

Equivariant unirationality of del Pezzo surfaces of degree 3 and 4

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Abstract A variety X with an action of a finite group G is said to be G -unirational if there is a G -equivariant dominant rational map $V \dashrightarrow X$ where V is a faithful linear representation of G . This generalizes the usual notion of unirationality. We determine when X is G -unirational for any complex del Pezzo surface X of degree at least 3.

Keywords Unirationality · del Pezzo surfaces · Cubic surfaces

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1 Introduction

Recall that a variety X is *unirational* if there exists a dominant rational map $\mathbb{A}^n \dashrightarrow X$ where \mathbb{A}^n is an affine space. If a variety X has an action of a finite group G , then X is G -*unirational* if there exists a dominant rational G -equivariant map $V \dashrightarrow X$ where V is a faithful linear representation of G . When G is trivial, the linear representation is just an affine space and we recover the usual notion of unirationality.

One application of G -unirationality is the construction of *versal* or *generic* objects in algebra and number theory. For example, consider the following classical result

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of Hermite [16]. For any separable field extension L/K of degree 5 of a field K of characteristic not 2, there exists a generator $x \in L$ whose minimal polynomial has the form

$$x^5 + bx^3 + cx + c = 0$$

where b and c are elements in K (see [21] for a modern exposition and [7] for an alternate proof). The original proof reduces to the following:

Theorem 1.1 (Hermite) *Let X be the Clebsch diagonal cubic surface given by*

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i = \sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^3 = 0 \tag{1}$$

in \mathbb{P}^4 , and let S_5 act on X by permutations of the coordinates x_1, \dots, x_5 . There exists a dominant rational S_5 -equivariant map $V \dashrightarrow X$ where V is a linear representation of S_5 . In other words, X is S_5 -unirational.

Both Hermite and Coray's proofs take advantage of special features of the Clebsch surface which do not generalize to other surfaces. In this paper, we characterize equivariant unirationality for all complex del Pezzo surfaces of degree $d \geq 3$. In particular, we obtain a new proof of Theorem 1.1.

Before stating the main theorem, we discuss connections between the equivariant and arithmetic notions of unirationality. The geometric action of the group G is analogous to the arithmetic action of the absolute Galois group of the base field. In [14], this analogy is made precise (using the term " G -very versal" instead of " G -unirational"). One can transform results about arithmetic unirationality into results about equivariant unirationality, and vice versa. Consequently, while our main focus in this paper is the base field \mathbb{C} , most of our constructions use, or are inspired by, arithmetic results.

In the arithmetic situation, if a smooth variety is k -unirational, then X has a rational k -point. For smooth geometrically unirational varieties, it is still an open question whether the converse is true. However, in particular we have the following from [24, Theorems 29.4 and 30.1]:

Theorem 1.2 (Manin) *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \geq 3$ over a field k of characteristic 0. Then X is k -unirational if and only if X has a rational k -point.*

Remark 1.3 The assumption of characteristic 0 is unnecessary in the above theorem, but this is all we need. Manin's proof also applies when k has enough elements or when $d \geq 5$. The remaining cases have since been settled; see [20] for $d = 3$, and [25] or [19] for $d = 4$.

Now, consider a del Pezzo surface X of degree $d \geq 3$ with a faithful G -action. Naively, one might expect that the corresponding equivariant result would be that X is G -unirational if and only if it has a G -fixed point. Indeed, using the machinery of [14], one can show that the existence of a G -fixed point implies that X is G -unirational (see

Corollary 2.2). However, the other direction of the naive analog fails in general. For example, the Clebsch cubic (1) is S_5 -unirational but has no S_5 -fixed points.

Nevertheless, if one assumes that G is abelian then X is G -unirational if and only if X has a G -fixed point (see Corollary 2.6). This provides an obstruction for G -unirationality: every abelian subgroup must have a fixed point. This turns out to be the only obstruction for del Pezzo surfaces of degree $d \geq 3$.

Theorem 1.4 *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \geq 3$ with a faithful G -action. Then the following are equivalent.*

- (a) X is G -unirational.
- (b) X has an A -fixed point for all abelian subgroups A in G .
- (c) X is G_p -unirational for all Sylow p -subgroups G_p and all primes p .
- (d) X is G_p -unirational for all Sylow p -subgroups G_p and all primes p dividing d .

Remark 1.5 For del Pezzo surfaces of degree $d \geq 3$, being G -unirational is equivalent to being G -versal (see Proposition 2.1). We emphasize G -unirationality in this paper because it is a stronger property and is more geometric.

Remark 1.6 For $d \geq 6$, Theorem 1.4 is obtained by revisiting the classification of finite groups of essential dimension 2 in [13]. The case of $d = 5$ is implicit in the proof of [4, Theorem 6.5 (c)]. Other results on the G -versality (and hence G -unirationality) of these surfaces can be found in [1, 2, 29–31].

Remark 1.7 Condition (c) is closely related to the existence of a 0-cycle of degree 1 in the arithmetic setting (see [14, Section 8]). One might ask if the existence of a 0-cycle of degree 1 implies the existence of a rational point, but this is false even for geometrically rational surfaces (see [6]). However, for a del Pezzo surface X of degree $d \geq 4$ over a perfect field k , there is a rational k -point as soon as there is a rational L -point for a finite extension L/k of degree prime to d (see [8]). Using this fact, one can prove the equivalence of conditions (a), (c), and (d) in Theorem 1.4 for $d \geq 4$, however one cannot conclude anything about condition (b).

For cubic hypersurfaces (in particular, for del Pezzo surfaces of degree 3) it was conjectured by Cassels and Swinnerton-Dyer that the existence of a 0-cycle of degree coprime to 3 implies the existence of a rational point (see [7]). Reference [14, Theorem 10.5] shows that, for $d = 3$, the equivalence of conditions (a), (c), and (d) in Theorem 1.4 follows from this conjecture. Consequently, Theorem 1.4 can be viewed as evidence for the conjecture.

Remark 1.8 For degree $d = 2$, a version of Theorem 1.2 is known to apply when the rational point lies outside of a certain closed subscheme (see [15, 27]). However, the fixed points of G -actions often lie on this subscheme (see cases 2A and 2B of [10, Theorem 1.1]). Theorem 1.4 does not hold for $d = 2$, as the following example shows.

