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ULRICH BUNDLES ON THREE DIMENSIONAL SCROLLS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we construct Ulrich bundles of low rank on three-dimensional scrolls (with respect to the tautological line bundle). We pay special attention to the four types of threefold scrolls in \mathbb{P}^5 which were classified in [Ott92].

INTRODUCTION

Ulrich bundles appeared in their algebraic form in [Ulr84] under the name of linear, or maximally generated, Maximal Cohen-Macaulay modules. With the publication of the groundbreaking paper [ESW03], Ulrich bundles stepped into the world of projective varieties: the authors showed that they could become a crucial object to tackle a wide range of problems. For instance, one associates with a projective variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ of dimension k the so called *Chow divisor* D_X of X in the Grassmanian $Gr(k+1, n)$ parametrizing the $(k+1)$ -codimensional planes that intersect X . The Chow divisor is classically studied and it is a challenging problem to give an explicit presentation of its defining equation, the so called *Chow form* of X . In [ESW03], it was showed that the Chow form of X is given by the determinant of a square matrix with linear entries (in the Plücker variables) whenever X supports an Ulrich bundle. All these reasons motivate the question whether any projective variety supports Ulrich bundles.

A vector bundle \mathcal{E} on a k -dimensional projective variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ is called Ulrich if it has an $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}$ linear resolution of length $\text{codim}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(X) = n - k$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(k-n)^{a_{n-k}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(k-n+1)^{a_{n-k-1}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}(-1)^{a_1} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^n}^{a_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0,$$

that is, all the morphisms of the resolution are given by matrices of linear forms in the polynomial ring $k[x_0, \dots, x_n]$. Among many other definitions, being Ulrich is equivalently stated in terms of the cohomology vanishings $H^*(\mathcal{E}(-i)) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, \dim(X)$.

The existence of Ulrich bundles on arbitrary projective varieties has interested many mathematicians but is still unknown in full generality. Until now, it has been proved for curves, del Pezzo surfaces, rational ACM surfaces in \mathbb{P}^4 , ruled surfaces, Abelian surfaces, surfaces with $q = p_g = 0$, K3 surfaces, Fano threefolds of even index, Grassmannians, Segre varieties, certain flag manifolds, ... (see [CHGS12], [MRPL13], [ACMR18], [Bea16], [Cas17], [AFO17], [Bea18], [Dan18], [CMRPL12], [MRPL14], [CCH⁺17], [CMR16]).

If a variety X supports Ulrich bundles, another interesting problem is to compare their lowest rank with respect to the dimension of X ; this is generally large. For instance, it has been conjectured in [BGS87, Conjecture B] that any Ulrich vector bundle on a smooth hypersurface $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ (distinct from the hyperplane \mathbb{P}^{n-1}) should have rank greater or equal than 2^e with $e = \lfloor \frac{n-2}{2} \rfloor$.

The goal of this paper is to approach the existence of Ulrich bundles of low rank on a class of projective varieties, namely, projective scrolls of dimension 3. Because the existence of Ulrich bundles on geometrically ruled surfaces has been considered in [ACMR18], it is natural to investigate what happens on a 3-dimensional projective scroll.

It was proved by Ottaviani in [Ott92] that there are only four types of smooth 3-dimensional scrolls over a surface that are embedded in \mathbb{P}^5 , all classical, namely, the Segre scroll, the Bordiga scroll, the Palatini scroll and the scroll over a K3 surface; they have degree 3, 6, 7, 9, respectively.

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Note that the base surface of both the Segre scroll and the Bordiga scroll is \mathbb{P}^2 , while in the case of the Palatini scroll the base is a smooth cubic surface in \mathbb{P}^3 .

In codimension greater than 2, from the list of known threefolds of low degree we see that the base surface of the scroll is either \mathbb{P}^2 , or a smooth quadric surface $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, or \mathbb{F}_1 (cf., e.g., [FL97], [BF05, Table 1, Table 2], [BB05], [AB10, Remark 3.3 and §7]).

For this class of 3-dimensional smooth varieties we investigate the existence of Ulrich bundles of rank one and two.

We gather our results concerning the above scrolls in the following:

Theorem 0.1. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over a smooth surface S . Let $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ be the tautological line bundle and $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$ be the projection morphism. Let X be embedded by $|L| = |\xi|$ in \mathbb{P}^N . Then, the following hold:*

- (1) *Assume that S is a K3 surface which is a transversal linear section of the Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(1, 5) \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$. If $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H]$, then X does not support any Ulrich line bundle but it supports stable Ulrich bundles \mathcal{G} of rank two (Theorem 3.1).
If instead $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$ with $H^2 = C^2 = 14$ and $H \cdot C = 16$, then X supports both Ulrich line bundles and stable rank two Ulrich bundles (Proposition 3.6 and Theorem 3.8).*
- (2) *If X is a Palatini scroll, up to permutation of the exceptional divisors of the cubic surface $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, there are exactly six Ulrich line bundles on X (Proposition 4.1). Furthermore, X supports stable rank two Ulrich bundles (Theorem 4.3).*
- (3) *If X is a scroll over \mathbb{P}^2 , as in Table 1, then it supports Ulrich line bundles if and only if $(c_1(\mathcal{E}), c_2(\mathcal{E})) \in \{(2, 1), (4, 10), (4, 6), (5, 15)\}$; in all of these cases, there are exactly two Ulrich line bundles (Proposition 5.1). On the other hand, X always supports stable rank 2 bundles (Theorem 5.5).*
- (4) *If X is a scroll over Q^2 , as in Table 1, then it supports Ulrich line bundles, and there are exactly two Ulrich line bundles (Proposition 5.3). Furthermore, in this case X also supports stable rank 2 bundles (Theorem 5.8).*
- (5) *If X is a scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 , as in Table 1, then it does not support any Ulrich line bundle (Proposition 5.3); however, it supports stable rank two Ulrich bundles (Theorem 5.9).*

Also note that in the cases of the above Theorem where Ulrich line bundles on X do exist, these are completely classified.

The structure of the paper is as follows. In Section 1 we collect all the necessary notation and background material. In Section 2 we prove some general results about Ulrich bundles on projective scrolls. Let $\pi : X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow Y$ be a projective bundle and denote by $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ the tautological line bundle. Theorem 2.1 provides numerical criteria for a line bundle $a\xi + \pi^*D$ with $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $D \in \text{Pic}(Y)$ to be Ulrich, in terms of vanishing of the cohomology groups for vector bundles of the form $S^j \mathcal{E}(D)$ on X . In particular, we recover both [Bea18, Prop. 5] and [ACMR18, Theo. 2.1].

Theorem 2.4 provides a method of constructing Ulrich bundles on X which are twists by ξ of bundles pulled back from Y (satisfying some vanishing conditions on Y). In Section 3 we consider 3-dimensional scrolls $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ over K3 surfaces S that are transversal intersections of the 8-dimensional Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(1, 5) \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$ with a $\mathbb{P}^8 \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$. We will prove that if $\text{Pic}(S)$ has rank 1 then the 3-dimensional scroll X does not support any Ulrich line bundle, while it carries stable Ulrich bundles of rank 2. The existence of Ulrich line bundles is then established when S lies in a Noether-Lefschetz divisor as in the statement of Theorem 0.1 (cf. Proposition 3.6).

In Section 4 we show that on the Palatini 3-fold $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ there are three Ulrich line bundles of type $L = 2\xi + \pi^*D$ for appropriate D , jointly with their respective companions, cf. Proposition 4.1. Such Ulrich line bundles are then used to construct rank two Ulrich bundles which turn out to be simple. The constructed rank two Ulrich bundles, being extensions of line bundles, cannot be stable. Theorem 4.3 takes care of the existence of stable rank two Ulrich bundles on the Palatini scroll.

In Section 5 we prove the existence of Ulrich bundles of rank 1 and 2 on 3-dimensional scrolls X over \mathbb{P}^2 and Q^2 . Furthermore, we show that 3-dimensional scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 do not support Ulrich line bundles, while they carry stable rank two Ulrich bundles. In some of the

cases listed in Proposition 5.1, the existence of Ulrich bundles was already known using a different approach.

Finally, in Section 6 we perform an opposite construction to that of Theorem 2.4 in the case of 3-dimensional scrolls X over a surface S . More precisely, we prove that (under some splitting type hypotheses) a Ulrich bundle \mathcal{G} on X (with respect to ξ) can be twisted appropriately so that the pushforward of the resulting sheaf is a Ulrich bundle on S with respect to $c_1(\mathcal{E})$ having the same rank as \mathcal{G} . This along with Theorem 2.4 provides a one to one correspondence:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ulrich bundles } \mathcal{F} \text{ of rank } r \text{ on } S \\ \text{with respect to } c_1(\mathcal{E}) \end{array} \right\} \Bigg|_{\cong_{iso}} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ulrich bundles } \mathcal{G} \text{ of rank } r \text{ on } X \\ \text{with respect to } \xi \text{ such that} \\ \mathcal{G}|_{\pi^{-1}(s)} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)^r \text{ for } s \in S \end{array} \right\} \Bigg|_{\cong_{iso}}.$$

1. NOTATION AND PRELIMINARIES

We work over the complex numbers \mathbb{C} . By a variety X we mean an irreducible and reduced projective scheme. Cartier divisors, their associated line bundles, and the invertible sheaves of their holomorphic sections are used with no distinction. Mostly additive notation is used for their group. Given a sheaf \mathcal{F} on X with $S^j(\mathcal{F})$ we denote the j -th symmetric product of \mathcal{F} and with $\mathcal{F}(D)$ the twist of \mathcal{F} by a divisor D .

