

NOTETAKER CHECKLIST FORM

(Complete one for each talk.)

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Speaker's Name: Steven Dale Cutkosky

Talk Title: Multiplicities of graded families of linear series

Date: 05/07/2013 Time: 9:00 am / pm (circle one)

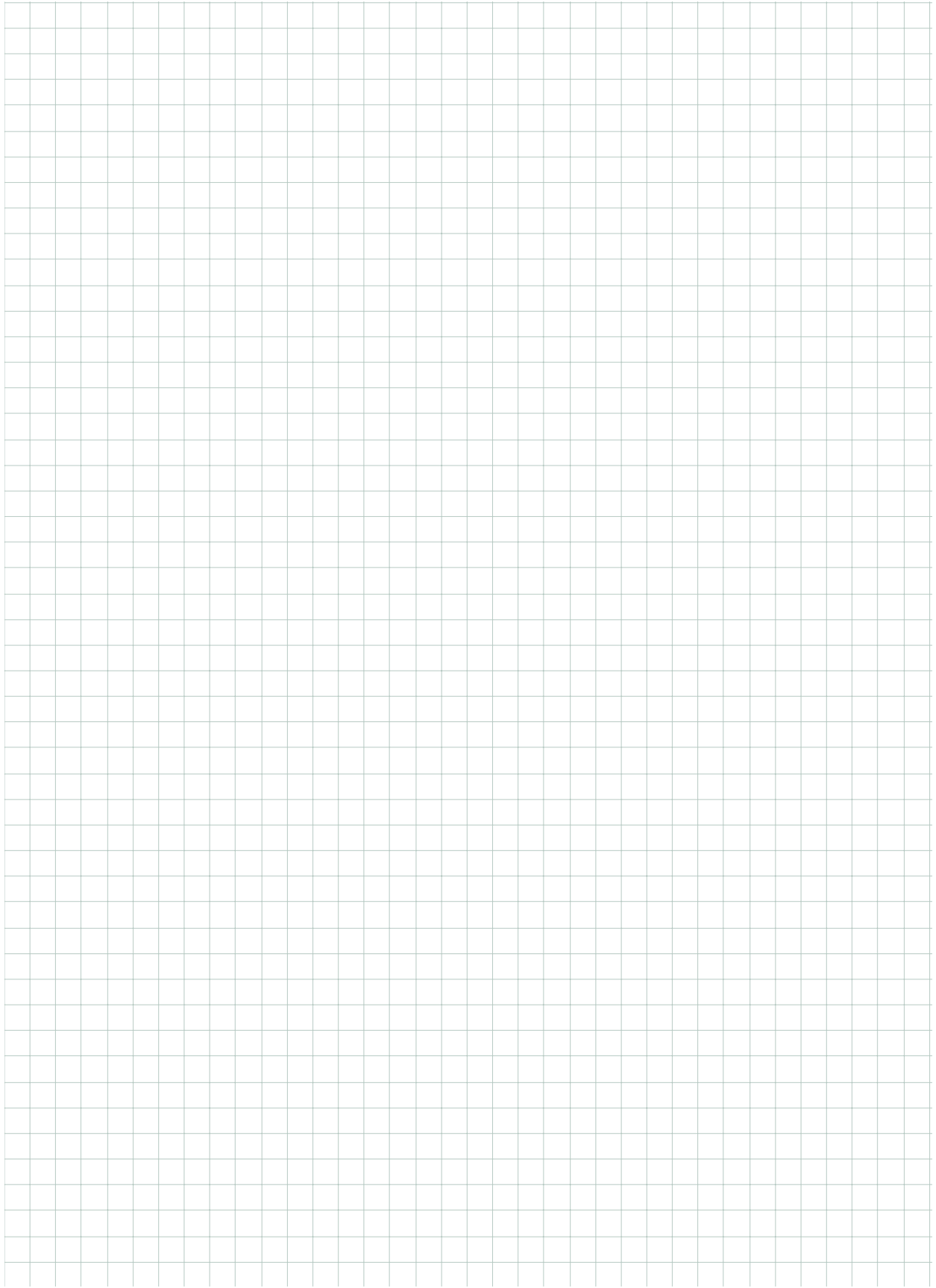
List 6-12 key words for the talk: _____

Please summarize the lecture in 5 or fewer sentences: (see abstract)

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(YYYY.MM.DD.TIME.SpeakerLastName)
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Multiplicities of graded families of linear series

Steven Cutkosky
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We give simple necessary and sufficient conditions on projective schemes over a field k for asymptotic limits of the growth of all graded linear series of a fixed Kodaira-Iitaka dimension to exist. We begin by defining the volume of line bundles and graded linear series, cover some interesting properties, and discuss methods for computing it.

Multiplicities of graded families of linear series.

Assumption (A): X is a d -dimensional proj. scheme / \mathbb{K} , a field.

$$\text{Vol}(L) := \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_{\mathbb{K}} \Gamma(X, L^n)}{n^d/d!}$$

(L a line bdl)

Motivation: If L is ample, $\text{Vol}(L) = (L^d)$ (i.e. its self- \cap number)

Note: $\text{Vol}(L)$ can be irrational (joint w/ Smeets), even on a nonsingular variety / \mathbb{C} .

