


Tuesday, January 8, 2019 10:51 PM

### Day 3:

First let me recap what we want from a splitting of H-DR.

The Kontsevich-Sibelman construction gives a map associated to  :  $C_*(A) \otimes C_*(A) \rightarrow k$

(chain level Mukai pairing).

It descends to homology  $HH_*(A) \otimes HH_*(A) \rightarrow k$ .

If  $\alpha, \beta \in C_*(A)(u)$  define  $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle_{\text{hres}} \in k(u)$

by

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle_{\text{hres}} = \sum_{i+j} (-1)^i \langle \alpha_i, \beta_j \rangle u^{i+j}$$

Def: A good splitting of the Hodge filtration for  $A$  is an isomorphism

$$HH_*(A)(u) \xrightarrow[\mathbb{R}]{\sim} HP_*(\mathbb{A})$$

respecting the higher residue pairings.

Equivalently, for each  $\alpha \in HH_*(A)$  we want to choose  $\tilde{\alpha} \in HC_-(A)$

$$\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha + R_1(\alpha) + \dots$$

n.t.  $\langle \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta} \rangle_{\text{hns}} = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle_{\text{Helm}}$

What does this get us?

We have a pairing on  $V^\pm \cong \text{Hff}_*(C_u)$  given by

$$\langle \alpha u^i, \beta u^j \rangle = (-1)^i \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \delta_{i+j, -1}$$

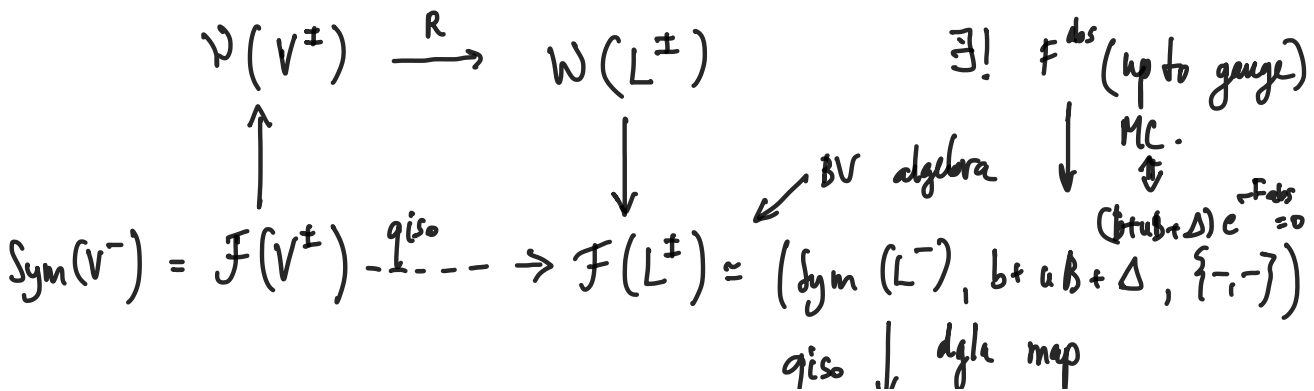
and a similar one on  $L^\pm = C_*(A)(C_u)$

Define  $W(V^\pm) := \Pi(V^\pm) / \langle xy - yx = \langle x, y \rangle \rangle, W(L^\pm)$

$\mathcal{F}(V^\pm) = W(V^\pm) / \langle \alpha u^i \mid i \geq 0 \rangle$ , same for  $\mathcal{F}(L^\pm)$

$\mathcal{F}(V^\pm) \cong \text{Sym}(V^-)$        $\mathcal{F}(L^\pm) \cong (\text{Sym}(L^-), b + uB + \Delta)$

The splitting gives us a map



$$\left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda^2 L^+, \text{Sym}^* L^-), b+uB+c\Delta, \begin{matrix} \{-, -\} \\ \cup \end{matrix} \right)$$

$\varphi_* S$  n.c. elt.