Example 1.9 Consider the del Pezzo surface X of degree 2 given by

$$x_4^2 = x_1^3 x_2 + x_2^3 x_3 + x_3^3 x_1$$

in the weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}(1:1:1:2)$, which has automorphism group $C_2 \times \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{F}_7)$ (see [9, Table 8.9]). In particular, X has a faithful action of a finite group $G \simeq C_2 \times (C_7 \rtimes C_3)$. One checks that every abelian subgroup A of G has a fixed point on X , so condition (b) from Theorem 1.4 holds.

However, the essential dimension of G is greater than 2 (see Definition 2.8). This follows by [22, Lemma 7.2, Theorem 3.1]. We conclude that X is not G -unirational and that Theorem 1.4 fails for $d = 2$.

Remark 1.10 For degree $d = 1$, there is always a canonical point on X . In particular, if Theorem 1.2 were true in this case then every del Pezzo G -surface of degree 1 would be G -unirational and Theorem 1.4 would be true in this case as well. However, Theorem 1.2 is completely open for minimal surfaces of degree 1.

In Sect. 2, we recall the structure theory of del Pezzo surfaces and some useful facts about equivariant unirationality. In Sect. 3, we prove that G -unirationality of a cubic surface reduces to consideration of H -unirationality where H is a subgroup of G of index 2. We then show how this can be used to reprove Theorem 1.1. In Sect. 4, we identify four families of actions by elementary abelian groups on del Pezzo surfaces which do not have fixed points. These will turn out to be the only obstructions to equivariant unirationality for degree ≥ 3 (see Theorem 4.6). In Sects. 5–7, we prove Theorem 1.4 by proving Theorem 4.6.

2 Preliminaries

Throughout, a k -variety is a geometrically integral scheme of finite type over a field k of characteristic 0. A k -variety X is k -unirational if there exists a dominant rational map $\mathbb{A}_k^n \dashrightarrow X$ defined over k . A variety, surface, or curve, without explicit reference to a base field, will have base field $k = \mathbb{C}$.

2.1 del Pezzo surfaces

A del Pezzo surface X is a smooth projective surface whose anticanonical class $-K_X$ is ample. The degree $d = K_X^2$ of a del Pezzo surface is an integer $1 \leq d \leq 9$. Except for $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ in degree 8, every del Pezzo surface is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^2 blown up at $9 - d$ points.

For degree $d \leq 5$, the automorphism group $\text{Aut}(X)$ of X induces a faithful action on $\text{Pic}(X)$. In fact, there is an injective homomorphism

$$\text{Aut}(X) \hookrightarrow W(E_n)$$

where $W(E_n)$ is the Weyl group of a simple root system of type E_n (by convention, $E_5 = D_5, E_4 = A_4$).

Let X be a smooth projective surface with a faithful action of a finite group G . We say that X is a *minimal* G -surface if any equivariant birational morphism $X \rightarrow X'$ is an isomorphism where X' is another G -surface. By blowing down G -stable sets of

skew (-1) -curves, every rational G -surface is equivariantly birationally equivalent to a minimal rational G -surface. By [18] and [23], all minimal rational G -surfaces are either

- del Pezzo G -surfaces with $\text{Pic}(X)^G \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, or
- conic bundle G -surfaces, where there is an equivariant morphism to \mathbb{P}^1 with rational general fiber and $\text{Pic}(X)^G \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$.

2.2 Equivariant unirationality

Let X be a variety with an action of a finite group G . The variety X is G -weakly versal if, for every faithful G -variety Y , there exists an equivariant rational map $Y \dashrightarrow X$. The variety X is G -versal if, for every non-empty G -invariant open subset U of X , the variety U is G -weakly versal.

The primordial example of a G -versal variety is a linear representation of G . Thus, for X to be G -weakly versal, it suffices to find just one equivariant rational map $V \dashrightarrow X$ where V is a faithful linear representation. In particular, X is G -weakly versal as soon as it has a G -fixed point.

Following [14], we have the following series of implications:

$$G\text{-unirational} \implies G\text{-versal} \implies G\text{-weakly versal}$$

which correspond to the implications:

$$k\text{-unirational} \implies X(k) \text{ Zariski-dense in } X \implies X(k) \neq \emptyset$$

in the arithmetic setting.

In our context, these three things are all equivalent:

Proposition 2.1 *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree ≥ 3 with an action of a finite group G . The following are equivalent:*

- (a) X is G -unirational,
- (b) X is G -versal,
- (c) X is G -weakly versal.

Proof We note that the property of being a del Pezzo surface of a given degree is a geometric property. In other words, all twisted forms of a given del Pezzo surface of degree d are also del Pezzo surfaces of degree d . The proposition now follows by using Theorem 1.2 in combination with [14, Theorem 1.1]. □

A very useful corollary of this proposition is the following:

Corollary 2.2 *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree ≥ 3 with an action of a finite group G . If X has a G -fixed point, then X is G -unirational.*

The following well-known fact is a consequence of the holomorphic Lefschetz fixed-point formula (see [28, Section 3.5.1]).

Proposition 2.3 *If X is a complete smooth rational surface with an action of a finite cyclic group G , then X has a G -fixed point.*

Corollary 2.4 *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree ≥ 3 with an action of a finite cyclic G . Then X is G -unirational.*

The following proposition is a useful method for producing fixed points [26, Proposition A.2]:

Proposition 2.5 (Going-Down) *Suppose $X \dashrightarrow Y$ is a G -equivariant rational map of G -varieties where G is abelian. If X has a smooth G -fixed point and Y is proper, then Y has a G -fixed point.*

In particular, Proposition 2.5 implies that the existence of a G -fixed point is an equivariant birational invariant of smooth, proper G -varieties. Since a linear representation always has a smooth fixed point, we have the following:

Corollary 2.6 *If X is a proper G -unirational variety and G is abelian, then X has a G -fixed point.*

One might wonder how much the definition of G -unirationality depends on the particular choice of linear representation V . In general, a G -unirational variety might have larger dimension than some faithful linear representation, so one cannot simply take any representation. However, the following consequence of the No-Name Lemma (see [12]) shows that this is not a significant problem.

