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CLASSIFICATION OF MUKAI PAIRS WITH CORANK 3

by Akihiro KANEMITSU (*)

ABSTRACT. — We classify the pairs (X, \mathcal{E}) where X is a smooth Fano manifold of dimension $n \geq 5$ and \mathcal{E} is an ample vector bundle of rank $n - 2$ with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(X)$.

RÉSUMÉ. — On classe les paires (X, \mathcal{E}) où X est une variété de Fano lisse de dimension $n \geq 5$ et \mathcal{E} est un fibré vectoriel ample de rang $n - 2$ sur X tel que $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(X)$.

1. Introduction

A *Mukai pair* of dimension n and rank r is, by definition, a pair (X, \mathcal{E}) of a smooth Fano n -fold X and an ample vector bundle \mathcal{E} of rank r on X with $c_1(X) = c_1(\mathcal{E})$. Study of such pairs was proposed by Mukai [41] in relation to Fano manifolds with large index or based on Mori's solution to the Hartshorne conjecture.

The rank r of Mukai pairs is related to the *index* of Fano manifolds. The *Fano index*, or simply the *index*, of a Fano manifold X is the greatest integer which divides $c_1(X)$ in $\text{Pic}(X)$. If the index of a Fano n -fold X is r , then $(X, \bigoplus \mathcal{O}(d_i H_X))$ gives a Mukai pair of dimension n and rank $\leq r$, where $H_X := -K_X/r$, $d_i > 0$ and $r = \sum d_i$. Thus the study of Fano n -folds of index r is essentially the same as the study of Mukai pairs (X, \mathcal{E}) of dimension n and rank $\leq r$ such that \mathcal{E} splits into a direct sum of line bundles (Mukai pairs of split type). Conversely, by associating $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$

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with (X, \mathcal{E}) , we obtain a one-to-one correspondence between Mukai pairs (X, \mathcal{E}) of dimension n and rank r , and Fano $(n + r - 1)$ -folds of index r with \mathbb{P}^{r-1} -bundle structures (see e.g. [44, Proposition 3.3] for a proof).

It is known that the index r_X of a Fano n -fold X satisfies $r_X \leq n + 1$, and the nonnegative integer $n - r_X + 1$ is called the *coindex* of X . As is well known, the structure of X is simpler if the coindex is small, hence we can conduct detailed analysis of X provided its coindex is small enough. For example, a classical theorem of Kobayashi–Ochiai shows that a Fano manifold with coindex 0 or 1 is isomorphic to the projective space \mathbb{P}^n or to the hyperquadric \mathbb{Q}^n , respectively [30]. Fujita gave a complete list of Fano manifolds with coindex 2 (*del Pezzo manifolds*) [17, 18], while Mukai classified Fano manifolds with coindex 3 (*Mukai manifolds*) [42] (cf. [1, 37]).

In keeping with the above observation, the *corank* of a Mukai pair (X, \mathcal{E}) of dimension n and rank r is analogously defined to be the integer $c = n - r + 1$, and one can expect that the classification of Mukai pairs of corank c is possible if c is small enough. Since there exists a rational curve C on X such that $n + 1 \geq -K_X \cdot C = c_1(\mathcal{E}) \cdot C \geq r$ [40], the corank of a given Mukai pair (X, \mathcal{E}) is nonnegative. For (X, \mathcal{E}) with the smallest or the second smallest corank $c = 0$ or 1, Mukai made explicit conjectures on their structure, which were confirmed independently by Fujita, Peternell and Ye–Zhang:

THEOREM 1.1 ([20, 57, 58, 72]).

- (1) A Mukai pair (X, \mathcal{E}) of dimension n and rank $n + 1$ is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus n+1})$.
- (2) A Mukai pair (X, \mathcal{E}) of dimension n and rank n is isomorphic to either $(\mathbb{P}^n, T_{\mathbb{P}^n})$, $(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus n-1})$ or $(\mathbb{Q}^n, \mathcal{O}(1)^{\oplus n})$.

Thus $(\mathbb{P}^n, T_{\mathbb{P}^n})$ is the unique Mukai pair of non-split type with corank $c \leq 1$. The case corank $c = 2$ was treated by Peternell–Szurek–Wiśniewski:

THEOREM 1.2 ([68] for the case $n = 3$; [59] for higher dimension (cf. [46])).
 Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a Mukai pair of dimension n and rank $n - 1$. Then:

- (1) X is isomorphic to either \mathbb{P}^n , \mathbb{Q}^n , a del Pezzo manifold or $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ ($n = 3$).
- (2) (X, \mathcal{E}) of non-split type (i.e., \mathcal{E} is not a direct sum of line bundles) is isomorphic to one of the following four pairs:
 - (a) $(\mathbb{P}^3, \mathcal{N}(2))$, where \mathcal{N} is the null-correlation bundle [54].
 - (b) $(\mathbb{Q}^4, \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$, where $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is the dual of spinor bundle [55].

- (c) $(\mathbb{Q}^3, \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*(1))$.
- (d) $(\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2, p_1^* \mathcal{O}(1) \otimes p_2^* T_{\mathbb{P}^2})$.

It is noteworthy that the null-correlation bundle and the spinor bundles, which are closely related to representation theory, appear in the above list. This fact implies that we may find out further interesting vector bundles and their interplay with geometry of homogeneous spaces in the course of classification of Mukai pairs of larger corank.

Such an anticipation in mind, we extend in this paper the preceding classification results to the next case corank $c = 3$:

THEOREM 1.3. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a Mukai pair of dimension $n \geq 5$ and rank $n - 2$. Then:*

- (1) X is isomorphic to either \mathbb{P}^n , \mathbb{Q}^n , a del Pezzo manifold, a Mukai manifold or $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^3$ ($n = 5$).
- (2) (X, \mathcal{E}) of non-split type is isomorphic to one of the following eight pairs:
 - (a) $(\mathbb{Q}^6, \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*(1))$.
 - (b) $(\mathbb{Q}^6, \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$.
 - (c) $(\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}(1))$.
 - (d) $(\text{Gr}(2, 5), \mathcal{S}_{\text{Gr}}^*(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$.
 - (e) $(\text{Gr}(2, 5), \mathcal{Q}_{\text{Gr}}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$.
 - (f) $(V_5, \mathcal{S}_{V_5}^*(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1))$.
 - (g) $(V_5, \mathcal{Q}_{V_5}(1))$.
 - (h) $(\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^3, p_1^* \mathcal{O}(1) \otimes p_2^* T_{\mathbb{P}^3})$.

Here the following symbols are used:

- $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the spinor bundle as in Theorem 1.2.
- $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^5 or \mathbb{Q}^6 [26, 55] (see also Section 3).
- $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$ is the Grassmannian of 2-dimensional subspaces in a 5-dimensional vector space.
- \mathcal{S}_{Gr} (resp. \mathcal{Q}_{Gr}) is the universal subbundle (resp. quotient bundle) on $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$.
- V_5 is a general hyperplane section of the Grassmannian $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$ embedded into \mathbb{P}^9 via the Plücker embedding.
- \mathcal{S}_{V_5} (resp. \mathcal{Q}_{V_5}) is the restriction of the universal subbundle (resp. quotient bundle) to V_5 .

Remark 1.4. — In Theorem 1.3, the missing cases $n = 3$ and 4 were (almost) settled by preceding works. If $n = 3$ and $r = 1$, then $\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{O}(-K_X)$ and the classification of such Mukai pairs is simply the classification of Fano 3-folds, which was completed by milestone articles by Fano, Iskovskih,

Shokurov, Fujita, Mori and Mukai (see [23] and references therein). 4-dimensional Mukai pairs (X, \mathcal{E}) of rank 2 corresponds to Fano 5-folds of index 2 with \mathbb{P}^1 -bundle structures. Novelli and Occhetta gave a list of all possible candidates of such 5-folds in [44]. One of the candidates therein, unfortunately, is not yet known to actually exist.

Study of *generalized polarized pairs* gives another motivation to investigate Mukai pairs. A pair (X, \mathcal{E}) is called a *generalized polarized pair* of dimension n and rank r if X is a smooth projective n -fold and \mathcal{E} is an ample vector bundle of rank r . The adjoint divisor $K_X + c_1(\mathcal{E})$ is attached to a given generalized polarized pair (X, \mathcal{E}) , and a fundamental problem in this field is to determine when the *adjoint divisor* $K_X + c_1(\mathcal{E})$ satisfy positivity (e.g. ampleness or nefness) or to distinguish generalized polarized pairs whose adjoint divisors lack positivity from general ones. Such a problem is carried out in a number of papers, including [4, 7, 20, 49, 65, 67, 72, 73, 74]. In [7], Andreatta and Mella studied the case $r = n - 2$ and they clarified when the adjoint divisor is not nef. Also, assuming that $K_X + c_1(\mathcal{E})$ is nef but not ample, they (roughly) described the structure of the contraction defined by the adjoint divisor. Understandably the contraction can be trivial, which implies that (X, \mathcal{E}) is a Mukai pair [7, Theorem 5.1 (2) (i)]. Our result gives a detailed classification in such a case.

Also, given a generalized polarized pair (X, \mathcal{E}) of dimension n and rank r , the geometry of the zero locus S of a section $s \in H^0(\mathcal{E})$ is studied in several context, provided that S has the expected dimension $n - r$. For example, in [35, Corollary 1.3], it is proved that if S as above is a minimal surface of Kodaira dimension = 0, then S is a K3 surface and (X, \mathcal{E}) is a Mukai pair of corank 3. Thus:

COROLLARY 1.5. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a generalized polarized pair of dimension $n \geq 5$ and rank $n - 2$. Suppose that there is a K3 surface $S \subset X$ which is a zero locus of a section $s \in H^0(\mathcal{E})$. Then (X, \mathcal{E}) is one of the pairs as in Theorem 1.3.*

Outline of the paper

We sketch an outline of this paper. Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3. Then the *length* l_X is defined as the minimum anticanonical degree of free rational curves on X (see Definition 2.1). The length l_X is at most $n + 1$ by Mori's theorem. In addition, the existence of the bundle \mathcal{E} implies that l_X is at least $n - 2$;

$$l_X \in \{n - 2, \dots, n + 1\}.$$

The proof is roughly divided into four cases depending on the value l_X .

In Section 2, we treat some easy cases with preliminaries on family of rational curves. Firstly the case $\rho_X \geq 2$ is settled (Proposition 2.4), which allow us to assume $\rho_X = 1$ in the sequel. Then $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is a Fano manifold with Picard number two and index $n - 2$. Secondly we treat the case $l_X = n - 2$ (Proposition 2.10). Thirdly we deal the case $\ell(R_\varphi) > n - 2$ (Proposition 2.14), where R_φ is the extremal ray which is not contracted by the projection $\pi: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow X$ and $\ell(R_\varphi)$ is the length of the extremal ray. Note that $\ell(R_\varphi) \geq n - 2$ since the index $r_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})} = n - 2$.

From the above, we can assume three conditions $\rho_X = 1$, $l_X \geq n - 1$ and $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$ in the remaining sections. We also include in Section 2 a construction of sections of the projection $\pi: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow X$.

In Section 3, the definition of the Ottaviani bundles are recalled and two characterizations of Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^5 are given, based on [26, 55].

In Section 4, we will see which rational curves are contracted by φ . More precisely, we will prove that *minimal lifts* of minimal rational curves to the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ are contracted by φ , or equivalently the \mathbb{Q} -bundle $\mathcal{E}(K_X/l_X)$ is semiample (Theorem 4.2, cf. [59, Section 3]).

In Section 5, we will treat the case $l_X \geq n$. In this case, by numerical characterizations of projective space and hyperquadric [12, 39] (cf. [14, 29]), X is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^n or \mathbb{Q}^n . The result in Section 4 implies that $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is nef. First we will show that $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is globally generated. Then we immediately see that \mathcal{E} splits by [9, 62, 65] unless $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^6$ or \mathbb{Q}^5 . Finally we will deal the case $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^6$ or \mathbb{Q}^5 . Here the characterization of Ottaviani bundles plays an important role.

In Sections 6 and 7, the case $l_X = n - 1$ is discussed, and the proof of Theorem 1.3 will be completed. The crucial case is where φ is of fiber type, which will be treated in Section 7. The key step is to prove $\dim X \leq 6$ (Proposition 7.2), and the main ingredients of the proof are

- (1) Chain connectedness of X by the images of φ -fibers and
- (2) Miyaoka's criterion on semistability of vector bundles on curves [38].

Notation 1.6. — We work over the field of complex numbers and use the following notations:

- (1) $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is the Grothendieck projectivization of the bundle \mathcal{E} .
- (2) $\pi: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow X$ is the natural projection.
- (3) $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} = \xi$ is the relative tautological divisor of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$.
- (4) If $\rho_X = 1$, then H_X is the ample generator of the Picard group of X .

- (5) If $\rho_X = 1$, then R_φ is the extremal ray of $\text{NE}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}))$ which is different from the ray associated to π , and φ is the contraction of R_φ .
- (6) $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$ is the exceptional locus of φ .
- (7) Given a projective manifold V with an ample (not necessarily very ample) line bundle $\mathcal{O}_V(1)$, we will denote by $\mathcal{O}_V(a_1^{b_1}, \dots, a_m^{b_m}) = \mathcal{O}(a_1^{b_1}, \dots, a_m^{b_m})$ the vector bundle $\mathcal{O}_V(a_1)^{\oplus b_1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{O}_V(a_m)^{\oplus b_m}$.
- (8) For a closed subvariety $W \subset V$, we will denote by $\text{NE}(W, V)$ the subcone generated by the classes of the effective curves on W .
- (9) For a morphism $f: V \rightarrow W$ between varieties and a coherent sheaf \mathcal{M} on W , we will denote by $\mathcal{M}|_V$ the pullback $f^*\mathcal{M}$.

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2. Preliminaries

The purpose of this section is to present some preliminaries and prove Theorem 1.3 in the following cases (Propositions 2.4, 2.10 and 2.14):

- (1) $\rho_X > 1$,
- (2) $\rho_X = 1$ and $l_X = n - 2$ (see Definition 2.1),
- (3) $\rho_X = 1$ and $\ell(R_\varphi) \neq n - 2$ (see Definition 2.11).

2.1. Anticanonical degrees of rational curves

In this paper, the image C of the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 for the normalization map $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C \subset X$, or the map f itself is called a *rational curve*.

DEFINITION 2.1. — *Let X be a Fano manifold.*

- (1) *A rational curve $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ is called free if f^*T_X is nef.*
- (2) (a) *The index r_X of X is defined as:*

$$r_X := \max\{k \in \mathbb{Z} \mid -K_X = kH \text{ for some ample divisor } H\}.$$

- (b) *The pseudoindex i_X is the minimum anticanonical degree of rational curves:*

$$i_X := \min\{-K_X.C \mid C \text{ is a rational curve on } X\}.$$

- (c) *The (global) length l_X is the minimum anticanonical degree of free rational curves:*

$$l_X := \min\{-K_X.C \mid C \text{ is a free rational curve on } X\}.$$

By these definitions and [31, Theorem 5.14], it holds:

$$n + 1 \geq l_X \geq i_X \geq r_X \geq 1.$$

Fano manifolds with large index $r_X \geq n - 2$ are classified in [17, 18, 30, 42]. Also, in [12, 39] (cf. [14, 29]), numerical characterizations of projective spaces and hyperquadrics are established:

THEOREM 2.2. — *Let X be a Fano n -fold with $l_X \geq n$ and $\rho_X = 1$. Then $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n .*

LEMMA 2.3. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 and $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ a rational curve of anticanonical degree $d \leq n + 1$. Then $d \geq n - 2$ and the following hold:*

- (1) *If $d = n + 1$, then $f^*\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^{n-3})$, $\mathcal{O}(3, 2, 1^{n-4})$ or $\mathcal{O}(2^3, 1^{n-5})$.*
- (2) *If $d = n$, then $f^*\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(3, 1^{n-3})$ or $\mathcal{O}(2^2, 1^{n-4})$.*
- (3) *If $d = n - 1$, then $f^*\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})$.*
- (4) *If $d = n - 2$, then $f^*\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(1^{n-2})$.*

In particular, we have $i_X \geq n - 2$.

