

INTEGRAL COHOMOLOGY OF $K^2(A)$

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ABSTRACT. What we know already

1. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 1.1. Let n be a natural number. A partition of n is a decreasing sequence $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$, $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k > 0$ of natural numbers such that $\sum_i \lambda_i = n$. Sometimes it is convenient to write $\lambda = (\dots, 2^{m_2}, 1^{m_1})$ with multiplicities in the exponent. We define the weight $\|\lambda\| := \sum m_i i = n$ and the length $|\lambda| := \sum_i m_i = k$. We also define $z_\lambda := \prod_i i^{m_i} m_i!$.

Definition 1.2. Let $\Lambda_n := \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{S_n}$ be the graded ring of symmetric polynomials. There are canonical projections $\Lambda_{n+1} \rightarrow \Lambda_n$ which send x_{n+1} to zero. The graded projective limit $\Lambda := \varprojlim \Lambda_n$ is called the ring of symmetric functions. Let m_λ and p_λ denote the monomial and the power sum symmetric functions. They are defined as follows: For a monomial $x_{i_1}^{\lambda_1} x_{i_2}^{\lambda_2} \dots x_{i_k}^{\lambda_k}$ of total degree n , the (ordered) sequence of exponents $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ defines a partition λ of n , which is called the shape of the monomial. Then we define m_λ being the sum of all monomials of shape λ . For the power sums, first define $p_n := x_1^n + x_2^n + \dots$. Then $p_\lambda := p_{\lambda_1} p_{\lambda_2} \dots p_{\lambda_k}$. The families $(m_\lambda)_\lambda$ and $(p_\lambda)_\lambda$ form two \mathbb{Q} -bases of Λ , so they are linearly related by $p_\lambda = \sum_\mu \psi_{\lambda\mu} m_\mu$. It turns out that the base change matrix $(\psi_{\lambda\mu})$ has integral entries, but its inverse $(\psi_{\lambda\mu}^{-1})$ has not.

2. COHOMOLOGY OF HILBERT SCHEMES OF POINTS ON A TORUS SURFACE

Let A be a complex projective torus of dimension 2. Its first cohomology $H^1(A, \mathbb{Z})$ is freely generated by four elements a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 , corresponding to the four different circles on the torus. The cohomology ring is isomorphic to the exterior algebra:

$$H^*(A, \mathbb{Z}) = \Lambda^* H^1(A, \mathbb{Z}).$$

We abbreviate for the products $a_i \cdot a_j =: a_{ij}$ and $a_i \cdot a_j \cdot a_k =: a_{ijk}$. We write $a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot a_3 \cdot a_4 =: x$ for the class corresponding to a point on A . We choose the a_i such that $\int_A x = 1$. The bilinear form, given by $(a_{ij}, a_{kl}) \mapsto \int_A a_{ij} a_{kl}$ gives $H^2(A, \mathbb{Z})$ the structure of a unimodular lattice, isomorphic to $U^{\oplus 3}$, three copies of the hyperbolic lattice.

Let $A^{[n]}$ the Hilbert scheme of n points on the torus, *i.e.* the moduli space of finite subschemes of A of length n . Their rational cohomology can be described in

terms of Nakajima's operators. First consider the direct sum

$$\mathbb{H} := \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} H^*(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Q})$$

This space is bigraded by cohomological *degree* and the *weight*, which is given by the number of points n . The unit element in $H^0(A^{[0]}, \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}$ is denoted by $|0\rangle$, called the *vacuum*.

There are linear operators $\mathfrak{p}_m(\alpha)$, for each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\alpha \in H^*(A, \mathbb{Q})$, acting on \mathbb{H} which have the following properties: They depend linearly on α , and if $\alpha \in H^k(A, \mathbb{Q})$ is homogeneous, the operator $\mathfrak{p}_{-m}(\alpha)$ is bihomogeneous of degree $k + 2(|m| - 1)$ and weight m :

$$\mathfrak{p}_{-m}(\alpha) : H^l(A^{[n]}) \rightarrow H^{l+k+2(|m|-1)}(A^{[n+m]})$$

They satisfy the following commutation relations for $\alpha \in H^k(A, \mathbb{Q})$, $\beta \in H^{k'}(A, \mathbb{Q})$:

$$\mathfrak{p}_m(\alpha)\mathfrak{p}_{m'}(\beta) - (-1)^{k \cdot k'} \mathfrak{p}_{m'}(\beta)\mathfrak{p}_m(\alpha) = -m \delta_{m, -m'} \int_A \alpha \cdot \beta.$$

Every element in \mathbb{H} can be decomposed uniquely as a linear combination of products of operators $\mathfrak{p}_m(\alpha)$, $m < 0$, acting on the vacuum. We abbreviate for a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$:

$$(1) \quad \mathfrak{q}_\lambda(\alpha) := \prod_{i=1}^k \mathfrak{p}_{-\lambda_i}(\alpha)$$

$$(2) \quad \mathfrak{q}_{*\lambda}(\alpha) := \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \mathfrak{p}_{-\lambda_i} \right) (\Delta_{(k)}(\alpha))$$

