SYMMETRIC TENSORS ON THE INTERSECTION OF TWO QUADRICS AND LAGRANGIAN FIBRATION

A. BEAUVILLE, A. ETESSE, A. HÖRING, J. LIU, AND C. VOISIN

ABSTRACT. Let X be a n-dimensional (smooth) intersection of two quadrics, and let T^*X be its cotangent bundle. We show that the algebra of symmetric tensors on X is a polynomial algebra in n variables. The corresponding map $\Phi : T^*X \to \mathbb{C}^n$ is a Lagrangian fibration, which admits an explicit geometric description; its general fiber is a Zariski open subset of an abelian variety, quotient of a hyperelliptic Jacobian by a 2-torsion subgroup. In dimension 3, Φ is the Hitchin fibration of the moduli space of rank 2 bundles with fixed determinant on a curve of genus 2.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+2}_{\mathbb{C}}$ be a smooth n-dimensional complete intersection of two quadrics, with $n \geq 2$, and let T^*X be its cotangent bundle. The $\mathbb{C}$-algebra $H^0(T^*X, \mathscr{O}_{T^*X})$ is canonically isomorphic to the algebra of symmetric tensors $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)$. Recall that T^*X carries a canonical symplectic structure. Our main result is the following theorem:

Theorem. a) *The vector space $W := H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2 T_X)$ has dimension n, and the natural map $\mathsf{S}^\bullet W \to H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)$ is an isomorphism.*

b) *The corresponding map $\Phi : T^*X \to W^* \cong \mathbb{C}^n$ is a Lagrangian fibration.*

c) *When X is general, the general fiber of Φ is of the form $A \smallsetminus Z$, where A is an abelian variety and* $\operatorname{codim} Z \geq 2$.

We will give a precise geometric description of the map Φ and of the abelian variety A in § 4 and 5.

1.1. **Comments.** 1) For $n = 2$, a) follows from Theorem 5.1 in [DO-L], while b) and c) are proved in [K-L]. The proof is based on the isomorphism $T_X \cong \Omega^1_X(1)$. The Theorem also follows from the fact that X is a moduli space for parabolic rank 2 bundles on $\mathbb{P}^1$ [C], so that $\Phi : T^*X \to \mathbb{C}^2$ is identified to the *Hitchin fibration* (see [B-H-K]).

For $n = 3$, X is isomorphic to the moduli space of vector bundles of rank 2 and fixed determinant of odd degree [N]; again the Theorem follows from the properties of the Hitchin fibration (see §2). It would be interesting to have a modular interpretation of Φ for $n \geq 4$. Note that the Hitchin map for G-bundles is homogeneous quadratic only when G is $\mathrm{SL}(2)$ or a product of copies of $\mathrm{SL}(2)$, so this limits the possibilities of using it.

2) The map Φ is an example of an *algebraically completely integrable system* — see for instance [V], and Remark 5.1. Such a situation is rather exceptional: most varieties do not admit nonzero symmetric tensors (for instance, hypersurfaces of degree ≥ 3 [H-L-S]); when they do, even for varieties as simple as quadrics, the algebra of symmetric tensors is fairly complicated. We do not have a conceptual explanation for the particularly simple behaviour in our case.

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3) For $n=2$ or 3, the generality assumption on X in c) is unnecessary. It seems likely that this is the case for all n, but our method does not allow us to conclude.

1.2. **Strategy.** We will first treat the case $n=3$, which is independent of the rest of the paper (§ 2). For the general case we will develop two different approaches. In the first one we exhibit a natural n-dimensional subspace $W\subset H^0(X,\mathsf{S}^2T_X)$, from which we deduce a map $T^*X\rightarrow W^*\cong\mathbb{C}^n$ (§ 3). We then show that Φ has the required properties, which implies a), b) and c) for general X (5.1). In the second approach (§ 7) we prove directly a) for all smooth X, by realizing X as a double covering of a quadric.

1.3. **Notations.** Throughout the paper X will be a smooth complete intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$, with $n\geq 2$. We denote by T^*X its cotangent bundle and by $\mathbb{P}T^*X$ its projectivization in the geometric sense (not in the Grothendieck sense). If V is a vector space, we denote by $\mathbb{P}(V)$ the associated projective space $V\smallsetminus\{0\}/\mathbb{C}^*$ parametrising one-dimensional subspaces of V.

2. The case $n=3$

In this section we show how our general results can be obtained in the case $n=3$ by interpretating X as a moduli space.

As in 4.1 below, we associate to X a genus 2 curve C, such that the variety of lines in X is isomorphic to JC. Let us fix a line bundle N on C of degree 1; then X is isomorphic to the moduli space $\mathscr{M}$ of rank 2 stable vector bundles on C with determinant N [N]. The cotangent bundle $T^*\mathscr{M}$ is naturally identified with the moduli space of *Higgs bundles*, that is pairs (E,u) with $E\in\mathscr{M}$ and $u:E\rightarrow E\otimes K_C$ a homomorphism with $\operatorname{Tr}u=0$. The *Hitchin map* $\Phi:T^*\mathscr{M}\rightarrow H^0(K_C^2)$ associates to a pair (E,u) the section $\det u$ of K_C^2. It is a Lagrangian fibration [H].

Let $\omega\in H^0(K_C^2)$. *We assume in what follows that ω vanishes at 4 distinct points*. Let C_ω be the curve in the cotangent bundle T^*C defined by $z^2=\omega$. The projection $\pi:C_\omega\rightarrow C$ is a double covering, branched along $\operatorname{div}(\omega)$, and C_ω is a smooth curve of genus 5. Let P be the Prym variety associated to π, that is, the kernel of the norm map $\operatorname{Nm}:JC_\omega\rightarrow JC$; it is a 3-dimensional abelian variety.

Proposition 2.1. *The fiber $\Phi^{-1}(\omega)$ is isomorphic to the complement of a curve in P.*

Proof : Recall that the map $L\mapsto\pi_*L$ establishes a bijective correspondence between line bundles on C_ω and rank 2 vector bundles E on C endowed with a homomorphism $u:E\rightarrow E\otimes K_C$ such that $u^2=\omega\cdot\mathrm{Id}_E$, or equivalently, $\operatorname{Tr}u=0$ and $\det u=\omega$ (see for instance [B-N-R]). To get (E,u) in $\Phi^{-1}(\omega)$ we have to impose moreover $\det E=N$ and E stable. Since $\det\pi_*L=\operatorname{Nm}(L)\otimes K_C^{-1}$, the first condition means that L belongs to the translate $P_N:=\operatorname{Nm}^{-1}(K_C\otimes N)$ of P.

Then the vector bundle π_*L is unstable if and only if it contains an invertible subsheaf M of degree 1; this is equivalent to saying that there is a nonzero map $\pi^*M\rightarrow L$, that is, $L=\pi^*M(p)$ for some point $p\in C_\omega$. The condition $L\in P_N$ means $M^2(\pi p)=K_C\otimes N$, so M is determined by p up to the 2-torsion of JC. Thus the locus of line bundles $L\in P_N$ such that π_*L is unstable is a curve. ∎

Let $\rho:C\rightarrow\mathbb{P}^1$ be the canonical double covering, and $B\subset\mathbb{P}^1$ its branch locus. Since the homomorphism $\mathsf{S}^2H^0(K_C)\rightarrow H^0(K_C^2)$ is surjective, the divisor of ω is of the form $\rho^*(p+q)$, for some $p,q\in\mathbb{P}^1$; by assumption we have $p\neq q$ and $p,q\notin B$.

Proposition 2.2. *Let Γ be the double covering of $\mathbb{P}^1$ branched along $B\cup\{p,q\}$. There is an exact sequence*

$$0\rightarrow\mathbb{Z}/2\rightarrow J\Gamma\rightarrow P\rightarrow 0\,.$$

Proof : Let $\chi : \mathbb{P}^1 \to \mathbb{P}^1$ be the double covering branched along $\{p, q\}$. Since $\operatorname{div}(\omega) = \rho^*(p+q)$, there is a cartesian diagram of double coverings

$$\begin{tikzcd} C_\omega \arrow[r, "\xi"] \arrow[d, "\pi"'] & \mathbb{P}^1 \arrow[d, "\chi"] \\ C \arrow[r, "\rho"'] & \mathbb{P}^1 \end{tikzcd}$$

which gives rise to two commuting involutions σ, τ of C_ω, exchanging the two sheets of π and ξ respectively. The field of rational functions on C_ω is

$$\mathbb{C}(x, y, z) \mid y^2 = f(x), z^2 = g(x)$$

where f and g are polynomials with $\operatorname{div} f = B$ and $\operatorname{div} g = \{p, q\}$. Then σ and τ change the sign of y and z respectively.

