

Counting Projections of Rational Curves

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COUNTING PROJECTIONS OF RATIONAL CURVES

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ABSTRACT. Given two general rational curves of the same degree in two projective spaces, one can ask whether there exists a third rational curve of the same degree that projects to both of them. We show that, under suitable assumptions on the degree of the curves and the dimensions of the two given ambient projective spaces, the number of curves and projections fulfilling the requirements is finite. Using standard techniques in intersection theory and the Bott residue formula, we compute this number.

INTRODUCTION

Inspired by problems in multiview geometry concerning image-object correspondence under projections (see for example [BKH13], and [HZ04] for a general account on the topic), we consider the following question, where all varieties are complex:

given two general rational curves $C_a \subseteq \mathbb{P}^a$ and $C_b \subseteq \mathbb{P}^b$, both of degree $d \in \mathbb{N}$, and a natural number $c \in \mathbb{N}$,

find a rational curve $C_c \subseteq \mathbb{P}^c$ of degree d , together with two linear projections

$$\pi_a: \mathbb{P}^c \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^a, \quad \pi_b: \mathbb{P}^c \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^b$$

such that $\pi_a(C_c) = C_a$ and $\pi_b(C_c) = C_b$.

We are interested in counting the number of such curves and projections, when this number is finite up to projective equivalence in \mathbb{P}^c .

Because of the rationality assumption, we can interpret the curves appearing in the previous formulation as images of maps $f_u: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^u$ for $u \in \{a, b, c\}$. In this way, we can translate the original problem into a problem of vector spaces of polynomials of degree d on \mathbb{P}^1 . Since we are only interested in the images of the maps f_u , and not in the maps themselves, we need to allow possible reparametrizations, namely automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^1 . Once we apply this translation, the problem becomes:

given two general vector subspaces $V_a, V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ of dimension $a + 1$ and $b + 1$, respectively, and a natural number $c \in \mathbb{N}$,

find automorphisms $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that

$$\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1.$$

Here $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ is the vector space of homogeneous polynomials of degree d , and we denote by V_b^σ the image of V_b under the action of σ , which operates on polynomials by applying the change of coordinates determined by σ to the variables.

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A dimension count shows that one may expect that if V_a and V_b are general subspaces, and the condition

$$(*) \quad (a + b - c + 1)(d - c) = 3$$

holds, then there exists a finite number of automorphisms $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ satisfying the requirements of the problem. In terms of the initial formulation, this means that if Equation $(*)$ holds and the curves C_a and C_b are general, then one may expect that there exist finitely many — up to changes of coordinates in \mathbb{P}^c — curves C_c and projections π_a and π_b sending C_c to C_a and to C_b , respectively.

The aim of this paper is, under the assumption that Equation $(*)$ holds and that the vector subspaces V_a and V_b are general,

- to prove that the number of automorphisms $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ satisfying the requirements of the problem is indeed finite;
- to provide a formula for this number in terms of the parameters a, b, c, d .

This is the main result of our work (see Theorem 3.25):

Theorem. *Let $C_a \subseteq \mathbb{P}^a$ and $C_b \subseteq \mathbb{P}^b$ be two general rational curves of degree d . Let c be a natural number and suppose that Equation $(*)$ holds. Then there are, up to automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^c , finitely many rational curves $C_c \subseteq \mathbb{P}^c$ of degree d together with linear projections $\pi_a: C_c \rightarrow C_a$ and $\pi_b: C_c \rightarrow C_b$.*

- (1) *Suppose that $a + b + 1 - c = 1$ and $d - c = 3$. Then, the number of these curves and projections is*

$$\frac{1}{6}(a + 3)(a + 2)(a + 1)(b + 3)(b + 2)(b + 1).$$

- (2) *Suppose that $a + b + 1 - c = 3$ and $d - c = 1$. Then, the number of these curves and projections is*

$$\frac{1}{6}ab(a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1).$$

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 1 we operate the translation from the first to the second formulation of the problem. In Section 2 we prove that the number of solutions to our problem is finite when Equation $(*)$ holds. Eventually, in Section 3 we prove the formulas counting the number of solutions by means of intersection theory and the Bott residue formula.

1. FROM CURVES TO LINEAR SYSTEMS ON \mathbb{P}^1

As explained in the Introduction, we are given two general rational curves $C_a \subseteq \mathbb{P}^a$ and $C_b \subseteq \mathbb{P}^b$, both of degree d , and we ask whether there exists a non-degenerate rational curve $C_c \subseteq \mathbb{P}^c$, together with linear projections to both C_a and C_b . The rationality of the curves allows us to use their parametrizations in order to attack this problem. This comes at a cost: since we are only interested in the curves, we need to take into account the possibility of reparametrizations.

If for $u \in \{a, b, c\}$ the morphism $f_u: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^u$ is a parametrization of the curve C_u , then our problem translates to:

given two general morphisms $f_a: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^a$ and $f_b: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^b$ of degree d , and a number $c \in \mathbb{N}$,

find a morphism $f_c: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^c$, together with two linear projections π_a, π_b and two isomorphisms $\sigma_a, \sigma_b: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ making the following diagram commutative:

$$(1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{f_a} & \mathbb{P}^a \\ & \nearrow \sigma_a & & & \nearrow \pi_a \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{f_c} & \mathbb{P}^c & & \\ & \searrow \sigma_b & & & \searrow \pi_b \\ & & \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{f_b} & \mathbb{P}^b \end{array}$$

We notice that, by eventually re-defining the map f_c , we can always suppose that in Diagram (1) the map σ_a is the identity, so we ask whether there exists an automorphism $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that the following diagram commutes.

$$(2) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \xrightarrow{f_a} & \mathbb{P}^a \\ & & & \nearrow \pi_a & \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{f_c} & \mathbb{P}^c & & \\ & & & \searrow \pi_b & \\ & & & \xrightarrow{f_b \circ \sigma} & \mathbb{P}^b \end{array}$$

Let us write

$$f_a = (F_0 : \dots : F_a), \quad f_b = (G_0 : \dots : G_b), \quad f_c = (H_0 : \dots : H_c),$$

where $\{F_i\}_{i=0}^a$, $\{G_j\}_{j=0}^b$ and $\{H_k\}_{k=0}^c$ are homogeneous polynomials of degree d in $\mathbb{C}[s, t]$. If we denote by G_j^σ the image of G_j under the action of σ , then the commutativity of Diagram (2) is equivalent to

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} (F_0 : \dots : F_a) &= \left(\sum \lambda_{0j} H_j : \dots : \sum \lambda_{aj} H_j \right) \\ (G_0^\sigma : \dots : G_b^\sigma) &= \left(\sum \mu_{0j} H_j : \dots : \sum \mu_{bj} H_j \right) \end{aligned}$$

for some complex coefficients $\{\lambda_{ij}\}_{i \in \{0, \dots, a\}}^{j \in \{0, \dots, c\}}$ and $\{\mu_{ij}\}_{i \in \{0, \dots, b\}}^{j \in \{0, \dots, c\}}$. If we define

$$V_a := \langle F_0, \dots, F_a \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad V_b := \langle G_0, \dots, G_b \rangle,$$

then, taking into account Equation (3), one sees that the existence of maps f_c , projections π_a and π_b and automorphisms σ as in Diagram (2) is equivalent to the existence of automorphisms σ such that

$$\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1,$$

where recall that we denote by V_b^σ the image of V_b under the action of σ , which operates by a change of coordinates.

This completes the translation of our initial problem into a question concerning vector subspaces of the space of binary homogeneous polynomials of degree d .

Therefore from now on we will be concerned with the problem (already reported in the Introduction):

given two vector subspaces $V_a, V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ of dimension $a + 1$ and $b + 1$, respectively, and a natural number $c \in \mathbb{N}$,

find automorphisms $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that

$$\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1.$$

We conclude this section by mentioning a duality between instances and solutions of the previous problem that will turn out to be useful in the next sections. Consider the following perfect pairing between spaces of binary polynomials of degree d :

$$(4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (\cdot, \cdot) & \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d \times \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d & \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ (p_0s^d + \cdots + p_d t^d, q_0s^d + \cdots + q_d t^d) & \mapsto & \sum_{i=0}^d p_i q_{d-i} \frac{(-1)^i}{\binom{d}{i}} \end{array}$$

This is the unique (up to scaling) pairing that is invariant under the action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ by change of coordinates. It turns out to be the d -th symmetric power of the pairing on the set of linear forms given by the determinant (see [Dol12, Section 1.5.1]). Using this pairing, we can define the orthogonal space to every vector subspace $V \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ by setting

$$V^\perp := \{F \in \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d : (F, G) = 0 \text{ for all } G \in V\}.$$

Every automorphism $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ admits an adjoint σ^\perp with respect to this pairing, such that $(F^\sigma, G) = (F, G^{\sigma^\perp})$. With these definitions, one can check that there is a bijection, given by $\sigma \leftrightarrow \sigma^\perp$, between the sets:

$$(5) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{automorphisms } \sigma \text{ such that} \\ \dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1 \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{automorphisms } \sigma^\perp \text{ such that} \\ \dim(V_a^\perp + (V_b^\perp)^{\sigma^\perp}) \leq d - c - 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

2. FINITENESS OF SOLUTIONS

In this section we prove that if V_a and V_b are general and Equation (*) holds, namely

$$(a + b - c + 1)(d - c) = 3,$$

then the number of automorphisms $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1$ is finite. To understand why we expect this result, consider the following considerations. Since V_a has dimension $a + 1$, then its orthogonal V_a^\perp has dimension $d - a$. If we fix a basis L_1, \dots, L_{d-a} of V_a^\perp and a basis G_0, \dots, G_b of V_b , then the condition $\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1$ is equivalent to imposing that the rank of the matrix with entries (L_i, G_j^σ) is $c - a$, where (\cdot, \cdot) is the pairing defined in Section 1. The matrix is of size $(d - a) \times (b + 1)$, and so one can expect that this rank condition is a condition on $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ of codimension (see [Har95, Proposition 12.2])

$$((d - a) - (c - a))((b + 1) - (c - a)) = (d - c)(a + b - c + 1).$$

Since $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is three-dimensional, if we want a finite number of solution we should suppose that the previous quantity equals 3.

