
Small codimension subvarieties in homogeneous spaces

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ABSTRACT

We prove Bertini type theorems for the inverse image, under a proper morphism, of any Schubert variety in an homogeneous space. Using generalisations of Deligne's trick, we deduce connectedness results for the inverse image of the diagonal in X^2 where X is any isotropic grassmannian. We also deduce simple connectedness properties for subvarieties of X . Finally we prove transplanting theorems à la Barth–Larsen for the Picard group of any isotropic grassmannian of lines and for the Neron–Severi group of some adjoint and coadjoint homogeneous spaces.

0. INTRODUCTION

In this text we work over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. The topological properties of subvarieties of small codimension in a rational homogeneous space X have drawn much attention since the work of Barth and Larsen ([3], [4] and [16]) on the projective space. The literature is very large on the subject, let us only mention the celebrated paper of Hartshorne [14] where the so-called Harshorne's conjecture for small codimension subvarieties of the projective space was formulated and where he gives a simple proof of Barth–Larsen's theorem using the hard Lefschetz Theorem. We refer to Lazarsfeld's book [17], Chapter 3, for a more extensive review of the literature on these themes.

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Some of the most achieved results on this subject can be stated using the following invariant. Recall that for X a rational homogeneous space, the tangent bundle T_X of X is globally generated.

Definition 0.1. Let $\phi: \mathbb{P}(T_X^\vee) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(H^0 T_X^\vee)$ be the map defined by the global sections of the tangent bundle T_X (note that this is not the usual Grothendieck notation for projective bundles). The *ampleness* of X , denoted by $a(X)$ is the maximum of the dimensions of the fibres of ϕ . The *coampleness* of X denoted by $ca(X)$ is $\dim X - a(X)$.

Faltings in [10] proves the following theorem.

Theorem 0.2 (Faltings). *Let X be a rational homogeneous space and $f: Z \rightarrow X \times X$ a proper map with Z irreducible and $\text{Codim } Z < ca(X)$, then $f^{-1}(\Delta)$ is connected where Δ is the diagonal in $X \times X$.*

As a corollary, one obtains that any irreducible subvariety Y in X satisfying the inequality $2\text{Codim } Y \leq ca(X) - 1$ is algebraically simply connected, i.e. $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y) = 1$. The invariant $ca(X)$ also appears in the work of Sommese. For example, the following theorem is a consequence of results he proves with van de Ven in [21].

Theorem 0.3 (Sommese–van de Ven). *Let X be a rational homogeneous space and Y be a smooth connected subvariety of X , then for any point y in Y we have the vanishing $\pi_j(X, Y, y) = 0$ for $2\text{Codim } Y \leq ca(X) - j + 1$.*

In particular, they recover the above (algebraically) simple connectedness for smooth subvarieties and furthermore, if $2\text{Codim } Y \leq ca(X) - 2$, then they obtain the equality $\text{Pic}(Y) = \text{Pic}(X)$. These results are made very useful by the computation of the invariant $ca(X)$ for any rational homogeneous space by Goldstein [13].

In this paper, we shall only deal with homogeneous spaces with Picard number 1. We want to study the properties, in rational homogeneous spaces, of small codimension subvarieties having additional numerical properties but higher codimension. The fact that numerical properties of Y should be sufficient in this setting was suggested by Fulton and Lazarsfeld in [12] and verified for product of projective spaces and grassmannians by Debarre in [9]. In particular, if X is the grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(p, n)$ of p -dimensional subspaces in an n -dimensional vector space and if σ (resp. σ') is the Schubert class of subspaces containing a fixed vector (resp. contained in a fixed hyperplane), then Debarre proves the following result (for $Y \subset X$, we denote by $[Y]$ the cohomology class of Y).

Theorem 0.4 (Debarre). *Let $f: Z \rightarrow X \times X$ be a morphism with Z irreducible and denote by $i: X \rightarrow X \times X$ the diagonal embedding and by Δ the diagonal. If $[f(Z)](i_*\sigma + i_*\sigma') \neq 0$, then for Δ^s a general translate of Δ , we have that $f^{-1}(\Delta^s)$ is connected.*

In particular, if Y is an irreducible subvariety of X with $[Y]^2(\sigma + \sigma') \neq 0$, then Y is simply connected.

This result is obtained with the same method as the one used in [12] for the projective space. First Debarre proves a Bertini type Theorem for inverse images of Schubert varieties in the grassmannian. Then by adapting to the situation a trick of Deligne, he is able to replace the inverse image of the diagonal in $X \times X$ by the inverse image of a Schubert variety in a larger grassmannian.

In the first section of this paper, we prove Bertini type Theorems for inverse images of Schubert varieties under proper morphisms. We define for any Schubert variety $X^P(w)$ in X the notion of an *admissible* Schubert subvariety (see Definition 1.4) and prove the following theorem.

Theorem 0.5. *Let X be an homogeneous space, let $f: Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper map with Y irreducible. Assume that for some admissible Schubert subvariety $X^P(v)$ of a Schubert variety $X^P(w)$ we have $[\overline{f(Y)}][X^P(v)] \neq 0$, then $f^{-1}(X^P(w))$ is connected.*

In the second section, we apply the above theorem to obtain results on the connectedness of the inverse image of the diagonal. For this we need to further generalise Deligne's trick. We succeeded to generalise it only for classical groups therefore we only obtain in this section results for homogeneous spaces under classical groups. More precisely, let $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, n)$ and $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, 2n)$ be the grassmannians of isotropic subspaces of dimension p in a vector space (of dimension n resp. $2n$) endowed with a non-degenerate quadratic form Q resp. symplectic form ω . Let σ be the Schubert class in $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, n)$ resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, 2n)$ of subspaces contained in the orthogonal of an isotropic vector, we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 0.6. *Let $f: Z \rightarrow X \times X$ be a morphism with Z irreducible and denote by $i: X \rightarrow X \times X$ the diagonal embedding and by Δ the diagonal. If $[\overline{f(Z)}]_{i_*} \sigma \neq 0$, then $f^{-1}(\Delta)$ is connected.*

In particular, if Y is an irreducible subvariety of X with $[Y]^2\sigma \neq 0$, then Y is simply connected.

Note that using the first section, we can prove the above result only for proper morphisms and therefore we only obtain algebraically simple connectedness of Y . In the last section we explain how to remove the proper hypothesis.

In the third section, we prove, using the first two sections, transplanting theorems for the group of divisors modulo numerical equivalence. This was our first motivation for studying connectedness properties. Such a transplanting theorem was proved by Arrondo and Caravantes in [1] for the Picard group of subspaces in the grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$ only using numerical properties and the connectedness results of Debarre [9].

Definition 0.7. A subvariety Y of a variety X is called *cumbersome* if for all subvariety Z of X with $\dim Z = \text{Codim } Y$, we have $[Y][Z] \neq 0$.

Theorem 0.8 (Arrondo–Caravantes). *Let Y be a smooth cumbersome subvariety of $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$ with $2 \text{Codim } Y \leq \dim X - 2$, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

The proof of this theorem involves a mysterious (as the authors themselves confess) computation leading to expressing some quadratic form as sum of squares. In [20], we explained that their method is related to the fact that the intersection form on the middle cohomology group is positive definite. We also explained how the method combined with connectedness result would also apply to any other homogeneous space with the same property. In the third section we revisit this method and make it work in a more general context. We shall need the definitions.

Definition 0.9. (i) Let X be a rational homogeneous space with Picard number 1 and let h be an ample generator of the Picard group. We define the bilinear form $(\cdot, \cdot)_{h^k}$ on $H^{\dim X - k}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ by $(\sigma, \sigma')_{h^k} = \sigma \sigma' h^k$.

(ii) We define the *effectiveness* of X , by $\text{eff}(X) = \min\{k \mid (\cdot, \cdot)_{h^k} \text{ is positive definite}\}$. The *coeffectiveness* of X is $\text{coeff}(X) = \dim X - \text{eff}(X)$.

Denote by $N^1(X)$ the group of divisors modulo numerical equivalence in X . The main result of the third section is the following theorem.

Theorem 0.10. *Let X be a rational homogeneous space with Picard number 1. Let Y be a smooth cumbersome subvariety in X . If $2 \text{Codim } Y \leq \text{coeff}(X) - 2$ (i.e. $2 \dim Y - 2 \geq \dim X + \text{eff}(X)$), then $N^1(X) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

This theorem should be thought as a numerical version of Theorem 0.3 for divisors. However, this theorem does not improve Sommese and van de Ven theorem for all homogeneous spaces. This is the case when $\text{coeff}(X) > \text{ca}(X)$ and only occurs for projective spaces over composition algebras: \mathbb{P}^n , $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$ and $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2$, for adjoint varieties (also called minimal adjoint orbits) and coadjoint varieties, see Definition 0.12. As a consequence of this result and of the simple connectedness properties obtained in the second section we have the following corollary.

Corollary 0.11. *Let X be $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 2n + 1)$, $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$ or $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 4n)$ and Y be a smooth cumbersome subvariety with $2 \text{Codim } Y \leq \dim X - 3$, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

In the last section, we extend the results of the second section for any (non-necessarily proper) map and deduce results for the topological fundamental group instead of results for the algebraic fundamental group. This extension is not needed for the transplanting results of the third section.

We will work over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. We shall follow the notation from [12] and [9]. In particular, we shall forget the base point in the notation $\pi_1(Y)$ of the fundamental group of Y . We shall also at several occasion not repeat the proofs of [12] and refer to this text for the arguments instead of recopying them.

