

Hilbert scheme of some threefold scrolls over the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1

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Abstract. Hilbert schemes of suitable smooth, projective manifolds of low degree which are 3-fold scrolls over the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 are studied. An irreducible component of the Hilbert scheme parametrizing such varieties is shown to be generically smooth of the expected dimension and the general point of such a component is described.

1. Introduction.

The Hilbert scheme of complex projective manifolds with given Hilbert polynomial has interested several authors over the years. Ellingsrud [9] dealt with arithmetically Cohen-Macaulay varieties of codimension two, while the Hilbert scheme of a special class of 3-folds in \mathbb{P}^5 was studied by Fania and Mezzetti [12]. General results in codimension two are also due to M. C. Chang [7], [8].

In codimension three, Kleppe and Miró-Roig [18] considered the case of arithmetically Gorenstein closed subschemes, while Kleppe, Migliore, Miró-Roig, Nagel and Peterson [17] dealt with good determinantal subschemes.

In the case of higher codimension, the Hilbert scheme of special classes of varieties was also studied. For instance, the case of a Palatini scroll in \mathbb{P}^n , with n odd, was considered by Faenzi and Fania [10]. The two dimensional version of the Palatini scroll is particularly well-studied, in the framework of surface scrolls in \mathbb{P}^n which are non-special. In particular we mention the results on the Hilbert schemes of non-special scrolls due to Calabri, Ciliberto, Flamini, and Miranda [6].

Previously the first two authors considered several classes of 3-folds in \mathbb{P}^n , $n \geq 6$, and computed the dimension of an irreducible component of their Hilbert scheme [4]. Considering the existing classification of complex projective manifolds of low degree, the Hilbert scheme of classes of 3-folds which are scrolls over the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 emerges as a natural possible object of study. Further motivation to address this issue comes from the fact that Alzati and Besana [1] established the existence of 3-fold scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 , of low degree, as a byproduct

of a very ampleness criterion for a particular class of vector bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 . In this work the Hilbert scheme of such a class of 3-folds is therefore considered. An irreducible component of the Hilbert scheme parametrizing such varieties is shown to be generically smooth of the expected dimension (cf. Proposition 5.5) and the general point of such a component is described (cf. Theorem 5.7).

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 notation and terminology used in the paper are fixed once and for all. In Section 3, based on previous results in [1], the vector bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 that are of interest in this work are described (cf. Assumptions 3.1); cohomological properties of such vector bundles (cf. Corollary 3.3 and Lemma 3.6) as well as of the family of extension classes parametrizing them (cf. Lemma 3.4) are then established. The main result of the section is Theorem 3.8 where, under suitable numerical assumptions, it is shown that the general vector bundle \mathcal{E} in the extension class parameter space is *non-special*, i.e. $h^1(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}) = 0$. Section 4 offers other interpretations of the non-speciality of the vector bundles under consideration in terms of suitable coboundary maps and cup products of divisors on \mathbb{F}_1 as well as of projective geometry of suitable Segre varieties (cf. Corollary 4.2 and what follows). In Section 5 the focus is on Hilbert schemes parametrizing families of 3-dimensional scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 defined by the vector bundles studied in the previous sections. Indeed, as in [1], under assumptions giving necessary conditions for a general \mathcal{E} to be very ample on \mathbb{F}_1 (cf. Assumptions 5.2), the ruled projective variety $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ embedded via the tautological linear system is studied; as \mathcal{E} varies in the parameter space of extensions, the associated ruled varieties are shown to fill-up an irreducible component of the Hilbert scheme parametrizing such varieties; such a component is then shown to be generically smooth and of the expected dimension (cf. Proposition 5.5) and a description of the general point of such a component is offered (cf. Theorem 5.7). In Section 6, key examples of low-degree scrolls on \mathbb{F}_1 are discussed, and examples of scrolls over a quadric surface, which were previously studied in [4], are reinterpreted.

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2. Notation and preliminaries.

The following notation will be used throughout this work.

X is a smooth, irreducible, projective variety of dimension 3 (or simply a 3-fold); $\chi(\mathcal{F}) = \sum (-1)^i h^i(\mathcal{F})$, the Euler characteristic of \mathcal{F} , where \mathcal{F} is any vector bundle of rank $r \geq 1$ on X ;

$\mathcal{F}|_Y$ the restriction of \mathcal{F} to a subvariety Y ;
 K_X the canonical bundle of X . When the context is clear, X may be dropped, so $K_X = K$;
 $c_i = c_i(X)$, the i^{th} Chern class of X ;
 $d = \deg X = L^3$, the degree of X in the embedding given by a very ample line bundle L ;
 $g = g(X)$, the sectional genus of (X, L) defined by $2g - 2 = (K + 2L)L^2$;
 if S is a smooth surface, then $q(S) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_S)$ denotes the irregularity of S , whereas $p_g(S) = h^0(K_S)$, denotes the geometric genus of S ;
 \equiv will denote the numerical equivalence of divisors on a smooth surface S ;

DEFINITION 2.1. A pair (X, L) , where L is an ample line bundle on a 3-fold X , is a *scroll* over a normal variety Y if there exist an ample line bundle M on Y and a surjective morphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ with connected fibers such that $K_X + (4 - \dim Y)L = \varphi^*(M)$.

In particular, if Y is smooth and (X, L) is a scroll over Y , then (see [2, Proposition 14.1.3]) $X \cong \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, where $\mathcal{E} = \varphi_*(L)$ and L is the tautological line bundle on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. Moreover, if $S \in |L|$ is a smooth divisor, then (see e.g. [2, Theorem 11.1.2]) S is the blow up of Y at $c_2(\mathcal{E})$ points; therefore $\chi(\mathcal{O}_Y) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_S)$ and

$$d := L^3 = c_1^2(\mathcal{E}) - c_2(\mathcal{E}). \tag{1}$$

Throughout this work the scroll's base Y will be the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 defined as $\mathbb{F}_1 = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1))$. Let

$$\pi : \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

be the natural projection onto the base. It is well-known that

$$\text{Num}(\mathbb{F}_1) = \mathbb{Z}[C_0] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[f],$$

where

- C_0 denotes the unique section of \mathbb{F}_1 corresponding to the quotient bundle morphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$ on \mathbb{P}^1 , and
- $f = \pi^*(p)$, for any $p \in \mathbb{P}^1$.

In particular

$$C_0^2 = -1, \quad f^2 = 0, \quad C_0f = 1.$$

3. Some rank-two vector bundles over \mathbb{F}_1 .

Let \mathcal{E} be a rank-two vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_1 and let $c_i(\mathcal{E})$ be the i^{th} -Chern class of \mathcal{E} , $1 \leq i \leq 2$. Then $c_1(\mathcal{E}) \equiv aC_0 + bf$, for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) \in \mathbb{Z}$.

From now on (cf. Section 5 and Proposition 5.1 for motivation), we will use:

ASSUMPTIONS 3.1. Let \mathcal{E} be a rank-two vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_1 such that

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}) \equiv 3C_0 + bf, \quad c_2(\mathcal{E}) = k, \quad \text{with } k \geq b \geq 4.$$

Moreover, we assume there exists an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0, \tag{2}$$

where A and B are line bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 such that

$$A \equiv 2C_0 + (2b - k - 2)f \quad \text{and} \quad B \equiv C_0 + (k - b + 2)f. \tag{3}$$

In particular, $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = A + B$ and $k = c_2(\mathcal{E}) = AB$.

