ON THE QUOTIENT OF $\mathbb{C}^4$ BY A FINITE PRIMITIVE GROUP OF TYPE (I)

ILYA KARZHEMANOV

ABSTRACT. We study rationality problem for the quotient of $\mathbb{C}^4$ by a finite primitive group $G$ of Type (I). We prove that this quotient is a rational variety for any such $G$.

1. INTRODUCTION

Given a complex affine space $\mathbb{C}^n = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n])$ and a finite group $G$ acting linearly on $\mathbb{C}^n$, one of the fundamental questions to ask is whether the field of $G$-invariant rational functions on $\mathbb{C}^n$ is also a purely transcendental extension of $\mathbb{C}$, or, in other words, whether variety $\mathbb{C}^n/G$ is rational (see [1] (and references therein) for an extensive overview of the current state of the problem). By a simple argument (see [4, Proposition 1.2]), one can show that $\mathbb{C}^n/G$ is birationally isomorphic to $([\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^n)]/G) \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and hence $n = 4$ is the first non-trivial issue, since the Lüroth problem has a positive solution for $n \leq 3$. The case of $n = 4$ has been treated in detail in [3]. However, for some of the groups $G$ (non-)rationality of $\mathbb{C}^4/G$ was not established.

Namely, let $\mathbb{O}, \mathbb{I} \subset SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ be the octahedron and icosahedron subgroups, respectively. Identify $U_0 := \mathbb{C}^4$ with the space of $(2 \times 2)$-matrices $A := \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \end{pmatrix}, X_i \in \mathbb{C}$, and consider the action of the group $G := \mathbb{O} \times \mathbb{I}$ on $U_0$ such that $\mathbb{O}$ and $\mathbb{I}$ act by multiplying $A$ from the left and right, respectively. Furthermore, by the above argument in order to establish rationality of $U_0/G$, one may assume that $G := (\mathbb{O} \times \mathbb{I}) \cdot \mathbb{C}^*$ for the standard diagonal action of $\mathbb{C}^*$ on $U_0$. Then for such group action we prove the following:

Theorem 1.1. The 3-fold $U_0/G$ is rational.

Theorem 1.1 settles the remaining case in [4] of quotients of $\mathbb{P}^3$ (or, equivalently, $\mathbb{C}^4$) by finite primitive groups of Type (I) (see [3] Section 2 for the description of these).

Let us outline the proof of Theorem 1.1. Recall that in [4], after taking the $\mathbb{C}^*$-quotient of $U_0$ and passing to the projectivized $G$-action on $\mathbb{P}^3$, with $G$ now equal $\mathbb{O} \times \mathbb{I}$, one can notice that $\mathbb{P}^3/G$ is birationally isomorphic to $SL_2(\mathbb{C})/G$ for the induced $G$-action on $SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \subset U_0$. Further, compactifying $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ by a smooth Fano 3-fold $W$ with either $\mathbb{O}$- or $\mathbb{I}$-action, one might try to prove that the corresponding quotient of $W$ is rational by finding an equivariant birational map of $W$ onto a product of positive-dimensional varieties (see [4] Section 2), where this idea worked perfectly well for all finite primitive groups of Type (I), except for the given $G$.

Our approach is more direct (and simpler in a sense). Namely, let the group $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ act on $U_0$ by multiplying every $X_i$ by $-1$, so that the $G$-action descends to $U_0/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. A natural generalization of the construction of $\mathbb{P}^1$ leads to a projective compactification $V'$ of $U_0/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ (see Section 2 below)\footnote{1) By “$V'$ compactifies $U_0/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$” we mean that $C(V') = C(U_0/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}))$ for the fields of meromorphic functions.}. This $V'$ turns out to be a Fano 4-fold with isolated terminal singularities, of Picard number 1 and Fano index 4, i.e., $V'$ is a quadratic cone in $\mathbb{P}^5$ by a result of T. Fujita (see Lemma 2.13). Furthermore, the $G$-action on $U_0/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ extends to a regular action on $V'$, and $V' \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ happens to have three linearly independent $G$-invariant hyperplane sections (see Lemma 3.3). Then, considering the corresponding $G$-equivariant linear projection $V' \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$, we split the threefold $V'/G$ birationally into a product of positive-dimensional varieties, thus proving rationality of $V'/G$ (see Lemma 3.4). It is now easy to see that $U_0/G$ is also rational (see Lemma 3.5).