We fix G a semisimple algebraic group, let us also fix $T \subset B \subset P \subset G$ a maximal torus, a Borel subgroup and a maximal parabolic subgroup in G . We denote by X the rational homogeneous space G/P . Note that we have $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}$. We denote by W the Weyl group of G and by W_P the Weyl group of P . The Schubert varieties in G/P (i.e. the closures of the B -orbits) are indexed by the set W^P of minimal length representatives of the quotient W/W_P . For any element w in W^P , we denote by $X^P(w)$ the corresponding Schubert variety of dimension $l(w)$ and by $\sigma(w) \in H^{2(\dim X - l(w))}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ the corresponding cohomology class with $l(w)$ the length of w . For α a root of G , we denote by $U(\alpha)$ the corresponding unipotent subgroup in G and by s_α the corresponding reflection in the Weyl group W . For Q a parabolic subgroup containing B , we denote by $\Sigma(Q)$ the set of simple roots such that $U(-\alpha)$ is not contained in Q . We refer to the text of Springer [22] for more details on linear algebraic groups and to the text of Brion [6] for more details on the geometry of rational homogeneous spaces.

We shall also use the following less usual notation. We denote by $S^P(w)$ the subgroup of G stabilising the Schubert variety $X^P(w)$. The subgroup $S^P(w)$ is a parabolic subgroup of G containing B and we set $\Sigma^P(w) = \Sigma(S^P(w))$.

(Co)adjoint homogeneous spaces. We shall now define the adjoint and coadjoint varieties of the group G . Let us denote by Θ (resp. θ) the highest root of G (resp. the highest short root of G). If G is simply laced then $\Theta = \theta$. For ϖ a dominant weight, we denote by V_ϖ highest weight representation of G with highest weight ϖ and by v_ϖ a highest weight vector.

Definition 0.12. The *adjoint* (resp. *coadjoint*) variety of G is the (closed) orbit in $\mathbb{P}(V_\varpi)$ of $[v_\varpi]$ under the action of G with $\varpi = \Theta$ (resp. $\varpi = \theta$).

1. BERTINI TYPE THEOREMS

In this section we shall prove Theorem 0.5 on the irreducibility of inverse images of Schubert varieties under proper maps from irreducible sources.

1.1. Bertini for minimal generating Schubert varieties

Definition 1.1. Let us call *minimal generating Schubert variety* of X any Schubert subvariety $X^P(t)$ for $t \in W^P$ such that t has a reduced expression $s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_k}$ with all the simple roots β_i distinct and $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k\} = \Sigma(P)$.

Remark 1.2. (i) We use the terminology of generating Schubert varieties because these Schubert varieties are generating subvarieties in the sense of Chow [8] and therefore are G3 in X (see also [2] for more details on the formal geometry point of view).

(ii) The minimal generating Schubert varieties are the smallest Schubert varieties with positive degree with respect to any non-trivial element of the monoid of pseudo-effective divisors.

Proposition 1.3. *Let Y be an irreducible variety, let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper dominant morphism and let $X^P(t)$ be a minimal generating Schubert variety in X .*

- (i) *The inverse image $f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(t))$ is irreducible for g in a dense open subset of G .*
- (ii) *The inverse image $f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(t))$ is connected for all g in G .*
- (iii) *If Y is unibranch, then $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(t))) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y)$ is surjective for g general in G .*

Proof. We use Proposition 1 in [18] proving (i) and (ii) for f a finite map. By Stein factorisation, we obtain (ii) for any proper map and by Kleiman–Bertini Theorem [15] we know that for $g \in G$ general the inverse image $f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(t))$ is locally integral (for Zariski topology) and because it is connected it has to be irreducible.

We get (iii) by applying (i) to $\tilde{f} = f \circ \pi$ where $\pi : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ is any connected étale covering. Note that the étale covering being connected and locally irreducible (because Y is unibranch), it is irreducible. We get a connected étale covering $\tilde{f}^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w)) \rightarrow f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w))$ by restriction of the previous one. This proves the result. \square

1.2. Bertini for Schubert varieties

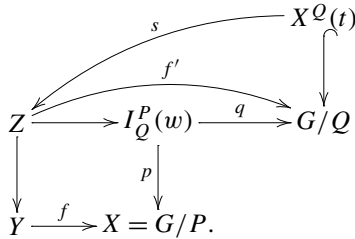
Definition 1.4. Let $X^P(v) \subset X^P(w)$ be an inclusion of Schubert varieties. We shall say that $X^P(v)$ is *admissible* in $X^P(w)$ if we have $S^P(w) \cdot X^P(v) = X^P(w)$ and $\Sigma^P(w) \cap \Sigma^P(v) = \emptyset$.

Theorem 1.5. *Let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper morphism with Y irreducible and such that there exists an admissible Schubert subvariety $X^P(v)$ of the Schubert variety $X^P(w)$ with $[\overline{f(Y)}] \cdot [X^P(v)] \neq 0$.*

- (i) *Then the inverse image $f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w))$ is irreducible for g in an open subset of G .*
- (ii) *Then the inverse image $f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w))$ is connected for all g in G .*
- (iii) *If Y is unibranch, then $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w))) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y)$ is surjective for g general in G .*
- (iv) *If Y is unibranch, for any $g \in G$ and any non-trivial neighbourhood U of $g \cdot X^P(w)$, the map $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(f^{-1}(U)) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y)$ is surjective.*

Proof. We deduce (ii) and (iii) from (i) as in Proposition 1.3. Let us prove (i).

Let $Q = S^P(w)$ be the stabiliser of $X^P(w)$ and let us consider the following subvariety $I_Q^P(w) = \{(\bar{g}, \bar{h}) \in G/P \times G/Q \mid \bar{g} \in h \cdot X^P(w)\}$ of the product $G/P \times G/Q$. This is well defined since Q stabilises $X^P(w)$ and we remark that the two projection p , resp. q to G/P , resp. G/Q realise $I_Q^P(w)$ as a locally trivial fibration with fiber isomorphic to $X^Q(u)$, resp. $X^P(w)$ where the Schubert variety $X^Q(u)$ is the closure in G/Q of the P -orbit of the Schubert variety $X^Q(w^{-1})$. In particular, the fiber product $Z = Y \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)$ is irreducible as a locally trivial fibration with fiber $X^Q(u)$ over Y . Because of our assumption, the image of f meets general translates of $X^P(w)$ therefore the composition $f' : Z \rightarrow I_Q^P(w) \rightarrow G/Q$ is proper and dominant. Let us summarise all the above maps in the following diagram



Lemma 1.6. *For any minimal generating Schubert variety $X^Q(t)$ in G/Q and for any $y \in Y$ with $f(y) \in X^P(w)$, the map $h \mapsto (y, \bar{h})$ defines a section $s : X^Q(t) \rightarrow Z$ of f' .*

Proof. We only need to prove that for any element $\bar{h} \in X^Q(t)$, the element $(f(y), \bar{h})$ lies in $I_Q^P(w)$. Let us first remark that if $t = s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_k}$ is a reduced expression of t (with β a simple root and s_β the corresponding simple reflection), then the Schubert variety $X^Q(t)$ is the closure of $U(-\beta_1) \cdots U(-\beta_k) \cdot \bar{e}$ where $U(-\beta)$ is the unipotent subgroup associated to the root $-\beta$ and e is the unit element in G . Note that for $f(y) \in X^P(w)$, because of the inclusion $X^P(w) \subset X^P(w)$, we have $(f(y), \bar{e}) \in I_Q^P(w)$. Now let $U(-\beta_k) \cdots U(-\beta_1)$ act on the inclusions $f(y) \in X^P(w) \subset X^P(w)$. We get, by definition of a minimal generating Schubert variety and because $X^P(w)$ is admissible the inclusions $U(-\beta_k) \cdots U(-\beta_1) \cdot f(y) \subset X^P(w) \subset X^P(w)$. Indeed, $X^Q(t)$ being a minimal generating Schubert variety, we have the equality $\{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k\} = \Sigma(Q) = \Sigma^P(w)$. Therefore, because $X^P(w)$ is admissible, we have that $\beta_i \notin \Sigma^P(w)$ for all $i \in [1, k]$ and thus $U(-\beta_i)$ is contained in $S^P(w)$. This gives the inclusion $U(-\beta_i) \cdot X^P(w) \subset X^P(w)$ for all $i \in [1, k]$ and the first inclusion follows. The second inclusion is trivial.

The inclusions $U(-\beta_k) \cdots U(-\beta_1) \cdot f(y) \subset X^P(w) \subset X^P(w)$ are equivalent to the inclusion $f(y) \in U(-\beta_1) \cdots U(-\beta_k) \cdot X^P(w)$ and give the inclusion $(f(y), U(-\beta_1) \cdots U(-\beta_k) \cdot \bar{e}) \in I_Q^P(w)$, proving the result. \square

We now want to apply the following result (see for example [17], Lemma 3.3.2).

