

A TOPOLOGICAL VERTEX IDENTITY AND THE KATZ-KLEMM-VAFA FORMULA

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ABSTRACT. Motivated by a new calculation of the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula (primitive case), the first two authors conjectured a product formula for a certain generating function involving the topological vertex. In this paper we prove this formula using the infinite wedge formalism. The method is by writing the generating function as the trace of an operator and combining standard commutation relations of vertex operators with cyclicity of trace. The techniques of this paper are useful for calculating generating functions of Donaldson-Thomas and stable pair invariants in numerous geometric settings.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Motivation from geometry. Let $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be an elliptic surface with a section and at worst 1-nodal fibres. Interesting examples include the elliptic K3 surface and the rational elliptic surface. The total space of the canonical bundle $X = \text{Tot}(K_S)$ is a non-compact Calabi-Yau 3-fold.

Let F^{sm} and F^{sing} be a smooth and singular fibre of S , and let B be the section. Consider moduli spaces

$$I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sm}}, d), I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sing}}, d), I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sm}} \cup B, d), I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sing}} \cup B, d)$$

of ideal sheaves on X with proper support Y , $\chi(\mathcal{O}_Y) = \chi$, and

- The underlying reduced support of Y is $F^{\text{sm}}, F^{\text{sing}}, F^{\text{sm}} \cup B, F^{\text{sing}} \cup B$ respectively.
- Y has multiplicity d along the fibre and (in the cases where B occurs) multiplicity one along the section.

Denoting (topological) Euler characteristic by $e(\cdot)$, we consider the corresponding generating functions

$$\begin{aligned} Z(F^{\text{sm}}) &= \sum_{\chi, d} e(I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sm}}, d)) p^\chi q^d, \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}}) &= \sum_{\chi, d} e(I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sing}}, d)) p^\chi q^d, \\ Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B) &= \sum_{\chi, d} e(I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sm}} \cup B, d)) p^\chi q^d, \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B) &= \sum_{\chi, d} e(I_\chi(X, F^{\text{sing}} \cup B, d)) p^\chi q^d. \end{aligned}$$

Let B denote the homology class of the section and F the homology class of the fibre and let $I_\chi(X, \epsilon B + dF)$ be the moduli space of ideal sheaves on X with proper support Y with

class $eB + dF$ and $\chi(\mathcal{O}_Y) = \chi$. Using the fibre \mathbb{C}^* action and stratification arguments, the first two authors show that [BK]

(1)

$$\frac{\sum_{\chi, d} e(I_\chi(X, B + dF)) p^\chi q^d}{\sum_{\chi, d} e(I_\chi(X, dF)) p^\chi q^d} = \frac{1}{(p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2} \left(\frac{Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B)}{Z(F^{\text{sm}})} \right)^{2-N} \left(\frac{Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B)}{Z(F^{\text{sing}})} \right)^N,$$

where N is the number of singular fibres. Here the right hand side can be seen as a connected Donaldson-Thomas type generating function. If the Euler characteristics were weighted by the Behrend function, the left hand side would indeed be a generating function of connected Donaldson-Thomas invariants. The authors expect that weighing by the Behrend function amounts to replacing p by $-p$ in the right hand side.

Denote by $\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}(p)$ the Donaldson-Thomas vertex of [MNOP1, MNOP2], where λ, μ, ν denote (2D) partitions. The tilde indicates that we do *not* count with signs. In [BK] it is shown that

$$\begin{aligned} Z(F^{\text{sm}}) &= \sum_{\lambda} q^{|\lambda|}, \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}}) &= \sum_{\lambda} \tilde{W}_{\lambda, \lambda', \emptyset}(p) q^{|\lambda|}, \\ (2) \quad Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B) &= (1-p) \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, (1), \emptyset}(p)}{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \emptyset, \emptyset}(p)} q^{|\lambda|}, \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B) &= (1-p) \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \lambda', \emptyset}(p) \tilde{W}_{\lambda, (1), \emptyset}(p)}{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \emptyset, \emptyset}(p)} q^{|\lambda|}, \end{aligned}$$

where $|\lambda|$ denotes the size of the partition λ , λ' denotes the transposed of λ , \emptyset denotes the empty partition and (1) denotes the partition consisting of a single box. For the purposes of this paper, we take the above equalities as *definitions*.

