

Del Pezzo surfaces with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity

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Abstract. Inspired by the recent progress by Coates–Corti–Kasprzyk et al. on Mirror Symmetry for del Pezzo surfaces, we show that for any positive integer k the deformation families of del Pezzo surfaces with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity (and no other singular points) fit into a single cascade. Additionally we construct models and toric degenerations of these surfaces embedded in toric varieties in codimension ≤ 2 . Several of these directly generalise constructions of Reid–Suzuki (in the case $k = 3$). We identify a root system in the Picard lattice, and in light of the work of Gross–Hacking–Keel, comment on Mirror Symmetry for each of these surfaces. Finally we classify all del Pezzo surfaces with certain combinations of $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularities for $k = 3, 5, 6$ which admit a toric degeneration.

1. Introduction

The smooth del Pezzo surfaces are among the most familiar, and fundamental, objects in algebraic geometry. It has been known since the end of the 19th century that – following the terminology of Reid–Suzuki [41] – these surfaces form a *cascade* (see del Pezzo [18] together with Castelnuovo’s contractibility criterion [8]). Indeed, every smooth del Pezzo surface is obtained from \mathbb{P}^2 by blowing up a general collection of points, with the exception of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ which is the contraction of an exceptional curve on \mathbb{P}^2 blown up in two distinct points.

Fixing an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, an analogous cascade appears when one allows the del Pezzo surface to acquire a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity (see §2.1). For every surface in such a cascade there is an embedding of this surface into a toric variety with codimension ≤ 2 .

THEOREM 1.1. *Given an integer $k > 3$ there are precisely $k + 6$ deformation classes of del Pezzo surfaces with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity. Of these, $k + 5$ families are obtained by blowing up $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in general smooth points. The remaining surface is obtained by contracting an exceptional curve on $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ blown up in $k + 1$ smooth points. Moreover there is an embedding (not always quasismooth) of these surfaces, and a toric degeneration of each of these surfaces, into a toric variety with codimension ≤ 2 .*

The definitions of these families apply to any non-negative integer k (by convention $k = 1$ denotes the smooth case). These families account for all but one family of del Pezzo surfaces with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity in the case $k = 3$ or $k = 2$, and all but three families in the case $k = 1$. An example of one of the cascades is given in §2.3 for $k = 5$. We note that log del Pezzo surfaces have been the subject intensive study by many authors, including Nikulin [37, 38, 39], Nakayama [36], Alexeev–Nikulin [4], Fujita–Yasutake [20], and Ye [45]. Our work also overlaps with the classification by Dais [17] of toric del Pezzo surfaces with exactly one singular point, and we refer to work of Kasprzyk–Kreuzer–Nill [29] for a related classification in the toric case.

It is well known that each of the ten smooth del Pezzo surfaces is related to a certain *root system*, whose roots are (-2) classes in the orthogonal of the canonical class in the Picard group of the del Pezzo surface. The Weyl group of this root system acts on the collection of (-1) -curves of the del Pezzo surface. The list of root systems R associated to the smooth del Pezzo surfaces, listed by their degree d , was described by Manin [33].

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$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} 9-d & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \hline R & A_1 & A_2 \times A_1 & A_4 & D_5 & E_6 & E_7 & E_8 \end{array}$$

We prove the following analogous statement for the cascade of surfaces obtained from $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$.

THEOREM 1.2. *Let X be a del Pezzo surface obtained as the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in $2 \leq l \leq k+4$ general smooth points. The collection of -2 classes in $\omega^\perp \subset \text{Pic}(X)$ is a root system R given by:*

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} l = (k+1)^2/k - d & 2 & \dots & k+1 & k+2 & k+3 & k+4 \\ \hline R & A_1 & \dots & A_k & A_{k+1} \times A_1 & A_{k+3} & D_{k+4} \end{array}$$

In the case $k = 3$ the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in $l = k+5$ points is also a del Pezzo surface, and contains an E_8 root system generating the Picard lattice of this surface.

Note that these are all the interesting cases: the case $k = 1$ is classical, and while if $k = 2$ there is an additional surface given by the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 2)$ in $l = k+5$ general points the resolution of this surface is a weak smooth del Pezzo surface, which are also well understood. We note that root systems associated to del Pezzo surfaces have been exploited by other authors, for example in the work of Colombo, Geeman, and Looijenga [13, 14] to study moduli of del Pezzo surfaces.

In [9] a classification of all toric del Pezzo surfaces with a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformation to a del Pezzo surface with only combinations of $\frac{1}{3}(1, 1)$, $\frac{1}{5}(1, 1)$, and $\frac{1}{6}(1, 1)$ singularities, as listed in Theorem 1.3, is given. We give explicit constructions in codimension ≤ 2 of these toric degenerations in §7. We note that \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein toric degenerations of del Pezzo surfaces have been studied since Manetti [32] and Hacking–Prokhorov [27].

THEOREM 1.3 ([9, Theorems 1.5, 1.6]). *There are precisely twenty-six \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformation classes of surfaces with basket of singularities of the form*

$$\left\{ m_1 \times \frac{1}{3}(1, 1), m_2 \times \frac{1}{5}(1, 1), m_3 \times \frac{1}{6}(1, 1) \right\}$$

for which either

$$m_1 = 0, m_2 > 0, m_3 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad m_1 \geq 0, m_2 = 0, m_3 > 0$$

and which admit a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein toric degeneration. There are precisely fourteen such families in the first case, and twelve in the second.

REMARK 1.4. Corti–Heuberger [12] identify three surfaces with a $\frac{1}{3}(1, 1)$ singularity which do not admit a toric degeneration. Four log del Pezzo surfaces whose blow-up in a reduced smooth point does not admit a toric degeneration appear in Remark 7.2.

Examples of these cascades of surfaces – particularly the cascade obtained by blowing up $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 3)$ – were considered by Reid–Suzuki [41], where they construct equations for anti-canonically embedded del Pezzo surfaces from a candidate Hilbert series. While this method makes contact with our approach at a number of points, our methods are essentially different: rather than a Hilbert series we start with a candidate toric variety (to which the desired surface degenerates) and then construct embeddings into (possibly quite general) toric varieties.

Laurent inversion [11] is used to construct models of del Pezzo surfaces; this construction is briefly recalled in §3. The surfaces constructed provide examples for a number of results and conjectures in Mirror Symmetry, which are collected in §8. One immediate consequence is to note [1, Conjecture A]

holds in the case of del Pezzo surfaces with the combinations of singularities appearing in Theorem 1.3, see §8.1. Furthermore, mirror models for the surfaces are given using the work of Gross–Hacking–Keel [22, 23] and Gross–Hacking–Keel–Kontsevich [25]; this uses the language of cluster algebras, and allows us to describe the complement of the anti-canonical divisor and its mirror-dual via certain quivers.

2. Preliminaries on Surfaces

2.1. Del Pezzo surfaces with cyclic quotient singularities

Let μ_k be the group generated by a primitive k -th root of unity. The notation $\frac{1}{k}(a, b)$ denotes the singularity obtained as the quotient of \mathbb{A}^2 by the group μ_k acting with weights (a, b) . The singularity $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ is du Val in the cases $k = 1, 2$, which are smooth and ordinary double points respectively. These are the only two cases for which the singularity $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ is canonical.

DEFINITION 2.1. Given an arbitrary cyclic quotient singularity $\sigma = \frac{1}{R}(a, b)$, set $k = \gcd(a + b, R)$, $c = (a + b)/k$, $r = R/k$ and choose d such that $d \equiv ca^{-1} \pmod{R}$. Then σ can be written in the form $\frac{1}{kr}(1, kd - 1)$ and:

- (i) σ is a *T-singularity* [42] if $r \mid k$;
- (ii) σ is an *R-singularity* [3] if $k < r$.

Definition 2.1 is motivated by the work of Wahl [43] and Kollár–Shepherd-Barron [42] on the deformations of singularities. Discussion of these definitions from a toric viewpoint can be found in Akhtar–Kasprzyk [3].

EXAMPLE 2.2. The singularities $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ are *R-singularities* precisely when $k = 3$ or $k \geq 5$. The singularities $\frac{1}{2}(1, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{4}(1, 1)$ are *T-singularities*.

An algebraic surface is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein if it is normal and the canonical divisor class is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.

DEFINITION 2.3. Let X be a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein algebraic surface; X is a *del Pezzo surface* if the anti-canonical divisor class $-K_X$ is ample. Every del Pezzo surface in this article will have quotient singularities of the form $\frac{1}{k}(a, b)$ for some integers a, b, k . The *Fano index* of a del Pezzo surface X is the largest positive integer f such that $K_X = f \cdot D$ for some $D \in \text{Cl}(X)$.

Given a del Pezzo surface X with singularities of the form $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ the minimal resolution $\widehat{X} \rightarrow X$ contracts a unique curve E (with $E^2 = -k$) for each $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity. The anti-canonical class of \widehat{X} is always big, but is only nef if all the singularities of X are ordinary double points.

DEFINITION 2.4. A toric degeneration will refer to a flat and proper morphism $\pi: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ of normal schemes for which S has a distinguished point $0 \in S$ such that the fibre X_0 is a normal toric variety. A toric degeneration $\mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ is *\mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein* if the relative anti-canonical divisor class $-K_{\mathcal{X}/S}$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier and relatively ample.

A cyclic quotient singularity is a *T-singularity* if and only if it admits a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein smoothing. Alternatively an *R-singularity* is rigid under any \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformation.

2.2. Quasismooth surfaces

Following Iano-Fletcher [28], let us recall the notion of a quasismooth complete intersection in weighted projective space $w\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}(a_0, \dots, a_n)$. Let $X \subset w\mathbb{P}$ be a closed subvariety, and let $\rho: \mathbb{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow w\mathbb{P}$ denote the canonical projection. The *punctured affine cone* is given by $C_X^\circ = \rho^{-1}(X)$, and the *affine cone* C_X over X is the completion of C_X° in \mathbb{A}^{n+1} . Note that the

usual action of the group K^* on $\mathbb{A}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}$ can be restricted to C_X° , and $X = C_X^\circ / K^*$ (here K denotes our fixed algebraically closed field of characteristic zero). $X \subset w\mathbb{P}$ is *quasismooth of dimension m* if its affine cone C_X is smooth of dimension $m + 1$ outside its vertex $\underline{0}$. When $X \subset w\mathbb{P}$ is quasismooth the singularities of X are due to the K^* -action and hence are cyclic quotient singularities.

THEOREM 2.5 ([28, Theorem 8.1]). *The general hypersurface $X_d \subset \mathbb{P}(a_0, \dots, a_n)$, where $n \geq 1$, is quasismooth if and only if one of the following holds:*

- (i) *there exists a coordinate x_i of $\mathbb{P}(a_0, \dots, a_n)$ for some i of weight d ; or*
- (ii) *for every non-empty subset $I = \{i_0, \dots, i_{k-1}\} \subset \{0, \dots, n\}$ either:*
 - (a) *there exists a monomial $x_{i_0}^{m_0} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{k-1}}$ of degree d ; or*
 - (b) *for $\mu = 1, \dots, k$ there exist monomials $x_{i_0}^{m_{0,\mu}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{k-1,\mu}} x_{e_\mu}$ of degree d , where each of the e_μ are distinct.*

THEOREM 2.6 ([28, Theorem 8.7]). *Consider a codimension two weighted complete intersection $X_{d_1, d_2} \subset \mathbb{P}(a_0, \dots, a_n)$, where $n \geq 2$, which is not the intersection of a linear cone with another hypersurface. X_{d_1, d_2} is quasismooth if and only if for each non-empty subset $I = \{i_0, \dots, i_{k-1}\} \subset \{0, \dots, n\}$ one of the following holds:*

- (i) *there exist monomials $x_{i_0}^{m_{1,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{1,k-1}}$ and $x_{i_0}^{m_{2,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{2,k-1}}$ of degree d_1 and d_2 , respectively;*
- (ii) *there exists a monomial $x_{i_0}^{m_{1,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{1,k-1}}$ of degree d_1 and for $\mu = 1, \dots, k-1$ there exist monomials $x_{i_0}^{m_{2,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{2,k-1}} x_{e_\mu}$ of degree d_2 where the $\{e_\mu\}$ are all distinct;*
- (iii) *there exists a monomial $x_{i_0}^{m_{2,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{2,k-1}}$ of degree d_2 and for $\mu = 1, \dots, k-1$ there exist monomials $x_{i_0}^{m_{1,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{1,k-1}} x_{e_\mu}$ of degree d_1 where the $\{e_\mu\}$ are all distinct;*
- (iv) *for $\mu = 1, \dots, k$ there exist monomials $x_{i_0}^{m_{1,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{1,k-1}} x_{e_\mu^1}$ and $x_{i_0}^{m_{2,0}} \dots x_{i_{k-1}}^{m_{2,k-1}} x_{e_\mu^2}$ of degrees d_1 and d_2 , respectively, such that $\{e_\mu^1\}$ are all distinct, $\{e_\mu^2\}$ are all distinct and $\{e_\mu^1, e_\mu^2\}$ contains at least $k+1$ distinct elements.*

2.3. Cascades of surfaces

For each integer $k = 3$ or $k > 4$ we study a cascade of surfaces obtained from the weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ by blowing up general points and contracting exceptional curves. In fact, as mentioned in the introduction, the cascades are particularly simple: all but one surface in each cascade is obtained from $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ via blow-up in $k+4$ general smooth points.