Proof. — By the Grothendieck theorem every vector bundle on \mathbb{P}^1 splits, i.e., it is a direct sum of line bundles, whence $f^*\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(a_1, \dots, a_{n-2})$ for $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since \mathcal{E} is ample with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(X)$, each a_i is positive and $\sum a_i = d$. Now the assertion is clear. \square

2.2. Case $\rho_X > 1$

Here we settle Theorem 1.3 for $\rho_X > 1$:

PROPOSITION 2.4. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3. Assume $\rho_X > 1$. Then:*

- (1) $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^3 \times \mathbb{P}^3, \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^3, \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{Q}^3, \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\mathcal{O}(1, 0^2))$ or $\mathbb{P}(T_{\mathbb{P}^3})$,
- (2) \mathcal{E} splits unless $(X, \mathcal{E}) \simeq (\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^3, p_1^* \mathcal{O}(1) \otimes p_2^* T_{\mathbb{P}^3})$.

Proof. — From [69, Theorem A] and the assumption $\rho_X > 1$, it follows

$$i_X \leq \frac{1}{2}n + 1.$$

Since $i_X \geq n - 2$ by Lemma 2.3, we have $n \leq 6$. Moreover, if $n = 6$, then the assertion follows from [7, Lemma 5.3].

If $n = 5$, then by [15] X is isomorphic to one of the following:

- (1) $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\mathcal{O}(0^3)) \simeq \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^3$,
- (2) $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Q}^3}(\mathcal{O}(0^3)) \simeq \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{Q}^3$,
- (3) $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\mathcal{O}(1, 0^2))$,
- (4) $\mathbb{P}(T_{\mathbb{P}^3})$.

Note that in each case X admits a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle structure $q: X \rightarrow Y$ with the relative tautological line bundle $\mathcal{O}_q(1)$.

By adjunction, $c_1(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^2}) = c_1(\mathbb{P}^2)$ for each q -fiber \mathbb{P}^2 . Thus, by Theorem 1.1, $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^2} \simeq \mathcal{O}(1^3)$ for each q -fiber \mathbb{P}^2 . Hence $\mathcal{E}_Y := q_*(\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_q(-1))$ is a vector bundle of rank three with $q^* \mathcal{E}_Y \simeq \mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_q(-1)$. Since \mathcal{E} is a Fano bundle, the bundle \mathcal{E}_Y is also a Fano bundle by [63, Theorem 1.6] or [32, Corollary 2.9].

If $X \simeq \mathbb{P}(T_{\mathbb{P}^3})$, then there is another \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle structure $q': X \rightarrow Y' \simeq \mathbb{P}^3$ which parametrizes planes on $Y \simeq \mathbb{P}^3$, and $\mathcal{E} \otimes \mathcal{O}_q(-1)$ is q' -relatively trivial by the same reason as above. This implies that \mathcal{E}_Y is trivial on any hyperplane \mathbb{P}^2 on Y . Hence \mathcal{E}_Y is trivial by Horrocks' criterion [21], [54, Theorem 2.3.2].

In the remaining cases there is a section \tilde{Y} of q with $\mathcal{O}_q(1)|_{\tilde{Y}} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{Y}}$. Thus we have

$$\mathcal{E}_Y \simeq q^* \mathcal{E}_Y|_{\tilde{Y}} \simeq (q^* \mathcal{E}_Y \otimes \mathcal{O}_q(1))|_{\tilde{Y}} \simeq \mathcal{E}|_{\tilde{Y}}.$$

Therefore \mathcal{E}_Y is an ample vector bundle with

- $c_1(\mathcal{E}_Y) = c_1(Y)$ if $X \simeq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\mathcal{O}(0^3))$ or $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{Q}^3}(\mathcal{O}(0^3))$.
- $c_1(\mathcal{E}_Y) = c_1(Y) - 1$ if $X \simeq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\mathcal{O}(1, 0^2))$.

Note that in the latter case the pair $(Y, \mathcal{E}_Y \oplus \mathcal{O}_Y(1))$ is a Mukai pair. Theorem 1.1 implies \mathcal{E}_Y splits unless $X \simeq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(\mathcal{O}(0^3))$ and $\mathcal{E}_Y \simeq T_{\mathbb{P}^3}$, and the assertion follows. \square

2.3. Families of rational curves

For accounts of families of rational curves, our basic references are [13, 31].

DEFINITION 2.5. — *Let X be a Fano manifold and $\text{RatCurves}^n(X)$ the normalization of the scheme parametrizing rational curves on X .*

- (1) *A family of rational curves is an irreducible component of $\text{RatCurves}^n(X)$.*

If M is a family of rational curves on X , then there is the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{e} & X \\ p \downarrow & & \\ & & M, \end{array}$$

where $p: U \rightarrow M$ is the universal family and $e: U \rightarrow X$ is the evaluation morphism.

Let M be a family of rational curves on X as above.

- (2) *The family M is called unsplit if it is proper.*
- (3) *The family M is called dominating (resp. covering) if the morphism e is dominating (resp. surjective).*
- (4) *X is said to be chain connected by rational curves in the family M if any two points in X can be connected by a chain of rational curves in this family M .*

PROPOSITION 2.6 ([31, Chapter II, Theorems 1.2 and 2.15], [40]). — *Let X be a Fano manifold of dimension n , M a family of rational curves on X and C a rational curve belonging to the family M . Then $\dim M \geq (-K_X).C + n - 3$.*

PROPOSITION 2.7. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 and $\rho_X = 1$. Then there exists an unsplit covering family of rational curves with $(-K_X)$ -degree l_X on X . Moreover X is chain connected by rational curves in this family.*

Proof. — By the definition of l_X , there exists a dominating family of rational curves of anticanonical degree l_X on X . If $l_X \geq n$, then $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n by Proposition 2.2. Then the family parametrizes lines on X and the assertion follows. Therefore we may assume that $l_X < n$.

Assume that this family is not unsplit. Then there exists a rational curve of $(-K_X)$ -degree $\leq l_X/2 < n/2$. By Lemma 2.3, we have $n - 2 \leq i_X < \frac{n}{2}$, which implies $n < 4$. This contradicts our assumption $n \geq 5$.

Note that $\rho_X = 1$. The chain connectedness by rational curves in this family follows from [13, Proof of Proposition 5.8] or [33, Proof of Lemma 3]. \square

DEFINITION 2.8. — Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $\rho_X = 1$.

- (1) By taking all the families M_j of rational curves of anticanonical degree l_X , we have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U := \coprod U_j & \xrightarrow{e := \coprod e_j} & X \\ p := \coprod p_j \downarrow & & \\ M := \coprod M_j & & \end{array}$$

where $p_j: U_j \rightarrow M_j$ is the universal family over M_j and $e_j: U_j \rightarrow X$ is the evaluation morphism for each j .

- (2) We call a rational curve in one of this family a minimal rational curve on X .
- (3) The vector bundle \mathcal{E} is said to be uniform (resp. uniform at a point $x \in X$) if the isomorphism classes of bundles $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ do not depend on minimal rational curves $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ (resp. minimal rational curves $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ such that $x \in f(\mathbb{P}^1)$).

Remark 2.9.

- (1) By Proposition 2.7 there exists at least one unsplit covering family of rational curves of $(-K_X)$ -degree l_X on X . Hence the evaluation morphism e is surjective.
- (2) If $l_X \geq n$, then $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n by Proposition 2.2. Thus M is the family of lines and hence irreducible.
- (3) If $l_X \leq n - 1$ then we do not know a priori whether the family M is irreducible or not. Also each family M_j may not be covering.
- (4) If $l_X \leq n - 1$ then each family M_j is unsplit by the proof of Proposition 2.7. Also \mathcal{E} is uniform by Lemma 2.3.

2.4. Case $\rho_X = 1$ and $l_X = n - 2$

Now Theorem 1.3 follows in the case of $\rho_X = 1$ and $l_X = n - 2$:

PROPOSITION 2.10. — Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3. If $\rho_X = 1$ and $l_X = n - 2$, then X is a Mukai manifold and $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(1^{n-2})$.

Proof. — By Proposition 2.7, there is an unsplit covering family of rational curves of $(-K_X)$ -degree $n - 2$ and X is chain connected by rational curves in this family. Also \mathcal{E} is uniform by Lemma 2.3. Thus the assertion follows from [8, Proposition 1.2]. \square

2.5. Length of the other contraction of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$

Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $\rho_X = 1$. Then $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is a Fano manifold with $\rho_X = 2$ and hence there exists another elementary contraction $\varphi: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow Y$ by the Kawamata–Shokurov base point free theorem [28, 34]. We will denote by R_φ the ray contracted by φ and by H_X the ample generator of the Picard group of X .

Note that $-K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})} = (n - 2)\xi_{\mathcal{E}}$ and hence the index $r_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}$ is $n - 2$.

DEFINITION 2.11. — *The length $\ell(R_\varphi)$ is defined as the minimum anticanonical degree of rational curves contracted by φ :*

$$\ell(R_\varphi) := \min\{-K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}.C \mid C \text{ is a rational curve on } \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \text{ with } [C] \in R_\varphi\}.$$

Since the index $r_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}$ is $n - 2$, we have $\ell(R_\varphi) \geq n - 2$.

We will denote by $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$ the exceptional locus of φ . Then the inequality of Ionescu and Wiśniewski [22, Theorem 0.4], [70, Theorem 1.1] implies:

LEMMA 2.12. — *Let F be a fiber of φ and E an irreducible component of $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$ such that $F \subset E$. Then $\dim F \leq n$ and*

$$\dim E + \dim F \geq 2n - 4 + \ell(R_\varphi) \geq 3n - 6.$$

Proof. — Since the morphism $F \rightarrow X$ is finite, it holds $\dim F \leq n$. The last assertion follows from [22, Theorem 0.4], [70, Theorem 1.1] and the fact $\ell(R_\varphi) \geq n - 2$. \square

PROPOSITION 2.13. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 and $\rho_X = 1$. Assume that $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$. Then there exists an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ such that $K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})} + (n - 2)\mathcal{L}$ defines the contraction φ .*

Proof. — If $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$, then there is a rational curve C_φ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ with $[C_\varphi] \in R_\varphi$ and $\xi.C_\varphi = 1$. Then $\mathcal{L} := (\pi^*H_X.C_\varphi + 1)\xi - \pi^*H_X$ satisfies the desired properties. \square

On the other hand, the following proposition deal the case $\ell(R_\varphi) \neq n - 2$:

PROPOSITION 2.14. — Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 and $\rho_X = 1$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) $\ell(R_\varphi) \neq n - 2$.
- (2) $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2^3)$ for every minimal rational curve $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$.
- (3) $(X, \mathcal{E}) \simeq (\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}(2^3))$.

Proof. — The implications (3) \Rightarrow (1) and (3) \Rightarrow (2) are obvious. The implication (2) \Rightarrow (3) follows from the same argument as in the proof of Proposition 2.10.

(1) \Rightarrow (3). — Assume that $\ell(R_\varphi) \neq n - 2$. Then $\ell(R_\varphi) \geq 2(n - 2)$ since $r_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})} = n - 2$. Lemma 2.12 implies

$$\dim E \geq 2n - 4 - \dim F + \ell(R_\varphi) \geq n - 4 + \ell(R_\varphi) \geq 3n - 8.$$

Since $\dim E \leq \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) = 2n - 3$, this is possible only if

$$n = 5, \dim E = \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \dim F = 5 \text{ and } \ell(R_\varphi) = 6.$$

In this case, the morphism φ is of fiber type and, since $\dim F = 5$ for any φ -fiber, it holds $\dim Y = 2$. Then $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(a^3)$ for some positive integer a by [44, Lemma 4.1].

In this case $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq \mathbb{P}^2 \times X$ and the contraction φ is the first projection. Thus $i_X = \ell(R_\varphi) = 6$. Hence $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$ by Theorem 2.2. Since $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(a^3)$ and $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(X)$, we have $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2^3)$. \square

2.6. Sections of the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$

In this subsection, *minimal lifts* of minimal rational curves, which can be regarded as a notion of local sections of φ , are defined and a family of such curves is constructed. Also we will see how global sections of π are constructed by using minimal lifts.

The following ensures the existence of a minimal lift, which will be defined soon later.

PROPOSITION 2.15. — Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $\rho_X = 1$ and $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$. There exists a rational curve \tilde{C} on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ with $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \tilde{C} = 1$ and $\pi(\tilde{C})$ is a minimal rational curve.

Proof. — Let $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C \subset X$ be a minimal rational curve. By taking the base change of π by f , we obtain the following commutative diagram:

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & \varphi_{\mathbb{P}^1} & & \\ & & \curvearrowright & & \\ \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\ \pi_{\mathbb{P}^1} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi & & \\ \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{f} & X & & \end{array}$$

There exists at least one minimal rational curve such that $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ has a direct summand $\mathcal{O}(1)$. Otherwise, $n = 5$ and $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2^3)$ for every minimal rational curve by Lemma 2.3 and the assumption $n \geq 5$. Then $\ell(R_\varphi) = 6$ by Proposition 2.14, which contradicts our assumption $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$.

Then the section of $\pi_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ corresponding to the direct summand $\mathcal{O}(1)$ gives a rational curve \tilde{C} with the desired properties. \square

Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $\rho_X = 1$ and $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$, and $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ a rational curve on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. Set $f := \pi \circ \tilde{f}$ and $C := \pi(\tilde{C}) \subset X$. Assume that $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C \subset X$ is a minimal rational curve, or equivalently $\pi^*(-K_X).\tilde{C} = l_X$.

DEFINITION 2.16. — *Let the notation be as above.*

- (1) *The rational curve $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ or \tilde{C} itself is called a minimal lift of a minimal rational curve $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C$ if $\xi_{\mathcal{E}}.\tilde{C} = 1$.*
- (2) *We denote by $\tilde{M} = \coprod \tilde{M}_i$ the union of all the families \tilde{M}_i of minimal lifts \tilde{C} of minimal rational curves:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{M} := \coprod \tilde{M}_i & \xleftarrow{\tilde{p} := \coprod \tilde{p}_i} & \tilde{U} := \coprod \tilde{U}_i & \xrightarrow{\tilde{e} := \coprod \tilde{e}_i} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\ & & & & \downarrow \pi & & \\ M = \coprod M_j & \xleftarrow{p} & U = \coprod U_j & \xrightarrow{e} & X & & \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{p}_i: \tilde{U}_i \rightarrow \tilde{M}_i$ is the universal family and \tilde{e}_i is the evaluation morphism.

Remark 2.17.

- (1) By the definition, a rational curve $\tilde{f}: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is a minimal lift of a minimal rational curve if $\pi^*(-K_X).\tilde{C} = l_X$ and $\xi_{\mathcal{E}}.\tilde{C} = 1$. Therefore, since $\rho_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})} = 2$, the class $[\tilde{C}] \in N_1(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}))$ does not depend on the choice of \tilde{C} or C .

- (2) In some literature, \tilde{C} as above is called a *minimal section* of the rational curve C . However we do not know whether \tilde{C} is isomorphic to C or not. Thus we will use the above terminology, though it is not common in the literature.

We will frequently use the following generalization of [59, Claim 4.1.1] to construct a section of π :

LEMMA 2.18. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $\rho_X = 1$ and $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$. Let \tilde{C} be a minimal lift of a minimal rational curve as in Definition 2.16.*

Suppose that $V \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is a closed subvariety of dimension n such that

$$\mathrm{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \subset \langle \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}], R_\varphi \rangle.$$

Then $l_X = r_X$, $\mathrm{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}]$ and V is a section of π corresponding to the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. — The following argument is based on [59, Proof of Claim 4.1.1]. Note that $\pi_V: V \rightarrow X$ is finite by our assumption on the Kleiman–Mori cone. Let \bar{V} be the normalization of V and $\pi_{\bar{V}}$ the composite $\bar{V} \rightarrow V \rightarrow X$. Set $S := \pi_{\bar{V}}(\mathrm{Sing}(\bar{V}))$ and $\bar{S} := \pi_{\bar{V}}^{-1}(S)$.

