

# Zariski pairs of rational arrangements

Enrique ARTAL BARTOLO

Departamento de Matemáticas  
Universidad de Zaragoza

Symposium on Algebraic Geometry  
Sado Island  
June 6th 2006



# Contents

## 1 Zariski Pairs



# Contents

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2 Techniques

# Contents

- 1 Zariski Pairs
- 2 Techniques
- 3 Rational Zariski pairs



# Contents

- 1 Zariski Pairs
- 2 Techniques
- 3 Rational Zariski pairs
  - First example



# Contents

- 1 Zariski Pairs
- 2 Techniques
- 3 Rational Zariski pairs
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  - Arrangements of lines



# Contents

- 1 Zariski Pairs
- 2 Techniques
- 3 Rational Zariski pairs
  - First example
  - Arrangements of lines
  - Arrangements of conics



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## 2 Techniques

## 3 Rational Zariski pairs

- First example
- Arrangements of lines
- Arrangements of conics
- Arithmetic Zariski pairs



# Combinatorics

$$\mathcal{C}_1 = \bigcup_{j=1}^{r_1} \mathcal{C}_1^j, \quad \mathcal{C}_2 = \bigcup_{j=1}^{r_2} \mathcal{C}_2^j \subset \mathbb{P}^2$$

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- **Bijection between resolution graphs (respecting strict transforms of  $\mathcal{C}_i^j$ ).**



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## Definition

$\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$  form a *Zariski pair* if

- 1 Same combinatorics
- 2  $\nexists \psi : (\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{C}_1) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{C}_2)$  homeomorphism.





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Sextics with six cusps (lying or not on a conic).



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- Alexander polynomial are different.



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- Simpler topology
- **Construct enough examples**



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## Important

It can be computed algebraically (Zariski, Libgober, Esnault, \_\_\_\_\_, Degtyarev).

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  - ▶ *Most* irreducible components can be computed algebraically.
- Galois coverings by algebraic properties (Tokunaga).



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- In case of sextics with simple singular points, lattice theory (Degtyarev-Shimada).



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### Remark

In the original Zariski pair: two connected components (Degtyarev, Shimada).

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- $\mathcal{C}_3$  nodal cubic; a smooth conic  $\mathcal{C}_2$  is a *bi-inflection* conic if  $\mathcal{C}_2 \cap \text{Reg}(\mathcal{C}_3) = \{P, Q\}$ ,  $P \neq Q$ , and  $(\mathcal{C}_2 \cdot \mathcal{C}_3)_P = (\mathcal{C}_2 \cdot \mathcal{C}_3)_Q = 3$ .



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- Geometrical group structure of  $\text{Reg}(\mathcal{C}_3) (\cong \mathbb{C}^*)$  with trivial element  $P_1$  an inflection point:

$$Q_1 \cdot \dots \cdot Q_{3n} \iff \exists \mathcal{D}_n \text{ s.t. } \deg \mathcal{D}_n = n, \mathcal{C}_3 \cap \mathcal{D}_n = \{Q_1, \dots, Q_{3n}\}$$

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- **Two possible types of curves (the associated inflection points coincide or not).**






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# Zariski pairs of arrangements of conics and lines via Cremona Transformations.



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- **Moduli space of  $\mathcal{C}_0$  is connected** ▶ Fig..



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## Proposition (\_\_\_\_\_ -Cogolludo-Tokunaga)

$\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2, \mathcal{C}_3, \mathcal{C}_4$  is in  $\mathcal{C}_1$

$P_3 = P_4 \iff$  there exists a conic through the eight tacnodes





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- Existence of a tower of dihedral covers (if  $P_3 = P_4$ ).
- Alexander polynomials:  $t^2 + 1$  and  $1$ .
- Different number of positive dimensional irreducible components of characteristic varieties  $\Rightarrow$  non-isomorphic fundamental groups (direct proof by Namba-Tsuchihashi).



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- One special example in torus type curves (Oka-Eyral)




## Oka-Eyral example

- Moduli space of sextic curves with  $\mathbb{E}_6, \mathbb{E}_6, \mathbb{A}_5, \mathbb{A}_2$  disconnected: equations in  $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$ .

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- **Braid monodromies of the figure are not equivalent.**

Thank you for your attention



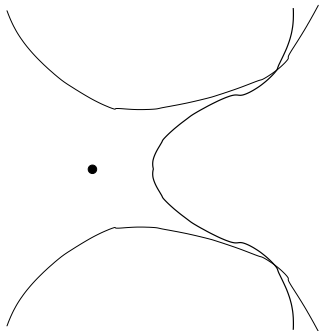


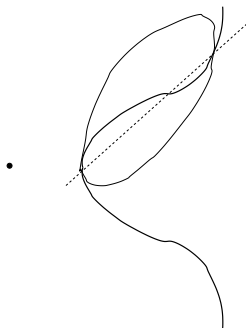
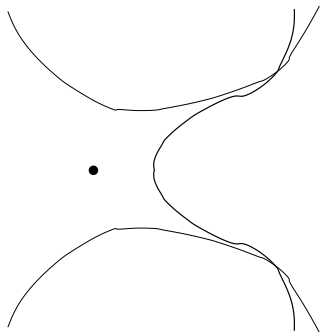
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- Both curves are birationally equivalent .
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- Braid monodromies of the figure are not equivalent.
- Adding lines, we obtain Zariski pairs with homeomorphic complement.