Define the incidence variety

$$\mathcal{I} = \left\{ (\sigma, [V_a], [V_b]) \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d) : \dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1 \right\},$$

where $\mathbb{G}(b, n)$ is the Grassmannian of b -dimensional linear subvarieties of \mathbb{P}^n , and $[\cdot]$ denotes the element in the Grassmannian determined by a vector subspace of $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$. If we consider the projection

$$\psi: \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$$

on the first and the third component, then we see that the fibers of ψ are isomorphic to Schubert varieties of $\mathbb{G}(a, d)$. In fact, following [EH16, Section 4.1], if we fix $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and $[V_b] \in \mathbb{G}(b, d)$, we can define a complete flag

$$\mathbb{F}: \{0\} \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_1 \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_2 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \mathbb{F}_{d+1} = \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$$

for $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ such that $\mathbb{F}_{b+1} = V_b^\sigma$. The fiber of ψ over $(\sigma, [V_b])$ can be written as

$$\psi^{-1}(\sigma, [V_b]) = \left\{ (\sigma, [V_a], [V_b]) : \dim(V_a \cap V_b^\sigma) \geq a + b - c + 1 \right\}.$$

One can check that the latter is isomorphic to the Schubert variety

$$\Sigma_\lambda(\mathbb{F}) = \left\{ \Lambda \in \mathbb{G}(a, d) : \dim(\mathbb{F}_{d-a+i-\lambda_i} \cap \Lambda) \geq i \text{ for all } i \in \{1, \dots, a+1\} \right\},$$

where

$$\lambda = \left(\underbrace{d-c, \dots, d-c}_{(a+b-c+1) \text{ times}}, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{(c-b) \text{ times}} \right).$$

The fibers of ψ are hence irreducible; moreover, their codimension in $\mathbb{G}(a, d)$ is

$$(6) \quad (d-c)(a+b-c+1).$$

This implies that also \mathcal{I} is irreducible, and a direct computation shows that if Equation (*) holds, then

$$\dim(\mathcal{I}) = \dim(\mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)).$$

In order to prove our initial claim, it is enough to prove that the projection

$$\phi: \mathcal{I} \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$$

is dominant. By the properties of the dimension of the fiber of a regular map (see [Sha13, Section 6.3, Theorem 1.25]), it follows that in order to show that ϕ is dominant, it suffices to exhibit a single point in $\mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ whose preimage under ϕ is zero-dimensional.

Notice that Equation (*) holds if and only if

$$(*.a) \quad \begin{cases} d-c = 3 \\ a+b-c+1 = 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad (*.b) \quad \begin{cases} d-c = 1 \\ a+b-c+1 = 3 \end{cases}$$

From now on we will suppose we are in the case prescribed by Equation (*.a), and only at the end of the section we are going to explain how to handle the situation determined by Equation (*.b).

We construct a point in $\mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ as follows. Define

$$V_a := (g_a)_d \quad V_b := (g_b)_d,$$

where $(\cdot)_d$ denotes the d -th homogeneous component of a homogeneous ideal, and the polynomials g_a and g_b are any two homogeneous polynomials such that:

- $\deg(g_a) = d - a$ and $\deg(g_b) = d - b$;
- both g_a and g_b are squarefree;
- the cross-ratios of any four roots of g_a or g_b are different.

By construction, we have that $\dim(V_a) = a + 1$ and $\dim(V_b) = b + 1$, so $([V_a], [V_b])$ is a point in $\mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$. Moreover, by the hypothesis on the cross-ratios, we see that g_a and g_b^σ can have at most three roots in common. We show now that with this choice there are finitely many $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1$. Notice that, taking into account Equation $(*.a)$, the latter condition is equivalent to

$$\dim(V_a \cap V_b^\sigma) \geq a + b - c + 1 = 1.$$

Moreover, the set $V_a \cap V_b^\sigma$ is constituted of the multiples of degree d of the least common multiple of g_a and g_b^σ . Since by Equation $(*.a)$ we have $(d - a) + (d - b) = d + 3$, it follows

$$\deg(\text{lcm}(g_a, g_b^\sigma)) = d + 3 - \deg(\text{gcd}(g_a, g_b^\sigma)).$$

Taking into account that by the cross-ratio hypothesis we have

$$\deg(\text{gcd}(g_a, g_b^\sigma)) \leq 3,$$

it follows that the only elements $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ for which the condition $\dim(V_a \cap V_b^\sigma) \geq 1$ is satisfied are the ones such that g_a and g_b^σ have exactly three roots in common. By the cross-ratio hypothesis, and by the fact that every automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1 is completely determined by the images of three projectively independent points, it follows that there are only finitely many such σ . Moreover, we can also count the number of these automorphisms σ : each of them is specified by a pair constituted of a triple of roots of g_a and a triple of roots of g_b , so in total they are (remember that all roots of g_a and g_b are distinct because of the squarefreeness hypothesis)

$$6 \binom{d-a}{3} \binom{d-b}{3} = 6 \binom{a+3}{3} \binom{b+3}{3}.$$

In the next section we are going to prove that this is also the number when we take V_a and V_b to be general. This proves our initial claim in the case of Equation $(*.a)$.

In order to obtain an example of a point in $\mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ whose preimage under ϕ is finite when we are in the case of Equation $(*.b)$, we employ the perfect pairing (4) introduced in Section 1. The orthogonal V_a^\perp and V_b^\perp of the spaces V_a and V_b with respect to this pairing have dimension $d - a$ and $d - b$, respectively. By unraveling the definitions of the vector subspaces involved, and using the bijection (5), it follows that there is a bijection between the preimages of the points $([V_a], [V_b])$ and $([V_a^\perp], [V_b^\perp])$ — which belong to different Grassmannians and so appear in different instances of our problem. Moreover, if with $([V_a], [V_b])$ we are in the situation prescribed by Equation $(*.a)$, then with $([V_a^\perp], [V_b^\perp])$ we are in the situation prescribed by Equation $(*.b)$. This shows that we do not need to provide

another example to ensure that also in the case of Equation $(*.b)$ the map ϕ is dominant, and so our initial claim holds.

3. A FORMULA FOR THE NUMBER OF SOLUTIONS

In this section we compute the number of solutions of our problem when the two vector subspaces V_a and V_b are general. From the previous section we know that this number is finite.

We associate to V_b a rational map $\Phi_{V_b}: \mathbb{P}^3 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ and to V_a a Schubert variety Z_{V_a} in $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$ so that the number we are looking for is the degree of $\Phi_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$. The difficulty we encounter here in computing such degree is that Φ_{V_b} is not defined on the whole \mathbb{P}^3 , hence we lift it to a morphism $\tilde{\Phi}_{V_b}: \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(b, d)$, where $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$ is a blow up of \mathbb{P}^3 . By doing this and using Porteous-Giambelli formula, everything is reduced to the computation of the Chern classes of a vector bundle on $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$. In particular, we will be interested in the degree of some polynomial combination of these Chern classes, and we will calculate these degrees via Bott residue formula.

We start with the construction of Φ_{V_b} . Define U to be the complement of the quadric $Q = \{\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 0\}$ in \mathbb{P}^3 , where we take projective coordinates $(\alpha : \beta : \gamma : \delta)$. We identify a matrix $A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$ with the point $(\alpha : \beta : \gamma : \delta)$, so that U is in bijection with $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. The morphism $\Phi_{V_b}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ is defined as follows: to every point $A \in U$, we set $\Phi_{V_b}(A)$ to be the point in $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$ associated to the vector subspace V_b^σ , where $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is the automorphism corresponding to A . It is known (see [Arr96, Proposition 2.8]) that every morphism to a Grassmannian is completely determined by a vector bundle, together with a choice of a vector subspace of global sections. This means that there exists a locally free sheaf \mathcal{M} on U , together with a subspace of global sections, determining Φ_{V_b} .

In more down-to-earth terms, we can represent the locally free sheaf \mathcal{M} by means of a matrix \mathcal{M} with entries in $R = \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta]$ obtained in the following way: let (G_0, \dots, G_b) be a basis for V_b , then the i -th row of \mathcal{M} is given by extracting the coefficients of G_i (with respect to the monomial basis s^d, \dots, t^d of $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$) after having applied to it the change of variables

$$\begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ t \end{pmatrix}.$$

If we denote by M the graded submodule of $R(d)^{b+1}$ generated by the columns of \mathcal{M} , then we have that $\mathcal{M} = \tilde{M}$. Here we denote by $R(b)$ the graded R -module obtained by shifting by b the standard \mathbb{Z} -grading on R . In particular, the following result holds.

Lemma 3.1. *With the previously introduced notation, the locally free sheaf \mathcal{M} is the restriction to U of a coherent sheaf on \mathbb{P}^3 , which we still denote by \mathcal{M} .*

Notice that the group $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ acts both from the left and from the right on \mathbb{P}^3 by left and right matrix multiplication, when we identify points in \mathbb{P}^3 with equivalence classes of 2×2 matrices. Both these actions induce naturally actions

on $R(d)^{b+1}$. The right action will play a crucial role in the following, in particular in the proof of Proposition 3.8 and in Propositions 3.11 and 3.13.

Lemma 3.2. *The right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on $R(d)^{b+1}$ preserves the submodule M .*

Proof. The right action by an element of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ sends each of the generators of M to a linear combination (with complex coefficients) of the same generators. This can be immediately seen if we write the matrix \mathcal{M} as the product $\mathcal{K} \cdot \text{Sym}_d \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$, where \mathcal{K} is a $(b+1) \times (d+1)$ matrix with complex coefficients, while $\text{Sym}_d(\cdot)$ denotes the d -th symmetric algebra functor. In this way, if $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ is any element, then the generators of the module $M \cdot \sigma$ are the columns of the matrix $\mathcal{K} \cdot \text{Sym}_d \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \cdot \text{Sym}_d(\sigma)$, which are complex linear combinations of the columns of \mathcal{M} . \square

Remark 3.3. Consider the two rulings of the quadric $\{\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 0\}$ in \mathbb{P}^3 . A direct computation shows that the right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ preserves one of the two rulings as a whole, permuting the lines in this ruling, while it preserves each individual line of the other.

A nice property of the coherent sheaf \mathcal{M} is that it is locally free on an open subset larger than U and whose complement in \mathbb{P}^3 is constituted by disjoint lines. We are going to prove this in Proposition 3.8. To this end, we introduce some technical tools.

Starting from V_b , we define a zero-dimensional subscheme in \mathbb{P}^1 that will be used to describe the locus in \mathbb{P}^3 where \mathcal{M} is not locally free.