For the reader convenience we recall some well known facts that we will use in the sequel.

Definition 1.1. A smooth 3-dimensional variety $X \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is said to be a scroll over a smooth surface S if $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\pi} S$, where \mathcal{E} is a rank two vector bundle over S and the embedding in \mathbb{P}^N is given by the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$.

Proposition 1.2. Let Y be a polarized manifold of dimension m and let \mathcal{E} be a rank $r + 1$ vector bundle on Y . Let $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, let $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ be the tautological line bundle and let $\pi : X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow Y$ be the bundle projection. Then

$$\text{Pic}(X) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\xi] \oplus \pi^* \text{Pic} Y$$

and

$$(1.1) \quad K_X = -2\xi + \pi^*(c_1(\mathcal{E}) + K_Y)$$

Moreover we have

- (i) $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_X(l) \cong S^l \mathcal{E}$ for $l \geq 0$, $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_X(l) = 0$ for $l < 0$,
- (ii) $R^i \pi_* \mathcal{O}_X(l) = 0$ for $0 < i < r$ and all $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $R^r \pi_* \mathcal{O}_X(l) = 0$ for $l > -r - 1$,
- (iii) For any $l \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$R^r \pi_* \mathcal{O}_X(l) \cong \pi_* \mathcal{O}_X(-l - r - 1)^\vee \otimes c_1(\mathcal{E})^\vee$$

For details see [Har77, Exercise 8.4, pg 252].

Definition 1.3. Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ be a smooth variety of dimension n polarized by H where H is a hyperplane section of X . A vector bundle \mathcal{F} on X is said to be *Ulrich* with respect to H if

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{F}(-jH)) = 0 \quad \text{for } i = 0, \dots, n \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq \dim X.$$

In the following Proposition we gather some of the properties of an Ulrich bundle \mathcal{F} that will be used throughout the paper, see [CHGS12]:

Proposition 1.4. Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ be a smooth variety of dimension n polarized by H and let \mathcal{F} be an Ulrich bundle on X with respect to $\mathcal{O}_X(H)$. Then:

- (i) The restriction \mathcal{F}_H to a general hyperplane section H of X is again an Ulrich bundle.
- (ii) $h^0(X, \mathcal{F}) = \text{rk}(\mathcal{F}) \cdot \text{deg}(X)$.
- (iii) Ulrich bundles are μ -semistable (equivalently semistable) with respect to the polarization $\mathcal{O}_X(H)$. Moreover, if \mathcal{F} is strictly semistable, there exists an exact sequence of vector bundles:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{G} \rightarrow 0,$$

with \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{G} Ulrich bundles of lower rank.

Remark 1.5. If \mathcal{F}_1 is a vector bundle on X which is Ulrich with respect to H then $\mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{F}_1^\vee(K_X + (n+1)H)$ is also Ulrich with respect to H . Indeed, we have

$$H^i(X, \mathcal{F}_2(-jH)) = H^i(X, \mathcal{F}_1^\vee(K_X + (n+1-j)H)) \cong H^{n-i}(\mathcal{F}_1(-(n+1-j)H)) = 0 \text{ for } i \leq n \text{ and } 1 \leq j' \leq \dim X$$

where $j' = n+1-j$.

From this we see that Ulrich bundles come in pairs.

Definition 1.6. Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ be a smooth variety of dimension n polarized by H , where H is a hyperplane section of X , and let \mathcal{F} be a rank 2 Ulrich bundle on X . Then \mathcal{F} is said to be *special* if $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = K_X + (n+1)H$.

It is interesting to notice that in the case of a surface S the fact that a vector bundle \mathcal{F} is special Ulrich depends basically on its Chern classes. More specifically it holds (see [Cas17, Corollary 2.4]):

Proposition 1.7. *Let (S, H) be a polarized surface. If \mathcal{F} is a vector bundle of rank 2 on S , then the following assertions are equivalent:*

- \mathcal{F} is a special Ulrich bundle;
- \mathcal{F} is initialized (that is, $H^0(S, \mathcal{F}(-H)) = 0$ and $H^0(S, \mathcal{F}) \neq 0$) and

$$(1.2) \quad c_1(\mathcal{F}) = 3H + K_S, \quad \text{and} \quad c_2(\mathcal{F}) = \frac{1}{2}(5H^2 + 3HK_S) + 2\chi(\mathcal{O}_S).$$

We recall the definition of Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundles associated with a complete, base point free linear series on a smooth irreducible curve C lying on a K3 surface.

Definition 1.8. Let S be a K3 surface and $C \subset S$ be a smooth irreducible curve. If A is a complete, base point free linear series of type g_d^r on C , the kernel of the evaluation map $ev : H^0(C, A) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow A$ is a vector bundle $F_{C,A}$ of rank $r+1$ (cf. [Laz86, p. 301]), whose dual is denoted by $E_{C,A}$ and called the Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundle associated with the pair (C, A) . By definition, one has the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow F_{C,A} \rightarrow H^0(C, A) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0,$$

and dualizing it one obtains (recall that Grothendieck duality provides $\mathcal{E}xt_S^1(A, \mathcal{O}_S) \cong i_*(\mathcal{H}om_C(A, \omega_C))$ with $i : C \hookrightarrow S$ the inclusion map):

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(C, A)^\vee \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow E_{C,A} \rightarrow \omega_C \otimes A^\vee \rightarrow 0.$$

2. GENERALITIES

In this section we will prove some theorems about Ulrich vector bundles on projective bundles. We state them in a more general setting than what we need for our purpose.

2.1. Characterizing Ulrich line bundles on projective bundles.

Theorem 2.1. *Let (Y, H) be a polarized manifold of dimension m with H very ample and let \mathcal{E} be a rank $r+1$ vector bundle on Y such that \mathcal{E} is (very) ample and spanned. Let $\mathcal{L} := a\xi + \pi^*(D)$ be a Ulrich line bundle on the projective bundle $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\pi} Y$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $D \in \text{Pic}(Y)$; then, $a = 0, 1, \dots, m$. Moreover:*

- (i) *A line bundle $\mathcal{L}_1 = a\xi + \pi^*(D) \in \text{Pic}(X)$ is Ulrich (with respect to ξ) if and only if $\mathcal{L}_2 := (m-a)\xi + \pi^*(c_1(\mathcal{E}) + K_Y - D)$ is Ulrich. In particular we only need to study line bundles $\mathcal{L} = a\xi + \pi^*(D)$, with $D \in \text{Pic}(Y)$ and $\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil \leq a \leq m$.*
- (ii) *A line bundle $\mathcal{L} = a\xi + \pi^*(D)$ with $\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil \leq a \leq m$ is Ulrich (with respect to ξ) if and only if the following conditions hold:*
 - (α) $H^i(Y, S^j \mathcal{E}(D)) = 0$ for $j = 0, \dots, a-1$ and $i = 0, \dots, m$.
 - (β) $H^i(Y, S^j \mathcal{E}^\vee(D - c_1(\mathcal{E}))) = 0$ for $j = 0, \dots, m-a-1$ and $i = 0, \dots, m$.

Proof. If a line bundle $\mathcal{L}_1 := a\xi + \pi^*(D)$ with $D \in \text{Pic}(Y)$ is Ulrich with respect to ξ then $a \geq 0$ since $h^0(\mathcal{L}_1) \neq 0$. By formula (1.1) for K_X in Prop. 1.2, its companion $\mathcal{L}_2 = K_X + (\dim X + 1)\xi - \mathcal{L}_1 = (m-a)\xi + \pi^*(c_1(\mathcal{E}) + K_Y - D)$ is also Ulrich with respect to ξ and thus $m-a \geq 0$.

Item (i) follows from Remark 1.5 and formula (1.1) for K_X in Prop. 1.2.

Consider a line bundle $\mathcal{L} = a\xi + \pi^*(D)$ with $\lceil \frac{m}{2} \rceil \leq a \leq m$ and $D \in \text{Pic}(Y)$; we need to compute $H^i(\mathcal{L}(-t\xi) = H^i((a-t)\xi + \pi^*(D))$ for $t = 1, \dots, \dim X = m+r$ and for $i = 0, \dots, m+r$.

If $0 \leq j := a-t \leq a-1$, then $H^i(X, (a-t)\xi + \pi^*(D)) \cong H^i(Y, S^j \mathcal{E}(D))$ for all i .

If $-r \leq j = a-t \leq -1$, then $H^i(X, (a-t)\xi + \pi^*(D)) = 0$ since $\pi_*(a-t)\xi$ is the zero sheaf.

If $a-m-r \leq j = a-t \leq -r-1$ then $H^i(X, (a-t)\xi + \pi^*(D)) \cong H^{m+r-i}(X, (t-a-r-1)\xi + \pi^*(c_1(\mathcal{E} + K_Y - D))) \cong H^{m+r-i}(Y, S^{-r-1-j} \mathcal{E}(K_Y + c_1(\mathcal{E}) - D)) \cong H^{i-r}(Y, S^{-r-1-j} \mathcal{E}^\vee(D - c_1(\mathcal{E})))$ for all i .

Thus $\mathcal{L} = a\xi + \pi^*(D)$ is Ulrich with respect to ξ if and only if conditions (α) and (β) hold. \square

Whenever it is clear from the context, in the notation $\mathcal{L} = a\xi + \pi^*(D)$ we will drop π^* and simply write $\mathcal{L} = a\xi + D$.

The following immediate corollary holds for threefolds.

