

# Calculations

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## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Computations on dP6</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Finding equations of deformations . . . . .	1
1.2	Intersecting with two special hyperplanes . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Toric mirrors</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	First example . . . . .	5
2.2	Second example . . . . .	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Deformation calculations</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1	Non-standard triangulation . . . . .	7

## 1 Computations on dP6

### 1.1 Finding equations of deformations

Consider the del Pezzo surface  $dP_6$  of degree 6 embedded in  $\mathbb{P}^6$ . Its ideal is defined as follows:

```
1 restart
2 S = QQ[x_1..x_6,y_0]
3 I = ideal(x_1*x_3-x_2*y_0,
4         x_2*x_4-x_3*y_0,
5         x_3*x_5-x_4*y_0,
6         x_4*x_6-x_5*y_0,
7         x_5*x_1-x_6*y_0,
8         x_6*x_2-x_1*y_0,
9         x_1*x_4-y_0^2,
10        x_2*x_5-y_0^2,
11        x_3*x_6-y_0^2)
```

---

We compute the two deformations of its affine cone using the package `VersalDeformations`.

```

1 (F,R,G,C) = versalDeformation(gens I);
  decompose ideal transpose mingens ideal G

```

The output are four lists of matrices entries in  $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}] \otimes \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, t_3]$ . The list  $F$  consists of the equations of the family, and the list  $R$  of the relations. The list  $G$  gives equations for the base space. We have that  $F_0$  is the matrix of generators of  $I$ , and that  $F_i R_i \equiv 0 \pmod{t^{i+1}}$ .

The decomposition of `ideal G` is the following:

```

i9 : decompose ideal transpose mingens ideal G
2
o9 = {ideal (t1 - t3), ideal (t2 - t3, t1)}
4

```

Thus the base space splits into two components meeting transversely at the origin, of dimension 2 and 1, respectively. By doing a change of variables we can get rid of the linear terms:

```

1 T = QQ[x_1..x_6,y_0,t_1,t_2,t_3,s_1,s_2,s_3];
  gsub = sub(sub(ideal mingens ideal G,T), {t_2 => s_2+s_3-s_1,
      t_1 => s_3, t_3 => s_3-s_1})
3 fsub = transpose sub(sub(sum F,T), {t_2 => s_2+s_3-s_1, t_1 =>
      s_3, t_3 => s_3-s_1})

```

Now the equations are easier:

```

1 i13 : decompose gsub
3 o13 = {ideal (s1), ideal (s3, s2)}

```

We can get equations for each of these families by setting  $s_1 = 0$  and  $s_3 = s_2 = 0$ , respectively:

```

1 i25 : fsub1 = sub(fsub, s_1 => 0)
3 o25 = {-2} | x_1x_3-x_2y_0 |
        {-2} | x_2x_4-x_3y_0+x_3s_2+x_3s_3 |
        {-2} | x_3x_5-x_4y_0+x_4s_3 |
        {-2} | x_4x_6-x_5y_0 |
        {-2} | x_1x_5-x_6y_0+x_6s_2+x_6s_3 |
        {-2} | x_2x_6-x_1y_0+x_1s_3 |
        {-2} | x_1x_4-y_0^2+y_0s_2+y_0s_3 |
        {-2} | x_2x_5-y_0^2+y_0s_2+2y_0s_3-s_2s_3-s_3^2 |
        {-2} | x_3x_6-y_0^2+y_0s_3 |
13
o25 : Matrix T <--- T

```

And:

```

1 i26 : fsub2 = sub(fsub, {s_3 => 0, s_2 => 0})
2
3 o26 = {-2} | x_1x_3-x_2y_0 |
        {-2} | x_2x_4-x_3y_0-x_3s_1 |
        {-2} | x_3x_5-x_4y_0 |
        {-2} | x_4x_6-x_5y_0-x_5s_1 |
        {-2} | x_1x_5-x_6y_0 |
        {-2} | x_2x_6-x_1y_0-x_1s_1 |
        {-2} | x_1x_4-y_0^2-y_0s_1 |
        {-2} | x_2x_5-y_0^2-y_0s_1 |
        {-2} | x_3x_6-y_0^2-y_0s_1 |
12
14 o26 : Matrix T <--- T

```

## 1.2 Intersecting with two special hyperplanes

Consider  $dP_6$  defined as above. Then consider the two hyperplanes

$$h_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6$$

and

$$h_2 = x_1 - x_2 + x_3 - x_4 + x_5 - x_6.$$

We can compute the intersection with  $dP_6$  in Macaulay2 as follows:

```

h1 = x_1+x_2+x_3+x_4+x_5+x_6
2 h2 = x_1-x_2+x_3-x_4+x_5-x_6

4 SS = S[r]/(r^2+3)
  apply(decompose(sub(I + h1 + h2,SS)), j -> ideal mingens sub(j,
    y_0 => 1))

