

ASSOCIATED FORMS OF BINARY QUARTICS AND TERNARY CUBICS

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Abstract. Let \mathcal{Q}_n^d be the vector space of forms of degree $d \geq 3$ on \mathbb{C}^n , with $n \geq 2$. The object of our study is the map Φ , introduced in earlier articles by M. Eastwood and the first two authors, that assigns every nondegenerate form in \mathcal{Q}_n^d the so-called associated form, which is an element of $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$. We focus on two cases: those of binary quartics ($n = 2, d = 4$) and ternary cubics ($n = 3, d = 3$). In these situations the map Φ induces a rational equivariant involution on the projective space $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$, which is in fact the only nontrivial rational equivariant involution on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$. In particular, there exists an equivariant involution on the space of elliptic curves with nonvanishing j -invariant. In the present paper, we give a simple interpretation of this involution in terms of projective duality. Furthermore, we express it via classical contravariants.

Introduction

In this paper we continue to explore new ideas in classical invariant theory that were proposed in the recent article [EI] and further developed in [AI1], [AI2]. Let $\mathcal{Q}_n^d := \text{Sym}^d(\mathbb{C}^{n*})$ be the vector space of forms of degree d on \mathbb{C}^n , where $n \geq 2$, $d \geq 3$. Assuming that the discriminant of $f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d$ does not vanish, define $M_f := \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]/(f_{z_1}, \dots, f_{z_n})$ to be the Milnor algebra of the isolated hypersurface singularity at the origin of the zero set of f . Since f_{z_1}, \dots, f_{z_n} have no common

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zeros away from the origin, the Nullstellensatz implies that the algebra M_f is local (and in fact isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]/(f_{z_1}, \dots, f_{z_n})$). Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximal ideal of M_f . One can then introduce a form defined on the n -dimensional quotient $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ with values in the one-dimensional socle $\text{Soc}(M_f)$ of M_f as follows:

$$\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \rightarrow \text{Soc}(M_f), \quad x \mapsto y^{n(d-2)},$$

where y is any element of \mathfrak{m} that projects to $x \in \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$. There is a canonical isomorphism $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \cong \mathbb{C}^{n*}$ and, since the Hessian of f generates the socle, there is also a canonical isomorphism $\text{Soc}(M_f) \cong \mathbb{C}$. Hence, one obtains a form \mathbf{f} of degree $n(d-2)$ on \mathbb{C}^{n*} (i.e., an element of $\text{Sym}^{n(d-2)}(\mathbb{C}^n) \simeq \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$), which is called the *associated form* of f (see Section 1 for more details on this definition).

The principal object of our study is the morphism

$$\Phi : X_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}, \quad f \mapsto \mathbf{f}$$

of affine algebraic varieties, where X_n^d is the variety of forms in \mathcal{Q}_n^d with nonzero discriminant. This map has a GL_n -equivariance property, and one of the reasons for our interest in Φ is the following intriguing conjecture proposed in [AI1] (see also [EI]):

Conjecture 0.1. *For every regular GL_n -invariant function S on X_n^d there exists a rational GL_n -invariant function R on $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ defined at all points of the set $\Phi(X_n^d) \subset \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ such that $R \circ \Phi = S$.*

If confirmed, the conjecture would imply that the invariant theory of forms in \mathcal{Q}_n^d can be extracted, by way of the morphism Φ , from that of forms in $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ at least at the level of rational invariant functions, or absolute invariants. In [EI], Conjecture 0.1 was shown to hold for binary forms (i.e., for $n = 2$) of degrees $3 \leq d \leq 6$, and in [AI1] its weaker variant was established for arbitrary n and d . Furthermore, in [AI2] the conjecture was confirmed for binary forms of any degree. While Conjecture 0.1 is rather interesting from the purely invariant-theoretic viewpoint, it has an important implication for singularity theory. Namely, as explained in detail in [AI1], [AI2], if this conjecture is established, it will provide a solution, in the homogeneous case, to the so-called *reconstruction problem*, which is the question of finding a constructive proof of the well-known Mather–Yau theorem (see [MY], [Sh]). Settling Conjecture 0.1 is part of our program to solve the reconstruction problem for quasihomogeneous isolated hypersurface singularities. This amounts to showing that a certain system of invariants introduced in [EI] is complete, and Conjecture 0.1 implies completeness in the homogeneous case.

The morphism Φ is rather natural and deserves attention regardless of Conjecture 0.1. In fact, this map is interesting even for small values of n and d . In the present paper, we study Φ in two situations: those of binary quartics ($n = 2, d = 4$) and ternary cubics ($n = 3, d = 3$). These are the only choices of n, d for which Φ preserves the form’s degree. Curiously, as we will see in Section 2, in each of the two cases the projectivization $\mathbb{P}(\Phi)$ of Φ induces an equivariant involution on the image \mathbb{X}_n^d of X_n^d in the projective space $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$, with one SL_n -orbit removed.

Furthermore, as we show in Theorem 2.1, a nontrivial rational equivariant involution on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)$ and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)$ is unique. In particular, Φ yields a unique equivariant involution on the space of elliptic curves with nonvanishing j -invariant, which appears to have never been mentioned in the extensive literature on elliptic curves. Early observations in this direction go back to article [Ea] published some 10 years ago, but so far the involution has not been understood in more explicit terms.

The main goals of the present paper are twofold. Firstly, for binary quartics and ternary cubics we describe the equivariant involution via projective duality. Namely, in Section 2 we prove that for $f \in \mathbb{X}_n^d$ the element $\Phi(f) \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{d*}) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^*$ is identified with the tangent space of the GL_n -orbit of \hat{f} at \hat{f} , where \hat{f} is any lift of f to X_n^d (see Theorem 2.2). Secondly, in Section 3 we consider the contravariant defined by Φ and relate it to classical contravariants due to Cayley and Sylvester, which gives yet another interpretation of the equivariant involution induced by Φ . This section is written in the spirit of mid-19th century invariant theory with focus on explicit formulas and identities.

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1. Preliminaries

Let \mathcal{Q}_n^d be the vector space of forms of degree d on \mathbb{C}^n where $n \geq 2$. Its dimension is given by the well-known formula

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{Q}_n^d = \binom{d+n-1}{d}. \tag{1}$$

The standard action of $\mathrm{GL}_n = \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ on \mathbb{C}^n induces an action on \mathcal{Q}_n^d as follows:

$$(Cf)(z) := f(z \cdot C^{-T})$$

for $C \in \mathrm{GL}_n$, $f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d$ and $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$. Two forms that lie in the same GL_n -orbit are called linearly equivalent. Below we will be mostly concerned with the induced action of $\mathrm{SL}_n = \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

To every nonzero $f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d$ we associate the hypersurface

$$V_f := \{z \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid f(z) = 0\}$$

and consider it as a complex space with the structure sheaf induced by f . The singular set of V_f is then the critical set of f . In particular, if $d \geq 2$ the hypersurface V_f has a singularity at the origin. We are interested in the situation when this singularity is isolated, or, equivalently, when V_f is smooth away from 0. This occurs if and only if f is nondegenerate, i.e., $\Delta(f) \neq 0$, where Δ is the discriminant (see Chapter 13 in [GKZ]).

For $d \geq 3$ define

$$X_n^d := \{f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d \mid \Delta(f) \neq 0\}.$$

Observe that GL_n acts on the affine variety X_n^d and note that every $f \in X_n^d$ is stable with respect to this action, i.e., the orbit of f is closed in X_n^d and has dimension n^2 (see, e.g., Corollary 5.24 in [Muk]). Note that, as shown in Lemma 5.40 in [Muk], this definition of stability is equivalent to that with respect to the induced SL_n -action on \mathcal{Q}_n^d as discussed in Section 2 below.

Fix $f \in X_n^d$ and consider the Milnor algebra of the singularity of V_f , which is the complex local algebra

$$M_f := \mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]] / (f_1, \dots, f_n),$$

where $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]$ is the algebra of formal power series in z_1, \dots, z_n with complex coefficients and $f_j := \partial f / \partial z_j$, $j = 1, \dots, n$. Since the singularity of V_f is isolated, the algebra M_f is Artinian, i.e., $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M_f < \infty$ (see Proposition 1.70 in [GLS]). Therefore, f_1, \dots, f_n is a system of parameters in $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]$. Since $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]$ is a regular local ring, f_1, \dots, f_n is a regular sequence in $\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_n]]$. This yields that M_f is a complete intersection.

It is convenient to utilize another realization of the Milnor algebra. Namely, by the Nullstellensatz, the algebra $\mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n] / (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ is local, and it is easy to see that it is isomorphic to M_f . Thus, we can write

$$M_f = \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n] / (f_1, \dots, f_n).$$

Let \mathfrak{m} denote the maximal ideal of M_f , which consists of all elements represented by polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]$ vanishing at the origin. The maximal ideal is nilpotent and we let $\nu := \max\{\eta \in \mathbb{N} \mid \mathfrak{m}^\eta \neq 0\}$ be the socle degree of M_f .

Since M_f is a complete intersection, by [B] it is a Gorenstein algebra. This means that the socle of M_f , defined as

$$\text{Soc}(M_f) := \{x \in \mathfrak{m} \mid x\mathfrak{m} = 0\},$$

is a one-dimensional vector space over \mathbb{C} (see, e.g., Theorem 5.3 in [Hu]). We then have $\text{Soc}(M_f) = \mathfrak{m}^\nu$. Furthermore, $\text{Soc}(M_f)$ is spanned by the element of M_f represented by the Hessian $H(f)$ of f (see, e.g., Lemma 3.3 in [Sa]). Since $H(f)$ is a form in $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$, it follows that $\nu = n(d-2)$ (see [AI1], [AI2] for details). Thus, the subspace

$$W_f := \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)-(d-1)} f_1 + \dots + \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)-(d-1)} f_n \subset \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)} \tag{2}$$

has codimension 1, with the line spanned by $H(f)$ being complementary to it.

