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TORIC SHEAVES, STABILITY AND FIBRATIONS

ACHIM NAPAME AND CARL TIPLER

ABSTRACT. For an equivariant reflexive sheaf over a normal polarised toric variety, we study slope stability of its reflexive pullback along a toric fibration. Examples of such fibrations include equivariant blow-ups and toric locally trivial fibrations. We show that stability (resp. unstability) is preserved under such pullbacks for so-called adiabatic polarisations. In the strictly semistable situation, under locally freeness assumptions, we provide a necessary and sufficient condition on the graded object to ensure stability of the pulled back sheaf. As applications, we provide various stable perturbations of semistable tangent sheaves, either by changing the polarisation, or by blowing-up a subvariety. Finally, our results apply uniformly in specific flat families and induce injective maps between the associated moduli spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of moduli spaces of torsion-free coherent sheaves on a given variety is a fundamental problem in algebraic geometry. The construction of a quasi-projective structure on the moduli space can be achieved by considering stable sheaves [12]. In this paper, we will be interested in slope stability as introduced by Mumford and Takemoto [22]. Stable reflexive sheaves are of particular interest, given their close relation to stable vector bundles [10]. Being tightly linked to the geometry of the ambient variety, it is natural to investigate how they behave with respect to natural maps such as pullbacks. In this direction, a fundamental result of Mehta and Ramanathan [16] asserts that the restriction of a slope (semi)stable torsion-free sheaf to a generic complete intersection of high degree remains slope (semi)stable. In this paper, we address the problem of pulling-back a (semi)stable reflexive sheaf along a fibration, in the equivariant context of toric geometry.

Consider a toric fibration $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ between normal toric varieties defined over the complex numbers (see Section 2 for precise definitions). We will denote by T the torus of X . Assume that L is an ample divisor on X and L' is a relatively ample divisor on X' . Then, for $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}$ small enough, $L_\varepsilon := \pi^*L + \varepsilon L'$ defines an ample \mathbb{Q} -divisor on X' . Following the terminology used in differential geometry, we will call the associated polarisation *adiabatic*. For a given torsion-free sheaf \mathcal{E} on X , we will denote by $\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) := \deg_L(\mathcal{E})/\mathrm{rk}(\mathcal{E})$ its slope with respect to L , and call \mathcal{E} a *stable* (resp. *semistable*) sheaf with respect to L if for all coherent subsheaves $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{E}$ with strictly smaller rank, we have $\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) < \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$ (resp. $\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) \leq \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$). If for one subsheaf $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{E}$ we have $\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) > \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$, \mathcal{E} is called *unstable*. Then, our first result is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Let \mathcal{E} be a T -equivariant stable reflexive sheaf on (X, L) . Then there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, the reflexive pullback $((\pi^*\mathcal{E})^\vee)^\vee$ is stable on (X', L_ε) .*

This result relies essentially on the fact that in the torus equivariant context, it is enough to test slope inequalities for equivariant and reflexive saturated subsheaves [14, 11]. In general, the slope of a pulled back sheaf on X' with respect to L_ε admits an expansion in ε , with leading order term given by the slope of the initial sheaf on X with respect to L . Hence, the following is straightforward:

Proposition 1.2. *Let \mathcal{E} be a T -equivariant unstable reflexive sheaf on (X, L) . Then there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, the reflexive pullback $((\pi^* \mathcal{E})^\vee)^\vee$ is unstable on (X', L_ε) .*

Our main result deals with the more delicate strictly semistable situation. Let \mathcal{E} be a strictly semistable torsion-free sheaf on (X, L) . It then admits a Jordan–Hölder filtration

$$0 = \mathcal{E}_1 \subset \mathcal{E}_2 \subset \dots \subset \mathcal{E}_\ell = \mathcal{E}$$

by slope semistable coherent subsheaves with stable quotients of same slope as \mathcal{E} [12]. The reflexive pullbacks of the \mathcal{E}_i 's form natural candidates to test for stability of the reflexive pullback of \mathcal{E} on (X', L_ε) . In fact, we will see shortly that if \mathcal{E} and $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E}) := \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\ell-1} \mathcal{E}_{i+1}/\mathcal{E}_i$ are locally free, it is actually enough to compare slopes with these sheaves. In order to state our result, we will introduce some notations. Let \mathfrak{E} be the set of equivariant and saturated reflexive subsheaves $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{E}$ built out of successive extensions of some of the stable components of $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E})$. Equivalently, \mathfrak{E} is the set of saturated subsheaves of \mathcal{E} arising in a Jordan-Holder filtration for \mathcal{E} . For two coherent sheaves \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 on X' , we will write $\mu_0(\mathcal{F}_1) < \mu_0(\mathcal{F}_2)$ (resp. $\mu_0(\mathcal{F}_1) \leq \mu_0(\mathcal{F}_2)$ or $\mu_0(\mathcal{F}_1) = \mu_0(\mathcal{F}_2)$) when the leading order in the expansion in ε of $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{F}_2) - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{F}_1)$ is strictly positive (resp. greater or equal to zero or equal to zero). Recall that a locally free semistable sheaf is called *sufficiently smooth* if its graded object is locally free.

Theorem 1.3. *Let \mathcal{E} be a T -equivariant locally free and sufficiently smooth strictly semistable sheaf on (X, L) . Then there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, the reflexive pullback $\mathcal{E}' := ((\pi^* \mathcal{E})^\vee)^\vee$ on (X', L_ε) is :*

- (i) *stable iff for all $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $\mu_0(\pi^* \mathcal{F}) < \mu_0(\mathcal{E}')$,*
- (ii) *strictly semistable iff for all $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $\mu_0(\pi^* \mathcal{F}) \leq \mu_0(\mathcal{E}')$ with at least one equality,*
- (iii) *unstable iff there is one $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$ with $\mu_0(\pi^* \mathcal{F}) > \mu_0(\mathcal{E}')$.*

This theorem should be compared to [20, Theorem 1.4], where a similar result is obtained, in a non necessarily toric setting, for pullbacks of strictly semistable vector bundles on holomorphic submersions. The approach to the problem in [20] is fairly different, with differential geometric techniques, and requires some additional technical assumptions on $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E})$. Working in the toric setting, by mean of combinatorial and algebraic methods, we are able to extend the results from [20] to more general fibrations, allowing singularities on X and X' , and fibers with multiple irreducible components.

Remark 1.4. We will see in Section 3.4 that if π is a locally trivial fibration, our assumption on \mathcal{E} and $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E})$ to be locally free in Theorem 1.3 is not necessary. In that situation, we can remove all the technical hypothesis that were required in [20, Theorem 1.4].

Remark 1.5. In [3], a closely related problem is considered. Let (X', L') be a normal toric variety and $X = X'/G$ a GIT quotient under the action of a generic subtorus G of the torus of X' . Denote by $\iota : X^s \rightarrow X'$ the inclusion of the stable locus under this action, and $\pi : X^s \rightarrow X$ the quotient map. Then a combinatorial condition on (X', L', G) ensures that there is an ample class α on X such that for *any* torus equivariant reflexive sheaf \mathcal{E} that is stable on (X, α) , the sheaf $((\iota_* (\pi^* \mathcal{E}))^\vee)^\vee$ is stable on (X', L') [3]. Toric locally trivial fibrations can be seen as GIT quotients. However, the results presented in this paper are different in nature from the ones in [3]. In the present situation, we fix a *single* sheaf and study the stability of its pullback for adiabatic polarisations, whereas in [3], the set of *all* pulled back

reflexive equivariant sheaves is considered at once, for non necessarily adiabatic polarisations.

Remark 1.6. In fact, we will see in Section 3.5 that our results hold for specific flat families of equivariant reflexive sheaves. More precisely, if $(\mathcal{E}_t)_{t \in S}$ is a family of stable equivariant reflexive sheaves over (X, L) with either

- (I) The *equivariant total Chern class* $(c_T(\mathcal{E}_t))_{t \in S}$ is constant and \mathcal{E} is locally free on $X \times S$, or
- (II) The *characteristic function* $(\chi(\mathcal{E}_t))_{t \in S}$ is constant,

then the ε_0 in Theorem 1.1 can be taken uniformly for $(\mathcal{E}_t)_{t \in S}$. Similarly, if we assume all \mathcal{E}_t to be sufficiently smooth, the ε_0 in Theorem 1.3 can be taken uniformly in $t \in S$ provided one of conditions (I) or (II) above is satisfied. As a corollary, we will see that the reflexive pullback induces injective maps between the relevant moduli spaces of stable equivariant sheaves. As those moduli spaces arise as fixed point loci under the torus action on moduli spaces of reflexive sheaves on toric varieties [14], we hope to extract more informations from those injective maps, at least for some simple fibrations.

We then specify our results to various types of toric fibrations. The first one that we address in Section 3.4 is when $X' = X$ and π is the identity. The only modification comes then from the change in polarisation from L to $L + \varepsilon L'$. As noticed in [20], in that case, our result already provides interesting informations on the behaviour of a semistable reflexive sheaf when the polarisation varies. On a global level, moduli spaces of stable sheaves are subject to modifications related to wall-crossing phenomena in the ample cone (see [12, Chapter 4, Section C] and reference therein for results on variations of moduli spaces of stable bundles on surfaces). Restricting to a single semistable reflexive sheaf \mathcal{E} , Theorem 1.3 gives a simple and effective criterion on perturbations of the polarisation that send \mathcal{E} to the stable locus. As an illustration, we describe in Section 3.4 stable perturbations of the tangent sheaf of a normal Del Pezzo surface, which is strictly semistable with respect to the anticanonical polarisation.

Another case of interest is when $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ is an equivariant blow-up along a torus invariant subvariety $Z \subset X$ and $L_\varepsilon = \pi^*L - \varepsilon E$ where E is the exceptional divisor of π . Assuming X to be smooth, we push further the study of pulling back semistable sheaves under that setting in Section 4. In particular, if S is a set of invariant points under the torus action of X , we obtain (see Section 4.3):

Theorem 1.7. *Let (X, L) be a smooth polarised toric variety and S a set of invariant points under the torus action of X . Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up in S and let $L_\varepsilon = \pi^*L - \varepsilon E$ for E the exceptional divisor of π . Let \mathcal{E} be a T -equivariant reflexive sheaf that is strictly semistable on (X, L) . Then there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, the reflexive pullback $\mathcal{E}' := ((\pi^*\mathcal{E})^\vee)^\vee$ on (X', L_ε) is*

- (i) *strictly semistable iff for any subsheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $((\pi^*\mathcal{F})^\vee)^\vee$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' ,*
- (ii) *unstable otherwise.*

Corollary 1.8. *With the notations of Theorem 1.7, if \mathcal{E} is sufficiently smooth, then \mathcal{E}' satisfies (i) and thus is strictly semistable on (X', L_ε) for $\varepsilon \ll 1$.*

Remark 1.9. Corollary 1.8, together with Theorem 1.1, show that blowing-up points strictly preserves (semi)stability of a sufficiently smooth vector bundle for adiabatic polarisations. However, in general, the reflexive pullback of a saturated subsheaf might not be saturated, see Example 4.2. Hence, pulling back along a single point blow-up might “destabilize” a semistable reflexive sheaf.

Hence, for adiabatic polarisations, blowing-up a point will never push a strictly semistable toric sheaf to the stable locus. This is no longer true if we blow-up higher dimensional varieties. In Section 4.4, we prove :

Theorem 1.10. *Let (X, L) be a smooth polarised toric variety. Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up along a T -invariant irreducible curve $Z \subset X$ and let $L_\varepsilon = \pi^*L - \varepsilon E$ for E the exceptional divisor of π . Let \mathcal{E} be a T -equivariant reflexive sheaf that is strictly semistable on (X, L) . Then there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, the pullback $\mathcal{E}' := ((\pi^*\mathcal{E})^\vee)^\vee$ on (X', L_ε) is*

(i) *stable iff for all $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $(\pi^*\mathcal{F})^{\vee\vee}$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' and*

$$\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot Z}{\text{rk } \mathcal{E}} < \frac{c_1(\mathcal{F}) \cdot Z}{\text{rk } \mathcal{F}};$$

(ii) *semistable iff for all $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $(\pi^*\mathcal{F})^{\vee\vee}$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' and*

$$\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot Z}{\text{rk } \mathcal{E}} \leq \frac{c_1(\mathcal{F}) \cdot Z}{\text{rk } \mathcal{F}};$$

(iii) *unstable otherwise.*

Remark 1.11. In Theorem 1.10, if \mathcal{E} is sufficiently smooth, then for all $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $(\pi^*\mathcal{F})^{\vee\vee}$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' (cf. Lemma 3.8). In that case, to study stability of \mathcal{E}' on (X', L_ε) for $\varepsilon \ll 1$, it is enough to compare the intersection numbers $\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot Z}{\text{rk } \mathcal{E}}$ and $\frac{c_1(\mathcal{F}) \cdot Z}{\text{rk } \mathcal{F}}$ for \mathcal{F} in the finite set \mathfrak{E} . We provide in Section 4.5 an explicit semistable example, namely the tangent sheaf of a Picard rank 2 toric variety, that becomes stable when pulled back to the blow-up along a curve.

Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.7 recover and generalize some of the results in [2] and [6] on pullbacks of stable bundles along blow-ups of points. While we restrict ourselves to toric varieties, our results cover the cases of stable reflexive sheaves and semistable sufficiently smooth vector bundles. In comparison, in [2] the base manifold is a surface, while in [6], the method is via a gluing construction for Hermite–Einstein metrics, providing more precise informations on the behaviour of the metrics when $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, but with a restriction to stable bundles. The closer result in [9, Proposition 5.1] is more general than our Corollary 1.8 as it deals with pullbacks of semistable torsion-free sheaves over normal projective varieties, but Theorem 1.7 seem to provide more informations when \mathcal{E} is not sufficiently smooth. On the other hand, Theorem 1.10 seems to be, to the knowledge of the authors, the first result in the direction of pushing a semistable bundle to the stable locus by blowing-up higher dimensional sub-varieties.

The results in Theorem 1.10 rely on a more general formula for slopes of pullback sheaves under blow-ups. In general, if $Z \subset X$ is an l -dimensional smooth subvariety of a smooth projective variety X , and \mathcal{E} is a reflexive sheaf on X , then, setting $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ the blow-up along Z , we have :

$$(1) \quad \mu_{L_\varepsilon}((\pi^*\mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}) = \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \binom{n-1}{l-1} \mu_{L|_Z}(\mathcal{E}|_Z) \varepsilon^{n-l} + O(\varepsilon^{n-l+1}).$$

This formula is quite striking as from Mehta-Ramanathan's restriction theorem, if Z is generic and an intersection of divisors coming from linear systems $H^0(X, L^{k_i})$ with large k_i 's, then $\mathcal{E}|_Z$ will be semistable provided \mathcal{E} is. Hence, in that situation, formula (1) shows that subsheaves $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{E}$ with $\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) = \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$ tend to destabilise $(\pi^*\mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$. Setting ourselves in a typically non-generic situation, we can avoid this no go result. We obtain:

Theorem 1.12. *Let (X, L) be a smooth polarised toric variety. Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be the blow-up along a T -invariant irreducible subvariety $Z \subset X$ of codimension at least 2 and let $L_\varepsilon = \pi^*L - \varepsilon E$ for E the exceptional divisor of π . Let \mathcal{E} be a*

T -equivariant reflexive sheaf that is strictly semistable on (X, L) . Assume that for all $\mathcal{F} \in \mathfrak{E}$, $(\pi^* \mathcal{F})^{\vee\vee}$ is saturated in $\mathcal{E}' := ((\pi^* \mathcal{E})^\vee)^\vee$ and that

$$\mu_{L|Z}(\mathcal{E}|_Z) < \mu_{L|Z}(\mathcal{F}|_Z).$$

Then there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for all $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, the pullback \mathcal{E}' is stable on (X', L_ε) .

Finally, Theorem 1.1 has another consequence on resolution of singularities. An application of Hironaka's resolution of indeterminacy locus shows that for a given equivariant reflexive sheaf \mathcal{E} on X , there is a finite sequence of blow-ups along smooth irreducible torus invariant centers $\pi_i : X_i \rightarrow X_{i-1}$ with $X_0 = X$ such that, if we set $\mathcal{E}_i = (\pi_i^* \mathcal{E}_{i-1})^{\vee\vee}$, the sheaf $\mathcal{E}' := \mathcal{E}_p$ is locally free on $X' := X_p$. Each map π_i is a toric fibration, and thus we can iterate Theorem 1.1. Starting with a stable sheaf \mathcal{E} , we then obtain a stable locally free sheaf \mathcal{E}' on (X', L') that is isomorphic to \mathcal{E} away from an exceptional locus. In [1] and [21], a similar result is obtained, without the toric hypothesis, but with differential geometric methods, and for a different polarisation on X' . The polarisation in [1, 21] is of the form $L + \varepsilon H$, where H is an ample divisor on X' . In contrast, the polarisation L' , at the level of Kähler forms, only affects the geometry of X on a small neighborhood of the exceptional divisor. We believe that this can be useful regarding the resolution of admissible Hermite-Einstein metrics as introduced by Bando and Siu in [1]. We will come back to these explicit resolutions in the forthcoming [17].

Remark 1.13. We should note that while we restrict ourselves to toric varieties and equivariant sheaves, we believe that all results in this paper should be true without the torus equivariant assumption, on normal varieties. Nevertheless, working with equivariant structures provides several crucial simplifications in the arguments, and enables to produce explicit examples that might be difficult to find in general. For the sake of generality, we aim to relax our equivariant hypothesis in future work.

Organisation and conventions. All varieties considered in this paper are defined over the complex numbers and assumed to be normal. In Section 2 we recall the necessary background on toric varieties, their morphisms and their equivariant sheaves. We also recall the basics of slope stability. In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.1, Proposition 1.2 and Theorem 1.3. We then give the first applications in the case of locally trivial fibrations. Section 4 is a more in depth study of the blow-up case, in which proofs of Theorems 1.7, 1.10 and 1.12, as well as Corollary 1.8, together with applications, are given.

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2. BACKGROUND

In this first section we gather the necessary background about toric varieties [4] and equivariant reflexive sheaves [13, 19].

2.1. Toric varieties and divisors. Let N be a rank n lattice and M be its dual with pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : M \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$. The lattice N is the lattice of one-parameter subgroups of $N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}^*$. For $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} , we define $N_{\mathbb{K}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{K}$ and $M_{\mathbb{K}} = M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{K}$. A fan Σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is a set of rational strongly convex polyhedral cones in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ such that:

- Each face of a cone in Σ is also a cone in Σ ;
- The intersection of two cones in Σ is a face of each.

We will denote $\tau \preceq \sigma$ the inclusion of a face τ in $\sigma \in \Sigma$. A cone σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is *smooth* if its minimal generators form part of a \mathbb{Z} -basis of N . We say that σ is *simplicial* if its minimal generators are linearly independent over \mathbb{R} . A fan Σ is *smooth* (resp. *simplicial*) if every cone σ in Σ is smooth (resp. *simplicial*). The *support* of Σ is $|\Sigma| := \bigcup_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \sigma$. We say that Σ is *complete* if $|\Sigma| = N_{\mathbb{R}}$.

For $\sigma \in \Sigma$, let $U_{\sigma} = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[S_{\sigma}])$ where $\mathbb{C}[S_{\sigma}]$ is the semi-group algebra of

$$S_{\sigma} = \sigma^{\vee} \cap M = \{m \in M : \langle m, u \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } u \in \sigma\}.$$

If $\sigma, \sigma' \in \Sigma$, we have $U_{\sigma} \cap U_{\sigma'} = U_{\sigma \cap \sigma'}$. We denote by X_{Σ} the toric variety associated to a fan Σ ; X_{Σ} is obtained by gluing the affine charts $(U_{\sigma})_{\sigma \in \Sigma}$. The variety X_{Σ} is normal and its torus is $T = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}^*$.

Let X be the toric variety associated to a fan Σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. For any $\sigma \in \Sigma$, there is a point $\gamma_{\sigma} \in U_{\sigma}$ called the *distinguished point* of σ such that the torus orbit $O(\sigma)$ corresponding to σ is given by $O(\sigma) = T \cdot \gamma_{\sigma}$. We will use the following result:

Theorem 2.1 (Orbit-Cone Correspondence, [4, Theorem 3.2.6]).

(1) *There is a bijective correspondence*

$$\begin{aligned} \{\text{Cone } \sigma \text{ in } \Sigma\} &\longleftrightarrow \{T\text{-orbits in } X\} \\ \sigma &\longleftrightarrow O(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

with $\dim O(\sigma) = \dim N_{\mathbb{R}} - \dim \sigma$.

(2) *The affine open subset U_{σ} is the union of orbits*

$$U_{\sigma} = \bigcup_{\tau \preceq \sigma} O(\tau).$$

(3) *We have $\tau \preceq \sigma$ if and only if $O(\sigma) \subset \overline{O(\tau)}$.*

(4) *Finally,*

$$\overline{O(\tau)} = \bigcup_{\sigma \preceq \tau} O(\sigma)$$

where $\overline{O(\tau)}$ denotes the closure in both the classical and Zariski topologies.

Notation 2.2. We will use these notations.

- For $m \in M$, we denote by $\chi^m : T \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ the corresponding character.
- $\Sigma(k)$ is the set of k -dimensional cones of Σ and for any $\sigma \in \Sigma$, $\sigma(1) = \Sigma(1) \cap \{\tau \in \Sigma : \tau \preceq \sigma\}$.
- For $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, we denote by $u_{\rho} \in N$ the minimal generator of ρ .
- For $\sigma \in \Sigma$, we set $V(\sigma) = \overline{O(\sigma)}$. If $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, we denote $V(\rho)$ by D_{ρ} .
- For any $\sigma \in \Sigma$, we set $N_{\sigma} = \text{Span}(\sigma) \cap N$ and $M(\sigma) = M \cap \sigma^{\perp}$.

Divisors of the form $\sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} a_{\rho} D_{\rho}$ are precisely the invariant divisors under the torus action on X_{Σ} . Thus,

$$\text{WDiv}_T(X_{\Sigma}) := \bigoplus_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} \mathbb{Z} D_{\rho}$$

is the group of invariant Weil divisors on X_{Σ} . We denote by $\text{Div}_T(X_{\Sigma})$ the set of invariant Cartier divisors on X_{Σ} . A *support function* of Σ is a function $\varphi : |\Sigma| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that is linear on each cone of Σ . Support functions can be used to characterize Cartier divisors:

Proposition 2.3 ([4, Theorem 4.2.12]). *Let $D = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} a_{\rho} D_{\rho}$ be a Cartier divisor of X_{Σ} . The support function $\varphi_D : |\Sigma| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ associated to the divisor D is defined by $\varphi_D(u_{\rho}) = -a_{\rho}$ for any $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$.*

We now provide formulas that will be used to compute various intersections of toric divisors. We refer to [4, Section 12.5] and [8, Section 5.1]. We assume that X is a toric variety given by a complete and simplicial fan Σ . Let $A_k(X)$ be the k -th Chow group of X .

Lemma 2.4 ([4, Lemma 12.5.1]). *The group $A_k(X)$ is generated by the classes of the orbit closures $V(\sigma)$ of cones $\sigma \in \Sigma$ of dimension $n - k$.*

For $m \in M$, the character χ^m is a rational function on X . By [4, Proposition 4.1.2] the divisor of χ^m is given by

$$(2) \quad \operatorname{div}(\chi^m) = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} \langle m, u_\rho \rangle D_\rho$$

and $\operatorname{div}(\chi^m) = 0$ in $A_{n-1}(X)$. If $\sigma = \operatorname{Cone}(u_1, \dots, u_k)$, we define $\operatorname{mult}(\sigma)$ as the index of the sublattice $\mathbb{Z}u_1 + \dots + \mathbb{Z}u_k$ in N_σ .

Lemma 2.5 ([4, Lemma 12.5.2]). *Let $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$ not containing ρ . Then,*

$$[D_\rho] \cdot [V(\sigma)] = \begin{cases} \frac{\operatorname{mult}(\sigma)}{\operatorname{mult}(\tau)} [V(\tau)] & \text{if } \tau = \rho + \sigma \in \Sigma \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

More generally, for $\tau, \tau' \in \Sigma$ such that $\sigma = \tau + \tau' \in \Sigma$ and $\dim(\sigma) = \dim(\tau) + \dim(\tau')$, we have

$$(3) \quad [V(\tau)] \cdot [V(\tau')] = \frac{\operatorname{mult}(\tau) \cdot \operatorname{mult}(\tau')}{\operatorname{mult}(\sigma)} [V(\sigma)].$$

In the case where $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$ is a ray of $\sigma \in \Sigma$, there is $m \in M$ such that $V(\sigma)$ is not contained in the support of $D_\rho + \operatorname{div}(\chi^m)$. We then set

$$(4) \quad [D_\rho] \cdot [V(\sigma)] = [D_\rho + \operatorname{div}(\chi^m)] \cdot [V(\sigma)].$$

2.2. Toric morphisms. For this part we refer to [4, Section 3.3]. Let N_1, N_2 be two lattices with Σ_1 a fan in $(N_1)_\mathbb{R}$ and Σ_2 a fan in $(N_2)_\mathbb{R}$. We denote by X_1 (resp. X_2) the toric variety associated to the fan Σ_1 (resp. Σ_2).