Remark 1.2. Instead of $\mathbb{O} \times \mathbb{I}$ one may take any other finite primitive group $G$ of Type (I) and prove that the corresponding quotient $\mathbb{C}^4/G$ is rational, repeating literally the arguments in Sections 2 and 3 below. This gives another proof of Theorem 2.1 in [4].

Notation. We use standard notions and facts from [3]. Also throughout the paper we use the following notation:
2.1. Take another copy $U_1$ of $\mathbb{C}^4$. Identify $U_1$ with the space of $(2 \times 2)$-matrices, as $U_0$ above. Let $\varphi_1 : U_0 \rightarrow U_1$ be a birational map induced by the morphism $GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ which sends every invertible matrix $A$ in $U_0$ to $A^{-1} \in U_1$. Set $X^{(1)}_i := \varphi_1^{-1}(X_i)$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$. These extend to affine coordinates on $U_1$. Put also $\Delta_0 := \det A$ and $\Delta_1 := \varphi_i^{-1}(\Delta_0)$.

Further, let $l_{\alpha, \beta}$ be the linear automorphism of $U_0$ which permutes $X_\alpha$ and $X_\beta$ in $A$ with $\alpha + \beta \neq 5$. Take another copy $U_{\alpha, \beta}$ of $\mathbb{C}^4$, as $U_0$ and $U_1$ above, and consider birational map $\varphi_{\alpha, \beta} := \varphi_1 \circ l_{\alpha, \beta} : U_0 \rightarrow U_{\alpha, \beta}$. Set $X^{(\alpha, \beta)}_i := \varphi^{-1}_{\alpha, \beta}(X_i)$. These extend to affine coordinates on $U_{\alpha, \beta}$. Put also $\Delta_{\alpha, \beta} := \varphi^{-1}_{\alpha, \beta}(\Delta_0)$.

Now glue $U_0$, $U_1$, $U_{\alpha, \beta}$ together via the maps $\varphi_1$, $\varphi_{\alpha, \beta}$ for various $\alpha, \beta$. We get a smooth complex 4-fold $V$ so that $U_0$, $U_1$, $U_{\alpha, \beta}$ are analytic domains covering $V$. Note that $\Delta_1 = \Delta_0^{-1}$ on $U_0 \cap U_1$ and $\Delta_{\alpha, \beta} = l_{\alpha, \beta}^*(\Delta_0)$ on $U_0 \cap U_{\alpha, \beta}$.

**Lemma 2.2.** $V = G(2, 4)$, the Grassmanian of 2-planes in $\mathbb{C}^4$.

**Proof.** Evident (by definition of the complex structure on $G(2, 4)$).

2.3. Let us now replace each of $U_i$ and $U_{\alpha, \beta}$ in 2.1 by $\mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, where $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ acts via $X_i \mapsto -X_i$, $1 \leq i \leq 4$. Note that the gluing maps $\varphi_1$ and $\varphi_{\alpha, \beta}$ are $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$-equivariant, hence we can glue the six copies of $\mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ together via $\varphi_1$, $\varphi_{\alpha, \beta}$ as above. We get an algebraic space $V'$ (with $\{U_0, U_1, U_{\alpha, \beta}\}_{\alpha, \beta}$ being an open cover of $V'$ in the orbifold topology).

**Remark 2.4.** Note that the gluing maps $\varphi_1, \varphi_{1, 2}, \ldots$ on $V'$ are rather algebraic (see [1] Ch. 1]) than analytic. Indeed, $\varphi_1, \varphi_{1, 2}$, etc., when lifted to the universal covers of the charts $U_0 := \mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$, ..., are only $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-equivariant, but not $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-invariant. It is easy to see, however, that the complex (scheme) structure on $V'$ is provided by the charts $U_0 \cup U_1, U_0 \cup U_{1, 2}, \ldots$ (but not by $U_0, U_1, U_{\alpha, \beta}$), glued from $U_0, U_1, U_{1, 2}$, etc. via $\varphi_1, \varphi_{1, 2}, \ldots$.

