

Periods of join algebraic cycles ¹

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Abstract

We show, for all $n \geq 2$ even and $d \geq 2 + \frac{4}{n}$, that the moduli of smooth degree d hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} contains infinitely many different Hodge loci whose Zariski tangent space has the same codimension as the Hodge locus of linear cycles. We construct the Hodge cycles determining those Hodge loci as joins of 0-dimensional cycles inside hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^1 with all their closed points defined over \mathbb{Q} . In order to analyze the cycle classes of these algebraic cycles, we establish a general formula for the cycle class of the join of any two algebraic cycles inside smooth hypersurfaces, expressed in terms of their periods. Furthermore, we prove that an algebraic cycle is a join of algebraic cycles, if and only if, its associated Artin Gorenstein algebra is the tensor product of the Artin Gorenstein algebras associated to each generating cycle.

1 Introduction

Let $n \geq 2$ even and $d \geq 2 + \frac{4}{n}$. Let us consider $\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow U$ the family of all smooth degree d hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} , where $U \subseteq H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(d))$ is the open complement of the discriminant locus. For each $f \in U$ we denote by $X_f := \pi^{-1}(f) = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ its corresponding hypersurface. For $f_0 \in U$ fixed, let $X = X_{f_0}$. Every Hodge cycle $\delta = \delta_{f_0} \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})$ extends by parallel transport to $\delta_f \in H^n(X_f, \mathbb{Q})$ for f in any simply connected analytic neighbourhood of f_0 . The *Hodge locus* induced by δ is the analytic scheme supported in the germ of analytic subvariety

$$(1) \quad V_\delta := \{f \in (U, f_0) : \delta_f \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X_f, \mathbb{Q})\}.$$

Using the Infinitesimal Variation of Hodge Structure (IVHS) developed by Carlson-Green-Griffiths-Harris [1] it is well-known that V_δ is not a properly contained analytic subvariety of (U, f_0) , if and only if, δ is a multiple of the polarization, i.e. if its primitive part vanishes. For non-trivial primitive Hodge cycles $\delta \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$, it is a classical conjecture (conjectured for $n = 2$ in [1] and proved for that case by Green [5] and Voisin [19]) that the minimal codimension of V_δ is attained precisely when δ is the primitive part of a multiple of the class of a linear subvariety of X . In other words, the *linear cycles conjecture* claims that minimal codimension Hodge loci are precisely the Hodge loci of linear cycles. This conjecture is widely open for $n \geq 4$, but asymptotically it has been established for $d \gg n$ by Otwinowska [13]. In the case $n = 2$, the lower bound for the codimension follows from a stronger bound by Green [4], who proved that the Zariski tangent space $T_{f_0}V_\delta$ has codimension bounded by the codimension of the Hodge locus of a linear cycle. We say that a non-trivial primitive Hodge cycle δ is a *fake linear cycle* if it weakly violates the linear cycles conjecture, in the sense that its Zariski tangent space has codimension equal to the codimension of the Hodge locus of a linear cycle, but δ is not equal to the primitive part of a multiple of a linear subvariety of X . Our main result is the following.

Theorem 1.1. For any degree d and even dimension n such that $d \geq 2 + \frac{4}{n}$, there are infinitely many smooth degree d hypersurfaces X of dimension n in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} containing infinitely many fake linear cycles in $\mathbb{P}(H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}})$.

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The notion of fake linear cycles was introduced by the authors in [3], where those cycles were studied in Fermat varieties of degree $d = 3, 4, 6$ (for all other degrees, Fermat varieties do not contain fake linear cycles by [17] and [9]). Our construction of fake linear cycles in hypersurfaces different from Fermat ones is based in the classical join construction for algebraic cycles.

Let us recall the join construction. Take a decomposition of $\mathbb{P}^{n+1} = \mathbb{P}(V)$ by $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$, hence $\mathbb{P}(V_1) \cap \mathbb{P}(V_2) = \emptyset$. Via this decomposition we obtain a natural identification

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V)}(1)) = V^\vee = V_1^\vee \oplus V_2^\vee = H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_1)}(1)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_2)}(1))$$

inducing the following decomposition at the level of polynomial algebras

$$S(\mathbb{P}(V)) = \text{Sym}(V^\vee) = \text{Sym}(V_1^\vee) \otimes \text{Sym}(V_2^\vee) = S(\mathbb{P}(V_1)) \otimes S(\mathbb{P}(V_2))$$

in other words

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V)}(d)) = \bigoplus_{i+j=d} H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_1)}(i)) \otimes H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_2)}(j)).$$

Let $X = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ a smooth degree d hypersurface, we say f is *decomposable* if it lies in the image of

$$H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_1)}(d)) \oplus H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_2)}(d)) \hookrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V)}(d))$$

for some decomposition $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$, in other words, if $f = g + h$ for $g \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_1)}(d))$ and $h \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V_2)}(d))$. Assume further that V_1 and V_2 are even dimensional, say $\dim \mathbb{P}(V_1) = k+1$ and $\dim \mathbb{P}(V_2) = n-k-1$ (thus k and n are even), and that the hypersurfaces $X_1 := \{g = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V_1)$ and $X_2 := \{h = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V_2)$ are smooth. Given two half dimensional algebraic subvarieties $Z_1 \subseteq X_1$ and $Z_2 \subseteq X_2$, their *join* $J(Z_1, Z_2) \subseteq X$ is the union of all lines connecting one point of Z_1 with one point of Z_2 inside $\mathbb{P}(V)$. In other words, in terms of their homogeneous coordinate rings

$$S(J(Z_1, Z_2)) = S(Z_1) \otimes S(Z_2).$$

The above definition is compatible with rational equivalence and so, it can be extended bilinearly to a map

$$J : \text{CH}^{\frac{k}{2}}(X_1) \otimes \text{CH}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}(X_2) \rightarrow \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X).$$

A natural question is to ask what is the relation between the cycle classes of Z_1 , Z_2 and $J(Z_1, Z_2)$. We establish the relation between the primitive parts of each class in terms of Griffiths' basis. Recall that by Griffiths' theorem [21, Corollary 6.12] we can always write the primitive part of the cycle class of an algebraic cycle $Z \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X)$ inside a smooth degree d hypersurface $X = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ of even dimension n as the $(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2})$ degree (in the Hodge decomposition) projection of a residue form

$$(2) \quad [Z]_{\text{prim}} = \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \frac{n!}{2!}}{d} \text{res} \left(\frac{P_Z \Omega}{f^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}$$

where $P_Z \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]_{(d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$ is some polynomial and $H^0(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}^{n+1}(n+2)) = \mathbb{C} \cdot \Omega$. Furthermore, the $(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2})$ projection of the corresponding residue form is uniquely determined by the class of P_Z in the Jacobian ring $R^f := \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]/J^f$, where $J^f := \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n+1}} \rangle$ is the Jacobian ideal of f . In accordance with the main result of [16] we say $P_Z \in R_{(d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)}^f$ is the *polynomial associated* to the algebraic cycle Z . Using this notation we can state our second main result.

Theorem 1.2. Let $Z_1 \in \text{CH}^{\frac{k}{2}}(X_1)$ and $Z_2 \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}(X_2)$. Then the join $J(Z_1, Z_2) \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X)$ satisfies

$$(3) \quad P_{J(Z_1, Z_2)} = P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2} \in R^f.$$

Moreover, it is possible to detect whether a primitive Hodge class $\delta \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$ is a join of two algebraic cycles Z_1 and Z_2 in terms of their associated Artinian Gorenstein algebras $R^{g, [Z_1]}$, $R^{h, [Z_2]}$ and $R^{f, \delta}$ (see [Definition 2.2](#)) as follows

$$(4) \quad R^{f, \delta} = R^{g, [Z_1]} \otimes R^{h, [Z_2]} \iff \delta = c \cdot [J(Z_1, Z_2)]_{\text{prim}} \quad \text{for some } c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times.$$

The above result can be restated as a relation purely in terms of periods (see [Theorem 3.1](#)), this relation can be deduced as an application of a theorem of Sebastiani and Thom [\[15\]](#) which states that the monodromy of $g(x) + h(y) : \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ splits as a tensor product of the monodromies of $g : \mathbb{C}^{k+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $h : \mathbb{C}^{n-k} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In order to obtain the relation one has to identify the monodromy invariant part of the cohomology of the affine smooth fiber with the primitive cohomology of the projective hypersurface, keeping track of the isomorphisms in homology and the compatibility with the Griffiths' bases. We remark that Sebastiani and Thom theorem relies in analytical methods. For our context, we provide an alternative algebraic proof which relies in a toric birational modification of the ambient space reducing the computation to a smooth hypersurface of a projective simplicial toric variety, and then uses tools recently developed by the second author in [\[18\]](#) to describe residue forms along hypersurfaces in toric ambient spaces.

In the authors previous work on fake linear cycles in Fermat varieties, the totally decomposed structure of the cohomology class of fake linear cycles (see [\[3, Theorem 1.1\]](#)) together with [Theorem 1.2](#) suggested that fake linear cycles can be obtained as joins of 0-dimensional fake linear cycles inside hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^1 . Nevertheless, the notion of fake linear cycle previously introduced (defined in terms of the codimension of the tangent space of the Hodge locus) does not make sense in dimension 0. After finding the tensor decomposition structure described in [Theorem 1.2](#) it became apparent that the appropriate notion of fake version of any $\frac{n}{2}$ -dimensional algebraic subvariety of any n -dimensional smooth hypersurface of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} for $n \geq 0$ (see [Definition 7.1](#)) should depend on the Hilbert function associated to a Hodge cycle (see [Definition 6.1](#)) and not only of its value at d (which is the one related to the Zariski tangent space of the Hodge locus). Using this new notion and the join construction we prove [Theorem 1.1](#) by constructing fake linear cycles as joins of 0-dimensional fake linear cycles inside hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^1 .

Note that by Otwinowska's result [\[13\]](#), for $d \gg n$ the Hodge loci of all fake linear cycles must have codimension strictly bigger than $\binom{\frac{n}{2}+d}{d} - (\frac{n}{2} + 1)^2$, hence each of them is either non-reduced or reduced but singular at X . This schematic non-smoothness can be detected using the quadratic fundamental form introduced by Maclean (see [\[8\]](#)), which must vanish when the Hodge locus is smooth. We relate the quadratic fundamental form of the Hodge loci $V_{[Z_1]}$, $V_{[Z_2]}$ and $V_{[J(Z_1, Z_2)]}$ in [Theorem 4.1](#). Using [Theorem 4.1](#) we show that the Hodge loci of all fake linear cycles in [Theorem 1.1](#) are non-reduced or singular at X for all $d \geq 2 + \frac{6}{n}$ (see [Theorem 7.2](#)).

The article is organized as follows: in [Section 2](#) we recall some preliminaries about Artinian Gorenstein ideals and the quadratic fundamental form of a Hodge locus. [Section 3](#) is devoted to the proof of [Theorem 3.1](#) which is equivalent to [Theorem 1.2](#). In [Section 4](#) we deduce [Theorem 1.2](#) and [Theorem 4.1](#) which allows us to relate the quadratic fundamental form of the Hodge loci of two algebraic cycles and their join. [Section 5](#) we illustrate in some concrete examples some

uses of [Theorem 4.1](#) by computing the Artinian Gorenstein ideal and their associated quadratic fundamental form for all combinations of two linear cycles inside Fermat varieties which are not known to have reduced Hodge loci. In [Section 6](#) we introduce the Hilbert function associated to a Hodge cycle, and use this notion in [Section 7](#) to introduce the concept of fake algebraic cycles. This section also contains the proof of [Theorem 1.1](#).

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2 Preliminaries

2.1 Artinian Gorenstein ideal associated to a Hodge cycle

For the sake of completeness we will briefly recall some known facts about Artinian Gorenstein ideals associated to Hodge cycles in smooth hypersurfaces of the projective space. For a more complete exposition see [\[17\]](#).