Corollary 2.2. *Let (S, H) be a smooth polarized surface with H very ample and let \mathcal{E} be a rank two vector bundle on S such that \mathcal{E} is (very) ample and spanned. If a line bundle $\mathcal{L}_1 := a\xi + D$ on the projective bundle $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\pi} S$ is Ulrich, then $a = 0, 1, 2$. Moreover:*

- (1) *A line bundle of the form $\mathcal{L}_1 := \xi + D$ with $D \in \text{Pic}(S)$ is Ulrich (with respect to ξ) if and only if $H^i(S, D) = H^i(S, D - c_1(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$.*
- (2) *A line bundle of the form $\mathcal{L}_1 := 2\xi + D$ with $D \in \text{Pic}(S)$ is Ulrich (with respect to ξ) if and only if $H^i(S, D) = H^i(S, \mathcal{E}(D)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$.*
- (3) *A line bundle of the form $\mathcal{L}_1 := D$ with $D \in \text{Pic}(S)$ is Ulrich (with respect to ξ) if and only if $\mathcal{L}_2 := 2\xi + c_1(\mathcal{E}) + K_S - D$ is Ulrich.*

Proof. Just apply Theorem 2.1. \square

Line bundles as in (1) (respectively, (2)) are said to be of type (1) (respectively, type (2)).

Remark 2.3. For $m = 1$, we recover [Bea18, Prop. 5]. Moreover, notice that on the case of geometrically ruled surfaces, if $\mathcal{L} = \xi + \pi^*(D)$ is Ulrich, we know that the restriction of \mathcal{L} to a curve $C \in |\xi|$ is also Ulrich, see Proposition 1.4, and thus $\chi((\mathcal{L} - \xi) \otimes \mathcal{O}_C) = 0$. An easy application of Riemann Roch and adjunction gives that $D \equiv (g_Y - 1)\dagger$ numerically, where \dagger is the class of a fiber of the geometrically ruled surface. So we also recover [ACMR18, Theo. 2.1].

2.2. Ulrich bundles coming from the pullback of suitable bundles on the base. Concerning rank r Ulrich bundles on projective bundles we have the following result.

Theorem 2.4. *Let (S, H) be a polarized surface with H very ample and let \mathcal{E} be a rank two vector bundle on S such that \mathcal{E} is (very) ample and spanned. Let \mathcal{F} be a rank r vector bundle satisfying:*

$$(2.1) \quad H^i(S, \mathcal{F}) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(S, \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) = 0,$$

for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Then on the projective bundle $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \xrightarrow{\pi} S$, the vector bundle $\mathcal{G} := \pi^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \xi$ is Ulrich with respect to ξ .

Proof. \mathcal{G} will be Ulrich with respect to ξ if the following vanishings are satisfied, for $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$:

$$(2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} 1) & 0 = H^i(X, \pi^* \mathcal{F}) \cong H^i(S, \mathcal{F}), \\ 2) & 0 = H^i(X, -\xi \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{F}), \\ 3) & 0 = H^i(X, -2\xi \otimes \pi^* \mathcal{F}) \cong H^{3-i}(X, \pi^* \mathcal{F}^\vee(c_1(\mathcal{E}) + K_S)) \cong H^{i-1}(S, \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))). \end{aligned}$$

The vanishing in 2) are true since $\pi_*(-\xi)$ is the zero sheaf, so clearly the theorem holds. \square

Remark 2.5. We like to point out that Theorem 2.4 is a generalization of [Bea18, Prop. 5, 2]) to the case in which the base of the scroll is a surface and the bundle on the base surface with $H^\bullet(\mathcal{F}) = 0$ has rank 2.

3. SCROLL OVER A K3 SURFACE

We start with the case of a 3-dimensional scroll $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ over a K3 surface S which is a transversal intersection of the 8-dimensional Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(1, 5) \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$ with a $\mathbb{P}^8 \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$. We consider first the case in which $\text{Pic}(S)$ has rank 1. We will see that in this case the 3-dimensional scroll X does not support any Ulrich line bundle, while it carries stable Ulrich bundles of rank 2.

3.1. Scroll over a K3 surface S with $\text{rk}(\text{Pic}(S)) = 1$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $S = \mathbb{G}(1, 5) \cap \mathbb{P}^8 \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$ be a K3 surface, $\varphi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, 5)$ the natural embedding and $\mathcal{E} := \varphi^*(U)$ the pullback to S of the universal bundle U on $\mathbb{G}(1, 5) \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$. If $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H]$ with H a hyperplane section of S , the 3-dimensional scroll $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ does not support Ulrich line bundles. However, X supports stable Ulrich bundles \mathcal{G} of rank 2.*

Proof. Since $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is embedded in \mathbb{P}^5 by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$, the vector bundle \mathcal{E} is very ample and hence, by Corollary 2.2, a line bundle $L = 2\xi + D$ on X is Ulrich if and only if

$$H^i(S, D) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(S, \mathcal{E}(D)) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0.$$

Similarly, a line bundle $L = \xi + D$ on X is Ulrich if and only if

$$H^i(S, D) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(S, c_1(\mathcal{E}) - D) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0.$$

Note that $\chi(S, D) = 0$ implies that $D^2 = -4$. But since $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H]$ there are no divisors D with negative self-intersection.

Let us prove now that X supports rank two Ulrich bundles. First of all, since $\text{Pic } S = \mathbb{Z}[H]$, by [AFO17, Dan18] S supports special Ulrich bundles. Let \mathcal{F}' be a special Ulrich bundle of rank 2 on S . In particular, $c_1(\mathcal{F}') = 3H$. Then we can apply Theorem 2.4 to $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{F}'(-H)$ (once it is observed that $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = H$) to obtain rank two Ulrich bundle \mathcal{G} on X . Note that \mathcal{G} should be stable, since otherwise, by Proposition 1.4, \mathcal{G} would be an extension of Ulrich line bundles contradicting the first part of the statement. \square

3.2. Scroll over a K3 surface S with $\text{rk}(\text{Pic}(S)) = 2$. We are now going to show the existence of a 3-fold $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ which is a scroll over a K3 surface S with $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$ for some appropriate H and C such that X carries both Ulrich line bundles and stable Ulrich bundles of rank two.

By [Knu02, Prop. 4.2, Theorem 4.6], given integers $n \geq 2$, $d \geq 1$, $g \geq 0$ such that $d^2 - 4ng > 0$ and $(d, g) \neq (2n+1, n+1)$, there exists a K3 surface S of degree $2n$ in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} containing a smooth curve C of degree d and genus g . Furthermore, one can find such an S with $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$ where H is a hyperplane section of S , $H^2 = 2n$, $H \cdot C = d$, $C^2 = 2(g-1)$. We are interested in the case where $n = 7$, $g = 8$, $d = 16$.

Lemma 3.2. *Let S be a K3 surface as above having $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$ with $H^2 = C^2 = 14$ and $H \cdot C = 16$. Then the following holds:*

- (i) S contains neither smooth rational curves nor smooth elliptic curves;
- (ii) both H and C are indecomposable.

Remark 3.3. By [SD74], item (i) yields that every primitive effective divisor on S is very ample. By Lazarsfeld's Theorem [Laz86] along with item (ii), general curves in $|H|$ or $|C|$ are Brill-Noether-Petri general. In particular, their gonality is $k = 5$, their Clifford dimension is 1 and their Clifford index equals $k - 2 = 3$.

Proof. Let $D \equiv aH + bC$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ be any divisor on S . Then $D^2 = 14a^2 + 14b^2 + 32ab = q(a, b)$ and (i) follows because neither -2 nor 0 are represented by the quadratic form q over the integers. Let $H \equiv N + M$ be any decomposition of H into effective divisors. Then $14 = N^2 + M^2 + 2N \cdot M$. By (i), both N and M are ample and hence $N^2 > 0$, $M^2 > 0$ and $N \cdot M > 0$. One gets a contradiction since the first positive even integer represented by q is 6 and the only possibility $N^2 = M^2 = 6$, $N \cdot M = 1$ is excluded by the Hodge Index Theorem. The same computation works for C . \square

Since a general element $B \in |H|$ has no g_7^2 , then it is a transversal linear section of the 8-dimensional Grassmannian $\mathbb{G}(1, 5) \subset \mathbb{P}^{14}$ by [Muk93, Main Theorem A].

Let ζ be a g_5^1 on B and consider the Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundle $E_{B, \zeta}$ on S associated with the pair (B, ζ) , sitting in the short exact sequence

$$(3.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^0(B, \zeta)^* \otimes \mathcal{O}_S \rightarrow E_{B, \zeta} \rightarrow \omega_B \otimes \zeta^{-1} \rightarrow 0.$$

It is standard to show that the restriction E_B of $E_{B, \zeta}$ to the curve B sits in the short exact sequence

$$(3.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \zeta \rightarrow E_B \rightarrow \omega_B \otimes \zeta^{-1} \rightarrow 0;$$

such an extension is unique by [Muk93, §3].

Standard computations show that $h^0(S, E_{B,\zeta}) = 6$. Since $\omega_B \otimes \zeta^{-1}$ is base point free, the Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundles $E_{B,\zeta}$ is globally generated and thus provides a morphism $\varphi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(1, 5)$.

Claim 3.4. $E_{B,\zeta}$ is very ample.