Note that the exact sequence (2) gives important preliminary information on the cohomology of \mathcal{E} , A and B . Indeed, one has

PROPOSITION 3.2. *With hypotheses as in Assumptions 3.1,*

$$h^j(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}) = h^j(\mathbb{F}_1, A) = 0, \quad j \geq 2, \quad \text{and} \quad h^i(\mathbb{F}_1, B) = 0, \quad i \geq 1. \tag{4}$$

PROOF. It is clear that

$$h^j(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}) = h^j(\mathbb{F}_1, A) = h^j(\mathbb{F}_1, B) = 0, \quad j \geq 3,$$

for dimension reasons. Observe also that

$$h^2(\mathbb{F}_1, A) = h^2(\mathbb{F}_1, B) = 0.$$

Indeed, by Serre's duality, we have $h^2(A) = h^0(K_{\mathbb{F}_1} - A)$ and $h^2(B) = h^0(K_{\mathbb{F}_1} - B)$. Since $K_{\mathbb{F}_1} \equiv -2C_0 - 3f$ then, from (3),

$$K_{\mathbb{F}_1} - A \equiv -4C_0 - (2b - k + 1)f, \quad K_{\mathbb{F}_1} - B \equiv -3C_0 - (k - b + 5)f$$

which cannot be effective, since they both negatively intersect the irreducible divisor f . In particular, this also implies

$$h^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}) = 0.$$

We claim that, under Assumptions 3.1, we also have

$$h^1(\mathbb{F}_1, B) = 0.$$

Indeed, $B \equiv K_{\mathbb{F}_1} + B'$, where $B' \equiv 3C_0 + (k - b + 5)f$. Since $k \geq b$, by [15, Corollary 2.18, p.380] we deduce that B' is ample. Therefore, from the Kodaira vanishing theorem, we are done. \square

From (2) and Proposition 3.2, we have:

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(A) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow H^0(B) \xrightarrow{\partial} H^1(A) \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow 0, \tag{5}$$

where ∂ is the *coboundary map* determined by (2); in particular,

$$h^1(\mathcal{E}) \leq h^1(A). \tag{6}$$

COROLLARY 3.3. *With hypotheses as in Assumptions 3.1, one has*

$$h^0(A) = 6b - 3k - 6 + h^1(A), \tag{7}$$

$$h^0(\mathcal{E}) = 4b - k - 1 + h^1(\mathcal{E}), \tag{8}$$

$$h^0(B) = 2k - 2b + 5, \tag{9}$$

PROOF. From Proposition 3.2, we have

$$\chi(A) = h^0(A) - h^1(A), \quad \chi(B) = h^0(B), \quad \chi(\mathcal{E}) = h^0(\mathcal{E}) - h^1(\mathcal{E}). \tag{10}$$

From the Riemann-Roch formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(A) &= \frac{1}{2}A(A - K_{\mathbb{F}_1}) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}A(A') + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2C_0 + (2b - k - 2)f)(4C_0 + (2b - k + 1)f) + 1 \\ &= 6b - 3k - 6, \end{aligned}$$

whereas

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(B) &= h^0(B) = \frac{1}{2}B(B - K_{\mathbb{F}_1}) + 1 = \frac{1}{2}B(B') + 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(C_0 + (k - b + 2)f)(3C_0 + (k - b + 5)f) + 1 \\ &= 2k - 2b + 5. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\chi(\mathcal{E}) = \chi(A) + \chi(B)$, the remaining statements follow from (5) and (10). \square

3.1. Vector bundles in $Ext^1(B, A)$.

This subsection is devoted to an analysis of vector bundles fitting in the exact sequence (2).

We need the following:

LEMMA 3.4. *With hypotheses as in Assumptions 3.1, one has*

$$\dim(Ext^1(B, A)) = \begin{cases} 0 & b \leq k < (3b - 3)/2 \\ 4k - 6b + 7 & k \geq (3b - 3)/2. \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

PROOF. By standard facts, $Ext^1(B, A) \cong H^1(A - B)$. From Assumptions 3.1,

$$A - B \equiv 2C_0 + (2b - k - 2)f - C_0 - (k - b + 2)f = C_0 + (3b - 2k - 4)f.$$

From Leray’s isomorphism,

$$h^1(\mathbb{F}_1, C_0 + (3b - 2k - 4)f) = h^1(\mathbb{P}^1, (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 4)).$$

The latter equals $h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 4)) + h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 5))$ which, by Serre’s duality, coincides with $h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2k - 3b + 2)) + h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2k - 3b + 3))$. The statement immediately follows. \square

In particular, we have

COROLLARY 3.5. *With hypotheses as in Assumptions 3.1,*

- (i) *for $b \leq k < (3b - 3)/2$, $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ splits, i.e. $\mathcal{E} = A \oplus B$;*
- (ii) *for $k \geq (3b - 3)/2$, the general vector bundle $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ is indecomposable.*

In Section 5.3, we shall also need to know $\dim(Aut(\mathcal{E})) = h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee)$.

LEMMA 3.6. *With hypotheses as in Assumptions 3.1,*

$$h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = \begin{cases} 6b - 4k - 5 & b \leq k < (3b - 3)/2 \\ 1 & k \geq (3b - 3)/2 \text{ for } \mathcal{E} \text{ indecomposable.} \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

PROOF. (i) According to Corollary 3.5, for $k < (3b - 3)/2$, $\mathcal{E} = A \oplus B$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee \cong \mathcal{O}^{\oplus 2} \oplus (A - B) \oplus (B - A).$$

From Assumptions 3.1, $(B - A) \equiv -C_0 + (2k - 3b + 4)f$ so it is not effective, since it negatively intersects the irreducible, moving curve f .

On the contrary, $(A - B) \equiv C_0 + (3b - 2k - 4)f$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.4, $h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, C_0 + (3b - 2k - 4)f) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 4)) + h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 5))$.

- Observe that, for $k < (3b - 5)/2$, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 4)$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 5)$ are both effective. So $h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 4)) + h^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 5)) = 6b - 4k - 7$; taking into account also $h^0(\mathcal{O}^{\oplus 2})$, we conclude in this case.
- For $k = (3b - 4)/2$, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 4) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ whereas $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3b - 2k - 5) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)$; therefore, $h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, C_0 + (3b - 2k - 4)f) = 1$, so $h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 3 = 6b - 4k - 5$.

(ii) Assume now $k \geq (3b - 3)/2$. From Corollary 3.5, the general vector bundle $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ is indecomposable. Using the fact that \mathcal{E} is of rank two and fits in the exact sequence (2), we have

$$\mathcal{E}^\vee \cong \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-A - B),$$

since $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = A + B$. Therefore, tensoring (2) by \mathcal{E}^\vee gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-B) \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-A) \rightarrow 0. \tag{13}$$

One has $h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) \geq 1$, since scalar multiplication always determines an automorphism of \mathcal{E} . We want to show that equality holds.

To do this, we want to compute both $h^0(\mathcal{E}(-B))$ and $h^0(\mathcal{E}(-A))$.

To compute the first, tensor (2) by $\mathcal{O}(-B)$, and get

$$0 \rightarrow (A - B) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-B) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow 0. \tag{14}$$

Since $k \geq (3b - 3)/2$, the same computations used in part (i) of the proof show

that in this case $A - B$ is not effective. Furthermore, observe that the coboundary map

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}) \xrightarrow{\partial} H^1(A - B),$$

arising from (14), has to be injective since it corresponds to the choice of the extension class $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$ associated to \mathcal{E} ; in other words, also $h^0(\mathcal{E}(-B)) = 0$.