Definition 2.1. A graded \mathbb{C} -algebra R is *Artinian Gorenstein* if there exist $\sigma \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

- (i) $R_e = 0$ for all $e > \sigma$,
- (ii) $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} R_{\sigma} = 1$,
- (iii) the multiplication map $R_i \times R_{\sigma-i} \rightarrow R_{\sigma}$ is a perfect pairing for all $i = 0, \dots, \sigma$.

The number $\sigma =: \text{soc}(R)$ is the *socle of R* . We say that an ideal $I \subseteq \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]$ is *Artinian Gorenstein of socle $\sigma =: \text{soc}(I)$* if the quotient ring $R = \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]/I$ is Artinian Gorenstein of socle σ .

The definition of the following ideal appeared first in the work of Voisin [\[20\]](#) for surfaces, and later in the work of Otwinowska [\[14\]](#) for higher dimensional varieties.

Definition 2.2. Let $X = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be a smooth degree d hypersurface of even dimension n , and $\lambda \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ be a non-trivial Hodge cycle. Consider $J^f := \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{n+1}} \rangle$ to be the Jacobian ideal, we define the *Artinian Gorenstein ideal associated to λ* as

$$(5) \quad J^{f, \lambda} := (J^f : P_{\lambda}),$$

where $P_{\lambda} \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]_{(d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$ is such that $\lambda_{\text{prim}} = \text{res} \left(\frac{P_{\lambda} \Omega}{f^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}$. This ideal is Artinian Gorenstein of $\text{soc}(J^{f, \lambda}) = (d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1) = \frac{1}{2} \text{soc}(J^f)$. We denote by $R^{f, \lambda} := \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]/J^{f, \lambda}$ its corresponding Artinian Gorenstein algebra.

Remark 2.1. The importance of this ideal is that it determines, up to a rational multiple, the primitive part of the cycle class, and its Hodge locus, that is (see for instance [17, Corollary 2.3, Remark 2.3])

$$J^{f,\lambda_1} = J^{f,\lambda_2} \iff \exists c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times : (\lambda_1 - c \cdot \lambda_2)_{\text{prim}} = 0 \iff V_{\lambda_1} = V_{\lambda_2},$$

where V_λ denotes the Hodge locus associated to the class λ , as defined in (1). This ideal also encodes the information of the first-order approximation of the Hodge loci in a simple way. More precisely, let $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]_d$ be the parameter space of smooth degree d hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} , of even dimension n . For $f \in U$, let $X_f = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be the corresponding hypersurface. For every Hodge cycle $\lambda \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X_f, \mathbb{Z})$, we can compute the Zariski tangent space of its associated Hodge locus V_λ as

$$(6) \quad T_f V_\lambda = J_d^{f,\lambda}.$$

Where we have identified $T_f U \simeq \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}]_d$.

2.2 Quadratic fundamental form

In this section we will explore the second order invariant of the IVHS associated to the Hodge locus $V_{[Z]}$ described by Maclean [8]. This invariant allows us to derive geometric information about the Hodge locus, namely the Hodge locus is either singular or non-reduced. For this type of application see [3].

The quadratic fundamental form was described in the context of surfaces for the classical Noether-Lefschetz loci by Maclean [8]. However in higher dimensions it also gives a partial description of the quadratic fundamental form.

Definition 2.3. Let M be a smooth m -dimensional analytic scheme, V a vector bundle on M and σ a section of V . Let W be the zero locus of σ and let $x \in W$. The *quadratic fundamental form of σ at x* is

$$q_{\sigma,x} : T_x W \otimes T_x W \rightarrow V_x / \text{Im}(d\sigma_x)$$

given in local coordinates (z_1, \dots, z_m) around x by

$$q_{\sigma,x} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i}, \sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i \frac{\partial}{\partial z_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^m \beta_j \frac{\partial}{\partial z_j} (\sigma) \right).$$

Remark 2.2. The quadratic fundamental form detects the second order approximation to W at x . In particular if W is smooth at x , then $q_{\sigma,x}$ vanishes.

In our context we will take $M = (U, 0)$, $V = \bigoplus_{p=0}^{\frac{n}{2}-1} \mathcal{F}^p / \mathcal{F}^{p+1}$ and $x = 0$. Here, $U \subseteq H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n+1}}(d))$ is the parameter space of smooth degree d hypersurfaces of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} , $\pi : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow U$ is the corresponding family, $\mathcal{F}^p = R^n \pi_* \Omega_{\mathcal{X}/U}^{\bullet \geq p}$, and $0 \in U$ corresponds to the Fermat variety X_d^n . Although the next result we will use applies in a neighborhood of any point in U — that is, for any smooth hypersurface in the universal family — we will restrict ourselves to a neighborhood of the Fermat variety for our computations. In order to construct a section σ of V around x , let $\lambda \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X_d^n)_{\text{prim}} \cap H^n(X_d^n, \mathbb{Z})$ be a Hodge cycle, and consider $\bar{\lambda}$ its induced flat section in

$\mathcal{F}^0/\mathcal{F}^{\frac{n}{2}}$. If we fix a holomorphic splitting $\mathcal{F}^0/\mathcal{F}^{\frac{n}{2}} \simeq V$ and we take σ as the image of $\bar{\lambda}$ under this splitting, then $W = V_\lambda$. In this context we can identify $T_x W = J_d^{f,\lambda}$ (6), $V_x = \bigoplus_{q=\frac{n}{2}+1}^n R_{d(q+1)-n-2}^f$ and $d\sigma_x = \cdot P_\lambda$. The computation of the degree $d + (d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)$ piece of $q = q_{\sigma,x}$ under these identifications was done by Maclean [8, Theorem 7] as follows.

Theorem 2.1 (Maclean). The degree $r := d + (d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)$ piece of the fundamental quadratic form is $q|_{\text{Sym}^2(J_d^{f,\lambda})}$ where

$$q : \text{Sym}^2(J^{f,\lambda}) \rightarrow R^f / \langle P_\lambda \rangle$$

is the bilinear form given by

$$(7) \quad q(G, H) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \left(H \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial x_i} - R_i \frac{\partial G}{\partial x_i} \right)$$

where

$$G \cdot P_\lambda = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} Q_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \quad \text{and} \quad H \cdot P_\lambda = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} R_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}.$$

Remark 2.3. In particular $q(\cdot, H) = 0$ for any $H \in J^f$.

3 Periods of join of algebraic cycles

In this section we compute the periods of joins of algebraic cycles. Then we use this information to relate the cycle class and Artinian Gorenstein ideals of them. Let us recall the context we are working in.

We start with an odd-dimensional projective space \mathbb{P}^{n+1} (i.e. n even), and two odd-dimensional linear subspaces $\mathbb{P}^{k+1}, \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ such that $\mathbb{P}^{k+1} \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} = \emptyset$. Consider a smooth degree d hypersurface $X = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$, where the defining equation f is *decomposable*, that is, it can be written as $f = g + h$, with $g \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{k+1}}(d))$ and $h \in H^0(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}}(d))$. Assume further that the degree d hypersurfaces $X_1 := \{g = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{k+1}$ and $X_2 := \{h = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1}$ are both smooth. Each of these hypersurfaces contains a half-dimensional algebraic cycle, denoted $Z_1 \in \text{CH}^{\frac{k}{2}}(X_1)$ and $Z_2 \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}(X_2)$, respectively. We then consider their join, $J(Z_1, Z_2) \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X)$.

Theorem 3.1. For any homogeneous polynomials $P(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ and $Q(y) \in \mathbb{C}[y]$ such that $\deg(P(x) \cdot Q(y)) = (d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)$ we have

$$(8) \quad \frac{\frac{n}{2}!}{\frac{k}{2}! \cdot \frac{n-k-2}{2}!} \int_{J(Z_1, Z_2)} \text{res} \left(\frac{P(x)Q(y)\Omega}{(g(x) + h(y))^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} \right) = -2\pi i \cdot \int_{Z_1} \text{res} \left(\frac{P\Omega'}{g^{\frac{k}{2}+1}} \right) \cdot \int_{Z_2} \text{res} \left(\frac{Q\Omega''}{h^{\frac{n-k}{2}}} \right)$$

if $\deg(P) = (d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)$ and $\deg(Q) = (d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})$, and is zero otherwise. Where $\Omega, \Omega',$ and Ω'' are the standard top forms of $\mathbb{P}^{n+1}, \mathbb{P}^{k+1}$ and \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} respectively.

Proof In order to avoid confusion let $u = (u_0 : \dots : u_{k+1})$ be the coordinates of \mathbb{P}^{k+1} , $v = (v_0 : \dots : v_{n-k-1})$ be the coordinates of \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} and $(x : y) = (x_0 : \dots : x_{k+1} : y_0 : \dots : y_{n-k-1})$ be the

coordinates of \mathbb{P}^{n+1} . Since (8) is independent of the choice of coordinates for \mathbb{P}^{k+1} and \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} , we can assume by Bertini's theorem that $X_1 \cap \{u_0 = 0\}$ and $X_2 \cap \{v_0 = 0\}$ are smooth hyperplane sections. By the bilinearity of (8) we can reduce ourselves to the case of monomials $P(x) = x^\alpha$ and $Q(y) = y^\beta$. Let us treat first the case where $\deg(x^\alpha) = (d-2)(\frac{k}{2} + 1)$ and $\deg(y^\beta) = (d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})$. Let us denote

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_{\alpha\beta} &:= \text{res} \left(\frac{x^\alpha y^\beta \Omega}{(g(x) + h(y))^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}} \in H^{\frac{n}{2}}(X, \Omega_X^{\frac{n}{2}}), \\ \omega_\alpha &:= \text{res} \left(\frac{u^\alpha \Omega'}{g(u)^{\frac{k}{2}+1}} \right)^{\frac{k}{2}, \frac{k}{2}} \in H^{\frac{k}{2}}(X_1, \Omega_{X_1}^{\frac{k}{2}}), \\ \omega_\beta &:= \text{res} \left(\frac{v^\beta \Omega''}{h(v)^{\frac{n-k}{2}}} \right)^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}, \frac{n-k-2}{2}} \in H^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}(X_2, \Omega_{X_2}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}).\end{aligned}$$

Consider the birational map

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi : \mathbb{P}^{k+1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} \times \mathbb{P}^1 &\dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n+1} \\ \varphi(u, v, t) &= (t_0 v_0 u : t_1 u_0 v)\end{aligned}$$

whose indeterminacy locus is given by $C_0 \cup C_1 \cup C_2$ for

$$C_0 = \{u_0 = v_0 = 0\}, \quad C_1 = \{u_0 = t_0 = 0\}, \quad C_2 = \{v_0 = t_1 = 0\}.$$

Let \mathbb{P}_Σ be the projective simplicial toric variety obtained by successively blowing-up C_0 , C_1 and C_2

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}_\Sigma & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{P}^{k+1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} \times \mathbb{P}^1 \\ & \searrow \tilde{\varphi} & \downarrow \varphi \\ & & \mathbb{P}^{n+1} \end{array} .$$

Let us denote their Cox rings by

$$\begin{aligned}S(\mathbb{P}^{n+1}) &= \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{k+1}, y_0, \dots, y_{n-k-1}], \\ S(\mathbb{P}^{k+1} \times \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} \times \mathbb{P}^1) &= \mathbb{C}[u_0, \dots, u_{k+1}, v_0, \dots, v_{n-k-1}, t_0, t_1], \\ S(\mathbb{P}_\Sigma) &= \mathbb{C}[a_0, \dots, a_{k+1}, b_0, \dots, b_{n-k-1}, s_0, s_1, e_0, e_1, e_2],\end{aligned}$$

hence we have the identifications induced by φ and π

$$\begin{aligned}x_0 &= t_0 u_0 v_0, \dots, & x_{k+1} &= t_0 u_{k+1} v_0, \\ y_0 &= t_1 u_0 v_0, \dots, & y_{n-k-1} &= t_1 u_0 v_{n-k-1}, \\ u_0 &= a_0 e_0 e_1, & u_1 &= a_1, \dots, & u_{k+1} &= a_{k+1}, \\ v_0 &= b_0 e_0 e_2, & v_1 &= b_1, \dots, & v_{n-k-1} &= b_{n-k-1}, \\ t_0 &= s_0 e_1, & t_1 &= s_1 e_2.\end{aligned}$$

