

DAHA and Knot Homology Learning Seminar
Fall 2021

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Lectures by Various

Disclaimer

These notes were taken during the seminar using the vimtex package of the editor neovim. Any errors are mine and not the speakers'. In addition, my notes are picture-free (but will include commutative diagrams) and are a mix of my mathematical style and that of the lecturers. If you find any errors, please contact me at plei@math.columbia.edu.

I patched the notes from Álvaro's lecture using his notes, which contain some material not covered during the lecture. The notes here only contain material covered during the lecture.

Seminar Website:

<https://math.columbia.edu/~samdehority/seminars/2021-fall-seminar-knot-homology>

Contents

Contents • 2

- 1 Sebastian (Sep 14): Khovanov Homology • 4
 - 1.1 CATEGORY OF PICTURES • 4
 - 1.2 KHOVANOV HOMOLOGY • 7

- 2 Álvaro (Sep 21): HOMFLY-PT homology • 9
 - 2.1 TRIPLY GRADED HOMOLOGY • 9
 - 2.2 HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY • 10
 - 2.3 EXAMPLE OF TRIPLY GRADED HOMOLOGY • 11
 - 2.4 CONNECTIONS TO GEOMETRY • 12

- 3 Avi (Sep 28): Hilbert Schemes • 13
 - 3.1 DEFINITIONS • 13
 - 3.2 HILBERT SCHEMES OF SMOOTH SURFACES • 14
 - 3.3 PLANE CURVE SINGULARITIES • 15

- 4 Patrick (Oct 5 and Oct 12): The HOMFLY polynomial and enumerative geometry • 17
 - 4.1 INTRODUCTION • 17
 - 4.2 INTRODUCTION TO PT THEORY • 17
 - 4.3 A COMPUTATION IN PT THEORY • 18
 - 4.4 FLOP INVARIANCE OF PT THEORY • 20
 - 4.5 ALGEBRAIC LINKS • 21
 - 4.6 SOME EXPLICIT CALCULATIONS FOR THE UNKNOT AND HOPF LINK • 22
 - 4.7 BEHAVIOR OF LINKS WITH RESPECT TO BLOWUP • 23
 - 4.8 RELATION BETWEEN PT THEORY AND HOMFLY • 24

- 5 Che (Oct 19): Braid varieties and Khovanov-Rozansky homology • 25
 - 5.1 KHOVANOV-ROZANSKY HOMOLOGY • 25
 - 5.2 BRAID VARIETIES • 26
 - 5.3 MIXED HODGE STRUCTURES • 27
 - 5.4 SKETCH OF PROOF OF MAIN THEOREM • 28

- 6 Sam (Oct 26 and Nov 09): Finite dimensional type A rational Cherednik representations • 29

- 6.1 RELATION TO KZ-CONNECTION • 30
- 6.2 BACKGROUND ON \mathcal{H}_{q_c} -REPRESENTATIONS • 30
- 6.3 THE KZ FUNCTOR • 31
- 6.4 CHARACTERS FOR H_c REPRESENTATIONS • 32

- 7 Cailan (Nov 09 and Nov 16): Torus knots and the rational DAHA • 34
 - 7.1 REPRESENTATION THEORY • 34
 - 7.2 HOMFLY POLYNOMIAL OF TORUS KNOTS • 37

- 8 Davis (Nov 23): Hilbert schemes, Coulomb branches, and DAHA • 40
 - 8.1 AFFINE GRASSMANNIANS • 40
 - 8.2 COULOMB BRANCHES • 41
 - 8.3 HILBERT SCHEMES • 41

Sebastian (Sep 14): Khovanov Homology

Recall that the *Kauffman bracket* of a link diagram D has axioms $\langle \emptyset \rangle = 1$, $\langle 0 \sqcup D \rangle = (q + q^{-1}) \langle D \rangle$, and for any crossing

$$\langle \text{crossing} \rangle = q \langle \text{horizontal} \rangle + q^{-1} \langle \text{vertical} \rangle$$

If D has n_+ positive crossings and n_- negative crossings, then the *Jones polynomial* of the underlying link L is $J(L) = (-1)^{n_-} q^{n_+ - 2n_-} \langle D \rangle$.

We may have heard that Khovanov homology is a categorification of the Jones polynomial. To motivate this, there are quantum invariants like the Jones polynomial, the HOMFLY polynomial, WRT, and others. On the other side, there are gauge-theoretic invariants like instanton Floer homology and the Casson invariant. The quantum invariants generally come from representations of quantum groups and are combinatorial, but it is unclear what geometric information we obtain. On the other hand, the gauge theoretic invariants are more powerful, but of course harder to compute. We want to consider relations between the two types of invariants.

Some of the gauge-theoretic invariants end up being Euler characteristics; for example, the Casson invariant is twice the Euler characteristic of instanton Floer homology.

For a link diagram L , we will introduce a bigraded \mathbb{Z} -module $\text{Kh}^{*,*}(L)$ such that

$$J(L) = \sum_{i,j} (-1)^i q^j \text{rk}_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Kh}^{i,j}(L).$$

1.1 Category of Pictures

Given D , we will order its crossings. For each crossing we have a 0-resolution (horizontal) and a 1-resolution (vertical). If $n = n_+ + n_-$, then each element of $\{0, 1\}^n$ gets a complete resolution, which is a collection of circles in the plane. For example, consider the Hopf link with resolution.

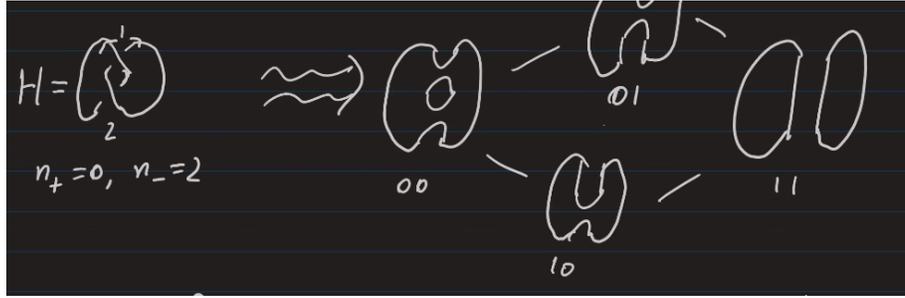


Figure 1.1: Hopf link and resolution

Then we have

$$\langle H \rangle = (q + q^{-1})^2 - q(q + q^{-1}) - q(q + q^{-1}) + q^2(q + q^{-1}) = q^4 + q^2 + 1 + q^{-2},$$

and thus

$$J(H) = (-1)^2 q^{-4} \langle H \rangle = 1 + q^{-2} + q^{-4} + q^{-6}.$$

Changing a 0-resolution to a 1-resolution is given by a saddle, or a cobordism.

Let Cob^3 be the category with objects collections of oriented circles in \mathbb{R}^2 and morphisms oriented cobordisms in $\mathbb{R}^2 \times [0, 1]$. For each $\Sigma \in \text{Hom}(O_1, O_2)$, we define $\text{deg } \Sigma = \chi(\Sigma)$. Then we add objects $O\{m\}$ for each $O \in \text{Obj}(\text{Cob}^3)$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. This gives a graded category Cob^3 . Now let $\text{Mat}(\text{Cob}^3)$ denote the additive closure of Cob^3 and $\text{Kom}(\text{Mat}(\text{Cob}^3))$ be its category of chain complexes.

Now for each $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}^n$, we assign the object $O\{m\}$, where O is the resolution of L obtained from the α_i -resolution at the i -th crossing and $m = \sum \alpha_i$. For each edge, we will assign the saddle cobordism between objects at each edge.

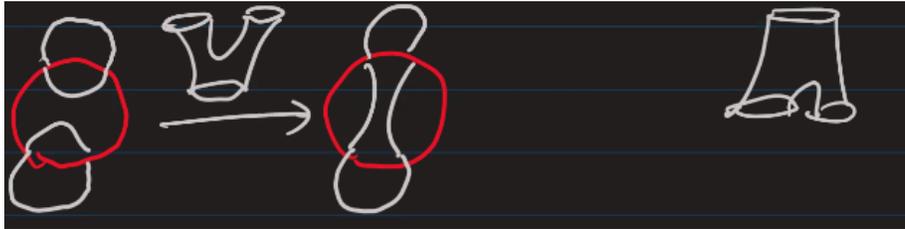


Figure 1.2: Saddle cobordism

To obtain $d^2 = 0$, we need that all square faces in the diagram anti-commute. The problem is that in the diagram, the two cobordisms are actually the same (we can reorder the saddles), so now we need to add signs to the edges such that each square face has an odd number of minus signs. In the example of the Hopf link, we just add a minus sign to the $10 \rightarrow 11$ edge.

Now we may construct the m -th chain group $[[L]]^m$ of $[[L]]$ to be

$$\bigoplus_{\alpha \mid \sum \alpha_i = m} (\text{resolution over } \alpha).$$

The chain homotopy type of $[[L]]$ is a link invariant after passing to a quotient Cob^3/ℓ of Cob^3 by the following relations:

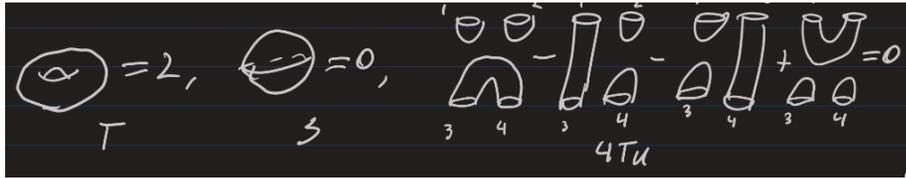


Figure 1.3: Relations for Cob^3/ℓ

Now we define the *Bar-Natan category* $\text{BN} := \text{Kom}(\text{Mat}(\text{Cob}^3/\ell))$. Of course, we now need to prove invariance under the Reidemeister moves. For the first Reidemeister move, we have the following diagram:

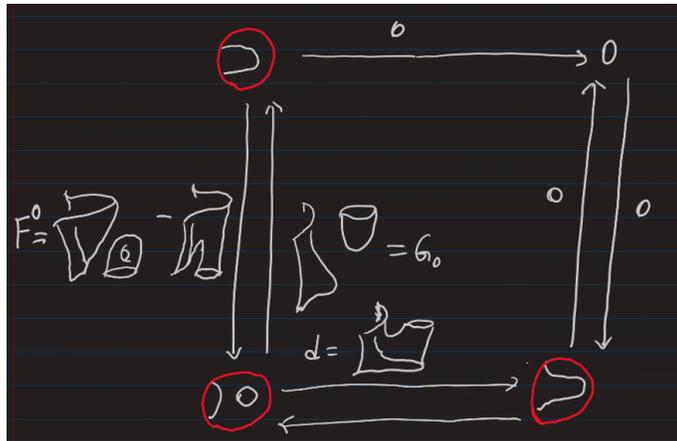


Figure 1.4: Diagram for R1

Then here hare the easy relations.

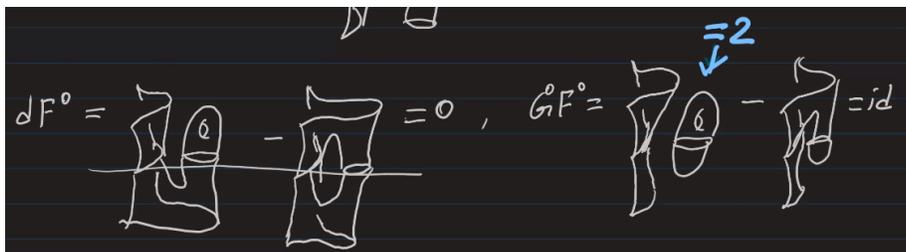


Figure 1.5: Easy relations

Finally, here we see that we have a homotopy:

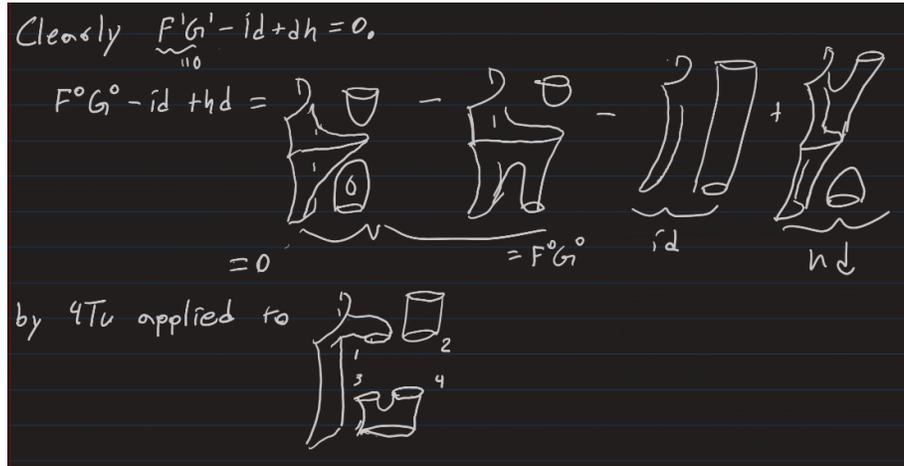


Figure 1.6: The homotopy really is a homotopy

The proofs of invariance under the other Reidemeister moves are similar, but significantly more complicated. But now any functor from Cob^3/ℓ to any abelian category will give us a knot invariant. Note that such a functor does not have to be a 2-dimensional TQFT.