To compute $h^0(\mathcal{E}(-A))$, tensor (2) by $\mathcal{O}(-A)$ and get

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-A) \rightarrow (B - A) \rightarrow 0. \tag{15}$$

As in part (i) of the proof, $B - A$ is not effective. Therefore, from (15), we get $h^0(\mathcal{E}(-A)) = 1$.

From (13), we deduce also $h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) \leq 1$, proving (12) in this case. \square

3.2. Computation of $h^1(\mathcal{E})$.

The main result of this subsection (cf. Theorem 3.8) is about the non-speciality of the (general) vector bundle \mathcal{E} as in (2), under suitable numerical assumptions.

To start with, recall that, from Proposition 3.2, $h^1(B) = 0$, for any $k \geq b$. We now compute $h^1(A)$.

LEMMA 3.7. *With hypotheses as in Assumptions 3.1, one has*

$$h^1(A) = \begin{cases} 0 & b \leq k \leq 2b - 3 \\ 1 & k = 2b - 2 \\ 3k - 6b + 6 & k \geq 2b - 1. \end{cases} \tag{16}$$

PROOF. (i) Consider the case $k \leq 2b - 3$. To prove $h^1(A) = 0$, we can write $A \equiv K_{\mathbb{F}_1} + A'$, where $A' \equiv 4C_0 + (2b - k + 1)f$. From [15, Corollary 2.18, p. 380], A' is ample if and only if $k \leq 2b - 4$. From the Kodaira vanishing theorem, $h^1(\mathbb{F}_1, A) = 0$. For $k = 2b - 3$, $A' \equiv 4C_0 + 4f$ which is effective and such that $(A')^2 = 4$, therefore it is big and nef. From the Kawamata-Viehweg vanishing theorem, $h^1(\mathbb{F}_1, A) = 0$ also in this case.

(ii) For $k = 2b - 2$, we have $A \equiv 2C_0$, which is effective. Thus, from the exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(2C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_0}(2C_0) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-2) \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(C_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{C_0}(C_0) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1) \rightarrow 0$$

we immediately get that $h^1(A) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(2C_0)) = h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-2)) = 1$.

(iii) For $k \geq 2b - 1$, we claim that A is not effective. Indeed, $AC_0 = 2b - k - 4$ and since $k \geq 2b - 1$, then $AC_0 \leq -3$; C_0 cannot be a fixed component of $|A|$, since $A - C_0 \equiv C_0 + (2b - k - 2)f$ is not effective, as it is clear from $(A - C_0)C_0 = 2b - k - 3 \leq -2$. Therefore $h^0(A) = 0$, so we conclude from (7). \square

We can now prove the main result of this subsection.

THEOREM 3.8. *Let $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ be as in Assumptions 3.1. If*

(i) $b \leq k \leq 2b - 3$,

or

(ii) $2b - 2 \leq k \leq 4b - 1$ and $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ general,

then $h^1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$.

PROOF. (i) For $b \leq k \leq 2b - 3$, the statement follows directly from (6) and Lemma 3.7.

(ii) For $2b - 2 \leq k \leq 4b - 1$, consider the exact sequence (2) and the natural morphism $\pi : \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. From assumptions (3), applying π_* to (2) gives the exact sequence of vector bundles on \mathbb{P}^1

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \pi_*(A) \cong Sym^2(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 2) &\rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}) \\ \rightarrow \pi_*(B) \cong (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 2) &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

By standard computations on symmetric powers of vector bundles, (17) gives

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 4) &\rightarrow \pi_*(\mathcal{E}) \\ \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 1) &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Leray’s isomorphisms give bijective correspondences between extension classes as well as their cohomological behaviour: in other words,

$$h^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}) \cong h^i(\mathbb{P}^1, \pi_*(\mathcal{E})), \quad i \geq 0,$$

as well as the cohomological class corresponding to the general extension $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ on \mathbb{F}_1 is isomorphic to the cohomological class corresponding to the general extension $\pi_*(\mathcal{E}) \in Ext^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 1), \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 4))$ on \mathbb{P}^1 .

In particular, $\pi_*(\mathcal{E})$ is a rank-five vector bundle on \mathbb{P}^1 , with

$$\deg(\pi_*(\mathcal{E})) = 4b - k - 6. \tag{19}$$

Since we are on \mathbb{P}^1 , $\pi_*(\mathcal{E})$ is decomposable (cf. e.g. [20, Theorem 2.1.1]), i.e.

$$\pi_*(\mathcal{E}) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^5 \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\alpha_i), \tag{20}$$

for some $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq i \leq 5$, such that from (19)

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 \alpha_i = 4b - k - 6.$$

If $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Ext}^1(B, A)$ (equivalently $\pi_*(\mathcal{E}) \in \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k - b + 1), \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 3) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 4))$) is general, then $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_5)$ must be as balanced as possible (cf. e.g. [20, Section 2]).

Therefore, letting $4b - k - 6 \equiv \epsilon \pmod{5}$, we have to consider five different cases according to the values of the integer $0 \leq \epsilon \leq 4$.

$\epsilon = 0$ In this case, $\pi_*(\mathcal{E})$ general implies $\alpha_i = (4b - k - 6)/5$, for any $1 \leq i \leq 5$; in other words $\pi_*(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\oplus 5}((4b - k - 6)/5)$. Therefore, $h^1(\pi_*(\mathcal{E})) = 5h^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}((4b - k - 6)/5))$ and the latter equals zero as soon as $k < 4b + 4$, which is part of our numerical assumptions.

$\epsilon = 1$ In this case, we can write $4b - k - 6 = 5h + 1$, where $h = (4b - k - 7)/5$. The generality assumptions on $\pi_*(\mathcal{E})$ implies that (up to a permutation of the integers α_i)

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = h = \frac{4b - k - 7}{5}$$

and

$$\alpha_5 = h + 1 = \frac{4b - k - 7}{5} + 1.$$

Therefore,

$$h^1(\pi_*(\mathcal{E})) = 4h^1\left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}\left(\frac{4b - k - 7}{5}\right)\right) + h^1\left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}\left(\frac{4b - k - 7}{5} + 1\right)\right);$$

each summand on the right-hand-side of the equality is zero as soon as $k < 4b + 3$, which is consistent with our numerical assumptions.

$\epsilon = 2$ As in the previous case, $4b - k - 6 = 5h + 2$, with $h = (4b - k - 8)/5$: The generality assumption implies

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \frac{4b - k - 8}{5}$$

and

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = \frac{4b - k - 8}{5} + 1.$$

This gives $h^1(\pi_*(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ as soon as $k < 4b + 2$, which is consistent with our numerical assumptions.

$\epsilon = 3$ Same computations as above give

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \frac{4b - k - 9}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = \frac{4b - k - 9}{5} + 1.$$

This gives $h^1(\pi_*(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ as soon as $k < 4b + 1$, which is consistent with our numerical assumptions.

$\epsilon = 4$ Finally, in this case we have

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{4b - k - 10}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = \alpha_4 = \alpha_5 = \frac{4b - k - 10}{5} + 1.$$

This gives $h^1(\pi_*(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ as soon as $k < 4b$, which is consistent with our numerical assumptions. \square

4. Interpretation via elementary transformations and via projective geometry.

In this section, we present interpretations of Theorem 3.8-(ii) in terms of both elementary transformations of vector bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 as well as in terms of projective geometry of suitable Segre varieties. At first sight the content of this section may look as if it is not part of the main stream of results contained in this work. Nonetheless, the exploration of consequences of Theorem 3.8 under different perspectives is useful and of general interest, as the approaches presented here shed light on intrinsic behaviors of cohomological classes of line bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 .