For the study of integral cohomology, first note that if $\alpha \in H^*(A, \mathbb{Z})$ is an integral class, then $\mathfrak{p}_{-m}(\alpha)$ maps integral classes to integrall classes. Moreover, there is the following theorem:

Theorem 2.1. [11] *The following operators map integral classes in \mathbb{H} to integral classes:*

- $\frac{1}{z_\lambda} \mathfrak{q}_\lambda(1)$
- $\mathfrak{m}_\lambda(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in H^2(A, \mathbb{Z})$

Here, \mathfrak{m}_λ is defined as $\mathfrak{m}_\lambda(\alpha) := \sum_{\mu} \psi_{\lambda\mu}^{-1} \mathfrak{q}_{-\mu}(\alpha)$ (see Definition 1.2)

To obtain the multiplicative structure of \mathbb{H} , given by the cup-products, there is a description in [6] and [7] in terms of multiplication operators $\mathfrak{G}_n(\alpha)$ [7, Def. 5.1], related to chern characters.

Next we focus on the structure of $H^2(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z})$ for $n \geq 2$. It has rank 13, and there is a basis consisting of:

- $\frac{1}{(n-1)!} \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^{n-1} \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_{ij})|0\rangle$, $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$,
- $\frac{1}{(n-2)!} \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^{n-2} \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i) \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_j)|0\rangle$, $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$,
- $\frac{1}{2(n-2)!} \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^{n-2} \mathfrak{p}_{-2}(1)|0\rangle$.

TODO: Show that these are indivisible. The first 6 classes give an injection $j : H^2(A, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z})$.

3. GENERALIZED KUMMER VARIETIES

Definition 3.1. Let A be a complex projective torus of dimension 2 and $A^{[n]}$, $n \geq 1$, the corresponding Hilbert scheme of points. Denote $\Sigma : A^{[n]} \rightarrow A$ the summation morphism, a smooth submersion that factorizes via the Hilbert–Chow morphism $A^{[n]} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n(A) \rightarrow A$. Then the generalized Kummer $K^{n-1}A$ is defined as the fiber over 0:

$$(3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} K^{n-1}A & \xrightarrow{\theta} & A^{[n]} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \Sigma \\ \{0\} & \longrightarrow & A \end{array}$$

Our first objective is to collect some information about this pullback diagram. Our main reference is [1]. The morphism θ induces a homomorphism of graded rings

$$(4) \quad \theta^* : H^*(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H^*(K_{n-1}(A), \mathbb{Z}).$$

Proposition 3.2. *Let $n \geq 3$.*

- (1) θ^* maps $H^1(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z})$ to zero.
- (2) θ^* is surjective on $H^2(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z})$ with kernel $\Lambda^2 H^1(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. The first statement is clear since $H^1(K_{n-1}(A))$ is always zero [1, Thm. 3]. Furthermore, by [1, Sect. 7], $\theta^* : H^2(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^2(K_{n-1}(A), \mathbb{C})$ is surjective. The second Betti numbers of $A^{[n]}$ and $K_{n-1}(A)$ are 13 and 7, respectively. It is clear that $\Lambda^2 H^1(A^{[n]}, \mathbb{Z})$ is contained in the kernel, and since the dimension of the kernel has to be 6, it must be all.

It remains to show that θ^* is surjective for integral coefficients, too. \square

We have injections $j : H^2(A) \rightarrow H^2(A^{[n]})$ and $i = \theta^*j$. The cohomology $H^*(A^{[n]})$ is described in terms of vertex operators in [6] and [7].

We describe now the image of θ^* in the case $n = 3$:

- We know $j(a) = \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^2|0\rangle$, because the two must be linearly dependent and

$$\int_{A^{[3]}} j(a)^6 = 15q(a)^3, \quad \left(\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^2|0\rangle \right)^3 = 15q(a)^3\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)^3|0\rangle.$$

- By [4, p. 8], we have for $\alpha = j(a) = \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^2|0\rangle$:

$$\int_{A^{[3]}} \alpha^6 = \frac{5}{3}q(a) \int_{K^2} \theta^* \alpha^4$$

On the other hand,

$$\alpha^4 = 3q(a)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(0)|0\rangle + 3q(a)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a)^2|0\rangle,$$

so if the image of both summands under $\int \theta^*$ is positive, then

$$\int \theta^* \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(0)|0\rangle = \int \theta^* \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a)^2|0\rangle = 1.$$