Then the function $x \mapsto \#(\pi_{\bar{V}}^{-1}(x))$ is lower semicontinuous on $X \setminus S$ and $\pi_{\bar{V}}$ is étale over $x \in X \setminus S$ if $\#(\pi_{\bar{V}}^{-1}(x)) = \deg \pi_{\bar{V}}$.

Let C be a general minimal rational curve and $\bigcup_{i=1}^m \tilde{C}_i$ the union of all 1-dimensional irreducible components of $\pi_{\bar{V}}^{-1}(C)$, where m is the number of such components. Note that

$$\mathrm{NE}(\pi^{-1}(C), \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = \langle R_\pi, \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \rangle.$$

Then, by our assumption on the Kleiman–Mori cone, we have $[\tilde{C}_i] \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}]$. Hence, if we take the normalization $\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C$, the curves \tilde{C}_i are images of some minimal sections of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Hence $\#(\pi_{\bar{V}}^{-1}(x)) \geq m$ for $x \in C$ and the equality holds for general $x \in C$.

Assume that $\pi_{\bar{V}}$ is not étale. Then the branch locus of $\pi_{\bar{V}}$ is a divisor $B \subset X$ by purity of branch locus. Since C is general and $\rho_X = 1$, we have $C \not\subset B$ and $C \cap B \neq \emptyset$. Since S has codimension at least two, a general minimal rational curve C does not meet S by [31, II. Proposition 3.7]. This contradicts the semicontinuity. Hence $\pi_{\bar{V}}$ is étale and hence isomorphism since X is simply connected. Therefore $V = \bar{V}$ is a section of π , which restricts to a minimal section on the normalization $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ of each minimal rational curve. Thus $\mathrm{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}]$.

Corresponding to the section V , there is an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathcal{L} is ample line bundle such that $\mathcal{L}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} = \mathcal{O}(1)$ for every minimal rational curve $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$. Thus $\mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{O}(H_X)$ and hence $l_X = r_X$, which completes the proof. \square

3. Ottaviani bundles and Fano manifolds with two \mathbb{P}^2 -bundles

Here we recall the definition of the Ottaviani bundles and provide characterizations of the Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^5 , based on [26, 55, 56].

Let us consider the pair $(\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}(1))$. As we will see later, the other contraction φ of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ is a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle. This phenomenon arising with $(\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}(1))$ is intractable in our argument. Our general strategy is to find or to look at φ -fibers F whose dimensions are larger than expected. Since the index $r_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}$ is $n - 2$, we have $\dim F \geq n - 3$ by Lemma 2.12 and in the above case the dimension of fibers are smallest as possible.

In the Peternell–Szurek–Wiśniewski classification with $r = n - 1$, there is a similar possibility with two \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle structures [59, Proposition 7.4 (iii)], and the possibility is excluded later in [46, 71]. On the other hand, in our case, W as above actually has two \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle structures and compensates the case.

To overcome the difficulties arising when we deal with this situation, we establish two characterizations of the Ottaviani bundle. Theorem 3.3 is crucial in the proof of Theorem 1.3 for the case $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$ or \mathbb{Q}^6 (Section 5). Also Proposition 3.6 will be applied to the most difficult situation in the proof of Theorem 4.2.

3.1. Ottaviani bundles

A five dimensional hyperquadric $\mathbb{Q}^5 \subset \mathbb{P}^6$ contains linear planes, and the linear planes are the maximal linear subspaces on the five dimensional hyperquadric. Then the planes are parametrized by the *spinor variety* S_3 , which is known to be isomorphic to \mathbb{Q}^6 :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & U' & \\ e' \swarrow & & \searrow p' \\ \mathbb{Q}^5 & & S_3 \simeq \mathbb{Q}^6, \end{array}$$

where p' is the universal \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle and e' is the evaluation morphism. In this paper, we use the following as the definition of the Ottaviani bundles:

DEFINITION 3.1. — *Let the notation be as above.*

- (1) We call the bundle $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}} := p'_*(e'^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^5}(1)))$ the Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^6 .
- (2) The Ottaviani bundle $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ on \mathbb{Q}^5 is the restriction of the Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^6 to a hyperplane section \mathbb{Q}^5 .

Remark 3.2.

- (1) In [55, Section 3], it is proved that a rank three vector bundle \mathcal{F} is isomorphic to the Ottaviani bundle if and only if \mathcal{F} is stable and the Chern classes coincide with those of $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Note that, on \mathbb{Q}^5 , we have $(c_1(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}), c_2(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}), c_3(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}})) = (2, 2, 2)$.
- (2) By the definition, $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is generated by global sections, the other contraction of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ is defined by the tautological divisor and the contraction is of fiber type.

We need the following characterization of the Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^5 (see [26, 55, 56] for some other characterizations).

THEOREM 3.3. — *Let \mathcal{F} be a vector bundle of rank three on $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$ or \mathbb{Q}^5 . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$ and \mathcal{F} is the Ottaviani bundle.
- (2) $(X, \mathcal{E} := \mathcal{F}(1))$ is a pair as in Theorem 1.3 and the other contraction $\varphi: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow Y$ is of fiber type with $\ell(R_{\varphi}) = 3$.

Proof.

(1) \Rightarrow (2). — This follows from Remark 3.2(2) and Proposition 2.14.

(2) \Rightarrow (1). — Assume that \mathcal{F} satisfies (2). Then we have $\dim Y \leq 5$ by Lemma 2.12. Then, by Lemma 3.4 below and the condition $c_1(\mathcal{F}(1)) = c_1(X)$, we have $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$ and $(c_1(\mathcal{F}), c_2(\mathcal{F}), c_3(\mathcal{F})) = (2, 2, 2)$.

By Remark 3.2(1), it is enough to prove that \mathcal{F} is stable. The stability of \mathcal{F} is equivalent to the conditions $H^0(\mathcal{F}(-1)) = 0$ and $H^0(\mathcal{F}^*) = 0$. Since the other contraction of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$, which is defined by the semiample divisor $\xi_{\mathcal{F}}$, is of fiber type, we have $H^0(\mathcal{F}(-1)) = H^0(\xi_{\mathcal{F}} - \pi^*H_X) = 0$. On the other hand, if $H^0(\mathcal{F}^*) \neq 0$, then the section defines a subbundle $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{F}^*$ by [10, Proposition 1.2(12)]. This contradicts the fact that $c_3(\mathcal{F}) \neq 0$. Therefore we also have $H^0(\mathcal{F}^*) = 0$. \square

LEMMA 3.4 ([26, Lemma 2.10(3)]). — Let \mathcal{F} be a vector bundle of rank three on $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$ or \mathbb{Q}^5 . Assume that $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a Fano manifold and the other contraction $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow Y$ is of fiber type with $\dim Y \leq 5$ and that $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}) \not\simeq \mathbb{P}^2 \times X$.

Then, up to twist with a line bundle, \mathcal{F} is semiample and one of the following holds:

- (1) $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$ and $(c_1(\mathcal{F}), c_2(\mathcal{F}), c_3(\mathcal{F})) = (2, 2, 1)$ or $(4, 8, 8)$,
- (2) $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$ and $(c_1(\mathcal{F}), c_2(\mathcal{F}), c_3(\mathcal{F})) = (2, 2, 2)$ or $(4, 8, 16)$.

Remark 3.5. — This is already formulated in [26, Lemma 2.10(3)]. Note that the invariant τ in [26, Lemma 2.10] is the rational number such that $-K_\pi + \tau\pi^*H_X$ defines the other contraction of the projectivized vector bundle (cf. [26, Proposition 1.6]). Thus the vector bundle is semiample if and only if $\tau = c_1(\mathcal{E})$.

Proof of Lemma 3.4. — This follows from [26, Proof of Lemma 2.10]. The proof only uses the conditions that $\dim Y \leq 5$ (cf. [26, Lemma 2.9]) and that $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ is a Fano manifold. □

3.2. Fano manifolds with two \mathbb{P}^2 -bundles

Let $\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q}$ be the Ottaviani bundle on $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$. Then, in [26, Theorem 2.2 and 2.6], it is proved that $\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q})$ is a Fano 7-fold with Picard number two, which has a symmetric structure; the other elementary contraction φ of $\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q})$ is a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle over $Y \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$ and it is again the projectivization of the Ottaviani bundle:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{P}_Y(\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q}) & \\
 \swarrow \pi & & \searrow \varphi \\
 X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5 & & Y \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5.
 \end{array}$$

There is a closed subvariety $V \subset \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q})$ such that V is a section of both projection π and φ . Indeed, by [56, Example 3.3], there is the following exact sequence on X :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(1) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0,$$

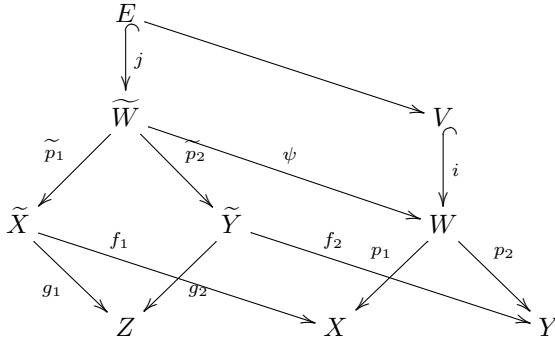
where \mathcal{C} is the Cayley bundle on $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$. Thus there is a section $V \subset \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q})$ of π corresponding to the exact sequence. Note that the other contraction φ is defined by the relative tautological divisor $\xi_{\mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q}}$. Thus V is also a section of φ .

The following characterizes Fano manifolds with the above properties.

PROPOSITION 3.6. — *Let W be a Fano manifold with Picard number two. Assume that two elementary contractions p_i ($i = 1, 2$) are \mathbb{P}^2 -bundles and there exists a closed subvariety $V \subset W$ which is a section for both projections p_i . Then W is one of the following:*

- (1) $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$,
- (2) $\mathbb{P}(T_{\mathbb{P}^3})$,
- (3) $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{Q}})$ over \mathbb{Q}^5 .

Proof. — Let $p_1: W \rightarrow X$ and $p_2: W \rightarrow Y$ be the two \mathbb{P}^2 -bundles. Let $\psi: \widetilde{W} \rightarrow W$ be the blow up of W along V , E the exceptional divisor and R_ψ the extremal ray of ψ . Then each $(p_i \circ \psi)$ -fiber is the Hirzebruch surface \mathbb{F}_1 . Hence $p_i \circ \psi$ contracts a $K_{\widetilde{W}}$ -negative face of dimension 2, which is spanned by R_ψ and the other ray R_i . By contracting extremal rays R_i , we have two contractions $\tilde{p}_1: \widetilde{W} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{p}_2: \widetilde{W} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ as in the following diagram:



As each $(p_i \circ \psi)$ -fiber is \mathbb{F}_1 , the morphisms \tilde{p}_i and f_i are smooth \mathbb{P}^1 -fibrations and $\tilde{p}_i \circ j$ are isomorphisms. By [27, Theorem 2.2 and Remark 2.3] there exist two smooth elementary contractions g_i such that $g_1 \circ \tilde{p}_1 = g_2 \circ \tilde{p}_2$ and each fiber of $g_i \circ \tilde{p}_i$ is isomorphic to a complete flag manifold of Picard number two.

Note that $E \simeq \tilde{X} \simeq \tilde{Y}$. Let F be a $g_i \circ \tilde{p}_i$ -fiber. Then both $\tilde{p}_1|_F$ and $\tilde{p}_2|_F$ are \mathbb{P}^1 -bundles, and $E \cap F$ is a section for both \mathbb{P}^1 -bundles. Hence each $g_i \circ \tilde{p}_i$ -fiber is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and g_i are smooth \mathbb{P}^1 -fibrations. This implies that \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} are isomorphic to a complete flag manifold of Picard number two by [48] and hence X and Y are isomorphic to a rational homogeneous manifold of dimension at most five. Then the assertion follows from the classification given in [26, Propositions 4.1 and 4.3]. \square

4. Comparison theorem

In the rest of this paper, we assume the following by virtue of Propositions 2.4, 2.10, 2.14:

SETTING 4.1. — (X, \mathcal{E}) is a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $\rho_X = 1$, $l_X \geq n - 1$ and $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$.

We use the notations as in Definitions 2.8 and 2.16. In this section we will prove that every minimal lift \tilde{C} of a minimal rational curve C is contracted by φ :

THEOREM 4.2. — Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1. Then $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] = R_\varphi$ and hence $l_X \xi + \pi^* K_X = l_X \xi - \pi^* c_1(\mathcal{E})$ is a supporting divisor of the contraction φ .

In [59, (3.1)], the corresponding statement is called the comparison lemma. An outline of the proof is similar to that in [59, Section 3]; In Subsection 4.3, we show that $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \neq \emptyset$ (Proposition 4.10) and then, assuming $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$, obtain a contradiction by studying the relation between $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U})$ and $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$ in Subsection 4.4.

In our case, since the index of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ becomes smaller, there are more possibilities of the contraction φ and hence we need to treat them in more details, particularly when φ is a small contraction in Subsection 4.3 or φ is of fiber type with small dimensional fibers in Subsection 4.4. We deal with these cases by using an application of Mori’s bend and break argument (Lemma 4.5), several splitting criteria (which will be proved in Subsection 4.2) and the characterization of the Ottaviani bundle (Proposition 3.6). Also Professor Gianluca Occhetta kindly suggested the author to apply results from the studies on the Mukai conjecture [6, 11, 47] in Subsection 4.4.

Before the proof of Theorem 4.2, we prove a corollary, which is a consequence of Theorem 4.2:

COROLLARY 4.3. — Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1, $i: F \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ a morphism from a projective variety F and D_F the divisor $\xi|_F$. Assume that $(\varphi \circ i)(F)$ is a point. Then the following hold:

- (1) $\Omega_\pi|_F$ and $\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)$ are nef vector bundles with first Chern classes $(l_X - n + 2)D_F$. Moreover $\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)$ is semiample.
- (2) There is the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \Omega_\pi|_F \rightarrow \mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. — By restricting the relative Euler sequence, we have the exact sequence in (2). Thus $c_1(\Omega_\pi|_F) = c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F))$. If $\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)$ is semiample, then it is nef and hence $\Omega_\pi|_F$ is also nef by [10, Proposition 1.2(8)]. Therefore it is enough to show that $\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)$ is a semiample vector bundle with first Chern class $(l_X - n + 2)D_F$.

By Theorem 4.2, $l_X\xi - \pi^*c_1(\mathcal{E})$ defines the contraction φ . Since F is contracted to a point by φ , the divisor $(l_X\xi - \pi^*c_1(\mathcal{E}))|_F = l_X D_F - c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F)$ is trivial. Thus $l_X D_F = c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F)$. Therefore $c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)) = (l_X - n + 2)D_F$.

Also, on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} l_X\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)} &= l_X\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F} - \pi^*(l_X D_F) = l_X\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F} - \pi^*c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F) \\ &= (l_X\xi - \pi^*c_1(\mathcal{E}))|_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F)} \end{aligned}$$

and the last divisor is semiample by Theorem 4.2. Hence $\mathcal{E}|_F(-D_F)$ is semiample. \square

In the rest of this section, we will prove Theorem 4.2. The following is a consequence of Lemma 2.12:

LEMMA 4.4. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1, E an irreducible component of $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$ and F an irreducible component of a φ -fiber contained in E . Assume that $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$.*

Then $\dim F \leq n - 1$ and one of the following holds:

- (1) φ is of fiber type and $\dim F \geq n - 3$,
- (2) φ is a divisorial contraction and $\dim F \geq n - 2$,
- (3) φ is a small contraction, $\dim E = 2n - 5$ and $\dim F = n - 1$.