```

The reason we create a new ring is that we need  $\sqrt{-3}$  in order for the ideals to decompose. The results is the following list of ideals:

1.  $(x_5 - 1, x_4 + x_6 + 1, x_3 + x_6 + 1, x_2 - 1, x_1 - x_6, r - 2x_6 - 1).$
2.  $(x_5 - 1, x_4 + x_6 + 1, x_3 + x_6 + 1, x_2 - 1, x_1 - x_6, r + 2x_6 + 1).$
3.  $(x_6 - 1, x_4 - x_5, x_3 - 1, x_2 + x_5 + 1, x_1 + x_5 + 1, r - 2x_5 - 1).$
4.  $(x_6 - 1, x_4 - x_5, x_3 - 1, x_2 + x_5 + 1, x_1 + x_5 + 1, r + 2x_5 + 1).$
5.  $(x_5 - x_6, x_4 - 1, x_3 + x_6 + 1, x_2 + x_6 + 1, x_1 - 1, r - 2x_6 - 1).$
6.  $(x_5 - x_6, x_4 - 1, x_3 + x_6 + 1, x_2 + x_6 + 1, x_1 - 1, r + 2x_6 + 1).$

From this we can read off the coordinates in  $\mathbb{P}^6$ :

Table 1: Table of singular points.

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$x_4$	$x_5$	$x_6$	$y_0$
$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1
$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1
$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	1
$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	1
1	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1
1	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	$\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$	1

Note that the hexagonal group  $D_6$  act transitively on the set of singular points.

## 2 Toric mirrors

### 2.1 First example

There are two examples of torics we have studied. The first one is this.

Let  $I$  and  $I'$  be the ideals of  $dP_6$  with a disjoint set of variables. Let  $J = I + I'$ .

**Remark.** *This is a deformation of the Stanley-Reisner scheme corresponding to the join of two hexagons and two points.*

Then  $Y_0 = \text{Proj}(S/J)$  is a toric variety whose associated polytope  $P$  has vertices the column of the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

The polytope  $P$  is reflexive with 87 lattice points. We can use the Batyrev-Borisov construction to find a toric mirror candidate to  $Y_0$ .

The construction actually give two such families. Here's how: start with a reflexive polytope  $P \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$ . A *nef partition* induces a decomposition  $V_1, V_2$  of the vertex set of  $P^\vee \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ , such that  $P^\vee = \text{conv}(V_1, V_2)$ . Let  $Q_i = \text{conv}(V_i)$ . Then one forms  $Q := Q_1 + Q_2 \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ . Similarly, we have a dual nef partition, so that we can write  $P = P_1 + P_2$ .

A nef partition correspond to a complete intersection in  $X_P$ , and the dual nef partition correspond to a complete intersection in  $X_Q$ .

We can find (using SAGE for example) the polytopes  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . They are given as follows:

$$P_1 = \text{conv} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

and

$$P_2 = \text{conv} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

There is a formula for the  $Q_i$  given the  $P_i$ :

$$Q_i = \{u \in N_{\mathbb{R}} \mid \langle u, m \rangle \geq -1 \text{ for all } m \in P_i, \langle u, m \rangle \geq 0 \forall m \in P_j, j \neq i\}$$

Then we find that  $Q_1$  is given by

$$Q_1 = \text{conv} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

and

$$Q_2 = \text{conv} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (5)$$

The polytope  $Q$  has 48 vertices:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The polar polytope  $Q^\vee$  is given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

One can use the program **nef\_x** (written by Skarke et al) to compute the Hodge numbers corresponding to the nef partitions  $P_1 + P_2$  and  $Q_1 + Q_2$ . It turns out that they are (19, 19).

## 2.2 Second example

Again consider two copies of the homogeneous ideal of  $\mathrm{dP}_6$ . This time, however, embed them by mapping the origins in their polytopes to the same monomial. This is the same as letting  $y_0 = y_1$  in the previous example, where  $y_i$  correspond to the origins of the polytopes. The corresponding polytope is just the product of two hexagons.

**Remark.** *This is a deformation of the Stanley-Reisner scheme corresponding to the join of two hexagons and a point.*

We get a 4-dimensional toric variety  $Y'_0$ . Here, running **nef\_x** gives Hodge numbers (44, 8), giving an Euler characteristic of 72.

