

Half-spherical twists on derived categories of coherent sheaves

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1 Introduction

1.1 Mirror symmetry for singular fibers of type I_n of elliptic surfaces

Let $\pi: S \rightarrow C$ be a relatively minimal, smooth projective elliptic surface. The possible singular fibers of π are classified by Kodaira and Néron. Among them, the singular fiber of type I_n is the cyclic configuration of n smooth rational curves.

Lekili and Polishchuk [LP17] established mirror symmetry between the type I_n singular fiber Y_n and the n -punctured torus T_n , i.e. they showed that the derived category $D^b(Y_n)$ of coherent sheaves on Y_n and the wrapped Fukaya category $D^\pi(\mathcal{W}(T_n))$ of T_n are equivalent.

For example, the equivalence includes the following correspondence of objects, where γ_F denotes the corresponding curve to the object $F \in D^b(Y_n)$:

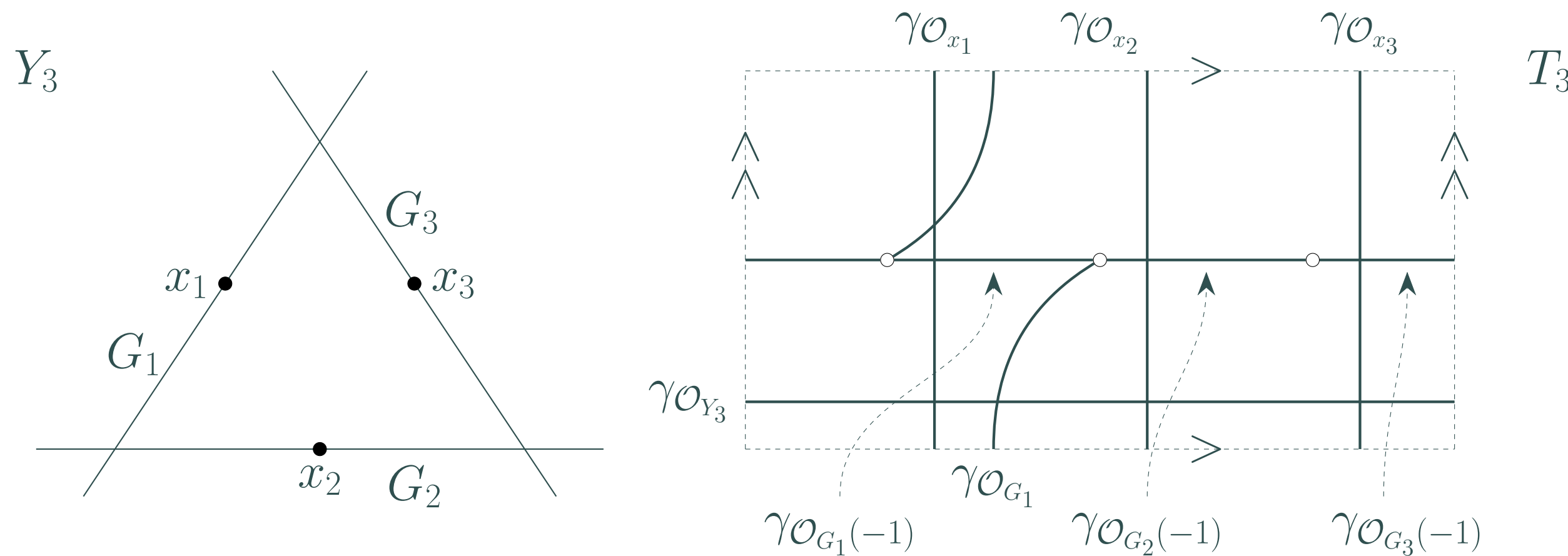


Figure 1: The correspondence of objects via $D^b(Y_n) \simeq D^\pi(\mathcal{W}(T_n))$, $n = 3$.

Combining this with the theory of topological Fukaya categories of surfaces developed by Haiden, Katzarkov, and Kontsevich [HKK17], Oppen [Opp20] described the autoequivalence group of $D^b(Y_n)$ with the following exact sequence:

$$1 \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n \times \mathbb{Z}[1] \times \text{Pic}^0(Y_n) \rightarrow \text{Auteq } D^b(Y_n) \xrightarrow{\Upsilon} \text{MCG}(T_n) \rightarrow 1.$$

Here $\text{MCG}(T_n)$ denotes the mapping class group of T_n and the morphism Υ is induced by the equivalence $D^b(Y_n) \simeq D^\pi(\mathcal{W}(T_n))$.