Proof. — If there is a fiber F of dimension n , then $\varphi_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ in diagram (2.1) contracts at least one curve, which is one of the minimal sections of $\pi_{\mathbb{P}^1}$. This contradicts our assumption $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. Hence $\dim F \leq n - 1$. The remaining assertion follows from Lemma 2.12. \square

4.1. Inequalities

Let E be an irreducible component of $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$ and set $E_x := E \cap \pi^{-1}(x)$ for $x \in \pi(E)$ and $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x := \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \cap \pi^{-1}(x)$ for $x \in X$.

Later we will prove $E \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \neq \emptyset$, or equivalently $E_x \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \neq \emptyset$ for some point $x \in X$. Since $\pi^{-1}(x) \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-3}$, the assertion follows if $\dim E_x + \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \geq n - 3$.

For $x \in \pi(E)$, we have

$$(4.1) \quad \dim E_x \geq \dim E - n.$$

Note that $e(U) = X$ by Proposition 2.7. Thus, for every point $x \in X$, there is a minimal rational curve $C \ni x$. For $x \in X$, we define M_x to be the set of all minimal rational curves through x :

$$M_x := \left\{ f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X \mid \begin{array}{l} f(\mathbb{P}^1) \text{ is a minimal rational curve} \\ \text{such that } f(\mathbb{P}^1) \ni x \end{array} \right\},$$

and set

$$m_x := \max \left\{ m \mid \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O}(1^m) \text{ is a direct summand of } \mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} \\ \text{for some } [f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X] \in M_x \end{array} \right\}.$$

Then, for each point $x \in X$,

$$(4.2) \quad \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \geq m_x - 1.$$

Also, by Lemma 2.3, we have:

$$(4.3) \quad m_x - 1 \geq 2n - 5 - l_X.$$

In particular,

$$(4.4) \quad \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \geq 2n - 5 - l_X.$$

The following enables us to obtain a better lower bound of $\dim E_x$ in a subtle case.

LEMMA 4.5. — *Assume that φ is a small contraction and $n = 5$. If $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$, then there exists a closed subvariety $N \subset \text{Exc}(\varphi)$ of dimension ≥ 4 with $\dim \pi(N) = \dim N - 1$. In particular, inequality (4.1) is strict for $x \in \pi(N)$.*

Proof. — By Lemma 4.4, the morphism $E \rightarrow \varphi(E)$ is equidimensional of relative dimension four and $\dim \varphi(E) = 1$. Take two general points $y_1, y_2 \in \varphi(E)$ and set $F_i := (\varphi|_E)^{-1}(y_i)$.

The family of the lines contained in the π -fibers is given by the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{P}(T_{\pi'}) \simeq \mathbb{P}(T_\pi) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\ g \downarrow & & \pi \downarrow & & \\ \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*) & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & X & & \end{array}$$

where g is the universal family and f is the evaluation morphism.

Since $\pi(F_1)$ and $\pi(F_2)$ are effective divisors and $\rho_X = 1$, we have $\pi(F_1) \cap \pi(F_2) \neq \emptyset$. Hence there exists at least a line ℓ contained in a π -fiber which intersects with both F_1 and F_2 . Thus $g(f^{-1}(F_1)) \cap g(f^{-1}(F_2)) \neq \emptyset$, which has dimension ≥ 3 by the Serre inequality. Let W be a component of $g(f^{-1}(F_1)) \cap g(f^{-1}(F_2))$ with $\dim W \geq 3$. Set $N := f(g^{-1}(W))$.

Since two distinct points in a π -fiber defines a unique line in the π -fiber, the morphism $\pi'|_W$ is finite. Hence $\dim N = \dim W + 1 \geq 4$ and $\dim \pi(N) = \dim N - 1$.

On the other hand the $(\varphi \circ f)$ -image of each g -fiber over W passes through y_1 and y_2 . Hence $\dim \varphi(N) = 1$ by Mori's bend and break argument [31, Chapter II, Theorem 5.4]. This implies $N \subset \text{Exc}(\varphi)$. \square

4.2. Splitting criteria

In this subsection, we provide three splitting criteria. As we mentioned, if $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x$ is enough large, then it will intersect with $\text{Exc}(\varphi)$. The following criteria enable us to deal the cases where $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x$ is rather small.

PROPOSITION 4.6. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1 with $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^n$. Assume that $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) = 3n - 5 - l_X$ and \mathcal{E} is uniform of type*

$$\mathcal{O}(2^{-n+2+l_X}, 1^{2n-4-l_X}).$$

Then \mathcal{E} splits.

Proof. — The proof proceeds similarly to that of [43, Proof of Theorem 3.1]. Details are as follows:

Since \mathcal{E} is uniform of type $\mathcal{O}(2^{-n+2+l_X}, 1^{2n-4-l_X})$, we have the following exact sequence of vector bundles on U :

$$(4.5) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow e^*(\mathcal{E}(-1)) \rightarrow Q' := (p^*p_*e^*(\mathcal{E}^*(1)))^* \rightarrow 0,$$

which restricts on each p -fiber to

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1^{-n+2+l_X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1^{-n+2+l_X}, 0^{2n-4-l_X}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(0^{2n-4-l_X}) \rightarrow 0.$$

This gives a morphism $g: U \rightarrow \text{Gr}(-n+2+l_X, \mathcal{E})$, where $\text{Gr}(-n+2+l_X, \mathcal{E})$ is the Grassmannian of subbundles in \mathcal{E} .

Now \tilde{U} is naturally isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(Q')$ and the evaluation morphism \tilde{e} is the morphism corresponding to the surjection $e^*\mathcal{E} \rightarrow Q' \rightarrow 0$. Since every fiber of the morphism $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow X$ is of dimension $2n - 5 - l_X$, the morphism $g(U) \rightarrow X$ is generically finite. Note that the evaluation morphism e is a contraction of an extremal ray since M is the family of lines on \mathbb{P}^n or \mathbb{Q}^n ($n \geq 5$). Thus the morphism g factors through the evaluation morphism e . This implies that there exists the following exact sequence on X :

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-1) \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0,$$

which restricts on U to (4.5). Hence S and Q are direct sums of line bundles by [25, 61] or [8, Proposition 1.2]. Therefore

$$\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2^{-n+2+l_X}, 1^{2n-4-l_X}). \quad \square$$

PROPOSITION 4.7. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1. Assume that $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ and there exists a point $x \in X$ such that equality holds in (4.3). Then \mathcal{E} splits.*

Proof. — Since equality holds in (4.3), \mathcal{E} is uniform at the point $x \in X$. Thus the assertion follows from [61, Main Theorem and Remark 2.1]. \square

PROPOSITION 4.8. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1. Then \mathcal{E} splits if one of the following holds:*

- (1) $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^6$ and every fiber of the morphism $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow X$ has dimension ≤ 1 .
- (2) $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$, $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \leq 5$ and there is no line C such that $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^{n-3})$.

Proof. — The proof proceeds in several steps.

Step 1. — If \mathcal{E} is uniform at a point $x \in X$, then \mathcal{E} splits by [61, Main Theorem and Remark 2.1]. Thus we may assume that \mathcal{E} is not uniform at every point $x \in X$, and hence for each point $x \in X$ there exists a line $C \ni x$ such that $\mathcal{E}|_C \not\simeq \mathcal{O}(2^3, 1^{n-5})$ by Lemma 2.3. Thus inequality (4.3) is strict and so is inequality (4.4).

Step 2. — We will prove that there is no line C such that $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^{n-3})$. If (2) holds, then the assertion is already assumed. If (1) holds, then every fiber of the morphism $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow X$ has dimension ≤ 1 . Hence by (4.2) the assertion follows.

Step 3. — Hence we have

$$\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(3, 2, 1^{n-4})$$

for special lines C , and

$$\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(2^3, 1^{n-5})$$

for general lines C by Lemma 2.3. Set

$$M_{\text{jump}} := \{[C] \in M \mid \mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(3, 2, 1^{n-4})\},$$

which is a closed subset of M (see e.g. [54, Lemma 3.2.2]), and $U_{\text{jump}} := p^{-1}(M_{\text{jump}})$.

The morphism $e|_{U_{\text{jump}}}$ is surjective, since \mathcal{E} is not uniform at any point. Hence there exists an irreducible component M_{jump}^0 of M_{jump} such that $e|_{U_{\text{jump}}^0}$ is surjective, where $U_{\text{jump}}^0 := p^{-1}(M_{\text{jump}}^0)$. Therefore we have the

following diagram with a surjection $e_0 := e|_{U_{\text{jump}}^0}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M_{\text{jump}}^0 & \xleftarrow{p_0} & U_{\text{jump}}^0 & \xrightarrow{e_0} & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow e & \\ M & \xleftarrow{p} & U & & \end{array}$$

Step 4. — There exists the following exact sequence of vector bundles on U_{jump}^0 :

$$(4.6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow e_0^*(\mathcal{E}(-1)) \rightarrow \mathcal{G} := (p_0^*p_{0*}e_0^*(\mathcal{E}^*(1)))^* \rightarrow 0,$$

which restricts on each p_0 -fiber to

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(2, 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(2, 1, 0^{n-4}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(0^{n-4}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Then the exact sequence gives the following commutative diagram,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{e}_0} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ U_{\text{jump}}^0 & \xrightarrow{e_0} & X. \end{array}$$

The image $\tilde{e}_0(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}))$ is the union of all minimal lifts over the minimal rational curves belonging to M_{jump}^0 . Also a morphism $U_{\text{jump}}^0 \rightarrow \text{Gr}(2, \mathcal{E})$ is induced by sequence (4.6) (Note that if (2) holds then $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G}) \simeq U_{\text{jump}}^0$ and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \simeq \text{Gr}(2, \mathcal{E})$).

Step 5. — If (1) holds, then every fiber of the morphism $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow X$ has dimension ≤ 1 , so does for every fiber of the morphism $\tilde{e}_0(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G})) \rightarrow X$. This implies that the morphism $\tilde{e}_0(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{G})) \rightarrow X$ is equidimensional of relative dimension 1. Thus the image of the morphism $U_{\text{jump}}^0 \rightarrow \text{Gr}(2, \mathcal{E})$ is finite over X .

If (2) holds, then since $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \leq 5$, the image of the corresponding morphism $U_{\text{jump}}^0 \rightarrow \text{Gr}(2, \mathcal{E})$ is generically finite over X .

Step 6. — Here we will prove that every fiber of e_0 is connected. Moreover if $n = 5$ then e_0 is equidimensional.

Now $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ and thus e is a projective bundle of relative dimension $n - 1 = 4$ or 5 . Thus the assertion follows if $\dim U_{\text{jump}}^0 \geq n + 3$. Note that if $n = 5$ then $(e_0)^{-1}(x)$ is equidimensional. Otherwise $e^{-1}(x) = (e_0)^{-1}(x)$, which implies that \mathcal{E} is uniform at the point $x \in X$, which contradicts our assumption in Step 1.

Thus it is enough to show:

CLAIM 4.9. — $\dim U_{\text{jump}}^0 \geq n + 3$.

Proof of Claim. — Consider the dual projective bundle $\pi' : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*) \rightarrow X$. There is a one-to-one correspondence between the rational curves $C \subset X$ such that $[C] \in M_{\text{jump}}$ and the rational curves $\tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*)$ satisfies $\xi_{\mathcal{E}^*} \cdot \tilde{C} = -3$ and $(\pi'^* H_X) \cdot \tilde{C} = 1$. Indeed if C is a jumping line on X , then the lift $\tilde{C} \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*)$ corresponding to the direct summand $\mathcal{O}(-3) \subset \mathcal{E}^*|_C$ satisfies $\xi_{\mathcal{E}^*} \cdot \tilde{C} = -3$ and $(\pi'^* H_X) \cdot \tilde{C} = 1$. Conversely, if a rational curve \tilde{C} in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*)$ satisfies $\xi_{\mathcal{E}^*} \cdot \tilde{C} = -3$ and $(\pi'^* H_X) \cdot \tilde{C} = 1$, then the image $C = \pi'(\tilde{C})$ is a line on X and \tilde{C} is a section corresponding to a surjection $\mathcal{E}^*|_C \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-3)$. Hence C is a jumping line for \mathcal{E} . Also the correspondence is one-to-one.

Thus the family of rational curves on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*)$ with $\xi_{\mathcal{E}^*} \cdot \tilde{C} = -3$ and $(\pi'^* H_X) \cdot \tilde{C} = 1$ is isomorphic to the normalization of M_{jump} . By counting the dimension of the family of rational curves on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}^*)$ by Proposition 2.6, we have $\dim U_{\text{jump}}^0 \geq n + 3$. \square

Step 7. — By applying the rigidity lemmas [31, Chapter II. Proposition 5.3] and [34, Lemma 1.6] to the case (1) and (2) respectively, we see that the morphism $U_{\text{jump}}^0 \rightarrow \text{Gr}(2, \mathcal{E})$ factors through e_0 . This implies that there exists the following exact sequence on X :

$$0 \rightarrow S \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-1) \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0,$$

such that the pull back of the sequence by e_0 coincides (4.6). Since \mathcal{E} is ample, so is $Q(1)$. By restricting each p_0 -fiber, we see that $c_1(Q(1)) = n - 4$. Since $\text{rank } Q = n - 4$, the bundle Q is uniform. Note that there is no line C such that $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^{n-3})$. Thus \mathcal{E} is a uniform vector bundle, which contradicts our assumption that \mathcal{E} is not uniform. This completes the proof. \square

4.3. Exceptional locus of φ and locus of minimal lifts

PROPOSITION 4.10. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1. Then $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. — Assume to the contrary $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) = \emptyset$. Then obviously $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$ and hence the assumption of Lemma 4.4 holds. Also φ is not of fiber type. Hence $\dim E = 2n - 4$ or $2n - 5$. Moreover \mathcal{E} does not split since $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$.

Since $\pi^{-1}(x) = \mathbb{P}^{n-3}$, we have $E_x \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \neq \emptyset$ for $x \in \pi(E)$ if

$$\dim E_x + \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \geq n - 3.$$

Therefore, by our assumption $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) = \emptyset$, we have

$$(4.7) \quad n - 4 \geq \dim E_x + \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x$$

for $x \in \pi(E)$.

By the above inequality and inequalities (4.1)–(4.3) the following holds for $x \in \pi(E)$:

$$(4.8) \quad n - 4 \geq \dim E_x + \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \geq (\dim E - n) + (m_x - 1) \\ \geq (\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X).$$

On the other hand, we have $(\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X) \geq n - 6$ by Lemma 4.4. Thus

$$n - 4 \geq (\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X) \geq n - 6.$$

We will divide the proof into four cases depending on the value $(\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X)$. Note that there are only finite possibilities for triplets $(n, l_X, \dim E)$, since $n \geq 5$, $l_X \in \{n - 1, \dots, n + 1\}$ and $\dim E = 2n - 4$ or $2n - 5$.

Case $(\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X) = n - 4$. — This case occurs if and only if $(n, l_X, \dim E) = (5, 4, 5)$, $(5, 5, 6)$, $(6, 6, 7)$, $(6, 7, 8)$ or $(7, 8, 9)$.

Since $(\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X) = n - 4$, inequality (4.8) gives

$$\dim E_x + \dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x = (\dim E - n) + (m_x - 1) = n - 4$$

Thus inequalities (4.1)–(4.4) become equalities. Hence $E \rightarrow X$ is surjective and every fiber is equidimensional of dimension $\dim E - \dim X$. Also the equality in (4.2) implies that \mathcal{E} is a uniform vector bundle of type $\mathcal{O}(2^{-n+2+l_X}, 1^{2n-4-l_X})$.

If $(n, l_X, \dim E) = (5, 4, 5)$, then Lemma 4.5 gives a contradiction to the fact that the morphism $E \rightarrow X$ is equidimensional.

In the other cases, we have $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n by Lemma 2.2. Also \mathcal{E} is uniform of type

$$\mathcal{O}(2^{-n+2+l_X}, 1^{2n-4-l_X})$$

and the equality holds in (4.4). Thus Proposition 4.6 gives a contradiction to the fact that \mathcal{E} does not split.