1.2. Results. In this paper we use the infinite wedge formalism to compute the generating functions (2). We use the standard vertex operators $\Gamma_{\pm}(p)$, the operators $\mathcal{E}_0(p)$ of A. Okounkov and R. Pandharipande [OP] and a standard diagonal operator \mathbb{Q} . Using “souped up” versions $\mathbf{\Gamma}_{\pm}(p)$, $\mathbb{E}_0(p)$ of these operators, we show (Proposition 8)

$$\begin{aligned} Z(F^{\text{sm}}) &= \text{tr}(\mathbb{Q}), \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}}) &= \text{tr}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho}) \mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho}) \mathbb{Q}), \\ (3) \quad Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B) &= \text{tr}(\mathbb{E}_0(p) \mathbb{Q}), \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B) &= \text{tr}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho}) \mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho}) \mathbb{E}_0(p) \mathbb{Q}). \end{aligned}$$

The first generating function is trivial and the second follows from a result of S. Bloch and A. Okounkov [BO] (Corollary 9)

$$\begin{aligned} Z(F^{\text{sm}}) &= \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - q^k}, \\ Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B) &= \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^k)}{(1 - pq^k)(1 - p^{-1}q^k)}. \end{aligned}$$

The generating function $Z(F^{\text{sing}})$ can be computed by expressing it in terms of Schur functions and using a standard identity. Instead, we compute $Z(F^{\text{sing}})$, $Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B)$ directly by combining standard commutation relations among the operators and cyclicity

of trace. This type of manipulation was picked up by the third author from a paper of J. Bouttier, G. Chapuy and S. Corteel [BCC]. The result is

Theorem 1.

$$\begin{aligned} Z(F^{\text{sing}}) &= M(p) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1-q^k} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^k p^l)^l} \right), \\ Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B) &= M(p) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(1-pq^k)(1-p^{-1}q^k)} \prod_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^k p^l)^l} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$M(p) = \prod_{k>0} \frac{1}{(1-p^k)^k}$$

is the MacMahon function.

1.3. Consequences. Let $E(N)$ be the elliptic surface with $12N$ nodal fibres (and no further singular fibres). I.e. $E(0) = \mathbb{P}^1 \times E$ (for E a smooth elliptic curve), $E(1)$ is the rational elliptic surface, and $E(2)$ is the elliptic K3 surface. Then equation (1) and Theorem 1 immediately imply

$$\frac{\sum_{\chi, d} e(I_{\chi}(X, B + dF)) p^{\chi} q^d}{\sum_{\chi, d} e(I_{\chi}(X, dF)) p^{\chi} q^d} = \frac{1}{(p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}})^2} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-pq^k)^2 (1-p^{-1}q^k)^2 (1-q^k)^{12N-4}}.$$

In the case $N = 2$, the right hand side is the celebrated Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula [KKV]. If one can show that weighting Euler characteristic by the Behrend function amounts to replacing p by $-p$, then this provides a new calculation of the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula in the primitive case. The full Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula for any (not necessarily primitive) curve class was recently proved by Pandharipande and R. P. Thomas [PT]. The new features of this paper and [BK] are:

- Previous calculations of the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula by [MPT, PT] use an expression by T. Kawai and K. Yoshioka for the generating function of Euler characteristics of relative Hilbert schemes of points in an irreducible linear system on a K3 surface [KY]. Our method is independent of [KY]. An alternative calculation of (an Euler characteristic version of) the Katz-Klemm-Vafa formula using wall-crossing and generalized Donaldson-Thomas invariants appears in the work of Y. Toda [Tod].
- The methods of this paper work for the canonical bundle over any elliptically fibred surface with at worst nodal fibres. To the authors knowledge, the formula for the rational elliptic surface is new in the mathematics literature.
- The methods of this paper can prove special cases of conjectural formulae for elliptically fibred Calabi-Yau 3-folds appearing in [OPa] and [HKK] ([BOP] and [BGK] the latter premature?).