The involution $\sigma\tau$ is fixed point free, so the quotient $\Gamma := C_\omega/\langle\sigma\tau\rangle$ has genus 3; its field of functions is $\mathbb{C}(x, w)$ with $w = yz$ and $w^2 = f(x)g(x)$. We have again a cartesian square

$$\begin{tikzcd} C_\omega \arrow[r, "\varphi"] \arrow[d, "\pi"'] & \Gamma \arrow[d, "\psi"] \\ C \arrow[r, "\rho"'] & \mathbb{P}^1. \end{tikzcd}$$

Let $\alpha \in J\Gamma$. We have $\operatorname{Nm}_\pi \varphi^*\alpha = \rho^* \operatorname{Nm}_\psi \alpha = 0$, hence φ^* maps $J\Gamma$ into $P \subset JC_\omega$. Since φ is étale, we have $\operatorname{Ker} \varphi^* = \mathbb{Z}/2$; since $\dim J\Gamma = \dim P = 3$, φ^* is surjective. ■

3. Definition of Φ

Let Y be a smooth degree d hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^N$, defined by an equation $f = 0$. Recall that one associates to f a section h_f of $\mathsf{S}^2\Omega^1_Y(d)$, the *hessian* or *second fundamental form* of f [G-H]: at a point y of Y, the intersection of Y with the tangent hyperplane H to Y at y is a hypersurface in H singular at y, and $h_f(y)$ is the degree 2 term in the Taylor expansion of $f_{|H}$ at y.

Now let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+r}$ be a smooth complete intersection of r hypersurfaces of degree d; let

$$V \subset H^0(\mathbb{P}^{n+r}, \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(d))$$

be the r-dimensional subspace of degree d polynomials vanishing on X. By restricting h_f, for $f \in V$, to X, we get a linear map

$$V \otimes \mathscr{O}_X \longrightarrow \mathsf{S}^2\Omega^1_X(d)$$

which gives at each point $x \in X$ a linear space of quadratic forms on the tangent space $T_x(X)$. Note that, when $d = 2$, the corresponding quadrics in $\mathbb{P}(T_x(X))$ can be viewed geometrically as follows: the projective space $\mathbb{P}(T_x(X))$ can be identified with the space of lines in $\mathbb{P}^{n+r}$ passing through x and tangent to X; then for each $q \in V$, the quadric defined by $h_q(x)$ parameterizes the lines passing through x and contained in the quadric $\{q = 0\}$.

Now we want to consider the "inverse" of the quadratic form $h_f(x)$ on $T_x(X)$, that is, the form on $T^*_x(X)$ given in coordinates by the cofactor matrix. Intrinsically, each $f \in V$ gives a twisted symmetric morphism

$$h_f : T_X \longrightarrow \Omega^1_X(d)$$

which induces a twisted symmetric morphism on $(n-1)$-th exterior powers, namely

$$\wedge^{n-1}h_f : \bigwedge^{n-1} T_X \longrightarrow \bigwedge^{n-1} \Omega^1_X((n-1)d)\,.$$

We now observe that $K_X = \mathscr{O}_X(-n-1-r+dr)$, hence

$$\bigwedge^{n-1} T_X \cong \Omega^1_X(n+1-r(d-1))\,, \quad \bigwedge^{n-1} \Omega^1_X \cong T_X(-n-1+r(d-1))\,,$$

so that $\wedge^{n-1}h_f$ is in fact a symmetric morphism from $\Omega^1_X(n+1-r(d-1))$ to $T_X((n-1)d-n-1+r(d-1))$, hence provides a section

$$\wedge^{n-1}h_f \in H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X(d(n+2r-1)-2(n+r+1))).$$

Being locally given by the cofactor matrix, $\wedge^{n-1}h_f$ is homogeneous of degree $n-1$ in f, hence we have constructed a morphism

$$\alpha : \mathsf{S}^{n-1}V \longrightarrow H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X(d(n+2r-1)-2(n+r+1))) \quad \text{such that } \alpha(f^{n-1}) = \wedge^{n-1}h_f\,.$$

From now on, we restrict to the case $d=2$, $r=2$, so X is the complete intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$. The previous construction gives a morphism

$$\alpha : \mathsf{S}^{n-1}V \longrightarrow H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)\,.$$

Using the canonical isomorphism $H^0(T^*X, \mathscr{O}_{T^*X}) = H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)$, we deduce from α a morphism

$$\Phi : T^*X \longrightarrow \mathsf{S}^{n-1}V^* \cong \mathbb{C}^n\,.$$

We have $\Phi(\lambda v) = \lambda^2\Phi(v)$ for $v \in T^*X$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, so Φ induces a rational map

$$\varphi : \mathbb{P}T^*X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$$

whose indeterminacy locus Z is the image of $\Phi^{-1}(0)$.

Proposition 3.1. 1) *α is injective.*

2) *Φ is surjective.*

3) *The image of Z by the structure map $p : \mathbb{P}T^*X \to X$ is a proper subvariety of X.*

Proof : Let x be a general point of X. We claim that the base locus in $\mathbb{P}(T_x(X))$ of the pencil of quadratic forms $\{h_q(x)\}_{q\in V}$ is smooth. Indeed, this locus can be viewed as the variety F_x of lines in X passing through x. Let F be the Fano variety of lines contained in X, and let

$$G \subset F \times X = \{(\ell, y)\,|\, y \in \ell\}\,.$$

Then F and therefore G are smooth [R, Theorem 2.6], hence F_x, which is the fiber above x of the projection $G \to X$, is smooth since x is general. It follows that, in an appropriate system of coordinates $(k_1, \ldots, k_n)$ of $T_x(X)$, the forms $\{h_q(x)\}$ can be written

$$t\sum k_i^2 + \sum \alpha_i k_i^2 \quad \text{with } \alpha_i \text{ distinct in } \mathbb{C},\ t \in \mathbb{C}\,.$$

Then $\wedge^{n-1}h_q(x)$ is given by the diagonal matrix with entries $\beta_i := \prod_{j\neq i}(t+\alpha_j)$ $(i = 1, \ldots, n)$. These polynomials in t are linearly independent, hence they generate the space of quadratic forms on T^*_xX which are diagonal in the basis (k_i). This linear system has dimension n, so α is injective; it has no base point, so φ induces a finite, surjective morphism $\mathbb{P}(T^*_xX) \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. Thus Φ is surjective, and $Z \cap \mathbb{P}(T^*_xX) = \varnothing$, which gives 2) and 3). ■

We want to give a geometric construction of the rational map $\varphi : \mathbb{P}T^*X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. A point of $\mathbb{P}T^*X$ is a pair (x,H), where $x \in X$ and H is a hyperplane in $T_x(X)$. Restricting the pencil $\{h_q(x)\}_{q\in V}$ to H gives a pencil of quadrics on H, which for (x,H) general contains $n-1$ singular quadrics $q_1,\ldots,q_{n-1}$. The subset $\{q_1,\ldots,q_{n-1}\}$ of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ corresponds to a point $\varphi_{x,H}$ of $\mathbb{P}(\mathsf{S}^{n-1}V^*)$ – namely the hyperplane in $\mathsf{S}^{n-1}V$ spanned by $q_1^{n-1},\ldots,q_{n-1}^{n-1}$.

Proposition 3.2. $\varphi(x,H) = \varphi_{x,H}$.

Proof : We can assume that x is general. We have seen that the restriction of φ to $\mathbb{P}(T^*_xX)$ is the morphism given by the linear system of quadratic forms $W \cong \mathsf{S}^{n-1}V$ spanned by the forms $\wedge^{n-1}h_q(x)$, for $q\in V$; in other words, φ maps the point H of $\mathbb{P}(T^*_xX)$ to the hyperplane of forms in W vanishing at H.

On the other hand, $\varphi_{x,H}$ is the hyperplane of $\mathsf{S}^{n-1}V$ spanned by the q^{n-1} for those $q\in V$ such that $h_q(x)_{|H}$ is singular; this condition is equivalent to say that the form $\wedge^{n-1}h_q(x)$ on T^*_xX vanishes at H. Therefore $\varphi_{x,H}$ is spanned by quadratic forms vanishing at H, hence coincides with $\varphi(x,H)$. ∎

Corollary 3.1. $\operatorname{codim} Z \geq 2$.

