ON CUBIC ELLIPTIC VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT. Let $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be an elliptic fibration obtained by resolving the indeterminacy of the projection of a cubic hypersurface Y of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} from a line L not contained in Y. We prove that the Mordell-Weil group of π is finite if and only if the Cox ring of X is finitely generated. We also provide a presentation of the Cox ring of X when it is finitely generated.

INTRODUCTION

Let $\pi: X \to Z$ be an elliptic fibration between smooth projective complex varieties which admits a section. The generic fiber X_{η} of π is an elliptic curve over the function field of Z and its group of rational points (the Mordell-Weil group of π) reflects into the geometry of X. It is thus interesting to explore the relation between the Mordell-Weil group of π and the Cox ring of the variety X. In this paper we focus on a class of elliptic fibrations defined by the linear system $|-\frac{1}{n-1}K_X|$, where X is the blowing-up of a smooth cubic n-dimensional hypersurface Y along its intersection points with a line L. Inspired by the recent work [CPS12], in Theorem 2.4 we determine the structure of the Mordell-Weil group of such fibrations in terms of local information about the intersection of L and Y (see Table 2.1). We rely on this result to prove the following.

Theorem. Let $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be an elliptic fibration, with $n \ge 3$, obtained by resolving the indeterminacy of the projection of a smooth cubic hypersurface from a line. Then the following are equivalent:

(1) the Cox ring of X is finitely generated;

(2) the Mordell-Weil group of the elliptic fibration π is finite.

Moreover when (1) and (2) hold we provide an explicit presentation for the Cox ring of X in Theorem 4.1.

Observe that if X is as in the statement of the preceding theorem, D is a general divisor in the linear system $|-mK_X|$, for m > 1 and $\Delta = \frac{1}{m}D$, then (X, Δ) is a klt Calabi-Yau pair (see [CPS12]). As a byproduct of the theorem we obtain that if the fibration X has finite Mordell-Weil group, then the Morrison-Kawamata cone conjecture for klt Calabi-Yau pairs holds.

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 1 we prove some facts about elliptic fibrations $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ with a section and such that $-K_X$ is a multiple of the preimage of a general hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . In Section 2 we introduce a particular case of elliptic fibration, i.e. the blowing-up of a cubic hypersurface Y

²⁰¹⁰ Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 14C20, 14Q15; Secondary 14E05, 14N25.

The second author was partially supported by Proyecto FONDECYT Regular N. 1110096. The third author was partially supported by Proyecto DIUC 211.013.036-1.0. The fourth author was partially supported by Università di Palermo (2012-ATE-0446).

of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} along the intersection $Y \cap L$ with a line not contained in Y and we state some general results about it. In Section 3 we study the nef and moving cones of these varieties and we finally prove that, for these cubic elliptic varieties the finite generation of the Cox ring is equivalent to the finiteness of the Mordell-Weil group of π . Finally in Section 4 we give a presentation for the Cox ring of X when it is finitely generated.

Acknowledgements. We would like to thank the referee for his careful reading and a long list of very helpful comments.

1. Elliptic fibrations

Let X be a smooth projective variety and let $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be an *elliptic fibration*, that is a general fiber of π is a smooth irreducible curve of genus one.

Definition 1.1. The fibration π is *jacobian* if it admits a rational section. If this is the case the *Mordell-Weil group* of π is the group of rational sections $\sigma \colon \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \dashrightarrow X$, that is

$$MW(\pi) := \{ \sigma \colon \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \dashrightarrow X : \pi \circ \sigma = \mathrm{id} \}.$$

We say that the fibration $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is *extremal* if its Mordell-Weil group is finite. Moreover we say that π is *relatively minimal* if, for a general line R of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} the restriction of π to the elliptic surface $S = \pi^{-1}(R)$ does not contract (-1)-curves.

Observe that by the Riemann-Roch theorem the set of rational sections of π is in bijection with the group $\operatorname{Pic}^{0}(X_{\eta})$, where X_{η} is the generic fiber of π .

Proposition 1.2. Let $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be a jacobian elliptic fibration and assume that K_X is linearly equivalent to $\alpha \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)$, where α is a rational number. Then π is relatively minimal and α is integer. Moreover, if S is the preimage of a general line of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} , then the following are equivalent:

- (1) S is a rational surface;
- (2) $\alpha = 1 n$.

Proof. Consider a general flag of linear subspaces of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . The corresponding preimages via π give a flag of subvarieties F_i of X

$$X \supset F_{n-1} \supset \cdots \supset F_2 = S \supset F_1 = f,$$

where dim $F_i = i$ for any i and f is a fiber of π . Observe that each F_i is smooth by applying inductively Bertini's second theorem [Ber] since each F_i is the general element of a spanned linear system on F_{i+1} . By hypothesis and the adjunction formula we get $K_S \sim (n-2+\alpha)f$. If C is a (-1)-curve of S, then $-1 = C \cdot K_S = C \cdot (n-2+\alpha)f$ implies that C cannot be contained in a fiber of π , so that π is relatively minimal. Moreover, observe that given a section σ , the curve $\Gamma = \sigma(\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \cap S$ is a section of $\pi|_S$, so that $\Gamma \cdot f = 1$. Hence $n-2+\alpha = \Gamma \cdot K_S$ is integer so that α is integer too.

(1) \Rightarrow (2). Since S is a rational surface and $K_S \sim (n-2+\alpha)f$, then $\alpha \leq 1-n$ and in particular $\Gamma \cdot K_S < 0$. Observe that the divisor $K_S - \Gamma$ cannot be linearly equivalent to an effective divisor since $(K_S - \Gamma) \cdot f = -1$. Hence $h^2(S, \Gamma) = 0$, by Serre's duality. Moreover, since Γ is a section of $\pi|_S$ we have $h^0(S, \Gamma) = 1$. Hence by Riemann-Roch

$$1 = h^0(S, \Gamma) \ge \chi(S, \Gamma) = \frac{\Gamma^2 - \Gamma \cdot K_S}{2} + 1$$

which implies $\Gamma^2 \leq \Gamma \cdot K_S < 0$. Thus Γ is a (-1)-curve and in particular $n-2+\alpha = \Gamma \cdot K_S = -1$ giving $\alpha = 1 - n$.

 $(2) \Rightarrow (1)$. Since $\alpha = 1-n$ then $K_S \sim -f$, so that S has negative Kodaira dimension. By the classification theory of surfaces S is either rational or the blowing-up of a ruled surface. Since $K_S^2 = 0$, by [Har77, Corollary V.2.11] we conclude that S is rational.

Proposition 1.3. Let $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be a jacobian elliptic fibration and assume that K_X is linearly equivalent to a negative multiple of the pull-back of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)$. Then any nef effective divisor of X is semiample.

Proof. Let D be a nef effective divisor of X. Since both D and $-K_X$ are nef, then $D - K_X$ is nef. If $D - K_X$ is also big, then D is semiample by the Kawamata–Shokurov base point free theorem (see [KMM87] and [Sho86]). If $D - K_X$ is not big, then $(D - K_X)^n = 0$ and in particular $D \cdot (-K_X)^{n-1} = 0$. By hypothesis $-(K_X)^{n-1}$ is rationally equivalent to a positive multiple of a fiber of π . Hence, since D is effective, its support is the preimage of a hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} .

