

ALGEBRAIC CYCLES ON QUADRIC SECTIONS OF CUBICS IN \mathbb{P}^4 UNDER THE ACTION OF SYMPLECTOMORPHISMS

V. GULETSKIĪ¹ AND A. TIKHOMIROV^{2*}

¹*Department of Mathematical Sciences, University of Liverpool, Peach Street,
Liverpool L69 7ZL, UK (vladimir.guletskii@liverpool.ac.uk)*

²*Department of Mathematics, Yaroslavl State University, 108 Respublikanskaya Street,
Yaroslavl 150000, Russia (astikhomirov@mail.ru)*

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Abstract Let τ be the involution changing the sign of two coordinates in \mathbb{P}^4 . We prove that τ induces the identity action on the second Chow group of the intersection of a τ -invariant cubic with a τ -invariant quadric hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^4 . Let l_τ and lI_τ be the one- and two-dimensional components of the fixed locus of the involution τ . We describe the generalized Prymian associated with the projection of a τ -invariant cubic $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ from l_τ onto lI_τ in terms of the Prymians \mathcal{P}_2 and \mathcal{P}_3 associated with the double covers of two irreducible components, of degree 2 and 3, respectively, of the reducible discriminant curve. This gives a precise description of the induced action of the involution τ on the continuous part of the Chow group $\text{CH}^2(\mathcal{C})$. The action on the subgroup corresponding to \mathcal{P}_3 is the identity, and the action on the subgroup corresponding to \mathcal{P}_2 is the multiplication by -1 .

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cubic threefolds; intermediate Jacobian

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1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is to have yet another look at the correlation between 0-cycles on algebraic surfaces, on one side, and codimension 2 algebraic cycles of their three-dimensional spreads, on the other. For that purpose we have chosen a fairly concrete model, the intersections of quadric and cubic hypersurfaces invariant under the involution τ changing the sign of two homogeneous coordinates in \mathbb{P}^4 . Such intersections are $K3$ -surfaces and τ induces symplectomorphic actions on their second cohomology groups. We will study the induced actions on the second Chow groups of τ -invariant cubics and their τ -invariant quadric sections in \mathbb{P}^4 .

The primary motivation comes from the Bloch–Beilinson conjecture on mixed motives [10], which implies that the induced action of a symplectomorphism of a $K3$ -surface on its Chow group of 0-cycles must be the identity [7]. The first results along these lines

* Present address: Department of Mathematics, Higher School of Economics, 7 Vavilova Street, Moscow 117312, Russia (astikhomirov@hse.ru).

were obtained in [17], where such identity action was proved for quartics in \mathbb{P}^3 and intersections of three quadrics in \mathbb{P}^5 , covering the cases $d = 2$ and $d = 4$ in terms of [16]. In [13] the identity action on the second Chow group was proved for the case $d = 1$, and for $K3$ -surfaces admitting elliptic pencils with sections.

In the first part of the paper we slightly generalize the method developed in [17] and apply it to prove the identity action of the involution τ on the second Chow group for intersections of invariant cubics and quadrics in \mathbb{P}^4 (see Theorem 4.2). It should be noted that when the second version of our manuscript was published on the web, we learnt about the paper [9], where the identity action of symplectic involutions on the second Chow group was proved in one third of the moduli, and soon after Voisin proved the same for all symplectic involutions on $K3$ -surfaces [20]. In [8], Huybrechts showed that these results suffice to prove the identity action of symplectomorphisms of any finite order.

In the second part we deal with the induced action of the involution τ on the second Chow group of a τ -invariant cubic hypersurface \mathcal{C} in \mathbb{P}^4 . Our approach is based on the following geometric idea. The set of fixed points of the involution τ is a union of a line l_τ and a plane Π_τ in \mathbb{P}^4 . Projecting \mathcal{C} from l_τ onto the plane Π_τ we observe that the corresponding discriminant curve splits into a conic C_2 and a cubic C_3 in Π_τ . Following [14], we construct an isogeny from the generalized Prymian \mathcal{P} associated with the double cover of the whole discriminant curve $C_2 \cup C_3$ onto the direct product of two Prymians \mathcal{P}_2 and \mathcal{P}_3 , corresponding to the double covers of C_2 and C_3 , respectively. An enjoyable aspect here is that the involution τ induces the identity action on \mathcal{P}_3 , and it is the multiplication by -1 on \mathcal{P}_2 . This gives a complete description of the induced action of the involution τ on \mathcal{P} , on the continuous part $A^2(\mathcal{C})$ in the second Chow group of the cubic \mathcal{C} , as well as on the Hodge pieces of its third cohomology group $H^3(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{C})$. In particular, the action on the subgroup in $A^2(\mathcal{C})$ corresponding to \mathcal{P}_3 is the identity, and the action on the subgroup corresponding to \mathcal{P}_2 is the multiplication by -1 (see Theorem 5.1). Pulling back algebraic cycles to the generic fibre of a pencil of quadrics sections, we will see that those algebraic cycles that correspond to \mathcal{P}_2 vanish in the Chow group of the generic fibre.

In a sense, this gives a geometrical reflection, in terms of reducible discriminant curves and corresponding Prymians, of the behaviour of codimension 2 algebraic cycles predicted by the Bloch–Beilinson conjectures.

2. Notation and terminology

Throughout the paper we work over \mathbb{C} . By default, $H^*(-, A)$ is the Betti cohomology with coefficients $A = \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$ or \mathbb{C} . The Chow groups will be with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} . For any quasi-projective variety X over \mathbb{C} , and for any positive integer q , let $\text{CH}_q(X)$ be the Chow group of dimension q algebraic cycles modulo rational equivalence on X . If X is equidimensional of dimension d , then the group $\text{CH}_q(X)$ will be often denoted by $\text{CH}^p(X)$, where $p = d - q$. Our main object of study will be the subgroups $A^p(X) \subset \text{CH}^p(X)$ generated by cycles algebraically equivalent to zero on X .

Let X be a non-singular projective complex variety and let $\text{CH}^p(X)_{\text{hom}}$ be the kernel of the cycle class homomorphism $cl: \text{CH}^p(X) \rightarrow H^{2p}(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Each group $H^i(X, \mathbb{Z})$ carries

a pure weight i Hodge structure on it. Let F^p be the corresponding decreasing Hodge filtration on the complexified vector space $H^i(X, \mathbb{C})$ and let $H^{p,q}(X)$ be the adjoint quotient $(F^p/F^{p+1})H^{p+q}(X, \mathbb{C})$. The filtration F^p is opposite to the complex conjugate filtration \bar{F}^p in the sense that $F^p \oplus \bar{F}^{q+1} = H^{p+q}$. Let

$$J^p(X) = H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbb{C}) / (\text{im}(H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbb{Z})) + F^p H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbb{C}))$$

be the p th intermediate Jacobian of X . Here, $\text{im}(H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbb{Z}))$ is the image of the natural homomorphism from integral to complex cohomology, i.e. the group $H^{2p-1}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ modulo the torsion subgroup in it. The Poincaré duality gives the isomorphism

$$J^p(X) \simeq (F^{d-p+1} H^{2d-2p+1}(X, \mathbb{C}))^\vee / \text{im}(H_{2d-2p+1}(X, \mathbb{Z})),$$

where d is the dimension of X and $\text{im}(H_{2d-2p+1}(X, \mathbb{Z}))$ is the image of the integral homology in the dual space of the $(d-p+1)$ th term of the Hodge filtration via integration of forms over topological chains. Integrating over $(2d-2p+1)$ -dimensional topological chains whose boundaries are homologically trivial $(d-p)$ -cycles gives the Abel–Jacobi homomorphism $\text{AJ}: \text{CH}^p(X)_{\text{hom}} \rightarrow J^p(X)$.