Lemma 1.7. *Let $q: V \rightarrow T$ be a dominating morphism of irreducible complex varieties such that q admits a section $s: T \rightarrow V$ whose image does not lie in the singular locus of V . Then a general fiber of q is irreducible.*

Let us prove some regularity results. First remark that because the map $I_Q^P(w)$ is a locally trivial fibration with fiber $X^P(w)$ over G/Q , then the smooth locus $I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}$ of $I_Q^P(w)$ is the associated locally trivial fibration over G/Q with fiber $X^P(w)^{\text{sm}}$ the smooth locus of $X^P(w)$. Let Y^{sm} be the smooth locus of Y , then the fiber product $Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}$ is smooth. If $\Omega^Q(t)$ is the Schubert cell in $X^Q(t)$, by Kleiman–Bertini theorem (see [15]), there exists a dense open subset U of G such that for $g \in U$, the fiber product $(Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}) \times_{G/Q} g \cdot \Omega^Q(t)$ is smooth. Note that, we have the equality

$$\begin{aligned} & (Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}) \times_{G/Q} g \cdot \Omega^Q(t) \\ &= \{(y, \bar{h}) \mid \bar{h} \in \Omega^Q(t), y \in Y^{\text{sm}} \text{ and } f(y) \in gh \cdot X^P(w)^{\text{sm}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

As we have $[\overline{f(Y)}] \cdot [X^P(v)] \neq 0$, restricting U and using Kleiman–Bertini again, we may assume that there exists $y \in Y^{\text{sm}}$ with $f(y) \in g \cdot \Omega^P(v)$. By assumption $X^P(v)$ is admissible thus $\Omega^P(v)$ lies in $X^P(w)^{\text{sm}}$, we get that (y, \bar{e}) lies in $(Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}) \times_{G/Q} g \cdot \Omega^Q(t)$. Therefore, by Lemma 1.6, we have the inclusion $(y, \bar{h}) \in (Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}) \times_{G/Q} g \cdot \Omega^Q(t)$ for \bar{h} in a dense open subset of $\Omega^Q(t)$. Now remark that $Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}$ is a subvariety of $Z = Y \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)$ and that $(Y^{\text{sm}} \times_{G/P} I_Q^P(w)^{\text{sm}}) \times_{G/Q} g \cdot \Omega^Q(t)$ is a subvariety of $Z \times_{G/Q} X^Q(t)$. The map $f': Z \rightarrow G/Q$ is dominating thus by Proposition 1.3, we know that, restricting U if necessary, the variety $Z \times_{G/Q} g \cdot X^Q(t)$ is irreducible. The same is true for $Z \times_{G/Q} g \cdot \Omega^Q(t)$. By the above we have a section in the smooth locus, thus by Lemma 1.7, the general fiber of f' over $\bar{h} \in g \cdot \Omega^Q(t)$ is irreducible. But this fiber is exactly

$$f'^{-1}(\bar{h}) = \{y \in Y \mid f(y) \in gh \cdot X^P(w)\} = f^{-1}(gh \cdot X^P(w))$$

and the result follows.

For (iv), any U contains translates $g' \cdot X^P(w)$ for which (iii) apply. \square

As an easy corollary of this result, we partially answer a question raised in [20]. Let X be $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{C})$ the Cayley plane. It is the homogeneous space G/P with G a group of type E_6 and P a maximal parabolic subgroup with $\Sigma(P) = \{\alpha_1\}$ with α_1 a simple root with notation as in [5].

Corollary 1.8. *Let Y be a smooth subvariety of X .*

- (i) *If $\dim Y \geq 12$, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*
- (ii) *If $\dim Y \geq 11$ and Y is cumbersome, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*
- (iii) *If $\dim Y \geq 9$ and Y is cumbersome, then $N^1(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$. If furthermore Y is simply connected, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. For (i), we only apply the result of Sommese and van de Ven, see Theorem 0.3, and the fact proved by Goldstein [13] that in this case $\text{ca}(X) = 11$. For (ii) and (iii), the results in [20] imply that if Y is cumbersome of dimension at least 9 such that the intersection of Y with a general translate of a dimension 9 Schubert variety is irreducible, then $N^1(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$. If furthermore Y is simply connected, we get that $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$ (to get the simply connectedness in (ii) we again apply the results of Sommese and Goldstein). Therefore we only need to prove the irreducibility of the intersection of Y with a general translate of a dimension 9 Schubert variety. There are only two such Schubert varieties $X^P(w)$ whose reduced expressions are $w = s_1s_3s_4s_2s_6s_5s_4s_3s_1$ resp. $w = s_5s_3s_4s_2s_6s_5s_4s_3s_1$ (here the notation are those of [5]). Then the Schubert variety $X^P(v)$ with v given by $v = s_1s_3s_4s_2s_5s_4s_3s_1$ resp. $v = s_5s_4s_2s_6s_5s_4s_3s_1$ are admissible in $X^P(w)$ and because Y is cumbersome of dimension at least 9, we have $[\overline{f}(Y)] \cdot [X^P(v)] \neq 0$ and the result follows from the previous theorem. \square

2. CONNECTEDNESS THEOREMS

To prove connectedness theorems for the inverse image of the diagonal, we will use our results on Schubert varieties together with Deligne's trick as explained in [12] and [17] for the projective space or in [9] for the grassmannian variety. However, for exceptional groups, we were not able to find a suitable generalisation of Deligne's trick, so our results here are valid only for classical groups.

2.1. Deligne's trick

In this section, we generalise, following and generalising Debarre [9], Deligne's trick to reduce the connectedness of the inverse image of the diagonal to Bertini type theorems.

Let V be a vector space endowed with a non-degenerate quadratic form Q (resp. symplectic form ω). Let us consider $W = V_1 \oplus V_2$ where both V_1 and V_2 are isomorphic to V . Define over W a non-degenerate quadratic (resp. symplectic) form by looking at W as the orthogonal sum of V_1 and V_2 . For $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and for $v_i \in V_i$, we denote by $[v_i]$ and $[v_1, v_2]$ the classes of v_i and (v_1, v_2) in $\mathbb{P}(V_i)$ and $\mathbb{P}(W)$.

We denote by $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, W)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, W)$) the grassmannian of isotropic p -dimensional vector subspaces of W . We shall denote by $\mathbb{G}_Q^0(p, W)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega^0(p, W)$), the open subvarieties defined by $\{V_p \mid V_p \cap V_i = 0 \text{ for } i \in \{1, 2\}\}$.

Lemma 2.1. *Let p_Q (resp. p_ω) denote the map $\mathbb{G}_Q^0(p, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}(p, V)$ (resp. the map $\mathbb{G}_\omega^0(p, W) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}(p, V)$) defined by the two projections from W to V_i for $i \in \{1, 2\}$. Then the restriction of p_Q (resp. p_ω) over $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. over $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) is a $\text{GL}_p(\mathbb{C})$ -bundle.*

Proof. The choice of a subspace in the fiber W_p over a pair (V_p, V'_p) of subspaces determines a linear isomorphism $\gamma : V_p \rightarrow V'_p$: the graph of γ is the subspace W_p . Now if the two subspaces V_p and V'_p are isotropic, then there is no condition on γ for W_p to be isotropic and the result follows. \square

2.2. Inverse image of the diagonal

Let v be an isotropic vector in V and define a Schubert variety in $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) by $\Gamma = \{V_p \mid V_p \subset v^\perp\}$. We denote by Δ the diagonal in the product $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$). We embed Γ in Δ and then in the product $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$). Finally, we denote by γ the cohomology class of this embedded variety. This class is of degree $2(\dim \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) + \dim V - p - 1)$ (resp. $2(\dim \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) + \dim V - p)$).

Theorem 2.2. *Let $f : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $f : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) be a proper morphism with Z irreducible. Assume that $[f(Z)] \cdot \gamma \neq 0$.*

- (i) *Then $f^{-1}(\Delta)$ is connected.*
- (ii) *If Z is unibranch, then $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(f^{-1}(\Delta)) \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Z)$ is surjective.*

Proof. (i) Before starting the proof we give a diagram to illustrate all the maps that are involved in the proof (in the case $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$, the case $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$ will easily be deduced)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z' & \xrightarrow{f'} & \mathbb{G}_Q(p, W) & \longleftarrow & \Delta\mathbb{G} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow p_Q & & \downarrow \\ Z & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) & \longleftarrow & \Delta. \end{array}$$

Let us consider the $\text{GL}_p(\mathbb{C})$ -bundle p_Q (resp. p_ω) over the product $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) as described in Lemma 2.1. The fiber product Z' constructed from this bundle and f is again irreducible and mapped to $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, W)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, W)$).

Let us denote by Δ_W the diagonal embedding of V in $W = V \oplus V$. Let W_1 and W_2 be general isotropic subspaces of dimension $\lfloor \dim V/2 \rfloor$ in Δ_W^\perp . If $\dim V$ is odd, we also fix a general isotropic line L in Δ_W^\perp (if $\dim V$ is even we set $L = 0$ to simplify notation). Note that W_1, W_2 and L are in direct sum and that $W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus L = \Delta_W^\perp$ thus $(W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus L)^\perp = \Delta_W$. Therefore, if we define $\Delta\mathbb{G} = \{V_p \mid V_p \subset \Delta_W\}$, we have the following equality

$$\Delta\mathbb{G} = \{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\} \cap \{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_2^\perp\} \cap \{V_p \mid V_p \subset L^\perp\}.$$

Moreover, the projection p_Q (resp. p_ω) realises an isomorphism from $\Delta\mathbb{G}$ onto Δ thus we have an isomorphism between $f'^{-1}(\Delta\mathbb{G})$ and $f^{-1}(\Delta)$. We therefore need to prove the connectedness of $f'^{-1}(\Delta\mathbb{G})$. But the three varieties $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\}, \{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_2^\perp\}$ and $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset L^\perp\}$ are Schubert varieties and we can apply the results from Section 1. First remark that if W'_i and L' are isotropic subspaces in W such that W'_i is a hyperplane in W'_i (resp. L is a hyperplane in L'), then the Schubert varieties $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1'^\perp\}, \{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_2'^\perp\}$ and $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset L'^\perp\}$ are admissible Schubert subvarieties of $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\}, \{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_2^\perp\}$ and $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset L^\perp\}$. By applying Theorem 1.5 three times, the variety $f'^{-1}(\Delta\mathbb{G})$ is connected as soon as

the product of $[\overline{f'(Z')}]$ with $[\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\}]$, with $[\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\}] \cdot [\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_2^\perp\}]$ and with $[\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\}] \cdot [\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_2^\perp\}] \cdot [\{V_p \mid V_p \subset L'^\perp\}]$ are non-zero. But these classes are described as $[\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_1^\perp\}]$, $[\{V_p \mid V_p \subset (W_1 \oplus W_2)^\perp\}]$ and $[\{V_p \mid V_p \subset (W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus L')^\perp\}]$, thus it is clear that the non-vanishing of the product with the last one implies the two others. Therefore it is enough to prove that the multiplication of $[\overline{f(Z)}]$ with the class of the image via p_Q (resp. p_ω) of $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset (W_1 \oplus W_2 \oplus L')^\perp\}$ is non-trivial. As the class of this last variety is equal to γ , the result follows.

