# TORIC NASH BLOWUPS COUNTEREXAMPLE TO NASH-SEMPLE CONJECTURE

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### **O**VERVIEW

- **1** Resolution of Singularities
- **2** Toric Varieties
- **3** NASH BLOWUPS
- **4** Toric Nash blowups
- **5** Computational results

### **O**VERVIEW

Toric varieties have provided a remarkably fertile testing ground for general theories. Fulton.



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## RESOLUTION OF SINGULARITIES

#### MAIN GOAL

Given a variety X, find a variety X' and a projective morphism  $f : X' \to X$  such that X' is **smooth** and f is **birational**.

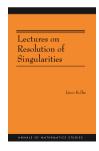
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## **Resolution of Singularities**

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Hironaka (1964) proved constructively that resolutions always exists in charcteristic zero. Positive characteristic is much more subtle.



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## TOOL I: BLOWUPS

Basic operation on X: blowup along a smooth subvariety Y.

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CRITICAL EXAMPLE

Whitney's umbrella.  $V(x^2 - y^2 z) \subseteq \text{Spec}(k[x, y, z]).$ 

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#### WRONG STRATEGY

Just keep blowing singular points does not always work.

Resolution of Singularities

# TOOL II: NORMALIZATION

Normalization  $\overline{X}$  of X.



Resolution of Singularities

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- Curves are resolved by normalization.
- A normal surface can be resolved by repeatedly blowing up a singular point and immediatly normalizing.

## HIRONAKA'S THEOREM

#### Resolution of Singularities in char 0

In 1964 Hironaka proved that varieties over a field of characteristic zero can be resolved by finite blowups of smooth subvarieties.

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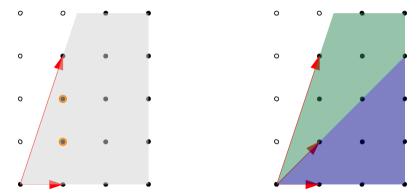
The dream is to eliminate choices.

## TORIC VARIETIES

We can analyze their singularities one cone at the time Orbit-Cone dictionary.

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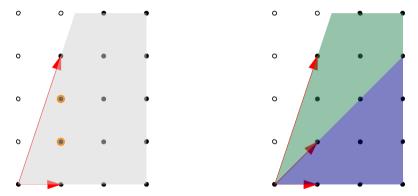
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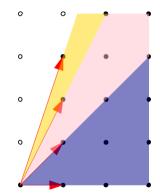
We can analyze their singularities one cone at the time Orbit-Cone dictionary.



We can **choose** any of the orange points to subdivide. Not necessarily blowups of subvarieties.

TORIC NASH BLOWUPS

### TORIC BLOWUPS



 $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Figure:}}$  Smooth subdivision of the previous cone.

## NASH BLOWUP

#### MAIN MOTIVATION

Have a canonical operation, no choices involved.

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#### Gauss map

$$\Phi \colon X \setminus \operatorname{Sing}(X) \to \operatorname{Grass}(d, n) \quad \text{defined by} \quad x \mapsto \mathcal{T}_x X \,,$$

 $X^*$  the closure of the graph of  $\Phi$ 

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#### NASH BLOWUP

The pair  $(X^*, \nu)$  is called the *Nash blowup* of *X*. The pair  $(\overline{X^*}, \eta \circ \nu)$  is called the *normalized Nash blowup* of *X*.

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#### EXAMPLES

The curve  $y^2 - x^3$  in characteristic 3 is isomorphic to its Nash blowup.

### FIRST PROPERTIES

These are nontrivial operations.

#### Nobile 74

In characteristic zero the Nash blowup of X is isomorphic to X if and only if X is smooth.

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#### NOBILE 74

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#### DUARTE-NUNEZ 22

If X is normal, then the Nash blowup of X is isomorphic to X if and only if X is smooth.

### FIRST RESULTS

Spivakovsky 90

Iterated normalized Nash blowups eventually resolve singularities for complex surfaces.

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NATURAL QUESTION

Is the same true for arbitrary dimensions?

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#### Spivakovsky 90

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#### NATURAL QUESTION

Is the same true for arbitrary dimensions?

#### Spoiler Alert

No.

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## MAIN INGREDIENT

#### HILBERT BASIS

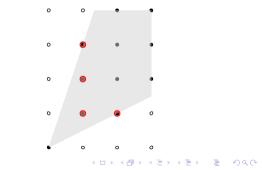
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The Hilbert basis of a (rational) cone is the **minimal** set of generators of the semigroup formed by the lattice points in the cone.

The cone  $\kappa$  generated by (2, 1), (1, 3) induces a semigroup  $\kappa \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ . The minimal (or **irreducible** elements are highlited).



