NON-STABILITY OF AK-INVARIANT FOR SOME $Q-$PLANES

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The following question is of great interest to us:

Is the AK-invariant of a surface stable under reasonable geometric constructions?

In our previous work the cylinder over a surface played the role of a "reasonable" geometric construction. Here we are replacing the cylinder by algebraic line bundles. As a result we define a family of threefolds having trivial $AK(ML)$ invariant and non-trivial topology. In [BML] we built an example of a $\mathbb{Q}$-plane S with non-trivial cyclic fundamental group of prime order such that $AK(S) = \mathbb{C}[x]$ and $AK(S \times \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}$. It appears that this construction works for any $\mathbb{Q}$-plane S with non-trivial cyclic fundamental group of prime order if we permit ourselves to consider non-trivial line bundles over S instead of $S \times \mathbb{C}$.

It would be interesting to generalize the numerous facts we know about cylinders over surfaces to the case of non-trivial line bundles. One of such generalizations is the following Proposition.

Proposition 1. *Let X be a smooth affine variety admitting a $\mathbb{C}$-action Φ. Let (L, π, X) be an algebraic line bundle over X. Then L admits a $\mathbb{C}$-action Φ' such that the image $\pi(F')$ of a general orbit F' of the action Φ' is a general orbit of the action Φ.*

Proof. Since L is an algebraically locally trivial bundle, there is an open set $W \subset X$, such that $\pi^{-1}(V) \cong W \times \mathbb{C} \subset L$. It follows that L contains a cylinder-like subset (see, for example [Mi2], Chapt. 2, 2.1 for definition of cylinder-like subset). Since X is affine, this implies that there exists a $\mathbb{C}$-action ψ such that its general orbit is a fiber of π ([Mi1], Lemma 2.2).

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 13B10, 14E09; Secondary 14J26, 14J50, 14L30, 14D25, 16W50,

Key words and phrases. Affine varieties, $\mathbb{C}-$actions, locally-nilpotent derivations.

The first author is partially supported by the Ministry of Absorption (Israel), the Israeli Science Foundation (Israeli Academy of Sciences, Center of Excellence Program), the Minerva Foundation (Emmy Noether Research Institute of Mathematics).

The second author is partially supported by an NSA grant and Max-Planck Institute of Mathematics.

On the other hand the $\mathbb{C}$-action Φ provides the existence of an open subset $U \cong Y \times \mathbb{C} \subset X$ which is a cylinder-like subset of X. (That means that Y is affine and the fibers of projection $p : U \to Y$ are the orbits of this action).

We consider a set $V = \pi^{-1}(U)$ and a composition map $q = p \circ \pi : V \to Y$. For a point $y \in Y$ the fiber $P_y = q^{-1}(y)$ is an affine surface which is an algebraic line bundle over $p^{-1}(y) \cong \mathbb{C}$. Thus, $P_y \cong \mathbb{C}^2$ ([Mi2], Chapt. 3, Th. 2.2.1). By the Main Theorem in [KZ] there exists an open subset $W \subset Y$ such that $q^{-1}(W) \cong W \times \mathbb{C}^2$ and q is a projection on the first factor. By Lemma 2.2 of [Mi1], there are two locally nilpotent commutative derivations and corresponding $\mathbb{C}$-actions ψ_1, ψ_2 on L, such that the general orbit of the group, generated by ψ_1, ψ_2 coincides with a general fiber of q. At least one of ψ_1, ψ_2 is non-equivalent to ψ. (Two $\mathbb{C}^+$-actions are equivalent of they have the same general orbit.)

Let it be ψ_1. Let $C \subset P_y$ be an orbit of ψ_1. Then $\pi(C)$ is not a point, hence $\pi(C) = \pi(P_y) = p^{-1}(y)$ is a general orbit of Φ. We may take $\Phi' = \psi_1$. □

Corollary 1. *If $AK(X) = \mathbb{C}$ and (L, π, X) is an algebraic line bundle over X then $AK(L) = \mathbb{C}$.*

We want to use this fact in order to compute the AK invariant for algebraic line bundles (and, in particular, a cylinder) over other $\mathbb{Q}-$planes admitting a $\mathbb{C}$-action.

In [BML] the following Proposition was proved.