To discuss this, recall that from Lemma 3.7, for $k \geq 2b - 2$ one has $h^1(A) \neq 0$, so (6) does not imply the non-speciality of \mathcal{E} . Indeed, when $\mathcal{E} = A \oplus B$, which corresponds to the trivial element of $Ext^1(B, A)$, it is clear that \mathcal{E} has the same

speciality of A . On the other hand, we have the following simple observation, which gives another motivation for the numerical hypotheses in Theorem 3.8-(ii).

LEMMA 4.1. *If $b \leq k \leq 4b - 1$, $h^0(B) \geq h^1(A)$.*

PROOF. From (9), we have that $h^0(B) = 2k - 2b + 5$ for any $k \geq b$. On the other hand, $h^1(A)$ is given by (16).

- (i) For $b \leq k \leq 2b - 3$, one trivially has $h^0(B) = 2k - 2b + 5 \geq 0 = h^1(A)$.
- (ii) For $k = 2b - 2$, $h^0(B) = 2b + 1 > 1 = h^1(A)$, since $b \geq 4$ from Assumptions 3.1.
- (iii) For $k \geq 2b - 1$, $h^0(B) = 2k - 2b + 5 \geq 3k - 6b + 6 = h^1(A)$ if and only if $k \leq 4b - 1$. □

Because by (4) B is always non-special, from (5) and Lemma 4.1, the non-speciality of \mathcal{E} is equivalent to the surjectivity of the induced coboundary map ∂ as in (5). Therefore, from Theorem 3.8-(ii), we have the following interesting consequence:

COROLLARY 4.2. *Let $2b - 2 \leq k \leq 4b - 1$ and let $\mathcal{E} \in Ext^1(B, A)$ be a general vector bundle as in Assumptions 3.1. Then, the coboundary map*

$$\partial_e : H^0(B) \rightarrow H^1(A)$$

as in (5), induced by the general choice $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$ corresponding to \mathcal{E} , is surjective.

PROOF. First of all, observe that $2b - 2 > (3b - 3)/2$ as $b \geq 4$, by Assumptions 3.1. Therefore, from Corollary 3.5, the general element $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$ corresponds to an indecomposable vector bundle \mathcal{E} on \mathbb{F}_1 fitting in an exact sequence as follows:

$$e : 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0.$$

From Theorem 3.8-(ii) we know that for $2b - 2 \leq k \leq 4b - 1$ and $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$ general, it is $h^1(\mathcal{E}) = 0$. The discussion above shows that this is equivalent to the surjectivity of ∂_e . □

The surjectivity of ∂_e , for $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$ general and $2b - 2 \leq k \leq 4b - 1$, is strictly related to intrinsic behaviours of some cohomological classes of line bundles on \mathbb{F}_1 . Indeed, let A and B be as in (3). One has a natural cup-product between cohomological classes:

$$H^0(B) \otimes H^1(A - B) \xrightarrow{\cup} H^1(A), \quad \sigma \otimes e \rightarrow \sigma \cup e, \tag{21}$$

for any $\sigma \in H^0(B)$ and any $e \in H^1(A - B)$. The cup product induces natural linear maps; precisely, for any fixed $e \in H^1(A - B)$, one has

$$H^0(B) \xrightarrow{-\cup e} H^1(A), \quad \sigma \rightarrow \sigma \cup e, \tag{22}$$

whereas, for any fixed $\sigma \in H^0(B)$, one has

$$H^1(A - B) \xrightarrow{\sigma \cup -} H^1(A), \quad e \rightarrow \sigma \cup e. \tag{23}$$

The canonical isomorphism $H^1(A - B) \cong Ext^1(B, A)$ implies that, for any $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$,

$$\partial_e = - \cup e.$$

Similarly, let us set

$$\Phi_\sigma = \sigma \cup -.$$

Following [13, p. 31], $Ext^1(B, A)$ parametrizes *strong isomorphism classes* of extensions of line bundles. Therefore, given $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$, it corresponds to an extension class as in (2). It is clear that $e = 0$ corresponds to $A \oplus B$. Since $H^1(A) \cong Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$, then $\partial_e(\sigma) = \sigma \cup e$ corresponds to an extension class of \mathcal{O} with A .

By [13, pp. 41–42] (cf. also [5] and [16]), the maps ∂_e and Φ_σ can be read in terms of *elementary transformations* on \mathbb{F}_1 . Precisely, fix $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$; given $0 \neq \sigma \in H^0(B)$ and using the exact sequence (2), we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & 0 & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \mathcal{O} & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow \sigma & & \\
 (e): & 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & & & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & & & & N_{C_\sigma/\mathbb{F}_1} & & \\
 & & & & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & & & & 0 & &
 \end{array}$$

where $C_\sigma \in |B|$ is the vanishing locus of $\sigma \in H^0(B)$, and $N_{C_\sigma/\mathbb{F}_1} \cong \mathcal{O}_B(B)$. By composition, we have a surjective morphism $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B(B)$ of sheaves on \mathbb{F}_1 ; thus the previous diagram can be completed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & 0 & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \mathcal{O} & & \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \sigma & & \\
 (e) : & 0 \longrightarrow & A \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow & B \longrightarrow & 0 & \\
 & & & \downarrow \psi & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & 0 \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_B(B) \xrightarrow{id} & \mathcal{O}_B(B) \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 & & & 0 & & 0 & .
 \end{array}$$

Let $\mathcal{W}_\sigma := \ker(\psi)$. Since C_σ is an effective divisor, $\mathcal{O}_{C_\sigma}(B) \cong \mathcal{O}_B(B)$ is a line bundle on C_σ . If \mathcal{E} is a rank-two vector bundle, then from [13, Lemma 16, p. 41] \mathcal{W}_σ is also locally free, of rank-two on \mathbb{F}_1 ; its Chern classes are

$$c_1(\mathcal{W}_\sigma) = c_1(\mathcal{E}) - [C_\sigma], \quad c_2(\mathcal{W}_\sigma) = c_2(\mathcal{E}) - c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot [C_\sigma] + j_*(\mathcal{O}_{C_\sigma}(B)),$$

where $[C_\sigma] \in H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathbb{Z})$ denotes the cycle defined by C_σ and $j : C_\sigma \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$ the natural inclusion. In particular, from Assumptions 3.1,

$$c_1(\mathcal{W}_\sigma) \equiv A \quad \text{and} \quad c_2(\mathcal{W}_\sigma) = 0.$$

This is in accordance with the fact that the previous diagram can clearly be further completed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{W}_\sigma & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma \\
 (e) : 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{E} & \longrightarrow & B \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_B(B) & \xrightarrow{id} & \mathcal{O}_B(B) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & .
 \end{array} \tag{24}$$

The above diagram describes $\partial_e(\sigma) \in H^1(A)$ as

$$\partial_e(\sigma) : 0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{W}_\sigma \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow 0.$$

Note that, if $\partial_e(\sigma) = 0 \in H^1(A)$ – i.e. $\sigma \in \ker(\partial_e)$ – then $\mathcal{W}_\sigma = A \oplus \mathcal{O}$. On the other hand, if $\sigma \notin \ker(\partial_e)$, then \mathcal{W}_σ is a non-trivial extension class in $Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$.

Similarly, to describe Φ_σ , for a fixed $0 \neq \sigma \in H^0(B)$, one has an exact sequence as the right-hand-side column of diagram (24). Therefore for any $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$, which gives rise to an exact sequence (e) as the middle row of diagram (24), $\Phi_\sigma(e)$ is defined as the first row of diagram (24).

