

## Smooth cubic curves

Hulek

Last time: every smooth irreducible cubic in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  is proj. equiv to

$$C_{b,c} = Z(f_{b,c})$$

$$f_{b,c} = y^2 - 4x^3 + bx + c.$$

Also:  $C_{b,c}$  smooth  $\Leftrightarrow \text{Disc}(f_{a,b}) \neq 0$   
"  $b^3 - 27c^2$

Conseq.  $\{\text{Smooth } C_{b,c}\}$  is  $\cong$  a.a.v.

$J$ -inv

$$J: \overset{\text{smooth}}{\{C_{b,c}\}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$C_{b,c} \longmapsto \frac{b^3}{b^3 - 27c^2}$$

Equiv. reln on  $\{C_{b,c}\}$ : differ by proj aut fixing  $[0:0:1]$ .  
word

Prop.  $C_{b,c} \sim C_{b',c'} \Leftrightarrow$  same  
(smooth)

Lemma. Any proj aut. fixing  
 $[0:0:1]$  is of form

$$\begin{aligned} x &\mapsto u^2 x \\ y &\mapsto u^3 y \end{aligned}$$

Pf. (in alg...)

Prop.  $C_{b,c} \sim C_{b',c'} \iff \begin{cases} \text{same} \\ J \\ (\text{smooth}) \end{cases}$

Pf. Special case  $J = 0$

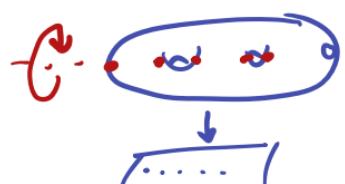
$\Rightarrow$  easy using lemma.

$\Leftarrow J = 0 \Rightarrow b = b' = 0, c \neq 0.$

Choose  $u$  s.t.  $c' = c/u^6$   $\square$

By Prop:

$J : \{\text{smooth } C_{b,c}\}_{/\sim} \longleftrightarrow \mathbb{C}.$

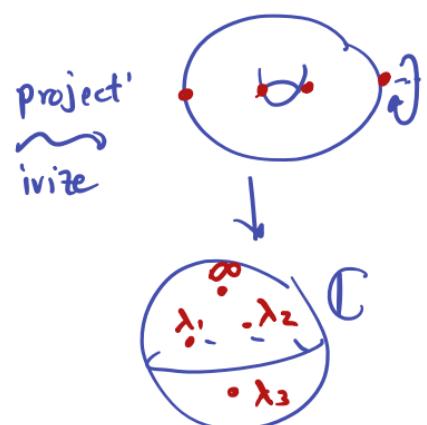
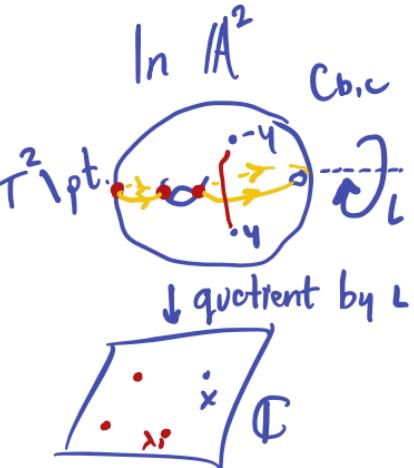


Another point of view  $k = \mathbb{C}.$

Every  $C_{b,c}$  is homeo to  $\mathbb{D} = T^2$

$$y^2 = 4x^3 - bx - c = 4(x-\lambda_1)(x-\lambda_2)(x-\lambda_3)$$

$C_{b,c}$  has an involution  $(y, x) \rightarrow (-y, x)$

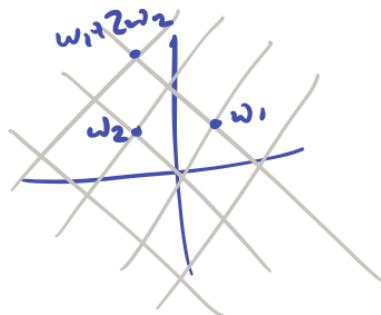


Upshot:  $C_{b,c} \cong T^2$  as Riemannsurf.  
(complex manifold)

Another way to make a torus

$$w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{C} \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\Lambda = \{ \mathbb{Z}w_1 + \mathbb{Z}w_2 \}$$



$$E_\Lambda = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda \cong \mathbb{T}^2 \quad \text{"elliptic curve"}$$

equiv: biholomorphism.

$$\text{Will show: } \{E_\Lambda\}/\sim \leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{smooth} \\ C_{b.c} \end{array} \right\} / \sim \xrightarrow{\exists \mathbb{C}}$$

Equivalence on  $\{E_\Lambda\}$ .