In order to understand the fan of \mathbb{P}_Σ let us write first the primitive generators of the rays corresponding to each variable. Let M_1 , M_2 and M_3 be the character lattices of \mathbb{P}^{k+1} , \mathbb{P}^{n-k-1} and \mathbb{P}^1

respectively. Let $N_i := M_i^\vee$ be the dual lattice. Then, the primitive generators of the rays of Σ belong to $N := N_1 \oplus N_2 \oplus N_3$. Let us denote by $\{r_j^{(i)}\}_j$ the canonical basis of N_i , then the primitive generators of the rays of $\Sigma(1)$ correspond to

$$\rho_{a_i} = (r_i^{(1)}, 0, 0), \quad \rho_{a_0} = -\sum_{i=1}^{k+1} \rho_{a_i}, \quad \rho_{b_j} = (0, r_j^{(2)}, 0), \quad \rho_{b_0} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n-k-1} \rho_{b_j},$$

$$\rho_{s_1} = (0, 0, r_1^{(3)}), \quad \rho_{s_0} = -\rho_{s_1}, \quad \rho_{e_0} = \rho_{a_0} + \rho_{b_0}, \quad \rho_{e_1} = \rho_{a_0} + \rho_{s_0}, \quad \rho_{e_2} = \rho_{b_0} + \rho_{s_1},$$

for $i = 1, \dots, k+1$ and $j = 1, \dots, n-k-1$. In order to describe the (maximal) cones of $\Sigma(n+1)$, we write the generators of its irrelevant ideal as follows

$$B(\Sigma) = \left\langle \begin{aligned} & \{a_0 a_i b_0 b_j s_0 e_1, a_0 a_i b_j s_0 s_1 e_1, a_0 a_i b_j s_1 e_1 e_2, a_i b_0 b_j s_0 e_1 e_2, a_0 a_i b_0 b_j s_1 e_2, \\ & a_i b_0 b_j s_0 s_1 e_2, a_0 b_0 b_j s_0 e_0 e_1, a_0 b_j s_0 s_1 e_0 e_1, a_0 b_j s_1 e_0 e_1 e_2, a_i b_0 s_0 e_0 e_1 e_2, \\ & a_0 a_i b_0 s_1 e_0 e_2, a_i b_0 s_0 s_1 e_0 e_2, a_0 b_0 s_0 e_0 e_1 e_2, a_0 b_0 s_1 e_0 e_1 e_2\}_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq k+1 \\ 1 \leq j \leq n-k-1}} \end{aligned} \right\rangle.$$

Let $Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}_\Sigma$ be the strict transform of $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ under the birational morphism $\tilde{\varphi}$. In particular

$$Y = \{f := (s_0 b_0)^d g(u) + (s_1 a_0)^d h(v) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}_\Sigma$$

is a smooth hypersurface (here we use that $X_1 \cap \{u_0 = 0\}$ and $X_2 \cap \{v_0 = 0\}$ are smooth). Let $W \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(Y)$ be the strict transform of $J(Z_1, Z_2) \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X)$. Since $\pi_*(W) = Z_1 \times Z_2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, in order to obtain (8) it is enough to check that

$$(9) \quad \frac{\frac{n!}{2!}}{\frac{k! \cdot \frac{n-k-2!}{2!}}{2!}} \cdot \int_W \tilde{\varphi}^* \omega_{\alpha\beta} = - \int_W \pi^* (\text{pr}_1^* \omega_\alpha \cup \text{pr}_2^* \omega_\beta \cup \text{pr}_3^* \theta)$$

for $\theta \in H^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1)$ the polarization (whose period is $2\pi i$). Let

$$X_{1,2} := \{g(x) = h(y) = 0\} \subseteq X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$$

which is a smooth complete intersection of bi-degree (d, d) , and $J(Z_1, Z_2) \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X_{1,2})$. Since the open sets $V_j := \{x_j \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x_j} \neq 0\}$ and $V'_\ell := \{y_\ell \frac{\partial h(y)}{\partial y_\ell} \neq 0\}$ cover $X_{1,2}$ for $j = 0, \dots, k$ and $\ell = 0, \dots, n-k-2$, we can assume by the moving lemma that $J(Z_1, Z_2)$ is supported in a collection of smooth subvarieties of $X_{1,2}$ contained in $\bigcup_{j=0}^k U_j \cup \bigcup_{\ell=0}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}} V'_\ell$. Let us denote by $W_0 \subseteq Y$ the strict transform of any of such subvarieties. Thus, in order to prove (9) it is enough to show that

$$(10) \quad \frac{\frac{n!}{2!}}{\frac{k! \cdot \frac{n-k-2!}{2!}}{2!}} \cdot \tilde{\varphi}^* \omega_{\alpha\beta}|_{W_0} = -\pi^* (\text{pr}_1^* \omega_\alpha \cup \text{pr}_2^* \omega_\beta \cup \text{pr}_3^* \theta)|_{W_0}$$

in $H_{\text{dR}}^n(W_0, \mathbb{C}) \simeq H^{\frac{n}{2}}(W_0, \Omega_{W_0}^{\frac{n}{2}})$. We can compute the left hand side of (10) using a toric version of a theorem due to Carlson and Griffiths [18, Theorem 8.1] which computes the residue map in Čech cohomology relative to the Jacobian cover $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}_{i=0}^{n+6}$ of Y , where $U_i = \{f_i \neq 0\}$ and f_i are

the partial derivatives of f with respect to the homogeneous coordinates of \mathbb{P}_Σ . Let us denote by Ω''' the standard top form of \mathbb{P}_Σ . Since $\tilde{\varphi}^*\Omega = -e_0e_1e_2u_0^{n-k}v_0^{k+2}t_0^{k+1}t_1^{n-k-1}\Omega'''$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(11) \quad \tilde{\varphi}^*\omega_{\alpha\beta} &= \text{res} \left(\frac{(t_0v_0)^{(d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)}(t_1u_0)^{(d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})}u^\alpha v^\beta \tilde{\varphi}^*\Omega}{(e_0e_1e_2)^{n+2}f^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}} \\
&= -\text{res} \left(\frac{s_0^{d(\frac{k}{2}+1)-1} s_1^{d(\frac{n-k}{2})-1} a_0^{d(\frac{n-k}{2})} b_0^{d(\frac{k}{2}+1)} e_0 u^\alpha v^\beta \Omega'''}{f^{\frac{n}{2}+1}} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}} \\
&= \frac{-1}{\frac{n!}{2}} \left\{ \frac{s_0^{d(\frac{k}{2}+1)-1} s_1^{d(\frac{n-k}{2})-1} a_0^{d(\frac{n-k}{2})} b_0^{d(\frac{k}{2}+1)} e_0 u^\alpha v^\beta \Omega'''}{f_J} \right\}_{|J|=\frac{n}{2}+1} \in H^{\frac{n}{2}}(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_Y^{\frac{n}{2}}),
\end{aligned}$$

where we are using the notation from [18]. On the other hand we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi^* \text{pr}_1^* \omega_\alpha|_{W_0} &= \frac{1}{\frac{k!}{2}} \left\{ \frac{u^\alpha \Omega'_K}{g_K} \right\}_{|K|=\frac{k}{2}+1} \in H^{\frac{k}{2}}(\pi^{-1} \text{pr}_1^{-1} \mathcal{U}_1, \Omega_{W_0}^{\frac{k}{2}}), \\
\pi^* \text{pr}_2^* \omega_\beta|_{W_0} &= \frac{1}{\frac{n-k-2!}{2}} \left\{ \frac{v^\beta \Omega''_L}{h_L} \right\}_{|L|=\frac{n-k}{2}} \in H^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}(\pi^{-1} \text{pr}_2^{-1} \mathcal{U}_2, \Omega_{W_0}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}), \\
\pi^* \text{pr}_3^* \theta|_{W_0} &= \frac{t_0 dt_1 - t_1 dt_0}{t_0 t_1} \in H^1(\pi^{-1} \text{pr}_3^{-1} \mathcal{U}_3, \Omega_{W_0}^1),
\end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_2 are the Jacobian covers of X_1 and X_2 respectively, while \mathcal{U}_3 is the standard open cover of \mathbb{P}^1 . When restricted to W_0 , the coverings $\pi^{-1} \text{pr}_1^{-1} \mathcal{U}_1$, $\pi^{-1} \text{pr}_2^{-1} \mathcal{U}_2$ and $\pi^{-1} \text{pr}_3^{-1} \mathcal{U}_3$ admit a common refinement $\mathcal{V} = \{V_{(j,\ell,r)}\}_{(j,\ell,r)} = \{V_{(j,0,0)}\}_{j=0}^{\frac{k}{2}} \cup \{V_{(0,\ell,1)}\}_{\ell=0}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}$ where

$$V_{(j,0,0)} = \{u_j g_j(u) v_0 t_0 \neq 0\} = \tilde{\varphi}^{-1} V_j \quad \text{and} \quad V_{(0,\ell,1)} = \{u_0 v_\ell h_\ell(v) t_1 \neq 0\} = \tilde{\varphi}^{-1} V'_\ell.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{k!}{2} \cdot \frac{n-k-2}{2}! \cdot (\pi^* \text{pr}_1^* \omega_\alpha|_{W_0} \cup \pi^* \text{pr}_2^* \omega_\beta|_{W_0} \cup \pi^* \text{pr}_3^* \theta|_{W_0})_{(j_1, \ell_1, r_1), \dots, (j_{\frac{n}{2}+1}, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}+1}, r_{\frac{n}{2}+1})} = \\
&(-1)^{\frac{nk}{4} + \frac{n}{2} + 1} \cdot \frac{u^\alpha v^\beta \Omega'_{(j_1, \dots, j_{\frac{k}{2}+1})} \wedge \Omega''_{(\ell_{\frac{k}{2}+1}, \dots, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}})} \wedge (t_{r_{\frac{n}{2}}} dt_{r_{\frac{n}{2}+1}} - t_{r_{\frac{n}{2}+1}} dt_{r_{\frac{n}{2}}})}{g_{(j_1, \dots, j_{\frac{k}{2}+1})}(u) h_{(\ell_{\frac{k}{2}+1}, \dots, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}})}(v) t_{r_{\frac{n}{2}}} t_{r_{\frac{n}{2}+1}}}
\end{aligned}$$

in Čech cohomology relative to the cover \mathcal{V} . We remark that the above formula for the cup product in Čech cohomology is well defined only for ordered tuples of indexes (the other tuples are defined by skew-symmetric extension), and the cohomology class is independent of this choice of the ordering. We will order the tuples (j, ℓ, r) lexicographically but with decreasing order in each entry. Then for an ordered set of tuples

$$(12) \quad \frac{k!}{2} \cdot \frac{n-k-2}{2}! \cdot (\pi^*(\text{pr}_1^* \omega_\alpha \cup \text{pr}_2^* \omega_\beta \cup \text{pr}_3^* \theta)|_{W_0})_{(j_1, \ell_1, r_1), \dots, (j_{\frac{n}{2}+1}, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}+1}, r_{\frac{n}{2}+1})} =$$

$$(-1)^{\frac{nk}{4} + \frac{n}{2} + 1} \cdot \frac{u^\alpha v^\beta \pi^*(\Omega'_{(\frac{k}{2}, \dots, 0)}) \wedge \pi^*(\Omega''_{(\frac{n-k-2}{2}, \dots, 0)}) \wedge (s_1 e_2 d(s_0 e_1) - s_0 e_1 d(s_1 e_2))}{g_{(0, \dots, \frac{k}{2})}(u) h_{(0, \dots, \frac{n-k-2}{2})}(v) s_0 s_1 e_1 e_2}$$

if $(j_1, \dots, j_{\frac{k}{2}+1}) = (\frac{k}{2}, \dots, 0)$, $(\ell_{\frac{k}{2}+1}, \dots, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}}) = (\frac{n-k-2}{2}, \dots, 0)$ and $(r_{\frac{n}{2}}, r_{\frac{n}{2}+1}) = (1, 0)$, and is zero otherwise. Now it is routine to verify (10) in the open covering \mathcal{V} (which is a sub-covering of $\mathcal{U}|_{W_0}$) using (11) and (12).

