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We generalize Fløystad’s theorem on the existence of monads on projective space to a larger set of projective varieties. We consider a variety X , a line bundle L on X , and a basepoint-free linear system of sections of L giving a morphism to projective space whose image is either arithmetically Cohen–Macaulay (ACM) or linearly normal and not contained in a quadric. We give necessary and sufficient conditions on integers a , b and c for a monad of type

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^b \rightarrow L^c \rightarrow 0$$

to exist. We show that under certain conditions there exists a monad whose cohomology sheaf is simple. We furthermore characterize low-rank vector bundles that are the cohomology sheaf of some monad as above.

Finally, we obtain an irreducible family of monads over projective space and make a description on how the same method could be used on an ACM smooth projective variety X . We establish the existence of a coarse moduli space of low-rank vector bundles over an odd-dimensional X and show that in one case this moduli space is irreducible.

1. Introduction

A *monad* over a projective variety X is a complex

$$M_\bullet: 0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{g} C \rightarrow 0$$

of morphisms of coherent sheaves on X , where f is injective and g is surjective. The coherent sheaf $E := \ker g / \operatorname{im} f$ is called the *cohomology sheaf* of the monad M_\bullet . This is one of the simplest ways of constructing sheaves, after kernels and cokernels.

The first problem we need to tackle when studying monads is their existence. Fløystad [2000] gave sufficient and necessary conditions for the existence of monads over projective space whose maps are given by linear forms. Costa and Miró-Roig [2009] extended this result to smooth quadric hypersurfaces of dimension at least three, and Jardim [2007] made a further generalization to any hypersurface in projective space. We can find additional partial results on the existence of monads in

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the literature, by means of construction of examples of monads over other projective varieties (for instance, blowups of the projective plane [Buchdahl 2004], Abelian varieties [Gulbrandsen 2013], Fano threefolds [Faenzi 2014] and [Kuznetsov 2012], complete intersection, Calabi–Yau threefolds [Henni and Jardim 2013], and Segre varieties [Macias Marques and Soares 2014]). In [Jardim and Miró-Roig 2008], the authors expressed the wish of having a generalization of the results on existence by Fløystad and by Costa and Miró-Roig to varieties other than projective space and quadric hypersurfaces. Here we generalize Fløystad’s theorem to a larger set of projective varieties. We let X be a variety of dimension n and L be a line bundle on X . We consider a linear system $V \subseteq H^0(L)$, without base points, defining a morphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ and suppose that its image $X' \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ is arithmetically Cohen–Macaulay (ACM) (see Definition 2.2 and Theorem 3.3) or linearly normal and not contained in a quadric hypersurface (Theorem 3.4). Then we give necessary and sufficient conditions on integers a, b and c for the existence of a monad of type

$$(M) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^b \rightarrow L^c \rightarrow 0.$$

Once existence of a monad over a variety X is proved, we can study its cohomology sheaf. One of the most interesting questions to ask is whether this sheaf is stable and this has been established in special cases (see [Ancona and Ottaviani 1994] and [Jardim and Miró-Roig 2008], for instance). Since stable sheaves are simple, a common approach is to study simplicity (in [Costa and Miró-Roig 2009] the authors show that any mathematical instanton bundle over an odd-dimensional quadric hypersurface is simple, and in particular that it is stable over a quadric threefold). We show that under certain conditions, in the case when X' is ACM, there exists a monad of type (M) whose cohomology sheaf is simple (Proposition 4.1).

As we said, monads are a rather simple way of obtaining new sheaves. When the sheaf we get is locally free, we may consider its associated vector bundle, and by abuse of language we will not distinguish between one and the other. There is a lot of interest in low-rank vector bundles over a projective variety X , i.e., those bundles whose rank is lower than the dimension of X , mainly because they are very hard to find. We characterize low-rank vector bundles that are the cohomology sheaf of a monad of type (M) (Theorem 5.1).

Finally, we would like to be able to describe families of monads, or of sheaves coming from monads. There has been much work done on this since the nineties. Among the properties studied on these families is irreducibility (see for instance [Tikhomirov 2012; 2013] for the case of instanton bundles over projective space). Here we obtain an irreducible family of monads over projective space (Theorem 6.1), and make a description on how the same method could be used on another ACM projective variety. Furthermore, we establish the existence of a coarse moduli

space of low-rank vector bundles over an odd-dimensional, ACM projective variety (Theorem 6.5), and show that in one case this moduli space is irreducible (Corollary 6.6).

2. Monads over ACM varieties

Let X be a projective variety of dimension n over an algebraically closed field k , L be a line bundle on X , and $V \subseteq H^0(L)$ yield a linear system without base points, defining a morphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$. Our main goal is to study monads over X of type

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^b \rightarrow L^c \rightarrow 0.$$

In this section we recall the concept of monad, as well as the results that were the starting point for the present paper, i.e., Fløystad’s work [2000] regarding the existence of monads on projective space.

Let us first fix the notation used throughout the paper.

Notation 2.1. Let $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$ be a projective variety of dimension n over an algebraically closed field k . Let R_Y be the homogeneous graded coordinate ring of Y and $\mathcal{I}_{Y/\mathbb{P}^N}$ its ideal sheaf.

If \mathcal{E} is a coherent sheaf over Y we will denote its dual by \mathcal{E}^\vee . We also denote the graded module $H_*^i(Y, \mathcal{E}) = \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} H^i(Y, \mathcal{E}(m))$ and $h^i(\mathcal{E}) = \dim H^i(Y, \mathcal{E})$.

Given any k -vector space V , we will write V^* to refer to its dual.

Definition 2.2. Let Y be a projective variety of dimension n over an algebraically closed field k . We say that Y is arithmetically Cohen–Macaulay (ACM) if its graded coordinate ring R_Y is a Cohen–Macaulay ring.

Remark 2.3. If $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}^N$ is a projective variety then being ACM is equivalent to the following vanishing:

$$H_*^1(\mathbb{P}^N, \mathcal{I}_{Y/\mathbb{P}^N}) = 0, \quad H_*^i(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y) = 0, \quad 0 < i < n.$$

Moreover, we note that the notion of ACM variety depends on the embedding.

The first problem we will address concerns the existence of monads on projective varieties (see Section 3) and the generalization of the following result.

Theorem 2.4 [Fløystad 2000, Main Theorem and Corollary 1]. *Let $N \geq 1$. There exists a monad of type*

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}^b \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1)^c \rightarrow 0$$

if and only if one of the following conditions holds:

- (i) $b \geq a + c$ and $b \geq 2c + N - 1$,
- (ii) $b \geq a + c + N$.

If so, there actually exists a monad with the map f degenerating in expected codimension $b - a - c + 1$.

If the cohomology of the monad (1) is a vector bundle of rank $< N$ then $N = 2l + 1$ is odd and the monad has the form

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2l+1}}(-1)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2l+1}}^{2l+2c} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2l+1}}(1)^c \rightarrow 0.$$

Conversely, for every $c, l \geq 0$ there exist monads of type (2) whose cohomology is a vector bundle.

Observe that the vector bundles which are the cohomology of a monad of the form (2) are the so-called instanton bundles.

The next construction uses standard techniques of projective geometry and it explains why we thought Fløystad's case could be generalized to other projective varieties.

Let X' be the image of X in $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Taking $N = \dim V - 1$, let $\mathbb{P}^N := \mathbb{P}(V)$ and $m := \text{codim}_{\mathbb{P}^N} X'$. Consider a monad of type (1) and take a projective linear subspace $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ of dimension $m - 1$ such that $\Lambda \cap X' = \emptyset$. Fixing coordinates z_0, \dots, z_N in \mathbb{P}^N we may assume that $I(\Lambda) = (z_0, \dots, z_{N-m})$.