DEFINITION 2.7. For a given $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ let $X_k := \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ and let $X_k^{(l)}$ denote the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in l general points. Assume that

$$l < \frac{(k+2)^2}{k}.$$

REMARK 2.8. The degree of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ is $(k+2)^2/k$ and thus the bound on l in Definition 2.7 ensures that $X_k^{(l)}$ is a del Pezzo surface.

The cascade consists of the surfaces $X_k^{(l)}$ for a fixed value of k and all possible values of l , along with an additional surface obtained by contracting a curve on $X_k^{(k+1)}$.

DEFINITION 2.9. Fix a positive integer k and $k+1$ points $\{p_i : 1 \leq i \leq k+1\}$ on $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$. There is a unique curve C in the linear system $\mathcal{O}(k)$ passing through these $k+1$ points. Blow-up all the points p_i and let C' be the strict transform of the curve C . Let $B_k^{(k)}$ denote the surface obtained by contracting C' .

EXAMPLE 2.10. The cascade of del Pezzo surfaces with a single $\frac{1}{5}(1, 1)$ singularity is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 5) & \leftarrow & X_5^{(1)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(2)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(3)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(4)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(5)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(6)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(7)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(8)} & \leftarrow & X_5^{(9)} \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \downarrow & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & B_5^{(5)} & & & & & & \end{array}$$

Properties of these surfaces are given in the following table:

Surface	Fano Index	Is toric
$\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 5)$	7	Yes
$X_5^{(i)}$, for $i \in \{1, 2\}$	1	Yes
$X_5^{(i)}$, for $i \in \{3, 4, \dots, 9\}$	1	No
$B_5^{(5)}$	2	No

These properties generalise to any cascade appearing in Theorem 1.1 in the obvious way. The above table also illustrates how our work overlaps with the classifications of del Pezzo surfaces with Fano index > 1 by Alexeev–Nikulin [4] and Fujita–Yasutake [20], and the classification by Dais [17] of toric del Pezzo surfaces with exactly one singular point.

In our constructions of low codimension models for the surfaces $X_k^{(l)}$, $B_k^{(k)}$ we make use of alternate descriptions of $X_k^{(k+2)}$, $X_k^{(k+3)}$, and $X_k^{(k+4)}$ depending on the parity of k .

DEFINITION 2.11. Fix a positive integer k and $(k+2)$ points $\{p_i : 1 \leq i \leq k+2\}$ on the diagonal $\Delta \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Let S_k denote the surface obtained by blowing up the points p_i . Letting $\tilde{\Delta}$ also denote the strict transform of the diagonal, it follows immediately that $\tilde{\Delta}^2 = -k$.

LEMMA 2.12. *The surface S_k is a minimal resolution of $X_k^{(k+2)}$. The resolution contracts the strict transform of the diagonal in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.*

PROOF. Let π_j , $j = 1, 2$ denote the j th projection $\pi_j : \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and let $E_i \subset S_k$ denote the strict transform of the fibre $\pi_1^{-1}(\pi_1(p_i))$. Each morphism π_j induces a morphism $S_k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with $k+2$ reducible fibres. Each of these fibres contains precisely one of the curves E_i . Thus, by contracting all the curves E_i , obtain a surface \tilde{S}_k together with a morphism $\tilde{S}_k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that all its fibres are isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 . That is, \tilde{S}_k is isomorphic to the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_k . Consider the following commuting diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_k & \longrightarrow & X_k^{(k+2)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{S}_k & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k) \end{array}$$

Thus $S_k \rightarrow X_k^{(k+2)}$ is a minimal resolution. □

DEFINITION 2.13. Fix a positive integer k and $k+4$ points $\{p_i : 1 \leq i \leq k+4\}$ on a conic in \mathbb{P}^2 . Let S'_k denote the surface obtained by blowing up the points p_i . If C denotes the strict transform of the conic, it follows immediately that $C^2 = -k$.

LEMMA 2.14. *The surface S'_k is a minimal resolution of $X_k^{(k+3)}$. The resolution contracts the strict transform of the conic in \mathbb{P}^2 used to define S'_k .*

PROOF. Let C be a conic in \mathbb{P}^2 and fix $k+4$ points $\{p_i : 1 \leq i \leq k+4\}$ on C . Consider the surface obtained by blowing up only p_{k+4} and the strict transform of C . The blow-up is isomorphic to the first Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 . Let $\pi: \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be its projection to \mathbb{P}^1 . Blow-up the points p_i , $1 \leq i \leq k+3$ and contract the strict transforms of the fibres $\pi^{-1}(\pi(p_i))$ of π . In this way obtain a ruled surface with a unique $-k$ curve, i.e. the surface \mathbb{F}_k , the minimal resolution of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$. By a similar argument to Lemma 2.12, $S'_k \rightarrow X_k^{(k+3)}$ is a minimal resolution. \square

REMARK 2.15. Consider the anti-canonical degree

$$\left(-K_{X_k^{(l)}}\right)^2 = k - l + 4 + \frac{4}{k}.$$

In the case $k=1$ of the smooth del Pezzo surfaces the most interesting surfaces are those with degree ≤ 3 . However, once $k > 4$ the interesting cases from the end of the cascade are lost, even though the cascades grow in length: for large values of k there are no surfaces with geometry as rich as the cubic surface or the lower degree del Pezzo surfaces. The cases $k=2, 4$ are closely related to the smooth del Pezzo surfaces (via \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein smoothing) and the case $k=3$ is considered in detail in [12].

2.4. Hilbert Series

We study the Hilbert series of the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in $l \in \{k+2, k+3, k+4\}$ general points. Following [41], consider the Hilbert series of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ polarised by the anti-canonical divisor $-K_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)} = \mathcal{O}(k+2)$. This can be calculated by taking the Hilbert series of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ polarised by $\mathcal{O}(1)$ given by

$$\frac{1}{(1-s)^2(1-s^k)},$$

multiplying through by $(1-s^{k+2})^2(1-s^{k(k+2)})$, truncating to the polynomial consisting only of terms divisible by t^{k+2} , and making the substitution $s^{k+2} = t$. The calculation splits into two cases:

(i) k is even. In this case, letting $k = 2m$, obtain

$$H_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)} = \frac{P_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)}(t)}{(1-t)^2(1-t^k)},$$

$$\text{where } P_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)}(t) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (k+4)t^i + (k+5)t^m + (k+5)t^{m+1} + \sum_{i=m+2}^k (k+4)t^i + t^{k+1}.$$

(ii) k is odd. In this case, letting $k = 2m-1$, obtain

$$H_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)} = \frac{P_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)}(t)}{(1-t)^2(1-t^k)},$$

$$\text{where } P_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)}(t) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} (4+k)t^i + (k+6)t^m + \sum_{i=m+1}^k (k+4)t^i + t^{k+1}.$$

A smooth blow-up has a Hilbert contribution

$$Q = -\frac{t}{(1-t)^3} = -\frac{t(1-t^k)}{(1-t)^3(1-t^k)} = -\frac{t + t^2 + t^3 + t^4 + \dots + t^k}{(1-t)^2(1-t^k)},$$

and hence the Hilbert series of $X_k^{(l)}$ is

$$H_{\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)} + l \times Q,$$

for all values of $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. Calculating the Hilbert series for $l \in \{k+2, k+3, k+4\}$ suggests a low codimension model for the surface $X_k^{(l)}$ in each case. When these models occur in codimension ≤ 2 they coincide with the models obtained by Laurent inversion in §4; when these models occur in codimension three or four we present a different model in §4 which is compared with the model suggested by the Hilbert series. First consider the case $k = 2m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$:

l	Hilbert Series	Suggested Model
$k+4$	$\frac{1-t^{k+2}}{(1-t)^2(1-t^m)(1-t^{m+1})}$	$X_{k+2} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, m, m+1)$
$k+3$	$\frac{1-t^{m+2}}{(1-t)^3(1-t^m)}$	$X_{m+2} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, m)$
$k+2$	$\frac{(1-t^2)(1-t^{m+1})}{(1-t)^4(1-t^m)}$	$X_{2,m+1} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 1, m)$

Consider the case $k = 2m - 1$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$:

l	Hilbert Series	Suggested Model
$k+4$	$\frac{(1-t^{k+1})^2}{(1-t)^2(1-t^m)^2(1-t^k)}$	$X_{k+1,k+1} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, m, m, k)$
$k+3$	$\frac{1-2t^{m+1}-3t^{k+1}+3t^{k+2}+2t^{3m}-t^{2k+3}}{(1-t)^3(1-t^m)^2(1-t^k)}$	$\text{Pf}_{5,5} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, m, m, k)$
$k+2$	$\frac{1-t^2-4t^{m+1}+4t^{m+2}-4t^{k+1}+8t^{k+2}-4t^{k+3}+4t^{3m}-4t^{m+2}-t^{2k+2}+t^{2k+4}}{(1-t)^4(1-t^m)^2(1-t^k)}$	$\text{codim } 4$

Note that the models for odd values of k generally appear in higher codimension. For odd values of k the codimension appearing in the unprojection cascade directly generalises the case $k = 1$ (that is, of the original ten del Pezzo surfaces). The proto-typical case for even values of k is the case $k = 2$, and each of the surfaces $X_2^{(l)}$ admits a smoothing to the surface $X_1^{(l+1)}$. Thus $X_2^{(4)}$, $X_2^{(5)}$, and $X_2^{(6)}$ admit a smoothing to the del Pezzo surfaces of degrees 4, 3 and 2 respectively, which are all known to have models of codimension ≤ 2 in weighted projective spaces.

REMARK 2.16. In the cases $k = 2$ and $k = 4$ observe that all the constructions tabulated above are well known models of del Pezzo surfaces. This is expected, since the $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularities are T -singularities precisely in these two cases.

3. Laurent Inversion

In this section we recall the method of *Laurent inversion* [11], which is used to construct models for the surfaces in these cascades. We freely use definitions and basic results in toric geometry: see the books by Cox–Little–Schenck [16] and Fulton [21] for more details on this subject. Broadly speaking Laurent inversion takes a polytope P together with a certain decoration of P (called a *scaffolding*) as input and returns a torus invariant embedding of the toric variety associated to P .

3.1. Scaffolding

Let $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ be a lattice and recall that a full dimensional lattice polytope $P \subset N_{\mathbb{R}} := N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ is said to be *Fano* if it has primitive vertices, and contains the origin in its interior. We let X_P denote the toric variety obtained from the *spanning fan* of P ; that is, from the fan whose cones are cones over the faces of P .

Throughout this article we restrict to the case $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$. To define a scaffolding S of a Fano polytope we fix the following:

- (i) a splitting $N = \overline{N} \oplus N_U$ of N ;
- (ii) a Fano polygon $P \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$;
- (iii) a smooth projective toric variety Z such that \overline{N} is the character lattice of the open dense torus contained in Z .

We let $M := \text{Hom}(N, \mathbb{Z})$ denote the dual lattice, and let $M = \overline{M} \oplus M_U$ denote the dual splitting. We refer to Z as the *shape*, given by a fan in $\overline{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ whose rays span \overline{M} .

DEFINITION 3.1 ([11, Definition 3.1]). A *scaffolding* S of P is a set of pairs (D, χ) , known as *struts*, where D is a nef divisor on Z and χ is an element of N_U such that

$$P = \text{conv}\left(P_D + \chi : (D, \chi) \in S\right),$$

where P_D is the polyhedron of sections of the torus invariant divisor D .

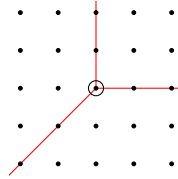
REMARK 3.2. Note that the character lattice of the dense torus contained in Z is \overline{N} . This is contrary to the usual convention in toric geometry. We note however that M is the character lattice of the dense torus contained in X_P . Thus Z and X_P should be considered as playing dual – or indeed ‘mirror dual’ – roles.

REMARK 3.3. We impose two additional assumptions to simplify the Laurent inversion algorithm, namely we assume that,

- (i) every vertex of P is met by precisely one strut, and;
- (ii) there is a basis $\{e_i : 1 \leq i \leq \dim N_U\}$ of N_U such that the pair $(\mathcal{O}, e_i) \in S$ for all values of i .

Following [11] we call the elements $(\mathcal{O}, e_i) \in S$ struts *corresponding to uneliminated variables*; terminology coming from the algorithm used to define a Laurent polynomial from S .

EXAMPLE 3.4. We first fix the data (i)–(iii) appearing above Definition 3.1. Let $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, and set $N_U = \{0\}$; thus $M \cong \mathbb{Z}^2$, and $M_U = \{0\}$. Consider the Fano polygon P with vertices $(0, 1), (1, 0), (1, -1), (0, -1), (-1, 0), (-1, 1)$, and choose $Z = \mathbb{P}^2$. The fan determined by Z is shown below.