Proof. It is enough to show that for any $p, q \in S$

$$\dim H^0(S, E_{B,\zeta} \otimes I_{p+q}) = \dim H^0(S, E_{B,\zeta}) - 4 = 2.$$

The sequence (3.1) remains exact when tensored by I_{p+q} , and thus we get

$$(3.3) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^0(B, \zeta)^* \otimes I_{p+q} \rightarrow E_{B,\zeta} \otimes I_{p+q} \rightarrow \omega_B \otimes \zeta^{-1} \otimes I_{p+q} \rightarrow 0$$

Note that $\dim H^0(H^0(B, \zeta)^* \otimes I_{p+q}) = 0$ and $\dim H^0(B, \omega_B \otimes \zeta^{-1} \otimes I_{p+q}) = 2$ since B does not have any g_7^2 . It follows that $\dim H^0(S, E_{B,\zeta} \otimes I_{p+q}) = 2$. \square

The very ampleness of $E_{B,\zeta}$ implies that φ is an embedding but is actually stronger. Geometrically it means that any two lines in \mathbb{P}^5 (even those "infinitely close") do not meet and thus the variety $\mathbb{P}(E_{B,\zeta})$ is embedded in \mathbb{P}^5 by the tautological line bundle $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E_{B,\zeta})}(1)$. Also note that $E_{B,\zeta} = \varphi^*(\mathcal{S})$, where \mathcal{S} is the rank 2 universal bundle on $\mathbb{G}(1, 5)$.

We will now prove that on the variety $\mathbb{P}(E_{B,\zeta})$ there is a Ulrich line bundle of type (2) with respect to the tautological bundle ξ . We need the following:

Lemma 3.5. *In the above situation, assume that $B \in |H|$ is general. Then the Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundle $E_{B,\zeta}$ is both μ_H -stable and μ_C -stable.*

Proof. First of all, we prove that $E_{B,\zeta}$ is μ_H -stable. By contradiction, assume the existence of a destabilizing sequence

$$(3.4) \quad 0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow E_{B,\zeta} \rightarrow N \otimes I_\xi \rightarrow 0,$$

where $M, N \in \text{Pic}(S)$ satisfy $N \cdot H \leq \mu_H(E_{B,\zeta}) = 7 \leq M \cdot H = (N - H) \cdot H$, and $\xi \subset S$ is a 0-dimensional subscheme of length $l \geq 0$. Note that $5 = c_2(E_{B,\zeta}) = N \cdot M + l$. On the other hand, $N \cdot M \geq 5$ by [LC13, Lem. 4.1] and hence $N \cdot (H - N) = N \cdot M = 5$. Writing down $N \equiv aH + bC$, one checks that $N \cdot (H - N)$ is even and thus gets a contradiction.

Let us now show that $E_{B,\zeta}$ is μ_C -stable, too. Again by contradiction, assume the existence of a destabilizing sequence with respect to C of the same form as (3.4), with M and N satisfying $N \cdot C \leq \mu_C(E_{B,\zeta}) = 8 \leq M \cdot H = (N - H) \cdot C$. In particular, this implies that either $M \simeq N$ and $l = 0$, or $\dim \text{Ext}^2(N \otimes I_\xi, M) = \dim \text{Hom}(M, N \otimes I_\xi) = 0$. The former case can be excluded because $H \equiv M + N$ is primitive in $\text{Pic}(S)$. The μ_H -stability of $E_{B,\zeta}$ yields its simplicity along with the inequalities $N \cdot H > \mu_H(E_{B,\zeta}) = 7 > M \cdot H = (N - H) \cdot H$, and thus $\text{Hom}(N \otimes I_\xi, M) = 0$. In particular, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \dim \text{Ext}^1(N \otimes I_\xi, M) &= -\chi(M^\vee \otimes N \otimes I_\xi) = -2 - \frac{(N - M)^2}{2} + l = \\ &= -2 - (g - 1) + 2N \cdot M + l = -g - 1 + c_2(E_{B,\zeta}) + N \cdot M = -4 + N \cdot M. \end{aligned}$$

Let $\mathcal{P}_{N,l}$ be the parameter space for (simple) vector bundles E sitting in a short exact sequence like (3.4) with $l(\xi) = l$. There is a natural surjective map $\mathcal{P}_{N,l} \rightarrow S^{[l]}$ with fiber over a 0-dimensional scheme $\xi \in S^{[l]}$ given by $\mathbb{P}(\text{Ext}^1(N \otimes I_\xi, M))$; in particular, one has

$$\dim \mathcal{P}_{N,l} = 2l - 5 + N \cdot M = l.$$

Let $\mathcal{G}_{N,l}$ be the scheme parametrizing pairs (B, ζ) with $B \in |H|$ and $\zeta \in G_5^1(B)$ such that the Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundle $[E_{B,\zeta}] \in \mathcal{P}_{N,l}$. Since general curves in $|H|$ are Brill-Noether-Petri general by Remark 3.3, any component \mathcal{G} of $\mathcal{G}_{N,l}$ dominating $|H|$ has dimension

$$\dim \mathcal{G} = \dim |H| + \rho(8, 1, 5) = 8.$$

On the other hand, $\mathcal{G}_{N,l}$ is birational to a Grassmann bundle over $\mathcal{P}_{N,l}$ with fibers isomorphic to $G(2, 6)$ because the bundles in $\mathcal{P}_{N,l}$ are simple. Therefore, we get

$$\dim \mathcal{G} = \dim \mathcal{P}_{N,l} + \dim G(2, 6) = l + 8.$$

This implies $l = 0$ and $N \cdot (H - N) = 5$, and thus again a contradiction. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let S be a K3 surface such that $\text{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$ with $H^2 = C^2 = 14$ and $H \cdot C = 16$, and let $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ be the 3-dimensional scroll over S defined by the Lazarsfeld-Mukai bundle \mathcal{E} associated with a g_5^1 on a curve in $|H|$. Then X supports no Ulrich line bundles of type (1). On the other hand, $L := 2\xi + \pi^*D$ with $D \equiv H - C$ defines a Ulrich line bundle of type (2) on X , and the same for its respective companion.*

Proof. By Corollary 2.2, a line bundle $L = 2\xi + D$ on X is Ulrich if and only if

$$H^i(S, D) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(S, \mathcal{E}(D)) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0.$$

Note that $\chi(S, D) = 0$ implies that $D^2 = -4$. This along with $\chi(S, \mathcal{E}(D)) = 0$ yields $H \cdot D = -2$, and thus $D \equiv H - C$. We will first show that $H^i(S, D) = 0$ for $i \geq 0$.

Note that $H^2(S, D) = H^2(S, H - C) \cong H^0(S, -H + C) = 0$, as one can show by restricting to C . Hence, we get $H^1(S, H - C) = H^0(S, H - C) = 0$, where the last equality follows by restricting to $B \in |H|$.

It remains to check that $H^i(S, \mathcal{E}(D)) = 0$ for $i \geq 0$, where $\mathcal{E} = E_{B, \xi}$. Since the bundle $\mathcal{E} = E_{B, \xi}$ is μ_H -stable and the slope of $\mathcal{E}(C - 2H)$ is negative it follows that $H^2(S, \mathcal{E}(H - C)) \cong H^0(S, \mathcal{E}(C - 2H)) = 0$. Since $\chi(\mathcal{E}(H - C)) = 0$, it is enough to show that $H^0(S, \mathcal{E}(H - C)) = 0$. Suppose there exists a non-zero section s of $H^0(S, \mathcal{E}(H - C))$. Note that $c_2(\mathcal{E}(H - C)) = -1$ hence no section of $\mathcal{E}(H - C)$ can have a pure codimension 2 zero locus. In other words, the zero locus of s should have a one-dimensional component. Therefore there exists an effective divisor A (which we can assume to be prime) such that $H^0(S, \mathcal{E}(H - C - A)) \neq 0$. The stability of \mathcal{E} yields $\mu_H(\mathcal{E}(H - C - A)) = \frac{1}{2}(3H - 2C - 2A) \cdot H = 5 - A \cdot H > 0$, that is, $1 \leq A \cdot H \leq 4$. The Hodge Index Theorem thus implies $14A^2 = A^2H^2 \leq (A \cdot H)^2 \leq 16$ and this is a contradiction because S contains neither (-2) -curves nor smooth elliptic curves.

Let us now exclude the existence of Ulrich line bundles of type (1). By Corollary 2.2, a line bundle $L = \xi + D$ on X is Ulrich if and only if

$$H^i(S, D) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad H^i(S, c_1(\mathcal{E}) - D) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0.$$

Note that $\chi(S, D) = 0$ implies that $D^2 = -4$. This along with $\chi(S, c_1(\mathcal{E}) - D) = 0$ yields $H \cdot D = 7$. Since $D \equiv aH + bC$ for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get the equation $14a + 16b = 7$ that has no integral solutions. \square

Our next goal is to show the existence of some non-trivial extensions of the Ulrich line bundle constructed above with its Ulrich partner.

So set $A_1 := 2\xi + H - C$ and let $A_2 := K_X + 4\xi - A = C$ be its Ulrich partner. Then

$$\text{Ext}^1(A_2, A_1) \cong H^1(\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), 2\xi + H - 2C) \cong H^1(S, S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)).$$

We compute $\chi(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C))$. The Chern classes of $S^2\mathcal{E}$ are as follows

$$c_1(S^2\mathcal{E}) = 3c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 3H \quad \text{and} \quad c_2(S^2\mathcal{E}) = 2c_1(\mathcal{E})^2 + 4c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 48.$$

Therefore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_1(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) &= c_1(S^2\mathcal{E}) + 3(H - 2C) = 6H - 6C \\ c_2(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) &= c_2(S^2\mathcal{E}) + 2c_1(S^2\mathcal{E})(H - 2C) + 3(H - 2C)^2 = -42, \end{aligned}$$

and thus

$$(3.5) \quad \chi(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) = \frac{1}{2}[c_1(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C))^2 - 2c_2(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C))] + 3\chi(\mathcal{O}_X) = -24.$$

Proposition 3.7. *In the previous setting, we have:*

- (1) $\text{Hom}(A_2, A_1) = \text{Hom}(A_1, A_2) = 0$.
- (2) $\text{Ext}^2(A_2, A_1) = \text{Ext}^3(A_2, A_1) = 0$.
- (3) $\text{Ext}^1(A_2, A_1) = 24$.