For any non-singular projective complex variety Y and a cycle Z of codimension p on $Y \times X$ flat over Y , we can fix a closed point y_0 on Y and define a map from Y to $J^p(X)$ by sending a closed point $y \in Y$ to the image of the algebraically trivial cycle $Z_y - Z_{y_0}$ under the Abel–Jacobi homomorphism AJ . This extends to the homomorphism $A_0(Y) \rightarrow J^p(X)$, where $A_0(Y)$ is the subgroup generated by algebraically trivial 0-cycles in $\text{CH}_0(Y)$. The image of this homomorphism is a complex subtorus $T_{Y,Z}$ in $J^p(X)$ whose tangent space at 0 is contained in $H^{p-1,p}(X)$. Let $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ be the maximal subtorus of $J^p(X)$ having this property, so that $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ contains $T_{Y,Z}$ for all possible Y and Z . Then $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ is an abelian variety over \mathbb{C} , which is a functor in X . The homomorphism AJ sends $A^p(X)$ into $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$, so that we obtain the Abel–Jacobi homomorphism $\text{AJ}: A^p(X) \rightarrow J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ on algebraic parts. Notice that the latter homomorphism is expected to be surjective. This is not known in general, but will be the case in the concrete applications below. All the details on intermediate Jacobians and Abel–Jacobi homomorphisms can be found, for example, in [18, Chapter 12].

Throughout the paper, for an abelian group A and a finite group G acting on A let $N: A \rightarrow A$ be the integral averaging operator sending $a \in A$ to $\sum_{g \in G} g(a)$, let A^G be the subgroup of G -invariant elements in A , and let A^\sharp be the kernel of the endomorphism N . If the group A is divisible and torsion free, then it is a direct sum of A^G and A^\sharp . Let \natural stay for G or \sharp simultaneously.

Assume now that a finite group G acts by regular automorphisms on X . For any $g \in G$ let g^* be the induced automorphism of $H^p(X, A)$, where A is \mathbb{Z} , \mathbb{Q} or \mathbb{C} . Each g^* preserves the degrees of differential forms. This is why it preserves $H^{p,q}(X)$, and thus the Hodge filtration. Moreover, g^* is compatible with the integration of forms, which gives the automorphism g^* of the complex torus $J^p(X)$ induced by the above automorphisms of complex and integral cohomology groups. By the same reason, g^* is compatible with the corresponding automorphism of $\text{CH}^p(X)_{\text{hom}}$ via the Abel–Jacobi homomorphism AJ . Since $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ is a functor of X , the automorphism g^* gives the automorphism of the

abelian variety $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$. The norm $N = \sum_{g \in G} g^*$ is an endomorphism of $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ as an abelian variety over \mathbb{C} . Note that $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)^\natural$ is an abelian subvariety in $J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)$ and one has the Abel–Jacobi homomorphisms

$$\text{AJ}^\natural: A^p(X)^\natural \longrightarrow J_{\text{alg}}^p(X)^\natural$$

for $\natural = G$ and $\natural = \sharp$, which will play an important role in what follows.

Next, let $d = 2$ and let $\text{NS}(X)$ be the Néron–Severi group of the surface X . The space $\text{NS}(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ can be identified with the image $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{alg}}$ of the Chow \mathbb{Q} -vector space $\text{CH}^1(X) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ under the cycle class map to $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$. The \cup -product on $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ is non-degenerate by the Poincaré duality theorem, and it remains non-degenerate after the restriction to $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{alg}}$ by the Hodge index theorem. This is why we can consider the orthogonal complement $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{tr}}$ to $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{alg}}$ with respect to the intersection pairing on $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$. The group $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ is called algebraic if $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})_{\text{tr}}$ is trivial. This is equivalent to saying that $p_g = 0$, where $p_g = \dim H^{2,0}(X)$ is the geometric genus of the surface X . The action of G is compatible with the complex conjugation on the Dolbeault cohomology. This implies that $H^{2,0}(X)^G = 0$ if and only if $H^{0,2}(X)^G = 0$, and $H^{2,0}(X)^\sharp = 0$ if and only if $H^{0,2}(X)^\sharp = 0$. Thus, if $H^{2,0}(X)^G = 0$, then $H^2(X, \mathbb{C})^G = H^{1,1}(X)^G$, whence the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})^G$ is algebraic in the sense that any cohomology class in $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})^G$ comes from the class in $\text{NS}(X)^G \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ via the cycle class map. Similarly, if $H^{2,0}(X)^\sharp = 0$, then $H^2(X, \mathbb{C})^\sharp = H^{1,1}(X)^\sharp$, so that the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})^\sharp$ is algebraic, i.e. a cohomology class in $H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})^\sharp$ comes from a certain class in the Néron–Severi group $\text{NS}(X)^\sharp \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ via the cycle class map.

In the second half of the paper we will be mainly interested in the case in which G is a group of order 2 generated by an involution τ acting on a non-singular projective variety X . In particular, if X is a $K3$ -surface over \mathbb{C} , $\omega \in H^{2,0}(X)$ is a symplectic form on X and $\tau^*(\omega) = \omega$, then we say that τ is a symplectomorphism of order 2 or a Nikulin involution on X .

3. Voisin’s theorem

Let \mathcal{X} be a non-singular projective threefold and let $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a pencil of surfaces on \mathcal{X} with base locus B . We will assume that f is nice in the sense that B is non-singular and that it is the irreducible transversal intersection of two generic members of the pencil. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be the blow-up of \mathcal{X} at B giving the regular map $\tilde{f}: \tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. The short exact sequence for Chow groups under blow-up [6, § 6.7] yields the isomorphism $A^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}) \simeq A^2(\mathcal{X}) \oplus A^1(B)$. The Jacobian $J(B)$ of the curve B is a direct summand of the intermediate Jacobian $J^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})$ (see [4, 15]). As taking algebraic parts in intermediate Jacobians is functorial, we obtain the regular surjective morphism of abelian varieties $\epsilon: J_{\text{alg}}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}) \rightarrow J(B)$. Assume that a finite group G acts on \mathcal{X} fibre-wise. Then G acts also on B , and ϵ induces the regular epimorphism $\epsilon^\natural: J_{\text{alg}}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})^\natural \rightarrow J(B)^\natural$, which will be used later. For any $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$ let X_t be the fibre of the regular morphism \tilde{f} . We impose the following assumption on the pencil $f: \mathcal{X} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$.

- (A) \exists a Zariski open $U \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ such that X_t is non-singular, $H^2(X_t, \mathbb{Q})^\natural$ is algebraic and $H^1(X_t, \mathbb{Q})^\natural = 0$ for any $t \in U$.