For the case where $\deg(x^\alpha) \neq (d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)$, let $r := \deg(x^\alpha) - (d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)$. By the same argument as above, it is enough for us to show that

$$\tilde{\varphi}^* \omega_{\alpha\beta}|_{W_0} = 0 \in H^{\frac{n}{2}}(\mathcal{V}, \Omega_{W_0}^{\frac{n}{2}}).$$

Using (11) in this covering we can write

$$\tilde{\varphi}^* \omega_{\alpha\beta}|_{W_0} = \pi^*(\text{pr}_{12}^* \eta \cup \text{pr}_3^* \tilde{\theta})|_{W_0},$$

for $\eta \in H^{\frac{n}{2}-1}(\text{pr}_{12}(\mathcal{V}), \Omega_{X_1 \times X_2}^{\frac{n}{2}-1}|_{\text{pr}_{12}(W_0)})$ given by

$$\eta_{(j_1, \ell_1, r_1), \dots, (j_{\frac{n}{2}}, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}}, r_{\frac{n}{2}})} = \left(\frac{v_0}{u_0}\right)^r \cdot \frac{u^\alpha v^\beta \Omega'_{(j_1, \dots, j_{\frac{k}{2}+1})} \wedge \Omega''_{(\ell_{\frac{k}{2}+1}, \dots, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}})}}{g_{(j_1, \dots, j_{\frac{k}{2}+1})}(u) h_{(\ell_{\frac{k}{2}+1}, \dots, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}})}(v)},$$

where each open set of the covering $\text{pr}_{12}(\mathcal{V}) = \{T_{(j, \ell, r)}\} = \{T_{(j, 0, 0)}\}_{j=0}^{\frac{k}{2}} \cup \{T_{(0, \ell, 1)}\}_{\ell=0}^{\frac{n-k-2}{2}}$ is of the form $T_{(j, 0, 0)} = \{u_j v_0 g_j(u) \neq 0\}$ or $T_{(0, \ell, 1)} = \{u_0 v_\ell h_\ell(v) \neq 0\}$. And where

$$\tilde{\theta} = \begin{pmatrix} t_0 \\ t_1 \end{pmatrix}^r \theta \in H^1(\mathcal{U}_3, \Omega_{\mathbb{P}^1}^1).$$

The result follows since $\tilde{\theta} = 0$ for $r \neq 0$. ■

4 Cycle class and Hodge loci of join algebraic cycles

In this section we translate the periods relation of [Theorem 3.1](#) into relations of the corresponding cycle classes and Hodge loci in the context of join algebraic cycles. The first relation is the content of [Theorem 1.2](#) which we prove in the following.

Proof of [Theorem 1.2](#) Applying [[16](#), Proposition 6.1] to [Theorem 3.1](#) we obtain

$$(13) \quad c = \frac{\frac{n}{2}! \cdot d}{\frac{k}{2}! \cdot \frac{n-k-2}{2}!} c_1 c_2$$

where $c, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ are the unique complex numbers such that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \frac{n!}{2!} P Q P_{J(Z_1, Z_2)}}{d} &\equiv c \cdot \det(\text{Hess}(g+h)) \pmod{J^{g+h}} \\ \frac{(-1)^{\frac{k}{2}+1} \frac{k!}{2!} P P_{Z_1}}{d} &\equiv c_1 \cdot \det(\text{Hess}(g)) \pmod{J^g} \\ \frac{(-1)^{\frac{n-k}{2}} \frac{n-k-2}{2}! Q P_{Z_2}}{d} &\equiv c_2 \cdot \det(\text{Hess}(h)) \pmod{J^h} \end{aligned}$$

for $P \in \mathbb{C}[x]_{(d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)}$ and $Q \in \mathbb{C}[y]_{(d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})}$. Since $R^{g+h} = R^g \otimes R^h$ and $\det(\text{Hess}(g+h)) = \det(\text{Hess}(g)) \cdot \det(\text{Hess}(h))$ it follows that

$$PQP_{J(Z_1, Z_2)} \equiv PQP_{Z_1}P_{Z_2} \pmod{J^{g+h}}$$

for all $P \in \mathbb{C}[x]_{(d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)}$ and $Q \in \mathbb{C}[y]_{(d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})}$. In particular,

$$(14) \quad x^\alpha y^\beta (P_{J(Z_1, Z_2)} - P_{Z_1}P_{Z_2}) = 0 \in R^{g+h}$$

for all monomials such that $\deg(x^\alpha) = (d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)$ and $\deg(y^\beta) = (d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})$. On the other hand if $\deg(x^\alpha) > (d-2)(\frac{k}{2}+1)$ then $x^\alpha P_{Z_1} = 0 \in R^{g+h}$ and similarly if $\deg(y^\beta) > (d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})$ then $y^\beta P_{Z_2} = 0 \in R^{g+h}$. Hence, it follows from the second part of [Theorem 3.1](#) that (14) holds for any monomial of degree $\deg(x^\alpha y^\beta) = (d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)$. Since R^{g+h} is Artinian Gorenstein of socle in degree $(d-2)(n+2)$ we obtain (3).

Now if an element $T \in R_e^{g+h}$ is zero in $R^{g+h, \delta} = R^{g, [Z_1]} \otimes R^{h, [Z_2]}$ then

$$T = \sum_{i=0}^e T_i(x) \cdot \check{T}_{e-i}(y)$$

where $T_i(x) \in R_i^g$, $\check{T}_{e-i}(y) \in R_{e-i}^h$ and for each $i = 0, \dots, e$, we have $T_i \in (J^g : P_{Z_1})$ or $\check{T}_{e-i} \in (J^h : P_{Z_2})$. Hence such a T satisfies that $T \cdot P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2} = 0 \in R^{g+h}$ and so

$$J^{g+h, \delta} \subseteq (J^{g+h}, P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2}) = J^{g+h, [J(Z_1, Z_2)]}.$$

Since both are Artinian Gorenstein ideals of socle in degree $(d-2)(\frac{n}{2}+1)$, they are equal and (4) follows from [Remark 2.1](#). \blacksquare

In [Section 2.2](#) we recalled the quadratic fundamental form, which is a second order invariant of the Hodge loci that vanishes when the corresponding Hodge locus is smooth and reduced. As a consequence of [Theorem 1.2](#) we can relate the quadratic fundamental form of $V_{[J(Z_1, Z_2)]}$ with those of $V_{[Z_1]}$ and $V_{[Z_2]}$ as follows.

Theorem 4.1. In the same context of [Theorem 1.2](#) let us denote by

$$q : \text{Sym}^2(J^{g+h, [J(Z_1, Z_2)]}) \rightarrow R^{g+h} / \langle P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2} \rangle,$$

$$q_1 : \text{Sym}^2(J^{g, [Z_1]}) \rightarrow R^g / \langle P_{Z_1} \rangle,$$

$$q_2 : \text{Sym}^2(J^{h, [Z_2]}) \rightarrow R^h / \langle P_{Z_2} \rangle,$$

the bilinear forms (introduced in [Theorem 2.1](#)) associated to $J(Z_1, Z_2)$, Z_1 and Z_2 respectively. Consider

$$G = A_1(x, y)G_1(x) + A_2(x, y)G_2(y) \in J^{g+h, [J(Z_1, Z_2)]}$$

$$H = B_1(x, y)H_1(x) + B_2(x, y)H_2(y) \in J^{g+h, [J(Z_1, Z_2)]}$$

with $G_1, H_1 \in J^{g, [Z_1]}$, $G_2, H_2 \in J^{h, [Z_2]}$. Then

$$(15) \quad q(G, H) = A_1 B_1 P_{Z_2} q_1(G_1, H_1) + A_2 B_2 P_{Z_1} q_2(G_2, H_2).$$

In consequence for any degree $e \geq 0$ we have the following:

- (i) If q_1 and q_2 vanish in all degrees $\ell \leq e$, then q vanishes in degree e .
- (ii) If q vanishes in degree e , then $q_1|_{\text{Sym}^2(J_\ell^{g, [Z_1]})} \cdot \mathbb{C}[x]_j = 0 \in R^g / \langle P_{Z_1} \rangle$ for all degrees $\ell, j \geq 0$ such that $\ell \leq e$, $j \leq 2(e - \ell)$ and $2(e - \ell) - j \leq (d - 2)(\frac{n-k}{2})$. One gets a similar assertion for q_2 by symmetry.

Proof Write

$$G_1 \cdot P_{Z_1} = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} Q_i(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}, \quad G_2 \cdot P_{Z_2} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-k-1} R_j(y) \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_j},$$

$$H_1 \cdot P_{Z_1} = \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} S_i(x) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i}, \quad H_2 \cdot P_{Z_2} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-k-1} T_j(y) \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_j}.$$

then it follows by (7) that

$$q(G, H) = A_1 B_1 P_{Z_2} q_1(G_1, H_1) + A_2 B_2 P_{Z_1} q_2(G_2, H_2)$$

$$+ B_1 P_{Z_2} \sum_{i=0}^{k+1} (H_1 Q_i - G_1 S_i) \frac{\partial A_1}{\partial x_i} + B_2 P_{Z_1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-k-1} (H_2 R_j - G_2 T_j) \frac{\partial A_2}{\partial y_j}.$$

Note that $\sum_{i=0}^{k+1} (H_1 Q_i - G_1 S_i) \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} = 0$ and $\sum_{j=0}^{n-k-1} (H_2 R_j - G_2 T_j) \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_j} = 0$. Since $(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_{k+1}})$ and $(\frac{\partial h}{\partial y_0}, \dots, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y_{n-k-1}})$ are regular sequences, it follows by the exactness of the Koszul complex that $H_1 Q_i - G_1 S_i \in J^g$ and $H_2 R_j - G_2 T_j \in J^h$, and so we obtain (15). From (15) we obtain (i) by a direct computation in the generators of $J^{g+h, [Z_1, Z_2]}$ which are generators of either $J^{g, [Z_1]}$ or $J^{h, [Z_2]}$ (by (4)).