Definition 3.4. Let $V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ be a vector subspace of dimension $b+1$. Define

$$\widehat{B} := \{(s : t) \in \mathbb{P}^1 : \text{there exists } G \in V_b \text{ such that } \text{ord}_{(s:t)} G \geq b+1\}.$$

If G_0, \dots, G_b is a basis for V_b , then we have

$$(7) \quad \widehat{B} = \left\{ (s : t) \in \mathbb{P}^1 : \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^b G_0}{\partial s^b}(s, t) & \cdots & \frac{\partial^b G_0}{\partial t^b}(s, t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^b G_b}{\partial s^b}(s, t) & \cdots & \frac{\partial^b G_b}{\partial t^b}(s, t) \end{vmatrix} = 0 \right\}.$$

Notice that the last description of \widehat{B} allows to endow it with the structure of a scheme. Using Euler's identity for homogeneous polynomials, and column reduction, one sees that the determinant in Equation (7) is a scalar multiple of

$$(8) \quad \begin{vmatrix} G_0(s, t) & \frac{\partial G_0}{\partial t}(s, t) & \cdots & \frac{\partial^b G_0}{\partial t^b}(s, t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ G_b(s, t) & \frac{\partial G_b}{\partial t}(s, t) & \cdots & \frac{\partial^b G_b}{\partial t^b}(s, t) \end{vmatrix}.$$

If the determinant in Equation (8) is identically zero, then in particular it is so when $s = 1$. In this case, however, in Equation (8) we get the Wronskian of the polynomials G_0, \dots, G_b , and the Wronskian of linearly independent polynomials

cannot be identically zero (see [BD10]). Hence it cannot happen that $\widehat{B} = \mathbb{P}^1$. Since the determinant in Equation (7) has degree $(b+1)(d-b)$, then \widehat{B} is a zero-dimensional scheme of length $(b+1)(d-b)$.

Lemma 3.5. *Let $V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ be a general vector subspace of dimension $b+1$. Then the set \widehat{B} as in Definition 3.4 is constituted of $(b+1)(d-b)$ distinct points.*

Proof. Denote by $\text{Hilb}_{(b+1)(d-b)}(\mathbb{P}^1)$ the Hilbert scheme of zero-dimensional schemes of length $(b+1)(d-b)$ in \mathbb{P}^1 . By [FG05, Theorem 7.2.3], the scheme $\text{Hilb}_{(b+1)(d-b)}(\mathbb{P}^1)$ is irreducible of dimension $(b+1)(d-b)$. Consider now the morphism:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Xi: \mathbb{G}(b, d) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hilb}_{(b+1)(d-b)}(\mathbb{P}^1) \\ [V_b] & \longmapsto & [\widehat{B}] \end{array}$$

where \widehat{B} is as in Definition 3.4. By what we have just said, we see that Ξ is a morphism between varieties of the same dimension. If we prove that Ξ is dominant, then the statement is proven, since the locus of schemes constituted of $(b+1)(d-b)$ distinct points is open in $\text{Hilb}_{(b+1)(d-b)}(\mathbb{P}^1)$.

We prove that Ξ is dominant as in Section 2, namely by showing that $\Xi^{-1}([Z])$ is zero-dimensional for a particular point $[Z] \in \text{Hilb}_{(b+1)(d-b)}(\mathbb{P}^1)$. We pick Z to be the subscheme in \mathbb{P}^1 defined by the ideal $(t^{(b+1)(d-b)})$, where we take $(s : t)$ as homogeneous coordinates in \mathbb{P}^1 . A direct computation shows that if we take $\overline{V}_b := \langle s^b t^{d-b}, \dots, t^d \rangle$, then $\Xi([\overline{V}_b]) = [Z]$. Hence $[Z]$ is in the image of Ξ . Now suppose that $\Xi([V_b]) = [Z]$ for some vector subspace $V_b = \langle G_0, \dots, G_b \rangle$. We are going to show that $\text{ord}_{(1:0)} G_i \geq d-b$ for all $i \in \{0, \dots, b\}$. If this is true, then V_b is contained in the d -th homogeneous component $(t^{d-b})_d$ of the ideal (t^{d-b}) . Since both V_b and $(t^{d-b})_d$ have dimension $b+1$, they are equal. This proves that, at least set-theoretically, the fiber $\Xi^{-1}([Z])$ is constituted of a single point, so in particular it is zero-dimensional. This concludes the proof.

To show that the order of the polynomials G_j is at least $d-b$, let $\alpha_i = \text{ord}_{(1:0)} G_i$ for all i . Notice that we can suppose that all the orders of the G_j are different, and we can order them so that

$$\alpha_0 \lesssim \alpha_1 \lesssim \dots \lesssim \alpha_b.$$

Because of Lemma 3.6 below, we know that $\sum(\alpha_i - i) = (b+1)(d-b)$. This forces $\alpha_i \geq d-b$ for all i : in fact, we have $\alpha_b \leq d$, so $\alpha_b - b \leq d-b$, hence $\alpha_i - i \leq d-b$ for all i , and so actually we must have $\alpha_i - i = d-b$ for all i . \square

We thank Christoph Koutschan for providing us the proof of the following lemma.

Lemma 3.6. *Let G_0, \dots, G_b be homogeneous polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$, and let $\alpha_i = \text{ord}_{(1:0)} G_i$. Suppose that $\alpha_0 \lesssim \alpha_1 \lesssim \dots \lesssim \alpha_b$ holds. Then the order of the determinant of the matrix from Equation (8) equals $\sum(\alpha_i - i)$.*

Proof. By a direct inspection of the orders of the entries of the matrix in Equation (8), we see that the order of the determinant is at least $\sum(\alpha_i - i)$, and it is exactly equal to this number if no cancellation occurs when we compute the determinant using the standard Leibniz formula. One sees that it is harmless to set $s = 1$, and that we can suppose that the coefficient of the monomial t^{α_i} in

$G_i(1, t)$ is 1. Everything reduces to show that the matrix obtained by taking the trailing coefficients of the entries (namely, the coefficients of the monomials where the lowest power of t appears) is non-singular. This matrix is the following:

$$(9) \quad \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \alpha_0 & \alpha_0(\alpha_0 - 1) & \cdots & \alpha_0(\alpha_0 - 1) \cdots (\alpha_0 - b + 1) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & \alpha_b & \alpha_b(\alpha_b - 1) & \cdots & \alpha_b(\alpha_b - 1) \cdots (\alpha_b - b + 1) \end{vmatrix}.$$

By applying column reduction, the determinant in Equation (9) turns out to be equal to the Vandermonde determinant $\prod_{i < j} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)$, which is not zero since all the $\{\alpha_i\}_{i=0}^b$ are different. \square

Lemma 3.7. *Let $V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ be a general vector subspace of dimension $b + 1$. Consider a point $(\bar{s} : \bar{t}) \in \mathbb{P}^1$ and let G_0, \dots, G_b be a basis for V_b such that $(\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_i)_i$ is a strictly increasing sequence. Let \widehat{B} be as in Definition 3.4. Then*

- if $(\bar{s} : \bar{t}) \notin \widehat{B}$, we have $\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_i = i$ for all i ;
- if $(\bar{s} : \bar{t}) \in \widehat{B}$, we have $\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_i = i$ for $i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}$ and $\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_b = b + 1$.

Proof. Suppose that $(\bar{s} : \bar{t}) \notin \widehat{B}$. Then $(\bar{s} : \bar{t})$ is not a zero of the determinant in Equation (8), so the order of this determinant at $(\bar{s} : \bar{t})$ is zero. By Lemma 3.6 it follows that $\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_i = i$ for all i .

Suppose now that $(\bar{s} : \bar{t}) \in \widehat{B}$. Then by Lemma 3.5 the determinant in Equation (8) has order 1 at $(\bar{s} : \bar{t})$. Again by Lemma 3.6 it follows that exactly one of the numbers $\{\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_i - i\}_{i=0}^b$ equals 1, while all the others are zero. By hypothesis we have

$$\text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_0 - 0 \leq \text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_1 - 1 \leq \cdots \leq \text{ord}_{(\bar{s}:\bar{t})} G_b - b,$$

and so the only possibility is the one presented in the statement. \square

Proposition 3.8. *For a general choice of a subspace $V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ of dimension $b + 1$, the sheaf \mathcal{M} is locally free on an open set $U' \supseteq U$ that is the complement of $(b + 1)(d - b)$ disjoint lines in \mathbb{P}^3 .*

Proof. We define the set

$$B := \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} xu & xv \\ yu & yv \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{P}^3 : (x : y) \in \widehat{B}, (u : v) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \right\},$$

where \widehat{B} is as in Definition 3.4. Lemma 3.5 implies that B is a set of $(b + 1)(d - b)$ disjoint lines in \mathbb{P}^3 . In the future, we will use the fact that each of these lines is preserved by the right action of $\mathbb{P}\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ (see Remark 3.3). We define the open set U' to be the complement of B in \mathbb{P}^3 , so by construction we have $U \subseteq U'$.

We prove that \mathcal{M} is locally free at every point in U' . As far as the points in U are concerned, there is nothing to prove. Let $A \in U' \setminus U$, then we use the left and the right action of $\mathbb{P}\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on \mathbb{P}^3 and suppose that $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Hence, it follows that with this choice of coordinates the point $(1 : 0)$ does not belong to \widehat{B} , because otherwise we would have $A \in B$. Notice that the left action does not preserve the module M but this is not a problem, since we only want to establish local

freeness, and so we can also work with modules that are just isomorphic to M . By Lemma 3.7, we can choose a basis G_0, \dots, G_b of V with $\text{ord}_{(1,0)} G_i = i$ for all i . In this way, the matrix \mathcal{M} whose columns generate \mathcal{M} has the form

$$\mathcal{M}_{ij} = \frac{\partial^d G_i(\alpha s + \beta t, \gamma s + \delta t)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}.$$

Since the question is local, we can restrict ourselves to the open chart of \mathbb{P}^3 where $\alpha = 1$. This corresponds to consider $R' = \mathbb{C}[\beta, \gamma, \delta]$, the coordinate ring of the open chart of \mathbb{P}^3 we are working on, and the restriction of \mathcal{M} to such chart, whose corresponding module M' is generated by the columns of \mathcal{M} where we make the substitution $\alpha = 1$. Our goal is to prove that the first $b+1$ columns of \mathcal{M} generate freely M' over the ring $R'_{\mathcal{A}}$, where \mathcal{A} is the maximal ideal in R' of the point A . To make the computations easier, we employ the substitution $s \rightarrow s - \beta t$: such a substitution operates on the matrix M' as the multiplication on the left by an invertible $(d+1) \times (d+1)$ matrix with entries in R' ; hence the modules spanned by the columns of these two matrices are isomorphic. Thus, for our purposes we can suppose that the matrix \mathcal{M} has the form $\mathcal{M}_{ij} = \frac{\partial^d G_i(s, \gamma s - \beta t + \delta t)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}$. Eventually, we can perform the change of variables $D = \delta - \beta\gamma$, obtaining

$$\mathcal{M}_{ij} = \frac{\partial^d G_i(s, \gamma s + Dt)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}.$$

