

# Lower Bounds for Enumerative Counts of Positive-Genus Real Curves

Jingchen Niu and Aleksey Zinger

Department of Mathematics, Stony Brook University

## Complex Case

### Setup

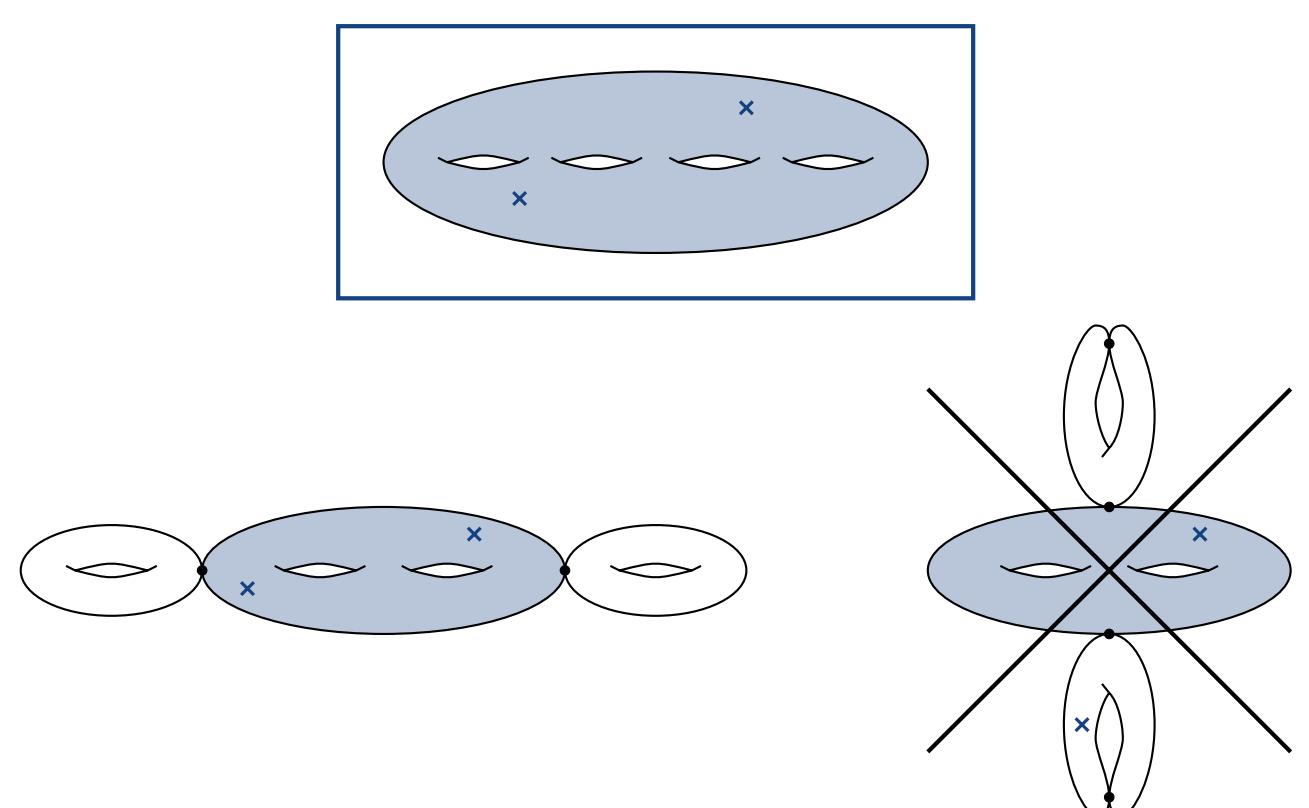
- $(X, \omega, J)$  compact (almost) Kähler 3-fold
- $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$  “Fano” class:  $\langle c_1(TX), B \rangle > 0$
- $\underline{\mu} = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l) \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Z})^{\oplus l}$
- $Y_1, \dots, Y_l \subset X$  cycles representing  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l$