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2. REVIEW OF THE INFINITE WEDGE FORMALISM

We start with a brief review of the infinite wedge formalism, vertex operators and their commutation relations as appearing in the work of Okounkov, Pandharipande [OP] and Okounkov, N. Reshetikhin [OR]. See also [Kac] and [You]. This section is transcribed from these references. We include it in order to establish our sign conventions and for the readers convenience.

Let V be the complex vector space spanned by \underline{k} , where $k \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$. By definition, the infinite wedge space $\Lambda^{\frac{\infty}{2}} V$ is the complex vector space spanned by vectors

$$v_S := \underline{s_1} \wedge \underline{s_2} \wedge \cdots$$

where $S = \{s_1 > s_2 > \cdots\} \subset \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$ for which both

$$S_+ = S \setminus \left(\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} - \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad S_- = \left(\mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \setminus S$$

are finite. The subspace spanned by those v_S for which $|S_+| = |S_-|$ is known as the zero charge space and denoted by $\Lambda_0^{\frac{\infty}{2}} V$. The collection of sets $S = \{s_1 > s_2 > \cdots\} \subset \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$ for which $|S_+| = |S_-|$ is in natural bijection with the collection of plane partitions $\lambda = \{\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots\} \subset \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ via the mapping [OR, 2.1.3]

$$\lambda \mapsto \mathfrak{S}(\lambda) = \left\{ \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} \right\}_i \subset \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

These are known as modified Frobenius coordinates. We denote partitions by $\lambda, \mu, \nu, \eta, \dots$ and define

$$|\lambda\rangle := v_{\mathfrak{S}(\lambda)}.$$

In particular, the vacuum vector is given by

$$|\emptyset\rangle := -\frac{1}{2} \wedge -\frac{3}{2} \wedge \cdots.$$

Denote by $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ the complex inner product determined by

$$\langle \lambda | \mu \rangle = \delta_{\lambda\mu},$$

where $\delta_{\lambda\mu}$ is the Kronecker delta.

For each $k \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$ one defines the operator

$$\psi_k := \underline{k} \wedge \cdot$$

on $\Lambda^{\frac{\infty}{2}} V$. Its adjoint is denoted by ψ_k^* . These operators satisfy the anti-commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_k \psi_l + \psi_l \psi_k &= \psi_k^* \psi_l^* + \psi_l^* \psi_k^* = 0, \\ \psi_k \psi_l^* + \psi_l^* \psi_k &= \delta_{kl}. \end{aligned}$$

These operators can be combined

$$\psi(z) := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}} \psi_k z^k, \quad \psi^*(z) := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}} \psi_k^* z^{-k}.$$

Next consider the operators

$$\alpha_n := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}} \psi_{k-n} \psi_k^*, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

These satisfy the Heisenberg commutation relations $[\alpha_n, \alpha_m] = -n\delta_{n,-m}$ and

$$[\alpha_n, \psi(z)] = z^n \psi(z), \quad [\alpha_n, \psi^*(z)] = -z^n \psi^*(z).$$

We are interested in the vertex operators

$$\Gamma_{\pm}(p) := \exp \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{p^n}{n} \alpha_{\pm} \right).$$

