

Genus of complete intersections in spherical varieties

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Newton polyhedra theory

Let $A \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ finite.

$L_A := \{f = \sum_{\alpha \in A} c_\alpha x^\alpha\}$ finite dim. subspace of Laurent polynomials.

Fix $A_1, \dots, A_k \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ finite. $\Delta_i = \text{conv}(A_i)$.

Pick $f_i \in L_{A_i}$ generic.

$X(f_1, \dots, f_k) := \{x \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \mid f_1(x) = \dots = f_k(x) = 0\}$.

Problem (Newton polyhedra theory)

Find formulae for discrete geo./top. invariants of $X(f_1, \dots, f_k)$ in terms of the Δ_i .

Euler characteristic of a complete intersection in torus

Theorem (Khovanskii, 1978)

Euler characteristic of

$X(f_1, \dots, f_k) = n! (\prod_{i=1}^k \Delta_i (1 + \Delta_i)^{-1})_n$, where:

$$\Delta_1^{n_1} \cdots \Delta_k^{n_k} = V(\underbrace{\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_1}_{n_1}, \dots, \underbrace{\Delta_k, \dots, \Delta_k}_{n_k}),$$

$n = n_1 + \dots + n_k$ and V denotes mixed volume.

Euler characteristic of a complete intersection in torus

Case $k = 1$:

Corollary

Euler characteristic of $X(f) = (-1)^{n-1} \text{vol}_n(\Delta)$.

Case $k = n$:

Corollary (Bernstein-Kushnirenko, 1978)

$\#(X_{f_1, \dots, f_n}) = n! V(\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n)$.

Genus of a variety

- X compact complex manifold. $\dim(X) = n$.
- $p_g(X) := \dim(H^0(X, \Omega^n)) = h^{n,0}(X)$.
- $p_a(X) := \sum_{p=0}^n (-1)^p h^{p,0}(X)$.
- X Riemann surface, $p_g(X) =$ number of holes.
- Birationally invariant, so definition extends to singular varieties also.

Genus of a hypersurface in torus

$A \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ finite, $f \in L_A$ generic, $\Delta = \text{conv}(A)$.

Theorem (Khovanskii, 1978)

$p_g(X(f)) = N^\circ(\Delta)$, the number of lattice points in interior of Δ .

Example: Generic degree d curve in $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^2$ is smooth. Genus is $(d-1)(d-2)/2$.

Genus of a complete intersection in torus

$A_1, \dots, A_k \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ finite, $f_i \in L_{A_i}$ generic,
 $\Delta_i = \text{conv}(A_i)$.

Theorem (Khovanskii, 1978)

$$p_a(X(f_1, \dots, f_k)) = 1 - \sum_{i_1} N'(\Delta_{i_1}) + \sum_{i_1 < i_2} N'(\Delta_{i_1} + \Delta_{i_2}) - \dots + (-1)^k N'(\Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k).$$

where $N'(\Delta) = (-1)^{\dim(\Delta)} N^\circ(\Delta)$.

Long exact sequence

X compact complex manifold, L line bundle.
 D_1, \dots, D_k smooth transverse hypersurfaces,
 $X_m = D_1 \cap \dots \cap D_m$.

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X_{m-1}, L \otimes L_m^{-1}) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{O}(X_{m-1}, L) \xrightarrow{j} \mathcal{O}(X_m, L) \rightarrow 0.$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(X_{m-1}, L \otimes L_m^{-1}) \rightarrow H^0(X_{m-1}, L) \rightarrow H^0(X_m, L) \rightarrow \dots$$

G -varieties

G connected reductive group, $X = G/H$
homogen. space.

L_1, \dots, L_k G -line bundles.

$E_i \subset H^0(X, L_i)$ G -inv. linear system, $D_i \in E_i$
generic element.

Problem

Find formulae for discrete geo./top. invariants of $X_k = D_1 \cap \dots \cap D_k$ in terms of convex geo. data.

Spherical varieties

Definition

G -variety X is spherical if a Borel subgroup has a dense orbit.

- X spherical with G -line bundle $L \Rightarrow H^0(X, L)$ multiplicity free G -module.
- One has a hope of answering the above problem for spherical varieties.

Examples of spherical varieties

- Toric variety with $G = T$ -action.
- G/P with left G -action.
- G with $G \times G$ -action.
- Space of quadrics $PGL(n, \mathbb{C})/PO(n, \mathbb{C})$ with $G = PGL(n, \mathbb{C})$ -action.

String polytopes of irreducible representation

G conn. reductive group. λ dominant weight.

