

From K3 surfaces to Hilbert schemes and back.

S K3 surface \rightsquigarrow 3 counting theories.

① F ^{fixed} Gieseker stable sheaf on S
 $\text{rk}(F) > 0$.

$$\text{Quot}(F, u) = \left\{ F \twoheadrightarrow Q \mid v(Q) = u \right\}$$

Mukai vector:

$$\begin{aligned} v(Q) &= \text{ch}(Q) \cdot \sqrt{H}_S \\ &= \text{ch}(Q) \cdot (1 + p). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma: $\text{Quot}(F, u)$ has a perfect obstr. theory
with virtual tangent bundle $T^{\text{vir}} = R\text{Hom}_S(K, Q)$

$$= R\pi_{*} R\mathcal{H}om(K, Q)$$

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow \pi_S^*(F) \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0$$

Proof:

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow F \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 0 \quad / \mathcal{H}om(-, Q)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \downarrow \\ & & \text{Quot}(F, \mathcal{O}_S) \xrightarrow{\pi_S} S \\ & & \downarrow \# \\ & & \text{Quot}(F, \mathcal{O}_S) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \text{Ext}^1(K, Q) \rightarrow & & & \\ & & 0 & \downarrow & & & \\ \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^2(Q, Q) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^2(F, Q) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^2(K, Q) & \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{br} \downarrow & \text{SI} & \Rightarrow \parallel \\ \mathbb{H}^1 & \mathcal{H}om(Q, F) \vee & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F & \rightarrow & Q & \rightarrow & F \\ \nearrow & & \searrow & & \nearrow \\ \text{stabil} & & & & \text{by stab.} \end{array}$$

□

Trace map:

$$\text{Ext}^1(K, Q) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}^2(Q, Q) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{O}_S, \mathcal{O}_S) = H^2(S, \mathcal{O}_S) = \mathbb{C}$$

Kiem-Li: \int reduced virtual class $[\text{Quot}(F, u)]^{\text{vir}} \leftarrow \text{red.}$

with virtual tangent bundle $T^{\text{vir}} = \text{RHom}(K, Q) + \mathcal{O}$.

Defn (Fukaya-Göttsche).

$$e^{\text{vir}}(\text{Quot}(F, u)) = \int_{[\text{Quot}(F, u)]^{\text{vir}}} e(T^{\text{vir}}).$$

Def: $F = \mathcal{I}_\gamma$ for γ length n subscheme.

$$u = (0, \beta, m)$$

$$Q_{m, (\beta, n)} := e^{ur}(\text{Quot}(F, u)).$$

Ruh:

$$\text{If } F = \mathcal{I}_\gamma(D)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_\gamma(D) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} / \otimes \mathcal{O}(-D)$$

$$\mathcal{I}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-D).$$

②

E elliptic curve.

$$X = S \times E.$$

$$DT_{m, (\beta, n)}^{S \times E} = \int \mathbb{1} \left[\text{Hilb}_m(S \times E, (\beta, n)) / E \right]^{vir}$$

\nearrow
 in $H_2(S \times E, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\cong H_2(S, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z} \left[\frac{E}{E} \right]$$

③ $S^{(n)}$ Hilbert scheme of n points on S .

$$H_2(S^{(n)}, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_2(S, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \mathbb{Z} \cdot A$$

$$\beta_n + mA \longleftarrow (\beta, m)$$

If $C \subset S$ with $\beta = [C]$, $p_1, \dots, p_{n-1} \in S$ distinct pts away from C ,