Let $e_1^* = z_1, \dots, e_n^* = z_n$ be the basis in \mathbb{C}^{n*} dual to the standard basis e_1, \dots, e_n in \mathbb{C}^n and z_1^*, \dots, z_n^* the coordinates of a vector $z^* \in \mathbb{C}^{n*}$ (we slightly abuse notation by writing $z^* = (z_1^*, \dots, z_n^*)$). Denote by $\omega: \text{Soc}(M_f) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the linear isomorphism given by the condition $\omega(H(f)) = 1$ (with $H(f)$ viewed as an element of M_f). Define a form \mathbf{f} of degree $n(d-2)$ on \mathbb{C}^{n*} (i.e., an element of $\text{Sym}^{n(d-2)}(\mathbb{C}^{n*})$) by the formula

$$\mathbf{f}(z^*) := \omega \left((z_1^* \mathbf{z}_1 + \dots + z_n^* \mathbf{z}_n)^{n(d-2)} \right),$$

where \mathbf{z}_j is the element of the algebra M_f represented by the coordinate function $z_j \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]$. We call \mathbf{f} the *associated form* of f .

The associated form arises from the following map:

$$\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2 \rightarrow \text{Soc}(M_f), \quad x \mapsto y^{n(d-2)}, \quad (3)$$

with $y \in \mathfrak{m}$ being any element that projects to $x \in \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$. Indeed, \mathbf{f} is derived from this map by identifying the target with \mathbb{C} via ω and the source with \mathbb{C}^{n^*} by mapping the image of \mathbf{z}_j in $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ to e_j^* , $j = 1, \dots, n$.

To obtain an expanded expression for \mathbf{f} , notice that if i_1, \dots, i_n are nonnegative integers such that $i_1 + \dots + i_n = n(d-2)$, the product $\mathbf{z}_1^{i_1} \cdots \mathbf{z}_n^{i_n}$ lies in $\text{Soc}(M_f)$, hence we have

$$\mathbf{z}_1^{i_1} \cdots \mathbf{z}_n^{i_n} = \mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}(f) H(f) \quad (4)$$

for some $\mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}(f) \in \mathbb{C}$. In terms of the coefficients $\mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}(f)$ the form \mathbf{f} is written as

$$\mathbf{f}(z^*) = \sum_{i_1 + \dots + i_n = n(d-2)} \frac{(n(d-2))!}{i_1! \cdots i_n!} \mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}(f) z_1^{*i_1} \cdots z_n^{*i_n}. \quad (5)$$

It is not hard to show that each μ_{i_1, \dots, i_n} is a regular function on X_n^d (see, e.g., the proof of Proposition 3.1 below), therefore

$$\mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n} = \frac{P_{i_1, \dots, i_n}}{\Delta^{p_{i_1, \dots, i_n}}} \quad (6)$$

for some $P_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \in \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_n^d]$ and nonnegative integer p_{i_1, \dots, i_n} (here and below for any affine variety X over \mathbb{C} we denote by $\mathbb{C}[X]$ its coordinate ring, which coincides with the ring $\mathcal{O}_X(X)$ of all regular functions on X). To obtain representation (6), recall that for any irreducible affine variety X and a regular non-zero function h on X , any regular function on the affine open subset $\{x \in X \mid h(x) \neq 0\}$ is the ratio of a regular function on X and a non-negative power of h (see, e.g., Proposition 1.40 in [GW]).

Next, recall that for any $k \geq 1$ the polar pairing between $\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and $\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^{n^*})$ is given as follows. Let, as before, e_1, \dots, e_n be the standard basis in \mathbb{C}^n and $e_1^* = z_1, \dots, e_n^* = z_n$ the dual basis in \mathbb{C}^{n^*} . Then any $p \in \text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ is a form of degree k in e_1, \dots, e_n , and any $q \in \text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^{n^*})$ is a form of degree k in e_1^*, \dots, e_n^* , i.e., a form of degree k in the variables z_1, \dots, z_n . Then the polar pairing between $\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and $\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^{n^*})$ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^n) \times \text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^{n^*}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \\ (p(e_1, \dots, e_n), q(z_1, \dots, z_n)) &\mapsto p(\partial/\partial z_1, \dots, \partial/\partial z_n)(q). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

This pairing is nondegenerate and therefore yields a canonical identification between the spaces $\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and $(\text{Sym}^k(\mathbb{C}^{n^*}))^* = \mathcal{Q}_n^{k*}$ (see, e.g., Section 1.1.1 in [D] for details).

Using this identification, we can regard the associated form as an element of $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ and consider the morphism

$$\Phi: X_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}, \quad f \mapsto \mathbf{f}$$

of affine varieties. This map is rather natural; in particular, Proposition 2.1 in [AI1] implies an equivariance property for Φ . Namely, introducing an action of GL_n on the dual space $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ in the usual way as

$$(Cg)(h) := g(C^{-1}h), \quad g \in \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}, h \in \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}, C \in \mathrm{GL}_n,$$

we have:

Proposition 1.1. *For every $f \in X_n^d$ and $C \in \mathrm{GL}_n$ the following holds:*

$$\Phi(Cf) = (\det C)^2 (C\Phi(f)).$$

In particular, the morphism Φ is SL_n -equivariant.

Remark 1.1. In [Ea], [AI1], [AI2] the associated form was defined as the element of $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)} = \mathrm{Sym}^{n(d-2)}(\mathbb{C}^{n*})$ obtained from map (3) by identifying the quotient $\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{m}^2$ with \mathbb{C}^n rather than \mathbb{C}^{n*} . Accordingly, the morphism Φ was introduced as a map from X_n^d to $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$. The morphism so defined has the following equivariance property:

$$\Phi(Cf) = (\det C)^2 (C^{-T}\Phi(f)), \quad f \in X_n^d, C \in \mathrm{GL}_n. \tag{8}$$

Below it will be sometimes convenient to view associated forms and the morphism Φ in this way.

The present paper mainly concerns two situations: the case of binary quartics and that of ternary cubics. In the next section, we will give a geometric description of the morphism Φ in terms of projective duality and in Section 3 an algebraic interpretation of Φ in terms of classical contravariants.

2. Duality for binary quartics and ternary cubics

We first recall the definition and certain properties of a good (GIT) quotient. Given a complex algebraic variety X and a complex algebraic group G acting on X , a good quotient of X by G is defined to be a pair (Y, π) , where Y is a complex variety and $\pi : X \rightarrow Y$ a morphism, satisfying the following conditions:

- π is surjective,
- π is G -invariant,
- π is affine, i.e., the inverse image of an open affine set is an open affine set,
- if $W \subset X$ is G -invariant and closed, then $\pi(W)$ is closed,
- if W_1, W_2 are two disjoint G -invariant closed subsets of X , then $\pi(W_1) \cap \pi(W_2) = \emptyset$,
- given an open subset $U \subset Y$, the induced map $\pi^* : \mathcal{O}_Y(U) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X(\pi^{-1}(U))^G$ is an isomorphism.

If a good quotient exists, it is unique up to isomorphism, and we write $X//G$ instead of Y . For $x, x' \in X$ one has $\pi(x) = \pi(x')$ if and only if $\overline{Gx} \cap \overline{Gx'} \neq \emptyset$ (where Gx is the G -orbit of x), and every fiber of π contains exactly one closed G -orbit (the unique orbit of minimal dimension). If every fiber of π consists of a single (closed) orbit, the quotient $X//G$ is said to be geometric. Further, if X' is a complex algebraic variety and $\varphi: X \rightarrow X'$ a G -invariant morphism, then there is a unique morphism $\tau_\varphi: X//G \rightarrow X'$ such that $\varphi = \tau_\varphi \circ \pi$. Good quotients are known to exist, in particular, for actions of complex reductive groups on affine varieties (see Chapter 1, §2 in [Mum]).

Further, let G be a complex reductive group with a linear representation $G \rightarrow \text{GL}(V)$ on a complex vector space V and $X \subset V$ a G -invariant affine algebraic variety with the algebraic action of G induced from that on V . A point $x \in X$ is called semistable if the closure of the orbit Gx does not contain 0, polystable if $x \neq 0$ and Gx is closed, and stable if x is polystable and $\dim Gx = \dim G$ (or, equivalently, the stabilizer of x is zero-dimensional). The three loci are denoted by $X^{\text{ss}}, X^{\text{ps}},$ and X^{s} , respectively. Clearly, $X^{\text{s}} \subset X^{\text{ps}} \subset X^{\text{ss}}$.