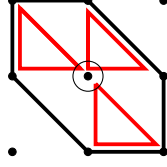
We fix a scaffolding $S = \{(D_i, \chi_i) : i \in \{1, 2, 3\}\}$ of P . Let $\chi_i = 0 \in N_U$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, and let D_i be the unique nef divisor on $Z \cong \mathbb{P}^2$ such that P_{D_i} is the polygon given below for each $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$;

$$P_{D_1} = \left\{ (x, y) \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \begin{array}{l} \langle (x, y), (1, 0) \rangle \geq -1 \\ \langle (x, y), (0, 1) \rangle \geq 0 \\ \langle (x, y), (-1, -1) \rangle \geq 0 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ (x, y) \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \begin{array}{l} x \geq -1 \\ y \geq 0 \\ x + y \leq 0 \end{array} \right\},$$

$$P_{D_2} = \left\{ (x, y) \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq -1 \\ x + y \leq 0 \end{array} \right\},$$

$$P_{D_3} = \left\{ (x, y) \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \begin{array}{l} x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \\ x + y \leq 1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

The scaffolding S is illustrated below:



REMARK 3.5. With the exception of the scaffolding appearing in Figure 4.5 we will only use three types of scaffolding:

- (i) $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $N_U = \mathbb{Z}$, $Z = \mathbb{P}^1$;
- (ii) $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $N_U = \{0\}$, $Z = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$;
- (iii) $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $N_U = \{0\}$, $Z = \mathbb{P}^2$.

Examples of these three types of scaffolding can be found in §4.1, §4.2, and §4.3 respectively.

3.2. Toric varieties as GIT quotients

Before presenting the Laurent inversion algorithm we briefly recall how to express a toric variety as a GIT quotient. In particular we define the notions of *weight matrix* and *stability condition* in this context and explain how to reconstruct a fan from this data. We follow the treatment of this topic given in [12, §3.1].

Fix a lattice $\mathbb{L} \cong \mathbb{Z}^r$ and a homomorphism $D: \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{L}^*$ such that the image of the standard basis is a strictly convex cone in \mathbb{L}^* .

DEFINITION 3.6. Fixing a basis of \mathbb{L}^* identifies D with an $r \times m$ matrix which we call the *weight matrix*. We say that D is *well formed* if the hcf of all $r \times r$ minors of D is equal to 1, and the hcf of all $r \times r$ minors of any $r \times (m-1)$ submatrix of D is equal to 1.

We let D_i denote the image of the i th standard basis vector in \mathbb{Z}^m , and let \mathcal{C} denote the cone generated by the lattice vectors D_i for $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.

REMARK 3.7. The use of \mathbb{L}^* in Definition 3.6 rather than \mathbb{L} is a standard convention. In fact a simplicial fan Σ determines a GIT presentation of X_Σ , in which \mathbb{L}^* is the class group of X_Σ and \mathbb{L} is the kernel of the *ray map* of Σ . We refer to [16, Chapter 15] for more details.

Letting \mathbb{G} be the torus with character lattice \mathbb{L}^* , the condition that D is well formed ensures that the torus action of \mathbb{G} on $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^m$ induced by D is faithful and remains faithful after setting any variable x_i , $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ to zero.

DEFINITION 3.8. Given a weight matrix D , a choice of *stability condition* is a choice of an element $\omega \in \mathbb{L}_{\mathbb{R}}^*$.

REMARK 3.9. There is a wall-and-chamber decomposition of $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{L}_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ called the *secondary fan*. In fact the toric variety we obtain from D and ω depends on ω only through the minimal cone of the secondary fan it is contained in.

Given a weight matrix D and stability condition ω we let $\rho: \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow N$ be defined to be the cokernel of the map dual to D . Note that in general care should be taken with the target lattice which may

record an additional finite group action, but this will not play a role in the examples which appear in this article. Let $\rho_i := \rho(e_i)$, where e_i is the i th standard basis vector in \mathbb{Z}^m . We form the fan $\Sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ by including the cone $\sigma = \langle \rho_i : i \in I \rangle$ for some $I \subset \{1, \dots, m\}$ in Σ if and only if $\omega \in \langle D_i : \rho_i \notin \sigma \rangle$. The following result is well known, see [16, Chapter 14] for a survey.

THEOREM 3.10. *Let $D: \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{L}^*$ be a homomorphism defining a well-formed weight matrix, and let ω be a choice of stability condition in the interior of \mathcal{C} . Then Σ is a complete fan in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ and we have that*

$$X_{\Sigma} \cong \mathbb{C}^m //_{\omega} (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^r.$$

Moreover, Σ is a simplicial fan if ω is contained in the interior of a maximal cone of the secondary fan. In this case $\mathbb{L}^* \cong \text{Cl}(X_{\Sigma})$ and the maximal cone containing ω is the closure of the ample cone of X_{Σ} .

3.3. Laurent Inversion

Laurent inversion is an algorithm to pass from a scaffolding S of a Fano polytope P to an embedding of the corresponding Fano toric variety X_P in an ambient toric variety Y_S . The form of Algorithm 3.11 presented applies to a scaffolding with shape Z isomorphic to a product of projective spaces; note this is true in all three cases enumerated in Remark 3.5.

ALGORITHM 3.11 ([11, Algorithm 5.1]). Let S be a scaffolding of a Fano polytope P with shape Z . We first determine an $r \times R$ matrix \mathcal{M} , which will be the weight matrix for a toric variety Y_S . Here R is the sum of the size of S and the dimension of N_U , and r is the number of elements of S which do not correspond to uneliminated variables.

Fix an identification of the rows of \mathcal{M} with the r elements S which do not correspond to uneliminated variables; and let (D_i, χ_i) , for $i \in [r]$, be an enumeration of these elements of S . Fix an ordering $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_z$ of the toric divisors in Z , and let e_1, \dots, e_u denote the basis of N_U given by Remark 3.3. We define the matrix \mathcal{M} via a block decomposition

$$\mathcal{M} := (I_r | X | Y).$$

The matrix X has $u := \dim N_U$ columns. The entry $x_{i,j} \in X$ is the j th coefficient in the expansion

$$\chi_i = - \sum_{j=1}^u x_{i,j} e_j$$

for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. The matrix Y has z columns, where z is the number of rays of the fan determined by the toric variety Z . For each $j \in \{1, \dots, z\}$, the entry $y_{i,j}$ is the j th coefficient in the expansion

$$D_i = \sum_{j=1}^z y_{i,j} \Delta_j.$$

We define the stability condition ω to be the sum of the first $r + u$ columns of \mathcal{M} . Let Y_S denote the toric variety determined by \mathcal{M} and ω .

In fact we can provide a geometric interpretation for the matrix \mathcal{M} . Note that the kernel of \mathcal{M} is a graph over the coordinate subspace \mathbb{Z}^{z+u} in \mathbb{Z}^R corresponding to the last $(z + u)$ columns of \mathcal{M} . The functionals defining this graph – rows of $(X | Y)$ – are vectors in $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z) \oplus N_U$, and hence the kernel of \mathcal{M} is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z)^* \oplus M_U$. There is a canonical map into $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z)$:

the dual of the ray map of Z ; hence we define the map of lattices,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \theta := \rho^* \oplus \text{Id}: \overline{N} \oplus N_U & \longrightarrow & \text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z) \oplus N_U, \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ N & & \widetilde{N} \end{array}$$

Note that \mathcal{M} is in echelon form and so the rows of the matrix θ are easy to compute. These are – see Proposition A.6 – the rays of the fan determined by Y_S . That is – computing the kernel of \mathcal{M} – the rays of the fan determined by Y_S are either generated by a standard basis vector in $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z)$ or by $(-D, \chi)$ for some $(D, \chi) \in S$. In fact θ extends to an embedding of X_P in Y_S .

THEOREM 3.12 ([11, Theorem 5.5]). *A scaffolding S determines an embedding $X_P \rightarrow Y_S$. This map is induced by the map θ on the corresponding lattices of one-parameter subgroups.*

Since we often use this result we give a self-contained account of its proof in Appendix A.

If $Z = \mathbb{P}^{a_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^{a_k}$ is a product of projective spaces it is easy to pass from the map θ to a description of X_P as the vanishing locus of a collection of binomials in Cox co-ordinates on Y_S . Let $e_{i,j}$ denote the j th standard basis vector in $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z)^*$ corresponding to a toric divisor pulled back from the i th projective space factor. Let $z_{i,j}$ denote the corresponding Cox co-ordinate, and let z_s be the Cox co-ordinate corresponding to the ray $s = (D, \chi) \in S$.

PROPOSITION 3.13. *Fix $Z = \mathbb{P}^{a_1} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^{a_k}$ and a scaffolding S of a Fano polytope P with shape Z . The toric variety X_P is the quotient of the vanishing locus in \mathbb{C}^R of the k binomials*

$$\prod_{j=1}^{a_i} z_{i,j} - \prod_{s=(D,\chi) \in S} z_s^{\langle D, \sum_{j=1}^{a_i} e_{i,j} \rangle}.$$

PROOF. The lattice $\theta(N)$ is the intersection of hyperplanes $\langle \sum_{j=1}^{a_i} e_{i,j}, - \rangle = 0$. Each such hyperplane determines a binomial in Cox co-ordinates given by evaluating the functional on each ray of the fan. Thus these binomial equations cut out the restriction of the image of X_P in Y_S to the open torus. These binomials evidently form regular sequence in the homogeneous co-ordinate ring, and hence define a complete intersection in \mathbb{C}^R . \square

Let D_i denote the vanishing locus of the i th binomial appearing in Proposition 3.13. Note that if Y_S is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, Proposition 3.13 implies that X_P is a complete intersection in local orbifold charts. However in general each variable in Cox co-ordinates may not locally define a function, and it must be checked that the divisors cutting out X_P are (\mathbb{Q}) -Cartier. Assuming that this is the case we set $L_i := \mathcal{O}_{Y_S}(D_i)$.

Given a Fano polygon P there is standard choice of scaffolding, obtained by taking Z to be the toric variety associated to the normal fan of P . This recovers the anti-canonical embedding of X_P into a weighted projective space.

DEFINITION 3.14 (cf. [11, Proposition 9.1]). Fix a Fano polygon P and let Z be the minimal resolution of the toric variety determined by the normal fan of P . The *anti-canonical scaffolding* of P is the scaffolding S with shape Z consisting of the single nef divisor D on Z such that the polyhedron of sections of D is equal to P .

The Laurent inversion algorithm applied to the anti-canonical scaffold determines an embedding of X_P into the weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(1, a_1, \dots, a_N)$. By construction this is the map into weighted projective space defined by the elements of $-K_{X_P}$; that is, the usual anti-canonical embedding. The following proposition is an easy consequence of Theorem 3.12 and Proposition 3.13.

PROPOSITION 3.15. *Fix a Fano polygon P which – up to $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ transformations – falls into one of the following three cases:*

- (i) *P is the polyhedron of sections of an ample divisor on \mathbb{P}^2 ,*
- (ii) *P is the polyhedron of sections of an ample divisor on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$,*
- (iii) *P is the convex hull of $\{(0, 1)\}$ and a line segment $\mathrm{conv}((x_1, -y), (x_2, -y))$; where $x_1 < x_2$.*

Then we have that X_P embeds into a weighted projective space as a complete intersection. In the first two cases this embedding is anti-canonical; in the third case $-K_{X_P}$ is the pull back of $\mathcal{O}(1 + y)$.

PROOF. In the first two cases we set $\overline{N} := N$, $N_U := \{0\}$, and let D be the (unique) nef divisor on \mathbb{P}^2 or $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ respectively such that the polyhedron of sections of D is equal to P . Let S be the scaffolding $\{(D, 0)\}$ with shape \mathbb{P}^2 or $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ respectively. It is easily verified – using Theorem 3.12 and Proposition 3.13 – that the corresponding embedding $X_P \rightarrow Y_S$ has codimension ≤ 2 , and Y_S is a weighted projective space. It moreover follows by adjunction that the pull back of $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is anti-canonical.

In the third case, we set $\overline{N} := \mathbb{Z} \cdot (1, 0)$, $N_U := \mathbb{Z} \cdot (0, 1)$, and let D be the divisor $(-x_1)\{0\} + x_2\{\infty\}$ on \mathbb{P}^1 . Let $S = \{(D, -y), (0, 1)\}$. Again, it is easily verified that Y_S is a weighted projective space, and X_P is embedded as a hypersurface in Y_S . By adjunction, $-K_{X_P}$ is the pull back of $\mathcal{O}(d)$, where d is the sum of the values in the first $r + u$ (in the notation of Algorithm 3.11) columns of the weight matrix \mathcal{M} ; that is, the pull back of $\mathcal{O}(1 + y)$. \square

REMARK 3.16. Note that any low codimension model obtained via the anti-canonical scaffolding of a polygon can also be obtained by studying the Hilbert series of the corresponding toric variety; by using the anti-canonical scaffolding we only obtain models already accessible by well known methods. Several examples of such models appear in §2.4.

4. Low codimension constructions

4.1. Case $l < k + 2$

Every surface $X_k^{(l)}$ may be exhibited as a hypersurface in a toric variety. Let $P_k^{(l)}$ denote the Fano polygon obtained as the convex hull of the points

$$\{(1, 0), (0, -1), (-1, k - l), (-1, k)\}.$$

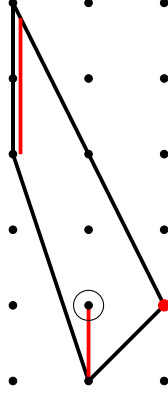
Consider a scaffolding of the polygon $P_k^{(l)}$ with shape \mathbb{P}^1 consisting of three struts:

- (i) the single point $\{(1, 0)\}$;
- (ii) the segment $[(0, -1), (0, 0)]$; and
- (iii) the segment $[(-1, k - l), (-1, k)]$.

The polygon $P_4^{(2)}$, together with its prescribed scaffolding, is shown in Figure 4.1.