Given  $\Lambda$ , can rotate, flip, scale so  
negate

$$w_1 = 1$$

$$\operatorname{Im} w_2 > 0 \quad (w_1 = 1, w_2 = \tau) \\ E_\Lambda \cong E_\tau \quad \tau \in \text{upper half plane}$$

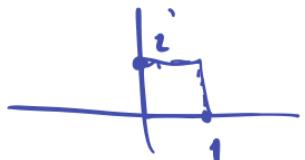
Moreover:  $SL_2 \mathbb{Z} \curvearrowright \text{upper half-plane}$

by Möbius transf.

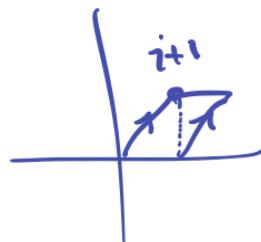
Fact.  $E_\tau \sim E_{\tau'} \Leftrightarrow \tau \sim \tau' \bmod SL_2 \mathbb{Z}.$

Fact.  $E_{\tau} \sim E_{\tau'} \Leftrightarrow \tau \sim \tau' \text{ mod } SL_2 \mathbb{Z}.$

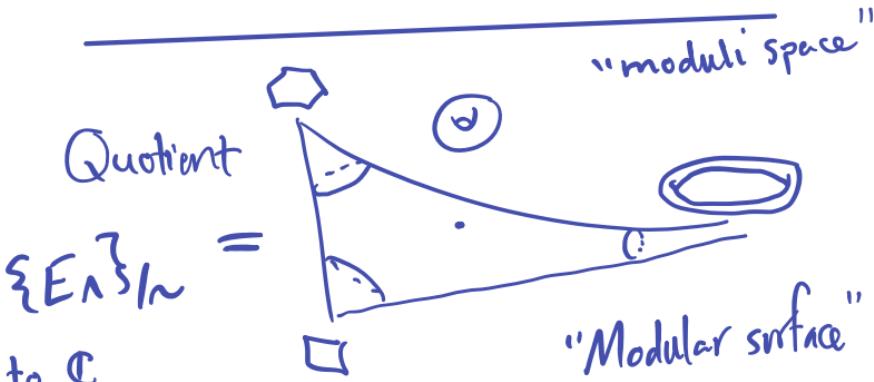
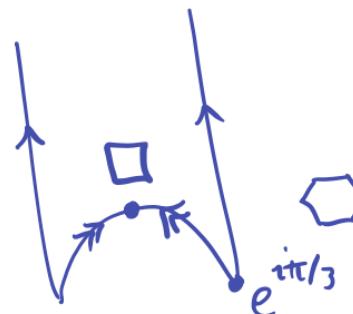
Example  $\tau = i$ .



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot i = \frac{1 \cdot i + 1}{0 \cdot i + 1} = i + 1 = \tau'$$

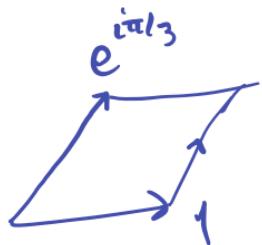


Fund dom for  $SL_2 \mathbb{Z} \backslash H$



Note: Mod. surf homeo to  $\mathbb{C}$

## Hexagonal tons



Cut & paste into a  
reg. hexagon

Now have:  $\{ \underset{\text{mod. surv}}{\underset{\sim}{\{ E_1 \}}} \}_{/\sim}$  &  $\{ \underset{\text{"}}{\underset{\sim}{\{ C_{b,c} \}}} \}_{/\sim}$

both homeo to  $\mathbb{C}$ .