Next, let $Z \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ be a G -invariant projective algebraic variety with the algebraic action of G induced from that on $\mathbb{P}(V)$. Then the semistability, polystability and stability of a point $z \in Z$ are understood as the corresponding concepts for any point \hat{z} lying over z in the affine cone $\hat{Z} \subset V$ over Z . We denote the three loci by $Z^{\text{ss}}, Z^{\text{ps}},$ and Z^{s} , respectively. One has $Z^{\text{s}} \subset Z^{\text{ps}} \subset Z^{\text{ss}}$. The loci Z^{s} and Z^{ss} are open subsets of Z , and the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned} Z^{\text{ps}} &= \{z \in Z^{\text{ss}} \mid Gz \text{ is closed in } Z^{\text{ss}}\}, \\ Z^{\text{s}} &= \{z \in Z^{\text{ss}} \mid Gz \text{ is closed in } Z^{\text{ss}} \text{ and } \dim Gz = \dim G\}. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 1.10 in [Mum], the locus Z^{ss} admits a good projective quotient $\pi: Z^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow Z^{\text{ss}}//G$, whereas the good quotient of Z^{s} is quasiprojective and is obtained simply by restricting π to Z^{s} . The restricted quotient is geometric. More generally, if U is an open subset of Z^{ss} , which is π -saturated (that is, $\pi^{-1}(\pi(U)) = U$), then $\pi(U)$ is open in $Z^{\text{ss}}//G$ and $\pi|_U: U \rightarrow \pi(U)$ is the good quotient of U . For elementary introductions to GIT quotients, as well as various notions of stability, we refer the reader to [Muk] and Chapter 9 in [LR]. In this paper, we consider good quotients with respect to $G = \text{SL}_n$ acting on spaces of forms on \mathbb{C}^n , their duals and the corresponding projectivizations.

We will now projectivize the setup of Section 1 and replace the action of GL_n with that of SL_n . Consider the projective space $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$. In what follows we often write elements of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ as forms, meaning that they are considered up to scale. The action of SL_n on \mathcal{Q}_n^d induces an SL_n -action on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$, and for $f \in \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ we denote its orbit $\text{SL}_n f$ by $O(f)$. Further, define $\mathcal{X}_n^d \subset \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ to be the image of X_n^d under the quotient morphism $\mathcal{Q}_n^d \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$. As we noted in Section 1, \mathcal{X}_n^d lies in the stable locus $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^{\text{s}}$, hence for $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$ the orbit $O(f)$ is closed in \mathcal{X}_n^d and has dimension $n^2 - 1$. Similarly, we projectivize the space $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ and consider the induced action of SL_n on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*})$.

The map Φ descends to a morphism

$$\Phi: \mathcal{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}).$$

By Proposition 1.1, the morphism Φ is equivariant:

$$\Phi(Cf) = C\Phi(f), \quad f \in \mathbb{X}_n^d, \quad C \in \mathrm{SL}_n.$$

Hence, in the case when Φ maps the variety \mathbb{X}_n^d into $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*})^{\mathrm{ss}}$, the semistable locus of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*})$, it gives rise to a morphism ϕ of good GIT quotients for which the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{X}_n^d & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*})^{\mathrm{ss}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{X}_n^d // \mathrm{SL}_n & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*})^{\mathrm{ss}} // \mathrm{SL}_n. \end{array}$$

In the diagram, the quotient on the left is affine and geometric, and the one on the right is projective. Furthermore, since \mathbb{X}_n^d is an SL_n -invariant Zariski open subset of the stable locus $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^{\mathrm{s}}$, the affine quotient $\mathbb{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{X}_n^d // \mathrm{SL}_n$ is in fact a restriction of the projective quotient $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^{\mathrm{ss}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^{\mathrm{ss}} // \mathrm{SL}_n$. Observe that the situation $n = 2, d = 3$ is trivial and can be excluded from consideration. Indeed, since all nondegenerate binary cubics are pairwise linearly equivalent, $\mathbb{X}_2^3 = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^3)^{\mathrm{ss}} = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^3)^{\mathrm{s}}$ is a single orbit and $\mathbb{X}_2^3 // \mathrm{SL}_2$ is a point.

We focus on the morphism Φ in two cases. Indeed, notice that for all pairs n, d (excluding the trivial situation $n = 2, d = 3$) one has $n(d - 2) \geq d$, and the equality holds precisely for the following two pairs: $n = 2, d = 4$ and $n = 3, d = 3$. We will explain below that in each of these two cases Φ maps \mathbb{X}_n^d into $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{d*})^{\mathrm{ss}}$ and induces an equivariant involution on the variety \mathbb{X}_n^d with one orbit removed. Furthermore, we will see that such an involution is unique. For these purposes, in Subsections 2.1–2.3 it will be convenient to regard associated forms as elements of \mathcal{Q}_n^d and Φ as a map from \mathbb{X}_n^d to $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ (see Remark 1.1 for details).

Let us now describe the maps Φ and ϕ in each of the two cases. Some of the facts that follow can be extracted from the articles [Ea], [EI].

2.1. Binary quartics

Let $n = 2, d = 4$. It is a classical result that every nondegenerate binary quartic is linearly equivalent to a quartic of the form

$$q_t(z_1, z_2) := z_1^4 + tz_1^2z_2^2 + z_2^4, \quad t \neq \pm 2 \tag{9}$$

(see pp. 277–279 in [EI]). A straightforward calculation yields that the associated form of q_t is

$$\mathbf{q}_t(z_1, z_2) := \frac{1}{72(t^2 - 4)}(tz_1^4 - 12z_1^2z_2^2 + tz_2^4). \tag{10}$$

For $t \neq 0, \pm 6$ the quartic \mathbf{q}_t is nondegenerate, and in this case the associated form of \mathbf{q}_t is proportional to q_t , hence $\Phi^2(q_t) = q_t$. As explained below, the exceptional quartics q_0, q_6, q_{-6} , are pairwise linearly equivalent.

It is easy to show that $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\mathrm{ss}}$ is the union of \mathbb{X}_2^4 (which coincides with $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\mathrm{s}}$) and two orbits that consist of strictly semistable forms: $O_1 := O(z_1^2z_2^2), O_2 :=$

$O(z_1^2(z_1^2 + z_2^2))$, of dimensions 2 and 3, respectively. Notice that O_1 is closed in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\text{ss}}$ and is contained in the closure of O_2 . We then observe that Φ maps \mathbb{X}_2^4 onto $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\text{ss}} \setminus (O_2 \cup O_3)$, where $O_3 := O(q_0)$ (as we will see shortly, O_3 contains the other exceptional quartics q_6, q_{-6} as well). Also, notice that Φ maps the 3-dimensional orbit O_3 onto the 2-dimensional orbit O_1 (thus the stabilizer of q_0 is finite while that of $\Phi(q_0)$ is one-dimensional). In particular, Φ restricts to an equivariant involutive automorphism of $\mathbb{X}_2^4 \setminus O_3$, which for $t \neq 0, \pm 6$ establishes a duality between the quartics Cq_t and $C^{-T}q_{-12/t}$ with $C \in \text{SL}_2$, hence between the orbits $O(q_t)$ and $O(q_{-12/t})$ (see (8)).

In order to understand the induced map ϕ of GIT quotients, we note that the algebra of invariants $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_2^4]^{\text{SL}_2}$ is generated by a pair of elements I_2, I_3 (the latter invariant is called the catalecticant), where the subscripts indicate their degrees (see, e.g., pp. 41, 101–102 in [El]). One has

$$\Delta = I_2^3 - 27 I_3^2, \tag{11}$$

and for a binary quartic of the form

$$f(z_1, z_2) = az_1^4 + 6bz_1^2z_2^2 + cz_2^4$$

the values of I_2 and I_3 are computed as

$$I_2(f) = ac + 3b^2, \quad I_3(f) = abc - b^3. \tag{12}$$

It then follows that the algebra $\mathbb{C}[X_2^4]^{\text{GL}_2} \simeq \mathbb{C}[\mathbb{X}_2^4]^{\text{SL}_2}$ is generated by the invariant

$$J := \frac{I_2^3}{\Delta}. \tag{13}$$

Therefore, the quotient $X_2^4 // \text{GL}_2 \simeq \mathbb{X}_2^4 // \text{SL}_2$ is the affine space \mathbb{C} , and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\text{ss}} // \text{SL}_2$ can be identified with \mathbb{P}^1 , where both O_1 and O_2 project to the point at infinity in \mathbb{P}^1 .

Next, from formulas (9), (11), (12), (13) we calculate

$$J(q_t) = \frac{(t^2 + 12)^3}{108(t^2 - 4)^2} \quad \text{for all } t \neq \pm 2. \tag{14}$$

Clearly, (14) yields

$$J(q_0) = J(q_6) = J(q_{-6}) = 1, \tag{15}$$

which implies that q_0, q_6, q_{-6} are indeed pairwise linearly equivalent as claimed above and that the orbit O_3 is described by the condition $J = 1$.

Using (10), (14) one obtains

$$J(\mathbf{q}_t) = \frac{J(q_t)}{J(q_t) - 1} \quad \text{for all } t \neq 0, \pm 6. \tag{16}$$

Furthermore, the calculations leading to (16) also yield the following identities for any $f \in X_2^4$:

$$I_2(\mathbf{f}) = \frac{I_2(f)}{2^8 3^3 \Delta(f)}, \quad I_3(\mathbf{f}) = -\frac{1}{2^{12} 3^6 \Delta(f)}, \quad \Delta(\mathbf{f}) = \frac{I_3(f)^2}{2^{24} 3^6 \Delta(f)^3}. \tag{17}$$

Hence, we observe: $I_3(\mathbf{f}) \neq 0$ (that is, the catalecticant of the associated form does not vanish), $I_2(\mathbf{f}) = 0$ if and only if $I_2(f) = 0$, and $\Delta(\mathbf{f}) = 0$ if and only if $I_3(f) = 0$.

