

Title	Addendum to “Period map of surfaces with $p_g = 1$; $c^2_1 = 2$ and $\pi_1 = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ ” in this volume
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Citation	Memoirs of the Faculty of Science, Kochi University. Ser. A, Mathematics. 1984, 5, p. 103-104
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://hdl.handle.net/11094/73382
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ADDENDUM TO "PERIOD MAP OF SURFACES WITH $p_g=1, c_1^2=2$ AND $\pi_1=Z/2Z$ " IN THIS VOLUME

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(Received September 30, 1983)

In this addendum, we will give a table of the classification of the automorphisms on the surfaces with $p_g=1, c_1^2=2, \pi_1=Z/2Z$ and K ample.

Let X be a smooth surface with $p_g=1, c_1^2=2, \pi_1=Z/2Z$ and K ample. Denote by \tilde{X} the universal cover of X and $\tilde{\tau}$ the covering transformation. Then, any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(X)$ has a lifting $\tilde{\sigma} \in \text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$, which commutes with $\tilde{\tau}$ (another lifting is $\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\tau}$), and $\tilde{\sigma} \in \text{Aut}(\tilde{X})$ induces a projectivity of $\mathbf{P}=\mathbf{P}(1, 1, 1, 2, 2)$, since \tilde{X} is a weighted complete intersection in \mathbf{P} and $K_{\tilde{X}} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}(1)$. For $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(X)$ and $\sigma' \in \text{Aut}(X')$, we consider the following equivalence relation:

$$(A.1) \quad \sigma \sim \sigma' \iff \exists \alpha: X \xrightarrow{\sim} X' \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sigma' = \alpha\sigma\alpha^{-1}$$

Carrying out a similar program in [U.2], we get:

Theorem (A. 2) *Any automorphism $\sigma \neq id$ of a smooth surface X with $p_g=1, c_1^2=2, \pi_1=Z/2Z$ and K_X ample has a lifting $\tilde{\sigma}_i$ in the table below up to the equivalence relation (A.1), and such a $\tilde{\sigma}_i$ is uniquely determined by σ . The induced actions on $H^1(T_X), H^0(\Omega_X^2)$ and $H_{prim}^1(\Omega_X^1)$ are as follows:*

a lifting of σ is $\tilde{\sigma}_i$ up to (A.1)	the induced actions of σ on $H^1(T_X), H^0(\Omega_X^2)$ and $H_{prim}^1(\Omega_X^1)$ respectively
$\tilde{\sigma}_1=(1, 1, 1, 1, -1)$	$14(1)+2(-1), \quad (-1),$ $13(-1)+4(1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_2=(1, 1, 1, -1, -1,)$	$12(1)+4(-1), \quad (1),$ $9(1)+8(-1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_3=(1, i, i, 1, 1)$	$6(1)+6(-1)+4(i), \quad (-1),$ $6(-1)+3(1)+4(-i)+4(i)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_4=(1, i, i, 1, -1)$	$6(1)+6(-1)+2(i)+2(-i), \quad (1),$ $6(1)+3(-1)+4(i)+4(-i)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_5=(1, i, -i, 1, 1)$	$6(1)+6(-1)+2(i)+2(-i), \quad (1),$ $5(1)+4(-1)+4(i)+4(-i)$

$\tilde{\sigma}_6=(1, i, -i, 1, -1)$	$6(1)+6(-1)+2(i)+2(-i), (-1),$ $5(-1)+4(1)+4(-i)+4(i)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_7=(1, 1, -1, 1, 1)$	$10(1)+6(-1), (-1),$ $10(-1)+7(1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_8=(1, 1, i, 1, 1)$	$6(1)+4(-1)+5(i)+1(-i), (i),$ $5(i)+5(-i)+6(-1)+1(1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_9=(1, 1, i, 1, -1)$	$5(1)+5(-1)+4(i)+2(-i), (-i),$ $5(-i)+5(i)+4(1)+3(-1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_{10}=(1, 1, i, -1, -1)$	$4(1)+6(-1)+3(i)+3(-i), (i),$ $5(i)+5(-i)+2(-1)+5(1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_{11}=(1, 1, -1, 1, -1)$	$10(1)+6(-1), (1),$ $10(1)+7(-1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_{0'}=(1, 1, -1, (1, 1))$	$8(1)+8(-1), (-1),$ $8(-1)+9(1)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_2=(1, 1, -1, (1, -1))$	$6(1)+6(-1)+2(i)+2(-i), (1),$ $4(1)+5(-1)+4(i)+4(-i)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_3=(1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^5, (1, 1))$	$3(1)+3(-1)+3(i)+3(-i)+2(\varepsilon)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad +2(-\varepsilon), (-i),$ $3(-i)+3(i)+1(1)+2(-1)+2(\varepsilon^7)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad +2(\varepsilon^3)+2(\varepsilon)+2(\varepsilon^5)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_5=(1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^3, (1, 1))$	$2(1)+4(-1)+3(i)+3(-i)+1(\varepsilon)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad +1(\varepsilon^3)+1(\varepsilon^5)+1(\varepsilon^7), (-1),$ $2(-1)+3(1)+2(-i)+2(i)+2(\varepsilon^5)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad +2(\varepsilon^7)+2(\varepsilon)+2(\varepsilon^3)$
$\tilde{\sigma}_{5'}=(1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^7, (1, 1))$	$2(1)+4(-1)+3(i)+3(-i)+1(\varepsilon)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad +1(\varepsilon^3)+1(\varepsilon^5)+1(\varepsilon^7), (1),$ $1(1)+4(-1)+2(i)+2(-i)+2(\varepsilon)$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad +2(\varepsilon^3)+2(\varepsilon^5)+2(\varepsilon^7)$

where we use the notation :

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon = \exp(2\pi i/8).$$

$(1, c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4)$ (resp. $(1, c_1, c_2, (c_3, c_4))$) $\in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}(1, 1, 1, 2, 2))$ sends (w, x_1, x_2, z_3, z_4) to $(w, c_1x_1, c_2x_2, c_3z_3, c_4z_4)$ (resp. $(w, c_1x_1, c_2x_2, c_3z_4, c_4z_3)$).

$m_1(\lambda_1) + m_2(\lambda_2) + \dots + m_r(\lambda_r)$ indicates that the λ_j -eigen subspace has dimension m_j ($j=1, 2, \dots, r$).