Proof : Suppose Z contains a component Z_0 of codimension 1; since $p(Z)\neq X$, we have $Z_0 = p^{-1}(p(Z_0))$. We claim that this is impossible, in fact Z cannot contain a fiber $p^{-1}(x)$. Indeed this would mean that for $q\in V$, the form $h_q(x)$ is singular along all hyperplanes $H\subset T_xX$, that is, $h_q(x)$ has rank $\leq n-2$. But the rank of $h_q(x)$ is the rank of the restriction of q to the projective tangent subspace to X at x. Restricting a quadratic form to a hyperplane lowers its rank by up to two. Since a general q in V has rank $n+3$, its restriction to a codimension 2 subspace has rank $\geq n-1$. ∎

4. Fibers of φ

In an appropriate system of coordinates $(x_0,\ldots,x_{n+2})$, our variety X is defined by the equations $q_1=q_2=0$, with

$$q_1 = \sum x_i^2\ , \quad q_2 = \sum \mu_i x_i^2 \qquad \text{with } \mu_i \in \mathbb{C} \text{ distinct.}$$

Let $\Pi = \mathbb{P}(V)$ $(\cong \mathbb{P}^1)$ be the pencil of quadrics containing X. We choose a coordinate t on Π so that the quadrics of Π are given by $tq_1 - q_2 = 0$. Then the singular quadrics of Π correspond to the points $\mu_0,\ldots,\mu_{n+2}$.

The goal of this section is to describe the general fiber of the rational map $\varphi : \mathbb{P}T^*X \dashrightarrow \mathsf{S}^{n-1}\Pi$ $(\cong \mathbb{P}^{n-1})$. For $\lambda = (\lambda_1,\ldots,\lambda_{n-1}) \in \mathsf{S}^{n-1}\Pi$, let $C_{\mu,\lambda}$ denote the hyperelliptic curve $y^2 = \prod(t-\mu_i)\prod(t-\lambda_j)$, of genus n. We will prove:

Proposition 4.1. *For λ general in $\mathsf{S}^{n-1}\Pi$, the fiber $\varphi^{-1}(\lambda)$ is birational to the quotient of the Jacobian $JC_{\mu,\lambda}$ by the group $\Gamma := \{\pm 1_{JC}\}\times\Gamma^+$, where $\Gamma^+\cong(\mathbb{Z}/2Z)^{n-2}$ is a group of translations by 2-torsion elements.*

4.1. **Odd-dimensional intersection of 2 quadrics.** We briefly recall here the results of Reid's thesis ([R], see also [D-R]). Let $Y\subset\mathbb{P}^{2g+1}$ be a smooth intersection of 2 quadrics, and let Ξ $(\cong\mathbb{P}^1)$ be the pencil of quadrics containing Y. Let $\Sigma\subset\Xi$ be the subset of $2g+2$ points corresponding to singular quadrics, and let C be the double covering of Ξ branched along Σ – this is a hyperelliptic curve of genus g. The intermediate Jacobian JY of Y is isomorphic to JC (as principally polarized abelian varieties). The variety F of $(g-1)$-planes contained in Y is also isomorphic to JC, but this isomorphism is not canonical.

In an appropriate system of coordinates, the equations of Y are of the form

$$\sum x_i^2 = \sum \alpha_i x_i^2 = 0 \qquad \text{with } \alpha_i \in \mathbb{C} \text{ distinct;}$$

then $\Sigma = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{2g+2}\}$. The group $\Gamma := (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{2g+1}$ acts on Y (hence also on F) by changing the signs of the coordinates. Let $\Gamma^+ \subset \Gamma$ be the subgroup of elements which change an even number of coordinates. For an appropriate choice of the isomorphism $F \xrightarrow{\sim} JC$, the image of Γ^+ in $\mathrm{Aut}(JC)$ is the group T_2 of translations by 2-torsion elements of JC, and the image of Γ is $T_2 \times \{\pm 1_{JC}\}$ [D-R, Lemma 4.5].

4.2. **An auxiliary construction.** We consider the projective space $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ equipped with the system of homogeneous coordinates

$$x_0, \ldots, x_{n+2};\, y_1, \ldots,\, y_{n-1}$$

and the affine space $\mathbb{A}^{n-1}$ equipped with the affine coordinates $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_{n-1}$. Let

$$\mathscr{X} \subset \mathbb{P}^{2n+1} \times \mathbb{A}^{n-1}$$

be the complete intersection of the two quadrics with equations

$$Q_1 = Q_2 = 0 \quad \text{with} \quad Q_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} x_i^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} y_j^2 \quad , \quad Q_2 = \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} \mu_i x_i^2 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \lambda_j y_j^2 \,.$$

The second projection $\mathscr{X} \to \mathbb{A}^{n-1}$ gives a family of complete intersections of two quadrics $\mathscr{X}_\lambda$ of dimension $2n-1$ parameterized by $\mathbb{A}^{n-1}$. Note that X is the intersection of $\mathscr{X}$ with the subspace $\mathbb{P}^{n+2} \subset \mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ defined by $y_1 = \ldots = y_{n-1} = 0$.

Let $p : \mathscr{F} \to \mathbb{A}^{n-1}$ be the family of $(n-1)$-planes contained in the $\mathscr{X}_\lambda$, that is

$$\mathscr{F} = \{(P, \lambda) \,|\, \lambda \in \mathbb{A}^{n-1},\ P\ (n-1)\text{-plane} \subset \mathscr{X}_\lambda\}\,.$$

For λ general, the fiber $\mathscr{F}_\lambda$ is isomorphic to the Jacobian of the hyperelliptic curve $C_{\mu,\lambda}$ (4.1).

Let (P, λ) be a general point of $\mathscr{F}$. Then $P \cap \mathbb{P}^{n+2}$ is a point x of X. Let $\pi : \mathbb{P}^{2n+1} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n+2}$ be the projection $(x_i, y_j) \mapsto (x_i)$. Since the differentials of Q_i and q_i coincide at x, the derivative π_* maps $T_x(P) \subset T_x(\mathscr{X})$ into $T_x(X)$. Since P is general, $\pi_* T_x(P)$ is a hyperplane in $T_x(X)$ – this will follow from the proof of Proposition 4.2 1) below, where we construct explicitely pairs (P, λ) with this property.

Therefore we have a rational map

$$\psi : \mathscr{F} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}T^*X \quad (P, \lambda) \mapsto (x = P \cap \mathbb{P}^{n+2}\,,\ \pi_* T_x(P))\,.$$

The symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$ acts on $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ by permuting the y_j, and the group $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-1}$ by changing their signs; this gives an action of the semi-direct product $G := (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-1} \rtimes \mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. We make G act on $\mathbb{A}^{n-1}$ through its quotient $\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, by permutation of the λ_i. This induces an action of G on $\mathscr{X}$ and therefore on $\mathscr{F}$, compatible via p with the action on the base. The map ψ is invariant under this action, hence factors through the quotient $\mathscr{F}/G$. By passing to the quotient we get a map $p^\sharp : \mathscr{F}/G \to \mathbb{A}^{n-1}/\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$.

Proposition 4.2. 1) *ψ induces a birational map $\psi^\sharp : \mathscr{F}/G \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}T^*X$.*

2) *There is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathscr{F}/G \arrow[r, dashed, "\psi^\sharp"] \arrow[d, "p^\sharp"'] & \mathbb{P}T^*X \arrow[d, dashed, "\varphi"] \\ \mathbb{A}^{n-1}/\mathfrak{S}_{n-1} \arrow[r, "\sim"', "\sigma"] & \mathbb{A}^{n-1} \subset \mathbb{P}^{n-1} \end{tikzcd}$$

where $p^\sharp$ is deduced from p, and σ is the isomorphism given by symmetric functions.

Proof : 1) Let $(x,H)\in\mathbb{P}T^*X$; we want to describe the pairs (P,λ) such that $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}=\{x\}$ and $\pi_*T_x(P)=H$. The latter condition says that, via the decomposition

$$T_x(\mathbb{P}^{2n+1})=T_x(\mathbb{P}^{n+2})\oplus\operatorname{Ker}\pi_*\ ,$$

$T_x(P)$ identifies with the graph of a linear map

$$\alpha: H\to\operatorname{Ker}\pi_*\ .$$

Using the basis $(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1},\ldots,\frac{\partial}{\partial y_{n-1}})$ of $\operatorname{Ker}\pi_*$, we have $\alpha=(\alpha_1,\ldots,\alpha_{n-1})$, where the α_i are linear forms on H. The condition $P\subset\mathscr{X}_\lambda$ implies that the hessians $h_{Q_1}(x)$ and $h_{Q_2}(x)$ vanish on $T_x(P)$, which gives

$$h_{q_1}(x)_{|H}=-\sum_i\alpha_i^2\ ,\quad h_{q_2}(x)_{|H}=-\sum_i\lambda_i\alpha_i^2\ . \tag{1}$$

This is a simultaneous diagonalization of the quadratic forms $h_{q_1}(x)_{|H}$ and $h_{q_2}(x)_{|H}$; when they are in general position, this determines the λ_i up to permutation and the α_i up to sign and permutation, which proves 1).

