

Lecture 39 Results for mirror of quartic surface

Q_4 = total morphism algebra of C_4 where

$$\text{Hom}_{C_4}(X_j, X_k) = \begin{cases} \Lambda^{k-j} V & j < k \\ \Lambda^0 V \oplus (\Lambda^4 V)[-2] & j = k \\ \Lambda^{k-j+4} V & j > k \end{cases}$$

it's an algebra over $R_4 = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$

$\Gamma_4 \subset SL(V)$ gen by $i \text{Id}_V$, $H \subset SL(V)$ max torus

$T = H/\Gamma_4$ acts on Q_4 .

$\text{HH}^4(Q_4, Q_4[-2])^T$ is rank 1

As there is a unique non-formal T -invariant A_∞ -structure \mathcal{Q}_4 on Q_4 up to R_4 -linear T -equivariant A_∞ isomorphism.

Let $\Gamma_{64} \subset H \subset SL(V)$ be the group of diagonal matrices that have order 4, and let $\Gamma_{16} = \Gamma_{64}/\Gamma_4$ then Γ_{16} acts on Q_4 , and on \mathcal{Q}_4 , and we form

$$Q_{64} = Q_4 \rtimes \Gamma_{16} \quad (\text{graded algebras})$$

$$\mathcal{Q}_{64} = \mathcal{Q}_4 \rtimes \Gamma_{16} \quad (\text{non-formal } A_\infty\text{-algebras})$$

We then need a result about $\text{HH}^2(Q_{64}, Q_{64})^{\text{SO}}$ it turns out the space is 7-dimensional, but we can cut it down by considering further symmetry.

Let $U_4 \in GL(V)$ be $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ cyclic perm of coordinates

U_4 lifts to a $\mathbb{Z}/4$ action on Q_4 , get U_{64} generating a $\mathbb{Z}/4$ action on Q_{64}

It is possible to make \mathcal{Q}_4 invariant under U_4 , and hence make \mathcal{Q}_{64} invariant under U_{64} . We do this henceforth.

The next result is $HH^2(\mathcal{Q}_{64}, \mathcal{Q}_{64})^{so, \mathbb{Z}/4} \cong \mathbb{C} \cdot (y_0^4 + y_1^4 + y_2^4 + y_3^4)$
 so has rank 1 [$\text{Sym}^4(V^*)$ appears as a summand in $HH^2(\mathcal{Q}_{64}, \mathcal{Q}_{64})^{so}$]

Now applying our one-parameter deformation theory results,
 A U_{64} -invariant one-parameter deformation $\mathcal{Q}_{64, q}$ with nontrivial deformation class is unique up to gauge and reparametrization by $\text{End}(\Lambda_N)^X$ (if it exists - which it does as we shall see).

Now consider $Z_q^* = \widetilde{Y_q^* / \Gamma_{16}}$ $Y_q^* = \{ y_0 y_1 y_2 y_3 + q(y_0^4 + y_1^4 + y_2^4 + y_3^4) = 0 \}$
 in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{R}}^3$

Theorem $D^b \text{Coh}(Z_q^*) \cong D^b \text{Coh}_{\Gamma_{16}}(Y_q^*) \cong H^0((\mathcal{T}^* \mathcal{Q}_{64, q} \otimes_{\Lambda_N} \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}})^{\text{proj}})$

The first equivalence is Kapranov-Vasserot.

For the second, we argue as follows:

Let $F_k = -\Sigma^{4-k}(4-k)[4-k]$ on \mathbb{P}^3 Beilinson basis.

Let $E_{0,k} = i_0^*$ $i_0 : Y_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3$ $Y_0 = \{ y_0 y_1 y_2 y_3 = 0 \}$

Let $S_4 =$ total morphism algebra of $\{E_{0,k}\}$

then $S_4 \cong \mathcal{Q}_4$. Let \mathcal{S}_4 be Assoc-structure from $\text{Coh}(Y_0)$

Lemma The Assoc-structure on \mathcal{S}_4 is not formal.

It is T -invariant, so $\mathcal{S}_4 \cong \mathcal{Q}_4$

Now consider $D^b \text{Coh}_{\Gamma_{16}}(Y_0)$ each $E_{0,k}$ has 16 equivariant structures,

so we get a total of 64 equivariant objects. Let \mathcal{S}_{64} be the total morphism Assoc-algebra of these objects.

Then $\mathcal{S}_{64} \cong \mathcal{Q}_{64}$.

Now consider $Y_q = \{y_0, y_1, y_2, y_3 + q(y_0^4 + y_1^4 + y_2^4 + y_3^4) = 0\}$ over Λ_N

This has a Γ_{16} action, and $E_{0,k}^x$ all extend to $E_{q,k}^x$
 $\mathcal{S}_{64,q}$ be the total sheaf algebra from $\text{Coh}_{\Gamma_{16}}(Y_q)$

Lemma $\mathcal{S}_{64,q}$ has non-trivial deformation class in $\text{HH}^2(\mathcal{S}_{64}, \mathcal{S}_{64})$

We can make $\mathcal{S}_{64,q}$ U_{64} -invariant, so
 $\mathcal{S}_{64,q} \cong \gamma^* \mathcal{Q}_{64,q}$ for some $\gamma \in \text{End}(\Lambda_N)^x$

Let $Y_q^* = Y_q \times_{\Lambda_N} \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$ let $E_{q,k}^{x,*}$ be corresponding sheaves.

Lemma The 64 objects $E_{q,k}^{x,*}$ split generate $D^b \text{Coh}_{\Gamma_{16}}(Y_q^*)$

Thus $D^b \text{Coh}_{\Gamma_{16}}(Y_q^*) \cong H^0((\mathcal{S}_{64,q} \otimes_{\Lambda_N} \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}})^{\text{perf}})$

\cong

$D^b \text{Coh}(Z_q^*)$

$H^0((\gamma^* \mathcal{Q}_{64,q} \otimes_{\Lambda_N} \Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}})^{\text{perf}})$