Let A and B be the matrices associated to the morphisms f and g , respectively, in (1). Consider the induced morphisms \tilde{f} and \tilde{g} whose matrices are, respectively, \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} , obtained from A and B by the vanishing of the linear forms that define a linear complement of Λ , i.e., $\tilde{f} = f|_{\{z_{N-m+1}=\dots=z_N=0\}}$ and $\tilde{g} = g|_{\{z_{N-m+1}=\dots=z_N=0\}}$.

By construction, $\tilde{B}\tilde{A} = 0$. If $x \in \Lambda$ then the ranks of \tilde{A} and \tilde{B} evaluated at x are no longer maximal, that is, $\text{rk}(\tilde{A}) < a$ and $\text{rk}(\tilde{B}) < c$. In particular, the complex

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}^b \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1)^c$$

is not a monad on \mathbb{P}^N anymore. Nevertheless, for a general $x \in X'$, the matrices $\tilde{A}(x)$ and $\tilde{B}(x)$ have maximal rank and hence the complex

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \xrightarrow{\varphi^* \tilde{f}} \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{\varphi^* \tilde{g}} L^c \rightarrow 0,$$

where $L = \varphi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1))$, is a monad on X .

3. Existence of monads over ACM varieties

The aim of this section is to prove two characterizations of the existence of monads on projective varieties. We start by giving sufficient conditions for a monad to exist.

Lemma 3.1. *Let X be a variety of dimension n , let L be a line bundle on X , and let $V \subseteq H^0(L)$ be a linear system, with no base points, defining a morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$. Suppose a, b and c are integers such that one of the following conditions holds:*

- (i) $b \geq a + c$ and $b \geq 2c + n - 1$,
- (ii) $b \geq a + c + n$.

Then there exists a monad of type

$$(M) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0.$$

Moreover, the map f degenerates in expected codimension $b - a - c + 1$ and g can be defined by a matrix whose entries are global sections of L that span a subspace of V whose dimension is $\min(b - 2c + 2, \dim V)$.

The main ideas of the proof follow Fløystad’s construction, combined with the projective geometry standard results described at the end of the last section. Observe that, under the hypotheses of the theorem, the existence of a monad (M) is equivalent to the existence of a monad

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. Let $N = \dim V - 1$ and write \mathbb{P}^N for $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Suppose that one of the conditions (i) and (ii) holds. If b is high enough with respect to a and c so that $b \geq 2c + N - 1$ or $b \geq a + c + N$, then by Theorem 2.4, there is a monad

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}^b \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1)^c \rightarrow 0.$$

By restricting morphisms f and g to X' , we get a monad of type (M). So from here on we may assume that $b < a + c + N$ and $b < 2c + N - 1$.

Suppose first that condition (i) is satisfied. Then $N - 1 > b - 2c \geq n - 1$, so

$$0 \leq N - (b - 2c + 2) \leq N - n - 1.$$

Therefore we can take a projective linear subspace $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{P}^N$, disjoint from X' , of dimension $N - (b - 2c + 2)$, and choose linearly independent sections $z_0, \dots, z_{b-2c+1} \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'}(1))$ such that $I(\Lambda) = (z_0, \dots, z_{b-2c+1})$. Let us divide the coordinate set $\{z_0, \dots, z_{b-2c+1}\}$ into two subsets: x_0, \dots, x_p and y_0, \dots, y_q , with $|p - q| \leq 1$ and such that $b - 2c = p + q$. Define the matrices

$$X_{c,c+p} = \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_p & & & & \\ & x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_p & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & & x_0 & x_1 & \cdots & x_p \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad Y_{c,c+q} = \begin{bmatrix} y_0 & y_1 & \cdots & y_q & & & & \\ & y_0 & y_1 & \cdots & y_q & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & & y_0 & y_1 & \cdots & y_q \end{bmatrix},$$

of sizes $c \times (c + p)$ and $c \times (c + q)$, respectively. Therefore, the matrices

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} X_{c,c+p} & Y_{c,c+q} \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} Y_{c+p,c+p+q} \\ -X_{c+q,c+q+p} \end{bmatrix}$$

allow us to construct the following complex on X' :

$$\mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^{c+p+q} \xrightarrow[A]{} \mathcal{O}_{X'}^{2c+p+q} \xrightarrow[B]{} \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c \rightarrow 0.$$

By construction $BA = 0$ and $\text{rk } B(x) = c$, for each $x \in X'$.

Our next goal is to construct an injective morphism on X' ,

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^{c+p+q-s} \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^{c+p+q}$$

so that we are able to compute the expected codimension of the degeneracy locus of the composition $f \circ \phi$, i.e., the codimension of

$$Z_s = \{x \in X' \mid \text{rk}(f \circ \phi)(x) < c + p + q - s\}.$$

Observe that the matrices A and B define two more complexes: one complex on an n -dimensional projective subspace $\mathbb{P}^n \subset \mathbb{P}^N$,

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{c+p+q} \xrightarrow{\hat{f}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{2c+p+q} \xrightarrow{\hat{g}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c \rightarrow 0,$$

such that $\mathbb{P}^n \cap \Lambda = \emptyset$, and another one on \mathbb{P}^N given by

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1)^{c+p+q} \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}^{2c+p+q} \xrightarrow{\bar{g}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1)^c.$$

Consider a generic injective morphism

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{c+p+q-s} \xrightarrow{\hat{\phi}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{c+p+q},$$

$s \geq 0$, inducing both a morphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{c+p+q-s} \xrightarrow{\bar{\phi}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{c+p+q}$ and a morphism ϕ as in (3). Note that the three morphisms are represented by the same matrix.

From Lemmas 2 and 3 in [Fløystad 2000] it follows that the expected codimension of the degeneracy locus \hat{Z}_s of $\hat{f} \circ \hat{\phi}$ is at least $s + 1$. Moreover, denoting the degeneracy locus of $\bar{f} \circ \bar{\phi}$ by \bar{Z}_s , we have the following relations:

$$\bar{Z}_s = \bigcup_{x \in \hat{Z}_s} \langle x, \Lambda \rangle, \quad Z_s = \bar{Z}_s \cap X'.$$

Observe that the fact that $\hat{\phi}$ is injective implies that ϕ is also injective. Computing dimensions, we obtain that $\text{codim}_{\mathbb{P}^N} \bar{Z}_s \geq s + 1$ and thus

$$\text{codim}_{X'} Z_s \geq s + 1.$$

Then, taking $s = c + p + q - a = b - a - c \geq 0$, the complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c \rightarrow 0$$

is a monad on X' since we have $\text{codim}_{X'} Z_s \geq s + 1 = b - c - a + 1$ (so, $\dim Z_s \leq n - 1$).

Now, suppose condition (ii) holds, i.e., $b \geq a + c + n$, and suppose that $b < 2c + n - 1$ (otherwise we would be again in case (i)). Hence, $c > a + 1$ and $b > 2a + n + 1 > 2a + n - 1$.

Applying case (i) to the inequalities $b \geq a + c + n > a + c$ and $b > 2a + n - 1$, we know there is a monad on X' of type

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^a \rightarrow 0,$$

where the map $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b$ degenerates in codimension at least $b - a - c + 1 \geq n + 1$. Dualizing this complex, we get

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c \rightarrow 0,$$

which is still a monad on X' , for the codimension of the degeneracy locus of $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^a \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b$ is at least $b - a - c + 1$. \square

Remark 3.2. We could have constructed a monad on X just by taking the pullback of a monad on \mathbb{P}^n and applying Fløystad’s result. In fact, we could have defined a finite morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ by considering precisely $\dim X + 1$ linearly independent global sections of L (and not vanishing simultaneously at any point $x \in X$). The pullback via this morphism of a monad on \mathbb{P}^n would give us a monad on X . Nevertheless, we note that the construction above is far more general. It allows us to use a bigger number of global sections and it also provides an explicit construction of the monad on X .