Proof. (1) First of all, notice that $\text{Hom}(A_2, A_1) \cong H^0(X, A_1 - A_2) \cong H^0(S, S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C))$. Now, since \mathcal{E} is μ_H -stable, $S^2\mathcal{E}$ is μ_H -semistable. On the other hand,

$$\mu_H(S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) = \frac{1}{3}(6H - 6C)H = -4 < 0.$$

and therefore $S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)$ has no global sections. Next,

$$\mathrm{Hom}(A_1, A_2) \cong H^0(X, A_2 - A_1) = H^0(X, 2C - H - 2\xi) = 0.$$

- (2) First of all, note that $\mathrm{Ext}^3(A_2, A_1) \cong H^3(S, S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) = 0$ trivially. As concerns the other vanishing, we use the isomorphisms $\mathrm{Ext}^2(A_2, A_1) \cong H^2(S, S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) \cong H^0(S, S^2\mathcal{E}^\vee(2C - H))$. The bundle $S^2\mathcal{E}^\vee(2C - H)$ has no global sections since it is μ_C -semistable and has positive μ_C -slope.
- (3) Items (1) and (2) along with equation (3.5) yield

$$\mathrm{Ext}^1(A_2, A_1) = -\chi(X, A_1 - A_2) = -\chi(S, S^2\mathcal{E}(H - 2C)) = 24.$$

□

Proposition 3.7 (3) implies that we have a 23-dimensional family of non-trivial extensions

$$(3.6) \quad 0 \rightarrow A_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow A_2 \rightarrow 0.$$

By [CHGS12, Lemma 4.2] any non-trivial extension \mathcal{F} of A_1 by A_2 is simple, being A_1 and A_2 non-isomorphic Ulrich line bundles of the same slope. On the other hand, \mathcal{F} (and $\mathcal{F}(K_X)$), being Ulrich bundles, are μ -semistable (or Gieseker semistable) with slopes satisfying

$$\mu_\xi(\mathcal{F}) := \frac{1}{2}c_1(\mathcal{F})\xi^2 = 16 > \mu_\xi(\mathcal{F}(K_X)) = 12.$$

and therefore

$$\mathrm{Ext}^3(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}(K_X)) \cong 0.$$

However, it does not seem to be easy to construct stable Ulrich bundles of rank 2 on X deforming such an \mathcal{F} , since

$$14 = -\chi(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) \leq 23.$$

On the other hand, the existence of stable rank two bundles on X again follows from Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 3.8. *Let $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over a K3 surface S with $\mathrm{Pic}(S) = \mathbb{Z}[H] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[C]$, $H^2 = C^2 = 14$ and $H \cdot C = 16$. Then X supports stable rank two Ulrich bundles \mathcal{G} with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{G}) = 2\xi + H$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G}) = \xi^2 + \xi H + 11\bar{\eta}$.*

Proof. As in the proof of Proposition 3.1, thanks to the existence of special Ulrich bundles \mathcal{F}' of rank 2 on S (cf. [Dan18]), X supports rank two Ulrich bundles of the form $\mathcal{G} := \pi^*(\mathcal{F}'(-H)) \otimes \xi$. One easily verifies that their Chern classes are $c_1(\mathcal{G}) = 2\xi + H$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G}) = \xi^2 + \xi H + 11\bar{\eta}$, where $\bar{\eta}$ is a fibre of the scroll X ; in particular, one has $c_2(\mathcal{G})H = 28$. In order to conclude that \mathcal{G} is stable, by Proposition 1.4 it is enough to remark that it cannot be an extension of the two Ulrich line bundles constructed in Proposition 3.6 because otherwise it would satisfy $c_2(\mathcal{G})H = 32$. □

4. PALATINI SCROLL

Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ be the Palatini scroll (see [Ott92]), that is, X is the projectization of an Ulrich rank two bundle \mathcal{E} on the cubic surface $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 2H$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 5$.

The surface S is the blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 at 6 points in general position. If σ is the blow-up map, we denote by e_i for $i = 1, \dots, 6$ the exceptional curves and set $e_0 := \sigma^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)$. The line bundle $\mathcal{O}_S(1) = \sigma^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(3) - \sum_{i=1}^6 e_i$ is the one giving the embedding of S in \mathbb{P}^3 and we denote by H its class. An element $D \in \mathrm{Pic}(S)$ is of the form $D := ae_0 + \sum_{i=1}^6 a_i e_i$.

We are going to use Corollary (2.2) to prove the following result:

Proposition 4.1. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ be the Palatini scroll over the cubic surface $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$. There are no Ulrich line bundles of type $L = \xi + \pi^*D$ with $D \in \mathrm{Pic}(S)$. On the other hand, up to permutation of the exceptional divisors, there are three Ulrich line bundles of type $L = 2\xi + \pi^*D$ with $D \in \mathrm{Pic}(S)$, jointly with their respective companions. They are:*

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{aligned} L_1 &:= 2\xi - e_0 + e_1; & L'_1 &:= 4e_0 - 2e_1 - e_2 - e_3 - e_4 - e_5 - e_6; \\ L_2 &:= 2\xi - 2e_0 + e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4; & L'_2 &:= 5e_0 - 2e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3 - 2e_4 - e_5 - e_6; \\ L_3 &:= 2\xi - 3e_0 + 2e_1 + e_2 + e_3 + e_4 + e_5 + e_6; & L'_3 &:= 6e_0 - 3e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3 - 2e_4 - 2e_5 - 2e_6. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. If $\xi + D$ is an Ulrich line bundle, then the vanishings $0 = \chi(D) = \chi(D - 2H)$ yield $2DH = 3$, hence a contradiction.

As concerns the second statement, let $L := 2\xi + D$ with $D = ae_0 + \sum_{i=1}^6 a_i e_i$ be an Ulrich line bundle. Applying Riemann Roch to the two equations $\chi(D) = \chi(\mathcal{E}(D)) = 0$ we get

$$(4.2) \quad a^2 = \sum a_i^2 \quad \sum a_i = -3a - 2.$$

On the other hand, since the Ulrich companion $L' = H - D = (3 - a)e_0 - \sum (a_i + 1)e_i$ should verify $H^0(L') = 7$, we get $a < 3$. From $H^0(ae_0 + \sum_{i=1}^6 a_i e_i) = 0$ and equation (4.2) we get that $a = 2, 1, 0$ are not possible. Finally, again from (4.2), we can exclude $a \leq -4$. Now, a one-by-one analysis of the remaining cases, using the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{Z|S}(2H + D) \rightarrow 0,$$

gives the result. □

We will build up on the previously constructed Ulrich line bundles to obtain rank two Ulrich bundles. In order to do this, take the Ulrich line bundles $D_1 := 6e_0 - 3e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3 - 2e_4 - 2e_5 - 2e_6$ and $D_2 := 5e_0 - e_1 - 2e_2 - 2e_3 - 2e_4 - 2e_5 - e_6$. One computes

$$\text{Ext}^1(D_2, D_1) \cong H^1(e_0 - 2e_1 - e_6) = \mathbb{C}$$

and thus get a non-trivial extension:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(D_2) \rightarrow 0.$$

By [CHGS12, Lemma 4.2] any non-trivial extension \mathcal{F} of $\mathcal{O}(D_1)$ by $\mathcal{O}(D_2)$ is simple, being $\mathcal{O}(D_1)$ and $\mathcal{O}(D_2)$ non-isomorphic Ulrich line bundles of the same slope.

The former rank 2 Ulrich bundles, being extensions of line bundles, cannot be stable. In order to construct stable rank two Ulrich bundles on the Palatini scroll we are going to use Theorem 2.4 along with the following result:

Proposition 4.2. *Let $S \subset \mathbb{P}^3$ be a cubic surface. Then there exists a rank two bundle \mathcal{F} on S with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = 2\mathcal{L} - H$, $c_2(\mathcal{F}) = H^2 - H \cdot \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^2$ and satisfying $H^i(S, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(S, \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$, where \mathcal{L} is any of the Ulrich line bundles on S constructed in [PLT09].*

Proof. We recall that $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_S(2)$. The vanishings $H^i(S, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(S, \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ will be satisfied if we take $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-2)$ for some rank 2 Ulrich vector bundle \mathcal{F}' with respect to $\mathcal{O}_S(2)$, assuming that such an \mathcal{F} exists. By [PLT09], the polarized surface $(S, \mathcal{O}_S(1))$ carries Ulrich line bundles and hence $(S, \mathcal{O}_S(2))$ carries a Ulrich bundle \mathcal{F}' of rank 2 by [Bea18, Corollary in §2]. Since $T_{\mathbb{P}^2}$ is the only rank 2 Ulrich bundle on $(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2))$ (cf. [CG17]), going through the proof of [Bea18, Corollary in §2], we get $\mathcal{F}' = p^*(T_{\mathbb{P}^2}) + \mathcal{L}$ where $p : S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ is a finite linear projection and \mathcal{L} is any of the Ulrich line bundle on $(S, \mathcal{O}_S(1))$ provided in [PLT09]. One easily checks that the Chern classes of $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-2)$ are as in the statement. □

Now we can state:

Theorem 4.3. *On the Palatini scroll $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ there are stable rank two Ulrich bundles \mathcal{G} with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{G}) = 2\xi + \pi^*(2\mathcal{L} - H)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G}) = \xi^2 + \xi \cdot \pi^*(2\mathcal{L} - H) + \pi^*(H^2 - H \cdot \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}^2)$.*

Proof. It is immediate, applying Theorem 2.4 that the vector bundle $\mathcal{G} := \pi^*\mathcal{F} \otimes \xi$ is Ulrich with respect to ξ , where \mathcal{F} is the one constructed in Proposition 4.2. An easy Chern class computation gives that $c_1(\mathcal{G})$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G})$ are as in the statement.

