

**CORRECTION TO:  
HYPER-KÄHLER FOURFOLDS AND GRASSMANN GEOMETRY**

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Here are a few comments on [DV, Theorem 2.2(1)] and its proof.

First of all, [DV, Lemma 2.3] is unnecessary: there is an exact sequence ([V, (6.3)])

$$H^{21}(G(3, V_{10}), \mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow H^{21}(U, \mathbf{Q}) \xrightarrow{\text{Res}} H^{20}(F_\sigma, \mathbf{Q})_{\text{van}} \rightarrow 0$$

from which one deduces immediately, since all odd-degree cohomology groups of  $G(3, V_{10})$  vanish, that the residue map is an isomorphism.

Secondly, Laurent Manivel noticed that the claim

$$(1) \quad H^i(G(3, V_{10}), \Omega_{G(3, V_{10})}^j(k)) = 0 \quad \text{for all } k > 0, i > 0, j \geq 0,$$

made on [DV, p. 68, l. 4] is wrong, since  $H^{12}(G(3, V_{10}), \Omega_{G(3, V_{10})}^6(3))$  is non-zero. However, to apply Griffiths' theory, we only need that the vanishing (1) hold for  $i = n - j \leq n - k$ , where  $n = \dim(G(3, V_{10})) = 21$ , and this vanishing does hold by Bott's theorem.

Finally, Nicolas Addington suggested a way to compute directly (with a computer) the Hodge numbers of  $F_\sigma$ : by the Lefschetz hyperplane theorem, we have  $h^{i,j}(F_\sigma) = h^{i,j}(G(3, V_{10}))$  for  $i + j < 20$ , and  $h^{i,j}(F_\sigma) = 0$  when  $i + j \neq 20$  unless  $i = j$ . For  $k < 10$ , we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(F_\sigma, \Omega_{F_\sigma}^k) &= (-1)^k h^{k,k}(F_\sigma) + (-1)^k h^{k,20-k}(F_\sigma) \\ &= (-1)^k h^{k,k}(G(3, V_{10})) + (-1)^k h^{k,20-k}(F_\sigma) \\ &= \chi(G(3, V_{10}), \Omega_{G(3, V_{10})}^k) + (-1)^k h^{k,20-k}(F_\sigma), \end{aligned}$$

whereas  $\chi(F_\sigma, \Omega_{F_\sigma}^{10}) = h^{10,10}(F_\sigma)$  and  $\chi(G(3, V_{10}), \Omega_{G(3, V_{10})}^{10}) = h^{10,10}(G(3, V_{10}))$ . In particular,

$$h^{k,20-k}(F_\sigma)_{\text{van}} = (-1)^k (\chi(F_\sigma, \Omega_{F_\sigma}^k) - \chi(G(3, V_{10}), \Omega_{G(3, V_{10})}^k))$$

for all  $k \leq 10$ . The computer program Macaulay2 computes these Euler characteristics and finds

$k$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
$\chi(F_\sigma, \Omega_{F_\sigma}^k)$	1	-1	2	-3	4	-5	7	-8	9	-11	30
$\chi(G(3, V_{10}), \Omega_{G(3, V_{10})}^k)$	1	-1	2	-3	4	-5	7	-8	9	-10	10
$h^{k,20-k}(F_\sigma)_{\text{van}}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20

**Acknowledgements.** We thank Laurent Manivel for pointing out the incorrect statement (1) in our article and Nicolas Addington for his interest in our work.

## REFERENCES

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