A morphism $\pi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is *toric* if π maps the torus T_1 of X_1 into the torus T_2 of X_2 and $\pi|_{T_1} : T_1 \rightarrow T_2$ is a group homomorphism. We say that a \mathbb{Z} -linear map $\phi : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ is *compatible* with the fan Σ_1 and Σ_2 if for every cone $\sigma_1 \in \Sigma_1$, there is a cone $\sigma_2 \in \Sigma_2$ such that $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma_1) \subset \sigma_2$ where $\phi_\mathbb{R}$ is the \mathbb{R} -linear extension of ϕ . According to [4, Theorem 3.3.4], any toric morphism $\pi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ comes from a \mathbb{Z} -linear map $\phi : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ that is compatible with Σ_1 and Σ_2 .

We will be interested in *toric fibrations*. A proper toric morphism $\pi : X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ is a *fibration* if $\pi_*(\mathcal{O}_{X_1}) = \mathcal{O}_{X_2}$. According to [4, Theorem 3.4.11] and [5, Proposition 2.1], if X_1 and X_2 are complete, π is a toric fibration if and only if the associated map $\phi : N_1 \rightarrow N_2$ is surjective. We now give specific examples of toric fibrations.

2.2.1. Locally trivial fibrations. Let N, N' be two lattices and $\phi : N' \rightarrow N$ be a surjective \mathbb{Z} -linear map. Let Σ' be a fan in $(N')_\mathbb{R}$ and Σ a fan in $(N)_\mathbb{R}$ compatible with ϕ . We set $N_0 = \operatorname{Ker}(\phi)$ and $\Sigma_0 = \{\sigma \in \Sigma' : \sigma \subseteq (N_0)_\mathbb{R}\}$. We have an exact sequence

$$(5) \quad 0 \longrightarrow N_0 \longrightarrow N' \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0$$

We say that Σ' is *weakly split by* Σ and Σ_0 if there exists a subfan $\widehat{\Sigma}$ of Σ' such that :

- (1) $\phi_\mathbb{R}$ maps each cones $\widehat{\sigma} \in \widehat{\Sigma}$ bijectively to a cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$. Furthermore, the map $\widehat{\sigma} \mapsto \sigma$ define a bijection $\widehat{\Sigma} \rightarrow \Sigma$.

- (2) Given $\widehat{\sigma} \in \widehat{\Sigma}$ and $\sigma_0 \in \Sigma_0$, the sum $\widehat{\sigma} + \sigma_0$ lies in Σ' , and every cone of Σ' arises this way.

Moreover, if $\phi(\widehat{\sigma} \cap N') = \sigma \cap N$ for any $\widehat{\sigma} \in \widehat{\Sigma}$ with $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\widehat{\sigma}) = \sigma$, we say that Σ' is *split by* Σ and Σ_0 .

Theorem 2.6 ([4, Theorem 3.3.19]). *If Σ' is split by Σ and Σ_0 , then $X_{\Sigma'}$ is a locally trivial fiber bundle over X_{Σ} with fiber X_{Σ_0, N_0} where X_{Σ_0, N_0} is the toric variety associated to the fan Σ_0 in $(N_0)_{\mathbb{R}}$.*

In the case where Σ' is weakly split by Σ and Σ_0 , for any $\sigma \in \Sigma$ there is a sublattice $N'' \subseteq N$ of finite index such that $\Sigma'(\sigma) = \{\sigma' \in \Sigma' : \phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\sigma') \subseteq \sigma\}$ is split by $\{\tau \in \Sigma : \tau \preceq \sigma\}$ and $\Sigma'(\sigma) \cap \Sigma_0$ when we use the lattice $\phi^{-1}(N'')$ and N'' . Let $U_{\sigma, N''}$ be the toric variety associated to the cone σ in $(N'')_{\mathbb{R}}$. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{\Sigma_0, N_0} \times U_{\sigma, N''} & \longrightarrow & X_{\Sigma'} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U_{\sigma, N''} & \longrightarrow & U_{\sigma} \end{array}$$

such that $X_{\Sigma_0, N_0} \times U_{\sigma, N''}$ is the fiber product $X_{\Sigma'} \times_{U_{\sigma}} U_{\sigma, N''}$.

Corollary 2.7. *If Σ' is weakly split by Σ and Σ_0 , then the fibers of $\pi : X_{\Sigma'} \rightarrow X_{\Sigma}$ are isomorphic to X_{Σ_0, N_0} .*

2.2.2. Blowups. We recall here the characterization of the blowup of a toric variety along an invariant subvariety. Let Σ be a fan in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ and assume $\tau \in \Sigma$ with $\dim \tau \geq 2$ has the property that all cones of Σ containing τ are smooth. Let $u_{\tau} = \sum_{\rho \in \tau(1)} u_{\rho}$ and for each cones $\sigma \in \Sigma$ containing τ , set

$$\Sigma_{\sigma}^*(\tau) = \{\text{Cone}(A) : A \subset \{u_{\tau}\} \cup \sigma(1) \text{ and } \tau(1) \not\subseteq A\}.$$

The *star subdivision* of Σ relative to τ is the fan

$$\Sigma^*(\tau) = \{\sigma \in \Sigma : \tau \not\subseteq \sigma\} \cup \bigcup_{\tau \subseteq \sigma} \Sigma_{\sigma}^*(\tau).$$

A fan Σ' *refines* Σ if every cone of Σ' is contained in a cone of Σ and $|\Sigma'| = |\Sigma|$. When Σ' refines Σ , the identity mapping $\phi = \text{Id}_N$ is compatible with Σ' and Σ . So there is a toric morphism $\pi : X_{\Sigma^*(\tau)} \rightarrow X_{\Sigma}$. Under π , $X_{\Sigma^*(\tau)}$ is the blowup of X_{Σ} along $V(\tau)$ and the exceptional divisor D_0 of π is the divisor corresponding to the ray $\text{Cone}(u_{\tau})$ of $\Sigma^*(\tau)$.

2.3. Reflexive sheaves. Let X be a smooth toric variety associated to a fan Σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. Recall that a reflexive sheaf on X is a coherent sheaf \mathcal{E} that is canonically isomorphic to its double dual $\mathcal{E}^{\vee\vee}$.

Let $\sigma : T \times X \rightarrow X$ be the action of T on X , $\mu : T \times T \rightarrow T$ the group multiplication, $p_2 : T \times X \rightarrow X$ the projection onto the second factor and $p_{23} : T \times T \times X \rightarrow T \times X$ the projection onto the second and the third factor. We call a sheaf \mathcal{E} on X *equivariant* if there exists an isomorphism $\Phi : \sigma^* \mathcal{E} \rightarrow p_2^* \mathcal{E}$ such that

$$(6) \quad (\mu \times \text{Id}_X)^* \Phi = p_{23}^* \Phi \circ (\text{Id}_T \times \sigma)^* \Phi.$$

Klyachko gave a description of torus equivariant reflexive sheaves over toric varieties in terms of combinatorial data [13]:

Definition 2.8. A family of filtrations \mathbb{E} is the data of a finite dimensional vector space E and for each ray $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, an increasing filtration $(E^{\rho}(i))_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of E such that $E^{\rho}(i) = \{0\}$ for $i \ll 0$ and $E^{\rho}(i) = E$ for some i .

Remark 2.9. Note that we are using increasing filtrations here, as in [19], rather than decreasing as in [13].

To a family of filtrations $\mathbb{E} := (E, \{E^\rho(j)\}_{\rho \in \Sigma(1), j \in \mathbb{Z}})$, we can assign an equivariant reflexive sheaf $\mathcal{E} := \mathfrak{R}(\mathbb{E})$ defined by

$$(7) \quad \Gamma(U_\sigma, \mathcal{E}) := \bigoplus_{m \in M} \bigcap_{\rho \in \sigma(1)} E^\rho(\langle m, u_\rho \rangle) \otimes \chi^m$$

for all positive dimensional cones $\sigma \in \Sigma$, while $\Gamma(U_{\{0\}}, \mathcal{E}) = E \otimes \mathbb{C}[M]$. The morphisms between families of filtrations are linear maps preserving the filtrations. Then, by [13], the functor \mathfrak{R} induces an equivalence of categories between the families of filtrations and equivariant reflexive sheaves over X .

Notation 2.10. For any $\sigma \in \Sigma$, we denote $\Gamma(U_\sigma, \mathcal{E})$ by E^σ and we set

$$E^\sigma = \bigoplus_{m \in M} E_m^\sigma \otimes \chi^m.$$

For any $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$ and $m \in M$, we set $E_m^\rho = E^\rho(\langle m, u_\rho \rangle)$.

Example 2.11 (Tangent sheaf). The family of filtrations of the tangent sheaf \mathcal{T}_X of X is given by

$$E^\rho(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j < -1 \\ \text{Span}(u_\rho) & \text{if } j = -1 \\ N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C} & \text{if } j > -1 \end{cases}.$$

2.4. Some stability notions. For this part, we refer to [22] and [3, Section 4.1]. Let \mathcal{E} be a torsion-free coherent sheaf on X . The *degree* of \mathcal{E} with respect to an ample class $L \in \text{Amp}(X)$ is the real number obtained by intersection:

$$\deg_L(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot L^{n-1}$$

and its *slope* with respect to L is given by

$$\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) = \frac{\deg_L(\mathcal{E})}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})}.$$

Definition 2.12. A torsion-free coherent sheaf \mathcal{E} is said to be *slope semistable* (or *semistable* for short) with respect to $L \in \text{Amp}(X)$ if for any proper coherent subsheaf of lower rank \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{E} with $0 < \text{rk } \mathcal{F} < \text{rk } \mathcal{E}$, one has

$$\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) \leq \mu_L(\mathcal{E}).$$

When strict inequality always holds, we say that \mathcal{E} is *stable*. Finally, \mathcal{E} is said to be *polystable* if it is the direct sum of stable subsheaves of the same slope.

If \mathcal{E} is an equivariant reflexive sheaf on a normal toric variety X , according to [14, Proposition 4.13] and [11, Proposition 2.3], it is enough to test slope inequalities for equivariant and reflexive saturated subsheaves.

Proposition 2.13. *Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X . Then \mathcal{E} is semistable (resp. stable) with respect to L if and only if for all saturated equivariant reflexive subsheaves \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{E} , $\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) \leq \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$ (resp. $\mu_L(\mathcal{F}) < \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$).*

Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on a normal toric variety X given by the family of multifiltrations $(E, \{E^\rho(j)\}_{\rho \in \Sigma(1), j \in \mathbb{Z}})$. From the previous proposition, it is crucial for us to understand the description of equivariant reflexive and saturated subsheaves of \mathcal{E} in terms of families of filtrations. This is the content of the following lemma.

Lemma 2.14. *Let F be a vector subspace of E and \mathcal{F} be an equivariant reflexive subsheaf of \mathcal{E} given by the family of filtrations $(F, \{F^\rho(i)\})$ with $F^\rho(i) \subset E^\rho(i)$. Then \mathcal{F} is saturated in \mathcal{E} if and only if for all $\rho \in \Sigma(1), i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have*

$$F^\rho(i) = E^\rho(i) \cap F.$$

Proof. We will show that \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F} has a torsion element if and only if there is $(\rho, i) \in \Sigma(1) \times \mathbb{Z}$ such that $F^\rho(i) \neq E^\rho(i) \cap F$. As $\Gamma(U_\rho, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F}) = \Gamma(U_\rho, \mathcal{E})/\Gamma(U_\rho, \mathcal{F})$ and $F^\rho(\langle m, u_\rho \rangle) \subset E^\rho(\langle m, u_\rho \rangle)$ for any $m \in M$, we deduce that

$$\Gamma(U_\rho, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F})_m = E^\rho(\langle m, u_\rho \rangle)/F^\rho(\langle m, u_\rho \rangle) \otimes \chi^m.$$

We first show that if there is $(\rho, i) \in \Sigma(1) \times \mathbb{Z}$ such that $F^\rho(i) \neq E^\rho(i) \cap F$ then \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F} has a torsion element. Let

$$i_0 = \min\{i \in \mathbb{Z} : F^\rho(i) \neq E^\rho(i) \cap F\}$$

and $v_\rho \in M$ such that $M_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}v_\rho \oplus \text{Span}(u_\rho)^\perp$ with $\langle v_\rho, u_\rho \rangle = 1$. There is $e \in F \cap (E^\rho(i_0) \setminus F^\rho(i_0))$ such that $0 \neq [e] \in E^\rho(i_0)/F^\rho(i_0)$. Then, as $e \in F$ and as $F^\rho(i) = F$ for i large enough, there is $m \in S_\rho$ (i.e. $\chi^m \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_\rho)$), such that $e \otimes \chi^{m+i_0v_\rho} \in F^\rho(\langle m+i_0v_\rho, u_\rho \rangle) \otimes \chi^{m+i_0v_\rho} = F \otimes \chi^{m+i_0v_\rho}$. Thus $[e] \otimes \chi^{m+i_0v_\rho} = 0$ in $\Gamma(U_\rho, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F})$. Hence, $[e] \otimes \chi^{i_0v_\rho}$ is a torsion element of \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F} .