2) Let $(P,\lambda)\in\mathscr{F}$, and let $(x,H):=\psi(P,\lambda)$. According to Proposition 3.2, $\varphi(x,H)$ is given by the $(n-1)$-uple of quadrics $q\in\Pi$ such that the form $h_q(x)_{|H}$ is singular. Using $(\alpha_1,\ldots,\alpha_{n-1})$ as coordinates on H, we see from (1) that this $(n-1)$-uple is given by $(\lambda_1,\ldots,\lambda_{n-1})$, which proves 2). ■

4.3. **Proof of Proposition 4.1.** Let λ be a general element of $\mathbb{A}^{n-1}$. Let us denote by Γ the subgroup $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-1}$ of G. From Proposition 4.2 and the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathscr{F}/\Gamma \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "p"] & \mathscr{F}/G \arrow[d, "p^\sharp"] \\ \mathbb{A}^{n-1} \arrow[r] & \mathbb{A}^{n-1}/\mathfrak{S}_{n-1} \end{tikzcd}$$

we see that the fiber $\varphi^{-1}(\lambda)$ is birational to the quotient $\mathscr{F}_\lambda/\Gamma$. By (4.1) $\mathscr{F}_\lambda$ is isomorphic to $JC_{\mu,\lambda}$, and one can choose the isomorphism so that Γ acts on $JC_{\mu,\lambda}$ as $\{\pm 1_J\}\times\Gamma^+$, where Γ^+ is a group of translations by 2-torsion elements. This proves the Proposition. ■

5. Fibers of Φ

5.1. **Results.** We keep the settings of the previous section. Recall that our parameter λ lives in $\mathbb{A}^{n-1}\subset\mathsf{S}^{n-1}\Pi\cong\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$. For λ in $\mathbb{A}^{n-1}$, we denote by $\tilde\lambda$ a lift of λ in $\mathbb{C}^n$ for the quotient map $\mathbb{C}^n\smallsetminus\{0\}\to\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$.

Theorem 5.1. *Assume that X is general. For $\lambda\in\mathbb{A}^{n-1}$ general, the fiber $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde\lambda)$ is isomorphic to $A\smallsetminus Z$, where :*

- *A is the abelian variety quotient of $JC_{\mu,\lambda}$ by a 2-torsion subgroup, isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-2}$;*
- *Z is a closed subvariety of codimension ≥ 2 in A.*

Corollary 5.1. *For* every *smooth complete intersection of two quadrics $X\subset\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$, the fibration $\Phi: X\to\mathbb{C}^n$ is Lagrangian.*

Proof : Assume first that X is general. The symplectic form on T^*X is $d\eta$, where η is the Liouville form. By the Theorem and the Hartogs principle, the pull back of η to a general fiber of Φ is the restriction of a 1-form on an abelian variety, hence is closed. This implies the result.

Let $p : \mathscr{X} \to B$ be a complete family of smooth intersection of two quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$. The constructions of §3 can be globalized over B: we have a rank 2 vector bundle $\mathscr{V}$ over B whose fiber at a point $b \in B$ is the space of quadratic forms vanishing on $\mathscr{X}_b$. We get a homomorphism $\mathsf{S}^{n-1}\mathscr{V} \to p_*T_{\mathscr{X}/B}$, which gives rise to a morphism $\boldsymbol{\Phi} : T^*(\mathscr{X}/B) \to \mathsf{S}^{n-1}\mathscr{V}^*$ over B which induces over each point $b \in B$ our map Φ. There is a natural Liouville form $\boldsymbol{\eta}$ on $T^*(\mathscr{X}/B)$; since $d\boldsymbol{\eta}$ vanishes on a general fiber of $\boldsymbol{\Phi}$, it vanishes on all fibers. ∎

Corollary 5.2. *Assume that X is general. The multiplication map $\mathsf{S}^\bullet H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X) \to H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)$ is an isomorphism.*

(We will give in § 7 a proof valid with no generality assumption.)

Proof : The Theorem implies that every function on a general fiber of Φ is constant, hence the pull back $\Phi^* : H^0(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n}) \to H^0(T^*X, \mathscr{O}_{T^*X})$ is an isomorphism. The right hand space is canonically isomorphic to $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)$, hence we get an algebra isomorphism $\mathbb{C}[t_1, \ldots, t_n] \xrightarrow{\sim} H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)$. By construction the t_i are mapped to elements of $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)$, so the Corollary follows. ∎

Remark 5.1. Let $V_1, \ldots, V_n$ be the Hamiltonian vector fields on T^*X associated to the components of Φ. For λ general in $\mathbb{C}^n$, let us identify $\Phi^{-1}(\lambda)$ to $A \smallsetminus Z$ as in the Theorem. Then by Hartogs' principle the V_i *linearize* on A — that is, they extend to a basis of $H^0(A, T_A)$. This allows in principle to write explicit solutions of the Hamilton equations for Φ_i in terms of theta function.

5.2. **Proof of the Theorem: lemmas.** We fix a general point $\lambda \in \mathbb{A}^{n-1}$. We denote by $\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}}$ the open subset of $\mathscr{F}$ where the rational map ψ is well-defined, and by $\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda$ its intersection with the fiber $\mathscr{F}_\lambda$. Since λ is general, the complement of $\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda$ in $\mathscr{F}_\lambda$ has codimension ≥ 2. The rational map ψ induces a morphism $\psi^{\mathrm{o}} : \mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}} \to \mathbb{P}T^*X$; we denote by $\psi^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda$ its restriction to $\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda$. Let $Z \subset \mathbb{P}T^*X$ be the indeterminacy locus of φ (§ 3), and let $\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{bad}}_\lambda := (\psi^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda)^{-1}(Z) \subset \mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda$.

Proposition 5.1. *$\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{bad}}_\lambda$ has codimension ≥ 2 in $\mathscr{F}_\lambda$.*

We postpone the proof of the Proposition to the next section, and first show how it implies Theorem 5.1.

Let $0_X \subset T^*X$ be the zero section, and let $q : T^*X \smallsetminus 0_X \to \mathbb{P}T^*X$ be the quotient map. Let $\varphi^{\mathrm{o}} : \mathbb{P}T^*X \smallsetminus Z \to \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ be the morphism induced by φ. We have $q(\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})) = (\varphi^{\mathrm{o}})^{-1}(\lambda)$, and the restriction

$$q_\lambda : \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}) \to (\varphi^{\mathrm{o}})^{-1}(\lambda)$$

is an étale double cover, with Galois involution ι induced by (-1_{T^*X}).

We put $\mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{oo}}_\lambda := \mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda \smallsetminus \mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{bad}}_\lambda$, and consider the restriction

$$\psi^{\mathrm{o}}_\lambda : \mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{oo}}_\lambda \to (\varphi^{\mathrm{o}})^{-1}(\lambda) \quad \text{of } \psi^{\mathrm{o}} .$$

Lemma 5.1. *The fiber $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ is Lagrangian, and has trivial tangent bundle.*

Proof : The étale double cover q_λ induces by fibered product an étale double cover

$$\pi : \widetilde{\mathscr{F}}^{\mathrm{oo}}_\lambda \to \mathscr{F}^{\mathrm{oo}}_\lambda$$

such that $\psi_\lambda^{\rm o}$ lifts to a morphism $\tilde{\psi}_\lambda^{\rm o} : \widetilde{\mathscr{F}}_\lambda^{\rm oo} \to \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$.

