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José González, Milena Hering, Sam Payne and Hendrik Süß



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We study projectivizations of a special class of toric vector bundles that includes cotangent bundles whose associated Klyachko filtrations are particularly simple. For these projectivized bundles, we give generators for the cone of effective divisors and a presentation of the Cox ring as a polynomial algebra over the Cox ring of a blowup of a projective space along a sequence of linear subspaces. As applications, we show that the projectivized cotangent bundles of some toric varieties are not Mori dream spaces and give examples of projectivized toric vector bundles whose Cox rings are isomorphic to that of $\overline{M}_{0,n}$.

1. Introduction

Projectivizations of toric vector bundles over complete toric varieties are a large class of rational varieties that have interesting moduli and share some of the pleasant properties of toric varieties and other Mori dream spaces. Hering, Mustață, and Payne [Hering et al. 2010] showed that their cones of effective curves are polyhedral and asked whether their Cox rings are indeed finitely generated. For rank-two bundles an affirmative answer is given in [Hausen and Süß 2010; González 2010] or can be derived from the results of [Knop 1993].

Here we apply general results of Hausen and Süß on Cox rings for varieties with torus actions to give a presentation of the Cox ring for certain projectivized toric vector bundles as a polynomial algebra over the Cox ring of the blowup of projective space along a collection of linear subspaces. The question of finite generation for the Cox rings of these blowups is completely understood when the collection of linear subspaces consists of finitely many points in very general position, through work of Mukai [2004], and Castravet and Tevelev [2006] in connection with Hilbert's fourteenth problem.

Let \mathbb{k} be an algebraically closed field, and let X be a smooth projective toric

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variety of dimension d over \mathbb{k} , corresponding to a fan Σ with n rays. Throughout, we use r to denote the rank of a vector bundle on $X(\Sigma)$. By a *toric vector bundle* on X we mean a vector bundle admitting an action of the dense torus T in X that is linear on fibers and compatible with the action on the base. By the *projectivization* of a toric vector bundle we mean the bundle of rank-one quotients.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose \mathbb{k} is uncountable, $n > r \geq d$, and $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-r} \leq \frac{1}{2}$. Then there is a nonsplit toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} of rank r on $X(\Sigma)$ such that the Cox ring of the projectivization $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is not finitely generated.*

In particular, on any smooth projective toric surface corresponding to a fan with at least nine rays, there is a rank-three toric vector bundle whose projectivization is not a Mori dream space. The bundles that we construct in the proof of [Theorem 1.1](#) are of a special form: in Klyachko's classification, they correspond to collections of filtrations each of which contains at most one nontrivial subspace; moreover this subspace has codimension one, and this arrangement of hyperplanes is in very general position. The inequality in the theorem is sharp; if $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-r} > \frac{1}{2}$ and the hyperplanes are in general position, then the projectivization of any such bundle is a Mori dream space. See [Corollary 3.7](#).

Remark 1.2. The techniques used to prove [Theorem 1.1](#) give more information than just whether or not a Cox ring is finitely generated. In [Section 3](#) we give presentations for the Cox rings of certain projectivized toric vector bundles as algebras over Cox rings of blowups of projective spaces along linear subspace arrangements. As one special case, we produce an example of a vector bundle on a toric surface whose projectivization has the same Cox ring as $\bar{M}_{0,n}$. See [Example 3.9](#).

Remark 1.3. If $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a projectivized bundle whose Cox ring is not finitely generated, it may still happen that the section ring of the tautological quotient line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is finitely generated. However, [Theorem 1.1](#) implies that there also exist toric vector bundles \mathcal{F}' such that the section ring of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}')$ is not finitely generated.

Suppose $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a projectivized toric vector bundle on $X(\Sigma)$ whose Cox ring is not finitely generated, and let $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_k$ be line bundles that positively generate the Picard group of $X(\Sigma)$. Then the section ring of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on the projectivization of $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \oplus \mathcal{L}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{L}_k$ is not finitely generated. So [Theorem 1.1](#) gives negative answers to [Questions 7.1](#) and [7.2](#) of [\[Hering et al. 2010\]](#).

A necessary, but not sufficient, condition for a projective variety to be a Mori dream space is that its pseudoeffective cone be polyhedral. In many of the examples covered by [Theorem 1.1](#), it is unclear whether this condition holds. However, by choosing the toric variety carefully, with an even larger number of rays, we produce examples of projectivized toric vector bundles whose pseudoeffective cones are not polyhedral.

Theorem 1.4. *Suppose \mathbb{k} is uncountable, $n - d > r \geq d$ and $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-d-r} \leq \frac{1}{2}$, and assume there is some cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that every ray of Σ is contained in either σ or $-\sigma$. Then there is a nonsplit toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} of rank r on $X(\Sigma)$ such that the pseudoeffective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is not polyhedral.*

Examples of toric varieties satisfying the hypotheses of [Theorem 1.4](#) can be constructed through sequences of iterated blowups of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^d$, as in [Example 1.7](#), below.

The constructions used to prove [Theorems 1.1](#) and [1.4](#) involve choosing bundles that are very general in their moduli spaces. However, by choosing the fan sufficiently carefully, one gets examples of smooth projective toric varieties in characteristic zero whose projectivized cotangent bundles are not Mori dream spaces. For these examples, the bundle is determined by the combinatorial data in the fan.

Theorem 1.5. *Suppose $d \geq 3$ and the characteristic of \mathbb{k} is not two or three. Then there exists a smooth projective toric variety $X(\Sigma')$ of dimension d over \mathbb{k} such that the Cox ring of the projectivized cotangent bundle on $X(\Sigma')$ is not finitely generated.*

In this respect, cotangent bundles behave quite differently from tangent bundles, since the Cox ring of the projectivization of the tangent bundle on any smooth toric variety is finitely generated [[Hausen and Süß 2010](#), Theorem 5.9]. So, [Theorem 1.5](#) shows that there are toric vector bundles \mathcal{F} such that $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a Mori dream space, but the projectivized dual bundle $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}^\vee)$ is not.

Remark 1.6. In [Theorems 1.1](#) and [1.4](#), we assume the field is uncountable in order to choose a configuration of points in very general position in the projective space \mathbb{P}^{r-1} . Examples constructed by Totaro in his work on Hilbert's 14th Problem over finite fields [[2008](#)] show that this restriction on the cardinality of the field is not necessary in some cases. For instance, to prove these theorems in the special case where r is three, it is enough to find a configuration S of nine points in $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{k})$ such that $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^2$ contains infinitely many -1 -curves, and Totaro constructed such configurations over \mathbb{Q} and over \mathbb{F}_p , for $p > 3$.

We conclude the introduction with an example of a projectivized rank three bundle on an iterated blowup of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ at seven points whose effective cone agrees with the effective cone of \mathbb{P}^2 blown up at nine very general points, and hence is not polyhedral.

Example 1.7. Let $X(\Sigma)$ be the toric variety obtained by first blowing up one of the toric fixed points on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, then blowing up both of the toric fixed points in the exceptional divisor, and then blowing up all four of the torus fixed points in the new exceptional divisors. The corresponding fan is as shown in [Figure 1](#).