We now show that if \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F} has a torsion element, there is $(\rho, i) \in \Sigma(1) \times \mathbb{Z}$ such that $F^\rho(i) \neq E^\rho(i) \cap F$. Let $\tau \in \Sigma$ with $\dim \tau \geq 1$. Assume that $\Gamma(U_\tau, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F})$ has a torsion element, and fix $0 \neq x \in \Gamma(U_\tau, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F})$ and $a \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_\tau) \setminus \{0\}$ such that $ax = 0$. Write $x = \sum_m x_m$ with $x_m \in \Gamma(U_\tau, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F})_m$ and $a = \sum_{m'} a_{m'}$ with $a_{m'} \in \mathcal{O}_X(U_\tau)_{m'}$. With the lexicographical order on $M \simeq \mathbb{Z}^n$, we set $p = \max\{m : x_m \neq 0\}$ and $p' = \max\{m' : a_{m'} \neq 0\}$. Then

$$p + p' = \max \left\{ m \in M : \sum_{m \in M} a_{m'} x_{m-m'} \neq 0 \right\}.$$

Therefore we have $a_{p'} x_p = 0$. So we can consider the case where $a = \chi^{p'}$ and $x = [e] \otimes \chi^p$ with $e \otimes \chi^p \in E_p^\tau \otimes \chi^p$. As $ax = 0$, we deduce that $e \in F_{p+p'}^\tau \subseteq F$. Hence $e \in (E_p^\tau \cap F) \setminus F_p^\tau$ because $0 \neq x \in \Gamma(U_\tau, \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F})_p$. Thus, $F_p^\tau \subsetneq E_p^\tau \cap F$. As \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are reflexive, by

$$F_p^\tau = \bigcap_{\rho \in \tau(1)} F_p^\rho \subsetneq \bigcap_{\rho \in \tau(1)} E_p^\rho \cap F = E_p^\tau \cap F$$

we deduce that there is $\rho \in \tau(1)$ such that $F_p^\rho \subsetneq E_p^\rho \cap F$. \square

Notation 2.15. Let F be a vector subspace of E . We denote by \mathcal{E}_F the saturated subsheaf of \mathcal{E} defined by the family of filtrations $(F, \{F^\rho(j)\})$ where $F^\rho(j) = F \cap E^\rho(j)$.

The first Chern class of \mathcal{E} is the class of the Weil divisor

$$(8) \quad c_1(\mathcal{E}) = - \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) D_\rho \quad \text{where} \quad i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i e^\rho(i)$$

with $e^\rho(i) = \dim E^\rho(i) - \dim E^\rho(i-1)$. Therefore, for any $L \in \text{Amp}(X)$,

$$(9) \quad \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) = - \frac{1}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \deg_L(D_\rho).$$

Thanks to Lemma 2.14, we have the following control on the number of values used in comparing slopes:

Lemma 2.16. *The set $\{\mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) : F \subset E \text{ with } 0 < \dim F < \dim E\}$ is finite.*

Proof. For any $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, there is $(i_\rho, I_\rho) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $E^\rho(i) = \{0\}$ if $i < i_\rho$ and $E^\rho(i) = E$ if $i \geq i_\rho$. For any vector subspace F of E , we have

$$i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F) = \sum_{i=i_\rho}^{I_\rho} i (\dim(E^\rho(i) \cap F) - \dim(E^\rho(i-1) \cap F)).$$

As the set $\{\dim(E^\rho(i) \cap F) - \dim(E^\rho(i-1) \cap F) : F \subsetneq E, i \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is finite, we deduce that $\{i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F) : F \subsetneq E\}$ is finite. We can conclude using Formula (9). \square

3. PROOF OF THE MAIN RESULT

Let N and N' be two lattices having respectively M and M' for dual lattices. Let Σ be a complete fan in $N_\mathbb{R}$ and Σ' a complete fan in $N'_\mathbb{R}$. We denote by X (resp. X') the toric variety associated to the fan Σ (resp. Σ') and T (resp. T') its torus. Let $\phi : N' \rightarrow N$ be a surjective \mathbb{Z} -linear map compatible with Σ' and Σ , and denote by $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ the induced toric fibration. Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X and $\mathcal{E}' = (\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$ its reflexive pullback on X' . In this section, we will give the proofs of Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.3 and Proposition 1.2.

3.1. Pulling back sheaves on a fibration. We first describe part of the family of filtrations of the pulled back sheaves. We will need for this the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, there is $\rho' \in \Sigma'(1)$ such that $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\rho') = \rho$.*

Proof. Let $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$. We first note that there is $\sigma' \in \Sigma'$ such that $\rho \subset \phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma')$.

Let $\sigma' \in \Sigma'$ such that $\rho \subset \phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma')$ and $W = \phi_\mathbb{R}^{-1}(\text{Span}(u_\rho))$. We set $\sigma'_0 = \sigma' \cap W$. As σ' is a strongly convex polyhedral cone, we deduce that σ'_0 is also a strongly convex polyhedral cone and σ'_0 is a face of σ' . As ϕ is compatible with Σ' and Σ , there is $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma') \subseteq \sigma$. By strong convexity of σ , $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma')$ doesn't contain $\text{Span}(u_\rho)$; hence, $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma'_0) = \rho$.

If for any $\rho' \in \sigma'_0(1)$, $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\rho') \neq \rho$, then $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\rho') = \{0\}$ by strong convexity of σ . By linearity of $\phi_\mathbb{R}$, we get $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma'_0) = \{0\}$, which is a contradiction. Hence, there is $\rho' \in \sigma'_0(1) \subset \Sigma'(1)$ such that $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\rho') = \rho$. \square

Lemma 3.2 ([4, Lemma 3.3.21]). *Given $\sigma' \in \Sigma'$, let σ be the minimal cone of Σ containing $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\sigma')$. Then :*

- (1) $\pi(\gamma_{\sigma'}) = \gamma_\sigma$ where $\gamma_{\sigma'} \in O(\sigma')$ and $\gamma_\sigma \in O(\sigma)$ are the distinguished points.
- (2) $\pi(O(\sigma')) \subseteq O(\sigma)$ and $\pi(V(\sigma')) \subseteq V(\sigma)$.

We can now obtain a partial description of pulled back sheaves in terms of families of filtrations.

Proposition 3.3. *Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X given by the family of multifiltrations $(E, \{E^\rho(j)\}_{\rho \in \Sigma(1), j \in \mathbb{Z}})$. Let $(\tilde{E}, \{\tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j)\}_{\rho' \in \Sigma'(1), j \in \mathbb{Z}})$ be the family of multifiltrations of the equivariant sheaf $(\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$. Then we have :*

- (1) $\tilde{E} = E$.
- (2) If $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\rho') = \{0\}$, then $\tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j < 0 \\ E & \text{if } j \geq 0 \end{cases}$.
- (3) If $\phi_\mathbb{R}(\rho') = \rho \in \Sigma(1)$ and $\phi(u_{\rho'}) = b_\rho u_\rho$, then $\tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j) = E^\rho \left(\left\lfloor \frac{j}{b_\rho} \right\rfloor \right)$.

Proof. For $\sigma \in \Sigma$, we define $U_\sigma = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[S_\sigma])$ as an affine open subset of X and for $\sigma' \in \Sigma'$, we define $U'_{\sigma'} = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[S_{\sigma'}])$ as an affine open subset of X' . The sheaf $\pi^* \mathcal{E}$ is defined by

$$(10) \quad \pi^* \mathcal{E} = \pi^{-1} \mathcal{E} \otimes_{\pi^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{X'}$$

where for any sheaf \mathcal{F} on X , $\pi^{-1}\mathcal{F}$ is defined by

$$\Gamma(U', \pi^{-1}\mathcal{F}) = \varinjlim_{U \supset \phi(U')} \Gamma(U, \mathcal{F}).$$

We have $\Gamma(T, \mathcal{E}) = E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M]$. As $\pi(T') = T$, we deduce that

$$\Gamma(T', \mathcal{E}') = (E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M]) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[M]} \mathbb{C}[M'] \cong E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M'].$$

Thus, $\tilde{E} = E$.

Let $\rho' \in \Sigma'(1)$ such that $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') = \{0\}$. By Lemma 3.2 we get $\pi(O(\rho')) = T$. Hence, by the Orbit-Cone Correspondence, $\pi(U_{\rho'}) = T$. By (10), we deduce that

$$\tilde{E}^{\rho'} = \Gamma(U_{\rho'}, \mathcal{E}') = (E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M]) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[M]} \mathbb{C}[S_{\rho'}] = E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[S_{\rho'}].$$

If $m \in S_{\rho'}$, then $\tilde{E}_m^{\rho'} = E$ and when $m \notin S_{\rho'}$, then $\tilde{E}_m^{\rho'} = \{0\}$. That is equivalent to say : $\tilde{E}^{\rho}(j) = E$ if $j \geq 0$ and $\tilde{E}^{\rho}(j) = \{0\}$ if $j < 0$.

We now consider the case where $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') = \rho$ and $\phi(u_{\rho'}) = b_{\rho} u_{\rho}$. By Lemma 3.2, we have $\pi(O(\rho')) \subseteq O(\rho)$. Thus, the smallest invariant open subset of X which contains $\pi(U_{\rho'})$ is U_{ρ} , hence

$$\tilde{E}^{\rho'} = E^{\rho} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[S_{\rho}]} \mathbb{C}[S_{\rho'}].$$

As $\phi : N' \rightarrow N$ is surjective, there is an injective map $\psi : M \rightarrow M'$ such that for any $m \in M$ and $u' \in N'$, $\langle m, \phi(u') \rangle = \langle \psi(m), u' \rangle$. Let $e_{\rho} \in M$ such that $M_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}e_{\rho} \oplus \text{Span}(u_{\rho})^{\perp}$ with $\langle e_{\rho}, u_{\rho} \rangle = 1$ and $e_{\rho'} \in M'$ such that $M'_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}e_{\rho'} \oplus \text{Span}(u_{\rho'})^{\perp}$ with $\langle e_{\rho'}, u_{\rho'} \rangle = 1$. We set $M_0 = \text{Span}(u_{\rho'})^{\perp} \cap M'$. There is $m_{\rho} \in M_0$ such that

$$\psi(e_{\rho}) = b_{\rho} e_{\rho'} + m_{\rho}.$$

For any $m' \in M'$, there is $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m_0 \in M_0$ such that $m' = ae_{\rho'} + m_0$. Let $(a', r) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $a = a'b_{\rho} + r$ with $0 \leq r < b_{\rho}$, we have

$$m' = re_{\rho'} + a'(b_{\rho}e_{\rho'} + m_{\rho}) + (m_0 - a'm_{\rho}) = re_{\rho'} + \psi(a'e_{\rho}) + (m_0 - a'm_{\rho}).$$

Thus, $M' = A + \psi(M) + M_0$ where $A = \{ke_{\rho'} : 0 \leq k \leq b_{\rho} - 1\}$. Therefore, $S_{\rho'} = A + \psi(S_{\rho}) + M_0$ and

$$\mathbb{C}[S_{\rho'}] \cong \bigoplus_{a \in A} \mathbb{C}[S_{\rho}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (\chi^a \cdot \mathbb{C}[M_0])$$

where for $m \in S_{\rho}$ and $m' \in M_0$, $\chi^m \otimes (\chi^a \cdot \chi^{m_0}) = \chi^{a+\psi(m)+m_0}$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}^{\rho'} &\cong \bigoplus_{a \in A} E^{\rho} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} (\chi^a \cdot \mathbb{C}[M_0]) \\ &= \bigoplus_{a \in A} \left(\sum_{m \in M, m_0 \in M_0} E^{\rho}(\langle m, u_{\rho} \rangle) \otimes \chi^{a+\psi(m)+m_0} \right) \end{aligned}$$

As $\langle m, u_{\rho} \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}$, for any $(a, m_0) \in A \times M_0$,

$$\langle m, u_{\rho} \rangle = \frac{\langle \psi(m), u_{\rho'} \rangle}{b_{\rho}} = \frac{\langle \psi(m) + m_0, u_{\rho'} \rangle}{b_{\rho}} = \left\lfloor \frac{\langle a + \psi(m) + m_0, u_{\rho'} \rangle}{b_{\rho}} \right\rfloor.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}^{\rho'} &\cong \sum_{\substack{m \in M, m_0 \in M_0, \\ a \in A}} E^{\rho} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\langle a + \psi(m) + m_0, u_{\rho'} \rangle}{b_{\rho}} \right\rfloor \right) \otimes \chi^{a+\psi(m)+m_0} \\ &\cong \sum_{m' \in M'} E^{\rho} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{\langle m', u_{\rho'} \rangle}{b_{\rho}} \right\rfloor \right) \otimes \chi^{m'} \end{aligned}$$

that is $\tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j) = E^{\rho} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{j}{b_{\rho}} \right\rfloor \right)$. □

Notation 3.4. Let F be a vector subspace of E . We denote by $(F, \{\tilde{F}^{\rho'}(j)\})$ the family of filtrations of $(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)^{\vee\vee}$.