For (ii), we apply the standard tricks as explained in [12] in Remark 2.2 and p. 40. \square

Let v be an isotropic point in V and let us denote by σ the cohomology class of the Schubert variety $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset v^\perp\}$.

Corollary 2.3. *Let $f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ and $g: Y' \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $f: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$ and $g: Y' \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) be proper morphisms such that $[f(Y)] \cdot [g(Y')] \cdot \sigma \neq 0$.*

- (i) *Then $Y \times_{\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)} Y'$ (resp. $Y \times_{\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)} Y'$) is connected.*
- (ii) *If the varieties Y and Y' are unibranch, then the map $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y \times_{\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)} Y') \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y \times Y')$ (resp. $\pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y \times_{\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)} Y') \rightarrow \pi_1^{\text{alg}}(Y \times Y')$) is surjective.*

Remark 2.4. We will prove in the last section that the above theorem and corollary hold true without the assumption f proper. We therefore obtain stronger results with π_1 in place of π_1^{alg} .

Proof of Corollary 2.3. We apply the former theorem to $f \times g$. We only need to prove that $[\overline{f(Y)} \times \overline{g(Y')}] \cdot \gamma \neq 0$. But if i is the closed immersion of Δ in $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V) \times \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$), we have $\gamma = i_*\sigma$ thus we have the equalities $[\overline{f(Y)} \times \overline{g(Y')}] \cdot \gamma = i_*(i^*([\overline{f(Y)} \times \overline{g(Y')}] \cdot \sigma)) = i_*([\overline{f(Y)}] \cdot [\overline{g(Y')}] \cdot \sigma)$ and the result follows. \square

Corollary 2.5. *Let Y be a closed irreducible subvariety of $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) such that $[Y] \cdot [Y] \cdot \sigma \neq 0$, then Y is algebraically simply connected.*

Proof. Follow the proofs of Theorem 5.1 and Corollary 5.3 in [12]. \square

Let us state the following corollary that we shall need in the next section.

Corollary 2.6. *Let Y be a cumbersome irreducible subvariety of $\mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ (resp. $\mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$) with $\dim Y - \text{Codim } Y \geq p$.*

- (i) *Then for g general in G the intersection $Y \cap (g \cdot Y)$ is irreducible.*
- (ii) *Then Y is algebraically simply connected.*

(iii) Then for $X^P(w)$ a Schubert variety of codimension d , the intersection $Y \cap (g \cdot X^P(w))$ is irreducible as soon as $d \leq \dim Y - p$ and $\sigma(w) \cdot \sigma \neq 0$.

Proof. For (i) and (ii), we only need to remark that we can apply the former two corollaries because by assumption we have $[Y] \cdot [Y] \cdot \sigma \neq 0$. For (iii), we need the condition $[Y] \cdot \sigma(w) \cdot \sigma \neq 0$ which will be satisfied as soon as $\sigma(w) \cdot \sigma \neq 0$. \square

3. TRANSPLANTING THE PICARD GROUP

In this section, we prove transplanting theorems from X to a smooth subvariety Y in X for the groups $N^1(X)$ and $N^1(Y)$ of divisors modulo numerical equivalence.

3.1. First method

Recall the definition of a cumbersome subvariety (Definition 0.7) and remark that this definition only depends on the cohomology class of the subvariety. We will therefore also use the word cumbersome for cohomology classes.

Definition 3.1. Let ξ be a cohomology class in $H^{2k}(X, \mathbb{Z})$, we define the bilinear form $(\cdot, \cdot)_\xi$ on $H^{\dim X - k}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ by $(\sigma, \sigma')_\xi = \sigma \cup \sigma' \cup \xi$.

Recall that the classes $(\sigma^P(w))_{w \in W^P}$ of the Schubert varieties $(X^P(w))_{w \in W^P}$ form a basis of the cohomology $H^*(X, \mathbb{Z})$. We define the subset W_d^P of W^P by $W_d^P = \{w \in W^P \mid \sigma^P(w) \in H^{2d}(X, \mathbb{Z})\}$. We will denote by H a general hyperplane section in X and by h its cohomology class.

Theorem 3.2. Let Y be a smooth subvariety of X and assume that the following conditions hold:

- (H1) there exists $\Xi \subset X$ such that if $\xi = [\Xi]$, then $s = \dim Y - \text{Codim } Y - \text{Codim } \Xi - 2$ is even, non-negative and the bilinear form $(\cdot, \cdot)_\xi$ is positive definite;
- (H2) for g and g' general in G , the intersection $Y \cap (g \cdot Y) \cap (g' \cdot \Xi)$ is irreducible;
- (H3) there exists an integer $d \in [0, \dim Y - \text{Codim } Y - 2]$ such that the class $h^d \cdot [Y]$ is cumbersome;
- (H4) for all $w \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$ and for g general in G , the intersection $Y \cap (g \cdot X^P(w))$ is irreducible.

Then $N^1(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Let H be a general hyperplane section in X and let us denote by H_Y its intersection with Y . Let us first remark that, replacing D with $D + mH_Y$ with m large enough, we may and will assume that D is smooth. We shall denote by i the embedding of Y in X and set $r = \dim Y - \text{Codim } Y - 2 - d$.

We want to compare $[D]$ and $[H_Y] = i^*h$ with respect to numerical equivalence. For this, consider in Y the classes of curves $c(u) = i^*(\sigma(u)h^r)$ and $\gamma(v) =$

$[D]i^*(\sigma(v)h^r)$ for $u \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$ and $v \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$. We define the matrix M with two lines and columns indexed by the disjoint union $W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P \cup W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$ by

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} i^*(h)c(u)_{u \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P} & i^*(h)\gamma(v)_{v \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P} \\ [D]c(u)_{u \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P} & [D]\gamma(v)_{v \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us note that Lefschetz's hyperplane Theorem is valid for the group of divisors modulo numerical equivalence (this comes from the fact that, for divisors, being numerically trivial is the same as being of torsion in the cohomology, see [11], Section 19.3.1). This remark together with the same proof as in [1] lead to the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *The divisors D and H_Y are colinear in $N^1(Y)$ if and only if M is of rank one.*

Proof. If D is numerically equivalent to a multiple of H_Y , then the rank of the matrix M is one. Conversely, if the second line of the matrix is q times the first one, let $D_0 = [D] - qi^*(h)$. The intersections $D_0c(u)$ and $D_0\gamma(v)$ for $u \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$ and $v \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$ vanish. But $h^{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}$ and $h^{d+\text{Codim } Y}$ are respectively linear combinations of $\sigma(u)$ and $\sigma(v)$ respectively thus $h^{\dim Y-1}$ and $h^{\dim Y-2}$ are respectively linear combinations of $\sigma(u)h^r$ and $\sigma(v)h^r$ with $u \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$ and $v \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$. Hence we have $[D_0]i^*(h)^{\dim Y-1} = 0$ and $[D_0][D]i^*(h)^{\dim Y-2} = 0$. If S is a smooth surface obtained from Y by $\dim Y - 2$ hyperplane sections and if $j: S \rightarrow Y$ is the embedding, we get the equalities $j_*(j^*([D_0]i^*(h))) = [D_0]i^*(h) \cap j_*[S] = [D_0]i^*(h)^{\dim Y-1} = 0$ and $j_*j^*[D_0]^2 = [D_0]([D] - q^*(h))i^*(h)^{\dim Y-2} = 0$. Thus, in the surface S , we have the intersection equalities

$$j^*[D_0]j^*i^*(h) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad j^*[D_0]^2 = 0.$$

By Hogde index Theorem, the class $j^*[D_0]$ has to be numerically trivial. By Lefschetz's hyperplane Theorem, this has to be true for $[D_0]$. \square

We are therefore left to prove that the matrix M has rank one. We first prove that the "left part" of M , i.e. the submatrix formed by the columns of M indexed by $W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$, is of rank one. For this, remark that it is enough to prove that $i_*[D]$ and $i_*i^*(h) = [Y]h$ are colinear in $H^{\text{Codim } Y+1}(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Indeed, the values of the "left part" of M can be computed using intersection in X . Namely, we have the equalities $i_*(i^*(h)c(u)) = i_*i^*(\sigma(u)h^{r+1}) = [Y]\sigma(u)h^{r+1}$ and $i_*([D]c(u)) = i_*([D]i^*(\sigma(u)h^r)) = i_*[D]\sigma(u)h^r$.

