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Moduli spaces of sheaves: geometry and representation theory (1/3)

9/7/18
SSGRT

idea: $A \xrightarrow{\quad} K_r$

- goals:
- describe A = elliptic Hall algebra
 - describe K_r = algebraic K-theory of
moduli of stable sheaves on S
 - define "action"
 - prove main idea
- Smooth
projective

context: framework of Nakajima, Grojnowski, Ginzburg,
Varajns - Vasserot ...

but specifically the study of Hall algebras
even specifically, the K-theoretic Hall algebra
of Schuffmann - Vasserot, Minets, Salo ...

- $S = T^*C$, this is connected w/ Higgs bundles

plan: - lectures 2 & 3: go through goals

- lecture 1: defining $M = M_r =$ Space of rank r
sheaves on S

(read lecture 1 of my
CIME lecture notes)

- lecture 1: give an application of main idea =
= rep. theory of $HLB(K3)$

S/\mathbb{C} a K3 surface, features • smooth projective

\mathbb{Q} coeffs.

• $K_S \cong \mathcal{O}_S$

$$H^{2*}(S) = H^0(S) \oplus H^2_{\text{alg}}(S) \oplus H^2_{\text{tr}}(S) \oplus H^4(S)$$

1-dim
22-b dim
 c_1 (line bundles)

6 dim
orthogonal
complement of
 $H^2_{\text{alg}}(S)$ w.r.t.

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : H^k(S) \otimes H^{4-k}(S) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

chow groups
grading by
codimension

$$A^*(S) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{Q}\text{-linear sums} \\ \text{of algebraic cycles} \end{array} \right\}$$

cycle map
rat. equivalence

$$H^{2*}(S)$$

Def (Beauville - Voisin) $R(S) := A_{\text{div}}^*(S) \subset A^*(S)$

\exists a given cycle
 $c \in A^2(S)$ s.t.

subring generated by
divisor classes = c_1 (line bundle)

$$e, e' = \langle \gamma(e), \gamma(e') \rangle c$$

$\nearrow A'(S) \quad \nearrow A'(S) \quad \forall e, e' \in A'(S)$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} R(S) = \underbrace{1}_{\cap A^0(S)} + \underbrace{22-b}_{\cap A^2(S)} + \underbrace{1}_{\text{comes from } \mathbb{Q} \cdot c}$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} A^2(S) = \text{very } \infty$$

Thm (B-V): $\gamma : R(S) \hookrightarrow H^{2*}(S)$ is injective.
 \parallel
 $A_{\text{div}}^*(S)$

$$\text{Hilb} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ideals, finite co-length} \\ \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}_S \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{Hilb}_n = \left\{ - \parallel - \text{ when } \text{codim}_{\mathcal{O}_S} \frac{\mathcal{O}_S}{\mathcal{I}} = n \right\}$$

$$\text{Hilb}_0 = \text{pt}$$

$$\text{Hilb}_1 = S$$

$$\text{Hilb}_2 = \text{Bl}_{\Delta}(S \times S) / S_2$$

$$A^*(\text{Hilb}) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} A^*(\text{Hilb}_n)$$

with \mathbb{Q} -coefficients

Def: $A_{\text{div}}^*(\text{Hilb}) \subset A^*(\text{Hilb})$ subring generated by $A^1(\text{Hilb})$

Conjecture: $(B-v): \mathcal{G}: A_{\text{div}}^*(\text{Hilb})$



$$H^{2*}(\text{Hilb})$$

(expected for any irreducible holomorphic symplectic variety \rightarrow these correspond to simply connected HK varieties)

Goal: joint w/ Maulik, give a repⁿ theory proof of conjecture.

Def: $Z \hookrightarrow \text{Hilb} \times S$

universal subscheme
(codimension 2)

$$\left\{ (I, x) \text{ s.t. } x \in \text{supp}\left(\frac{\mathcal{O}_S}{I}\right) \right\} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \pi_1 \swarrow & \searrow \pi_2 \\ & \text{Hilb} & S \end{array}$$

$$\text{a tautological class} = \pi_{1*} \left(\text{ch}_k(\mathcal{O}_Z) \cdot \pi_2^* x \right) \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \quad \forall x \in R(S)$$

$$A_{\text{taut}}^*(\text{Hilb}) \subset A^*(\text{Hilb})$$

\cup generated by tautological classes

$$A_{\text{div}}^*(\text{Hilb})$$

Thm (Maulik - N.)

$$\zeta: A_{\text{taut}}^*(\text{Hilb}) \rightarrow H^{2*}(\text{Hilb}) \text{ is injective}$$

Prove using repⁿ theory!