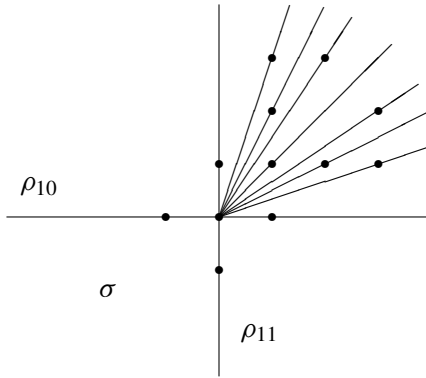


Figure 1. The fan of Example 1.7.

Note that every ray of the fan is contained in either the cone σ spanned by ρ_{10} and ρ_{11} , or in $-\sigma$, and $\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{11-2-3} = \frac{1}{2}$. So $X(\Sigma)$ satisfies the hypotheses of Theorems 1.1 and 1.4.

Let F be a three-dimensional vector space, and define filtrations

$$F^{\rho_i}(j) = \begin{cases} F & \text{for } j \leq 0, \\ F_i & \text{for } j = 1, \\ 0 & \text{for } j > 1, \end{cases}$$

where F_1, \dots, F_9 are two-dimensional subspaces in very general position, and F_{10} and F_{11} are zero. By [Klyachko 1989] these filtrations give rise to a toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} on $X(\Sigma)$, see also Section 2. The subspaces F_1, \dots, F_9 correspond to a set $S = \{p_1, \dots, p_9\}$ of nine points in very general position in the projective plane \mathbb{P}_F of one-dimensional quotients of F . Our first main construction, in Section 3, shows that the Cox ring of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is canonically isomorphic to a polynomial ring in two variables over the Cox ring of the blowup $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ of the plane at this set of points. Furthermore, in Section 5 we give an isomorphism of class groups $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Cl}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ that takes $\mathcal{O}(1)$ to the pullback of the hyperplane class of \mathbb{P}_F , and the class of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}|_{D_{\rho_i}})$ to the class of the exceptional divisor E_i , for $i = 1, \dots, 9$, and show that this isomorphism induces an identification of the effective cones of the two spaces. Therefore, the pseudoeffective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$, like the pseudoeffective cone of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$, is not polyhedral, and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is not a Mori dream space.

2. Preliminaries

We work over an uncountable field \mathbb{k} of arbitrary characteristic with the exception of the proof of Theorem 1.5, where we restrict to characteristic not two or three.

Let T be a torus of dimension d , with character lattice M . Let $X(\Sigma)$ be a toric variety with dense torus T , and let ρ_1, \dots, ρ_n be the rays of Σ . We write v_j for the primitive generator in $N = \text{Hom}(M, \mathbb{Z})$ of the ray ρ_j , and D_{ρ_j} for the corresponding prime T -invariant divisor in $X(\Sigma)$.

Suppose \mathcal{F} is a toric vector bundle of rank r on $X(\Sigma)$. The Klyachko filtrations associated to \mathcal{F} are decreasing filtrations of the fiber F over the identity 1_T , indexed by the rays of Σ ,

$$\dots \supset F^{\rho_j}(k-1) \supset F^{\rho_j}(k) \supset F^{\rho_j}(k+1) \supset \dots,$$

and characterized by the following property. If U_σ is the torus-invariant affine open subvariety of $X(\Sigma)$ corresponding to a cone σ in Σ , then the torus T acts on $H^0(U_\sigma, \mathcal{F})$ by $(ts)(x) = t(s(t^{-1}x))$. If u is a character of the torus, then the space of isotypical sections

$$H^0(U_\sigma, \mathcal{F})_u = \{s \in H^0(U_\sigma, \mathcal{F}) \mid ts = \chi^u(t)s \text{ for all } t \in T\}$$

injects into F , by evaluation at 1_T , and the image is

$$F_u^\sigma = \bigcap_{\rho_j \preceq \sigma} F^{\rho_j}(\langle u, v_j \rangle).$$

In particular, if $F^{\rho_j}(0) = F$ for all j then the space of T -invariant sections of \mathcal{F} is canonically isomorphic to F .

The Klyachko filtrations satisfy the following compatibility condition.

Klyachko’s compatibility condition. For each maximal cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$, there are lattice points $u_1, \dots, u_r \in M$ and a decomposition into one-dimensional subspaces $F = L_1 \oplus \dots \oplus L_r$ such that

$$F^{\rho_j}(k) = \bigoplus_{\langle u_i, v_j \rangle \geq k} L_i,$$

for each $\rho_j \preceq \sigma$ and all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The bundle \mathcal{F} can be recovered from the family of filtrations $\{F^{\rho_j}(k)\}$, and the induced correspondence between toric vector bundles and finite dimensional vector spaces with compatible families of filtrations gives an equivalence of categories. See [Klyachko 1989] or the summary in [Payne 2008, Section 2] for details.

We write $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ for the projective bundle $\text{Proj}(\text{Sym}(\mathcal{F}))$ of rank one quotients of \mathcal{F} , and

$$\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow X(\Sigma)$$

for its structure map. The fiber of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ over 1_T is the projective space \mathbb{P}_F of one-dimensional quotients of F . If F' is a linear subspace of F then

$$\mathbb{P}_{F/F'} \subset \mathbb{P}_F$$

is a projective linear subspace of codimension equal to the dimension of F' .

Following the usual convention, we write $\mathcal{O}(1)$ for the tautological quotient bundle on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$, which is relatively ample with respect to π , and $\mathcal{O}(m)$ for its m th tensor power.

For our primary examples in this paper, we will focus on bundles whose filtrations are especially simple, and in particular those satisfying

$$F^{\rho_j}(k) = \begin{cases} F & \text{for } k \leq 0, \\ F_j & \text{for } k = 1, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 1, \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

where F_j is either 0 or a subspace of F of dimension at least two, and all of the nonzero F_j are distinct.

One reason for working with a bundle given by filtrations satisfying $(*)$ is that the T -invariant global sections of $\mathcal{O}(m)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$, and their orders of vanishing along the divisors $\pi^{-1}(D_{\rho_j})$, are particularly easy to understand. See Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2.

Remark 2.1. Suppose $\{F^{\rho_j}(j)\}$ is a collection of filtrations satisfying $(*)$ in which all of the F_j are hyperplanes. Using the fact that $X(\Sigma)$ is smooth, one checks that Klyachko’s compatibility condition for a cone σ is satisfied for some u_1, \dots, u_r if and only if the hyperplanes F_j for $\rho_j \leq \sigma$ intersect transversely. Since at most r hyperplanes can meet transversely in a vector space of rank r , the condition $r \geq d$ appearing in Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 is necessary for such a collection of filtrations to define a toric vector bundle. If the F_j are chosen in general position, then the condition $r \geq d$ is also sufficient.

3. Torus quotients and Cox rings

Let X be a smooth variety whose divisor class group is finitely generated and torsion free. Choose divisors D_1, \dots, D_k whose classes form a basis for the class group $\text{Cl}(X)$. Then the Cox total coordinate ring of X is

$$\mathcal{R}(X) = \bigoplus_{(m_1, \dots, m_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k} H^0(X, \mathcal{O}(m_1 D_1 + \dots + m_k D_k)),$$

with the natural multiplication map of global sections. See [Hu and Keel 2000] for further details and a discussion of the special properties of Mori dream spaces, those varieties whose Cox rings are finitely generated. If $X_0 \subset X$ is an open subvariety whose complement has codimension at least two, then $\text{Cl}(X_0)$ and $\mathcal{R}(X_0)$ are naturally identified with $\text{Cl}(X)$ and $\mathcal{R}(X)$, respectively.