We conclude by showing that D is the pull-back of a divisor of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} , so that it is semiample. Indeed if this is not the case, let S be the preimage of a general line of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . Then $(D|_S)^2 < 0$, by [BHPVdV04, Lemma III.8.2], a contradiction since D is nef.

2. Generalities on cubic elliptic varieties

From now on we will concentrate on the case in which X is obtained from a cubic hypersurface Y of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} by resolving the indeterminacy locus of the projection map from a line L non contained in Y. Therefore the variety X comes with two morphisms:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} X & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \\ \sigma & \downarrow & \\ Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1} \end{array}$$

where π is the elliptic fibration while σ is the resolution of the indeterminacy. Observe that the fibers of π are the strict transforms of the plane cubics cut out on Y by planes containing L.

Remark 2.1. The birational morphism σ is a composition of three blowing-ups

$$X \xrightarrow{\sigma_3} Y_2 \xrightarrow{\sigma_2} Y_1 \xrightarrow{\sigma_1} Y$$

at the points p_1, p_2, p_3 . There are three possibilities (modulo a relabelling of the three points):

- (1) the points p_2 and p_3 do not lie on the exceptional divisors;
- (2) p_2 lies on the exceptional divisor of σ_1 , while p_3 does not lie on any exceptional divisor;
- (3) p_2 lies on the exceptional divisor of σ_1 and p_3 on that of σ_2 .

In what follows we denote by H the pull-back of a hyperplane of Y and by E_i the pull-back of the exceptional divisor of σ_i , for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. In case (1) each E_i is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . In case (2) the prime divisor $E_1 - E_2$ is isomorphic to the projectivization \mathbb{F} of the vector bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)$ while E_2 and E_3 are both isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . Finally in case (3) the prime divisors $E_1 - E_2$ and $E_2 - E_3$ are isomorphic to \mathbb{F} while E_3 is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . In each case

$$\operatorname{Pic}(X) = \langle H, E_1, E_2, E_3 \rangle$$

where, with abuse of notation, we are adopting the same symbols for the divisors and for their classes.

2.1. Cubic elliptic varieties. Let us recall the following definition (see [CC10]):

Definition 2.2. Given a hypersurface Y of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} of degree d, a smooth point p of Y is said to be a *star point* if $\mathbb{T}_p Y \cap Y$ has multiplicity d at p.

Let us consider now the local study of a cubic $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ at a smooth point p. In what follows we denote by T_1, \ldots, T_{n+2} the coordinates of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} . After applying a linear change of coordinates we can assume $p = (0 : \ldots : 0 : 1)$ and the equation of the tangent space to Y at p to be $T_{n+1} = 0$. Hence a defining equation for Y is

(2.1)
$$T_{n+1}a + T_{n+2}b + c = 0$$

where a is a degree two homogeneous polynomial while b and c are homogeneous polynomials of $\mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_n]$ of degrees two and three respectively. Observe that c cannot be the zero polynomial, since otherwise Y would contain the linear space $V(T_{n+1}, T_{n+2})$ and hence it would be singular.

Observe that any line R of Y through p is contained in the tangent space $\mathbb{T}_p Y$ and so it is contained in the intersection of the two cones $V(b) \cap V(c)$.

Proposition 2.3. Let Y be a smooth cubic hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} , let p be a point of Y. Assume that a local equation of Y at p is (2.1). Then the following properties hold:

- (1) p is a star point of Y if and only if b is the zero polynomial;
- (2) if p is not a star point then there is an (n-3)-dimensional family of lines of Y passing through it;
- (3) a line through two star points of Y, intersects Y at a third star point.

Proof. Point (2) is an immediate consequence of our previous discussion, while (1) follows by observing that a general line tangent to Y at p has parametric equation

$$u(0,\ldots,0,1) + v(t_1,\ldots,t_n,0,t_{n+2}),$$

where the t_i are general complex numbers. By substituting in (2.1) it follows that the left hand side is a cubic polynomial in u and v and it has a root of multiplicity three for any choice of the t_i if and only if b vanishes identically.

To prove (3) first consider the case when L is tangent to Y at the star point p_1 . Then L intersects Y at p_1 with multiplicity three by definition of star point. Assume now that L intersects Y at three distinct points p_1, p_2, p_3 such that p_1 and p_2 are star points. After a linear change of coordinates we can assume $p_1 = (0 : \ldots : 0 : 1)$ with $\mathbb{T}_{p_1}Y$ of equation $T_{n+1} = 0$ and $p_2 = (0 : \ldots : 0 : 1 : 0)$ with $\mathbb{T}_{p_2}Y$ of equation $T_{n+2} = 0$. Using equation (2.1) and (1) we get that a defining equation for Y is

$$T_{n+1}T_{n+2}\,\ell + c = 0,$$

where ℓ is a linear form. Hence $p_3 = (0 : \cdots : 0 : \alpha : \beta)$, where $\ell(p_3) = 0$. The fact that p_3 is a star point follows immediately from the previous equation for Y, being $\ell = 0$ the equation of $\mathbb{T}_{p_3}Y$.

As a consequence of this result and of Remark 2.1 we have that there are seven different possibilities concerning the points $L \cap Y$. We are now going to construct a table in which we list the seven types of cubic elliptic varieties we can obtain. In the first column we write the type of the variety using a symbol that records which points we are blowing up and in which order. For example if X is a blowingup at three distinct non-star points, then we will denote it by X_{111} , while if X is blowing-up of one star point and two non-star infinitely near points we will denote it by X_{S2} . The second column contains the defining equations of Y and the line L while the third column is for the Mordell-Weil groups of the elliptic fibrations.

Type	Defining equations for Y and L	Mordell-Weil group
X_3	$T_{n+1}(a' + T_{n+2} a_1) + T_{n+2} b' + b_1 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_{n-1} = T_{n+1} = 0$	$\langle 0 \rangle$
X_S	$T_{n+1} a_2 + b_2 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_{n-1} = T_{n+1} = 0$	$\langle 0 \rangle$
X_{S2}	$T_{n+1} a_3 + b_3 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_n = 0$	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$
X_{SSS}	$T_{n+1} T_{n+2} a_4 + b_4 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_n = 0$	$\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$
X_{12}	$T_{n+1} a_5 + T_{n+2} b_5 + c_5 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_{n-1} = T_{n+1} = 0$	Z
X_{S11}	$T_{n+1} a_6 + b_6 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_n = 0$	Z
X ₁₁₁	$T_{n+1} a_7 + T_{n+2} b_7 + c_7 = 0$ $T_1 = \dots = T_n = 0$	$\mathbb{Z}\oplus\mathbb{Z}$

Table 2.1: The seven types of cubic elliptic varieties

The polynomials appearing in the table satisfy the following conditions: $b', b_i, c_i \in \mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_n], a' \in \mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_{n+1}], a_i \in \mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_{n+2}]$, moreover b' does not contain T_n^2 and a_3 does not contain T_{n+1}^2 and $T_{n+1}T_{n+2}$. The equations appearing in the table can be obtained from (2.1) with a case by case study of the tangency conditions at the points of $L \cap Y$ (as we did in the proof of Proposition 2.3 for X_{SSS}).