For any $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$ let $j_t: B \rightarrow X_t$ be the closed embedding of the base locus into the fibre. Since B is a Cartier divisor in X_t , the embedding j_t induces the Gysin homomorphism $j_t^*: \text{CH}^1(X_t) \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)$ (see [6, § 2.6]).

Theorem 3.1. *Under Assumption (A), the group $A^1(B)^\natural$ is contained in the image of the natural homomorphism $\bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1} \text{CH}^1(X_t)^\natural \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)^\natural$ induced by the homomorphisms j_t^* .*

Proof. Let U be as in (A), let η be the generic and $\bar{\eta}$ the geometric generic point of \mathbb{P}^1 . Consider the relative Picard scheme $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow U$ of the pullback $\tilde{f}_U: \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U \rightarrow U$ of \tilde{f} to U . Its fibre $\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\eta}}$ is the Picard scheme of the fibre $X_{\bar{\eta}}$ and, by Assumption (A), $\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\eta}}^\natural$ is isomorphic to the Néron–Severi group $\text{NS}(X_{\bar{\eta}})^\natural$. The group G acts in the fibres of the structural morphism from \mathcal{P} onto U . Since $\text{NS}(X_{\bar{\eta}})$ is finitely generated, we choose a finite number of points P_1, \dots, P_n in $\mathcal{P}_{\bar{\eta}}^\natural$ generating the group $\text{NS}(X_{\bar{\eta}})^\natural$. For each P_i let $W_i \rightarrow U$ be a finite morphism onto the curve U such that the curve W_i is non-singular and the residue field of the scheme \mathcal{P}_η at P_i is $\mathbb{C}(W_i)$. Let W^\natural be the union of the curves W_i with the structural morphism $g^\natural: W^\natural \rightarrow U$. Then, for any $t \in U$, the fibre W_t^\natural generates the \mathbb{Q} -vector space $\text{NS}(X_t)_{\mathbb{Q}}^\natural$, which in turn is isomorphic to $H^2(X_t, \mathbb{Q})^\natural$ by the assumption imposed on f .

As U is locally contractible, the stalk of $R^0 g_*^\natural \mathbb{Q}$ at $t \in U$ is $H^0(W_t^\natural, \mathbb{Q})$ and the stalk of $R^2 \tilde{f}_* \mathbb{Q}$ at t is $H^2(X_t, \mathbb{Q})$. Shrinking U if necessary, we can assume that g^\natural and f_U are smooth. Trivializing these morphisms in complex topology, one can define the sheaf $(R^2(\tilde{f}_U)_* \mathbb{Q})^\natural$ and the surjective morphism

$$\alpha: R^0 g_*^\natural \mathbb{Q} \longrightarrow (R^2(\tilde{f}_U)_* \mathbb{Q})^\natural$$

of sheaves on U such that, for any $t \in U$ and $P \in W_t^\natural$, the local homomorphism α_t sends P_i to the corresponding element in $\text{NS}(X_t)$. Since U is homotopy equivalent to a one-dimensional CW-complex, it has cohomological dimension 1, so that the induced homomorphism

$$\alpha_*: H^1(U, R^0 g_*^\natural \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^1(U, (R^2(\tilde{f}_U)_* \mathbb{Q})^\natural)$$

is surjective.

Let \mathcal{Y}_i be the fibred product $W_i \times_U \tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U$ and let $\mathcal{S}_i \rightarrow W_i$ be the Picard scheme of the relative scheme $\mathcal{Y}_i \rightarrow W_i$. Each point P_i is rational over the field $\mathbb{C}(W_i)$ bringing a section of the morphism $\mathcal{S}_i \rightarrow W_i$ over some possibly smaller Zariski open subset V_i in W_i . This section in turn induces the section of the morphism $\mathcal{Y}_i \times_{W_i} \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}_i$ over $(\mathcal{Y}_i)_{V_i}$. Let \mathcal{D}_i be the pullback of the Poincaré divisor on the scheme $\mathcal{Y}_i \times_{W_i} \mathcal{S}_i$ to $(\mathcal{Y}_i)_{V_i}$ and let \mathcal{D} be the union of \mathcal{D}_i s. Using appropriate non-singular compactifications \bar{W}_i and considering their union \bar{W}^\natural we can also work with the morphism $\bar{g}^\natural: \bar{W}^\natural \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that g^\natural is the pullback of \bar{g}^\natural under the embedding of U into \mathbb{P}^1 . Let $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_i$ be the closure of \mathcal{D}_i in the fibred product $\bar{W}^\natural \times \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ over $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$ and let $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ be the union of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}_i$ s. Then $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ is an algebraic cycle of codimension 2 in the fourfold $\bar{W}^\natural \times \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$. Let

$$\bar{\beta} = cl(\bar{\mathcal{D}}) \in H^4(\bar{W}^\natural \times \tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \mathbb{Z})$$

be the cohomology class of $\bar{\mathcal{D}}$. Passing to rational coefficients in cohomology groups, the $(1, 3)$ -Künneth component $\bar{\beta}(1, 3)$ of $\bar{\beta}$ induces the homomorphism of Hodge structures

$$\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_* : H^1(\bar{W}^\natural, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \mathbb{Q}).$$

Let $\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_{i,*}$ be its restriction on $H^1(\bar{W}_i^\natural, \mathbb{Z})$ and let J_i be the Jacobian of the curve \bar{W}_i . Then $\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_{i,*}$ induces the regular morphism

$$\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_{i,*} : J_i \longrightarrow J^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}),$$

which factorizes through $J_{\text{alg}}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})$. For any two points P and P_0 on W_i , let D_P and D_{P_0} be the divisors on X_t and X_{t_0} , respectively, whose cohomology classes correspond to P and P_0 as points in the fibres of the morphism $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow U$. Then $\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_{i,*}([P - P_0]) = \text{AJ}[D_P - D_{P_0}]$ in $J_{\text{alg}}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})$ (see [18, Theorems 12.4 and 12.17]).

Next, $R^1 g_*^\natural \mathbb{Q} = 0$ as the fibres W_t^\natural are zero dimensional, and $(R^3(\tilde{f}_U)_* \mathbb{Q})^\natural = 0$ by Assumption (A). Since the corresponding Leray spectral sequences are E_2 -degenerate, we obtain the isomorphisms

$$H^1(U, R^0 g_*^\natural \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^1(W^\natural, \mathbb{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad H^1(U, (R^2(\tilde{f}_U)_* \mathbb{Q})^\natural) \simeq H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U, \mathbb{Q})^\natural.$$

Due to the above description of the action of $\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_{i,*}$ on $[P - P_0]$, one can check that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\bar{W}^\natural, \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\beta}(1,3)_*} & H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \mathbb{Q})^\natural \\ \downarrow r_1 & & \downarrow r_2 \\ H^1(W^\natural, \mathbb{Q}) & \xrightarrow{\zeta_*} & H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U, \mathbb{Q})^\natural \end{array}$$

commutes, where ζ_* is the modification of α_* by means of the above two isomorphisms coming from the Leray spectral sequences, and r_1, r_2 are the restriction homomorphisms on cohomology groups.