Remark 3.1. Cox rings can be defined in greater generality, for possibly singular and nonseparated prevarieties whose class groups are finitely generated, but may

contain torsion [Hausen 2008]. Cox rings of smooth and separated varieties with torsion free class groups suffice for all of the purposes of this paper, although we do consider nonseparated quotients in some generalizations of Theorem 3.3 presented in Section 6.

Our main technical result is a description of the Cox ring of certain projectivized toric vector bundles as a polynomial ring over the Cox ring of a blowup of projective space. Let S be a finite set of projective linear subspaces of \mathbb{P}_F and let S' be the set of intersections of subspaces in S . Say L_1, \dots, L_s are the elements of S' . We write $\text{Bl}_{S'} \mathbb{P}_F$ for the space obtained by blowing up first the points in S' , then the strict transforms of the lines in S' , then the strict transforms of the two-dimensional subspaces in S' , and so on. We write E_i for the exceptional divisor in $\text{Bl}_{S'} \mathbb{P}_F$ dominating L_i , and define

$$\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F = \text{Bl}_{S'} \mathbb{P}_F \setminus \bigcup_{L_i \notin S} E_i.$$

Example 3.2. Let x_1, x_2 , and x_3 be noncollinear points in \mathbb{P}^3 , and let L_{ij} be the line through x_i and x_j , and set

$$S = \{x_1, L_{12}, L_{13}, L_{23}\}.$$

Then $S' = S \cup \{x_2, x_3\}$ and $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^3$ is the space obtained by blowing up first the points x_1, x_2 , and x_3 , and then the strict transforms of the lines L_{12}, L_{13} , and L_{23} , and then removing the exceptional divisors over x_2 and x_3 .

Our main technical result can now be stated as follows. Let \mathcal{F} be a toric vector bundle on a complete toric variety X given by filtrations satisfying the condition (*) discussed in Section 2. After renumbering, say the F_i are distinct linear subspaces for $i \leq s$, and F_j is zero for $s < j \leq n$. Let

$$S = \{\mathbb{P}_{F/F_1}, \dots, \mathbb{P}_{F/F_s}\}$$

be the set of projective linear subspaces in \mathbb{P}_F corresponding to F_1, \dots, F_s .

Theorem 3.3. *The Cox ring $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in $n - s$ variables over $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$.*

Our proof of Theorem 3.3 will be an application of the following presentation of Cox rings for certain varieties with torus actions.

Proposition 3.4. *Let X be a smooth variety such that $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) = \mathbb{k}^*$ and $\text{Cl}(X)$ is free, and let T be a torus acting on X . Suppose D_1, \dots, D_h are irreducible divisors in X with positive dimensional generic stabilizers, T acts freely on $X \setminus (D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_h)$, and the geometric quotient is a smooth variety Y with free class group. Then $\mathcal{R}(X)$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in h variables over $\mathcal{R}(Y)$.*

Proof. This is the special case of [Hausen and Süß 2010, Theorem 1.1], where X is smooth, the T -action on the complement of $D_1 \cup \cdots \cup D_h$ is free, and the geometric quotient Y is separated, with torsion free class group. Although stated in the case where X is complete, the proof of that theorem is also given under the assumption that $H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X^*) = \mathbb{k}^*$ and $\text{Cl}(X)$ is free, which is what we use here. \square

We prove [Theorem 3.3](#) by constructing a dominant rational map

$$\varphi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \dashrightarrow \text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F,$$

and producing open sets $U \subset U'$ in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ with the following properties:

- (1) The complement of U' has codimension 2 in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$.
- (2) There are $n - s$ irreducible divisors in U' with positive dimensional generic stabilizers, the complement of these divisors is U , and T acts freely on U .
- (3) The restriction $\varphi|_U$ is regular and a geometric quotient.
- (4) The complement of $\varphi(U)$ has codimension 2 in $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$.

To see that [Theorem 3.3](#) follows from the existence of such a map, first note that class groups, global invertible functions and Cox rings are all invariant under the removal of sets of codimension 2. Therefore, (1) implies that $H^0(U', \mathcal{O}_{U'}^*) = \mathbb{k}^*$, the class group $\text{Cl}(U')$ is free, and $\mathcal{R}(U') \cong \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$. Then, by [Proposition 3.4](#), properties (2) and (3) imply that $\mathcal{R}(U')$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in $n - s$ variables over $\mathcal{R}(\varphi(U))$. Finally, (4) gives $\mathcal{R}(\varphi(U)) \cong \mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$. Therefore, (1)–(4) together imply that $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in $n - s$ variables over $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$.

We construct the birational map φ and open sets U and U' as follows. There is a unique dominant, T -invariant rational map

$$\psi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_F$$

that restricts to the identity on the fiber \mathbb{P}_F over 1_T . Over the dense torus T , this map takes a point x in the fiber over t to $t^{-1} \cdot x$. One can also describe ψ as the rational map associated to the T -invariant linear series $H^0(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}), \mathcal{O}(1))_0$; the sections of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ are canonically identified with sections of \mathcal{F} , and evaluation at 1_T maps $H^0(X, \mathcal{F})_0$ isomorphically onto F . Alternatively, ψ can be constructed directly from the T -invariant sections of \mathcal{F} , which generate all fibers over T , following the general construction in [Lazarsfeld 2004, Example 6.1.15].

Since ψ is dominant, it induces a T -invariant rational map φ to $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$. To prove [Theorem 3.3](#), we produce open sets $U \subset U'$ in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ satisfying (1)–(4) with respect to φ .

We write x_i for the distinguished point in the codimension one orbit corresponding to ρ_i ; see [Fulton 1993, Section 2.1]. The fiber of \mathcal{F} over x_i is canonically

isomorphic to $F_i \oplus F/F_i$; this is the eigenspace decomposition for the action of the one parameter subgroup corresponding to the primitive generator of ρ_i , which is the stabilizer of x_i . Let Z_i be the projective linear subspace corresponding to \mathbb{P}_{F_i} in the fiber of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ over x_i . Let W_i be the projective linear subspace corresponding to \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i} in the fiber over 1_T .

We now define U' to be the complement in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ of the following closed subsets:

- The preimages of the T -invariant closed subsets of codimension 2 in X .
- The torus orbit closures $\overline{T \cdot Z_i}$, for $F_i \neq 0$.
- The torus orbit closures $\overline{T \cdot W_i}$, for $F_i \neq 0$.

Note that the condition (*) says that F_i has dimension at least 2 and codimension at least 1 whenever it is nonzero. Therefore, every component of the complement of U' has codimension at least 2.

This choice of closed subsets is closely related to the indeterminacy locus of φ . On the fiber over 1_T , this map is the birational inverse of the blowup morphism from $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ to \mathbb{P}_F , so its indeterminacy locus is the discriminant, which is the union of the W_i . The closures $\overline{T \cdot W_j}$ may meet the fiber over x_i , and these intersections are also in the indeterminacy locus of φ because the indeterminacy locus is closed. In the special case where $i = j$, the intersection of $\overline{T \cdot W_i}$ with the fiber over x_i is the linear subspace \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i} . Now, φ maps the fiber over x_i into the exceptional divisor over $\mathbb{P}(F/F_i)$, via the canonical rational map

$$\mathbb{P}(F_i \oplus F/F_i) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i} \times \mathbb{P}_{F_i},$$

which is regular away from the linear subspaces W_i and Z_i . In particular, Z_i is the only remaining indeterminacy locus of φ in the fiber over x_i . Therefore, after removing the preimage of the codimension 2 strata in X , the open set U' is simply the locus where φ is regular.