The discussion conducted above implies that Φ_σ is surjective, for any $\sigma \in H^0(B)$. Indeed, from (9) B is effective, thus the exact sequence defining B in \mathbb{F}_1 tensored by A gives

$$0 \rightarrow A - B \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_B(A) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now $\mathcal{O}_B(A) \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)$, since B is rational being a unisecant of \mathbb{F}_1 . Moreover, $AB = c_2(\mathcal{E}) = k \geq 2b - 2 \geq 6$ by assumption, thus $h^1(\mathcal{O}_B(A)) = 0$, which implies the surjectivity of Φ_σ . Since $H^1(A - B) \cong Ext^1(B, A)$ and $H^1(A) \cong Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$ canonically, the associated cohomology sequence gives

$$Ext^1(B, A) \xrightarrow{\Phi_\sigma} Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A) \rightarrow 0,$$

for any $\sigma \in H^0(B)$; in other words, for any $\sigma \in H^0(B)$, any extension class in $Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$ is obtained as an elementary transformation along the curve $C := C_\sigma$

of some extension in $Ext^1(B, A)$. In particular when $k \geq 2b - 1$, from Lemma 3.7-(iii), A is not effective, so $ker(\Phi_\sigma) \cong H^0(\mathcal{O}_B(A)) \cong \mathbb{C}^{k+1}$, for any $\sigma \in H^0(B)$. In other words, for any $v \in Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$, there is a $(k + 1)$ -dimensional family of extensions in $Ext^1(B, A)$ inducing v via Φ_σ .

Similarly, Corollary 4.2 implies that, when $k \geq b$, as soon as $h^0(B) \geq h^1(A)$ and $e \in Ext^1(B, A)$ is general, any extension class in $Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$ is obtained as an elementary transformation of \mathcal{E} along some divisor $C_\sigma \subset \mathbb{F}_1$, for some $\sigma \in H^0(B)$. In particular when $k \geq 2b - 1$, from Lemma 3.7-(iii), A is not effective, so $ker(\partial_e) \cong H^0(\mathcal{E}) \subset H^0(B)$. In other words, for a general e , for any $v \in Ext^1(\mathcal{O}, A)$ there is a sub-linear system $\Lambda \subset |B|$ of curves on \mathbb{F}_1 of dimension $h^0(\mathcal{E}) - 1$, inducing the same extension class v via ∂_e .

Other independent, interesting consequences of Corollary 4.2 can be highlighted. As already observed, ∂_e is induced by the natural cup-product (21). This can be interpreted via linear projections of suitable projective varieties. Indeed, let

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^{2k-2b+4} \times \mathbb{P}^{4k-6b+6} = \mathbb{P}(H^0(B)) \times \mathbb{P}(H^1(A - B))$$

be the corresponding *Segre variety* and let $M := h^0(B)h^1(A - B) - 1$. Denote by p_∂ the projectivization of the cup-product (21); thus p_∂ is the composition

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^M \\ & \searrow p_\partial & \downarrow \Pi \\ & & \mathbb{P}^{3k-6b+5} \end{array}$$

where $\mathbb{P}^{3k-6b+5} = \mathbb{P}(H^1(A))$ and Π is a linear projection. Let $\Xi \subset \mathbb{P}^M$ be the center of the projection Π , thus $\Xi \cong \mathbb{P}^{M-3k+6b-6}$. What Theorem 3.8 and Corollary 4.2 establish is that Ξ intersects the general ruling $\mathbb{P}^{2k-2b+4}$ of the Segre variety Σ in the expected dimension $4b - 2 - k$; in other words, the restriction $\Pi|_{\mathbb{P}^{2k-2b+4}}$ to the general ruling $\mathbb{P}^{2k-2b+4}$ of Σ is surjective onto $\mathbb{P}^{3k-6b+5}$.

5. 3-dimensional scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 and their Hilbert schemes.

In this section, results from Section 3 are applied to the study of suitable 3-dimensional scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 in projective spaces and some components of their Hilbert schemes.

Assume from now on that \mathcal{E} is a very ample rank-two vector bundle on \mathbb{F}_1 . Notice that the choice of the numerical class of $c_1(\mathcal{E})$ together with the very ampleness hypothesis, naturally lead to Assumptions 3.1. Indeed, recall the following

necessary condition for very ampleness:

PROPOSITION 5.1 (see [1, Proposition 7.2]). *Let \mathcal{E} be a very ample, rank-two vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_1 such that*

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}) \equiv 3C_0 + bf \quad \text{and} \quad c_2(\mathcal{E}) = k.$$

Then \mathcal{E} satisfies all the hypotheses in Assumptions 3.1 and moreover

$$h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}) := n + 1 \geq 7. \tag{25}$$

A few remarks are in order. First of all, from Corollary 3.5-(i), when $b \leq k < (3b - 3)/2$, \mathcal{E} splits as $\mathcal{E} = A \oplus B$; therefore \mathcal{E} is very ample if and only if both line bundles A, B as in Assumptions 3.1 are very ample. From [15, Theorem 2.17, p. 379, and Corollary 2.18, p. 380] a sufficient condition for the very ampleness of both A and B is $b \geq 5$.

Secondly, as (25) requires $h^0(\mathcal{E}) \geq 7$, from (8) and Theorem 3.8, we will also assume $b \leq k \leq 4b - 8$.

In other words, from now on Assumptions 3.1 are replaced by:

ASSUMPTIONS 5.2. *Let \mathcal{E} be a very ample, rank-two vector bundle over \mathbb{F}_1 such that*

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}) \equiv 3C_0 + bf, \quad c_2(\mathcal{E}) = k, \quad \text{with} \quad 5 \leq b \leq k \leq 4b - 8.$$

Under these assumptions it follows that \mathcal{E} fits in an exact sequence as

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0, \tag{26}$$

where A and B are such that

$$A \equiv 2C_0 + (2b - k - 2)f \quad \text{and} \quad B \equiv C_0 + (k - b + 2)f. \tag{27}$$

see for instance [1, Proof of Proposition 7.2].

With this setup, let $(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1))$ be the associated 3-dimensional scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 , and let $\pi : \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\varphi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$ be the usual projections. Denote by $L := \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ its tautological line bundle.

PROPOSITION 5.3. *Let \mathcal{E} be as in Assumptions 5.2. Moreover, when $(3b - 3)/2 \leq k \leq 4b - 8$ we further assume that $\mathcal{E} \in \text{Ext}^1(B, A)$ is general. Then L defines an embedding*

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{|L|} X \subset \mathbb{P}^n, \tag{28}$$

where X is a smooth, projective 3-fold scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 , non-degenerate in \mathbb{P}^n , of degree d with

$$n = 4b - k - 2 \geq 6 \quad \text{and} \quad d = 6b - 9 - k \tag{29}$$

and such that

$$h^i(X, L) = 0, \quad i \geq 1. \tag{30}$$

PROOF. By Assumptions 5.2, the very ampleness of \mathcal{E} is equivalent to that of L .

The formula on the degree of X follows from (1) and (27).

Condition (30) follows from Leray’s isomorphisms, Proposition 3.2 and Theorem 3.8.

Finally, since $n + 1 = h^0(X, L) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E})$, then $n + 1 \geq 7$ (as in (25)) follows from (8), Theorem 3.8 and the fact that $k \leq 4b - 8$. □

In what follows, we will be interested in studying the Hilbert scheme parametrizing subvarieties of \mathbb{P}^n having the same Hilbert polynomial of X .