2.2. Mordell-Weil groups. Recall that the Mordell-Weil group of the elliptic fibration π is the group of rational sections of π or equivalently the group of $K = \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}^{n-1})$ -rational points $X_{\eta}(K)$ of the generic fiber X_{η} of π once we choose one of such points O as an origin for the group law. Let \mathscr{T} be the subgroup of Pic(X) generated by the classes of *vertical divisors*, that is divisors mapped to hypersurfaces by π , and by the class of the section O. There is an exact sequence [Waz04, Section 3.3]:

$$(2.2) 0 \longrightarrow \mathscr{T} \longrightarrow \operatorname{Pic}(X) \longrightarrow X_{\eta}(K) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Theorem 2.4. The Mordell-Weil group of the elliptic fibration for each type in Table 2.1 is the one given in the third column.

Proof. Let X be one of the cubic elliptic varieties appearing on the first column of Table 2.1. As already observed in Section 2, the Picard group of X is free of rank four and is generated by the classes of H, E_1, E_2, E_3 . Observe that since p_3 is the last point that we blow up then E_3 gives a section of the elliptic fibration π so that from now on we take $O = E_3$. The subgroup \mathscr{T} has rank at least two, since it contains the subgroup

$$\mathscr{L} = \langle H - E_1 - E_2 - E_3, E_3 \rangle,$$

where the first class is that of the pull-back of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)$. Hence by (2.2) the Mordell-Weil group of X has rank at most two.

Consider now a prime vertical divisor D of π . By identifying D with its support we have that $\pi(D)$ is a hypersurface B of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} . If D equals the pull-back π^*B then it is linearly equivalent to a multiple of $H - E_1 - E_2 - E_3$. If not, then any fiber $\Gamma = \pi^{-1}(q)$ over a point q of B is reducible and has a component contained in D. There are two possibilities for the curve $C = \sigma(\Gamma)$, where $\sigma: X \to Y$ is the blowing-up map:

- (1) C is a reducible cubic curve;
- (2) C is an irreducible singular cubic curve, with singular point at one of the points of $L \cap Y$.

In the first case C must contain a line, so that one of the points p of $L \cap Y$ is a star point and, denoting by E the corresponding exceptional divisor, one of the irreducible components of π^*B is linearly equivalent to H - 3E. This shows that $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{L}$ for X_{111} , that $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{L} + \langle H - 3E_1 \rangle$ for X_{S11} and that $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{L} + \langle H - 3E_1, H - 3E_2 \rangle$ for X_{SSS} .

In the second case L is tangent to Y at a point p of $L \cap Y$. Fibrations on the varieties X_{12} , X_3 and X_S belong to this case. We have $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{L} + \langle E_1 - E_2 \rangle$ for X_{12} and $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{L} + \langle E_1 - E_2, E_2 - E_3 \rangle$ for both X_3 and X_S .

Finally X_{S2} belongs to both cases and we have $\mathscr{T} = \mathscr{L} + \langle H - 3E_1, E_2 - E_3 \rangle$. We conclude by observing that the Mordell-Weil group of each such elliptic fibration is isomorphic to $\operatorname{Pic}(X)/\mathscr{T}$.

2.3. A flop. In this subsection we study a flop image of the blowing-up Y_1 of a smooth cubic hypersurface Y of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} at a non-star point p_1 . The Picard group of Y_1 is free of rank two generated by the classes of the exceptional divisor E and the pull-back H of a hyperplane section of Y. Inside $\operatorname{Pic}(Y_1) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ we have the following cones:



The cone generated by the classes of H and H - E is the nef cone of Y_1 , while the moving cone is generated by the classes of H and $H - \frac{3}{2}E$. To prove this consider the birational map

(2.3)
$$\psi: Y \dashrightarrow Y \qquad q \mapsto (\operatorname{line}(p,q) \cap Y) - \{p,q\}.$$

Denote by $\psi_1: Y_1 \dashrightarrow Y_1$ the lift of ψ to Y_1 . Let V be the strict transform of the union of lines of Y through p. Since ψ_1 is an involution whose indeterminacy locus is V and V has codimension two in Y_1 , then ψ_1 is an isomorphism in codimension one. In particular it induces by pull-back an isomorphism ψ_1^* on the Picard group of Y_1 . To calculate the representative matrix of ψ_1^* with respect to the basis (H, E), observe that ψ maps points of the strict transform of $\mathbb{T}_pY \cap Y$ to points of the exceptional divisor E and viceversa. The first divisor is linearly equivalent to H - 2E. Hence the representative matrix for ψ_1^* is:

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc} 2 & 1 \\ -3 & -2 \end{array}\right).$$

The previous matrix explains the $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -symmetry of the moving and effective cones of Y_1 . If we blow up a set of points Q on Y_1 then ψ_1 lifts to a birational map which is an isomorphism in codimension one if and only if $\psi_1(Q) = Q$. This is exactly what happens for the cubic elliptic varieties X_3 and X_{S2} . In the first case each point is fixed by ψ_1 , while in the second case the points p_2 and p_3 are exchanged. This implies the following.

Proposition 2.5. Let X be a cubic elliptic variety of type X_3 or X_{S2} and let $\varphi: X \to X$ be the flop induced by (2.3). Then the action of φ^* on $\operatorname{Pic}(X)$ with respect to the basis (H, E_1, E_2, E_3) is described respectively by the following two matrices

$$M_3 := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad M_{S2} := \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. Nef and moving cones

As a general reference about the cones discussed in this section see [Laz04].

Construction 3.1. In what follows we will write the classes of $\operatorname{Pic}(X)$ with respect to the basis (H, E_1, E_2, E_3) . Recall that $N_1(X)$ is the group of numerical equivalence classes of irreducible and reduced one-cycles. We fix the basis (h, e_1, e_2, e_3) of $N_1(X)$ such that the intersection pairing $\operatorname{Pic}(X) \times N_1(X) \to \mathbb{Z}$ in these coordinates is given by

$$((a, a_1, a_2, a_3), (b, b_1, b_2, b_3)) \mapsto ab - a_1b_1 - a_2b_2 - a_3b_3$$

Observe that h is the class of the pull-back of a line of Y and e_3 is the class of a line in the exceptional divisor E_3 . The geometric interpretation of the remaining elements is the following. If we are blowing-up one point of Y (cases X_3 , X_S) $e_2 - e_3$ and $e_1 - e_2$ are fibers of the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundles $E_2 - E_3$ and $E_1 - E_2$ respectively. If we are blowing-up two points of Y (cases X_{12} , X_{S2}) e_2 is the class of a line in the exceptional divisor E_2 while $e_1 - e_2$ is a fiber of the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle $E_1 - E_2$. If we are blowing-up three points of Y (cases X_{111} , X_{S11} , X_{SSS}) each e_i is the class of a line in the exceptional divisor E_i .

3.1. Nef cones. Let us compute now the nef cones of the cubic elliptic varieties of Table 2.1. In each case we will proceed as follows. We take some classes of nef divisors and we consider the cone N they span. Since the nef cone of X is the dual of the Mori cone $NE(X) \subset N_1(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} := N_1(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$ of X and N is contained in

the former, we deduce that the dual N^* contains NE(X). We conclude by proving that the classes which generate N^* are indeed classes of effective curves and hence NE(X) = N^* so that Nef(X) = N.