A priori the vector bundle \mathcal{G} could be an extension of the line bundles given in Proposition 4.1. For $\mathcal{L} = e_0$, we get $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-2) = p^*(T_{\mathbb{P}^2}) + e_0 - 2H$ and $\mathcal{G} := \pi^*\mathcal{F} \otimes \xi$ satisfies $c_1(\mathcal{G}) = 2\xi + \pi^*(-e_0 + \sum_{i=1}^6 e_i)$. On the other hand, no extension of the line bundles L_i and L'_j in (4.1) realizes this first Chern class and thus the rank two bundle \mathcal{G} is stable. □

5. SCROLLS OVER \mathbb{P}^2 , Q^2 , \mathbb{F}_1

As it was pointed out in the introduction, \mathbb{P}^2 is the base surface of two of the smooth 3-dimensional embedded in \mathbb{P}^5 , namely, the Segre scroll and the Bordiga scroll.

In codimension greater than 2, from the list of variety of low degree d , whose existence is known, we see that the base surface of the scroll is either \mathbb{P}^2 , or a smooth quadric surface $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^3$, or \mathbb{F}_1 . The following table collects the list of all 3-dimensional scrolls X we are considering. Their existence is known by (cf., e.g., [FL97], [BF05, Table 1, Table 2], [BB05], [AB10, Remark 3.3 and §7]).

X	S	$c_1(\mathcal{E})$	$c_2(\mathcal{E})$	d
$\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$	\mathbb{P}^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2)$	1	3
Bordiga scroll	\mathbb{P}^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(4)$	10	6
$\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(\mathcal{E})$	\mathbb{P}^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(4)$	9, 8, 7, 6, 4	$16 - c_2(\mathcal{E})$
Linear Determinantal variety	\mathbb{P}^2	$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(5)$	15	10
$\mathbb{P}_{Q^2}(\mathcal{E})$	Q^2	$\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(3, 3)$	10, 9, 8, 7	$18 - c_2(\mathcal{E})$
$\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(\mathcal{E})$	\mathbb{F}_1	$3C_0 + 5f$	11, 10	$21 - c_2(\mathcal{E})$

TABLE 1.

The goal of this section is to construct low rank Ulrich bundles over such three dimensional scrolls.

5.1. Ulrich line bundles on scrolls over \mathbb{P}^2 .

Proposition 5.1. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over $S = \mathbb{P}^2$ of degree $3 \leq d \leq 12$, X as in Table 1. Let $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ be the tautological line bundle and $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$ be the projection morphism. Let X be embedded by $|L| = |\xi|$ in \mathbb{P}^N . Then $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ does not support any Ulrich line bundle, unless*

- (1) either $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 1$;
- (2) or $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(4)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 10$;
- (3) or $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(4)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 6$;
- (4) or $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(5)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 15$;

In each case there exist exactly two Ulrich line bundles, namely,

$$L_1 := 2\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1) \quad \text{and its companion} \quad L_2 = \pi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(e-2)),$$

if $c_i(\mathcal{E})$ are as in (2) and (4), where $e = c_1(\mathcal{E})$, and

$$L_1 := 2\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2) \quad \text{and its companion} \quad L_2 = \pi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(e-1))$$

if $c_i(\mathcal{E})$ are as in (1) and (3).

Proof. Let $L_1 = a\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)$ be a Ulrich line bundle on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$, for some $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then $a = 0, 1, 2$ by Corollary 2.2.

If $a = 1$ then $L_1 = \xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)$ and L_1 Ulrich implies that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b) - c_1(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ (Corollary 2.2). Thus $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)) = 0$ which combined with the Riemann-Roch Theorem yields either $b = -1$ or $b = -2$. In both cases $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b-e)) \neq 0$ since $e = c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 5, 4, 2$.

If $a = 2$ then $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)$ and L_1 Ulrich implies that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(b)) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(b)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ (Corollary 2.2). As before $b = -1, -2$. The vanishing $\chi(\mathcal{E}(b)) = 0$ gives $2b^2 + e^2 + 2be + 6b + 3e - 2c_2 + 4 = 0$, where $e = c_1(\mathcal{E})$ and $c_2 = c_2(\mathcal{E})$.

If $e = 5$ and $b = -2$, then $c_2 = 10$ and this is impossible. If $e = 5$ and $b = -1$, then $c_2 = 15$ and the candidate Ulrich line bundle is $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)$.

In this case $X \subset \mathbb{P}^6$ has degree $d = e^2 - c_2 = 10$ and X is a linear determinantal variety, namely, the degeneracy locus of a generic vector bundle homomorphism $u : \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}^{\oplus 3} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(1)^{\oplus 5}$. One easily verifies (cf., e.g., [FF14]) that the vector bundle \mathcal{E} is the cokernel of

$$(5.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)^{\oplus 5} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}^{\oplus 7} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0.$$

Let us now check that the line bundle $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)$ satisfies $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Since $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ it remains to show that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ and this follows from (5.1).

If $e = 4$ and $b = -1$, then $c_2 = 10$. In this case the 3-fold $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ has degree 6 and the candidate Ulrich line bundle is $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)$. Let us now check that the line bundle $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)$ satisfies $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Since $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ it remains to show that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. The Bordiga scroll is a linear determinantal variety, [Ott92, §3], namely, the degeneracy locus of a generic vector bundle homomorphism $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(-1)^{\oplus 4} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}^{\oplus 3}$. One easily verifies (cf., e.g., [FF14]) that the vector bundle \mathcal{E} is the cokernel of

$$(5.2) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)^{\oplus 4} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}^{\oplus 6} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0.$$

from which it follows that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(-1)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

If $e = 4$ and $b = -2$, then $c_2 = 6$. In this case the candidate Ulrich line bundle with respect to the polarization ξ is $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)$. The condition $H^i(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$ is trivially satisfied. Furthermore, the vector bundle \mathcal{E} is stable (cf. [Ion90, Prop 1.3]) and from [OSS80, 1.2.5 Lemma] it follows that $H^0(\mathcal{E}(-2)) = 0$. On the other hand it is easy to verify that $H^2(\mathcal{E}(-2)) = 0$ and that $\chi(\mathcal{E}(-2)) = 0$ and thus $H^i(\mathcal{E}(-2)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$. In this case the companion of L_1 is $L_2 = \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(3)$.

If $e = 2$ and $b = -1$, then $c_2 = 3$ and this is impossible. If $e = 2$ and $b = -2$, then $c_2 = 1$. In this case the candidate Ulrich line bundle is $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)$. Moreover the 3-fold $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ is the Segre variety $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$, its degree is 3 and $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)^2$. An easy computation gives that $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-2)) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{E}(-2)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. \square

Remark 5.2. The existence of Ulrich line bundles in the cases (1), (2) and (4) of Proposition 5.1 (i) was already known using another approach. Precisely:

- (Case $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 2, c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 1$ on \mathbb{P}^2). Then $\mathcal{E} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(1)^2$ and $X \cong \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. The Segre threefold was known to support two Ulrich line bundles: $\mathcal{O}_X(H_1) = \mathcal{O}_X(1, 0)$ and $\mathcal{O}_X(2H_2) = \mathcal{O}(0, 2)$ in the usual base (see [CMRPL12, Prop. 3.2]). As we have

$$\xi = H_1 + H_2 \quad H = H_1,$$

we recover the two Ulrich line bundles provided by Corollary(2.2), namely, $2\xi - 2H = 2H_2$ and $H = H_1$.

In the next two cases X is a linear determinantal varieties (cf. [Ott92] and [FL97]) and thus the existence of Ulrich line bundles follows from [MRPL13].

- (Case $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 4, c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 10$ on \mathbb{P}^2). In this case $X \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ is the Bordiga scroll, it has degree 6 and resolution:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(-4)^3 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^5}(-3)^4 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_X \rightarrow 0.$$

which corresponds to the following $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}$ -resolution of \mathcal{E} :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)^4 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}^6 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, the line bundles $L_1 := 2\xi - H = -K_X$ and $L_2 := 2H$ are Ulrich.

- (Case $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 5$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 15$ on \mathbb{P}^2). The bundle \mathcal{E} has resolution

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-1)^5 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}^7 \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, $X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \subset \mathbb{P}^6$ is a linear determinantal variety of degree 10 (as in [FL97]) with resolution

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(-5)^6 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(-4)^{15} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^6}(-3)^{10} \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_X \rightarrow 0.$$

Then $L_1 := 2\xi - H = -K_X + H$ and $L_2 := 3H$ are Ulrich line bundles on X .