We next prove the two main results of this section, which generalize Fløystad’s theorem on the existence of monads on projective space. We consider a variety X , a line bundle L on X , and a basepoint-free linear system of sections of L giving a morphism to projective space. Each result asks different properties on the image $X' \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ of the variety X .

Our first result characterizes the existence of monads of type (M) in the case when X' is an ACM projective variety.

Theorem 3.3. *Let X be a variety of dimension n and let L be a line bundle on X . Suppose there is a linear system $V \subseteq H^0(L)$, with no base points, defining a morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ whose image $X' \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ is a projective ACM variety. Then there exists a monad of type*

$$(M) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0$$

if and only if one of the following conditions holds:

- (i) $b \geq a + c$ and $b \geq 2c + n - 1$,
- (ii) $b \geq a + c + n$.

If so, there actually exists a monad with the map f degenerating in expected codimension $b - a - c + 1$. Furthermore, g can be defined by a matrix whose entries are global sections of L that span a subspace of V whose dimension is $\min(b - 2c + 2, \dim V)$.

Note that if condition (ii) in the above theorem is satisfied then there exists a monad whose cohomology is a vector bundle of rank greater than or equal to the dimension of X .

Proof. The existence of the monad in case conditions (i) or (ii) are satisfied follows from Lemma 3.1. Let us show that these conditions are necessary. Suppose we have a monad on X'

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c \rightarrow 0.$$

This immediately implies that $b \geq a + c$. The image of the induced map $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'}^b) \rightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c)$ defines a vector subspace $U' \subset H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c)$ which globally generates $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c$. In particular, there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_{X'}^b & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c \rightarrow 0 \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \tilde{g} & \\ U' \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X'} & & \\ \downarrow & & \\ 0 & & \end{array}$$

Since $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c$ is globally generated via \tilde{g} , we have $\dim U' \geq c + n$, otherwise the degeneracy locus of \tilde{g} would be nonempty.

Let $U \subset U'$ be a general subspace with $\dim U = c + n - 1$. Hence the map $\tilde{p} : U \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X'} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)^c$, induced by \tilde{g} , degenerates in dimension zero. Take a splitting

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'}^b) \xleftarrow{\cong} U'$$

and define $W = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'}^b)/U$. Denote $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}(X') \subset k[z_0, \dots, z_N]$. Let $S = k[z_0, \dots, z_N]/\mathcal{I}$ be the coordinate ring of X' . Since X' is projectively normal, S is integrally closed and therefore $S = H_*^0(\mathcal{O}_{X'})$, so we have the following commutative diagram of graded S -modules:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & U \otimes S = U \otimes S & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ S(-1)^a & \longrightarrow & S^b & \longrightarrow & S(1)^c \\ & & \downarrow & & \\ S(-1)^a & \xrightarrow{q} & W \otimes S & & \end{array}$$

Sheaffifying the above diagram, we get a surjective map

$$\text{coker } \tilde{q} \rightarrow \text{coker } \tilde{p} \rightarrow 0.$$

Because \tilde{p} degenerates in the expected codimension we have, by [Buchsbaum and Eisenbud 1977, Theorem 2.3],

$$\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } \tilde{p}) = \text{Ann}(\text{coker } \tilde{p}),$$

and so we obtain the following chain of inclusions

$$\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } \tilde{q}) \subset \text{Ann}(\text{coker } \tilde{q}) \subset \text{Ann}(\text{coker } \tilde{p}) = \text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } \tilde{p}),$$

where the first inclusion follows from [Eisenbud 1995, Proposition 20.7.a]. Thus,

$$\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } q) \subset H_*^0(\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } \tilde{q})) \subset H_*^0(\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } \tilde{p})).$$

Since p degenerates in expected codimension n and X' is ACM, $S/\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } p)$ is a Cohen–Macaulay ring of dimension 1; see [Eisenbud 1995, Theorem 18.18]. In particular, $\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } p)$ is a saturated ideal because the irrelevant maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset S$ is not an associated prime of it, and thus

$$H_*^0(\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } \tilde{p})) = \text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } p).$$

By definition, $\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } p)$ is generated by polynomials of degree at least c , so all polynomials in $\text{Fitt}_1(\text{coker } q)$ must also have degree at least c . Note that the map q may be assumed to have generic maximal rank for f is injective and $S^b \rightarrow W \otimes S$ is a general quotient. This leads to two possibilities: either $\dim W \geq c$ or $\dim W > a$. Recalling that $\dim W = b - c - n + 1$, we obtain respectively

$$b \geq 2c + n - 1, \quad \text{or} \quad b \geq a + c + n. \quad \square$$

We now state the second characterization result, with a similar setting as in Theorem 3.3, except that we drop the hypothesis that the image X' of X in $\mathbb{P}(V)$ is ACM, and assume instead that it is linearly normal and not contained in a quadric.

Theorem 3.4. *Let X be a variety of dimension n and let L be a line bundle on X . Suppose there is a linear system $V \subseteq H^0(L)$, with no base points, defining a morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ whose image $X' \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ is linearly normal and not contained in a quadric hypersurface. Then there exists a monad of type*

$$(M) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0$$

if and only if one of the following conditions holds:

- (i) $b \geq a + c$ and $b \geq 2c + n - 1$,
- (ii) $b \geq a + c + n$.

If so, there actually exists a monad with the map f degenerating in expected codimension $b - a - c + 1$. Furthermore, g can be defined by a matrix whose entries are global sections of L that span a subspace of V whose dimension is $\min(b - 2c + 2, \dim V)$.

Proof. The proof of the existence of a monad of type (M) follows again from Lemma 3.1. Let us check that at least one of conditions (i) or (ii) is necessary. Let $N = \dim V - 1$ and denote $\mathbb{P}^N = \mathbb{P}(V)$.

Suppose that there is a monad

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0.$$

Let A and B be matrices defining f and g , respectively. Since the entries of both matrices are elements of $H^0(L)$ and X' is linearly normal, we can choose linear forms on \mathbb{P}^N to represent them, so the entries in the product BA can be regarded as elements of $H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(2))$. Since X' is not cut out by any quadric, BA is zero on \mathbb{P}^N yielding a complex

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}^b \xrightarrow{\tilde{g}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1)^c.$$

Furthermore, denoting by Z_A and Z_B the degeneracy loci in \mathbb{P}^N of A and B , respectively, we know that $\dim(Z_A \cap X') \leq n - 1$ and Z_B does not intersect X' . Therefore their dimensions satisfy $\dim Z_A \leq N - 1$ and $\dim Z_B \leq N - n - 1$. We can consider a general subspace \mathbb{P}^n that does not meet Z_B and also satisfies $\dim(Z_A \cap \mathbb{P}^n) \leq n - 1$. So if we consider the complex

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^a \xrightarrow{\hat{f}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b \xrightarrow{\hat{g}} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c,$$

also defined by the matrices A and B , we see that \hat{f} is injective and \hat{g} is surjective, so we have a monad on \mathbb{P}^n and by Theorem 2.4 at least one of conditions (i) and (ii) is satisfied. \square