5.1. Basics on Hilbert Scheme.

The existence of the Hilbert scheme parametrizing closed subschemes of \mathbb{P}^n with given Hilbert polynomial was established by Grothendieck [14]. The following formulation of his basic result is due to Sommese [22].

PROPOSITION 5.4 ([14], [22]). *Let Z be a smooth connected projective variety. Let X be a connected subvariety which is a local complete intersection in Z and with $H^1(X, N) = 0$ where $N := N_{X/Z}$ is the normal bundle of X in Z . Then there exist irreducible projective varieties \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{H} with the following properties:*

- (i) $\mathcal{Y} \subset \mathcal{H} \times Z$ and the map $p : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ induced by the product projection is a flat surjection,
- (ii) there is a smooth point $x \in \mathcal{H}$ with p of maximal rank in a neighborhood of $p^{-1}(x)$,
- (iii) q identifies $p^{-1}(x)$ with X where $q : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow Z$ is the map induced by the product projection, and
- (iv) $H^0(N)$ is naturally identified with $T_{\mathcal{H},x}$, where $T_{\mathcal{H},x}$ is the Zariski tangent space of \mathcal{H} at x .

Recall that, when $x \in \mathcal{H}$ is a smooth point, the corresponding subvariety $X_x \subset Z$ parametrized by x is said to be *unobstructed* in Z .

5.2. The irreducible component \mathcal{X} of the Hilbert scheme containing $[X]$.

The scroll $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ as in Proposition 5.3 corresponds to a point $[X] \in \mathcal{H}$, where \mathcal{H} denotes the Hilbert scheme parametrizing 3-dimensional subvarieties of \mathbb{P}^n , of degree $d = 6b - k - 9$. The next result shows that X is unobstructed in \mathbb{P}^n .

PROPOSITION 5.5. *There exists an irreducible component $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$, which is generically smooth and of (the expected) dimension*

$$\dim(\mathcal{X}) = n(n + 1) + 3k - 2b - 2 \tag{31}$$

such that $[X]$ belongs to the smooth locus of \mathcal{X} .

PROOF. Let $N := N_{X/\mathbb{P}^n}$ denote the normal bundle of X in \mathbb{P}^n . The statement will follow from Proposition 5.4 by showing that $H^i(X, N) = 0$, $i \geq 1$, and conducting an explicit computation of $h^0(X, N) = \chi(X, N)$.

To do this, let

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1)^{\oplus(n+1)} \longrightarrow T_{\mathbb{P}^n|X} \longrightarrow 0 \tag{32}$$

be the Euler sequence on \mathbb{P}^n restricted to X . Since (X, L) is a scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 ,

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = 0, \quad \text{for } i \geq 1. \tag{33}$$

Moreover, by (30), we have

$$H^i(X, L) = 0, \quad i \geq 1. \tag{34}$$

Thus, from (33), (34) and the cohomology sequence associated to (32) it follows that $H^i(X, T_{\mathbb{P}^n|X}) = 0$ for $i \geq 1$.

Therefore the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow T_X \longrightarrow T_{\mathbb{P}^n|X} \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0 \tag{35}$$

gives

$$H^i(X, N) \cong H^{i+1}(X, T_X) \quad \text{for } i \geq 1. \tag{36}$$

CLAIM 5.6. $H^i(X, N) = 0$, for $i \geq 1$.

PROOF OF CLAIM 5.6. It is obvious that $H^3(X, N) = 0$, for dimension reasons. For the other cohomology spaces, we can use (36).

In order to compute $H^j(X, T_X)$, $j = 2, 3$, we use the scroll map $\varphi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$ and we consider the relative cotangent bundle sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \varphi^*(\Omega_{\mathbb{F}_1}^1) \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{X|\mathbb{F}_1}^1 \rightarrow 0. \tag{37}$$

From (37) and the Whitney sum, one obtains

$$c_1(\Omega_X^1) = c_1(\varphi^*(\Omega_{\mathbb{F}_1}^1)) + c_1(\Omega_{X|\mathbb{F}_1}^1)$$

and thus

$$\Omega_{X|\mathbb{F}_1}^1 = K_X + \varphi^*(-c_1(\Omega_{\mathbb{F}_1}^1)) = K_X + \varphi^*(-K_{\mathbb{F}_1}).$$

The adjunction theoretic characterization of the scroll gives

$$K_X = -2L + \varphi^*(K_{\mathbb{F}_1} + c_1(\mathcal{E})) = -2L + \varphi^*(K_{\mathbb{F}_1} + 3C_0 + bf)$$

thus

$$\Omega_{X|\mathbb{F}_1}^1 = K_X + \varphi^*(-K_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = -2L + \varphi^*(3C_0 + bf)$$

which, combined with the dual of (37), gives

$$0 \rightarrow 2L - \varphi^*(3C_0 + bf) \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow \varphi^*(T_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow 0. \tag{38}$$

(i) First of all, we compute the cohomology of $\varphi^*(T_{\mathbb{F}_1})$. Consider the relative cotangent bundle sequence of the map $\pi : \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^*\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{F}_1}^1 \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathbb{F}_1|\mathbb{P}^1}^1 \rightarrow 0. \tag{39}$$

Since $\Omega_{\mathbb{F}_1|\mathbb{P}^1}^1 = K_{\mathbb{F}_1} + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) = -2C_0 - f$, dualizing (39) we get

$$0 \rightarrow 2C_0 + f \rightarrow T_{\mathbb{F}_1} \rightarrow \pi^*T_{\mathbb{P}^1} \rightarrow 0. \tag{40}$$

From the cohomology sequence associated to (40) we get that $H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, T_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = 0$,

for any $i \geq 1$. By Leray’s exact sequence, the same holds for $H^i(X, \varphi^*(T_{\mathbb{F}_1})) = 0$, $i \geq 1$.

(ii) We now devote our attention to the cohomology of $2L - \varphi^*(3C_0 + bf)$. Noticing that $R^i\varphi_*(2L) = 0$, for $i \geq 1$ (see [15, p. 253]), projection formula and Leray’s spectral sequence give

$$H^i(X, 2L - \varphi^*(3C_0 + bf)) \cong H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-3C_0 - bf)).$$

Therefore

$$H^3(X, 2L - \varphi^*(3C_0 + bf)) = 0 \tag{41}$$

for dimension reasons.

We need to show that $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-3C_0 - bf)) = 0$. We write $-3C_0 - bf$ as $-2(C_0 + 2f) - (C_0 + (b - 4)f)$, hence

$$\text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-3C_0 - bf) = \text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f) \otimes (-2H),$$

where $H = C_0 + 2f$ is a very ample line bundle on \mathbb{F}_1 (cf. [15, Theorem 2.17-(c), p. 379]). Let

$$\mathcal{S} := \text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f);$$

then we need to show that $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S} \otimes (-2H)) = 0$.