Let Δ_1, Δ_2 be toric divisors on the shape \mathbb{P}^1 , and $e_1 = (-1, 0)$ be a basis of the lattice $N_U \subset N$. The two polyhedra of sections are given by:

$$P_{D_1} = \left\{ (x, y) \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \begin{array}{l} x = -1 \\ y \geq k - l \\ y \leq k \end{array} \right\},$$


 Figure 4.1. The scaffolding of $P_4^{(2)}$.

$$P_{D_2} = \left\{ (x, y) \in N_{\mathbb{R}} : \begin{array}{l} x = 0 \\ y \leq 0 \\ y \geq -1 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 &= (l - k)\Delta_1 + k\Delta_2, & \chi_1 &= 1, \\ D_2 &= \Delta_1, & \chi_2 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the weight matrix obtained via Laurent inversion from this scaffolding is:

$$\mathcal{M}_{k,l} = \begin{array}{c|ccccc} & y_1 & y_2 & x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & l - k & k & \end{array}.$$

Note, for example by constructing the fan associated to the weight matrix and stability condition given, the following easy observation.

LEMMA 4.1. *The toric variety $Y_k^{(l)}$ is isomorphic to the rational scroll $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}(1,1,k)}(\mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{O}(l - k))$.*

The toric variety $X_{P_k^{(l)}}$ is the hypersurface in the toric variety $Y_k^{(l)}$ – defined by $\mathcal{M}_{k,l}$ and the stability condition $\omega = (1, 2)$ – given by the vanishing of $y_1 y_2^l = x_2 x_3$, see Proposition 3.13. Note this hypersurface is a section of $\mathcal{O}(1, l)$ on $Y_k^{(l)}$. We now show that a general section of $\mathcal{O}(1, l)$ is the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in l points.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let X be the vanishing locus of a general section of $\mathcal{O}(1, l)$ on $Y_k^{(l)}$. The projection $\pi: Y_k^{(l)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ maps X onto $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ and contracts l disjoint rational curves.*

PROOF. The equation defining X has the general form

$$y_1 f_l(y_2, x_1, x_3) + x_2 g_k(y_2, x_1, x_3) = 0,$$

where f_l, g_k are homogeneous polynomials of bi-degree $(0, l)$ and $(0, k)$ respectively. Therefore X is a section of the projection π except where $f_l = g_k = 0$ in $\mathbb{P}_{(y_2:x_1:x_3)}(1, 1, k)$. When these two polynomials vanish the fibre of $\pi|_X$ is a \mathbb{P}^1 contracted to a point by π . Therefore we only need to count the number of intersection points of the zero locus of f_l and g_k .

First assume that $l < k$. Then no term of f_l contains the variable x_3 and the vanishing locus is a

collection of l fibres of the projection $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ presenting $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ as the cone over a rational curve of degree k . The vanishing locus of g_k is a section of the standard projection $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and thus the two curves meet in precisely l points.

Next consider the case $l = k$. The toric ambient space is $Y_k^{(l)} \cong \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k) \times \mathbb{P}^1$. The number of points in the intersection $f_l = g_k$ is the self-intersection number of the toric divisor $x_3 = 0$ in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$, that is, l .

Finally consider the case $l = k + 1$. As before the curve $\{g_k = 0\}$ is a section of the projection of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ to \mathbb{P}^1 . The polynomial $f_{k+1} = 0$ can be written as $f_1(x_1, y_2)x_3 + h_{k+1}(x_1, y_2)$, and writing $g_k = x_3 - h_k(x_1, y_2)$, eliminate x_3 and solve $f_1 h_k + h_{k+1} = 0$. Any solution gives a point of intersection, and thus there are $k + 1 = l$ such points of intersection. \square

We also need to consider the exceptional case $B_k^{(k)}$. Consider the polygon P_k defined by taking the convex hull of the points

$$\{(1, 0), (-1, -1), (-1, k)\}.$$

Consider a scaffolding of the polygon P_k with shape \mathbb{P}^1 consisting of two struts:

- (i) the single point $\{(1, 0)\}$; and
- (ii) the segment $[(-1, -1), (-1, k)]$.

Applying the Laurent inversion algorithm to this scaffolding of P_k we obtain the toric surface X_{P_k} embedded in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, k)$. By Proposition 3.13, if we give this weighted projective space the co-ordinates x_1, x_2, x_3, y the image of X_{P_k} is given by

$$x_1^{k+1} - x_3 y = 0,$$

a binomial section of $\mathcal{O}(k + 1)$. Note that in the case $k = 1$ this reproduces the Segre embedding $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ cut out via a section of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}(2)$.

PROPOSITION 4.3. *A general section of $\mathcal{O}(k + 1)$ on $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, k)$ is the surface $B_k^{(k)}$.*

PROOF. The GIT presentation of $Y_k^{(k+1)}$ – given by weight matrix $\mathcal{M}_{k, k+1}$ and stability condition $\omega = (1, 2)$ – immediately shows that this variety is a weighted blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, k)$ with centre $\{y_2 = x_1 = x_3 = 0\}$, where the co-ordinates inherited from those on $Y_k^{(k+1)}$. Thus there are a pair of projections:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y_k^{(k+1)} & \xrightarrow{\pi_2} & \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, k) \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \\ \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k) & & \end{array}$$

Recall that the hypersurface $X_k^{(k+1)} \subset Y_k^{(k+1)}$ is given by the vanishing of a general section

$$y_1 f_{k+1}(y_2, x_1, x_3) - x_2 g_k(y_2, x_1, x_3) = 0.$$

This intersects the exceptional divisor $\{y_1 = 0\}$ in the curve $C = \{g_k(y_2, x_1, x_3) = 0\}$ (since x_2 is nowhere vanishing on the exceptional divisor). The image of $X_k^{(k+1)}$ under π_2 is the contraction of C in $X_k^{(k+1)}$. However the image of C under π_1 is a curve in the linear system $\mathcal{O}(k)$ which meets the $k + 1$ points blown up by the map $\pi_1: X_k^{(k+1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$. Finally, observe that the push-forward of the cycle $X_k^{(k+1)}$ is a divisor in the linear system $\mathcal{O}(k + 1)$. \square

Consider next those cases for which $k + 2 \leq l < (k + 2)^2/k$. Writing $(k + 2)^2/k = k + 4 + 4/k$ there are precisely three possibilities for l if $k > 3$. Consider each of these three cases in turn, noting that the behaviour of our constructions varies with the parity of k . Our constructions apply for all positive integers k , but as noted in Remark 2.16, in the cases $k = 2$, and $k = 4$ the general sections of the complete intersections also smooth the $\frac{1}{k}(1,1)$ singularity.

4.2. Case $l = k + 2$

First consider the case $k = 2m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>2}$. Consider the polygon $P_k^{(k+2)}$ given by the convex hull of the points

$$\{(-1, -1), (1, -1), (-1, m), (1, m)\}.$$

The case $m = 3$ is shown in Figure 4.2 equip with its anti-canonical scaffolding. Following the Laurent

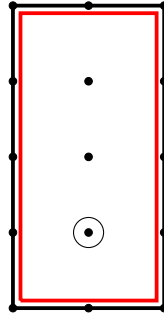


Figure 4.2. The scaffolding of $P_6^{(8)}$.

inversion algorithm (or otherwise) the anti-canonical embedding maps

$$X_{P_2^{(k+2)}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 1, m).$$

This coincides with the model suggested in §2.4. In particular the image of this embedding is a codimension two complete intersection given by the vanishing of a section of the sheaf $E := \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(m + 1)$. In fact, one can show explicitly that the vanishing of a section of E is precisely a surface $X_k^{(k+2)}$.

PROPOSITION 4.4. *The minimal resolution of the vanishing of any section of E on $Y_k^{(k+2)} := \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 1, m)$ is the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ in $k + 2$ points.*

PROOF. Let x_i , $1 \leq i \leq 4$ and y be the co-ordinates on $Y_k^{(k+2)}$ and consider the vanishing locus $V := \{s_2 = 0\}$ of a section of $\mathcal{O}(2)$ on $Y_k^{(k+2)}$. The section s_2 is represented by a homogeneous polynomial with no term containing the variable y . Therefore V is isomorphic to a cone over the Segre embedding of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. The complement of the point $\{x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0\}$ in V is the total space of $\mathcal{O}(m, m)$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

Let W be the vanishing locus of $\{s_{m+1} = 0\}$, a homogeneous polynomial of degree $m + 1$. This has the general form

$$s_{m+1} = yf_1(x_1, \dots, x_4) + f_{m+1}(x_1, \dots, x_4).$$

Consider the projection $X := V \cap W \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ which contracts precisely those curves fibering over the points $f_1 = f_{m+1} = 0$. Sections of $\mathcal{O}(a)$ on \mathbb{P}^3 , for any $a \in \mathbb{N}$ pull back to sections of $\mathcal{O}(a, a)$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ under the Segre embedding and thus the locus $f_1 = f_{m+1} = 0$ consists of precisely $2(m + 1) = k + 2$

points on a curve in the linear system of $\mathcal{O}(1, 1)$, and so up to a linear co-ordinate change, consists of $k + 2$ points on the diagonal Δ of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

In fact this projection factors through the blow-up of $Y_k^{(k+2)}$ at the point $\{x_1 = \dots = x_4 = 0\}$, resolving the indeterminacy of the projection and resolving the $1/k(1, 1)$ singularity of the surface X . This therefore exhibits $k + 2$ disjoint lines on the minimal resolution of X and contracting these yields the surface $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. By Lemma 2.12, X is the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ in $k + 2$ points. \square

Assume instead that $k = 2m - 1$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. This case closely generalises the surface dP_6 in the case $k = 1$. The case $k = 3$ appears in [41] and has degree $10/3$. There Reid–Suzuki observe that the surface $X_3^{(5)}$ naturally embeds in codimension four. However we construct a codimension two embedding into a toric variety via Laurent inversion analogous to the embedding of dP_6 into the fourfold $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.

The case $k = 1$ is nothing other than the usual construction of dP_6 as a codimension two complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, the *ancestral Tom* of Brown–Reid–Stevens [7]. Similarly there is a codimension four Segre type embedding of $Y_k^{(k+2)}$ into $\mathbb{P}(1^4, m^4, k)$ (where superscripts indicate repeated weights). In the case $k = 1$ there is also an embedding into the *ancestral Jerry* ($\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$). This construction does not appear to generalise to other values of k .

Consider the polygon $P_k^{(k+2)}$ given as the convex hull of the points

$$\{(0, -1), (m, -1), (m, m - 1), (m - 1, m), (-1, m), (-1, 0)\},$$

together with the scaffolding shown in Figure 4.3 with shape $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

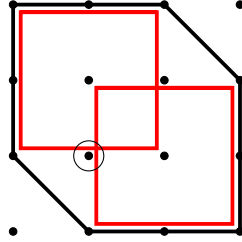


Figure 4.3. The scaffolding used to construct $X_k^{(k+2)}$ in the case $k = 3$.

This scaffolding induces a toric embedding of $X_{P_k^{(k+2)}}$ into a toric variety $Y_k^{(k+2)}$ defined by the weight matrix

x_1	x_2	y_1	y_2	z_1	z_2
1	1	0	0	$m - 1$	m
0	0	1	1	m	$m - 1$

together with stability condition $\omega = (1, 1)$. The fourfold $Y_k^{(k+2)}$ determined by this data is a \mathbb{Q} -factorial Fano variety. The surface $X_{P_k^{(k+2)}}$ is a codimension two complete intersection defined by the vanishing of the polynomials

$$x_1^m y_1^m - x_2 z_1, \quad \text{and} \quad x_1^m y_1^m - y_2 z_2.$$

In particular $X_{P_k^{(k+2)}}$ admits a flat deformation to the vanishing locus X of a general section of the split bundle $E := \mathcal{O}(m, m)^{\oplus 2}$.

PROPOSITION 4.5. *The minimal resolution of the vanishing of any section of E on $Y_k^{(k+2)}$ is the blow-up of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ in $k+2$ points on the diagonal Δ (the surface S_k of Lemma 2.12). Moreover this resolution contracts the strict transform of the diagonal of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.*

PROOF. Any section of E is defined by the pair of equations,

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 f_{1,0}(x_1, x_2) + z_2 g_{1,0}(y_1, y_2) + f_{m,m}(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) &= 0, \\ z_1 h_{1,0}(x_1, x_2) + z_2 k_{1,0}(y_1, y_2) + g_{m,m}(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where subscripts of polynomials indicate degree in the homogeneous co-ordinate ring of $Y_k^{(k+2)}$. There is an obvious projection

$$\pi_k : Y_k^{(k+2)} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

obtained by projecting out z_1 and z_2 . This projection is defined away from the loci $\{x_1 = x_2 = 0\}$ and $\{y_1 = y_2 = 0\}$. These loci meet the vanishing locus of every section of E at the point $x_1 = x_2 = y_1 = y_2 = 0$ (since the loci $\{x_1 = x_2 = z_2 = 0\}$ and $\{y_1 = y_2 = z_1 = 0\}$ are unstable). As in the case of $k \in 2\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ the projection π_k contracts a number of curves. These curves are defined by two conditions; first we need the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_1 & g_1 \\ h_1 & k_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

to drop rank. Second we need this locus to intersect the surface X . This occurs when the following matrix also drops rank

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{m,m} & f_1 \\ g_{m,m} & h_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The first equation determines a section of $\mathcal{O}(1, 1)$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ which is assumed to be the diagonal Δ in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. The second equation defines an equation in $\mathcal{O}(m+1, m)$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Taking the intersection note that the fibre of π_k over $2m+1 = k+2$ points of Δ contains an exceptional curve. Over every point away from Δ , the fibre of π_k consists of a single point. \square

COROLLARY 4.6. *General sections of E are surfaces in the family $X_k^{(k+2)}$.*

PROOF. Contracting the strict transform of the diagonal in S_k we obtain a surface in the family $X_k^{(k+2)}$ via Lemma 2.12. \square

4.3. Case $l = k + 3$

Again consider the (easier) case of $k = 2m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. In the case $l = k + 2$ and $k \in 2\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ the anti-canonical embedding of $X_k^{(k+2)}$ is codimension two and there are explicit lines making divisorial contractions to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. It is therefore expected that the $l = k + 3$ case will be anti-canonically embedded as a hypersurface in a weighted projective space obtained by a linear projection from $X_k^{(k+2)} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 1, m)$. We demonstrate this using Laurent inversion.