For $i = s + 1, \dots, n$, the subspace F_i is zero. Then the one parameter subgroup corresponding to the primitive generator of ρ_i acts trivially on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}|_{O_{\rho_i}})$. Let U be the complement in U' of these $n - s$ irreducible divisors with positive dimensional stabilizers.

We claim that T acts freely on U . Over the dense torus, T acts freely on the base. Over a codimension one orbit O_{ρ_i} , the stabilizer on the base is the one-parameter subgroup corresponding to the primitive generator of ρ_i . Because the eigenspace decomposition of the fiber of \mathcal{F} over x_i is $F_i \oplus F/F_i$, with the one parameter subgroup acting by scaling on F_i and trivially on F/F_i , this subgroup acts freely away from the T -orbits of the linear subspaces \mathbb{P}_{F_i} and \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i} , both of which are in the complement of U' and hence of U . Therefore, T acts freely on U .

To prove the theorem, it remains to show that $\varphi|_U$ is a geometric quotient and the image $\varphi(U)$ has codimension 2 in $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$. We first treat the special case where

the fan Σ has only a single ray ρ . Let U_ρ be the toric variety corresponding to a single ray ρ , and let \mathcal{F} be the toric vector bundle on U_ρ given by the filtration

$$F^\rho(k) = \begin{cases} F & \text{for } k \leq 0, \\ F_\rho & \text{for } k = 1, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 1, \end{cases}$$

where F_ρ is a proper subspace of dimension at least two. Then \mathcal{F} splits canonically as a sum $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_\rho \oplus \mathcal{F}/\mathcal{F}_\rho$, where \mathcal{F}_ρ is the toric subbundle with fiber F_ρ over 1_T . Let Z be the projective linear subspace \mathbb{P}_{F_ρ} in the fiber over x_ρ , and let W be the projective linear subspace \mathbb{P}_{F/F_ρ} in the fiber over 1_T .

Proposition 3.5. *The torus T acts freely on the open set*

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \setminus (\overline{T \cdot Z} \cup \overline{T \cdot W})$$

with geometric quotient $\text{Bl}_W \mathbb{P}_F$, and the preimage of O_ρ under the structure map surjects onto the exceptional divisor over W .

Proof. The open set $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \setminus (\overline{T \cdot Z} \cup \overline{T \cdot W})$ is the set denoted U in the discussion above, and hence T acts freely. We use a toric computation to compute the geometric quotient.

The projectivization of any toric vector bundle \mathcal{G} of rank r on U_ρ is isomorphic to a toric variety. The toric variety is canonical, but the isomorphism depends on the choice of a splitting of the fiber over 1_T ,

$$G = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_r,$$

satisfying Klyachko’s compatibility condition. Fix such a splitting. For $1 \leq j \leq r$, define the integer $n_j = \max\{k \mid G^\rho(k) \text{ contains } L_j\}$. Let σ be the cone in $N_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{R}^r$ spanned by the standard vectors $(0, e_1), \dots, (0, e_r)$ and

$$\tilde{v}_\rho = (v_\rho, n_1 e_1 + \cdots + n_r e_r),$$

where v_ρ is the primitive generator of ρ , and let Δ in $N_{\mathbb{R}} \times (\mathbb{R}^r / (1, \dots, 1))$ be the fan whose maximal cones are projections of the facets of σ that contain \tilde{v}_ρ . Then there is a natural isomorphism from $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G})$ to $X(\Delta)$ taking $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}|_{O_\rho})$ to the torus invariant divisor corresponding to the image of \tilde{v}_ρ and the codimension one projectivized subbundle corresponding to L_j to the torus invariant divisor corresponding to the image of $(0, e_j)$. For further details on this construction, see [Oda 1988, pp. 58–59].

We now apply the preceding general construction to our particular bundle \mathcal{F} . The decomposition into line bundles induces a decomposition of $F = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_r$ into one-dimensional coordinate subspaces. After relabeling we may assume that $F_\rho = L_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus L_k$ and so $\tilde{v}_\rho = (v_\rho, e_1 + \cdots + e_k)$. Then the complement

$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \setminus (\overline{T \cdot Z} \cup \overline{T \cdot W})$, with its induced toric structure, corresponds to the fan Δ' in $N_{\mathbb{R}} \times (\mathbb{R}^r / (1, \dots, 1))$ obtained by removing from the fan for $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ the cones containing either $\tilde{\nu}_\rho$ and $(0, e_{k+1}), \dots, (0, e_r)$ (corresponding to $\overline{T \cdot Z}$), or all of $(0, e_1), \dots, (0, e_k)$ (corresponding to $\overline{T \cdot W}$).

The projection of $N_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{R}^r / (1, \dots, 1)$ onto $\mathbb{R}^r / (1, \dots, 1)$ induces a map of fans from Δ' to the fan of the blow up of \mathbb{P}_F along \mathbb{P}_{F/F_ρ} . This map of fans satisfies the conditions of [A'Campo-Neuen and Hausen 1999, Proposition 3.2], and hence the corresponding morphism of toric varieties is a geometric quotient. \square

We now apply the special case treated above, where the fan consists of a single ray ρ , to prove the general case.

Proof of Theorem 3.3. By the discussion following Proposition 3.4, it remains to show that $\varphi|_U$ is a geometric quotient and the complement of $\varphi(U)$ has codimension 2 in $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$. The property of being a geometric quotient is local on the base. For each i , let U_i be the complement in $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ of the exceptional divisors over W_j for $j \neq i$.

We claim that the preimage of U_i under φ is the preimage in U of the T -invariant affine open set U_{ρ_i} , under the structure map π . Indeed, by Proposition 3.5, the rational map φ takes the generic point of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})|_{O_{\rho_j}}$ to the generic point of the exceptional divisor over W_j . The part of U that lives over T maps into every U_i , but for the parts of U over codimension one orbits of X , only the part over O_{ρ_i} maps into U_i . This proves the claim.

The union of the sets U_i cover all but a codimension 2 locus in $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{F}}$, so it only remains to show that the restriction of φ to the preimage of U_i is a geometric quotient. Again, this follows from the local computation in Proposition 3.5, because U_i is just the complement of the codimension 2 loci given by the strict transforms of the W_j for $j \neq i$ in $\text{Bl}_{W_i} \mathbb{P}_F$, and the restriction of φ to $\varphi^{-1}(U_i)$ is the restriction of the geometric quotient onto $\text{Bl}_{W_i} \mathbb{P}_F$ described in Proposition 3.5. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Let S be a subset of s very general points of $\mathbb{P}_F \cong \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ such that $s \geq r + 2 + \frac{4}{r-2}$. Then $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ is not finitely generated, see [Mukai 2004]. Let X be any smooth toric variety of dimension at most $\dim(\mathbb{P}_F)$ with at least s rays. Then by Remark 2.1 there exists a vector bundle \mathcal{F} on X satisfying $(*)$ such that the nonzero F_i correspond to the points p_i in S . The conclusion then follows from Theorem 3.3. \square

Remark 3.6. The isomorphism of Theorem 3.3 is not an isomorphism of graded rings. However, the pull back by the quotient map φ constructed in the proof of Theorem 3.3 induces a group homomorphism $\varphi^*: \text{Cl}(\text{Bl}_S(\mathbb{P}_F)) \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$. Letting $\deg(x_i) = [\pi^{-1}(D_{\rho_i})]$ for $s + 1 \leq i \leq n$, we obtain a $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ -grading of the polynomial ring in $n - s$ variables over the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S(\mathbb{P}_F)$ such that the isomorphism of Theorem 3.3 is graded.

