

Костя

Batyrev mirror sym. construction & GLSM. Pt 1

- special Kähler geometry:

$$e^{-K(x, \bar{x})} = i \sum_i x_i \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x_i} - \bar{x}_i \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial \bar{x}_i}, \quad F(x) \text{ local holom. fn.}$$

↑
Kähler pot.

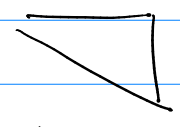
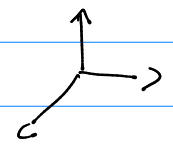
GLSM

- equipped w round metric: $\sum_{\mathbb{R}^2} \stackrel{\text{conj.}}{=} e^{-K(x, \bar{x})}$, for some CY
- we'll be needing us some sply...

Toric geometry

- X toric var, $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n \hookrightarrow X$

- 3 constructions: i) fans ii) polytopes iii) lattice



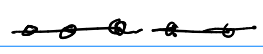
Batyrev

GLT quot,
Ham. reduction
 \hookrightarrow GLSM

- 1-dim toric varieties.

- torus $\mathbb{C}^* = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x, x^{-1}]$, densely $\mathbb{C}^* \hookrightarrow$

- M -lattice of exponents of functions on torus



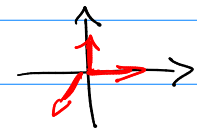
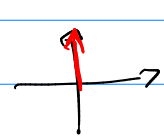
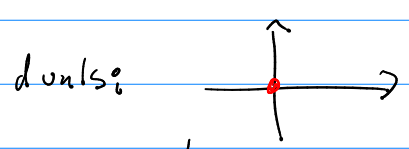
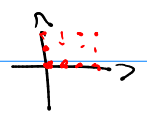
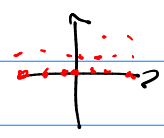
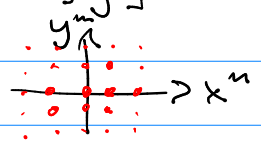
- add pt $\Rightarrow \mathbb{C} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x]$, ~~-----~~

- projectify, \mathbb{P}^1 , get N -lattice $= M^*$,

u_i s.t. $\langle u_i, u_i \rangle \geq 0$

- 2-dim

$$\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x^{\pm}, y^{\pm}] = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^2 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$$



- because $\langle u, u \rangle \geq 0$

Def. N integral lattice, $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$

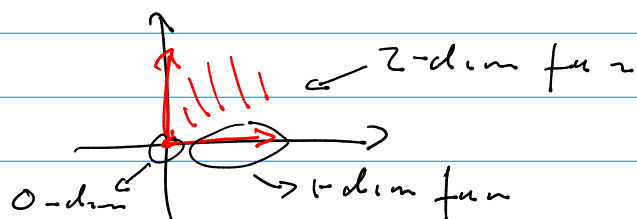
Rational (—) cone:

$$\sigma = \left\{ \sum \lambda_i v_i \mid \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}_+, v_i \in N \right\}$$