Proposition 3.2. Let X be one of the cubic elliptic varieties of Table 2.1. Then the nef cone of X is generated by the semiample classes whose coordinates with respect to the basis (H, E_1, E_2, E_3) of Pic(X) are the columns of the corresponding matrix in the following table.

Туре	Generators of the nef cone							
X_3, X_S	$\left[\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$							
X_{12}, X_{52}	$\left[\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$							
$X_{111}, X_{S11}, X_{SSS}$	$\left[\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$							

Proof. First of all observe that all the columns of the previous matrices are degrees of nef divisors (indeed semiamples) since the class of $F = H - E_1 - E_2 - E_3$ is semiample being the pull-back of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)$ and all the remaining columns are of the form $\gamma^* \gamma_* F$ for some birational morphism γ which is a composition of the contractions σ_i .

We conclude by showing that the dual of each cone generated by the columns of the given matrices is contained in the Mori cone of X, that is consists of classes of effective curves. In the first case the dual cone is generated by the following classes: $e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3, h - e_1, e_3$, where $h - e_1$ is the class of the strict transform of a line through the first point. In the second case the dual cone is generated by the classes $e_1 - e_2, e_2, e_3, h - e_1, h - e_3$, while in the third case it is generated by the classes $e_1, e_2, e_3, h - e_1, h - e_3$, while in the third case it is generated by the classes e_1, e_2, e_3 and $h - e_1, h - e_3$.

3.2. Moving cones. We are now going to study the moving cones of the first four cubic elliptic varieties appearing in Table 2.1.

Proposition 3.3. If X is of type X_S or X_{SSS} , then Mov(X) = Nef(X).

Proof. Let D be an effective divisor whose class does not lie in Nef(X). Hence $D \cdot C < 0$ for some curve C which spans an extremal ray of the Mori cone of X. We claim that the curves numerically equivalent to any such C span a divisor. Since this divisor must be contained into the stable base locus of D we get that the class of D does not belong to Mov(X) and this, together with the inclusion Nef $(X) \subset Mov(X)$ gives the thesis.

By the proof of Proposition 3.2 the Mori cone of a variety of type X_S is generated by the following effective classes: $e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3, h - e_1, e_3$. The curves numerically equivalent to these classes span respectively $E_1 - E_2$, $E_2 - E_3$, the strict transform of the cubic cone $\mathbb{T}_{p_1}Y \cap Y$ and the exceptional divisor E_3 .

The Mori cone of a variety of type X_{SSS} is generated by the following effective classes: e_i and $h - e_i$, for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. In these cases we obtain the divisors E_i and the strict transforms of the cubic cones $\mathbb{T}_{p_i}Y \cap Y$ for any $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, respectively.

Proposition 3.4. For any cubic elliptic variety X of type X_3 or X_{S2} , the moving cone is $Mov(X) = Nef(X) \cup \varphi^* Nef(X)$, where φ is the flop of X described in Proposition 2.5.

Proof. Observe that the curves numerically equivalent to one of the generators of the Mori cone of X span either a divisor or a variety of codimension two. For both types X_3 and X_{S2} the only class which spans a variety of codimension two is $h-e_1$. Let X be of type X_3 and consider the following cone of $N_1(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$

(3.1)
$$\operatorname{Cone}(e_2 - e_3, e_3, 3h - 2e_1 - e_2, e_1 - h).$$

We claim that if D is a movable non-nef class of X, then it belongs to the dual of this cone. First of all since D is not nef then it has negative intersection with $h - e_1$. The curves numerically equivalent to one of the first two classes span divisors of X. The same holds for the curves equivalent to $3h - 2e_1 - e_2$. Indeed consider the divisor linearly equivalent to $\pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1)$

$$\pi^*(\pi_*(E_1 - E_2)) = (E_1 - E_2) + (E_2 - E_3) + V,$$

where V is the strict transform of the hyperplane section $\mathbb{T}_{p_1}Y \cap Y$. The fiber over a point of $\pi(E_1 - E_2)$ has a component in V whose class is $3h - 2e_1 - e_2$ since $3h - e_1 - e_2 - e_3 = (e_1 - e_2) + (e_2 - e_3) + (3h - 2e_1 - e_2)$. This proves the claim. To conclude we observe that the dual of the cone of (3.1) is $\varphi^* \operatorname{Nef}(X)$ and thus it is generated by movable classes.

Let X be of type X_{S2} and consider the following cone of $N_1(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$

(3.2)
$$\operatorname{Cone}(e_2, e_3, 2h - e_1 - e_2, 3h - 2e_1 - e_3, e_1 - h).$$

As before we claim that if D is a movable non-nef class of X, then it belongs to the dual of this cone. First of all since D is not nef then it has negative intersection with $h - e_1$. The curves numerically equivalent to one of the first two classes span divisors of X. Concerning the third class, observe that the class of a fiber of π is $3h - e_1 - e_2 - e_3$ and its push-forward in Y is the class of the plane cubic obtained intersecting Y with a plane Π containing the line L. If we take the plane Π to be tangent to Y at the star point p_3 , then the cubic splits as the union of the line and the conic corresponding to $h - e_3$ and $2h - e_1 - e_2$ respectively. When Π moves, the curves equivalent to $2h - e_1 - e_2$ span a prime vertical divisor. If we now take a plane Π tangent to Y at p_1 , the fiber decomposes as the sum of a curve in $e_1 - e_2$ and one in $3h - 2e_1 - e_3$. As before, if we let Π move, the curves equivalent to $3h - 2e_1 - e_3$ span a prime vertical divisor. Since D is movable then it must have non-negative intersection with the first four classes. This proves the claim. To conclude we observe that the dual of the cone of (3.2) is $\varphi^* \operatorname{Nef}(X)$ and thus it is generated by movable classes. 3.3. Finitely generated Cox rings. Recall that a \mathbb{Q} -factorial projective variety is *Mori dream* if its Cox ring is finitely generated [HK00]. We conclude the section by showing which cubic elliptic varieties appearing in Table 2.1 are Mori dream.

Lemma 3.5. Let X be a complex normal variety with finitely generated class group and $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{O}^*) = \mathbb{C}^*$. Let $\pi: X \to Z$ be a jacobian elliptic fibration. If the Cox ring of X is finitely generated then the Mordell-Weil group of π is finite.

Proof. First of all observe that the hypotheses on X are needed just to define its Cox ring [ADHL13]. Let X_{η} be the generic fiber of π , let $\sigma: Z \dashrightarrow X$ be a rational section of π and let E be the closure of $\sigma(Z)$ in X. The Riemann-Roch space $H^0(X, E)$ is one dimensional since E is effective and it cannot move in a linear series because it corresponds to a point on the elliptic curve X_{η} . Since E is irreducible and reduced, any set of homogeneous generators of the Cox ring of X must contain a basis of $H^0(X, E)$. Thus the Mordell-Weil group of π must be finite.

Theorem 3.6. Let X be one of the cubic elliptic varieties of Table 2.1. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) the Cox ring of X is finitely generated;
- (2) the Mordell-Weil group of $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is finite.

Proof. $(1) \Rightarrow (2)$. Follows from Lemma 3.5.

 $(2) \Rightarrow (1)$. Since the Mordell-Weil group of π is finite, looking at Table 2.1 we have that X must be either X_3 , X_S , X_{S2} or X_{SSS} . In each of these cases we are going to use [HK00], showing that the moving cone Mov(X) is union of finitely many polyhedral chambers, each of which is pull-back via a small Q-factorial modification $\phi: X \to X_i$ of Nef (X_i) , the last being generated by a finite number of semiample classes.