1.2 Khovanov Homology

Returning to something more concrete, any cobordism in Cob^3/ℓ can be decomposed into pairs of pants and caps and cups, so to specify a functor, we only need to specify what it does to four morphisms. Here, the cobordisms correspond to

$$m: V \otimes V \rightarrow V \quad \Delta: V \rightarrow V \otimes V \quad \iota: V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \varepsilon: V \rightarrow \mathbb{Z},$$

where $V = \mathcal{F}(S^1)$ for \mathcal{F} a TQFT. Then Khovanov homology is the functor where $V = \mathbb{Z}\{-1\} \oplus \mathbb{Z}\{1\}$, where m is given by

$$v_- \otimes v_- \mapsto 0 \quad v_- \otimes v_+ \mapsto v_- \quad v_+ \otimes v_+ \mapsto v_+ \quad v_+ \otimes v_- \mapsto v_-,$$

Δ is given by

$$v_- \mapsto v_- \otimes v_- \quad v_+ \mapsto v_+ \otimes v_- + v_- \otimes v_+,$$

ι is given by $1 \mapsto v_+$, and ε is given by $v_- \mapsto 1, v_+ \mapsto 0$. The grading on V is called the *Jones grading* because it records power of q in the Jones polynomial.

Now we are finally able to define the Khovanov homology

$$\text{Kh}(L) := H^*(\mathcal{F}([L]))[-n_-]\{n_+ - 2n_-\}$$

Theorem 1.2.1. *We have the formula*

$$J(L) = \sum_{i,j} (-1)^i q^j \text{rk}_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Kh}^{i,j}(L).$$

For the Hopf link, the chain complex is given by

$$(V \otimes V)\{-4\} \xrightarrow{m \oplus m} V\{-3\} \oplus V\{-3\} \xrightarrow{\Delta^1 - \Delta^2} (V \otimes V)\{-2\},$$

and thus we can compute the Khovanov homology.

Theorem 1.2.2 (Jacobsson, Bar-Natan). *The map on $[[L]]$ associated to a cobordism in $\mathbb{R}^3 \times [0, 1]$ is independent of its decomposition into elementary cobordisms up to a sign and cobordisms in the Bar-Natan category.*

Álvaro (Sep 21): HOMFLY-PT homology

If we already know about Hecke algebras, then we could discover the HOMFLY-PT polynomial with the unknot being 1 and the skein relation

$$t \cdot \text{under} + t^{-1} \cdot \text{over} = z \cdot \text{unlinked}.$$

Here, if we set $t = q^{2N}$ and $z = q + q^{-1}$, we recover the SL_2 link polynomial and if we set $N = 1$, we recover the Jones polynomial.

The reason that we could have discovered the HOMFLY-PT polynomial is using the representation theory of the braid group, which is generated by s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} with relations $s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}$ and $s_i s_j = s_j s_i$ if $|i - j| \geq 2$.

First, note that every link is the closure of a braid. Then two braids give rise to isotopic links if they are related by Markov moves. Now we consider

$$\mathbb{Z}[q^\pm] \text{Br}_n \twoheadrightarrow H(S_n) = \mathbb{Z}[q^\pm] \cdot \{\delta_w \mid w \in S_n\} / \delta_s^2 = \delta_s(q - 1) + q.$$

Now we can define a trace map

$$\text{Tr}: \bigcup_{n \geq 1} H(S_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q^\pm, z^\pm]$$

with the condition that $\text{Tr}(x s_n y) = z \text{Tr}(xy)$ and $\text{Tr}(1) = 1$. In particular, these imply that $\text{Tr}(xy) = \text{Tr}(yx)$, and this is called the *Oceanu trace*. If we normalize the s_i , then $\text{Tr}(x s_i) = \text{Tr}(x s_i^{-1})$. Then under the correct normalization, we obtain the HOMFLY-PT polynomial.

2.1 Triply graded homology

This was discovered by Khovanov-Rozansky in 2004 using matrix factorizations and Khovanov in 2005 using Soergel bimodules. Then work of various subsets of Elias, Hogancamp, and Mellit computed HHH for torus (m, n) -links.

Consider the symmetric group $S_m = \langle s_1, \dots, s_{m-1} \rangle$. Then consider $R = \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$, where the x_i have degree 2. Then we have a natural action of S_m on R , and R^{S_i} are the invariants. Then we will define $B_{s_i} = R \otimes_{R^s} R(1)$ as an R -bimodule, and for $\underline{w} = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_n}$, we will define the *Bott-Samuelson bimodule* $BS(\underline{w}) = B_{s_{i_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes B_{s_{i_n}}$. Next, if we consider the Bott-Samuelson bimodules and add in all tensor products and direct sums, we obtain the Hecke category SBim , which categorifies the Hecke algebra.

In our running example, we will take $S_2 = \{1, s\}$ and $R = \mathbb{Q}[x_1, x_2]$. Here, we will take $R^s = \mathbb{Q}[x_1 + x_2, (x_1 - x_2)^2]$, and we will write $r = x_1 + x_2, t = x_1 - x_2$. Therefore, we have

$$BS(s^2) = B_s \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} B_s = \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^s} \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^s} \mathbb{R}(2) = \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^s} \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^s} \mathbb{R}(2).$$

Theorem 2.1.1 (Soergel's categorification theorem). *Note that $H(S_n)$ has a KL-basis $\{b_w \mid w \in S_n\}$. Then there is a bijection between indecomposables in SBim and the KL-basis taking the tensor product to multiplication.*

Now if we write $b_{s_i} = \delta_{s_i} + q$, we have $b_{s_i}^2 = qb_{s_i} + q^{-1}b_{s_i}$. On the other side, we have

$$\begin{aligned} B_s^{\otimes 2} &= \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{R}(2) \\ &= \mathbb{R} \otimes (\mathbb{Q}[r, t^2] \oplus t\mathbb{Q}[r, t^2]) \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{R}(2) \\ &= \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^s} \mathbb{R}(2) \oplus \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}^s} \mathbb{R} \\ &= B_s(1) \oplus B_s(-1). \end{aligned}$$

Now we will categorify the braid group and construct HHH. We have $b_s = \delta_s + q$ and thus $\delta_s = b_s - q$, so in the categorified version we will have $q_i: B_{s_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Then we consider the complex

$$F_{s_i} = 0 \rightarrow \underline{B_{s_i}} \xrightarrow{q_i} \mathbb{R}(1) \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

and analogously

$$F_{s_i}^{-1} = \mathbb{R}(-1) \xrightarrow{d_i} \underline{B_{s_i}} \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots$$

Theorem 2.1.2 (Rouquier). *The assignment $\underline{w} \rightarrow F^\bullet(\underline{w}) = F_{s_1^\pm} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{s_n^\pm}$ is a well-defined homomorphism $\text{Br}_n \rightarrow K^b(\text{SBim})$.*

Now we apply the Hochschild homology HH_n to $F^\bullet(\underline{w})$, and we obtain the complex

$$\text{HH}_n(F^{-1}(\underline{w})) \rightarrow \text{HH}_n(F^0(\underline{w})) \rightarrow \text{HH}_n(F^1(\underline{w})),$$

and taking the homology, we obtain the HHH homology. The grading is given by the homological grading $\text{HH}_i(F^j(\underline{w}))$ that modifies j , the Hochschild grading, and the internal grading as \mathbb{R} -graded bimodules.

2.2 Hochschild homology

Next we observe that Hochschild homology is easier for polynomial rings. Recall that if R is a k -algebra, then if we write $R^{\text{env}} = R \otimes_k R^{\text{op}}$, we have

$$\text{HH}_n(-) = \text{Tor}_n^{R^{\text{env}}}(\mathbb{R}, -).$$

Instead of the bar complex, we will consider the Koszul complex

$$K^\bullet \bigwedge^n V \otimes R^{\text{env}} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow V \otimes R^{\text{env}} \rightarrow R^{\text{env}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \rightarrow 0,$$

which is a free resolution of \mathbb{R} , where $V = \mathbb{Q}^m$. Then this complex computes the Hochschild homology. For example, if $R = \mathbb{Q}[x] = M$ where $\deg x = 2$, we have

$$K^\bullet = R^{\text{env}}(-2) \xrightarrow{(x \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x)} R^{\text{env}}$$

and $R(-2) \xrightarrow{0} R$, and thus

$$\mathrm{HH}_*(R) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}[x] & * = 0 \\ \mathbb{Q}[x](-2) & * = 1. \end{cases}$$

for another example, when $R = \mathbb{Q}[x, y]$ and M is a graded R -bimodule, and $\deg x = \deg y = 2$, we have

$$K^\bullet = R^{\mathrm{env}}(-4) \rightarrow R^{\mathrm{env}}(-2) \oplus R^{\mathrm{env}}(-2) \rightarrow R^{\mathrm{env}}$$

where the maps are given by $(x \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x, 1 \otimes y - y \otimes 1)$ and $(y \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes y, x \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x)$, and the Koszul resolution of M is similar.

2.3 Example of triply graded homology

Now the unknot is the closure of $1 \in \mathrm{Br}_1$, and so we want to compute its homology HHH_{***} . We know that

$$F^\bullet(1) = 0 \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow 0,$$

and therefore

$$\mathrm{HH}_*(R) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}[x] & * = 0 \\ \mathbb{Q}[x](-2) & * = 1. \end{cases}$$

The Euler characteristic is

$$(1 + q^2 + q^4 + \cdots) + a(q^2 + q^4 + \cdots) = \frac{1 + aq^2}{1 - q^2},$$

and this recovers the unknot.

Now if we take the closure of $s \in \mathrm{Br}_2$, which is still the unknot, we have

$$F^\bullet(S) = \underline{B}_s \rightarrow R(1),$$

where $R = \mathbb{Q}[x_1, x_2]$. But now we need to compute the Hochschild homology

$$\mathrm{HH}_*(B_s) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*(R(1))$$

in all degrees. For $R(1)$, the Koszul resolution is

$$R(-3) \xrightarrow{0} R(-1) \oplus^2 \xrightarrow{0} R(-1)$$

and for B_s it is

$$B_s(-4) \xrightarrow{(f, f)} B_s(-2) \oplus B_s(-2) \xrightarrow{(-f, f)} B_s,$$

where $R^s = \mathbb{Q}[s, t^2]$ and $f(m) = \frac{1}{2}tm - \frac{1}{2}mt$. Now we have $\ker(f) = \langle mt + tm \rangle$, $\mathrm{Im}(f) = mt - tm$. Now we compute $\mathrm{HH}_0(B_s) = B_s / \mathrm{Im} f$, $\mathrm{HH}_*(B_s) = R(-1) \oplus \ker(f)(-2)$, and $\mathrm{HH}_2(B_s) = \ker(f)(-4)$. Then the three maps are the identity in degree 0, (id, i) in degree 1, and i in degree 2, where i is the counit. Finally we obtain the following table for the HHH:

Table 2.1: HHH homology

Hochschild degree	$\mathrm{HHH}_{0**}(s_1)$	$\mathrm{HHH}_{1**}(s_1)$
0	0	0
1	0	$\mathbb{Q}[r](-1)$
2	0	$\mathbb{Q}[r](-3)$

This is isomorphic to $\mathrm{HHH}(1)$ in the previous example after a shift.
 Finally consider the Hopf link, which is the closure of s^2 . Here $F^\bullet(s^2)$ is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B_s^{\otimes 2} & \longrightarrow & B_s(-1) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ B_s(1) & \longrightarrow & R(2). \end{array}$$

This complex is homotopic to $B_s(-1) \rightarrow B_s(1) \rightarrow R(2)$.