Formula (16) shows that the map ϕ extends to the automorphism $\tilde{\phi}$ of \mathbb{P}^1 given by

$$\zeta \mapsto \frac{\zeta}{\zeta - 1}.$$

Clearly, one has $\tilde{\phi}^2 = \text{id}$, that is, $\tilde{\phi}$ is an involution. It preserves $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{1, \infty\}$, which corresponds to the duality between the orbits $O(q_t)$ and $O(q_{-12/t})$ for $t \neq 0, \pm 6$ noted above. Further, $\tilde{\phi}(1) = \infty$, which agrees with (15) and the fact that O_3 is mapped onto O_1 . We also have $\tilde{\phi}(\infty) = 1$, but this identity has no interpretation at the level of orbits. Indeed, Φ cannot be equivariantly extended to an involution $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\text{ss}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\text{ss}}$, as the fiber of the quotient $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)^{\text{ss}} // \text{SL}_2$ over the point at infinity contains O_1 , which cannot be mapped onto O_3 since $\dim O_1 < \dim O_3$.

2.2. Ternary cubics

Let $n = 3, d = 3$. Every nondegenerate ternary cubic is linearly equivalent to a cubic of the form

$$c_t(z_1, z_2, z_3) := z_1^3 + z_2^3 + z_3^3 + tz_1z_2z_3, \quad t^3 \neq -27 \tag{18}$$

(see, e.g., Theorem 1.3.2.16 in [Sc]). The associated form of c_t is easily found to be

$$\mathbf{c}_t(z_1, z_2, z_3) := -\frac{1}{24(t^3 + 27)}(tz_1^3 + tz_2^3 + tz_3^3 - 18z_1z_2z_3). \tag{19}$$

For $t \neq 0, t^3 \neq 216$ the cubic \mathbf{c}_t is nondegenerate, and in this case the associated form of \mathbf{c}_t is proportional to c_t , hence $\Phi^2(c_t) = c_t$. Below we will see that the exceptional cubics $c_0, c_{6\tau}$, with $\tau^3 = 1$, are pairwise linearly equivalent.

It is well known (see, e.g., Theorem 1.3.2.16 in [Sc]) that $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{\text{ss}}$ is the union of \mathbb{X}_3^3 (which coincides with $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{\text{s}}$) and the following three orbits that consist of strictly semistable forms: $O_1 := O(z_1z_2z_3), O_2 := O(z_1z_2z_3 + z_3^3), O_3 := O(z_1^3 + z_1^2z_3 + z_2^2z_3)$ (the cubics lying in O_3 are called nodal). The dimensions of the orbits are 6, 7, and 8, respectively. Observe that O_1 is closed in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{\text{ss}}$ and is contained in the closures of each of O_2, O_3 . We then see that Φ maps \mathbb{X}_3^3 onto $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{\text{ss}} \setminus (O_2 \cup O_3 \cup O_4)$, where $O_4 := O(c_0)$ (as explained below, O_4 also contains the other exceptional cubics $c_{6\tau}$, with $\tau^3 = 1$). Further, note that the 8-dimensional orbit O_4 is mapped by Φ onto the 6-dimensional orbit O_1 (thus the morphism of the stabilizers of c_0 and $\Phi(c_0)$ is an inclusion of a finite group into a two-dimensional group). Hence, Φ restricts to an equivariant involutive automorphism of $\mathbb{X}_3^3 \setminus O_4$, which for $t \neq 0, t^3 \neq 216$ establishes a duality between

the cubics Cc_t and $C^{-T}c_{-18/t}$ with $C \in \text{SL}_3$, therefore between the orbits $O(c_t)$ and $O(c_{-18/t})$ (see (8)).

To determine the induced map ϕ of GIT quotients, we recall that the algebra of invariants $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_3^3]^{\text{SL}_3}$ is generated by the two Aronhold invariants I_4, I_6 , where, as before, the subscripts indicate the degrees. The explicit formulas for these invariants are quite long, and we refer the reader to pp. 381–389 in [E] for details. One has

$$\Delta = I_6^2 + 64I_4^3, \tag{20}$$

and for a ternary cubic of the form

$$f(z_1, z_2, z_3) = az_1^3 + bz_2^3 + cz_3^3 + 6dz_1z_2z_3 \tag{21}$$

the values of I_4 and I_6 are calculated as

$$I_4(f) = abcd - d^4, \quad I_6(f) = a^2b^2c^2 - 20abcd^3 - 8d^6. \tag{22}$$

It then follows that the algebra $\mathbb{C}[X_3^3]^{\text{GL}_3} \simeq \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{X}_3^3]^{\text{SL}_3}$ is generated by the invariant

$$J := \frac{64I_4^3}{\Delta}. \tag{23}$$

Hence, the quotient $X_3^3 // \text{GL}_3 \simeq \mathcal{X}_3^3 // \text{SL}_3$ is the affine space \mathbb{C} , and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{\text{ss}} // \text{SL}_3$ is identified with \mathbb{P}^1 , where O_1, O_2, O_3 project to the point at infinity in \mathbb{P}^1 .

Further, from formulas (18), (20), (22), (23) we find

$$J(c_t) = -\frac{t^3(t^3 - 216)^3}{2^6 3^3(t^3 + 27)^3} \quad \text{for all } t \text{ with } t^3 \neq -27. \tag{24}$$

From identity (24) one obtains

$$J(c_0) = J(c_{6\tau}) = 0 \quad \text{for } \tau^3 = 1, \tag{25}$$

which implies that the orbit O_4 is given by the condition $J = 0$ and that the four cubics $c_0, c_{6\tau}$ are indeed pairwise linearly equivalent.

Using (19), (24) we see

$$J(\mathbf{c}_t) = \frac{1}{J(c_t)} \quad \text{for all } t \neq 0 \text{ with } t^3 \neq 216. \tag{26}$$

Furthermore, the calculations leading to (26) also yield the following identities for any $f \in X_3^3$:

$$\begin{aligned} I_4(\mathbf{f}) &= -\frac{1}{2^{12}3^{12}\Delta(f)}, & I_6(\mathbf{f}) &= -\frac{I_6(f)}{2^{15}3^{18}\Delta(f)^2}, \\ \Delta(\mathbf{f}) &= -\frac{I_4(f)^3}{2^{24}3^{36}\Delta(f)^4}. \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

Hence, we obtain: $I_4(\mathbf{f}) \neq 0$ (that is, the degree 4 Aronhold invariant of the associated form does not vanish), $I_6(\mathbf{f}) = 0$ if and only if $I_6(f) = 0$, and $\Delta(\mathbf{f}) = 0$ if and only if $I_4(f) = 0$.

Formula (26) shows that the map ϕ extends to the involutive automorphism $\tilde{\phi}$ of \mathbb{P}^1 given by

$$\zeta \mapsto \frac{1}{\zeta}.$$

This involution preserves $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{0, \infty\}$, which agrees with the duality between the orbits $O(c_t)$ and $O(c_{-18/t})$ for $t \neq 0$, $t^3 \neq 216$ established above. Next, $\tilde{\phi}(0) = \infty$, which corresponds to (25) and the facts that O_4 is mapped onto O_1 , and that $I_4(f) = 0$ implies $\Delta(\mathbf{f}) = 0$. Also, one has $\tilde{\phi}(\infty) = 0$, but this identity cannot be illustrated by a correspondence between orbits. Indeed, Φ cannot be equivariantly extended to an involution $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{ss} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{ss}$ as the fiber of the quotient $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)^{ss} // \text{SL}_2$ over the point at infinity contains O_1 , which cannot be mapped onto O_4 since $\dim O_1 < \dim O_4$.

Remark 2.1. We note that a cubic proportional to (19) previously appeared in [Em] (see p. 405 therein) as a Macaulay inverse system for the Milnor algebra M_{c_t} , but it has never been studied systematically. In fact, we now know (see Corollary 3.3 in [AI1]) that the associated form \mathbf{f} of any $f \in X_n^d$ is an inverse system for M_f when regarded as an element of $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$. This means that the ideal (f_1, \dots, f_n) in $\mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]$ coincides with $\text{Ann}(\mathbf{f})$, where for any polynomial $h \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n]$ the annihilator $\text{Ann}(h)$ of h is defined as

$$\text{Ann}(h) := \{p \in \mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_n] \mid p(\partial/\partial z_1, \dots, \partial/\partial z_n)(h) = 0\}.$$

This result has been instrumental in our recent work on the morphism Φ including the progress on Conjecture 0.1, and it will be also utilized in the proof of Theorem 2.2 below (see Lemma 2.4). For details on inverse systems we refer the reader to [Ma], [Em], [I] (the brief survey given in [ER] is also helpful). We also note that, although the Hessian $H(f)$ is utilized in the definition of the associated form \mathbf{f} of f , it is in fact very different from \mathbf{f} . Indeed, as shown in [DBP], for binary quartics and ternary cubics, $H(f)$ does not coincide with \mathbf{f} up to projective equivalence except in a few cases (see Propositions 4.1 and 5.1 therein). We will elaborate on this difference in Subsection 3.3.

If we regard \mathcal{X}_3^3 as the space of elliptic curves, the invariant J of ternary cubics translates into the j -invariant, and one obtains an equivariant involution on the locus of elliptic curves with nonvanishing j -invariant. It is well known that every elliptic curve can be realized as a double cover of \mathbb{P}^1 branched over four points (see, e.g., Exercise 22.37 and Proposition 22.38 in [Ha]). Therefore, it is not surprising that the cases of binary quartics and ternary cubics considered above have many similarities. What is perhaps surprising though is that the map Φ for binary quartics and ternary cubics yields *different* involutions on \mathbb{P}^1 . It is natural to ask whether there exist any other involutions of \mathbb{P}^1 that arise from rational equivariant involutions on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^4)$ and $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^3)$ as above. The result of the next subsection provides a complete answer to this question.