Proposition 2. *Let S be a $\mathbb{Q}$-plane admitting a $\mathbb{C}$-action. Let $\pi_1(S) = \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$, where $m > 1$ is prime. Then $S \cong V/\mathcal{G}$, where*

- *V is a hypersurface in $\mathbb{C}^3$ with coordinates $(u, y, v) : V = \{u^k y = v^m - v_1^m + uq(u, v)\}$, where $v_1 \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $q(u, v)$ is a polynomial of degree less than m relative to v ;*
- *$\mathcal{G}$ is the group of transformations generated by $g(u, y, v) = (u\varepsilon, y\varepsilon^{-k},\ v\varepsilon^{-\alpha})$, where $\alpha, k \in \mathbb{N},\ \ (\alpha, m) = 1$ and $\varepsilon = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{m}}$.*

We want to use this explicit representation for proving the following

Theorem 1. *Let S be as in Proposition 2. Then there is an algebraic line bundle (L, π, S) such that $AK(L) = \mathbb{C}$.*

Proof of Theorem 1. We may assume that $v_1 = 1$. Surface V admits a fixed point-free $\mathbb{C}^+-$ action, defined by the locally nilpotent derivation

$$\partial u = 0, \partial v = u^k, \partial y = mv^{m-1} + uq_v(u, v). \tag{1}$$

All the components of the fiber $u = 0$ are reduced (see Proposition 2 in [BML]).

Consider a standard Danielewsky surface

$$V_0 = \{ut = z^m - 1\} \subset \mathbb{C}^3.$$

It admits a locally nilpotent derivation ∂_0, such that: $\partial_0 u = 0,\ \partial_0 z = u,\ \partial_0 t = mz^{m-1}$. Then the Danielewsky-Fieseler factors ([D], [F])of these two actions on V and V_0 respectively coincide, and $\tilde{T} = V \times \mathbb{C}$ is isomorphic to $V_0 \times \mathbb{C}$ (see [D], [F]). We will need now the following three Lemmas.

Lemma 1. *The affine variety $\tilde{T}$ is isomorphic to the set T defined in $\mathbb{C}^6$ with coordinates (u, y, v, t, z, h) by the following equations:*

$$T = \begin{cases} u^k y = v^m - 1 + uq(u, v), \\ ut = z^m - 1, \\ hu = z - v, \\ t = u^{k-1} y - q(u, v) + mhv^{m-1} + \sum_2^m \binom{m}{r} u^{r-1} h^r v^{m-r}. \end{cases}$$

(cf. Lemma 6 in [BML]*).*

Proof of Lemma 1. Let X stand for the Danielewsky-Fieseler factor of V and V_0 relative to ∂ and ∂_0 respectively. The construction of T provides that the projection $\pi_0 : T \to V_0$, $\pi_0(u, y, v, t, z, h) = (u, t, z)$ and $\pi : T \to V$, $\pi(u, y, v, t, z, h) = (u, y, v)$, and projections τ_0 and τ from V and V_0 onto X respectively may be included into the following commutative diagram.

Diagram 1.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & T & & \\ & {}^{\pi_0}\swarrow & & \searrow^{\pi} & \\ V_0 & & & & V \\ & {}_{\tau_0}\searrow & & \swarrow_{\tau} & \\ & & X & & . \end{array}$$

The inverse image $\pi^{-1}(\tilde{v})$ for any point $\tilde{v} \in V$ is a line; thus T is connected. Since it is a smooth variety, it has to be irreducible.

We want to show that $A = \mathcal{O}(T) = \mathcal{O}(V)[h]$.

Indeed, by the definition of T (see above) $z = v + hu$ and $t = u^{k-1} y - q(u, v) + hmv^{m-1} + \sum_2^m \binom{m}{r} u^{r-1} h^r v^{m-r}$.

So $T = V \times \mathbb{C}$ and the projection π is a projection onto the first factor as well.

Since $T = V \times_X V_0$, it follows (see ([D], [F]) that $T = V_0 \times \mathbb{C}$ and π_0 is the projection of T onto V_0. □

Let ∂_1 be a locally nilpotent derivation corresponding to such an action in T, that its general orbit is a fiber of morphism π_0 (see formula (2) below). It follows that there is a function $\varphi \in \mathcal{O}(T)$ such that for each $c \in \mathbb{C}$ the set $T \cap \{\varphi = c\}$ is isomorphic to V_0 and $\partial_1\varphi = const$. It is not defined uniquely: any function $\varphi' = c\varphi + h(u,t,z)$ has the same property for any function $h \in \mathcal{O}(V_0)$.