By Deligne’s results, the cohomology groups at the bottom possess mixed Hodge structures with weights

$$W_0 H^1(W^\natural, \mathbb{Q}) = \text{im}(r_1) \quad \text{and} \quad W_0 H^3(\tilde{f}^{-1}(U), \mathbb{Q})^\natural = \text{im}(r_2)$$

(see [19, § 11.1.4]). Morphisms between mixed Hodge structures are strict with respect to both Hodge and weight filtrations (see [5]). Since ζ_* is a morphism of mixed Hodge structures and it is surjective, we obtain that

$$\zeta_*(W_0 H^1(W^\natural, \mathbb{Q})) = W_0 H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}_U, \mathbb{Q})^\natural.$$

This gives that $\text{im}(r_2) = \text{im}(r_2 \circ \bar{\beta}(1, 3)_*)$. Then $H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \mathbb{Z})^\natural$ is generated by $\ker(r_2)$ and $\text{im}(\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_*)$.

On the other hand, $\ker(r_2)$ is generated by the images of the homomorphisms

$$(i'_t)_* : H^1(X'_t, \mathbb{Q})^\natural \rightarrow H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \mathbb{Q})^\natural,$$

where $t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus U$, X'_t is the resolution of singularities of X_t , and i'_t is the composition of the desingularization $X'_t \rightarrow X_t$ with the closed embedding $i_t: X_t \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$.

All these things together give that the homomorphism

$$\theta: H^1(\bar{W}^{\natural}, \mathbb{Q}) \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus U} H^1(X'_t, \mathbb{Q})^{\natural} \right) \rightarrow H^3(\tilde{\mathcal{X}}, \mathbb{Q})^{\natural},$$

induced by the homomorphisms $\bar{\beta}(1, 3)_*$ and $(i_t)_*$, is surjective.

Since θ is a homomorphism of polarized Hodge structures, it induces a surjective homomorphism of the corresponding abelian varieties

$$\rho^{\natural}: J^{\natural} \oplus \left(\bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus U} (\mathcal{P}'_{t,0})^{\natural} \right) \rightarrow J_{\text{alg}}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})^{\natural},$$

where J^{\natural} is the union of J_i s and $\mathcal{P}'_{t,0}$ is the component of 0 in the Picard scheme \mathcal{P}'_t of the surface X'_t .

Let \tilde{B} be the exceptional divisor of the blow-up $\tilde{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, let $p: \tilde{B} \rightarrow B$ be the projection and let $e: \tilde{B} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{X}}$ be the embedding of \tilde{B} into $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$. Let $\varepsilon^{\natural}: \text{CH}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)^{\natural}$ be the composition of the pullback $(e^*)^{\natural}: \text{CH}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{CH}^2(\tilde{B})^{\natural}$ and pushforward $p_*^{\natural}: \text{CH}^2(\tilde{B})^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)^{\natural}$, induced by e and p , respectively. For each $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$ let \tilde{i}_t be the closed embedding of the fibre X_t into $\tilde{\mathcal{X}}$, and let $(\tilde{i}_t)_*^{\natural}: \text{CH}^1(X_t)^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{CH}^2(\tilde{\mathcal{X}})^{\natural}$ be the pushforward homomorphism induced by the closed embedding \tilde{i}_t .

The above surjective homomorphisms ρ^{\natural} and ε^{\natural} , constructed on the level of Jacobians, guarantee that, on the level of Chow groups, $A^1(B)^{\natural}$ is contained in the image of the sum

$$\bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1} (\varepsilon^{\natural} \circ (\tilde{i}_t)_*^{\natural}): \bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1} \text{CH}^1(X_t)^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)^{\natural}.$$

A straightforward verification shows that, for each $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$, the composition $\varepsilon^{\natural} \circ (\tilde{i}_t)_*^{\natural}$ is the restriction of the pullback homomorphism $j_t^*: \text{CH}^1(X_t) \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)$ onto the \natural -parts of the Chow groups. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1. \square

Remark 3.2. Theorem 3.1 can be strengthened by saying that $A^1(B)^{\natural}$ is contained in the image of the homomorphism $\bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus Z} \text{CH}^1(X_t)^{\natural} \rightarrow \text{CH}^1(B)^{\natural}$, where Z is a finite subset in U . This is because one can move a zero-cycle in its class modulo rational equivalence on \bar{W}^{\natural} .

4. The τ -action on $\text{CH}^2(S)$

Symplectomorphisms over \mathbb{C} have order less than or equal to 8 (see [12]). If τ is a Nikulin involution, then $\rho \geq 9$, where ρ is the rank of the Néron–Severi group $\text{NS}(X)$ (see [16]). Assume that $\rho = 9$ and let L be a generator of the orthogonal complement of the lattice $E_8(-2)$ in $\text{NS}(X)$ whose self-intersection is $2d$, for some positive integer d . Let Γ be a direct sum of $\mathbb{Z}L$ and $E_8(-2)$ if the integer d is odd, or the unique even lattice containing $\mathbb{Z}L \oplus E_8(-2)$ as a sublattice of index 2 if d is even. For each Γ there exists a K3-surface X ,

with a Nikulin involution and $\rho = 9$, such that $\text{NS}(X) \simeq \Gamma$, and all such surfaces are parametrized by a coarse moduli space of dimension 11 (see [16, Proposition 2.3]).

Let S_0 be a $K3$ -surface over \mathbb{C} with a Nikulin involution τ such that $\rho = 9$ and $d = 3$. In this case the generator L gives the regular embedding $\phi_L: S_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$, which identifies S_0 with the complete intersection of non-singular cubic \mathcal{C}_0 and quadric \mathcal{Q}_0 in \mathbb{P}^4 . The involution τ extends to the involution $\tau_{\mathbb{P}^4}$ on the whole projective space \mathbb{P}^4 . In suitable coordinates, $\tau_{\mathbb{P}^4}$ sends $(x_0 : x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4)$ to $(-x_0 : -x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4)$. The cubic \mathcal{C}_0 and quadric \mathcal{Q}_0 are both invariant under $\tau_{\mathbb{P}^4}$. Conversely, if \mathcal{C}_0 and \mathcal{Q}_0 are general non-singular cubic and quadric in \mathbb{P}^4 , both invariant under the involution $\tau_{\mathbb{P}^4}$, and such that their intersection $S_0 = \mathcal{C}_0 \cap \mathcal{Q}_0$ is non-singular, then S_0 is a $K3$ -surface with the Nikulin involution $\tau = \tau_{\mathbb{P}^4}|_{S_0}$ (see [16, § 3.3]).