These acts on $\Lambda_0^{\frac{\infty}{2}} V$ as follows

$$(4) \quad \begin{aligned} \Gamma_{-}(p)|\mu\rangle &= \sum_{\lambda \succ \mu} p^{|\lambda| - |\mu|} |\lambda\rangle, \\ \Gamma_{+}(p)|\lambda\rangle &= \sum_{\lambda \succ \mu} p^{|\lambda| - |\mu|} |\mu\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Here $|\lambda| := \sum_i \lambda_i$ is the size of the partition and $\lambda \succ \mu$ means λ interlaces μ , i.e.

$$\lambda_1 \geq \mu_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \mu_2 \geq \cdots.$$

Equivalently: the skew diagram $\lambda \setminus \mu$ is a disjoint union of horizontal strips (see [You] for details). Therefore we think of $\Gamma_{-}(p)|\mu\rangle$ as adding horizontal strips to μ and $\Gamma_{+}(p)|\lambda\rangle$ as removing horizontal strips from λ .

We will use the following commutation relations from Okounkov and Reshetikhin [OR]

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} \Gamma_{+}(p)\psi(z) &= (1 - pz)^{-1} \psi(z) \Gamma_{+}(p), \\ \Gamma_{-}(p)\psi(z) &= (1 - pz^{-1})^{-1} \psi(z) \Gamma_{-}(p), \\ \Gamma_{+}(p)\psi^{*}(z) &= (1 - pz)\psi^{*}(z) \Gamma_{+}(p), \\ \Gamma_{-}(p)\psi^{*}(z) &= (1 - pz^{-1})\psi^{*}(z) \Gamma_{-}(p), \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \Gamma_{+}(p)\Gamma_{-}(p') = (1 - pp')^{-1} \Gamma_{-}(p')\Gamma_{+}(p).$$

We end this section by introducing some more operators. For any $a \in \mathbb{R}$, consider the following diagonal operator on $\Lambda_0^{\frac{\infty}{2}} V$

$$\mathbb{Q}^a |\lambda\rangle = q^{a|\lambda|} |\lambda\rangle.$$

From (4) it is clear that

$$(7) \quad \Gamma_{\pm}(p)\mathbb{Q}^a = \mathbb{Q}^a \Gamma_{\pm}(q^{\pm a} p).$$

Finally, for any $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, we use the following operators of Okounkov and Pandharipande [OP]

$$\mathcal{E}_r(p) := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}} p^{k - \frac{r}{2}} \psi_{k-r} \psi_k^{*},$$

where our p corresponds to the variable z of [OP] via $p = e^z$.

3. OPERATORS AND COMMUTATION RELATIONS

In this section we introduce vertex operators relevant for Donaldson-Thomas theory and consider their basic commutation relations.

Definition 2. Define¹

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) &:= \Gamma_-(p^{\frac{1}{2}})\Gamma_-(p^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_-(p^{\frac{5}{2}})\cdots \\ \Gamma_+(p^{-\rho}) &:= \cdots \Gamma_+(p^{\frac{5}{2}})\Gamma_+(p^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_+(p^{\frac{1}{2}}).\end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, define

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}_r(p) &:= (p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}})p^{\frac{r}{2}}\mathcal{E}_r(p), \\ \mathbb{E}(a, p) &:= \sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{E}_r(p)a^r = (p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}})\psi(a^{-1})\psi^*(a^{-1}p^{-1}).\end{aligned}$$

In what follows, we also write $qp^{-\rho} := (qp^{\frac{1}{2}}, qp^{\frac{3}{2}}, \dots)$. We also define the refined MacMahon function

$$M(q, p) := \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1 - qp^k)^k}$$

Proposition 3.

$$\begin{aligned}(8) \quad & \Gamma_{\pm}(p)\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}\Gamma_{\pm}(q^{\pm}p), \\ (9) \quad & \Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) = M(q, p)\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho}), \\ (10) \quad & \mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}\mathbb{E}(qa, p), \\ (11) \quad & \Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p) = (1 - qp^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho}), \\ (12) \quad & \Gamma_-(qp^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p) = (1 - qp^{\frac{1}{2}}a)^{-1}\mathbb{E}(a, p)\Gamma_-(qp^{-\rho}).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Equation (8) is immediate from (7). Equation (9) follows from (6). Equation (10) follows from the definition of $\mathbb{E}(a, p)$ and