**Remark.** *This sounds promising, because earlier I've found a smoothing of this variety with Euler characteristic  $-72$ .*

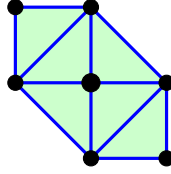
## 3 Deformation calculations

### 3.1 Non-standard triangulation

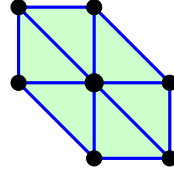
In Figure 1 are depicted two different triangulations of the hexagon. They correspond to different Gröbner bases of the ideal of  $\mathrm{dP}_6$ . Choosing the left triangulation turns out to give smaller-dimensional  $T^2$ .

Below are some deformation computations done on the Stanley-Reisner scheme corresponding to the join of two hexagons in this triangulation.

```
1 restart
  R1 = QQ[x_1..x_6,y_0]
3 R2 = QQ[z_1..z_6,y_1]
```



(a) The hexagon in another triangulation.



(b) The hexagon in the pulling triangulation.

Figure 1: Two triangulations of the hexagon.

```

5 loadPackage "SimplicialComplexes"
  loadPackage "VersalDeformations"
7
S1 = simplicialComplex {x_1*x_2*x_3, x_1*y_0*x_3, x_3*x_4*y_0,
  x_6*x_1*y_0, x_6*x_4*y_0, x_6*x_5*x_4}
9 S2 = simplicialComplex {z_1*z_2*z_3, z_1*y_1*z_3, z_3*z_4*y_1,
  z_6*z_1*y_1, z_6*z_4*y_1, z_6*z_5*z_4}
11 I1 = ideal S1
    I2 = ideal S2
13
R = QQ[first entries vars R1 | first entries vars R2]
15 I = sub(I1,R) + sub(I2,R)

```

We first create the rings with the necessary variables, then we define the simplicial complexes by their maximal faces. Finally we create the ideal of the join, which is just the sum of the individual ideals.

We can compute  $T^2$ :

```

1 i11 : CT^2(0, gens I);
3
      115      76
o11 : Matrix R  <--- R

```

It is 76-dimensional, which is still quite big, but much smaller than if we had used the other triangulation.

We can compute  $T^1$ :

```

2 i13 : T11 = CT^1(0, gens I);
3
      18      58
o13 : Matrix R  <--- R
4

```



This is the module of first-order deformations, which is 58-dimensional.

Using the **VersalDeformations** package, we can lift the deformations to second order:

```
(f1,r1,g1,c1) = versalDeformation(gens I, T11, CT^2(0, gens I),
    HighestOrder =>2, Verbose => 10);
```

Then `ideal sum g1` is the second order terms of the obstruction equations of the versal base space. The ideal is generated by 76 elements, and by inspection we see that half of them uses only half of the deformation parameters. This makes it easier to compute a decomposition of it. We do it as follows:

```
1 loadPackage "Binomials"
  IG = ideal sum g1
3
  IG1 = ideal ((IG_*)_ {0..37})
5 IG2 = ideal ((IG_*)_ {38..75})

7 T = QQ[t_1..t_27]
  IGT1 = sub(IG1,T)
9 kList = BPD IGT1

11 T2 = QQ[t_28..t_58]
  IGT2 = ideal mingens sub(IG,T2)
13 kList2 = BPD IGT2
```

This takes about a minute. We use the package **Binomials**, which decomposes binomial ideals fast. Finally, we put the decomposed parts in the same ring, and make a list of all the components:

```
1 TT = QQ[t_1..t_58]
  kListTT = apply(kList, I -> sub(I,TT))
3 kList2TT = apply(kList2, I -> sub(I,TT))

5 intersect(intersect kListTT, intersect(kList2TT)) == IGTT ---
  long time

7 comps = apply(toList ((set kListTT) ** (set kList2TT)), S ->
  ideal mingens (S#0 +S#1));
max apply(comps, dim) --- answer: 44
```

```
9 | maxComp = select (comps, I -> dim I == 44)
```

We check which component has the maximal dimension, and it turns out that it has dimension 44. We select that component in the last line. This ideal is generated by a subset of the deformation parameters.

We have been unable to lift this 44-dimensional family, though.

By selecting deformation parameters carefully, we can however find a family whose generic fiber is the ideal  $J$  above (the sum of two del Pezzo's). This family is 8-dimensional.

**Remark.** *This is very promising, because of the following: we have found a smoothing of the singular Calabi-Yau inside  $Y_0$ , of which we computed the Euler characteristic to be  $-72$ . This fits well with the Batyrev-Borisov calculations above: if the Hodge numbers are  $(8, 44)$ , we have potentially found an open subset of the moduli space of complex structures of this smoothing. The 8-dimensional subfamily could correspond to the space of complex structures on the mirror.*