Corollary 3.5. Let F be a vector subspace of E . Then the family of filtrations $(F, \{\tilde{F}^{\rho'}(j)\})$ satisfies $\tilde{F}^{\rho'}(j) = F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j)$ for all ρ' such that $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') \in \{0\} \cup \Sigma(1)$.

Proof. If $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') = \{0\}$, we have $\tilde{F}^{\rho'}(j) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j < 0 \\ F & \text{if } j \geq 0 \end{cases}$; so $\tilde{F}^{\rho'}(j) = F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j)$. If $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') = \rho \in \Sigma(1)$ and $\phi(u_{\rho'}) = b_{\rho} u_{\rho}$, we have

$$\tilde{F}^{\rho'}(j) = F^{\rho} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{j}{b_{\rho}} \right\rfloor \right) = F \cap E^{\rho} \left(\left\lfloor \frac{j}{b_{\rho}} \right\rfloor \right) = F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho'}(j).$$

□

3.2. Slopes of the pulled back sheaves. Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be a toric fibration between two normal toric varieties and \mathcal{E} an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X with family of multifiltrations $(E, \{E^{\rho}(j)\})$. We set $n = \dim X$ and $r = \dim X' - \dim X$. Let L be an ample line bundle on X and L' a π -ample line bundle. For $\varepsilon > 0$, we set $L_{\varepsilon} = \pi^* L + \varepsilon L'$. We will now relate the slopes on X to the slopes on X' for pulled back sheaves.

First, we can expand the powers of L_{ε} :

$$L_{\varepsilon}^{n+r-1} = \sum_{k=0}^{n+r-1} \binom{n+r-1}{k} (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (\varepsilon L')^{n+r-k-1}.$$

Let D be a divisor on X . By the Projection formula (see [7, Proposition 2.3]), for any $k \in \{0, \dots, n+r-1\}$ we have

$$\pi_* \left((\pi^* D) \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1} \right) = D \cdot L^k \cdot \pi_* \left((L')^{n+r-k-1} \right) \in A_0(X).$$

Hence,

$$\deg \left((\pi^* D) \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1} \right) = \deg \left(D \cdot L^k \cdot \pi_* \left((L')^{n+r-k-1} \right) \right).$$

Remark 3.6. If $\alpha \in A_0(X)$ (resp. $\alpha' \in A_0(X')$), we identify α (resp. α') with its degree.

If $k \geq n$, then $D \cdot L^k \cdot \pi_* \left((L')^{n+r-k-1} \right) = 0 \in A_0(X)$. Hence,

$$(\pi^* D) \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1} = 0.$$

By the Nakai's criterion for mapping (cf. [15, Corollary 1.7.9]), if $V \subset X'$ is an irreducible subvariety of positive dimension that maps to a point in X , then $(L')^{\dim V} \cdot V > 0$. So in the case where $k = n-1$, one has

$$(\pi^* D) \cdot (\pi^* L)^{n-1} \cdot (L')^r > 0.$$

As $\pi_* \left((L')^r \right) \in A_n(X)$, we deduce that there is a constant $C > 0$ such that $\pi_* \left((L')^r \right) = C \cdot [X]$. Thus,

$$(\pi^* D) \cdot (\pi^* L)^{n-1} \cdot (L')^r = C (D \cdot L^{n-1}) = C \deg_L(D).$$

Therefore, the degree of $\pi^* D$ with respect to the polarization L_{ε} is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \deg_{L_{\varepsilon}}(\pi^* D) &= C \varepsilon^r \deg_L(D) \\ &+ \varepsilon^{r+1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n+r-1}{k} \varepsilon^{n-k-2} (\pi^* D) \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

As $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') = c_1(\mathcal{E}') \cdot L_\varepsilon^{n+r-1} = \pi^*(c_1(\mathcal{E})) \cdot L_\varepsilon^{n+r-1}$, according to Equations (8) and (9), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}')}{\varepsilon^r} &= C \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) \\ &- \frac{\varepsilon}{\text{rk} \mathcal{E}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n+r-1}{k} \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \times \varepsilon^{n-k-2} (\pi^* D_\rho) \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let now F be a vector subspace of E . We denote by \mathcal{E}'_F the saturated subsheaf of $\mathcal{E}' = (\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$ associated to F as in Notation 2.15. We wish to compare the slopes of \mathcal{E}'_F and of $(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)^{\vee\vee}$. For this, we need the following characterization of divisor pullbacks.

Proposition 3.7 ([4, Proposition 6.2.7]). *Let D be a torus-invariant Cartier divisor of X with support function $\varphi_D : |\Sigma| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then there is a unique torus-invariant Cartier divisor $D' := \pi^* D$ on X' with the following properties :*

- (1) $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(D') = \pi^* \mathcal{O}_X(D)$.
- (2) The support function $\varphi_{D'} : |\Sigma'| \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is given by $\varphi_{D'} = \varphi_D \circ \phi_{\mathbb{R}}$.

We set

$$\Delta = \{\rho' \in \Sigma'(1) : \phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') \notin (\Sigma(0) \cup \Sigma(1))\}.$$

We have

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}'_F) = - \sum_{\rho' \in \Sigma'(1) \setminus \Delta} i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) D_{\rho'} - \sum_{\rho' \in \Delta} i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) D_{\rho'}.$$

By Corollary 3.5, if $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') = \{0\}$ then $i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) = 0$ and when $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') = \rho \in \Sigma(1)$ with $\phi(u_{\rho'}) = b_{\rho'} u_\rho$, then $i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) = b_{\rho'} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F)$. Thus

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}'_F) = - \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} \sum_{\substack{\rho' \in \Sigma'(1) \\ \phi(u_{\rho'}) = b_{\rho'} u_\rho}} b_{\rho'} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F) D_{\rho'} - \sum_{\rho' \in \Delta} i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) D_{\rho'}.$$

By Proposition 3.7, if $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$ then

$$\pi^* D_\rho = \sum_{\substack{\rho' \in \Sigma'(1) \\ \phi(u_{\rho'}) = b_{\rho'} u_\rho}} b_{\rho'} D_{\rho'}$$

hence,

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}'_F) = \pi^*(c_1(\mathcal{E}_F)) - \sum_{\rho' \in \Delta} i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) D_{\rho'}.$$

Let $\rho' \in \Delta$. Then $\dim \pi(D_{\rho'}) \leq n-2$. For $k \in \{0, \dots, n+r-1\}$,

$$D_{\rho'} \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1} \in A_k(|D_{\rho'}| \cap |(L')^{n+r-k-1}|)$$

and

$$\pi_* (D_{\rho'} \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1}) \in A_k(\pi(|D_{\rho'}| \cap |(L')^{n+r-k-1}|)).$$

As $\dim \pi(|D_{\rho'}| \cap |(L')^{n+r-k-1}|) \leq n-2$, we deduce that $\pi_* (D_{\rho'} \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1}) = 0$ if $k \geq n-1$. Thus,

$$(\pi^* L)^k \cdot (\varepsilon L')^{n+r-k-1} \cdot D_{\rho'} = 0$$

if $k \geq n-1$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)}{\varepsilon^r} &= \\ &- \frac{\varepsilon}{\text{rk} F} \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n+r-1}{k} \sum_{\rho' \in \Delta} i_{\rho'}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) \times \varepsilon^{n-k-2} D_{\rho'} \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (L')^{n+r-k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

3.3. Stability of the pulled back sheaf along a fibration. We can now give the proofs of Theorem 1.1, Theorem 1.3 and Proposition 1.2. We keep the notations of the previous section. Recall that to check slope stability of \mathcal{E}' , by Proposition 2.13 and Lemma 2.14, it is enough to compare slopes with subsheaves of the form \mathcal{E}'_F . According to Section 3.2, for any vector subspace F of E , we have

$$(11) \quad \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) = (\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F)) + (\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F) - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F))$$

where

$$\begin{cases} \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F) - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) = o(\varepsilon^r) \\ \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F) = C(\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F))\varepsilon^r + o(\varepsilon^r) \end{cases} .$$

As \mathcal{E}'_F is the saturation of $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F$, according to [12, Section 1.2], we have $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F) - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) \leq 0$.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. We assume that \mathcal{E} is stable with respect to L . For any vector subspace F of E , we have $\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) > 0$. We set

$$a_0 = \min\{\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) : \{0\} \subsetneq F \subsetneq E\} .$$

By Lemma 2.16, one has $a_0 > 0$. As the set $\{\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) : \{0\} \subsetneq F \subsetneq E\}$ is finite, we deduce that the number of vector spaces F to consider is finite. By Equation (11), we get

$$\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) \geq Ca_0 \varepsilon^r + o(\varepsilon^r) .$$

Thus, there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, such that for any $\varepsilon \in]0; \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) > 0$. Hence, we deduce that \mathcal{E}' is stable with respect to L_ε . \square

Proof of Proposition 1.2. We assume that \mathcal{E} is unstable with respect to L . There is a vector subspace F of E with $0 < \dim F < \dim E$ such that $\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) < 0$. By (11), there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, such that for any $\varepsilon \in]0; \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) < 0$. Hence, $\pi^*\mathcal{E}$ is unstable with respect to L_ε . \square

To deal with the semistable case, we need an extra auxiliary lemma.

Lemma 3.8. *Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be a fibration and \mathcal{E} be a locally free sheaf on X . If \mathcal{F} is a coherent subsheaf of \mathcal{E} such that \mathcal{E}/\mathcal{F} is locally free, then $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is a saturated subsheaf of $\pi^*\mathcal{E}$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{G} be the quotient sheaf of \mathcal{E} by \mathcal{F} . As we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \pi^{-1}\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \pi^{-1}\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \pi^{-1}\mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0$ and $\pi^*\mathcal{E} = \pi^{-1}\mathcal{E} \otimes_{\pi^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{O}_{X'}$ we get

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1^{\pi^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X}(\pi^{-1}\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{O}_{X'}) \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0 .$$

As \mathcal{G} is a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module, we deduce that $\pi^{-1}\mathcal{G}$ is a locally free $\pi^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X$ -module, therefore $\mathrm{Tor}_1^{\pi^{-1}\mathcal{O}_X}(\pi^{-1}\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{O}_{X'}) = 0$. Hence, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0 .$$

As $\pi^*\mathcal{G} \simeq \pi^*\mathcal{E}/\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ and $\pi^*\mathcal{G}$ is locally free, we deduce that $\pi^*\mathcal{E}/\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is torsion free. Hence, $\pi^*\mathcal{F}$ is saturated in $\pi^*\mathcal{E}$. \square

With this lemma, we can now give the proof of Theorem 1.3.

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let $\mathfrak{F} = \{F \subsetneq E : \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) < \mu_L(\mathcal{E})\}$. By Equation (11), for any $F \in \mathfrak{F}$, there is $\varepsilon_F > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in]0; \varepsilon_F[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) < \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}')$. We set

$$\varepsilon_1 = \min\{\varepsilon_F : F \in \mathfrak{F}\} .$$

As by Lemma 2.16 the set of vector subspaces to choose from in comparing slopes is finite, we deduce that $\varepsilon_1 > 0$. Thus, the subsheaves \mathcal{E}'_F for $F \in \mathfrak{F}$ will never destabilize \mathcal{E}' for $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_1$.