In the cases X_{SSS} and X_S the moving cone Mov(X) = Nef(X) by Proposition 3.3. In cases X_3 and X_{S2} , by Proposition 3.4 the moving cone Mov(X) is the union of the two polyhedral chambers Nef(X) and $\varphi^* Nef(X)$, where $\varphi: X \to X$ is the small Q-factorial modification defined in Proposition 2.5. In all the cases we conclude by Proposition 3.2.

Remark 3.7. Theorem 3.6 is the converse of Lemma 3.5 for the cubic elliptic varieties of Table 2.1. The converse of the lemma is not true in general: given a jacobian elliptic fibration $X \to Z$, with finite Mordell-Weil group and Z Mori dream, the variety X is not necessarily Mori dream.

For example consider the lattice $\Lambda = U \oplus 3A_1 \oplus A_2$. Since Λ is an even hyperbolic lattice of rank $7 \leq 10$, then it embeds into the K3 lattice by [Nik79]. Thus by the global Torelli theorem there exists a K3 surface X whose Picard lattice is isometric to Λ . We observe that the surface X admits a jacobian elliptic fibration with finite (indeed trivial) Mordell-Weil group by [Shi00, Table 1, n.19]. Moreover the automorphism group of X is infinite since the lattice Λ is not 2-elementary and does not appear in the list of [Dol83, Theorem 2.2.2]. Hence X is not Mori dream by [AHL10, Theorem 2.7, Theorem 2.11].

We could not find an example of a variety X which admits a unique jacobian elliptic fibration $X \to Z$ with finite Mordell-Weil group, Z Mori dream and such that X is not Mori dream as well.

4. Cox rings

In this section we provide a presentation for the Cox rings of the cubic elliptic varieties of type X_3 , X_S , X_{S2} and X_{SSS} . Without loss of generality we can assume that the defining polynomial of a smooth cubic hypersurface is one of the polynomials listed in Table 2.1. We recall here the geometric meaning of the given homogeneous generators of the Cox ring appearing in Theorem 4.1 for varieties of type X_3 , i.e. $\{p\} = L \cap Y$ (the other cases admitting a similar interpretation). The generators T_1, \ldots, T_{n-1} and $T_{n+1}S_1S_2$ are pull-backs of homogeneous coordinates of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} , where T_{n+1} corresponds to the strict transform of $\mathbb{T}_pY \cap Y$. The generator T_n is a section corresponding to a hyperplane containing the point p but not the line L, while T_{n+2} corresponds to a hyperplane not containing the point p. Finally the generator T_{n+3} is a flop image of T_{n+1} and S_1, S_2, S_3 correspond to the three exceptional divisors.

We now define four homomorphisms of rings which will be used in Theorem 4.1. These are defined in such a way that the value $\beta_i(T_j)$ is the section corresponding to the strict transform of T_j via the blowing-up map $X \to Y$.

Homennehim	Defined	b
Homomorphism	Denned	DY
$\beta_1 : \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+3}] \to \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+3}, S_1, S_2, S_3]$	T_k T_n T_{n+1} T_{n+2} T_{n+3}	$\mapsto T_k S_1 S_2^2 S_3^3$ $\mapsto T_n S_1 S_2 S_3$ $\mapsto T_{n+1} S_1^2 S_2^3 S_3^3$ $\mapsto T_{n+2}$ $\mapsto T_{n+3} S_1^3 S_2^3 S_3^3$
$\beta_2 : \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+2}] \to \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+2}, S_1, S_2, S_3]$	T_k T_n T_{n+1} T_{n+2}	$ \mapsto T_k S_1 S_2^2 S_3^3 \mapsto T_n S_1 S_2 S_3 \mapsto T_{n+1} S_1^3 S_2^3 S_3^3 \mapsto T_{n+2} $
$\beta_3: \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+3}] \to \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+3}, S_1, S_2, S_3]$	T_k T_n T_{n+1} T_{n+2} T_{n+3}	$ \mapsto T_k S_1 S_2^2 S_3 \mapsto T_n S_1^2 S_2^2 S_3 \mapsto T_{n+1} S_3^3 \mapsto T_{n+2} S_1 S_2 \mapsto T_{n+3} S_1^3 S_2^6 $
$\beta_4 : \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+3}] \to \mathbb{C}[T_1, \dots, T_{n+3}, S_1, S_2, S_3]$	T_k T_n T_{n+1} T_{n+2} T_{n+3}	$ \mapsto T_k S_1 S_2 S_3 \mapsto T_n S_1 S_2 S_3 \mapsto T_{n+1} S_1^3 \mapsto T_{n+2} S_2^3 \mapsto T_{n+3} S_3^3 $

The following theorem is the main result of this section. We postpone its proof until the end of the section. **Theorem 4.1.** Let Y and L be a smooth cubic hypersurface and a line of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} whose defining equations are given in Table 2.1. Let X be the corresponding cubic elliptic variety of type X_3 , X_5 , X_{52} , X_{555} . Then the Cox ring of X is one of the following.

(1) Type X_3 : the Cox ring is $\mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_{n+3}, S_1, S_2, S_3]/\mathfrak{I}_1$, where \mathfrak{I}_1 is generated by

$$\frac{\beta_1(T_{n+3} - T_{n+1} a_1 - b')}{S_1^2 S_2^3 S_3^3} \qquad \frac{\beta_1(T_{n+2} T_{n+3} + T_{n+1} a' + b_1)}{S_1^3 S_2^3 S_3^3}$$

with the \mathbb{Z}^4 -grading given by the grading matrix

Г	1		1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0]
	$^{-1}$		-1	$^{-1}$	$^{-2}$	0	$^{-3}$	1	0	0
	$^{-1}$		-1	0	$^{-1}$	0	0	$^{-1}$	1	0
L	-1	• • •	$^{-1}$	0	0	0	0	0	$^{-1}$	1

(2) Type X_S : the Cox ring is $\mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_{n+2}, S_1, S_2, S_3]/\mathfrak{I}_2$, where \mathfrak{I}_2 is generated by

$$\frac{\beta_2(T_{n+1}a_2+b_2)}{S_1^3S_2^3S_3^3}$$

with the \mathbb{Z}^4 -grading given by the grading matrix

Γ	1	 1	1	1	1	0	0	0 7	
	$^{-1}$	 $^{-1}$	-1	$^{-3}$	0	1	0	0	
	$^{-1}$	 -1	0	0	0	$^{-1}$	1	0	
L	-1	 -1	0	0	0	0	$^{-1}$	1]	

(3) Type X_{S2} : the Cox ring is $\mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_{n+3}, S_1, S_2, S_3]/\mathfrak{I}_3$, where \mathfrak{I}_3 is generated by

$$\frac{\beta_3(T_{n+3}-a_3)}{S_1S_2^2} \qquad \frac{\beta_3(T_{n+1}T_{n+3}+b_3)}{S_1^3S_2^6S_3^3}$$

with the \mathbb{Z}^4 -grading given by the grading matrix

F 1	• • •	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	
-1		-1	$^{-2}$	0	$^{-1}$	$^{-3}$	1	0	0	
-1		-1	0	0	0	$^{-3}$	$^{-1}$	1	0	
-1	• • •	$^{-1}$	$^{-1}$	-3	0	0	0	0	1	