Corollary 3.7. *Suppose \mathcal{F} is given by filtrations satisfying $(*)$ with the F_i being hyperplanes in general position. If $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-r} > \frac{1}{2}$ then $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a Mori dream space.*

Proof. Suppose $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-r} > \frac{1}{2}$. Then the blow up of \mathbb{P}^{r-1} at n points in general position is a Mori dream space [Castravet and Tevelev 2006, Theorem 1.3], and then so is the blow up $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ of \mathbb{P}^{r-1} at s points in general position, where s is the number of rays ρ_j such that F_j is nonzero. The corollary then follows immediately from Theorem 3.3, which says that $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is finitely generated over $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^{r-1})$. \square

If the points p_1, \dots, p_s are not in general position then $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ can be a Mori dream space, even when $\frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{n-r} \leq \frac{1}{2}$. For instance, if p_1, \dots, p_s are collinear then $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^r$ is a rational variety with a torus action with orbits of codimension one, and hence is a Mori dream space [Elizondo et al. 2004; Hausen and Süß 2010; Ottem 2011]. Also, if p_1, \dots, p_s lie on a rational normal curve, then $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^r$ is a Mori dream space [Castravet and Tevelev 2006, Theorem 1.2].

We conclude this section with the observation that the Cox ring of the blowup of projective space along an arbitrary arrangement of linear subspaces can be realized as the Cox ring of a projectivized toric vector bundle.

Corollary 3.8. *Let S be an arbitrary arrangement of n linear subspaces of codimension at least 2 in \mathbb{P}^r and let Σ be a fan with n rays that defines a smooth projective toric surface. Then there is a toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} on $X(\Sigma)$ such that*

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})) \cong \mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^r).$$

Proof. An arbitrary collection of filtrations of F indexed by the rays of Σ satisfies Klyachko's compatibility condition, because $X(\Sigma)$ is a smooth surface [Klyachko 1989, Example 2.3.4]. Therefore, if $S = \{\mathbb{P}_{F/F_1}, \dots, \mathbb{P}_{F/F_n}\}$ then the filtrations

$$F^{\rho_j}(k) = \begin{cases} F & \text{for } k \leq 0, \\ F_j & \text{for } k = 1, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 1, \end{cases}$$

satisfy $(*)$ and determine a toric vector bundle on $X(\Sigma)$. By Theorem 3.3, the Cox ring $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^r)$. \square

Example 3.9. Let S be the arrangement of all linear subspaces of codimension at least 2 spanned by subsets of a set of $r + 1$ points in general position in \mathbb{P}^r . Then Kapranov's construction [1993] shows that $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ is isomorphic to the Deligne–Mumford moduli space $\overline{M}_{0,r+2}$. Therefore, there is a toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} on a smooth projective toric surface such that $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is isomorphic to the Cox ring of $\overline{M}_{0,n}$. It is not known whether this ring is finitely generated.

4. Cotangent bundles

In the previous section, we gave a presentation of Cox rings of some projectivized toric vector bundles as polynomial rings over Cox rings of certain blowups of projective space, and used this to give examples where Cox rings of projectivized toric vector bundles are finitely generated, where they are not finitely generated, and where they are isomorphic to the Cox ring of $\overline{M}_{0,n}$. We now apply the same methods and results to study Cox rings of projectivized cotangent bundles of smooth projective toric varieties.

By [Klyachko 1989] the filtrations of cotangent bundles have the form

$$\Omega^{\rho_j}(k) = \begin{cases} M \otimes \mathbb{k} & \text{for } k \leq -1, \\ v_j^\perp & \text{for } k = 0, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 0. \end{cases}$$

If the fan does not contain any pair of opposite rays, then the filtrations for the twist of the cotangent bundle by the anticanonical line bundle satisfy (*). Since twisting by a line bundle does not change the projectivization, Theorem 3.3 shows that the Cox ring of the projectivized cotangent bundle is isomorphic to the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S(\mathbb{P}_{M \otimes \mathbb{k}})$, where S is the set of points p_j corresponding to v_j^\perp . The case where the fan does contain opposite rays is treated on page 1014.

Example 4.1. For the cotangent bundle on projective space \mathbb{P}^r , the corresponding set S consists of $r + 1$ points in linearly general position in \mathbb{P}^{r-1} . Then $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^r}^1))$ is identified with $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^{r-1})$, which is isomorphic to the coordinate ring of the Grassmannian $\text{Grass}(2, r + 2)$ in its Plücker embedding; see [Castravet and Tevelev 2006, Remark 3.9].

Example 4.1 is a special case of the Cox rings of wonderful varieties studied by Brion [2007].

We now give an example of a smooth projective toric threefold whose projectivized cotangent bundle is not a Mori dream space. The construction uses a particularly nice configuration of nine points in \mathbb{Z}^3 , due to Totaro, such that, for any field \mathbb{k} of characteristic not two or three, the blowup of $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{k})$ at the corresponding nine \mathbb{k} -points is not a Mori dream space. The proof of Theorem 1.5 will be by induction on dimension, starting from this example.

Example 4.2. In this example, we work over a field \mathbb{k} of characteristic not two or three. The vectors

$$v_1 = (0, 0, 1), \quad v_2 = (0, 1, 0), \quad v_3 = (1, 1, 1), \quad v_4 = (-1, -2, -2)$$

span the four rays of a unique complete fan Σ_4 in \mathbb{R}^3 . The corresponding toric variety $X(\Sigma_4)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^3 . Consider the vectors

$$\begin{aligned}
 v_5 &= (1, 1, 2), & v_8 &= (1, -1, 1), & v_{11} &= (-1, -1, 1), & v_{13} &= (-1, 1, 1), \\
 v_6 &= (0, -1, 1), & v_9 &= (-1, -2, -1), & v_{12} &= (-1, 0, 1), & v_{14} &= (0, 1, 1), \\
 v_7 &= (1, 0, 1), & v_{10} &= (-1, -1, 0),
 \end{aligned}$$

and let Σ_i be the stellar subdivision of Σ_{i-1} along the ray spanned by v_i , for $5 \leq i \leq 14$. For each such i , the vector v_i is the sum of two or three of the v_j that span a cone in Σ_{i-1} . Therefore, the toric variety $X(\Sigma_i)$ is the blowup of $X(\Sigma_{i-1})$ at either a point or a torus invariant smooth rational curve. In particular, if we set $\Sigma = \Sigma_{14}$, then the corresponding toric variety $X(\Sigma)$ is smooth and projective. The twist \mathcal{F} of the cotangent bundle on $X(\Sigma)$ by the anticanonical bundle $\mathcal{O}(D_{\rho_1} + \dots + D_{\rho_{14}})$ is given by the vector space $F = \mathbb{k}^3$ with filtrations

$$F^{\rho_i}(j) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{k}^3 & \text{for } j \leq 0, \\ v_i^\perp & \text{for } j = 1, \\ 0 & \text{for } j > 1. \end{cases}$$

