

Blow up $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \tilde{X} \supset U$
 $Z \subset X \supset U$
 $\pi^{-1} H^i(Z)$

$$H^{i-1}(U) \rightarrow H^i(X, U) \rightarrow H^i(X) \rightarrow H^i(U)$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$H^{i-1}(U) \rightarrow H^i(\tilde{X}, U) \rightarrow H^i(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow H^i(U)$$

$$\cong$$

$$H^i(\mathbb{P}^2)$$

$$A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow \tilde{D}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$A \rightarrow B \oplus B' \rightarrow E \rightarrow D \rightarrow \tilde{D} \oplus B'$$

1 is injective, clear
 2 restricted to B' is injective.

$B' \cap C$ in E is zero.

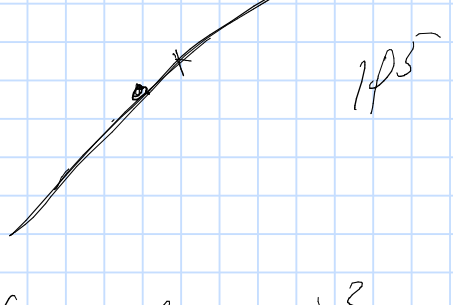
$$B' + C = E$$

Proved: $E \cong B' \oplus C$

Corollary: $H^i(\text{Bl}_Z X) \cong H^i(X) \oplus \underbrace{H^{i-2}(Z) \oplus H^{i-4}(Z) \oplus \dots}_{\text{codim } Z - 1 \text{ parts.}}$

Recall we had
 \mathbb{P}^5 parametrizes conics in \mathbb{P}^2
 $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ double lines
 $(ax+by+cz)^2 = 0$

Blow up \mathbb{P}^2 :



$$(ax+by+cz)^2 + \epsilon(Ax^2+Bxy+\dots) = 0$$

Strategy: understand how discriminant behaves as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$

$D(\epsilon)$ goes to 0 \Rightarrow

$$\frac{D(\epsilon)}{\epsilon^2} \text{ hope that this is not 0.}$$

give a section of

$F \otimes L$
 original vector bundle \rightarrow line bundle whose sections have behavior $\sim \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}$ along $\pi^{-1}(Z) \subset \tilde{X}$.

D has zero along \mathbb{P}^2 in \tilde{X} of order 2

Suppose L line bundle which has a section s which has a pole of order 2 along \mathbb{P}^2

L is dual to the line bundle with section which has a zero of order 2 along \mathbb{P}^2

$$\Rightarrow c(L^*) = 1 + 2[\mathbb{P}^2]$$

$$c(D) = 1 + 6[h] \quad \text{h class of hyperplane on } \mathbb{P}^5$$

$$c(DL) = 1 + 6[h] - 2[\mathbb{P}^2] \quad \tilde{X}$$

$$(6[h] - 2[\mathbb{P}^2])^5 \quad \mathbb{P}^5 \supset h$$

$$H^*(\tilde{X}) = H^*(\mathbb{P}^5) \oplus H^*(\mathbb{P}^2) \oplus H^*(\mathbb{P}^2)$$

$$\mathbb{Q}[h]/h^6 = 0$$

$H^*(\mathbb{P}^2)$ is generated by \tilde{h}

$$H^2(\tilde{X}) = H^2(\mathbb{P}^5) \oplus H^2(\mathbb{P}^2) \oplus [\mathbb{P}^2]$$

$$H^4(\tilde{X}) = H^4(\mathbb{P}^5) \oplus H^4(\mathbb{P}^2) \oplus H^4(\mathbb{P}^2)$$

$$6^5 [\text{pt}] \rightarrow H^i(X) \xrightarrow{\text{pullback}} H^i(\tilde{X})$$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \text{ natural map.}$$

$$H^i(X, U) \rightarrow H^i(\tilde{X}, U)$$

$$[\mathbb{P}^2] \cdot [h] \quad \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow Z \subset X$$

$\cong 2\tilde{h}$ $[h]$ restricted to $Z \cong \mathbb{P}^2$

$$\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$$

$$Z$$

$$a, b, c \rightarrow \text{coeffs of } (ax+by+cz)^2$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{P}^2) = H^*(Z)[\eta] \quad \eta = c_1(\text{tangent bundle})$$

$$\eta^3 - c_1 \eta^2 + c_2 \eta = 0 \quad (c_3 = 0)$$

chern classes of the normal bundle to \mathbb{P}^2 in \mathbb{P}^5 .

normal bundle = tangent bundle to \mathbb{P}^5 - tangent bundle to \mathbb{P}^2 .

$$\frac{(1+h)^6}{(1+\tilde{h})^3} = \frac{(1+2\tilde{h})^6}{(1+\tilde{h})^3} \quad \text{tangent bundle to } \mathbb{P}^5$$

$$= 1 + 9\tilde{h} + 30\tilde{h}^2$$

$$H^*(\mathbb{P}^2) = \mathbb{Q}[\eta, \tilde{h}] / \tilde{h}^3 = 0, \eta^3 - 9\eta^2\tilde{h} + 30\eta\tilde{h}^2 = 0$$

generators of $H^*(X, X \setminus \mathbb{P}^2) \cong H^*(\mathbb{P}^2)$

$$[\mathbb{P}^2] \rightarrow 1 \in H^0(\mathbb{P}^2)$$

multiplying by $h \rightarrow$ multiplying by $2\tilde{h}$

multiplying by $[\mathbb{P}^2] \rightarrow$ multiplying by η .

$$H^*(X, X \setminus \mathbb{P}^2) \cong H^*(\text{Tot } \tilde{\text{tangent}})$$

$$(6h - 2[\mathbb{P}^2])^5 = 2^5 (3h - [\mathbb{P}^2])^5$$

$$= 2^5 (3^5 - 5 \cdot 3^4 \cdot h[\mathbb{P}^2] + 10 \cdot 3^3 \cdot h^2[\mathbb{P}^2] - 10 \cdot 3^2 \cdot h^3[\mathbb{P}^2] + 5 \cdot 3 \cdot h^4[\mathbb{P}^2] - h^5[\mathbb{P}^2])$$

$$h\eta^3 = 2\tilde{h} \cdot 9\eta^2\tilde{h} = 18\eta^2\tilde{h}^2$$

$$h^2\eta^2 = 4\tilde{h}^2 \cdot \eta^2$$

$$\eta^4 = \eta(9\eta^2\tilde{h} - 30\eta\tilde{h}^2)$$

$$= -30\eta^2\tilde{h}^2 + 81\eta^2\tilde{h}^2 = 51\eta^2\tilde{h}^2$$

$$3^5 - 90 \cdot 4 + 15 \cdot 18 - 51 = 102$$

$$2^5 \cdot 102 = 3264$$

= # of conics tangent to 5 conics.

$\text{Bl}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(\mathbb{P}^5) =$ space of (conic, dual conic) from before.