**Lemma 2.5.** $V'$ is compact.

**Proof.** Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{C}$ be a small disk around 0. We have to prove that any (analytic) family of points $O_t \in V'$, parameterized by $\Delta \setminus \{0\} \ni t$, extends to a family at $t = 0$. This follows from Lemma 2.2 and the fact that the gluing maps $\varphi_1, \varphi_{1, 2}, \ldots$ are $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$-equivariant.

The next lemma is straightforward from the construction of $V'$ (cf. Remark 2.4):

**Lemma 2.6.** $\mathcal{C}(V') = \mathcal{C}(U_0)$.

**Remark 2.7.** One can easily see that the quotient map $\mathbb{C}^4 \rightarrow U_0 := \mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ does not induce a regular map $V = G(2, 4) \rightarrow V'$. Thus, in view of Lemma 2.6 $V'$ is only birationally a quotient $V/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

2.8. Let $D_0$ be a divisor on $V'$ with local equations $\Delta_0 = 0$ on $U_0$ and $\Delta_{\alpha, \beta} = 0$ on $U_{\alpha, \beta}$ for all $\alpha, \beta$ (cf. 2.1). Note that the defining equations of $D$, when lifted to the universal covers of $U_0, U_1, \ldots$, are $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$-invariant (cf. Remark 2.4). Then the sheaf property (see [1] Ch. 2]) implies that $D_0$ is a Cartier divisor on $V'$. Let $L := \mathcal{O}_{V'}(D_0)$ be the corresponding line bundle.

**Lemma 2.9.** $D_0$ is irreducible and $L$ carries a Hermitian metric $| \cdot |$ such that $1 = |\Delta_0| = |\Delta_{\alpha, \beta}|$ on $U_0 \cap U_1$ and $U_0 \cap U_{\alpha, \beta}$ for all $\alpha, \beta$.

**Proof.** Evident.

**Proposition 2.10.** $D_0$ is ample.
Lemma 2.13. Let us start with the form \( D \). Put \( \theta_0 := \theta|_{U_0}', \theta_1 := \theta|_{U_1}, \theta_{\alpha,\beta} := \theta|_{U_{\alpha,\beta}}. \)

Restrict \( \mathcal{L} \) to \( U_0 \) and define a Hermitian metric \( h_0 \) on \( \mathcal{L}|_{U_0} \) as follows:

\[
h_0 := (1 + |X_1|^2)|\theta_0|.
\]

Then on \( U_0 \cap U_1 \) we have

\[
|\theta_1| = |\theta_0| \frac{1}{|\Delta_0|} = |\theta_0|,
\]

and hence

\[
h_0 = |\theta_1| + \frac{|X_1|^2}{|\Delta_0|}|\theta_1| = (1 + |X_1^{(1)}|^2)|\theta_1|.
\]

This extends \( h_0 \) to a metric on \( \mathcal{L} \) over \( U_0 \cup U_1 \). Repeating the same construction, with \( U_1 \) replaced by \( U_{\alpha,\beta} \), we obtain a global metric on \( \mathcal{L} \), equal

\[
(1 + |X_1^{(\alpha,\beta)}|^2)|\theta_{\alpha,\beta}|
\]

on each \( U_{\alpha,\beta} \). Moreover, starting with the metric

\[
h := |\theta_0| \prod_{i=1}^4 (1 + |X_i|^2)^{1/4}
\]

on \( \mathcal{L} \) over \( U_0 \), the same argument yields to a metric on \( \mathcal{L} \) over \( X \) which extends \( h \). Let us again denote this new metric by \( h \) and consider the \((1,1)\)-form \( \Theta := \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \partial \bar{\partial} \log h \in c_1(\mathcal{L}) \). Then from the Nakai–Moishezon criterion (see [2] Th. 5.1) we get the following:

