## Bollettino

Unione Matematica Italiana

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Bollettino dell'Unione Matematica Italiana, Serie 8, Vol. 3-B (2000), n.3, p. 687-689.

Unione Matematica Italiana
[http://www.bdim.eu/item?id=BUMI_2000_8_3B_3_687_0](http://www.bdim.eu/item?id=BUMI_2000_8_3B_3_687_0)

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# The boundedness of singular subvarieties of $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ not of a general type and with low codimension. 

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Sunto. - Sia $X \subset \boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ una varietà irriducibile $n$-dimensionale localmente Cohen-Macaulay, $\boldsymbol{Q}$-Gorenstein e non di tipo generale; assumiamo $N=6,2 n=N+2 e$ $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))=2 n-N$. In questo lavoro dimostriamo che $\operatorname{deg}(X) \leqslant(N+1)^{N-n} e$ quindi che l'insieme di tutte queste varietà è parametrizzato da un insieme finito di varietà algebriche.

## 0. - Introduction.

The aim of this paper is to give a partial extension to singular varieties of a nice result of M. Schneider ([S]). Trivial examples (e.g. taking cones) show that it is essential to make some restrictions on the dimension of the singular locus and/or the nature of the singularities.

Theorem 0.1. - Fix integers $n, N$ with $N=6$ and $2 n=N+2$. There are only finitely many families of irreducible locally Cohen-Macaulay $\boldsymbol{Q}$-Gorenstein complex subvarieties $X$ of $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ with $\operatorname{dim}(X)=n$ and $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))=$ $2 n-N$ such that the Iitaka dimension $\kappa\left(X, \omega_{X}\right)$ of $\omega_{X}$ is at most $n-1$; more precisely, for every such $X$ we have $\operatorname{deg}(X) \leqslant(N+1)^{N-n}$.

Theorem 0.2. - Fix integers $n, N$ with $N=6$ and $2 n=N+2$. There are only finitely many families of irreducible locally Cohen-Macaulay Q-Gorenstein complex subvarieties $X$ of $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ with $\operatorname{dim}(X)=n$, and $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))=$ $2 n-N$ such that a desingularization of $X$ is not of general type; more precisely, for every such $X$ we have $\operatorname{deg}(X) \leqslant(N+1)^{N-n}$.

Here if $\operatorname{Sing}(X) \neq 0 \operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))$ is the maximal dimension of an irreducible components of $\operatorname{Sing}(X)$. We always assume $\operatorname{Sing}(X) \neq \emptyset$, otherwise the result was proved by M. Schneider in [S]. We will follow several of the steps of his proof. We stress that in the critical case $2 n=N+2$ of Theorems
0.1 and 0.2 we require only $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))=1$, i.e. we do not require that $X$ has only isolated singularities.

The author was partially supported by MURST and GNSAGA of CNR (Italy).

## 1. - The proofs.

In both theorems the boundedness follows from the existence of the Chow variety of $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ or of the Hilbert scheme of $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ and the first assertion, i.e. an upper bound for $\operatorname{deg}(X)$. Since $X$ is $\boldsymbol{Q}$-Gorenstein, there is a positive integer $t$ such that $\left(\omega_{X}^{\otimes t}\right)^{* *}$ is a line bundle. By definition the Iitaka dimension $\kappa\left(X, \omega_{X}\right)$ of the pair $(X, \omega X)$ is the Iitaka dimension $\kappa\left(X,\left(\omega_{X}{ }^{\otimes t}\right)^{* *}\right)$ of the line bundle $\left(\omega_{X^{\otimes t}}\right)^{* *}$. Let $\pi: Z \rightarrow X$ be a desingularization of $X$. Since $X$ is normal, we have $\left.h^{0}\left(X,\left(\left(\omega_{X^{\otimes t}}\right)^{* *}\right)^{\otimes m}\right)=h^{0}\left(X_{\text {reg }},\left(\left(\left(\omega_{X^{\otimes t}}\right)^{* *}\right)^{\otimes m}\right)\right) \mid X_{\text {reg }}\right)$. Hence for all integers $m>0$ we have $h^{0}\left(Z, \omega_{Z^{\otimes t m}}\right) \leqslant h^{0}\left(X,\left(\left(\omega_{X^{\otimes t}}\right)^{* *}\right)^{\otimes m}\right)$. Hence if $\kappa\left(X, \omega_{X}\right)<n$, then $Z$ is not of general type. Hence Theorem 0.2 follows from Theorem 0.1. Now we will prove Theorem 0.1.