By Proposition 5.1, the complement of $\mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo}$ in $\mathscr{F}_\lambda$ has codimension ≥ 2, so π extends to an étale double cover $\widetilde{\mathscr{F}_\lambda} \to \mathscr{F}_\lambda$, where $\widetilde{\mathscr{F}_\lambda}$ is an abelian variety or the disjoint union of two abelian varieties. The morphism $\tilde{\psi}_\lambda^{\rm o} : \widetilde{\mathscr{F}}_\lambda^{\rm oo} \to \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ is generically of maximal rank. Again by Proposition 5.1, the holomorphic 1-forms on $\widetilde{\mathscr{F}}_\lambda^{\rm oo}$ are closed, hence by pull back the same holds for the holomorphic 1-forms on $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$. As in the proof of Corollary 5.1, this implies that $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ is Lagrangian. The second assertion is a basic property of Lagrangian fibers. ∎

Lemma 5.2. *The morphism $\psi_\lambda^{\rm o}$ lifts to a morphism $\tilde{\psi}_\lambda^{\rm o} : \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo} \to \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$.*

Proof : It suffices to show that the double covering $\pi : \widetilde{\mathscr{F}}_\lambda^{\rm oo} \to \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo}$ splits.

Assume the contrary, so that $\widetilde{\mathscr{F}_\lambda}$ is an abelian variety. By Lemma 5.1 $H^0(\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}),\Omega^1)$ has dimension n. It follows that the pull back $(\tilde{\psi}_\lambda^{\rm o})^* : H^0(\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}),\Omega^1) \to H^0(\widetilde{\mathscr{F}}_\lambda^{\rm oo},\Omega^1)$ is bijective. Since the Galois involution of the double covering π acts trivially on holomorphic 1-forms, the same holds for the Galois involution ι of the double covering $q_\lambda : \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}) \to (\varphi^{\rm o})^{-1}(\lambda)$.

Now we observe that the 1-forms on $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ are "pure", that is, extend to any smooth projective compactification of $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$: this follows from the fact that this holds after pull back to $\widetilde{\mathscr{F}}_\lambda^{\rm oo}$. But the quotient $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})/\iota$ is isomorphic to a Zariski open subset of $\varphi^{-1}(\lambda)$, which by Proposition 4.1 has no nonzero holomorphic 1-forms, so that any Zariski open set has no nonzero closed pure holomorphic 1-forms. This contradiction proves the Lemma. ∎

5.3. **Proof of Theorem 5.1.** Lemma 5.2 gives a factorization

$$\psi_\lambda^{\rm o} : \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\psi}_\lambda^{\rm o}} \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}) \xrightarrow{q_\lambda} (\varphi^{\rm o})^{-1}(\lambda)\,.$$

By Proposition 4.1, $\psi_\lambda^{\rm o}$ induces a birational morphism

$$\psi_{\lambda,\Gamma}^{\rm o} : \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo}/\Gamma \longrightarrow (\varphi^{\rm o})^{-1}(\lambda)\,;$$

it follows that for some subgroup $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ of index 2, the morphism $\tilde{\psi}_\lambda^{\rm o} : \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo} \to \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ factors through a birational morphism

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\lambda,H'}^{\rm o} : \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo}/\Gamma' \longrightarrow \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})\,.$$

By Lemma 5.1, the cotangent bundle of $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ is trivial. Therefore the cotangent bundle of $\mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo}/\Gamma'$ is generically generated by its global sections. This implies that Γ' acts trivially on holomorphic 1-forms, hence is the subgroup Γ^+ of Γ generated by translations, isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^{n-2}$; thus $\mathscr{F}_\lambda/\Gamma'$ is an abelian variety A.

To simplify notation, we put $A^{\rm o} := \mathscr{F}_\lambda^{\rm oo}/\Gamma'$ and $u := \tilde{\psi}_{\lambda,H'}^{\rm o}$. The rational map $u^{-1} : \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}) \dashrightarrow A$ is everywhere defined (see e.g. [B-L, Theorem 4.9.4]), so we have two morphisms

$$A^{\rm o} \xrightarrow{u} \Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda}) \xrightarrow{u^{-1}} A$$

whose composition is the inclusion $A^{\rm o} \hookrightarrow A$. Since the tangent bundles of A and $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ are trivial, the determinant of $Tu : T_{A^{\rm o}} \to u^*T_{\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})}$ is a function on $A^{\rm o}$, hence constant by Proposition 5.1. Therefore u is étale and birational, hence an open embedding. This implies that every function on $\Phi^{-1}(\widetilde{\lambda})$ is constant (because its restriction to $A^{\rm o}$ is constant). Then the previous argument shows that u^{-1} is also an open embedding, so that $\Phi^{-1}(\tilde{\lambda})$ is isomorphic to an open subset of A containing $A^{\rm o}$. This proves the Theorem.

6. Proof of Proposition 5.1

We keep the notations of (4.2). Recall that we have coordinates $(x_0,\ldots,x_{n+2};y_1,\ldots,y_{n-1})$ on $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$, and subspaces $\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$ and $\mathbb{P}^{n-2}$ in $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ defined by $y=0$ and $x=0$.

Let $q_1(x)=q_2(x)=0$ be the equations defining X in $\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$, and let R be the vector space of quadratic forms in $y=(y_1,\ldots,y_{n-1})$. We define an extended family $\mathscr{X}^e\subset\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}\times R^2$ by

$$\mathscr{X}^e=\{\big((x,y);(r_1,r_2)\big)\in\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}\times R^2\mid q_1(x)+r_1(y)=q_2(x)+r_2(y)=0\}\,.$$

The fiber $\mathscr{X}^e_r$ at a point $r=(r_1,r_2)$ of R^2 is the intersection in $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ of the two quadrics $q_1(x)+r_1(y)=q_2(x)+r_2(y)=0$. Let $\mathbb{G}$ be the Grassmannian of $(n-1)$-planes in $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$; we define as before

$$\mathscr{F}^e:=\{(P,r)\in\mathbb{G}\times R^2\mid P\subset\mathscr{X}^e_r\}$$

and the extended rational map $\psi^e:\mathscr{F}^e\dashrightarrow\mathbb{P}T^*X$, which maps a general $P\subset\mathscr{X}^e_r$ to the pair (x,H) with $\{x\}=P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$, $H=\pi_*T_x(P)$.

We observe that a general pair $r=(r_1,r_2)$ of R^2 is simultaneously diagonalizable, so the restriction of ψ^e to $\mathscr{F}^e_r$ coincides, for an appropriate choice of the coordinates (y_i), with the map ψ_λ that we want to study. Thus Proposition 5.1 will follow from the following Proposition:

Proposition 6.1. *Assume that X is general.*

1) *Let $\Gamma\subset\mathscr{F}^e$ be the locus of points (P,r) such that either $\dim P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}>0$, or $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n-2}\neq\varnothing$. Then Γ has codimension ≥ 2 in $\mathscr{F}^e$.*

2) *There exists no divisor in $\mathscr{F}^e\smallsetminus\Gamma$ which dominates R^2 and is mapped to the base-locus $Z\subset\mathbb{P}T^*X$ by ψ_e.*

Proof : 1) Let Q be the vector space of quadratic forms on $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ of the form $q(x)+r(y)$ for some quadratic forms q and r. For each pair of integers (k,l) with $k\geq 0$, $l\geq -1$, let $\mathbb{G}_{k,l}$ be the locally closed subvariety of $(n-1)$-planes $P\in\mathbb{G}$ such that

$$\dim(P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2})=k\,,\quad \dim(P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n-2})=l\,.$$

(We put by convention $l=-1$ if $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n-2}=\varnothing$.) Let

$$\mathscr{F}^Q:=\{(P,(Q_1,Q_2))\in\mathbb{G}\times Q^2\mid Q_{1|P}=Q_{2|P}=0\}\,,$$

$$\mathscr{F}^Q_{k,l}:=\mathscr{F}^Q\cap(\mathbb{G}_{k,l}\times Q^2)\,.$$

The general fiber of the projection $\mathscr{F}^Q\to Q^2$ is an abelian variety, and we recover $\mathscr{F}^e$ by restricting $\mathscr{F}^Q$ to pairs of quadratic forms of the form $(q_1(x)+r_1(y),q_2(x)+r_2(y))$. It thus suffices to prove the result for the larger family $\mathscr{F}^Q$, that is, to show that $\mathscr{F}^Q_{k,l}$ has codimension ≥ 2 in $\mathscr{F}^Q$.