**Lemma 2.11.** If \( \sqrt{-1} \Theta > 0 \), then \( D_0 \) is ample.

Further, the condition \( \sqrt{-1} \Theta > 0 \) is local, so we restrict ourselves to the chart \( U_0 \) (the argument is the same for \( U_1 \) and \( U_{\alpha,\beta} \)), and on \( U_0 \) we have

\[
\sqrt{-1} \Theta = \frac{1}{8\pi} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{dX_i \wedge d\bar{X}_i}{(1 + |X_i|^2)^2} > 0.
\]

\[\square\]

2.12. There is a unique (prime) Cartier divisor \( D_\infty \sim D_0 \) on \( V' \) with equation \( \Delta_1 = 0 \) on \( U_1 \). Indeed, one can define \( D_\infty \) by taking the closure of the locus \((\Delta_1 = 0) \subset U_1 \) in \( V' \), and \( D_\infty \sim D_0 \) because of the rational map \( V' \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \) which extends the map \( A \mapsto \text{det} A \) on \( U_0 \). Equivalently, one can notice that the divisors \( D_\infty \) and \( D_0 + (f) \) determine the same valuations on the function field \( \mathbb{C}(V') \), where \( f \) is a rational function on \( V' \), equal \( \Delta_0^{-1} \) on \( U_0 \) (cf. Remark 2.14 below). Note also that \( D_0 \neq D_\infty \) (cf. the similar construction of \( \mathbb{P}^1 \) and of the divisors \( 0, \infty \in \mathbb{P}^1 \)).

**Lemma 2.13.** \( K_{V'} \sim -4D_0 \).

**Proof.** Let us start with the form \( \omega := dX_1 \wedge dX_2 \wedge dX_3 \wedge dX_4 \) on \( U_0 \). We have

\[
\hat{X}_j := d\left( \frac{X_j}{X_1X_4 - X_2X_3} \right) = \frac{dX_j}{X_1X_4 - X_2X_3} - \frac{X_j d(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)}{(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)^2}
\]

for all \( j \), and it is easy to see that

\[
\hat{X}_1 \wedge \hat{X}_2 \wedge \hat{X}_3 \wedge \hat{X}_4 = \frac{dX_1 \wedge dX_2 \wedge dX_3 \wedge dX_4}{(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)^4} - \frac{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq 4} X_j d(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)dX_1 \wedge \ldots \wedge d\hat{X}_j \wedge \ldots \wedge dX_4}{(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)^6} = \frac{dX_1 \wedge dX_2 \wedge dX_3 \wedge dX_4}{(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)^4} - \frac{X_1X_4 - X_2X_3}{(X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)^6} (X_1X_4 - X_2X_3)^6
\]

Then we get

\[
dX_1 \wedge dX_2 \wedge dX_3 \wedge dX_4 = \frac{1}{\Delta_1^4} dX_1^{(1)} \wedge dX_2^{(1)} \wedge dX_3^{(1)} \wedge dX_4^{(1)}
\]

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2) Equal \( |\theta_{\alpha,\beta}| \prod_{i=1}^4 (1 + |X_i^{(\alpha,\beta)}|^2)^{1/4} \) on \( U_{\alpha,\beta} \).
on $U_0 \cap U_1$. This extends $\omega$ to a meromorphic form on $U_0 \cup U_1$. Note that $K_{V'} = -4D_\infty \sim -4D_0$ on $U_0 \cup U_1$.

Repeating the same construction, with $U_1$ replaced by $U_{\alpha, \beta}$, we obtain a global meromorphic section of the line bundle $\mathcal{O}_{V'}(K_{V'})$, equal

$$\frac{1}{l_{\alpha, \beta}(\Delta_{\alpha, \beta})^4} dX_1^{(\alpha, \beta)} \wedge dX_2^{(\alpha, \beta)} \wedge dX_3^{(\alpha, \beta)} \wedge dX_4^{(\alpha, \beta)}$$
on $U_0 \cap U_{\alpha, \beta}$ for all $\alpha, \beta$. Hence $K_{V'} = -4D_\infty \sim -4D_0$ on $V'$.