Universal formula for  $S_{1,1}$ :

Lemma: Assume we have a chain level lift  $\tilde{R}$  of  $R$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{R}: C_*(A) &\rightarrow C_*(A)[[u]] \\ \alpha &\mapsto \alpha + \tilde{R}_1(\alpha)u + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta^{\tilde{R}}: \text{Sym}^2(C_*(A)u^{-1}) \rightarrow k$$

$$(xu^{-1})(yu^{-1}) \mapsto \left[ \langle \tilde{R}_1 x, y \rangle + \langle x, \tilde{R}_1 y \rangle \right] / 2$$

Then  $((b+uB) \Delta^{\tilde{R}})((xu^{-1})(yu^{-1})) = \langle Bx, y \rangle$ .

In pictures  $d \left( \bigcup_{\tilde{R}_1} \right) = \bigcup_B \leftarrow$  twist sew.

... discuss  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$

Thm:  $\downarrow_{S_{1,1,0}} + \bigcirc_{\tilde{R}_1}^{S_{0,1,2}}$  is  $(b+uB)$  closed.

and ... maps to something gauge equiv. to  $(\varphi_* S)_{1,1}$

(Note it is not equal: it only has terms w/ one input!!)

Elliptic curve calculation:

$$E_2 := \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\tau \quad D^b(E_2) \simeq D^b(\mathcal{A}_2\text{-mod})$$

$$\mathcal{A}_2 = \text{6d cyclic } A_\infty \text{ algebra} = \text{Ext}_{E_2}^*(0 \oplus \mathcal{O}_{(P)}, 0 \oplus \mathcal{O}_{(P)})$$

$\xi = \text{elt in } \mathcal{A}_2 \text{ of degree } (-1) \text{ homological, generator of } H^1(E_2, \mathcal{O}).$

$$[\xi] \in HH_{-1}(\mathcal{A}_2)$$

To compute  $(1,1)$  inv't of  $E_2$ : find correct lift to cyclic homology:

$$[\xi] \xrightarrow{R} \xi + R_1(\xi)u + \text{h.o.t.}$$

Insert this into  $S_{1,1}$ :  : 0 (easy)

 insert  $R_1(\xi)$  : 0 (hard computer calculation) or other argument

$$S_{0,1,2} : \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ S_{0,1,2} \\ \swarrow \downarrow \searrow \end{matrix} : [\xi] \mapsto \frac{1}{2}[\xi] \otimes [\xi]. \text{ easy}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \circlearrowleft \circlearrowright$$

$$\langle R_1(\xi), \xi \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \langle \alpha, \xi \rangle = -\frac{1}{24} E_2(\tau). \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{quasi-mod.} \\ \text{holo form.} \end{array}$$

How do we single out the correct lift  $\tilde{R}_1(\xi)$ :

Mirror symmetry tells us that the mirror to the class  $[\text{pt}]^{\text{top}}$  is the class  $\frac{1}{2-\bar{2}} [d\bar{z}] \in H^1(E_2)$ .

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(\Omega^1) \rightarrow H^1_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}) \rightarrow 0.$$

Lemma: TFAE for a family of lifts  $[\xi]^{\text{geom}}$  of  $[\xi]$ :

- (1)  $[\xi]^{\text{geom}}$  is inv't under monodromy around aop
- (2)  $[\xi]^{\text{geom}}$  is flat w.r.t. G-M connection.

Note (2) can be checked at each point:

$$\text{If we write } [\xi]^{\text{geom}} = \xi + u\alpha + \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b+uB \text{ closed } \Leftrightarrow b(\alpha) = -B(\xi) = -1|\xi \\ \text{flat } \Leftrightarrow b^{1,1}(\partial_{\bar{z}} \mu^* | \alpha) \text{ is } b\text{-exact} \end{array} \right.$$

solve, fix  $\alpha$  up to  $b$ -exact chains

Can also do the same computations w/out computers using another splitting and a gauge-equivalent rep'n of  $A_{\mathbb{Z}}$ .