For short, we write τ for $\tau_{\mathbb{P}^4}$ and for the involution on S_0 simultaneously. The fixed locus of τ on \mathbb{P}^4 is the disjoint union of the line l_τ and the plane Π_τ given by the equations

$$l_\tau: x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \Pi_\tau: x_0 = x_1 = 0. \tag{4.1}$$

Let V be a vector space such that $\mathbb{P}^4 = \mathbb{P}(V)$. In coordinate-free terms, τ lifts to the involution $\tau: V \rightarrow V$, which induces two involutions $\tau_i: \text{Sym}^i V^\vee \rightarrow \text{Sym}^i V^\vee$, where $i = 2, 3$, Sym^i is the i th symmetric power of a vector space over k , and V^\vee is the k -vector space dual to V . Consider the subspaces

$$(\text{Sym}^i V^\vee)_+ = \{F \in \text{Sym}^i V^\vee \mid \tau_i(F) = F\}$$

for $i = 2, 3$. Any $F \in (\text{Sym}^2 V^\vee)_+$ has the shape

$$\alpha_{00}x_0^2 + \alpha_{11}x_1^2 + \alpha_{01}x_0x_1 + f_2(x_2, x_3, x_4) \tag{4.2}$$

and $\Phi \in (\text{Sym}^3 V^\vee)_+$ has the shape

$$l_{00}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_0^2 + l_{11}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_1^2 + l_{01}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_0x_1 + f_3(x_2, x_3, x_4), \tag{4.3}$$

where α_{ij} are constants, l_{ij} are linear forms, and f_2 and f_3 are homogeneous polynomials of degree 2 and 3, respectively. If

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \mathbb{P}((\text{Sym}^2 V^\vee)_+) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}_3 = \mathbb{P}((\text{Sym}^3 V^\vee)_+),$$

then $\mathcal{Q}_0 \in \mathcal{L}_2 \subset |\mathcal{O}(2)|$ and $\mathcal{C}_0 \in \mathcal{L}_3 \subset |\mathcal{O}(3)|$.

The explicit formulae (4.1) and (4.3) show that any cubic $\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{L}_3$ contains the line l_τ . From (4.3) it follows that \mathcal{L}_3 is spanned by the subsystem

$$\mathcal{L}_{3,i} = \mathbb{P}(V_i), \quad i = 1, 2,$$

where V_1 is the subspace of forms in $\text{Sym}^3 V^\vee$ of the shape

$$l_{00}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_0^2 + l_{11}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_1^2 + l_{01}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_0x_1$$

and V_2 is the subspace of forms in $\text{Sym}^3 V^\vee$ of the shape

$$f_3(x_2, x_3, x_4),$$

and the forms l_{ij}, f_3 are those described above. The subgroup

$$G = \{g \in \text{PGL}(5) \mid g(l_\tau) = l_\tau, g(\Pi_\tau) = \Pi_\tau\}$$

acts transitively on the set $\mathbb{P}^4 \setminus (l_\tau \sqcup \Pi_\tau)$. It also acts naturally on the linear system $|\mathcal{O}(3)|$ and fixes the subspaces $\mathcal{L}_{3,1}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{3,2}$ in it. Then \mathcal{L}_3 is fixed under the G -action, too. Let $P_0 = (1:1:1:1:1)$ be the point in \mathbb{P}^4 . From (4.3) we have that the subsystem $\{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{L}_3 \mid P_0 \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is a proper hyperplane in \mathcal{L}_3 . Since G acts transitively on $\mathbb{P}^4 \setminus (l_\tau \sqcup \Pi_\tau)$, it follows that, for any point $P \in \mathbb{P}^4 \setminus (l_\tau \sqcup \Pi_\tau)$, the subsystem $\{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{L}_3 \mid P \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is also a proper hyperplane of \mathcal{L} . This shows that the line l_τ is the base locus of the linear system \mathcal{L}_3 .

Consider the linear system

$$\mathcal{M}_3 = \{\mathcal{C} \in \mathcal{L}_3 \mid S_0 \subset \mathcal{C}\}$$

and its subset \mathcal{N}_3 of the unions $\mathcal{Q}_0 \cup H \in \mathcal{M}_3$ such that H is a hyperplane containing the line l_τ . Then

$$\mathcal{N}_3 \simeq \mathbb{P}^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{M}_3 = \text{span}_{\mathcal{L}_3}(\mathcal{N}_3, \mathcal{C}_0) \simeq \mathbb{P}^3.$$

We also need the linear system

$$\Sigma = \{B_1 \subset S_0 \mid B_1 = S_0 \cap \mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_1 \in \mathcal{L}_3 \setminus \mathcal{M}_3\}$$

of curves on S_0 cut out by cubics from $\mathcal{L}_3 \setminus \mathcal{M}_3$. As $\mathcal{L}_3 \cong \mathbb{P}^{18}$, it follows that $\Sigma \simeq \mathbb{P}^{14}$. For any point P in S_0 , the set

$$\Sigma_P = \{B_1 \in \Sigma \mid P \in B_1\}$$

is a hyperplane in Σ if $P \notin S_0 \cap l_\tau$, and $\Sigma_P = \Sigma$ otherwise. In both cases, as $\dim(\Sigma) = 14$, for any two distinct points P and Q in S_0 we have that

$$\dim(\Sigma_P \cap \Sigma_Q) \geq 12.$$

Lemma 4.1. *For a general choice of \mathcal{C}_0 and \mathcal{Q}_0 , there is a non-empty Zariski open subset N_0 in S_0 such that, if P_0 is a point in N_0 , one can find a non-empty Zariski open subset U_0 in S_0 having the property that for each point P in U_0 there exists a non-singular curve $B_1 \in \Sigma$ passing through P and P_0 on S_0 .*

Proof. For a general \mathcal{Q}_0 in \mathcal{L}_2 , the quadric \mathcal{Q}_0 intersects l_τ at two distinct points, say P_+ and P_- . As l_τ is the base locus of \mathcal{L}_3 , the union $S_0 \cap l_\tau = P_+ \sqcup P_-$ is the base locus of the linear system Σ on S_0 . Let V_+ be the set of all triples $(\mathcal{C}_0, \mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{Q}) \in \mathcal{L}_3 \times \mathcal{L}_3 \times \mathcal{L}_2$ such that $\mathcal{C}_0 \neq \mathcal{C}_1$, the set $B_1 = \mathcal{C}_0 \cap \mathcal{C}_1 \cap \mathcal{Q}_0$ has dimension 1 in a Zariski open neighbourhood of the point P_+ , and B_1 is non-singular at P_+ . Then V_+ is a Zariski open subset in $\mathcal{L}_3 \times \mathcal{L}_3 \times \mathcal{L}_2$. In appropriate coordinates, $P_+ = (1:0:0:0:0)$ and $P_- = (0:1:0:0:0)$. Then the triple $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{x_2x_0^2 = 0\}$, $\mathcal{C}_1 = \{x_3x_0^2 = 0\}$, $\mathcal{Q}_0 = \{x_0x_1 = 0\}$ is in V_+ , whence $V_+ \neq \emptyset$. Similarly, one can construct the non-empty open subset V_- in $\mathcal{L}_3 \times \mathcal{L}_3 \times \mathcal{L}_2$, regarding the point P_- . Along with Bertini's theorem, this gives that, for a general choice

of \mathcal{C}_0 and \mathcal{Q}_0 , there is a non-empty Zariski open subset V in Σ such that each curve $B_1 \in V$ is non-singular.