To write explicitly the entries \mathcal{M}_{ij} we employ the following Taylor expansion — here we write the expansion $T(1) = T(0) + T'(0) + \dots$, where $T(z) := G_i(s, \gamma s + Dt z)$:

$$\begin{aligned} G_i(s, \gamma s + Dt) &= \sum_{j=0}^d \frac{(Dt)^j}{j!} \cdot \frac{\partial^j G_i}{\partial t^j}(s, \gamma s) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^d \frac{(Dt)^j}{j!} \cdot s^{d-j} \cdot \frac{\partial^j G_i}{\partial t^j}(1, \gamma). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\mathcal{M}_{ij} = \frac{D^j}{j!} \frac{\partial^j G_i}{\partial t^j}(1, \gamma)$. In particular, we see that D^j divides \mathcal{M}_{ij} for all i, j . Moreover, $\mathcal{M}_{00} = G_0(1, \gamma)$ and thus \mathcal{M}_{00} does not vanish on A , since by hypothesis $G_0(1, 0) \neq 0$. Therefore \mathcal{M}_{00} is invertible in $R'_{\mathcal{A}}$, so we can perform row reductions on \mathcal{M} over $R'_{\mathcal{A}}$, obtaining a new matrix $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ whose columns generate, over $R'_{\mathcal{A}}$, a module isomorphic to the one generated by the the columns of \mathcal{M} :

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0j} &:= \mathcal{M}_{0j} && \text{for all } j, \\ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{ij} &:= \mathcal{M}_{ij} - \frac{\mathcal{M}_{i0}}{\mathcal{M}_{00}} \mathcal{M}_{0j} && \text{for all } j, \text{ for all } i \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{00} & D \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{01}/D & D^2 \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{02}/D^2 & \dots & D^d \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0d}/D^d \\ 0 & D \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{11}/D & D^2 \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{12}/D^2 & \dots & D^d \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1d}/D^d \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & D \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{b1}/D & D^2 \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{b2}/D^2 & \dots & D^d \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{bd}/D^d \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notice that $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{11} = D \cdot \left(\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial t}(1, \gamma) - \frac{G_1(1, \gamma)}{G_0(1, \gamma)} \frac{\partial G_0}{\partial t}(1, \gamma) \right)$. In particular, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{11}/D$ does not vanish at A , since by hypothesis $G_1(1, 0) = 0$ and $\frac{\partial G_1}{\partial t}(1, 0) \neq 0$. Now observe

that the $R'_{\mathcal{M}}$ -module generated by the columns of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ is isomorphic to the one generated by the columns of

$$\begin{pmatrix} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{00} & D \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{01}/D & D^2 \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{02}/D^2 & \dots & D^d \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0d}/D^d \\ 0 & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{11}/D & D \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{12}/D^2 & \dots & D^{d-1} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1d}/D^d \\ \vdots & & & & \\ 0 & \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{b1}/D & D \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{b2}/D^2 & \dots & D^{d-1} \cdot \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{bd}/D^d \end{pmatrix},$$

where we divided by D all the rows from the second to the $(b+1)$ -th. At this point we can repeat the Gaussian elimination using the second row, and then “divide” again by D all the rows from the third to the $(b+1)$ -th. The hypothesis on A and on the basis G_0, \dots, G_b ensures that this process can be carried over for all rows. In this way we eventually achieve an echelonized form the matrix, which shows that the first $b+1$ columns generate freely a module isomorphic to M' . Hence M itself is locally free at A , this proving the claim. \square

Definition 3.9. Let V_a be a vector subspace of $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ of dimension $a+1$ and let $c \in \mathbb{N}$. We consider the following subvariety of the Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$, which by construction is a Schubert subvariety:

$$Z_{V_a} = \{ \Lambda \in \mathbb{G}(b, d) : \dim(V_a + \Lambda) \leq c+1 \}.$$

We are interested in the cardinality of the set $(\Phi_{V_b})^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$, which we proved to be finite in Section 2 when V_a and V_b are general. In order to compute such number, we could use the machinery of intersection theory, in particular Porteous-Giambelli theorem. Unfortunately, the domain U of the regular map Φ_{V_b} is not a projective variety, so the result cannot be applied directly.

On the other hand, the morphism Φ_{V_b} gives a rational map on \mathbb{P}^3 , which we still denote by Φ_{V_b} . By what we proved in Proposition 3.8, the locus U' where Φ_{V_b} is regular is bigger than U and it is the complement of a number of disjoint lines. However, notice that only the points in U correspond to automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^1 , hence they are the only ones to be considered in solving our initial problem. From the theorem of resolution of indeterminacies of a rational map (see [Cut04, Section 4.2 and Lemma 4.8]), we know that there exists a scheme $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$, a morphism $\tau: \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ and a morphism $\widetilde{\Phi}_{V_b}: \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ making the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3} & & \\ \tau \downarrow & \searrow \widetilde{\Phi}_{V_b} & \\ \mathbb{P}^3 & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{G}(b, d) \\ & \Phi_{V_b} & \end{array}$$

We are going to show that we can use the map $\widetilde{\Phi}_{V_b}$ to calculate the desired number. To do so, we have to exclude first that some point in $\Phi_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$ lies in $U' \setminus U$, namely does not correspond to an automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1 . In Lemma 3.10 we show that if V_a and V_b are general, then $\Phi_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$ is always completely contained in U .

Lemma 3.10. *Let $V_a, V_b \subseteq \mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ be general vector subspaces of dimension $a + 1$ and $b + 1$, respectively. Suppose that Equation (*) holds. Then the preimage of Z_{V_a} under Φ_{V_b} is contained in U .*

Proof. We have to show that no element in $U' \setminus U$ belongs to $\Phi_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$. Let W be the Zariski closure of $\Phi_{V_b}(U' \setminus U)$ in $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$, with the reduced structure. Notice that W is an integral subscheme of $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$ of dimension at most 2, since $U' \setminus U$ is contained in the quadric $\{\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 0\}$ in \mathbb{P}^3 . We show that, since V_a is general, it is always possible to avoid W with Z_{V_a} . Notice that the algebraic group $\mathbb{PGL}(d + 1, \mathbb{C})$ acts transitively on $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$ via its standard action on \mathbb{P}^d ; if $g \in \mathbb{PGL}(d + 1, \mathbb{C})$, we denote by $g \cdot Z_{V_a}$ the translate of Z_{V_a} under the action of g . Moreover, a computation similar to the one providing Equation (6) shows that Z_{V_a} has codimension $(d - c)(a + b - c + 1)$, which equals 3 because we suppose that Equation (*) holds. Then, by Kleiman's transversality theorem [Kle74, Corollary 4], the dimension of the intersection $g \cdot Z_{V_a} \cap W$ is -1 for every g belonging to an open subset of $\mathbb{PGL}(d + 1, \mathbb{C})$. This means that if V_a is general, we can suppose that Z_{V_a} and W do not intersect, and this concludes the proof. \square

Since, as it will be made clear in Proposition 3.11, the morphism τ is an isomorphism outside the indeterminacy locus of Φ_{V_b} , then the cardinality of $\Phi_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$ equals the cardinality of $\tilde{\Phi}_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$. Moreover, a by-product of Section 2 is that, by the fact that V_a and V_b are general, the fiber $\Phi_{V_b}^{-1}(Z_{V_a})$ is constituted of smooth points. Hence, to compute the number we are interested in, it is enough to compute the degree of the 0-cycle $\tilde{\Phi}_{V_b}^*([Z_{V_a}])$, where $[Z_{V_a}]$ is the Schubert cycle given by the Schubert variety Z_{V_a} .

In order to compute this degree, let us start noticing that we can express $[Z_{V_a}]$ in terms of the universal bundle \mathcal{U}^* of the Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$. In fact, if h_1, \dots, h_{d-a} are linear forms defining V_a , we can interpret them as global sections of \mathcal{U}^* , and then Z_{V_a} becomes the locus where the sections h_1, \dots, h_{d-a} have rank at most $c - a - 1$ (see [Arr10, Example 4.7]). Now Schubert calculus tells us (see [Arr10, Example 4.9]) that the cycle associated to this locus is given by the determinant

$$(10) \quad \begin{vmatrix} c_{(b+1)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{U}^*) & c_{(b+2)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{U}^*) & \cdots & c_{(b+d-a)-2(c-a)}(\mathcal{U}^*) \\ c_{b-(c-a)}(\mathcal{U}^*) & c_{(b+1)-(c-a-1)}(\mathcal{U}^*) & \cdots & c_{(b+d-a)-2(c-a)+1}(\mathcal{U}^*) \\ \vdots & & & \\ c_{b-(d-a)+2}(\mathcal{U}^*) & c_{b-(d-a)+3}(\mathcal{U}^*) & \cdots & c_{(b+1)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{U}^*) \end{vmatrix}$$

where $c_i(\mathcal{U}^*)$ denotes the i -th Chern class of the vector bundle \mathcal{U}^* .

Since $\tilde{\Phi}_{V_b}$ is a morphism to a Grassmannian, by what we reported at the beginning of the section there exists a vector bundle \mathcal{Q} on $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$ and a vector subspace of sections of \mathcal{Q} such that the morphism they induce is $\tilde{\Phi}_{V_b}$. It follows from the functoriality of the pullback that the cycle $\tilde{\Phi}_{V_b}^*([Z_{V_a}])$ is given by the determinant in Equation (10), after substituting \mathcal{U}^* with \mathcal{Q} . This is the so-called Porteous-Giambelli formula, see [Arr10, Theorem 3.10] and [KL74, Corollary 6].

Using a ‘‘Gaussian reduction’’ technique as in Proposition 3.8, we can express in Proposition 3.11 the variety $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ and the vector bundle \mathcal{Q} in a very concrete way. We proceed following closely the technique for the resolution of indeterminacies in the case of maps to a projective space described in [Har77, Chapter II, Example 7.17.3]. Before stating the result, we need some preliminary considerations.