5.2. Ulrich line bundles on scrolls over Q^2 or \mathbb{F}_1 .

Proposition 5.3. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over a surface S , with S either Q^2 or \mathbb{F}_1 of degree $8 \leq d \leq 11$, X as in Table 1. Let $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ be the tautological line bundle and $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$ be the projection morphism. Let X be embedded by $|L| = |\xi|$ in \mathbb{P}^N . Then $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ does not support any Ulrich line bundle, unless $S = Q^2$, and there exist exactly two Ulrich line bundles, namely,*

$$L_1 := \xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, 2) \quad \text{and its companion} \quad L_2 = \xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(2, -1).$$

Proof. Assume that the base surface is Q^2 and let $L_1 = a\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)$, for some $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ be a Ulrich line bundle on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$. Corollary 2.2 gives $a = 0, 1, 2$

If $a = 1$ then $L_1 = \xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)$ and L_1 Ulrich implies that $H^i(Q^2, \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)) = H^i(Q^2, \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta) - c_1(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ (Corollary 2.2). Thus $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)) = \chi(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha - 3, \beta - 3))$ which combined with the Riemann-Roch Theorem gives $\alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta + 1 = (\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) = 0$ and $\alpha\beta - 2\alpha - 2\beta + 4 = (\alpha - 2)(\beta - 2) = 0$, and thus either $\alpha = -1$ and $\beta = 2$, or $\alpha = 2$ and $\beta = -1$. We need only to verify that

$$H^i(Q^2, \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, 2)) = H^i(Q^2, \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, 2) - c_1(\mathcal{E})) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \geq 0.$$

By the Künneth formula, this holds true precisely when $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(3, 3)$.

If $a = 2$ then $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^* \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)$ and L_1 Ulrich implies that $H^i(Q^2, \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)) = H^i(Q^2, \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta))) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ (Corollary 2.2). Thus $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)) = \chi(\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta))) = 0$. From $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta)) = 0$ it follows that $\alpha\beta + \alpha + \beta + 1 = 0$, that is $(\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) = 0$ and from $\chi(\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(\alpha, \beta))) = 0$, combined with the Riemann-Roch Theorem it follows that $2\alpha\beta + 5\alpha + 5\beta + 17 - c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 0$. One can easily see that the only possibility is $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 9$ and $\alpha = \beta = -1$. From [FL97, Remark 7.5] the possible presentations of \mathcal{E} are

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(0, -3) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(1, -1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(1, 0) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(1, 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0$$

and

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-3, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(0, 1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(1, 1) \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow 0,$$

from which it follows that $H^0(\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, -1))) \neq 0$. Thus this case cannot occur.

Assume now that $S = \mathbb{F}_1$, and let $p : \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be the natural projection map. Denote by C_0 and f the unique section of self-intersection -1 and the class of a fiber of p , respectively. If for some $a, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}$ the line bundle $L_1 = a\xi + \pi^*(\alpha C_0 + \beta f)$ on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ is Ulrich, then $a = 0, 1, 2$ by Corollary 2.2.

If $a = 1$ then $L_1 = \xi + \pi^*(\alpha C_0 + \beta f)$ and L_1 Ulrich implies that $H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \alpha C_0 + \beta f) = H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \alpha C_0 + \beta f - c_1(\mathcal{E})) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ (Corollary 2.2). Thus $\chi(\alpha C_0 + \beta f) = \chi((\alpha - 3)C_0 + (\beta - 5)f) = 0$, because $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 3C_0 + 5f$. The Riemann-Roch Theorem thus yields the equations $\alpha^2 - \alpha - 2\beta - 2\alpha\beta - 2 = (\alpha + 1)(\alpha - 2\beta - 2) = 0$ and $\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 4\beta - 2\alpha\beta - 10 = (\alpha - 2)(\alpha - 2\beta + 5) = 0$, the only integral solutions of which are $(\alpha, \beta) = (2, 0), (-1, 2)$. If $(\alpha, \beta) = (2, 0)$ then the cohomology groups $H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \alpha C_0 + \beta f) = H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, 2C_0)$ are not all zero. Analogously, for $(\alpha, \beta) = (-1, 2)$ not all the cohomology groups $H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, (\alpha - 3)C_0 + (\beta - 5)f) = H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, -4C_0 - 3f)$ vanish.

If $a = 2$ then $L_1 = 2\xi + \pi^*(\alpha C_0 + \beta f)$, and L_1 Ulrich implies that $H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \alpha C_0 + \beta f) = H^i(\mathbb{F}_1, \mathcal{E}(\alpha C_0 + \beta f)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ (Corollary 2.2). Thus $\chi(\alpha C_0 + \beta f) = (\alpha + 1)(\alpha - 2\beta - 2) = 0$ and $\chi(\mathcal{E}(\alpha C_0 + \beta f)) = 0$, that is, $\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 5\beta - 2\alpha\beta - 9 = 0$ if $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 10$, and $\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 5\beta - 2\alpha\beta - 8 = 0$ if $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 11$. These two set of equations do not have any integral solution.

Hence we conclude that there are no Ulrich line bundles on the 3-dimensional scroll $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ over \mathbb{F}_1 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 3C_0 + 5f$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 10$, or 11. \square

5.3. Rank two Ulrich bundles on scrolls over \mathbb{P}^2 . As concerns rank two Ulrich bundles, their existence has been proved in [CMRPL12] for the Segre scroll and in [MRPL13] for linear determinantal varieties. It remains to consider the 3-fold scroll over \mathbb{P}^2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(4)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 6$, the 3-fold scroll over Q^2 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(3, 3)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 9$ and the 3-fold scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = 3C_0 + 5f$ and $c_2(\mathcal{E}) = 10$, or 11.

We will first investigate the case of a 3-dimensional scroll X over \mathbb{P}^2 . We will construct stable rank two Ulrich bundles on X using Theorem 2.4 along with the following result.

Proposition 5.4. *For $e \geq 1$, there exists a rank two bundle \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^2 with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(e-3)$, $c_2(\mathcal{F}) = \frac{e^2-3e+4}{2}$ and satisfying $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{F}(-e)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$.*

Proof. The vanishings $H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{F}) = H^i(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{F}(-e)) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$ will be satisfied if we take $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-e)$ for some rank 2 Ulrich vector bundle \mathcal{F}' with respect to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(e)$. Such an \mathcal{F}' exists by [Bea18, Proposition 4]. From [Cas17, Proposition 2.1] we easily see that the Chern classes of $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-e)$ are as in the statement. \square

Now we can state:

Theorem 5.5. *On a scroll $X := \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(\mathcal{E})$ as in Table 1 there are stable rank two Ulrich bundles \mathcal{G} with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{G}) = 2\xi + \pi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(e-3))$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G}) = \xi^2 + \xi \cdot \pi^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(e-3)) + \frac{e^2-3e+4}{2}\dagger$.*

Proof. Applying Theorem 2.4, it is immediate that the vector bundle $\mathcal{G} := \pi^*\mathcal{F} \otimes \xi$ is Ulrich with respect to ξ , where \mathcal{F} is the one constructed in Proposition 5.4 with $e = c_1(\mathcal{E})$. An easy Chern class computation gives that $c_1(\mathcal{G})$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G})$ are as in the statement.

A priori the vector bundle \mathcal{G} could be an extension of the Ulrich line bundles L_1 and L_2 given in Proposition 5.1. No extensions of the Ulrich line bundles L_1 and L_2 have second Chern class as that of \mathcal{G} and thus the rank two bundle \mathcal{G} is stable. \square

5.4. Rank two Ulrich bundles on scrolls over Q^2 . Let us move on to the case of $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ a 3-dimensional scroll over Q^2 , with $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = \mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(3, 3)$. In order to show the existence of stable Ulrich bundles of rank two on X we follow the method proposed in [CHGS12]: we will first compute the dimension l of simple rank two Ulrich bundles \mathcal{F} on X obtained as an extension of the Ulrich line bundles from 5.3. Then we will show the existence of a modular family of simple rank two Ulrich bundles and show that the dimension of the modular family at \mathcal{F} is higher than l . Then we can conclude that the generic element of this modular family should be stable. The existence of such a modular family on X is guaranteed by the following result (see [CHGS12, Prop. 2.10]):

Proposition 5.6. *On a nonsingular projective variety X , any bounded family of simple bundles \mathcal{F} with given rank and Chern classes satisfying $H^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = 0$ has a smooth modular family.*

Proposition 5.7. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over Q^2 , as in Table 1. Let $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ be the tautological line bundle and $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow Q^2$ be the projection morphism. Let X be embedded by $|\xi|$ in \mathbb{P}^N . Then there exists a family of dimension 7 of simple rank 2 Ulrich bundles \mathcal{F} on X . Moreover, $H^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = 0$ and $\chi(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = -14$.*

Proof. From Proposition 5.3 it follows that $L_1 := \xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, 2)$ and $L_2 = \xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(2, -1)$ are the only two Ulrich line bundles on $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ with respect to ξ . Note that

$$\dim \text{Ext}^1(L_1, L_2) = h^1(Q^2, \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(3, -3)) = h^1(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-3)) \cdot h^0(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(3)) = 8$$

So we get a family of dimension 7 of non trivial-extensions \mathcal{F} of L_1 by L_2

$$(5.3) \quad 0 \rightarrow \xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(-1, 2) \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(2, -1) \rightarrow 0.$$

By [CHGS12, Lemma 4.2] any non-trivial extension \mathcal{F} of L_1 by L_2 is simple, being L_1 and L_2 non-isomorphic Ulrich line bundles of the same slope. Finally, a standard computation using (5.3) shows that $H^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = 0$ and $\chi(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = -14$. \square

Theorem 5.8. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over Q^2 as in Table 1. Then X supports stable rank 2 Ulrich bundles \mathcal{F} with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{F}) = 2\xi + \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(1, 1)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{F}) = \xi^2 + \xi \cdot \pi^*\mathcal{O}_{Q^2}(1, 1) + 5\dagger$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{M} the family of rank 2 simple Ulrich bundles on X with Chern classes as in the statement and satisfying $H^2(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = 0$. Because Ulrich bundles are semistable, this family is bounded. Moreover, by Proposition 5.7, it is non-empty. Therefore, by Proposition 5.6, \mathcal{M} has a smooth modular family whose dimension at a point $[\mathcal{F}]$ can be computed as $\text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}) = 1 - \chi(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}^\vee) = 15$. Since the family of rank two Ulrich bundles that have a presentation as an extension of Ulrich line bundles has dimension seven, we can conclude that the generic element of the modular family is stable. \square

5.5. **Rank two Ulrich bundles on scrolls over \mathbb{F}_1 .** Finally we deal with the case in which the base surface of the scroll is \mathbb{F}_1 .