(4) Type X_{SSS} : the Cox ring is $\mathbb{C}[T_1, \ldots, T_{n+3}, S_1, S_2, S_3]/\mathfrak{I}_4$, where \mathfrak{I}_4 is generated by

$$\beta_4(T_{n+3} - a_4) \qquad \frac{\beta_4(T_{n+1} T_{n+2} T_{n+3} + b_4)}{S_1^3 S_2^3 S_3^3}$$

with the \mathbb{Z}^4 -grading given by the grading matrix

Г	1	 1	1	1	1	0	0	0 7
	$^{-1}$	 $^{-1}$	$^{-3}$	0	0	1	0	0
	$^{-1}$	 $^{-1}$	0	$^{-3}$	0	0	1	0
L	-1	 -1	0	0	$^{-3}$	0	0	1

Remark 4.2. Observe that for varieties of type X_S the Cox ring admits only one relation which is the equation of the strict transform of the corresponding cubic hypersurface. For all the remaining types the Cox ring admits two relations: one of them comes from the defining equation of T_{n+3} in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} and the other one comes from the the strict transform of the corresponding cubic hypersurface.

4.1. Algebraic preliminaries. We follow the construction given in Section 3 of [BHK12]. Let $\mathbb{C}[T, S]$ be a polynomial ring in the variables $T_1, \ldots, T_r, S_1, \ldots, S_s$, graded by an abelian group $K_T \oplus K_S$. Let $\mathbb{C}[T, S^{\pm 1}]$ be its localization with respect to all the S variables and let $\mathbb{C}[T]$ be the polynomial ring in the first r variables graded by K_T . Denote by $\mathbb{C}[T, S^{\pm 1}]_0$ the degree zero part of $\mathbb{C}[T, S^{\pm 1}]$ with respect to the K_S grading. Assume the following diagram of homomorphisms is given:



such that R is a $K_T \oplus K_S$ -graded domain, ψ is a graded surjective homomorphism with kernel I, ρ a graded homomorphism with kernel J, both j and j_0 are inclusions, $\rho = \psi \circ \beta$ and $\alpha(T_i) = T_i \cdot m_i(S) = \beta(T_i)$, for any i, where $m_i(S) \in \mathbb{C}[T, S]$ is a monomial in the variables S.

Proposition 4.3. Under the above assumptions let $J' \subset \mathbb{C}[T, S]$ be the extension and contraction of the ideal $\alpha(J)$. Then $J' \subset I$.

Proof. Observe that $\beta(J) \subset I$ since $\rho = \psi \circ \beta$. Moreover from

$$\beta(J) \cdot \mathbb{C}[T, S^{\pm 1}] = \alpha(J) \cdot \mathbb{C}[T, S^{\pm 1}]$$

we get that J' is contained in the saturation of I with respect to the variables S. Since R is a domain, then I is saturated, hence we get the statement. \Box

The following statement identifies a Cox ring with certain subalgebras. Consider a factorially K-graded normal affine algebra $R = \bigoplus_K R_w$ with pairwise nonassociated K-prime generators f_1, \ldots, f_r and set $w_i := \deg(f_i) \in K$. The Kgrading is almost free if any r - 1 of the w_i generate K as a group. The moving cone Mov $(R) \subseteq K_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the intersection over all cones in $K_{\mathbb{Q}}$ generated by any r - 1 of the degrees w_i . Recall that Mov(R) comes with a subdivision into finitely many polyhedral GIT-cones $\lambda(w)$ associated to the classes $w \in Mov(R)$, see [Hau08, Proposition 3.9].

Proposition 4.4. Let X be a Q-factorial projective variety with finitely generated Cox ring $\mathcal{R}(X)$ and $R \subseteq \mathcal{R}(X)$ a finitely generated normal almost freely factorially $\operatorname{Cl}(X)$ -graded subalgebra such that R and $\mathcal{R}(X)$ have the same quotient field. If there is a very ample divisor D on X such that $R_{[D]} = \mathcal{R}(X)_{[D]}$ holds and $\lambda([D]) \subseteq$ $\operatorname{Mov}(R)$ is of full dimension, then we have $R = \mathcal{R}(X)$.

Proof. Consider the total coordinate space $\overline{X} := \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{R}(X)$ and $\overline{Y} := \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{R}$. Both come with an action of the characteristic quasitorus $H := \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}[\operatorname{Cl}(X)]$ and we have a canonical *H*-equivariant morphism $\overline{X} \to \overline{Y}$. Moreover, for $w := [D] \in \operatorname{Cl}(X)$, the inclusion $R(w) \subseteq \mathcal{R}(X)(w)$ defines a morphism $\overline{X}(w) \to \overline{Y}(w)$. Altogether we

arrive at a commutative diagram



Here $\widehat{X} \subseteq \overline{X}$ and $\widehat{Y} \subseteq \overline{Y}$ are the respective unions of all localizations \overline{X}_f and \overline{Y}_f , where f is of degree w, and the subsets $\widehat{X}(w) \subseteq \overline{X}(w)$ and $\widehat{Y}(w) \subseteq \overline{Y}(w)$ are defined analogously. The downwards maps are quotients with respect to the action of the subgroup $H(w) \subseteq H$ corresponding to the map of character groups $\operatorname{Cl}(X) \to \operatorname{Cl}(X)/\mathbb{Z}w$. Note that by ampleness of D, the composition $\widehat{X} \to X$ is the characteristic space.

Since R is almost freely factorially $\operatorname{Cl}(X)$ -graded and w lies in the relative interior of $\operatorname{Mov}(R)$, we infer from [Hau08, Theorem 3.6] that also $\widehat{Y} \to Y$ is a characteristic space. The resulting variety Y is projective [Hau08, Proposition 3.9]. As a dominant morphism of projective varieties, the induced map $X \to Y$ is surjective. Since the GIT-cone $\lambda(w)$ is of full dimension, the fibers of $\widehat{Y} \to Y$ are precisely the Horbits, use [Hau08, Lemma 3.10]. The commutative diagram then yields that the H-equivariant morphism $\widehat{X} \to \widehat{Y}$ is surjective. Moreover, the complement $\overline{Y} \setminus \widehat{Y}$ is of codimension at least two in \overline{Y} , see [Hau08, Construction 3.11]. Thus, by Richardson's Lemma, the birational morphism $\overline{X} \to \overline{Y}$ of normal affine varieties is an isomorphism. The assertion follows. \Box

4.2. **Proof of Theorem 4.1.** Let us give here all the necessary preliminary lemmas to prove the main result of the section. For each cubic elliptic variety X in Theorem 4.1 we construct the \mathbb{Z}^4 -graded ring

$$R_n := \mathbb{C}[T, S] / \mathfrak{I},$$

where \mathfrak{I} is one of the four ideals $\mathfrak{I}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{I}_4$. Consider a factorially K-graded normal affine algebra $R = \bigoplus_K R_w$ with pairwise non-associated K-prime generators f_1, \ldots, f_r and set $w_i := \deg(f_i) \in K$.

Remark 4.5. Given an effective divisor D we consider the subspace V of $H^0(X, D)$, generated by all the sections corresponding to reducible divisors. Observe that any system of homogeneous generators of the Cox ring of X must contain all the elements of a basis of $H^0(X, D)$ which are not in V.

