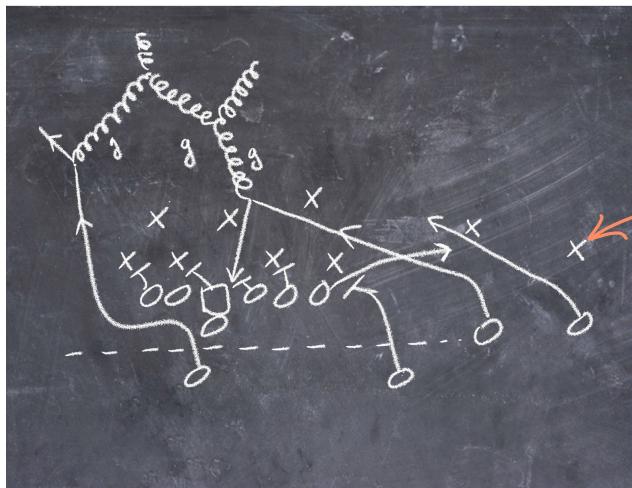




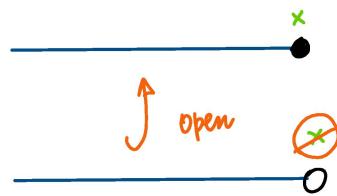
Enumerative geometry &
geometric representation theory
Start time Moscow 17:30
New York 10:30



a component of the source curve C



base point

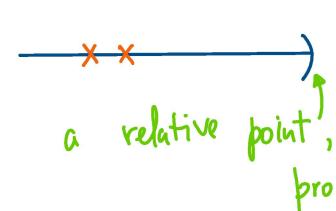


a point , evaluates to the stack \mathcal{X}
 \cup stable

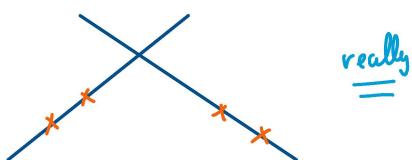
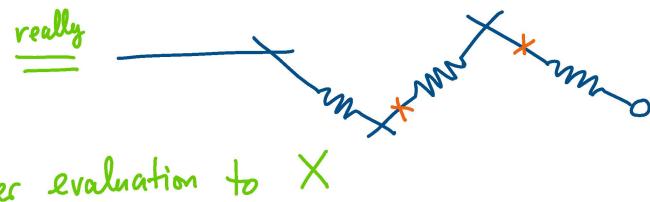
a nonsingular point, evaluates to X



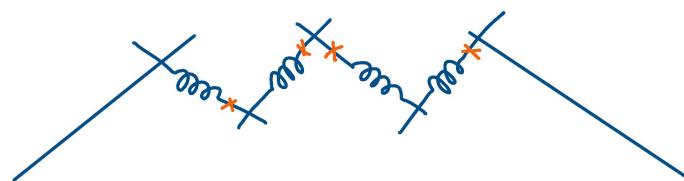
a \mathbb{P}^1 component / \mathbb{C}^* rescaling



really

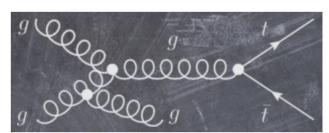
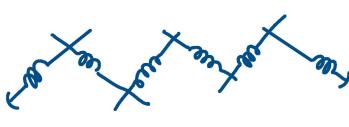


really



Glue = $\leftarrow \text{---} \rightarrow$

really



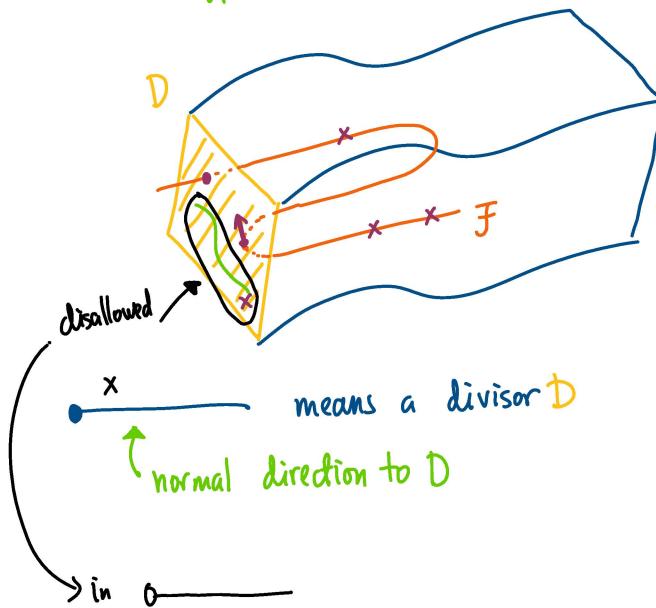
$$\text{Glue} = \leftarrow \rightarrow \equiv \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy lines} \\ \text{with nodes} \end{array} \quad \text{accordions, not like that} \rightarrow$$

