

Stability Conditions on F.A.Q.s

§1: Geometric Stability on Surfaces

• X : smooth projective surface / \mathbb{C}

• $H \in \text{Ampl}(X)$

$$E \in \text{eh}(X) \Leftrightarrow \mu_H(E) := \begin{cases} +\infty & \text{rk}(E)=0 \\ \frac{H \cdot \text{ch}_1(E)}{h^2 \cdot \text{rk}(E)} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

"H-stable = all satisfying here \leq"

• $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ 1st ingredient:

$$\mathcal{T}_{H,\beta} := \left\{ E \in \text{eh}(X) : \forall E \rightarrow Q \neq 0, \mu_H(Q) > \beta \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{H,\beta} := \left\{ E \in \text{eh}(X) : \forall 0 \neq F \subset E, \mu_H(F) \leq \beta \right\}$$

torsion pair vs tilt:

$$\text{eh}^{H,\beta}(X) := \left\{ E \in D^b(X) : \begin{array}{l} H^0(E) \in \mathcal{T}_{H,\beta} \\ H^1(E) \in \mathcal{F}_{H,\beta} \\ H^i(E) = 0 \text{ otherwise} \end{array} \right\}$$

2nd ingredient: $\mathcal{BENS}_R(X)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\mathcal{Z}_{H,\beta,\alpha,\beta}(E) = (\alpha - i\beta) h^2 \text{rk}(E)$$

$$+ (B + iH) \cdot \text{ch}_1(E) - \text{ch}_2(E)$$

vs new slope = $\frac{-\text{re}}{\text{im}}$

"Armen-Bertram, Muri-Schmidt"

\mathcal{Th}^m [Bridgeland '08, ...] for $\alpha \gg 0$,

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\beta_0 - \frac{n \cdot B}{h^2} \right)^2 - \frac{B^2}{h^4} \right]$$

$\{\mathcal{S}_{H,\beta,\alpha,\beta}\}$ is a continuous family of Bridgeland stability conditions.

① \mathcal{O}_X is simple in $\text{eh}^{H,\beta}(X) \Rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ is $\mathcal{T}_{H,\beta}$ -stable

all stability conditions

Def $\mathcal{G}_{\text{stab}}(X)$ is geometric if \mathcal{O}_X is \mathcal{G} -stable

$\forall X \in \mathcal{X}$ write $\text{stab}^{\text{geo}}(X)$ for all geometric stability conditions

"is this everything"



(Q1) : \exists nongeometric stability conditions?

"originally hope: all stabilizing this one, and $\text{Stab}(X)$ connected"

"Cures: no, except for P1 (from genus)"

dim ≥ 3 : little is known, some's what we know in dim 2"

Surfaces:

① abelian surfaces: no

- yes: ② K3 surfaces [O_x destabilized by rigid bundle]
 (spun out)
 ③ rational surfaces [exception]
 ④ $X \supset C$ rational curve s.t. $C^2 < 0$
 $\forall x \in C$, O_x destabilized by O_{C(x)}

Bridgeland,
 Huybrechts-Maier-Stellari
 K3: Bridgeland
 Rational: Bayer-Maier
 low PZ
 Tramel - Xie

Ih \cong [Lie Fu - Chunyi Li - Xiaolei Zhao '22] "in any dim"

\times finite Albanese morphism $\xrightarrow{\text{albx}}$ $\text{Stab}(X) = \text{Stab}^{\text{Geo}}(X)$
 has finite maps to abelian variety

(Q2) [FLZ, Q4.11] non finite Albanese morphism

$\Rightarrow \exists$ nongeometric stability conditions?

§2 The Le Potier function

"capture what was observed in examples"

Example/
 expectation: yes!

Conj [FLZ] X minimal surface with $h'(0_x) = 0$ (\Rightarrow albx trivial)
 "rigid"

$\Rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{X,M}$ discontinuous at 0.

hope: "capture existence of destabilizing bundles as for

K3 & rational

$\bullet B=0$

Def Δ X Surface, (M, B) as before. The Le Potier function associated by B , $\bar{\Omega}_{X,M,B}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, is:

$$\bar{\Omega}_{M,B}(x) := \limsup_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{\chi_{\geq 2}(E) + B \cdot \chi_1(E)}{h^2 \text{rk}(E)} : \begin{array}{l} E \in \text{gh}(X) \\ \text{N-semistable} \\ \text{w.r.t. } M_N(E) = x \end{array} \right\}$$

SLOGAN: fix $M_N(F) = M$, how big can this get?