Lemma 4.6. Let R_n be as before. Then the following hold.

- (1) R_n is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{R}(X)$.
- (2) R_n and $\mathcal{R}(X)$ have the same quotient field.
- (3) R_n is almost free factorially graded.

Proof. Each grading matrix is written with respect to the basis (H, E_1, E_2, E_3) . We are going to show that the columns of any such matrix are degrees of generators of

the Cox ring according to Remark 4.5. We will proceed in two steps. First of all we will construct in each case a homomorphism of rings:

$$\psi \colon \mathbb{C}[T,S] \to \mathcal{R}(X)$$

which maps the generators T_j and S_k to certain sections of the Cox ring. Then we will show that the kernel of ψ is the defining ideal of R_n .

Any prime divisor of Riemann-Roch dimension one gives a homogeneous generator of the Cox ring. Among these there are the exceptional divisors corresponding to the last three columns of each grading matrix. We also have the strict transforms of the intersections of Y with a tangent hyperplane, corresponding to the columns whose first entry is 1, and at least one of the other entries is smaller than -1. Moreover, by Proposition 2.5 the classes [2, -3, 0, 0] of type X_3 and [2, -3, -3, 0]of type X_{S2} are the flop images of [1, -2, -1, 0] and [1, -2, 0, -1] respectively.

We now claim that if D is an effective irreducible divisor with class $H - m_1 E_1 - m_2 E_2 - m_3 E_3$, then either $m_i \leq 1$ for each i = 1, 2, 3 or D is the intersection of Y with a tangent hyperplane. Indeed if the three points are distinct then the claim is obvious. Otherwise let us assume for example that p_2 is a point of the exceptional divisor on p_1 . Then $e_1 - e_2$ is the class in $N_1(X)$ of a fiber of the \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle $E_1 - E_2$ and $D \cdot (e_1 - e_2) = m_1 - m_2 \geq 0$ since D is irreducible and distinct from $E_1 - E_2$. Hence the biggest multiplicities are those of the points in $L \cap Y$ and the claim follows.

Since we already considered the sections of Y with a tangent hyperplane, from the previous claim we now concentrate on the case in which all the m_i are less than or equal to 1. Observe that $H^0(X, \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(1))$ contains no reducible sections when X is of type X_{SSS} and just one reducible section for the remaining three types. Hence by Remark 4.5 we get the columns of degree [1, -1, -1, -1] (they are n in type X_{SSS} and n-1 otherwise). Moreover, when X is of type X_3, X_S or X_{S2} , the Riemann-Roch dimension of a divisor of degree [1, -1, 0, 0] is n + 1, while with the previous generators one can only form a n-dimensional subspace. Hence, again by Remark 4.5 we add a generator in this degree and a similar argument applies to [1, 0, 0, 0] for X_3 and X_S .

We have thus defined the homomorphism ψ . Since we are considering four cases, let us denote by ψ_i , for $i \in \{1, \ldots, 4\}$, these homomorphisms. By the definition of β_i , the homomorphism $\rho_i := \psi_i \circ \beta_i$, is just the composition of the natural map $\mathbb{C}[T] \to \mathcal{R}(Y)$ with the pull-back map $\mathcal{R}(Y) \to \mathcal{R}(X)$. If we denote by J_i the kernel of ρ_i , we have that

$$J_{1} = \langle T_{n+3} - T_{n+1} a_{1} - b', T_{n+2} T_{n+3} + T_{n+1} a' + b_{1} \rangle,$$

$$J_{2} = \langle T_{n+1} a_{2} + b_{2} \rangle,$$

$$J_{3} = \langle T_{n+3} - a_{3}, T_{n+1} T_{n+3} - b_{3} \rangle,$$

$$J_{4} = \langle T_{n+3} - a_{4}, T_{n+1} T_{n+2} a_{4} + b_{4} \rangle.$$

By the generality assumptions on the polynomials a_i, b_i, c_i and d_i we have that each J_i is prime. For each of the four cases we now refer to diagram (4.1) where the ring R in the diagram is the image of ψ_i . By Proposition 4.3 the contraction and extension J'_i of the ideal $\alpha_i(J_i)$ is contained in $I_i := \ker(\psi_i)$. By [BHK12, Proposition 3.3] and the fact that J_i is prime, we deduce that also J'_i is prime. We are now going to prove that

$$\mathfrak{I}_i = J'_i \quad \text{for } i \in \{1, \dots, 4\},\$$

where \mathfrak{I}_i is the *i*-th ideal appearing in Theorem 4.1. This is equivalent to showing that each ideal \mathfrak{I}_i is saturated with respect to the variables S. For \mathfrak{I}_2 this is straightforward since it is principal and the generator is irreducible. In the remaining cases, since each ideal \mathfrak{I}_i is generated by two elements it is enough to prove that there are no components of codimension one in $V(S_1 S_2 S_3)$. The second generator of \mathfrak{I}_4 is a polynomial in the T_j and hence there is nothing to prove. The second generator of \mathfrak{I}_1 can be written as $f := T_{n+2} T_{n+3} + \beta_1 (T_{n+1}a' + b_1) S_1^{-3} S_2^{-3} S_3^{-3}$. The first monomial is $T_{n+2} T_{n+3}$, while the sum of the remaining monomials does not contain these two variables and does not vanish identically on $V(S_i)$. Hence $V(f, S_i)$ is irreducible and since f does not divide the first generator, then there are no components of codimension 1 in $V(S_1 S_2 S_3)$. A similar analysis applies to \mathfrak{I}_3 .

We proved that each $R_n = \mathbb{C}[T, S]/\mathfrak{I}_i = \mathbb{C}[T, S]/J'_i$ is a domain. Moreover $J'_i \subset I_i$ implies that $R \subset R_n$ and we claim that $R_n = R$. By construction we know that dim $R_n = n + 4$. Observe now that the field of rational functions of Y has dimension n and is equal to the field of homogeneous fractions of R. Since R is graded by \mathbb{Z}^4 we conclude that also dim R = n + 4. Moreover R is a domain too since it is contained in $\mathcal{R}(X)$. We conclude by observing that R and R_n are domains of the same dimension and hence the inclusion $R \subset R_n$ implies that $R = R_n$. This proves (1).

Part (2) of the statement follows from the fact that both R_n and $\mathcal{R}(X)$ contain the homogeneous coordinate ring of the cubic hypersurface Y as a subring. According to (4.1) the ideal \mathfrak{I} of $\mathbb{C}[T, S]$ is obtained by extending and contracting the homogeneization $\alpha(J)$ of the ideal J. Hence R_n is factorially graded by [BHK12, Theorem 3.2] and it is almost free graded since by [BHK12, Corollary 3.4] it is the Cox ring of a toric ambient modification of Y. This proves (3).

According to Lemma 4.6 the algebra R_n is a subalgebra of the Cox ring $\mathcal{R}(X)$. Let f_1 be the generator of R_n corresponding to the variable T_1 and let D be the divisor of X defined by f_1 . In what follows with abuse of notation we will denote by the same symbol the divisor D and its support.