Thank you for your attention





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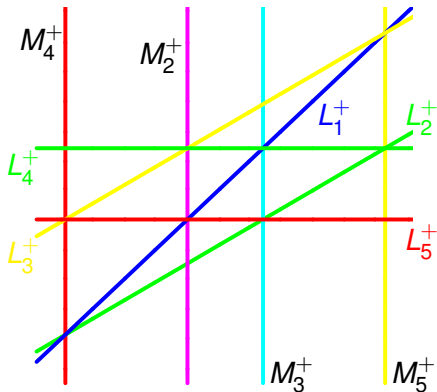


Figure:  $\mathcal{A}^+$

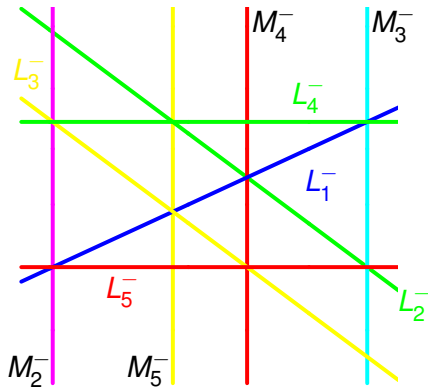


Figure:  $\mathcal{A}^-$

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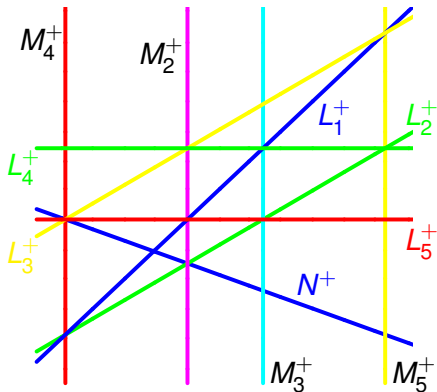


Figure:  $B^+$

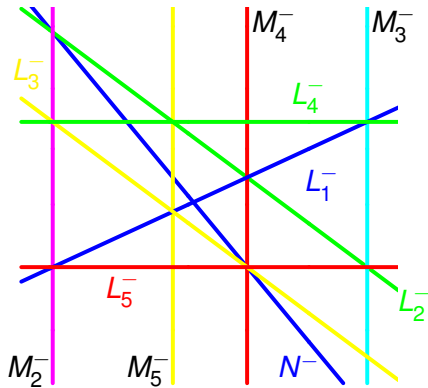
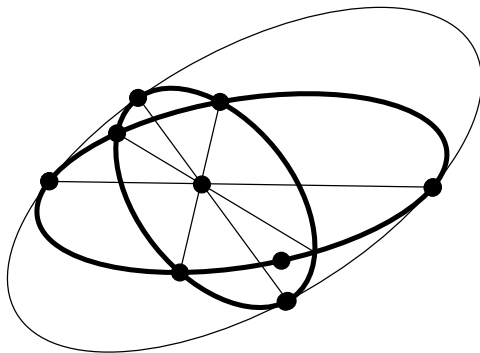
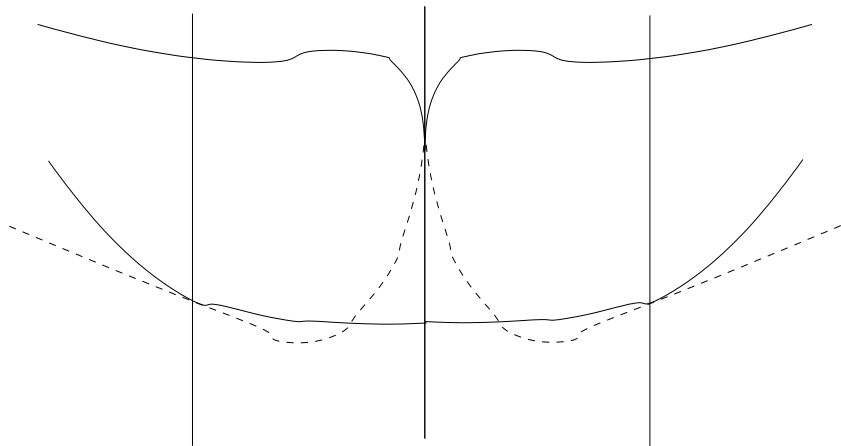


Figure:  $B^-$

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# Real picture of Oka-Eyral examples

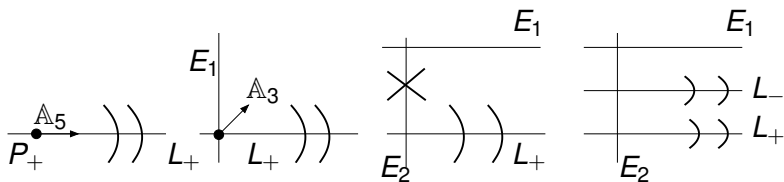


Figure: Sequence of blowups

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