

**ERRATA FOR “NEF CONES OF HILBERT SCHEMES OF POINTS ON SURFACES”**

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In Section 5 it was erroneously claimed that the Weyl group acts transitively on the extremal rays of the nef cone of a del Pezzo surface  $X$  of degree 1. In fact, there are two orbits.

**Proposition.** *For  $k \geq 2$ , let  $X_k$  be the del Pezzo surface  $X_k \cong \text{Bl}_{p_1, \dots, p_k} \mathbb{P}^2$ , where  $p_1, \dots, p_k$  are distinct points such that  $-K_{X_k}$  is ample. Then the Weyl group acts on the extremal rays of  $\text{Nef}(X_k)$ , and there are two orbits. The classes  $H$  and  $H - E_1$  are orbit representatives.*

*Proof.* Since the Weyl group preserves the intersection pairing and  $H$  and  $H - E_1$  are extremal nef divisors with different self-intersections, there are at least two orbits.

For  $k = 2$ , the nef cone is spanned by  $H, H - E_1, H - E_2$ . The Weyl group  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$  fixes  $H$  and exchanges  $H - E_1$  and  $H - E_2$ , so there are two orbits.

Now suppose  $k > 2$  and  $N$  is an extremal nef divisor on  $X_k$ . Then  $N$  is orthogonal to a face of  $\text{NE}(X)$ , so there is a  $(-1)$ -curve orthogonal to  $N$ . Since  $k > 2$ , we may use the Weyl group to assume this  $(-1)$ -curve is  $E_k$ . Then  $N$  is a pullback  $N = \pi^*N'$  along the blowdown map  $\pi : X_k \rightarrow X_{k-1}$  contracting  $E_k$ . Since  $N$  is an extremal nef divisor on  $X_k$ ,  $N'$  is an extremal nef divisor on  $X_{k-1}$ : a nontrivial decomposition  $N' = A + B$  with  $A, B$  nef would pullback to a nontrivial decomposition of  $N$ . Continuing in this fashion we see that up to the action of the Weyl group  $N$  is the pullback of  $H$  or  $H - E_1$  from  $X_2$ .  $\square$

In Section 5B, we may then assume the nef class  $N$  is either  $H - E_1$  or  $H$ ; the analysis of this second possibility must also be carried out. The corresponding  $F_{[n]}$ -orthogonal ray is

$$(n - 1)(-K_X)^{[n]} + \frac{1}{3}H^{[n]} - \frac{1}{2}B,$$

and we have to show this ray is nef. If we choose

$$Q = \left(n - \frac{3}{2}\right)(-K_X) + \frac{1}{3}H,$$

this amounts to showing that the Gieseker wall for the  $(Q, K_X)$ -slice has center  $(s_W, 0) = (-1, 0)$ . This is easily proved by arguments identical to those used for the  $(P, K_X)$ -slice in section 5C.

After these modifications, all the stated results in Section 5 remain true without change.