Th=A [$\rho(x)=1$ FLZ, $p>1$ D.] $\nsubseteq_{X \in \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{B}}$ controls $\text{Stab}^{\text{geo}}(x)$,
i.e.

$$\text{Stab}^{\text{geo}}(x) \cong \mathbb{C} \times \left\{ (\mu, \beta, \alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}(\lambda)^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 : \alpha > \overline{\delta}_{X \in \mathbb{H}}(\beta) \right\}$$

Rmk can use this to answer Q1

($\hookrightarrow \text{Stab}(x)$ controls \Rightarrow weights look at today)

wall continuity

Each \hookrightarrow

each happens
to be, not.

§ 3 Free Abelian Quotients (FAbs)

If I lost you, then all you
need to do is stop reading.

KEY have abdn $G \xrightarrow{\text{free}} X$ abdn finite

IDEA:

$\pi \downarrow$

→ Q2:

F.A.Q. $q := X/G$ abdn not finite

goal: compare $\text{Stab}(x)$ $\cong \text{Stab}(x/\sigma)$

"need a way
to push forward/
pullback
stability"

G : finite group, \mathfrak{D} :

Def² [Deligne '77] $G \curvearrowright \mathfrak{D} \Leftrightarrow \forall g, h \in G$

- $\phi_g: \mathfrak{D} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{D}$ equiv. abelian.
- $\exists g, h: \phi_g \phi_h \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi_{hg}$ naked iso.

→ more than
 $\leq \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{D})$

& compatible with triples of group elements assoc.

Ex: $G \curvearrowright X$, $\phi_g = g^*: \mathcal{D}^b(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^b(X)$,

$$g^* h^* \xrightarrow{\sim} (hg)^*$$

Recall $(\mathcal{D}^b(X))_G$: G -equivariant sheaves,

objects: $(E, \{\lambda_S\}_G)$ E G -invariant,

$$\lambda_g: E \xrightarrow{\sim} g^* E \quad \text{choice of iso.}$$

This generalizes!

$G \curvearrowright \mathfrak{D} \rightsquigarrow \mathfrak{D}_G$: category of G -equivariant objects

Ex ① $G \curvearrowright X$, $(\mathcal{D}^b(X))_G = \mathcal{D}^b((\mathcal{D}^b(X))) \cong \mathcal{D}^b(X/G)$

$$\text{if } G \text{ acts freely, } \cong \mathcal{D}^b(X/G)$$

② G -abelian $\curvearrowright \mathfrak{D}$

$$\widehat{G} := \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times) \curvearrowright \mathfrak{D}_G$$

"ex of construction coming from $G \curvearrowright X$ "

$\text{Th}^n[\text{Elastin}'(S)]$ G abelian 2D. $\text{Th}_n(\mathcal{D}_G) \cong \mathbb{Z}$

LEMMA [Polishchuk '07, Mori-Melnikov-Stellari '09,

Perry-Pertusi-Zhuo '23, D. '23] G abelian (+...)

$$(\text{Stab}(\theta))^G \xrightleftharpoons[1:1]{\text{G-inv.}} (\text{Stab}(\theta_G))^{\widehat{G}}$$

"mostly due to" MMS: \rightarrow closed under, one/PPT (use Elastin to) describe image

Now

$$X \xrightarrow{\pi} Y = X/G \text{ f.g. A.G.}$$

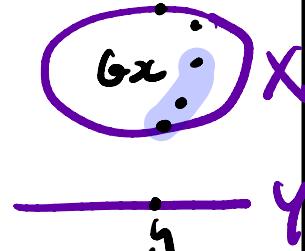
$$\textcircled{1}: (\text{Stab}(x))^G \hookrightarrow (\text{Stab}(y))^{\widehat{G}}$$

$$\sigma_x \longmapsto \sigma_y$$

where:
 $\cdot \widehat{G} \cong \text{Db}(Y)$ by $- \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^L \mathbb{Z}_{\text{deg } 0}$
 $\cdot E \in \text{Db}(Y)$ σ_y -semistable
 $(\Rightarrow \pi^*(E) \text{ } \sigma_x\text{-semistable})$

LEMMA [D.] $\textcircled{1}$ preserves geometric stability (condition)