Thm (read the proof in peni notes 6.5)

$$\cancel{\text{X}} = \rightarrow \text{Glue}^{-1} \leftarrow \quad \text{shorthand}$$

a divisor in the moduli of source curves

as K-theory classen on that divisor



3-fold Y e.g. $\mathbb{C}^2 \hookrightarrow Y \rightarrow C$

no components in the divisor

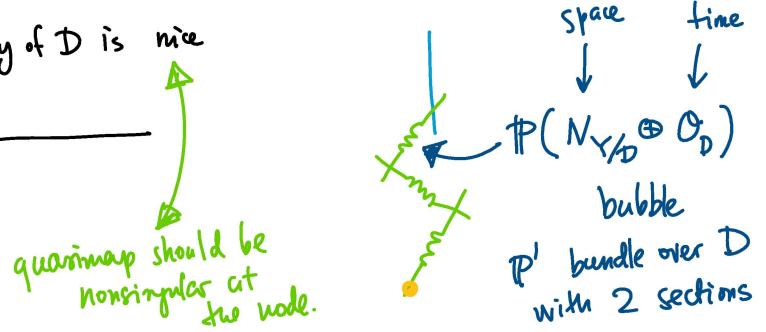
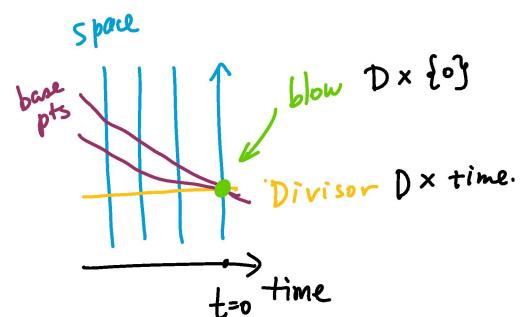
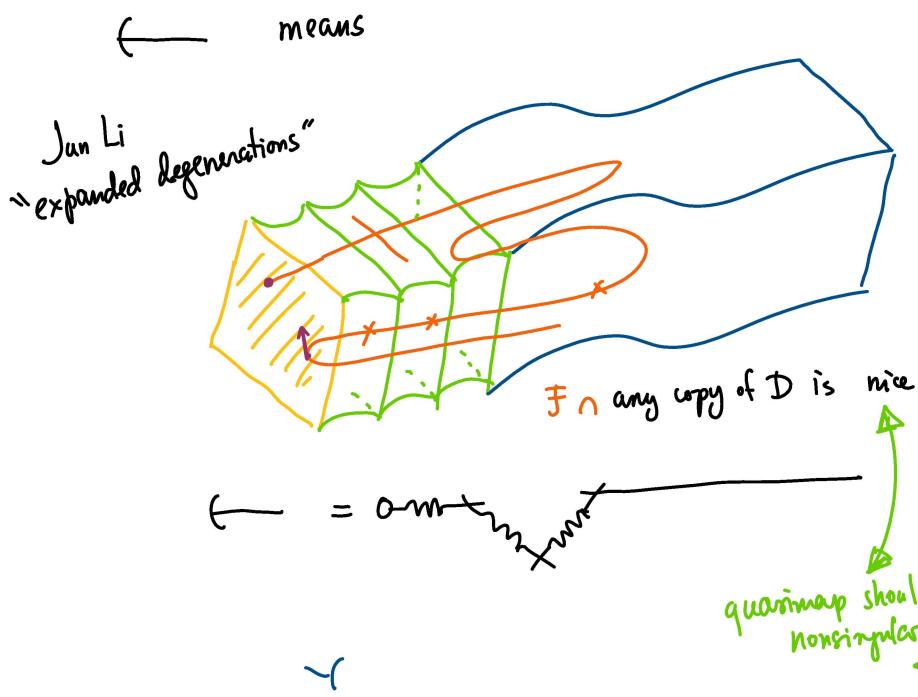
had no 0-dimensional subschemes