Example 3.5. In [Macias Marques and Soares 2014], two of us presented a collection of examples of monads on Segre varieties. Using the same approach, we can think of similar examples of monads of some varieties that are cut out by quadrics, such as the Grassmannian. The simplest case that is not a hypersurface is $\mathbb{G}(2, 5)$, the Grassmannian that parametrizes planes in the projective space \mathbb{P}^5 , which is embedded in \mathbb{P}^{19} with Plücker coordinates $[X_{j_0 j_1 j_2}]_{0 \leq j_0 < j_1 < j_2 \leq 5}$ satisfying

$$(4) \quad \sum_{s=0}^3 (-1)^s X_{j_0 j_1 l_s} X_{l_0 \dots \hat{l}_s \dots l_3} = 0$$

for $0 \leq j_0 < j_1 \leq 5$ and $0 \leq l_0 < l_1 < l_2 < l_3 \leq 5$, where $X_{i_0 i_1 i_2} = (-1)^\sigma X_{i_{\sigma_0} i_{\sigma_1} i_{\sigma_2}}$, for any permutation σ , and $X_{i_0 i_1 i_2} = 0$ if there are any repeated indices. One of these quadrics is

$$\begin{aligned} & X_{012}X_{345} - X_{013}X_{245} + X_{014}X_{235} - X_{015}X_{234} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}((X_{012} + X_{345})^2 - (X_{012} - X_{345})^2 - (X_{013} + X_{245})^2 + (X_{013} - X_{245})^2 \\ &\quad + (X_{014} + X_{235})^2 - (X_{014} - X_{235})^2 - (X_{015} + X_{234})^2 + (X_{015} - X_{234})^2), \end{aligned}$$

obtained by using the sextuple $(j_0, j_1, l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3) = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ in (4). Now, for any pair (a, b) , with $1 \leq a < b \leq 5$, consider the linear forms

$$u_{ab} := X_{0ab} + X_{i_1 i_2 i_3} \quad \text{and} \quad v_{ab} := X_{0ab} - X_{i_1 i_2 i_3},$$

where i_1, i_2 and i_3 are the unique integers satisfying $\{a, b, i_1, i_2, i_3\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ and $i_1 < i_2 < i_3$. Then the twenty forms in $\{u_{ab}, v_{ab}\}_{1 \leq a < b \leq 5}$ form a new basis of the coordinate ring of \mathbb{P}^{19} and the above quadric can be rewritten as

$$\frac{1}{4}(u_{12}^2 - v_{12}^2 - u_{13}^2 + v_{13}^2 + u_{14}^2 - v_{14}^2 - u_{15}^2 + v_{15}^2).$$

So if seven of the eight linear forms occurring in this quadric vanish at a point of $\mathbb{G}(2, 5)$, so does the eighth. Similarly, using $(0, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5)$, $(0, 4, 1, 2, 3, 5)$, and $(0, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4)$ for $(j_0, j_1, l_0, l_1, l_2, l_3)$ in (4), we see that $\mathbb{G}(2, 5)$ is also cut out by

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4}(-u_{13}^2 + v_{13}^2 + u_{23}^2 - v_{23}^2 + u_{34}^2 - v_{34}^2 - u_{35}^2 + v_{35}^2), \\ & \frac{1}{4}(-u_{14}^2 + v_{14}^2 + u_{24}^2 - v_{24}^2 - u_{34}^2 + v_{34}^2 - u_{45}^2 + v_{45}^2), \\ & \frac{1}{4}(-u_{15}^2 + v_{15}^2 + u_{25}^2 - v_{25}^2 - u_{35}^2 + v_{35}^2 + u_{45}^2 - v_{45}^2). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the sixteen linear forms $u_{23}, \dots, u_{45}, v_{12}, \dots, v_{45}$ cannot simultaneously vanish at a point of the Grassmannian, otherwise so would the remaining four u_{12}, u_{13}, u_{14} , and u_{15} . So let us write

$$\begin{aligned} w_1 &= u_{23}, & w_2 &= u_{24}, & w_3 &= u_{25}, & w_4 &= u_{34}, \\ w_5 &= u_{35}, & w_6 &= u_{45}, & w_7 &= v_{12}, & w_8 &= v_{13}, \\ w_9 &= v_{14}, & w_{10} &= v_{15}, & w_{11} &= v_{23}, & w_{12} &= v_{24}, \\ w_{13} &= v_{25}, & w_{14} &= v_{34}, & w_{15} &= v_{35}, & w_{16} &= v_{45}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $k \geq 1$ and let $A_1, A_2 \in M_{(k+7) \times k}(S)$ and $B_1, B_2 \in M_{k \times (k+7)}(S)$ be the matrices with entries in $S := K[X_{012}, \dots, X_{345}]$, given by

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_8 & & & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & \\ w_1 & & & & w_8 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \vdots & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & w_1 \end{bmatrix}, & A_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_{16} & & & & & & & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & & & & & \\ w_9 & & & & w_{16} & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \vdots & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & w_9 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B_1 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_1 & \cdots & w_8 & & & & & \\ & & & \ddots & & & & \\ & & & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & & & w_1 & \cdots & w_8 \end{bmatrix} & \text{and} & B_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} w_9 & \cdots & w_{16} & & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & & w_9 & \cdots & w_{16} & & \end{bmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

and note that $B_1 A_2 = B_2 A_1$. Let A and B be the matrices

$$(5) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -A_2 \\ A_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = [B_1 \ B_2],$$

and let

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{G}(2,5)}(-1)^k \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{G}(2,5)}^{2k+14} \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{G}(2,5)}(1)^k \rightarrow 0$$

be the sequence with maps α and β defined by matrices A and B , respectively. Now A and B fail to have maximal rank k if and only if w_1, \dots, w_{16} are all zero,

which, as we have seen, cannot happen in the Grassmannian variety. In particular, α is injective and β is surjective, and since $BA = 0$, this sequence yields a monad. We can reduce the exponent of the middle term in the monad, by using the method we described in the proof of Theorem 3.3, combined with this construction. Let $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{P}^{19}$ be the projective subspace defined by the following ten linear forms:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{012} - X_{345}, & & X_{013} - X_{245}, & & X_{014} - X_{235}, & & X_{015} - X_{234}, \\ X_{023} - X_{145}, & & X_{024} - X_{135}, & & X_{025} - X_{034}, & & X_{035} - X_{123}, \\ X_{045} + X_{134} + X_{124}, & & X_{045} + 2X_{134} - 3X_{124} - 5X_{125} + 7X_{012} + 11X_{013}. \end{aligned}$$

With the help of a computer algebra system such as Macaulay [Grayson and Stillman ≥ 2018], we can check that Λ is disjoint from $\mathbb{G}(2, 5)$, so if w'_1, \dots, w'_{10} are linear forms that complete a basis for the coordinate ring of \mathbb{P}^{19} , we can use them to construct matrices analogous to A and B above and obtain a monad

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{G}(2,5)}(-1)^k \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{G}(2,5)}^{2k+8} \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{G}(2,5)}(1)^k \rightarrow 0.$$

4. Simplicity

Recall that a vector bundle E is said to be simple if its only endomorphisms are the homotheties, i.e., $\text{Hom}(E, E) = \mathbb{C}$. The cohomology of a monad on \mathbb{P}^N of type (1) is known to be simple when it has rank $N - 1$ (see [Ancona and Ottaviani 1994]). Moreover, every instanton bundle on the hyperquadric $Q^{2l+1} \subset \mathbb{P}^{2l+2}$ is simple; see [Costa and Miró-Roig 2009].

We next address the problem of the simplicity of the cohomology of monads on projective varieties of the form (M).