2.4 Connections to geometry

Define the matrix $B_i(z)$ to have the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix}$ in the i -th position. Then we have the identity

$$B_i(z_1)B_{i+1}(z_2)B_i(z_3) = B_{i+1}(z_3)B_i(z_2 - z_1z_3)B_{i+1}(z_1).$$

For a positive braid $\beta = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_n}$, we assign the matrix $B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_n) = B_{i_1}(z_1) \cdots B_{i_n}(z_n)$, and finally we consider the variety

$$X(\beta) = \{(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n \mid B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_n) \text{ is upper triangular}\}.$$

For example, if β is the trefoil knot, then $X(\beta) = \{1 + z_1z_2 = 0\}$. There is a torus action on this variety, where if we have n strands there is an action of $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n-1}$. In this example, we have $(z_1, z_2, z_3) \mapsto (z_1 \cdot t, z_2 \cdot t^{-1}, z_3)$.

Theorem 2.4.1 (Trinh, 2021). *We have $H_{*, \mathrm{BM}}^\top(X(\beta))$ has a nontrivial weight filtration whose associated graded module is isomorphic to $\mathrm{HHH}_{0**}(\beta)$.*

For the trefoil knot, we obtain a grading on $H_*(S^1)$.

Finally, relating this to Hilbert schemes we have the Oblomkov-Shende conjecture, where if C is an integral plane curve and p is a singularity, then

$$\mathrm{HOMFLY}(\mathrm{link}(p)) = \left(\frac{a}{q}\right)^{\mu-1} \sum_{\ell, m} q^{2\ell} (-a^2)^m \chi(C_p^{[\ell, \ell+m]}).$$

Next, there is the Oblomkov-Rasmussen-Shende conjecture, which says that replacing χ with H^* , we obtain HHH . Then there is Oblomkov-Rozansky homology, and finally a conjecture of Gorsky-Negut-Rasmussen, which says that if $X = \mathrm{FHilb}_n^{\mathrm{dg}}(\mathbb{A}^2)$ is a dg version of the flag Hilbert scheme, then there is a commutative diagram of monoidal functors

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K^b(\mathrm{SBim}_n) & \xrightarrow{L_*} & D^b(\mathrm{Coh}_{\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times}(X)) \\ \downarrow \mathrm{HHH} & & \\ \mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus 3}} & & \end{array}$$

where $\mathrm{Vect}_{\mathbb{Q}}^{\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus 3}}$ is the category of $\mathbb{Z}^{\oplus 3}$ -graded \mathbb{Q} -vector spaces.

Avi (Sep 28): Hilbert Schemes

3.1 Definitions

Let X be a projective variety over a field $k = \mathbb{C}$. For example, if $X = \mathbb{P}^n$, we in algebraic geometry are interested in projective varieties, which are closed subschemes of X . We are interested in classifying closed subschemes of X , and to do this we will construct a functor $\text{Hilb}(X)$ given by

$$\text{Hilb}(X)(T) = \{Z \subset T \times X \mid Z \rightarrow T \text{ flat}\}.$$

We are interested in the representability of this functor, and unfortunately this functor is not representable in any reasonable way.

For example, consider $X = \mathbb{P}^1$. If we consider subschemes with finite support, we obtain the space

$$\bigsqcup_n \text{Sym}^n \mathbb{P}^1 = \bigsqcup_n \mathbb{P}^n.$$

This has infinitely many connected components and is infinite-dimensional in general. This tells us that we want to stratify our functor into pieces.

Now consider $Z \subset X = \mathbb{P}^n$. Then define graded coordinate ring $R = \bigoplus_i R_i$ of Z and the function $i \mapsto \dim_{\mathbb{R}} R_i$. For $i \gg 0$, this function equals some polynomial in i . More generally, let \mathcal{F} be a quasicoherent sheaf on X . Then we can consider the function

$$i \mapsto h^0(X, \mathcal{F}(i)),$$

and in particular, for $i \gg 0$, this function equals the Euler characteristic $\chi(\mathcal{F}(i))$ because for i sufficiently large, all twists have vanishing higher cohomology. Finally, $\chi(\mathcal{F}(i))$ is a polynomial, which we will call the *Hilbert polynomial* $P_{\mathcal{F}}(i)$.

For a subscheme $Z \subset X$ with ideal sheaf $\mathcal{I}_Z \subseteq \mathcal{O}_X$, we will define $P_Z = P_{\mathcal{I}_Z}$. Returning to $X = \mathbb{P}^1$, then if Z is a scheme which is n points, then $\dim H^0(X, \mathcal{I}_Z) = n$. For the subscheme X , we have $h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(i)) = i + 1$. We are now able to define the functor

$$\text{Hilb}^f(X)(T) := \{Z \subseteq T \times X \mid Z \rightarrow T \text{ flat}, P_{Z_t} = f\}.$$

In particular, we have a decomposition

$$\text{Hilb}(X) = \bigsqcup_f \text{Hilb}^f(X).$$

In our case, we will focus on 0-dimensional subschemes, and we will denote both the functor and the scheme that represents it as $X^{[n]} = \text{Hilb}^n(X)$.

Example 3.1.1. Suppose $n = 0$. All subschemes of $T \times X$ with $P_{Z_t} = 0$ must have empty fibers over T and thus must be empty themselves.

If $n = 1$, then all ideals of colength 1 are maximal ideals, which are the same as closed points of X , so $X^{[1]} = X$.

When $n = 2$, we are looking for ideals \mathcal{J} such that $\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J}$ has length 2. Thus either this subscheme is supported at two distinct points or a single point. If the support of the subscheme is two distinct points $x_1 \neq x_2$, then at each x_i , the ring $\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J}$ must have length 1. Thus we have a locus $(X \times X \setminus \Delta)/S_2$. In the second case, where $\mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J}$ is supported at a single point x , then we have a sequence of inclusions

$$\mathfrak{m}_x^2 \subseteq I \subset \mathbb{A}_X \subset \mathcal{O}_X.$$

Thus we are looking for morphisms $\varphi: \mathfrak{m}_x/\mathfrak{m}_x^2 \rightarrow k$ up to a scalar, so above the point x we have $\mathbb{P}T_{X,x}$, and therefore we have

$$X^{[2]} = (X \times X \setminus \Delta)/S_2 \sqcup \mathbb{P}T_X.$$

More generally, we have a morphism $\pi: X^{[n]} \rightarrow \text{Sym}^n X$ sending a subscheme Z to its support $|Z|$, called the *Hilbert-Chow morphism*. If $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ is a partition of n , we have a stratum $\text{Sym}^\lambda X$ with fixed multiplicities given by λ . Thus we have

$$\text{Sym}^n X = \bigsqcup_{\lambda} \text{Sym}^\lambda X,$$

which induces a stratification of $X^{[n]}$ into pieces $X_{\lambda}^{[n]}$.

For example, when $\lambda = (n)$, we have the Hilbert-Chow morphism

$$X_{(n)}^{[n]} \xrightarrow{\pi} \text{Sym}^{(n)} X = X,$$

and so the fibers are schemes $X_p^{[n]}$ parameterizing length n subschemes of X supported at p .

Example 3.1.2. When X is a smooth curve, π is actually an isomorphism. This is because all local rings $\mathcal{O}_{X,p}$ are discrete valuation rings, and in particular they have a unique idea of length n . Therefore all fibers of π must be points.

When X is a smooth surface, then $X^{[n]}$ is always smooth, but in fact Hilbert schemes of points are highly singular for $n > 2$ in higher dimension.

3.2 Hilbert schemes of smooth surfaces

Now suppose that X is a smooth surface. Suppose that $Z \subseteq X$ is supported at a point p with length n . In particular, we have a chain of inclusions

$$\mathfrak{m}_x^n \subseteq I \subseteq \mathfrak{m}_x^{n-1} \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x},$$

and thus this data is equivalent to $I/\mathfrak{m}_x^n \subset \mathcal{O}_{X,x}/\mathfrak{m}_x^{n-1}$. Up to completion, all of this data is independent of both X and x , and in fact

$$\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{X,x} = k[[T_1, T_2]].$$

Therefore, $X_x^{[n]}$ is independent of X, x , so we may consider $X = \mathbb{A}^2, x = 0$. We will see that $(\mathbb{A}^2)_0^{[n]}$ has dimension $n - 1$. In general, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim X_{(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)}^{[n]} &= \dim X_{(\lambda_1)}^{[\lambda_1]} + \dots + \dim X_{(\lambda_r)}^{[\lambda_r]} \\ &= \dim X + \dim X_p^{[\lambda_1]} + \dots \\ &= (\lambda_1 + 1) + \dots + (\lambda_r + 1) \\ &= n + r. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\dim X^{[n]} = 2n$.

Now we will compute the tangent space of $X^{[n]}$. If a subscheme Z is given by an ideal \mathcal{J} , we first show that the tangent space to $X^{[n]}$ at \mathcal{J} is given by $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{J}, \mathcal{O}_X/\mathcal{J})$, and then we can use Hirzebruch-Riemann-Roch. Alternatively, consider the action of $G_m \times G_m$ on \mathbb{A}^2 . This lifts to an action on $(\mathbb{A}^2)^{[n]}$, and the fixed points are given by monomial ideals. Each monomial ideal corresponds to a Young diagram (just consider all monomials not in the ideal), and of course these are in bijection with partitions of n . If we do some allegedly very elegant combinatorics, we obtain the desired result.

We will now connect Hilbert schemes of surfaces to representation theory. We have the formula of Göttsche, which states that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^{4n} b_i(X^{[n]}) t^i q^n = \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \prod_{j=0}^4 (1 - (-1)^j t^{2m+j-2} q^m)^{-(-1)^i b_j(X)}$$

and another formula which states that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi(X^{[n]}) q^n = \prod_{j=0}^4 \left(\prod_{m \geq 1} (1 - q^m) \right)^{-(-1)^i b_j(X)}.$$

In particular, doing some generatingfunctionology gives us the Betti numbers.

These formulas are similar to those coming from representations of the Heisenberg algebra. In fact, the total cohomology of the Hilbert scheme is a representation of the Heisenberg algebra. We consider the incidence schemes

$$X^{[n, \ell]} \subset X^{[n]} \times X^{[n+\ell]}$$

which classifies subschemes $Z_1 \subset Z_2$ which differ at a single point x .

3.3 Plane curve singularities

There exists a similar formula to those of Göttsche for smooth curves due to Macdonald, which says that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi(C^{[n]}) q^n = (1 - q)^{-\chi(C)}.$$

We would like to say something about the LHS, which we will call $W(C)$, in general when C is not smooth. Write $C = C_{\text{sm}} \cup \{p_i\}$, where the p_i are the singularities of C . Then we have

$$W(C) = W(C_{\text{sm}}) \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi(C_p^{[n]}) q^n$$

by the cut-and-paste relation for the Euler characteristic. To make sense of what happens at the singular points, we will consider knot theory.

Near $p \in C \subset \mathbb{C}^2$, we will consider $C \cap S^3$, which has real dimension 1 and is therefore a link L_p . We would hope that some knot invariant of L_p will recover the data of the formula above, and according to the Oblomkov-Shende conjecture, this is true. The conjecture says that

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \chi(C_p^{[n]}) q^{2n} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{q}{t} \right)^{\mu} P(L_p),$$

where P is the HOMFLY polynomial. To recover the entire Homfly polynomial, we have an upgraded version of the conjecture, which says that

$$P(L_p) = \left(\frac{t}{q} \right)^{\mu} (1 - q^2) \sum_{m,n} \chi(C_{p,m}^{[n]}) (1 - t^2)^{m-1} q^{2n},$$

where $C_{p,m}^{[n]}$ parameterizes colength n ideals \mathcal{J} generated by m elements. This conjecture is known for torus knots and in the special case when $t = 1$, among others.

Patrick (Oct 5 and Oct 12): The HOMFLY polynomial and enumerative geometry

Note: these are the speaker's notes. There are several mistakes, but I am too lazy to correct them.

4.1 Introduction

Let $C \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ be a reduced curve and suppose $p \in C$ is an (isolated) singularity. Then define a constructible function $m: C_p^{[n]} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ given by $m([Z])$ being the number of generators of the ideal $I_{Z,p} \subset \mathcal{O}_{C,p}$. Now consider the generating function

$$Z_{C,p}(v, w) = \sum_{n \geq 0} s^{2n} \int_{C_p^{[n]}} (1 - v^2) d\chi = \sum_{n \geq 0} s^{2n} \sum_k k \chi_{\text{top}}(f^{-1}(k)).$$

Additionally, taking a small S^3 around $p \in C^2$ and intersecting with C gives us a link $\mathcal{L}_{C,p}$. Recall the HOMFLY polynomial $P(\mathcal{L}; v, s) \in \mathbb{Z}[v^{\pm}, (s - s^{-1})^{\pm}]$. If μ is the Milnor number of the singularity (for example, the middle Betti number of the Milnor fiber), then the Oblomkov-Shende conjecture is

Theorem 4.1.1 (Maulik).

$$P(\mathcal{L}_{C,p}; v, s) = \left(\frac{v}{w}\right)^{\mu-1} Z_{C,p}(v, s).$$

The proof of this result relates both sides of the equality to enumerative geometry, and in particular Pandharipande-Thomas, or stable pairs, curve counting. In this lecture, we will (attempt to) sketch a proof of the Oblomkov-Shende conjecture, but first we will introduce PT theory to familiarize ourselves with the objects involved in the proof.