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{k-n}\psi_k^*|\lambda\rangle &= \begin{cases} q^{|\lambda|}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2} \wedge \lambda_2 - \frac{3}{2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} - n \wedge \cdots & \text{if } k = \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \\ \mathbb{Q}\psi_{k-n}\psi_k^*|\lambda\rangle &= \begin{cases} q^{|\lambda|-n}\lambda_1 - \frac{1}{2} \wedge \lambda_2 - \frac{3}{2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} - n \wedge \cdots & \text{if } k = \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

For (11) we use (5)

$$\begin{aligned}& \cdots \Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{1}{2}})\psi(a^{-1})\psi^*(a^{-1}p^{-1}) \\ &= \psi(a^{-1})\cdots \Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{1}{2}})\psi^*(a^{-1}p^{-1}) \prod_{i \geq 0} (1 - qp^{\frac{1}{2}+i}a^{-1})^{-1} \\ &= \psi(a^{-1})\psi^*(a^{-1}p^{-1})\cdots \Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{1}{2}}) \prod_{i \geq 0} (1 - qp^{\frac{1}{2}+i}a^{-1})^{-1} \prod_{j > 0} (1 - qp^{-\frac{1}{2}+j}a^{-1}) \\ &= \psi^*(a^{-1}p^{-1})\cdots \Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_+(qp^{\frac{1}{2}})\psi(a^{-1})(1 - qp^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}).\end{aligned}$$

Equation (12) follows similarly. \square

¹Here the technical meaning of \cdots is the following. Suppose we want to compute some generating function up to an arbitrary order p^n (or later $p^n q^n$). In all our applications, this means we only have to consider partitions of length at most n . In this case we take $\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) = \Gamma_-(p^{\frac{1}{2}})\Gamma_-(p^{\frac{3}{2}})\cdots\Gamma_-(p^{n-\frac{1}{2}})$ and $\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho}) = \Gamma_+(p^{n-\frac{1}{2}})\cdots\Gamma_+(p^{\frac{3}{2}})\Gamma_+(p^{\frac{1}{2}})$.

Example 4. The following is a well-known application (cf. [ORV]) of commutation relation (9). Consider

$$(13) \quad \sum_{\pi \text{ plane partitions}} p^{|\pi|}.$$

For any real number a define $\mathbb{P}^a|\lambda\rangle = p^{a|\lambda|}|\lambda\rangle$. Plane partitions π are in 1-1 correspondence with sequences of interlaced (2D) partitions by taking slicings along the line $y = x + k$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ (cf. [You, Lem. 3.3.2]). Therefore using (4) gives

$$\begin{aligned} (13) &= \langle \emptyset | \cdots \mathbb{P}\Gamma_+(1) \mathbb{P}\Gamma_+(1) \mathbb{P}\Gamma_-(1) \mathbb{P}\Gamma_-(1) \cdots | \emptyset \rangle \\ &= \langle \emptyset | \cdots \mathbb{P}\Gamma_+(1) \mathbb{P}\Gamma_+(1) \mathbb{P}^{\frac{1}{2}}\Gamma_-(1) \mathbb{P}\Gamma_-(1) \cdots | \emptyset \rangle \\ &= \langle \emptyset | \cdots \mathbb{P}\Gamma_+(1) \mathbb{P}^{\frac{3}{2}}\Gamma_+(p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \Gamma_-(p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \mathbb{P}^{\frac{3}{2}}\Gamma_-(1) \cdots | \emptyset \rangle \\ &= \cdots \\ &= \langle \emptyset | \Gamma_+(p^{-\rho}) \Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) | \emptyset \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where we (repeatedly) used (7) to get the last equality. Using (9), this equals