Lemma 2. *Let $\mathcal{G}'$ be the group generated by the action*

$$g'(u,y,v,h,t,z) = (u\varepsilon, y\varepsilon^{-k},\ v\varepsilon^{-\alpha}, h\varepsilon^{-(\alpha+1)}, t\varepsilon^{-1}, z\varepsilon^{-\alpha}).$$

Then there is such a function $\varphi' = c\varphi + h(u,t,z), c \in \mathbb{C}$ that

$$\varphi'(g'(a)) = \varepsilon^r\varphi'(a)$$

for some $r \in \mathbb{N}, c \in \mathbb{C}$ and any point $a \in T$.

Proof of Lemma 2. Let $\mathcal{G}''$ be the group acting on V_0 and generated by the map $g''((u,t,z)) = (u\varepsilon, t\varepsilon^{-1}, z\varepsilon^{-\alpha})$. Since g' and g'' act on the (u,t,z) in the same way, a fiber $\pi^{-1}(s) \subset T$ over a point $s \in V_0$ is mapped by g' to the fiber over the point $g''(s)$.

That means that the point $a = (s,\varphi) \in T$ goes to the point $(g''(s),\varphi_1) \in T$, and $\varphi_1 = \alpha(s)\varphi + \beta(s)$. Moreover, $\alpha(s)$ never vanishes on V_0, hence should be constant. Since $g'^m = id$, $\alpha = \varepsilon^r$ for some $r \in \mathbb{N}$.

We can represent the function β by

$$\beta(s) = \sum_0^m b_i(s),$$

where $b_i(g''(s)) = \varepsilon^i b_i(g''(s))$. Let

$$\gamma(s) = \sum_{i \neq r} \frac{b_i(s)}{\varepsilon^r - \varepsilon^i}$$

and

$$\varphi'(a) = \varphi(a) + \gamma(s).$$

Then $\gamma(g''(s)) = \sum_{i\neq r} \frac{\varepsilon^i b_i(s)}{\varepsilon^r - \varepsilon^i}$ and

$$\varphi'(g'(a)) = \varepsilon^r\varphi(a) + \sum_0^m b_i(s) + \sum_{i\neq r} \frac{\varepsilon^i b_i(s)}{\varepsilon^r - \varepsilon^i} =$$

$$\varepsilon^r(\varphi(a) + \gamma(s)) + b_r(s) = \varepsilon^r\varphi'(a) + b_r(s).$$

So

$$\varphi'((g')^2(a)) = \varepsilon^r\varphi'(g'(a))+b_r(g''(s)) = (\varepsilon^r)((\varepsilon^r)\varphi'(a)+b_r(s))+(\varepsilon^r)b_r(s) = (\varepsilon^r)^2\varphi'(a)+2(\varepsilon^r)b_r(s).$$

Repeating this computation, we get:

$$\varphi'((g')^m(a)) = \varphi'(a) + m(\varepsilon^r)^{m-1}b_r(s).$$

On the other hand, $\varphi'((g')^m(a)) = \varphi'(a)$; thus, $b_r(s) = 0$ and φ' is precisely the needed function. □

Let $Z = T/\mathcal{G}'$ and $S_0 = V_0/\mathcal{G}''$. Denote by μ the natural projection $T \to T/\mathcal{G}' = Z$, by ν_0 the natural projection $V_0 \to V_0/\mathcal{G}'' = S_0$, and by ν the natural projection $V \to V/\mathcal{G} = S$.

Since g' and g act on (u, v, y) in the same way, and g' and g'' act on (u, t, z) in the same way, there are morphisms $\sigma : T/\mathcal{G}' \to V/\mathcal{G}$ and $\sigma_0 : T/\mathcal{G}' \to V_0/\mathcal{G}''$ such that the following diagrams are commutative.

Diagram 2.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T/\mathcal{G}' = Z \\ \pi_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma_0 \\ V_0 & \xrightarrow{\nu_0} & V_0/\mathcal{G}'' = S_0. \end{array}$$

Diagram 3.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{\mu} & T/\mathcal{G}' = Z \\ \pi \downarrow & & \downarrow \sigma \\ V & \xrightarrow{\nu} & V/\mathcal{G} = S. \end{array}$$

Lemma 3. *(Z, σ, S) and (Z, σ_0, S_0) are algebraic line bundles.*

Proof of Lemma 3. Both surfaces S and S_0 are smooth affine surfaces (the surface S_0 is described in [MiMa1], [MiMa2]).