Proposition 2.7 *If X is G -unirational, then for any faithful linear representation V of G , there exists a G -equivariant dominant rational map $V \times \mathbb{A}^n \dashrightarrow X$ for some affine space \mathbb{A}^n where G acts trivially on \mathbb{A}^n .*

Finally, it is useful to point out the following definition:

Definition 2.8 The *essential dimension* of a finite group G , denoted $\text{ed}(G)$, is the minimal dimension of a faithful G -unirational variety.

The finite groups of essential dimension 2 were classified in [13, Theorem 1.1]. Thus, we know the groups G for which a G -unirational surface exists, but we do not know whether a given G -surface is G -unirational.

3 A construction for cubic surfaces

The following is a well-known fact about arithmetic cubic hypersurfaces (see, for example, [7, Proposition 2.2]).

Proposition 3.1 *Let X be a cubic hypersurface over a field k . If X has a K -point for a quadratic extension field K/k , then X has a k -point.*

By Theorem 1.2, k -unirationality of a cubic surface (a del Pezzo surface of degree 3) is equivalent to the existence of a smooth rational k -point, so we have the following equivariant analog:

Theorem 3.2 *Let X be a smooth cubic surface with a faithful action of a finite group G . Suppose H is a subgroup of G of index 2. If X is H -unirational then X is G -unirational.*

Proof The following proof was suggested to the author by Zinovy Reichstein. We use the machinery of [14]. Let $T \rightarrow \text{Spec}(K)$ be a G -torsor for some extension field K/\mathbb{C} . By [14, Theorem 1.1], we want to show that the twisted variety ${}^T X$ is K -unirational. By Theorem 1.2, showing that ${}^T X$ has a K -point is sufficient. The inclusion $H \subset G$ induces an exact sequence

$$H^1(K, H) \rightarrow H^1(K, G) \rightarrow H^1(K, C_2)$$

in Galois cohomology. Since the image of T in $H^1(K, C_2)$ is split over a field extension L/K of degree 1 or 2, the torsor T_L descends to an H -torsor $S \rightarrow \text{Spec}(L)$. In particular, $({}^T X)_L \simeq {}^{T_L} X \simeq {}^S X$. By our assumption, we know that ${}^S X$ is L -unirational for any H -torsor $S \rightarrow \text{Spec}(L)$. Thus, $({}^T X)_L$ has an L -point. By Proposition 3.1, we conclude that ${}^T X$ has a K -point as desired. □

Remark 3.3 Note that the same proof also works for cubic hypersurfaces in higher dimensions under some mild technical hypotheses (see [14, Theorem 10.5]).

Theorem 1.1 follows quite easily from Theorem 3.2. However, one can extract a purely geometric argument without explicit use of Galois cohomology, which we believe is of independent interest. The following proof does not rely on [14].

Proof of Theorem 1.1 There are two Galois conjugate 3-dimensional faithful representations of A_5 ; pick one of them. Projection from the origin produces a dominant rational A_5 -equivariant map

$$\alpha: \mathbb{C}^3 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$$

and thus, by construction, \mathbb{P}^2 is A_5 -unirational. There is a unique A_5 -orbit containing exactly six points in \mathbb{P}^2 . Blowing up these points gives an A_5 -equivariant birational map

$$\beta: \mathbb{P}^2 \dashrightarrow X$$

to a smooth cubic surface X . The composition $\psi = \beta \circ \alpha$ shows that X is A_5 -unirational.

The Clebsch diagonal cubic surface is the only smooth cubic surface with a faithful A_5 -action; indeed, it is the only one with a C_5 -action (see [9, Theorem 9.5.8]). One can also see this directly by computing the invariants of degree 3 of the 4-dimensional representations of A_5 . In any case, the surface X described above must be the Clebsch diagonal cubic surface.

At this point, we can conclude that X is S_5 -unirational by Theorem 3.2. Instead, we will supply a more elementary argument. Only the very last step requires the group to

be S_5 , so until then we will use $H = A_5$ and $G = S_5$ to emphasize the parallels with Theorem 3.2.

By Proposition 2.7, we may assume that we have an H -equivariant dominant rational map

$$\psi : V \dashrightarrow X$$

where V is a faithful linear representation of G (this is a linear representation of H by restriction). We want to construct a G -equivariant dominant rational map $V \dashrightarrow X$.

Let $\sigma \in G$ be any element such that $\sigma \notin H$. Since H has index 2 in G , $\sigma^2 \in H$ and G is a disjoint union of the cosets H and σH . Define a G -action on $X \times X$ via

$$g(x, y) = \begin{cases} (gx, gy) & \text{if } g \in H, \\ (gy, gx) & \text{if } g \in \sigma H \end{cases}$$

where $g \in G$ and $(x, y) \in X \times X$. The G -variety $X \times X$ can be viewed as an equivariant analog of the Weil restriction of a quadratic extension. Note that the diagonal embedding $X \hookrightarrow X \times X$ is G -equivariant.

We now construct a G -equivariant map $\tau : V \dashrightarrow X \times X$ using ψ . We define

$$\tau(v) = (\sigma\psi(\sigma^{-1}v), \psi(v))$$

for every $v \in V$ which is in the domain of definitions of both ψ and $\psi \circ \sigma^{-1}$. We claim that τ is G -equivariant. Indeed, for $h \in H$, we have

$$\tau(hv) = (\sigma\psi(\sigma^{-1}hv), \psi(hv)) = (\sigma\sigma^{-1}h\sigma\psi(\sigma^{-1}v), h\psi(v)) = h\tau(v)$$

and, for σ , we have

$$\tau(\sigma v) = (\sigma\psi(v), \psi(\sigma v)) = \sigma\tau(v).$$

We have checked equivariance on the generating set, thus we may conclude that τ is G -equivariant.

Consider the “third intersection map” $\omega : X \times X \dashrightarrow X$ which takes a general pair of points (x, y) to the unique third point on X lying on the line through x and y in \mathbb{P}^n . The map ω is a well-defined dominant rational map by [20, Lemma 3.2]. Note that since G carries the line through x and y to the line through $g(x)$ and $g(y)$, we see that ω is G -equivariant.

We would like to form the composition $\omega \circ \tau$ so we need to check that it is well-defined. The indeterminacy locus of ω contains only points $(x, y) \in X \times X$ such that either the line \overline{xy} is undefined or the line \overline{xy} lies on X . The first case corresponds to the diagonal subvariety $X \subset X \times X$, while the second case occurs only when both x and y lie on one of the 27 lines.