1.2 Autoequivalences of elliptic surfaces

Uehara [Ueh16] gave the following description of the autoequivalence group $\text{Auteq } D^b(S)$. This result implies that the study of the structure of $\text{Auteq } D^b(S)$ reduces to that of B .

Theorem 1.1.

- S has non-zero Kodaira dimension
- all singular fibers of π are non-multiple and of type I_n , $n \geq 2$
- $B = \langle T_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)} \mid G \subset S : \text{an irreducible component of a singular fiber, } a \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle$: the subgroup of $\text{Auteq } D^b(S)$ generated by twist functors $T_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)}$, where

$\mathcal{O}_G(a)$ is the line bundle of degree a on $G \simeq \mathbb{P}^1$

Then there is the exact sequence

$$1 \rightarrow \langle B, (-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(D) \mid D \cdot F = 0, F \text{ is a fiber} \rangle \rtimes \text{Aut } S \times \mathbb{Z}[2] \rightarrow \text{Auteq } D^b(S) \rightarrow \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z}).$$

1.3 Main results

We study the group B in terms of the mapping class group of the n -punctured torus.

- (1) We construct a natural “restriction” morphism $\text{res}: B \rightarrow \text{Auteq } D^b(F)$ for each fiber F , which is nontrivial if F is reducible.
- (2) Combining with mirror symmetry for the singular fibers of type I_n , we have the exact sequences

$$1 \rightarrow \langle (-) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(Y_{n_j}) \mid 1 \leq j \leq m \rangle \rightarrow B \xrightarrow{\Upsilon \circ \text{res}} \prod_{j=1}^m \text{MCG}(T_{n_j}),$$

where Y_{n_j} is the singular fiber of type I_{n_j} and $\{Y_{n_j}\}_{j=1}^m$ is the set of all singular fibers of S .

- (3) For $G \subset Y_n$, $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, and the curve $\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)}$ on T_n corresponding to $\mathcal{O}_G(a)$ under the equivalence $D^b(Y_n) \simeq D^\pi(\mathcal{W}(T_n))$, the twist functor $T_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)} \in B$ is mapped to the half twist along $\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)}$ in $\text{MCG}(T_n) \subset \prod_{j=1}^m \text{MCG}(T_{n_j})$.
- (4) The image of $\Upsilon \circ \text{res}$ is generated by the half twists along the finite number of curves $\{\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_G}, \gamma_{\mathcal{O}_G(-1)} \mid G \subset Y_{n_j} : \text{an irreducible component, } 1 \leq j \leq m\}$.