The set $T = \{(P, Q) \in S_0 \times S_0 \mid \dim(\Sigma_P \cap \Sigma_Q) = 12\}$ is Zariski open, and hence irreducible, in $S_0 \times S_0$. The set $Z = \{(P, Q, B_1) \in T \times \Sigma \mid P, Q \in B_1\}$ is Zariski closed in $T \times \Sigma$. The projection $\pi: Z \rightarrow T$ is surjective. Since π is a \mathbb{P}^{12} -bundle over T and T is irreducible, Z is irreducible, too. Let B_1 be any curve in V and let P be any point on B_1 not equal to P_0 or P_1 . The set $F_P = \{Q \in S_0 \mid \dim(\Sigma_P \cap \Sigma_Q) > 12\}$ is at most finite. If $Q \in B_1 \setminus F_P$, then $(P, Q, B_1) \in Z$ and $(P, Q, B_1) \in S_0 \times S_0 \times V$. Therefore, $W = Z \cap (S_0 \times S_0 \times V)$ is a non-empty Zariski open subset in the irreducible quasi-projective variety Z .

As π is surjective, the Zariski closure of the set $\pi(W)$ is T . Since, moreover, the image $\pi(W)$ is constructible, it contains a subset T_0 , which is open and dense in T . Then T_0 is Zariski open and dense also in $S_0 \times S_0$. It follows that the image of T_0 under the projection of $S_0 \times S_0$ onto the second factor contains a non-empty Zariski open subset N_0 . For any point $P_0 \in N_0$ let then U_0 be the image of the set $T_0 \cap (S_0 \times \{P_0\})$ under the projection of $S_0 \times S_0$ onto the first factor. \square

Theorem 4.2. *Let S be a general non-singular complete intersection of cubic and quadric hypersurfaces, both invariant under the involution τ in \mathbb{P}^4 . Then the action $\tau^*: \text{CH}^2(S) \rightarrow \text{CH}^2(S)$ is the identity.*

Proof. In the above terms, $S = S_0$ is the intersection of τ -invariant non-singular cubic \mathcal{C}_0 and quadric \mathcal{Q}_0 in \mathbb{P}^4 . Let N_0 be the non-empty Zariski open subset in S_0 , coming from Lemma 4.1, and let P_0 be a point in N_0 . As the action of τ^* does not change the degree of 0-cycles on S , to prove the theorem all we need to show is that, for any point P on S_0 , the cycle class $[P - P_0]$ is τ -invariant. Let U_0 be the non-empty Zariski open subset in S_0 , depending on P_0 , also as in Lemma 4.1. By the Chow moving lemma, one can assume that $P \in U_0$. Then, by Lemma 4.1, there exists a cubic \mathcal{C}_1 in $\mathcal{L}_3 \setminus \mathcal{M}_3$ such that \mathcal{C}_1 passes through P and P_0 , and the curve $B_1 = S_0 \cap \mathcal{C}_1$ is non-singular. Let $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{Q}_0$ and let $f: \mathcal{Q} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be the pencil of $K3$ -surfaces obtained by restricting the pencil $|\mathcal{C}_t|_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1}$, spanned by \mathcal{C}_0 and \mathcal{C}_1 , onto the quadric \mathcal{Q} . The non-singular curve $B = B_1$ is the base locus of the pencil f and $P, P_0 \in B$.

Now, for any $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$ let $S_t = \mathcal{C}_t \cap \mathcal{Q}$, let $i_t: S_t \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ be the corresponding closed embedding and let $j_t: B \rightarrow S_t$ be the closed embedding of the base locus into the fibre (without loss of generality, we may think of S_0 as the fibre over the point $t = 0$). Let α be the class of $P - P_0$ in $A^1(B)$ and let $\alpha^\sharp = \alpha - \tau^*(\alpha) \in A^1(B)^\sharp$. To prove the theorem we need to show that $j_{0*}(\alpha^\sharp)$ vanishes.

Assumption (A) is satisfied for the pencil f and $\natural = \sharp$. By Theorem 3.1 and Remark 3.2, the cycle class α^\sharp is a sum of cycle classes of type $j_t^*(\alpha_t^\sharp)$, where $\alpha_t^\sharp \in \text{CH}^1(S_t)^\sharp$ and $t \neq 0$. For each $t \in \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $t \neq 0$ we have the Cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B & \xrightarrow{j_0} & S_0 \\ j_t \downarrow & & \downarrow i_0 \\ S_t & \xrightarrow{i_t} & \mathcal{Q} \end{array}$$

It consists of four closed embeddings, each of which is an embedding of a Cartier divisor into the target variety. This is why all the embeddings are regular, whence $j_{0*} \circ j_t^* = i_0^* \circ i_{t*}$ as homomorphisms from $\text{CH}^1(S_t)$ to $\text{CH}^2(S_0)$ (see [6, § 6.2]). Since α^\sharp is a sum of cycle classes $j_t^*(\alpha_t^\sharp)$, it follows that $j_{0*}(\alpha^\sharp) = i_0^*(\delta^\sharp)$ for some δ^\sharp in $\text{CH}^2(\mathcal{Q})^\sharp$. Since \mathcal{Q} is a three-dimensional quadric hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^4 , the group $\text{CH}^2(\mathcal{Q})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} , with the generator represented by class of a line L in \mathcal{Q} . As the line $\tau(L)$ is rationally equivalent to L on \mathcal{Q} , the group $\text{CH}^2(\mathcal{Q})^\sharp$ vanishes. Therefore, $\delta^\sharp = 0$ and hence $j_{0*}(\alpha^\sharp) = 0$. This finishes the proof of Theorem 4.2. \square

5. The τ -action on $A^2(\mathcal{C})$

Let \mathcal{C} be a general non-singular cubic from \mathcal{L}_3 and consider the linear projection of \mathbb{P}^4 onto Π_τ from the line $l_\tau \subset \mathcal{C}$. Restricting the projection onto \mathcal{C} we get a rational map $p: \mathcal{C} \dashrightarrow \Pi_\tau$. Blowing up \mathcal{C} at the indeterminacy locus l_τ we obtain the conic bundle

$$\hat{p}: \hat{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \Pi_\tau.$$

Let

$$C \subset \Pi_\tau$$

be the discriminant curve of \hat{p} . This is an algebraic curve of degree 5 in Π_τ . Let also \mathcal{F} be the Fano surface of lines on \mathcal{C} . Following [11], we look at the Zariski closed subset \mathcal{F}_0 (respectively, \mathcal{F}'_0) in \mathcal{F} generated by lines l such that for l there exists a plane Π in \mathbb{P}^4 with $\mathcal{C} \cdot \Pi = 2l + l'$ (respectively, $\mathcal{C} \cdot \Pi = l + 2l'$). In [11] the cubic is projected from a line belonging neither to \mathcal{F}_0 nor to \mathcal{F}'_0 so that the discriminant curve is irreducible. In our case the line l_τ is not in \mathcal{F}_0 , but is still an element of \mathcal{F}'_0 . This has the effect that the discriminant curve C is reducible and consists of two irreducible components,

$$C = C_2 \cup C_3.$$

Here C_2 is the conic defined by the equation

$$4l_{00}(x_2, x_3, x_4)l_{11}(x_2, x_3, x_4) - l_{01}(x_2, x_3, x_4)^2 = 0,$$

and C_3 is the cubic defined by the equation

$$f_3(x_2, x_3, x_4) = 0$$

in Π_τ , where l_{00} , l_{11} , l_{01} and f_3 are as in (4.3). For the general choice of l_{00} , l_{11} , l_{01} and f_3 , the curves C_2 and C_3 are non-singular and intersect each other transversally at six distinct points in Π_τ .