If the image of τ is contained in the diagonal, then ψ is already G -equivariant and we are done. Thus, we may assume that the image of τ is not contained in the diagonal.

Since ψ is dominant, τ is dominant on each of the factors of $X \times X$. Thus the image of τ contains a point (x, y) where $x \neq y$ and x is not on one of the 27 lines. In particular, the image of τ intersects the domain of definition of ω non-trivially. Thus we have a rational G -equivariant map $\psi' = \omega \circ \tau : V \dashrightarrow X$.

It remains to show that $\psi' = \omega \circ \tau$ is dominant. For this last argument, we require $G = S_5$. First, note $\text{im}(\psi')$ cannot be a point since X has no S_5 -fixed points. If $\text{im}(\psi')$ is a curve then it must be birational to \mathbb{P}^1 . But \mathbb{P}^1 does not carry a faithful action of S_5 and the non-faithful actions (either trivial or via an involution) have fixed points. Thus ψ' is dominant since the image must have dimension 2. □

4 Obstructions to equivariant unirationality

In this section, we discuss some examples of G -actions on del Pezzo surfaces X where G is abelian, but G has no fixed points on X . These surfaces are not G -unirational in view of Corollary 2.6.

The plane Cremona group $\text{Cr}(2)$ is the set of birational automorphisms of a rational surface. For every finite subgroup G of $\text{Cr}(2)$, there exists a smooth proper surface X with a G -action (indeed, we can assume X is a del Pezzo surface or a conic bundle); see [11, Theorem 3.6]. Since G -unirationality is an equivariant birational invariant, it makes sense to ask about G -unirationality for a finite subgroup G of the Cremona group without specifying the surface. We may find the following groups in the classifications of Blanc [3], and Dolgachev and Iskovskikh [11].

Any subgroup G of the plane Cremona group which contains one of the groups described in the following examples cannot be G -unirational. Consequently, we may view them as obstructions to G -unirationality.

Example 4.1 (Obstruction A) Consider $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $G = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle \simeq C_2^2$ with action:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 : (x_1 : x_2) \times (y_1 : y_2) &\mapsto (x_2 : x_1) \times (y_1 : y_2), \\ g_2 : (x_1 : x_2) \times (y_1 : y_2) &\mapsto (x_1 : -x_2) \times (y_1 : y_2) \end{aligned}$$

where $(x_1 : x_2) \times (y_1 : y_2)$ are coordinates on X . There are no G -fixed points on X . Up to conjugacy in $\text{Aut}(X)$, there are two other actions of G on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ which do not have fixed points. However, all three of these subgroups correspond to one conjugacy class in $\text{Cr}(2)$, denoted P1.22.1 using Blanc’s notation.

Example 4.2 (Obstruction B) Consider $X \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$ and $G = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle \simeq C_3^2$ with action:

$$\begin{aligned} g_1 : (x_1 : x_2 : x_3) &\mapsto (x_2 : x_3 : x_1) \\ g_2 : (x_1 : x_2 : x_3) &\mapsto (x_1 : \epsilon x_2 : \epsilon^2 x_3) \end{aligned}$$

where ϵ is a primitive third root of unity. This surface has no G -fixed points. Its conjugacy class in $\text{Cr}(2)$ is denoted 0.V9 in Blanc’s notation.

Before describing the next two examples, we prove the following lemma.

Lemma 4.3 *An automorphism g of a smooth genus 1 curve E has a fixed point if and only if g is not a non-trivial translation.*

Proof Pick an origin for the group law making E an elliptic curve. Recall that the automorphism group of an elliptic curve is a semidirect product of the translation group with the group of group automorphisms. Indeed, every automorphism h has the form $h(x) = g(x) + a$ where g is a group automorphism of E and a is an element of E . To find the fixed points we set $h(x) = x$ and solve $x - g(x) = a$ for x . If g is trivial, then h is a translation. Otherwise, the map $x \mapsto x - g(x)$ is non-constant and $x - g(x) = a$ has a solution. \square

Example 4.4 (Obstruction C) Here X is a del Pezzo surface of degree 4 and $G = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle \simeq C_2^2$ acts on X where the fixed points of g_1 lie on an elliptic curve E and g_2 acts on E as translation by a 2-torsion element. Explicitly, X is given by two equations in \mathbb{P}^4 :

$$x_1^2 + \dots + x_5^2 = a_1x_1^2 + \dots + a_5x_5^2 = 0$$

for distinct parameters a_1, \dots, a_5 , with

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4 : x_5) &= (x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4 : -x_5), \\ g_2(x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4 : x_5) &= (-x_1 : -x_2 : x_3 : x_4 : x_5). \end{aligned}$$

These examples form a non-empty family of conjugacy classes denoted C2,2 in Blanc’s notation. This example will be studied in Sect. 6.

Example 4.5 (Obstruction D) Here X is a del Pezzo surface of degree 3 and $G = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle \simeq C_3^2$ acts on X where the fixed points of g_1 lie on an elliptic curve E and g_2 acts on E as translation by a 3-torsion element. Explicitly, X is given by one equation in \mathbb{P}^3 :

$$x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 + x_4^3 + \alpha x_1 x_2 x_3 = 0$$

for a parameter α , with

$$\begin{aligned} g_1(x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4) &= (x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : \epsilon x_4), \\ g_2(x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : x_4) &= (x_3 : x_1 : x_2 : x_4) \end{aligned}$$

where ϵ is a primitive third root of unity. These examples form a non-empty family of conjugacy classes denoted 3.33.2 in Blanc’s notation. This example will be studied in Sect. 7.

For any rational G -surface X , we say that X has obstruction A (resp. B, C, D) if there exists a subgroup H of G such that X is H -equivariantly birationally equivalent to an H -surface in one of the corresponding examples above. Equivalently, considering G has a subgroup of the Cremona group, we say G has a given obstruction if it contains a subgroup conjugate to one of those in the above examples.