Proposition 4.1. *Let X be a variety of dimension n and let L be a line bundle on X . Suppose there is a linear system $V \subseteq H^0(L)$, with no base points, $\dim V \geq 3$, defining a morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ such that the ideal sheaf of its image X' satisfies*

$$h^1(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1)) = h^2(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1)) = h^2(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-2)) = h^3(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-2)) = 0.$$

Let a and b be integers such that

$$\max\{n + 1, a + 1\} \leq b \leq \dim V.$$

Then there exists a monad

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^a \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{g} L \rightarrow 0.$$

whose cohomology sheaf is simple.

Moreover, when b is minimal, that is $b = n + 1$, then any monad of type (6) has a simple cohomology sheaf.

Proof. Let $N = \dim V - 1$ and write \mathbb{P}^N for $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Since $b \geq \max\{n + 1, a + 1\}$, Lemma 3.1 guarantees the existence of a monad of type (6). Moreover, since $b \leq \dim V$, we can choose linearly independent linear forms for the matrix that represents g . Consider the display

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & 0 & & 0 & \\
 & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & (L^\vee)^a & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & E \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & (L^\vee)^a & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{O}_X^b & \longrightarrow & Q \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & L & = & L \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & 0 & & 0
 \end{array}$$

Dualizing the first column and tensoring with K we get

$$(7) \quad 0 \rightarrow K \otimes L^\vee \rightarrow K^b \rightarrow K \otimes K^\vee \rightarrow 0.$$

We claim that K is simple, i.e., $h^0(K \otimes K^\vee) = 1$. To see this, we first observe that, by construction, $L \cong \varphi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(1)$, where $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is the morphism given by L . So, considering $\mathcal{O}_{X'}$ as a sheaf over \mathbb{P}^N , we have $\varphi_* L \cong \mathcal{O}_{X'}(1)$, and therefore $\varphi_* L^\vee \cong \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-1)$ and $\varphi_*(L^\vee \otimes L^\vee) \cong \mathcal{O}_{X'}(-2)$. Consider the exact sequence on \mathbb{P}^N

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1) \rightarrow \varphi_* L^\vee \rightarrow 0.$$

Taking cohomology, we get that $h^0(L^\vee) = h^1(L^\vee) = 0$ from the vanishing of the groups $H^1(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1))$, $H^2(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1))$ and $H^i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1))$. Now, if we tensor the first column of the display by L^\vee and take cohomology, we get $h^1(K \otimes L^\vee) = h^0(\mathcal{O}_X) = 1$. Note also that $H^0(g) : H^0(\mathcal{O}_X^b) \rightarrow H^0(L)$ is injective, since the linear forms we chose to construct the matrix for g are linearly independent, hence $h^0(K) = 0$. Therefore we get an injective morphism

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(K \otimes K^\vee) \rightarrow H^1(K \otimes L^\vee)$$

induced by the exact sequence in (7), and we get $h^0(K \otimes K^\vee) = 1$, as we wished.

We now consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X'}(-2) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-2) \rightarrow \varphi_*(L^\vee \otimes L^\vee) \rightarrow 0$$

and take cohomology to get $h^1(L^\vee \otimes L^\vee) = h^2(L^\vee \otimes L^\vee) = 0$, from the vanishing of the groups $H^2(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-2))$, $H^3(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-2))$ and $H^i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-2))$, since $N \geq 2$. We dualize the first row in the display and tensor by E to obtain

$$(8) \quad 0 \rightarrow E \otimes E^\vee \rightarrow E \otimes K^\vee \rightarrow E \otimes L^a \rightarrow 0,$$

which induces an injective morphism

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(E \otimes E^\vee) \rightarrow H^0(E \otimes K^\vee).$$

By dualizing the first column and tensoring by L^\vee , we may take cohomology and see that $h^0(K^\vee \otimes L^\vee) = h^1(K^\vee \otimes L^\vee) = 0$, for $h^1(L^\vee \otimes L^\vee) = h^2(L^\vee \otimes L^\vee) = 0$ and $h^0(L^\vee) = h^1(L^\vee) = 0$, as we saw above. Now tensoring the first row of the display by K^\vee and taking cohomology we get $h^0(K^\vee \otimes E) = h^0(K^\vee \otimes K) = 1$. Therefore $h^0(E^\vee \otimes E) = 1$, i.e., E is a simple sheaf.

Finally, given any monad of type (6) with $b = n + 1 = \dim X + 1$, the entries of the matrix defining g must be linearly independent, otherwise it would not have maximal rank and g would not be a surjective morphism. Since the linear independence of these linear forms is a key step in the beginning of the proof, we see that in this case, any monad of type (6) has a simple cohomology sheaf. \square

The next example shows that the statement in Proposition 4.1 is accurate, that is, there are monads of type (6) whose cohomology is not simple.

Example 4.2. Consider the monad over the quadric $X \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ embedded in \mathbb{P}^9 by $L = \mathcal{O}_X(2)$,

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(-2) \xrightarrow[A]{f} \mathcal{O}_X^5 \xrightarrow[B]{g} \mathcal{O}_X(2) \rightarrow 0,$$

where

$$B = [x_0^2 \ x_1^2 \ x_2^2 \ x_3^2 \ x_3^2], \quad A = [-x_3^2 \ -x_2^2 \ x_1^2 \ x_0^2 \ 0]^T,$$

and x_i are the coordinates in \mathbb{P}^3 such that X is defined by the form $x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$. Then $\max\{3, 2\} \leq b \leq h^0(\mathcal{O}_X(2)) = 10 = N + 1$, however E is not simple. In fact, first note that $K = \ker g$ is not simple since it admits the endomorphism

$$\varphi : (f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5) \mapsto (f_1, f_2, f_3, f_5, f_4),$$

clearly not a homothety of K : if $f_4 \neq f_5$ then $\varphi(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5)$ is not a multiple of $(f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5)$. Therefore the endomorphism induced on $E \cong K / \text{im } f$ by φ is not a homothety of E (the class of a 5-uple of the same form is not mapped into a multiple of itself).

5. Vector bundles of low rank

In this section we characterize monads whose cohomology is a vector bundle of rank lower than the dimension of X and, in particular, we restrict to the case when X is nonsingular. Moreover, we will deal with the problem of simplicity and stability of this particular case.

Generalizing Fløystad’s result, we start by proving the following theorem.

Theorem 5.1. *Let X be a nonsingular, n -dimensional, projective variety, embedded in \mathbb{P}^N by a very ample line bundle L . Let M be a monad as in (M) and E its cohomology. If E is a vector bundle of rank lower than n , then $n = 2k + 1$, $\text{rk } E = 2k$ and the monad is of type*

$$(9) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^c \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^{2k+2c} \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0.$$

Conversely, for each odd dimensional variety X with an associated ACM embedding given by a line bundle L and for each $c \geq 1$ there exists a vector bundle which is cohomology of a monad of type (9).

Proof. Suppose we have a vector bundle E of rank lower than $\dim X = n$ which is the cohomology of a monad M of type (M). Then its dual E^\vee is the cohomology of the dual monad M^\vee . Since both E and E^\vee are vector bundles which do not satisfy condition (ii) of Theorem 3.3, we must have

$$b \geq 2c + n - 1 \quad \text{and} \quad b \geq 2a + n - 1.$$

On the other hand, the hypothesis $\text{rk } E < n$ implies that

$$b \leq a + c + n - 1.$$

Combining the three inequalities we get that

$$a = c \quad \text{and} \quad b = 2c + n - 1.$$

Then the monad M is of type

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^c \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^{2c+n-1} \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0,$$

therefore $\text{rk } E = n - 1$ which implies that $c_n(E) = 0$.