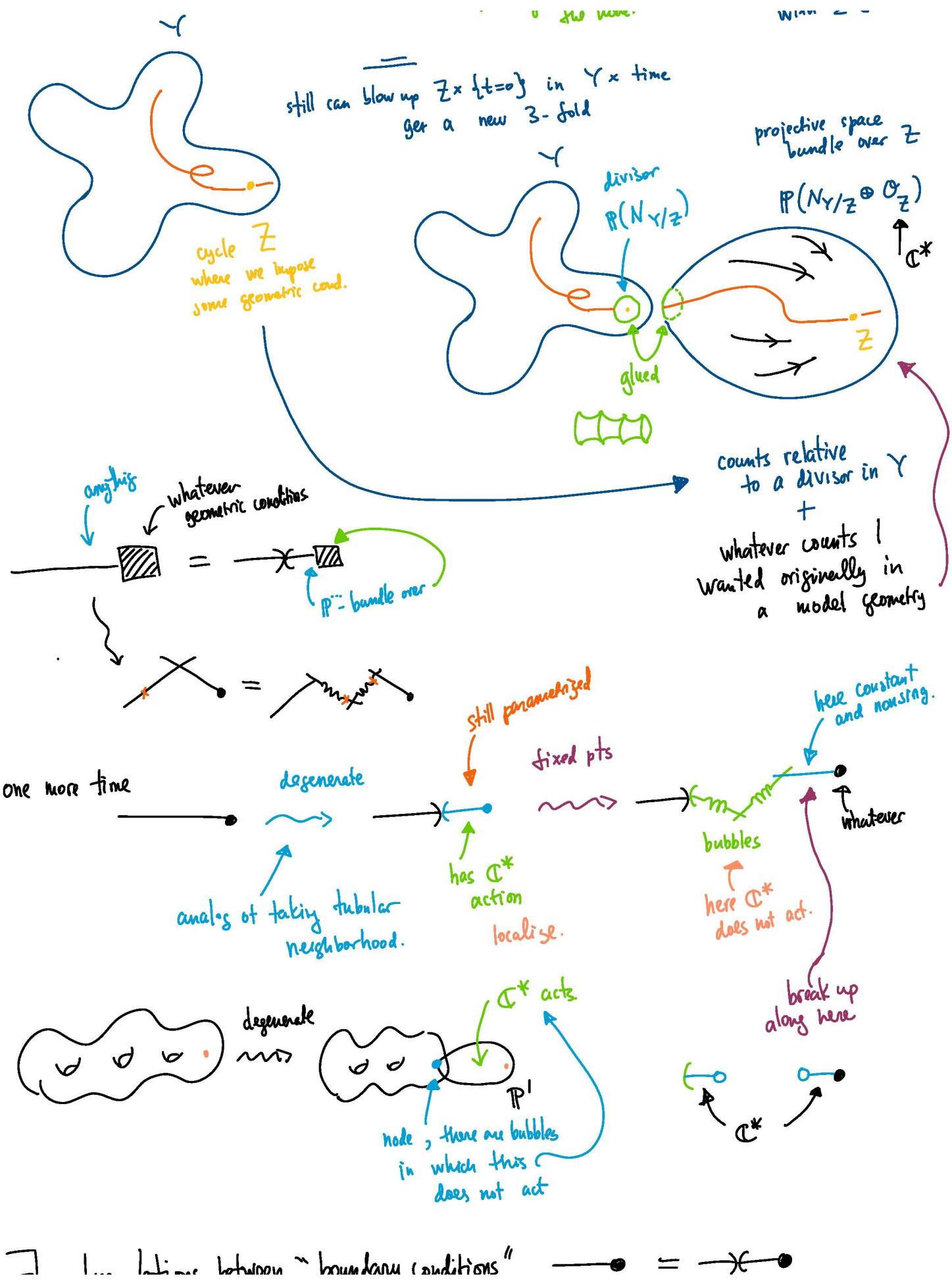
evaluation map

$\mathcal{O}_Y \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{F}$

$\mathcal{O}_D \xrightarrow{s \bmod x} \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{O}_D$

generates if there are no base points in the divisor





\exists translations between "boundary conditions"

$$\begin{aligned} \text{---} \bullet &= \text{---} X \bullet \\ \leftarrow \bullet &= \leftarrow o o \bullet \\ \text{anything} \rightarrow &\end{aligned}$$

$(o-o)^{-1}$
Simple.