### Enumerative Invariants

$E_{g,B}^X(\underline{\mu})$  # smooth genus  $g$  degree  $B$  curves meeting  $Y_1, \dots, Y_l$  (counted with signs if  $J$  not integrable)

### Gromov-Witten Invariants

- $\overline{\mathcal{M}} \equiv \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,l}(X, B; J)$  moduli space of degree  $B$   $J$ -holomorphic  $\Sigma_g \rightarrow X$  with  $l$  marked points
- $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$  has preferred orientation and virtual class
- $\text{ev}_i: \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow X$  evaluation at  $i$ -th marked point
- $\text{GW}_{g,B}^X(\underline{\mu}) = \langle \Pi_i \text{ev}_i^* \mu_i, [\overline{\mathcal{M}}]^{\text{vir}} \rangle$
- $\text{GW}_{g,B}^X(\underline{\mu}) \in \mathbb{Q}$  due to contributions from lower-genus curves
- Possibly contributing curves/maps:



### Stratawise Contributions to GW

- $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$  stratified by topological types of curves and distributions of marked points
- Only main “boundary” strata contribute to GW
- Each contributes # zeros of affine bundle map  
Def of curve  $\rightarrow$  Obs of map
- Direct argument used in  $\mathbb{R}$  case  
indirect argument in  $\mathbb{C}$  case

### Enumerative vs GW

- “Fano” case of Gopakumar-Vafa prediction (Conjecture [5], Theorem [6]):

$$\text{GW}_{g,B}^X(\underline{\mu}) = \sum_{h=0}^g C_{h,B}^X(g-h) E_{h,B}^X(\underline{\mu}), \quad (\mathcal{C}1)$$

where

$$\sum_{g'=0}^{\infty} C_{h,B}^X(g') t^{2g'} = \left( \frac{\sin(t/2)}{t/2} \right)^{2h-2+c_1(B)} \quad (\mathcal{C}2)$$

- $C_{h,B}^X(g')$ 's are the degenerate contributions of [4]
- (C1) and (C2) imply that E's and GW's determine each other

### Invariants of $\mathbb{P}^3$

$d$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\text{GW}_{0,d}$	1	0	1	4	105	2576	122129	7397760
$\text{GW}_{1,d}$	$-\frac{1}{12}$	0	$-\frac{5}{12}$	$-\frac{4}{3}$	$-\frac{147}{4}$	$\frac{1496}{3}$	$\frac{1121131}{12}$	14028960
$\text{GW}_{2,d}$	$\frac{1}{360}$	0	$\frac{1}{12}$	$-\frac{1}{180}$	$-\frac{49}{8}$	$-\frac{7427}{5}$	$-\frac{4905131}{45}$	-7022780
$\text{GW}_{3,d}$	$-\frac{1}{20160}$	0	$-\frac{43}{4032}$	$\frac{103}{1080}$	$-\frac{473}{64}$	$-\frac{206873}{270}$	$-\frac{283305113}{8640}$	$-\frac{110089487}{63}$
$\text{GW}_{4,d}$	$\frac{1}{1814400}$	0	$\frac{713}{25760}$	$-\frac{26813}{907200}$	$-\frac{833}{320}$	$-\frac{12355247}{56700}$	$-\frac{1332337}{34560}$	$-\frac{117632950}{63}$
$E_{0,d}$	1	0	1	4	105	2576	122129	7397760
$E_{1,d}$	0	0	0	1	42	2860	225734	23276160
$E_{2,d}$	0	0	0	0	0	312	83790	18309660
$E_{3,d}$	0	0	0	0	0	11	10800	6072960
$E_{4,d}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	605	980100

GW- and enumerative invariants of  $\mathbb{P}^3$  with point constraints

- GW's from Gathmann's *growi*
- E's from GW's by (C1)
- 0's match Castelnuovo constraints