Consider the polygon $P_k^{(k+3)}$ with vertices

$$\{(-1, -1), (-1, m+1), (m+1, -1)\}.$$

Applying Algorithm 3.11 to $P_k^{(k+3)}$ with the anti-canonical scaffolding with shape \mathbb{P}^2 obtain the variety $Y_k^{(k+3)} := \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, m)$ with homogeneous co-ordinates x_i , $1 \leq i \leq 3$ and y . Applying Proposition 3.13, the toric surface $X_{P_k^{(k+3)}}$ is given by the vanishing of the section $x_1^{m+2} - x_2 x_3 y$ of $\mathcal{O}(m+2)$. The surfaces

$X_k^{(k+2)}$ are obtained from these hypersurfaces by the simplest kind of unprojection, from codimension one to codimension two. Explicitly assume that the equation defining a general section X of $\mathcal{O}(m+2)$ in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, m)$ has the form

$$Ay - Bx_3 = 0,$$

where A has degree 2 and B has degree $m+1$. Introducing the unprojection variable s obtain the equations

$$sx_3 = A \quad \text{and} \quad sy = B$$

in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, 1, m)$ of degrees 2 and $m+1$ respectively. In particular note that the projection from $X_k^{(k+2)}$ to $X_k^{(k+3)}$ is a blow-up of a single smooth point.

Now suppose $k = 2m - 1$ for an integer $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. Here our surfaces come anti-canonically embedded in codimension three, as the cases $k = 1$ (dP_5), $k = 3$ (see [41]) and the Hilbert series calculations in §2.4 suggest. It is therefore reasonable to consider the Pfaffians of a 5×5 matrix. However, again following the path suggested by Laurent inversion, obtain a hypersurface embedding of $X_k^{(k+3)}$ into a toric variety.

The embedding $X_k^{(k+3)} \hookrightarrow Y_k^{(k+3)}$ is the most interesting application of Laurent inversion in this paper. Let $P_k^{(k+3)}$ be the convex hull of vertices

$$\{(-1, -1), (-1, m), (m-1, m), (m, m-1), (m, -1)\},$$

and cover $P_k^{(k+3)}$ by a pair of struts with shape $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ as shown in Figure 4.4.

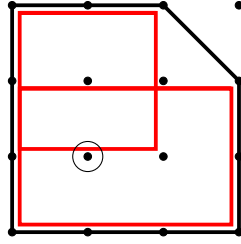


Figure 4.4. The scaffolding used to construct $X_k^{(k+3)}$ in the case $m = 2$.

This scaffolding determines a toric variety $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ with matrix of weight data

x_1	x_2	y_1	y_2	z_1	z_2
1	1	0	1	$m-1$	m
0	0	1	1	m	$m-1$

and stability condition $\omega = (1, 1)$. Using Proposition 3.13, the surface $X_{P_k^{(k+3)}}$ is a codimension two complete intersection defined by the vanishing of the polynomials

$$x_1^m y_1^m - x_2 z_1 \quad \text{and} \quad x_1^{m+1} y_1^m - y_2 z_2.$$

Taking the degrees of these binomials, $X_{P_k^{(k+3)}}$ is a section of the sheaf $E := \mathcal{O}(m, m) \oplus \mathcal{O}(m+1, m)$. Note that the fourfold $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ is *not* \mathbb{Q} -factorial, since $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ contains the point $p = \{x_1 = x_2 = y_1 = z_1 = z_2 = 0\}$; also note that the toric subvariety $X_{P_k^{(k+3)}}$ meets this point. The reflexive sheaf $\mathcal{O}(m+1, m)$, is not invertible, and every global section vanishes at p . However the sheaf $\mathcal{O}(m, m)$ is invertible, and general global sections do not vanish at the non- \mathbb{Q} -factorial point of $Y_k^{(k+3)}$. Thus we

can deform $X_{P_k^{(k+3)}}$ to a general section of E away from p ; note that E is a (split) vector bundle over the complement of p .

PROPOSITION 4.7. *The minimal resolution of the vanishing of any section of E on $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ is the blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 in $k+4$ points lying on a conic. Moreover the resolution contracts the strict transform of the conic.*

PROOF. Similarly to the case $l = k+2$ there is an obvious projection

$$\pi_k: Y_k^{(k+3)} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$$

onto the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 with homogeneous co-ordinates x_1, x_2, y_1 , and y_2 . Following the method used in the proof of Proposition 4.5 form an expression for a general section of E ,

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 f_{1,0} + z_2 f_{0,1} + f_{m,m} &= 0, \\ z_1 f_{2,0} + z_2 f_{1,1} + f_{m+1,m} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $f_{i,j}$ denotes a polynomial of bidegree (i,j) in the homogeneous co-ordinate ring of \mathbb{F}_1 . The rational map π_k is undefined along $\{x_1 = x_2 = 0\}$ and along $\{y_1 = y_2 = 0\}$. These loci meet in $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ at the point $\{x_1 = x_2 = y_1 = y_2 = 0\}$. Restricting the defining equations of $X_{P_k^{(k+3)}}$ to $\{x_1 = x_2 = 0\}$ obtain the equations

$$z_2 y_1 + y_2^m = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad y_2 z_2 = 0.$$

Noting that the locus $\{x_1 = x_2 = z_2 = y_2 = 0\}$ is empty in $Y_k^{(k+3)}$, the equations are only satisfied when $y_1 = y_2 = 0$. A similar calculation shows $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ meets the locus $\{y_1 = y_2 = 0\}$ at this point. Next consider the conditions required for a given fibre of π_k to contain a line. There is an equation with bidegree $\mathcal{O}(2,1)$ on \mathbb{F}_1 given by the vanishing of the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{1,0} & f_{0,1} \\ f_{2,0} & f_{1,1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

There is also an equation of bidegree $\mathcal{O}(m+1, m+1)$ given by the vanishing of the determinant of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} f_{m,m} & f_{0,1} \\ f_{m+1,m} & f_{1,1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The intersection form on \mathbb{F}_1 in the basis of $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{F}_1)$ determined by the weight matrix defining $Y_k^{(k+3)}$ has matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the intersection product $\langle (m+1, m+1), (2, 1) \rangle$ is equal to $2m+2 = k+3$ and the projection π_k contracts precisely $k+3$ curves on fibering over a section of $\mathcal{O}(2,1)$. \square

COROLLARY 4.8. *General sections of E are surfaces in the family $X_k^{(k+3)}$.*

PROOF. By Lemma 2.14, by contracting the strict transform of the conic obtain a surface in the family $X_k^{(k+3)}$. \square

In the case $m = 1$, this reduces to the case of $dP_5 \subset \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ cut out by a section of $\mathcal{O}(2,1)$.

Note however that we had to add an additional column $(1, 1)$ to the weight matrix, and an line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1, 1)$ before this construction generalises to arbitrary values of m .

In [41] Reid–Suzuki observe that (similarly to dP_5) the surface $X_3^{(6)}$ embeds in codimension three via a system of Pfaffians of a 5×5 matrix. In fact such a construction works in general, and corresponds to the anti-canonical scaffolding of $P_k^{(l)}$ shown in Figure 4.5. Indeed, in §4.4 there is a codimension two model of the surface $X_k^{(k+4)}$ and, making a suitable unprojection from this surface, it is possible to recover the surface $X_k^{(k+3)} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, m, m, k)$.

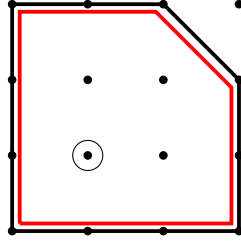


Figure 4.5. The anti-canonical scaffolding of $P_k^{(k+3)}$ in the case $k = 3$.

Following the argument used in [41] this model works, taking a matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & b_{14} & b_{15} \\ & x_3 & b_{24} & b_{25} \\ & & b_{34} & b_{35} \\ & & & z \end{pmatrix} \text{ of degrees } \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & m & m \\ & 1 & m & m \\ & & m & m \\ & & & k \end{pmatrix}$$

where x_i , $1 \leq i \leq 3$ and z are the co-ordinates on $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, 1, m, m, k)$ of degrees 1 and k respectively.

4.4. Case $l = k + 4$

The Hilbert series calculations in §2.4 suggest a model for $X_k^{(k+4)}$ in weighted projective space of codimension ≤ 2 for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$. These models should coincide with the model suggested by Laurent inversion applied to the anti-canonical scaffolding of a polygon associated to a toric degeneration of $X_k^{(k+4)}$. Figure 4.6 gives an example of polygons $P_k^{(k+4)}$ for each parity of k .

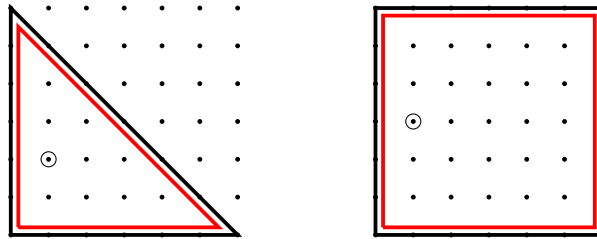


Figure 4.6. The anti-canonical scaffolding for $X_k^{(k+4)}$ in the case $k = 4$ and $k = 5$.

It is routine to verify that the singularities of a general section of each of these complete intersections is as expected. For $k = 2m - 1$ where $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$, obtain the model

$$X_{k+1, k+1} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, m, m, k),$$

which, applying Theorem 2.6, is a quasismooth codimension two complete intersection. From this it is easy to verify that it has the correct singularities.

Contrary to previous subsections, the case $k = 2m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ is more complicated. The model

$$X_{k+2} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, m, m+1),$$

with co-ordinates x_1, x_2, y and z , is not quasismooth. Indeed, choosing a general $f \in \Gamma(\mathcal{O}(k+2))$ the affine variety $\{f=0\} \subset \mathbb{A}^4$ is singular along the line $L = \{x_1 = x_2 = z = 0\}$. Setting $y = y_0$ the lowest order terms of f have degree two and the singularity in the affine slice $y = y_0$ is an ordinary double point. Taking the quotient by \mathbb{G}_m maps $L \subset \mathbb{A}^4$ to a $\frac{1}{m}(1, 1, 1)$ singularity. Considering how this group action acts on $\{f=0\}$, note the hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, m, m+1)$ defined by f has a single singular point of type $\frac{1}{2m}(1, 1)$, as expected.

5. Classifying Root Systems

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.2. In particular we identify each root system of (-2) -classes in $\omega^\perp \subset \text{Pic}(X_k^{(l)})$ where ω is the canonical class of $X_k^{(l)}$. This section is a direct generalisation of [33, §25]. Recall that Theorem 1.2 associates each surface $X_k^{(l)}$ to a root system as follows:

$$\frac{l = (k+1)^2/k - d}{R} \left\| \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} 2 & \dots & k+1 & k+2 & k+3 & k+4 \\ \hline A_1 & \dots & A_k & A_{k+1} \times A_1 & A_{k+3} & D_{k+4} \end{array} \right\|$$

DEFINITION 5.1. Given $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, and $2 \leq l \leq k+4$, let N_k^l be the lattice \mathbb{Z}^{l+1} with standard basis $\{\ell_0, \dots, \ell_l\}$. Fix a scalar product $(-, -)$ on N_k^l by setting

- (i) $(\ell_0, \ell_0) = k$;
- (ii) $(\ell_i, \ell_i) = -1$ for $1 \leq i \leq l$;
- (iii) $(\ell_i, \ell_j) = 0$ for $i \neq j$.

Fix the class

$$\omega = -\frac{(k+2)}{k}\ell_0 + \ell_1 + \dots + \ell_l$$

in $N_k^l \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

LEMMA 5.2. The lattice $\text{Pic}(X_k^{(l)})$, together with basis

$$\{\pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(1,1,k)}(k), \mathcal{O}(E_1), \dots, \mathcal{O}(E_l)\},$$

where π is the contraction of disjoint (-1) -curves $X_k^{(l)} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$, and the usual intersection product, is isomorphic to N_k^l as a based lattice with scalar product.