# TORIC NASH BLOWUP

Following the work of Gonzalez-Teissier, Gonzalez Springer, and Duarte-Jeffreis-Nunez, we have the following description.

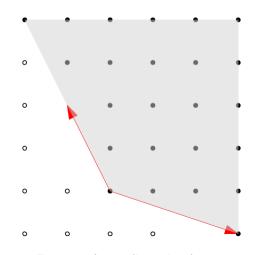
#### RECIPE FOR CHARACTERISTIC 0

The **normalized** Nash blowup of a 2-cone  $\sigma$  can be constructed as follows:

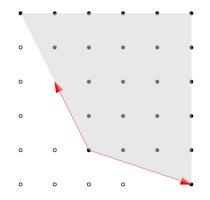
- **1** Find  $\sigma^{\vee}$ .
- 2 Compute the Hilbert Basis of it.
- **B** Add all pairs of linearly independent elements of the Hilbert Basis to obtain S.
- **4** Consider the polyhedron  $S + \sigma^{\vee}$ .
- 5 Its normal fan subdivides  $\sigma$ .

The toric variety of the last fan is the Nash blowup of  $\sigma$ .

Consider the cone  $\sigma$ .



We compute its dual cone  $\sigma^{\vee}$ . This is a basic operation (for example we can use SageMath).



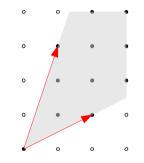
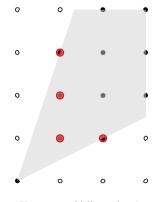


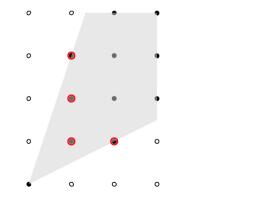
FIGURE: Dual to the left.

We find its Hilbert Basis (using software like normaliz).



 $\label{eq:FIGURE: Hilbert basis} FIGURE: \ Hilbert \ basis$ 

We add lin. ind. pairs and add the dual cone to obtain a polyhedron.



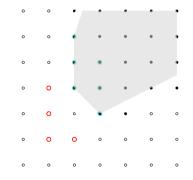
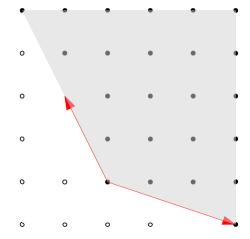
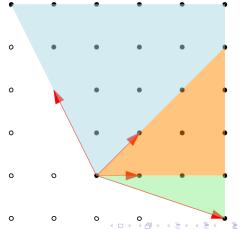


FIGURE: Auxilliary polyhedron.

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It turns out that the recipe extends to positive characteristic.

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- The third part can be checked with a determinant.

## DIRECTED GRAPH

We put a directed edge between a cone  $\sigma$  and  $\tau$  if  $\tau$  is **isomorphic** to one of the cones resulting in the Nash blowup of  $\sigma$ .

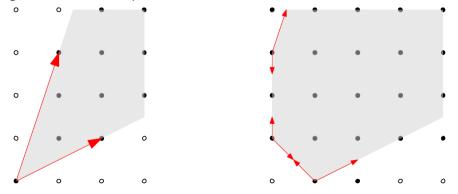


FIGURE: A cone and its three children.

## Conjecture

### The Nash-Semple conjecture in this terminology is:

#### Conjecture

Every directed path the graph ends up in the (unique up to isomorphism) smooth cone.

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#### Test case

Reeves cones. Cones generated by columns of the following matrix

$$R(3,n) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & n \end{bmatrix}.$$

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In dimension 3 we have tested the first 200 cases and they always get resolved by iterated normalized Nash blowups.For now we believe that in dimension 3 the normalized Nash blowups resolves toric singularities.

## DIMENSION 4

#### Counterexample

The cone R(4,5) does **not** gets resolved in char 0 as it enters a loop.



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The cone R(4,5) does **not** gets resolved in char 0 as it enters a loop.

#### Counter in char $\neq 2,3$

The cone generated by the columns of

is isomorphic to one of the cones resulting in its normalized Nash blowup. In fact, the same is true with Nash blowup (w/o normalizing).

## Positive characteristic

Counterexample

The cone R(4,5) does **not** gets resolved in char 2,3 either.

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## Positive characteristic

#### Counterexample

The cone R(4,5) does **not** gets resolved in char 2,3 either.

The loops found here are different from the above.

## FUTURE

In characteristic zero we have found

• in dimension 4 a unique loop and it has size 1.

• in dimension 5 10 different loops.

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NASH-SEMPLE REVISITED

Normalized Nash blowups resolve singularities in dimension 3.

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Computational results

# The End