The right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on \mathbb{P}^3 leaves invariant each of the $(d-b)(b+1)$ lines where the map Φ_{V_b} is not defined, and so by the universal property of the blowup (see [Har77, Corollary II.7.15]) it induces an action on the blowup $\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)$ of \mathbb{P}^3 at these lines. In fact¹, since B is invariant under the right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, then its preimage under the map $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ is $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times B$. Therefore, by the universal property we get a morphism $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \times \text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3) \rightarrow \text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)$. By construction, for all $P \in \text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3) \setminus E$, where E is the exceptional divisor, we have

$$P \cdot (\sigma \cdot \sigma') = (P \cdot \sigma) \cdot \sigma', \quad P \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = P \quad \text{for all } \sigma, \sigma' \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$$

hence by continuity these equations hold on the whole $\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)$, thus determining the desired action.

We can define a coherent sheaf $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ as follows: let $\widehat{\tau}: \text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ be the blow down map, we consider the pullbacks $\widehat{\tau}^*(m_0), \dots, \widehat{\tau}^*(m_d)$ under $\widehat{\tau}$ of the generators of the module M ; they are global sections of $\widehat{\tau}^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(d)^{b+1}) = \mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)}(d)^{b+1}$. Here, $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)}(d)$ denotes the shift of $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)}$ by the divisor dH , where H is the pullback of a plane in \mathbb{P}^3 . If we write S for the homogeneous coordinate ring of $\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)$, then the module associated to $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)}(d)^{b+1}$ is $S(d)^{b+1}$, and $\widehat{\tau}^*(m_0), \dots, \widehat{\tau}^*(m_d)$ generate a submodule $\widehat{Q} \subseteq S(d)^{b+1}$. We define $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ to be the sheaf associated to \widehat{Q} . The right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on $\text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)$ induces an action on $S(d)^{b+1}$, and this action preserves \widehat{Q} . In fact, by Lemma 3.2 we have that the right action by an element $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ sends each m_i to a complex linear combination $\sum \lambda_{ij} m_j$. Since this holds at every point in $\mathbb{P}^3 \setminus B$, the same is true for each $\widehat{\tau}^*(m_i)$ at every point outside the exceptional divisor. Hence, by continuity this must hold on the whole blowup, so with this action $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ becomes a $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -equivariant vector bundle.

Proposition 3.11. *With the previously introduced notation, the variety $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ is given by blowing up \mathbb{P}^3 at B , the set of $(b+1)(d-b)$ disjoint lines introduced in Proposition 3.8, and the map τ is the corresponding blow down morphism. Then \mathcal{Q} is the sheaf associated to the module spanned by the pullbacks of the generators of M .*

Proof. Define $\widehat{\mathbb{P}^3} = \text{Bl}_B(\mathbb{P}^3)$ and $\widehat{\tau}: \widehat{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ to be the corresponding blow down morphism. We prove that the sheaf $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ associated to the module spanned by the pullbacks of the generators of M is locally free. This implies that we can take $\widehat{\mathbb{P}^3} = \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$, $\widehat{\tau} = \tau$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}} = \mathcal{Q}$, so the claim is proved. Since $\widehat{\tau}$ is an isomorphism over $U' = \mathbb{P}^3 \setminus B$, and \mathcal{M} is locally free on U' by Proposition 3.8, then $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ is locally free on $\tau^{-1}(U')$. Hence we only need to check that $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ is locally free on the

¹We report here an argument by Daniel Loughran, available at <https://mathoverflow.net/questions/122922/group-actions-on-blow-ups>.

exceptional divisors of $\widehat{\mathbb{P}^3}$. Since this is a local question, and all the lines in \mathbb{P}^3 forming B are disjoint, we can prove the claim supposing that B is constituted by a single line L . By a suitable change of coordinates in \mathbb{P}^3 induced by the left action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, we can suppose that L is given by $\{\gamma = \delta = 0\}$. Hence $\text{Bl}_L(\mathbb{P}^3)$ can be written as $\text{Proj}(\widetilde{R})$, with $\widetilde{R} = \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \bar{\gamma}, \delta, \bar{\delta}, w]/(\gamma - \bar{\gamma}w, \delta - \bar{\delta}w)$, where we take the \mathbb{Z}^2 -grading described by the columns of the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \bar{\gamma} & \delta & \bar{\delta} & w \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, one notices that $\widetilde{R} \cong \mathbb{C}[\alpha, \beta, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\delta}, w]$ with the previously defined grading. The exceptional divisor E of $\text{Bl}_L(\mathbb{P}^3)$ is then the subvariety $\{w = 0\}$. We pick $P = (\alpha : \beta : \bar{\gamma} : \bar{\delta} : 0) \in E$, and we prove that $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ is free at P . In order to simplify our computations, we consider the right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on $\text{Bl}_L(\mathbb{P}^3)$, which with our choice of coordinates is given as follows: if $\begin{pmatrix} u & z \\ y & v \end{pmatrix}$ is an element of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, then its action on points of $\text{Bl}_L(\mathbb{P}^3)$ is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \bar{\gamma} \\ \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \alpha u + \beta y \\ \alpha z + \beta v \\ \bar{\gamma} u + \bar{\delta} y \\ \bar{\gamma} z + \bar{\delta} v \\ w \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, under this action, points in the exceptional divisor of $\text{Bl}_L(\mathbb{P}^3)$ are equivalent to either $(1 : 0 : 1 : 0 : 0)$ or $(1 : 0 : 0 : 1 : 0)$, depending on whether $(\alpha : \beta) = (\bar{\gamma} : \bar{\delta})$ or $(\alpha : \beta) \neq (\bar{\gamma} : \bar{\delta})$ as points in \mathbb{P}^1 . Let us consider the case $P = (1 : 0 : 1 : 0 : 0)$. Then the image of P under the blow down map, namely $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, belongs to B , and this implies that $(1 : 0) \in \widehat{B}$. Hence by Lemma 3.7 we are in the case where $\text{ord}_{(1:0)} G_i = i$ for $i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}$ and $\text{ord}_{(1:0)} G_b = b+1$. The module $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ determining $\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}$ is generated by the columns of the matrix

$$\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}_{ij} = \frac{\partial^d G_i(\alpha s + \beta t, \bar{\gamma} w s + \bar{\delta} w t)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}.$$

Since we can take $\beta, \bar{\delta}$ and w to be local coordinates for P , using simplifications as in the proof of Proposition 3.8 we can consider the matrix

$$\widehat{\mathcal{Q}}_{ij} = \frac{\partial^d G_i(s, w s + w \overbrace{(\bar{\delta} - \beta)}{:= \widetilde{D}} t)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}.$$

As in Proposition 3.8, we can expand

$$G_i(s, w s + w \widetilde{D} t) = \sum_{j=0}^d \frac{(w \widetilde{D} t)^j}{j!} s^{d-j} \frac{\partial^j G_i}{\partial t^j}(1, w).$$

We can perform the Gaussian elimination that was employed in Proposition 3.8. The difference is that, here, at the k -th iteration of the elimination we can divide each row from the $(k+1)$ -th to the $(b+1)$ -th by $w \widetilde{D}$; moreover, in this case the

Gaussian elimination can be performed only until the last-but-one row because of the orders of the polynomials G_i . The matrix we obtain has the following shape

$$(11) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \overline{Q}_{00} & w\tilde{D} \cdot * & w^2\tilde{D}^2 \cdot * & \cdots & & & \\ 0 & \overline{Q}_{11} & w\tilde{D} \cdot * & w^2\tilde{D}^2 \cdot * & \cdots & & \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \ddots & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \overline{Q}_{b-1,b-1} & w\tilde{D} \cdot * & \cdots & \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \overline{Q}_{bb} & w\tilde{D} \cdot * & \cdots \end{pmatrix},$$

where the elements $\overline{Q}_{00}, \dots, \overline{Q}_{b-1,b-1}$ are invertible in the local ring at P , while this is not the case for \overline{Q}_{bb} . However, since $\text{ord}_{(1:0)} G_b = b+1$, we have that $\overline{Q}_{bb} = w \cdot \overline{Q}_{bb}$ for some invertible element \overline{Q}_{bb} . This implies that the ideal generated by the last entries of the columns from the $(b+1)$ -th to the $(d+1)$ -th is principal, and so the module spanned by the columns of \widehat{Q} is free at P .

The case when $P = (1 : 0 : 0 : 1 : 0)$ can be treated in an analogous way. \square

The following proposition describes the class in the Chow ring of the subvariety we are interested in in terms of the Chern classes of the vector bundle \mathcal{Q} .

Proposition 3.12. *Let V_a and V_b be general vector subspaces of $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ of dimension $a+1$ and $b+1$, respectively. Suppose that*

$$(a+b-c+1)(d-c) = 3.$$

Let \mathcal{Q} be the vector bundle on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ introduced in Proposition 3.11. Let $\widetilde{\Phi}_{V_b}: \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ be the morphism induced by \mathcal{Q} and let Z_{V_a} be the Schubert variety in $\mathbb{G}(b, d)$ as in Definition 3.9. Then the class of the pullback $\widetilde{\Phi}_{V_b}^([Z_{V_a}])$ in the Chow group of $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ equals*

$$\begin{aligned} c_3(\mathcal{Q}) & \quad \text{if } a+b+1-c=3 \text{ and } d-c=1, \\ c_3(\mathcal{Q}) - 2c_1(\mathcal{Q})c_2(\mathcal{Q}) + c_1(\mathcal{Q})^3 & \quad \text{if } a+b+1-c=1 \text{ and } d-c=3. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. As we mentioned before Proposition 3.11, the statement follows from the Porteous-Giambelli formula, which states that the pullback we are interested in is given by the determinant:

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_{(b+1)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{Q}) & c_{(b+2)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{Q}) & \cdots & c_{(b+d-a)-2(c-a)}(\mathcal{Q}) \\ c_{b-(c-a)}(\mathcal{Q}) & c_{(b+1)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{Q}) & \cdots & c_{(b+d-a)-2(c-a)+1}(\mathcal{Q}) \\ \vdots & & & \\ c_{b-(d-a)+2}(\mathcal{Q}) & c_{b-(d-a)+3}(\mathcal{Q}) & \cdots & c_{(b+1)-(c-a)}(\mathcal{Q}) \end{vmatrix}.$$

In the first case we obtain $c_3(\mathcal{Q})$, while in the second case we get

$$\begin{vmatrix} c_1(\mathcal{Q}) & c_2(\mathcal{Q}) & c_3(\mathcal{Q}) \\ 1 & c_1(\mathcal{Q}) & c_2(\mathcal{Q}) \\ 0 & 1 & c_1(\mathcal{Q}) \end{vmatrix} = c_1(\mathcal{Q})^3 + c_3(\mathcal{Q}) - 2c_1(\mathcal{Q})c_2(\mathcal{Q}). \quad \square$$

Proposition 3.13 computes the degrees of the cycles obtained in Proposition 3.12 in terms of the parameters a, b, c and d of our initial problem. The result is an application of the so-called *Bott residue formula*, which states the following.