Since the characteristic of \mathbb{k} is not two or three, the points v_i^\perp are all distinct in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^2$, and hence the filtrations satisfy $(*)$. Twisting by a line bundle does not change the projectivization, so [Theorem 3.3](#) says that the Cox ring of the projectivized cotangent bundle of $X(\Sigma)$ is isomorphic to the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^2$, where $S = \{v_1^\perp, \dots, v_{14}^\perp\}$. The subset

$$S' = \{v_1^\perp, v_3^\perp, v_6^\perp, v_7^\perp, v_8^\perp, v_{11}^\perp, v_{12}^\perp, v_{13}^\perp, v_{14}^\perp\}$$

is the complete intersection of two smooth cubics, and the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_{S'} \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^2$ is not finitely generated [[Totaro 2008](#), Theorem 2.1, Corollary 5.1 and Theorem 5.2]. It follows that $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^2$ is not a Mori dream space, and neither is the projectivized cotangent bundle of $X(\Sigma)$.

We use the following lemma on Cox rings of blowups of projective space at finitely many points contained in a hyperplane in the proof of [Theorem 1.5](#). Instances of this basic fact have appeared, for instance in [[Hassett and Tschinkel 2004](#), Example 1.8]. However, lacking a suitable reference, we give a proof.

Lemma 4.3. *Let S be a finite set of points contained in a hyperplane H in \mathbb{P}^d , and assume $d > 2$. Then the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^d$ is isomorphic to a polynomial ring in one variable over the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S H$.*

Proof. Choose coordinates on \mathbb{P}^d so that H is a coordinate hyperplane, and let \mathbb{G}_m act by scaling on the coordinate that cuts out H . The action of \mathbb{G}_m lifts to an action on $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^d$, and we let Y be the locus of fixed points of this action. Then \mathbb{G}_m acts freely on $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}^d \setminus Y$, with quotient $\text{Bl}_S H$. The strict transform of H is the only divisor contained in Y , so the lemma follows by applying [Proposition 3.4](#). \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let \mathbb{k} be a field of characteristic not two or three. We must show that, for each dimension $d \geq 3$, there is a fan Σ in \mathbb{R}^d such that

- (1) The toric variety $X(\Sigma)$ is smooth and projective.
- (2) The hyperplanes in \mathbb{k}^d perpendicular to the primitive generators of the rays of Σ are distinct.
- (3) The Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^{d-1}$ is not finitely generated, where S is the set of points corresponding to these hyperplanes.

For $d = 3$, we have [Example 4.2](#), and we proceed by induction.

Suppose Σ is a fan in \mathbb{R}^d satisfying (1), (2), and (3). Embed \mathbb{R}^d as the last coordinate hyperplane in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} , and let Σ' be the fan in \mathbb{R}^{d+1} whose maximal cones are spanned by a maximal cone of Σ together with either $(1, \dots, 1)$ or $(1, \dots, 1, -1)$. The corresponding toric variety $X(\Sigma')$ is smooth and projective and, since the characteristic of \mathbb{k} is not two, the hyperplanes in \mathbb{k}^{d+1} perpendicular to the rays of Σ' are distinct. It remains to show that Σ' satisfies (3). Let S' be the corresponding set of points in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^d$. Now S' contains the subset S of points corresponding to rays of Σ , and S is contained in a hyperplane H . By hypothesis, the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_S H$ is not finitely generated. By [Lemma 4.3](#), it follows that $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^d$ is not a Mori dream space, and neither is $\text{Bl}_{S'} \mathbb{P}^d$. The theorem follows, since the Cox ring of the projectivized cotangent bundle of $X(\Sigma)$ is isomorphic to the Cox ring of $\text{Bl}_{S'} \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{k}}^d$, by [Theorem 3.3](#). □

5. Pseudoeffective cones

In this section we prove [Theorem 1.4](#). The techniques of the proof are independent from those of [Section 3](#).

The pseudoeffective cone of a projective variety X is the closure of the cone spanned by the classes of all effective divisors in the space of numerical equivalence classes of divisors $N^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}} = N^1(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. For projectivized toric vector bundles and for blowups of projective spaces at finite sets of points, linear equivalence and numerical equivalence coincide and then we identify $N^1(X)_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\text{Cl}(X)_{\mathbb{R}} = \text{Cl}(X) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$.

Now we consider again a toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} on a complete toric variety $X(\Sigma)$. Any effective divisor D on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is linearly equivalent to a torus invariant effective divisor; this can be seen by applying the Borel fixed-point theorem to the torus orbit closure of the point $[D]$ in the Chow variety of effective codimension 1 cycles on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$. So the pseudoeffective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is the closure of the cone generated by classes of torus invariant prime divisors. Note that every torus invariant prime divisor in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is either the preimage of a torus invariant prime divisor in $X(\Sigma)$ or surjects onto $X(\Sigma)$. If a torus invariant prime divisor surjects onto $X(\Sigma)$ then it must be the closure of the torus orbit of its intersection with the fiber over the identity. We write \mathcal{D}_H for the closure of the torus orbit of a hypersurface H in \mathbb{P}_F . One key step toward understanding the pseudoeffective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is to express

the class of each such \mathcal{D}_H as a linear combination of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ and the $\pi^{-1}(D_{\rho_i})$. Such expressions may be somewhat complicated in general, but are relatively simple for bundles given by filtrations of the special form discussed in [Section 2](#).

Suppose the filtrations $\{F^{\rho_i}(j)\}$ associated to the vector bundle \mathcal{F} satisfy condition $(*)$ of [Section 2](#) and all proper subspaces $F^{\rho_i}(j) \subset F$ are distinct hyperplanes.

Lemma 5.1. *Restriction to the fiber \mathbb{P}_F gives an isomorphism from the space of T -invariant global sections of $\mathcal{O}(m)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ to $\text{Sym}^m(F)$.*

Proof. For any bundle \mathcal{F} , global sections of $\mathcal{O}(m)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ are naturally identified with global sections of $\text{Sym}^m \mathcal{F}$. Now, $\text{Sym}^m \mathcal{F}$ is a toric vector bundle, with fiber $\text{Sym}^m F$ over 1_T , and since the filtrations defining \mathcal{F} satisfy $(*)$, the filtrations defining $\text{Sym}^m \mathcal{F}$ are given by

$$\text{Sym}^m F^{\rho_i}(j) = \begin{cases} \text{Sym}^m F & \text{for } j \leq 0, \\ \text{Image}(\text{Sym}^j F_i \otimes \text{Sym}^{m-j} F \rightarrow \text{Sym}^m F) & \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq m, \\ 0 & \text{for } j > m. \end{cases}$$

The space of T -invariant sections of $\text{Sym}^m \mathcal{F}$ is the intersection of all of these filtrations evaluated at zero, and the lemma follows, because $\text{Sym}^m F^{\rho_i}(0)$ is $\text{Sym}^m F$ for every ray ρ_i . □

Let p_i be the point in \mathbb{P}_F corresponding to the one-dimensional quotient F/F_i , whenever F_i is nonzero. We write D_j for the T -invariant prime divisor $\pi^{-1}(D_{\rho_j})$ in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let H be a hypersurface of degree m in \mathbb{P}_F , and let m_i be the multiplicity of H at p_i . Then there is a linear equivalence*

$$\mathcal{D}_H \sim \mathcal{O}(m) - \sum_i m_i (\pi^{-1}(D_{\rho_i})),$$

where the sum is over those i such that F_i is nonzero.

