





Joint w/ Michael Zeng and Xiangru Zeng

§1 Background

\mathcal{L} a line bundle on a proper variety X .

\mathcal{L} is ample $\Leftrightarrow n \gg 0$, $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})$ is a cld. imm.

\mathcal{L} is big $\Leftrightarrow n \gg 0$, $X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}))$ is birat. onto its image.

$\Leftrightarrow \exists s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})$ $n \gg 0$ s.t. $\phi \neq X \setminus V(s)$ is quasi-affine.

Nakai-Moishezon criterion: \mathcal{L} is ample $\Leftrightarrow \forall Z \subset X$ closed subvar. $\mathcal{L}|_Z$ is big.

$\text{Perf}(X) =$ derived cat. of perfect cpx's

Fact. \mathcal{L} or \mathcal{L}^{-1} ample

$\Rightarrow \{ \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n} \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \}$ split-generates $\text{Perf}(X)$

i.e., any perfect cpx can be obtained by taking cones, shifts, fin. direct sums, and direct summands starting from $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$'s.

$\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{L}$ is \otimes -generating.

Q. \mathcal{L} \otimes -generating $\rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ or \mathcal{L}^{-1} ample?

A. (I. - Olander) No. "derived cat. analogue of Nakai criterion"

\mathcal{L} is \otimes -gen. $\Leftrightarrow \forall Z \subset X$ closed subvar., $\mathcal{L}|_Z$ or $\mathcal{L}^{-1}|_Z$ is big
 \uparrow
can vary among Z

Consequences: \otimes -gen. line bundles give

* well-behaved class of generators.

* the case of corresponding \mathbb{R} -divisors \rightarrow numerical study of generation.

* more examples of varieties completely determined by Perf

via (generalization of) Bondal-Orlov reconstruction.

Thm. (Bondal-Orlov, Ballard, I.) X proper Gorenstein var. / ω_X \otimes -gen.

① X can be canonically constructed from $\text{Perf}(X)$

② $\text{Perf}(X) \simeq \text{Perf}(Y)$ Y variety $\Rightarrow X \cong Y$

③ $\text{Aut}(\text{Perf}(X)) = \text{Aut}(X) \times \text{Pic}(X) \times \mathbb{Z}[1] \leftarrow$ "standard autoequiv."

E.g. * X Fano

(e.g. toric)

* X sm proj surface w/ ω_X big or anti-big.

ω_X is \mathbb{Q} -gen. $\Leftrightarrow X$ has no \mathbb{C} -curve

* $\mathbb{P}_E(\mathcal{O}_E \oplus \mathcal{L})$ for E elliptic curve and $\deg \mathcal{L} \neq 0 \rightarrow \omega_X$ \mathbb{Q} -gen.

* blow-ups of finitely many pts on \mathbb{P}^2 w/ ω_X ample.

Q. More examples? What happens to (3) if ω_X is not \mathbb{Q} -gen.?

§2 Toric cases.

Theorem (I. - M. Zug - X. Zug) X proper toric variety, \mathcal{L} l.b.

\mathcal{L} is \mathbb{Q} -gen. $\Leftrightarrow \forall Z \subseteq X$, $\mathcal{L}|_Z$ or $\mathcal{L}^{-1}|_Z$ is big.

T -invt old subvar. \leftarrow finitely many.

\mathcal{L} is big $\Leftrightarrow \exists s \in H^0(X, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n})$ s.t. $X \setminus V(s) = T$

$\mathcal{O}_X(\sum_{p \in \Sigma(1)} a_p D_p)$ $\Leftrightarrow P_0 := \{m \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \langle m, \rho_p \rangle \geq -a_p, \forall \rho \in \Sigma(1)\}$ is full-dim \mathbb{Q} in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. \mathbb{C} combinatorial.

Rem. For proper Gorenstein toric var., ω_X^{-1} is always big.

$\mathcal{O}_X(\sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} D_\rho)$

so it suffices to test with intermediate dim T -invt. subvariety.

E.g. $X = \mathbb{P}^n (= \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(-n)) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1)$

T -invt curves $\sim \mathbb{P}^1$, C_0 , $C_0 + n\mathbb{P}^1$ $\mathbb{P}^2 = 0$, $\mathbb{P}^1 \cdot C_0 = 1$.
fiber $C_0^2 = -n$ $\mathbb{O}^2 = n$

$$\omega_X^{-1} = 2\mathbb{P}^1 + C_0 + (C_0 + n\mathbb{P}^1) = 2C_0 + (n+2)\mathbb{P}^1.$$

$$* \omega_X^{-1}(\mathbb{P}^1) = 2$$

$$* \omega_X^{-1}(C_0) = -2n + (n+2) = -n+2 \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow n \neq 2.$$

$$* \omega_X^{-1}(C_0 + n\mathbb{P}^1) = (-n+2) + 2n = n+2 \neq 0$$

} $\omega_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ is \mathbb{Q} -gen. $\Leftrightarrow n \neq 2$.

$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}$.

E.g. (FZZ) Oda, Fujino - Sato \Rightarrow smooth proper toric threefolds $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}''(a, b, c, d)$

s.t. $a \neq c, b \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ non-proj.

* Given some numerical condition

\Rightarrow No nontrivial FM partner.

Claim.

* \mathbb{Z}_{13}^n $(a, 2, a+2, a+1)$ has \otimes -gen. canonical $\forall a \in \mathbb{Z}$
'non-proj.

* \mathbb{Z}_n^4 $(a, 2, a+2, a)$ has \otimes -gen canonical $\Leftrightarrow a \neq -1, -2$.

When $a = -1, -2$, there exist $(-1, -1)$ -curves \Rightarrow Artzyh flop
 \Rightarrow $\text{Auteg} \cong \text{Auteg}^{\text{st}}$

§3 Obstruction for \otimes -generation of canonical.

It is also natural to ask how failure of \otimes -gen. influences $\text{Rerf}(X)$.

Def X proper variety.

$Z \subseteq X$ is obstructing (\otimes -gen. of canonical) if $w_X|_Z$ is neither big nor anti-big.

Ex. * X sm proj. surf. w_X big or anti-big.

$C \subseteq X$ is obstructing $\Leftrightarrow C$ is a (-2) -curve.

$(\Rightarrow) T_{0,C}$ spherical twist $\Rightarrow \text{Auteg} \cong \text{Auteg}^{\text{st}}$.

* Toric threefold.

A $(-1, -1)$ -curve $C \subseteq X$ is obstructing

\Rightarrow flop-flop $\text{auteg} \Rightarrow \text{Auteg} \cong \text{Auteg}^{\text{st}}$

Q. Does every obstructing subvariety contribute to non-standard auteg ?

Thm (Ito) X toric threefold, $S \subseteq X$ obstructing T-invnt surface

If $w_X|_S$ is not or anti-not, then there is an EZ diagram

giving a non-standard auteg via
by EZ/Horjka-twist.