We then consider $F \notin \mathfrak{F}$, that is the case where $\mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) = \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$. We then have by definition $\mathcal{E}_F \in \mathfrak{E}$. As \mathcal{E} is locally free and $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E})$ is sufficiently smooth, by Lemma 3.8, $\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' . Hence, $(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)^{\vee\vee} = \mathcal{E}'_F$ and

$$(12) \quad \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F) - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) = 0.$$

Therefore, for any $F \subset E$ such that $\mathcal{E}_F \in \mathfrak{E}$,

$$\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) = \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F).$$

But then the sign of $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F)$ is given by the sign of $\mu_0(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_0(\mathcal{E}'_F)$. Again, as we only need to test for a finite number of subspaces $F \subset E$, we obtain the result, with $\varepsilon_0 \leq \varepsilon_1$. \square

3.4. The case of locally trivial fibrations. We assume here that $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ is locally trivial. We use the notations of Section 2.2.1. Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X given by the family of filtrations $(E, \{E^\rho(j)\})$. As for any $\rho' \in \Sigma'(1)$, $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho') \in \Sigma(0) \cup \Sigma(1)$, by Corollary 3.5 one has $(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)^{\vee\vee} = \mathcal{E}'_F$ for any vector subspace F of E . According to (11), we have

$$(13) \quad \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) = \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F).$$

Therefore, in the proof of Theorem 1.3, identity (12) holds for any vector subspace F of E . Hence, in the case of locally trivial fibration, the assumptions on \mathcal{E} and $\text{Gr}(\mathcal{E})$ to be locally free in Theorem 1.3 are not necessary. Let's now consider a simple example to illustrate our results. We will assume that $X' = X$, so that the only perturbation we consider is in the polarisation from L to L'_ε .

Example 3.9. Let (e_1, e_2) be a basis of \mathbb{Z}^2 . We set $u_1 = e_1$, $u_2 = e_2$, $u_3 = e_2 - 2e_1$ and $u_4 = -e_2$. Let X be the normal toric surface associated to the fan

$$\Sigma = \{0\} \cup \{\text{Cone}(u_i) : 1 \leq i \leq 4\} \cup \{\text{Cone}(u_i, u_{i+1}) : 1 \leq i \leq 4\}.$$

We denote by D_i the divisor corresponding to the ray $\text{Cone}(u_i)$. There are linear equivalences $D_1 \sim_{\text{lin}} 2D_3$ and $D_2 \sim_{\text{lin}} D_4 - D_3$. According to Lemma 2.5, we have

$$D_3 \cdot D_4 = \frac{1}{2} \quad D_3 \cdot D_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad D_3 \cdot D_3 = 0 \quad D_4 \cdot D_1 = 1 \quad D_4 \cdot D_4 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Hence the divisor $aD_3 + bD_4$ is ample if and only if $a, b > 0$. As $-K_X = D_1 + D_2 + D_3 + D_4 \sim_{\text{lin}} 2(D_3 + D_4)$, we deduce that X is a Fano surface. Let \mathcal{E} be the tangent bundle of X (see Example 2.11 for its family of filtrations). If L is an ample line bundle, to check the stability of \mathcal{E} with respect to L , it suffices to compare $\mu_L(\mathcal{E})$ with $\mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F)$ for $F \in \{F_1, F_2, F_3\}$ where $F_1 = \text{Span}(u_1)$, $F_2 = \text{Span}(u_2)$ and $F_3 = \text{Span}(u_3)$. We assume that $L = -K_X$. We have

$$L \cdot D_1 = 2 \quad L \cdot D_2 = 1 \quad L \cdot D_3 = 1 \quad L \cdot D_4 = 2$$

and

$$\mu_L(\mathcal{E}) = 3 \quad \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_{F_1}) = 2 \quad \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_{F_2}) = 3 \quad \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_{F_3}) = 1.$$

Hence \mathcal{E} is strictly semi-stable with respect to $-K_X$.

We now consider $L'_\varepsilon = L + \varepsilon(aD_3 + bD_4)$. From our criterion, to check stability of \mathcal{E} with respect to L'_ε , it is enough to compare slopes of \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{E}_{F_2} . We have

$$L'_\varepsilon \cdot D_1 = 2 + b\varepsilon, \quad L'_\varepsilon \cdot D_2 = 1 + \frac{a\varepsilon}{2}, \quad L'_\varepsilon \cdot D_3 = 1 + \frac{b\varepsilon}{2}, \quad L'_\varepsilon \cdot D_4 = 2 + \frac{(a+b)\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Thus, $\mu_{L'_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}) = 3 + (b + \frac{a}{2})\varepsilon$, and $\mu_{L'_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}_{F_2}) = 3 + (a + \frac{b}{2})\varepsilon$. We deduce that \mathcal{E} is stable (resp. strictly semistable) with respect to L'_ε if and only if $b - a > 0$ (resp. $b - a = 0$).

3.5. Stability of sheaves in family. Let S be a scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C} and $(\mathcal{E}_t)_{t \in S}$ a family of equivariant reflexive sheaves on X . We denote by $(E, \{E^\rho(i)_t\})$ the family of filtrations of \mathcal{E}_t . We first observe that:

Lemma 3.10. *Fix an ample divisor L on X . If for all $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\dim(E^\rho(i)_t)$ is constant, then the set*

$$\{\mu_L((\mathcal{E}_t)_F) : t \in S, 0 \subsetneq F \subsetneq E\}$$

is finite.

Proof. The proof is similar to the proof of Lemma 2.16. For any $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, there is $(i_\rho, I_\rho) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that for any $t \in S$, $E^\rho(i)_t = \{0\}$ if $i < i_\rho$ and $E^\rho(i)_t = E$ if $i \geq I_\rho$. As

$\{\dim(E^\rho(i)_t \cap F) - \dim(E^\rho(i-1)_t \cap F) : t \in S, F \subsetneq E, i \in \mathbb{Z}\} \subseteq \{0, 1, \dots, \text{rk}(E)\}$, we deduce that $\{i_\rho(\det(\mathcal{E}_t)_F) : t \in S, F \subseteq E\}$ is finite. Hence, the lemma follows from Formula (9). \square

The previous lemma is the key to obtain a family version of Theorems 1.1 and 1.3. The families that we will consider will satisfy one of the following :

- (I) The *equivariant total Chern class* $(c_T(\mathcal{E}_t))_{t \in S}$ is constant and \mathcal{E} is locally free on $X \times S$, or
- (II) The *characteristic function* $(\chi(\mathcal{E}_t))_{t \in S}$ is constant.

Recall that the characteristic function χ of an equivariant reflexive sheaf is the function :

$$\begin{aligned} \chi : M &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\#\Sigma(n)} \\ m &\mapsto (\dim(E_m^\sigma))_{\sigma \in \Sigma(n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.11. *Assume that $(\mathcal{E}_t)_{t \in S}$ satisfies (I) or that X is smooth and $(\mathcal{E}_t)_{t \in S}$ satisfies (II). Then for all $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\dim(E^\rho(i)_t)$ is constant.*

Proof. In the case that the family satisfies (I), by Klyachko's compatibility condition for locally freeness [13], we know that for any $\sigma \in \Sigma(n)$, there is a finite set of weights $M^\sigma \subset M$ and a decomposition

$$E_t^\sigma = \bigoplus_{m \in M^\sigma} E_{m,t}^\sigma$$

such that for all ray $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, and all integer $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ (recall that we use increasing filtrations):

$$E^\rho(i)_t = \bigoplus_{\langle m, u_\rho \rangle \leq i} E_{m,t}^\sigma.$$

From [18, Proposition 3.1], we deduce that if the equivariant total Chern class is constant, then the functions $t \mapsto \dim(E_{m,t}^\sigma)$ are constant, and thus $\dim(E^\rho(i)_t)$ are constant by Klyachko's condition.

If we assume X smooth, for any $\sigma \in \Sigma(n)$, the set of $\{u_\rho, \rho \in \sigma(1)\}$ is a basis of N . Then, assuming (II), for any $\rho \in \sigma(1)$ and any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we can find an element $m \in M$ such that for all $t \in S$

$$\langle m, u_\rho \rangle = i$$

and for $\rho' \in \sigma(1) \setminus \{\rho\}$,

$$E^{\rho'}(\langle m, u_{\rho'} \rangle)_t = E.$$

This can be made uniformly in t as follows : by (II), we can fix $m' \in M$ such that $E_{m',t}^\sigma = E$ for all $t \in S$. This implies that for $\rho' \in \sigma(1)$, $E^{\rho'}(\langle m', u_{\rho'} \rangle)_t = E$. Then, define

$$m = iu_\rho^* + \sum_{\rho' \neq \rho} \langle m', u_{\rho'} \rangle u_{\rho'}^*$$

where $\{u_{\rho'}^*, \rho' \in \sigma(1)\}$ is the dual basis of $\{u_{\rho'}^*, \rho' \in \sigma(1)\}$. But then

$$E_{m,t}^{\sigma} = \bigcap_{\rho' \in \sigma(1)} E^{\rho'}(\langle m, u_{\rho'} \rangle)_t = E^{\rho}(i)_t$$

and (II) implies the result. \square

Let $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be a toric fibration and $(\mathcal{E}_t)_{t \in S}$ be a family as above satisfying (I) or (II), with X and X' smooth in the latter case. Assume that for all $t \in S$, \mathcal{E}_t is stable on (X, L) . From Lemma 3.11 and Lemma 3.10, we deduce that the ε_0 in the proof of Theorem 1.1 can be taken uniformly in $t \in S$. Note for this that in the expansions in ε of formula (9) for the slopes $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}')$, the terms $\iota_{\rho}(\det \mathcal{E})$ don't vary with ε , only the terms $\deg_{L_\varepsilon}(D_{\rho})$ do. Similarly, we can take ε_0 uniform in Theorem 1.3 if all \mathcal{E}_t are assumed to be sufficiently smooth on (X, L) .

We deduce from this the existence of injective maps between components of the moduli spaces of stable equivariant reflexive sheaves on (X, L) and on (X', L_ε) , for ε small enough. Consider for example the case when X and X' are smooth. Then, one can consider the moduli space of equivariant stable reflexive sheaves on (X, L) with fixed characteristic function χ introduced in [14], denoted $\mathcal{N}_{\chi}^{\mu_s}(X, L)$. As χ determines the Chern character [13], and thus the Hilbert polynomial, we deduce that the reflexive pullback induces an injective map for $\varepsilon \ll 1$:

$$\pi^* : \mathcal{N}_{\chi}^{\mu_s}(X, L) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{P'}^{\mu_s}(X', L_\varepsilon)$$

where P' denotes the Hilbert polynomial with respect to L_ε of any element $(\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$ with characteristic function χ . In fact, if we denote P_{χ} the Hilbert polynomial induced by χ , we expect that this map is actually defined on

$$\mathcal{N}_P^{\mu_s}(X, L) = \bigcup_{P_{\chi}=P} \mathcal{N}_{\chi}^{\mu_s}(X, L)$$

the moduli of stable equivariant reflexive sheaves with Hilbert polynomial P . In the same way, fixing the total equivariant Chern class, one should obtain maps between the moduli spaces of equivariant and stable locally free sheaves. Those spaces should be obtained as open sub-schemes of the moduli spaces constructed in [18]. We believe that those maps deserve further study and will come back to them in future research.

4. BLOW-UPS

In this section we specialize to equivariant blow-ups along smooth centers. Let X be a smooth toric variety of dimension n associated to a smooth fan Σ . We denote by $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ the blowup of X along $Z = V(\tau)$ with $\tau \in \Sigma$ such that $\dim \tau \geq 2$ and we set $\Sigma' = \Sigma^*(\tau)$. As before, \mathcal{E} stands for an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X and \mathcal{E}' denotes its reflexive pullback along π .

4.1. Slope of the reflexive pullback along a blowup. In this section, we derive formula (1), which is the key to the results stated in the introduction. Note that the proof doesn't require any equivariant assumption. We denote here by D_0 the exceptional divisor. One has $D_0 = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{N})$ where \mathcal{N} is the normal bundle of Z . We set a polarisation $L_\varepsilon = \pi^* L - \varepsilon D_0$ on X' with $\varepsilon > 0$ and L an ample divisor of X . According to [15, Proposition 1.2.16], the restriction L_Z of L to Z is ample on Z .