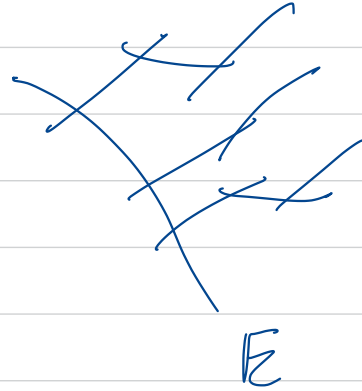
$$\beta_n := \left[\left\{ \zeta \in S^{(n)} \mid \text{Supp}(\zeta) = x + p_1 + \dots + p_{n-1} \right\} \right]_{x \in C}$$

$$A = \left[\left\{ \zeta \in S^{(n)} \mid \text{Supp}(\zeta) = 2p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_{n-1} \right\} \right]$$

$$\leadsto \overline{M}_g(S^{(n)}, \beta + kA) \quad \text{red. vdim} \\ (2n-3)(1-g) + 1.$$

$$\overline{M}_E(S^{cus}, \beta + kA) = \left\{ f: C \rightarrow S^{cus} \mid C \cong E + \text{rational tails} \right\}$$

$$GW_{E, (\beta_{1, m})}^{S^{cus}} = \int \mathbb{1} \left[\overline{M}_E(S^{cus}, \beta + kA) \right]^{vir}$$



$$= \int \rho^*([E, 0]) \cdot ev_1^*(\beta^\vee) \left[\overline{M}_{1,1}(S^{cus}, \beta + kA) \right]^{vir}$$

$$\beta^\vee \in H^2(S, \mathbb{Q})$$

$$\beta \cdot \beta^\vee = 1.$$

Thm^A (Nesterov + $\varepsilon \cdot 0$).

$$DT_{m, (\beta, n)}^{S \times E} = GW_{E, (\beta, m)}^{S^{(cu)}} + e(S^{(cu)}) \sum_{r | (\beta, m)} \frac{1}{r} (-1)^{m + \frac{m}{r}} Q_{n, \frac{(\beta, m)}{r}}$$

Pf:

Nesterov: Wallcrossing (hard part).

0: Wallcrossing contribution.

\leadsto Analysis of the cap $(K3 \times \mathbb{P}^1, K3 \times 0)$

□

Thm B (0.)

(a) $Q_{n,(\beta,m)}$ depends upon β only through $\beta \cdot \beta = 2h - 2$.

$$Q_{n,h,m} := Q_{n,(\beta,m)}$$

(b)

$$\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \sum_{h \geq 0} Q_{n,h,m} q^{h-1} (-p)^m = \frac{\Theta(p,q)^{2n-2}}{\Delta(q)} \cdot \left(-p(p,q) + \frac{1}{12} E_2(q) \right)^n$$

$$\Delta(q) = q \prod_{n \geq 1} (1 - q^n)^{24}$$

$$E_2(q) = 1 - 24 \sum_{n \geq 1} \sigma(n) q^n.$$

$$\Theta(p,q) = (p^{1/2} - p^{-1/2}) \prod_{n \geq 1} \frac{(1 - p^n)(1 - p^{-1}q^n)}{(1 - q^n)^2}$$



Runk Cox $n=0$: Oprea - Paudhwarande. $\mathcal{Q}_S \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$.

Proof:

(a) Write $\mathcal{Q}_n(\beta, m)$ as topological integral over S^{cn} .
(Gholapour - Thomas)

Elkingsrud - Göttsche - Lehn \Rightarrow univers. //



(b)
$$\mathcal{Q}_n(p, q) = \sum_{h, m} \mathcal{Q}_{n, h, m} q^{h-1} (-p)^m$$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{I}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{Q} \\ \ell(\gamma) = n \end{array} \right\}$

\uparrow
 $\text{ch}(\mathcal{Q}) = (\mathcal{Q}, \beta, m)$

$\downarrow n$
 \mathbb{R}

Step 1: There exist power series $F(p, q)$, $G(p, q)$ s.t.

$$\mathcal{Q}_n = F(p, q) \cdot G(p, q)^n.$$

PF: S Bryl-Linn K_3

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \uparrow \\
 \downarrow \pi \\
 \mathbb{P}^1
 \end{array}
 \quad
 S \rightsquigarrow S \cup \underbrace{(\mathbb{P}^1 \times E)}_{\substack{\varphi \\ x_1}} \cup \dots \cup \underbrace{(\mathbb{P}^1 \times E)}_{\substack{\varphi \\ x_n}} \cup \underbrace{(\mathbb{P}^1 \times E)}_{\varphi}$$

$\eta = x_1 + \dots + x_n \rightsquigarrow$

Apply

Degeneration formula of Li-Wu.

