

The intersection cohomology Hodge module on toric varieties (joint w/ Hyunsuk Kim)

§1. Summary

- (1) X variety/ $\mathbb{C}$. Have intersection cohomology complex IC_X , perverse sheaf.
Good substitute for $\mathbb{Q}_X$ when X singular.
- (2) IC_X has a refined structure as Hodge module IC_X^H .
- (3) Have graded de Rham complexes $gr_p DR(IC_X^H) \in D_{coh}^b(X)$
- (4) Can we calculate "explicitly" for toric varieties?
- (5) (Kim - V '24) Yes, numerically.

Generating function of $gr_p DR(IC_X^H)$

= (Generating function of IC_X) (Simple correction terms).

§2. Toric varieties

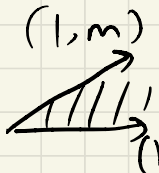
N = Free ab. gp of rk n ($\simeq \mathbb{Z}^n$) Lattice

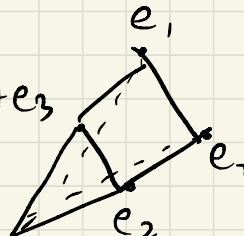
$M = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(N, \mathbb{Z})$ Dual lattice.

(Nice) cone $\sigma \subseteq N \otimes \mathbb{R} \rightsquigarrow n$ -dim. affine
'toric' variety X_σ

$$[X_\sigma = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[\sigma^\vee \cap M]]$$

Ex:  $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \longleftrightarrow \mathbb{A}^2 (\lambda_1, \lambda_2). (x, y)$
 $= (\lambda_1 x, \lambda_2 y)$

 $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \longleftrightarrow \{x^m = yz\}$

 $\subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \longleftrightarrow \{xy = zw\}$

Slogan: Geometry of $X_\sigma \longleftrightarrow$ Convex geometry/
Combinatorics
of σ

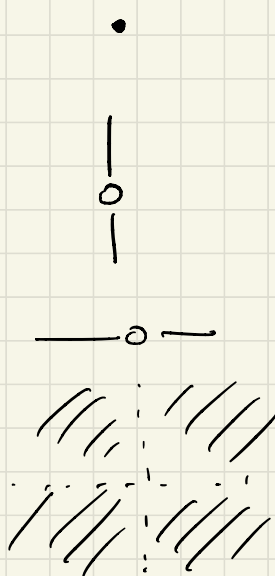
Fact: X_σ smooth $\Leftrightarrow \sigma$ generated by part of a basis of N

X_σ finite quot. $\Leftrightarrow \sigma$ " " " "
 sing " " of $N \otimes \mathbb{R}$
 " simplicial "

$$IC_{X_\sigma} \simeq \mathbb{Q}_x[n].$$

Fact: (1) Torus $T \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \subseteq X_\sigma$ & $T \hookrightarrow X_\sigma$
 dense open

(2) $\{\text{Faces of } \sigma\} \xrightleftharpoons[\text{rever}]{\text{incl.}} \{T\text{-orbits}\} \xrightleftharpoons{\text{dense open}} \{T\text{-invar. subvar}\}$
 $\tau \leftrightarrow O_\tau \iff \overline{O_\tau} = S_\tau$



$\mathbb{A}^2$

§3. Hodge modules (M. Saito)

A Hodge module is $(\mathcal{M}, F, K)$ where

- (1) $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{D}$ -module
- (2) $F =$ Hodge filtration on $\mathcal{M}$
- (3) $K =$ Perverse sheaf on X

Ex: • X smooth, $(\mathcal{O}_X, F, \mathcal{Q}_X[n])$

$$F_k \mathcal{O}_X = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k < 0 \\ \mathcal{O}_X & \text{if } k \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

• X singular (IC_X^H, F, IC_X)

$$DR_X(\mathcal{M}) = [\mathcal{M} \xrightarrow[-n]{\nabla} \Omega_X^1 \otimes \mathcal{M} \xrightarrow[-(n-1)]{\nabla} \Omega_X^2 \otimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega_X^n \otimes \mathcal{M}]_0$$

$$F_k DR(\mathcal{M}) = [F_k \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \otimes F_{k+1} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega_X^n \otimes F_{k+n} \mathcal{M}]$$

$$gr_k^F DR(\mathcal{M}) = [gr_k^F \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \Omega_X^1 \otimes gr_{k+1}^F \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega_X^n \otimes gr_{k+n}^F \mathcal{M}]$$

$$\in D_{\text{Coh}}^b(X)$$

Ex: • X smooth

$$DR(\mathcal{O}_X) = [\mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{d} \Omega^1_X \xrightarrow{d} \dots \rightarrow \Omega^n_X]$$

$$F_{-k} DR(\mathcal{O}_X) = [0 \rightarrow 0 \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \Omega^k_X \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega^n_X]$$

$$\mathrm{gr}_{-k}^F DR(\mathcal{O}_X) = \Omega^k_X[n-k]$$

• X simplicial toric IC^H_X

$$DR(IC^H_X) = [\mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \Omega^{[1]}_X \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \Omega^{[n]}_X]$$

reflexive differentials

$$\mathrm{gr}_{-k}^F DR(\mathcal{O}_X) = \Omega^{[k]}_X[n-k].$$

Rmk: • Kebekus - Schnell '21 use this to prove results about extension of holomorphic forms.