Suppose that X is a smooth variety on which a torus \mathbb{T} acts, and let \mathcal{E} be a \mathbb{T} -equivariant vector bundle on X of rank r ; let $p \in \mathbb{C}[Z_0, \dots, Z_r]$ be a polynomial, and denote by $p(\mathcal{E})$ the expression $p(c_0(\mathcal{E}), \dots, c_r(\mathcal{E}))$. Then, the degree of $p(\mathcal{E})$ can be computed by considering the fixed locus $X^{\mathbb{T}}$ of the action of \mathbb{T} on X , namely

$$(12) \quad \deg(p(\mathcal{E})) = \deg \sum_{L \subseteq X^{\mathbb{T}}} i_*^L \left(\frac{p^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}|_L)}{c_{d_L}^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{N}_{L/X})} \right),$$

where the sum varies over the components L of the fixed locus $X^{\mathbb{T}}$, the number d_L is the codimension of L in X , the sheaf $\mathcal{N}_{L/X}$ is the normal bundle of L in X , each map i^L is the canonical inclusion $L \hookrightarrow X$ and the quantity $p^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}|_L)$ is $p(c_0^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}|_L), \dots, c_r^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}|_L))$. Here $c_i^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}|_L)$ is the so-called i -th \mathbb{T} -equivariant Chern class of $\mathcal{E}|_L$, and Equation (12) should be read as an equality in the \mathbb{T} -equivariant Chow ring of X . We refer to the lecture notes [MAV01], and to the references therein, for the definitions and the properties of these object.

Proposition 3.13. *With the notation as in Proposition 3.12, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(c_1(\mathcal{Q})^3 + c_3(\mathcal{Q}) - 2c_1(\mathcal{Q})c_2(\mathcal{Q})) &= 6 \binom{a+3}{3} \binom{b+3}{3}, \\ \deg(c_3(\mathcal{Q})) &= \frac{1}{6} ab(a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. As we described before Proposition 3.11, the natural right action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on \mathbb{P}^3 determines an action of $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on the blowup $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ and on the sheaf \mathcal{Q} such that \mathcal{Q} is $\mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ -equivariant. In particular, we have an action on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ by the torus $\mathbb{T} \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ of 2×2 invertible diagonal matrices. This action determines an action on the vector bundle \mathcal{Q} , making it into a \mathbb{T} -equivariant vector bundle. Hence we are in the situation of Bott residue formula. First of all, we compute the fixed locus of the action of \mathbb{T} on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$.

Lemma 3.14. *The fixed locus of the action of \mathbb{T} on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ is constituted of two lines and $2(b+1)(d-b)$ points.*

Proof. We start with the computation of the fixed locus of the action of \mathbb{T} on \mathbb{P}^3 . Here, a direct computation shows that this locus is constituted of the union of the two lines $L_1 = \{\alpha = \gamma = 0\}$ and $L_2 = \{\beta = \delta = 0\}$. Then by construction the fixed locus of the action of \mathbb{T} on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ is contained in the preimage $\tau^{-1}(L_1 \cup L_2)$, where $\tau: \widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ is the canonical map. By continuity, the strict transforms of L_1 and L_2 , which we denote by \widetilde{L}_1 and \widetilde{L}_2 , are fixed by \mathbb{T} . In order to determine whether some other points in $\tau^{-1}(L_i)$ for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ are fixed by \mathbb{T} , we can argue as in Proposition 3.11 and do the computations assuming that $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$ is the blowup of \mathbb{P}^3 along the line $\{\gamma = \delta = 0\}$. With the same choice of coordinates as in Proposition 3.11, the action of an element $\begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$ on a point $(\alpha : \beta : \bar{\gamma} : \bar{\delta} : w)$ is

given by:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \bar{\gamma} \\ \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \alpha u \\ \beta v \\ \bar{\gamma} u \\ \bar{\delta} v \\ w \end{pmatrix}$$

Hence a direct computation shows that the fixed components are:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha = \bar{\gamma} = 0, & & \beta = \bar{\delta} = 0 \\ w = \alpha = \bar{\delta} = 0, & & w = \beta = \bar{\gamma} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the first two are the strict transforms of L_1 and L_2 , while the second two are two isolated points on the exceptional divisor. \square

Once the fixed locus of the torus action is computed, we know from the general theory (see [LM98, Section 3.5, Theorem 32]) that the restriction of a \mathbb{T} -equivariant vector bundle to the fixed locus of the \mathbb{T} -action on the base splits as a direct sum of eigenbundles. It is crucial to compute this decomposition in order to determine the \mathbb{T} -equivariant Chern classes of the vector bundle. In fact, suppose that \mathcal{E} is a \mathbb{T} -equivariant vector bundle on a smooth \mathbb{T} -variety X , and the action of \mathbb{T} on X is trivial, then we have a decomposition $\mathcal{E} = \bigoplus \mathcal{E}_\chi$ into eigenbundles, where χ varies over the characters of \mathbb{T} . In this situation, we can express the \mathbb{T} -equivariant Chern classes of each eigenbundle \mathcal{E}_χ as (see [EG98, Lemma 3])

$$(13) \quad c_i^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}_\chi) = \sum_{j \leq i} \binom{r-j}{i-j} c_j(\mathcal{E}_\chi) \chi^{i-j},$$

where r is the rank of \mathcal{E}_χ . At this point Whitney sum formula, which holds also in the equivariant setting, provides the equivariant Chern classes of \mathcal{E} .

We therefore proceed by computing the decomposition into eigensubbundles of the restriction of the vector bundle \mathcal{Q} to the various components of the fixed locus of the action of \mathbb{T} on $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}$.

Lemma 3.15. *The restriction of \mathcal{Q} to \widetilde{L}_i for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ splits into $b+1$ eigenbundles of rank 1, each isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$. The corresponding characters are $u^d, \dots, u^{d-b}v^b$ in the case of \widetilde{L}_2 and $u^b v^{d-b}, \dots, v^d$ in the case of \widetilde{L}_1 .*

Proof. If m_0, \dots, m_d are the generators of the module M , whose sheafification is the coherent sheaf \mathcal{M} on \mathbb{P}^3 , then an element $\begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$ sends each m_j to $(u^{d-j}v^j)m_i$. This follows from the proof of Lemma 3.2. Let $\tilde{m}_0, \dots, \tilde{m}_d$ be the generators of Q , the module whose sheafification is \mathcal{Q} , corresponding to m_0, \dots, m_d . Then $\begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$ sends \tilde{m}_j to $(u^{d-j}v^j)\tilde{m}_j$. The restriction $\mathcal{Q}|_{\widetilde{L}_i}$ of \mathcal{Q} to \widetilde{L}_i is generated by the restrictions of the elements $\tilde{m}_0, \dots, \tilde{m}_d$, and by what we have just proved these restrictions generate eigensubbundles of mutually different characters; each of the eigensubbundles is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ because it is generated by a single section of degree 0. To conclude the proof, we only have to compute which of the restrictions of the elements $\tilde{m}_0, \dots, \tilde{m}_d$ generate $\mathcal{Q}|_{\widetilde{L}_i}$, and this can be checked by looking at the stalk of the vector bundle at an arbitrary point of each line.

If we pick a point $P \in \tilde{L}_2$ that does not lie on the exceptional divisor, then we can do our computations in \mathbb{P}^3 . So, using the left action of $\mathbb{P}\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ on \mathbb{P}^3 , we can suppose that $P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, namely $\beta = \gamma = \delta = 0$. Hence we are in the situation of the proof of Proposition 3.8, and here we see that the restriction of the first $b + 1$ elements $\tilde{m}_0, \dots, \tilde{m}_b$ generate $\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_2}$. Similarly, when $P \in \tilde{L}_1$ does not lie on the exceptional divisor, an analogous version of the local analysis performed in Proposition 3.8 shows that $\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_1}$ is generated by $\tilde{m}_{d-b}, \dots, \tilde{m}_d$. In this case one can perform Gaussian elimination from the right to the left because the situation is “mirrored” with respect to previous one. \square

Lemma 3.16. *The restriction of \mathcal{Q} to each of the $2(b+1)(d-b)$ fixed points splits into $b+1$ eigenbundles of rank 1, each hence isomorphic to \mathbb{C} . The corresponding characters are $u^d, \dots, u^{d-(b-1)}v^{b-1}, u^{d-(b+1)}v^{b+1}$ in the case of the points above L_2 and $u^{b+1}v^{d-(b+1)}, u^{b-1}v^{d-(b-1)}, \dots, v^d$ in the case of the points above L_1 .*

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 3.15, we know that each section \tilde{m}_j of $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}$ is sent to $(u^{d-j}v^j)\tilde{m}_j$ by the action of the torus \mathbb{T} . Hence, as in Lemma 3.15, the restriction $\tilde{\mathcal{Q}}|_P$, where P is any of the $2(b+1)(d-b)$ fixed points, splits into the direct sum of trivial eigensubbundles; to determine the relevant characters it is enough to understand which of the restrictions to P of the sections $\{\tilde{m}_j\}$ do not vanish.