To prove Theorem 1.4, we will instead prove the following:

Table 1 Obstructions to equivariant unirationality

Degree	Form	G -unirational
9	\mathbb{P}^2	No obstruction B
8	$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$	No obstruction A
	\mathbb{F}_1	Always
7		Always
6		No obstruction A or B
5	$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,5}$	Always
4		No obstruction A or C
3	Cubic	No obstruction B or D

Theorem 4.6 *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree $d \geq 3$ with a faithful G -action. Then X is G -unirational if and only if it satisfies the condition given in Table 1.*

Note that in Theorem 1.4, (a) implies all the other statements. All of the statements imply the lack of obstructions found in Table 1. Thus, Theorem 4.6 implies Theorem 1.4. To prove Theorem 4.6, we must show that the obstructions are the only obstructions to G -unirationality.

5 Degree $d \geq 5$

Proof of Theorem 4.6 for $d \geq 6$. Aside from $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ there is only one surface of degree 8; it is \mathbb{P}^2 with a single point blown up. Blowing down the resulting exceptional divisor is an equivariant operation which provides a G -fixed point on \mathbb{P}^2 so this surface is always G -unirational.

In degree 7, we have \mathbb{P}^2 blown up at two points. The strict transform of the line between these two points can be blown down to a G -fixed point on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, so this is always G -unirational as well. It remains only to consider the surfaces \mathbb{P}^2 , $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and the del Pezzo surface of degree 6.

All of these surfaces are toric varieties. By [13, Corollary 3.6], we see that (a) and (c) of Theorem 1.4 are equivalent (recall that G -versal and G -unirational are equivalent here by Proposition 2.1). In particular, we may assume that G is a p -group.

By [13, Proposition 3.10], any p -group acts on a smooth toric surface as a subgroup of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2 \rtimes H$ where H is a finite subgroup of $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$. Since any finite subgroup of $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ has order divisible by 2 or 3, if G is a p -group where $p \geq 5$ then G is a subgroup of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$. We conclude that X is always G -unirational for $p \geq 5$ by [13, Lemma 3.8]. Thus, it suffices to assume that G is a 2-group or a 3-group. In either of these cases, a del Pezzo surface of degree 6 is not G -minimal (there is always a G -orbit of exceptional lines that can be blown down). Thus we are reduced to the cases of \mathbb{P}^2 and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

First, we consider $X = \mathbb{P}^2$. Any irreducible linear representation of a 2-group has degree a power of 2. Thus, any 3-dimensional representation of a 2-group has a 1-dimensional subrepresentation. Thus, any 2-group G acting on \mathbb{P}^2 has a fixed point and, thus, is G -unirational. We may assume that G is a 3-group acting on \mathbb{P}^2 ; and thus the preimage \tilde{G} of G in $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ acts by monomial matrices. Note that \tilde{G} is abelian if

and only if it is diagonalizable; in this case G has a fixed point and X is G -unirational. Thus, there must be a non-diagonal element g in \tilde{G} of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \\ c & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}^\times$. After possibly choosing a different representative with the same image in $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbb{C})$, we may assume g has order 3. Then a (diagonal) change of coordinates allows us to assume g is a permutation matrix. Note that g does not commute with any diagonal matrix except scalar matrices. Thus there is a non-scalar diagonal matrix h in \tilde{G} whose image in G has order 3. Up to permutation or picking a different representative for the same element in G , we see that h has diagonal entries $(1, \epsilon, \epsilon^2)$ or $(1, 1, \epsilon)$. The first choice means that the image of $\langle g, h \rangle$ is obstruction B; the second choice means that it contains obstruction B. Since all other cases are G -unirational, we've proven the theorem for \mathbb{P}^2 .

Now, we consider $X = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Here any 3-group must be a subgroup of the torus $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2$, and thus is always G -unirational. It suffices to assume G is a 2-group. The automorphism group of X is $\text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C})^2 \rtimes C_2$. Let $H = G \cap \text{PGL}_2(\mathbb{C})^2$ be a subgroup of index 1 or 2. If H is trivial, then G is cyclic, G has a fixed point and X is G -unirational. If H has a fixed point, then the action of H on each \mathbb{P}^1 must have a fixed point. If $G = H$ then X is G -unirational; otherwise H acts non-trivially on each \mathbb{P}^1 and X has exactly four H -fixed points. Since G takes H -fixed fibers to H -fixed fibers, we see that G has exactly two fixed points. Thus X is G -unirational. It remains to consider the case where H does not have fixed points. Let K be any subgroup of H isomorphic to C_2^2 which does not have fixed points on one of the copies of \mathbb{P}^1 . This group K must exist since any action of a finite group on \mathbb{P}^1 without fixed points must contain a subgroup isomorphic to C_2^2 . There are three such groups up to conjugacy in $\text{Aut}(X)$, but they are all birationally equivalent (see [3, Propositions 6.2.3 and 6.2.4]). Obstruction A is one of these (equivalent) groups, so the theorem is proved. \square

The central idea for the case $d = 5$ is contained in the proof of [4, Theorem 6.5 (c)]. For completeness, we reproduce it here in more geometric language.

Proof of Theorem 4.6 for $d = 5$. Recall that the del Pezzo surface X of degree 5 is isomorphic to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,5}$, the moduli space of stable curves of genus 0 with five marked points. We will show that X is G -unirational for the entire automorphism group $G \simeq S_5$. There is an evident S_5 -equivariant dominant rational map $(\mathbb{P}^1)^5 \dashrightarrow X$ using the moduli space interpretation. Noting that $(\mathbb{P}^1)^5$ is S_5 -equivariantly birationally equivalent to the standard permutation representation on S_5 , we see that X is S_5 -unirational. \square

6 Degree 4

Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree 4. We recall a description of their structure and their automorphism groups from [11, Section 6.4]. In appropriate coordinates, they may be defined by the equations

Table 2 Conjugacy classes of N isomorphic to C_2^2

Type	First kind	Second kind	Interpretation	[3]
I	2	1	Has fixed points	C.22
II	1	2	Obstruction C	C.2,2
III	0	3	Obstruction A	P1.22.1

$$x_1^2 + \dots + x_5^2 = a_1x_1^2 + \dots + a_5x_5^2 = 0$$

in \mathbb{P}^4 where a_1, \dots, a_5 are distinct parameters.