For any point P on Π_τ the span Π_P of P and l_τ intersects the cubic \mathcal{C} along the line l_τ and a conic C_P . Since P as well as the points of l_τ are fixed under the involution τ , the involution acts in the fibres of the morphism \hat{p} . If $P \in C$, then the conic C_P splits into two lines

$$l_P^+ \quad \text{and} \quad l_P^-,$$

which coincide when P belongs to $C_2 \cap C_3$.

Let C'_i be the curve generated by the lines l in the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$ such that $p(l \setminus l_\tau) \in C_i$, for $i = 2, 3$, and let

$$C' = C'_2 \cup C'_3.$$

Then C' is a double cover of the curve C that induces the involution $\iota: C' \rightarrow C'$ by transposing the lines l_P^+ and l_P^- sitting over the points P in C . The double covers $C'_2 \rightarrow C_2$ and $C'_3 \rightarrow C_3$ are ramified over the six points of intersection of C_2 and C_3 , having no ramification at other points of C' . Each point $P \in C_2 \cap C_3$ is a double point of C , and if $P' \in C'_2 \cap C'_3$ sits over P , then P' is a double point of C' (see [2, § 1.5.3]). This is why the curves C'_2 and C'_3 are non-singular. The Hurwitz formula shows that the genera of the curves C'_2 and C'_3 are 2 and 4, respectively.

The above involution ι acts componentwise, which gives two involutions ι_2 on C'_2 and ι_3 on C'_3 . The curve C' has only double point singularities lying over the six double points in $C_2 \cap C_3$. These six points on C' are the fixed points of the involution ι . Then (C', ι) is a Beauville pair, i.e. it satisfies condition (B) on p. 100 in [14]. Let

$$\mathcal{P} = \ker(\text{Nm})^0 = (\text{id} - \iota^*) \text{Pic}(C')$$

be the generalized Prymian in the sense of Beauville (see [2] or [14]). Notice that \mathcal{P} is a principally polarized abelian variety over \mathbb{C} (see [2, 14]). Any closed point P on C'_2 or C'_3 gives the line L_P on \mathcal{C} . By Beauville's result [2, § 3.6], the correspondence $P \mapsto L_P$ induces the isomorphism

$$\mathcal{P} \simeq A^2(\mathcal{C}).$$

Let also J_i be the Jacobian of the curve C'_i for $i \in \{2, 3\}$. The involutions ι_i give the Prymians

$$\mathcal{P}_i = (\text{id} - \iota_i^*) J_i.$$

Since the genus of C_2 is zero, \mathcal{P}_2 coincides with J_2 , which is an abelian surface over \mathbb{C} .

Let $N_6 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow N_1 \rightarrow C$ be the chain of six subsequent normalizations of the curve C at the six double points of C , and let $N'_6 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow N'_1 \rightarrow C'$ be the chain of the corresponding six normalizations of the curve C' at the double points lying over the double points of C . Each curve N'_{i+1} inherits an involution from N'_i , and the corresponding generalized Prymians \mathcal{R}_i , $i = 1, \dots, 6$, are abelian varieties by [14, Theorem 3.5]. Moreover, the involutions on the curves N'_i satisfy condition (F) of Proposition 3.9 in [14], and so give the tower of isogenies $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_6$ by [14, Lemma 3.15]. The curve N'_6 is the disjoint union of the curves C'_2 and C'_3 , and the restrictions of the induced involution on N'_6 on the connected components C'_2 and C'_3 coincide with the involutions ι_2 and ι_3 , respectively. Therefore,

$$\mathcal{R}_6 = \mathcal{P}_2 \oplus \mathcal{P}_3,$$

and we obtain the isogeny

$$\Lambda: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_2 \oplus \mathcal{P}_3.$$

Notice that by the same Lemma 3.15 in Shokurov's paper, the first isogeny $\mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1$ is an isomorphism because the Beauville pair (C', ι) satisfies the condition (B) and the

last isogeny $\mathcal{R}_5 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_6$ is an isomorphism because N'_6 is disconnected. Each of the other four isogenies is of degree 2 [14]. Then the total isogeny Λ is of degree 2^4 .

Since \mathcal{C} is unirational, there exists the classically known rational dominant morphism $\mathbb{P}^3 \dashrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (see [4, Appendix B]). Resolving its indeterminacy, we get the dominant regular morphism $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Then $\hat{\mathbb{P}}^3$ is balanced by [1, Proposition 1.2] and \mathcal{C} is balanced by [1, Proposition 1.3]. It follows that the homological equivalence coincides with the algebraic one for codimension 2 algebraic cycles on \mathcal{C} (see [3, Theorem 1 (ii)]). The group $H^4(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Z})$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} by the Lefschetz hyperplane section theorem and the Poincaré duality. This gives that

$$\text{CH}^2(\mathcal{C}) = A^2(\mathcal{C}) \oplus \mathbb{Z},$$

and the action induced by τ on $\text{CH}^2(\mathcal{C})$ splits into the action on $A^2(\mathcal{C})$ and the identity action on \mathbb{Z} .

For any i let $H^i(\mathcal{C})$ be the cohomology of the complex cubic \mathcal{C} with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . Recall that

$$H^1(\mathcal{C}) = H^5(\mathcal{C}) = 0, \quad H^2(\mathcal{C}) = H^4(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{and} \quad H^3(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbb{Q}^{\oplus 10}.$$

As concerns the Dolbeault cohomology, we have that $h^{3,0}(\mathcal{C}) = 0$ and $h^{2,1}(\mathcal{C}) = 5$.

Let B_i be the pre-image of \mathcal{P}_i in \mathcal{P} under the above isogeny Λ . The Prymian \mathcal{P} is generated by B_2 and B_3 . Identifying \mathcal{P} with $A^2(\mathcal{C})$, and $A^2(\mathcal{C})$ with the intermediate Jacobian $J^2(\mathcal{C})$ via the Abel–Jacobi isomorphism, we can also consider B_2 and B_3 as two subgroups generating $A^2(\mathcal{C})$ or $J^2(\mathcal{C})$, respectively.

The genera of the curves C'_2 and C'_3 are 2 and 4, respectively, whence \mathcal{P} is an abelian surface and \mathcal{P}_3 is an abelian threefold over \mathbb{C} . Looking at the intermediate Jacobian of \mathcal{C} as the quotient

$$H^{2,1}(\mathcal{C})^\vee / H_3(\mathcal{C}, \mathbb{Z})$$

and taking into account that any isogeny induces an isomorphism on the level of tangent spaces, we see that Λ induces the splitting

$$H^{2,1}(\mathcal{C}) = W_2 \oplus W_3$$

such that the dual vector spaces W_2^\vee and W_3^\vee project from the tangent space to the intermediate Jacobian onto the groups B_2 and B_3 in $J^2(\mathcal{C})$.