(Related: Park '24, Tighe '24)

• Popa - Shen - Vo '24, Popa - Park '24 call these 'intersection Du Bois complexes' $\underline{\mathbb{I}}\underline{\Omega}^p_X$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \underline{\Omega}^p_X \longrightarrow \underline{\mathbb{I}}\underline{\Omega}^p_X \\ p^{\mathrm{th}} \text{ Du Bois } \varphi|_X \end{array}$$

§4. Main result

$$IC_x \in \text{gr}_k DR(IC_x^H) \in D_{\text{coh}}^b(X)$$

$\mathcal{H}^j(IC_x)$ constant on orbits O_τ . $\tau \subseteq \sigma$.
face

$$\tilde{H}_{x,\tau} := \underbrace{q^{n-d_\tau}}_{\sum_j} \sum_j \dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^j(IC_x)_{x_\tau} \cdot q^j \quad x_\tau \in O_\tau$$

$\{\tilde{H}_{x,\tau}\}_{\tau \subseteq \sigma}$ encodes the info of IC_x
face

$$\mathcal{H}^l(\text{gr}_k DR(IC_x^H)) = \text{Torus-equiv. sheaf}$$

[Aside: Dual lattice $M \simeq \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^*) = \text{characters}$

$X = \text{Spec } R$ affine toric, $F = T$ -equiv. R -module

$$F = \bigoplus_{u \in M} F_u \leftarrow u\text{-eigenspace}$$

For $u \in \text{Dual face of } \tau$, F_u 's isomorphic

$$dR_{x,\tau}(K,L) := \sum \dim \mathcal{H}^l(\text{gr}_k DR(IC_x^H))_u K^k L^l \quad \begin{matrix} u \in \\ \text{Dual face} \\ \text{of } \tau \end{matrix}$$

$\{dR_{x,\tau}\}_{\tau \subseteq \sigma}$ encodes the info of $\{\text{gr}_k DR(IC_x^H)\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$
face

Thm: (Kim - V '24) $\forall \tau \subseteq \sigma$

$$dR_{x,\tau}(K,L) = \widetilde{H}_{x,\tau}(K^{-\frac{1}{2}}L) K^{-\frac{d_\tau}{2}} (K^{-1} + L^{-1})^{n-d_\tau}$$

$$d_\tau = \dim(\tau)$$

Moreover $\widetilde{H}_{x,\tau}$ and $dR_{x,\tau}$ can be computed explicitly in an algorithmic.

§ 5. Proof sketch

Thm: (Toric DT: dCMM '18) $\pi: Y \rightarrow X = X_\sigma$ proper birational toric map, $Y = \text{simplicial}$.

$$R\pi_* \underbrace{IC_Y}_{\mathbb{Q}_Y[n]} \simeq \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \bigoplus_{\mu \subseteq \sigma} IC_{S_\mu}^{\oplus s_{\mu,j}}[-j]$$

$\mathcal{H}^j(\quad)_{x_\tau}$ both sides

$$x_\tau \in \mathcal{O}_\tau$$

$$(\text{Saito}) \quad \pi_* IC_Y^H \simeq \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \bigoplus_{\mu \subseteq \sigma} IC_{S_\mu}^{H \oplus s_{\mu,j}}(-) [-j]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}_{-p} DR(\pi_* IC_Y^H) &= R\pi_* \text{gr}_{-p} DR(IC_Y^H) \\ &= R\pi_* \Omega_Y^{[p]}[n-p] \end{aligned}$$

$$\widetilde{F}_\tau(q) := q^{-d_\tau} \sum_j \dim H^j(\pi^{-1}(x_\tau), \mathbb{Q}) \cdot q^j$$

$$\widetilde{H}_{x,\tau}$$

$$D_\tau(q) = \sum s_{\tau,j} q^j$$

$$\Omega_\tau(K, L) = \sum_{k,l} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} (R^l \pi_* \Omega_Y^k)_u K^k L^l \quad u \in \text{Dual face of } \tau$$

$$\text{Pf: (1) } \widetilde{F}_\tau \leftrightarrow \widetilde{H}_{x,\tau} \text{ and } D_\tau$$

$$\Omega_\tau \leftrightarrow dR_{x,\tau} \text{ and } D_\tau$$

(2) Choose 'barycentric res' of σ ,

$$\text{get } \widetilde{F}_\tau \leftrightarrow \Omega_\tau$$

$$\rightsquigarrow dR_{x,\tau}(K, L)' = \widetilde{H}_{x,\tau}(K^{-\frac{1}{2}} L) K^{-\frac{d_\tau}{2}} (K^{-1} + L^{-1})^{n-d_\tau}$$