2.3. Uniqueness of rational equivariant involutions

In this subsection we classify rational SL_n -invariant involutions

$$\iota: \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$$

for $n = 2, d = 4$ and $n = 3, d = 3$. Here the equivariance is understood either as

$$\iota(Cf) = C\iota(f), \tag{28}$$

or as

$$\iota(Cf) = C^{-T}\iota(f), \tag{29}$$

where $C \in \text{SL}_n$ and f lies in the domain of ι . The identity morphism and the map Φ are respective examples of such involutions (recall that in this subsection we regard Φ as a map from \mathbb{X}_n^d to $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ – see Remark 1.1).

The result below asserts that there are no other possibilities.

Theorem 2.1. *For each pair $n = 2, d = 4$ and $n = 3, d = 3$ the following holds:*

- (i) *the identity morphism is the unique rational involution of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ satisfying (28);*
- (ii) *the morphism Φ is the unique rational involution of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ satisfying (29).*

Proof. Let $n = 2, d = 4$. Recall from Subsection 2.1 that every generic binary quartic is linearly equivalent to some quartic $q_t = z_1^4 + tz_1^2z_2^2 + z_2^4$, with $t \in \mathbb{C}, t \neq \pm 2$, and that $\Phi(q_t) = q_{-12/t}$ if $t \neq 0$. Therefore, in order to establish the theorem, it suffices to prove that in (i) (resp. (ii)) one has $\iota(q_t) = q_t$ (resp. $\iota(q_t) = q_{-12/t}$) for a generic t .

We first obtain part (i). For a generic t one can write

$$\iota(q_t) = \alpha_{4,0}z_1^4 + 4\alpha_{3,1}z_1^3z_2 + 6\alpha_{2,2}z_1^2z_2^2 + 4\alpha_{1,3}z_1z_2^3 + \alpha_{0,4}z_2^4,$$

where $\alpha_{i,j} \in \mathbb{C}[t]$. Consider $C = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Since $Cq_t = q_t$ for all t and ι is equivariant, it follows that $\alpha_{4,0} = \alpha_{0,4}$. Similarly, by considering $C = \begin{pmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$, we see $\alpha_{3,1} = \alpha_{1,3} = 0$. Observe now that $\alpha_{4,0}$ does not vanish identically since otherwise ι would be a constant map. Therefore, one can write

$$\iota(q_t) = z_1^4 + \alpha z_1^2z_2^2 + z_2^4,$$

with $\alpha := 6\alpha_{2,2}/\alpha_{4,0} \in \mathbb{C}(t)$.

As ι is birational, the assignment $t \mapsto \alpha(t)$ extends to an automorphism of \mathbb{P}^1 , i.e., we have

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{at + b}{ct + d} \tag{30}$$

for some $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2$. Consider $C = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{i} & 0 \\ 0 & -i\sqrt{i} \end{pmatrix}$. By observing that $Cq_t = q_{-t}$ for all t and using the equivariance of ι , we obtain $\alpha(-t) = -\alpha(t)$. This in turn implies that either $b = c = 0$ or $a = d = 0$. If $b = c = 0$, the fact that ι is an involution leads to $a = \pm d$. Suppose that $a = -d$ hence $\iota(q_t) = q_{-t}$. For

$$C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{31}$$

one computes

$$Cq_t = q_{(-2t+12)/(t+2)}. \tag{32}$$

The equivariance of ι then leads to a contradiction. If $a = d = 0$, then utilizing matrix (31) with relation (32) once again, we conclude $b/c = -12$.

Thus, we have obtained:

$$\text{either } \iota(q_t) = q_t \text{ or } \iota(q_t) = q_{-12/t} \text{ for a generic } t \in \mathbb{C}. \tag{33}$$

Since the second relation in (33) contradicts the equivariance property (28), it follows that ι is the identity morphism, and part (i) is established.

Notice that an argument analogous to that for part (i) yields relations (33) for part (ii) as well. Since the first relation in (33) contradicts equivariance property (29), we obtain $\iota = \Phi$. This concludes the proof for $n = 2, d = 4$.

Suppose now that $n = 3, d = 3$. As stated in Subsection 2.2, every generic ternary cubic is linearly equivalent to some cubic $c_t = z_1^3 + z_2^3 + z_3^3 + tz_1z_2z_3$, with $t \in \mathbb{C}, t^3 \neq -27$, and one has $\Phi(c_t) = c_{-18/t}$ if $t \neq 0$. Thus, to prove the theorem, it suffices to show that in (i) (resp. (ii)) one has $\iota(c_t) = c_t$ (resp. $\iota(c_t) = c_{-18/t}$) for a generic t .

We first obtain part (i). For a generic t one can write

$$\begin{aligned} \iota(c_t) = & \alpha_{3,0,0}z_1^3 + 3\alpha_{2,1,0}z_1^2z_2 + 3\alpha_{1,2,0}z_1z_2^2 + \alpha_{0,3,0}z_2^3 + \\ & 3\alpha_{2,0,1}z_1^2z_3 + 6\alpha_{1,1,1}z_1z_2z_3 + 3\alpha_{0,2,1}z_2^2z_3 + \\ & 3\alpha_{1,0,2}z_1z_3^2 + 3\alpha_{0,1,2}z_2z_3^2 + \\ & \alpha_{0,0,3}z_3^3, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha_{i,j,k} \in \mathbb{C}[t]$. Consider

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

Since $Cc_t = c_t$ for all t and ι is equivariant, we immediately see $\alpha_{3,0,0} = \alpha_{0,3,0}$. A similar choice of C yields $\alpha_{0,3,0} = \alpha_{0,0,3}$, thus we have $\alpha_{3,0,0} = \alpha_{0,3,0} = \alpha_{0,0,3}$.

Next, let $\tau \neq 1$ satisfy $\tau^3 = 1$ and consider

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \tau & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \tau^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then again $Cc_t = c_t$ for all t , and the equivariance of ι implies

$$\alpha_{2,1,0} = \alpha_{1,2,0} = \alpha_{2,0,1} = \alpha_{0,2,1} = \alpha_{1,0,2} = \alpha_{0,1,2} = 0.$$

It now follows that $\alpha_{3,0,0}$ does not vanish identically, thus one can write

$$\iota(c_t) = z_1^3 + z_2^3 + z_3^3 + \alpha z_1z_2z_3, \tag{34}$$

with $\alpha := 6\alpha_{1,1,1}/\alpha_{3,0,0} \in \mathbb{C}(t)$ having the form (30).

Further, setting

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} \tau^{1/3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \tau^{1/3} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/\tau^{2/3} \end{pmatrix} \quad (35)$$

and observing that $Cc_t = c_{\tau t}$ for all t , we obtain using the equivariance of ι that $\alpha(\tau t) = \tau\alpha(t)$. This implies $b = c = 0$, hence $a = \pm d$, with the case $a = d$ yielding that ι is the identity. Assume that $a = -d$, thus $\iota(c_t) = c_{-t}$. If

$$C = \frac{1}{(3(\tau^2 - \tau))^{1/3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \tau & \tau^2 & 1 \\ \tau^2 & \tau & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (36)$$

then

$$Cc_t = c_{(-3t+18)/(t+3)}, \quad (37)$$

and the equivariance of ι leads to a contradiction. This concludes the proof for part (i).

We will now obtain part (ii). The same method leads to formula (34) with α as in (30). Using matrix (35) and the equivariance of ι , we see that in this case $\alpha(\tau t) = \tau^2\alpha(t)$, which yields $a = d = 0$. Utilizing matrix (36) and appealing to relation (37), we conclude $b/c = -18$. Therefore, $\iota(q_t) = q_{-18/t}$ for a generic $t \in \mathbb{C}$. Hence $\iota = \Phi$, which completes the proof of the theorem. \square

2.4. Projective duality

In this subsection we will see that for $n = 2$, $d = 4$ and $n = 3$, $d = 3$ the map Φ , and therefore the orbit duality induced by Φ , can be understood via projective duality. We will now briefly recall this classical construction. For details the reader is referred to the comprehensive survey [T].

Let W be a complex vector space and $\mathbb{P}(W)$ its projectivization. The dual projective space $\mathbb{P}(W)^*$ is the algebraic variety of all hyperplanes in W , which is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}(W^*)$. Let X be an irreducible subvariety of $\mathbb{P}(W)$ and X_{reg} the set of its regular points. Consider the affine cone $\hat{X} \subset W$ over X . For every $x \in X_{\text{reg}}$ choose a point $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$ lying over x . The cone \hat{X} is regular at \hat{x} , and we consider the tangent space $T_{\hat{x}}(\hat{X})$ to \hat{X} at \hat{x} . Identifying $T_{\hat{x}}(\hat{X})$ with a subspace of W , we now let H_x be the collection of all hyperplanes in W that contain $T_{\hat{x}}(\hat{X})$ (clearly, this collection is independent of the choice of \hat{x} over x). Regarding every hyperplane in H_x as a point in $\mathbb{P}(W)^*$, we obtain the subset

$$H := \bigcup_{x \in X_{\text{reg}}} H_x \subset \mathbb{P}(W)^*.$$

The Zariski closure X^* of H in $\mathbb{P}(W)^*$ is then called the variety dual to X . Canonically identifying $\mathbb{P}(W)^{**}$ with $\mathbb{P}(W)$, one has the reflexivity property $X^{**} = X$. Furthermore, if X is a hypersurface, there exists a natural map from X_{reg} to X^* , as follows:

$$\varphi : X_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow X^*, \quad x \mapsto T_{\hat{x}}(\hat{X}) \subset W,$$

where $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$ is related to $x \in X_{\text{reg}}$ as above.