Proof. Let $h \in \text{Sym}^m F$ be a defining equation for H . Then h corresponds to a torus invariant section s of $\mathcal{O}(m)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$, by [Lemma 5.1](#). If F_i is zero then s does not vanish along D_i and if F_i is nonzero then m_i is the largest integer such that h is contained in the image of $\text{Sym}^{m_i} F_i \otimes \text{Sym}^{m-m_i} F$ in $\text{Sym}^m F$. The one parameter subgroup corresponding to v_i extends to an embedding of the affine line \mathbf{A}^1 in $X(\Sigma)$ meeting D_{ρ_i} transversely at the image of zero. After restricting the section s to the preimage of \mathbf{A}^1 , we must show that its order of vanishing along the preimage of zero is m_i . The isotypical decomposition of the module of global sections of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ on the preimage of \mathbf{A}^1 , for the action of the one-parameter subgroup corresponding to v_i , is exactly $\bigoplus_j F^{\rho_i}(j)$, and multiplication by the coordinate x on \mathbf{A}^1 decreases degree by one. The sections of $\mathcal{O}(m)$ are given by the m th symmetric power of this module, in which the image of $\text{Sym}^k F_i \otimes \text{Sym}^{m-k} F$ in $\text{Sym}^m F$ appears in degree

k , for nonnegative integers k . It follows that the T -invariant section s is equal to x^{m_i} times a section that is nonvanishing along the preimage of zero, and hence vanishes to order m_i , as required. \square

Now, we fix a maximal cone σ and, after renumbering, we may assume σ is spanned by ρ_1, \dots, ρ_d . Moreover, for the remainder of the section we assume that

$$F_i = 0, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq d.$$

The class of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ and the classes of D_{d+1}, \dots, D_n form a basis for $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$.

Let $f : \text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_F$ be the blowup of \mathbb{P}_F at the finite set of distinct points $\{p_i\}$, corresponding to the nonzero F_i , for $i > d$. Let L be a hyperplane in \mathbb{P}_F , and let E_i be the exceptional divisor over p_i . Then f^*L and $\{E_i\}$ together form a basis for $\text{Cl}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$.

We consider the linear map $\varphi^* : \text{Cl}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))_{\mathbb{R}}$, taking f^*L to $\mathcal{O}(1)$ and the class of E_i to the class of D_i , for $i > d$. If H is a hypersurface of degree m in \mathbb{P}_F passing through p_i with multiplicity m_i , then the class of the strict transform of H in $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ is $f^*mL - \sum_i m_i E_i$. So Lemma 5.2 says that φ^* maps the class of the strict transform of H to the class of \mathcal{D}_H .

Remark 5.3. One can show that the map φ^* is the map on class groups induced by the map φ of the proof of Theorem 3.3; see [González 2011, Section 5]. However, note that Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2 give an independent proof of the fact that we get a morphism of class groups, without having to construct the morphism φ .

Proposition 5.4. *The pseudoeffective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is generated by the image under φ^* of the pseudoeffective cone of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ together with the classes of those D_i such that F_i is zero.*

Proof. Every effective divisor on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is in the cone generated by the classes \mathcal{D}_H , for hypersurfaces H in \mathbb{P}_F , and the classes D_i . On $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$, every effective divisor is in the cone generated by the classes of the strict transforms of the hypersurfaces H in \mathbb{P}_F , and the classes E_i . Now, the classes D_i such that F_i is nonzero are the images under φ^* of the classes E_i , and Lemma 5.2 says that the class of \mathcal{D}_H is the image under φ^* of the strict transform of the hypersurface H in \mathbb{P}_F . Therefore, the cone of effective classes on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is equal to the cone generated by the image under φ^* of the cone of effective classes on $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ together with the classes of those D_i such that F_i is zero. The proposition follows by taking closures. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. Let σ be the cone spanned by ρ_1, \dots, ρ_d , and choose the toric variety $X(\Sigma)$ so that each of the other rays ρ_i is contained in $-\sigma$. This can be accomplished, as in Example 1.7, by taking a suitable sequence of blowups of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^d$. Choose the filtrations defining \mathcal{F} so that F_{d+1}, \dots, F_n are distinct hyperplanes, and $F_i = 0$ for $i \leq d$.

The choice of the filtrations ensures that φ^* is an isomorphism on class groups, since it maps the basis elements $f^*L, E_{d+1}, \dots, E_n$ for $\text{Cl}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ to the basis elements $\mathcal{O}(1), D_{d+1}, \dots, D_n$ for $\text{Cl}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$, respectively. Furthermore, the choice of the fan Σ ensures that, for $i \leq d$, the divisor D_{ρ_i} is linearly equivalent to an effective combination of the D_{ρ_j} , for $j > d$. So the classes of D_1, \dots, D_d are in the cone spanned by the classes of D_i for $i > d$, and hence are in the image under φ^* of the pseudoeffective cone of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$. Therefore, by [Proposition 5.4](#), the linear isomorphism φ^* identifies the pseudoeffective cone of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ with the pseudoeffective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$. If F_{d+1}, \dots, F_n are in very general position, then the inequalities on r and n imply that the pseudoeffective cone of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ is not polyhedral [[Mukai 2004](#)], and the theorem follows. \square

Remark 5.5. As in [Corollary 3.8](#), a similar construction produces toric vector bundles \mathcal{F} such that the effective cone of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is canonically isomorphic to the effective cone of $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$, for an arbitrary arrangement S of linear subspaces in \mathbb{P}_F .

6. Some generalizations

The techniques developed here can also be applied more generally to describe Cox rings of toric vector bundles where the condition [\(*\)](#) is weakened to allow F_i to appear for multiple steps in the Klyachko filtrations, where some of the F_i are allowed to be 1-dimensional, and where the subspaces are not necessarily distinct. The results are similar to those in [Section 3](#), only the presentations of the Cox rings are slightly more complex.

Longer steps in the filtrations. Consider a toric vector bundle \mathcal{F} given by Klyachko filtrations of the form

$$F^{\rho_j}(k) = \begin{cases} F & \text{for } k \leq 0, \\ F_j & \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq a_j, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > a_j, \end{cases}$$

for some positive integers a_j , and distinct linear subspaces $F_j \subsetneq F$ of dimension at least 2, for $j = 1, \dots, s$. The bundles that satisfy the condition [\(*\)](#) are exactly those where each a_j is equal to 1. The Cox ring of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ can be analyzed just as in [Section 3](#), except that T does not act freely on U ; if D_j denotes the preimage of \mathcal{O}_{ρ_j} in U , then D_j has a stabilizer of order a_j . In this case, the Cox ring of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite extension of a polynomial ring over $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ with a presentation of the form

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})) \cong \mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)[x_1, \dots, x_n]/\langle 1_{E_j} - x_j^{a_j} \mid 1 \leq j \leq s \rangle,$$

by [Hausen and Süß 2010, Theorem 1.1]. Here, 1_{E_i} denotes the canonical section of the bundle $\mathcal{O}(E_i)$ associated to the exceptional divisor E_i over \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i} . It follows that $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is finitely generated if and only if $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ is finitely generated.