Remark 4.1.2. Maulik proves everything for a colored version of the HOMFLY polynomial, but here we will only work with uncolored data, which corresponds to all partitions being (1).

4.2 Introduction to PT Theory

In this part, we are following the papers *Curve counting via stable pairs in the derived category* and *Stable pairs and BPS invariants* by Pandharipande and Thomas.

Let X be a smooth threefold and $\beta \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. The *PT moduli space* $\mathbb{P}_n(X, \beta)$ parameterizes two-term complexes

$$\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{s} \mathcal{F},$$

where \mathcal{F} is a pure 1-dimensional sheaf supported on a Cohen-Macaulay subcurve of X , s has 0-dimensional cokernel, $\chi(\mathcal{F}) = n$, and $[\text{supp } \mathcal{F}] = \beta$. The space $\mathbb{P}_n(X, \beta)$ has a virtual fundamental class coming from the deformation theory of complexes in the derived category. Here, note that the deformation theory of (\mathcal{F}, s) (really of the corresponding complex \mathcal{J}^\bullet) is given by

$$\text{Ext}^0(\mathcal{J}^\bullet, \mathcal{F}) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{J}^\bullet, \mathcal{F}) = \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{J}^\bullet, \mathcal{J}^\bullet)_0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}^2(\mathcal{J}^\bullet, \mathcal{J}^\bullet)_0$$

and the virtual fundamental class lives in dimension

$$c_\beta := \int_\beta c_1(X).$$

In particular, for a Calabi-Yau threefold, $c_\beta = 0$. Given this data, we may define the *PT invariant*

$$P_{n,\beta} := \int_{[\mathbb{P}_n(X,\beta)]^{\text{vir}}} 1.$$

and the PT partition function

$$Z_{\text{PT},\beta}(q) = \sum P_{n,\beta} q^n.$$

There is an alternative way to compute the PT invariants for X a projective Calabi-Yau threefold, due to Behrend (originally done for DT theory). In this case, the moduli space is actually a projective scheme, and if $\mathbb{P}_n(X, \beta)$ is smooth everywhere, then

$$P_{n,\beta} = (-1)^{\dim \mathbb{P}_n(X,\beta)} \chi_{\text{top}}(\mathbb{P}_n(X, \beta)).$$

Of course, moduli spaces are almost never smooth for nontrivial moduli problems, so instead, we have

Proposition 4.2.1 (Behrend). *There exists an integer-valued constructible function χ_B such that*

$$P_{n,\beta} = \int_{\mathbb{P}_n(X,\beta)} \chi_B := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} n \chi_{\text{top}}((\chi_B)^{-1}(n)).$$

4.3 A computation in PT theory

This computation comes from *The 3-fold vertex via stable pairs* by Pandharipande and Thomas.

We will now compute the T -equivariant PT vertex of \mathbb{C}^3 (this is the local model for toric varieties) to give us all a feel for this enumerative theory. First, we need to define some combinatorial data. Let $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3)$ be a triple of partitions. Then there exists a unique minimal T -fixed subscheme C_μ with outgoing partitions the μ_i (simply take the curves C_{μ_i} given by the three partitions and take the union), whose ideal we will denote \mathcal{J}_μ . Then we define

$$M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^3 (\mathcal{O}_{C_{\mu_i}})_{x_i} =: \bigoplus_{i=1}^3 M_i.$$

Every T -invariant pair (\mathcal{F}, s) on \mathbb{C}^3 corresponds to a finitely-generated T -invariant submodule

$$Q \subset M / \langle (1, 1, 1) \rangle,$$

and we will now give a combinatorial description of such submodules.

For each μ^i , we may consider the module M_i as an infinite cylinder $\text{Cyl}_i \subset \mathbb{Z}^3$ (extending in both directions). Then for every $w \in \mathbb{Z}^3$, consider the vectors $\mathbf{1}_w, \mathbf{2}_w, \mathbf{3}_w$ representing w in each copy of \mathbb{Z}^3 (for each of the M_i). Clearly x_1 shifts w by $(1, 0, 0)$ and similarly for x_2, x_3 . We will now consider the decomposition of the union of the Cyl_i into the following types:

- Type I^+ are those which have only nonnegative coordinates and lie in exactly one cylinder;
- Type II (resp III) are those which lie in exactly 2 (resp 3) cylinders;
- Type I^- are those with at least one negative coordinate.

Clearly $M/\langle(1, 1, 1)\rangle$ is supported on types II, III, I^- , and now we have three cases:

- If $w \in I^-$, then clearly $\mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{i}_w \subset M/\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}\mu}$;
- If $w \in \text{II}$, then $\frac{\mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{i}_w \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{j}_w}{\mathbb{C} \cdot (\mathbf{i}_w + \mathbf{j}_w)} \cong \mathbb{C}$;
- If $w \in \text{III}$, then $\frac{\mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{1}_w \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{2}_w \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{3}_w}{\mathbb{C} \cdot (\mathbf{1}_w + \mathbf{2}_w + \mathbf{3}_w)} \cong \mathbb{C}^2$.

In particular, we need to consider *labelled box configurations*, where type III boxes may be labeled by an element of \mathbb{P}^1 (where \mathbb{C}^2 is identified with the vector space above) or unlabeled (corresponding to the inclusion of the entire \mathbb{C}^2 in \mathbb{Q}). Now we will denote by \mathcal{Q}_μ the set of components of the moduli space of T -invariant submodules of $M/\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}\mu}$.

We are now able to define the equivariant vertex. Let $\ell(\mathcal{Q})$ be the number of boxes in the labelled configuration associated to $\mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}_\mu$. Then let $|\mu|$ denote the *renormalized volume* of the partition π corresponding to $\mathcal{J}_{\mathbb{C}\mu}$, which is defined as

$$|\pi| = \#\{\pi \cap [0, \dots, N]^3\} - (N+1) \sum_1^3 |\mu^i|,$$

which is independent of a sufficiently large $N \gg 0$.

We need to define a few characters of T , which we will need to define the vertex and compute our example. Let P be the Poincaré polynomial of a free resolution of the universal complex \mathbb{I} on $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{C}^3$. Denote by F the character of \mathcal{F} . In particular, we have

$$F = \frac{1 + P}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)(1 - t_3)}.$$

Then define a vertex character V by

$$V = \text{tr}_{\mathcal{O}(-\chi(\mathbb{I}, \mathbb{I}))} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{G_{\alpha\beta_i}(t'_i, t''_i)}{1 - t_i},$$

where $G_{\alpha\beta}$ is a certain character defined by edge data. Now let

$$w(\mathcal{Q}) := \int_{\mathcal{Q}} e(T_{\mathcal{Q}}) \cdot e(-V) \in \mathbb{Q}[s_1, s_2, s_3]_{(s_1, s_2, s_3)} = (A_T^*)_{\text{loc}}$$

be the contribution of V on \mathcal{Q} . Then the equivariant vertex is defined to be

$$W_\mu^P := \sum_{\mathcal{Q} \in \mathcal{Q}_\mu} w(\mathcal{Q}) q^{\ell(\mathcal{Q}) + |\mu|} \in \mathbb{Q}(s_1, s_2, s_3)((q)).$$

Example 4.3.1. For $\mu = ((1), \emptyset, \emptyset)$, we have

$$W_\mu^P = (1 + q)^{\frac{s_2 + s_3}{s_1}}.$$

To see this, note that $\Omega_\mu = \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, where k corresponds to the length k box configuration in the negative x_1 -direction.

Now we simply compute that

$$F_{\Omega_k} = \frac{t_1^{-k}}{1 - t_1}.$$

This implies that

$$V_{\Omega_k} = \sum_{i=1}^k t_1^{-i} - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \frac{t_1^i}{t_2 t_3},$$

and therefore that

$$\begin{aligned} w(\Omega_k) &= \int_{\Omega_k} e(-V_{\Omega_k}) \\ &= \frac{(-s_2 - s_3)(s_1 - s_2 - s_3) \cdots ((k-1)s_1 - s_2 - s_3)}{(-s_1)(-2s_1) \cdots (-ks_1)}, \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

4.4 Flop invariance of PT theory

We will now begin the proof of the Oblomkov-Shende conjecture. The first step is to understand what happens when we blow up C at p via flop invariance of PT partition functions.

Let Y be the total space of the bundle $\mathcal{O}(-1) \oplus \mathcal{O}(-1)$ and Y_- be the threefold obtained via a flop of the zero section. The flop is some birational map $\phi: Y \dashrightarrow Y_-$. If $\pi: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is the projection, choose an identification of \mathbb{C}^2 with $\pi^{-1}(0)$. Then the strict transform of $\pi^{-1}(0)$ with respect to ϕ is $\text{Bl}_0 \mathbb{C}^2$ with exceptional fiber E_- which is the zero section of Y_- (isomorphic to Y). This implies that the strict transform of C with respect to ϕ is $\text{Bl}_0 C$.

Definition 4.4.1. A stable pair (\mathcal{F}, s) is C -framed if on $Y \setminus E$ if after restricting to $Y \setminus E$, we have an isomorphism $(\mathcal{F}, s) \simeq \mathcal{O}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_C$.

Given $r, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define the moduli space $P(Y, C, r, n)$ of C -framed stable pairs such that $\text{supp } \mathcal{F}$ has generic multiplicity r along E and for any projective compactification \bar{Y} of Y , we have $\chi(\bar{\mathcal{F}}) = n + \chi(\mathcal{O}_{\bar{C}})$. This is a locally closed subscheme of the space of stable pairs on \bar{Y} and is independent of the choice of \bar{Y} . Now we define the C -framed PT partition function

$$Z(Y, C; q, Q) := \sum_{r, n} q^n Q^r \chi_{\text{top}}(P(Y, C, r, n)).$$

Proposition 4.4.2. Let m_1, \dots, m_r be the multiplicities of the branches of C at p . We have the flop identity

$$Q^{\sum m_i} Z'(Y, C; q, Q^{-1}) = q^\delta Z'(Y_-, C'; q, Q),$$

where

$$Z'(Y, C; q, Q) := \frac{Z(Y, C; q, Q)}{\prod_k (1 + q^k Q)^k}$$

is the normalized PT partition function and $\delta = \left(\sum_2^{m_i}\right)$.

4.5 Algebraic links

We will now study what happens to an algebraic link under blowup. Recall that if the singularity $(C, 0)$ is irreducible, then we can describe $\mathcal{L}_{C,0}$ as an iterated torus knot using the Puiseux series of C at 0. If the Puiseux series is

$$y(x) = x^{\frac{q_0}{p_0}} \left(a_0 + x^{\frac{q_1}{p_0 p_1}} (a_2 + \dots) \right),$$

then $\mathcal{L}_{C,0}$ is simply the iterated torus knot with parameters $(q_0, p_0), \dots, (q_s, p_s)$. To help us compute things, we will project all of our diagrams into the annulus and use skein theory. Before we do this, we need to review skein theory.

Definition 4.5.1. Let $F \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a surface with boundary and designated input and output points. The *framed Homfly skein* over $\Lambda := \mathbb{Z}[v^\pm, s^\pm, (s^r - s^{-r})^{-1} \mid r \geq 1]$ is the Λ -module generated by oriented diagrams in F up to isotopy, R1, R2, and the skein relations¹

$$(4.1) \quad \text{over} - \text{under} = (s - s^{-1}) \cdot \text{resolved}$$

$$(4.2) \quad \text{R1 over/under} = v^\mp \cdot \text{resolved}$$

$$(4.3) \quad \text{unknot} = \frac{v^{-1} - v}{s - s^{-1}}.$$

If F is a rectangle with m inputs and outputs, then the skein \mathcal{H}_m has a product given by stacking diagrams, and is isomorphic to the A_m Hecke algebra. If F is an annulus, the skein \mathcal{C} is a commutative algebra with product obtained by placing one annulus inside another. There is a Λ -module morphism $\bigoplus \mathcal{H}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ given by sending a braid to its closure. The algebra \mathcal{C}_+ generated by the image is isomorphic to the ring of symmetric functions with coefficients in Λ , and we will denote by Q_λ the diagram associated to the Schur function s_λ . Finally, if $F = \mathbb{R}^2$, then the skein is simply the ring Λ . This gives us a trace map $\langle \rangle : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \Lambda$. Up to some monomial factor, the trace gives us the HOMFLY polynomial.

Now we will discuss a satellite construction. This is how we will turn algebraic links into diagrams in the annulus for computations.