PROOF. This has an identical proof to [33, Proposition 25.1]. Recall that the Picard group $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k))$ is generated by $\mathcal{O}(k)$ and $\pi^* \mathcal{O}(k)$ has self-intersection k . \square

DEFINITION 5.3. Let R_k^l denote the set of vectors $\ell \in N_k^l$ such that

$$(\ell, \ell) = -2 \quad \text{and} \quad (\ell, \omega) = 0.$$

PROPOSITION 5.4. *The set $R_k^l \subset \omega^\perp$ is a root system. In the case that $l \geq k + 2$ this is a root system in the vector space $\omega^\perp \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} \subset N_k^l \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. In the case that $2 \leq l < k + 2$, R_k^l spans a hyperplane in $\omega^\perp \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$.*

PROOF. The proof follows [33]. First compute the length of a vector orthogonal to ω in N_k^l , noting that

$$\left(\omega, a\omega + \sum_{i=1}^l b_i \ell_i \right) = \left(\frac{(k+2)^2}{k} - l \right) a - \sum_{i=1}^l b_i.$$

Thus this vector lies in ω^\perp if and only if

$$\left(\frac{(k+2)^2}{k} - l \right) a = \sum_{i=1}^l b_i.$$

The length of such a vector is then equal to

$$\left(\frac{(k+2)^2}{k} - l \right) a^2 - 2a \sum_{i=1}^l b_i - \sum_{i=1}^l b_i^2 = \frac{-k}{(k+2)^2 - lk} \left(\sum_{i=1}^l b_i \right)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^l b_i^2.$$

Recalling that $l \leq k + 4$ for any $k > 3$, and that in the exceptional case $k = 3$ and $l = k + 5$, the intersection form is negative-definite on ω^\perp for all possible pairs (l, k) . Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space and let $R \subset V$ be a finite set. $R \subset V$ is a root system if it satisfies the following properties:

- (i) R is a spanning set of V ;
- (ii) the only scalar multiples of a root $x \in R$ are $\pm x$;
- (iii) the set R is closed under reflection;
- (iv) for any x and m in R , $2(x, m)/(x, x)$ is an integer.

The vectors $\ell_i - \ell_j$, $i \neq j$, span a hyperplane in ω^\perp and all lie in R_k^l . In the case $l \geq k + 2$ the vector $\ell_0 - \ell_1 - \dots - \ell_l$ is also a root and jointly these vectors span ω^\perp . Consequently setting V to be the hyperplane spanned by the $\ell_i - \ell_j$ if $l < k + 2$ and ω^\perp otherwise, it follows that R_k^l spans V .

All elements in R_k^l have length 2 by definition and so property (ii) is automatic. Similarly R_k^l is finite since it is comprised of lattice vectors of fixed length. To verify property (iii) it is required to check that

$$x + (x, m)m$$

is in R_k^l for any x and m in R_k^l . This is obvious since length and orthogonality to ω are preserved by this reflection. Property (iv) is also clear as all the roots have length 2. \square

In the cases for which $2 \leq l < k + 2$ the root system is easy to identify, since the only possible roots have the form $\ell_i - \ell_j$, where $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, $i \neq j$. These vectors give the standard presentation of the root system A_{l-1} . In these cases the only (-1) -curves disjoint from the singular locus are the exceptional curves of the l blow-ups of $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$, and the Weyl group associated to this root system is the symmetric group of this set of exceptional curves.

Consider the case $k + 2 \leq l \leq k + 4$. To classify the root systems R_k^l first identify a (large) subsystem.

PROPOSITION 5.5. *In the case $l = k + 4$ a collection of roots is obtained from Table 5.1 by reversing signs and permuting the b_i in all possible ways. The Cartan matrices of these roots are as tabulated in*

Theorem 1.2. There are analogous collections roots in the cases $l = k + 2$ and $l = k + 3$ obtained by shortening Table 5.1.

a	b_1	b_2	b_3	\cdots	b_{k+2}	b_{k+3}	b_{k+4}
0	1	-1	0	\cdots	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	\cdots	1	0	0

Table 5.1. Table of the roots of R_k^l .

PROOF. Compute the number of roots obtained from Table 5.1 (and its analogues). In each case

$$|R_k^l| = \begin{cases} (k+2)(k+1) + 2, & \text{if } l = k+2; \\ (k+4)(k+3), & \text{if } l = k+3; \\ 2(k+4)(k+3), & \text{if } l = k+4. \end{cases}$$

It is also easy to verify that these collections form a root system, and that a basis is given by the collection

$$\Delta := \{\ell_{i+1} - \ell_i : 1 \leq i < l\} \cup \{\ell_0 + \cdots + \ell_{k+2}\}.$$

Note this system has an obvious A_{l-1} subsystem consisting of roots $\ell_i - \ell_j$ for $i \neq j$. In the case $l = k+2$ there are only two additional roots and we obtain the system $A_{k+1} \times A_1$. In the cases $l = k+3$ and $l = k+4$ note that

$$(\ell_0 + \cdots + \ell_{k+2}, \ell_{i+1} - \ell_i) = 0$$

unless $i = k+2$ or $i = k+3$. By computing the Cartan matrix of these roots identify these root systems with those enumerated in Theorem 1.2. \square

It still remains to verify that the roots obtained in Proposition 5.5 are all the roots of R_k^l . To do this compute the *index of connectedness* of each R_k^l , see [33]. The index of connectedness of a root system R in a Euclidean vector space V is the order of the group $P(R)/Q(R)$ where $Q(R)$ is the lattice in V spanned by the elements of R and

$$P(R) = \{\ell \in V : (\ell, m) \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } m \in Q(R)\}.$$

PROPOSITION 5.6. *There are three cases for the index of connectedness of the root system R_k^l :*

- (i) *if $l = k+2$, the index of connectedness of R_k^l is $2(k+1)$;*
- (ii) *if $l = k+3$, the index of connectedness of R_k^l is $k+4$;*
- (iii) *if $l = k+4$, the index of connectedness of R_k^l is 4.*

PROOF. The proof follows the method of [33, Proposition 25.3]. Consider the homomorphism

$$\chi : P(R_k^l) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{for which} \quad \chi \left(a\ell_0 + \sum b_i \ell_i \right) = b_1 \pmod{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

Writing out the scalar product of $(a\ell_0 + \sum b_i \ell_i) \in P(R_k^l)$ with roots $\ell_1 - \ell_i$ and $\ell_0 - \ell_1 - \cdots - \ell_{k+2}$ the integrality condition implies that,

$$b_1 - b_i \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad ka - b_1 - \cdots - b_{k+2} \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Furthermore $(k+2)a - \sum_{i=1}^l b_i = 0$. Thus since $\{\ell_1 - \ell_i : 2 \leq i \leq l\}$ and $\ell_0 - \ell_1 - \dots - \ell_{k+2}$ jointly generate N_k^l , it follows that $\ker(\chi) = N_k^l \cap \omega^\perp$ and

$$ka - (k+2)b_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad (k+2)a - lb_1 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

There are three cases to consider:

- (i) $l = k+2$; Then $2a \in \mathbb{Z}$, and hence $b_1 \in \frac{1}{2(k+1)}\mathbb{Z}$;
- (ii) $l = k+3$; Then $2a - b_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$, so $(k+4)a \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $2a - b_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ it follows $b_1 \in \frac{1}{k+4}\mathbb{Z}$;
- (iii) $l = k+4$; Then $a - b_1 \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ and hence $b_1 \in \frac{1}{4}\mathbb{Z}$.

Thus in each of these three cases χ is an isomorphism into its image. \square

Consider the index of connectedness of R_3^8 . In this case

$$3a - 5b_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad 5a - 8b_1 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

However the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 3 & -5 \\ 5 & -8 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$$

and thus $b_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and the index of connectedness of R_3^8 is equal to one.

To complete the proof of Theorem 1.2 we need to show that all possible roots are classified by Proposition 5.5. However, studying the tables in Bourbaki [6], identify each root system R_k^l using the subsystem found in Proposition 5.5 and the index of connectedness of R_k^l . Make use of the fact that the index of connectedness of a product of root systems is the index of connectedness of its factors. Observe also that all the root vectors in R_k^l have the same length so there are no type B or C factors in the root system R_k^l .

In the case $l = k+2$, there are at most two summands, since we have identified orthogonal A_{k+1} and A_1 subsystems. Assume there are two factors. One of these is A_1 and the other, R , contains an A_{k+1} subsystem. Since the index of connectedness of R is equal to $(k+1)$, one larger than its rank, thus R must be of type A . Assuming that there is only one summand, there is a contradiction, since the only case with index of connectedness at most four occurs when $k = 1$, but the root systems R_1^l are well known.

In the case $l = k+3$ there is at most one summand, of rank $k+3$, and index of connectedness $k+4$. Since k is a positive integer the index of connectedness is always greater than four and thus this root system must be of type A .

In the case $l = k+4$ there is at most one summand, of rank $k+4$, and index of connectedness 4. Thus this root system must be of type D .

Since $l \leq k+4$ if $k > 3$ these exhaust all possible cases for general values of k . In the case $k = 3$ there is a single exceptional case, the root system R_3^8 associated to the surface obtained via a section of $\mathcal{O}(10)$ in the weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(1, 2, 3, 5)$. As noted in the discussion following the proof of Proposition 5.6, this root system has index of connectedness equal to one. Therefore R_3^8 is of type E_8 and the roots can be enumerated similarly to the other cases. The roots of R_3^8 are tabulated below, and recall that we are free to permute the b_i and reverse signs to generate roots from the ones listed in this table.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
a & b_1 & b_2 & b_3 & b_4 & b_5 & b_6 & b_7 & b_8 \\
\hline
0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
2 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 1
\end{array}$$

Permuting all entries b_i and changing signs obtain

$$2 \left(\binom{8}{2} + \binom{8}{3} + \binom{8}{2} + \binom{8}{1} \right) = 240$$

roots in R_k^l . Moreover the Cartan matrix formed from the basis $(\ell_{i+1} - \ell_i)$ and $(\ell_0 + \dots + \ell_5)$ is precisely the Cartan matrix of the E_8 root system.

6. The Proof of Theorem 1.1

The proof of Theorem 1.1 is based on the *directed MMP* and has an identical structure to the classification of del Pezzo surfaces with $\frac{1}{3}(1, 1)$ singularities in [12], although our current task is made considerably simpler by the assumption there is a *single* $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity.

DEFINITION 6.1. Given a del Pezzo surface X and rational curve $C \subset X$, then C is a *floating* (-1) -curve if C is contained in the smooth locus of X and $C^2 = -1$.

We rely heavily on the classification of extremal contractions for surfaces containing a single singular point of the form $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$. This classification is made in Proposition 6.2 and is directly analogous to [12, Theorem 31].

PROPOSITION 6.2. *Given a del Pezzo surface X with a single singular point of the form $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$, let E denote the exceptional curve of the minimal resolution $\widehat{X} \rightarrow X$ and let $f: X \rightarrow X_1$ be an extremal contraction. Exactly one of the following holds:*

- (i) *the morphism f is the contraction of a floating (-1) -curve;*
- (ii) *the morphism f is the contraction of a (-1) -curve in the minimal resolution of X meeting the curve E once. The surface X_1 has one singular point of the form $\frac{1}{k-1}(1, 1)$ if $k > 1$ and is smooth if $k = 2$;*
- (iii) *the morphism f is a Mori fibre space contraction. In this case X_1 is a single point and $X \cong \mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$.*

PROOF. Fix an integer $k > 1$, let X be a del Pezzo surface with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity and let $\widehat{X} \rightarrow X$ be its minimal resolution with exceptional curve E . The surface \widehat{X} is known to be rational, see for example Gurjar–Zhang [26, Lemma 1.3]. By the classification of rational surfaces, see for example Beauville [5], if \widehat{X} contains no (-1) -curves it is isomorphic to the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_k (since \widehat{X} contains a negative curve of self-intersection $-k$). Suppose now that \widehat{X} contains a (-1) -curve C ; after contracting all floating (-1) -curves and all curves C such that $C.C = -1$, and $C.E = 1$ we have a surface \widehat{X}_1 . So if C is a rational curve in \widehat{X}_1 and $C.C = -1$, then $E.C \geq 2$. Contracting all such curves obtain a surface \widehat{X}_2 isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_l for some $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, or \mathbb{P}^2 . However the last contraction was the blow-up of a point on \widehat{X}_2 and this will not meet E in more than one point. \square

The list of extremal contractions appearing in Proposition 6.2 is much shorter than that appearing in [12, Theorem 31] and consequently the analysis of the directed MMP is much more straightforward.

This is due to the presence of exactly one singular point and the simple form of its minimal resolution.