Theorem 5.9. *Let $(X, L) = (\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}), \xi)$ be a 3-dimensional scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 as in Table 1. Let $\xi = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ be the tautological line bundle and $\pi : \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$ be the projection morphism. Let X be embedded by $|\xi|$ in \mathbb{P}^N . Then there are stable rank two Ulrich bundles \mathcal{G} with Chern classes $c_1(\mathcal{G}) = 2\xi + \pi^*(C_0 + 2f)$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G}) = \xi^2 + \xi \cdot \pi^*(C_0 + 2f) + 6f$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.4, the vector bundle $\mathcal{G} := \pi^*\mathcal{F} \otimes \xi$ is Ulrich with respect to ξ as soon as $\mathcal{F} := \mathcal{F}' \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))$ for some rank two Ulrich vector bundle \mathcal{F}' on \mathbb{F}_1 with respect to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{F}_1}(c_1(\mathcal{E}))$. Such an \mathcal{F}' exists by [ACMR18, Theorem 3.4] and is special; in particular, Proposition 1.7 yields $c_1(\mathcal{F}') = 7C_0 + 12f$ and $c_2(\mathcal{F}') = 35$. An easy Chern class computation gives that $c_1(\mathcal{G})$ and $c_2(\mathcal{G})$ are as in the statement.

The rank two bundle \mathcal{G} is stable since there are no Ulrich line bundle on the 3-dimensional scroll over \mathbb{F}_1 . \square

6. PUSHFORWARDS

In the previous sections we were concerned with the study of Ulrich bundles on projective scrolls that can be constructed as a (modified) pull-back of a vector bundle on the base variety. In this section we are going to illustrate a method to perform the opposite operation, namely, starting with a Ulrich bundle satisfying a certain property we will obtain an Ulrich bundle on the base S of the same rank. Let us recall, see [BS95, Theorem 11.1.2.], that a general hyperplane section \tilde{S} of X has the structure of a blow-up of S at $c_2(\mathcal{E})$ points. We consider the following diagram:

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{S} & \xrightarrow{i} & X \\ & \searrow \pi' & \downarrow \pi \\ & & S, \end{array}$$

where i is the inclusion and π' is the blow-up map; we denote by E_i the exceptional divisors of the latter.

Theorem 6.1. *Let $\pi : X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$ be a projective bundle threefold over a surface S and let \mathcal{G} be an Ulrich bundle on X with respect to the tautological line bundle ξ of rank r . Let us suppose that on the generic fibre $F = \pi(s)$, $s \in S$, the vector bundle \mathcal{G} splits as follows: $\mathcal{G}_F \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)^r$. Then $\pi_*(\mathcal{G} \otimes i_*(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i)))$ is a rank r Ulrich vector bundle on S with respect to $c_1(\mathcal{E})$.*

Proof. Let $\tilde{S} \subset X$ be a generic section of $|\xi|$ and let us call \tilde{H} the very ample line bundle on \tilde{S} obtained as a restriction of ξ to \tilde{S} . From adjunction theory, we know that $(S, c_1(\mathcal{E}))$ is the reduction of (\tilde{S}, \tilde{H}) and thus

$$(6.2) \quad K_{\tilde{S}} + \tilde{H} \cong \pi'^*(K_S + c_1(\mathcal{E})).$$

Now, applying the hypothesis concerning the generic splitting type of \mathcal{G} , we are in position to apply [CK17, Theorem 4.2] to conclude that $\pi'_*((i^*\mathcal{G}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i))$ is Ulrich of rank r with respect to $c_1(\mathcal{E})$. It only remains to apply the projection formula

$$\pi'_*((i^*\mathcal{G}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i)) \cong (\pi \circ i)_*((i^*\mathcal{G}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i)) \cong \pi_*(\mathcal{G} \otimes i_*(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i)))$$

to obtain the statement of the Theorem. \square

Beauville pointed out in [Bea18, Corollary 1.] that if X is a n -dimensional projective variety carrying an Ulrich bundle of rank r with respect to a certain very ample line bundle $\mathcal{O}_X(H)$ then it also supports rank $rn!$ Ulrich bundles with respect to $\mathcal{O}_X(dH)$, $d \geq 2$. The previous Theorem could be interpreted as a potential method to construct on S Ulrich bundles of *low rank* with respect to *high degree* polarizations of the form $c_1(\mathcal{E}) = dH$. It should be underlined, however, that if we start with some Ulrich bundle \mathcal{F} on S with respect to the polarization $c_1(\mathcal{E})$ and apply first Theorem 2.4 to $\mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))$ and then Theorem 6.1 to the resulting vector bundle on X , we just recover the original Ulrich bundle \mathcal{F} . More specifically we have the following Proposition.

Proposition 6.2. *Let $\pi : X := \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow S$ be a projective bundle threefold over a surface S . Then there exists a bijection:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ulrich bundles } \mathcal{F} \text{ of rank } r \text{ on } S \\ \text{with respect to } c_1(\mathcal{E}) \end{array} \right\} \Big|_{\cong_{iso}} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ulrich bundles } \mathcal{G} \text{ of rank } r \text{ on } X \\ \text{with respect to } \xi \text{ such that} \\ \mathcal{G}|_{\pi^{-1}(s)} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)^r \text{ for } s \in S \end{array} \right\} \Big|_{\cong_{iso}}$$

given by the maps

$$\phi : \mathcal{F} \mapsto \mathcal{G} := \pi^* \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E})) \otimes \xi;$$

and

$$\psi : \mathcal{G} \mapsto \mathcal{F} := \pi_*(\mathcal{G} \otimes i_*(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i))).$$

Proof. It is immediate to see that $(\pi^* \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E})) \otimes \xi)|_{\pi^{-1}(s)} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)^r$ for any $s \in S$. This, together with Theorems 2.4 and 6.1 show that ϕ and ψ are well-defined. To conclude, we are going to show that both compositions define isomorphisms.

Claim: $\psi \circ \phi$ is an isomorphism:

This follows from the following chain of isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_*(\pi^* \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E})) \otimes \xi) \otimes i_* \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i) &\stackrel{Proj. form.}{\cong} \pi_* \circ i_*(i^*(\pi^* \mathcal{F}(-c_1(\mathcal{E})) \otimes \xi) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i)) \\ &\cong \pi'_*(\pi'^*(\mathcal{F}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{H}}(\tilde{H} + \sum E_i + \pi'^*(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) \\ &\stackrel{\tilde{H} + \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i) \cong \pi'^*(c_1(\mathcal{E}))}{\cong} \pi'_* \circ \pi'^*(\mathcal{F}) \\ &\cong \mathcal{F} \end{aligned}$$

where the last isomorphism is obtained using the projection formula and the fact that $\pi'_*(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}) \cong \mathcal{O}_S$.

Claim: $\phi \circ \psi$ is an isomorphism:

Take \mathcal{G} a rank r Ulrich bundle on X with respect to ξ such that $\mathcal{G}|_{\pi^{-1}(s)} \cong \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)^r$ for $s \in S$. Following the same proof as in the previous Claim, it follows that \mathcal{G} and $\phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})$ restricted to \tilde{S} are isomorphic:

$$\begin{aligned} i^* \circ \pi^*(\pi_*(\mathcal{G} \otimes i_*(\sum E_i)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\tilde{H}) &\stackrel{Proj. form.}{\cong} \pi'^*(i^*(\mathcal{G} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\tilde{H}) \\ &\stackrel{[CK17, Cor. 2.3]}{\cong} i^* \mathcal{G} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\pi'^*(-c_1(\mathcal{E}))) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\tilde{H}) \\ &\stackrel{\tilde{H} + \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{S}}(\sum E_i) \cong \pi'^*(c_1(\mathcal{E}))}{\cong} i^* \mathcal{G} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it remains to show that this isomorphism can be extended to the entire vector bundle. In order to see that, notice that for any two vector bundles \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} on X we have the short exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{B} \otimes \xi^\vee \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}^\vee \otimes \mathcal{B}|_{\tilde{S}} \longrightarrow 0.$$

If we compute the long exact sequence of cohomology groups with $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{B} := \phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})$ we obtain that

$$\text{Hom}(\mathcal{G}, \phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})) \cong H^0(\mathcal{G}^\vee \otimes (\phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G}))) \cong H^0(\mathcal{G}^\vee \otimes \phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})_{\tilde{S}}) \cong \text{Hom}(\mathcal{G}_{\tilde{S}}, (\phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G}))_{\tilde{S}}),$$

since $H^0(\mathcal{G}^\vee \otimes (\phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})(-\xi))) = 0$ (because \mathcal{G} and $\phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})$ are semistable of the same slopes) and $H^1(\mathcal{G}^\vee \otimes (\phi \circ \psi(\mathcal{G})(-\xi))) = 0$ by Proposition 1.2. This concludes the proof. \square

Remark 6.3. The Proposition 6.2, jointly with Theorem 5.8, can be used to give a proof of the existence of stable rank 2 Ulrich bundles on the quadric Q^2 with respect to $O_{Q^2}(3, 3)$. An alternative approach is offered in [Ant18].

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