This is done by a dimension count. For $P\in\mathbb{G}$, let φ_P be the restriction map $Q\to H^0(P,\mathscr{O}_P(2))$. The fiber of the projection $\mathscr{F}^Q\to\mathbb{G}$ is the vector space $(\operatorname{Ker}\varphi_P)^{\oplus 2}$. For P general, φ_P is surjective: this is the case for instance if P is contained in the $(n+2)$-plane in $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ defined by $y_i=x_i$ $(i=1,\ldots,n-1)$. However φ_P is not surjective for $P\in\mathbb{G}_{k,l}$, because the forms $r(y)_{|P}$ are singular along $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$ and the forms $q(x)_{|P}$ are singular along $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n-2}$: this implies that the subspaces $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}$ and $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n-2}$ are apolar for all forms in $\operatorname{Im}\varphi_P$. Therefore the corank of φ_P is $\geq(k+1)(l+1)$, and there is equality when P is contained in the subspace defined by $x_0=\ldots=x_{n+1-k}=y_1=\ldots=y_{n-2-l}=0$, hence for

P general in $\mathbb{G}_{k,l}$. Thus our assertion follows from:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{codim}(\mathscr{F}^Q_{k,l},\mathscr{F}^Q) &= \operatorname{codim}(\mathbb{G}_{k,l},\mathbb{G}) - 2(k+1)(l+1)\\ &= k(k+1)+(l+1)(l+4)-2(k+1)(l+1)\\ &= (k-l)(k-l-1)+2(l+1)\\ &\geq 2 \quad \text{if } k\geq 1 \text{ or } l\geq 0\,.\end{aligned}$$

2) The base locus $Z\subset \mathbb{P}T^*X$ has codimension ≥ 2 (Corollary 3.1). Note that ψ^e is well-defined in $\mathscr{F}^e \smallsetminus \Gamma$. If $\mathscr{D}$ is a divisor in $\mathscr{F}^e\smallsetminus\Gamma$ with $\psi^e(\mathscr{D})\subset Z$, the map ψ^e has not maximal rank along $\mathscr{D}$. This contradicts the following Lemma:

Lemma 6.1. *ψ^e has maximal rank on $\mathscr{F}^e\smallsetminus\Gamma$.*

Proof : Let (x,H) be a point of T^*X; we view H as a hyperplane in the projective tangent space to x at X. The fiber of $\psi^e:\mathscr{F}^e\smallsetminus\Gamma\to\mathbb{P}T^*X$ at (x,H) is the locus

$$(\psi^e)^{-1}(x,H)=\{(P,r_1,r_2)\in\mathbb{G}\times R^2 \mid P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}=\{x\}\,,\ P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n-2}=\varnothing\,,\ \pi(P)=H, \tag{2}$$

$$(q_i(x)+r_i(y))_{|P}=0 \quad (i=1,2)\}\,. \tag{3}$$

The equations (2) define a smooth, locally closed subvariety $\mathbb{G}_{x,H}$ of $\mathbb{G}$. Let $P\in\mathbb{G}_{x,H}$, and let $\chi_P:R\to H^0(P,\mathscr{O}_P(2))$ be the restriction map. We will show below that the image of χ_P is the space of quadratic forms on P which are singular at x. Since the forms $q_{i|P}$ are singular at x, this implies that the solutions of (3) form an affine space over $(\operatorname{Ker}\chi_P)^{\oplus 2}$. Therefore $(\psi^e)^{-1}(x,H)$ admits an affine fibration over $\mathbb{G}_{x,H}$, hence is smooth.

Clearly the quadrics in $\operatorname{Im}\chi_P$ are singular at x. To prove the opposite inclusion, choose the coordinates (x_i) so that $x=(1,0,\dots,0)$. Since $P\cap\mathbb{P}^{n+2}=\{x\}$, there exist linear forms $\ell_1,\dots,\ell_{n+2}$ in the y_j so that P is defined by $x_i=\ell_i(y)$ for $i=1,\dots,n+2$. Then a quadratic form on $\mathbb{P}^{2n+1}$ singular at x can be written as a form in $x_1,\dots,x_{n+2};y_1,\dots,y_{n-1}$, hence its restriction to P is in $\operatorname{Im}\chi_P$. This proves the Lemma, hence also the Proposition. ■

7. Symmetric tensors: second approach

7.1. **The cotangent bundle of a smooth quadric.** We consider a smooth quadric $Q\subset\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$, defined by an equation $q=0$. Its cotangent bundle $\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ parameterizes pairs (x,P) with $x\in Q$ and P a $(n-1)$-plane tangent to Q at x. Thus we get a morphism γ from $\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ to the grassmannian $\mathbb{G}$ of $(n-1)$-planes in $\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$, which is the morphism defined by the linear system $|\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(1)|$. It is birational onto its image, but contracts the subvariety $\mathscr{C}\subset\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ consisting of pairs (x,P) such that P is tangent to Q along a line $\ell\subset Q$, and $x\in\ell$: then $\gamma^{-1}(P)$ consists of the pairs (x,P) with $x\in\ell$.

Let $h_q\in H^0(Q,\mathsf{S}^2\Omega^1_Q(2))$ be the hessian form of q (§3). Choosing coordinates (x_i) such that $q(x)=\sum x_i^2$, we have $h_q=\sum(dx_i)^2$ (note that this is, up to a scalar, the unique element of $H^0(Q,\mathsf{S}^2\Omega^1_Q(2))$ invariant under $\operatorname{Aut}(Q)$). Then $h_q(x)$ is non-degenerate at each point x of Q, so h_q induces an isomorphism $\Omega^1_Q(1)\xrightarrow{\sim}T_Q(-1)$, hence also $\mathsf{S}^2\Omega^1_Q(2)\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathsf{S}^2T_Q(-2)$. The image in $H^0(Q,\mathsf{S}^2T_Q(-2))$ of h_q by this isomorphism is $h'_q=\sum\partial_j^2$. We will view h'_q as an element of $H^0(\mathbb{P}T^*Q,\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(2)\otimes p^*\mathscr{O}_Q(-2))$, where $p:\mathbb{P}T^*Q\to Q$ is the projection.

Proposition 7.1. *The divisor of h'_q is $\mathscr{C}$. The projection $p_{|\mathscr{C}}:\mathscr{C}\to Q$ is a smooth quadric fibration, and $\mathscr{C}$ is a prime divisor for $n\geq 3$.*

Proof : Let $x \in Q$; the hyperplane tangent to x at Q cuts down a cone over the smooth quadric $Q_x \subset \mathbb{P}(T_x(Q))$ defined by $h_q(x) = 0$ (§3). The isomorphism $T_x(Q) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_x^*(Q)$ given by $h_q(x)$ carries Q_x into the dual quadric Q_x^* in $\mathbb{P}(T_x^*(Q))$. On the other hand, a point $y \in p^{-1}(x)$ corresponds to a hyperplane $H_y \subset \mathbb{P}(T_x(Q))$, and y belongs to $\mathscr{C}$ if and only if H_y is tangent to Q_x, that is $y \in Q_x^*$. This proves the equality $\mathscr{C} = \operatorname{div}(h'_q)$. Thus the fiber of $p_{|\mathscr{C}} : \mathscr{C} \to Q$ at x is Q_x, which is smooth, and connected if $n \geq 3$. ∎

Remark 7.1. The variety $\mathscr{C}$ is an example of a total dual VMRT [H-L-S], for the proof of the Theorem we will combine this tool with the birational transformation of $\mathbb{P}T^*X$ defined by a double cover, cf. [A-H].

We will have to consider the following situation. Let Q' be another quadric in $\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$, such that the intersection $B := Q \cap Q'$ is a smooth hypersurface in Q. The surjection $T_Q \to N_{B/Q}$ gives a section of $\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ over B, hence an embedding $s : B \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}T^*Q$.

Lemma 7.1. *The image $s(B)$ is not contained in $\mathscr{C}$.*

Proof : Let $x \in B$. The point $s(x)$ in $\mathbb{P}(T_x^*(Q))$ corresponds to the hyperplane image of $T_x(B)$ in $T_x(Q)$; we must show that this hyperplane is not tangent to the quadric $Q_x := h_q(x)$. In terms of projective space, this means that the projective tangent space to Q' at x is not tangent to the cone $Q \cap \mathbb{P}T_x(Q)$ at a smooth point y of Q.