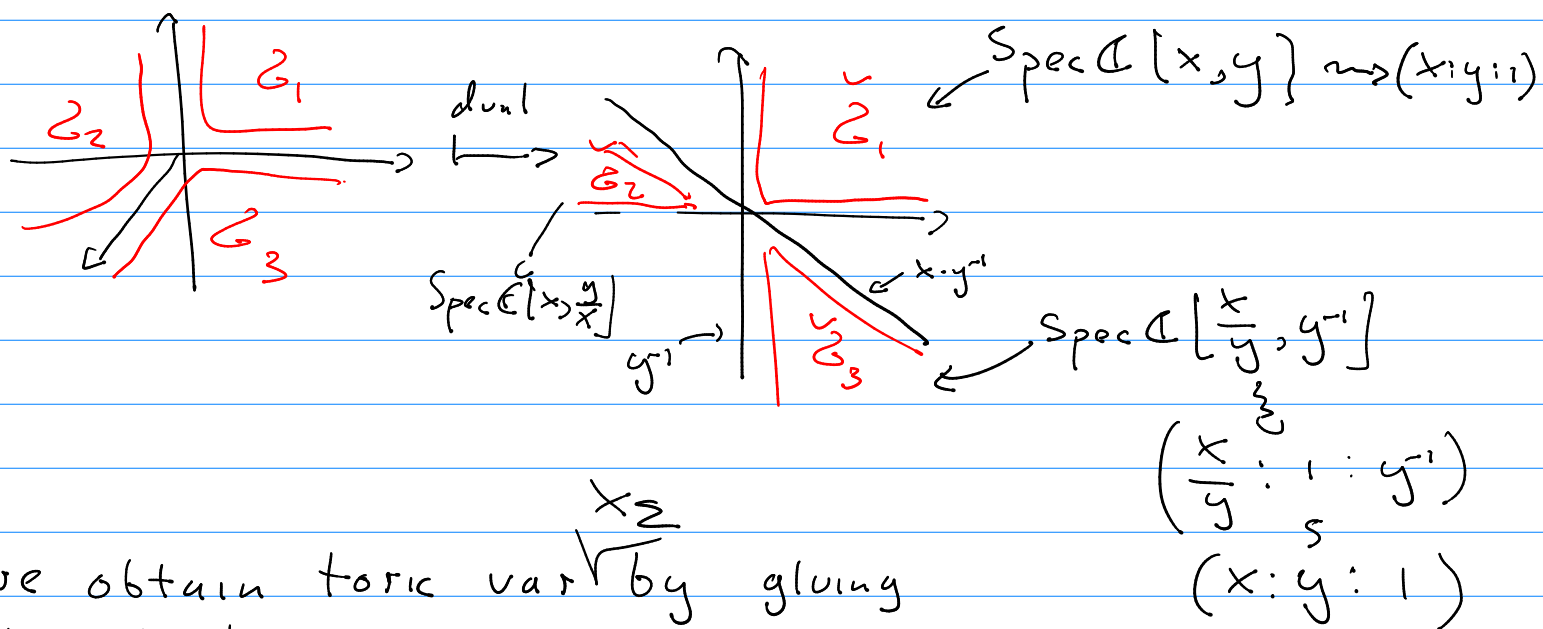
$$\sigma \cap (-\sigma) = \{0\}$$

A fan $\Sigma = \{\sigma_i\}_{i \in I}$ s.t. if $\sigma \in \Sigma$, then also all its faces $\in \Sigma$.

- e.g. in



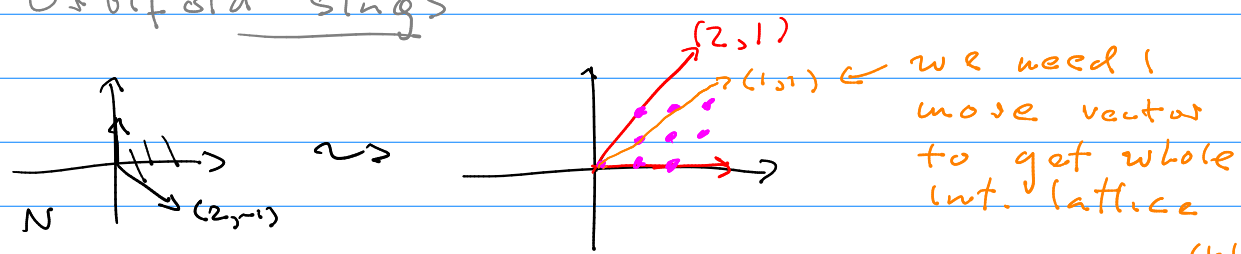
- for \mathbb{P}^2 ...



- we obtain toric var $\sqrt{x_2}$ by gluing the charts

Singularities on tor. var

G-bifold sings



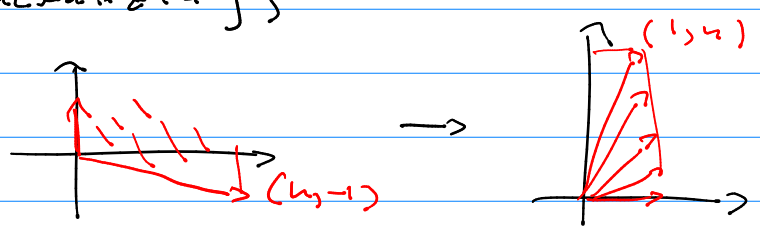
$$\leadsto \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[xy^2, x, xy]$$

$$\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[u, v, w] / \langle u \cdot v = w^2 \rangle$$

- conic

$$\Rightarrow x = 1/a, y = b/a \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2 / \mathbb{Z}_2$$