It is also important to ensure that type (ii) divisorial contractions do not introduce more floating (-1) -curves. This is analogous to [12, Lemma 33] in our (simpler) context.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Fix an integer $k > 1$, let X be a del Pezzo surface with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity and let $\hat{X} \rightarrow X$ be its minimal resolution with exceptional curve E . Assume that there are no floating (-1) -curves. Either there is a divisorial contraction (ii) of X , or X is the weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$. If X is equal to $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ we are done. Assuming that X is not isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k)$ there is a sequence of divisorial contractions and taking the longest possible composition of these $\pi: \hat{X} \rightarrow \hat{X}_1$, $\pi(E)^2 = l$ for some $0 \leq l < k$. If $l > 0$, \hat{X}_1 must be isomorphic to \mathbb{F}_l . However blowing up a point in the negative curve of \mathbb{F}_l introduces a floating (-1) -curve, so this cannot occur. If $l = 0$ then $\hat{X} \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$; it is easily seen that the surface $B_k^{(k)}$ admits such a sequence of contractions. By Remark 2.8 and Definition 2.9, there are $k + 6$ such deformation classes. Projective models and toric degenerations for a surface representing each deformation class is outlined in Section 4. \square

7. Surfaces with larger baskets

In this section we study the families appearing in Theorem 1.3. That is, families of locally \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein rigid del Pezzo surfaces with baskets of R -singularities of the form

$$\left\{ m_1 \times \frac{1}{3}(1, 1), m_2 \times \frac{1}{5}(1, 1), m_3 \times \frac{1}{6}(1, 1) \right\},$$

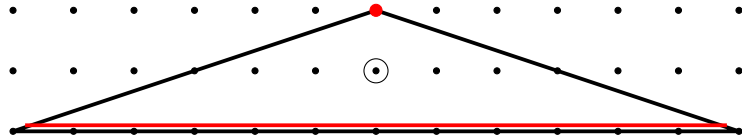
such that

$$m_1 = 0, m_2 > 0, m_3 = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad m_1 \geq 0, m_2 = 0, m_3 > 0,$$

Theorem 1.3 itself follows immediately from [9, Theorems 1.5 and 1.6], and [1, Conjecture A], which we verify in this setting in Proposition 8.1.

Making use of Laurent inversion, we obtain low codimension models for the surfaces not covered by Theorem 1.1. We have that [9, Theorems 1.5, 1.6] such a surface either contains a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity, for $k \in \{3, 5, 6\}$, or is one of three exceptional cases. In this section we show that these three surfaces are hypersurfaces in weighted projective spaces. In particular, consider polygons 1.13 and 1.14 from [9]. While we use Laurent inversion here we could also use the Ehrhart series of the dual polygons to those appearing in [9] to guess the hypersurface model.

Polygon 1.13 is given by $P_{1.13} = \text{conv}(\{(-1, 1), (1, 1), (5, -1), (-5, -1)\})$. After mutating the T -singularities to the top edge obtain the polygon $P_{1.13} = \text{conv}(\{(-6, -1), (0, 1), (6, -1)\})$ (up to $GL(N)$ -equivalence). Use the following scaffolding of P consisting of two struts:



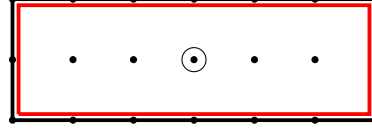
- (i) the single point $\{(0, 1)\}$;
- (ii) the segment $[(-6, -1), (6, -1)]$.

By Laurent inversion obtain the weight matrix

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 6 & 6 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore $X_{P_{1,13}}$ is given by the a general section of $\mathcal{O}(12)$ in $\mathbb{P}(1,1,6,6)$. By Theorem 2.5 $X_{P_{1,13}}$ is quasismooth and also X_P inherits two $\frac{1}{6}(1,1)$ from the ambient weighted projective space.

It is possible to obtain a different model via a different scaffolding. Mutate our original representative of polygon 1.13, namely $P_{1,13} := \text{conv}(\{(-1,1), (1,1), (5,-1), (-5,-1)\})$, to the representative by $\text{conv}(\{(-3,1), (3,1), (3,-1), (-3,-1)\})$. Scaffold $P_{1,13}$ using a single strut as shown below:



Algorithm 3.11 gives the weight matrix

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

and the corresponding toric variety is the complete intersection of the vanishing of two general sections of $\mathcal{O}(2)$ and $\mathcal{O}(6)$ in $\mathbb{P}(1,1,1,3,3)$. It is routine to check that this has the appropriate singularities.

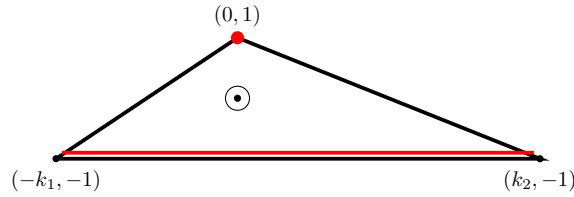
In fact the two models

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{P}(1,1,6,6), \mathcal{O}(12), \\ &\mathbb{P}(1,1,1,3,3), \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(6), \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphic. This can be seen by observing that (possibly after a change of co-ordinates) the vanishing locus of a general section of $\mathcal{O}(2)$ on $\mathbb{P}(1,1,1,3,3)$ is isomorphic to the image of the degree 2 Veronese embedding $\mathbb{P}(1,1,6,6) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(1,1,1,3,3)$ defined by sending

$$(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2) \mapsto (x_1^2, x_1 x_2, x_2^2, y_1, y_2).$$

In fact the hypersurface model of these surfaces generalises to a construction of a del Pezzo surface with a pair of R -singularities $\frac{1}{k_1}(1,1)$, $\frac{1}{k_2}(1,1)$ for any pair of positive integers k_1, k_2 . Consider the polygon P with vertices $(0,1), (-k_1,-1), (k_2,-1)$. Scaffold using the struts as illustrated:



This polygon has two R -cones representing $\frac{1}{k_1}(1,1)$ and $\frac{1}{k_2}(1,1)$ cyclic quotient singularities. Laurent inversion gives us the weight matrix

$$\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & k_1 & k_2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus the toric variety X_P is a subvariety of $\mathbb{P}_{(x_1:x_2:y_1:y_2)}(1,1,k_1,k_2)$ cut out by the equation

$$y_1 y_2 - x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}.$$

Consider the del Pezzo surface given by the vanishing of a general section of $\mathcal{O}(k_1+k_2)$ on $\mathbb{P}(1,1,k_1,k_2)$. By Theorem 2.5 the surface is quasismooth and the only singularities are inherited from the ambient space. Assume $k_1 \neq k_2$ and without loss of generality $k_1 < k_2$ so that $k_2 = nk_1 + r$. If $r = 0$, then a

general section of $\mathcal{O}(k_1 + k_2)$ is given by

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} f_{(1-i)k_1+k_2}(x_0, x_1)y^i + yz + y^n,$$

where x_0, x_1, y, z are coordinates on $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k_1, k_2)$. Then the surface intersects the orbifold locus at the points $[0 : 0 : 0 : 1]$ and $[0 : 0 : 1 : -1]$ giving cyclic quotient singularities $\frac{1}{k_1}(1, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{k_2}(1, 1)$ respectively. If $r \neq 0$, then a general section is given by

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^n f_{(1-i)k_1+k_2}(x_0, x_1)y^i + yz.$$

The zero locus of f intersects the orbifold locus at $[0 : 0 : 0 : 1]$ and $[0 : 0 : 1 : 0]$ giving cyclic quotient singularities $\frac{1}{k_1}(1, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{k_2}(1, 1)$ on the del Pezzo surface. The case of $k_1 = k_2$ is treated similarly.

PROPOSITION 7.1. *There exists a del Pezzo surface admitting a toric degeneration with exactly two R -singularities $\frac{1}{k_1}(1, 1)$ and $\frac{1}{k_2}(1, 1)$ given by the vanishing of a general section of $\mathcal{O}(k_1 + k_2)$ on $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k_1, k_2)$. Considering the local models near the smoothable singularities of the respective toric varieties it is easily verifiable that this deformation is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein.*

REMARK 7.2. The surfaces appearing in Theorem 1.3 with more than one R -singularity admit models as sections of $\mathcal{O}(k_1 + k_2)$ in $\mathbb{P}(1, 1, k_1, k_2)$. There are five cases with R -singularities $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ with $k < 7$, these are the del Pezzo surfaces

- (i) $X_8 \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 3, 5)$ defined by a general section of $\mathcal{O}(8)$;
- (ii) $X_9 \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 3, 6)$ defined by a general section of $\mathcal{O}(9)$;
- (iii) $X_{10} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 5, 5)$ defined by a general section of $\mathcal{O}(10)$;
- (iv) $X_{11} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 5, 6)$ defined by a general section of $\mathcal{O}(11)$;
- (v) $X_{12} \subset \mathbb{P}(1, 1, 6, 6)$ defined by a general section of $\mathcal{O}(12)$.

In §4 we have given low codimension models for all del Pezzo surfaces with at most one $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity, for which models were given in §4. By [9, Theorems 1.5, 1.6] we have that the log del Pezzo surfaces with singularities specified in Theorem 1.3 which admit a toric degeneration to a surface which has more than one \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein rigid singularity fall into three families (named 1.13, 1.14 and 2.12 in [9]). The surfaces X_9 , X_{12} , and X_{10} are hypersurface models for these three surfaces respectively.

8. Mirror Symmetry

8.1. Mutation classes of polygons

It is vital to understand the notion of mutations introduced by Akhtar–Coates–Galkin–Kasprzyk [2]. The constructions used throughout this article produce a smoothing X of the toric variety X_P associated to a Fano polygon P embedded in a toric variety of higher dimension. Mirror Symmetry can be studied in [1, 10]. A general conjecture, inspired by Mirror Symmetry, is made in [1] to describe the set of toric varieties to which X degenerates:

CONJECTURE 1 ([1, Conjecture A]). *There is a canonical bijection between the set of mutation equivalence classes of Fano polygons and deformation families of \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein locally rigid del Pezzo surfaces with cyclic quotient singularities which admit a toric degeneration.*

Since \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformations of log del Pezzo surfaces are unobstructed – see [1] – to verify Conjecture A for Fano polygons with a specified basket of R -singularities it is sufficient to identify the

mutation classes of Fano polygons with these singularities, and verify that their respective \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformations are never isomorphic.

PROPOSITION 8.1. *Conjecture A holds for del Pezzo surfaces with the baskets of singularities which appear in statement of Theorem 1.3.*

PROOF. Following [3, 1], we observe that the topological Euler number of the smooth locus of a general \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformation of a toric Fano surface X_P can be read from the Fano polygon P . This forms part of the data of the *singularity content*, defined in [3]. Singularity content distinguishes every mutation class of polygons classified in [9] except those describing toric degenerations of the surfaces $X_k^{(k)}$ and $B_k^{(k)}$. Thus it is sufficient to show that these two surfaces are not deformation equivalent. To do this we use a finer topological invariant considered in [30]: the fundamental group of the complement of a general anti-canonical divisor. This can be computed from the Fano polygon $P \subset N_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of a \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein toric degeneration by taking the quotient G of M by a lattice generated by all possible weight vectors of mutations of P . It is easy to see that G is trivial in the case $X_k^{(k)}$, but $G \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ in the case $B_k^{(k)}$. \square

8.2. Mirror Symmetry via Quivers

Mirror Symmetry for Fano varieties conjectures a correspondence between a given Fano variety together with a choice of anti-canonical divisor (X, D) and a certain *Landau–Ginzburg model* (U, W) . For us, a Landau–Ginzburg model is a pair (U, W) , where U is a Kähler manifold equipped with a holomorphic function W . Following the results and constructions appearing in [1, 22, 23, 30] there is a well-understood mirror model for each of the surfaces $X_k^{(l)}$. In this section we recall this construction and tabulate the mirror-dual models for each of the surfaces $X_k^{(l)}$. We omit proofs of the statements in this section, referring the reader to the papers [1, 22, 23, 30] which deal with various aspects of this construction.

Fix a pair (k, l) so that $X := X_k^{(l)}$ is a del Pezzo surface and an element $D \in |-K_X|$. Assume throughout this section that $k = 3$ or $k > 4$ to reduce the number of cases that need to be considered. The construction of U follows that given in [22, 23] for general log Calabi–Yau surfaces with maximal boundary. The algorithm to construct U is most easily seen via a toric degeneration X_0 of X .

ALGORITHM 8.2. Fix the degeneration of X to the toric variety X_P where $P = P_k^{(l)}$ is specified in §4. We construct the mirror-dual log Calabi–Yau U in three stages:

- (i) Let Y_0 be the toric variety associated to the normal fan Σ_P of P .
- (ii) For each ray $\rho \in \Sigma_P(1)$ choose a_ρ points $\{p_{i,\rho} : i \in [a_\rho]\}$ on the corresponding divisor of Y_0 , where $0 \leq a_\rho \leq m_\rho$, and $(m_\rho - 1)$ is dimension of the base of the miniversal \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein deformation of the torus fixed point of X_P determined by ρ .
- (iii) Blow-up all the points in $\bigcup_{\rho \in \Sigma_P(1)} \{p_{i,\rho} : i \in [a_\rho]\}$ and define U to be the complement of the strict transform of the toric boundary of Y_0 .

There is a choice made in Algorithm 8.2 in the number of points $p_{i,\rho}$ on various divisors. This corresponds precisely to the choice of the number of irreducible components of the anti-canonical divisor D .

Gross–Hacking–Keel [22] describe how to attach a quiver (and hence a cluster algebra) to the log Calabi–Yau U together with a *toric model*. An equivalent quiver \mathcal{Q}_P constructed from the Fano polygon P (via Algorithm 8.2) is described in [30]. In [22] it is observed that, up to taking the complement of a codimension two subvariety, Mirror Symmetry in this context is precisely the duality between the \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{A} type cluster varieties appearing in the work of Fock–Goncharov [19].

We now recall the construction appearing in [30] of \mathcal{Q}_P from the Fano polygon P and tabulate a choice of quiver for each of the del Pezzo surfaces with a single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity. Let P be a Fano polygon with singularity content (n, \mathcal{B}) . The quiver \mathcal{Q}_P has n vertices, and each vertex v_i of \mathcal{Q}_P corresponds to a primitive T -singularity of P which lies on an edge E . Let ω_i be the inward pointing normal to E . The number of arrows in \mathcal{Q}_P from v_i to v_j is given by

$$\max \{ \omega_i \wedge \omega_j, 0 \},$$

where we have fixed an orientation of the lattice M containing the normal directions to the edges of P .