Thm (Fujita, Lazarsfeld, ...) Suppose X is a ^(i.e. integral, projective) proj var. over an alg. closed field \mathbb{K} , and L is a line bundle on X . Then: $\text{Vol}(L) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_{\mathbb{K}} \Gamma(X, L^n)}{n^d/d!}$.

Proofs: In char 0, Lazarsfeld, Fujita approx (needs resol. of singularities)
Satoshi, Takagi in char $p > 0$, De Jong using Fujita approx

Comp method
Okunaka
Lazarsfeld-Mustata
 L a line bundle on X .

Assuming (A), a graded linear series L on X is a graded \mathbb{K} -subalgebra.
Indeed $L = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} L_n \subset \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \Gamma(X, L^n)$ as a graded \mathbb{K} -subalgebra.

Index: $\mu(L) = [\mathbb{Z} : G]$, $G = \langle n \mid L_n \neq 0 \rangle$. (Assume for now that $\mu(L) = 1$)

For the method to work, you need

- (*) 1. X is integral.
- 2. \exists a \mathbb{K} -rational pt Q on X that is nonsingular.

Associate a semigroup $S(L) \subset \mathbb{N}^{\text{det}}$ to L .
 $S(L)_n = S(L) \cap (\mathbb{N}^d \times \{n\})$.
 $\#(S(L)_n) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} L_n$.
 $S(L)$ is bounded.

Thm (Okunaka, Lazarsfeld-Mustata):

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#S(L)_n}{n^d} \text{ exists.}$$

It is proportional to the volume of:

$$\Delta(S(L)) = (\text{real cone gen. by } S(L)) \cap (\mathbb{R}^d \times \{1\}).$$

(basic idea goes back to Minkowski)

General context
($\mathbb{K} \neq \bar{\mathbb{K}}$)

Can prove limits if X is geometrically integral.

$X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}$ is a variety
 $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}} L_n = \dim_{\mathbb{Z}} (L_n \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z})$.

Example (-): \exists a proj scheme X over any field \mathbb{Z} that is irreducible but not reduced and a graded linear ser. L on X s.t.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_{\mathbb{Z}} L_n}{n^d}$ does not exist,
even if n is constrained to lie in any arithmetic sequence.

Related examples for non-reduced local rings (by H Dao & I Smirnov)

\exists proj. varieties X s.t. $X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}$ is not integral, nor even reduced, if \mathbb{Z} is not perfect.

Assumption (2) can be removed using semigroups.

Kodaira-Iitaka dimension:

$\sigma(L) := \max \{s \mid \exists x_1, \dots, x_s \in L, \text{ homog. of positive degree and alg. indep. / } \mathbb{Z}\}$

Then set $K(L) := \begin{cases} \sigma(L) - 1, & \text{if } \sigma(L) > 0, \\ -\infty & \text{if } \sigma(L) = 0. \end{cases}$

(classical if X is a normal variety)

Thm (Kawak-Khavanskii)

Suppose X is proper var. / alg. closed field \mathbb{Z} , L a graded lin. ser., $m := m(L) = \text{index}$.

Then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_{\mathbb{Z}} L_{mn}}{n^{K(L)}}$ exists.

($m \times n \Rightarrow L_{mn} = 0$)

Thm 1 (-): Suppose X is a proj. scheme / a field k .

$$N_X := \{f \in \mathcal{O}_X \mid f^n = 0 \text{ for some } n > 0\}$$

Suppose $a \in \mathbb{N}$. TFAE:

1. For every graded linear-series L on X with $K(L) \geq a$.
 $\exists r \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ such that
 $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_k L_{ar+rb}}{a^{K(L)}}$ exists $\forall b \in \mathbb{N}$.
2. For every GLS L with $K(L) \geq a$, $\exists r, b$ s.t.
 $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_k L_{ar+rb}}{a^{K(L)}}$ exists.
3. $\dim \text{Supp}(N_X) \leq a$.

3 \Rightarrow 1 is true for proper schemes, compact complex analyt. spaces.

Cor: Suppose X is a d-diml proper scheme / field k with $\dim N_X \leq d$,
 \mathcal{L} a line bdl. on X . Then $\nu d(\mathcal{L}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\dim_k \Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}^n)}{n^d / d!}$.

Example: k any field, $X = \text{proj}(k[x_0, x_1, x_2] / (x_1^2 = k[x_0, x_1, x_2]))$,

and T any infinite subset of $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ with $\mathbb{Z}_{>0} \setminus T$ infinite.

Set $L_n :=$ the k -subspace of $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}_X(n))$ with basis

$$\bar{x}_0^{n-1} \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_0^{n-2} \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2, \dots, \bar{x}_0^{n-2\lambda(n)} \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2^{\lambda(n)-1}, \text{ where}$$

$$\lambda(n) = \begin{cases} \lfloor \log(n) \rfloor & \text{if } n \in T \\ \lfloor \log(n)/2 \rfloor & \text{if } n \notin T. \end{cases}$$

Then $L_n L_m = 0$ $\forall n, m > 0$, $\dim_k L_n = \lambda(n)$, $K(L) = -\infty$.

With a little care, can extend to a $K(L) = d (= 1)$ example.