Suppose that P is a point over L_2 . Since what we need to perform is a local computation, we can put ourselves in the situation of Proposition 3.14. Then, we can take w, β and $\bar{\gamma}$ as local coordinates for P , setting $\alpha = \bar{\delta} = 1$. In this situation the matrix \mathcal{Q} whose columns generate \mathcal{Q} at P has entries

$$\frac{\partial^d G_i(s + \beta t, \bar{\gamma} w s + w t)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}.$$

By employing the substitution $s \mapsto s - \beta t$ and setting $\tilde{D} = \bar{\gamma}\beta - 1$, the entries of the matrix become

$$\frac{\partial^d G_i(s, \bar{\gamma} w s + w \tilde{D} t)}{\partial s^{d-j} \partial t^j}.$$

Using the Taylor expansion already employed in Proposition 3.11 we obtain

$$\mathcal{Q}_{ij} = \frac{(w \tilde{D})^j}{j!} \cdot \frac{\partial^j G_i}{\partial t^j}(1, \bar{\gamma} w).$$

Now we can proceed with the Gaussian elimination as described in Proposition 3.11 until we reach the situation of Equation (11). From the shape of the matrix we infer that the first b columns are linearly independent, and in order to prove our claim we just have to show that the $b+2$ -th column gives a system of free generators for \mathcal{Q} at P . The last row of the matrix \mathcal{Q} has the following shape:

$$\left(\underbrace{0 \dots 0}_{b \text{ zeros}} \quad \bar{Q}_{bb} \quad w \tilde{D} \cdot \bar{Q}_{b,b+1} \quad w^2 \tilde{D}^2 \cdot * \quad \dots \right).$$

Here, as in Proposition 3.11, the polynomial \bar{Q}_{bb} is of the form $H_b(1, \bar{\gamma} w)$ for some polynomial $H_b(x, y)$ such that $\mathrm{ord}_{(1:0)} H_b = 1$, while $\bar{Q}_{b,b+1}$ is of the form $H_{b+1}(1, \bar{\gamma} w)$, where $\mathrm{ord}_{(1:0)} H_{b+1} = 0$. This implies that $\bar{Q}_{bb} = \bar{\gamma} w + \dots$, while $\bar{Q}_{b,b+1}$ is invertible in the local ring at P . Since also \tilde{D} is invertible in that ring, it

follows that the ideal generated by the entries of the last row of \mathcal{Q} is (w) , and it is generated by $w\tilde{D} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{Q}}_{b,b+1}$. This implies that the sections that do not vanish at P are $\tilde{m}_0, \dots, \tilde{m}_{b-1}$ and \tilde{m}_{b+1} , showing our claim.

The case of points over L_1 is similar, as discussed in Lemma 3.15. \square

Lemma 3.17. *For $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ let $s_k(y_0, \dots, y_t)$ be the k -th elementary symmetric polynomial in the variables y_0, \dots, y_t . The k -th equivariant Chern classes of the restriction of \mathcal{Q} to \tilde{L}_i for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ are*

$$\begin{aligned} c_k^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_1}) &= s_k((d-i)v + iu, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}), \\ c_k^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_2}) &= s_k((d-i)u + iv, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For each eigensubbundle \mathcal{E}_χ of $\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_i}$ of character χ we have $c_0(\mathcal{E}_\chi) = 1$ and $c_i(\mathcal{E}_\chi) = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$. In fact, by Lemma 3.15 every subbundle \mathcal{E}_χ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}$. Hence, by Equation (13) we have $c_1^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}_\chi) = \chi$ and $c_i^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}) = 0$ for $i \geq 2$. For example, if we consider $\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_2}$ and we take $\chi = u^{d-i}v^i$, namely \mathcal{E}_χ is the eigensubbundle generated by the restriction to \tilde{L}_2 of the global section \tilde{m}_i , then we have $c_1^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{E}_\chi) = (d-i)u + iv$ (here the character is reported in logarithmic notation). The statement then follows from the Whitney sum formula for the Chern class of a direct sum and the description of the characters of the eigensubbundles provided by Lemma 3.15. \square

Lemma 3.18. *For $k \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ let $s_k(y_0, \dots, y_t)$ be the k -th elementary symmetric polynomial in the variables y_0, \dots, y_t . The k -th equivariant Chern classes of the restriction of \mathcal{Q} to each of the $2(b+1)(d-b)$ fixed points are*

$$c_k^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{Q}_P) = s_k \left(\begin{array}{l} (d-i)v + iu, \\ i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\} \end{array}, (d-(b+1))v + (b+1)u \right)$$

in the case of the points P over L_1 , and

$$c_k^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{Q}_P) = s_k \left(\begin{array}{l} (d-i)u + iv, \\ i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\} \end{array}, (d-(b+1))u + (b+1)v \right)$$

in the case of the points P over L_2 .

Proof. The proof is analogous to the one of Lemma 3.17. \square

Lemma 3.19. *The normal bundle of \tilde{L}_1 (respectively, \tilde{L}_2) in $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$ is an eigenbundle of character u/v (respectively, v/u). The Chern polynomial of $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_i/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}$ is $1 + (2 - (b+1)(d-b))h$, where h is the class of a point, for both $i = 1$ and $i = 2$.*

Proof. We prove the statement for \tilde{L}_1 , the argument for \tilde{L}_2 is analogous. We start by showing that the whole bundle $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_1/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}$ is an eigenbundle of character u/v . It suffices to show this locally at a point, since the decomposition into eigensubbundles is canonical. Consider hence a point $P = (0 : \beta : 0 : \bar{\delta} : w)$ on \tilde{L}_1 (here we use the notation as in Lemma 3.14). We can pick affine coordinates $\alpha, \bar{\gamma}$, and w for P ,

setting $\beta = \bar{\delta} = 1$. In these local coordinates, the action of \mathbb{T} is given by

$$(14) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \bar{\gamma} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u/v \alpha \\ u/v \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix}.$$

In fact, recall that the action of \mathbb{T} on the coordinates $\alpha, \beta, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\delta}, w$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \\ \bar{\gamma} \\ 1 \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u \alpha \\ v \\ u \bar{\gamma} \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u/v \alpha \\ 1 \\ u/v \bar{\gamma} \\ 1 \\ w \end{pmatrix},$$

where we use the special grading of the coordinates for the equality on the right. Because of the choice of coordinates, and recalling that \tilde{L}_1 is defined by $\alpha = \bar{\gamma} = 0$, we can write

$$(15) \quad \left(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_1/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3} \right)_P \cong \frac{\langle \partial_\alpha, \partial_{\bar{\gamma}}, \partial_w \rangle}{\langle \partial_w \rangle}.$$

Since the action on the tangent space at P of $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$ is given by the Jacobian of Equation (14), and because of the description of the normal bundle in Equation (15) we see that the action on the normal bundle is given by the first principal 2×2 minor of that Jacobian, which is a diagonal matrix with u/v as diagonal entries. Hence the whole $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_1/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}$ is an eigenbundle of character u/v .

Let us now compute the Chern polynomial of the normal bundle of \tilde{L}_1 ; the same proof works for \tilde{L}_2 . We write L for L_1 . Since both L and B (the blowup center) are regularly embedded in \mathbb{P}^3 , and the intersection $L \cap B$ is regularly embedded in both L and B , we can use the result of Aluffi [Alu10, Section 4.3] to compute the Chern polynomial $c(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3})$. In fact, both L and B are contained in the smooth quadric $Q = \{\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 0\}$, and inside Q they intersect properly, since their intersection is equidimensional of codimension 2 in Q . If \tilde{Q} is the strict transform of Q in $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$, and $\tau: \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ denotes the blow down map, and $i_{\tilde{L}}: \tilde{L} \hookrightarrow \tilde{Q}$ and $i_{\tilde{Q}}: \tilde{Q} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3$ denote the closed immersions, then

$$c(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}) = \tau_{\tilde{L}}^* c(\mathcal{N}_{L/Q}) \cdot i_{\tilde{L}}^* c(\tau_{\tilde{Q}}^* \mathcal{N}_{Q/\mathbb{P}^3} \otimes i_{\tilde{Q}}^* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}(-E)).$$

The formula before can be written as

$$c(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}/\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}) = c(\mathcal{N}_{L/Q}) \cdot c(\mathcal{N}_{Q/\mathbb{P}^3} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}(-E))$$

if we omit the pullbacks. Since by [Har77, Example V.1.4.1] the degree of $\mathcal{N}_{L/Q}$ equals the self-intersection of L inside Q , we have $\deg(\mathcal{N}_{L/Q}) = 0$ and so $c(\mathcal{N}_{L/Q})$ equals 1. By [GH78, Adjunction Formula I] we have $\mathcal{N}_{Q/\mathbb{P}^3} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(Q)|_Q$ and so, as a sheaf on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, the latter is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(2, 2)$. Since $\tau_{\tilde{Q}}$ is an isomorphism (in fact the blowup center B is a divisor in Q), we can compute $\tau_{\tilde{Q}}^* \mathcal{N}_{Q/\mathbb{P}^3} \otimes i_{\tilde{Q}}^* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^3}(-E)$ as a sheaf on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$; this amounts to shift $\mathcal{N}_{Q/\mathbb{P}^3}$ by $\mathcal{O}_Q(-B)$, obtaining $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1}(2, 2 - K)$, where $K = (b+1)(d-b)$. Notice that here we used that the class in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ of the lines in B is $(0, 1)$, thus the class of L is $(1, 0)$. Eventually, restricting this bundle

to \tilde{L} gives $\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{L}}(2 - K)$, because the intersection product in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ of the classes $(1, 0)$ and $(2, 2 - K)$ equals $2 - K$. Hence we obtain

$$c(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}/\mathbb{P}^3}) = 1 + (2 - (b + 1)(d - b))h,$$

where h is the class of a point. \square

Lemma 3.20. *The normal bundle — namely, the tangent space — of each of the $2(b + 1)(d - b)$ fixed points splits as the sum of two eigenbundles as follows:*

- one of rank 1 of character v/u and another of rank 2 of character u/v for the points over L_1 ;
- one of rank 1 of character u/v and another of rank 2 of character v/u for the points over L_2 .

Proof. Let P be a point over L_1 . We compute the action of the torus locally around P . Thus we can suppose that we are in the setting of Lemma 3.14, namely P has equations $w = \alpha = \bar{\delta} = 0$. Similarly as what we did in Lemma 3.19, we can pick affine coordinates $w, \alpha, \bar{\delta}$ for P , setting $\beta = \bar{\gamma} = 1$. In these local coordinates, the action of \mathbb{T} is given by

$$(16) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u/v \alpha \\ v/u \bar{\delta} \\ u/v w \end{pmatrix}$$

because the action of \mathbb{T} on the coordinates $\alpha, \beta, \bar{\gamma}, \bar{\delta}, w$ is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} u \alpha \\ v \\ u \\ v \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ v/u \\ 1 \\ v/u \bar{\delta} \\ w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} u/v \alpha \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ v/u \bar{\delta} \\ u/v w \end{pmatrix},$$

where we use the special grading of the coordinates for the equalities on the right. Since the action on the tangent bundle is given by the Jacobian of the action in Equation (16), we obtain two eigensubbundles of the desired rank and character.