- generalizing,

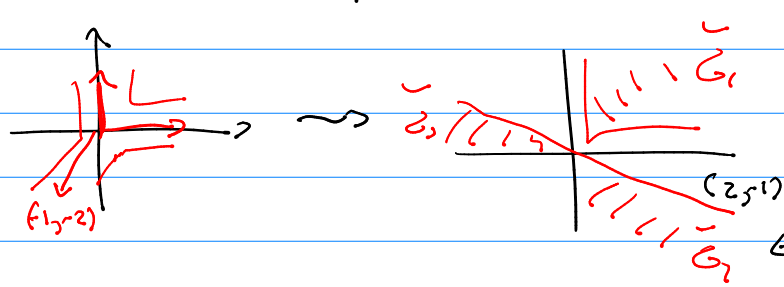


ALB (almost lin. Euclidean) space

$$X_{\{2\}} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[xy^n, x y^{n-1}, \dots, x]$$

- let $x = a^{-n}, y = b/a$, gives $\mathbb{C}^2 / \mathbb{Z}_n$
 $e^{2\pi i/n}$

- another example:



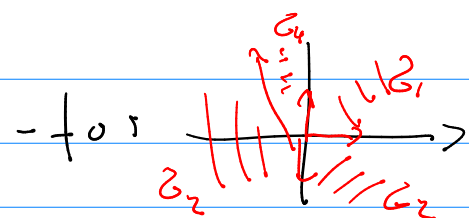
$$\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x, y] \leadsto (x:y:1)$$

$$\text{Spec } \mathbb{C}\left[\frac{x^2}{y}, y^{-1}\right] \stackrel{?}{=} \text{weight } 2$$

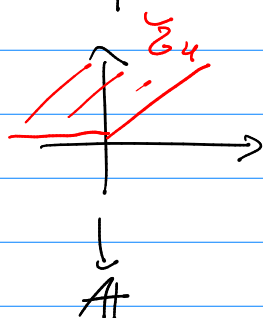
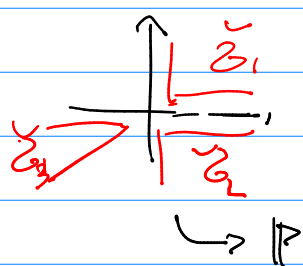
- we have $(x:y:1) \sim (\lambda x : \lambda^2 y : \lambda)$

$$\leadsto \mathbb{P}^2_{(1,2,1)}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{y}} : 1 : \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\right)$$

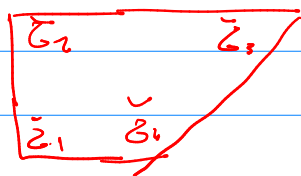
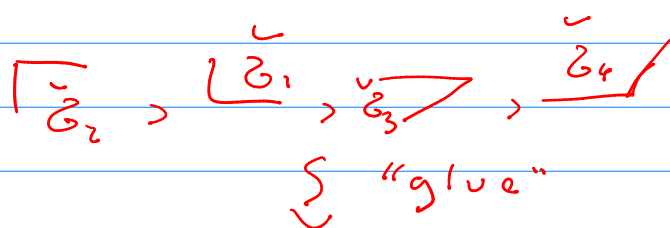


↪ not regular so we split



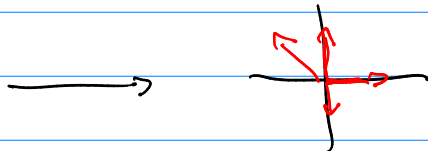
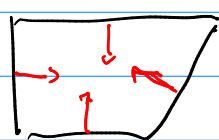
$$\Rightarrow X_Z = \text{Proj } \mathbb{C}[x] \times \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[y]$$

Polytopes



→ polytope, convex hull
of some integral pts
in M

- we can construct fans from polytopes,



just put (anti)normal vects in \vec{g}_i

Divisors

- as far as I understood, they live on rays of Σ

Effective $\text{div} = \sum a_s [v_s]$, $[v_s]$ defined by $\frac{1}{v_s}$ rays

$$\Delta_0 = \{m \in M \mid \forall z \in \Sigma \quad \forall \langle v, w_z \rangle \geq -a_s\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^4 = \{w = 0\}, \quad w = x_1^5 + \dots + x_5^5 + \sum \phi_{s_1, -s_5} x_1^{s_1} - x_5^{s_5} \in \mathcal{O}(5)$$