For D a divisor of X , we have

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^* D \cdot L_\varepsilon^{n-1} &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{k} \pi^* D \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (-\varepsilon D_0)^{n-1-k} \\ &= \pi^* D \cdot (\pi^* L)^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-1}{k} \pi^* D \cdot (\pi^* L)^k \cdot (-\varepsilon D_0)^{n-1-k}.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the projection formula, we get

$$\pi^* D \cdot L_\varepsilon^{n-1} = D \cdot L^{n-1} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-1}{k} (-\varepsilon)^{n-1-k} D \cdot L^k \cdot \pi_*(D_0^{n-1-k}).$$

If $\eta = \pi|_{D_0}$, according to [7, Example 3.3.4], one has

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} (-1)^{k-1} \eta_*(D_0^k) = s(\mathcal{N}) \cap [Z]$$

where $s(\mathcal{N})$ is the total Segre class of \mathcal{N} . As $s_i(\mathcal{N}) \cap [Z] \in A_{l-i}(Z)$ and $\eta_*(D_0^{n-k-1}) \in A_{k+1}(Z)$, we deduce that

$$(-1)^{n-k} \eta_*(D_0^{n-k-1}) = s_{l-1-k}(\mathcal{N}) \cap [Z]$$

for any $k \in \{0, \dots, n-2\}$. As $s_0(\mathcal{N}) \cap [Z] = [Z]$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^* D \cdot L_\varepsilon^{n-1} &= D \cdot L^{n-1} - \binom{n-1}{l-1} \varepsilon^{n-l} D \cdot L^{l-1} \cdot Z \\ &\quad - \sum_{k=0}^{l-2} \binom{n-1}{k} \varepsilon^{n-1-k} D \cdot L^k \cdot (s_{l-1-k}(\mathcal{N}) \cap [Z]).\end{aligned}$$

By using the fact that $c_1(\mathcal{E}') = \pi^* c_1(\mathcal{E})$ we finally obtain the desired formula

$$\begin{aligned}(14) \quad \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') &= \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \frac{\varepsilon^{n-l}}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} \binom{n-1}{l-1} c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot L^{l-1} \cdot Z + o(\varepsilon^{n-l}) \\ &= \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \binom{n-1}{l-1} \mu_{L_Z}(\mathcal{E}|_Z) \varepsilon^{n-l} + o(\varepsilon^{n-l}).\end{aligned}$$

Note that we also have

$$(15) \quad D_0 \cdot L_\varepsilon^{n-1} = \sum_{k=0}^l \binom{n-1}{k} (-\varepsilon)^{n-1-k} L^k \cdot D_0^{n-k} = \binom{n-1}{l} \varepsilon^{n-l-1} Z \cdot L^l + o(\varepsilon^{n-l-1}).$$

4.2. Reflexive pullback along an equivariant blow-up. In this section we give the family of filtrations of the reflexive pullback along an equivariant blow-up. This will serve in relating the Chern classes, and also in obtaining explicit examples. Let (u_1, \dots, u_n) be a basis of N such that $\tau = \text{Cone}(u_1, \dots, u_s)$ with $2 \leq s \leq n$ and $\{\text{Cone}(A) : A \subseteq \{u_1, \dots, u_n\}\} \subseteq \Sigma$. We set $\rho_i = \text{Cone}(u_i)$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ and $\rho_0 = \text{Cone}(u_\tau)$ where $u_\tau = u_1 + \dots + u_s$. We denote by (e_1, \dots, e_n) the dual basis of (u_1, \dots, u_n) .

Proposition 4.1. *Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on X given by the family of filtrations $(E, \{E^\rho(j)\})$. Let $(E, \{\tilde{E}^\rho(j)\}_{\rho \in \Sigma'(1), j \in \mathbb{Z}})$ be the family of filtrations of $\mathcal{E}' = (\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$. Then we have :*

- (1) *if $\rho \in \Sigma(1) \subset \Sigma'(1)$, then $\tilde{E}^\rho(j) = E^\rho(j)$;*
- (2) *if $\rho = \rho_0$, then*

$$\tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j) = \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_s = j} E^{\rho_1}(i_1) \cap \dots \cap E^{\rho_s}(i_s).$$

Proof. We recall that the \mathbb{Z} -linear map $\phi = \text{Id}_N$ is compatible with Σ' and Σ . If $\rho \in \Sigma(1) \subset \Sigma'(1)$, we have $\phi(u_\rho) = u_\rho$. By Proposition 3.3 we get $\tilde{E}^\rho(j) = E^\rho(j)$.

We now assume that $\rho = \text{Cone}(u_\tau)$. The minimal cone of Σ which contains $\phi_{\mathbb{R}}(\rho)$ is τ . Hence by Lemma 3.2, we deduce that $\pi(O(\rho)) = O(\tau)$. Thus, $\pi(U'_\rho) = T \cup O(\tau)$. As U_τ is the minimal T -invariant open subset of X which contains $\pi(U'_\rho)$, we deduce that $\Gamma(U'_\rho, \pi^{-1}\mathcal{E}) = \Gamma(U_\tau, \mathcal{E})$. By (10) we get

$$\tilde{E}^\rho = \Gamma(U'_\rho, \mathcal{E}') = \Gamma(U'_\rho, \pi^{-1}\mathcal{E}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(U_\tau)} \mathcal{O}_{X'}(U'_\rho) = E^\tau \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X(U_\tau)} \mathcal{O}_{X'}(U'_\rho)$$

where $\mathcal{O}_{X'}(U'_\rho) = \mathbb{C}[S_\rho]$, $\mathcal{O}_X(U_\tau) = \mathbb{C}[S_\tau]$ and E^τ defined in Notation 2.10. We have

$$\tau^\vee = \text{Cone}(e_1, \dots, e_s, \pm e_{s+1}, \dots, \pm e_n).$$

A point $m = m_1 e_1 + \dots + m_n e_n$ is in ρ^\vee if and only if $m_1 + \dots + m_s \geq 0$, i.e. $m_s \geq -(m_1 + \dots + m_{s-1})$. Hence,

$$\rho^\vee = \text{Cone}(\pm(e_1 - e_s), \dots, \pm(e_{s-1} - e_s), e_s, \pm e_{s+1}, \dots, \pm e_n)$$

and

$$\rho^\perp = \text{Cone}(\pm(e_1 - e_s), \dots, \pm(e_{n-1} - e_s), \pm e_{s+1}, \dots, \pm e_n).$$

Therefore, $S_\rho = \rho^\perp + S_\tau$ and $\mathbb{C}[S_\rho] = \mathbb{C}[S_\tau] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M(\rho)]$. Thus,

$$\tilde{E}^\rho = E^\tau \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[S_\tau]} (\mathbb{C}[S_\tau] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M(\rho)]) = E^\tau \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[M(\rho)].$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}^\rho &= \sum_{m' \in M(\rho)} E^\tau \otimes \chi^{m'} = \sum_{m' \in M(\rho)} \left(\sum_{m \in M} E_m^\tau \otimes \chi^m \right) \otimes \chi^{m'} \\ &= \sum_{m' \in M(\rho)} \left(\sum_{m \in M} E_{m-m'}^\tau \otimes \chi^m \right) \\ &= \sum_{m \in M} \left(\sum_{m' \in M(\rho)} E_{m-m'}^\tau \right) \otimes \chi^m \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, for any $m \in M$, $\tilde{E}_m^\rho = \sum_{m' \in M(\rho)} E_{m-m'}^\tau$. As for any $m' \in M(\rho)$,

$$\langle m - m', u_1 \rangle + \dots + \langle m - m', u_s \rangle = \langle m - m', u_\tau \rangle = \langle m, u_\tau \rangle,$$

by using the fact that $E_{m-m'}^\tau = E^{\rho_1}(\langle m - m', u_1 \rangle) \cap \dots \cap E^{\rho_s}(\langle m - m', u_s \rangle)$ and $\tilde{E}_m^\rho = \tilde{E}^\rho(\langle m, u_\tau \rangle)$, we get the result. \square

The following example shows that the reflexive pullback of \mathcal{E}_F might not be saturated in \mathcal{E}' in general. Hence, our hypothesis on \mathcal{E} being sufficiently smooth, or on pulled back subsheaves being saturated, are necessary in the statements of our results.

Example 4.2. Let (u_1, u_2) be a basis of \mathbb{Z}^2 and $\Sigma = \{\text{Cone}(A) : A \subseteq \{u_1, u_2\}\}$. Let \mathcal{E} be an equivariant reflexive sheaf on $X = \mathbb{C}^2$ given by the family of filtrations

$$E^{\rho_1}(j) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j \leq 0 \\ E_1 & \text{if } 1 \leq j \leq 2 \\ E & \text{if } j \geq 3 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad E^{\rho_2}(j) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j \leq 0 \\ E_2 & \text{if } j = 1 \\ E & \text{if } j \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

where $E_1 = \text{Span}(u_1)$, $E_2 = \text{Span}(u_2)$ and $E = \text{Span}(u_1, u_2)$. We denote by $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ the blowup along $V(\text{Cone}(u_1, u_2))$ (that is the blowup at the origin).

We set $F = \text{Span}(u_1 + u_2)$ and \mathcal{E}_F the subsheaf of \mathcal{E} given by $F^\rho(j) = E^\rho(j) \cap F$. According to Proposition 4.1,

$$\tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j \leq 2 \\ E_1 & \text{if } j = 3 \\ E & \text{if } j \geq 4 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{F}^{\rho_0}(j) = \begin{cases} \{0\} & \text{if } j \leq 4 \\ F & \text{if } j \geq 5 \end{cases} .$$

As $\tilde{F}^{\rho_0}(4) \neq \tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(4) \cap F$, we deduce that $(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)^{\vee\vee}$ is not saturated in $(\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$.

Let $D = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} a_\rho D_\rho$ be a Cartier divisor of X . According to Proposition 3.7, we have

$$(16) \quad \pi^* D = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} a_\rho D_\rho + \sum_{\rho \in \tau(1)} a_\rho D_0 .$$

As $c_1(\mathcal{E}') = \pi^* c_1(\mathcal{E})$, we get

$$(17) \quad c_1(\mathcal{E}') = - \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) D_\rho - \sum_{\rho \in \tau(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) D_0 .$$

In the following Lemma we give the expression of $c_1(\mathcal{E}'_F)$ with respect to $c_1(\mathcal{E}_F)$.

Lemma 4.3. *Let F be a vector subspace of E . The first Chern class of \mathcal{E}'_F is given by*

$$c_1(\mathcal{E}'_F) = \pi^* c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} d_j(F) D_0$$

where $d_j(F) = \dim(F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j)) - \dim \tilde{F}^{\rho_0}(j)$.

Proof. By Corollary 3.5, if $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, we have $F \cap \tilde{E}^\rho(j) = F^\rho(j)$. Thus, for any $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, $i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) = i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F)$. We now consider the case $\rho = \rho_0$. We have

$$i_{\rho_0}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j \left(\dim(F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j)) - \dim(F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j-1)) \right)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} i_{\rho_0}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) - i_{\rho_0}(\det \pi^* \mathcal{E}_F) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j \left(\dim(F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j)) - \dim \tilde{F}^{\rho_0}(j) \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j \left(\dim(F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho_0}(j-1)) - \dim \tilde{F}^{\rho_0}(j-1) \right) \\ &= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j d_j(F) - \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j d_{j-1}(F) \end{aligned}$$

There are $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $p < q$ such that $d_j(F) = 0$ if $j < p$ and $d_j(F) = 0$ if $j > q$. Hence,

$$i_{\rho_0}(\det \mathcal{E}'_F) - i_{\rho_0}(\det \pi^* \mathcal{E}_F) = \sum_{j=p}^q j d_j(F) - \sum_{j=p+1}^{q+1} j d_{j-1}(F) = - \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} d_j(F)$$

and $c_1(\mathcal{E}'_F) = c_1(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F) + \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} d_j(F) \right) D_0$. \square

With the results of these last two sections, we are ready to prove the various statements from the introduction related to blowing-up (semi)stable sheaves.

