

# Homework 2b

Math 615

February 22, 2024

## Problem 1, Connected vs disconnected invariants

Let  $X$  be a Calabi-Yau threefold and let  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_g(X, \beta)$  be the moduli space of (connected) stable maps of genus  $g$  and degree  $\beta$ , and let  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_\chi^\bullet(X, \beta)$  be the moduli space of possibly disconnected stable maps of degree  $\beta$  and where the domain curve  $C$  has  $\chi(\mathcal{O}_C) = \chi$ . Let  $N_{g,\beta}$  and  $N_{\chi,\beta}^\bullet$  be the corresponding connected and disconnected Gromov-Witten invariants. Let  $F$  and  $Z$  be the potential function and the partition function:

$$F = \sum_{g,\beta} N_{g,\beta} \lambda^{2g-2} v^\beta$$

$$Z = \exp(F).$$

Show that  $Z$  is the generating function for the disconnected invariants, namely:

$$Z = \sum_{\chi,\beta} N_{\chi,\beta}^\bullet \lambda^{-2\chi} v^\beta.$$

You may assume the following reasonable facts about the behaviour of the degree of the virtual class under disjoint union, products, and quotients by a finite group.

1. If  $M = M_1 \sqcup M_2$  then  $\deg[M]^{vir} = \deg[M_1]^{vir} + \deg[M_2]^{vir}$ .
2. If  $M = M_1 \times M_2$  then  $\deg[M]^{vir} = \deg[M_1]^{vir} \cdot \deg[M_2]^{vir}$ .
3. If  $M_1 = M_2/G$  where  $G$  is a finite group of order  $n$ , then  $\deg[M_1]^{vir} = \deg[M_2]^{vir}/n$ .

**Problem 2, Unramified covers of the torus.**

Let  $E$  be a smooth genus 1 projective curve. We wish to compute the Gromov-Witten invariants  $N_{1,d[E]}(E)$ . As we showed in class, all stable maps in  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1(E, d[E])$  consist of unramified covers  $f : F \rightarrow E$  by a connected genus 1 curve  $F$ .

**Part 1.** Prove that

$$N_{1,d[E]}(E) = \frac{1}{d} \sigma(d) = \frac{1}{d} \sum_{k|d} k$$

by showing that the number of (connected) covering spaces is given by  $\sigma(d)$  and that each such space is a normal covering space with a group of deck transformations of order  $d$ .

The *disconnected* Gromov-Witten invariant are given by

$$N_{\chi=0,d[E]}^\bullet(E) = p(d)$$

where  $p(d)$  is the number of partitions of the integer  $d$ . This formula follows from the formula for the connected invariants by using problem 1, or can be computed directly by counting disconnected unramified covers.

A (possibly disconnected), degree  $d$ , unramified cover  $f : F \rightarrow E$  is determined by its monodromy: fixing a set isomorphism  $f^{-1}(x_0) \cong \{1, \dots, d\}$ , we get a permutation for every loop in  $E$  beginning and ending at  $x_0 \in E$  by lifting paths to the cover. In this way we get a homomorphism

$$\pi_1(E, x_0) \rightarrow S_d$$

which uniquely determines the cover, upto the choice of the isomorphism  $f^{-1}(x_0) \cong \{1, \dots, d\}$ .

**Part 2.** Show that

$$\frac{1}{d!} \cdot |\text{Hom}(\pi_1(E, x_0), S_d)| = p(d).$$

By the previous discussion, the left hand side counts the number of degree  $d$  unramified covers of  $E$ . The factor  $\frac{1}{d!}$  undoes the extraneous choice of the isomorphism  $f^{-1}(x_0) \cong \{1, \dots, d\}$  and correctly counts each cover by the reciprocal of the number of its automorphism.

**Problem 3, Inverting the Gopakumar-Vafa formula.**

Recall that the Gopakumar-Vafa formula gives the following relationship between  $\{N_{g,\beta}(X)\}$ , the Gromov-Witten invariants of a CY3  $X$ , and  $\{n_{g,\beta}(X)\}$ , the Gopakumar-Vafa invariants of  $X$ :

$$\sum_{\beta \neq 0} \sum_{g \geq 0} N_{g,\beta}(X) \lambda^{2g-2} v^\beta = \sum_{\beta \neq 0} \sum_{g \geq 0} n_{g,\beta}(X) \sum_{k > 0} \frac{1}{k} \left( 2 \sin \left( \frac{k\lambda}{2} \right) \right)^{2g-2} v^{k\beta}.$$

Suppose that  $\beta \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$  is a primitive curve class.

1. Write the GW invariant  $N_{1,4\beta}(X)$  as a linear combination of the GV invariants  $n_{0,\beta}(X)$ ,  $n_{0,2\beta}(X)$ ,  $n_{0,4\beta}(X)$ ,  $n_{1,\beta}(X)$ ,  $n_{1,2\beta}(X)$ , and  $n_{1,4\beta}(X)$ .
2. Write the GV invariant  $n_{1,4\beta}(X)$  as a linear combination of the GW invariants  $N_{0,\beta}(X)$ ,  $N_{0,2\beta}(X)$ ,  $N_{0,4\beta}(X)$ ,  $N_{1,\beta}(X)$ ,  $N_{1,2\beta}(X)$ , and  $N_{1,4\beta}(X)$ .