Proposition 3.3. *The class of $K^2(A)$ in $H^4(A^{[3]}, \mathbb{Q})$ is given by*

$$a_1^{(1)} \cdot a_2^{(1)} \cdot a_3^{(1)} \cdot a_4^{(1)}.$$

Proof. We know that for all i and all $\beta \in H^7(A^{[3]})$, we have $\int_{K^2(A)} \theta^*(\alpha_i \cdot \beta) = \int_{A^{[3]}} \alpha_i \cdot \beta \cdot [K^2(A)] = 0$ and for a basis (γ_i) of $H^2(A^{[3]})$,

$$\int_{A^{[3]}} \gamma_i \cdot \gamma_j \cdot \gamma_k \cdot \gamma_l \cdot [K^2(A)] = 3 (\langle \gamma_i, \gamma_j \rangle \langle \gamma_k, \gamma_l \rangle + \langle \gamma_i, \gamma_k \rangle \langle \gamma_j, \gamma_l \rangle + \langle \gamma_i, \gamma_l \rangle \langle \gamma_j, \gamma_k \rangle)$$

These equations admit a unique solution. \square

Let $\{a_i\}_{i=1\dots 6}$ be a hyperbolic basis of $H^2(A, \mathbb{Z})$.

Proposition 3.4. *The classes $\theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_i)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle)$ and $\theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(1)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i)|0\rangle)$ are linearly dependent.*

Proposition 3.5. $\theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-3}(x)|0\rangle) = 0$

Corollary 3.6. $\theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_i)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle) = \frac{1}{4}\theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(1)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i)|0\rangle)$

Proof. Let a_j be complementary, i.e. $a_i a_j = 1$. Let $\text{ch}_1(a_j) = -\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_j)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle$ be the chern character in the vertex algebra description of $H^*(A^{[3]})$. Then:

$$\theta^*\left(-\frac{1}{2}\text{ch}_1(a_j) \cdot \mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_i)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle\right) = \theta^*\left(\mathfrak{p}_{-3}(1)|0\rangle + \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle\right)$$

But on the other hand, $\delta \cdot j(a) = \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(1)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i)|0\rangle + \mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_i)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle$, and

$$\theta^*(\text{ch}_1(a_j) \cdot \delta \cdot j(a)) = \theta^*(-3\mathfrak{p}_{-3}(1)|0\rangle - 3\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle).$$

\square

Corollary 3.7. $\theta^*(\delta \cdot j(a_i)) = \theta^*(\frac{3}{4}\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(1)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i)|0\rangle)$ is divisible by 3. \square

Proposition 3.8. *The classes $\theta^*(j(a_i)^2 - \frac{1}{3}j(a_i) \cdot \delta)$ are divisible by 2.*

Proof. By [11], the classes $\frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle - \frac{1}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_i)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle$ are integral in $H^4(A^{[n]})$. But $j(a_i)^2 = \mathfrak{p}_{-1}(a_i)^2\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle$ and $\theta^*(\frac{1}{3}j(a_i) \cdot \delta) = \theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-2}(a_i)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)|0\rangle)$. \square

Proposition 3.9. *The class δ^2 is divisible by 2.*

Proof. By [5, Prop. 4.1], $\text{Sym}^2 H^2 \oplus (\text{Sym}^2 H^2)^\perp = H^4$. We want to show that $\delta^2 \cdot \text{Sym}^2 H^2 = 2\mathbb{Z}$. We know a \mathbb{Q} -basis of $\text{Sym}^2 H^2$ with at most one class divisible by 2, given by $j(a_i)j(a_j)$, δ^2 and the above proposition. By computation, $\int \delta^4$ is divisible by 4 and $\int \delta^2 j(a_i)j(a_j)$ and $\int \delta^3 j(a_i)$ are all divisible by 2. So $\delta^2 \cdot H^4 = 2\mathbb{Z}$ and therefore δ^2 is divisible by 2, since H^4 is unimodular. \square

Proposition 3.10. *The class $\theta^*(\delta^2 - j(a_1) \cdot j(a_2) - j(a_3) \cdot j(a_4) - j(a_5) \cdot j(a_6))$ is divisible by 3.*

Proof. It is equal to $\theta^*(\mathfrak{p}_{-3}(1)|0\rangle + \frac{3}{2}\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(x)\mathfrak{p}_{-1}(1)^2|0\rangle)$. \square

Next we look at the Chern classes of the tangent sheaves. Since the morphism Σ from the defining pullback diagram (3) is a submersion, the normal bundle of $K_{n-1}(A)$ in $A^{[n]}$ is trivial. Hence $c(K_2(A)) = \theta^*c(A^{[3]})$. Looking in [2, Sect. 8], we

find a general formula for Chern classes of Hilbert schemes of points on surfaces. So we deduce

$$\begin{aligned} c_2(A^{[3]}) &= \left(\frac{3}{2}q_{(1,1)}(\Delta 1)q_1(1) - \frac{1}{3}q_3\right)|0\rangle \\ &= 10(1_{(4)}^{[\bullet]}) - 2(1_{(2)}^{[\bullet]})^2 \\ c_4(A^{[3]}) &= \frac{4}{3}q_{(1,1,1)}(\Delta 1)|0\rangle = 4(1_{(4)}^{[\bullet]})^2. \end{aligned}$$

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