Lemma 3.4. *The classes $i_*[D]$ and $h[Y]$ are colinear in $H^{\text{Codim } Y+1}(X, \mathbb{Z})$.*

Proof. Because the subvarieties Y and D are smooth, we have an exact sequence of normal bundles $0 \rightarrow N_{D/Y} \rightarrow N_{D/X} \rightarrow N_{X/Y}|_D \rightarrow 0$. Taking the top Chern classes and denoting by $j: D \rightarrow Y$ the inclusion, we get the equality

$$(1) \quad j^* i^* i_* [D] = j^* [D] \cdot j^* (i^* [Y]).$$

Let S_Y be the surface obtained from $Y \cap (g \cdot Y) \cap (g' \cdot \Xi)$ with g and g' general in G by $\dim Y - \text{Codim } Y - \text{Codim } \Xi - 2$ general hyperplane sections. This surface S_Y is irreducible by condition (H2). Denote by $j_Y: S_Y \rightarrow Y$ the embedding. Pushing forward the equality (1) by $i_* j_*$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} i_* [D]^2 &= i_* ((i^* i_* [D])[D]) = i_* j_* j^* i^* i_* [D] = i_* j_* j^* ([D] i^* [Y]) \\ &= i_* ([D] i^* [Y] [D]) = i_* ([D] [D] i^* [Y]). \end{aligned}$$

Let $s = \dim Y - \text{Codim } Y - \text{Codim } \Xi - 2$, multiplying by ξh^s we obtain the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} (i_* [D], i_* [D])_{\xi h^s} &= i_* [D] i_* [D] \xi h^s = i_* ([D] [D] i^* [Y]) \xi h^s \\ &= i_* ([D] [D] i^* ([Y] \xi h^s)) = i_* ([D] [D] j_{Y*} [S_Y]), \\ (i_* [D], i_* [D])_{\xi h^s} &= i_* j_{Y*} (j_Y^* [D] j_Y^* [D]) = i_* j_{Y*} (j_Y^* [D]^2). \end{aligned}$$

On the one hand, the surface S_Y being irreducible, we may apply Hodge index theorem on S_Y to get the inequality $j_Y^* [D]^2 \cdot (j_Y^* i^* h)^2 \leq (j_Y^* [D] j_Y^* i^* h)^2$. On the other hand, we may compute the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} i_* j_{Y*} ((j_Y^* i^* h)^2) &= i_* ((i^* h)^2 [S_Y]) = i_* ((i^* h)^2 i^* ([Y] \xi h^s)) \\ &= h^2 [Y] \xi [Y] h^s = (h[Y], h[Y])_{\xi h^s} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} i_* j_{Y*} (j_Y^* [D] j_Y^* i^* h) &= i_* ([D] i^* h [S_Y]) = i_* (i^* h [D] i^* ([Y] \xi h^s)) \\ &= i_* [D] h [Y] \xi h^s = (i_* [D], h[Y])_{\xi h^s}. \end{aligned}$$

All together we get the inequality $(i_* [D], i_* [D])_{\xi h^s} (h[Y], h[Y])_{\xi h^s} \leq (i_* [D], h[Y])_{\xi h^s}^2$. But $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\xi}$ being positive definite by condition (H1), the same is true for $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\xi h^s}$ and by Cauchy–Schwartz we must have equality and the fact that $i_* [D]$ and $h[Y]$ are colinear. \square

We are left to prove that the “right part” of the matrix M , i.e. the submatrix formed by the columns of M indexed by $W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$ is spanned by the “left part”. For this, let us write $[Y] h^d = \sum_{w \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P} a_w \sigma(w)$. By condition (H3), the class $[Y] h^d$ is cumbersome thus we have $a_w > 0$ for all w . Pushing forward equation (1) by j_* and multiplying by $i^* h^{d+r}$, we get

$$(2) \quad [D] i^* (i_* [D] h^{d+r}) = [D]^2 i^* ([Y] h^{d+r}) = [D]^2 \sum_{w \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P} a_w i^* (\sigma(w) h^r).$$

Let us denote by S_w the surface obtained by r hyperplane intersections of $Y \cap (g \cdot X^P(w))$ for a general g in G and $w \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P$. By condition (H4), the surface S_w is irreducible. We denote by $j_w : S_w \rightarrow Y$ the inclusion. We have the equality $j_{w*} j_w^* ([D]^2) = [D]^2 i^*(\sigma(w)h^r)$ and by Hodge index Theorem on S_w , we get $j_w^* ([D]^2) \cdot j_w^* i^*(h^2) \leq (j_w^* [D] j_w^* i^* h)^2$. Pushing forward (2) with i_* , we get

$$(i_* [D])^2 h^{d+r} \leq \sum_{w \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y}^P} a_w \frac{i_* j_{w*} ((j_w^* [D] j_w^* i^* h)^2)}{i_* j_{w*} (j_w^* i^*(h^2))}.$$

But, applying projection formula, we have the two equalities $i_* j_{w*} (j_w^* i^*(h^2)) = [Y] \sigma(w) h^{r+2}$ and $i_* j_{w*} ((j_w^* [D] j_w^* i^* h)^2) = (i_* [D] \sigma(w) h^{r+1})^2$. Furthermore, by Lemma 3.4, there exists a λ such that $i_* [D] = \lambda h [Y]$. We thus have inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda^2 [Y]^2 h^{d+r+2} &\leq \sum_w a_w \frac{(\lambda [Y] \sigma(w) h^{r+2})^2}{[Y] \sigma(w) h^{r+2}} \\ &= \sum_w a_w \lambda^2 [Y] \sigma(w) h^{r+2} = \lambda^2 [Y]^2 h^{d+r+2}. \end{aligned}$$

We thus have equality in all the above inequalities. In particular, we have equality in the Hodge index inequality for the surface S_w : $j_w^* ([D]^2) \cdot j_w^* i^*(h^2) = (j_w^* [D] j_w^* i^* h)^2$. Pushing forward with j_{w*} , we get $([D]^2 i^*(\sigma(w)h^r)) \cdot (i^*(\sigma(w)h^{r+2})) = ([D] i^*(\sigma(w)h^{r+1}))^2$. Let us write $h\sigma(w) = \sum_u c_{w,h}^u \sigma(u)$ where the sum runs over $u \in W_{d+\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$. We get the equality

$$([D] \gamma(w)) \cdot \left(\sum_u c_{w,h}^u i^*(h) c(u) \right) = (i^*(h) \gamma(w)) \cdot \left(\sum_u c_{w,h}^u [D] c(u) \right).$$

This can be rewritten as

$$\sum_u c_{w,h}^u \begin{vmatrix} i^*(h) c(u) & i^*(h) \gamma(w) \\ [D] c(u) & [D] \gamma(w) \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

Therefore the vector $(i^*(h) \gamma(w), [D] \gamma(w))$ is colinear to the vector $\sum_u c_{w,h}^u (i^*(h) c(u), [D] c(u))$. The later is non-trivial because, $i^*(h)$ being ample, all the numbers $i^*(h) c(u)$ are positive while all the Littlewood–Richardson coefficients $c_{w,h}^u$ are non-negative and at least one of them is positive. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Remark 3.5. A very natural choice for the subvariety Ξ and the class ξ is to take a complete intersection in X . In that case ξ is a multiple of h^k for some integer k .

Fact 3.6. *The value of $\text{eff}(X)$ is $\dim X - 4$ for all rational homogeneous spaces with Picard rank one except for the one given in the following list.*

X	$\text{eff}(X)$	X	$\text{eff}(X)$	X	$\text{eff}(X)$	X	$\text{eff}(X)$
\mathbb{P}^{2n}	0	$\mathbb{G}(2, n)$	0	E_6/P_1	0	E_8/P_7	$\dim X - 8$
\mathbb{P}^{2n-1}	1	$\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$	1	E_7/P_1	1	E_8/P_8	1
\mathbb{Q}^{2n-1}	1	$\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 4n)$	1	E_7/P_6	$\dim X - 8$	F_4/P_1	1
\mathbb{Q}^{4n}	0	$\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 4n+2)$	$4n+1$	E_7/P_7	$\dim X - 8$	F_4/P_4	1
\mathbb{Q}^{4n+2}	2			E_8/P_1	$\dim X - 12$		

Proof. By Hodge index type arguments (see for example Théorème 6.32 in [23]), we can compute $\text{eff}(X)$ as follows. Let $2d$ be the smallest degree with d odd such that there exists a primitive class of degree $2d$. If such a class exists, then we have $\text{eff}(X) = \dim X + 2 - 2d$. If such a class does not exist, then we have $\text{eff}(X) = 0$ or 1 if $\dim X$ is even or odd.

This together with an easy combinatorial check in the Weyl groups give the result. Note that among the varieties X with small value of $\text{eff}(X)$, we have the projective spaces over composition algebras (\mathbb{P}^n , $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$ and E_6/P_1) and also adjoint and coadjoint varieties (for example the varieties of isotropic line $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, n)$ and $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$, see Remark 3.11 for a complete list). For adjoint and coadjoint varieties, the description of the cohomology classes in terms of roots given in [7] easily implies that if the Weyl involution of the Dynkin diagram is trivial, then $\text{eff}(X) = 1$. This occurs in all types except type A_n , type D_{2n+1} and type E_6 . \square

Remark that we will be interested in the homogeneous spaces X with small values of $\text{eff}(X)$ because the other cases follow from Sommese and van de Ven result: Theorem 0.3. In particular, to prove Theorem 0.10, we only need to deal with the varieties X with $\text{eff}(X) = 0$ or $\text{eff}(X) = 1$.

We can now state the following corollary of Theorem 3.2.