Suppose this is the case, with $y = (y_0, \ldots, y_{n+1})$. We can assume that Q' is defined by $\sum \alpha_i x_i^2 = 0$, with $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{C}$ distinct. Then the (projective) tangent space to Q' at x, given by $\sum(\alpha_i x_i)\xi_i = 0$, must coincide with the tangent space to Q at y, given by $\sum y_i \xi_i = 0$. This implies $y = (\alpha_0 x_0, \ldots, \alpha_{n+1} x_{n+1})$. Thus the point x must satisfy

$$\sum x_i^2 = \sum \alpha_i x_i^2 = \sum \alpha_i^2 x_i^2 = 0\,.$$

If these relations hold for all x in B, the quadric $\sum \alpha_i^2 x_i^2 = 0$ must belong to the pencil spanned by Q and Q'. This means that there exist scalars λ, μ, ν such that

$$\lambda\alpha_i^2 + \mu\alpha_i + \nu = 0 \quad \text{for all } i\,,$$

which is impossible since the α_i are distinct. Therefore there exists $x \in B$ such that $s(x) \notin \mathscr{C}$. ∎

7.2. **Explicit description of symmetric tensors.** We keep the notation of the previous sections: $X \subset \mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}^{n+2}$ is defined by $q_1 = q_2 = 0$, with

$$q_1 = \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} x_i^2, \qquad q_2 = \sum_{i=0}^{n+2} \mu_i x_i^2 \qquad \text{with } \mu_i \in \mathbb{C} \text{ distinct.}$$

We put $\partial_i := \dfrac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$. We have an exact sequence

$$0 \to T_X \to T_{\mathbb{P}|X} \xrightarrow{(dq_1, dq_2)} \mathscr{O}_X(2)^2 \to 0\,,$$

where dq_i maps the restriction of a vector field V on $\mathbb{P}$ to $V \cdot q_i$. This gives an exact sequence of symmetric tensors

$$0 \to \mathsf{S}^2 T_X \to \mathsf{S}^2 T_{\mathbb{P}|X} \xrightarrow{(dq_1, dq_2)} T_{\mathbb{P}|X}(2)^2\,, \tag{4}$$

where $dq_i(V_1 V_2) = (V_1 \cdot q_i)V_2 + (V_2 \cdot q_i)V_1$ for V_1, V_2 in $H^0(X, T_{\mathbb{P}|X})$.

Proposition 7.2. *The quadratic vector fields* $s_i := \sum_{j\neq i} \dfrac{(x_i\partial_j - x_j\partial_i)^2}{\mu_j - \mu_i}$ *in* $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_{\mathbb{P}|X})$ *belong to the image of* $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)$.

Proof : According to the exact sequence (4) we have to prove $dq_1(s_i) = dq_2(s_i) = 0$.

We have $(x_i\partial_j - x_j\partial_i)\cdot q_1 = 0$, hence $dq_1(s_i) = 0$, and $(x_i\partial_j - x_j\partial_i)^2\cdot q_2 = 2(\mu_j - \mu_i)x_ix_j(x_i\partial_j - x_j\partial_i)$, hence, using $\sum x_j\partial_j = 0$ and $q_{1|X} = 0$:

$$dq_2(s_i) = 2x_i^2\sum_{j\neq i} x_j\partial_j - (2x_i\partial_i)\sum_{j\neq i} x_j^2 = 0\,, \quad \text{which proves the Proposition.} \qquad \blacksquare$$

Fron now on we will consider the s_i as elements of $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)$.

7.3. **The double cover.** Let $p : \mathbb{P}^{n+2} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be the projection $(x_0, \ldots, x_{n+2}) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_{n+2})$. The image $p(X)$ is the smooth quadric Q in $\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ defined by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+2}(\mu_i - \mu_0)x_i^2 = 0\,.$$

The restriction $\pi : X \to Q$ of p is a double covering, branched along the subvariety $B \subset Q$ defined by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n+2} x_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n+2}\mu_i x_i^2 = 0\,.$$

It is a smooth complete intersection of 2 quadrics in $\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$. The ramification locus $R \subset X$ of π (isomorphic to B) is the hyperplane section $x_0 = 0$ of X.

The tangent map of $\pi : X \to Q$ gives a morphism

$$\tau : T_X \to \pi^*T_Q$$

which is an isomorphism outside of R. Consider the normal exact sequence

$$0 \to T_R \to T_{X|R} \to N_{R/X} \to 0\,.$$

The involution $\iota : (x_0, \ldots, x_{n+2}) \mapsto (-x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_{n+2})$ acts on $T_{X|R}$; this splits the exact sequence, giving a decomposition

$$T_{X|R} = T_R \oplus N_{R/X}$$

into eigenspaces for the eigenvalues $+1$ and -1. Let $\rho : T_{X|R} \to T_R$ be the projection on the first summand. We deduce from ρ a sequence of homomorphisms

$$h^k : H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^kT_X) \longrightarrow H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^kT_{X|R}) \xrightarrow{\mathsf{S}^k\rho} H^0(R, \mathsf{S}^kT_R)\,.$$

Since $\iota_*\partial_0 = -\partial_0$ and $\iota_*\partial_j = \partial_j$ for $j > 0$, we have

$$h^2(s_0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad h^2(s_i) = \sum_{\substack{j>0\\ j\neq i}} \frac{(x_i\partial_j - x_j\partial_i)^2}{\mu_j - \mu_i} \quad \text{for } i > 0\,; \tag{5}$$

in other words, h^2 maps $s_1, \ldots, s_{n+2}$ to the elements $\hat{s}_1, \ldots, \hat{s}_{n+2}$ of $H^0(R, \mathsf{S}^2T_R)$ constructed in Proposition 7.2 applied to R.

Let $\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ be the pull back under π of the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}T^*Q \to Q$. The homomorphism $\tau : T_X \to \pi^*T_Q$ gives rise to a birational map $g : \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}T^*X$. Following the geometric description of the tangent map as an elementary transformations of vector bundles in the sense of Maruyama [M1],[M2, Corollary 1.1.1], one has a commutative diagram

(6)
$$\begin{tikzcd} & \Gamma \arrow[dl, "\mu"'] \arrow[dr, "\nu"] & \\ \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q \arrow[rr, dashed, "g"] \arrow[dr, "p"'] & & \mathbb{P}T^*X \arrow[dl, "q"] \\ & X & \end{tikzcd}$$

where p and q are the canonical projections, $\nu : \Gamma \to \mathbb{P}T^*X$ is the blow-up along the subspace $\mathbb{P}T^*R \subset \mathbb{P}T^*X$ defined by the projection ρ, $\mu : \Gamma \to \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ is the blow-up of the image B' of the embedding $B \hookrightarrow \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ deduced from the surjective homomorphism $\pi^*T_Q \to \pi^*N_{B/X}$.

Let E_μ be the exceptional divisor of μ. By [M2, Theorem 1.1], there is an isomorphism

(7)
$$\mu^*\mathscr{O}_{\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(1) \otimes \mathscr{O}_\Gamma(-E_\mu) \cong \nu^*\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*X}(1)\,,$$

as well as the equality

(8)
$$\nu_*E_\mu = q^*R\,.$$

7.4. **The divisor of** s_0**.** We now consider the divisor $\mathscr{C} \subset \mathbb{P}T^*Q$ defined in (7.1), and the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q \arrow[r, "\pi'"] \arrow[d] & \mathbb{P}T^*Q \arrow[d] \\ X \arrow[r, "\pi"] & Q\,. \end{tikzcd}$$

Put $\mathscr{C}' := \pi'^{-1}(\mathscr{C})$. The projection $\mathscr{C}' \to X$ is again a smooth quadric fibration, so $\mathscr{C}'$ is smooth, and connected for $n \geq 3$.

Recall that we have defined the element $s_0 := \displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n+2} \frac{(x_0\partial_j - x_j\partial_0)^2}{\mu_j - \mu_0} \in H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)$ (7.2). We will view s_0 as an element of $H^0(\mathbb{P}T^*X, \mathscr{O}(2))$.

Proposition 7.3. *Assume* $n \geq 3$. *We have* $g_*\mathscr{C}' = \operatorname{div}(s_0)$.

Proof : We first show that $g_*\mathscr{C}' \in |\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*X}(2)|$. By Proposition 7.1 we have $\mathscr{C}' \in |\mathscr{O}_{\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(2) \otimes p^*\mathscr{O}_X(-2)|$. Using (7), (8) and the projection formula, we get the linear equivalences

$$\nu_*\mu^*\mathscr{C}' \sim 2\nu_*\mu^*(c_1(\mathscr{O}_{\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(1) - p^*R)) \sim 2(c_1(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*X}(1)) + q^*R) - 2q^*R = c_1(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*X}(2))\,.$$

Thus it is enough to prove that $\nu_*\mu^*\mathscr{C}'$ is irreducible. Since $\mathscr{C}'$ is irreducible and μ is the blow-up along $B' \subset \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$, it suffices to show that B' is not contained in $\mathscr{C}'$. If this is the case, we have $\pi'(B') \subset \pi'(\mathscr{C}') = \mathscr{C}$. But $\pi'(B') = s(B)$, where $s : B \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}T^*Q$ is the embedding defined by the surjective homomorphism $T_Q \to N_{B/Q}$. Then the result follows from Lemma 7.1.

