

Symplectic duality and the Tutte polynomial

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(jt w/ Ben Davison)

Matroid

Def A matroid is a pair $M = (E, \mathcal{I})$ where E is a finite set,

\mathcal{I} is a family of subsets of E s.t.

- 1) $\emptyset \in \mathcal{I}$
- 2) $A \in \mathcal{I}, B \subset A \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{I}$
- 3) $A, B \in \mathcal{I}, |A| > |B|, \Rightarrow \exists \lambda \in A \setminus B$ s.t. $B \cup \lambda \in \mathcal{I}$.

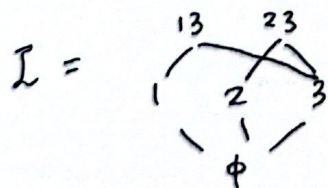
Ex. Let V be a finite dim'd v.s. / k

Let $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$ be a spanning set.

!!
 E

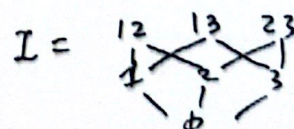
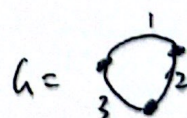
$\mathcal{I} =$ linearly indep. subsets.

Ex $E = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 $v_1 \quad v_2 \quad v_3$



Ex. Let $G = (E, V)$ be a graph. $E =$ edges,

$\mathcal{I} =$ forests



Def. a base of M is an element $b \in I$ of max'l size.

Lemma. all bases have same size ($= \text{rk}(M)$).

Def. a flat of M is a set $S \subseteq E$ max. among sets of given rank.

Polynomial invariants

Def. Let G be a graph,

$$\chi_G(q) = \# \text{ } q\text{-colorings of the vertices}$$

eg. $\chi_{\text{triangle}}(q) = q(q-1)(q-2)$

Conj. (Reed, 1968) $\chi_G(q) = a_n q^n - a_{n-1} q^{n-1} + \dots + (-1)^n a_0$

then $\{a_i\}$ are unimodular.

$$a_0 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_i \geq \dots \geq a_n$$

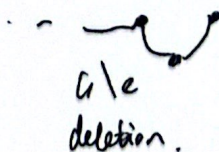


Proof (Huh '11) uses algebraic geometry.

Why is $\chi_G(q)$ polynomial?



$$\chi_G(q) = \chi_{G \setminus e}(q) - \chi_{G/e}(q)$$



Universal Tutte-Grothendieck invariant

$$T: \text{matroids} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x, y]$$

1) $T_M(x, y) = 1$ for $M = \emptyset$

2) $T_M(x, y) = T_{M/e}(x, y) + T_{M \setminus e}(x, y)$ e not a loop
 $T_M(x, y) = x T_{M/e}(x, y)$ e coloop or a coloop
 $T_M(x, y) = y T_{M \setminus e}(x, y)$ e loop

$$\begin{aligned}
 T_{\odot} &= T_{\cup} + T_{\ominus} \\
 &= x^2 + T_{\cup} + T_{\ominus} \\
 &= x^2 + x + y
 \end{aligned}$$

Matroid duality $M \rightarrow M^\vee$
 \cup " "
 (planar graph duality) $(E, I) \quad (E, I^\vee)$
 base $b \rightarrow$ complement $E \setminus b$
 $b \text{ bases} \longleftrightarrow E \setminus b \in \text{bases}$

$$T_M(x, y) = T_{M^\vee}(y, x)$$

Q. find a geometric interpretation of $T_M(x, y)$

restrict to regular matroids \supset graphical matroids
 co-graphical matroids

Fix such an $M = (E, I)$. choose a representation $E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{C}$
 tot. unimodular

• Hyperbolic variety $g \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^E \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad SE_5$

$$h = g_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes \mathbb{C}^x, \quad h \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^E$$

Pick $\eta \in g_{\mathbb{Z}}^\vee$ reg. Define $M = T^* \mathbb{C}^E //_{\eta} h$

Ex. $\odot \rightsquigarrow M = T^* \mathbb{P}^2$ \mathbb{P}^x
 $\ominus \rightsquigarrow M = \widetilde{\mathbb{C}^2 / \mathbb{Z}_3} = \text{X} \quad ($

Thm M is a smooth alg. symplectic var.

Def (M', Ω') is a conical symplectic resolu'n if

$\downarrow \pi$ is proper & biat'l

$$M_0 = \text{Spa } \mathbb{C}[M]$$

& $\mathbb{C}^x \curvearrowright M$ scaling Ω & contracting M to a pt.

Geometry of $M \iff$ Combinatorics of M


$$T = \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C}^x \curvearrowright M$$

$M^T \iff$ bases of M

$$H_T^2(M, \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^E$$

$$|E|=n$$

$$\text{Kanno: } H_T^1(M) = \mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n] / \prod_{i \in S} u_i = 0 \quad \text{if } S \neq I$$

Ex.  $\rightsquigarrow M = T^*\mathbb{P}^1 \rightsquigarrow H_T(M) = \mathbb{C}[u_1, u_2, u_3] / (u_1 u_2 u_3 = 0)$

$$\xrightarrow{KS} P_M(x^{-1}) x^d = T_M(x, 1)$$

Consider $M^!$ associated to M^v

$$P_{M^!} (y^{-1}) y^d = T_{M^!}(1, y)$$

Want to combine $H_T(M)$ & $H_{GV}(M^!)$

to get Tutte.

Stable envelope

Given $\sigma: \mathbb{C}^x \rightarrow T$ s.t. $M^{\mathbb{C}^x} = M^T$ & $\varepsilon: M^T \rightarrow \pm 1$

$\exists!$ $\text{Stab}: H_T(M^T) \rightarrow H_T(M)$ s.t. 1) $\text{Stab}(x)$ is supp. on the attracting locus of x

2) $\text{Stab}(x)|_x = \varepsilon(x) \text{eu}(T_x M)$, 3) $\text{Stab}(x)|_y = 0$ for $y \neq x \in M^T$

hence...

Stab is an isom. after specializing to generic $\sigma \in t$
 $H_T^*(H)$

Def. $M : H_T^*(m)_\sigma \xrightarrow{\text{Stab}^{-1}} H_T^*(m^T)_\sigma$
 \downarrow use bijection on fixed pts
 $b \mapsto b^c$
 $H_{\text{ev}}^*(m^! a^v)_{-\eta}$

$M : H^*(m)_\sigma \xrightarrow{\sim} H^*(m^!)_{-\eta}$ is an isom. of \mathbb{C} -vec. sp.

each side is filtered by coh. degree

\Rightarrow get bi-filtered v.s. $H^{*,*}(m, m^!)$

Thm [Danison - M.] $T_M(x, y) = \sum_{i, j} \dim H^{i, j}(m, m^!) x^{d-i} y^{d-j}$

Cor. $t_{i, j} \geq t_{i+k, j+k}$ for $0 \leq k \leq d-i, d-j$. (*)

Pr. apply Hausel's Lefschetz operator to both sides at once, and note that they coincide up to scalar.

Thm. M expresses $Z = H^{\text{top}}(m \times_{m_0} m)$ as the commutant of $Z^! = H^{\text{top}}(m^! \times_{m_0} m)$

More generally, can define for any symplectic dual CSR's $m, m^!$ a bicharacteristic poly.

satisfying (*)