□

Step 2: Idea Use Thom A.

$$S \supset B \text{ section class} \quad DT_n(p, q) = \sum DT_{m_1}(B+hF, n) q^{h-1} (-p)^m$$

F fiber class

$$H_n(p, q) = \sum GW_{E, (B+hF, m)}^{S^{(n)}} q^{h-1} (-p)^m.$$

Thm A: $DT_n(p, q) = H_n(p, q) + e(S^{(n)}) \cdot Q_n(p, q).$

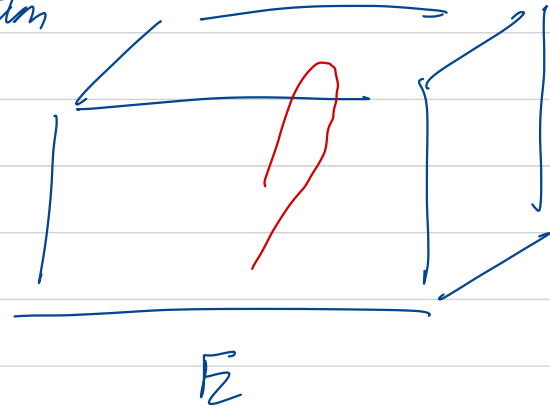
\uparrow
 $F \cdot a^n.$

$\boxed{n=0}$ $S^{(0)} = \text{pt.}$

$\Rightarrow H_0(p, q) = 0.$

Take $\tilde{\beta}_n$ mod dm

Curve in degm
 $(\tilde{\beta}_n, 0)$



DT side:

(LPT)

$$DT_0(p, q) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \sum e(\underline{P_m(S, \tilde{\beta}_n)}) q^{h-1} (-p)^m.$$

Kawai
 \cong
 Yoshida

$$\frac{1}{\Theta^2(p, q) \cdot \Delta(q)}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\Theta^2 \Delta} = 0 + 1 \cdot F$$

$$\textcircled{n=1} \quad S^{(1)} = S$$

$$[d, 0]$$

$$AW_{E, B+hF}^S = \int \frac{\rho^*(\mathbb{E}, 0) \cdot ev_1^*(\beta^v)}{[\bar{u}_{1,1}(S, B+hF)]^{w_1}}$$

$$= \int \frac{ev_{1,2}^*(\Delta_S) \cdot ev_3^*(\beta^v)}{[\bar{u}_{0,3}(S, B+hF)]^{w_1}}$$

$$= (2h-2) \int \frac{1}{[\bar{u}_{0,0}(S, B+hF)]^{w_1}} = \left[2 D_c \left(\frac{1}{d(S)} \right) \right]_{g^{h-1}}$$

$$D_{\tau} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta(\varphi)} \right) = - \frac{E_2(\varphi)}{\Delta} = \left[-2 \frac{E_2(\varphi)}{\Delta(\varphi)} \right] \varphi^{h-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow H_1(p, \varphi) = -2 \frac{E_2(\varphi)}{\Delta(\varphi)}$$

DT side:

$$DT_1 = \sum DT_{m, (\beta_{h,1})}^{S \times E} \varphi^{h-1} (-p)^n$$

Thm (Bygon)

$$DT_1 = -24 \frac{\rho(p, \varphi)}{\Delta(\varphi)}$$

$$-24 \frac{P(p, \tau)}{\Delta(\tau)} = -2 \frac{E_2(\tau)}{\Delta(\tau)} + 24 \cdot \frac{1}{\Theta^2 \Delta} \circ Q(p, \tau)$$

||

$$DT_1 = H_1 + 24 Q_1$$

$$Q(p, \tau) = \Theta^2 \left(-p + \frac{1}{12} E_2(\tau) \right)$$

□

Upshot (Nesterov, O., Pridem, Shen, ...)