In order to show (ii) consider $G = H = A(x, y)G_1(x)$ for any $\ell \leq e$ and any $G_1 \in J_\ell^{g, [Z_1]}$. Then by (15)

$$A^2 \cdot P_{Z_2} \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) = 0 \in R^{g+h} / \langle P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2} \rangle$$

for all $A \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]_{e-\ell}$. In particular, for any monomial $x^\alpha y^\beta \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]_{2(e-\ell)}$ we can write it as $x^\alpha y^\beta = A_1 A_2$ with $A_1, A_2 \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]_{e-\ell}$ and so

$$x^\alpha y^\beta \cdot P_{Z_2} \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) = \left(\frac{(A_1 + A_2)^2}{4} - \frac{(A_1 - A_2)^2}{4} \right) P_{Z_2} \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) = 0 \in R^{g+h} / \langle P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2} \rangle.$$

From this, it follows in fact that for any $j \leq 2(e - \ell)$ and any two polynomials $Q(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]_j$ and $S(y) \in \mathbb{C}[y]_{2(e-\ell)-j}$

$$Q \cdot S \cdot P_{Z_2} \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) = 0 \in R^{g+h} / \langle P_{Z_1} \cdot P_{Z_2} \rangle.$$

As $2(e - \ell) - j \leq (d - 2)(\frac{n-k}{2})$ we choose S such that $S \cdot P_{Z_2} \notin J^h$, then there exists some $T(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]$ of bi-degree $(\ell + j, 2(e - \ell) - j)$ such that

$$(16) \quad P_{Z_2}(Q(x) \cdot S(y) \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) - T(x, y) \cdot P_{Z_1}) \in J^{g+h}.$$

Considering $S_1(y), \dots, S_t(y) \in \mathbb{C}[y]_{2(e-\ell)-j}$ such that $\{S(y), S_1(y), \dots, S_t(y)\}$ is a basis of $R_{2(e-\ell)-j}^h$ and $\{S_1(y), \dots, S_p(y)\}$ is a basis of $\ker(R_{2(e-\ell)-j}^h \xrightarrow{\cdot P_{Z_2}} R_{2(e-\ell)+(d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2})-j}^h)$ we can write

$$T(x, y) = U(x)S(y) + \sum_{m=1}^t U_m(x)S_m(y) \in R^{g+h}.$$

Since $\{P_{Z_2}S(y), P_{Z_2}S_{p+1}(y), \dots, P_{Z_2}S_t(y)\}$ is a basis of $R_{2(e-\ell)+(d-2)(\frac{n-k}{2}-j)}^h$ and $R^{g+h} = R^g \otimes R^h$, then (16) is equivalent to have

$$Q(x) \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) - U(x) \cdot P_{Z_1} = 0 \in R^g$$

and $P_{Z_1}U_m(x) = 0 \in R^g$ for all $m = p + 1, \dots, t$. Therefore $Q(x) \cdot q_1(G_1, G_1) = 0 \in R^g / \langle P_{Z_1} \rangle$ for all $Q(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]_j$. \blacksquare

5 Examples in Fermat varieties

In this section we give examples of join algebraic cycles inside Fermat varieties, illustrating how we can use the join structure to simplify their study. We focus on combinations of two linear cycles inside low degrees Fermat varieties, whose corresponding Hodge locus is not known to be reduced. This kind of combinations have already been studied by Movasati, Kloosterman and the second author [7, 11, 11, 12, 16] as a non-trivial case to study the Variational Hodge Conjecture for reducible algebraic cycles.

Along this section $X := \{f := x_0^d + \dots + x_{n+1}^d = 0\}$ is the degree d Fermat variety of even dimension n . Its automorphism group corresponds to $\text{Aut}(X) = G \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_{n+2}$, where \mathfrak{S}_{n+2} acts by permutation on the coordinates and $G = (\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z})^{n+2} / \text{Im}(a \in \mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z} \mapsto (a, \dots, a) \in (\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z})^{n+2}) \simeq (\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z})^{n+1}$ acts diagonally as

$$a \cdot (x_0 : \dots : x_{n+1}) = (\zeta_d^{a_0} x_0 : \dots : \zeta_d^{a_{n+1}} x_{n+1}),$$

where for any $k > 0$, ζ_k denotes the k -th primitive root of unity $e^{\frac{2\pi i}{k}}$. The Fermat variety contains several $\frac{n}{2}$ -dimensional linear cycles, which are obtained as the orbit under the action of $\text{Aut}(X)$ on the cycle

$$\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} := \{x_0 - \zeta_{2d}x_1 = x_2 - \zeta_{2d}x_3 = \dots = x_n - \zeta_{2d}x_{n+1} = 0\}.$$

Example 5.1. Consider the zero dimensional Fermat variety $X_0 = \{x_0^d + x_1^d = 0\}$, and a point $Z_0 = \{(\zeta_{2d} : 1)\} \subseteq X_0$. Since this is a complete intersection cycle, it follows by [16, Theorem 1.1] that the cycle class of Z_0 has primitive part

$$[Z_0]_{\text{prim}} = \frac{-1}{d} \text{res} \left(\frac{P_{Z_0}(x_0 dx_1 - x_1 dx_0)}{x_0^d + x_1^d} \right)$$

for the associated degree $(d - 2)$ polynomial

$$P_{Z_0} = d\zeta_{2d} \left(\frac{x_0^{d-1} - (\zeta_{2d}x_1)^{d-1}}{x_0 - \zeta_{2d}x_1} \right).$$

Consequently $J^{x_0^d + x_1^d, [Z_0]} = \langle x_0 - \zeta_{2d}x_1, x_1^{d-1} \rangle$ and the quadratic fundamental form q vanishes (by Remark 2.3 this is reduced to check that $q(x_0 - \zeta_{2d}x_1, x_0 - \zeta_{2d}x_1) = 0$).

For higher dimensions, the Fermat polynomial $x_0^d + \dots + x_{n+1}^d$ can be written as a sum of $\frac{n}{2} + 1$ Fermat polynomials in two variables. Let $X_i = \{x_{2i-2}^d + x_{2i-1}^d = 0\}$, and $Z_i = \{(\zeta_{2d} : 1)\} \subseteq X_i$ for each $i = 1, \dots, \frac{n}{2} + 1$, then

$$\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} = J(Z_1, \dots, Z_{\frac{n}{2}+1}).$$

In consequence

$$P_{\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}} = d^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \zeta_{2d}^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \left(\frac{x_{2i-2}^{d-1} - (\zeta_{2d} x_{2i-1})^{d-1}}{x_{2i-2} - \zeta_{2d} x_{2i-1}} \right)$$

and so $J^f, [\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}] = \langle x_0 - \zeta_{2d} x_1, x_1^{d-1}, \dots, x_n - \zeta_{2d} x_{n+1}, x_{n+1}^{d-1} \rangle$. By item (i) of [Theorem 4.1](#) its quadratic fundamental form also vanishes. One can do similar computations for all other linear cycles in the Fermat variety.

Example 5.2. Let $-1 \leq m \leq \frac{n}{2}$ be an integer. Consider inside \mathbb{P}^{n+1} the linear subvarieties

$$\mathbb{P}^{n-m} := \{x_{n-2m} - \zeta_{2d} x_{n-2m+1} = x_{n-2m+2} - \zeta_{2d} x_{n-2m+3} = \dots = x_n - \zeta_{2d} x_{n+1} = 0\},$$

$$\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} := \{x_0 - \zeta_{2d} x_1 = x_2 - \zeta_{2d} x_3 = \dots = x_{n-2m-2} - \zeta_{2d} x_{n-2m-1} = 0\} \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-m},$$

$$\check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}} := \{x_0 - \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0} x_1 = \dots = x_{n-2m-2} - \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_{n-2m-2}} x_{n-2m-1} = 0\} \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-m},$$

where $\alpha_0, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{n-2m-2} \in \{3, 5, \dots, 2d-1\}$. Then

$$\mathbb{P}^m := \mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} \cap \check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}} = \{x_0 = x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \dots = x_{n-2m-1} = 0\} \cap \mathbb{P}^{n-m}.$$

It turns out that the linear combination $Z := r\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} + \check{r}\check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}}$ of these two $\frac{n}{2}$ -dimensional linear cycles is a join algebraic cycle, for all $r, \check{r} \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. In fact, inside each degree d Fermat variety

$$X_1 := \{g := x_0^d + \dots + x_{n-2m-1}^d = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n-2m-1}$$

and

$$X_2 := \{h := x_{n-2m}^d + \dots + x_{n+1}^d = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{2m+1}$$

we can consider the algebraic cycles $Z_1 \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}-m-1}(X_1)$ and $Z_2 \in \text{CH}^m(X_2)$ given by

$$Z_1 := rL + \check{r}\check{L},$$

$$Z_2 := \{x_{n-2m} - \zeta_{2d} x_{n-2m+1} = x_{n-2m+2} - \zeta_{2d} x_{n-2m+3} = \dots = x_n - \zeta_{2d} x_{n+1} = 0\} \subseteq X_2,$$

where

$$L := \{x_0 - \zeta_{2d} x_1 = x_2 - \zeta_{2d} x_3 = \dots = x_{n-2m-2} - \zeta_{2d} x_{n-2m-1} = 0\} \subseteq X_1,$$

$$\check{L} := \{x_0 - \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0} x_1 = x_2 - \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_2} x_3 = \dots = x_{n-2m-2} - \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_{n-2m-2}} x_{n-2m-1} = 0\} \subseteq X_1.$$

Since $\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} = J(L, Z_2)$ and $\check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}} = J(\check{L}, Z_2)$ then

$$Z = r\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}} + \check{r}\check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}} = rJ(L, Z_2) + \check{r}J(\check{L}, Z_2) = J(Z_1, Z_2) \in \text{CH}^{\frac{n}{2}}(X),$$

where $X = \{f := g+h = x_0^d + \dots + x_{n+1}^d = 0\}$ is the n -dimensional Fermat variety. By [\[16, Theorem 1.3\]](#) the Hodge locus $V_{[Z]}$ satisfies

$$V_{[Z]} = V_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]} \cap V_{[\check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$$

whenever $d \geq 3$ and $m < \frac{n}{2} - \frac{d}{d-2}$. On the other hand, it follows from [\[10, Propositions 17.8 and 17.9\]](#) that $V_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]} \cap V_{[\check{\mathbb{P}}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$ is smooth and reduced without restrictions on d and m . In particular, for $d \geq 3$ and $m < \frac{n}{2} - \frac{d}{d-2}$, $V_{[Z]}$ is smooth and reduced. The cases not covered in [\[16, Theorem 1.3\]](#) are: $(d, m) = (3, \frac{n}{2} - 3)$, in which case Movasati conjectured $V_{[Z]}$ is smooth (see [\[11\]](#)), $(d, m) =$

$(3, \frac{n}{2} - 2), (4, \frac{n}{2} - 2)$ and $m = \frac{n}{2} - 1$ with $r \neq \check{r}$. In this last case when $r = \check{r}$ the algebraic cycle Z is a complete intersection and $V_{[Z]}$ parametrizes hypersurfaces containing a complete intersection of type $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 2)$. In the recent article [7] Kloosterman showed that if $(d, m) = (3, \frac{n}{2} - 3)$, $n \geq 10$ and $r \neq \check{r}$ then $V_{[Z]}$ is not smooth, disproving Movasati's conjecture. Moreover, he showed that when $r = \check{r}$ and $n \geq 4$, $V_{[Z]}$ is smooth. Similar results are obtained by Kloosterman in the cases $(d, m) = (3, \frac{n}{2} - 2)$ and $(4, \frac{n}{2} - 2)$. We will analyze each of the above cases separately, using the join description to determine their associated Artin Gorenstein ideals and corresponding quadratic fundamental forms.