Proof of Theorem 0.1. We claim that the inequality $2 \operatorname{dim}(X)=$ $\operatorname{codim}(X)+2$ implies that the restriction map $H_{D R}^{2}\left(\boldsymbol{P}^{N}\right) \rightarrow H_{D R}^{2}(X)$ is bijective; if $X$ is assumed to be locally a complete intersection, this is [O], Th. 2.3; in the general case lift $X$ to positive characteristic, use [HS], part (a) of Cor. 4.4, to obtain that $\boldsymbol{P}^{N} \backslash X$ has cohomological dimension $\leqslant 2(N-$ $n)-2$ and then apply [H2], Th. 7.1 at p. 86. By [FL], part (B) of Cor. $5.3, X$ is simply connected and hence $H^{2}(X, \boldsymbol{C})$ is dual to $H_{2}(X, \boldsymbol{C})$. By [H2], Th. 5.1 and the finiteness theorem $6.1, H_{D R}^{2}(X)$ is dual to $H_{2}^{D R}(X)$. By [H], p. 89, $H_{2}^{D R}(X)$ is the Borel-Moore homology of $X$ and hence by page 6 in A. Haeflinger's exposé in [B] we have $H_{2}^{D R}(X) \cong H_{2}(X, \boldsymbol{C})$. We obtain $H^{2}(X, \boldsymbol{C}) \cong \boldsymbol{C}$. Since $X$ is $\boldsymbol{Q}$-Gorenstein, $\omega_{X}$ has a first Chern class $c_{1}\left(\omega_{X}\right)$ in $H^{2}(X, \boldsymbol{C})$ (or use the De Rham cohomology and [H2], p. 58). Call $f \cdot \boldsymbol{C}$ value of $c_{1}\left(\omega_{X}\right)$ obtained by the identification of $H^{2}(X, \boldsymbol{C})$ with $\boldsymbol{C}$. Notice that we have $f=0$, otherwise by Seshadri criterion of ampleness ([H1], p. 37) we would have $\left(\omega_{X^{\otimes t}}\right)^{* *}$ ample and hence $\kappa\left(X,\left(\omega_{X}{ }^{\otimes t}\right)^{* *}\right)=n$, contradicting our assumptions. Let $M$ be a general linear subspace of $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ with $\operatorname{codim}(M)=\operatorname{dim}(X)-\operatorname{codim}(X)$. Set $Y:=X \cap M$. By the assumption on $\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))$ and Bertini theorem $\operatorname{Sing}(X) \cap M=\emptyset$ and $Y$ is smooth. Notice that $Y$ has codimension $\operatorname{dim}(Y)$ in $M$ and hence the normal bundle $N_{Y, M}$ of $Y$ in $M$ has $\operatorname{rank} \operatorname{dim}(Y)$. Set $H:=\boldsymbol{O}_{Y}(1)$. By the adjunction formula and the smoothness of $X$ along $Y$ the line bundle $\omega_{Y}$ has the same intersection products as $H^{\otimes(f+\operatorname{dim}(\operatorname{Sing}(X))}$ with all cohomology classes coming from $\boldsymbol{P}^{N}$ and with $c_{1}\left(\omega_{X}\right)$ and in particular with $\quad c_{1}\left(N_{Y}, M\right) \cong H^{\otimes(N+1-\operatorname{codim}(M))} \otimes c_{1}\left(w_{Y}\right)^{*} \quad$ and $\quad$ with $\quad c_{N-n}\left(N_{Y}, M\right) \cong$
$\operatorname{deg}(Y) H^{N-n}$ (self-intersection formula ([F], Cor. 6.3)). Hence we may repeat verbatim the proofs in [S] and obtain all the statements of 0.1 .

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Pervenuta in Redazione
il 18 settembre 1998