$$\begin{aligned} M(p) \langle \emptyset | \Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) \Gamma_+(p^{-\rho}) | \emptyset \rangle &= M(p) \langle \emptyset | \Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) | \emptyset \rangle \\ &= M(p) \langle \emptyset | \emptyset \rangle \\ &= M(p). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 5. For any three partitions λ, μ, ν , we denote by $W_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}(p)$ the Donaldson-Thomas vertex introduced by [MNOP1] under the Calabi-Yau specialization² $s_1 + s_2 + s_3 = 0$. We denote by $\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}(p)$, the corresponding counts without signs.

Proposition 6. For any partitions λ, μ

$$\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \mu, \emptyset}(p) = p^{-\frac{1}{2}|\lambda| + \frac{1}{2}|\mu|} \langle \mu | \Gamma_+(p^{-\rho}) \Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle.$$

Proof. For any m, n , (4) gives

$$\sum_{\mu = \mu_m \prec \cdots \prec \mu_1 \prec \lambda_1 \succ \cdots \succ \lambda_n \succ \lambda} p^{\sum_{i=1}^m |\mu_i| + \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_i|} = \langle \mu | (\mathbb{P}\Gamma_+(1))^m (\mathbb{P}\Gamma_-(1))^n | \lambda \rangle.$$

Using the same manipulations as in Example 4, this is equal to

$$p^{(m + \frac{1}{2})|\mu| + (n - \frac{1}{2})|\lambda|} \langle \mu | \Gamma_+(p^{m - \frac{1}{2}}) \cdots \Gamma_+(p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \Gamma_-(p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \cdots \Gamma_-(p^{n - \frac{1}{2}}) | \lambda \rangle.$$

The result follows from

$$\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \mu, \emptyset}(p) = \lim_{m, n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{\mu = \mu_m \prec \cdots \prec \mu_1 \prec \lambda_1 \succ \cdots \succ \lambda_n \succ \lambda} p^{\sum_{i=1}^m (|\mu_i| - |\mu|) + \sum_{i=1}^n (|\lambda_i| - |\lambda|)}.$$

add: this needs that in MNOP for our case the normal bundle to our elliptic fibres has $m_{\alpha\beta} = m'_{\alpha\beta} = 0$ □

Definition 7. Let X be an operator on $\Lambda_0^{\infty} V$. Then we define the *trace* of X

$$\text{tr}(X) := \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | X | \lambda \rangle,$$

where the sum is over all partitions λ .

²In $W_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}(p)$, λ corresponds to the cross-section of the curve along the x -axis, μ corresponds to the cross-section along the y -axis and ν corresponds to the cross-section along the z -axis.

In the introduction, we introduced generating functions $Z(F^{\text{sm}})$, $Z(F^{\text{sing}})$, $Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B)$, $Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B)$. For the purposes of this paper one can take (3) as their definition. Clearly $Z(F^{\text{sm}}) = \text{tr}(\mathbb{Q})$. The other generating functions can be written as traces as follows

Proposition 8.

$$(14) \quad Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B) = \text{tr}(\mathbb{E}_0(p)\mathbb{Q}),$$

$$(15) \quad Z(F^{\text{sing}}) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}),$$

$$(16) \quad Z(F^{\text{sing}} \cup B) = \text{tr}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}_0(p)\mathbb{Q}).$$

