UiO : Department of Mathematics
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Join of hexagons and Calabi–Yau threefolds

Public defence

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Outline of the thesis

- Unsuccessful attempt to find new hyper-Kähler varieties.
- The topology of $C(\mathrm{dP}_6)$.
- New Calabi–Yau varieties and potential mirror partners.

Calabi–Yau manifolds

Definition (Calabi–Yau variety)

A Calabi–Yau variety is a smooth projective scheme $X/\mathbb{C}$ of dimension 3 satisfying:

- $H^0(X, \mathscr{O}_X) = H^3(X, \mathscr{O}_X) = k$ and $h^1(X, \mathscr{O}_X) = h^2(\mathscr{O}_X) = 0$.
- The canonical sheaf is trivial: $\omega_X \simeq \mathscr{O}_X$.

- Easiest invariant are the Euler characteristic and the Hodge numbers.
- We always have $\chi = 2(h^{11} - h^{12})$.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & h^{00} & & & \\
 & & h^{01} & & h^{10} & & \\
 & h^{02} & & h^{11} & & h^{20} & \\
h^{03} & & h^{12} & & h^{21} & & h^{30} \\
 & h^{13} & & h^{22} & & h^{31} & \\
 & & h^{23} & & h^{32} & & \\
 & & & h^{33} & & &
\end{array}
$$

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$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & 1 & & & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & 0 & & h^{11} & & 0 & \\
1 & & h^{12} & & h^{12} & & 1 \\
 & 0 & & h^{11} & & 0 & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & & 1 & & &
\end{array}
$$

Hodge numbers

- The quintic $X = V(f) \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ is the canonical example of a Calabi–Yau. It has Hodge numbers $h^{11} = 1$ and $h^{12} = 101$.

Remark (Heuristic)

The number h^{12} is the dimension of the "space of parameters" of X. The following heuristic will give us the correct Hodge number:

- The space of degree 5 polynomials $H^0(\mathbb{P}^4, \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5))$ in $\mathbb{P}^4$ is $\binom{4+5}{5} = \binom{9}{4} = 126$-dimensional. Hence $\mathbb{P}(H^0(\mathbb{P}^4, \mathscr{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(5)) = \mathbb{P}^{125}$.
- This is not unique, but we can act by $\mathrm{PGL}(5)$ to identify isomorphic quintics. We have $\dim \mathrm{PGL}(5) = 25 - 1 = 24$.
- In total: $125 - 24 = 101$, which is $h^{12}(X)$.

Mirror symmetry

- Calabi–Yau threefolds seem to "always" have "mirror partners".
- Mirror partner X° to X have "mirrored Hodge diamond".
- Hence $\chi(X^\circ) = -\chi(X)$.

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\multicolumn{7}{c}{X} \\
\hline
 & & & 1 & & & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & 0 & & 1 & & 0 & \\
1 & & 101 & & 101 & & 1 \\
 & 0 & & 1 & & 0 & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & & 1 & & &
\end{array}
$$

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 & & & 1 & & &
\end{array}
\qquad
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\hline
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 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & 0 & & 101 & & 0 & \\
1 & & 1 & & 1 & & 1 \\
 & 0 & & 101 & & 0 & \\
 & & 0 & & 0 & & \\
 & & & 1 & & &
\end{array}
$$

The orbifold heuristic

Sometimes the following method produces a mirror manifold of a Calabi–Yau X.

1. Suppose X has a natural degeneration X_0 with a finite automorphism group G.
2. Find a family $\pi : \mathscr{X} \to S$ on which G act, and such that the general fiber X_t have only isolated singularities.
3. There might be a finite subgroup H of the big torus acting. A mirror candidate is then a crepant resolution of X_t/H.

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1. The general quintic degenerates to the singular scheme $V(x_0x_1x_2x_3x_4)$.
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2. The family defined by $f_t = x_0x_1x_2x_3x_4 + t\sum_{i=1}^5 x_i^5$ is S_5-invariant.
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We can use *Roan's formula* to compute the Euler characteristic.

Theorem (Roan's formula)

$$\chi(\widetilde{X_t/H}) = \frac{1}{|H|}\sum_{g,h\in H}\chi\left(X_t^g \cap X_t^h\right).$$

The cone over dP_6

- Let $\mathrm{dP}_6 \subset \mathbb{P}^6$ be an anticanonically embedded del Pezzo surface of degree 6. Let $C(\mathrm{dP}_6)$ be its affine cone in $\mathbb{A}^7$.
- The equations are

$$\begin{vmatrix} y & x_1 & x_2 \\ x_4 & y & x_3 \\ x_5 & x_6 & y \end{vmatrix} \leq 1$$

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