Observe now that in each of the two cases $n = 2, d = 4$ and $n = 3, d = 3$, for $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$ the orbit $O(f)$ is a smooth irreducible hypersurface in \mathcal{X}_n^d , thus its closure $\overline{O(f)}$ in $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ is an irreducible (possibly singular) hypersurface. Therefore, one can consider the map

$$\varphi_f : \overline{O(f)}_{\text{reg}} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^* \tag{38}$$

constructed as above. Also, recall from the beginning of Section 2 that for $n = 2, d = 4$ or $n = 3, d = 3$, the morphism Φ descends to the morphism

$$\Phi : \mathcal{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{d*}).$$

We are now ready to state the main result of the paper, which relates these two maps.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $n = 2, d = 4$ or $n = 3, d = 3$. For every $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$ the restrictions $\Phi|_{O(f)}$ and $\varphi_f|_{O(f)}$ coincide upon the canonical identification $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{d*}) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^*$.*

This theorem provides a clear explanation of the duality for orbits of binary quartics and ternary cubics that we observed earlier in this section. Indeed, let first $n = 2, d = 4$. Then the theorem yields that for $t \neq 0, \pm 6$ one has $\overline{O(qt)}^* \simeq \overline{O(q_{-12/t})}$ and $\overline{O}_3^* \simeq \overline{O}_1$. By reflexivity it then follows that $\overline{O}_1^* \simeq \overline{O}_3$. However, since O_1 is not a hypersurface, there is no natural map from \overline{O}_1 to its dual. This fact corresponds to the impossibility of extending Φ equivariantly to O_1 .

Analogously, for $n = 3, d = 3$, the theorem implies that for $t \neq 0$ and $t^3 \neq 216$ we have $\overline{O(ct)}^* \simeq \overline{O(c_{-18/t})}$ and $\overline{O}_4^* \simeq \overline{O}_1$. By reflexivity one then has $\overline{O}_1^* \simeq \overline{O}_4$. Again, since O_1 is not a hypersurface, there is no natural map from \overline{O}_1 to its dual. This agrees with the nonexistence of an equivariant extension of Φ to O_1 .

2.5. Proof of Theorem 2.2

First, let $n \geq 2$ and $d \geq 3$ be arbitrary. For a complex vector space W , let $\text{Gr}(k, W)$ denote the Grassmannian of k -dimensional subspaces of W . Notice that $\text{Gr}(\dim_{\mathbb{C}} W - 1, W)$ coincides with $\mathbb{P}(W)^*$. It follows, for instance, from Corollary 3.3 in [St] (see also the proof of Lemma 2.3 below), that for any $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$ the dimension of the subspace of \mathcal{Q}_n^d spanned by the forms $z_i f_j$, with $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, is equal to n^2 .

We then define two maps from \mathcal{X}_n^d to $\text{Gr}(n^2, \mathcal{Q}_n^d)$ as

$$\psi_1 : f \mapsto \mathcal{Q}_n^1 f_1 + \dots + \mathcal{Q}_n^1 f_n \subset \mathcal{Q}_n^d \tag{39}$$

and

$$\psi_2 : f \mapsto T_f(\text{GL}_n f), \tag{40}$$

where in the right-hand sides the element f of \mathcal{X}_n^d is regarded as a form in X_n^d and $T_f(\text{GL}_n f)$ as a subspace of \mathcal{Q}_n^d . We will now show that these two maps are in fact equal.

Lemma 2.3. *One has $\psi_1 = \psi_2$.*

Proof. For $f \in X_n^d$, let $\sigma_f : \text{GL}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^d$ be the morphism defined by $\sigma_f(C) = Cf$. Then the tangent space $T_f(\text{GL}_n f)$ is the image of the differential $d\sigma_f(e)$ of σ_f at the identity element $e \in \text{GL}_n$.

Let $\{\mathbf{E}_{ij}\}$ be the standard basis in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl}_n of GL_n , where \mathbf{E}_{ij} is the matrix whose (i, j) th element is 1 and all other elements are zero. Then, if we regard $d\sigma_f(e)$ as a linear transformation from \mathfrak{gl}_n to \mathcal{Q}_n^d , it is easy to compute that it maps \mathbf{E}_{ij} to $-z_j f_i$. This shows that ψ_1 and ψ_2 indeed coincide as required. \square

Next, consider the map

$$\Psi : \mathcal{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)})^*, \quad f \mapsto W_f, \tag{41}$$

where W_f is the hyperplane in $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$ defined in (2). We will now relate the morphism Φ to this map.

Lemma 2.4. *The morphisms*

$$\Phi : \mathcal{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)})^* \text{ and } \Psi : \mathcal{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)})^*$$

coincide upon the canonical identification $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)})^* = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)})^*$.

Proof. By Corollary 3.3 of [AI1], considering $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$ as a form in X_n^d up to scale and $\Phi(f)$ as an element of $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$ (see Remark 1.1), we have that $\Phi(f)$ is a Macaulay inverse system for the Milnor algebra M_f (see Remark 2.1). Therefore, $W_f = \text{Ann}(\Phi(f)) \cap \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$. Hence, utilizing the definition of the polar pairing (see (7)), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(f) = W_f &= \{p \in \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)} \mid p(\partial/\partial z_1, \dots, \partial/\partial z_n)(\Phi(f)) = 0\} \\ &= \{p \in \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)} \mid \Phi(f)(\partial/\partial z_1, \dots, \partial/\partial z_n)(p) = 0\} = \Phi(f), \end{aligned}$$

which shows $\Phi = \Psi$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.2. In the cases $n = 2, d = 4$ and $n = 3, d = 3$ we have $\text{Gr}(n^2, \mathcal{Q}_n^d) = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^*$, and Lemma 2.3 shows that the two morphisms $\psi_1, \psi_2 : \mathcal{X}_n^d \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_n^d)^*$ defined in (39) and (40) are equal. Further, $\psi_1 = \Psi$ by (39) and (41), hence Lemma 2.4 implies $\psi_1 = \Phi$, which yields $\psi_2 = \Phi$. Moreover, for every $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$ the map $\varphi_f|_{\mathcal{O}(f)}$ from (38) is identical to $\psi_2|_{\mathcal{O}(f)}$. It then follows that $\Phi|_{\mathcal{O}(f)}$ and $\varphi_f|_{\mathcal{O}(f)}$ coincide for all $f \in \mathcal{X}_n^d$, which establishes the theorem. \square

3. The contravariants defined by Φ

In this section, we give an algebraic description of the map Φ for binary quartics and ternary cubics, which utilizes classical covariants and contravariants. Such descriptions can be produced in other situations as well, and, in order to further illustrate our method, we also discuss the case of binary quintics.

3.1. Covariants and contravariants

Recall that a polynomial $\Gamma \in \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_n^d \times \mathbb{C}^n]$ is said to be a covariant of forms in \mathcal{Q}_n^d if for all $f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d$, $z \in \mathbb{C}^n$ and $C \in \text{GL}_n$ the following holds:

$$\Gamma(f, z) = (\det C)^k \Gamma(Cf, z \cdot C^T),$$

where k is an integer called the weight of Γ . Every homogeneous component of Γ with respect to z is automatically homogeneous with respect to f and is also a covariant. Such covariants are called homogeneous and their degrees with respect to f and z are called the degree and order, respectively.

We may consider a homogenous covariant Γ of degree K and order D as the SL_n -equivariant morphism

$$\mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^D, \quad f \mapsto (z \mapsto \Gamma(f, z))$$

of degree K with respect to f , which maps a form $f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d$ to the form in \mathcal{Q}_n^D whose evaluation at z is $\Gamma(f, z)$. We will abuse notation by using the same symbol to denote both an element in $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_n^d \times \mathbb{C}^n]$ and the corresponding morphism $\mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^D$. Also, we write $\Gamma(f)$ for the form $z \mapsto \Gamma(f, z)$.

Covariants independent of z (i.e., of order 0) are called relative invariants. For example, the pairs of functions I_2, I_3 and I_4, I_6 introduced in Section 2 are relative invariants of binary quartics and ternary cubics, respectively. Also, note that the discriminant Δ is a relative invariant of forms in \mathcal{Q}_n^d of weight $d(d - 1)^{n-1}$ (see Chapter 13 in [GKZ]).

Analogously, a polynomial $\Lambda \in \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_n^d \times \mathbb{C}^{n^*}]$ is said to be a contravariant of forms in \mathcal{Q}_n^d if for all $f \in \mathcal{Q}_n^d$, $z^* = (z_1^*, \dots, z_n^*) \in \mathbb{C}^{n^*}$ and $C \in \text{GL}_n$ one has

$$\Lambda(f, z^*) = (\det C)^k \Lambda(Cf, z^* \cdot C^{-1}),$$

where k is a (nonnegative) integer called the weight of Λ . Again, every contravariant splits into a sum of homogeneous ones, and for a homogeneous contravariant its degrees with respect to f and z^* are called the degree and class, respectively.