We let $\mathcal{S}(t)$ denote $\text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f) \otimes (tH)$. We write

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}(t) &= \text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f) \otimes (tH) \\ &= \text{Sym}^2\mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f) \otimes (tC_0 + 2tf) = \mathcal{S}(t, 2t). \end{aligned}$$

Let us consider the structure sequence of f and C_0 on \mathbb{F}_1 , respectively

$$0 \rightarrow -f \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{|_f} \rightarrow 0 \tag{42}$$

$$0 \rightarrow -C_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{|_{C_0}} \rightarrow 0. \tag{43}$$

Tensoring (42) with $\mathcal{S}(t, 2t)$ gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t)|_f \rightarrow 0. \tag{44}$$

As $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 3C_0 + bf$, and \mathcal{E} is very ample, the splitting type of \mathcal{E} on any fibre f is, $\mathcal{E}|_f = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$. Hence we get that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}|_f &= (\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f))|_f = \text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E}|_f \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3). \end{aligned}$$

Let us determine $\mathcal{S}|_{C_0}$. Recall that $(3C_0 + bf) \cdot C_0 = -3 + b \geq 2$. Suppose that $\mathcal{E}|_{C_0} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\alpha) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\beta)$, where $\alpha + \beta = b - 3$, $\alpha \geq 1$ and $\beta \geq 1$, by ampleness. We may assume that $\alpha \geq \beta$ from which it follows that $2\alpha \geq b - 3$ and $2\beta \leq b - 3$. Hence $(\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E})|_{C_0} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2\alpha) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2\beta) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\alpha + \beta)$ and thus

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}|_{C_0} &= (\text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E} \otimes (-C_0 - (b - 4)f))|_{C_0} = \text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E}|_{C_0} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(5 - b) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2\alpha + (5 - b)) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2\beta + (5 - b)) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2). \end{aligned}$$

From (44) in order to have $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1))$ one needs $H^1(\mathcal{S}(t, 2t)|_f) = 0$.

Note that $H^1(\mathcal{S}(t, 2t)|_f) = H^1((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t)) = H^1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t + 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t + 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t + 3)) = 0$ if $t + 1 > -2$ that is if $t > -3$. Hence for $t > -3$

$$H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1)). \tag{45}$$

Tensoring (42) with $\mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1)$ gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1)|_f \rightarrow 0. \tag{46}$$

Since $H^1(\mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1)|_f) = H^1((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t)) = H^1(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t + 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t + 2) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t + 3)) = 0$ if $t > -3$, hence for $t > -3$

$$H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 1)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)). \tag{47}$$

Tensoring (43) with $\mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)$ gives

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t - 1, 2t - 2) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)|_{C_0} \rightarrow 0. \tag{48}$$

We would like to have $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t - 1, 2t - 2))$. In order for this to happen we need $H^1(\mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)|_{C_0}) = 0$.

But

$$H^1(\mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)|_{C_0}) = H^1((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2\alpha + 5 - b) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2\beta + 5 - b) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(t - 2)) = 0,$$

if $2\beta + 3 - b + t > -2$, that is $t > -2$. Thus for $t > -2$

$$H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t - 2)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t - 1, 2t - 2)). \tag{49}$$

Combining (45), (47), (49) we have $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t - 1, 2t - 2))$ for all $t \geq -1$. Therefore Serre’s vanishing theorem gives

$$H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t, 2t)) = 0, \quad \text{for all } t \geq -1$$

and thus also

$$H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(t - 1, 2t - 2)) = 0, \quad \text{for all } t \geq -1.$$

In particular, if $t = -1$, $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(-2, -4)) = 0$. Note that $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{S}(-2, -4)) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E} \otimes (-3C_0 - bf))$ and hence $H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, \text{Sym}^2 \mathcal{E} \otimes (-3C_0 - bf)) = 0$.

Thus, from the cohomology sequence associated to (38), (41), and dimension reasons, it follows that $H^2(X, T_X) = H^2(X, \varphi^* T_{\mathbb{F}_1})$ and $H^3(X, T_X) = 0$. On the other hand, by Leray spectral sequence,

$$H^2(X, \varphi^* T_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = H^2(\mathbb{F}_1, T_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = 0.$$

Hence $H^i(X, T_X) = 0, i = 2, 3$ and thus, by (36), $H^i(X, N) = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, 3$, which concludes the proof of Claim 5.6. \square

To conclude the proof of Proposition 5.5, according to Proposition 5.4, we deduce there exists an irreducible component \mathcal{X} of the Hilbert scheme \mathcal{H} containing $[X]$ as a smooth point. Since smoothness is an open condition, we deduce that \mathcal{X} is generically smooth. The dimension of \mathcal{X} , by Proposition 5.4-(iv) and Claim 5.6, will be given by $h^0(X, N) = \chi(N)$, where $\chi(N)$ is the *expected dimension* of \mathcal{H} .

The Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch theorem gives

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(N) &= \frac{1}{6}(n_1^3 - 3n_1n_2 + 3n_3) + \frac{1}{4}c_1(n_1^2 - 2n_2) + \frac{1}{12}(c_1^2 + c_2)n_1 \\ &\quad + (n - 3)\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) \end{aligned} \tag{50}$$

where $n_i = c_i(N)$, and $c_i = c_i(X)$.

Chern classes of N can be obtained from (35):

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_1 &= K + (n + 1)L; \\
 n_2 &= \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)L^2 + (n + 1)LK + K^2 - c_2; \\
 n_3 &= \frac{1}{6}(n - 1)n(n + 1)L^3 + \frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)KL^2 + (n + 1)K^2L \\
 &\quad - (n + 1)c_2L - 2c_2K + K^3 - c_3.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{51}$$

The numerical invariants of X can be easily computed:

$$\begin{aligned}
 KL^2 &= -2d + 4b - 12; & K^2L &= 4d - 14b + 41; \\
 c_2L &= 2b + 7; & K^3 &= -8d + 36b - 102; \\
 -Kc_2 &= 24; & c_3 &= 8.
 \end{aligned}$$

Plugging these in (51) and the results in (50) one gets

$$\chi(N) = (-2b + 8 + d)n - 29 + 16b - 3d.$$

By (1) and Proposition 5.1, we can express d just in terms of b and k . Moreover, from (8) and from Theorem 3.8, one has $n + 1 = 4b - k - 1$ which gives exactly (31). □

5.3. The general point of \mathcal{X} .

In this subsection a description of the general point of the component \mathcal{X} determined in Proposition 5.5 is presented.

THEOREM 5.7. *The general point of \mathcal{X} parametrizes a scroll X as in Proposition 5.3.*

PROOF. The proof reduces to a parameter computation to obtain a lower bound for $\dim(\mathcal{X})$. Precisely, we shall first compute a lower bound for the dimension of the locus in \mathcal{X} filled-up by scrolls of type (X, L) as in Proposition 5.3. Comparing this lower bound with (31) will conclude the proof.

From the exact sequence (26), we observe that

- a) the line bundle A is uniquely determined on \mathbb{F}_1 , since $A \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(C_0) \otimes \pi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2b - k - 2))$;
- b) the line bundle B is uniquely determined on \mathbb{F}_1 , similarly.

Therefore, let $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be the locus filled-up by scrolls X as in Proposition 5.3. Let us compute how many parameters are needed to describe \mathcal{Y} . To do this, we have to add up the following quantities:

- 1) 0 parameters for the line bundle A on \mathbb{F}_1 , since it is uniquely determined;
- 2) 0 parameters for the line bundle B , similarly;
- 3) the number of parameters counting the isomorphism classes of projective bundles $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. According to Lemma 3.4 this number is

$$\tau := \begin{cases} 0 & b \leq k < (3b - 3)/2 \\ 4k - 6b + 6 & (3b - 3)/2 \leq k \leq 4b - 8. \end{cases} \tag{52}$$

Indeed, for $k < (3b - 3)/2$ the only vector bundle is $\mathcal{E} = A \oplus B$. For $k \geq (3b - 3)/2$, the general vector bundle \mathcal{E} is indecomposable and non-special (cf. Theorem 3.8); in this latter case we have to take into account *weak isomorphism classes* of extensions, which are parametrized by $\mathbb{P}(\text{Ext}^1(B, A))$ (cf. [13, p. 31]).