Remark 2.14. It follows from the proof of Lemma 2.13 that the equation of the divisor $D_\infty$ on $U_{\alpha, \beta}$ is $l_{\alpha, \beta}(\Delta_{\alpha, \beta}) = 0$ for all $\alpha, \beta$.

**Lemma 2.15.** $V'$ is a quadratic cone with a unique singular point.

**Proof.** Firstly, $V'$ has only isolated terminal singularities (by definition of the latter and construction of $V'$). Now the assertion follows from Lemma 2.13, Proposition 2.10 and [3, Theorem 3.1.14].

3. Proof of Theorem 1.1

3.1. Consider $V'$ as in Section 2. Let us show that the $G$-action extends from $U_0 = \mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ to a regular action on $V'$ (note $G$ is obviously defined on $U_0$).

By construction of $V'$, every $g \in G$ determines a birational automorphism $g : V' \dashrightarrow V'$, regular and bijective on $U_0 \cup U_1$. Furthermore, we have $V' \setminus (U_0 \cup U_1) \subseteq D_0 \cup D_\infty$, since

$$U_0 \cup U_1 \supseteq V' \setminus (D_0 \cup D_\infty) = U_0 \cap U_1 \cap \bigcup_{\alpha, \beta} U_{\alpha, \beta}$$

(cf. 2.1 and the equations of $D_0$, $D_\infty$). Then, since $g(D \cap U_0) = D \cap U_0$, $g(D_\infty \cap U_1) = D_\infty \cap U_1$ and $D_0$, $D_\infty$ are irreducible, we obtain that $g$ is an isomorphism in codimension 2 on $V'$, and hence $g_\ast(D) = D$, $g_\ast(D_\infty) = D_\infty$ in Pic($V'$). This implies that $g$ is induced by an automorphism of $\mathbb{P}^5 \supset V'$. Thus, we get $g \in \text{Aut}(V')$ and $U_0/G \approx V'/G$ (cf. Lemma 2.6).

Remark 3.2. Note that given the embedding $U_0 := \mathbb{C}^4 \subset G(2, 4) =: V$, the $G$-action extends from $U_0$ to $V$ by similar arguments as for $V'$ above. There is also another construction (communicated by Yu. Prokhorov) of $V$ and $G \subset \text{Aut}(V)$ such that compactification $V \supset U_0$ is $G$-equivariant. Indeed, take the standard compactification of $U_0 := \mathbb{C}^4$ by $\mathbb{P}^4$, with the divisor $B \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ at infinity, and extend the $G$-action to $\mathbb{P}^4$ in the usual way. Then there is a $G$-invariant smooth quadric $S \subset B = \mathbb{P}^3$. Let $\sigma : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$ be the blow up of $S$ with the exceptional divisor $E := \sigma^{-1}(S)$. It is easy to see that the linear system $\{2L - E\}$, $L := \sigma^\ast(B)$, determines a birational contraction $\tilde{\sigma} : Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$, mapping the proper transform $\sigma_\ast^{-1}(B) \sim L - E$ of the divisor $B$ to a point. Moreover, since the normal bundle of $\sigma_\ast^{-1}(B) \cong \mathbb{P}^3$ on $Y$ is $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(-1)$, one immediately gets that $\tilde{\sigma}$ is the blow up of a smooth point on $\tilde{Y}$. Furthermore, $\tilde{Y}$ is a (smooth) Fano 4-fold, with $\text{Pic}(\tilde{Y}) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot \tilde{\sigma}_\ast(L)$ and such that $\tilde{\sigma}^\ast(K_{\tilde{Y}}) = K_{\tilde{Y}} - 3\sigma_\ast^{-1}(B) = -4L$, i.e., the Fano index of $Y$ is 4. Hence, by [3, Theorem 3.1.14], $\tilde{Y}$ is a smooth quadric in $\mathbb{P}^5$. Finally, the construction of $\tilde{Y}$ implies that both $\sigma$ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ are $G$-equivariant. Hence $H := \lbrace V \rbrace$ is a $G$-equivariant compactification of $U_0$. However, we could not obtain similar (“Italian”) construction for $V'$, since the way we have built $V'$ is not actually birational. Yet we need $V'$ to have, for instance, such properties as Lemma 3.3 below (which does not hold for the smooth quadric $V$).