Since $g_*\mathscr{C}'$ and $\operatorname{div}(s_0)$ are linearly equivalent effective divisors and $g_*\mathscr{C}'$ is irreducible, it suffices to show that their restrictions to $\mathbb{P}T^*_xX$ coincide for a general point $x \in X$.

Fix a point $x=[x_0,\dots,x_{n+2}]\in X\smallsetminus R$, so that $x_0\neq 0$. Then the tangent map $T\pi(x):T_x(X)\to T_{\pi(x)}(Q)$ is an isomorphism; in the diagram (6), the maps μ,ν and g restricted over the fibers at x are all isomorphisms. Let us show that $\mathscr{C}'$ and $T\pi(\mathrm{div}(s_0))$ define the same quadric in $\mathbb{P}(T_{\pi(x)}(Q))$.

Now $\mathscr{C}'\cap\mathbb{P}(T^*_x(X))=\mathscr{C}\cap\mathbb{P}(T^*_{\pi(x)}(Q))$ is the quadric defined by the element h'_q of (7.1). In the coordinates (z_i) defined by $z_i=(\mu_i-\mu_0)^{1/2}x_i$, the equation of Q is $\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{n+2}z_j^2=0$, so

$$h'_q=\sum_{j=1}^{n+2}(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j})^2=\sum_{j=1}^{n+2}\frac{\partial_j^2}{\mu_j-\mu_0}\,.$$

On the other hand, since $\pi(x_0,\dots,x_{n+2})=(x_1,\dots,x_{n+2})$, we have $T\pi(\partial_0)=0$ and $T\pi(\partial_j)=\partial_j$ for $j>0$, hence

$$T\pi(s_0)=x_0^2\sum_{j=1}^{n+2}\frac{\partial_j^2}{\mu_j-\mu_0}\,.$$

Since $x_0\neq 0$, this proves the Proposition. ■

7.5. **Proof of part a) of the Theorem.** Suppose now that $n\geq 3$. Consider the double cover $\pi:X\to Q$ and the ramification divisor $R\subset X$. The restriction maps h^k defined in (7.3) yield a homomorphism of graded $\mathbb{C}$-algebras

$$h:S(X):=H^0(X,\mathsf{S}^\bullet T_X)\longrightarrow H^0(R,\mathsf{S}^\bullet T_R)=:S(R).$$

Proposition 7.4. *The kernel $\mathscr{I}$ of h is the ideal generated by s_0.*

Proof : Since $\mathscr{I}$ is a homogeneous ideal, it suffices to prove that every homogeneous element $s\in\mathscr{I}$ can be written as $s=s's_0$ for some element $s'\in S(X)$.

Fix an element $s\in\mathscr{I}$ of degree k. It corresponds to an effective Cartier divisor G in the linear system $|\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*X}(k)|$. Recall the commutative diagram (6)

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \Gamma \arrow[dl, "\mu"'] \arrow[dr, "\nu"] & \\ \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q \arrow[rr, dashed, "g"] \arrow[dr, "p"'] & & \mathbb{P}T^*X \arrow[dl, "q"] \\ & X & \end{tikzcd}$$

Put $\hat G:=\mu_*\nu^*G\subset\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$. By (7), $\hat G$ belongs to the linear system $|\mathscr{O}_{\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(k)|$.

Here comes the key observation: since $s\in\mathscr{I}$, the divisor $\hat G\subset\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ contains p^*R. Indeed, since $(\pi^*T_Q)_{|R}$ is invariant under ι, the homomorphism $\tau_{|R}$ factors as

$$\tau_{|R}:T_{X|R}\xrightarrow{\rho}T_R\longrightarrow(\pi^*T_Q)_{|R}\,.$$

Therefore we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} H^0(X,\mathsf{S}^kT_X) \arrow[r, "h^k"] \arrow[d, "\mathsf{S}^k\tau"'] & H^0(R,\mathsf{S}^kT_R) \arrow[d] \\ H^0(X,\mathsf{S}^k\pi^*T_Q) \arrow[r] & H^0(R,\mathsf{S}^k(\pi^*T_Q)_{|R}) \end{tikzcd}$$

so that $\mathsf{S}^k\tau(s)$ vanishes on R. But $\hat{G}$ is the divisor of $\mathsf{S}^k\tau(s)$, viewed as a section of $\mathscr{O}_{\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(k)$, hence $\hat{G}$ contains p^*R.

Now we want to show that the divisor $\mathscr{C}' \subset \pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q$ is a component of $\hat{G} - p^*R$. Recall (7.1) that $\mathscr{C}$ is the union of the lines ℓ which are contracted by the morphism $\gamma : \mathbb{P}T^*Q \to \mathbb{G}$, so that $c_1(\mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(1))\cdot\ell = 0$. Thus the curves $\ell' := \pi'^*\ell$ cover $\mathscr{C}'$, and satisfy $c_1(\mathscr{O}_{\pi^*\mathbb{P}T^*Q}(1)) \cdot \ell' = 0$. On the other hand the divisor $R \subset X$ is a hyperplane section, so $p^*R \cdot \ell' = R \cdot p_*\ell' > 0$. Therefore

$$(\hat{G} - p^*R) \cdot \ell' < 0\,,$$

so $\mathscr{C}'$ is a component of $\hat{G}$. Thus $g_*\mathscr{C}'$ is a component of G. Since $g_*\mathscr{C}' = \operatorname{div}(s_0)$ by Proposition 7.3, this proves the Proposition. ■

The following Proposition implies part a) of our main Theorem:

Proposition 7.5. *Assume $n \geq 2$. For any choice of indices $0 \leq i_1 < \ldots < i_n \leq n+2$, the homomorphism $\mathbb{C}[t_1, \ldots, t_n] \to S(X)$ which maps t_j to s_{i_j}, with $\deg(t_i) = 2$, is an isomorphism of graded $\mathbb{C}$-algebras.*

Proof : We argue by induction on n. The statement for $n = 2$ follows from [DO-L, Theorem 5.1], except the fact that any two of the s_i generate $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)$. Up to permuting of the coordinates, it suffices to prove that s_0 and s_1 are linearly independent. But $h^2 : H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X) \to H^0(R, \mathsf{S}^2T_R)$ maps s_0 to zero and s_i, for $i > 0$, to the corresponding elements $\hat{s}_i$ of $H^0(R, \mathsf{S}^2T_R)$; this implies our assertion.

Assume $n \geq 3$. By the induction hypothesis, the homomorphism $\mathbb{C}[t_1, \ldots, t_{n-1}] \to S(R)$ which maps t_i to $\hat{s}_i$ is an isomorphism of graded $\mathbb{C}$-algebras (with $\deg(t_i) = 2$). It follows that h is surjective, and that $(s_0, \ldots, s_{n-1})$ form a basis of $H^0(X, \mathsf{S}^2T_X)$ and generate the $\mathbb{C}$-algebra $S(X)$. Thus we have a surjective homomorphism $u : \mathbb{C}[t_0, \ldots, t_{n-1}] \to S(X)$, with $u(t_i) = s_i$.

In particular, the Krull dimension of $S(X)$ is at most n. On the other hand, the ring $S(X)$ is a domain and s_0 is neither zero nor a unit. Thus, by Krull's Hauptidealsatz, the Krull dimension of $S(X)$ is equal to n, hence u is an isomorphism. By permutation of the coordinates we get the same result for any choice of n elements in $\{s_0, \ldots, s_{n+2}\}$, hence the Proposition. ■

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UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR, CNRS – LABORATOIRE J.-A. DIEUDONNÉ, PARC VALROSE, F-06108 NICE CEDEX 2, FRANCE
Email address: arnaud.beauville@univ-cotedazur.fr

INSTITUT MATHÉMATIQUE DE TOULOUSE, UNIVERSITÉ PAUL SABATIER, 118 RTE DE NARBONNE, 31400 TOULOUSE
Email address: antoine.etesse@ens-lyon.fr

UNIVERSITÉ CÔTE D'AZUR, CNRS – LABORATOIRE J.-A. DIEUDONNÉ, PARC VALROSE, F-06108 NICE CEDEX 2, FRANCE
Email address: Andreas.Hoering@univ-cotedazur.fr

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, ACADEMY OF MATHEMATICS AND SYSTEMS SCIENCE, CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BEIJING, 100190, CHINA
Email address: jliu@amss.ac.cn

SORBONNE UNIVERSITÉ AND UNIVERSITÉ PARIS CITÉ, CNRS, IMJ-PRG, F-75005 PARIS, FRANCE
Email address: claire.voisin@imj-prg.fr