Hence, since the Chern polynomial of \mathcal{O}_X is $c_t(\mathcal{O}_X) = 1$ (for X is nonsingular), we have

$$c_t(E) = \frac{1}{(1-lt)^c(1+lt)^c} = (1+l^2t^2+l^4t^4+\dots)^c,$$

where l denotes $c_1(L)$. If $n = 2k$, for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $c_{2k}(E) = \alpha_{2k}l^{2k}$, where $\alpha_{2k} > 0$ is the binomial coefficient of the expansion of the series of $c_t(E)$. Observe that $l^{2k} = c_{2k}(L^{2k})$ and, by the projection formula, see [Fulton 1998, Theorem 3.2 (c)], this Chern class cannot be zero, contradicting the assertion above. So we conclude that n is odd and that the monad is of type (9).

Conversely, for any $c \geq 1$ and $(2k + 1)$ -dimensional variety X , there exists a monad of type (9) whose cohomology is a vector bundle E of rank $2k$ constructed using the technique described in the proof of Lemma 3.1. □

Minimal rank bundles defined using “many” global sections. In Theorem 3.3 we showed that the morphism g in (M) can be defined by a matrix B whose entries are global sections of L that span a subspace of $H^0(L)$ of dimension $\min(b - 2c + 2, h^0(L))$. This was done by giving an example of such a matrix, but surely there are others. Moreover, the dimension of the subspace spanned by the entries of these matrices can be bigger as we shall see in the following examples.

Take the quadric hypersurface $Q_3 \subset \mathbb{P}^4$, defined by $x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = 0$, and $L = \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}(2)$. Following the techniques used in Section 3 to construct a monad, we are able to obtain

$$(10) \quad \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}(-2)^2 \xrightarrow{A} \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}^6 \xrightarrow{B} \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}(2)^2,$$

where

$$(11) \quad A = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2^2 & -x_3^2 \\ 0 & -x_2^2 \\ -x_3^2 & 0 \\ x_0^2 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_0^2 \\ x_1^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

We have $BA = 0$, and A and B have maximal rank when evaluated at every point of Q_3 . Indeed, the rank of both A and B is not maximal only when evaluated at the point $(0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 1) \in \mathbb{P}^4$, that does not belong to the quadric.

In order to use more global sections in the matrices defining the monad, we could simply “add another diagonal” whose entries involve an additional global section. Unfortunately, this method will increase the rank of the sheaf. For example, take the monad

$$(12) \quad \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}(-2)^2 \xrightarrow{A'} \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}^7 \xrightarrow{B'} \mathcal{O}_{Q_3}(2)^2$$

given by the matrices

$$(13) \quad A' = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2^2 - x_3^2 & -x_4^2 \\ -x_2^2 & -x_3^2 \\ 0 & -x_2^2 - x_4^2 \\ x_0^2 + x_1^2 & 0 \\ x_0^2 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_0^2 \\ 0 & x_1^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B' = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & x_4^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

with maximal rank evaluated at each point of Q_3 . The cohomology of this monad is a rank 3 vector bundle on the quadric.

Therefore, our goal is to construct examples of minimal rank vector bundles whose monads are defined by matrices using a number of independent global sections of L strictly bigger than $\dim X + 1$. Indeed, the monads obtained this way cannot be the pullback of some monad over a projective space via a finite morphism (as described in Remark 3.2).

In the following two examples we will achieve such a goal in the particular case of the quadric considered above. However, the technique is easily reproducible for other varieties. The key point is to consider two matrices such that the union of their respective standard determinantal varieties does not intersect the base variety.

We get such examples by slightly modifying the matrices A and B . Consider a monad of type (10) but defined by the matrices

$$(14) \quad A_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2^2 & -x_3^2 \\ 0 & -x_2^2 \\ -x_3x_4 & 0 \\ x_0^2 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_0^2 \\ x_1^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Then, $B_1A_1 = 0$, and both A_1 and B_1 have maximal rank at every point of \mathbb{P}^4 except at points $(0 : 0 : 0 : 1 : 0)$ and $(0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 1)$, neither belonging to the quadric.

It is possible to insert an additional global section in the previous matrices, by considering, for example, the monad defined by the matrices

$$(15) \quad A_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -x_2^2 & -x_3^2 \\ 0 & -x_2^2 \\ -x_3x_4 & 0 \\ x_0^2 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & x_0^2 \\ x_1^2 + x_1x_4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B_2 = \begin{bmatrix} x_0^2 & x_1^2 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x_0^2 & x_1^2 + x_1x_4 & 0 & x_2^2 & x_3x_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Again, $B_2A_2 = 0$, and A_2 and B_2 have maximal rank when evaluated at all points of projective space except at $(0 : 0 : 0 : 1 : 0)$, $(0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 1)$ and $(0 : 1 : 0 : 0 : -1)$, that do not belong to the quadric.

As we wanted, in both examples we used a number of global sections strictly bigger than $\dim Q_3 + 1$; it would be interesting to determine all the possible matrices obtained with this technique, once one fixes the base variety and the monad.

Simplicity and stability. We note that it is straightforward to construct examples of vector bundles on X , with $\text{Pic } X = \mathbb{Z}$, satisfying properties of simplicity and stability. In fact, it is enough to consider, as observed in Remark 3.2, $\dim X + 1$

generic sections of L in order to get a finite morphism $\varphi : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$. Using the *flatness miracle* and the projection formula, it is possible to prove that $\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_X$ is locally free and, moreover, $\varphi_*\mathcal{O}_X = \bigoplus_{i=0}^p \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}}(-a_i)$, for some positive p and nonnegative a_i ; see [Barth et al. 1984, Lemma I.17.2]. Finally, using once again the projection formula (to the cohomology bundle) as well as commutativity of the tensor product with the pullback, we can conclude that the pullback of a simple (respectively stable) bundle E on \mathbb{P}^{2n+1} is a simple (respectively stable) bundle on the projective variety X .

Nevertheless, we always have the following property.

Theorem 5.2. *Let X be a variety of dimension n and let L be a line bundle on X . Suppose there is a linear system $V \subseteq H^0(L)$, with no base points, defining a morphism $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ whose image $X' \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ satisfies $h^2(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1)) = 0$ and at least one of the following conditions:*

- (1) X' is a projective ACM variety;
- (2) X' is linearly normal and is not contained in a quadric hypersurface.

Suppose in addition that there is a monad of type (9) over X whose cohomology sheaf E is locally free. Then $H^0(E) = 0$.

Proof. From the hypotheses, we see that X satisfies the conditions in Theorem 3.3 or Theorem 3.4. A monad of type (9) over X admits the following display:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & 0 & & 0 & \\
 & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & (L^\vee)^c & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & E \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & (L^\vee)^c & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathcal{O}_X^{2k+2c} & \longrightarrow & Q \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & L^c & \xlongequal{\quad} & L^c \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & & & 0 & & 0
 \end{array}$$

Taking cohomology on the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^N}(-1) \rightarrow \varphi_*L^\vee \rightarrow 0,$$

we get that $h^0(L^\vee) = h^1(L^\vee) = 0$, since $h^1(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1)) = h^2(\mathcal{I}_{X'}(-1)) = 0$. Therefore, taking cohomology on the first row of this display we have that $H^0(E) = H^0(K)$. Let us suppose that $H^0(K) \neq 0$, and let $\delta = h^0(K)$. Applying Lemma 1.6 in [Arrondo et al. 2016], we see that $K \simeq K' \oplus \mathcal{O}_X^\delta$, since K^\vee is an (L^\vee, \mathcal{O}_X) -Steiner bundle (see Definition 1.3 in [Arrondo et al. 2016]). Therefore, the matrix defining g ,

with a suitable change of variables, may be assumed to have δ zero columns. So, again by Lemma 1.6, $(K')^\vee$ is itself an (L^\vee, \mathcal{O}_X) -Steiner bundle, sitting on a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{2k+2c-\delta} \rightarrow (K')^\vee \rightarrow 0.$$