Case $(\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X) = n - 5$. — This case occurs if and only if $(n, l_X, \dim E) = (5, 5, 5)$, $(5, 6, 6)$ or $(6, 7, 7)$.

CLAIM 4.11. — *Inequalities (4.1) and (4.4) can not be strict at the same time.*

Proof of Claim. — Otherwise the following inequality gives a contradiction:

$$\begin{aligned} n - 4 &\geq \dim E_x + \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \\ &\geq (\dim E - n + 1) + (2n - 5 - l_X + 1) \geq n - 3. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Subcase $(n, l_X, \dim E) = (5, 5, 5)$. — In this case $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$ by Proposition 2.2. If there is a point $x \in X$ such that \mathcal{E} is uniform at the point x , then \mathcal{E} splits by [25, Theorem 4.1]. This contradicts the fact that \mathcal{E} does not split. Thus, for every point $x \in X$, \mathcal{E} is not uniform at x and hence there exists a line C such that $x \in C$ and $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(3, 1^2)$ by Lemma 2.3. Thus inequality (4.3) is strict for each point $x \in X$ and hence inequality (4.4) is also strict.

By Lemma 4.5, there exists a subvariety $N \subset E$ such that $\pi(N)$ has dimension ≥ 3 and $\pi|_N$ is of fiber type. Thus inequality (4.1) is also strict for $x \in \pi(N)$. This contradicts Claim 4.11.

Subcase $(n, l_X, \dim E) = (5, 6, 6)$ or $(6, 7, 7)$. — In this case $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ by Proposition 2.2. We will prove that one of the assumptions in Proposition 4.8 holds. By Proposition 4.7, we may assume that inequality (4.3) is strict for every $x \in X$ and so is inequality (4.4).

By Claim 4.11, the equality holds in (4.1) for every $x \in \pi(E)$. Therefore the morphism $E \rightarrow X$ is surjective and equidimensional of relative dimension one. Since $E \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) = \emptyset$, every fiber of the morphism $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow X$ has dimension $\leq n - 5$. Thus there is no line C such that $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^{n-3})$ by (4.2).

Case $(\dim E - n) + (2n - 5 - l_X) = n - 6$. — This case occurs if and only if $(n, l_X, \dim E) = (5, 6, 5)$. In this case $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ by Theorem 2.2. We will prove that the assumption (2) in Proposition (4.8) holds.

It holds $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \leq 5$. Otherwise $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) > 5$. Thus $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U})$ contains at least a divisor D . Since $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) = \emptyset$, we have $D = \varphi^* \varphi_* D$. Since $\rho_Y = 1$, $\varphi_* D$ is an ample Cartier divisor on Y . However by Lemma 4.4 we have $\dim \varphi(\text{Exc}(\varphi)) \geq n - 4 \geq 1$ and hence $\varphi_* D \cap \varphi(\text{Exc}(\varphi)) \neq \emptyset$. This contradicts the assumption $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \cap \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) = \emptyset$.

There is no line C with $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^2)$. Otherwise, by the same argument of the proof of Claim 4.9, we have

$$\dim\{[C] \in M \mid \text{line } C \text{ with } \mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^2)\} \geq 4.$$

By Lemma 4.5, there is a closed subvariety $N \subset E$ of dimension ≥ 4 such that $\dim \pi(N) = \dim N - 1$. Hence there is a line C such that $C \cap \pi(N) \neq \emptyset$

and $\mathcal{E}|_C \simeq \mathcal{O}(4, 1^2)$. Take a point $x \in C \cap \pi(N)$. Then $\dim E_x \geq 1$. Also by (4.2) $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})_x \geq 1$. This contradicts (4.7).

Therefore the assumption (2) in Proposition 4.8 holds and hence \mathcal{E} splits. This contradicts the fact \mathcal{E} does not split. This completes the proof of Proposition 4.10. \square

4.4. Proof of Theorem 4.2

By Proposition 4.10, there is a component \widetilde{M}_0 of \widetilde{M} and a component F of a non-trivial π -fiber such that $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}_0) \cap F \neq \emptyset$.

DEFINITION 4.12. — *Let X be a projective manifold, $Y \subset X$ a closed subvariety and $U \rightarrow M$ an unsplit family of rational curves on X . Then $\text{Locus}(M)_Y$ (resp. $\text{ChLocus}_k(M)_Y$) is defined to be the set of the points which can be connected to Y by a rational curve in M (resp. by a connected chain of rational curves in M with length k).*

Then by [6, Lemma 5.4], [47, Lemma 3.2 and Remark 3.3] (cf. [11, Corollary 2.2 and Remark 2.4]) we have:

LEMMA 4.13. — *Assume that $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. Then the following hold:*

- (1) $\dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F \geq \dim(F \cap \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)) + \dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_p$ for a general point $p \in F \cap \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)$,
- (2) $\dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F \geq \dim F + n - 3$,
- (3) $\text{NE}(\text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \subset \langle \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}], R_\varphi \rangle$.

LEMMA 4.14. — *Assume that $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. Then*

$$n \geq \dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F \geq \dim F + n - 3.$$

In particular $\dim F \leq 3$.

Proof. — Since $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$, the conclusions of Lemma 4.13 hold. Hence the morphism

$$\text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F \rightarrow X$$

is finite by Lemma 4.13 (3). Thus $n \geq \dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F$. By Lemma 4.13 (2) we have

$$n \geq \dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F \geq \dim F + n - 3,$$

and the assertion follows \square

LEMMA 4.15. — Assume that $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. Then one of the following hold:

(1) $n = 6$, φ is of fiber type and

$$\dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F = \dim F + 3 = 6.$$

(2) $n = 5$, φ is a divisorial contraction and

$$\dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F = \dim F + 2 = 5.$$

(3) $n = 5$, φ is of fiber type and

$$5 \geq \dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F \geq \dim F + 1 \geq 4.$$

Proof. — This follows from Lemmas 4.4 and 4.14. □

LEMMA 4.16. — Assume that $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$ and $\dim \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F = n$. Let V be an n -dimensional component of $\text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F$. Then:

(1) $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$,

(2) $\dim(V \cap F) = 0$,

(3) $\dim F \leq n - 3$,

(4) V is a section of π corresponding to an exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. — By Lemma 4.13(3), $\text{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \subset \langle \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}], R_\varphi \rangle$. Therefore by Lemma 2.18 we have $l_X = r_X$ and V is a section of π corresponding to the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now $\text{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}]$. Thus $\dim(V \cap F) = 0$.

Since $\dim(V \cap F) = 0$, there is a point $p \in F$ such that $V \subset \text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_p$. This implies that there is a point $x \in X$ such that $\text{Locus}(M)_x = X$. Hence $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ by [24, Corollary 4.2].

On the other hand the Serre inequality implies $\dim(V \cap F) \geq \dim V + \dim F - \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) = \dim F - n + 3$. Thus we have $0 \geq \dim F - n + 3$. □

LEMMA 4.17. — Neither Lemma 4.15(1) nor (2) occurs.

Proof. — If Lemma 4.15(2) occurs, then $\dim F = 3$, which gives a contradiction to Lemma 4.16(3).

Assume that Lemma 4.15(1) occurs. We firstly prove that $\text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_0)_F$ is equidimensional of dimension 6.

We have $\dim \tilde{U}_0 \geq 11$ by Proposition 2.6. Hence each irreducible component of a fiber $(\varphi \circ \tilde{e}_0)^{-1}(y)$ has dimension at least five. Hence each component of $\tilde{p}_0((\varphi \circ \tilde{e}_0)^{-1}(y))$ has dimension at least five.

On the other hand, by the proof of [6, Lemma 5.4], the morphism \tilde{e}_0 is finite on $\tilde{p}_0^{-1}(\tilde{p}_0((\varphi \circ \tilde{e}_0)^{-1}(y))) \setminus (\varphi \circ \tilde{e}_0)^{-1}(y)$. Thus each component of $\text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_F$ has dimension ≥ 6 .

Hence, by Lemma 4.16, we have $\dim \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_F \cap F = 0$. This is possible only if $\dim \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0) = 6$. Hence $\text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_F = \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)$.

Since φ is of fiber type, the same argument does work for any component \tilde{M}_i . Thus $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U})$ is a finite union of sections of π and thus (4.3) becomes an equality. Then \mathcal{E} splits by Proposition 4.7, which gives a contradiction to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. \square

LEMMA 4.18. — Assume $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. Then $n = 5$, φ is a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle and $l_X = 4$.

Proof. — By Lemmas 4.15 and Lemma 4.17, $n = 5$, φ is of fiber type and

$$5 \geq \dim \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_F \geq \dim F + 1 \geq 4.$$

Since $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$, \tilde{M} is not a covering family by [11, Lemma 2.4] (Note that \tilde{M} is an unsplit family). If $l_X \geq 5$, then $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$ or \mathbb{Q}^5 by Theorem 2.2, hence by Theorem 3.3 we have $(X, \mathcal{E}) \simeq (\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{G}_\mathbb{Q})$. This contradicts the assumption $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}] \neq R_\varphi$. Thus we have $l_X = 4$. Also by the assumption $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \neq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ and inequality (4.1), we may assume that $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}_0) = 6$.

The morphism $\varphi : \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}_0) \rightarrow Y$ is surjective. Otherwise there is a fiber F with $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}_0) \cap F \geq 2$. On the other hand $\dim \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_p \geq 3$ for a general point $p \in \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}_0) \cap F$ since $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}_0) = 6$ and $\dim \tilde{U}_0 \geq 8$ by Proposition 2.6. Hence $\dim \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_F \geq 5$ by Lemma 4.13(1). By Lemma 4.16, we have $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^5$. This contradicts $l_X = 4$.

Hence the divisor $D := \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})$ is ample and meets every fiber of φ . If there is a φ -fiber F with $\dim F \geq 3$, then we have $\dim \text{Locus}(\tilde{M}_0)_F \geq 5$, which yields a contradiction again. Thus φ is a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle by Proposition 2.13 and [19, Lemma 2.12]. \square

By Lemma 4.18, φ is a \mathbb{P}^2 -bundle, $n = 5$ and $l_X = 4$.

Set $\mathcal{E}_Y := \varphi_* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$. Then (Y, \mathcal{E}_Y) is also a pair as in Theorem 1.3 and the following symmetric diagram is obtained:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbb{P}_Y(\mathcal{E}_Y) & \\ \swarrow \pi & & \searrow \varphi \\ X & & Y. \end{array}$$

We may assume that (Y, \mathcal{E}_Y) is a pair as in Setting 4.1. In the rest of this proof we denote by C_X (resp. C_Y) a minimal rational curve on X

(resp. Y) and by \tilde{C}_X (resp. \tilde{C}_Y) a minimal lift over C_X (resp. C_Y). Set $R_X := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}_X]$ and $R_Y := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[\tilde{C}_Y]$.

LEMMA 4.19. — Assume that $R_X \neq R_\varphi$. Then $R_Y \neq R_\pi$ and $l_Y = 4$.

Proof. — By Lemma 4.18 for the pair (Y, \mathcal{E}_Y) , it is enough to show that $R_Y \neq R_\pi$. Assume to the contrary that $R_Y = R_\pi$, namely Theorem 4.2 is true for (Y, \mathcal{E}_Y) .

Note that $\xi_{\mathcal{E}_Y} = \xi$. Let H_Y be the ample generator of $\text{Pic}(Y)$. Then $l_Y \xi - r_Y \varphi^* H_Y = m_X \pi^* H_X$ for some integer $m_X > 0$. Since $\{\xi, \varphi^* H_Y\}$ and $\{\xi, \pi^* H_X\}$ are \mathbb{Z} -bases for $\text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{E})) = \text{Pic}(\mathbb{P}_Y(\mathcal{E}_Y))$, the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ l_Y/m_X & r_Y/m_X \end{pmatrix}$$

is unimodular. Thus we have $m_X = r_Y$ and $l_Y/m_X = l_Y/r_Y \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $l_Y \geq r_Y$, the equality $l_Y = r_Y$ holds. Therefore $\xi - \varphi^* H_Y = \pi^* H_X$, and hence the divisor $\xi - \pi^* H_X$ is a supporting divisor for the contraction φ . Now, by taking the π -images of the lines contained in φ -fibers, we have a covering family of rational curves on X with H_X -degree one. Thus $l_X = r_X$, and hence $l_X \xi + \pi^* K_X$ is a supporting divisor for φ , which contradicts our assumption $R_X \neq R_\varphi$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.2. — To apply Proposition 3.6, we will construct a closed subvariety $V \subset \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{E})$ which is a section for both projection π and φ .

By [66, Theorem 1.2], there is a point $x_1 \in X$ such that

$$\text{ChLocus}_2(M)_{x_1} = X.$$

Hence for any point $x_2 \in X$, there are two minimal rational curves $C_{X,1}$ and $C_{X,2}$ with $x_1, x_2 \in C_{X,1} \cup C_{X,2}$ and $C_{X,1} \cap C_{X,2} \neq \emptyset$. Since minimal lifts over a fixed minimal rational curve sweep out a divisor in a π -fiber by Lemma 2.3, there are minimal lifts $\tilde{C}_{X,1}$ and $\tilde{C}_{X,2}$ with $\tilde{C}_{X,1} \cap \tilde{C}_{X,2} \neq \emptyset$. Hence we have $\dim \text{ChLocus}_2(\tilde{M})_{\pi^{-1}(x_1)} \geq 5$. Note that by [11, Corollary 2.2 and Remark 2.4] we have

$$\text{NE}(\text{ChLocus}_2(\tilde{M})_{\pi^{-1}(x_1)}, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \subset \langle R_\pi, R_X \rangle.$$

Thus there is a component V of $\text{ChLocus}_2(\tilde{M})_{\pi^{-1}(x_1)}$ such that the morphism $V \rightarrow Y$ is finite and hence surjective.

CLAIM 4.20. — $R_X = R_Y$.

Proof of Claim. — We will prove $[\tilde{C}_X] = [\tilde{C}_Y]$. Note that $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \tilde{C}_X = \xi_{\mathcal{E}} \cdot \tilde{C}_Y$. Thus it is enough to see that $\pi^*(-K_X) \cdot \tilde{C}_X = \pi^*(-K_X) \cdot \tilde{C}_Y$.

Since $\dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_Y|_{C_Y}) \cap V \geq 1$, we have

$$0 \neq \text{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) \cap \text{NE}(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_Y|_{C_Y}), \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = \langle R_\pi, R_X \rangle \cap \langle R_\varphi, R_Y \rangle.$$

Thus $\pi^*(-K_X).\tilde{C}_X \geq \pi^*(-K_X).\tilde{C}_Y$.

Note that by applying the same argument as above for the pair (Y, \mathcal{E}_Y) , we have

$$\pi(\text{Locus}(\widetilde{M}_Y)) = X,$$

where \widetilde{M}_Y is the union of the families of minimal lifts \tilde{C}_Y . Hence the images of the minimal lifts \tilde{C}_Y define a covering family of rational curves on X . Hence we have $\pi^*(-K_X).\tilde{C}_X \leq \pi^*(-K_X).\tilde{C}_Y$ by the minimality of the anticanonical degree. Thus the assertion follows. \square

Then, by Lemma 2.18, V is a section of the morphism φ corresponding to the following sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_{Y,1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y(1) \rightarrow 0,$$

and $\text{NE}(V, \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})) = R_X = R_Y$. Hence, again by Lemma 2.18, V is also a section of the morphism π corresponding to a sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus V is a section for both projection π and φ . Then Proposition 3.6 and the fact $n \geq 5$ implies $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^5$, which contradicts $l_X = 4$. \square

5. Case $l_X \geq n$

In this section, we will prove Theorem 1.3 for pairs (X, \mathcal{E}) with $\rho_X = 1$ and $l_X \geq n$. In this case, by Proposition 2.2, $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n and hence it is enough to prove the following:

THEOREM 5.1. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n . Then \mathcal{E} splits unless (X, \mathcal{E}) is isomorphic to a pair as in Theorem 1.3(2a)–(2c).*

In this section, we will identify the i -th Chern class of a vector bundle with an integer if $A^i(X) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$.