Corollary 3.7. *Let X be $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 2n+1)$, $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$ or $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 4n)$ and Y be a smooth cumbersome subvariety with $2 \dim Y \geq \dim X + 2$, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. We have $\text{eff}(X) = 1$ thus we can choose for Ξ an hyperplane section and take $d = 0$ (note that the dimension of X is odd thus we have $2 \dim Y \geq \dim X + 3$). Using the results in [7], any Schubert class corresponds to a root of the group G . Recall that the class σ , defined before Corollary 2.3, is the class of the variety $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset v^\perp\}$ for some isotropic vector v . It corresponds to the root $\Theta - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ where Θ is the highest root (resp. highest short root) if the form is a symmetric form Q (resp. a symplectic form ω) and α_1 and α_2 are simple roots with notation as in [5]. The Schubert class σ' of minimal degree with $\sigma \cdot \sigma' = 0$ corresponds to the root $-\alpha_1$ and its degree satisfies $\deg \sigma' > \dim X$. Thus we have $\sigma \cdot \sigma(w) \neq 0$ for $\deg \sigma(w) \leq \dim X$. Therefore we have $[Y]\sigma \neq 0$ and for $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y}^P$ we have $\sigma(w)\sigma \neq 0$. Because Y is cumbersome we get $[Y]^2\sigma \neq 0$ and $[Y]\sigma(w)\sigma \neq 0$. Corollary 2.6 implies that $Y \cap (g \cdot Y)$ and $Y \cap (g \cdot X^P(w))$ are irreducible for g general in G and for $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y}^P$ and that Y is algebraically simply connected. By Theorem 3.2, any divisor in Y is numerically equivalent to the hyperplane section and because Y is algebraically simply connected, the result follows. \square

Remark 3.8. The same method also proves that for Y smooth cumbersome subvariety of X with $2 \dim Y \geq \dim X + 2$ (resp. $2 \dim Y \geq 2 \dim X + 4$) where X is a projective space, a smooth quadric with $\dim X \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ (resp. a smooth quadric with $\dim X \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$) or a grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$. Remark also that the assumption cumbersome can be dropped when X is a projective space or a quadric because in these dimensions all subvarieties in X are cumbersome.

These result are already known. For the projective space this is part of Barth and Larsen [4] results. The results for quadrics follow from Barth–Larsen’s results (except for $2 \dim Y = \dim X + 2$). The last case for quadrics and the case of the grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$ are proved in [1].

Remark 3.9. (i) The result of Corollary 3.7 for $X = \mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$ can be deduced from the corresponding result for $X = \mathbb{G}(2, 2n)$ proved by Arrondo and Caravantes in [1]. Indeed, the variety $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$ is an hyperplane section of $\mathbb{G}(2, 2n)$ therefore if Y is a cumbersome subvariety in $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$, then it is also cumbersome in $\mathbb{G}(2, 2n)$.

(ii) For $X = \mathbb{G}_Q(2, n)$ however, the result of Arrondo and Caravantes do not give any information. Indeed, let $Z_v = \{V_2 \in \mathbb{G}(2, n) \mid V_2 \text{ contains a fixed vector } v\}$. Then if v is non-isotropic, the intersection $Z_v \cap \mathbb{G}_Q(2, n)$ is empty, i.e. $[Z_v] \cdot [\mathbb{G}_Q(2, n)] = 0$. In particular, for any subvariety Y of $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, n)$, we have $[Y] \cdot [Z_v] = 0$ thus if $2 \dim Y \geq \dim \mathbb{G}(2, n) + 2$, then $\dim Y \geq \text{Codim } Z_v = \frac{1}{2} \dim \mathbb{G}(2, n)$ and Y is not cumbersome in $\mathbb{G}(2, n)$.

3.2. Arrondo–Caravantes technique

In this section we will use a more direct generalisation of Arrondo and Caravantes technique to prove the same type of results on the Picard group of smooth subvarieties of small codimension in homogeneous spaces but without the assumption (H2) in Theorem 3.2. This will be useful for exceptional groups for which the results of Section 2 do not apply. Next theorem in particular completes the proof of Theorem 0.10. However, the technique here is more *ad-hoc* than in the previous section. In particular it does not clearly explain why the fact that the form $(\cdot, \cdot)_{hk}$ for some k is positive definite should be important.

Theorem 3.10. *Let X be an adjoint or coadjoint variety with $\text{eff}(X) = 1$. If Y is a smooth cumbersome subvariety in X with $2 \dim Y \geq \dim X + 2$, then $N^1(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

Remark 3.11. The adjoint or coadjoint varieties with $\text{eff}(X) = 1$ are \mathbb{Q}^{2n-1} , $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 2n + 1)$, $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 4n)$, \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} , $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$, E_7/P_1 , E_8/P_8 , F_4/P_1 , F_4/P_4 , G_2/P_1 and G_2/P_2 .

Proof of Theorem 3.10. We shall present the proof in general but we shall only prove the computational Lemma 3.13 for exceptional types. For classical groups, the result of the theorem was proved in Corollary 3.7. We start as in the proof of Theorem 3.2 and use the same notation as in that proof. We set $d = 1$. By taking general hyperplane sections, we may assume that $\dim Y$ is minimal in the range

that is (because $\dim X$ is odd) we have the equality $2 \dim Y = \dim X + 3$. We want to prove that the rank of the matrix M is one. Keeping notation as in the proof of Theorem 3.2, we have $r = 0$ and for $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$, we define the surface S_w to be the intersection $Y \cap (g \cdot X^P(w))$ for g general in G .

Lemma 3.12. *The surfaces S_w for $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$ are irreducible.*

Proof. Using the results in [7], if X is adjoint (resp. coadjoint), then any Schubert class $\sigma(w)$ is represented by a long (resp. short) root α_w and any long (resp. short) root is associated to a Schubert class. It is easy to check that $\Sigma^P(w) = \{\beta \text{ simple root} \mid \langle \beta^\vee, \alpha_w \rangle > 0\}$. For $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$, the root α_w is a simple root. By the results in [7], there exists a unique $v \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$ such that $\alpha_v = -\alpha_w$. We then have $\Sigma^P(v) \cap \Sigma^P(w) = \emptyset$. Furthermore, the unipotent subgroup $U(-\alpha_w)$ is contained in $S^P(w)$ thus $S^P(w) \cdot X^P(v)$ contains $X^P(s_{\alpha_w}(v))$ and by the results of [7] the associated root is $\alpha_{s_{\alpha_w}(v)} = s_{\alpha_w}(\alpha_v) = \alpha_w$. Thus $S^P(w) \cdot X^P(v) = X^P(w)$. Because $X^P(v)$ is of codimension $\text{Codim } Y + 2$ and Y is cumbersome, we have $[Y] \cdot \sigma(v) \neq 0$ and we may apply Theorem 1.5 to finish the proof. \square

The same computation as in the proof of Theorem 3.2 gives us the inequality

$$q(i_*[D]) := (i_*[D])^2 h - \sum_w a_w \frac{(i_*[D]\sigma(w)h)^2}{[Y]\sigma(w)h^2} \leq 0.$$

The above expression $q(i_*[D])$ is a quadratic form in $i_*[D]$. We shall compute it explicitly. For this we first remark that the elements $u \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$ are in correspondence (using the results in [7] once again) with the opposite of simple roots i.e., if X is adjoint (resp. coadjoint), the root $-\alpha_u$ is a simple long (resp. short) root. For a pair of opposite of simple roots $(\alpha_u, \alpha_{u'})$ with $\langle \alpha_u^\vee, \alpha_{u'} \rangle < 0$, we define the coordinate

$$L(u, u') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{i^*(h)c(u) \cdot i^*(h)c(u')}} \begin{vmatrix} i^*(h)c(u) & i^*(h)c(u') \\ [D]c(u) & [D]c(u') \end{vmatrix}.$$

We shall prove in Lemma 3.13 that $q(i_*[D])$ can be written as a quadratic form $\mathcal{Q}(L(u, u')_{u, u'})$ in the variables $L(u, u')$ and that $\mathcal{Q}(L(u, u')_{u, u'})$ is positive definite. As we have $\mathcal{Q}(L(u, u')_{u, u'}) \leq 0$, this implies that we have equality and that $L(u, u') = 0$ for all (u, u') with $\langle \alpha_u^\vee, \alpha_{u'} \rangle < 0$. In particular, this implies that the “left part” of the matrix M is of rank one and by the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 3.2, that the “right part” of M is colinear to its “left part”. Thus M is of rank one and the result follows by Lemma 3.3. \square

To finish the proof of Theorem 3.10 we need to compute more explicitly the quadratic form $q(i_*[D])$ defined above. For this we shall use extensively the correspondence between roots and cohomology classes in an adjoint or coadjoint variety X . First of all we note that for Y with $2 \dim Y = \dim X + 3$ and for $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$, the associated root α_w is simple while for $u \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$, the

associated root α_u is the opposite of a simple root. Furthermore, if $\text{eff}(X) = 1$, then the Poincaré duality maps $\sigma(w)$ with $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$ to $\sigma(u)$ with $u \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$ and $\alpha_u = -\alpha_w$. To simplify notation, we shall identify $w \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+1}^P$ with the simple root α_w and $u \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$ with the opposite simple root α_u . Therefore it will make sense to write $-w$ or $-u$, for example $\sigma(-w) = \sigma(u)$ for $\alpha_u = -\alpha_w$. We also set $x_u = i^*(h)c(u)$, $y_u = [D]c(u)$ and $d_u = [Y]\sigma(-u)h^2$ for $u \in W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$. With these notation, we have $x_u = i^*(h\sigma(u)) = h[Y]\sigma(u) = a_{-u}$.

Lemma 3.13. *We assume that the group G is exceptional. Let us choose a complete order on the set of simple roots (for example the one given in [5]). Let \mathcal{P} be the set of couple of simple roots (α, β) with $\alpha < \beta$ and $\langle \alpha^\vee, \beta \rangle < 0$. We define the matrix $\mathcal{Q} = (q_{(u_1, u'_1), (u_2, u'_2)})_{((u_1, u'_1), (u_2, u'_2)) \in \mathcal{P}^2}$ with index set \mathcal{P} by*

$$q_{(u_1, u'_1), (u_2, u'_2)} = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x_{u_1}}{d_{u'_1}} - \frac{x_{u'_1}}{d_{u_1}} & \text{for } (u_1, u'_1) = (u_2, u'_2), \\ \frac{\sqrt{x_{u_1} x_{u'_2}}}{d_{u'_1}} & \text{for } u'_1 = u_2, \\ \frac{\sqrt{x_{u'_1} x_{u_2}}}{d_{u'_2}} & \text{for } u'_2 = u_1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (i) *Then the quadratic form \mathcal{Q} is positive definite.*
- (ii) *We have the formula $q(i_*[D]) = \mathcal{Q}(L(u, u'))_{(u, u') \in \mathcal{P}}$.*

Proof. (i) The first statement is only computational once we remark that d_u can be expressed with the x_u : we have $d_u = h[Y]\sigma(-u)h = \sum_{u'} c_{-u, h}^{u'} h[Y]\sigma(u') = \sum_{u'} c_{-u, h}^{u'} x_{u'}$. We therefore need to check that in all cases, the above quadratic form is positive definite and we can check this by computing the principal minors. An easy computation gives the result.