The group of automorphisms of $\text{Pic}(X)$ which preserve the intersection form is isomorphic to the Weyl group $W(D_5)$ of the root system D_5 . We have $W(D_5) \simeq C_2^4 \rtimes S_5$. The orthogonal complement K_X^\perp of K_X in $\text{Pic}(X)$ is a lattice of rank 5. The group S_5 permutes a basis of K_X^\perp and elements of C_2^4 change the sign of an even number of those basis vectors. The automorphism group of X has a faithful action on $\text{Pic}(X)$ thus we have $\text{Aut}(X) \hookrightarrow W(D_5)$.

Let N denote the normal subgroup of $W(D_5)$ isomorphic to C_2^4 . The action of N can be realized on every surface X by changing the sign of an even number of the coordinates x_i . We will denote involutions in N using the notation ι_A where A is the subset of $\{1, \dots, 5\}$ corresponding to the coordinates whose sign is changed. If A is a subset with an odd number of elements, then we define $\iota_A = \iota_{\bar{A}}$ where \bar{A} is the complement of A in $\{1, \dots, 5\}$.

Within the group N , an involution is of the *first kind* if it changes the sign of four variables; the involution ι_i fixes the elliptic curve $x_i = 0$. An involution is of the *second kind* if it changes the sign of two variables; the involution ι_{ij} where $i \neq j$ fixes a set of four points given by $x_i = x_j = 0$.

Lemma 6.1 *The conjugacy classes of subgroups of N which are isomorphic to C_2^2 are determined by the number of elements of each kind and are listed in Table 2 with the given interpretations.*

Proof Since the action is diagonal in the basis given by x_1, \dots, x_5 , one sees that these are the only possibilities by inspection. The fixed points must correspond to eigenvalues of the group action, and we conclude that only subgroups of Type I have fixed points on X .

For Type II, the involution of the first kind fixes pointwisely an elliptic curve E , but the involutions of the second kind do not fix any points on E . By Lemma 4.3, we conclude that this must be obstruction C.

For Type III, we find that $\text{Pic}(X)^G \simeq \mathbb{Z}^3$. Thus X is not minimal and we may equivariantly blow down some exceptional curves. Since the existence of a fixed point is an equivariant birational invariant of a smooth surface, X is equivariantly birational to a del Pezzo surface of degree ≥ 5 without fixed points. The only possibility is that X has obstruction A. □

The possible splittings $S_5 \subset W(D_5)$ correspond to a choice of geometric marking of five skew exceptional curves. Thus, any splitting $S_5 \subset W(D_5)$ has the following

interpretation. The surface X is obtained by blowing up a set of five points in general position on \mathbb{P}^2 . These points sit on a unique conic C . Each automorphism of C which preserves the five points extends to an automorphism of \mathbb{P}^2 and to the blowup X . Note that not all subgroups of S_5 can be realized on every surface. Indeed, the images of the map $\text{Aut}(X) \rightarrow S_5$ can only be trivial, C_2, S_3, C_4 or D_{10} . Moreover, the involutions in the image of $\text{Aut}(X) \rightarrow S_5$ are all conjugate to the permutation $(12)(34)$.

Lemma 6.2 *Let X be a del Pezzo surface of degree 4 with a faithful action of a finite group G . The group G has a fixed point if and only if G does not contain a subgroup of Type II or III.*

Proof Let K be the kernel of $G \rightarrow S_5$ and H be its image.

If K has rank 3 or 4 then it must contain a subgroup of Type II or III. It remains to consider K which is of Type I, is cyclic or is trivial. In addition, we may assume H is non-trivial. We will show that all groups G satisfying these conditions have a fixed point.

If K is of Type I then $K = \langle \iota_4, \iota_5 \rangle$ after a change of coordinates. In this case, H is isomorphic to C_2 or S_3 . Let L be the preimage in $\text{Aut}(X)$ of H in S_5 . Let K' be the group $\langle \iota_{12}, \iota_{23} \rangle$. The group K' is an H -invariant complement to K in N on which H acts faithfully.

Since K is normal in L , the set S of K -fixed points on X is L -stable. Explicitly, the set S consists of the four points

$$(\pm a : \pm b : \pm c : 0 : 0)$$

for some values a, b , and c in \mathbb{C} and all possible sign combinations. Note that every non-trivial element of K' acts on S without fixed point. We have an embedding $L/K \hookrightarrow S_4$ where K' maps to the subgroup given by $\langle (12)(34), (13)(24) \rangle$. Thus the image of G in L/K must act on the four points via an involution conjugate to (12) or as a subgroup isomorphic to S_3 . These always leave at least one point fixed in S . We conclude that G must fix a point on X in this case.

We now consider the case where K is cyclic. If K is an involution of the second kind, then again H is isomorphic to C_2 or S_3 and we may apply the reasoning above.

If K is of the first kind, then there is a G -invariant genus 1 curve E which is fixed pointwise by K . The only possibilities for H leaving K invariant are cyclic groups C_2, C_3 or C_4 . If $H \simeq C_3$ then G is cyclic and we have a fixed point. Otherwise, the only way for G not to have a fixed point is for the action of H on E to be translation. If H acts by translation then it contains an involution which acts by translation since H has order 2 or 4. However, i_{12} and i_{13} do not fix points on E and so must generate the entire group $E[2]$ of 2-torsion automorphisms. Since these elements do not map non-trivially to H , the group H cannot act by translation.

It remains to consider K trivial. For H cyclic, the surface X must have a fixed point, so only $H \simeq S_3$ and $H \simeq D_{10}$ remain. Since all elements of order 5 or 3 each form a single conjugacy class in $W(D_5)$ we may assume H contains $r = (12345)$ or $r = (134)$. There is also an element in H of the form $s = \iota_A(25)(34)$ where A is a $(25)(34)$ -invariant subset of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$. We require $srsr = 1$, thus $\iota_A r(\iota_A) = 1$. The subset $A = \emptyset$ is the only subset with an even number of elements which is both

(25)(34)-invariant and r -invariant. Thus G can be identified with a subgroup of S_5 in $W(D_5)$.

Thus, G permutes five skew lines in X . These can be blown down to five points on a conic in \mathbb{P}^2 . The actions of S_3 or D_{10} on \mathbb{P}^2 fix a point outside of the invariant conic, so we conclude that X has a G -fixed point. \square

Theorem 4.6 (and thus Theorem 1.4) in degree 4 is an immediate consequence of Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2. In fact, we obtain an additional characterization of G -unirationality in this case:

Corollary 6.3 *Suppose X is a del Pezzo surface of degree 4 with a faithful G -action. Then X is G -unirational if and only if X has a G -fixed point.*

7 Degree 3

We now consider del Pezzo surfaces of degree 3; in other words, smooth cubic surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3 . Throughout this section X is a smooth cubic surface with a faithful G -action.