Def:

$$\text{Hilb}_{d,d+n} = \left\{ (I' \subset I) \mid \text{supp } \frac{I}{I'} \text{ in a single point } x \in S \right\} \subset \text{Hilb}_{d+n}^I \times \text{Hilb}_d^I$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \swarrow p_- & \searrow p_+ \\ \text{Hilb}_d & \downarrow p_s & \text{Hilb}_{d+n} \end{array}$$

(Nakajima, Grojanowski)

$$a_{\pm n} = A^*(\text{Hilb}) \rightarrow A^*(\text{Hilb} \times S)$$

$n \in \mathbb{N}$

satisfy Heisenberg algebra rel:

$$a_n = (p_+ \times p_s)_* \circ p_-^*$$

$$a_{-n} = (-1)^{n-1} (p_- \times p_s)_* \circ p_+^*$$

$$[a_n, a_{n'}] = n \delta_{n+n'}^0 \cdot \Delta_* \circ \Pi_1^*$$

$$\text{as } A^*(\text{Hilb}) \rightarrow A^*(\text{Hilb} \times S \times S)$$

$\begin{array}{c} a_n \\ \uparrow \quad \uparrow \\ \text{Hilb} \times S \times S \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ a_{n'} \end{array}$

$$\text{where } \Delta \cong S \hookrightarrow S \times S$$

$$\forall \sigma \in R(S)$$

$$\text{define } a_n(\sigma) : A^*(\text{Hilb}) \rightarrow A^*(\text{Hilb})$$

$$a_n(\sigma) = \Pi_{1*} (\Pi_2^* \sigma \circ a_n)$$

Ex

$$\Downarrow$$

$$[a_n(\sigma), a_{n'}(\sigma')] = n \delta_{n+n'}^0 \langle \sigma, \sigma' \rangle \text{Id}_{A^*(\text{Hilb})}$$

relations on Heis $R(S)$

inspired by Lehn,

$$A^*(\text{Hilb}) \xrightarrow{L_n} A^*(\text{Hilb})$$

$$L_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{k, l \in \mathbb{Z} \\ k+l=n}} : a_k a_l : \left(\Delta - \sum_{\substack{\{e_i, e^i\} \text{ dual} \\ \text{bases of } R(S)}} e_i \boxtimes e^i \right)$$

$$: a_k a_l : = \begin{cases} a_k a_l & \text{if } k \geq l \\ a_l a_k & \text{if } k < l \end{cases}$$

$$\in A^*(S \times S)$$

$$A^*(S \times S)$$

$a_k a_l(\Gamma)$ is defined as the composition below

$$A^*(\text{Hilb}) \xrightarrow{a_L} A^*(\text{Hilb} \times S) \xrightarrow{a_k \boxtimes \text{Id}_S} A^*(\text{Hilb} \times S \times S) \xrightarrow{\Pi_{23}^*(\Gamma)} A^*(\text{Hilb} \times S \times S)$$

$A^*(\text{Hilb})$
 $\uparrow \Pi_{1*}$

Prop: $[L_n, a_{n'}(\sigma')] = 0 \quad \forall n, n' \quad \forall \sigma' \in R(s)$

$$[L_n, L_{n'}] = (n - n') \cdot L_{n+n'} + \delta_{n, -n'} \frac{n^3 - n}{12} \cdot b$$

rk of $H_{\text{tr}}^2(s)$

\leadsto the operators $\{L_n, a_{n'}(\sigma')\}_{\substack{n, n' \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \sigma' \in R(s)}}$

give you an action of

$$\text{Vir} \times \text{Heis}_{R(s)} \hookrightarrow A^*(\text{Hilb})$$

Def: define $V \subset A^*(\text{Hilb})$ be the $\text{Vir} \times \text{Heis}_{R(s)}$ -submodule generated by the vector $1 \in A^*(\text{Hilb}_0) \subset A^*(\text{Hilb})$

"pt"

Thm: V is preserved by multiplication with homological classes $V \supset A_{\text{hom}}^*(\text{Hilb})$.

\hookrightarrow by this theorem, the main Thm reduces to the fact that $\zeta: V \rightarrow H^{2*}(\text{Hilb})$ is injective.

Main theorem follows from the easily proved fact that ζ is $\text{Vir} \times \text{Heis}_{R(s)}$ and the

fact that V is a simple module

\swarrow
 repⁿ theory of Heis is easy
 repⁿ theory of Vir done by
 Feigin - Fuchs