First we are going to show that both (Z, σ, V) and (Z, σ_0, V_0) are analytically locally-trivial $\mathbb{C}-$fibrations. That follows from the following observations:

- the groups $\mathcal{G}', \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}''$ have no fixed points, and so the morphisms μ, ν, ν_0 are non-ramified (étale) coverings;
- (T, π, V), (T, π_0, V_0) are trivial line bundles.

For (Z, σ, S) we choose an open (in the analytic topology) set $U \subset S$ such that ν is an isomorphism of $W = \nu^{-1}(U)$ onto U, i.e. $g_i(w) \notin W$ for any $g_i \neq 1$ in $\mathcal{G}$ and any point $w \in W$. Since diagram (3) is commutative there are no points in $\pi^{-1}(W)$ conjugate by the action of $\mathcal{G}'$, i.e. $\mu\big|_{\pi^{-1}(W)}$ is an isomorphism as well. On the other hand, $\pi^{-1}(W) \cong W \times \mathbb{C} \subset T$. Hence,

$$\sigma^{-1}(U) = \mu(\pi^{-1}(W)) \cong \pi^{-1}(W) \cong W \times \mathbb{C} \cong U \times \mathbb{C}.$$

The case of (Z, π_0, V_0) is dealt with in a similar way.

Now the Lemma follows from the Theorem of J. Kollár which we found in [Ka]. Let us cite it.

Theorem K. *Let $\pi : X \to S$ be a morphism of smooth algebraic varieties which is also a locally trivial analytic $\mathbb{C}-$fibration. Then X is a complement to a section of an algebraic $\mathbb{P}^1-$bundle over S. Furthermore, if S is affine then X is the total space of an algebraic line bundle, and if, in addition, $\pi : X \to S$ is a quotient morphism of a free $\mathbb{C}^+$-action, X is isomorphic to $S \times \mathbb{C}$ over S.*

□

Remark 1. We could use this Theorem to prove Lemma 1. It is easy to show that (T, π_0, V_0) is analytically locally trivial $\mathbb{C}$-fibration and the fibers of the projection π_0 are the general orbits of a free action corresponding to the locally nilpotent derivation ∂_1:

$$\partial_1 u = \partial_1 t = \partial_1 z = 0,\ \partial_1 v = \partial_1 h = u^k,\ \partial_1 y = m v^{m-1} + u q_v(u, v). \tag{2}$$

To complete the proof of Theorem 1 we have to note only, that $AK(S_0) = \mathbb{C}$ ([MiMa1], [MiMa2]). Due to Corollary 1,

$$AK(Z) = \mathbb{C}$$

as well. Thus, (Z, π, S) is the line bundle we were looking for.

□

Remark 2. If $\alpha = -1$, then $AK(S \times \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C}$.

Proof. In this case the action

$$g'(u, y, v, h, t, z) = (u\varepsilon, y\varepsilon^{-k},\ v\varepsilon, h, t\varepsilon^{-1}, z\varepsilon)$$

leaves h invariant.

Hence

$$Z = T/\mathcal{G}' = (V \times \mathbb{C})/\mathcal{G}' = (V/\mathcal{G}) \times \mathbb{C} = S \times \mathbb{C}.$$

□

We also can define explicitly three locally nilpotent derivations acting on $\mathcal{O}(Z)$ which have only constants as common elements of their kernels. These are the derivations, defined on $\mathcal{O}(T)$ and invariant under the action of group $\mathcal{G}'$. Namely, in notations of Lemma 1, Lemma 2:

1. ∂, defined by

$$\partial u = 0,\ \partial v = u^{mk-\alpha},\ \partial y = (mv^{m-1} + uq_v(u,v))u^{mk-k-\alpha},\ \partial h = 0. \tag{3}$$

2. δ, defined by

$$\delta h = u^{m-(\alpha+1)},\ \delta u = \delta y = \delta v = 0,\ \delta z = u^{m-\alpha},\ \delta t = mz^{m-1}u^{m-(\alpha+1)}, \tag{4}$$

3. $\tilde{\partial}$, defined by

$$\tilde{\partial} t = 0,\ \tilde{\partial} z = t^{m+\alpha},\ \tilde{\partial} u = mz^{m-1}t^{m+\alpha-1},\ \tilde{\partial}\varphi = 0. \tag{5}$$

Acknowledgments. We are grateful to Sh. Kaliman for his valuable advices and information. This preprint was started while both authors were visiting Max Planck Institute of Mathematics and was completed while the first author was visiting Wayne State University.

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