Dualizing this, we get

$$0 \rightarrow K' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{2k+2c-\delta} \rightarrow L^c \rightarrow 0,$$

with $H^0(K') = 0$. Therefore, we would get a new monad, whose cohomology might be a sheaf, defined as

$$0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^c \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^{2k+2c-\delta} \rightarrow L^c \rightarrow 0.$$

But this contradicts the conditions of existence of Theorems 3.3 and 3.4, thus proving the statement. \square

Corollary 5.3. *Every rank 2 vector bundle E on a three dimensional ACM smooth projective variety X with $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$, defined by a monad of type (9), is stable.*

Proof. The result follows directly from the previous theorem and the Hoppe’s criterion for stability; see [Hoppe 1984, Theorem 12]. \square

6. The set of monads and the moduli problem

The existence part in Theorem 3.3 is proved by explicitly constructing a monad on a given projective variety X . The construction therein does not, however, give an answer to the question of “how many” monads of type (M) exist. We would like to know more about the algebraic structure of the set of pairs of morphisms which define a monad over a projective variety. In the case of projective space we prove the following:

Theorem 6.1. *Let a, b, c satisfy the conditions of Theorem 2.4, and suppose that $1 \leq c \leq 2$. Then for any surjective morphism $g \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c)$ there is a morphism $f \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^a, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b)$ yielding a monad of type (1).*

Furthermore, the set of pairs

$$(f, g) \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^a, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b) \times \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c)$$

yielding such a monad is an irreducible algebraic variety.

Proof. Let $g \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c)$ be a surjective morphism and let $K_g := \ker g$. Then for any injective morphism $f \in H^0(K_g(1))^a$, the pair (f, g) yields a monad of type (1). If we consider the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K_g \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c \rightarrow 0,$$

tensor by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)$ and take cohomology, we can see that

$$h^0(K_g(1)) = b(n+1) - c\binom{n+2}{2} + h^1(K_g(1)).$$

Now following the arguments in the proof of Theorem 3.2 in [Costa and Miró-Roig 2007] we see that K_g is m -regular for any $m \geq c$. Therefore, since $c \leq 2$, K_g is 2-regular, i.e., $h^1(K_g(1)) = 0$. Since an injective morphism $f \in H^0(K_g(1))^a$ comes from a choice of a independent elements in $H^0(K_g(1))$, we wish to show that $h^0(K_g(1)) \geq a$, i.e., $b(n+1) - c\binom{n+2}{2} - a \geq 0$. We can check that the conditions in Theorem 2.4 imply this inequality.

The irreducibility of the set of pairs (f, g) that yield a monad of type (1) comes from the fact that the subset of surjective morphisms $g \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c)$ is irreducible and the fiber of the projection

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^a, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b) \times \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^b, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1)^c),$$

at a point corresponding to the surjective morphism g is the irreducible set of injective morphisms in $H^0(K_g(1))^a$, which has fixed dimension $a(b(n+1) - c\binom{n+2}{2})$. \square

Before discussing the more general setting of monads on ACM smooth projective varieties we give an example of reducibility with $c = 5$ on projective space.

Example 6.2. Consider the set of instanton bundles defined by a monad of the form

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-1)^5 \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{12} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)^5 \rightarrow 0.$$

It was proved in [Jardim et al. 2018] that the moduli space of instanton sheaves of rank 2 and charge 5 is reducible. Furthermore, the set of pairs

$$(f, g) \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-1)^5, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{12}) \times \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}^{12}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(1)^5)$$

yielding such a monad is a reducible algebraic variety.

Remark 6.3. It was brought to our attention that the Main Theorem in [Jardim et al. 2017] shows that the moduli space of instanton sheaves of rank 2 and charge 3 is reducible, which means that Theorem 6.1 is sharp.

The general setting. When X is a projective variety the general setting is the following. Let X be a projective variety embedded on \mathbb{P}^N by a very ample line bundle L . Consider the set of all morphisms $g : \mathcal{O}_X^b \rightarrow L^c$, described by the vector space $B^* \otimes C \otimes H^0(L)$, where B and C are, respectively, k -vector spaces of dimensions b and c .

Denote $\mathbb{P}(B^* \otimes C \otimes H^0(L))$ by \mathbb{P} and consider the map

$$(16) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(-1) \rightarrow B^* \otimes C \otimes H^0(L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}$$

of sheaves over \mathbb{P} , whose fiber at a point in $\mathbb{P}(B^* \otimes C \otimes H^0(L))$ corresponds to the natural inclusion. So, from (16) we get a map

$$B \otimes H^0(L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(-1) \rightarrow C \otimes H^0(L) \otimes H^0(L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}},$$

and hence also a map

$$B \otimes H^0(L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(-1) \xrightarrow{\varphi} C \otimes H^0(L \otimes L) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}},$$

induced by the natural morphism $H^0(L) \otimes H^0(L) \rightarrow H^0(L \otimes L)$.

Now recall that $h^0(L) = N + 1$ and suppose that a, b, c are positive integers that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 3.3. Then the degeneracy locus

$$Z = \{g \in \mathbb{P}(B^* \otimes C \otimes H^0(L)) \mid \text{rk}_g(\varphi) \leq b(N + 1) - a\}$$

describes the set of morphisms g in a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow K_g \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^b \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0$$

such that $h^0(K_g \otimes L) \geq a$ and for which it is thus possible to construct a monad of type (M). Note furthermore that

$$\text{codim } Z \leq a(c \binom{N+2}{2} - b(N + 1) + a).$$

Hence, whenever Z is irreducible (for example when $\text{codim } Z < 0$) and $h^0(K_g)$ is constant for every morphism g we see that the set of the pairs (f, g) yielding a monad (M) on X is an irreducible algebraic variety. In this case, Theorem 6.1 can be extended to ACM varieties.

The moduli space of vector bundles of low rank. Let X be an ACM smooth projective variety of odd dimension $2k + 1$, for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, with an embedding in \mathbb{P}^N by a very ample line bundle L on X , where $h^0(L) = N + 1$.

Consider the set $\mathcal{V}_{2k,c}$ of rank $2k$ vector bundles which are the cohomology of a monad of type

$$(17) \quad 0 \rightarrow (L^\vee)^c \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_X^{2k+2c} \xrightarrow{g} L^c \rightarrow 0,$$

with $1 \leq c \leq 2$.

Remark 6.4. Observe that the hypotheses in Corollary 1, §4 Chapter 2, in [Okonek et al. 1980], hold for monads defined by (17). Hence the isomorphisms of monads of this type correspond bijectively to the isomorphisms of the corresponding cohomology bundles. In particular, the two categories are equivalent and we will not distinguish between their corresponding objects.

We want to construct a moduli space $M(\mathcal{V}_{2k,c})$ of vector bundles in $\mathcal{V}_{2k,c}$. In order to do this we will use King’s framework of moduli spaces of representations of finite dimensional algebras in [King 1994].