Take away:

if X is one of the varieties we consider then, it is important to know tensors of the form

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \bullet \\ \text{---} \end{array} \in K(X)_{\text{eq}} \otimes K(X)_{\text{eq}} \otimes \text{series in } z$$

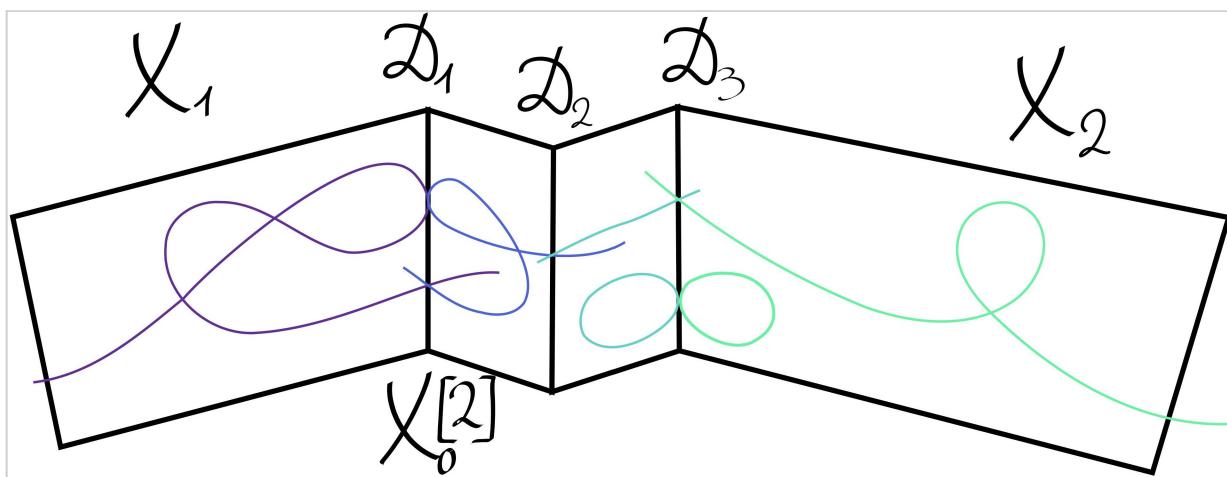
counts the degree

$$\leftarrow \underset{\text{Thm}}{=} \text{Glue}$$

$$\leftarrow o \in K_{\text{eq}}(X)^{\otimes 2} \otimes \dots$$

$$o \rightarrow \in \dots$$

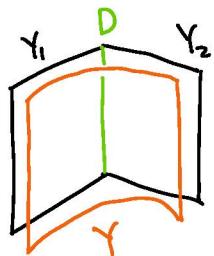
Goal describe all of these in terms of quantum groups acting



More about relative conditions and degeneration

$$\gamma_1 \xrightarrow{D} \gamma_2 \quad \gamma \rightsquigarrow \gamma_1 \cup \gamma_2$$

$$N_{\gamma_1/D} \otimes N_{\gamma_2/D} = \Theta_D$$



$$Y \rightsquigarrow Y_1 \cup_D Y_2$$

$$N_{Y_1/D} \otimes N_{Y_2/D} = \mathcal{O}_D$$

$$\text{Thm (Levine-Pandharipande)} \quad [Y] = [Y_1] + [Y_2] - [\text{bubble } \mathbb{B}]$$

generates algebraic cobordism

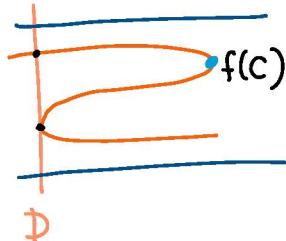
$$\#(\mathcal{O}_D \oplus N_{Y_1/D})$$

over $\text{pt} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ = Lazard ring

$$\otimes \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q} [P^1, P^2, P^3, \dots]$$

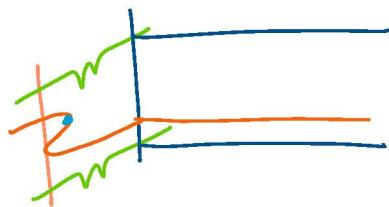
does not immediately reduce all counts to toric, but still....

in GW theory



$$f^* D = \sum_i \mu_i [P_i]$$

↑
fixed



evaluation map \in Orbifold cohomology of

$$\exp(D) = \bigsqcup_n D^n / S(n).$$

$$\bigsqcup_n \text{Hilb}(D, n)$$

↑
BKR+Haiman

General conjecture (known for ADE fibrations over curves), in cohomology

relative counts in GW \equiv relative counts in PT/DT/...

Mumford

Gromov-Witten of target curves with relative insertions is very nice, e.g. has Virasoro

very, very close to things like DRC
 $\begin{matrix} \leftarrow \\ 0 \end{matrix}$ $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ \infty \end{matrix}$
 zeros pole

$$\text{Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^2, n)$$

$$\mathbb{C}^{2n} / S(n)$$

z counts the degree
 $\in \text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C}^*$ for Hilb.

$$z = \exp(iu)$$

z counts the genus in GW