Lemma 4.7. The following properties hold:

- (1) R_{n-1} is isomorphic to $R_n/\langle T_1 \rangle$ for any n > 3;
- (2) D is a cubic elliptic variety of the same type of X, of dimension n-1;
- (3) there is a surjective morphism $\mathcal{R}(D) \to \mathcal{R}(D')$, where D' is the image of D via some composition of the σ_i .

Proof. (1) follows directly from the definition of R_n , while (2) is implied by the fact that D is the pull-back of a hyperplane of \mathbb{P}^{n-1} via the elliptic fibration $\pi: X \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. (3) follows from the fact that each composition of the σ_i is a blow-down and then it is a toric ambient modification in the sense of [BHK12, Remark 3.6]. \Box

Lemma 4.8. Let X be a cubic elliptic n-dimensional variety of type X_3 , X_S , X_{S2} or X_{SSS} and let $W = 4H - 3E_1 - 2E_2 - E_3$. Then the following hold.

- (1) The divisor W is very ample.
- (2) The GIT chamber $\lambda([W]) \subseteq Mov(R_n)$ is full-dimensional.

Proof. We begin by proving (1). Writing W as

$$W = (H - E_1 - E_2 - E_3) + (H - E_1 - E_2) + (H - E_1) + H,$$

we observe that it is ample since it lies in the interior of the nef cone of X by Proposition 3.2. The linear system |W| is base point free since all the summands in the above sum are base point free. Finally the morphism defined by the linear system |H| is birational, since it is just the contraction $X \to Y$. Hence |W| is an ample and spanned linear system which defines a degree one morphism and thus W is very ample.

In order to prove (2) let us denote by w_i the degree of the *i*-th generator of R_n , that is the *i*-th column of the corresponding grading matrix given in Theorem 4.1. A direct calculation shows that the class w of W is not contained in any twodimensional cone spanned by the w_i . The three-dimensional cones $\operatorname{cone}(w_\alpha, w_\beta, w_\gamma)$ which contain w into their relative interiors correspond to the sets of indices $I = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ given in the table below, where $i \in \{1, \ldots, n-1\}$. Let $T_{n+2+j} = S_j$ if Xis of type X_3 and $T_{n+3+j} = S_j$ otherwise. For any subset of indices I let us put

$$f^{I} := f(U_1, \dots, U_s)$$
 where $U_k = \begin{cases} T_k & \text{if } k \in I \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$

and s = n + 5 if X is of type X_3 while s = n + 6 in the remaining cases. Let us define the ideal $\mathfrak{I}^I := \langle f^I : f \in \mathfrak{I} \rangle$, and let us denote by f_j the *j*-th generator of the ideal \mathfrak{I} given in Theorem 4.1. Then for any set of indices I in the table below the ideal \mathfrak{I}^I contains one monomial f_j^I .

This allows us to conclude that the corresponding cone $\operatorname{cone}(w_{\alpha}, w_{\beta}, w_{\gamma})$ with $I = \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ is not an orbit cone. Since $\lambda(w)$ is the intersection of all the orbit cones which contain w into their relative interior and since all such cones are full-dimensional then we conclude that $\lambda(w)$ is full-dimensional as well.

Lemma 4.9. Let X be a cubic elliptic threefold of type X_3 , X_S , X_{S2} or X_{SSS} . Then the Cox ring of X is isomorphic to R_3 .

Proof. Denote by A the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[T, S]$. If $X = X_S$, then a presentation of R_3 is the Koszul complex:

$$0 \longrightarrow A(-w_1) \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow 0,$$

where $w_1 = [3, -3, 0, 0]$ is the degree of the generator of \mathfrak{I}_2 . If X is one of the remaining types then a presentation of R_3 is the Koszul complex:

$$0 \longrightarrow A(-w_1 - w_2) \longrightarrow A(-w_1) \oplus A(-w_2) \longrightarrow A \longrightarrow 0,$$

where w_1 and w_2 are the degrees of the generators of the ideal \mathfrak{I}_i for $i \in \{1, 3, 4\}$. A computer calculation done by using the previous exact sequences shows that the dimension of the degree w part of R_3 is 66, 53, 64 and 75 for the types X_3 , X_S , X_{S2} and X_{SSS} respectively. In each case this dimension equals the Riemann-Roch dimension of the class w. Hence $(R_3)_w = \mathcal{R}(X)_w$ and we conclude by Lemma 4.6, Lemma 4.8 and Proposition 4.4.

Proof of Theorem 4.1. We proceed by induction on n. The case n = 3 is proved in Lemma 4.9. Assume n > 3. Observe that $H - E_1 - E_2 - E_3$ is linearly equivalent to the divisor D of X defined by f_1 and that its push-forwards via $\sigma = \sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2 \circ \sigma_3$, $\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_3$ and σ_3 equal those of H, $H - E_1$ and $H - E_1 - E_2$ respectively. According to Proposition 4.4 it is enough to show that the degree w part of R_n equals that of $\mathcal{R}(X)$. To this aim we consider the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^{0}(X, W - D) \xrightarrow{\cdot f_{1}} H^{0}(X, W) \longrightarrow H^{0}(D, W|_{D}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

where the last 0 is due to Kawamata-Viehweg and the fact that $W - D - K_X$ is nef and big. By the induction hypothesis and our choice of D we have a surjective map $R_n \to R_{n-1} = \mathcal{R}(D)$. This allows us to construct a section γ whose image is contained in R_n .

We claim that any section of $H^0(X, W - D)$ is in R_n and this is enough to conclude. The divisor $W - D = (H - E_1 - E_2) + (H - E_1) + H$ is the pull-back of a divisor W_2 of Y_2 . Denote by D_2 the divisor of Y_2 which is the image of D via σ_3 . As before there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H^{0}(Y_{2}, W_{2} - D_{2}) \longrightarrow H^{0}(Y_{2}, W_{2}) \longrightarrow H^{0}(D_{2}, W_{2}|_{D_{2}}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

where the last 0 is due to Kawamata-Viehweg and the fact that $W_2 - D_2 - K_{Y_2}$ is linearly equivalent to $\sigma_{3*}(H - E_1 + H) - K_{Y_2}$ which is nef and big. By Lemma 4.7 and the fact that $\sigma_3: X \to Y_2$ is a toric ambient modification we get the following diagram, where all the maps but the inclusion $R_n \to \mathcal{R}(X)$ are surjective.

$$\begin{array}{c} R_n \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}(Y_2) \\ \downarrow \\ R_{n-1} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}(D) \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}(D_2) \end{array}$$

This allows us to construct a section $\gamma_2 \colon \mathcal{R}(D_2)_{w_2} \to \mathcal{R}(Y_2)_{w_2}$ whose image is contained in the image of R_n . Now we proceed in a similar way with the divisor $W_2 - D_2 = \sigma_{3*}(2H - E_1)$ obtaining the divisors $W_1 = (\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_3)_*(2H - E_1)$ and $D_1 = (\sigma_2 \circ \sigma_3)_*(H - E_1)$, so that $W_1 - D_1$ is pull-back of the divisor $\sigma_*(H)$ on Y. This last divisor is a hyperplane section of Y and thus a Riemann-Roch basis consists of elements of the coordinate ring of Y which is a homomorphic image of R_n . This proves the claim. Hence $(R_n)_w = \mathcal{R}(X)_w$ and we conclude by Lemma 4.6, Lemma 4.8 and Proposition 4.4.

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