We first note that according to [Jardim and Prata 2015, Theorem 1.3], the category $\mathcal{M}_{k,c}$ of monads of type (17) is equivalent to the full subcategory $\mathcal{G}_{k,c}^{gis}$ of the category $\mathcal{R}(Q_{k,c})$ of representations $R = (\{\mathbb{C}^c, \mathbb{C}^{2k+2c}, \mathbb{C}^c\}, \{A_i\}_{i=1}^{N+1}, \{B_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1})$ of the quiver $Q_{k,c}$ of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \bullet \\ & \dots & & \dots & \\ \bullet & \xrightarrow{(N+1)} & \bullet & \xrightarrow{(N+1)} & \bullet \end{array}$$

which are (σ, γ) -globally injective and surjective and satisfy

$$(18) \quad \sum (B_i A_j + B_j A_i) \otimes (\sigma_i \gamma_j) = 0.$$

Let us briefly recall here the definitions of (σ, γ) -globally injective and surjective (see [Jardim and Prata 2015] for more details). Given a monad as in (17), choose bases $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{N+1})$ of $\text{Hom}(L^\vee, \mathcal{O}_X)$ and $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{N+1})$ of $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X, L)$. Set

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} A_i \otimes \gamma_i \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} B_j \otimes \sigma_j.$$

The monad conditions of injectivity of f and surjectivity of g are reinterpreted in the language of the associated representation $R = (\{\mathbb{C}^c, \mathbb{C}^{2k+2c}, \mathbb{C}^c\}, \{A_i\}_{i=1}^{N+1}, \{B_j\}_{j=1}^{N+1})$ in $\mathcal{G}_{k,c}^{gis}$ as $\alpha(P) = \sum_{i=1}^{N+1} A_i \otimes \gamma_i(P)$ is injective and $\beta(P) = \sum_{j=1}^{N+1} B_j \otimes \sigma_j(P)$ is surjective, respectively, for all $P \in X$. In this case, we say that R is (σ, γ) -globally injective and surjective. The monad condition $g \circ f = 0$ is rewritten as in (18).

For the sake of simplicity, we will write $R = (c, 2k + 2c, c)$ when we refer to the representation $R = (\{\mathbb{C}^c, \mathbb{C}^{2k+2c}, \mathbb{C}^c\}, \{A_i\}, \{B_j\})$. The notion of semistability for representations in $\mathcal{G}_{k,c}^{gis}$, as defined by King, is the following: a representation $R = (c, 2k + 2c, c)$ is λ -semistable if there is a triple $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ such that

$$\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (c, 2k + 2c, c) \rangle = 0, \quad \langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (a', b', c') \rangle \geq 0,$$

for all subrepresentations $R' = (a', b', c')$ of the representation R ($\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the usual dot product). The representation is λ -stable if the only subrepresentations R' with $\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (a', b', c') \rangle = 0$ are R and 0 .

Moreover, by King's central result [1994, Theorem 4.1], the existence of such a λ guarantees the existence of a coarse moduli space for families of λ -semistable representations up to S -equivalence (two λ -semistable representations are S -equivalent if they have the same composition factors in the full abelian subcategory of λ -semistable representations).

Given the equivalences of the categories $\mathcal{M}_{k,c}$ and $\mathcal{G}_{k,c}^{gis}$, and after Remark 6.4, we see that we can define a moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{V}_{2k,c})$ whenever we can construct a moduli space of the abelian category $\mathcal{G}_{k,c}^{gis}$.

When $c = 1$ we prove:

Theorem 6.5. *There is a coarse moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{V}_{2k,1})$ of λ -semistable vector bundles in $\mathcal{V}_{2k,1}$.*

Proof. Let $R = (1, 2k + 2, 1)$ be a representation in $\mathcal{G}_{k,1}^{gis}$, let $R' = (a', b', c')$ be any subrepresentation of R , and let $R'' = (a'', b'', c'')$ be the corresponding quotient representation. Then, we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \bullet^{a'} & \longrightarrow & \bullet^{b'} & \longrightarrow & \bullet^{c'} \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \bullet^1 & \longrightarrow & \bullet^{2k+2} & \longrightarrow & \bullet^1 \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 & & \bullet^{a''} & \longrightarrow & \bullet^{b''} & \longrightarrow & \bullet^{c''} \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

(the fact that R is (σ, γ) -globally injective and surjective implies that R' is still injective, though not necessarily surjective, and that the quotient representation R'' preserves surjectivity).

R is λ -semistable if we can find $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathbb{Z}^3$ such that

$$\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (1, 2k + 2, 1) \rangle = \lambda_1 + (2k + 2)\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$$

and

$$\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (a', b', c') \rangle \geq 0.$$

It is immediate from the diagram that either $a' = 0$ or $a' = 1$.

When $a' = 0$ and $b' = 2k + 1$, we see that $b'' = 1$, $c'' = 0$ and hence $c' = 1$. So, R is λ -semistable if

$$\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (0, 2k + 1, 1) \rangle = (2k + 1)\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 > 0.$$

When $a' = 0$ and $b' = 2k + 2$, we see again that $b'' = c'' = 0$ and so $c' = 1$. The λ -semistability of R implies

$$\langle (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3), (0, 2k + 2, 1) \rangle = (2k + 2)\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 > 0.$$

Now suppose $a' = 1$. In this case $b' = 2k + 2$, so that $b'' = c'' = 0$ and thus $c' = 1$, that is, $R' = R$ and we must have

$$\lambda_1 + (2k + 2)\lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0.$$

Hence, we can choose the triple $\lambda = (-1, 0, 1)$ satisfying all the required inequalities in order for R to be λ -semistable.

The only subrepresentations left to consider are the ones of the form $(0, b', 0)$, but also for these ones, the choice of the triple $\lambda = (-1, 0, 1)$ satisfies the semistability condition.

The irreducibility statement follows from Theorem 6.1 and the general setting described above. \square

The following is a consequence of Theorems 6.1 and 6.5.

Corollary 6.6. *Let $\mathcal{V}_{2k,1}$ be the set of rank $2k$ vector bundles which are the cohomology of a monad of type*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1) \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{2k+2} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Then the coarse moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{V}_{2k,1})$ of λ -semistable vector bundles in $\mathcal{V}_{2k,1}$ is irreducible.

Naturally, irreducibility of the moduli space will be guaranteed in each case where we get an irreducible family, as mentioned in the general setting described after Theorem 6.1.

Remark 6.7. When $c = 2$ an analogous study leads us to the conclusion that there is no λ such that a representation $R = (2, 2k + 2, 2)$ is λ -semistable. Therefore, in this case we are not able to construct the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{V}_{2k,2})$ with the help of King's construction.

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
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Monotonicity of eigenvalues of geometric operators along the Ricci–Bourguignon flow	1
BIN CHEN, QUN HE and FANQI ZENG	
Composition series of a class of induced representations, a case of one half cuspidal reducibility	21
IGOR CIGANOVIĆ	
Higgs bundles over cell complexes and representations of finitely presented groups	31
GEORGIOS DASKALOPOULOS, CHIKAKO MESE and GRAEME WILKIN	
Besov-weak-Herz spaces and global solutions for Navier–Stokes equations	57
LUCAS C. F. FERREIRA and JHEAN E. PÉREZ-LÓPEZ	
Four-manifolds with positive Yamabe constant	79
HAI-PING FU	
On the structure of cyclotomic nilHecke algebras	105
JUN HU and XINFENG LIANG	
Two applications of the Schwarz lemma	141
BINGYUAN LIU	
Monads on projective varieties	155
SIMONE MARCHESI, PEDRO MACIAS MARQUES and HELENA SOARES	
Minimal regularity solutions of semilinear generalized Tricomi equations	181
ZHUOPING RUAN, INGO WITT and HUICHENG YIN	
Temperedness of measures defined by polynomial equations over local fields	227
DAVID TAYLOR, V. S. VARADARAJAN, JUKKA VIRTANEN and DAVID WEISBART	



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