We may consider a homogenous contravariant Λ of degree K and class D as the SL_n -equivariant morphism

$$\mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \text{Sym}^D(\mathbb{C}^n), \quad f \mapsto (z^* \mapsto \Lambda(f, z^*))$$

of degree K with respect to f . Upon the standard identification $\text{Sym}^D(\mathbb{C}^n) = (\text{Sym}^D(\mathbb{C}^{n^*}))^* = \mathcal{Q}_n^{D*}$ induced by the polar pairing, this morphism can be regarded as a map from \mathcal{Q}_n^d to \mathcal{Q}_n^{D*} . As above, we will abuse notation by using the same symbol to denote both an element in $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_n^d \times \mathbb{C}^{n^*}]$ and the corresponding morphisms $\mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \text{Sym}^D(\mathbb{C}^n)$, $\mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^{D*}$. Also, we write $\Lambda(f)$ for both the element of $\text{Sym}^D(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and the element of \mathcal{Q}_n^{D*} arising from f and Λ .

If $n = 2$, every homogeneous contravariant Λ yields a homogenous covariant $\hat{\Lambda}$ via the formula

$$\hat{\Lambda}(f)(z_1, z_2) := \Lambda(f)(-z_2, z_1), \quad (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2, \tag{42}$$

where $(-z_2, z_1)$ is viewed as a point in \mathbb{C}^{2*} . Analogously, every homogeneous covariant Γ gives rise to a homogenous contravariant $\tilde{\Gamma}$ via the formula

$$\tilde{\Gamma}(f)(z_1^*, z_2^*) := \Gamma(f)(z_2^*, -z_1^*), \quad (z_2^*, -z_1^*) \in \mathbb{C}^{2*}, \tag{43}$$

where $(z_2^*, -z_1^*)$ is regarded as a point in \mathbb{C}^2 . Under these correspondences the degree and order of a covariant translate into the degree and class of the corresponding contravariant and vice versa.

3.2. The contravariant arising from Φ

Recall that the morphism Φ is a map

$$\Phi: X_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$$

defined on the locus X_n^d of nondegenerate forms. The coefficients μ_{i_1, \dots, i_n} that determine Φ (see (4), (5)) are elements of the coordinate ring $\mathbb{C}[X_n^d] = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{Q}_n^d]_{\Delta}$. Let p_{i_1, \dots, i_n} be the minimal integer such that $\Delta^{p_{i_1, \dots, i_n}} \cdot \mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}$ is a regular function on \mathcal{Q}_n^d (see formula (6)) and

$$p = \max\{p_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \mid i_1 + \dots + i_n = n(d-2)\}.$$

Then the product $\Delta^p \Phi$ defines the following morphism

$$\Delta^p \Phi: \mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}, \quad f \mapsto \Delta(f)^p \Phi(f),$$

which is a contravariant of weight $pd(d-1)^{n-1} - 2$ by Proposition 1.1. Since the class of $\Delta^p \Phi$ is $n(d-2)$, it follows that its degree is equal to $np(d-1)^{n-1} - n$. Notice that this last formula implies $p > 0$ as the degree of a contravariant is always nonnegative.

In this subsection, we show that for binary and ternary forms one has $p = 1$. It then follows that for $n = 2, 3$ the product $\Delta \Phi: \mathcal{Q}_n^d \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)*}$ is a contravariant of degree $n(d-1)^{n-1} - n$. In Subsections 3.3–3.5, we study this contravariant explicitly for binary quartics, binary quintics and ternary cubics in terms of well-known classical contravariants.

Proposition 3.1. *If $n = 2, 3$ and $d \geq 3$, then $p = 1$.*

Proof. First, let n be arbitrary. Recall that for $f \in X_n^d$ the subspace W_f introduced in (2) has codimension 1, and the line spanned by the Hessian $H(f)$ is complementary to it in the vector space $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$. Let $K := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)-(d-1)}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{m}_K$ be the standard monomial basis in $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)-(d-1)}$. Then W_f is spanned by the products $f_i \mathfrak{m}_j$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $j = 1, \dots, K$. Choose a basis $\mathbf{e}_k(f) := f_{i_k} \mathfrak{m}_{j_k}$ in W_f , with $k = 1, \dots, N-1$, where $N := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$. We note that the indices i_k, j_k can be assumed to be independent of the form f if it varies in some Zariski open subset U of X_n^d , and from now on we assume that this is the case. Then for every $g \in \mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$ there are $\alpha_k(f, g) \in \mathbb{C}$, with $k = 1, \dots, N-1$, and $\gamma(f, g) \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$\alpha_1(f, g)\mathbf{e}_1(f) + \dots + \alpha_{N-1}(f, g)\mathbf{e}_{N-1}(f) + \gamma(f, g)H(f) = g. \tag{44}$$

Notice that $\gamma(f, z_1^{i_1} \dots z_n^{i_n}) = \mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}(f)$ (see (4)).

We now expand both sides of (44) with respect to the standard monomial basis of $\mathcal{Q}_n^{n(d-2)}$. As a result, we obtain a linear system of N equations with the N unknowns $\alpha_k(f, g), \gamma(f, g), k = 1, \dots, N - 1$. Let $A(f)$ be the matrix of this system and $D(f) := \det A(f)$. Clearly, the entries of the first $N - 1$ columns of the matrix are linear functions of the coefficients of the form f , whereas the entries of the N th column are homogeneous polynomials of degree n of these coefficients. Therefore, D is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $\delta_1 := N + n - 1$ on \mathcal{Q}_n^d . Furthermore, since for every f and g the system has a solution, D does not vanish on U , and the solution can be found by applying Cramer’s rule. It then follows that the degree of the minimal denominator of μ_{i_1, \dots, i_n} does not exceed δ_1 .

At the same time, $\Delta^{p_{i_1, \dots, i_n}} \cdot \mu_{i_1, \dots, i_n}$ is a regular function on \mathcal{Q}_n^d (recall that p_{i_1, \dots, i_n} is the minimal integer with this property). It is well known that Δ is an irreducible homogeneous polynomial of degree $\delta_2 := n(d - 1)^{n-1}$ on \mathcal{Q}_n^d (the irreducibility of Δ can be observed by considering an incidence variety as on p. 169 in [Muk]). Therefore, the degree of the minimal denominator of μ_{i_1, \dots, i_n} is $p_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \cdot \delta_2$.

We will now show that for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ one has

$$\delta_1 < 2\delta_2. \tag{45}$$

Indeed, using (1), we obtain

$$\delta_1 = \frac{(n(d - 1) - 1)!}{(n - 1)!(n(d - 2))!} + n - 1,$$

which yields

$$\delta_1 = \begin{cases} 2d - 2, & \text{if } n = 2, \\ \frac{9d^2 - 27d + 24}{2}, & \text{if } n = 3. \end{cases}$$

Then for $n = 2$ we see $\delta_1 = \delta_2$, and after some calculations it follows that for $n = 3$ inequality (45) holds. This implies $p_{i_1, \dots, i_n} \leq 1$, and the proof is complete. \square

Remark 3.1. For $n = 2$ in the above proof one has $2K = N - 1$, hence $D(f)$ does not vanish for all $f \in X_2^d$. In other words,

$$\{f \in \mathcal{Q}_2^d \mid D(f) = 0\} \subset \{f \in \mathcal{Q}_2^d \mid \Delta(f) = 0\}.$$

Furthermore, in this case $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = 2d - 2$. It then follows that D and Δ coincide up to a scalar factor. Thus, an interesting byproduct of the proof of Proposition 3.1 is the fact that for any binary form f the discriminant of f can be computed as the determinant of $A(f)$ up to scale.

Remark 3.2. It is not hard to see that inequality (45) also holds for $n = 4$ and $d \leq 6$, with $n = 4, d = 7$ being the first case when it fails. In fact, arguing as in the proof of Proposition 3.1, one can derive a certain estimate in terms of n and d on the power of Δ that can occur in the minimal denominator of μ_{i_1, \dots, i_n} .

3.3. Binary quartics

Let $n = 2, d = 4$. In this case $\Delta\Phi$ is a contravariant of weight 10, degree 4, and class 4. We have the following identity of covariants of weight 6 (see (42)):

$$\widehat{\Delta\Phi} = \frac{1}{2^7 3^3} I_2 H - \frac{1}{2^4} I_3 \mathbf{id}, \tag{46}$$

where H is the Hessian, I_2, I_3 the invariants of degrees 2, 3, respectively, defined in Subsection 2.1, and $\mathbf{id} : f \mapsto f$ the identity covariant. To verify (46), it is sufficient to check it for the quartics q_t introduced in (9). For these quartics the validity of (46) is a consequence of formulas (10)–(12).

Observe that formula (46) is not a result of mere guesswork; it follows naturally from Proposition 3.1 and an explicit description of the algebra of covariants of binary quartics. Indeed, this algebra is generated by I_2, I_3 , the Hessian H (which has degree 2 and order 4), the identity covariant \mathbf{id} (which has degree 1 and order 4), and one more covariant of degree 3 and order 6 (see pp. 180–181 in [El]). Therefore $\widehat{\Delta\Phi}$, being a covariant of degree 4 and order 4 by Proposition 3.1, is necessarily a linear combination of $I_2 H$ and $I_3 \mathbf{id}$. The coefficients in the linear combination can be determined by computing $\Delta\Phi, I_2 H$, and $I_3 \mathbf{id}$ for particular nondegenerate quartics of simple form.