Definition 4.5.2. Let \mathcal{L} be a framed link with r components and Q_1, \dots, Q_r be diagrams in the annulus with counterclockwise orientation. The *satellite link* $\mathcal{L} * (Q_1, \dots, Q_r)$ is obtained by drawing Q_i on the neighborhood of the i -th strand of \mathcal{L} . If \mathcal{L} comes from a counterclockwise-oriented diagram in the annulus, then this construction only depends on the equivalence classes of the decorations.

Remark 4.5.3. Using these terms, coloring a link \mathcal{L} just means giving each component of \mathcal{L} a partition and considering the link $\mathcal{L} * (Q_{\lambda_1}, \dots, Q_{\lambda_r})$.

Now the iterated torus knot $\mathcal{L}_{C,0}$ with parameters (q_i, p_i) can be embedded as a diagram L_C in the annulus, where

$$L_C = T_{p_0}^{q_0} * (T_{p_1}^{q_1} * (\dots * (T_{p_s}^{q_s}) \dots))$$

and T_p^q is the diagram of the (q, p) -torus knot.

For the general case of an algebraic link $\mathcal{L}_{C,0}$ where $(C, 0)$ is **not** irreducible, there is a more complicated satellite construction for constructing a diagram in the annulus. This produces satellite operators $S_p^q * (-, -)$.

¹Sorry there are no drawings. I have no idea how Maullik typeset the diagrams – I'm not a TeX expert, I just optimized my workflow to be able to type fast and look at TeX.SE efficiently.

Before we continue, we will construct several objects that we will need later. Recall that the diagram T_m^n is the n -th power of the diagram below:

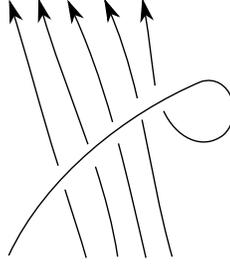


Figure 4.1: The diagram β_5

Next, we will consider the diagram σ_m below and denote its n -th power by S_m^n . These are required for the satellite construction for links, but we will not need it here.

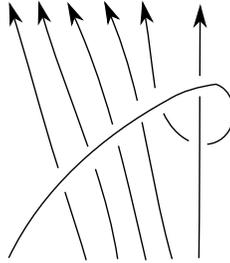


Figure 4.2: The diagram σ_5

To conclude this section, we will explain how to actually construct the link diagram in the annulus for a non-reducible singularity. Let C_1, \dots, C_r be the branches of C at 0 and consider truncated Puiseux series

$$y_i(x) = x^{\frac{q_i}{p_i}} (a_i + z_i(x^{\frac{1}{p_i}})).$$

Write $\alpha_i = \frac{q_i}{p_i}$ and consider the pairs (α_i, a_i) . It is always possible to find a finite truncation of the Puiseux series that does not affect the topological type of the link, so the inductive process we will define is actually finite. For each (α, a) , let $\{i_0, \dots, i_n\}$ be the set of indices with associated pair (α, a) . Assume we have an annulus diagram $L_{(\alpha, a)}$ and set

$$L_\alpha := \prod_a L_{(\alpha, a)}.$$

We may assume that $\alpha_1 < \dots < \alpha_k$, and the link \mathcal{L}_C can be represented by the annulus diagram

$$L_C := S_{p_1}^{q_1} * (L_{\alpha_1}, S_{p_2}^{q_2} * (L_{\alpha_2}, \dots, S_{p_{k-1}}^{q_{k-1}} * T_{p_k}^{q_k} * L_{\alpha_k})).$$

4.6 Some explicit calculations for the unknot and Hopf link

The following is already apparently known.

Proposition 4.6.1. *For any partition λ ,*

$$\langle Q_\lambda \rangle = \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \frac{v^{-1}s^{c(\square)} - vs^{-c(\square)}}{s^{h(\square)} - s^{-h(\square)}}.$$

Let $X \in \mathcal{C}_+$ be a counterclockwise-oriented diagram. Define the *meridian operator* M_X on \mathcal{C}_+ by the construction below:

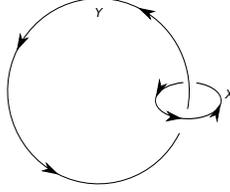


Figure 4.3: Meridian operator

For a partition μ , the Schur function Q_μ is an eigenvector for M_X with eigenvalue $t_\mu(X)$. Then the HOMFLY polynomial for the colored Hopf link decorated by μ, λ is simply $t_\mu(Q_\lambda)(t_\mu)$. In the remainder of this section, we will describe the operator t_μ , which is a ring homomorphism $\mathcal{C}_+ \rightarrow \Lambda$. Define the function

$$E_\mu(t) = \prod_{j=1}^{\ell(\mu)} \frac{1 + v^{-1}s^{\mu_j - 2j + 1}t}{1 + v^{-1}s^{-2j + 1}t} \prod_{i \geq 0} \frac{1 + vs^{2i + 1}t}{1 + v^{-1}s^{2i + 1}t}.$$

Then we have $t_\mu(Q_\lambda) = s_\lambda(E_\mu(t))$, where for a power series $E(t) = \sum E_k t^k$, we write s_λ as a polynomial in the e_k and then substitute $e_k \leftarrow E_k$.

4.7 Behavior of links with respect to blowup

Having discussed the behavior of enumerative invariants with respect to blowups, we need to discuss the behavior of the link $\mathcal{L}_{C,0}$ with respect to blowing up the origin. Let C_1, \dots, C_r be the irreducible components of C through 0 and denote their strict transforms by C'_i . At each point $p_1, \dots, p_e \in E$ (the exceptional divisor) let D_k denote the singularity of $C' \cup E$ at p_k and B_k be the singularity of C' at p_k . Choose (truncated) Puiseux expansions

$$y_i(x) = x^{\frac{q_i}{p_i}} (a_i + z_i(x^{\frac{1}{p_i}}))$$

For each of the branches C_i . We may also assume that $\frac{q_i}{p_i} \geq 1$ for all i . If we blow up at the origin, consider the chart with coordinates $(x, y = xw)$. Substitution, we obtain the new Puiseux expansion

$$w_i(x) = x^{\frac{q_i - p_i}{p_i}} (a_i + z_i(x^{\frac{1}{p_i}}))$$

for C'_i at p_k . In particular, we obtain the relation

$$[L_C] = \tau[L_{C'}] \quad \tau(-) := T_1^1 * (-).$$

If we perform deeper analysis, we obtain the following result:

Proposition 4.7.1. *If any $\alpha_i = \frac{q_i}{p_i} > 1$, then we have*

$$[L_C] = S_1^1 * (L_{B_1} \cdots L_{b_{e-1}}, \tau L_{B_e}).$$

Otherwise, we have

$$[L_C] = S_1^1 * (L_{b_1} \cdots L_{B_e}, \emptyset) = T_1^1 * (L_{B_1} \cdots L_{B_e}).$$

Now we will write down a blowup identity for links. The idea is to use the topological vertex (originally introduced by Aganagic-Klemm-Marino-Vafa) and its relationship with Chern-Sinons invariants of the unknot. For a partition μ , define

$$\begin{aligned} Z_\mu(q, Q) &= s_\mu(q^\rho) \prod_{\square \in \mu} (1 + Qq^{-c(\square)}) \\ &= q^{\kappa_\mu/4} \prod_{\square \in \mu} \frac{1 + Qq^{-c(\square)}}{q^{h(\square)/2} - q^{-h(\square)/2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\kappa_\mu = 2 \sum_{\square \in \mu} c(\square)$. By the computation of the colored HOMFLY polynomial of the colored unknot (sorry), we obtain the identity

$$Z_\mu(q = s^2, Q = -v^2) = v^{|\mu|} \langle Q_\mu \rangle.$$

4.8 Relation between PT theory and HOMFLY

We will prove a relationship between the PT partition function for C-framed stable pairs in $Y = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)$ and the HOMFLY polynomial for $\mathcal{L}_{C,0}$. We will focus on the simplest case of a node with two branches. The general case reduces to this one by careful checking of what happens on both sides under blowup of C at 0.

Proposition 4.8.1. *We have the identity (possibly up to monomials)*

$$Z'(Y, C; q, Q = 0) = (-1)^\epsilon s^b \left\langle [L_C * Q_{(1),t}] \right\rangle^{\text{low}},$$

where the superscript low means we take the lowest degree terms.

We only need to prove this for the unknot and the Hopf link.

Proof. This apparently follows from the fact that the topological vertex calculates both the $v = 0$ specialization of HOMFLY of the Hopf link and the stable pairs vertex. See the references to Maulik's paper for a reference. \square

Che (Oct 19): Braid varieties and Khovanov-Rozansky homology

5.1 Khovanov-Rozansky homology

Let $G = GL_n$ and \mathfrak{h} be the Cartan. Write $R = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] = \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, and this has an action of the Weyl group permuting the coordinates. We will specify $\deg x_i = 2$. We may now define Soergel bimodules

$$B_i = R \otimes_{R^{s_i}} R(1).$$

Now define $T_i = [B_i(-1) \rightarrow R]$ by $1 \otimes 1 \mapsto 1$ and $T_i^{-1} = [R \rightarrow B_i(-1)]$ by $1 \mapsto x_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x'_{i+1}$. We may now form the Rouquier complex for a braid $\beta = \sigma_{i_1} \cdots \sigma_{i_k}$ as

$$T_\beta = T_{i_1} \otimes_R \cdots \otimes T_{i_k}.$$

For example, if $\beta = \sigma^2$, then we have

$$T_\beta = [B(-1) \otimes B(-1) \rightarrow B(-1) \oplus B(-1) \rightarrow R] = [B(-3) \rightarrow B(-1) \rightarrow R].$$

We may now take the Hochschild homology $HH^i(T_\beta)$. We will mostly be concerned with $HH^0(M) = \text{Hom}(R, M)$. Continuing our example, we have

$$HH^0(T_\beta) = [R(-4) \xrightarrow{0} R(-2) \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} R].$$

We are finally able to define the *Khovanov-Rozansky homology*

$$HHH^*(\beta) := H^*(HH^*(\beta)).$$

This has gradings A for the Hochschild grading, Q for the internal degree in R , and T for the homological grading. Continuing our example again, we have

$$HHH^{A=0}(\beta) = \frac{1}{1-Q^2} - \frac{Q^4 T^{-2}}{(1-Q^2)^2}.$$

Remark 5.1.1. We will usually multiply our HHH by $1 - Q^2$ as a useful normalization. This is a consequence of us considering $G = GL_n$ instead of $G = SL_n$.

5.2 Braid varieties

Write $B_i(z)$ for the matrix with 1s on the diagonal except for a $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix}$ block on the diagonal in the $i, i+1$ positions. Given $\beta = \sigma_{i_1} \cdots \sigma_{i_k}$, we consider the matrix

$$B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_k) = B_{i_1}(z_1) \cdots B_{i_k}(z_k).$$

Then we may define the *braid variety*

$$X(\beta) := \{(z_1, \dots, z_k) \mid B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_k) \text{ is upper triangular}\}.$$

For example, if $\beta = \sigma^2$ for 2 strands, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z_2 \\ z_1 & 1 + z_1 z_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

and so

$$X(\beta) = (z_1 = 0) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^2.$$

Similarly, for $\beta = \sigma^3$, we have the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_2 & 1 + z_2 z_3 \\ 1 + z_1 z_2 & z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 \end{pmatrix},$$

and thus we have $X(\beta) = (1 + z_1 z_2 = 0) \times \mathbb{C}_{z_3}$. Similarly, we may compute

$$X(\sigma^4) = \{z_1 + z_3 + z_1 z_2 z_3 = 0\} \times \mathbb{C}_{z_4} = \{1 + z_2 z_2 \neq 0\} \times \mathbb{C}_{z_4}.$$

These braid varieties come with a torus action. We would like to write

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t_n \end{pmatrix} B_i(z) = B_i(z') \begin{pmatrix} t'_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & t'_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

For example, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 & \\ & t_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t_1 \\ t_2 & t_2 z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{t_2}{t_1} z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t_2 & \\ & t_1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Doing this on $B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_k)$, we obtain an action of $T = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^n$ on $X(\beta)$. Continuing our example, we have

$$z_1 \mapsto \frac{t_2}{t_1} z_1, \quad z_2 \mapsto \frac{t_1}{t_2} z_2, \quad z_3 \mapsto \frac{t_2}{t_1} z_3, \quad \dots$$

Here are some facts:

1. Under mild assumptions, $X(\beta)$ is smooth.
2. If β closes to a knot, then the action of T is free.

We are now ready to state the main result.

Theorem 5.2.1. *We have an equality*

$$\text{gr}_w H_T^*(X(\beta)) \cong \text{HHH}^{\Lambda=n}(\beta)$$

up to a global shift in grading, where w is the weight filtration.