Sketch proof: \Rightarrow



- $y \in Y, \pi^*\mathcal{O}_Y = \bigoplus_{g \in G} g^*\mathcal{O}_X$
- $\sigma_x \in \text{stab}(x)^G$ geometric
 $\Rightarrow g^*\sigma_x = \sigma_{g^{-1}x}$ σ_x -stable $\forall g \in G, x \in X$

$\Rightarrow \pi^*\mathcal{O}_Y$ σ_x -semistable $\stackrel{\text{non-inv.}}{\Rightarrow} \mathcal{O}_Y$ σ_y -semistable

- only subobjects of $\pi^*\mathcal{O}_Y$ are
 $\bigoplus_{h \in H} h^*\mathcal{O}_X, H \subset G$

\hookrightarrow cannot be of form $\pi^*\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E} \in \text{DS}(Y)$

$\Rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$ is σ_y -stable

\mathfrak{D} : ex. small, additive,
 \mathbb{G} -lin., idempotent complete,
 $\mathbb{D}\mathbb{b}$ -enhanced
 G finite abelian, acts by exact auto-equivalences

"stable =
semistable + simple"

\Leftarrow Similar

- $\bullet \Omega_Y \in (\text{Stab}(Y))^G$ geometric
- $\Rightarrow \pi^*(\Omega_Y)$ Ω_X -semistable
- $\Rightarrow \Omega_X$ Ω_Y -semistable
- $\hookrightarrow \Omega_X \rightarrow F$
- $\pi_* \Omega_X \rightarrow F$

$\underline{\text{Th}}^m B[D] \cdot X$ ^{surface} variety w.r.t. finite Albanese morphism

- $\bullet Y = X/G$ F.A.Q.

$\underline{\text{Th}}^m (\underline{\text{Stab}}(Y))^G \subseteq \text{Stab}^{\text{geo}}(Y)$

& this \uparrow is among connected components in $\text{Stab}(Y)$.

$\bullet \text{Th} \supseteq$

$\bullet G$ known toral

\bullet square: ?
 $\bullet \underline{\text{Th}}^m A \Rightarrow$ connected

APPLICATIONS:

Ex 1 $Y = C_1 \times C_2 / G$

- $\bullet g(C_i) = 1$, 7 families with $h^1(\Omega_Y) = 1$
called bisectional surfaces.
- $\bullet g(C_i) > 1$, 5 families with $h^1(\Omega_Y) = h^2(\Omega_Y) = 0$
called Beauville-type surfaces

"alb. Y elliptic
fibration"

"alb. Y toral"

$X = C_1 \times C_2$ has finite Albanese morphism,
but Y does not.

By $\underline{\text{Th}}^m B$ either

- $\text{Stab}(Y) = \text{Stab}^{\text{geo}}(Y)$ so Ex 2 false
- $\text{Stab}(Y)$ disconnected no such examps known
- dispers expected that has a wall, like for K3, \mathbb{P}^2

Ex 2 "Calebi-Car 3-folds of abelian-type"

X abelian 3-fold

$Y = X/G$ F.A.Q., $WY \cong \Omega_Y$ and $H^1(Y, \mathbb{Q}) = 0$

B : connected comp. of $\text{Stab}(X)^{\text{geo}}$ in $\text{Stab}(Y)$ (Bayer-Mauri-Stellari + Oberdieck-Pignatelli-Toda)

$\underline{\text{Th}}^m B \rightsquigarrow$ connected comp. of geo. in $\text{Stab}(Y)$.

§4 LePotier on F.A.Q.S

X surface, $Y = X/G$ F.A.Q., $H_X \in \text{Amp}_{\text{IR}}(X)$
 $H_Y \in \text{Amp}_{\text{IR}}(Y)$

Prop n. $\int_X H_Y = \int_X \pi^* H_Y \quad (\mathbf{B=0})$

- X finite Abelian morphism, H_X pulled back from $\text{Ab}(X) \rightarrow \int_X H_X(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}$

Corollary $Y = X/G$ Beauville type surface ($h^1(\Omega_X) = 0$)
& $\pi^* H_Y$ pulled back from $\text{Ab}(X)$

$$\Rightarrow \int_X H_Y = \int_X \pi^* H_Y = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

i.e. FLZ-conjecture is false.

\circ yes, but does not give discs \cong wall (Thm)

\rightarrow need a sharper condition for \int_X discs/
existence of non geos.