Want: Map between them.

Weierstrass P function Assume  $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z}\tau$

$$P(z) = P_\Lambda(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus 0} \frac{1}{(z-w)^2} - \frac{1}{w^2}$$

Invariant under  $\Lambda$ , i.e.

it is a fn on  $E_1$

Get a map:

$$\varphi: E_1 \rightarrow C_{b,c}$$

$$z \mapsto [1 : p(z) : p'(z)]^Y$$

$$\text{where } b = 60 \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus 0} \frac{1}{w^4}$$

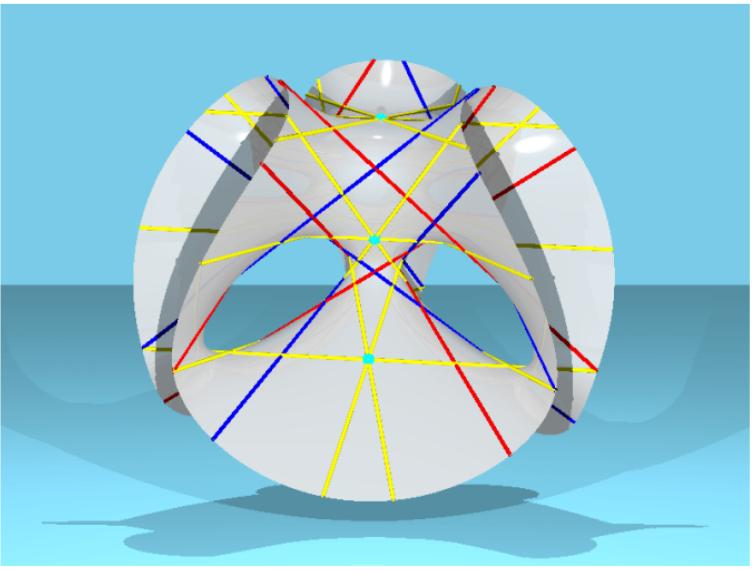
$$c = 140 \sum_{w \in \Lambda \setminus 0} \frac{1}{w^6}$$

$$\text{Works because } (p')^2 = 4p^3 - bp - c.$$

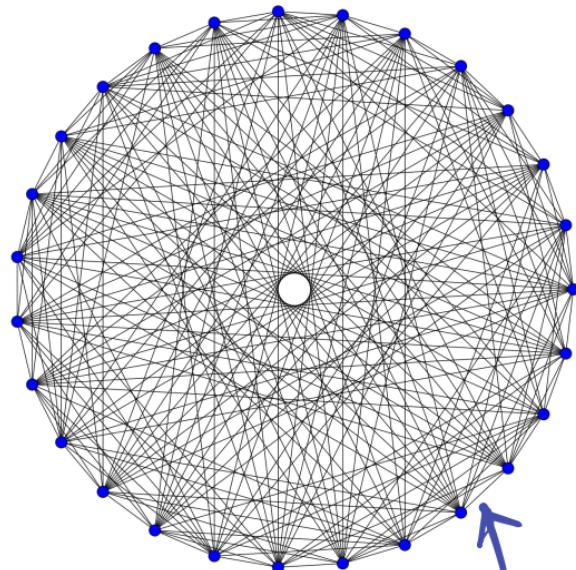
This is the desired map  $\{E_1\}_{/\sim} \rightarrow \{ \underset{\text{mod. surv}}{\underset{\sim}{\{ C_{b,c} \}}} \}_{/\sim}$

Injectivity: J-invt.

Surj: J is holom. nonconst. map



Clebsch



Cayley-Salmon Thm: Every smooth cubic surface in  $\mathbb{P}^3$  contains exactly 27 lines.  
and the (non)-intersection pattern given by

## Basic strategy

① Show that

$$Z(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 + w^3)$$

"Fermat  
curve"

has exactly 27 lines.

② The # of lines is

locally const. in moduli

space of smooth cubic

surfaces (which is connected)

Fermat  
27

smooth  
cubic surfaces

In alg. top. language.

space of pairs  
( $X, L$ )

$$L \subseteq X$$



space of  
smooth  
cubics

deg 27 cov. space.