5.3 Mixed Hodge Structures

To understand the weight filtration, we will discuss mixed Hodge structures. For a smooth projective variety X of dimension n , recall the *Hodge decomposition*

$$H^k(X, \mathbb{C}) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^p(X, \Omega_X^q).$$

Of course, for general X which are not necessarily smooth or projective, this decomposition will fail. In this case, there is a *weight filtration*

$$0 = W_{-1} \subseteq W_0 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq W_{2k} = H^k(X, \mathbb{C})$$

which morally measures how much the Hodge decomposition fails.

Theorem 5.3.1. *Let X be a smooth algebraic variety inside a smooth and projective \bar{X} such that $D = \bar{X} \setminus X$ is a normal crossings divisor. Write $D = \bigcup_i D_i$ as a union of its irreducible components. Then there exists a spectral sequence*

$$E_1^{-p,q} = H^{q-2p}(D^{(p)}) \Rightarrow \text{gr}_w^q H^{q-p}(X)$$

which collapses at the E_2 page. Here, $D^{(p)}$ is the locus of the p -fold intersection.

Note that our spectral sequence looks like

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 H^0(D^{(2)}) & \longrightarrow & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
 & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
 0 & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
 0 & & H^0(D^{(1)}) & \longrightarrow & H^2(\bar{X}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{gr}_w^2 H^1 & & \text{gr}_w^2 H^2 \\
 0 & & 0 & & H^1(\bar{X}) & & 0 & & \text{gr}_w^1 H^1 \\
 0 & & 0 & & H^0(\bar{X}) & & 0 & & \text{gr}_w^0 H^0.
 \end{array}$$

For example, when $X = \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $\bar{X} = \mathbb{P}^1$, we have $D = 0 + \infty$, and so we obtain

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 2 & \longrightarrow & 1 & & 1 & & 0 \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & 0 & & 0 \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & 1 & & 0 & & 1
 \end{array}$$

and for example, $\text{gr}_w^2 H^1(\mathbb{C}^\times) = \mathbb{C}$.

5.4 Sketch of proof of main theorem

What we will do is to construct a Bott-Semelson variety $BS(\beta)$ from the Khovanov-Rozansky homology, then as a fiber over the flag variety we will consider the brick variety of β , which is a compactification of $X(\beta)$.

Definition 5.4.1. Given $\beta = \sigma_{i_1} \cdots \sigma_{i_k}$, define the *Bott-Semelson variety*

$$BS(\beta) = \{(F_0, \dots, F_k) \mid F_i \in G/B, F_0 = F^{\text{st}}, F_j \neq F_{j+1} \text{ only in the } i_j \text{th position}\}.$$

For example, when $\beta = \sigma_1 \sigma_2$, we have

$$F_0 = (e_1) \subset (e_1, e_2) \subset (e_1, e_2, e_3) F_1 = (e_2) \subset (e_1, e_2) \subset (e_1, e_2, e_3) F_2 = (e_2) \subset (e_2, e_3) \subset (e_1, e_2, e_3).$$

Then $(F_0, F_1, F_2) \in BS(\beta)$. Now we define the open Bott-Semelson variety

$$OBS(\beta) = \{(F_0, \dots, F_k) \in BS(\beta) \mid F_j \neq F_{j+1}\}.$$

We have the projection $\text{pr}: BS(\beta) \rightarrow G/B$ sending a tuple of flags to F_k . Then we define

$$\text{brick}(\beta) = \text{pr}^{-1} \delta(\beta) F^{\text{st}},$$

where $\delta(\beta) \in W$ is the Demazure product. Finally, define $\text{brick}^0(\beta) = \text{brick}(\beta) \cap OBS(\beta)$.

Theorem 5.4.2.

1. $X(\mathfrak{q}; \delta(\beta)) \cong \text{brick}^0(\beta)$, where \mathfrak{q} is β with the transpositions reversed.
2. The complement $\text{brick}(\beta) \setminus \text{brick}^0(\beta)$ is a normal crossings divisor.
3. The brick variety $\text{brick}(\beta)$ has a stratification by $\text{brick}(\beta')$ for subwords β' of β such that $\delta(\beta) = \delta(\beta')$.

Remark 5.4.3. We define $X(\beta, w)$ for some $w \in W$ as

$$\{(z_1, \dots, z_k) \mid B_\beta(z_1, \dots, z_k)w \text{ is upper triangular}\}.$$

For example, we have $X(\sigma^3, (12)) = \{1 + z_1 z_2 \neq 0\}$. On the other hand, $\text{brick}(\sigma^3) = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, $\text{brick}(\sigma^2) = \mathbb{P}^1$, and $\text{brick}(\sigma) = \text{pt}$.

Theorem 5.4.4. *As an $R - R$ bimodule, we have*

$$H_T^*(BS(\sigma_{i_1} \cdots \sigma_{i_k})) \cong R \otimes_{R^{s_{i_1}}} \cdots \otimes_{R^{s_{i_n}}} R.$$

Sam (Oct 26 and Nov 09): Finite dimensional type A rational Cherednik representations

Let R be the A_{n-1} root system, W be the Weyl group S_{n-1} , and \mathfrak{h} be the $n-1$ -dimensional representation. Sitting inside W there is a canonical set of generators.

Definition 6.0.1. Given a constant c , define the *rational Cherednik algebra* to be the algebra generated by $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{h}^*) = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$, $\text{Sym}(\mathfrak{h}) = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$, and CW with the relations

- $[x_i, x_j] = 0 = [y_i, y_j]$;
- $wxw^{-1} = w(x)$ and $-wyw^{-1} = w(y)$;
- $[y, x] = \langle y, x \rangle - c \sum_{s \in S} \langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle s$,

where $x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} \in \text{Sym}(\mathfrak{h}^*)$ and $y_1, \dots, y_{n-1} \in \text{Sym}(\mathfrak{h})$ are the canonical set of generators.

This has some induced representations. If τ is a representation of W , then there is an action of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \rtimes W$ on $\hat{\tau}$, which is the same vector space. This is given by $P \mapsto P(0)$. Then we may define

$$M(\tau) = H_c \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*] \rtimes W} \hat{\tau}.$$

Here are some basic properties:

1. There is a grading where x_i have degree 1, y_i have degree -1 , and w has degree 0.
2. There is a filtration given by taking the total degree in x and y .

A stranger property is that there is some \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple. Here, if

$$\mathbf{h} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i y_i + y_i x_i, \quad \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum x_i^2, \quad \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{2} \sum y_i^2,$$

then $\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{h}, \mathbf{F}$ is an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple. This integrates to an $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ action given by $x_i \mapsto y_i, y_i \mapsto -x_i$, which is called the *Fourier transform*.

6.1 Relation to KZ-connection

Let $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] = H^0(\mathfrak{h}) = M(\text{triv})$ and define operators

$$D_i := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + c \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{s_{ij} - \text{Id}}{x_i - x_j}.$$

These are called the *Dunkel operators*.

Exercise 6.1.1. If $y_i = D_i$, then this gives the relations in the rational DAHA for \mathfrak{gl}_{n-1} .

Corollary 6.1.2. *Because $[D_i, D_j] = 0$, then a module $M(\tau)$ gives us a bundle with meromorphic connection on \mathfrak{h} . Note that the poles along hyperplanes are of order 1, which means we have regular singularities and thus we can study representations of DAHA using the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence.*

6.2 Background on $\mathcal{H}_{q,c}$ -representations

The Hecke algebra \mathcal{H}_q is a deformation of $S_n = \mathcal{H}_1$. Given a parameter c , we obtain a parameter $q_c = e^{2\pi i c}$. Now there is a theory of Specht-modules.

Theorem 6.2.1 (Dipper-James).

1. *There is a flat (over \mathbb{A}_q^1) family S^λ of \mathcal{H}_Q -modules nduced by any partition λ of n . This exhausts without repetition the representations for q not a root of unity and agrees with the usual Specht module S^λ for $q = 1$.*
2. *When q is a root of unity, these are not always irreducible. If e is the order of q and λ is e -regular (the multiplicity of every $\lambda^{(i)}$ is less than e), then S^λ is irreducible.*
3. *There always exists a simple quotient D^λ of S^λ .*
4. *There is a bijection between blocks of representations of \mathcal{H}_q and e -cores. An e -core is a partition λ of n without e -hooks.*

For $e = n$, either λ is an e -core or λ is one of $(n), (n-1, 1), \dots, (1, \dots, 1)$. In this case, we obtain the representations $\bigwedge^0 \mathfrak{h}, \bigwedge^1 \mathfrak{h}, \dots, \bigwedge^{n-1} \mathfrak{h}$. Clearly $\bigwedge^0 \mathfrak{h}$ is the trivial representation, $\bigwedge^1 \mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}$, and $\bigwedge^{n-1} \mathfrak{h}$ is the sign representation.

Proposition 6.2.2. *The composition series of S^{λ^i} is given by*

$$0 \rightarrow D^{\lambda^{i-1}} \rightarrow S^{\lambda^i} \rightarrow D^{\lambda^i} \rightarrow 0$$

whenever these are defined. Moreover, $D^{\lambda^{-a}} = 0, D^{\lambda^{n-1}} = 0$, but the other $D^{\lambda^i} \neq 0$ for $i < n-1$.

Example 6.2.3. For $n = 3$, we have the composition series

$$0 \rightarrow D^{(3)} \rightarrow S^{(2,1)} \rightarrow D^{(2,1)} \rightarrow 0.$$

If we take \mathcal{H}_{ζ_3} , the action on \mathfrak{h} has a trivial 1-dimensional submodule.

6.3 The KZ functor

Consider the weight zero summand $\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{H}_c)$ of category \mathcal{O} . Then the monodromy gives us a local system on $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{reg}} = \mathfrak{h} \setminus \bigcup H_\alpha$. Remember that the root hyperplanes were the singularities of our connection D_i . Given $M(\tau)$, we obtain the module

$$\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^{\text{reg}}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]} M(\tau),$$

and in fact this is the monodromy. This gives us a W -equivariant local system on $\mathfrak{h}^{\text{reg}}$, and these are the same thing as $\text{Rep}(\pi_1(\mathfrak{h}^{\text{reg}}/W)) = \text{Rep}(B_n)$. We claim that this gives an equivalence

$$\mathcal{O}(\mathcal{H}_c)/\text{tors} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Rep}(\mathcal{H}_{q_c}).$$

Proof. We will give a “proof” of this result. The first thing we need to prove that $(T_i - q_c)(T_i - 1)$, where T_i is the monodromy around γ_i , where γ_i is a small loop around H_{α_i} . In the $n = 2$ case, our Dunkl operator is simply

$$D = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + c \frac{s - \text{Id}}{\alpha}.$$

For the trivial and nontrivial representation of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, we obtain either

$$D = \begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} + \frac{2c}{\alpha} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}. \end{cases}$$

But now we may compute the monodromy. In the case of $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$, we have trivial monodromy. In the harder case, if we complexify to z and take $\xi = \sqrt{z}$ (corresponding to going halfway around a hyperplane), then we have

$$D = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{2c}{z} \mapsto \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \frac{c}{\xi}.$$

This clearly has monodromy $e^{2\pi ic} = q_c$ because we have the fundamental solution $\phi = e^{c \log \xi}$. Then there is something that reduces the general case to this calculation.

This functor factors through torsion because torsion is the kernel of $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^{\text{reg}}] \otimes -$. This was the first step, so this is clear. We now prove equivalence. This follows from the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence once we prove regularity at infinity in some compactification. This computation is omitted. \square

We will use

$$0 \rightarrow D^{\lambda^{i-1}} \rightarrow S^{\lambda^i} \rightarrow D^{\lambda^i} \rightarrow 0$$

to give a representation of $L(\text{triv}) = M(\text{triv})/J(\text{triv})$.

Theorem 6.3.1 (BGG (BEG)). *There is a resolution*

$$M(\wedge^{n-1} \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow M(\wedge^1 \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow M(\text{triv}) \rightarrow L(\text{triv}).$$

This result follows from the fact that the block of representations of the Hecke algebra has $n - 2$ simple representations, so once we finish at $M(\text{triv})$, we must have a torsion module, which must be $L(\text{triv})$. If $c = \frac{m}{n} > 0$ and $(m, n) = 1$, then $L(\text{triv})$ is finite-dimensional.