Proof. On the one hand

$$p^k \psi_k \psi_k^* |\lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} p^{\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2}} |\lambda\rangle & \text{if } k = \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and therefore we have

$$(17) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle \lambda | \mathbb{E}_0(p)\mathbb{Q} | \lambda \rangle &= (p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{i \geq 1} p^{\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2}} q^{|\lambda|}, \\ &= (p^{-\frac{1}{2}} - p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{i \geq 1} p^{-(\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2})} q^{|\lambda|}, \end{aligned}$$

where invariance of this expression under $p \rightarrow p^{-1}$ can be seen by [ORV, (3.8)]. On the other hand we have [ORV, (3.18)]³

$$(18) \quad \frac{\tilde{W}_{\emptyset, (1), \lambda'}(p)}{\tilde{W}_{\emptyset, \lambda, \emptyset}(p)} = \sum_{i \geq 1} p^{-\lambda_i + i - 1}$$

and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} Z(F^{\text{sm}} \cup B) &= (1 - p) \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, (1), \emptyset}(p)}{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \emptyset, \emptyset}(p)} q^{|\lambda|} \\ &= (1 - p) \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\tilde{W}_{\emptyset, (1), \lambda'}(p)}{\tilde{W}_{\emptyset, \lambda, \emptyset}(p)} q^{|\lambda|} \\ &= (p^{-\frac{1}{2}} - p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{i \geq 1} p^{-(\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2})} q^{|\lambda|}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (14).

By definition

$$\text{tr}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|}.$$

By Proposition 6 and (9)

$$Z(F^{\text{sing}}) = \sum_{\lambda} \tilde{W}_{\lambda, \lambda', \emptyset}(p) q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|}.$$

Equation (15) follows.

³In [ORV], $\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}$ is denoted by $P_{\lambda, \mu, \nu}$.

Finally

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}_0(p)\mathbb{Q}) &= (p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{i \geq 1} \langle \lambda | \Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle p^{\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2}} q^{|\lambda|} \\
&= (p^{-\frac{1}{2}} - p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{i \geq 1} \langle \lambda | \Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle p^{-(\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2})} q^{|\lambda|} \\
&= (p^{-\frac{1}{2}} - p^{\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{i \geq 1} \tilde{W}_{\lambda, \lambda', \emptyset}(p) p^{-(\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2})} q^{|\lambda|} \\
&= (1 - p) \sum_{\lambda} \frac{\tilde{W}_{\lambda, \lambda', \emptyset}(p) \tilde{W}_{\emptyset, (1), \lambda'}(p)}{\tilde{W}_{\emptyset, \lambda, \emptyset}(p)} q^{|\lambda|},
\end{aligned}$$

where we used (17), (9), Proposition 6 and (18). \square

Corollary 9.

$$Z(F^{\mathrm{sm}} \cup B) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^k)}{(1 - pq^k)(1 - p^{-1}q^k)}.$$

Proof. Bloch and Okounkov prove [BO]

$$(p^{\frac{1}{2}} - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}) \sum_{\lambda} \sum_{i \geq 1} p^{\lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2}} q^{|\lambda|} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^k)}{(1 - pq^k)(1 - p^{-1}q^k)}.$$

So the result follows by combining with Proposition 8 (in particular (17)). \square

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

Proof of Theorem 1. We start with $Z(F^{\mathrm{sing}}) = \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q})$. Although this trace can be computed using the expression of the DT vertex in terms of Schur functions [ORV, (3.18)] and a standard identity for Schur functions [Sta, Exc. 7.27(f)], we use a general method which also allows us to calculate $Z(F^{\mathrm{sing}})$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) &= M(p) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) \\
&= M(p) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})) \\
&= M(p) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) \\
&= M(p)M(q, p) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) \\
&= \dots \\
&= M(p)M(q, p) \dots M(q^n, p) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}),
\end{aligned}$$

where we first use (9) once, then commute Γ_+ and \mathbb{Q} using (8), then use cyclicity of trace, then commute Γ_+ and Γ_- using (9). The last three steps are iterated n times. Consider the generating function $\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q})$ as a function of q . Inside the expression

$$\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|}$$

the operator $\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho})$ removes boxes, but for each box removed adds a power of q^n . Therefore in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho})$ acts trivially and

$$\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} M(q^{k-1}, p).$$

Finally

$$\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \Gamma_-(p^{-\rho}) | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|} = \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|} = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-q^k)},$$

because $\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})|\lambda\rangle$ adds boxes but at the same time we apply $\langle \lambda |$, so it acts trivially too.