- There is a basis B_λ for V_λ called *crystal or canonical basis* (Kashiwara-Lusztig).
- Fix a reduced decomposition \underline{w}_0 for w_0 . \exists parametrization $\iota_{\underline{w}_0} : B_\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^N$ with lattice points in a polytope $\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$ (*string polytopes* of Littelmann- Berenstein-Zelevinsky).
- (K., 2012) $\iota_{\underline{w}_0}$ coincides with the highest term valuation corr. to the coor. system on a Bott-Samelson variety ass. to \underline{w}_0 .

Degree of generalized Plücker embedding

$G/P \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$. Let $n = \dim(G/P)$.
 L_λ ass. line bundle.

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L_λ ass. line bundle.

Theorem

degree of $L_\lambda = n! \text{vol}_n(\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda))$.

One can think of $\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$ as Newton polytopes for G/P .

Gelfand-Zetlin polytopes

$$G = GL(n, \mathbb{C}). \quad \lambda = (\lambda_1 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_n).$$

$$\Delta_{GZ}(\lambda) = \begin{array}{ccccccc} & \lambda_1 & \lambda_2 & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \lambda_n \\ & & x_{1,n-1} & x_{2,n-1} & \cdots & \cdots & x_{n-1,n-1} \\ \Delta_{GZ}(\lambda) = & & & & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ & & & & & x_{1,2} & x_{2,2} \\ & & & & & & x_{1,1} \end{array}$$

where $\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ & c \end{smallmatrix}$ means $a \leq c \leq b$.

$$\Delta_{GZ}(\lambda) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n(n-1)/2}.$$

Moment polytope of a G -variety

G -variety X , L G -line bundle.

Definition (Brion, 1987)

$$\Delta_{mom}(X, L) = \overline{\{\lambda/k \mid V_\lambda \text{ appears in } H^0(X, L^{\otimes k})\}}.$$

$\Delta_{mom}(X, L) \subset \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ convex polytope called *moment polytope*.

L ample $\Rightarrow \Delta_{mom}(X, L)$ coincides with the Kirwan polytope in symplectic geometry (for action of K).

Newton-Okounkov polytope of a spherical variety

X spherical G -variety with G -line bundle L ,
 $n = \dim(X)$.

Definition (Okounkov, 1997; Alexeev-Brion, 2004)

$$\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, L) = \bigcup_{\lambda \in \Delta_{\text{mom}}(X, L)} (\{\lambda\} \times \Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)).$$

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Theorem (Okounkov, Alexeev-Brion)

$$\text{degree of } L = n! \text{vol}(\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, L)).$$

Polytopes associated to a G -invariant linear system

$E \subset H^0(X, L)$ G -inv. linear system.

Definition

$$\Delta_{mom}(X, E) = \overline{\{\lambda/k \mid V_\lambda \text{ appears in } E^k\}}.$$

Similar definition for $\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, E)$.

Genus of a hypersurface in a spherical variety

$X = G/H$ spherical, $n = \dim(X)$.

E globally generated G -inv. linear system.

Let X_1 generic element of E .

Theorem (K.-Khovanskii, 2015)

$$p_g(X_1) = N^\circ(\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, E)).$$

Genus of a complete intersection in a spherical variety

E_1, \dots, E_k globally gen. G -inv. linear system.

$D_i \in E_i$ generic.

Let $X_k = D_1 \cap \dots \cap D_k$.

Theorem (K.-Khovanskii, 2015)

$$p_a(X_k) = 1 - \sum_{i_1} N'(\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, E_{i_1})) + \sum_{i_1 < i_2} N'(\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, E_{i_1} E_{i_2})) - \dots + (-1)^k N'(\Delta_{\underline{w}_0}(X, E_1 \cdots E_k)).$$

Genus of complete intersections in flag variety

$$G = GL(n, \mathbb{C}), \lambda = (\lambda_1 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n).$$

Corollary

$$p_a(X_k) = 1 - \sum_{i_1} N'(\Delta_{GZ}(\lambda_{i_1})) + \sum_{i_1 < i_2} N'(\Delta_{GZ}(\lambda_{i_1}) + \Delta_{GZ}(\lambda_{i_2})) - \dots + (-1)^k N'(\Delta_{GZ}(\lambda_1) + \dots + \Delta_{GZ}(\lambda_k)).$$

Remarks

Ingredients of the proof:

- Equivariant resolution of singularities for spherical varieties.
- Ehrhart-Macdonald reciprocity and more generally Khovanskii-Pukhlikov theory.
- Vanishing of higher cohomologies of G -line bundles for spherical varieties (Brion).

We also obtain conditions for when X_k is irreducible.

Thank you!

