

Artin fans

AMS special session on Combinatorics and Algebraic Geometry

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Heros:

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- Martin Olsson

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- Jonathan Wise
- Qile Chen, Steffen Marcus,
- Mark Gross, Bernd Siebert

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- Martin Ulirsch

Superabundance

Mikhalkin-Speyer: there is a tropical cubic curve C of genus 1 in TP^3 which does not lift to an algebraic curve (Speyer, *Tropical Geometry*, Berkeley thesis 2005, Figure 5.1).

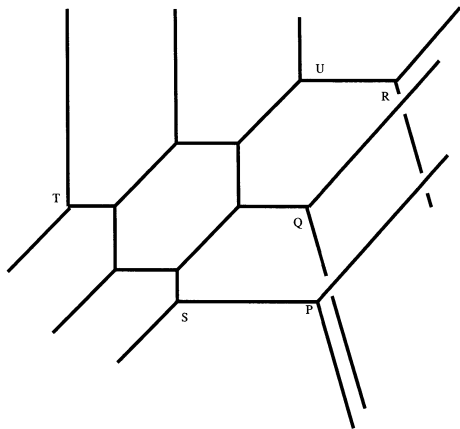


Figure 5.1: A Genus 1 Zero Tension Curve which is not Tropical

Superabundance (continued)

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- They encode **logarithmic stable maps** in \mathbb{P}^3 .
- But logarithmic stable maps are **obstructed**.

Question

Is there a world in which they are not obstructed?

Logarithmic structures

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Definition

It is a *logarithmic structure* if $\alpha : \alpha^{-1}\mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}}^*$ is an isomorphism.

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$$M_D(U) = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}}(U) \mid f_{U \setminus D} \in \mathcal{O}_{\underline{X}}^\times(U \setminus D) \right\}.$$

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- Let k be a field,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{N} \oplus k^\times &\rightarrow k \\ (n, z) &\mapsto z \cdot 0^n \end{aligned}$$

defined by sending $0 \mapsto 1$ and $n \mapsto 0$ otherwise.

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- Any toric variety X is logarithmically smooth

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- A nodal curve is logarithmically smooth over a logarithmic point.

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These can be nonzero on a broken cubic curve!

Artin fans

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$$\{\text{Logarithmic structures } X \text{ on } \underline{X}\} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{\underline{X} \rightarrow \underline{\text{Log}}\}.$$

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Proposition (Wise; \aleph , Chen, Marcus)

There is an initial factorization $X \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X \rightarrow \text{Log}$ such that $\mathcal{A}_X \rightarrow \text{Log}$ is étale, representable, strict.

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Proposition (Wise; \aleph , Chen, Marcus)

There is an initial factorization $X \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_X \rightarrow \text{Log}$ such that $\mathcal{A}_X \rightarrow \text{Log}$ is étale, representable, strict.

The stack \mathcal{A}_X is small, totally combinatorial.

\mathbb{P}^3 and $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{P}^3}$

$$\mathbb{P}^3 = (\mathbb{A}^4 \setminus \{0\})/\mathbb{G}_m.$$

So

$$\{C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^3\} \leftrightarrow \{(\mathcal{L}, s_0, \dots, s_3) \mid s_i \text{ do not vanish together}\}.$$

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Now

$$\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{P}^3} = (\mathbb{A}^4 \setminus \{0\})/\mathbb{G}_m^4.$$

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The obstructions are gone!

Sample theorem

Theorem (N-Wise)

If $Y \rightarrow X$ is a toric modification, then

Logarithmic Gromov–Witten invariants of X coincide with those of Y .

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Reason: $\mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{A}_Y) \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}(\mathcal{A}_X)$ is birational. So $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(Y) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}(X)$ is virtually birational.

Tropicalization

Things are connected in Martin Ulirsch's fundamental commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X^\natural & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_X^\natural & \longrightarrow & \Sigma_X \\ \rho_X \left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) r_X & & \rho_{\mathcal{A}} \left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) r_{\mathcal{A}} & & \rho_\Sigma \left(\begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} \right) r_\Sigma \\ X & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_X & \longrightarrow & F_X \end{array}$$

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- X^\square - Berkovich analytic formal fiber
- \mathbb{P}^3 and $\mathcal{A}_{\mathbb{P}^3}$ share their tropicalization $\overline{TP^3}$.
- $\mathcal{A}_X^\square \rightarrow \Sigma_X$ **is a homeomorphism**.