By the following proposition, the proof of Theorem 5.1 is reduced to give a classification of nef vector bundles of rank $n - 2$ on \mathbb{P}^n (resp. \mathbb{Q}^n) with first Chern class three (resp. two):

PROPOSITION 5.2. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Theorem 1.3 with $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n . Then $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is a nef vector bundle of rank $n - 2$ with $c_1(\mathcal{E}(-1)) = c_1(X) - n + 2$.*

Proof. — Since $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = c_1(X)$, we have $c_1(\mathcal{E}(-1)) = c_1(X) - n + 2$. Thus it is enough to show that $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is nef.

If $\ell(R_\varphi) \neq n - 2$, then by Proposition 2.14 we have $(X, \mathcal{E}) \simeq (\mathbb{P}^5, \mathcal{O}(2^3))$ and the assertion follows.

If $\ell(R_\varphi) = n - 2$, then by Theorem 4.2 the divisor $l_X \xi_{\mathcal{E}} + \pi^* K_X$ is nef. Note that $l_X \xi_{\mathcal{E}} + \pi^* K_X = l_X \xi_{\mathcal{E}} - r_X \pi^* H_X$. Since $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n , we have $l_X = r_X$. Hence $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} - \pi^* H_X$ is nef and the assertion follows. \square

For partial results or discussions on the classification of nef vector bundles on \mathbb{P}^n or \mathbb{Q}^n with $c_1(\mathcal{E}(-1)) = c_1(X) - n + 2$ without the condition on the rank, we refer the reader to [50, 51, 52, 53].

5.1. Spannedness and adjunction

In this subsection, we slightly generalize the problem and consider the classification of nef vector bundles \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^n or \mathbb{Q}^n ($n \geq 3$) which satisfy

$$(5.1) \quad c_1(\mathcal{F}) + \text{rank } \mathcal{F} \leq c_1(X).$$

PROPOSITION 5.3. — *If a nef vector bundle \mathcal{F} on $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ or \mathbb{Q}^n ($n \geq 3$) satisfies (5.1), then \mathcal{F} is generated by global sections.*

Proof. — We will show the assertion by slightly modifying the argument in [2, Proof of Proposition 2.6]. First we will prove that

CLAIM 5.4. — $H^i(\mathcal{F}(-i)) = 0$ for $0 < i < c_1(X)$.

Proof of Claim. — If $c_1(X) > i \geq \text{rank } \mathcal{F}$, then by the Le Potier vanishing theorem we have $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}(-i)) = 0$. Thus $H^i(X, \mathcal{F}(-i)) = 0$ for $c_1(X) > i \geq c_1(X) - c_1(\mathcal{F})$ by (5.1). On the other hand, if $c_1(X) - c_1(\mathcal{F}) > i > 0$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} H^i(X, \mathcal{F}(-i)) &= H^i(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}), \xi_{\mathcal{F}} - i\pi^* H_X) \\ &= H^i(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}), K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})} + (r + 1)\xi_{\mathcal{F}} + (c_1(X) - c_1(\mathcal{F}) - i)\pi^* H_X) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where the last vanishing follows from the Kodaira vanishing theorem on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$. \square

Hence the assertion follows if $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$ since \mathcal{F} is 0-regular in the sense of Castelnuovo–Mumford.

Assume $X = \mathbb{Q}^n$. Then we already have $H^i(\mathcal{F}(-i)) = 0$ for $n > i > 0$. If $H^n(\mathcal{F}(-n)) = 0$, then the assertion follows as above.

Assume that $H^n(\mathcal{F}(-n)) \neq 0$, or $H^0(\mathcal{F}^*) \neq 0$ by the Serre duality. Then we have a section of \mathcal{F}^* and hence a subbundle $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{F}^*$ by [10, Proposition 1.2(12)]. Then the bundle $\mathcal{F}' := (\mathcal{F}^*/\mathcal{O})^*$ is nef by [10, Proposition 1.2(8)], and $c_1(\mathcal{F}') = c_1(\mathcal{F})$. Hence \mathcal{F}' satisfies the condition of this proposition. By a similar computation as above using the Kodaira vanishing theorem on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F}')$, we have $H^1(X, \mathcal{F}') = 0$. Hence we have $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{F}'$, and the assertion follows by induction on the rank. \square

If $\text{rank } \mathcal{F} \geq n$ in Proposition 5.3, then by using Theorem 1.1 we see that (X, \mathcal{F}) is isomorphic to

$$(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}^{\oplus n+1}), (\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}(1, 0^{n-1})), (\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{O}^{\oplus n}), (\mathbb{P}^n, T_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)) \text{ or } (\mathbb{Q}^n, \mathcal{O}^{\oplus n}).$$

On the other hand, if $n > \text{rank } \mathcal{F}$, then the following proposition enables us to reduce the study of \mathcal{F} to a lower rank case $\text{rank } \mathcal{F} = c_1(\mathcal{F}) - c_1(X) + n + 1$:

PROPOSITION 5.5. — *Assume $n > \text{rank } \mathcal{F} \geq c_1(\mathcal{F}) - c_1(X) + n + 1$ in Proposition 5.3. Then there exist the following exact sequences of vector bundles:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{F}_0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{F}_1 \rightarrow 0, \\ & & & & \vdots & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \mathcal{O} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{F}_{k-1} & \rightarrow & \mathcal{F}_k \rightarrow 0, \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{F}_0 := \mathcal{F}$ and $\text{rank } \mathcal{F}_k = c_1(\mathcal{F}) - c_1(X) + n + 1$.

Proof. — A similar proof is contained in [65, Lemmas 2.4 and 2.7].

If $\text{rank } \mathcal{F} = c_1(\mathcal{F}) - c_1(X) + n + 1$, then there is nothing to prove. Hence we assume $\text{rank } \mathcal{F} > c_1(\mathcal{F}) - c_1(X) + n + 1$.

Since \mathcal{F} is spanned by Proposition 5.3, the zero locus Z of a general section of \mathcal{F} defines a smooth subscheme of dimension $n - \text{rank } \mathcal{F} > 0$ if $Z \neq \emptyset$. Assume $Z \neq \emptyset$. Then by adjunction we have $-K_Z = (c_1(X) - c_1(\mathcal{F}))|_Z$ and, by our assumption, $-K_Z$ is ample. By [30] we have $\dim Z + 1 \geq r_Z$. Therefore $n - r + 1 \geq c_1(X) - c_1(\mathcal{F})$. This contradicts our assumption. Hence a general section of \mathcal{F} defines a subbundle $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{F}$, and the assertion follows by induction on the rank. \square

5.2. Case $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$

Proof of Theorem 5.1 for $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^n$. — By Proposition 5.2, $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{E}(-1)$ is a nef vector bundle with $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = 3$ and $\text{rank } \mathcal{F} = n - 2$. Then \mathcal{F} is

globally generated by Proposition 5.3 and hence \mathcal{F} is a direct sum of line bundles by [9, 62] (cf. [65, Corollary 2.5]). \square

5.3. Case $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^n$

In this subsection we assume that $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^n$ ($n \geq 5$) and \mathcal{F} is a nef vector bundle of rank $n - 2$ with $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = 2$. Then \mathcal{F} is globally generated by Proposition 5.3. If $n \geq 7$, then \mathcal{F} is a direct sum of line bundles by [65, Corollary 2.8]. Therefore we further assume $n = 5$ or 6 . Then \mathcal{F}_k in Proposition 5.5 is a globally generated vector bundle of rank 3 with $c_1(\mathcal{F}_k) = 2$.

PROPOSITION 5.6. — \mathcal{F}_k splits or is isomorphic to the Ottaviani bundle.

Proof. — If $c_3(\mathcal{F}_k) = 0$, then a general section of \mathcal{F}_k defines a subbundle $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{F}_k$. Then the quotient \mathcal{F}_{k+1} is a nef vector bundle of rank two with $c_1 = 2$. Thus it is a Fano bundle of rank two. Then, by [2], \mathcal{F}_{k+1} and hence \mathcal{F}_k splits.

Assume that $c_3(\mathcal{F}_k) \neq 0$. If $n = 6$ and the restriction of \mathcal{F}_k to a general linear section \mathbb{Q}^5 is the Ottaviani bundle, then by [55, Section 3] \mathcal{F}_k is also the Ottaviani bundle on \mathbb{Q}^6 . Note that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_k$ if $n = 5$. Hence it is enough to show the following:

CLAIM 5.7. — Assume that $n = 5$. If $c_3(\mathcal{F}) \neq 0$, then \mathcal{F} is the Ottaviani bundle.

Proof of Claim. — Set $\mathcal{E} := \mathcal{F}(1)$. Then the pair $(\mathbb{Q}^5, \mathcal{E})$ satisfies the condition of Setting 4.1 by Proposition 2.14. The semiample divisor $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} - \pi^*H_X = \xi_{\mathcal{F}}$ defines the contraction φ by Theorem 4.2. Let F be a component of a φ -fiber and \bar{F} a resolution of F . By Corollary 4.3(2), $c_3(\mathcal{F})|_{\bar{F}} = 0$ and hence $c_3(\mathcal{F}) \cdot \pi(F) = 0$. Since $c_3(\mathcal{F}) \neq 0$, we have $\dim F = \dim \pi(F) \leq 2$. By Lemma 2.12, we have $\dim E \geq \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ and hence φ is of fiber type. The assertion follows from Theorem 3.3. \square

This completes the proof of Proposition 5.6. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1 for $X \simeq \mathbb{Q}^n$. — As mentioned, $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is a globally generated vector bundle of rank $n - 2$ on \mathbb{Q}^n with $c_1(\mathcal{E}(-1)) = 2$, and we may assume $n = 5$ or 6 . If $n = 5$, then the assertion follows from Proposition 5.6. If $n = 6$, then there exists the following exact sequence by Proposition 5.5:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_1 \rightarrow 0.$$

By Proposition 5.6, \mathcal{F}_1 is a direct sum of line bundles or the Ottaviani bundle. In the former case the exact sequence splits and hence \mathcal{E} is a direct

sum of line bundles. In the latter case $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is the dual of the Spinor bundle or $\mathcal{E}(-1) \simeq \mathcal{O} \oplus \mathcal{F}_1$ by [55, Section 3]. Thus the assertion follows. \square

6. Case $l_X = n - 1$ and φ is birational

In this section, we will prove Theorem 1.3 under Setting 4.1 when $l_X = n - 1$ and φ is a birational contraction:

THEOREM 6.1. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1. Assume that $l_X = n - 1$ and φ is a birational contraction. Then \mathcal{E} is a direct sum of line bundles.*

Set $E := \text{Exc}(\varphi)$ and $Z := \varphi(E)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \longrightarrow & Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\ \downarrow \pi & & \\ X & & \end{array}$$

LEMMA 6.2. — *Under the assumption of Theorem 6.1, the following hold:*

- (1) φ is a divisorial contraction with $E = \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})$.
- (2) $n - 2 \geq \dim Z \geq n - 4$.

Proof. — By Theorem 4.2, minimal lifts over minimal rational curves are contracted by φ . Thus $\tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \subset E$. By Lemma 2.3 we have $\dim \tilde{e}(\tilde{U}) \geq 2n - 4 = \dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) - 1$. Hence φ is a divisorial contraction. Therefore E is an irreducible divisor (see e.g. [34, Proposition 2.5]), and hence $E = \tilde{e}(\tilde{U})$. By Lemma 2.12, we have $n \geq \dim F \geq n - 2$ for a non-trivial φ -fiber F . Thus $n - 2 \geq \dim Z \geq n - 4$. \square

LEMMA 6.3. — *If $\dim Z = n - 3$ or $n - 2$, then $E \equiv \xi - a\pi^*H_X$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. — Let F be a component of a general non-trivial φ -fiber and set $D_F := \xi|_F$. We will denote by $\Delta(F, D_F)$ the Δ -genus of the polarized pair (F, D_F) , which is the number $\dim F + D_F^{\dim F} - h^0(F, D_F)$. Then either

- (1) $\dim Z = n - 3$, F is normal and $\Delta(F, D_F) = 0$ or
- (2) $\dim Z = n - 2$ and $(F, D_F) \simeq (\mathbb{P}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}(1))$

by [3, Theorem 2.1] and Proposition 2.13. Also, by Theorem 4.2, $(n - 1)D_F = -K_X|_F$.

Note that $\dim F = n - 1 \geq 4$ in the former case, hence, by using the classification of varieties with small delta genus [16, 18], we see that there is a linear subspace $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset F$ through any point $p \in F$. Hence there is a morphism $j: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow X$ through a general point $x \in X$ with $j^*\mathcal{O}(-K_X) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(n - 1)$, where $\mathbb{P} := \mathbb{P}^2 \subset F$ if $\dim Z = n - 3$ or $\mathbb{P} := F$ if $\dim Z = n - 2$.

Let $f: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ be the morphism obtained by taking the base change of j by π , and let $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}}) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\mathbb{P}}} Y_{\mathbb{P}} \rightarrow Y$ be the Stein factorization of $\varphi \circ f$. Set $E_{\mathbb{P}} := \text{Exc}(\varphi_{\mathbb{P}})$. Then there exists the following commutative diagram:

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} E_{\mathbb{P}} \subset f^*E & \longrightarrow & E & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}}) & \xrightarrow{f} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\ \downarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}} & & \downarrow \pi & & \\ \mathbb{P} & \xrightarrow{j} & X & & \end{array}$$

Since $j(\mathbb{P})$ passes through a general point of X , $\varphi_{\mathbb{P}}$ is not of fiber type. Since $\dim f^*E > \dim Z$, it holds that $f^*E \subset E_{\mathbb{P}}$. Thus we have $E_{\mathbb{P}} = \text{Supp } f^*E$.

Now $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}}(-1)$ is a nef vector bundle of rank $n - 2$ with $c_1 = 1$ by Corollary 4.3 and $\varphi_{\mathbb{P}}$ is not of fiber type. Hence $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}}(-1)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(1, 0^{n-3})$ by [60, 64]. Thus $E_{\mathbb{P}}$ is a hyperplane in the $\pi_{\mathbb{P}}$ -fiber over a general point. Hence the same holds for E and the assertion follows. \square

PROPOSITION 6.4. — $\dim Z = n - 4$.

Proof. — Assume to the contrary that $\dim Z \geq n - 3$. We use the same notation as in the proof of Lemma 6.3. Then $f^*E = E_{\mathbb{P}}$ and $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})$ by the proof of Lemma 6.3. Hence we have $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(aj^*H_X) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}}(2)$. This implies $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(aH_X|_{\mathbb{P}^1}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2H_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ for a minimal rational curve $\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$.

Let $s: \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-a)$ be a section corresponding to $E \in |\xi - a\pi^*H_X|$ and W the zero locus of the section s . Assume $W \neq \emptyset$. Then by Proposition 2.7 there is a minimal rational curve $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ such that $f(\mathbb{P}^1) \cap W \neq \emptyset$ and $f(\mathbb{P}^1) \not\subset W$. On the other hand, if $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ is a minimal rational curve, then the restriction of the section

$$f^*s: \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \rightarrow f^*\mathcal{E}(-a) \simeq \mathcal{O}(0, (-1)^{n-3})$$

is non-vanishing or the zero morphism. This gives a contradiction. Hence s is a non-vanishing section.

Therefore the quotient $\mathcal{E}(-a)/\mathcal{O}$ is a uniform vector bundle of type $\mathcal{O}(-1^{n-3})$ and hence a direct sum of line bundles by [8, Proposition 1.2]. This implies that \mathcal{E} is also a direct sum of line bundles and $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X(2, 1^{n-2})$. Then $\dim Z = n - 4$, which contradicts our assumption that $\dim Z = n - 2$ or $n - 3$. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1. — By Proposition 6.4, we have $\dim Z = n - 4$ and any component of a non-trivial fiber has dimension n by Lemma 2.12. Hence each n -dimensional component of a fiber is a section of π by Lemma 2.18.