In fact it is often useful to use a smaller quiver \mathcal{Q}'_P , the subquiver of \mathcal{Q}_P obtained by forgetting a single node of \mathcal{Q}_P corresponding to each Gorenstein singularity (In particular remove all nodes corresponding to smooth cones). For example, if $X_P \cong \mathbb{P}^2$, \mathcal{Q}_P is a cycle with three arrows between each node, whereas \mathcal{Q}'_P is empty. We tabulate those quivers \mathcal{Q}'_P obtained from the surfaces $X_k^{(l)}$. Note that (unlike \mathcal{Q}_P) the number of nodes of \mathcal{Q}'_P depends on P and not only its mutation equivalence class. Also note that each of the polygons P used to populate the table is related to $P_k^{(l)}$ by polygon mutation (but are not equal in general).


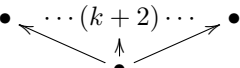
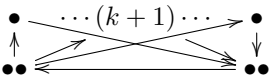
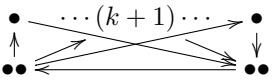
l	\mathcal{Q}'_P	# components of D	W
0	\emptyset	3	$x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y^k}{x} + f_m(y)$
1	\emptyset	4	$x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y^{k-1}}{x}(1+y) + f_m(y)$
2	\emptyset	5	$x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y^{k-2}}{x}(1+y)^2 + f_m(y)$
$2 \leq l \leq k+1$	A_1^{l-2}	5	$x + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y^{k-l}}{x}(1+y)^l + f_m(y)$
$k+2$		4	$x + \frac{2}{y} + \frac{1}{xy^2}(1+y)^{k+2} + f_m(y)$
$k+3$		3	$x + \frac{2}{y^2} + \frac{1}{xy^4}(1+y)^{k+4} + f_m(y)$
$k+4, 2 \nmid k$		2	$\frac{(1+x)^{k+1}(1+y)^{k+1}}{xy^m}$
$k+4, 2 \mid k$		2	$\frac{(1+x+y)^{k+2}}{xy^m}$

Table 8.1. Quivers and mirror Laurent polynomials for $X_k^{(l)}$.

In Table 8.1 we set $k = 2m$ if $2 \mid k$ and $k = 2m + 1$ otherwise; note this differs from our earlier convention which set $k = 2m - 1$. The entries $f_m \in \mathbb{C}[y]$ are polynomials of degree $\leq m$.

The log Calabi–Yau variety U mirror to $(X_k^{(l)}, D)$, with D as indicated in Table 8.1, is the \mathcal{A} -type cluster variety associated to \mathcal{Q}'_P . The choice of D determines a family of holomorphic functions W on U , that is, an element of the upper cluster algebra associated to \mathcal{Q}'_P . This family is obtained by observing that, by construction, each torus chart in U is associated with a Fano polygon P , and demanding that the Newton polyhedron of W restricted to this chart is equal to this polygon. This

definition precisely coincides with the notion of *maximally mutable Laurent polynomial* [1, 31]. In fact the choice of \mathcal{Q}_P or \mathcal{Q}'_P does not matter: the possible functions W are the same. The $(m+1)$ -dimensional vector space of possible polynomials f_m describes the entire family of superpotentials in the cases $l < k+4$. In the case $l = k+4$ the family of mirror superpotentials is more complicated and we omit it, instead providing a pair of examples.

As explained in [1, 31], this function is not unique. In a way made precise in [1], W depends on parameters determined by the residual singularities of X_P (in the present case the single $\frac{1}{k}(1, 1)$ singularity). The parameters which appear are related to the orbifold Quantum cohomology of $X_k^{(l)}$ and were studied by Oneto–Petracci [40] when $k = 3$.

Note that, as well as its intrinsic interest, a cluster algebra description of the surfaces $X_k^{(l)}$ provides deep geometric insights. Indeed, in [25] Gross–Hacking–Keel–Kontsevich study canonical bases of functions for such varieties via theta functions, which appeared in [23]. In [24] Gross–Hacking–Keel prove a Torelli type theorem for log Calabi–Yau varieties, meaning the families of surfaces considered should be accessible via a certain period map.

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A. Proof of Theorem 3.12

In this section we give a proof of Theorem 3.12. This section makes use of the notion of scaffolding defined in §3. Throughout this section we fix a lattice $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$, a splitting of $N = \overline{N} \oplus N_U$ and a Fano polytope $P \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$. We fix a shape variety Z , and let $\overline{\Sigma}$ denote the fan determined by Z in $\overline{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let ℓ denote the rank of the free abelian group $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}} Z$, and let Σ denote the sum of the fan $\overline{\Sigma}$ with the vector space $M_{U\mathbb{R}}$. Note that Σ is a fan in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$.

DEFINITION A.1 ([11, Definition A.1]). Given a scaffolding S of P with shape Z , we define a polytope $Q_S \subset \widetilde{M}_{\mathbb{R}} := (\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}} Z \oplus M_U) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$, by the following inequalities:

$$\begin{cases} \langle (-D, \chi), - \rangle \geq -1 & \text{for all } (D, \chi) \in S; \\ \langle (0, e_i), - \rangle \geq 0 & \text{for } i \in [\ell], \end{cases}$$

where e_i denotes the standard basis of $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}} Z \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\ell}$.

In fact Y_S is the toric variety defined by the normal fan of Q_S . To see this recall that the stability ω is defined to be the image of the columns of \mathcal{M} corresponding to the elements of S . That is, Y_S is polarised by the divisor class determined by mapping each ray $(-D, \chi)$ corresponding to an element of S to the value 1, and all others to 0. The polyhedron of sections of the divisor class is precisely Q_S .

We let Σ_S denote the normal fan of the polytope Q_S , and let E_i denote the divisor of Z corresponding to the lattice vector e_i . We also define $\rho_s := (-D, \chi)$ for each $s = (D, \chi) \in S$. Let $\text{verts}(S)$ denote the set of torus fixed points of Z , and, for each $u \in \text{verts}(S)$, let C_u denote the intersection of the maximal cone of Σ corresponding to u with P° . Observe that, given a nef divisor D on Z , there is a canonical surjection $\text{verts}(S) \rightarrow \text{verts}(P_D)$. We denote this map $v \mapsto v^D$. Each element $u \in \text{verts}(S)$ defines a function $u: S \rightarrow N$, defined by setting $u((D, \chi)) = u^D + \chi$.

DEFINITION A.2. Let ι be the inverse map to the restriction to $\Gamma \oplus N_U$ of the canonical projection $\widetilde{M}_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{R}}$, where Γ is the union of $(n - \dim N_U)$ -dimensional faces of the standard coordinate cone in $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z)^*$ which project onto maximal dimensional cones of $\overline{\Sigma}$.

Let $\iota_u: M_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow \widetilde{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ be the linear extension of the map $\iota|_{C_u}: C_u \rightarrow \widetilde{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$ for each $u \in \text{verts}(S)$.

LEMMA A.3. *Given an element $s \in S$ and $u \in \text{verts}(S)$, we have that*

$$\iota_u^* \rho_s = u(s).$$

PROOF. The ray generators of the maximal cone in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ corresponding to u form a basis $\{\bar{e}_i : i \in [\dim(\overline{M})]\}$ of \overline{M} . Moreover the vectors $\iota_u(\bar{e}_i)$ are standard basis vectors e_i^* in $\text{Div}_{T_{\overline{M}}}(Z)^* \subseteq \widetilde{M}_{\mathbb{R}}$. Thus we have that

$$\langle \iota_u^* \rho_s, \bar{e}_i \rangle = \langle \rho_s, e_i^* \rangle.$$

Writing $s = (D, \chi)$, one of the defining inequalities of P_D is

$$\langle -, \bar{e}_i \rangle \geq -\langle \rho_s, e_i^* \rangle.$$

That is, writing the projection of $\iota_u^* \rho_s$ to \overline{N} in co-ordinates determined by the basis \bar{e}_i^* , and recalling that $\rho_s = (-D, \chi)$, we have that these co-ordinates are identical to those of $u(s)$. Note that since ι_u acts as the identity on M_U the result follows. \square

PROPOSITION A.4 ([11, Proposition A.9]). *The polytope $\iota(C_u)$ is a face of Q_S for each $u \in \text{verts}(S)$.*

PROOF. The polytope $\iota(C_u)$ is clearly contained in the boundary of the standard positive cone. Given any $s \in S$ and $p \in C_u$, $\langle \rho_s, \iota(p) \rangle = \langle u(s), p \rangle \geq -1$ by Lemma A.3. Thus $\iota(C_u)$ is contained in a face of Q_S ; the reverse inclusion follows similarly. \square

LEMMA A.5. *Given a vertex $v \in \text{verts}(P^\circ)$, the tangent cone of Q_S at $\iota(v)$ is defined by the following inequalities:*

$$\begin{cases} \langle \rho_s, - \rangle \geq -1 & s = (D, \chi) \in S \text{ such that } (P_D + \chi) \cap v^* \neq \emptyset; \\ \langle (e_i, 0), - \rangle \geq 0 & u \notin E_i \text{ for some } u \text{ such that } v \in C_u, \end{cases}$$

PROOF. By Lemma A.3 $\langle \rho_s, \iota(v) \rangle = \langle u(s), v \rangle$ for any $u \in \text{verts}(S)$ such that $v \in C_u$. This is equal to -1 if and only if $u(s) \in v^*$. The second set inequalities follow as $\iota(v)$ is in the span of those e_i^* corresponding to rays of \overline{C} , where C is the minimal cone of Σ containing v and \overline{C} is the projection of C to \overline{M} . \square

In fact assuming the conditions given in Remark 3.3, there is no redundancy in the inequalities given in Lemma A.5.

PROPOSITION A.6. *Assume that $P_D + \chi$ contains a vertex of P for every $(D, \chi) \in S$. Assume moreover that every vertex of P is contained in a polytope $P_D + \chi$ for precisely one $(D, \chi) \in S$. In this case the set of rays of Σ_S is*

$$\{\rho_s \mid s \in S\} \cup \{e_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq k\}.$$

That is, all the rays used in Definition A.1 to define Q_S appear in the normal fan of Q_S .

PROOF. Finding facets of Q_S with normal direction e_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$, is straightforward: intersecting Q_S with a small ball B , so that $\langle \rho_s, p \rangle > -1$ for all $p \in B$, centered at the origin we obtain a smooth (not

necessarily strictly convex) cone. The normal directions to the facets meeting the origin are precisely the co-ordinate vectors e_i .

Now fix an element $s = (D, \chi) \in S$, and a vertex $v \in P$ contained in $P_D + \chi$. Let B' be a small ball around a point $\iota(p)$, where p is a point in the relative interior of the facet v^* dual to the vertex v . By Lemma A.3 we have that $\iota_u^* \rho_{s'} = u(s')$ for any $s' \in S$, and $u \in \text{verts}(S)$.

Regarding $\rho_{s'}$ as a function on $\iota(\partial Q)$ we see that $\rho_{s'}$ achieves its minimum, -1 , precisely along facets $u(s)^*$, where $u(s)$ a vertex of P ; recall that we have assumed that there is at least one such $u(s)$. Therefore, choose a point p' in the intersection of B' with the hyperplane $\langle \rho_s, - \rangle = -1$ and the half spaces $\langle e_i, - \rangle > 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Moreover v is assumed to be contained in a unique polytope $P_D + \chi$ for $(D, \chi) \in S$, and thus, possibly shrinking B' , $\langle \rho_{s'}, p \rangle > -1$ for all $s' \neq s$. Thus, by construction, p' lies on the facet with normal ρ_s . \square

Proof of Theorem 3.12. Given a vertex $v \in \text{verts}(P^\circ)$, let C_v denote the tangent cone of P° at v , and let \tilde{C}_v denote the tangent cone of Q_S at $\iota(v)$. We prove that $\theta^*(\tilde{C}_v) = C_v$. By Proposition A.4 we have that $C_v \subseteq \theta^*(\tilde{C}_v)$. Fix a point $p \in \tilde{C}_v$, and a vertex $w \in \text{verts}(v^*)$. We have that $w = \iota_u^* \rho_s$ for some $s \in S$ and $u \in \text{verts}(S)$. Now $\langle \theta(w), p \rangle = \langle \rho_s, p \rangle + \langle \theta(w) - \rho_s, p \rangle$. Note that $\langle \rho_s, p \rangle \geq -1$ by Lemma A.5. After projecting $\tilde{N} \rightarrow \text{Div}_{T_M} Z$, the polyhedron of sections of the divisor $\theta(w) - \rho_s$ is the translate of P_D defined by taking the vertex w to the origin. Thus, writing out $\theta(w) - \rho_s$ in the basis e_i , $i \in [\ell]$, the components corresponding to divisors E_i containing any u such that $u(s) = w$ vanish; while all others have non-negative coefficient. Thus $\langle \theta(w) - \rho_s, p \rangle \geq 0$, and $\langle w, \theta^*(p) \rangle \geq -1$, as required. Finally, we need to show that the map θ^* defines a surjection of semigroups. This follows from Proposition A.4: as Z is smooth each ι_u is an integral splitting of θ^* . \square

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