Theorem 5.1. *The involution $\tau^* : A^2(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow A^2(\mathcal{C})$ acts identically on B_3 , and as the multiplication by -1 on B_2 . Similarly, the induced action on $H^{2,1}(\mathcal{C})$ splits into the identity action on W_3^\vee and multiplication by -1 on W_2^\vee .*

Proof. The involution τ on the cubic \mathcal{C} induces the involutions τ_2 on C'_2 and τ_3 on C'_3 . In turn, they induce the involutions τ_2^* and τ_3^* on J_2 and J_3 , respectively. Let P be a point on the plane Π_τ , let Π_P be the span of P and l_τ , and consider the equation of the cubic \mathcal{C} ,

$$l_{00}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_0^2 + l_{11}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_1^2 + l_{01}(x_2, x_3, x_4)x_0x_1 + f_3(x_2, x_3, x_4) = 0$$

(see (4.3)). Under an appropriate change of the coordinates x_3 and x_4 , keeping the coordinates x_0, x_1 and x_2 untouched, the plane Π_P will be given by the equation

$$\Pi_P: x_3 = x_4 = 0.$$

Herewith, as the coordinates x_0, x_1 and x_2 remain the same, the involution τ in \mathbb{P}^4 can be expressed by the same formula, so that the equations for l_τ and Π_τ remain the same, too (see §4). Substituting $x_3 = x_4 = 0$ into the above equation for the cubic \mathcal{C} , we obtain the equation for the fibre

$$\Pi_P \cap \mathcal{C}$$

of the projection

$$p: \mathcal{C} \dashrightarrow \Pi_\tau$$

over the point $P = (0:0:1:0:0)$ of the intersection of two planes Π_P and Π_τ . Namely, $\Pi_P \cap \mathcal{C}$ is given by the equation

$$x_2(\alpha x_0^2 + \beta x_1^2 + \gamma x_0 x_1 + \delta x_2^2) = 0,$$

where α, β, γ and δ are some numbers in \mathbb{C} . If a point $Q = (a_0:a_1:a_2:0:0)$ in $\Pi_P \cap \mathcal{C}$ is such that $a_2 = 0$, then Q sits on the line l_τ . As we are interested in the fibre of the projection from $\mathcal{C} \setminus l_\tau$ we must set $x_2 \neq 0$. Then, if C_P is the Zariski closure of the set $(\Pi_P \cap \mathcal{C}) \setminus l_\tau$ in \mathcal{C} , the curve C_P is the conic defined by the equation

$$\alpha x_0^2 + \beta x_1^2 + \gamma x_0 x_1 + \delta x_2^2 = 0$$

in Π_P .

The point P is in C if and only if $C_P = l_P^+ + l_P^-$. Moreover,

$$P \in C_3 \iff \delta = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad P \in C_2 \setminus C_3 \iff \delta \neq 0.$$

We then see that, if $P \in C_3$, the lines l_P^+ and l_P^- meet the plane Π_τ at the point P . It follows then that $\tau_3^* = \text{id}$.

Suppose that $P \in C_2'$. Since C_P splits,

$$\alpha x_0^2 + \beta x_1^2 + \gamma x_0 x_1 + \delta x_2^2 = \delta(x_2 + b_0 x_0 + b_1 x_1)(x_2 - b_0 x_0 - b_1 x_1),$$

so that the lines of C_P are defined by the equations

$$l_P^+: x_2 + b_0 x_0 + b_1 x_1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad l_P^-: x_2 - b_0 x_0 - b_1 x_1 = 0,$$

which show that $\tau(l_P^+) = l_P^-$ and $\tau(l_P^-) = l_P^+$.

Thus, we obtain that the involution τ_2^* coincides with the involution ι_2^* on J_2 , while the involution τ_3^* is the identity on J_3 . This means that the action of τ^* on the Prymian \mathcal{P}_2 is the multiplication by -1 , and the action of τ^* on the Prymian \mathcal{P}_3 is the identity. It follows that τ acts as multiplication by -1 on B_2 and identically on B_3 . Looking at the tangent spaces, we also claim that τ induces the multiplication by -1 on W_2^\vee and the identity on W_3^\vee . \square

Now let \mathcal{Q}_1 be yet another non-singular τ -invariant quadric in \mathcal{L}_2 and consider the pencil $\mathcal{C} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, which is the restriction of the linear system $|\mathcal{Q}_t|_{t \in \mathbb{P}^1}$ spanned by \mathcal{Q}_0 and \mathcal{Q}_1 onto \mathcal{C} . Let η be the generic point of \mathbb{P}^1 , let \mathcal{C}_η be the generic fibre and let $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ be the geometric generic fibre of the pencil $\mathcal{C} \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. There exists a countable subset Z in \mathbb{P}^1 such that the fibre $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ is isomorphic, as a scheme over a subfield in $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}^1)$, to the closed fibre \mathcal{C}_t for all t in $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus Z$. Actually, Z is the collection of all points with algebraic coordinate in \mathbb{A}^1 and the point at infinity ∞ . The isomorphisms between $\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}}$ and \mathcal{C}_t , for $t \in \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus Z$, commute with the action of the involution τ . Then, by Theorem 4.2, the action of τ^* on $A^2(\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}})$ is the identity.

Let $g: \mathcal{C}_\eta \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be the scheme-theoretical morphism of the generic fibre \mathcal{C}_η into the cubic \mathcal{C} . Then g induces the pullback homomorphism $g^*: A^2(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow A^2(\mathcal{C}_\eta)$. This homomorphism is surjective because any η -rational point on the surface \mathcal{C}_η has its closure in the scheme \mathcal{C} .

Now, for any abelian group A , let $A_{\mathbb{Q}}$ be the tensor product of A with \mathbb{Q} over \mathbb{Z} . Theorem 5.1 implies that $B_2 \cap B_3$ is a 2-torsion subgroup in $A^2(\mathcal{C})$. Therefore, $A^2(\mathcal{C})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the direct sum of $B_{2\mathbb{Q}}$ and $B_{3\mathbb{Q}}$. By the same theorem, the involution τ^* acts identically on $B_{3\mathbb{Q}}$ and as multiplication by -1 on $B_{2\mathbb{Q}}$.

Let $g_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ be the homomorphism induced by g^* after tensoring with \mathbb{Q} . The rational Chow group $A^2(\mathcal{C}_\eta)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is embedded into $A^2(\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}})$. The action of τ^* on $A^2(\mathcal{C}_{\bar{\eta}})$ is the identity. This is why the action of τ^* on $A^2(\mathcal{C}_\eta)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the identity, too. Since τ^* acts as multiplication by -1 on $B_{2\mathbb{Q}}$, we obtain that $g_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ vanishes on $B_{2\mathbb{Q}}$.

It means, in particular, that the rational Chow group $A^2(\mathcal{C}_\eta)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of the $K3$ -surface \mathcal{C}_η over $\mathbb{C}(\mathbb{P}^1)$ is covered by the τ^* -invariant component $B_{3\mathbb{Q}}$, which is isomorphic to the \mathbb{Q} -localized Prymian $\mathcal{P}_{3\mathbb{Q}}$.

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