## Real Case

### Setup

- $(X, \omega, J, \phi)$  compact *real* (almost) Kähler 3-fold with a real orientation in the sense of [1, Dfn 1.2]
- $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$  “Fano” class:  $\langle c_1(TX), B \rangle > 0$
- $\underline{\mu} = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l) \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Z})^{\oplus l}$
- $Y_1, \dots, Y_l \subset X$  cycles representing  $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l$

### Real Enumerative Invariants

$E_{g,B}^{X,\phi}(\underline{\mu})$  # *real* smooth genus  $g$  degree  $B$  curves meeting  $Y_1, \dots, Y_l$  counted with signs of [1]; provide lower bounds for actual counts of such curves

### Real Enumerative vs GW

- Real Gopakumar-Vafa for “Fano” classes [3]

$$\text{GW}_{g,B}^{X,\phi}(\underline{\mu}) = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq h \leq g \\ g-h \in 2\mathbb{Z}}} \widetilde{C}_{h,B}^X(\frac{g-h}{2}) E_{h,B}^{X,\phi}(\underline{\mu}), \quad (\mathbb{R}1)$$

where

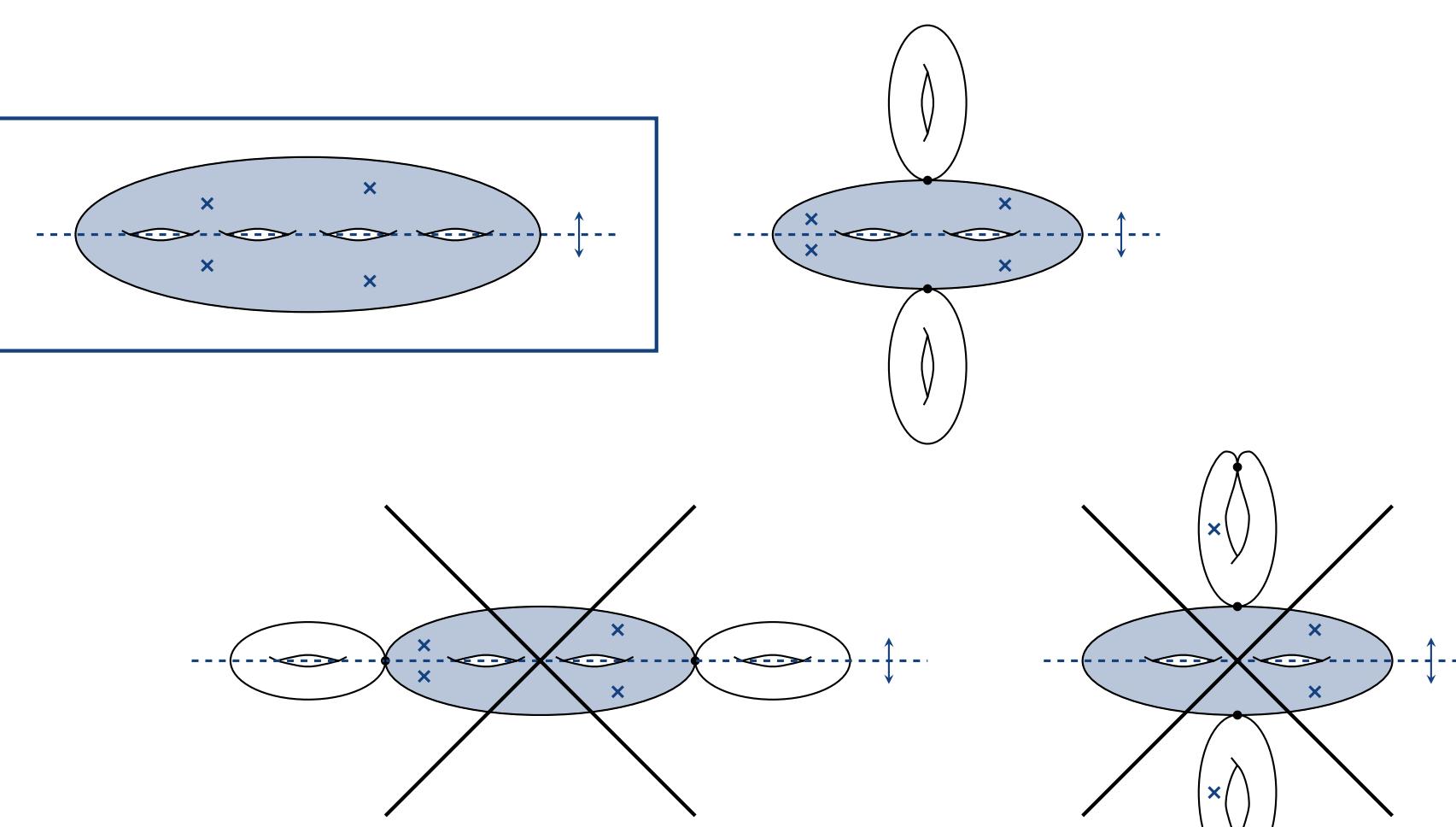
$$\sum_{g'=0}^{\infty} \widetilde{C}_{h,B}^X(g') t^{2g'} = \left( \frac{\sinh(t/2)}{t/2} \right)^{h-1+c_1(B)/2} \quad (\mathbb{R}2)$$