The classification of automorphism groups of smooth cubic surfaces can be found in [9, Table 9.6]. The set of isomorphism classes affording a given group of automorphisms can be written down explicitly as families depending on parameters. For certain special values of the parameters, the corresponding family may acquire additional automorphisms. In this case, we say the original automorphism group A specializes to the larger automorphism group B and write $A \rightarrow B$. (See also the discussion preceding [10, Proposition 2.3].)

For the convenience of the reader, in Fig. 1, we list all the possible automorphism groups of cubic surfaces along with their specializations. Here $H_3(3)$ is the Heisenberg group of 3×3 unipotent matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 .

From [9, Section 9.5.1], the conjugacy classes of cyclic subgroups in $W(E_6)$ all correspond to distinct conjugacy classes in $\text{PGL}_4(\mathbb{C})$ whenever they act on a cubic surface. The number of elements from each conjugacy class in each family of automorphisms can be found in [17, Table 1]. We will only be interested in the conjugacy

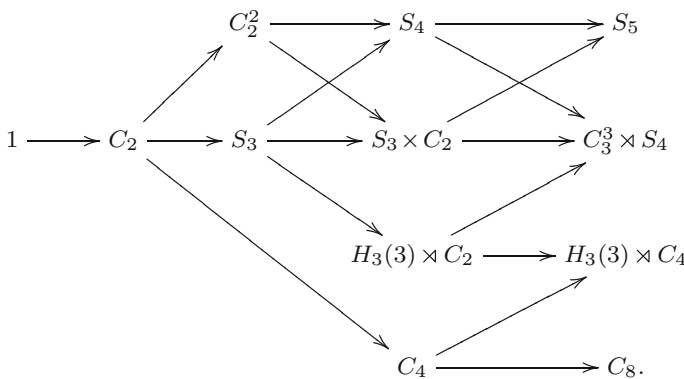


Fig. 1 Automorphism groups of cubic surfaces and their specializations

Table 3 Conjugacy classes C_3^2 in $\text{PGL}_4(\mathbb{C})$

Type	$3A_2$	$2A_2$	A_2	Interpretation	[3]
I	4	2	2	Has fixed points	3.33.1
II	2	6	0	Obstruction D	3.33.2
III	0	4	4	Obstruction B	0.V9

classes of cyclic groups of order 3. In the notation of [5], the class $3A_2$ has eigenspaces of dimensions 1, 3; the class A_2 has eigenspaces of dimensions 2, 2; and the class $2A_2$ has eigenspaces of dimensions 1, 1, 2.

A cubic surface X is *cyclic* if it is a triple cover of \mathbb{P}^2 branched over a smooth cubic curve E . A cyclic surface can always be written in the form

$$x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 + x_4^3 + \alpha x_1 x_2 x_3 = 0$$

in \mathbb{P}^4 for some parameter α . For a generic parameter α , the automorphism group is $\text{Aut}(X) \simeq H_3(3) \rtimes C_2$. For special values of α (for example $\alpha = 0$), X may have additional automorphisms.

An important special case of the cyclic surfaces is the *Fermat* cubic surface given by

$$x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 + x_4^3 = 0$$

in \mathbb{P}^4 . The automorphism group of the Fermat cubic surface is isomorphic to $C_3^3 \rtimes S_4$ where the subgroup C_3^3 acts by multiplying the coordinates x_i by a primitive third root of unity ϵ and S_4 acts by permuting the coordinates $\{x_i\}$.

Lemma 7.1 *The conjugacy classes of subgroups of $\text{PGL}_4(\mathbb{C})$ which are isomorphic to C_3^2 are listed in Table 3. The table also lists the number of elements in each conjugacy class. Each group acts only on smooth cubic surfaces with the given interpretation.*

Proof We begin with conjugacy in $\text{PGL}_4(\mathbb{C})$. We follow the approach from [11, p. 500]. Since the kernel of the map $\text{SL}_4(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \text{PGL}_4(\mathbb{C})$ has order coprime to 3, we may assume that G has a preimage in $\text{SL}_4(\mathbb{C})$ consisting of diagonal matrices. Consider the characters of G acting on the given basis in \mathbb{F}_3^4 . Since the product of the characters must be trivial, we may identify them with the space \mathbb{F}_3^3 viewed as an S_4 -module. There are 13 one-dimensional subspaces of \mathbb{F}_3^3 since $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_3)$ has 13 elements. They have three orbits represented by $\langle(1, 2, 0, 0)\rangle$, $\langle(1, 1, 1, 0)\rangle$ and $\langle(1, 1, 2, 2)\rangle$ in \mathbb{F}_3^4 . These correspond to Types I–III respectively.

We now describe how these groups act on a cubic surface X . In each of these examples, $D(a, b, c, d)$ denotes a diagonal matrix with entries (a, b, c, d) and ϵ is a primitive third root of unity.

For Type I, the matrices $D(1, 1, 1, \epsilon)$ and $D(1, 1, \epsilon, 1)$ generate the group $G \simeq C_3^2$. Here X has up to three G -fixed points on the line $x_3 = x_4 = 0$.

For Type II, the matrices $D(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon, 1)$ and $D(1, \epsilon, \epsilon^2, 1)$ generate the group $G \simeq C_3^2$. The group G acts on the variables x_i via distinct characters so the fixed points must be one of $(1:0:0:0), \dots, (0:0:0:1)$. The invariant monomials for this group action are

$$x_1^3, x_2^3, x_3^3, x_4^3, x_1x_2x_3.$$

If the resulting cubic surface is smooth then all but $x_1x_2x_3$ must appear in the corresponding cubic form. Note that the point $(1:0:0:0)$ cannot lie on the surface since x_1^3 is the only monomial which is non-zero at this point. Similarly, none of the other points lie on the surface and we conclude that the action has no fixed points. The matrix $D(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon, 1)$ fixes pointwisely a smooth cubic curve and thus, by Lemma 4.3, this group must be obstruction D.