4)
$$\dim(\text{PGL}(n + 1, \mathbb{C})) - \dim(G_X),$$

where $G_X \subset \text{PGL}(n + 1, \mathbb{C})$ denotes the *stabilizer* of $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$, i.e. the subgroup of projectivities of \mathbb{P}^n fixing X . In other words, $\dim(\text{PGL}(n + 1, \mathbb{C})) - \dim(G_X)$ is the dimension of the full orbit of $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ by the action of all the projective transformations of \mathbb{P}^n .

Since $\dim(\text{PGL}(n + 1, \mathbb{C})) = (n + 1)^2 - 1 = n(n + 2)$, the previous computation shows that

$$\dim(\mathcal{Y}) = \tau + n(n + 2) - \dim(G_X). \tag{53}$$

The next step is to find an upper bound for $\dim(G_X)$.

It is clear that there is an obvious inclusion

$$G_X \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(X), \tag{54}$$

where $\text{Aut}(X)$ denotes the algebraic group of abstract automorphisms of X . Since X , as an abstract variety, is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ over \mathbb{F}_1 ,

$$\dim(\text{Aut}(X)) = \dim(\text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_1)) + \dim(\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}))),$$

where $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}))$ denotes the automorphisms of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ fixing the base (cf. e.g. [19]).

From the fact that $Aut(\mathbb{F}_1)$ is an algebraic group, in particular smooth, it follows that

$$\dim(Aut(\mathbb{F}_1)) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_1, T_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = 6$$

(cf. [19, Lemma 10, p. 106]), where $T_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ denotes the tangent bundle of \mathbb{F}_1 .

On the other hand, $\dim(Aut_{\mathbb{F}_1}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}))) = h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) - 1$, since $Aut_{\mathbb{F}_1}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}))$ are given by endomorphisms of the projective bundle.

To sum up,

$$\dim(Aut(X)) = h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) + 5.$$

Since, from (54), we have $\dim(G_X) \leq \dim(Aut(X))$, then from (53) we deduce

$$\dim(\mathcal{Y}) \geq \tau + n(n + 2) - h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) - 5. \tag{55}$$

According to the results in Section 3, we have to distinguish two cases.

- For $b \leq k < (3b - 3)/2$, $\tau = 0$ from (52) and $h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 6b - 4k - 5$ from Lemma 3.6. Therefore from (55)

$$\dim(\mathcal{Y}) \geq n(n + 2) - 6b + 4k.$$

- For $(3b - 3)/2 \leq k \leq 4b - 8$, $\tau = 4k - 6b + 6$ from (52) and $h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 1$ from Lemma 3.6. Once again, from (55),

$$\dim(\mathcal{Y}) \geq n(n + 2) + 4k - 6b + 6 - 6 = n(n + 2) - 6b + 4k.$$

In any case, from (31), we have

$$\begin{aligned} n(n + 2) - 6b + 4k &\leq \dim(\mathcal{Y}) \leq \dim(\mathcal{X}) \\ &= \dim(T_{[X]}(\mathcal{X})) = n(n + 1) + 3k - 2b - 2. \end{aligned}$$

One can conclude by observing that

$$n(n + 2) - 6b + 4k = n(n + 1) + 3k - 2b - 2.$$

Indeed, this is equivalent to $n = 4b - k - 2$, which is (29). □

COROLLARY 5.8. $\dim(Aut(X)) = \dim(G_X)$. *In other words, up to a possible*

extension via a finite group, all the abstract automorphisms of the projective scroll X are induced by projective transformations.

PROOF. It directly follows from the previous dimension computations and from the orbit of X via projective transformations. \square

6. Examples.

6.1. Scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 .

Going through the classification of manifolds of dimension $n \geq 3$ and degree 10, 11, ([11, Proposition 7.1], [3, Proposition 4.2.3]), one finds 3-dimensional scrolls $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1))$ over \mathbb{F}_1 , of sectional genus 5, degree $d = 10, 11$, $c_1(\mathcal{E}) \equiv 3C_0 + 5f$, $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = k = 11, 10$, respectively, which are embedded in $\mathbb{P}^7, \mathbb{P}^8$, respectively. The existence of such 3-folds has been established in [1, Corollary 7.1].

The vector bundle \mathcal{E} satisfies the Assumptions 5.2, hence by Proposition 5.5 there exists an irreducible component $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$, which is generically smooth and of dimension $\dim(\mathcal{X}) = n(n+1) + 3k - 2b - 2$ and thus in our cases $\dim(\mathcal{X}) = 77, 90$, respectively. Moreover, by Theorem 5.7 the general point of \mathcal{X} parametrizes a scroll X as in the given examples. The following Corollary summarizes the above discussion.

COROLLARY 6.1. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1))$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 . Let X be embedded by $|L|$ in \mathbb{P}^n , with degree d and sectional genus g as in the table below. Then the Hilbert scheme of $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ has an irreducible component, \mathcal{X} , which is smooth at the point representing X and of dimension as in the rightmost column of the table. Moreover the general point of \mathcal{X} parametrizes a scroll X as in the given examples.*

d	g	n	$c_1(\mathcal{E})$	$c_2(\mathcal{E})$	Reference	$\dim \mathcal{X}$
10	5	7	$3C_0 + 5f$	11	[11] Proposition 7.1	77
11	5	8	$3C_0 + 5f$	10	[3] Proposition 4.2.3	90

6.2. Scrolls over \mathbb{F}_0 .

The Hilbert scheme of special 3-folds in \mathbb{P}^n , $n \geq 6$, was studied by the first two authors, [4]. In particular, 3-folds over smooth quadric surfaces $\mathbb{F}_0 = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ were part of the cited work. All such 3-folds, which are known to exist, have sectional genus 4, degree $8 \leq d \leq 11$, $c_1(\mathcal{E}) \equiv 3C_0 + 3f$, $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = k = 10, 9, 8, 7$, respectively, and are embedded in \mathbb{P}^n , with $7 \leq n \leq 10$, respectively. They are shown to correspond to smooth points of an irreducible component of their Hilbert

scheme, whose dimension is computed: $\dim \mathcal{X} = (20 - k)(n - 3) - 3n + 49$, (cf. [4, Proposition 3.2]). In this case the vector bundle \mathcal{E} fits in an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0, \quad (56)$$

where A and B are such that

$$A \equiv 2C_0 + (6 - k)f \quad \text{and} \quad B \equiv C_0 + (k - 3)f. \quad (57)$$

It is not difficult to see that Theorem 5.7 holds also if the base of the scroll is \mathbb{F}_0 . In fact in these cases one can easily see that $\dim \mathbb{P}(Ext^1(B, A)) = 4k - 21$. Twisting sequence (56) by \mathcal{E}^\vee along with some easy calculations gives that $h^0(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{E}^\vee) = 1$. It is also known that $\dim(Aut(\mathbb{F}_0)) = h^0(\mathbb{F}_0, T_{\mathbb{F}_0}) = 6$ (cf. [19, Lemma 10, p. 106]).

Letting $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ be the locus filled-up by scrolls X as in the above examples, one gets that

$$\dim(\mathcal{Y}) \geq n(n + 2) - 27 + 4k.$$

Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} n(n + 2) - 27 + 4k &\leq \dim(\mathcal{Y}) \leq \dim(\mathcal{X}) \\ &= \dim(T_{[\mathcal{X}]}(\mathcal{X})) = (20 - k)(n - 3) + 49 - 3n. \end{aligned}$$

One can conclude by observing that

$$n(n + 2) - 27 + 4k = (20 - k)(n - 3) + 49 - 3n.$$

Indeed, this is equivalent to $n + k = 16$, which holds in all the above mentioned examples.

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