One-dimensional subspaces. We now discuss toric vector bundles given by Klyachko filtrations of the form $(*)$, but where some F_j are allowed to be 1-dimensional. Consider the special case where the fan Σ consists of a single ray ρ , and \mathcal{F} is given by the filtration

$$F^\rho(k) = \begin{cases} F & \text{for } k \leq 0, \\ L & \text{for } k = 1, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 1, \end{cases}$$

where L is 1-dimensional. The analysis of such a bundle is similar to that in Proposition 3.5, except that $\overline{T \cdot W}$ is a divisor. Still, the torus T acts freely on the toric variety $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \setminus \overline{T \cdot Z}$, and a toric computation shows that the geometric quotient exists as a nonseparated toric prevariety; it is \mathbb{P}_F with the hyperplane $\mathbb{P}_{F/L}$ doubled.

Now, consider the general case, and let S be the set of linear subspaces of \mathbb{P}_F corresponding to the F_j that have dimension at least 2. Suppose the rays are numbered so that F_1, \dots, F_ℓ are 1-dimensional and the rest are not. Then the analysis in the proof of Theorem 3.3 produces open subsets U and U' satisfying (1)–(4), except that the target of φ is $\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ doubled along the strict transforms of the hyperplanes $H_i = \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \ell$. Then [Hausen and Süß 2010] gives a presentation of the Cox ring $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ as a polynomial ring in $n - s$ variables over

$$\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)[x_1, \dots, x_\ell, y_1, \dots, y_\ell] / \langle 1_{H_i} - x_i y_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq \ell \rangle, \tag{1}$$

where 1_{H_i} is the canonical section of $\mathcal{O}(H_i)$. Setting the $n - s$ free variables equal to zero and y_1, \dots, y_ℓ equal to 1, one can obtain $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ as a quotient of $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$, and hence $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is finitely generated if and only if $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ is so.

Example 6.1. Using the above observations, in [Hausen and Süß 2010] the Cox ring of the projectivized tangent bundle of a toric variety was calculated as follows. Let X be a toric variety associated to fan Σ with rays ρ_1, \dots, ρ_n having $v_1, \dots, v_n \in N$ as their primitive generators. By [Klyachko 1989] the tangent bundle T_X corresponds to the filtrations of the form $(*)$ with $F^{\rho_j} = \mathbb{k} \cdot v_j \subset N \otimes \mathbb{k}$. In particular, all the subspaces are one-dimensional. Hence, the set S is empty and $\mathcal{R}(\text{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F) = \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}_F)$ is simply the polynomial ring $\text{Sym}(F)$. The element 1_{H_j} can be identified with $v_j \in \text{Sym}(F)$. If there are no opposite rays in Σ , by the formula (1) we obtain

$$\mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n] / \langle \sum_i \lambda_i \cdot x_i y_i \mid \underline{\lambda} \in \mathbb{k}^n, \text{ s.t. } \sum_i \lambda_i v_i = 0 \rangle$$

as the Cox ring of $\mathbb{P}(T_X)$.

Repetitions of subspaces and combinations. If some subspace is repeated, so $F_i = F_j$ for some $i \neq j$, then the arguments in Section 3 again go through, but the geometric quotient is nonseparated, with one copy of the exceptional divisor over \mathbb{P}_{F/F_i} for each time that F_i appears. Again, this construction leads to a presentation of $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ as a finitely generated algebra over $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{B}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ that is finitely generated if and only if $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{B}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ is so.

These generalizations can be combined to give a presentation of the Cox ring of an arbitrary toric vector bundle for which the Klyachko filtrations contain at most one nontrivial subspace for each ray.

Proposition 6.2. *Let \mathcal{F} be a toric vector bundle corresponding to Klyachko filtrations $\{F^\rho(j)\}$ such that at most one proper subspace of F appears in each filtration, and let S be the collection of linear subspaces of \mathbb{P}_F corresponding to these proper subspaces. Then $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is finitely generated if and only if $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{B}_S \mathbb{P}_F)$ is.*

Remark 6.3. It may be possible to carry through a similar analysis for more general toric vector bundles. However, even when the fan consists of a single ray, if multiple proper subspaces occur in a single filtration then the torus quotients that appear are weighted blowups of projective space instead of ordinary blowups. Since very little is known about Cox rings of weighted blowups of projective space, we have not considered such bundles in this work.

A bundle on the Losev–Manin moduli space. We conclude with an example of a bundle on the Losev–Manin moduli space of pointed stable curves.

Let v_0, \dots, v_d be vectors that generate the rank- d lattice N and sum to zero. Then the fan Σ whose nonzero cones are spanned by proper subsets of $\{v_0, \dots, v_d\}$ corresponds to projective space \mathbb{P}^d , and the barycentric subdivision Σ' is the normal fan of a permutahedron. The corresponding toric variety is the Losev–Manin moduli space \bar{L}_{d+1} of pointed stable curves studied in [Losev and Manin 2000].

Let \mathcal{F} be the pullback of the cotangent bundle $\Omega_{\mathbb{P}^d}$ to the Losev–Manin moduli space $\bar{L}_{d+1} \cong X(\Sigma')$. The rays of Σ' are naturally indexed by the proper subsets of $\{0, \dots, d\}$, where the primitive generator of the ray ρ_I is

$$v_I = \sum_{i \in I} v_i.$$

The fiber of \mathcal{F} over 1_T is canonically identified with $M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{k}$, and we write M_I for the linear subspace perpendicular to the linear span of the v_i for $i \in I$. The Klyachko filtrations corresponding to \mathcal{F} are then

$$F^{\rho_I}(k) = \begin{cases} M \otimes \mathbb{k} & \text{for } k \leq -1, \\ M_I & \text{for } k = 0, \\ 0 & \text{for } k > 0. \end{cases}$$

These filtrations almost satisfy $(*)$, except that the subspaces M_I corresponding to sets I of size $d - 1$ are 1-dimensional, and the last nonzero subspace appears in the wrong place in the filtration. Tensoring with an appropriate line bundle puts the last nonzero subspace in the correct place in the filtration and does not change the projectivization. Then, applying the computation for filtrations with 1-dimensional subspaces (page 1013), we find that $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}))$ is a polynomial ring in $d + 1$ variables over

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathrm{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F)[x_1, \dots, x_{\binom{d+1}{2}}, y_1, \dots, y_{\binom{d+1}{2}}] / \langle 1_{H_i} - x_i y_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq \binom{d+1}{2} \rangle,$$

where H_i runs over all hyperplanes \mathbb{P}_{F/F_I} with index sets I of size $d - 1$.

Now, S consists of all linear subspaces spanned by $d + 1$ points in general position in $\mathbb{P}_F \cong \mathbb{P}^{d-1}$. As in Example 3.9, the blowup $\mathrm{Bl}_S \mathbb{P}_F$ is isomorphic to the Deligne–Mumford moduli space $\overline{M}_{0,d+2}$.

Corollary 6.4. *The projectivization of the pullback of the cotangent bundle on \mathbb{P}^d to the Losev–Manin moduli space \overline{L}_{d+1} is a Mori dream space if and only if $\overline{M}_{0,d+2}$ is a Mori dream space.*

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