**Lemma 3.3.** The space $H^0(V', \mathcal{O}_{V'}(D_0))$ contains three linearly independent $G$-invariant elements.

**Proof.** Note that $D_0$ and $D_\infty$ are $G$-invariant. Moreover, since $D_0$ and $D_\infty$ are hyperplane sections of $V' \subset \mathbb{P}^5$ which pass through the vertex $O \in V'$, there is also a smooth $G$-invariant hyperplane section $H$ of $V'$. Indeed, consider the linear projection $V' \dashrightarrow Q$ from $O$, with $Q \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ being a smooth quadric (cf. Lemma 2.15). Let also $f : V'' \dashrightarrow V'$ be the blow up of $O$. Then we get $V'' = \mathbb{P}(E)$ for some $\mathbb{C}^2$-vector bundle $E$ over $Q$ such that the natural projection $V'' \dashrightarrow Q$ is $G$-equivariant.

Further, since both $O, \mathbb{P} \subset G$ are simple and commute with $\mathbb{C}^*$, the class of $E$ in $H^1(Q, GL_2(\mathcal{O}_Q))$ is $G$-invariant. Hence the $G$-action on $V''$ extends to the one on $E$. Now, $E$ admits two $G$-invariant sections, the 0-section and the

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3) Indeed, we have $D_0 \cap U_0 = (X_1X_4 - X_2X_3 = 0)$, hence $O \in D_0$, and similarly for $D_\infty$ on $U_1$. 

4
one corresponding to the exceptional divisor of $f$. This implies that the $G$-action on the fibers of the projection $V'' \rightarrow Q$ coincides with the $\mathbb{C}^*$-action. The existence of the above $H$ is now evident.

Finally, $D_0, D_\infty$ and $H$ are (obviously) linearly independent in $H^0(V', \mathcal{O}_{V'}(D_0))$.

\textbf{Lemma 3.4.} The 3-fold $V'/G$ is rational.

\textit{Proof.} By Lemma 3.3, we may assume the equation of $V' \subset \mathbb{P}^5 = \text{Proj}(\mathbb{C}[x_0, \ldots, x_5])$ to be $x_0x_1 + x_2x_3 + x_4^2 = 0$, with $\mathbb{C}^* \subset G$ acting diagonally and $\mathbb{O} \times I \subset G$ fixing $x_0, x_1, x_5$. Let $V' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ be the restriction to $V'$ of the linear projection from the $G$-invariant plane $\Pi := (x_2 = x_3 = x_4 = 0)$. Note that $V' \cap \Pi$ is a pair of distinct lines (with trivial $\mathbb{O} \times I$-action). Then, blowing up $V'$ at $V' \cap \Pi$, we get a normal 4-fold $V'' \approx G V'$ together with a $G$-equivariant morphism $V'' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ which has at least three $G$-invariant sections and generic fiber $\approx [\text{a quadratic cone}]$. In particular, we get

$$V' \approx G [\text{quadratic cone with trivial (O \times I)-action}] \times \mathbb{P}^2,$$

which implies that $V'/G$ is rational. \hfill \square

\textbf{Lemma 3.5.} The 3-fold $V/G$ is rational.

\textit{Proof.} We have

$$\mathbb{C}^4/G = \mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{O} \times I \times \mathbb{C}^*) \approx \mathbb{C}^4/(\mathbb{O} \times I \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = U_0/G$$

for the (non-canonical) isomorphism $\mathbb{C}^* \simeq \mathbb{C}^*/(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. Now the statement follows from Lemma 3.4 because $\mathbb{C}(V'/G) = \mathbb{C}(U_0/G)$.

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Courant Institute, NYU, 251 Mercer str., New York, NY 10012, USA
E-mail address: karzhema@cims.nyu.edu