We use the same approach to compute $Z(F^{\mathrm{sing}} \cup B) = \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}_0(p)\mathbb{Q})$. Since $\mathbb{E}(a, p)$ has nice commutators with the other operators (Proposition 3), we rather compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) &= M(p) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= M(p)(1 - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= M(p)(1 - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})) \\ &= M(p)(1 - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= M(p)M(q, p)(1 - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(qp^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= \dots \\ &= M(p)M(q, p) \cdots M(q^n, p) \\ &\quad \times (1 - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1})(1 - qp^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \cdots (1 - q^{n-1}p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \\ &\quad \times \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}), \end{aligned}$$

where we first use (9) once, then commute Γ_+ and \mathbb{E} using (11), then commute Γ_+ and \mathbb{Q} using (8), then use cyclicity of trace. Equivalently

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) &= M(p)M(q, p) \cdots M(q^{n-1}, p) \\ &\quad \times (1 - p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1})(1 - qp^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \cdots (1 - q^{n-1}p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}) \\ &\quad \times \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}\Gamma_+(q^n p^{-\rho})). \end{aligned}$$

Similar as above, in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ we get

$$\mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_+(p^{-\rho})\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) = \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} M(q^{k-1}, p)(1 - q^{k-1}p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1}).$$

The same set of manipulations (now used for the third time) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) &= \mathrm{tr}(\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}\Gamma_-(p^{-\rho})) \\ &= \mathrm{tr}(\mathbb{E}(a, p)\Gamma_-(qp^{-\rho})\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= (1 - qp^{\frac{1}{2}}a) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(qp^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= \dots \\ &= (1 - qp^{\frac{1}{2}}a) \cdots (1 - q^n p^{\frac{1}{2}}a) \mathrm{tr}(\Gamma_-(q^n p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \\ &\stackrel{n \rightarrow \infty}{=} \mathrm{tr}(\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^k p^{\frac{1}{2}}a). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, for any λ and $n > 0$

$$\psi_{k+n}\psi_k^*|\lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} \pm|\mu\rangle & \text{if } k = \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} \text{ for some } i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where μ is some partition obtained from λ by adding n boxes and

$$\psi_{k-n}\psi_k^*|\lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} \pm|\mu\rangle & \text{if } k = \lambda_i - i + \frac{1}{2} \text{ for some } i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where μ is some partition obtained from λ by removing n boxes. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) &= \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \mathbb{E}(a, p) | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|} \\ &= \sum_{\lambda} \langle \lambda | \mathbb{E}_0(p) | \lambda \rangle q^{|\lambda|} \\ &= \text{tr}(\mathbb{E}_0(p)\mathbb{Q}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{tr}(\mathbf{\Gamma}_+(p^{-\rho})\mathbf{\Gamma}_-(p^{-\rho})\mathbb{E}(a, p)\mathbb{Q}) \\ &= M(p) \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - q^k)}{(1 - pq^k)(1 - p^{-1}q^k)} M(q^k, p)(1 - q^{k-1}p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1})(1 - q^k p^{\frac{1}{2}}a). \end{aligned}$$

The theorem now follows from

$$\text{Coeff}_{a^0} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^{k-1}p^{-\frac{1}{2}}a^{-1})(1 - q^k p^{\frac{1}{2}}a) \right) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^k)^{-1}.$$

This is a consequence of the Jacobi triple product identity

$$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - x^{2k})(1 + x^{2k-1}y)(1 + x^{2k-1}y^{-1}) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x^{n^2}y^n,$$

for $x = q^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $y = -q^{\frac{1}{2}}p^{\frac{1}{2}}a$. □

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