Let C be a minimal rational curve, $n: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow C \subset X$ the normalization and $x \in \mathbb{P}^1$ a point. We fix a decomposition $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2, 1^{n-3})$ as in Lemma 2.3. Then by taking a base change of the diagram, we obtain the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 E_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^{n-4} & & & & \\
 \downarrow & & & & \\
 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}) & \xrightarrow{m} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\
 \pi_{\mathbb{P}^1} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi & & \\
 \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{n} & X, & &
 \end{array}$$

where $E_{\mathbb{P}^1}$ is the subbundle corresponding to the direct summand $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1^{n-3}) \subset \mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}$.

Corresponding to each direct summand $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$, there are $n - 3$ minimal sections $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^1_1, \dots, \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^1_{n-3}$ of $\pi_{\mathbb{P}^1}$.

Note that the morphism $\varphi \circ m: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1}) \rightarrow Y$ contracts $E_{\mathbb{P}^1}$. Hence there are sections \tilde{X}_i of π such that $m^{-1}(\tilde{X}_i) = \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^1_i$. Note that each section \tilde{X}_i defines a surjection $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1)$ and hence we have a morphism $a: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1^{n-3})$.

CLAIM 6.5. — *The morphism a is surjective.*

Proof of Claim. — The assertion is true on any point $x \in C$. Let C' be a minimal rational curve on X . Assume that the assertion is true at a point $x' \in C'$. Then the assertion is true for any point on C' , since the bundle is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2, 1^{n-3})$ on the normalization. Hence the assertion follows from Proposition 2.7. \square

By the above claim, we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(2) \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(1^{n-3}) \rightarrow 0.$$

This sequence splits since $H^1(\mathcal{O}_X(1)) = 0$, and the assertion follows. \square

7. Case $l_X = n - 1$ and φ is of fiber type

This section deals with the remaining case where $l_X = n - 1$ and φ is of fiber type:

THEOREM 7.1. — *Let (X, \mathcal{E}) be a pair as in Setting 4.1. Assume that $l_X = n - 1$ and φ is of fiber type. Then the pair (X, \mathcal{E}) is isomorphic to one of the pairs (2d)–(2g) in Theorem 1.3.*

Let F be a general φ -fiber and set $D_F := \xi|_F$. By taking the base change of π by $\pi|_F$, we have the following diagram:

$$(7.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \theta_F & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & \\ \tilde{F} & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\ & & \pi_F \downarrow & & \pi \downarrow & & \\ & & F & \xrightarrow{\pi|_F} & X, & & \end{array}$$

where \tilde{F} is the section of π_F corresponding to the original fiber F . Let

$$\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F) \xrightarrow{\varphi_F} Y' \rightarrow Y$$

be the Stein factorization of θ_F . Then φ_F is defined by the semiample divisor $\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F} - \pi_F^* D_F$ by the proof of Corollary 4.3.

7.1. Bounding the dimension of X

The first step of the proof is to show $n \leq 6$. In addition, $(\dim Y; F, \mathcal{O}(D_F), \mathcal{E}|_F)$ is also determined:

PROPOSITION 7.2. — *Under the assumption of Theorem 7.1, we have $n \leq 6$ and the quadruple $(\dim Y; F, \mathcal{O}(D_F), \mathcal{E}|_F)$ is one of the following:*

- (1) $(n; \mathbb{P}^{n-3}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}}(1), \mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3}))$,
- (2) $(n - 1; \mathbb{Q}^{n-2}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}^{n-2}}(1), \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1^{n-4}))$,

where F is a general φ -fiber.

Note that, by Lemma 2.12, we have $n - 3 \leq \dim Y \leq n$ in this case.

LEMMA 7.3. — $\dim Y \geq n - 1$.

Proof. — We have $\dim Y \neq n - 3$. Otherwise the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is trivial by [44, Lemma 4.1], which contradicts the fact that $\mathcal{E}|_{\mathbb{P}^1} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})$ for a minimal rational curve $f: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$.

Assume $\dim Y = n - 2$. Then a general φ -fiber F is a smooth projective manifold of dimension $n - 1$ with $-K_F = (n - 2)\xi|_F$ by adjunction. Hence F is a del Pezzo manifold. Set $D_F := \xi|_F$ and $\mathcal{O}_F(1) := \mathcal{O}(D_F)$. Note that $(n - 1)D_F = (\pi|_F)^*(-K_X)$ by Theorem 4.2.

By Corollary 4.3, $\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)$ is a semiample vector bundle with $c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)) = D_F$. Since $\dim Y = n - 2$, we have $(\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F} - \pi_F^*D_F)^{n-1} = 0$.

The Kodaira vanishing theorem implies

$$H^i(F, \det(\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(K_F)) = 0$$

and

$$H^i(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)), t\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)}) = 0$$

for $i > 0$ and $t > 0$. Also

$$H^0(F, \det(\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}(K_F)) = H^0(F, \mathcal{O}_F(-n + 3)) = 0.$$

Hence, by [59, Corollary 1.3], we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F(-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_F^{\oplus n-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}|_F(-1) \rightarrow 0.$$

By dualizing this sequence, we see that the ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}_F(1)$ is generated by $n - 1$ sections. This contradicts $\dim F = n - 1$. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.2. — By Lemma 7.3 and Lemma 2.12 we have $\dim Y = n - 1$ or n . Note that $-K_F = (n - 2)D_F$ by adjunction.

Case $\dim Y = n - 1$. — In this case $F \simeq \mathbb{Q}^{n-2}$ and $\mathcal{O}(D_F) \simeq \mathcal{O}(1)$ by the Kobayashi–Ochiai theorem. Note that φ_F is of fiber type since $\dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F) > \dim Y$.

By Corollary 4.3, $\Omega_\pi|_F$ is a nef vector bundle of rank $n - 3$ with $c_1(\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)) = 1$. Thus, by [60], the bundle $\Omega_\pi|_F$ is either

- a direct sum of line bundles,
- $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^* \oplus \mathcal{O}$ with $n = 6$ or
- $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ with $n = 5$.

Hence, by Corollary 4.3 and [55, Theorem 2.3], $\mathcal{E}|_F(-1)$ is either

- a direct sum of line bundles,
- $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^* \oplus \mathcal{O}^{\oplus 2}$ with $n = 6$ or
- $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^* \oplus \mathcal{O}$ with $n = 5$.

Since φ_F is a morphism of fiber type, the first case does not occur.

Case $\dim Y = n$. — In this case, $F \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-3}$ and $\mathcal{O}(D_F) \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}}(1)$ by Kobayashi–Ochiai theorem. Also, by Proposition 2.13, φ is an adjunction theoretic scroll, i.e., there exists an ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ such that $K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})} + (\dim \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) - \dim Y + 1)\mathcal{L}$ defines the contraction φ . Thus the morphism φ is a smooth \mathbb{P}^{n-3} -bundle over a open subset Y^0 of Y . Set $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})^0 := \varphi^{-1}(Y^0)$. We will denote by F_y a fiber $(\varphi^0)^{-1}(y) \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-3}$ for $y \in Y^0$.

Step 1. — By Corollary 4.3, $\Omega_\pi|_F$ is a nef vector bundle with $c_1(\Omega_\pi|_F) = 1$. Hence $\Omega_\pi|_F \simeq T_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}}(-1)$ or $\mathcal{O}(1, 0^{n-4})$ by Theorem 1.1. Therefore $\mathcal{E}|_F \simeq T_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ or $\mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})$ by Corollary 4.3. Thus one of the following holds:

- $\dim \operatorname{Im} \varphi_F = n - 2$ and $\mathcal{E}|_F \simeq T_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$,
- $\dim \operatorname{Im} \varphi_F = 2n - 6$ and $\mathcal{E}|_F \simeq \mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})$.

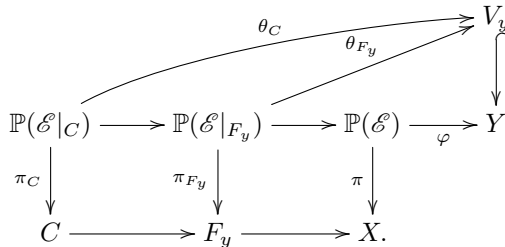
Since $\dim \operatorname{Im} \varphi_{F_y}$ do not depend on $y \in Y^0$, the isomorphic classes of $\mathcal{E}|_{F_y}$ also do not depend on $y \in Y^0$. If the latter case occurs then $2n - 6 \leq n$, or equivalently $n \leq 6$ and the assertion follows. Hence it is enough to show that $\mathcal{E}|_F \simeq \mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})$. In the following we assume to the contrary that $\mathcal{E}|_F \simeq T_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}} \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$.

Step 2. — General two points in X can be connected by a chain of $(\pi$ -images of) φ^0 -fibers. In fact, since $\rho_X = 1$, general two points in X can be connected by a chain of lines contained in φ^0 -fibers (see [13, Proof of Proposition 5.8] or [33, Proof of Lemma 3]). Hence the assertion follows.

Step 3. — Let F_1 and F_2 be two φ^0 -fibers. In this step, we show that $\dim(\pi(F_1) \cap \pi(F_2)) \geq 1$ if $\pi(F_1) \cap \pi(F_2) \neq \emptyset$.

Assume $\pi(F_1) \cap \pi(F_2) \neq \emptyset$ and take a point $x \in \pi(F_1) \cap \pi(F_2)$. Then there exists a point $p \in \pi^{-1}(x) \cap F_1$. Since φ_F is a morphism of fiber type, there exists a curve $C \subset \pi^{-1}(\pi(F_2))$ such that $p \in C$ and C is contracted by φ_F . Since F_1 is a fiber, we have $C \subset F_1$. Hence $\pi(C) \subset \pi(F_1) \cap \pi(F_2)$.

Step 4. — Set $V_y := \operatorname{Im} \theta_{F_y}$. Note that $\dim V_y = n - 2$. Let C be the normalization of a curve contained in F_y . Then we have the following diagram:



CLAIM 7.4. — θ_C is surjective onto V_y .

Proof. — If θ_C is not surjective, then $\dim \theta_C(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_C)) = n - 3$. Hence $\mathcal{E}|_C$ is semistable by [38, Theorem 3.1]. On the other hand the subbundle $T_{\mathbb{P}^{n-3}} \subset \mathcal{E}|_{F_y}$ gives a destabilizing subsheaf of $\mathcal{E}|_C$, which gives a contradiction. \square

Step 5. — Fix general points $x_1, x_2 \in X^0$. Then there exists a point $y \in Y^0$ such that $x_1 \in \pi(F_y)$, and hence $\varphi(\pi^{-1}(x_1)) \subset V_y$.

By Step 2, x_1 and x_2 can be connected by a chain of φ^0 -fibers. Then by Step 3 and 4 we have $\varphi(\pi^{-1}(x_2)) \subset V_y$. Hence $\varphi(\pi^{-1}(x)) \subset V_y$ for every general point $x \in X$, which contradicts the surjectivity of φ .

This completes the proof. \square

7.2. Decomposition of \mathcal{E}

We now turn to prove that the bundle \mathcal{E} admits a decomposition except for one case. Recall that each bundle \mathcal{E} of pairs (2d)–(2f) in Theorem 1.3 is decomposable.

PROPOSITION 7.5. — *The following hold:*

- (1) *If Proposition 7.2(1) occurs, then $r_X = n - 1$ and $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}(1^{n-4})$ with an ample vector bundle \mathcal{E}_1 of rank two.*
- (2) *If Proposition 7.2(2) occurs and $n = 6$, then $r_X = 5$ and $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ with an ample vector bundle \mathcal{E}_1 of rank three.*

Proof.

(1). — Assume that Proposition 7.2(1) occurs. Let F be a general φ -fiber and consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 E \simeq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}(1^{n-3})) & \longrightarrow & E' & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \theta_F & & \\
 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F) \simeq \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}(2, 1^{n-3})) & \longrightarrow & \pi^{-1}(\pi(F)) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\
 \downarrow \pi_F & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\
 F \simeq \mathbb{P}^{n-3} & \xrightarrow{\pi|_F} & \pi(F) \hookrightarrow X & &
 \end{array}$$

where E is the subbundle corresponding to the direct summand $\mathcal{O}(1^{n-3}) \subset \mathcal{E}|_F$ and E' is the image of E in $\pi^{-1}(\pi(F))$. A *minimal section* of π_F is defined to be a section corresponding to a surjection $\mathcal{E}|_F \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$. Since

φ_F is defined by $\xi_{\mathcal{E}|_F} - \pi^*D_F$, the exceptional divisor of the contraction φ_F is E and hence each minimal section of π_F is contracted to a point by θ_F .

Step 1. — By Proposition 2.7 there exists a rational curve $[C] \in M$ such that $C \cap \pi(F) \neq \emptyset$ and $C \not\subset \pi(F)$. Let $x \in C \cap \pi(F)$ be a point. Then the deformations of minimal lifts \tilde{C} of C sweep out at least a divisor in $\pi^{-1}(x)$ by Lemma 2.3. Hence

$$(7.2) \quad \dim \bigcup_{\tilde{C}} (\tilde{C} \cap E' \cap \pi^{-1}(x)) \geq n - 5.$$

Fix a minimal lift \tilde{C} with $\tilde{C} \cap E' \cap \pi^{-1}(x) \neq \emptyset$ and let w be a point in $\tilde{C} \cap E' \cap \pi^{-1}(x)$. If $\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(w))$ has dimension $n - 3$, then φ is flat at $\varphi(w)$ by Proposition 2.13 and [19, Lemma 2.12]. The flatness at $\varphi(w)$ implies $\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(w)) \subset E'$ (In fact it is a projective bundle near φ and the above conclusion $\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(w)) \subset E'$ is trivial, but, here we use only flatness to apply a similar argument also for the case (2)). Thus $\tilde{C} \subset \varphi^{-1}(\varphi(w)) \subset E'$. This contradicts the fact that $C \not\subset \pi(F)$. Hence φ is not equidimensional at w . By (7.2), the family of jumping fibers of φ has dimension at least $n - 5$.

Step 2. — Let F' be a component of a jumping fiber of φ with $\dim F' \geq n - 2$.

Assume that $\dim F' = n - 2$. Then F' is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^{n-2} and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)|_{F'} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-2}}(1)$ by [3, Theorem 2.1]. By Corollary 4.3, $\Omega_{\pi}|_{F'}$ is a nef vector bundle of rank $n - 3$ with $c_1 = 1$ and hence isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}^{\oplus n-4}$ by [60]. Thus $\mathcal{E}|_{F'}(-1) \simeq \mathcal{O}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}^{\oplus n-3}$ by Corollary 4.3. Then by a similar argument to Step 1 we have a jumping fiber of dimension $\geq n - 1$. Also note that if $n = 6$ then every jumping fiber has dimension $\geq n - 1$, otherwise the inequality $\dim \text{Im } \theta_{F'} = 2n - 5 > n = \dim Y$ yields a contradiction.

Step 3. — Let F' be a component of a jumping fiber of φ with $\dim F' \geq n - 1$ and F a general fiber. Then the image $\pi(F')$ contains a non-zero effective divisor on X . Since $\rho_X = 1$, we have $\pi(F) \cap \pi(F') \neq \emptyset$. Hence $\pi^{-1}(\pi(F)) \cap F' \neq \emptyset$ of dimension $\geq n - 4$. Since θ_F contracts only minimal sections, there exists a minimal section $\tilde{P}^{n-3} \subset E$ of π_F such that the image P' in E' contains an $(n - 4)$ -dimensional component of $\pi^{-1}(\pi(F)) \cap F'$. Hence we have $P' \subset F'$. Since $\pi(P') = \pi(F)$ and F is a general fiber, a general point on X is contained in $\pi(F')$. Hence $\dim F' = n$.

