

Cluster varieties, toric degenerations, and mirror symmetry

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Ongoing joint work with Lara Bossinger, Juan Bosco Frías Medina, and Alfredo Nájera Chávez

- 1 Cluster varieties and their compactifications
- 2 Toric degenerations of cluster varieties
- 3 Connections to Batyrev-Borisov mirror symmetry

Moral definitions and examples

Calabi-Yau variety

A complex projective variety with a notion of complex volume

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Example

Compact torus \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}^2 , $\Omega = dz$

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Log Calabi-Yau variety

A smooth complex variety U with a unique volume form Ω having at worst a simple pole along any divisor in *any* compactification of U

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Carefully glued tori

$$U = \bigcup_i T_i / \sim$$

$$\mu_{ij} : T_i \dashrightarrow T_j, \quad \mu_{ij}^*(\Omega_j) = \Omega_i$$

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Initial data

- Lattice $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$
- Skew-form $\{\cdot, \cdot\} : N \times N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$
- Basis $s = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ of N

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Gives a pair of dual tori and bases for their character lattices:

$$T_{M;s} := \text{Spec} \left(\mathbb{C} [z^{\pm e_1}, \dots, z^{\pm e_n}] \right)$$

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Recursive rule for changing basis $s \mapsto s'$, together with birational maps $\mu_{s,s'} : T_{M;s} \dashrightarrow T_{M;s'}$ and $\mu_{s,s'} : T_{N;s} \dashrightarrow T_{N;s'}$

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$$\mathcal{X} = \bigcup_s T_{M;s} , \quad \mathcal{A} = \bigcup_s T_{N;s}$$

\mathcal{X} has a Poisson structure:

$$\{z^{n_1}, z^{n_2}\} = \{n_1, n_2\} z^{n_1+n_2}$$

\mathcal{A} has a degenerate symplectic structure, with 2-form:

$$\sum_{i,j} \frac{dz_i^{e_i^*}}{z_i^{e_i^*}} \wedge \frac{dz_j^{e_j^*}}{z_j^{e_j^*}}$$

(Partial) compactification of \mathcal{X}

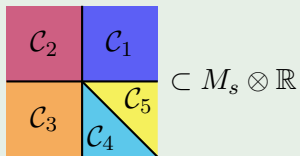
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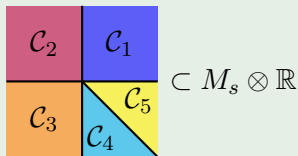
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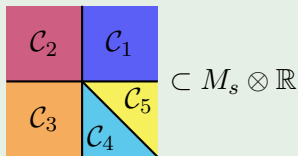


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Theorem ([GHKK16])

The cluster complex Δ^+ has a simplicial fan structure.

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Much more natural object from toric geometry perspective:

Special completion of \mathcal{X} [FG15]

$$\hat{\mathcal{X}} = \bigcup_i \text{Spec} (\mathbb{C} [\mathcal{C}_i^\vee \cap N])$$

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- Each $p_{[i+1, i+k]}$ is a frozen variable, so $C(\text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n))$ is such a compactification.

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- If we restrict to the tori $T_{N;s} \subset \mathcal{A}$ and $T_{M;s} \subset \mathcal{X}$, then $A_{i;s} = z^{e_{i;s}^*}$ and $X_{i;s} = z^{e_{i;s}}$.

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- On other tori $T_{N;s'}$ and $T_{M;s'}$, $\mu_{s',s}^*(A_{i;s})$ and $\mu_{s',s}^*(X_{i;s})$ will be rational functions in the variables $A_{j;s'}$ and $X_{j;s'}$.

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What additional properties would be nice?

- \mathcal{X} -variables extend canonically to family.
- Extension of $X_{i;s}$ homogeneous under some natural torus action, with weight $\mathbf{c}_{i;s}$.

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Basic idea:

Add coefficients carefully to get

$$\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_t \hookrightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{X}}_{s_0} = \bigcup_s \operatorname{Spec} (R[X_{1;s}, \dots, X_{n;s}])$$



$$\mathbb{A}_{s_0}^n = \operatorname{Spec} (R)$$

where $R := \mathbb{C}[t_{1;s_0}, \dots, t_{n;s_0}]$.

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where $R := \mathbb{C}[t_{1;s_0}, \dots, t_{n;s_0}]$.

- The fiber over 1 will be $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}$. The fiber over 0 will be $\operatorname{TV}(\Delta^+)$.