Example 6.3.2. By definition, it is clear that $M(\text{triv}) = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$. Thus the BGG resolution is the Koszul resolution of $\text{Spec } L(\text{triv})$. When $n = 2$ and $c = \frac{2}{3}$, the image $\text{Im}(M(\wedge^1 \mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow M(\text{triv}))$ is the ideal

$$(u_1^2 - u_2^2, u_1^2 - u_1 u_2) \subseteq \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}],$$

where u_1, u_2 are $x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3$. These are just two reducible pairs of lines, and so then if we take $\text{Spec } L_{2/3}(\text{triv})$, we obtain the subscheme defined by the above ideal. Clearly $L_{2/3}(\text{triv})$ is the ring of functions on this scheme.

In the A_3 case, we have $\text{Spec } L_{7/4}(\text{triv})$ is a local complete intersection. This is derived smooth, and so we have some kind of Poincaré duality.

6.4 Characters for H_c representations

Let $\mathfrak{h} = \frac{1}{2} \sum x_i y_i$, where y_i is a basis for \mathfrak{h}^* and x_i is the dual basis. Then $V \in \mathcal{O}(H_c)$ splits as

$$V = \bigoplus_{\alpha} V_{\alpha},$$

where \mathfrak{h} acts by α . Because W commutes with \mathfrak{h} we can keep track of the α -grading and W -characters.

Definition 6.4.1. We define

$$\text{Tr}_V(w \circ q^{\mathfrak{h}}) := \sum_{\alpha} q^{\alpha} \text{Tr}^W(w, V_{\alpha}).$$

Now we will define the character for $M_c(\tau)$. We an $\mathfrak{h} \times W$ -module, we have

$$M_c(\tau) \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] \otimes \tau.$$

Therefore we have

$$\text{Tr}_{M_c(\tau)}(w \cdot q^{\mathfrak{h}}) = \frac{\kappa(c, \tau) \text{Tr}^W(w, \tau)}{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1 - wq)}.$$

Here, $\kappa(c, \tau)$ is the lowest weight.

We will now compute κ for $\tau = \Lambda^{\bullet} \mathfrak{h}$. To begin, suppose that τ is the trivial representation. Then the lowest weight vector is 1 and the y_i act by 0. We now have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{h} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i y_i + y_i x_i \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} [y_i, x_i] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \left(\langle y_i, x_i \rangle - c \sum_{s \in S} \langle y_i, \alpha_s^{\vee} \rangle \langle \alpha_s, x_i \rangle s \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(n-1 - c \cdot 2 \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Next, we use the Koszul-BGG resolution and see that

$$\kappa(c, \Lambda^i \mathfrak{h}) = \kappa(c, \text{triv}) + c \cdot n \cdot i = \frac{n-1}{2} + cn \left(i - \frac{n-1}{2} \right).$$

Finally, we compute the characters for $L_c(\text{triv})$ and prove that they exhaust finite-dimensional representations. Suppose $[L] \in \mathcal{O}(H_c)$ is finite-dimensional. For $c > 0$ we have $H_c \simeq H_{-c}$. We know that L is in the block containing $M_c(\wedge^i \mathfrak{h})$. Therefore we have

$$[L] = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_i [M_c(\wedge^i \mathfrak{h})].$$

This gives us

$$\text{Tr}_L(1 \cdot q^{\mathfrak{h}}) = \frac{1}{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1-q)} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_i q^{\kappa(c, \text{triv}) + cn_i} \binom{n-1}{i}.$$

This is a degree $n-1$ polynomial $Q(q^{cn})$ and also that the trace is finite as $q \rightarrow 1$, so in fact $Q(q^{cn}) \propto (1-q)^{n-1}$. Therefore $\alpha_i = (-1)^i$ assuming that $\dim L > 0$ and L is simple. But now we see that $L = L(\text{triv})$, and so

$$\text{Tr}_{L_c(\text{triv})}(w \cdot q) = q^{\frac{n-1}{2} - \frac{cn(n-1)}{2}} \frac{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1-wq^r)}{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1-wq)}.$$

Cailan (Nov 09 and Nov 16): Torus knots and the rational DAHA

7.1 Representation theory

We will begin by changing Sam's formula until it is in the form that Cailan wants:

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{L_{m/n}}(w \cdot q) = q^{\frac{n-1}{2}(m-1)} \frac{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1 - wq^m)}{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1 - wq)}.$$

Definition 7.1.1. Let L be a representation of S_n . Define $\mathrm{ch}: \mathrm{Rep}(S_n) \rightarrow \Lambda_n$ by

$$\mathrm{ch}(L) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\theta \in S_n} \mathrm{Tr}_L(\theta) p_1^{k_1(\theta)} \cdots p_r^{k_r(\theta)},$$

where p_i are the power sums and $k_i(\theta)$ is the number of cycles of length i in θ .

Remark 7.1.2. We have $\mathrm{ch}(S^\lambda) = s_\lambda$. Also, $[S^\lambda]$ is a basis for $K_0(\mathrm{Rep}(S_n))$, and in fact, there is an isomorphism of Hopf algebras

$$\mathrm{ch}: K_0 \left(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathrm{Rep}(S_n) \right) \simeq \Lambda$$

with the ring of symmetric polynomials in infinitely many variables.

Lemma 7.1.3. *The reflection (representation) of S_n is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^n / \mathbb{C} \cdot (x_1 + \cdots + x_n)$.*

Lemma 7.1.4. *Let $T: V \rightarrow V$ be a linear operator and let $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$ be a sum of T -invariant subspaces. Then $\chi_T(q) = \chi_{T|_{V_1}}(q) \cdots \chi_{T|_{V_k}}(q)$.*

Proof. Clearly $T - qI$ is a block matrix. □

Proposition 7.1.5. *For each $\sigma \in S_n$ acting in the reflection representation \mathfrak{h} , we have*

$$\det(1 - q\sigma) = \frac{1}{1 - q} \prod_i (1 - q^i)^{k_i(\sigma)}.$$

Proposition 7.1.6. *For $A: V \rightarrow V$ with $\dim V = n$, we have*

$$\det(I - qA) = (-q)^n \chi_A(q^{-1}).$$

Proof. Note that $\mathbb{C}^n = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \text{triv}$. Therefore by the previous lemma, we have

$$\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1 - q\sigma) = \frac{\det_{\mathbb{C}^n}(1 - q\theta)}{\det_{\text{triv}}(1 - q\theta)} = \frac{\det_{\mathbb{C}^n}(1 - q\theta)}{1 - q}.$$

By conjugation invariance of the characteristic polynomial, it is invariant under permutation matrices, which corresponds to conjugation in S_n , and so the trace depends only on the cycle type. For each cycle c in σ of length i , there exists a σ -invariant subspace V_c of \mathbb{C}^n of dimension i . Clearly the trace only depends on the length i . Also, we know that

$$\mathbb{C}^n = V_{c_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus V_{c_m}$$

and each V_{c_i} is σ -invariant. Using the lemma again, we have

$$\det_{\mathbb{C}^n}(1 - q\sigma) = \prod_i \det_{\mathbb{C}^i}(I - q(12 \cdots i))^{k+i(\theta)}.$$

It is easy to check that $\chi_{T_i}(q) = (-1)^i (q^i - 1)$, and therefore we have

$$\det_{\mathbb{C}^i}(1 - q(12 \cdots i)) = (-1)^i \chi_{T_i}(q) = q^i \left(\frac{1}{q^i} - 1 \right) = 1 - q^i,$$

as desired. □

Theorem 7.1.7. *Let $F_{m/n}(q, p_i) = \text{gch}(L_{m,n})$ be the graded Frobenius character. This is equal to $\sum_i \text{ch}((L_{m/n})_i) q^i$. Fixing m , we claim that the function*

$$F_m(q, p_i) := \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} F_{m/n}(q, p_i) z^n$$

satisfies the identity

$$F_m(q, p_i) = \frac{1}{[m]_q} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - q^{j + \frac{1-m}{2}} z \chi_k},$$

where $[m]_q = \frac{q^{m/2} - q^{-m/2}}{q^{1/2} - q^{-1/2}}$.

Proof. Let $\delta_{m,n} = \frac{(m-1)(n-1)}{2}$. Using Sam's formula, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i \text{Tr}(\sigma, (L_{m/n})_i) q^i &= q^{-\delta_{m,n}} \frac{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1 - q^m \sigma)}{\det_{\mathfrak{h}}(1 - q\sigma)} \\ &= q^{-\delta_{m,n}} \frac{1 - q}{1 - q^m} \prod_i \left(\frac{1 - q^{m_i}}{1 - q^i} \right)^{k_i(\sigma)}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} F_{m/n}(q, p_i) &= \sum_i \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{Tr}(\theta, (L_{m/n})_i) p_1^{k_1(\sigma)} \cdots p_r^{k_r(\sigma)} q^i \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\theta \in S_n} \frac{q^{\frac{n(1-m)}{2}}}{[m]_q} \prod_i \left(\frac{1-q^{m_i}}{1-q^i} p_i \right)^{k_i(\theta)}. \end{aligned}$$

By an easy exercise, it is easy to see that $q^{-\delta_{m,n}} \frac{1-q}{1-q^m} = \frac{q^{\frac{n(1-m)}{2}}}{[m]_1}$. Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} F_m(q, p_i) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \frac{q^{\frac{n(1-m)}{2}}}{[m]_q} \prod_i \left(\frac{1-q^{m_i}}{1-q^i} p_i \right)^{k_i(\theta)} z^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{n!}{\prod_i i^{k_i(\lambda)} k_i(\lambda)!} \frac{q^{\frac{n(1-m)}{2}}}{[m]_q} \prod_i \left(\frac{1-q^{m_i}}{1-q^i} p_i \right)^{k_i(\lambda)} z^n \\ &= \frac{1}{[m]_q} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \prod_i \frac{1}{k_i(\lambda)!} \left(\frac{(1-q^{m_i}) p_i q^{\frac{i(1-m)}{2}} z^i}{(1-q^i) i} \right)^{k_i(\lambda)}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the fact that $\sum_i i k_i(\lambda) = n$, we have

$$\prod_i \frac{1}{1-z^i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{\lambda \vdash n} z^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \prod_i (z^i)^{k_i(\lambda)}.$$

This tells us that

$$\prod_i \frac{1}{1-f(q, i)z^i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \prod_i (f(q, i)z^i)^{k_i(\lambda)}.$$

We now have

$$\begin{aligned} F_m(q, p_i) &= \frac{1}{[m]_q} \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-q^{m_i}) p_i q^{\frac{i(1-m)}{2}} z^i}{(1-q^i) i} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{[m]_q} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{ij} p_i q^{\frac{i(1-m)}{2}} z^i}{i} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{[m]_q} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q^{j+\frac{1-m}{2}} z)^i}{i} p_i \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{[m]_q} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \exp \log \left(\frac{1}{1-q^{j+\frac{1-m}{2}} z x_k} \right). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Remark 7.1.8. The Frobenius character is really the same information as $\{\chi_L(g)\}_{g \in S_n}$. For $\text{id} = (1^n)$, we see that $\langle p_1^n \rangle \text{ch } L = \frac{\dim L}{n!}$, and thus $\dim L = n! \langle \text{ch } L, p_1^n \rangle$. Also, $\text{ch}(L)$ is the generating function for

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_0\left(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Rep } S_n\right) & & K_0(\text{Rep}^{\text{poly}}(\text{GL}(m))) \\ & \searrow \text{ch} & \swarrow \text{Tr}(\text{diag}(x_1, \dots, x_n), -) \\ & \text{Sym.} & \end{array}$$

Theorem 7.1.9. *As a graded S_n -representation, we have*

$$L_{m/n} = \frac{1}{[m]_q} \bigoplus_{\lambda \vdash n} s_\lambda(q^{\frac{1-m}{2}}, q^{\frac{3-m}{2}}, \dots, q^{\frac{m-1}{2}}) S^\lambda.$$

Proof. It suffices to prove this at the level of the Frobenius character. We have the Cauchy identity

$$\prod_{k,j} \frac{1}{1 - x_k y_j} = \sum_{\lambda} s_\lambda(x_1, \dots), s_\lambda(y_1, \dots),$$

and here we will specialize to

$$y_j = \begin{cases} zq^{j+\frac{1-m}{2}} & 0 \leq j < m \\ 0 & j \geq m. \end{cases}$$

This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gch}(L_{m/n}) &= \langle z^n \rangle F_m(q, p_i) \\ &= \langle z^n \rangle \frac{1}{[m]_q} \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - q^{j+\frac{1-m}{2}} z x_k} \\ &= \langle z^n \rangle \frac{1}{[m]_q} \sum_{\lambda} s_\lambda(x_1, \dots) s_\lambda(zq^{\frac{1-m}{2}}, \dots, zq^{\frac{m-1}{2}}) \\ &= \langle z^n \rangle \frac{1}{[m]_q} \sum_n \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} z^n s_\lambda(q^{\frac{1-m}{2}}, \dots, q^{\frac{m-1}{2}}) s_\lambda(x_1, \dots) \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Proposition 7.1.10. *We have*

$$s_\lambda(q^{\frac{1-m}{2}}, \dots, q^{\frac{1-m}{2}}) = \prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} \frac{[m+i-j]_q}{[h_\lambda(i,j)]_q}.$$

Example 7.1.11. We have $L_{3/2} = (q + q^{-1})S^{(2)} \oplus S^{(1,1)}$.

