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Higher secants of spinor varieties. (English summary)

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Let  $\mathbb{P}^N$  denote the  $N$ -dimensional complex projective space, and let  $X \subset \mathbb{P}^N$  be an  $n$ -dimensional projective variety spanning  $\mathbb{P}^N$ . For  $k \geq 1$ , denote by  $\sigma_k(X) \subset \mathbb{P}^N$  the  $k$ -th self-join of  $X$ , that is, the locus of  $(k-1)$ -dimensional linear subspaces spanned by general  $k$ -ples of points of  $X$  (the author calls this object the  $k$ -secant variety of  $X$ ; other people prefer calling it the  $(k-1)$ -st secant variety of  $X$ ). A dimension count shows that  $\dim \sigma_k(X) \leq \min \{k(n+1) - 1, N\}$ . The difference  $\delta_k = \min \{k(n+1) - 1, N\} - \dim \sigma_k(X)$  is called the  $k$ -defect of  $X$  (in another terminology,  $\delta_k$  is the  $(k-1)$ -st secant defect of  $X$ );  $X$  is called  $k$ -defective if  $\delta_k > 0$ .

Recently the problem of  $k$ -deficiency (for  $k > 2$ ) was studied for some important series of homogeneous varieties, such as Grassmann varieties and Segre-Veronese varieties. In the paper under review the author explores the case when  $X = S_h$  is the spinor variety parametrizing one of the (maximal) families of  $(h-1)$ -dimensional linear subspaces on a nonsingular  $(2h-2)$ -dimensional quadric  $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^{2h-1}$ , so that  $n = h(h-1)/2$ ,  $N = 2^{h-1} - 1$ , and the image of  $S_h$  under the Veronese embedding  $v_2$  is the subvariety of the Grassmann variety  $G(h-1, 2h-1)$  parametrizing the linear subspaces of the above family. By using the Terracini lemma (according to which the dimension of  $\sigma_k(X)$  is equal to that of the linear span of the tangent spaces to  $X$  at a general  $k$ -ple of points of  $X$ ), the Pfaffian parametrization of  $S_h$  and the Macaulay2 computer algebra system, the author presents an algorithm for computing  $\dim \sigma_k(S_h)$ , which allows her to find out whether  $S_h$  is  $k$ -defective for small values of  $k$  and  $h$ . Three interesting examples of defective spinor varieties are found, viz.  $S_7$  is 3-defective with  $\delta_3 = 5$ ,  $S_8$  is 3-defective with  $\delta_3 = 1$ , and  $S_8$  is 4-defective with  $\delta_4 = 4$ . In fact, the author's method allows her to show that a variety is non-defective and to obtain a list of varieties that *might* be defective; then the defects of the suspicious varieties are computed on a case-by-case basis.

Finally, using an induction argument, the author shows that  $S_7$  and  $S_8$  are the *only* 3-defective spinor varieties (it is known that there are no 2-defective spinor varieties). Unfortunately, the methods used in the paper do not seem to explain the geometric reason for the deficiency of these particular spinor varieties and the structure of the respective entry loci.

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*Note: This list reflects references listed in the original paper as accurately as possible with no attempt to correct errors.*