Proposition 5.1. Consider the notation of Example 5.2. For $d = 3$, $n \geq 4$, $m = \frac{n}{2} - 3$, the Artinian Gorenstein ideal $J^{f,[Z]}$ associated to the algebraic cycle Z is

$$J^{f,[Z]} = \left\langle \{x_j^2\}_{j=0}^{n+1}, \{x_{2j} - \zeta_6 x_{2j+1}\}_{j=3}^{\frac{n}{2}}, \{x_{2j} x_{2j+1}\}_{j=0}^2, A_1 x_1 x_3 x_4 + A_2 x_1 x_3 x_5 \right. \\ \left. x_0 x_2 + B_1 x_1 x_2 + B_2 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_3 + C_1 x_1 x_2 + C_2 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_4 + D_1 x_1 x_4 + D_2 x_1 x_5 \right. \\ \left. x_0 x_5 + E_1 x_1 x_4 + E_2 x_1 x_5, x_2 x_4 + F_1 x_3 x_4 + F_2 x_3 x_5, x_2 x_5 + G_1 x_3 x_4 + G_2 x_3 x_5 \right\rangle$$

where $(A_1 : A_2) = (-r + \check{r} \zeta_6^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_4} : r \zeta_6 - \check{r} \zeta_6^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_4}) \in \mathbb{P}^1$,

$$B_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_6^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_2} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6}, B_2 = \frac{\zeta_6^{\alpha_2 + 1} (\zeta_6^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6}, C_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_6^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6}, C_2 = \frac{\zeta_6 (\zeta_6^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_6^{\alpha_2})}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6}, \\ D_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_6^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_4} - \zeta_6^2)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, D_2 = \frac{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4 + 1} (\zeta_6^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, E_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_6^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, E_2 = \frac{\zeta_6 (\zeta_6^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_6^{\alpha_4})}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, \\ F_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_6^{\alpha_2 + \alpha_4} - \zeta_6^2)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, F_2 = \frac{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4 + 1} (\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, G_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6)}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}, G_2 = \frac{\zeta_6 (\zeta_6^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_6^{\alpha_4})}{\zeta_6^{\alpha_4} - \zeta_6}.$$

In particular, the degree $k := \frac{n}{2} + 4$ piece of the quadratic fundamental form vanishes on $\text{Sym}^2(J_3^{f,[Z]})$.

Proof Since $Z = J(Z_1, Z_2)$ is a join algebraic cycle, by Theorem 1.2 it is enough to compute $J^{g,[Z_1]}$ and $J^{h,[Z_2]}$. In Example 5.1 we already computed $J^{h,[Z_2]}$, and so we just need to show that

$$J^{g,[Z_1]} = \left\langle x_0^2, x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_4^2, x_5^2, x_0 x_1, x_2 x_3, x_4 x_5, A_1 x_1 x_3 x_4 + A_2 x_1 x_3 x_5 \right. \\ \left. x_0 x_2 + B_1 x_1 x_2 + B_2 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_3 + C_1 x_1 x_2 + C_2 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_4 + D_1 x_1 x_4 + D_2 x_1 x_5 \right. \\ \left. x_0 x_5 + E_1 x_1 x_4 + E_2 x_1 x_5, x_2 x_4 + F_1 x_3 x_4 + F_2 x_3 x_5, x_2 x_5 + G_1 x_3 x_4 + G_2 x_3 x_5 \right\rangle.$$

Note that the right hand side is contained in the left hand side. Assume that $A_1 \neq 0$ (the case where $A_1 = 0$ is analogue), then the ideal generated by the leading terms in the lexicographic monomial ordering is

$$\langle x_0^2, x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_4^2, x_5^2, x_0 x_1, x_0 x_2, x_0 x_3, x_0 x_4, x_0 x_5, x_2 x_3, x_2 x_4, x_2 x_5, x_4 x_5, x_1 x_3 x_4 \rangle \subseteq \text{LT}(J^{g,[Z_1]}).$$

Thus if we show that both monomial ideals have the same Hilbert function we are done (and in fact we conclude that the generators given above are a Gröbner basis of $J^{g,[Z_1]}$). To see this, note that for the left hand side monomial ideal, it is very easy to compute its Hilbert function, and in fact we see that the quotient ring has Hilbert function 1, 6, 6, 1, and 0 for degree bigger than 3.

On the other hand the Hilbert function of $R^{g,[Z_1]}$ is of the form 1, ℓ , ℓ , 1 and 0 for degree bigger than 3 (since $J^{g,[Z_1]}$ is Artinian Gorenstein of socle in degree 3). Thus it is reduced to show that $\ell = 6$. In other words, to show that $J_1^{g,[Z_1]} = 0$. And this can be shown using [16, Proposition 2.1]. The last statement about the quadratic fundamental form follows from Theorem 4.1 item (i) and a routine verification that the quadratic fundamental form $q_1|_{\text{Sym}^2(J^{g,[Z_1]})}$ vanishes in degree ≤ 3 . ■

Proposition 5.2. In the context of Example 5.2 consider $d = 3$, $n \geq 2$ and $m = \frac{n}{2} - 2$. The Artinian Gorenstein ideal $J^{f,[Z]}$ associated to algebraic cycle Z is

$$J^{f,[Z]} = \left\langle \{x_j^2\}_{j=0}^{2n+1}, \{x_{2j} - \zeta_6 x_{2j+1}\}_{j=2}^{\frac{n}{2}}, x_0 x_1, x_2 x_3, A_1 x_1 x_2 + A_2 x_1 x_3, \right. \\ \left. B_1 x_0 x_2 + B_2 x_1 x_2 + B_3 x_1 x_3, C_1 x_0 x_3 + C_2 x_1 x_2 + C_3 x_1 x_3 \right\rangle$$

where $(A_1 : A_2) = (r\zeta_6^2 + \check{r}\zeta_6^{\alpha_0+\alpha_2} : r - \check{r}\zeta_6^{\alpha_0+2\alpha_2}) \in \mathbb{P}^1$,

$$(B_1 : B_2 : B_3) = \begin{cases} (r\zeta_6^2 + \check{r}\zeta_6^{\alpha_0+\alpha_2} : 0 : r\zeta_6 - \check{r}\zeta_6^{2(\alpha_0+\alpha_2)}) & \text{if } A_1 \neq 0, \\ (r - \check{r}\zeta_6^{\alpha_0+2\alpha_2} : -r\zeta_6 + \check{r}\zeta_6^{2(\alpha_0+\alpha_2)} : 0) & \text{if } A_1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(C_1 : C_2 : C_3) = \begin{cases} (r\zeta_6^2 + \check{r}\zeta_6^{\alpha_0+\alpha_2} : 0 : r - \check{r}\zeta_6^{2\alpha_0+\alpha_2}) & \text{if } A_1 \neq 0, \\ (r - \check{r}\zeta_6^{\alpha_0+2\alpha_2} : -r + \check{r}\zeta_6^{2\alpha_0+\alpha_2} : 0) & \text{if } A_1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

In particular, the degree $k := \frac{n}{2} + 4$ piece of the quadratic fundamental form vanishes.

Proof As in the proof of the previous proposition we just need to show that

$$J^{g,[Z_1]} = \left\langle x_0^2, x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_0 x_1, x_2 x_3, A_1 x_1 x_2 + A_2 x_1 x_3, \right. \\ \left. B_1 x_0 x_2 + B_2 x_1 x_2 + B_3 x_1 x_3, C_1 x_0 x_3 + C_2 x_1 x_2 + C_3 x_1 x_3 \right\rangle.$$

The right hand side ideal is clearly contained in $J^{g,[Z_1]}$, hence it is enough to show that both ideals have the same Hilbert function. If $A_1 \neq 0$ then the leading terms ideal of the right hand side ideal is

$$\langle x_0^2, x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_0 x_1, x_2 x_3, x_1 x_2, x_0 x_2, x_0 x_3 \rangle$$

whose quotient ring has Hilbert function equal to 1, 4, 1 and 0 for degree bigger than 2. If $A_1 = 0$, the leading terms ideal is

$$\langle x_0^2, x_1^2, x_2^2, x_3^2, x_0 x_1, x_2 x_3, x_1 x_3, x_0 x_2, x_0 x_3 \rangle$$

whose quotient ring also has Hilbert function equal to 1, 4, 1 and 0 for degree bigger than 2. Thus we are reduced to show that $R^{g,[Z_1]}$ has the same Hilbert function. Since $J^{g,[Z_1]}$ is Artinian Gorenstein of socle in degree 2 we just need to show that $J_1^{g,[Z_1]} = 0$, which follows from [16, Proposition 2.1]. The statement about the quadratic fundamental form follows from Theorem 4.1 item (i) and the fact that $q_1|_{\text{Sym}^2(J^{g,[Z_1]})}$ vanishes in degree ≤ 2 . ■

Proposition 5.3. In the context of [Example 5.2](#) let $d = 4$, $n \geq 2$ and $m = \frac{n}{2} - 2$. The Artinian Gorenstein ideal $J^{f,[Z]}$ associated to the algebraic cycle Z is

$$J^{f,[Z]} = \left\langle \{x_{2j+1}^3\}_{j=0}^{\frac{n}{2}}, \{x_{2j} - \zeta_8 x_{2j+1}\}_{j=2}^{\frac{n}{2}}, x_0 x_1^2, x_2 x_3^2, A_1 x_1^2 x_2 x_3 + A_2 x_1^2 x_3^2, \right. \\ \left. x_0 x_2 + B_1 x_1 x_2 + B_2 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_3 + C_1 x_1 x_2 + C_2 x_1 x_3, \right. \\ \left. x_0^2 + D_1 x_0 x_1 + D_2 x_1^2, x_2^2 + E_1 x_2 x_3 + E_2 x_3^2 \right\rangle$$

where $(A_1 : A_2) = (r\zeta_8^2 + \check{r}\zeta_8^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_2} : -(r\zeta_8^3 + \check{r}\zeta_8^{\alpha_0 + 2\alpha_2})) \in \mathbb{P}^1$,

$$B_1 = \frac{\zeta_8^2 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_2}}{\zeta_8^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_8}, \quad B_2 = \frac{\zeta_8(\zeta_8^{\alpha_0 + \alpha_2} - \zeta_8^{\alpha_2 + 1})}{\zeta_8^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_8}, \quad C_1 = \frac{\zeta_8 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_0}}{\zeta_8^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_8}, \quad C_2 = \frac{\zeta_8(\zeta_8^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_8^{\alpha_2})}{\zeta_8^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_8}, \\ D_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_8^{2(\alpha_0 + 1)} + 1)}{\zeta_8^2(\zeta_8^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_8)}, \quad D_2 = \frac{\zeta_8^{\alpha_0}(1 + \zeta_8^{\alpha_0 + 3})}{\zeta_8^2(\zeta_8^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_8)}, \quad E_1 = \frac{-(\zeta_8^{2(\alpha_2 + 1)} + 1)}{\zeta_8^2(\zeta_8^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_8)}, \quad E_2 = \frac{\zeta_8^{\alpha_2}(1 + \zeta_8^{\alpha_2 + 3})}{\zeta_8^2(\zeta_8^{\alpha_2} - \zeta_8)}.$$

In particular, the degree $k := n + 6$ piece of the quadratic fundamental form vanishes.