For Type III, the matrices $D(\epsilon, \epsilon^2, 1, 1)$ and $D(1, 1, \epsilon, \epsilon^2)$ generate the group $G \simeq C_3^2$. The invariant monomials for this group action are

$$x_1^3, x_2^3, x_3^3, x_4^3$$

and we conclude that there are no fixed points by the same argument as Type II. Let \mathbb{P}^2 have an action of G without fixed points (in other words, the surface from obstruction B). One checks that on \mathbb{P}^2 there are only two G -orbits consisting of precisely three points each. Blowing up these six points we obtain a cubic surface. Since Type I and Type II have already been described, we conclude that the surface of Type III has obstruction B. □

Lemma 7.2 *If G is a 3-group with an action on a cubic surface X , then either G has a fixed point or it contains a subgroup of Type II or III.*

Proof The automorphism group of the Fermat cubic has a Sylow 3-subgroup P isomorphic to $C_3^3 \rtimes C_3$ where the normal subgroup C_3^3 acts diagonally and the quotient C_3 acts by permuting the first three basis vectors. Recall that $W(E_6)$ has order $51840 = 2^7 \times 3^4 \times 5$. Since P has order 3^4 and $\text{Aut}(X) \hookrightarrow W(E_6)$, any 3-group acting on a cubic surface is isomorphic to a subgroup of P .

We will show that all subgroups G of P are either cyclic, of Type I, or contain a subgroup of Type II or III. For a different surface, the particular embedding of G into $\text{PGL}_4(\mathbb{C})$ may be different, but the conjugacy classes of all the elements must be the same. Since cyclic groups and Type I groups always have fixed points, this suffices to prove the lemma.

First, we note that if G is 3-elementary abelian then either G is cyclic, is of Type I–III, or has rank 3. If G has rank 3 then it contains subgroups of Type II and III. Suppose G is abelian with an element of order 9. Note that the only element of C_3^3 which is centralized by the permutation action of (123) is $D(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon, 1)$. An element g of order 9 must be of the form $h(123)$ where h is an element of the diagonal group C_3^3 . Any element that commutes with g must be a power of $D(\epsilon, \epsilon, \epsilon, 1)$, so we conclude that the cyclic group C_9 is the only abelian group acting on a cubic surface that is not 3-elementary.

It remains to consider non-abelian groups. Since the full group P contains subgroups of Types II and III, it suffices to consider non-abelian groups of order 27. There are

only two such groups, and each has a unique faithful 3-dimensional representation up to Galois conjugacy.

The first group has 3-dimensional representation given by:

$$\left\langle g = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta_9 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta_9^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \zeta_9^7 \end{pmatrix}, h = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

where ζ_9 is a root of unity. The subgroup $\langle g^3, h \rangle$ is of Type II.

The other non-abelian group of order 27 is given by:

$$\left\langle g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon^2 \end{pmatrix}, h = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle.$$

The subgroup $\langle g, ghg^{-1}h^{-1} \rangle$ is of Type II. □

Lemma 7.3 *Suppose X is a smooth cubic surface with an action of a finite group G . If G is a subgroup of S_5 then X is G -unirational.*

Proof By Theorem 3.2, it suffices to consider groups G which do not have subgroups of index 2. Thus, G is one of C_3, C_5, A_4 or A_5 . The cyclic groups have fixed points so they are G -unirational. The group A_5 only occurs on the Clebsch cubic surface which is A_5 -unirational by Hermite’s theorem. It remains to consider $G \simeq A_4$.

There is a unique faithful irreducible representation σ of A_4 of dimension 3. Fixing a basis $\{x_1, x_2, x_3\}$, the group is generated by the two maps

$$g : (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (-x_1, -x_2, x_3), \quad h : (x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto (x_2, x_3, x_1).$$

The action of A_4 on \mathbb{P}^3 is of the form $\sigma \oplus \chi$ where χ is a 1-dimensional representation with basis element x_4 . The semi-invariants of σ of degree ≤ 3 are

$$1, x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2, x_1x_2x_3.$$

We conclude that X is of the form

$$F = ax_4^3 + bx_4(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2) + cx_1x_2x_3$$

for some parameters a, b, c and that χ must be the trivial representation.

For general parameters a, b, c , the cubic surface X is non-singular. By construction, this family contains all smooth cubic A_4 -surfaces. In particular, this family contains the Clebsch cubic surface. We obtain an irreducible family of configurations of 27 lines with an action of A_4 . There are six skew lines invariant under A_5 on the Clebsch surface, so they are *a fortiori* invariant under A_4 . Since the family of configurations has an irreducible base, there is an A_4 -invariant set of six skew lines on any cubic A_4 -surface in the family of surfaces. Thus, we have an A_4 -equivariant birational equivalence with \mathbb{P}^2 . The A_4 -action on \mathbb{P}^2 lifts to \mathbb{C}^3 so we conclude that X is A_4 -unirational. □

Finally, we prove the main theorem for degree $d = 3$.

Proof of Theorem 4.6 for $d = 3$. We simply need to prove that obstructions B and D are the only obstructions to G -unirationality.

Consulting Fig. 1, we find that all cubic G -surfaces fall into three (overlapping) cases: either $G \subset S_5$, G is a cyclic group, or X is a cyclic surface. In the first two cases, the surface is G -unirational unconditionally. The first case follows from Lemma 7.3. The second case follows since every cyclic group has a fixed point.

It remains only to consider the case where X is a cyclic surface. First, we consider the case where X is not the Fermat cubic. In this case $\text{Aut}(X) \simeq H_3(3) \rtimes \langle g \rangle$ where g is an element of order 2 or 4. In either case, by Theorem 3.2 we may assume $G \subset H_3(3)$. The implication now follows from Lemma 7.2 since all cyclic and Type I groups have fixed points.

It remains to consider the Fermat cubic. We have an exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow K \rightarrow G \rightarrow H \rightarrow 1$$

where K is a subgroup of C_3^3 and H is a subgroup of S_4 . By Theorem 3.2, it suffices to assume that H is trivial, C_3 or A_4 . We may again handle the cases when H is trivial or C_3 via Lemma 7.2.

Only the case $H \simeq A_4$ remains. The only A_4 -invariant subgroups K of C_3^3 are the trivial group and the full group C_3^3 . If K is trivial then X is G -unirational by Lemma 7.3. If K is C_3^3 then G contains a subgroup of Type II. \square

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