7.2 HOMFLY polynomial of torus knots

Definition 7.2.1. We will define the HOMFLY polynomial using the same skein relations as before but with $P(\text{unknot}) = 1$.

Example 7.2.2. For the trefoil $T(2,3)$ we have $P(T(2,3)) = a^2(q^2 - q^{-2} - a^2)$.

Definition 7.2.3. Define $H_q(n)$ to be the quotient of $\mathbb{Z}[q^\pm][B_n]$ by the relation $\sigma_i^2 = (q-1)\sigma_i + q$. Let $g_i = [\sigma_i] \in H_q(n)$.

Here, q will always be generic, unlike in Sam's lecture.

Definition 7.2.4. The Jones-Ocneanu trace $\text{tr}: \bigcup_{n \geq 1} H_q(n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q^\pm][z]$ is the unique linear map such that $\text{tr}(ab) = \text{tr}(ba)$, $\text{tr}(1) = 1$, and $\text{tr}(xg_n) = z \text{tr}(x)$ for any $x \in H_q(n)$.

Theorem 7.2.5 (Jones). Let $B \in B_n$. Let $\chi_B(q, \lambda) = f(q, \lambda) \text{tr}([B])|_{z=\frac{1-q}{1-\lambda q}}$. Then

$$P(\widehat{B})(a, q) = \chi_B\left(q^2, \frac{a^2}{q}\right).$$

Proof. By the lemma, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tr}(\pi_\lambda((g_1 \cdots g_{n-1})^m)) &= q^{mr(n-1)/d} \mathrm{Tr}_{S^\lambda}((n n - 1 \cdots 1))^m \\ &= q^{mr(-1)/d} \sum_i \lambda_i^m \\ &= \sum \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

by Galois theory, where λ_i are the eigenvalues of $(n \cdots 1)$. Now everything follows from the Murnaghan-Nakayama rule. \square

Theorem 7.2.12. *Suppose $(m, n) = 1$. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} P(T_{m,n})(a, q) &= \frac{a^{m(n-1)} \langle 1 \rangle_q}{\langle n \rangle_q} \sum_{b=0}^{n-1} (-1)^{n-1-b} \frac{q^{-m}(2b-n+1)}{\langle b \rangle_q \langle n-1-b \rangle_q} \prod_{j=b-n-1, j \neq 0} (q^j a - q^{-j} a^{-1}) \\ &= \frac{1 + \pi_\lambda(g_i)}{1 + q}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\langle n \rangle = q^n - q^{-n}$.

Proof. The only thing left is $r = \mathrm{rk}_{S^\lambda(q)}(e_i)$. By the braid relations, all σ_i are conjugate to σ_1 in B_n , and thus we only need to find the rank of e_1 . Note that $e_1 \in H_q(2)$. Then the rank can be computed in $H_q(2) \subset H_q(n)$, and so we use the branching rule. There are two irreducibles, where g_1 acts by q on the trivial representation and by -1 on the sign representation. Therefore $\pi_{(2)}(e_1) = 1$ and $\pi_{(1,1)}(e_1) = 0$.

This implies that r is the multiplicity of the trivial representation $S^{(2)}(q)$, and this is given by $\binom{a+b-1}{a}$. Finally, $d = \dim$ is given by $\binom{a+b}{a}$ by the hook length formula (here we specialize $\lambda = H_{a,b}$). \square

Theorem 7.2.13 (GORS). *The graded Frobenius character of $L_{m/n}$ coincides with the HOMFLY polynomial of the (m, n) torus knot when $(m, n) = 1$. Specifically, we have*

$$a^{(m-1)(n-1)} \frac{1}{1-a^2} \mathrm{gch}(L_{m/n})(q^2, p_i = (1-a^2)^i) = P(T_{m,n})(a, q).$$

Proof. We simply compute

$$\frac{1}{1-a^2} \mathrm{gch}(L_{m/n})(q^2, p_i = (1-a^2)^i) = \sum_i \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-a^2)^k \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathrm{Hom}_{S^n}(\Lambda^k \mathfrak{h}, (L_{m/n})_i) q^{2i}.$$

Because $\Lambda^k \mathfrak{h} = S^{k, n-1-k}$, we use some generating function magic to obtain the desired result. \square

Corollary 7.2.14 (Rank-level duality). *For $(m, n) = 1$, we have*

$$(L_{m/n})^{S_n} \cong (L_{n/m})^{S_m}.$$

Davis (Nov 23): Hilbert schemes, Coulomb branches, and DAHA

8.1 Affine grassmannians

We will begin with some abstract nonsense discussing affine Grassmannians.

Definition 8.1.1. An A -family of vector bundles on the formal disc D (or the punctured formal disc D°) is a projective finitely generated module over $A[[t]]$ (or $A((t))$).

These give categories $\text{Vect}_A(D), \text{Vect}_A(D^\circ)$.

Definition 8.1.2. The *affine Grassmannian* for a group G , denoted Gr_G is the functor

$$A \mapsto \{A \rightarrow (P, \gamma)\},$$

where P is an A -family of G -bundles ($\text{Rep}(G) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_A(D)$) over D and γ is a trivialization of P over D° .

Example 8.1.3. If $G = \text{GL}_n$, then $\text{Gr}_{\text{GL}_n}(A)$ the set of finitely generated projective $A[[t]]$ -submodules of $A((t))^{\oplus n}$ such that for some m , we have

$$t^m A[[t]]^{\oplus n} \subseteq M \subseteq t^{-m} A[[t]]^{\oplus n}.$$

Remark 8.1.4. We can define $\text{Gr}_{\text{GL}_n}^{\leq m}$ to be those M which satisfy the relation for some fixed m . Using this, we may view M as an $A[t]/t^{2m}$ -module satisfying some conditions. Therefore, $\text{Gr}_{\text{GL}_n}^{\leq m}$ is a closed subfunctor of $\text{Gr}(2mn)$ (which means things inside a $2mn$ -dimensional vector space).

Remark 8.1.5. Unfortunately, the affine Grassmannian is not a scheme, but at least it is an inductive limit of schemes.

Now consider $g \in G((t))(A)$. This induces an automorphism of the trivial A -family of G -bundles on D° , and so there is a natural action

$$G((t)) \times \text{Gr}_G \rightarrow \text{Gr}_G \quad (g, (P, \gamma)) \mapsto (P, g\gamma).$$

Remark 8.1.6. We have a simply transitive action on the fiber by $G[[t]]$, and thus

$$\text{Gr}_G \cong [G((t))/G[[t]]] = [LG/L^+G].$$

Example 8.1.7. Consider the case of $GL_1 = G_m$. Then the only data that matters is the power of z^n near 0, and so $\text{Gr}_{GL_1}(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Now we can give a lattice description. Remember that we are considering t -stable subspaces of $t^{-m}\mathbb{C}[[t]]/t^m\mathbb{C}[[t]]$. This has a basis $(t^{-m}, t^{1-m}, \dots, t^{m-1})$. But now $\text{Gr}_{GL_1}^{\leq m}(\mathbb{C})$ is a union of $2m$ points, and so in the increasing limit we obtain \mathbb{Z} .

8.2 Coulomb branches

Definition 8.2.1. Fix a G -representation N . We will define the space

$$T_N^G(\mathbb{C}) := \{(P, \gamma, s)\},$$

where (P, γ) is as before and s is a section of $P_{\text{triv}} \times_G N$ over D° .

This has a subset $R_N^G \subset T_N^G$, where we require s to extend to D and $\gamma^{-1}(s)$ to extend to a section of P . We will call R_N^G the *BFN space*, where BFN is Braverman, Finkelberg, and Nakajima.

Definition 8.2.2. We define the *Coulomb branch algebra* to be

$$A_{\mathfrak{h}} = H_{\bullet}^{G[[t]] \times \mathbb{C}^\times}(R_N^G).$$

Example 8.2.3. Consider $G = \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $N = 0$. Then $R_N^G = \text{Gr}_G$, and then we have $H^{\text{eq}}(\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{C}[w, x^{\pm}]$.

Example 8.2.4. Consider $G = \mathbb{C}^\times$ and N the adjoint representation. If the trivialization is simply $z^n = \gamma$, then we need γs to have no singularities, and therefore $s \in z^{\max(0, n)}\mathbb{C}[z]$. Therefore

$$R_N^G = \bigsqcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} z^{\max(0, n)}\mathbb{C}[z],$$

and therefore we have

$$H^{\text{eq}}(R_N^G) \simeq \mathbb{C}[w, x, y]/(w = xy).$$

If we modify the second \mathbb{C}^\times to act with weight m , we instead obtain $\mathbb{C}[w, x, y]/(w^{|m|} = xy)$.

Remark 8.2.5. For $T \subseteq G$, we have $(A_T^{\mathfrak{h}})^W \rightarrow \tilde{A}_G^{\mathfrak{h}}$, and after localization, this is an isomorphism.

8.3 Hilbert schemes

Definition 8.3.1. Fix $v \in N((t))$, where N is a G -representation. Then the *generalized affine Springer fiber* is defined by

$$M_v^N(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ g \in G((t)) \mid g^{-1}v \in N[[t]] \right\} / G[[t]].$$

The main claim is the following: Let \hat{C} be a germ of plane curve singularity. Then there is an $\text{Ad} \oplus V$ -generalized affine Springer fiber $M_v^{\text{Ad} \oplus V}$ such that

$$M_v^{\text{Ad} \oplus V} \simeq \text{Hilb}^0 \tilde{C} = \text{Hilb } \mathbb{C}[[x, t]]/f.$$

By the Weierstrass preparation theorem, we assume that $f(x, t) = x^n - a_{n-1}x^{n-1} - \dots - a_0$. Then as $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ -modules, we can identify $\mathbb{C}[[x, t]]/f = \langle 1, x, \dots, x^{n-1} \rangle \mathbb{C}[[t]]$. Then if $R = \mathbb{C}[[x, t]]/f$, we can identify the fraction field of R with $\mathbb{C}((t))^{\oplus n, *}$.

Unwinding definitions, points in $\text{Hilb}^0(\widehat{C})$ are the same as x -stable, finitely generated, projective $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ -submodules of $\mathbb{C}((t))^{\oplus n}$ such that there exists m such that

$$t^m \mathbb{C}[[t]]^{\oplus n} \subset M \subset \mathbb{C}[[t]]^{\oplus n}.$$

Then we have

$$\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We now choose $v = (\gamma, e_n)$, where e_n corresponds to x^{n-1} . We also need $\text{ad}(g)\gamma \in \text{Ad}[[t]]$. We will also choose g such that for some $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}[[t]]^{\oplus n,*}$, we have $\mathbb{C}[[t]]^{n,*}g^{-1} = \Lambda$. This implies that

$$\mathbb{C}[[t]]^{n,*}g^{-1}\gamma \subset \mathbb{C}[[t]]^{n,*}g^{-1},$$

and so $\Lambda\gamma \subset \Lambda$. The second condition gives us $g^{-1}e_i \in \mathbb{C}[[t]]^n$. By definition of the affine Springer fiber, we only need $g^{-1}e_n \in \mathbb{C}[[t]]^n$. This implies that $\gamma e_{k+1} = e_k + a_k e_n$ and so we can induct downwards.

Example 8.3.2. Let $f = x - t$. Then x -stability is the same as t -stability, and so we are looking for something t -stable in

$$t^m \mathbb{C}[[t]] \subset M \subset \mathbb{C}[[t]],$$

which is the same as m points. Thus $\text{Hilb } \mathbb{C}[[x, t]]/t \simeq \bigsqcup_{\mathbb{N}} \text{pt}$.

Remark 8.3.3. When $f = x^n - t^k$, there is another \mathbb{C}^\times scaling x and t (called the flavor symmetry). Then we have an action of $\widetilde{\text{GL}}_n[[t]] \rtimes \mathbb{C}^\times$, and so $(\mathbb{R}_N^G) = \widetilde{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathfrak{h}}$. If we denote the group by \widetilde{G}_F , then we define L_V to be the stabilizer of v , and this is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^\times . By some general theory, there is an action of $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathfrak{h}}$ on $H^{L_V}(M_N^V)$. We claim that for $N = \text{Ad} \oplus V$, $\widetilde{\mathcal{A}}_{\mathfrak{h}, \text{Ad} \oplus V}$ is the spherical rational DAHA.