Proof As in the other cases, we are reduced to show that

$$J^{g,[Z_1]} = \left\langle x_1^3, x_3^3, x_0 x_1^2, x_2 x_3^2, A_1 x_1^2 x_2 x_3 + A_2 x_1^2 x_3^2, \right. \\ \left. x_0 x_2 + B_1 x_1 x_2 + B_2 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_3 + C_1 x_1 x_2 + C_2 x_1 x_3, \right. \\ \left. x_0^2 + D_1 x_0 x_1 + D_2 x_1^2, x_2^2 + E_1 x_2 x_3 + E_2 x_3^2 \right\rangle.$$

The right hand side ideal is clearly contained in $J^{g,[Z_1]}$. Let us assume that $A_1 \neq 0$ (the case $A_1 = 0$ is analogue), taking the ideal generated by the leading terms in the lexicographical monomial ordering we get

$$\langle x_0^2, x_2^2, x_0 x_2, x_0 x_3, x_1^3, x_3^3, x_0 x_1^2, x_2 x_3^2, x_1^2 x_2 x_3 \rangle \subseteq \text{LT}(J^{g,[Z_1]}).$$

For the left monomial ideal, the quotient ring has Hilbert function 1, 4, 6, 4, 1 and 0 for degree bigger than 4. Thus it is enough to show that $J_1^{g,[Z_1]} = 0$ and $\dim J_2^{g,[Z_1]} = 4$. For this we use again [\[16, Proposition 2.1\]](#) and check that

$$J_1^{g,[Z_1]} = \langle x_0 - \zeta_8 x_1, x_2 - \zeta_8 x_3 \rangle_1 \cap \langle x_0 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_0} x_1, x_2 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_2} x_3 \rangle_1 = 0$$

and

$$J_2^{g,[Z_1]} = \langle x_0 - \zeta_8 x_1, x_2 - \zeta_8 x_3 \rangle_2 \cap \langle x_0 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_0} x_1, x_2 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_2} x_3 \rangle_2 \\ = \langle (x_0 - \zeta_8 x_1)(x_0 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_0} x_1), (x_2 - \zeta_8 x_3)(x_2 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_2} x_3), (x_0 - \zeta_8 x_1)(x_2 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_2} x_3), (x_2 - \zeta_8 x_3)(x_0 - \zeta_8^{\alpha_0} x_1) \rangle_2.$$

The statement about the quadratic fundamental forms follows from [Theorem 4.1](#) item (i) and the verification that the quadratic fundamental form $q_1|_{\text{Sym}^2(J^{g,[Z_1]}}$ vanishes in degree ≤ 4 . \blacksquare

With the same notation of [Example 5.2](#), the last remaining case to analyze is $m = \frac{n}{2} - 1$ and $r \neq \check{r}$. In this case we are not giving a full description of the generators of the Artinian Gorenstein ideal, but instead we provide an element where the quadratic fundamental never vanishes for $d \geq 2 + \frac{8}{n}$.

Theorem 5.1. For $d \geq 2 + \frac{8}{n}$, $m = \frac{n}{2} - 1$ and $r \neq \check{r}$, the degree $k = d + (d - 2)(\frac{n}{2} + 1)$ piece of the quadratic fundamental form associated to the Hodge locus $V_{r[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}] + \check{r}[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$ does not vanish at the Fermat point. In consequence $V_{r[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}] + \check{r}[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$ is not smooth.

Proof The condition $d \geq 2 + \frac{8}{n}$ allows use to use [Theorem 4.1](#) item (ii) applied for $e = d$, $\ell = d - 2$ and $j = k = 0$, to reduce the theorem to show that $q_1|_{\text{Sym}^2(J^{g, [Z_1]})}$ is non-zero in degree $d - 2$. Consider

$$G := x_1^{d-3}((r\zeta_{2d} + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0})x_0 + (r\zeta_{2d}^2 + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{2\alpha_0})x_1) \in J_{d-2}^{g, [Z_1]}.$$

The quadratic fundamental form at G is

$$\begin{aligned} q_1(G, G) &= r\check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0+1}(\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_{2d})^2 x_0^{d-4} x_1^{d-3} \{ (r[\zeta_{2d}^2(d-1) + \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0+1}] + \check{r}[\zeta_{2d}^{2\alpha_0}(d-1) + \zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0+1}])x_0 \\ &\quad + (r[(d-1)\zeta_{2d}^2(\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0} + \zeta_{2d}) + 2\zeta_{2d}^{2\alpha_0+1}] + \check{r}[(d-1)\zeta_{2d}^{2\alpha_0}(\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0} + \zeta_{2d}) + 2\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0+2}])x_1 \}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to see that this is non-zero in $R^g/\langle P_{Z_1} \rangle$, let us note first that $\langle P_{Z_1} \rangle_{2d-6}$ is a 2-dimensional subspace of R_{2d-6}^g . In fact, in the basis of $R_{2d-6}^g = \mathbb{C} \cdot x_0^{d-2} x_1^{d-4} \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot x_0^{d-3} x_1^{d-3} \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot x_0^{d-4} x_1^{d-2}$

$$\langle P_{Z_1} \rangle_{2d-6} = \mathbb{C} \cdot Q_1 \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot Q_2$$

where

$$Q_1 = (r\zeta_{2d} + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0})x_0^{d-2} x_1^{d-4} + (r\zeta_{2d}^2 + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{2\alpha_0})x_0^{d-3} x_1^{d-3} + (r\zeta_{2d}^3 + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{3\alpha_0})x_0^{d-4} x_1^{d-2},$$

$$Q_2 = (r\zeta_{2d}^2 + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{2\alpha_0})x_0^{d-2} x_1^{d-4} + (r\zeta_{2d}^3 + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{3\alpha_0})x_0^{d-3} x_1^{d-3} + (r\zeta_{2d}^4 + \check{r}\zeta_{2d}^{4\alpha_0})x_0^{d-4} x_1^{d-2}.$$

Hence $q_1(G, G)$ vanishes if and only if $q_1(G, G)$, Q_1 and Q_2 are linearly dependent in R_{2d-6}^g . Using the monomial basis of R_{2d-6}^g we can write a 3×3 matrix M whose columns correspond to $q_1(G, G)$, Q_1 and Q_2 . Computing its determinant we obtain

$$\det(M) = \pm \zeta_{2d}^{3\alpha_0+3} (\zeta_{2d}^{\alpha_0} - \zeta_{2d})^3 r^2 \check{r}^2 (r - \check{r})$$

which is non-zero for $r \neq \check{r}$. ■

Remark 5.1. This result was already pointed out by Movasati in [10, Theorem 18.3] for a finite number of examples. In the case of surfaces Dan [2] showed that these Hodge loci are non reduced but with reduced structure equal to $V_{[\mathbb{P}^1]} \cap V_{[\mathbb{P}^1]}$ at a general surface. The higher dimensional case has also been studied recently by Kloosterman in [6] who has shown that $V_{r[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}] + \check{r}[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$ is smooth for $n \geq 4$ and coincides with $V_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]} \cap V_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$ at a general hypersurface. Kloosterman result together with ours imply that $V_{r[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}] + \check{r}[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$ is globally reducible (as a scheme), and more than one irreducible component is passing through the Fermat point.

6 Hilbert function associated to a Hodge cycle

[Theorem 1.2](#) gives us the tensor product structure of the Artinian Gorenstein algebra associated to a join algebraic cycle. This structure helps us to study its associated Hilbert function.

Definition 6.1. Let $X = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be a smooth degree d hypersurface of even dimension n . For every $\lambda \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})$, its associated *Hilbert function* $\text{HF}_\lambda : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is the Hilbert function of its associated Artinian Gorenstein algebra $R^{f, \lambda} = \mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n+1}] / J^{f, \lambda}$.

Corollary 6.1. In the same context of [Theorem 3.1](#) we have $\text{HF}_{[J(Z_1, Z_2)]} = \text{HF}_{[Z_1]} * \text{HF}_{[Z_2]}$, this means that for all $k \geq 0$

$$(17) \quad \text{HF}_{[J(Z_1, Z_2)]}(k) = \sum_{p+q=k} \text{HF}_{[Z_1]}(p) \cdot \text{HF}_{[Z_2]}(q).$$

Proof This follows from [Theorem 1.2](#). ■

Example 6.1. Using the above corollary we can compute the Hilbert function of the examples inside Fermat described in the previous section. As an illustration for one linear cycle in Fermat (see [Example 5.1](#)) we get

$$(18) \quad \text{HF}_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]} = \varphi^{*(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

where $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is the Hilbert function of a point in a 0-dimensional Fermat variety

$$\varphi(k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 \leq k \leq d-2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In other words $\text{HF}_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}(k)$ counts the number of ways of writing k as an ordered sum of $\frac{n}{2} + 1$ numbers between 0 and $d-2$.

Remark 6.1. The Hilbert function of (18) is in fact the Hilbert function of a generic linear cycle inside a smooth degree d hypersurface of even dimension n . This follows from the upper semi-continuity of the Hilbert function along the locus of hypersurfaces containing an $\frac{n}{2}$ -dimensional linear cycle. In fact, the upper semi-continuity of the Hilbert function holds along the locus of hypersurfaces containing an $\frac{n}{2}$ -dimensional complete intersection for any fixed multi-degree. This is a direct consequence of the explicit description of generators of the associated Artinian Gorenstein ideal which can be found in [\[17, Example 2.1\]](#). In particular we can compute the Hilbert function of a generic complete intersection of type $(1, 1, \dots, 1, k)$ by writing it as a join in Fermat. In general, for other types of algebraic cycles λ we do not know whether the Hilbert function is upper semi-continuous along V_λ or not.

7 Fake algebraic cycles

In the article [\[3\]](#) the authors found pathological algebraic cycles in all Fermat varieties of degree 3, 4 and 6. They were pathological in the sense that their associated Hodge loci V_λ had the biggest possible Zariski tangent space at the Fermat point without being λ the class of a linear cycle (contradicting a conjecture of Movasati). These cycles were called fake linear cycles and were constructed from an arithmetic viewpoint using the Galois action in the cohomology of the Fermat variety. Using the join construction we can have a better understanding of these cycles as explicit combinations of linear cycles. In this section we will introduce a more general notion of fake algebraic cycles, inside any smooth hypersurface and we will show how one can find hypersurfaces containing fake linear cycles in any degree.

Definition 7.1. Let $X = \{f = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be a smooth degree d hypersurface of even dimension n . Let $Z \subseteq X$ be an $\frac{n}{2}$ -dimensional algebraic subvariety. A Hodge cycle $\lambda \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})$ is a *fake version* of $[Z]$ if

$$\mathrm{HF}_\lambda = \mathrm{HF}_{[Z]}$$

but λ_{prim} is not a scalar multiple of $[Z]_{\mathrm{prim}}$.

Remark 7.1. By [3, Theorem 1.1] all Fermat varieties of degree $d = 3, 4, 6$ (and only for those degrees) admit fake linear cycles. In fact, in this case the main result shows that $\mathrm{HF}_\lambda(d) = \binom{\frac{n}{2}+d}{d} - (\frac{n}{2} + 1)^2 = \mathrm{HF}_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}(d)$ implies

$$(19) \quad P_\lambda = c_\lambda \prod_{j=0}^{\frac{n}{2}} \left(\frac{x_{2j}^{d-1} - (c_j x_{2j+1})^{d-1}}{x_{2j} - c_j x_{2j+1}} \right)$$

for any $c_j \in \zeta_{2d}^{-3} \cdot \{z \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_d) : |z| = 1\}$ and some $c_\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{2d})^\times$. From this we deduce that

$$(20) \quad J^{f, \lambda} = \langle x_0 - c_0 x_1, x_2 - c_1 x_3, \dots, x_n - c_{\frac{n}{2}} x_{n+1}, x_0^{d-1}, \dots, x_{n+1}^{d-1} \rangle,$$

which in turn implies that $\mathrm{HF}_\lambda = \mathrm{HF}_{[\mathbb{P}^{\frac{n}{2}}]}$. In the case where all c_j are d -th roots of -1 , λ corresponds to the class of a linear cycle in Fermat. In all other cases λ is a fake linear cycle. The description of the Artinian Gorenstein ideal (20) implies that

$$R^{f, \lambda} = \bigotimes_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{2}+1} R^{f_j, \lambda_j}$$

where $X_j = \{f_j(x_{2j-2}, x_{2j-1}) := x_{2j-2}^d + x_{2j-1}^d = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ and λ_j is the class of a 0-cycle such that

$$P_{\lambda_j} = \frac{x_{2j-2}^{d-1} - (c_{2j-2} x_{2j-1})^{d-1}}{x_{2j-2} - c_{2j-2} x_{2j-1}}.$$