Formula (46) yields an expression for the morphism Φ , hence ϕ , via I_2, I_3 , and H . Namely, for $f \in \mathbb{X}_2^4$ we obtain

$$\Phi(f) = \frac{1}{2^7 3^3} I_2(f) H(f)(-z_2^*, z_1^*) - \frac{1}{2^4} I_3(f) f(-z_2^*, z_1^*), \tag{47}$$

where the right-hand side is viewed as an element of $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_2^{4*})$. One might hope that formula (47) provides an extension of Φ beyond \mathbb{X}_2^4 . However, for $f = z_1^2 z_2^2$ the right-hand side of (47) vanishes, which agrees with the fact, explained in Subsection 2.1, that Φ does not have a natural continuation to the orbit $O_1 = O(z_1^2 z_2^2)$.

In the remainder of this subsection we think of Φ as a map from X_2^4 to \mathcal{Q}_2^4 , hence of $\Delta\Phi$ as a self-map of \mathcal{Q}_2^4 (see Remark 1.1). From formulas (17) we then see

$$I_2 \circ (\Delta\Phi) = \frac{\Delta I_2}{2^8 3^3}, \quad I_3 \circ (\Delta\Phi) = -\frac{\Delta^2}{2^{12} 3^6}. \tag{48}$$

Furthermore, one can analogously compute

$$(\Delta\Phi) \circ (\Delta\Phi) = -\frac{I_3 \Delta^2}{2^{20} 3^6} \mathbf{id}, \tag{49}$$

which verifies the fact, observed in Subsection 2.1, that the rational map Φ is an involution.

We will now derive explicit formulas for the Hessian of the associated form of a binary quartic f and for the associated form of the Hessian of f . In effect, we calculate the compositions $H \circ (\Delta\Phi)$ and $(\Delta\Phi) \circ H$. These formulas are interesting in their own right as they provide a better understanding of associated forms and their relation to classical covariants. In particular, they emphasize the difference between $H(f)$ and the associated form of f noted in Remark 2.1.

By substituting (46) into (49) while appealing to formulas (48), we obtain the identity

$$I_2 H \circ (\Delta\Phi) = -\Delta \left[\frac{I_3 \tilde{\mathbf{id}}}{32} + \frac{\Delta\Phi}{2} \right],$$

where the operation $\tilde{}$ is defined as in (43). Applying (46) again, we establish the relation

$$H \circ (\Delta\Phi) = -\frac{\Delta\tilde{H}}{2^8 3^3}, \tag{50}$$

which for every $f \in X_2^4$ leads to the following expression for the Hessian of the associated form \mathbf{f} of f :

$$H(\mathbf{f})(z) = -\frac{H(f)(-z_2, z_1)}{2^8 3^3 \Delta(f)}.$$

Further, by composing each side of formula (46) with H and using the identities

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 \circ H &= 2^6 3^3 I_2^2, & I_3 \circ H &= 2^{10} 3^6 I_3^2 - 2^9 3^3 I_2^3, \\ H \circ H &= 2^{10} 3^6 I_3 \mathbf{id} - 2^6 3^3 I_2 H, \end{aligned}$$

we obtain the relation

$$(\Delta\Phi) \circ H = 2^9 3^6 I_2^2 I_3 \tilde{\mathbf{id}} - 2^6 3^6 I_3^2 \tilde{H}, \tag{51}$$

which for $f \in \mathcal{Q}_2^4$ with $H(f) \in X_2^4$ yields an expression of the associated form of $H(f)$ via classical covariants.

Above we calculated the compositions $H \circ (\Delta\Phi)$ and $(\Delta\Phi) \circ H$ in (50), (51) from formulas (46), (48), (49). On the other hand, identities (50), (51) can be also derived analogously to the relations in (17), and one can then obtain (49) from (46), (48), (50).

3.4. Binary quintics

Descriptions of the map Φ in terms of standard covariants can be also obtained for binary forms of certain degrees higher than 4, but the computations are more involved. Here we briefly sketch our calculations for the case of binary quintics, i.e., for $n = 2, d = 5$. By Proposition 3.1, in this situation $\Delta\Phi$ is a contravariant of weight 18, degree 6, and class 6.

A generic binary quintic $f \in \mathcal{Q}_2^5$ is linearly equivalent to a quintic given in the Sylvester canonical form

$$f = aX^5 + bY^5 + cZ^5, \tag{52}$$

where X, Y, Z are linear forms satisfying $X + Y + Z = 0$ (see, e.g., p. 272 in [El]). The algebra of invariants of binary quintics is generated by invariants of degrees 4, 8, 12, 18 with a relation in degree 36, and the algebra of covariants is generated by 23 fundamental covariants (see [Sy]), which we will write as $C_{i,j}$ where i is the degree and j is the order.

For $f \in \mathcal{Q}_2^5$ given in the form (52) the covariants relevant to our calculations are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{4,0}(f) &= a^2b^2 + b^2c^2 + a^2c^2 - 2abc(a + b + c), \\ C_{8,0}(f) &= a^2b^2c^2(ab + ac + bc), \\ C_{5,1}(f) &= abc(bcX + acY + abZ), \\ C_{2,2}(f) &= abXY + acXZ + bcYZ, \\ C_{3,3}(f) &= abcXYZ, \\ C_{4,4}(f) &= abc(aX^4 + bY^4 + cZ^4), \\ C_{1,5}(f) &= f = aX^5 + bY^5 + cZ^5, \\ C_{2,6}(f) &= \frac{H(f)}{400} = abX^3Y^3 + bcY^3Z^3 + acX^3Z^3. \end{aligned}$$

For instance, the discriminant can be written as

$$\Delta = C_{4,0}^2 - 128 C_{8,0}.$$

The vector space of covariants of degree 6 and order 6 has dimension 4 and is generated by the products

$$C_{4,0}C_{2,6}, C_{1,5}C_{5,1}, C_{3,3}^2, C_{2,2}^3, C_{2,2}C_{4,4}$$

satisfying the relation

$$C_{4,0}C_{2,6} - C_{1,5}C_{5,1} + 9C_{3,3}^2 - C_{2,2}^3 + 2C_{2,2}C_{4,4} = 0.$$

One can then explicitly compute

$$\widehat{\Delta\Phi} = \frac{1}{20}C_{4,0}C_{2,6} - \frac{3}{50}C_{1,5}C_{5,1} + \frac{27}{10}C_{3,3}^2 - \frac{1}{10}C_{2,2}^3.$$

3.5. Ternary cubics

Let $n = 3, d = 3$. By Proposition 3.1, in this case $\Delta\Phi$ is a contravariant of weight 10, degree 9, and class 3. Recall that the algebra of invariants of ternary cubics is freely generated by the invariants I_4, I_6 defined in Subsection 2.2, and the ring of contravariants is generated over the algebra of invariants by the Pippian P of degree 3 and class 3, the Quippian Q of degree 5 and class 3, the Clebsch transfer of the discriminant of degree 4 and class 6, and the Hermite contravariant of degree 12 and class 9 (see [C], [MT]). For a ternary cubic of the form (21), the Pippian and Quippian are calculated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} P(f)(z^*) &= -d(bc z_1^3 + ac z_2^3 + ab z_3^3) - (abc - 4d^3)z_1^* z_2^* z_3^*, \\ Q(f)(z^*) &= (abc - 10d^3)(bc z_1^3 + ac z_2^3 + ab z_3^3) - 6d^2(5abc + 4d^3)z_1^* z_2^* z_3^*. \end{aligned}$$

Since any contravariant of degree 9 and class 3 is a linear combination of I_6P and I_4Q , it is easy to compute

$$\Delta\Phi = -\frac{1}{36}I_6P - \frac{1}{27}I_4Q. \tag{53}$$

The above expression can be verified directly by applying it to the cubics c_t defined in (18) and using formulas (19), (20), (22).

Identity (53) provides an expression for Φ , therefore Φ , in terms of I_4, I_6, P , and Q . Namely, on \mathbb{X}_3^3 we have

$$\Phi = -\frac{1}{36}I_6P - \frac{1}{27}I_4Q, \tag{54}$$

where the right-hand side is regarded as a morphism $\mathbb{X}_3^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{Q}_3^{3*})$. One might think that formula (54) yields a continuation of Φ beyond \mathbb{X}_3^3 . However, for $f = z_1z_2z_3$ the right-hand side of (54) is zero, which illustrates the obstruction to extending the morphism Φ to the orbit $O_1 = O(z_1z_2z_3)$ discussed in Subsection 2.2.

Thinking of Φ as a map from X_3^3 to \mathcal{Q}_3^3 , hence of $\Delta\Phi$ as a self-map of \mathcal{Q}_3^3 , analogously to formula (49) for binary quartics we obtain

$$(\Delta\Phi) \circ (\Delta\Phi) = -\frac{I_4^2\Delta^6}{2^{21}3^{30}}\mathbf{id}, \tag{55}$$

which agrees with the fact, established in Subsection 2.2, that the rational map Φ is an involution. Formula (55) can be verified either analogously to the relations in (27) or by using (53) together with the expressions

$$\begin{aligned} I_4 \circ (\Delta\Phi) &= -\frac{\Delta^3}{2^{12}3^{12}}, & I_6 \circ (\Delta\Phi) &= -\frac{I_6\Delta^4}{2^{15}3^{18}}, \\ P \circ (\Delta\Phi) &= \frac{H\Delta^2}{2^{10}3^{12}}, & Q \circ (\Delta\Phi) &= -\frac{HI_6\Delta^3}{2^{15}3^{17}} - \frac{I_4^2\Delta^3\mathbf{id}}{2^93^{15}}. \end{aligned} \tag{56}$$

The first two equations in (56) follow from (27), and the remaining two can be derived in a similar way.

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