The argument when P is a point over L_2 is identical. \square

Lemma 3.21. *The second equivariant Chern class of the normal bundle of \tilde{L}_i is*

$$\begin{aligned} c_2^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_1/\mathbb{P}^3}) &= (u - v)^2 + (u - v)(2 - (b + 1)(d - b))h, \\ c_2^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_2/\mathbb{P}^3}) &= (v - u)^2 + (v - u)(2 - (b + 1)(d - b))h. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We argue as in Lemma 3.17 using the results of Lemma 3.19. \square

Lemma 3.22. *The third equivariant Chern class of the normal bundle of each of the $2(b + 1)(d - b)$ fixed points is*

$$\begin{aligned} c_3^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{N}_{P/\mathbb{P}^3}) &= (v - u)^3 && \text{for points } P \text{ above } L_1 \text{ and} \\ c_3^{\mathbb{T}}(\mathcal{N}_{P/\mathbb{P}^3}) &= (u - v)^3 && \text{for points } P \text{ above } L_2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Suppose that P is a point over L_2 , then by Lemma 3.20 we have that $\mathcal{N}_{P/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}} \cong E_1 \oplus E_2$ where E_i are vector spaces of dimension i and of characters u/v and v/u , respectively. Using [EG98, Lemma 3] we find that $c_1^\mathbb{T}(E_1) = u - v$, while $c_i^\mathbb{T}(E_1) = 0$ for all $i \geq 2$, and $c_2^\mathbb{T}(E_2) = (v - u)^2$, while $c_i^\mathbb{T}(E_2) = 0$ for all $i \geq 3$. Hence $c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{P/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}}) = c_1^\mathbb{T}(E_1) c_2^\mathbb{T}(E_2) = (u - v)^3$ by the Whitney formula.

The proof for points over L_1 is analogous. \square

We can now finally use Bott residue formula to prove Proposition 3.13. We only present the computation of $\deg(c_3(\mathcal{Q}))$: the other case is analogous, but the computations are more tedious. Equation (12) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(c_3(\mathcal{Q})) &= \deg i_*^{\tilde{L}_1} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_1})}{c_2^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_1/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right) + \deg i_*^{\tilde{L}_2} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_2})}{c_2^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_2/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right) \\ &+ \underbrace{(b+1)(d-b) \deg i_*^{P_1} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{P_1})}{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{P_1/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right)}_{\text{a point over } L_1} + \underbrace{(b+1)(d-b) \deg i_*^{P_2} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{P_2})}{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{P_2/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right)}_{\text{a point over } L_2}. \end{aligned}$$

The previous results allow us to compute each of the four summands:

$$\begin{aligned} \deg i_*^{\tilde{L}_1} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_1})}{c_2^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_1/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right) &= \deg \frac{\mathfrak{S}_3((d-i)v + iu, i \in \{0, \dots, b\})}{(u-v)^2 + (u-v)(2 - (b+1)(d-b))h} \\ &= \frac{\mathfrak{S}_3((d-i)v + iu, i \in \{0, \dots, b\})}{u-v} \deg \frac{(u-v) - (2 - (b+1)(d-b))h}{(u-v)^2} \\ &= \frac{\mathfrak{S}_3((d-i)v + iu, i \in \{0, \dots, b\})(-2 + (b+1)(d-b))}{(u-v)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

(where in the second equality we multiplied both numerator and denominator by $(u-v) - (2 - (b+1)(d-b))h$, and we used the fact that $h^2 = 0$ in the Chow ring of \tilde{L}_1)

$$\begin{aligned} \deg i_*^{\tilde{L}_2} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{\tilde{L}_2})}{c_2^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{L}_2/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right) &= \frac{\mathfrak{S}_3((d-i)u + iv, i \in \{0, \dots, b\})(-2 + (b+1)(d-b))}{(v-u)^3}, \\ \deg i_*^{P_1} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{P_1})}{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{P_1/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right) &= \frac{1}{(v-u)^3} \mathfrak{S}_3 \left(\begin{array}{l} (d-i)v + iu, \\ i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\} \end{array}, (d - (b+1))v + (b+1)u \right), \\ \deg i_*^{P_2} \left(\frac{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{Q}|_{P_2})}{c_3^\mathbb{T}(\mathcal{N}_{P_2/\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^3}})} \right) &= \frac{1}{(u-v)^3} \mathfrak{S}_3 \left(\begin{array}{l} (d-i)u + iv, \\ i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\} \end{array}, (d - (b+1))u + (b+1)v \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence in this way we have expressed $\deg(c_3(\mathcal{Q}))$ as a rational function in u and v . Therefore this rational function is constant, and so we can assign arbitrary values to u and v (as long as fractions have non-zero denominator), and we will obtain the same number. We take $u = 1$ and $v = 0$, and we write K for the quantity

$(b+1)(d-b)$. In this way, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(c_3(\mathcal{Q})) = & (K-2) \varsigma_3(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}) \\ & - (K-2) \varsigma_3(d-i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}) \\ & - K \varsigma_3(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}, (b+1)) \\ & + K \varsigma_3(d-i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}, (d-(b+1))). \end{aligned}$$

The previous formula can be simplified further, noticing that

$$\begin{aligned} \varsigma_3(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}, (b+1)) = \\ \varsigma_3(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}) + \varsigma_2(i \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}). \end{aligned}$$

We get

$$\begin{aligned} \deg(c_3(\mathcal{Q})) = & -2 \varsigma_3(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}) \\ & + 2 \varsigma_3(d-i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}) \\ & - K \varsigma_2(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}) \\ & - K \varsigma_2(d-i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b-1\}). \end{aligned}$$

If we write

$$\varsigma_3(i, \text{ for } i \in \{0, \dots, b\}) = \sum_{h=0}^b \sum_{l=h+1}^b \sum_{m=l+1}^b hlm,$$

and similarly for the other summands, then we obtain the statement using standard techniques in summation or a symbolic summation software as, for example, Mathematica. We thank Christoph Koutschan for helping us with this symbolic summation problem. \square

Proposition 3.12 and 3.13 imply:

Theorem 3.23. *Let V_a and V_b be general vector subspaces of $\mathbb{C}[s, t]_d$ of dimension $a+1$ and $b+1$, respectively. Suppose that*

$$(a+b-c+1)(d-c) = 3.$$

Then, the cardinality of the set

$$\{\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) : \dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c+1\}$$

is

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6} ab(a^2-1)(b^2-1) && \text{if } a+b+1-c=3 \text{ and } d-c=1, \\ & 6 \binom{a+3}{3} \binom{b+3}{3} && \text{if } a+b+1-c=1 \text{ and } d-c=3. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.24. Here is a funny example: let $a=1$, $b=0$, $c=1$ and $d=4$. Then we are counting the number of changes of variables such that a given general binary quartic G becomes an element of a given general linear pencil $\Gamma := \langle F_0, F_1 \rangle$ of binary quartics. Our formula gives the answer 24. However, by applying a change of variables to G we can only get 6 projectively different elements of Γ . In fact, binary quartics have one invariant I which is of degree 6 in the coefficients (see [Dol03, Section 10.2]). Therefore the value of I coincides with $I(G)$ at exactly 6

elements in the pencil, obtained by solving the equation $I(\lambda F_0 + \mu F_1) = I(G)$ for $(\lambda: \mu) \in \mathbb{P}^1$. The discrepancy between the number of changes of variables and the number of elements in Γ is explained by the fact that a general quartic binary form allows 4 automorphisms.

We conclude by translating the Theorem 3.23 into the answer to our initial problem. First of all, notice that if V_a and V_b are general and Equation (*) holds, then

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \text{ such that} \\ \dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c + 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \text{ such that} \\ \dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) = c + 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

In fact, the arguments of Section 2 show that the set of $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) \leq c$ is empty. This holds because, using the notation introduced there, in this case the incidence variety \mathcal{S} has codimension $(d - c)(a + b - c + 2)$ in $\mathbb{G}(a, d)$, so its dimension is strictly smaller than the dimension of $\mathbb{G}(a, d) \times \mathbb{G}(b, d)$ and therefore the map ψ cannot be dominant.

The two subspaces V_a and V_b define parametrizations $f_a: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C_a \subseteq \mathbb{P}^a$ and $f_b: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C_b \subseteq \mathbb{P}^b$. Consider the equivalence relation on triples (π_a, π_b, C_c) , where $C_c \subseteq \mathbb{P}^c$ is a rational curve of degree d and $\pi_u: \mathbb{P}^c \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^u$ are linear projection such that $\pi_u(C_c) = C_u$ for $u \in \{a, b\}$, given by the action of $\mathbb{PGL}(c + 1, \mathbb{C})$:

$$(\pi_a, \pi_b, C_c) \sim (\pi_a \circ \alpha, \pi_b \circ \alpha, \alpha^{-1}(C_c)) \quad \text{for every } \alpha \in \mathbb{PGL}(c + 1, \mathbb{C}).$$

We now show that there is a bijection

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C}) \text{ such that} \\ \dim(V_a + V_b^\sigma) = c + 1 \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{equivalence classes under } \sim \\ \text{of triples } (\pi_a, \pi_b, C_c) \end{array} \right\}.$$

Starting from $\sigma \in \mathbb{PGL}(2, \mathbb{C})$, we define $f_c: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^c$ as the map associated to the $(c + 1)$ -dimensional vector space $V_a + V_b^\sigma$. Since V_a and V_b^σ are subspaces, we get projections π_a and π_b sending the image $C_c = f_c(\mathbb{P}^1)$ to C_a and C_b , respectively. Conversely, starting from a triple (π_a, π_b, C_c) as above, one defines $f_c: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^c$ as $(\pi_a|_{C_c})^{-1} \circ f_a$. Then we define $\sigma: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ as $f_b^{-1} \circ \pi_b \circ f_c$. Here we use that $\pi_a|_{C_c}$ and $\pi_b|_{C_c}$ are birational because they preserve the degree of the curve. If we replace the triple (π_a, π_b, C_c) by an equivalent one, then we get the same σ . One can also check that these two constructions are each other's inverse. Hence it follows:

Theorem 3.25. *Let $C_a \subseteq \mathbb{P}^a$ and $C_b \subseteq \mathbb{P}^b$ be two general rational curves of degree d . Let c be a natural number and suppose that the following holds:*

$$(a + b + 1 - c)(d - c) = 3.$$

Then there are, up to automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^c , finitely many rational non-degenerate curves $C_c \subseteq \mathbb{P}^c$ of degree d together with linear projections $\pi_a: C_c \rightarrow C_a$ and $\pi_b: C_c \rightarrow C_b$.

- (1) *Suppose that $a + b + 1 - c = 1$ and $d - c = 3$. Then, the number of these curves and projections is*

$$\frac{1}{6}(a + 3)(a + 2)(a + 1)(b + 3)(b + 2)(b + 1).$$

- (2) *Suppose that $a + b + 1 - c = 3$ and $d - c = 1$. Then, the number of these curves and projections is*

$$\frac{1}{6} ab(a^2 - 1)(b^2 - 1).$$

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