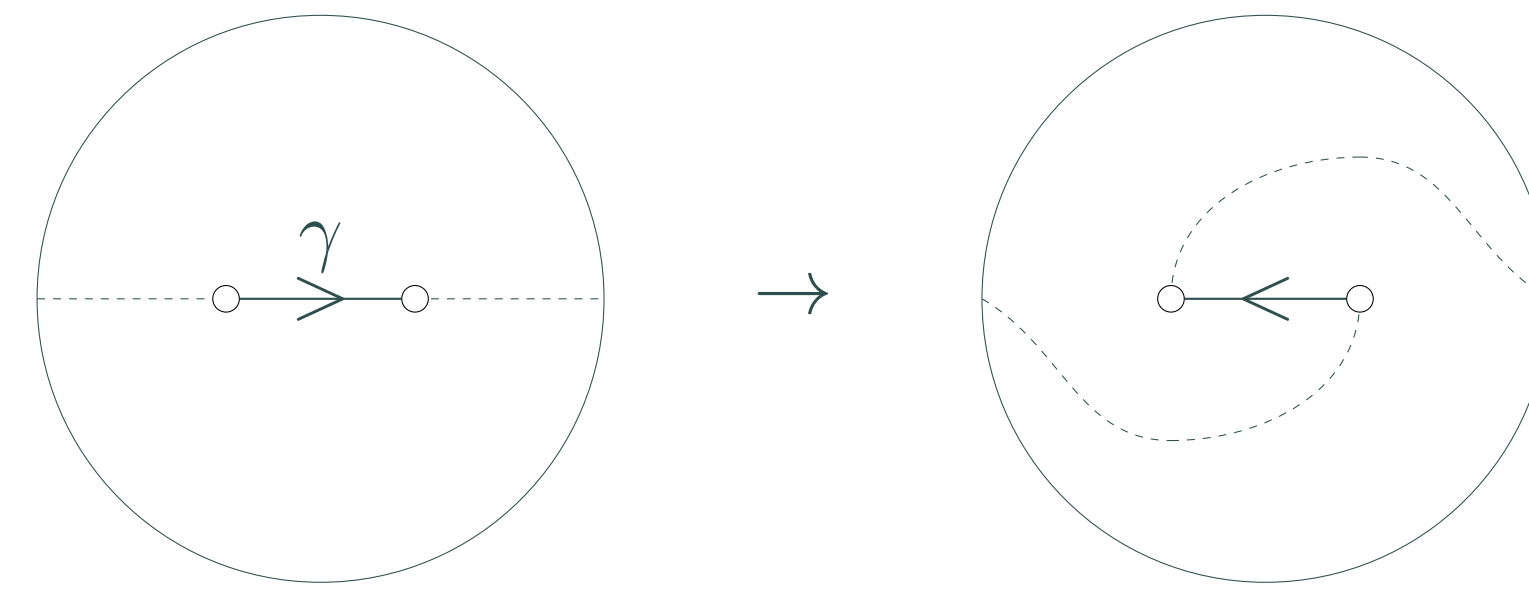


Figure 2: The half twist along the curve γ .

2 Sketch of the proof

We provide a sketch of the proofs of the result (1) and (3).

2.1 Result (1)

We prepare the following theorem to prove the result (1). This is a generalization of the relation between twist functors and \mathbb{P} -twists by Huybrechts and Thomas.

Theorem 2.1.

- $\pi: X \rightarrow T$: a flat morphism between smooth quasi-projective varieties

- $i: Y = \pi^{-1}(0) \hookrightarrow X$: the fiber at $0 \in T$
- $E \in D^b(Y)$: an object such that $i_*E \in D^b(X)$ is a spherical object
- $T_{i_*E} \in \text{Auteq } D^b(X)$: the corresponding twist functor

Then there is a unique $H_E \in \text{Auteq } D^b(Y)$ which makes the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D^b(Y) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & D^b(X) \\ H_E \downarrow & & \downarrow T_{i_*E} \\ D^b(Y) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & D^b(X). \end{array} \quad (1)$$

Proof of the result (1). The uniqueness and the construction of H_E ensure that we have a well-defined morphism $\text{res}: B \rightarrow \text{Auteq } D^b(F)$ such that $\text{res}(T_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)}) = H_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)}$ if $G \subset F$ and $\text{res}(T_{\mathcal{O}_G(a)}) = \text{id}$ otherwise. \square

2.2 Result (3)

For the proof of the result (3), we use the following three facts.

- The group $\pi_1(T_n)$ is generated by the curves $\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}}, \gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_1}}, \dots, \gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_n}}$.
- An element of $\text{MCG}(T_n)$ is determined by its action on $\pi_1(T_n)$ (Dehn–Nielsen–Baer theorem).
- [HKK17, Opp20] There are correspondences between indecomposable objects of $D^b(Y_n)$ and homotopy classes of curves on T_n (+ some data), and between dimensions of Hom-spaces in $D^b(Y_n)$ and intersection numbers of curves on T_n .

Proof of the result (3). For simplicity, we assume that $x_1 \in G$ and $a = 0$. Let us denote the image by the morphism $\Upsilon \circ \text{res}$ of the twist functor $T_{\mathcal{O}_G}$ by H and the half twist along $\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_G}$ by H' .

By the first and second fact, we only need to check the identities $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}}) = H'(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}})$, $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_1}}) = H'(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_1}}), \dots, H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_n}}) = H'(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_n}})$ of curves.

Second, due to the construction of Υ and res , the curves $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}})$ and $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}})$ correspond to the objects $H_{\mathcal{O}_G}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_n})$ and $H_{\mathcal{O}_G}(\mathcal{O}_{x_i})$ under the third fact, respectively.

Finally, these correspondences and the third fact enable us to collect some data of intersection numbers between $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}})$ (or $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_i}})$) and other curves via basic computations in homological algebra. We can compute enough intersection numbers to determine the curves $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{Y_n}})$ and $H(\gamma_{\mathcal{O}_{x_i}})$, and this finishes the proof of the result (3). \square

References

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