Conjectured by O.-Parthasarathy.

$$\frac{1}{\chi_{10}(p, \tau, \tau)} = \sum_{n \geq 1} DT_n(p, \tau) \tau^{n-1} = \sum_{n \geq 0} H_n(p, \tau) \tau^{n-1}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\Theta^2 \Delta} \frac{1}{\tau^2} \prod_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{(1 - (\tau^n q)^n)^{24}}$$

§ Higher Rank

$GW_E^{M(v)}$

Old case: $v = (1, 0, 1-n)$

$w = v + u$

$u = (0, \beta, m)$

$M(v)$ fine and proper moduli space of stable sheaves on K3 surface

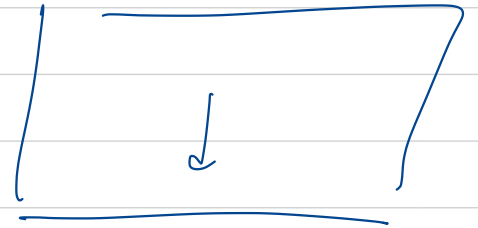
$\leadsto v$ primitive Mukai.

$M_{v,w}(S \times E)$ moduli space of generically stable sheaves on $S \times E$.

$v, w \in H^*(S, \mathbb{Z})$ inside Mukai recta

$ch(F) \cdot \text{td}_S = v + p_{E^*} \cdot w.$

DT invs.



E

Any fixed $F \in M(v)$.

Thm (Neslerov + E. O). (Assume that $ch(v \cdot w) = ch(w)$.)

$DT_{(v,w)}^{S \times E} = GW_{E, w'}^{M(v)} + e(S^{(n)}) \sum_{r|w} \frac{1}{r} (-1)^{v \cdot w + \frac{v \cdot w}{r}} e^{v \cdot w} (Quot(F, u_r)).$

$$v \in H^*(S, \mathbb{Z}) \ni w$$

$$\Theta: v^\perp \xrightarrow{\sim} H^2(M(v), \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\langle w, - \rangle: v^\perp \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \simeq) \quad w' := \langle w, - \rangle \in (v^\perp)^* &\cong H^2(M(v), \mathbb{Z})^* \\ &= H_2(M(v), \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{where } v_r = -\frac{w}{r} + s_r v$$

for $s_r \in \mathbb{Z}$ unique integer s.t.

$$\text{rk}(v_r) \in \{0, \dots, \text{rk}(v) - 1\}.$$

$$\langle w, - \rangle_{E, w'}$$

depends upon v, w only via $v \cdot v, v \cdot w, w \cdot w$ and $\text{dir}(v \cdot w)$.

(monodromy invariance).

$$M(v) \sim \mathcal{J}^{\text{cn}}$$

$$DT_{(v, w)}^{S \times E}$$

"

"

(work in project^(*)).

Cor* For any $F \in M(V)$, $e^{v^*}(\text{Quot}(F, u))$
 only depends on $v \cdot v$, $u \cdot v$, $u \cdot u$.

\approx) Evaluate all of them.

~~$H^{2*}(S \times E, \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^*(S) \oplus H^*(S)$~~

$$\pi_S^*(v) + \pi_S^*(w) \cdot pt_E \longleftarrow (v, w)$$

$$(1, 0, \beta - nF, -m)$$

$$\frac{1}{\Delta}$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\frac{1}{X_{10}}$$

\rightsquigarrow

$$\frac{1}{\phi_{10}}$$

$$v = (1, 0, \beta - n)$$

$$w = (1, \beta, m)$$



Thm (0. Multiple conv for $\underline{K3 \times E}$)

$$DT_{m, (\beta, n)} = \sum_{r | (\beta, m)} \frac{1}{r} (-1)^{r + \frac{m}{r}} DT_{\frac{m}{r}, 1} \left(\text{Piv} \left(\frac{\beta}{r} \right), m \right)$$