Step 4. — Hence we have an $(n - 5)$ -dimensional family of jumping fibers of dimension n . Let V be an n -dimensional component of a fiber. Then $r_X = n - 1$ and V is a section of π corresponding to the following exact

sequence by Lemma 2.18:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}'_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1) \rightarrow 0.$$

Set $\mathcal{E}_1 := \mathcal{E}'_1$ if $n = 5$. If $n = 6$, then we can find in the same way another section V' with $V \cap V' = \emptyset$, and hence we have the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1^2) \rightarrow 0.$$

Now $\mathcal{E}(-1)$ is a nef vector bundle by Theorem 4.2. Hence $\mathcal{E}_1(-1)$ is a nef vector bundle of rank two with $c_1(\mathcal{E}_1(-1)) = 1$ by [10, Proposition 1.2(8)]. Then, by the Kodaira vanishing theorem on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1)$, we have $H^1(\mathcal{E}_1(-1)) = 0$. Therefore $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}(1^{n-4})$. This completes the proof in the case where φ is an adjunction theoretic scroll.

(2). — Assume that Proposition 7.2(2) occurs and $n = 6$. Then consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 E \simeq \mathbb{Q}^4 \times \mathbb{P}^1 & \longrightarrow & E' & & & & \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & \searrow^{\theta_F} & & & \\
 \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}|_F) & \longrightarrow & \pi^{-1}(\pi(F)) \subset & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & Y \\
 \pi_F \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi & & \\
 F \simeq \mathbb{Q}^4 & \xrightarrow{\pi|_F} & \pi(F) \subset & \longrightarrow & X, & &
 \end{array}$$

where E is the subbundle corresponding to the direct summand $\mathcal{O}(1^2) \subset \mathcal{E}|_F$. Then the contraction φ_F is an adjunction theoretic scroll and each jumping fiber of the contraction is a section of π_F contained in E . By a similar argument to the above case the assertion follows also in this case. Note that φ is flat at a point $y \in Y$ if φ is equidimensional at y by [5, Theorem B]. □

7.3. Index of X

By Proposition 7.5, we have already seen that the index of X is $n - 1$ except for the case $n = 5$ and $\dim Y = 4$. The same thing also holds in the remaining case:

PROPOSITION 7.6. — Assume that $n = 5$ and $\dim Y = 4$. Then r_X is four.

Proof. — Set $a := 4/r_X \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since φ is defined by the semiample divisor $4\xi - r_X\pi^*H_X$ by Theorem 4.2, we have $\varphi^*H_Y = a\xi - \pi^*H_X$. Let $F \simeq \mathbb{Q}^3$ be a general fiber of φ .

Then, since $F \equiv_{\text{num}} \varphi^*H_Y^4 = (a\xi - \pi^*H_X)^4$ and $r_X\pi^*H_X|_F = 4\xi|_F = 4D_F$, we have

$$(a\xi - \pi^*H_X)^4(r_X\pi^*H_X)^3 = 2^7.$$

This is equivalent to

$$\frac{4^3}{a^3} (a^4(c_1^2 - c_2)H_X^3 - 4a^3c_1H_X^4 + 6a^2H_X^5) = 2^7,$$

where $c_i = c_i(\mathcal{E})$.

On the other hand, since $\dim Y = 4$, we have $(a\xi - \pi^*H_X)^5 = 0$. This implies:

$$\begin{aligned} a^5(c_1^3 - 2c_1c_2 + c_3) - 5a^4(c_1^2 - c_2)H_X + 10a^3c_1H_X^2 - 10a^2H_X^3 &= 0, \\ a^5(-c_1^2c_2 + c_1c_3 + c_2^2) - 5a^4(-c_1c_2 + c_3)H_X - 10a^3c_2H_X^2 + 5aH_X^4 &= 0, \\ a^5(c_1^2c_3 - c_2c_3) - 5a^4c_1c_3H_X + 10a^3c_3H_X^2 - H_X^5 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $c_1 = r_XH_X = \frac{4}{a}H_X$, the above four equations are equivalent to the following:

$$\begin{aligned} 6H_X^5 - a^2c_2H_X^3 &= 2a, \\ 14a^2H_X^5 - 3a^4c_2H_X^3 + a^5c_3H_X^2 &= 0, \\ 5aH_X^5 - 6a^3c_2H_X^3 - a^4c_3H_X^2 + a^5c_2^2H_X &= 0, \\ H_X^5 - 6a^3c_3H_X^2 + a^5c_2c_3 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

By solving these equations for H_X^5 , $c_2H_X^3$, $c_3H_X^2$ and c_2c_3 , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} H_X^5 &= \frac{18a + a^4c_2^2H_X}{35}, \\ c_2H_X^3 &= \frac{38 + 6a^3c_2^2H_X}{35a}, \\ c_3H_X^2 &= \frac{-138 + 4a^3c_2^2H_X}{35a^2}, \\ c_2c_3 &= \frac{-846 + 23a^3c_2^2H_X}{35a^4}. \end{aligned}$$

If $a = 4$, then $c_3H_X^2 = \frac{-69+16c_2^2H_X}{70}$, which cannot be an integer. This gives a contradiction. Also if $a = 2$, then the equation $c_3H_X^2 = \frac{-69+128c_2^2H_X}{280}$ gives a contradiction again. Hence we have $a = 1$ and the assertion follows. \square

7.4. Proof of Theorem 7.1

In any case, $(n - 1)\xi_{\mathcal{E}} + \pi^*K_X = (n - 1)(\xi_{\mathcal{E}} - \pi^*H_X)$. Therefore $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} - \pi^*H_X = \varphi^*H_Y$ for an ample Cartier divisor H_Y on Y .

Let us consider the following diagram unless $n = 5$ and $\dim Y = 4$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & Y_1 \\ \pi_1 \downarrow & & \\ & & X, \end{array}$$

where φ_1 is obtained by taking the Stein factorization $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} Y_1 \rightarrow Y$ of the composite $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} Y$. Thus φ_1 is defined by the semiample divisor $(n - 1)\xi_{\mathcal{E}_1} + \pi_1^*K_X$.

Since $r_X = n - 1$, we have $(n - 1)\xi_{\mathcal{E}_1} + \pi_1^*K_X = (n - 1)(\xi_{\mathcal{E}_1} - \pi_1^*H_X)$. Thus $\xi_{\mathcal{E}_1} - \pi_1^*H_X = \varphi_1^*H_{Y_1}$ for an ample cartier divisor H_{Y_1} on Y_1 .

LEMMA 7.7. — *Let the notation be as above. Then φ_1 is defined by the semiample divisor $K_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1)} + (n - 2)\xi_{\mathcal{E}_1}$, $\dim Y_1 = 4$ and*

- (1) *If Proposition 7.2(1) occurs, then general φ_1 -fibers are isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^{n-3} .*
- (2) *If Proposition 7.2(2) occurs and $n = 6$, then general φ_1 -fibers are isomorphic to \mathbb{Q}^4 .*

Proof. — The assertion on supporting divisor is only a computation. If $\dim Y_1$ is as stated, then the statement about fibers follows from adjunction and Kobayashi–Ochiai theorem.

Thus it is enough to see that $\dim Y_1 = 4$. By Proposition 7.5, \mathcal{E} admits a decomposition $\mathcal{E} \simeq \mathcal{E}' \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$. Then $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}')$ is a divisor on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, which is linearly equivalent to $\xi_{\mathcal{E}} - \pi^*H_X = \varphi^*H_Y$. Thus $\dim \varphi(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}')) = \dim Y - 1$. If Proposition 7.2(1) occurs and $n = 6$, then, by repeating the procedure, we have the assertion on $\dim Y_1$. □

Also we obtain the following diagram as in (7.1) for a general φ_1 -fiber F :

$$(7.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \theta_{1,F} & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & \\ \tilde{F} & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1|_F) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & Y_1 \\ & & \pi_{1,F} \downarrow & & \pi_1 \downarrow & & \\ & & F & \xrightarrow{\pi_{1|_F}} & X. & & \end{array}$$

Let $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1|_F) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{1,F}} Y'_1 \rightarrow Y_1$ be the Stein factorization of $\theta_{1,F}$.

Note that general φ_1 -fiber F maps isomorphically on to φ -fiber. Thus:

- (1) $\mathcal{E}_1|_F \simeq \mathcal{O}(2, 1)$ if Proposition 7.2(1) occurs.
- (2) $\mathcal{E}_1|_F \simeq \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{Q}}^*(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ if Proposition 7.2(2) occurs and $n = 6$.

Hence Y'_1 is a projective space.

Proof of Theorem 7.1.

Case $n = 6$ and $\dim Y = 6$. — Then \mathcal{E} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}(1^2)$, $\dim Y_1 = 4$ and X is a del Pezzo manifold by Proposition 7.5(1).

φ_1 is equidimensional. Otherwise there exists a jumping fiber of φ_1 . Let F' be a component of the jumping fiber with $\dim F' \geq 4$. If $\dim F' = 4$, then F' is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^4 and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1)}(1)|_{F'} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(1)$ by [3, Theorem 2.1]. Then by a similar argument to the Step 2 of the proof of Proposition 7.5, we have $\mathcal{E}_1|_{F'} \simeq \mathcal{O}(2) \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$, which yields a contradiction to $\dim Y_1 = 4$. Hence we have $\dim F' \geq 5$. Let F be a general fiber. Then $\pi_1(F) \cap \pi_1(F') \neq \emptyset$ since $\rho_X = 1$. Then $\pi_1^{-1}(\pi_1(F)) \cap F' \neq \emptyset$, hence $\dim \pi_1^{-1}(\pi_1(F)) \cap F' \geq 2$ by the Serre inequality. Thus we have $F \cap F' \neq \emptyset$ since $\varphi_{1,F}$ contracts only \tilde{F} . This gives a contradiction and hence φ_1 is equidimensional.

By [19, Lemma 2.12], φ_1 is a projective bundle and Y_1 is smooth. Since $Y'_1 \simeq \mathbb{P}^4$, we have $Y_1 \simeq \mathbb{P}^4$ by [36, Theorem 4.1].

Now $\varphi^*H_{Y_1} = \xi_{\mathcal{E}_1} - \pi_1^*H_X$, where H_{Y_1} is the ample generator of $\text{Pic}(Y_1)$. Hence we have a surjection between vector bundles:

$$\mathcal{O}_X^5 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}_1(-1).$$

This gives a finite surjective morphism $j: X \rightarrow \text{Gr}(2, 5)$ with $j^*\mathcal{S}_{\text{Gr}}^* = \mathcal{E}_1(-1)$ and hence $j^*\mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Thus j is an isomorphism.

Case $n = 5$ and $\dim Y = 5$. — Then \mathcal{E} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$, $\dim Y_1 = 4$ and X is a del Pezzo 5-fold of $\rho_X = 1$.

Let $F \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$ be a general φ_1 -fiber. Then $\pi_1(F)$ does not meet $\text{Bs}|H_X|$ since $\dim \text{Bs}|H_X| \leq 0$ by [18]. Note that $H_X|_F$ is linearly equivalent to the class of a line. Hence $\pi_1|_F$ is an isomorphism onto its image. Since F is a general fiber, $T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}_1)}|_F$ is nef and hence $T_X|_F$ is also nef with the following diagram:

$$0 \rightarrow T_F \rightarrow T_X|_F \rightarrow N_{\pi_1(F)/X} \rightarrow 0.$$

This implies that the normal bundle $N_{\pi_1(F)/X}$ is a nef vector bundle of rank three with $c_1(N_{\pi_1(F)/X}) = 1$. Hence the normal bundle $N_{\pi_1(F)/X}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}(1, 0^2)$ or $T_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}$ by [64]. Then, by the above exact sequence, the Chern classes $(c_1(T_X|_F), c_2(T_X|_F))$ are $(4, 6)$ or $(4, 7)$. By using the classification of del Pezzo manifolds, we see that this is possible only if X is a linear section of $\text{Gr}(2, 5)$ (cf. [45]).

Set $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{E}_1(-1)$. Then on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$ we have $\xi_{\mathcal{F}}^6 = \xi_{\mathcal{F}}^5 = 0$. This is equivalent to $c_1(\mathcal{F})^4 - 3c_1(\mathcal{F})^2c_2(\mathcal{F})^3 + c_2(\mathcal{F})^2 = 0$ and $c_1(\mathcal{F})^3c_2(\mathcal{F}) - 2c_1(\mathcal{F})c_2(\mathcal{F})^2 = 0$. Set $c_2(\mathcal{F}) := a\sigma_{2,0} + b\sigma_{1,1}$, where $\sigma_{2,0}$ and $\sigma_{1,1}$ are restrictions of Schubert cycles on $\mathrm{Gr}(2, 5)$. Then, since $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = H_X$, we have

$$(7.4) \quad 5 - 9a - 6b + 2a^2 + 2ab + b^2 = 0,$$

$$(7.5) \quad 3a + 2b - 4a^2 - 4ab - 2b^2 = 0.$$

By solving these equations we have $(a, b) = (0, 1)$. In this case, the following holds:

$$(c_1(\mathcal{F}), c_2(\mathcal{F})) = (c_1(\mathcal{S}_X^*), c_2(\mathcal{S}_X^*)),$$

where \mathcal{S}_X^* is the restriction of the universal subbundle $\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{Gr}}^*$ on $\mathrm{Gr}(2, 5)$. By the Kodaira vanishing theorem on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{F})$, we know that $\chi(\mathcal{F}) = h^0(\mathcal{F})$ and this is equal to $h^0(\mathcal{S}_X^*) = 5$ by the Riemann–Roch theorem. Now $h^0(H_{Y_1}) = h^0(\mathcal{F}) = 5$ and $H_{Y_1}^4 = \xi_{\mathcal{F}}^4 \cdot (\pi_1^* H_X)^2 = 1$. Hence the delta-genus $\Delta(Y_1, H_{Y_1})$ is zero and $\deg H_{Y_1} = 1$. This implies $Y_1 \simeq \mathbb{P}^4$ by [16, 18, 30].

Therefore, similarly to the above case, we have a finite surjective morphism $j: X \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(2, 5)$ with $j^*\mathcal{S}_{\mathrm{Gr}}^* = \mathcal{F}$ and hence $j^*\mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Thus j is an isomorphism onto its image.

Case $n = 6$ and $\dim Y = 5$. — Then \mathcal{E} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{E}_1 \oplus \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $\dim Y_1 = 4$.

In this case, φ_1 is equidimensional and hence a quadric fibration by [5, Theorem B]. This can be seen as follows: Assume that there exists a jumping fiber of φ_1 . Let F' be a component of the jumping fiber with $\dim F' \geq 5$ and F a general fiber. Then $\pi_1(F) \cap \pi_1(F') \neq \emptyset$. Hence $\pi_1^{-1}(\pi_1(F)) \cap F' \neq \emptyset$ of dimension ≥ 3 by the Serre inequality. Since the contraction defined by $\theta_{1,F}$ is a scroll with only one jumping fiber \tilde{F} , we have $F \cap F' \neq \emptyset$, which gives a contradiction.

Thus φ_1 is equidimensional and hence Y_1 is smooth by [5, Theorem B]. Since $Y_1' \simeq \mathbb{P}^4$, we have $Y_1 \simeq \mathbb{P}^4$ by [36, Theorem 4.1].

Similarly to the above cases, this gives a finite surjective morphism $j: X \rightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(2, 5)$ with $j^*\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{Gr}} = \mathcal{E}_1(-1)$ and $j^*\mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$, and hence j is an isomorphism.

Case $n = 5$ and $\dim Y = 4$. — In this case, φ is equidimensional by a similar argument as above, and hence φ is a quadric fibration and Y is smooth by [5, Theorem B].

Since the image of the contraction φ_F is \mathbb{P}^4 , we have $Y \simeq \mathbb{P}^4$ by [36].

Now $r_X = 4$ by Proposition 7.6 and hence $\xi - \pi^*H_X = \varphi^*H_Y$. Therefore we have a surjection $\mathcal{O}_X^5 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(-1)$. This gives a finite surjective morphism

$j: X \rightarrow \text{Gr}(2, 5)$ with $j^*\mathcal{Q}_{\text{Gr}} = \mathcal{E}(-1)$ and $j^*\mathcal{O}(1) = \mathcal{O}_X(1)$. Therefore j is an isomorphism onto its image. This completes the proof. \square

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