In other words, each λ_j is a 0-dimensional fake linear cycle. Since this is a Hodge cycle, there exist $n_{j,1}, \dots, n_{j,d} \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$P_{\lambda_j} = \sum_{\ell=1}^d n_{j,\ell} \cdot P_{[p_\ell^j]}$$

where $X_j = \{p_1^j, p_2^j, \dots, p_d^j\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ (note that each $p_\ell^j \in \mathrm{CH}^0(X_j)$ is a linear cycle, and so we know how to compute $P_{[p_\ell^j]}$). It follows from Theorem 1.2 that

$$\lambda_{\mathrm{prim}} = c \cdot J(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{\frac{n}{2}+1})$$

for some $c \in \mathbb{Q}^\times$. In other words, every fake linear cycle is a linear combination of linear cycles given by

$$\lambda = \sum_{\ell_1, \ell_2, \dots, \ell_{\frac{n}{2}+1}=1}^d \left(\prod_{j=1}^{\frac{n}{2}+1} n_{j, \ell_j} \right) \cdot J(p_{\ell_1}^1, p_{\ell_2}^2, \dots, p_{\ell_{\frac{n}{2}+1}}^{\frac{n}{2}+1}).$$

Remark 7.2. The previous remark shows that the presence of fake linear cycles in degree $d = 3, 4, 6$ Fermat varieties is due to their existence in 0-dimensional Fermat varieties of such degrees. Using this observation one can go further and produce some fake versions of other algebraic cycles obtained as joins. For instance we can produce fake versions of complete intersection cycles of type $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 2)$ in Fermat varieties of degree $d = 3, 4, 6$ by taking

$$\lambda = J(\lambda_1, [Z_2])$$

where λ_1 is a fake linear cycle in $X_1 = \{x_0^d + \dots + x_{n-1}^d = 0\}$ and $Z_2 = p_1 + p_2 \in \text{CH}^0(X_2)$ for $X_2 = \{x_n^d + x_{n+1}^d = 0\} = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_d\}$. More generally, for any algebraic cycle given as a cone

$$Z = J(pt, Z_2)$$

we can construct a fake version of Z if we replace the point by a 0-dimensional fake linear cycle. Hence it is natural ask whether there are more 0-dimensional hypersurfaces (of higher degree) containing 0-dimensional fake linear cycles. It turns out that it is not hard to construct hypersurfaces with infinitely many fake linear cycles in any degree.

Theorem 7.1. Let $X = \{f(x_0, x_1) := (x_0 - r_1x_1)(x_0 - r_2x_1) \cdots (x_0 - r_dx_1) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ be a smooth degree d hypersurface with $r_i \in \mathbb{Q}$ for all $i = 1, \dots, d$. Consider for each $c \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{r_1, \dots, r_d\}$ the polynomial

$$(21) \quad P := \frac{a \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} - b \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}}{x_0 - cx_1} \in R_{d-2}^f$$

for $a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(c, 1)$ and $b = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}(c, 1)$. Then

$$(22) \quad \delta := \text{res} \left(\frac{P \cdot (x_0 dx_1 - x_1 dx_0)}{f} \right) \in H^0(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$$

is a 0-dimensional fake linear cycle.

Proof For each point $p_i := (r_i : 1) \in X$ we know $[p_i]_{\text{prim}} \in H^0(X, \mathbb{Q})$. Moreover we can write it as a residue applying [16, Theorem 1.1]

$$[p_i]_{\text{prim}} = \frac{-1}{d} \text{res} \left(\frac{P_i \cdot (x_0 dx_1 - x_1 dx_0)}{f} \right) \in H^0(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$$

where

$$(23) \quad P_i = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0}}{x_0 - r_i x_1} - \frac{f}{(x_0 - r_i x_1)^2} \\ -r_i & \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}}{x_0 - r_i x_1} + r_i \frac{f}{(x_0 - r_i x_1)^2} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{r_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_0} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}}{x_0 - r_i x_1} \in \mathbb{Q}[x_0, x_1]_{d-2}.$$

Since all the points $[p_1]_{\text{prim}}, \dots, [p_d]_{\text{prim}}$ generate the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $H^0(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$ of dimension $d - 1$, and the residue map is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{C}[x_0, x_1]_{d-2} = R_{d-2}^f \simeq H^0(X, \mathbb{C})_{\text{prim}}$, it follows that the polynomials P_1, \dots, P_d generate all $\mathbb{Q}[x_0, x_1]_{d-2}$ as \mathbb{Q} -vector space. In particular, since $c \in \mathbb{Q}$, then $P \in \mathbb{Q}[x_0, x_1]_{d-2}$ and so we can write it as a \mathbb{Q} -linear combination

$$P = q_1 \cdot P_1 + \dots + q_d \cdot P_d.$$

Hence $\delta = q_1 \cdot [p_1]_{\text{prim}} + \cdots + q_d \cdot [p_d]_{\text{prim}} \in H^0(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$ is a rational class. To see that it defines a fake linear cycle it is enough to see that

$$Jf, \delta = (J^f : P) = \langle x_0 - cx_1, x_0^{d-1}, x_1^{d-1} \rangle$$

and so $\text{HF}_\delta = \text{HF}_{[p_i]}$. ■

Now, as a corollary of [Theorem 7.1](#) we obtain [Theorem 1.1](#).

Proof of [Theorem 1.1](#) Pick any degree d homogeneous polynomials $f_0, \dots, f_{\frac{n}{2}} \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y]_d$ such that each f_i has only simple rational roots. Define $X := \{f_0(x_0, x_1) + f_1(x_2, x_3) + \cdots + f_{\frac{n}{2}}(x_n, x_{n+1}) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$. For each $i = 0, \dots, \frac{n}{2}$ consider $X_i := \{f_i(x_{2i}, x_{2i+1}) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ and take any fake linear cycle $\delta_i \in H^0(X_i, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$. Then by [Corollary 6.1](#)

$$\delta := J(\delta_0, \dots, \delta_{\frac{n}{2}}) \in H^{\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}}(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$$

is a fake linear cycle. ■

Remark 7.3. A consequence of [Theorem 7.1](#) and [[17](#), Theorem 1.1] is that no automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1 transforms all points of the Fermat variety $X = \{x_0^d + x_1^d = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ into rational points for $d \neq 3, 4, 6$. On the other hand, it is easy to check that for degrees $d = 3, 4, 6$ there exists an automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1 taking all Fermat points to rational points. This explains the presence of fake linear cycles in Fermat varieties of such degrees.

Example 7.1. Let $X = \{f(x_0, x_1) := (x_0 - r_1x_1)(x_0 - r_2x_1) \cdots (x_0 - r_6x_1) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ with $r_1 = 0, r_2 = 1, r_3 = \frac{1}{2}, r_4 = \frac{1}{4}, r_5 = \frac{1}{3}, r_6 = \frac{2}{5}$. Consider the same notation of [Theorem 7.1](#), and take the fake linear cycle δ of the form [\(22\)](#) where the polynomial P in [\(21\)](#) is defined using the number $c = -1$. Let P_i be the associated polynomial to the point $(r_i : 1) \in X$ for $i = 1, \dots, 5$ (this is computed explicitly in [\(23\)](#)). Once we know explicitly all these polynomials, it is an elementary linear algebra problem to find the \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of the polynomial P in terms of the polynomials P_1, \dots, P_5 , which is

$$P = -\frac{207283}{810}P_1 - \frac{68941}{270}P_2 - \frac{507311}{1620}P_3 - \frac{26911}{180}P_4 - \frac{891881}{1620}P_5.$$

For the case of fake linear cycles in Fermat varieties of degree $d = 3, 4, 6$ one first transforms the Fermat equation to one with only rational roots, and proceeds in the same way as before. In fact, the above example is isomorphic to the Fermat sextic under the composition of the following automorphisms of \mathbb{P}^1

$$\phi(x_0 : x_1) = (x_0 : x_0 + x_1)$$

$$\psi(x_0 : x_1) = (x_0 - \zeta_{12}x_1 : (1 + \zeta_6^{-1})(x_0 - \zeta_{12}^3x_1)).$$

We have that $\psi^*\phi^*(f) = -\frac{2\zeta_6^2+1}{40}(x_0^6 + x_1^6)$ and the 0-dimensional fake linear cycle $\delta \in H^0(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$ is transformed to the fake linear cycle $\lambda = \psi^*\phi^*\delta$ inside the Fermat variety $\{x_0^6 + x_1^6 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ given by

$$\lambda = \text{res} \left(\frac{P_\lambda \cdot (x_0 dx_1 - x_1 dx_0)}{x_0^6 + x_1^6} \right)$$

with

$$P_\lambda = c_\lambda \frac{x_0^5 - (c_0 x_1)^5}{x_0 - c_0 x_1},$$

where $c_0 = \zeta_{12}^{-3} \left(\frac{3\zeta_6^2 - 1}{3 - \zeta_6^2} \right) \in \zeta_{12}^{-3} \cdot \mathbb{S}_{\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_6)}^1$ and $c_\lambda = \frac{\zeta_{12}(191\zeta_6 + 146)}{1 - 2\zeta_6} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{12})^\times$.

As a final result of this section we show the non smoothness of the Hodge loci associated to fake linear cycles.

Theorem 7.2. Let n an even number and $d \geq 2 + \frac{6}{n}$ an integer. For any degree d homogeneous polynomials $f_0, \dots, f_{\frac{n}{2}} \in \mathbb{Q}[x, y]_d$ with no multiple roots, let

$$X = \{f_0(x_0, x_1) + f_1(x_2, x_3) + \dots + f_{\frac{n}{2}}(x_n, x_{n+1}) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{n+1}.$$

For each $i = 0, \dots, \frac{n}{2}$ consider $X_i := \{f_i(x_{2i}, x_{2i+1}) = 0\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^1$ and some $\delta_i \in H^0(X_i, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{prim}}$ with HF_{δ_i} equal to the Hilbert function of a point. Let $\delta := J(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{\frac{n}{2}})$, then δ is a fake linear cycle if and only if V_δ is not non-reduced or is reduced and singular at X .

Proof If all δ_i are the primitive classes of points (up to scalar multiplication), then δ is the primitive class of a linear cycle (up to scalar multiplication), and so V_δ is known to be smooth. If some δ_i is a 0-dimensional fake linear cycle, then we can write (up to scalar multiplication) $\delta_i = \text{res} \left(\frac{P \cdot (x_{2i} dx_{2i+1} - x_{2i+1} dx_{2i})}{f_i} \right)$ for

$$P = \frac{a \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_{2i}} - b \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_{2i+1}}}{x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1}}$$

where $a = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_{2i+1}}(c, 1)$, $b = \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_{2i}}(c, 1)$ and $f_i(c, 1) \neq 0$. If we compute the quadratic fundamental form q_i of V_{δ_i} at the term $x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1} \in J_1^{f_i, \delta_i}$ we get

$$q_i(x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1}, x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1}) = a + bc = d \cdot f_i(c, 1) \neq 0.$$

We claim that $R^{f_i}/\langle P \rangle$ is non-zero at degree $2d - 5$. In fact, since J^{f_i} is Artinian Gorenstein of socle in degree $2d - 4$, then $(J^{f_i} : x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1})$ is Artinian Gorenstein of socle in degree $2d - 5$ and so there exists some $Q \in \mathbb{C}[x_{2i}, x_{2i+1}]_{2d-5}$ such that $Q \cdot (x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1}) \notin J^{f_i}$. But since $P \cdot (x_{2i} - c x_{2i+1}) \in J^{f_i}$, it follows that $Q \notin \langle P \rangle$, and so $(R^{f_i}/\langle P \rangle)_{2d-5} \neq 0$ as claimed. Therefore

$$q_i|_{\text{Sym}^2(J_1^{f_i, \delta_i})} \cdot \mathbb{C}[x_{2i}, x_{2i+1}]_{2d-5} \neq 0 \in R^{f_i}/\langle P \rangle.$$

Using that $d \geq 2 + \frac{6}{n}$ we can apply [Theorem 4.1](#) (ii) with the values $e = d$, $\ell = 1$, $j = 2d - 5$, $k = 0$ to conclude that the quadratic fundamental form q associated to V_δ is non-zero in degree d , and so V_δ is not smooth. \blacksquare

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