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\mathcal{X} gluing defined by

$$\mu_k^*(X'_i) = \begin{cases} X_k^{-1} & \text{if } i = k \\ X_i \left(1 + X_k^{-\text{sgn } \varepsilon_{ik}}\right)^{-\varepsilon_{ik}} & \text{if } i \neq k \end{cases}$$

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We define $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_{s_0}$ gluing by

$$\mu_k^*(X'_i) = \begin{cases} X_k^{-1} & \text{if } i = k \\ X_i \left(\mathbf{t}^{[\text{sgn } \varepsilon_{ij} \mathbf{c}_k]_+} + \mathbf{t}^{[-\text{sgn } \varepsilon_{ij} \mathbf{c}_k]_+} X_k^{-\text{sgn } \varepsilon_{ik}}\right)^{-\varepsilon_{ik}} & \text{if } i \neq k \end{cases}$$

Theorem (Bossinger, Frías Medina, Nájera Chávez, M.)

With this gluing, $\widehat{\mathcal{X}}_{s_0}$ satisfies all of the properties we asked our toric degenerations to satisfy.

Toric degenerations of compactified \mathcal{A} -varieties

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In [GHKK16] an analogous family is defined for \mathcal{A} -varieties compactified by letting frozen variables vanish.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{\mathcal{A}}_t & \hookrightarrow & \overline{\mathcal{A}}_{\text{prin},s_0} \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \mathbb{A}_{s_0}^n = \text{Spec}(R) \end{array}$$

where $R := \mathbb{C}[t_{1;s_0}, \dots, t_{n;s_0}]$.

Batyrev-Borisov mirror symmetry

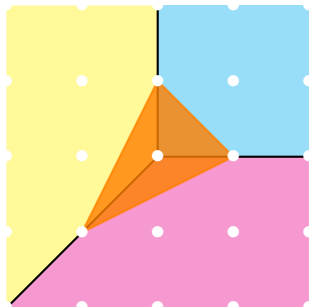
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Construct mirror families of Calabi-Yau varieties living in “dual” toric varieties.

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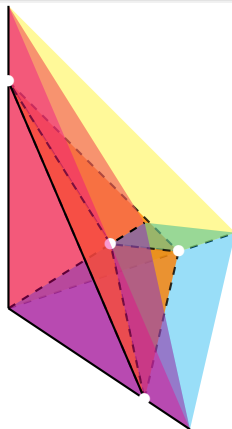
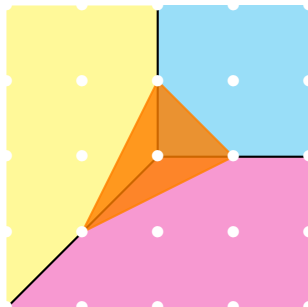
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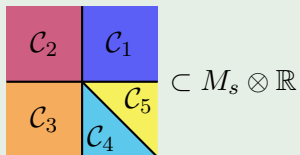


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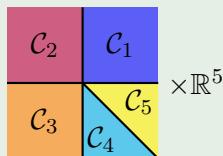
Example ($\text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{C}^5)$)

Start with A_2 scattering diagram:



Example ($G_{r_2}(\mathbb{C}^5)$)

Add on 5 dimensional linear space, one dimension for each consecutive Plücker:



Example ($\text{Gr}_2(\mathbb{C}^5)$)

Cut out the cone Ξ generated by the columns of the following matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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- Relevant slice of Ξ : $P = \{x \in \Xi \mid \langle (1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1), x \rangle = 5\}$. Unique interior point: $v = (0 \ 0 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1)^T$.

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- Have a fan structure Σ on Ξ .
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- Translate generators of Σ by $-v$ to get a new fan Δ . Σ is “cone over” Δ , and the rays of Δ are generated by vertices of P .

Expectations:

- Δ is the “fan” for the Batyrev-Borisov dual Y to the Grassmannian.

Batyrev-Borisov picture for Grassmannians

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- The construction works the same way for all $\mathrm{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$.
- A generalization (higher dimensional version of “cone over” – higher codimension CY subvarieties) works for complete flag varieties.

- [FG15] V. Fock and A. Goncharov, *Cluster X-varieties at infinity*, (2015), arXiv:1104.0407v2 [math.AG].
- [GHKK16] M. Gross, P. Hacking, S. Keel and M. Kontsevich, *Canonical bases for cluster algebras*, preprint (2016), arXiv:1411.1394v2 [math.AG].