Remark that for classical case, the computation is less easy since we get matrices indexed by n . For example, in type B_n (resp. C_n) for long (resp. short) roots, an easy induction gives that the determinant of the matrix defining \mathcal{Q} is

$$\frac{nx_{u_1} \cdots x_{u_{n-1}}}{d_{u_1} \cdots d_{u_{n-1}}}$$

where $(u_i)_{i \in [1, n-1]}$ correspond to the opposite of the simple long (resp. short) roots $(\alpha_i)_{i \in [1, n-1]}$ with notation as in [5]. For type D_{2n} , we do not know such a simple formula but we expect that the quadratic form \mathcal{Q} is also positive definite. By a direct check we proved this for type D_4 .

- (ii) Let us define the following quadratic form:

$$q' = \sum_{u < u'} \sum_{u''} \frac{x_{u''}}{d_{u''}} c_{-u'', h}^u c_{-u'', h}^{u'} L(u, u')^2 - \sum_{u < u'} c_{-u, h}^{u'} L(u, u')^2.$$

Fact 3.14. *We have the equality $q(i_*[D]) = q'$.*

Proof. We compute the coefficient of $y_u y_{u'}$ for u and u' in $W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$. We have $i_*[D] = \sum_u y_u \sigma(-u)$ therefore we get $(i_*[D])^2 h = \sum_{u,u'} c_{-u,h}^{u'} y_u y_{u'}$. We also have for $w = -u''$ the equality $i^*[D] \sigma(w) h = \sum_u c_{-u'',h}^u y_u$. We thus get

$$q(i_*[D]) = \sum_{u,u'} c_{-u,h}^{u'} y_u y_{u'} - \sum_{u,u'} \left(\sum_{u''} \frac{x_{u''}}{d_{u''}} c_{-u'',h}^u c_{-u'',h}^{u'} \right) y_u y_{u'},$$

where u, u' and u'' run in $W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$. Let us set

$$A_{u,u'} = c_{-u,h}^{u'} - \sum_{u''} \frac{x_{u''}}{d_{u''}} c_{-u'',h}^u c_{-u'',h}^{u'}$$

so

$$q(i_*[D]) = \sum_{u,u'} A_{u,u'} y_u y_{u'}$$

and

$$q' = - \sum_{(u,u') \in \mathcal{P}} A_{u,u'} L(u, u')^2.$$

Let us note that $L(u, u')^2 = \frac{x_{u'}}{x_u} y_u^2 + \frac{x_u}{x_{u'}} y_{u'}^2 - 2y_u y_{u'}$. The coefficient $q'_{u,u'}$ of $y_u y_{u'}$ in $q(i_*[D])$ is therefore given by

$$q'_{u,u'} = \begin{cases} - \sum_{u'' \neq u} \frac{x_{u''}}{x_u} A_{u,u''} & \text{if } u = u', \\ 2A_{u,u'} & \text{if } u \neq u'. \end{cases}$$

Thus if $q_{u,u'}$ is the coefficient of $y_u y_{u'}$ in $q(i_*[D])$, we clearly have $q_{u,u'} = q'_{u,u'}$ for $u \neq u'$. But we can also compute, using the formulas $d_{u'} = \sum_{u''} c_{-u'',h}^{u'} x_{u''}$ and $c_{-u',h}^u = c_{-u,h}^{u'}$, the equalities:

$$\begin{aligned} q'_{u,u} &= - \sum_{u'' \neq u} \frac{x_{u''}}{x_u} c_{-u,h}^{u''} + \sum_{u'} \frac{x_{u'}}{d_{u'} x_u} c_{-u',h}^u \sum_{u'' \neq u} c_{-u'',h}^{u'} x_{u''} \\ &= - \sum_{u'' \neq u} \frac{x_{u''}}{x_u} c_{-u,h}^{u''} + \sum_{u'} \frac{x_{u'}}{d_{u'} x_u} c_{-u',h}^u (d_{u'} - c_{-u',h}^h x_u) \\ &= - \sum_{u'' \neq u} \frac{x_{u''}}{x_u} c_{-u,h}^{u''} + \sum_{u'} \frac{x_{u'}}{x_u} c_{-u',h}^u - \sum_{u'} \frac{x_{u'}}{d_{u'} x_u} c_{-u',h}^u c_{-u',h}^h x_u \\ &= c_{-u,h}^u - \sum_{u'} \frac{x_{u'}}{d_{u'}} (c_{-u',h}^u)^2 = A_{u,u}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the fact. \square

Now we only need to compute the matrix of quadratic form q' which is already in the variable $L(u, u')$. But note that we only want to deal with pairs of simple roots (α, β) or associated elements (u, u') in $W_{\text{Codim } Y+2}^P$ with $u < u'$ and $\langle \alpha^\vee, \beta \rangle < 0$ or with our notation $\langle u^\vee, u' \rangle < 0$. We first recall the possible values for $c_{-u, h}^{u'}$ (this uses the so-called Chevalley formula, see for example [6]):

$$c_{-u, h}^{u'} = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } u = u', \\ 1 & \text{if } \langle u^\vee, u' \rangle < 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, we see that the only factors $L(u, u')$ appearing in q' with $\langle u^\vee, u' \rangle \geq 0$ are such that there exists u'' with $\langle u^\vee, u'' \rangle < 0$ and $\langle u''^\vee, u' \rangle < 0$. The coefficient of $L(u, u')^2$ being in that case $x_{u''}/d_{u''}$. But because of the obvious identity

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_{u'} & x_{u''} \\ y_u & y_{u'} & y_{u''} \\ x_u & x_{u'} & x_{u''} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

we have the formula $\sqrt{x_{u''}}L(u, u') = \sqrt{x_{u''}}L(u, u'') + \sqrt{x_u}L(u'', u')$. Replacing the factors $L(u, u')$ with $\langle u^\vee, u' \rangle \geq 0$ using this formula, we can write q' only with factors $L(u, u')$ with $(u, u') \in \mathcal{P}$. We are then left to compute the matrix of this quadratic form. We get

$$q' = \sum_{(u, u') \in \mathcal{P}} \left(\frac{2x_u}{d_u} + \frac{2x_{u'}}{d_{u'}} - 1 \right) L(u, u')^2 + \sum_{u'' \in \mathcal{C}(u, u')} \frac{1}{d_{u''}} (\sqrt{x_{u''}}L(u, u'') + \sqrt{x_u}L(u'', u'))^2$$

with $\mathcal{C}(u, u') = \{u'' \mid \langle u^\vee, u'' \rangle < 0 \text{ and } \langle u''^\vee, u' \rangle < 0\}$. Note that this set has a unique element. Now, the coefficient in q' of a factor $L(u, u')^2$ with $(u, u') \in \mathcal{P}$ has contribution $2x_u/d_u + 2x_{u'}/d_{u'} - 1$ from the first line and its last contribution comes from the second line for $u'' \in \mathcal{B}(u, u') = \{u'' \neq u' \mid \langle u''^\vee, u \rangle < 0\}$ or $u'' \in \mathcal{B}(u', u) = \{u'' \neq u \mid \langle u^\vee, u'' \rangle < 0\}$ and is equal to

$$\sum_{u'' \in \mathcal{B}(u, u')} \frac{x_u}{d_u} \frac{x_{u''}}{x_{u''}} + \sum_{u'' \in \mathcal{B}(u', u)} \frac{x_{u'}}{d_{u'}} \frac{x_{u''}}{x_{u''}}.$$

Summing these contributions, using the values of $c_{-u, h}^{u'}$ and the equality $d_u = \sum_{u'} c_{-u, h}^{u'} x_{u'}$, we get the diagonal terms in the matrix \mathcal{Q} . The only non-diagonal terms come from the first line of q' for pairs (u, u') with $\langle u^\vee, u' \rangle \geq 0$ and elements u'' with $\langle u^\vee, u'' \rangle < 0$ and $\langle u''^\vee, u' \rangle < 0$. We easily get the non-diagonal terms of \mathcal{Q} this way. \square

Corollary 3.15. *Let X be an adjoint or a coadjoint varieties with $\text{eff}(X) = 1$, then if Y is a smooth cumbersome and simply connected subvariety in X with $2 \dim Y \geq \dim X + 2$, then $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

We finish this section with few examples of smooth subvarieties with Picard number greater than 1 in rational homogeneous spaces with Picard number one.

Example 3.16. Embed $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ in \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} via the Segre embedding, we get a smooth subvariety of \mathbb{P}^{2n-1} with dimension n . If furthermore n is even, then as already noticed in [1], the image of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ is contained in a smooth quadric giving an example of a smooth variety Y with $\text{Pic}(Y) = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $\dim Y = n$ in a smooth quadric of dimension $2n - 2$ for n even.