4.3. Blowup in several points. In this section, we give the proof of Theorem 1.7. Let S be a set of fixed-points of X under the torus action and $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ be the blowup of X in S . For any $p \in S$ there is $\sigma \in \Sigma(n)$ such that $p = \gamma_\sigma$. We set $S_\Sigma = \{\sigma \in \Sigma(n) : \gamma_\sigma \in S\}$. According to Section 2.2.2, the fan Σ' of X' is given by

$$\Sigma' = \{\sigma \in \Sigma : \sigma \notin S_\Sigma\} \cup \bigcup_{\sigma \in S_\Sigma} \Sigma_\sigma^*(\sigma).$$

For any $p \in S$, let $D_p \subset X'$ be the exceptional divisor over p , and let $D_S = \sum_{p \in S} D_p$ be the total exceptional divisor. If L is an ample divisor of X and $\varepsilon > 0$, we set $L_\varepsilon = \pi^*L - \varepsilon D_S$. We first observe that:

Lemma 4.4. *If $p, q \in S$ are distinct, then $[D_p] \cdot [D_q] = 0 \in A_{n-2}(X')$.*

Proof. Let $\sigma = \text{Cone}(u_1, \dots, u_n), \sigma' = \text{Cone}(u'_1, \dots, u'_n) \in \Sigma(n)$ such that $p = \gamma_\sigma$ and $q = \gamma_{\sigma'}$. We set $u_\sigma = u_1 + \dots + u_n$ and $u_{\sigma'} = u'_1 + \dots + u'_n$. The divisor D_p (resp. D_q) corresponds to the ray $\text{Cone}(u_\sigma)$ (resp. $\text{Cone}(u_{\sigma'})$). As $\text{Cone}(u_\sigma, u_{\sigma'}) \notin \Sigma_\sigma^*(\sigma) \cup \Sigma_{\sigma'}^*(\sigma')$, by Lemma 2.5 we deduce that $[D_p] \cdot [D_q] = 0 \in A_{n-2}(X')$. \square

Let $\sigma = \text{Cone}(u_1, \dots, u_n) \in S_\Sigma$ and $p = \gamma_\sigma$. We denote by (e_1, \dots, e_n) the dual basis of (u_1, \dots, u_n) and we set $\rho_i = \text{Cone}(u_i)$. We compute the intersection product on X' . We have $[D_\rho] \cdot [D_p] = 0$ if $\rho \in \Sigma'(1) \setminus (\sigma(1) \cup \{\text{Cone}(u_\sigma)\})$. For $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, if we set $m = -e_i$, by Lemma 2.5 we get

$$[D_p] \cdot [D_p] = [D_p + \text{div}(\chi^m)] \cdot [D_p] = -[D_{\rho_i}] \cdot [D_p];$$

therefore

$$\begin{cases} D_p^n = (-1)^{n-1} \\ D_\rho \cdot D_p^{n-1} = (-1)^n & \text{if } \rho \in \sigma(1) \\ D_\rho \cdot D_p^{n-1} = 0 & \text{if } \rho \in \Sigma'(1) \setminus (\sigma(1) \cup \{\text{Cone}(u_\sigma)\}) \end{cases}.$$

If $L = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} a_\rho D_\rho$, then

$$\pi^*L = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} a_\rho D_\rho + \sum_{\sigma \in S_\Sigma} \sum_{\rho \in \sigma(1)} a_\rho D_{\gamma_\sigma};$$

hence, for any $p \in S$, $[\pi^*L] \cdot [D_p] = 0 \in A_{n-2}(X')$. Thus,

$$L_\varepsilon^{n-1} = (\pi^*L)^{n-1} + (-1)^{n-1} \varepsilon^{n-1} \sum_{p \in S} D_p^{n-1}.$$

Proof of Theorem 1.7. For any $p \in S$, we have $\deg_{L_\varepsilon}(D_p) = \varepsilon^{n-1}$. If $\rho \in \Sigma(1)$, then

$$\deg_{L_\varepsilon}(D_\rho) = \deg_L(D_\rho) - \sum_{\sigma \in S_\Sigma, \rho \in \sigma(1)} \varepsilon^{n-1}.$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rk}(\mathcal{E}') \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') &= - \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \deg_{L_\varepsilon}(D_\rho) - \sum_{\sigma \in S_\Sigma} \sum_{\rho \in \sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \deg_{L_\varepsilon}(D_{\gamma_\sigma}) \\ &= - \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \deg_L(D_\rho) - \sum_{\sigma \in S_\Sigma} \sum_{\rho \in \sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \varepsilon^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1)} i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}) \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_\Sigma, \rho \in \sigma(1)} \varepsilon^{n-1} \right) \\ &= \text{rk}(\mathcal{E}) \mu_L(\mathcal{E}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') = \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$. If F is a vector subspace of E , the same computation gives $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F) = \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$. According to Lemma 4.3, for any vector subspace F of E one has

$$\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) = \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) - \frac{\varepsilon^{n-1}}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{F})} \sum_{p \in S} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (\dim(F \cap \tilde{E}^{\rho_p}(j)) - \dim \tilde{F}^{\rho_p}(j))$$

where ρ_p is the ray corresponding to the divisor D_p . Hence, Theorem 1.7 follows from Lemma 2.14. \square

4.4. Blowup along a curve. In this section, we assume that $n = \dim(X) \geq 3$ and that $\tau \in \Sigma(n-1)$ is the intersection of two n -dimensional cones σ and σ' . Hence we consider the blowup $\pi : X' \rightarrow X$ along the curve $Z = V(\tau)$. With the results of Section 4.1, we can give the proof of Theorem 1.10.

Proof of Theorem 1.10. Let \mathcal{E} be a strictly semistable sheaf on (X, L) . According to (14) one has

$$\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') = \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \frac{\varepsilon^{n-1}}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)$$

and by (15) we have

$$\deg_{L_\varepsilon}(D_0) = (n-1)\varepsilon^{n-2}L \cdot V(\tau) - (-1)^n \varepsilon^{n-1} D_0^n .$$

By Lemma 4.3, for any vector subspace F of E , we have

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \quad \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) &= \mu_L(\mathcal{E}) - \mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) \\ &+ \varepsilon^{n-1} \left(\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} - \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} \right) \\ &- \frac{\varepsilon^{n-2}}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} ((n-1)L \cdot V(\tau) - (-1)^n \varepsilon D_0^n) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} d_j(F) . \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{E}_F \in \mathfrak{E}$ for $F \subsetneq E$. We set $C = \sum_j d_j(F)$. If $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F$ is not saturated in \mathcal{E}' , there is $\varepsilon_F > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_F[\cap \mathbb{Q}$,

$$\varepsilon \left(\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} - \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} + \frac{(-1)^n C \times D_0^n}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} \right) < \frac{(n-1)C \times L \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} .$$

If $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' , then for $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, $\mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}') - \mu_{L_\varepsilon}(\mathcal{E}'_F) > 0$ (resp. ≥ 0) if and only if

$$\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} - \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} > 0 \text{ (resp. } \geq 0 \text{)} .$$

With these two observations about $\pi^*\mathcal{E}_F$ for $\mathcal{E}_F \in \mathfrak{E}$, we deduce the result. \square

It should be clear now that the proof of Theorem 1.12 follows as for the one of Theorem 1.10, by mean of Formula (1). We leave the details to the interested reader. We turn now to an explicit formula that helps applying Theorem 1.10 on concrete examples. For a divisor D of X , we can compute $D \cdot V(\tau)$ by using the fact that $\tau = \sigma \cap \sigma'$. Let $\Sigma_0 = \sigma(1) \cup \sigma'(1)$. There is a family of numbers $\alpha_\rho \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\sum_{\rho \in \Sigma_0} \alpha_\rho u_\rho = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_\rho = 1 \text{ if } \rho \in \Sigma_0 \setminus \tau(1) .$$

We assume that $\sigma = \text{Cone}(u_1, \dots, u_n)$, $\sigma' = \text{Cone}(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}, u_{n+1})$ and $\Sigma_0 = \{\text{Cone}(u_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n+1\}$. For $i \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}$, we set $\rho_i = \text{Cone}(u_i)$ and $\alpha_i = \alpha_{\rho_i}$. We denote by (e_1, \dots, e_n) the dual basis of (u_1, \dots, u_n) . For $i \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, we have

$$D_{\rho_i} \sim_{\text{lin}} D_{\rho_i} + \text{div}(\chi^{-e_i}) = \alpha_i D_{\rho_{n+1}} + \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma(1) \setminus \Sigma_0} \langle -e_i, u_\rho \rangle D_\rho .$$

By Lemma 2.5, we get

$$D_\rho \cdot V(\tau) = \begin{cases} \alpha_\rho & \text{if } \rho \in \Sigma_0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \rho \in \Sigma(1) \setminus \Sigma_0 \end{cases} .$$

Hence,

$$(19) \quad \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} - \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} = \sum_{\rho \in \Sigma_0} \alpha_\rho \left(\frac{i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E})}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E})} - \frac{i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F)}{\text{rk}(\mathcal{E}_F)} \right) .$$

4.5. Examples of (de)stabilizing blow-ups along curves. Let $X = X_\Sigma$ be a smooth toric variety of dimension n given by

$$X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\oplus r} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$$

with $r \geq 2$ such that $r + 1 = n$. We denote by $\text{pr} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ the projection to the base \mathbb{P}^1 . By [4, Section 7.3], the rays of Σ are given by the half-lines generated by $w_0, w_1, v_0, v_1, \dots, v_r$ where (w_1, v_1, \dots, v_r) is the standard basis of \mathbb{Z}^{r+1} ,

$$v_0 = -(v_1 + \dots + v_r) \quad \text{and} \quad w_0 = v_r - w_1 .$$

The maximal cones of Σ are given by

$$\text{Cone}(w_j) + \text{Cone}(v_0, \dots, \widehat{v}_i, \dots, v_r)$$

where $j \in \{0, 1\}$ and $i \in \{0, \dots, r\}$. We denote by D_{v_i} the divisor corresponding to the ray $\text{Cone}(v_i)$ and D_{w_j} the divisor corresponding to the ray $\text{Cone}(w_j)$. If $\nu \in \mathbb{Q}_+^*$, then $\text{pr}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\nu) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1) \cong \mathcal{O}_X(\nu D_{w_0} + D_{v_0})$ is a rational polarization of X . Let \mathcal{E} be the tangent sheaf of X . The family of filtrations of \mathcal{E} is given in Example 2.11. According to [11, Theorem 1.4], the sheaf \mathcal{E} is stable with respect to $L = \text{pr}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\nu) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ if and only if $0 < \nu < \nu_0$ with $\nu_0 = \frac{1}{r+1}$.

We now assume that $L = \text{pr}^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1/(r+1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. The sheaf \mathcal{E} is strictly semistable with respect to L . The subsheaf \mathcal{E}_F with $F = \text{Span}(v_0, \dots, v_r)$ is the unique saturated subsheaf of \mathcal{E} such that $\mu_L(\mathcal{E}_F) = \mu_L(\mathcal{E})$. The family of filtrations of \mathcal{E}_F are given by

$$F^\rho(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j < -1 \\ \text{Span}(u_\rho) & \text{if } j = -1 \\ F & \text{if } j > -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{if } \rho = \text{Cone}(v_i)$$

and by

$$F^\rho(j) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } j < 0 \\ F & \text{if } j \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{if } \rho = \text{Cone}(w_j) .$$

Hence,

$$\frac{i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E})}{r+1} - \frac{i_\rho(\det \mathcal{E}_F)}{r} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r+1} & \text{if } \rho = \text{Cone}(v_i) \\ \frac{-1}{r+1} & \text{if } \rho = \text{Cone}(w_j) \end{cases} .$$

Given $\tau \in \Sigma(n-1)$, in the following examples, we study the stability of the reflexive pullback $\mathcal{E}' = (\pi^* \mathcal{E})^{\vee\vee}$ on $X' = \text{Bl}_{V(\tau)}(X)$ with respect to small perturbations of $\pi^* L$. In these examples, $(\pi^* \mathcal{E}_F)^{\vee\vee}$ is saturated in \mathcal{E}' .

Example 4.5. Let $\tau = \text{Cone}(w_0, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1})$. We have

$$\tau = \text{Cone}(w_0, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1}, v_r) \cap \text{Cone}(w_0, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1}, v_0) .$$

As $0 \cdot w_0 + v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_r = 0$, by Equation (19) we get

$$\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) \cdot V(\tau)}{r} - \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)}{r+1} = \frac{r+1}{r} - 1$$

So there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, \mathcal{E}' is stable with respect to L_ε .

Example 4.6. Let $\tau = \text{Cone}(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1})$. We have

$$\tau = \text{Cone}(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1}, w_0) \cap \text{Cone}(v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{r-1}, w_1)$$

As $w_0 + w_1 + v_0 + v_1 + \dots + v_{r-1} = 0$, by Equation (19) we get

$$\frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}_F) \cdot V(\tau)}{r} - \frac{c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot V(\tau)}{r+1} = \frac{-1}{r+1}.$$

Hence, there is $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that for any $\varepsilon \in]0, \varepsilon_0[\cap \mathbb{Q}$, \mathcal{E}' is unstable with respect to L_ε .

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