- (R1) and (R2) imply that real E's and real GW's determine each other

### Invariants of $\mathbb{P}^3$

$d$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$\text{GW}_{0,d}^\phi$	1	0	-1	0	5	0	-85	0
$\text{GW}_{1,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	-1	0	-4	0	-1000
$\text{GW}_{2,d}^\phi$	$\frac{1}{24}$	0	$-\frac{5}{24}$	0	$\frac{15}{8}$	0	$-\frac{1345}{24}$	0
$\text{GW}_{3,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	$-\frac{1}{3}$	0	-3	0	$-\frac{2840}{3}$
$\text{GW}_{4,d}^\phi$	$\frac{1}{1920}$	0	$-\frac{23}{1152}$	0	$\frac{43}{128}$	0	$-\frac{2475}{128}$	0
$\text{GW}_{5,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	$-\frac{19}{360}$	0	$-\frac{16}{15}$	0	$-\frac{1400}{3}$
$E_{0,d}^\phi$	1	0	-1	0	5	0	-85	0
$E_{1,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	-1	0	-4	0	-1000
$E_{2,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	0
$E_{3,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0
$E_{4,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0
$E_{5,d}^\phi$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40

Real GW- and enum. invariants of  $\mathbb{P}^3$  with point constraints



- Real GW's from  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ -localization data of [2]
- Real E's from real GW's by (R1)
- 0's match Castelnuovo constraints and/or “parity” vanishing of [1, Proposition 2.4]

### References

- [1] P. Georgieva and A. Zinger, *Real Gromov-Witten invariants and lower bounds in real enumerative geometry: construction*, math/1504.06617
- [2] P. Georgieva and A. Zinger, *Real Gromov-Witten invariants and lower bounds in real enumerative geometry: computation*, math/1510.07568
- [3] J. Niu and A. Zinger, *Lower bounds for enumerative counts of positive-genus real curves*, math/1511.02206
- [4] R. Pandharipande, *Hodge integrals and degenerate contributions*, Comm. Math. Phys. 208 (1999), no. 2, 489–506
- [5] R. Pandharipande, *Three questions in Gromov-Witten theory*, Proceedings of ICM, Beijing (2002), 503–512
- [6] A. Zinger, *A comparison theorem for Gromov-Witten invariants in the symplectic category*, Adv. Math. 228 (2011), no. 1, 535–574

No genus  $g > 0$  degree 1 curves implies

$$1 + \sum_{g=1}^{\infty} t^{2g} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}} \frac{\Lambda(x+y)\Lambda(x)\Lambda(y)}{(x+y)(x+y-\psi_1)} = \frac{\sin(t/2)}{t/2},$$

where  $\Lambda(u) = \sum_{i=0}^g c_i(\mathbb{E}^*) u^{g-i}$  for formal variable  $u$

### One-partition Hodge Integral