Example 3.17. Let V be a vector space of dimension n , eventually endowed with a non-degenerate symmetric or symplectic form Q or ω . Consider a decomposition $V = U \oplus W$ and look at the subvariety Y of the grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(2, V)$ (and its intersection with $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, V)$ or $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, V)$) defined by

$$Y = \{V_2 \in \mathbb{G}(2, V) \mid \dim(V_2 \cap U) = \dim(V_2 \cap W) = 1\}.$$

Then Y is a smooth variety isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^{\dim U - 1} \times \mathbb{P}^{\dim W - 1}$ and thus of dimension $n - 2$ and Picard number 2. Its intersection with $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, V)$ and $\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, V)$ depends on the restriction of the forms Q and ω on U and W . If both restriction are non-degenerate and U and W are orthogonal, we get that $Y \cap \mathbb{G}_Q(2, V)$ is a product of two quadrics of dimensions $\dim U - 2$ and $\dim W - 2$ thus $\dim(Y \cap \mathbb{G}_Q(2, V)) = n - 4$ and $Y \cap \mathbb{G}_\omega(2, V) = Y$. If on the contrary U and W are isotropic subspaces, then Y is the incidence variety in $\mathbb{P}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 1} \times \mathbb{P}^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 1}$ and is of dimension $2\lfloor n/2 \rfloor - 3$. We produce in this way examples of smooth subvarieties Y with Picard number 2 in the grassmannians of lines with maximal dimensions given in the following array.

X	$\dim X$	$\dim Y$
$\mathbb{G}(2, n)$	$2n - 4$	$n - 2$
$\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 2n + 1)$	$4n - 5$	$2n - 3$
$\mathbb{G}_\omega(2, 2n)$	$4n - 5$	$2n - 2$
$\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 2n)$	$4n - 7$	$2n - 3$

Some of the above examples can be generalised for adjoint (resp. coadjoint) varieties of the group G . We can embed the adjoint variety corresponding to the maximal subgroup of type A in G obtained from the subsystem of long (resp. short) roots. We produce in this way examples of smooth subvarieties Y with Picard number 2. However, the bounds we obtain this way are far below the bound given in Theorem 3.10.

Example 3.18. There is one example due to the exceptional isomorphism between type A_3 and type D_3 giving a variety above the bounds in Theorems 3.2 and 3.10 showing that the condition *cumbersome* cannot be removed so easily. Indeed, consider the inclusions $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 6) \subset \mathbb{G}(2, 6)$ and $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 6) \subset \mathbb{G}_Q(2, 7)$. The variety $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 6)$ is the incidence variety in $\mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^3$ thus is smooth with Picard number 2 and dimension 5. The dimensions of $\mathbb{G}(2, 6)$ and $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 7)$ are 8 and 7 respectively therefore we are above the bounds in Theorems 3.2 and 3.10. However, $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 6)$ is neither cumbersome in $\mathbb{G}(2, 6)$ nor in $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 7)$.

In this section we prove that the results of Section 2 are still valid for non-proper morphisms and therefore deduce results for the topological fundamental group. Let us fix some notation: we keep V, Q, ω and as in Section 2. We take $X = \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V)$ or $X = \mathbb{G}_\omega(p, V)$. Let W_q be a fixed isotropic q -dimensional subspace of V and let W_{q+1} be a dimension $q + 1$ isotropic subspace of V . Denote by $X^P(w)$ the Schubert variety $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_q^\perp\}$ and by σ_{q+1} the cohomology class of the Schubert variety $\{V_p \mid V_p \subset W_{q+1}^\perp\}$ of X .

To extend the results of Section 2 as announced, we only need to prove the following proposition.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism with Y irreducible and such that $[\overline{f(Y)}]\sigma_{q+1} \neq 0$.*

- (i) *The inverse image $f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w))$ is irreducible for g in a dense open subset of G .*
- (ii) *If Y is unibranch, then $\pi_1(f^{-1}(g \cdot X^P(w))) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y)$ is surjective for g general in G .*

To prove this proposition, we proceed as for Theorem 2.2 and we therefore only need the statement corresponding to Proposition 1.3 for non-proper maps. This is done in the next lemma and finishes the proof of Theorem 0.6.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $Y \rightarrow X$ be a dominant map with Y irreducible and let L be a general line in X .*

- (i) *The inverse image $f^{-1}(L)$ is irreducible.*
- (ii) *If Y is unibranch, then $\pi_1(f^{-1}(L)) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y)$ is surjective.*

Proof. Let r be the maximal dimension of isotropic subspaces in V . We start to prove that if (i) holds for $p = r$, then it holds for all p . We then prove (i) for $p = r$. Let us give the following diagram which summarises some of the map appearing in the proof (once again we give the diagram for a quadratic form, the case of a symplectic form is easily deduced)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & & & h \\
 & & & & \curvearrowright \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{F}(p, r, V) & \xrightarrow{p_2} & \mathbb{G}_Q(r, V) \\
 & & \downarrow p_1 & & \\
 Y & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{G}_Q(p, V) & &
 \end{array}$$

Let us consider the flag variety $\mathbb{F}(p, r, V)$ of partial flags $V_p \subset V_r$ where V_p and V_r are isotropic subspaces of dimension p and r respectively in V . We denote by p_1 , resp. p_2 the map $(V_p, V_r) \mapsto V_p$, resp. $(V_p, V_r) \mapsto V_r$. Let Z be the fiber

product obtained from f and p_1 . We have a dominant map $g : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{F}(p, r, V)$ and by composition $h := p_2 \circ g$ is dominant. Applying our assumption that (i) holds for $p = r$ we get that the inverse image of a general line by h is irreducible. But such a line has the form $\{V_r \mid V_r \supset W_{r'}\}$ where $W_{r'}$ is an isotropic subspace of dimension r' in V with $r' = r - 1$ in all cases except for V endowed with a symmetric bilinear form Q and $\dim V = 2r$ where $r' = r - 2$. We thus get that for $W_{r'}$ general in W , the subvariety

$$\{(y, V_r) \mid f(y) \subset V_r \supset W_{r'}\}$$

is irreducible. We may therefore assume that there exists such a $W_{r'}$ and $y_0 \in Y^{\text{sm}}$ with $f(y_0) \subset W_{r'}$. In that case, the map $(y, V_r) \mapsto V_r$ has a section given by $V_r \mapsto (y_0, V_r)$ and by Lemma 1.7 we get that the variety $\{y \mid f(y) \subset V_r\}$ is irreducible for V_r general. We are then restricted to the case of the grassmannian variety $\mathbb{G}(p, V_r)$ and may apply Debarre's result (see the proof of [9], Théorème 6.1) to conclude.

We are therefore left to prove (i) for $p = r$. We proceed by induction on r . For $r = 1$ the result is clear because X is itself a line. To prove the induction step, let us fix an isotropic vector v in V and consider the map p_v , defined on an open subset U_v of X , by $V_r \mapsto \pi_v(V_r \cap v^\perp)$ where π_v is the projection from v . The open subset U_v has a complementary of codimension at least two therefore a general line is contained in U_v . The image of p_v is the variety X_v of isotropic subspaces of (maximal) dimension $r - 1$ in v^\perp/v . We proved in [19], Proposition 5, that p_v is a sequence of affine bundles. In particular, the composition $p_v \circ f$ is dominant and by induction, the inverse image of a general line is irreducible. We therefore have, by the description of lines in X_v given above, that for a general isotropic subspace $W_{r'}$ of dimension r' containing v (and thus contained in v^\perp), the variety

$$Y_{W_{r'}} = \{y \in Y \mid \dim(f(y) \cap W_{r'}) \geq r' - 1\} = (p_v \circ f)^{-1}(L_{W_{r'}})$$

is irreducible (here $L_{W_{r'}}$ is the line in X_r associated to $W_{r'}$ and defined by $L_{W_{r'}} = \{V_{r-1} \in X_r \mid V_{r-1} \supset (W_{r'}/v)\}$). Letting v vary, this irreducibility is true for a general isotropic subspace $W_{r'}$. We may therefore assume that there is $y_0 \in Y^{\text{sm}}$ and $W_{r'}$ such that $Y_{W_{r'}}$ is irreducible and $f(y_0) \supset W_{r'}$. The variety $Y_{W_{r'}}$ is the inverse image of the Schubert variety $X^P(w) = \{V_r \mid \dim(V_r \cap W_{r'}) \geq r' - 1\}$. The singular locus of $X^P(w)$ is the Schubert variety $X^P(u) = \{V_r \mid V_r \supset W_{r'}\}$ which is a line in X . Let us notice that general lines in $X^P(w)$ do not meet $X^P(u)$. Indeed, let $V_{r'}$ an isotropic subspace of dimension r' in V such that $\dim(V_{r'} \cap W_{r'}) = r' - 1$ and $V_{r'} \not\subset W_{r'}^\perp$. Then the line $\{V_r \mid V_r \supset V_{r'}\}$ is contained in $X^P(w)$ but does not meet $X^P(u)$. We can therefore restrict ourselves to the open subset $X^P(w) \setminus X^P(u)$ which is isomorphic to an open subset of $I = \{(V_r, V_{r'-1}) \mid V_r \supset V_{r'-1} \subset W_{r'}\}$. We have a natural map ϕ on I defined by $V_r \mapsto V_r \cap W_{r'}$. Its image is the projective space $\mathbb{P}^{r'-1}$ of $r' - 1$ subspaces in $W_{r'}$ and the composition $\phi \circ f : Y_{W_{r'}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{r'-1}$ is dominant. Furthermore, the map $V_{r'-1} \mapsto (y_0, V_{r'-1})$ is a section of $\phi \circ f$. By Lemma 1.7, the fibre F of this map is irreducible. But the image of F under f is either \mathbb{P}^3 or a smooth quadric of dimension 3. For both of them we already know that the

inverse image of a line is irreducible (for the quadric, use the first part of the proof as $\mathbb{G}_Q(2, 5)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^3). This finishes the proof of (i).

We obtain (ii) by applying (i) to the composition $f \circ \pi$ where $\pi : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow Y$ is the universal covering of Y . \square

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