

Generalized Bogomolov-Gieseker Inequality for the Quadric Threefold

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Basic Object

Bridgeland introduced **Bridgeland stability** as an analogue of slope stability in a triangulated category (see [Bri07]). Instead of defining it in $\text{Coh}(X)$, one uses other abelian categories inside $D^b(X)$ with a different slope. The set of Bridgeland stability conditions has the structure of a complex manifold.

For curves a sheaf of rank 0 has positive degree. Is there a higher dimensional analogue of this?

How to construct it?

Surfaces: Was constructed by Arcara, Bertram and Bridgeland using:

Bogomolov-Gieseker inequality

- (X, H) smooth projective polarized surface
- F slope semistable sheaf with respect to H

Then

$$\text{ch}_1(F)^2 - 2 \text{ch}_2(F) \text{ch}_0(F) \geq 0.$$

Threefolds: More complicated. Bayer, Macrì and Toda proposed a conjectural construction in [BMT11] that we will confirm for the smooth projective quadric threefold.

Applications

By looking at moduli spaces of stable complexes one can analyse the birational geometry of the **Hilbert scheme of points** on a surface.

- Abelian surfaces by Maciocia, Meachan, Yanagida and Yoshioka.
- K3 surfaces by Bayer and Macrì.
- \mathbb{P}^2 by Arcara, Bertram, Coskun and Huizenga.

Kontsevich and Soibelman did work on a wall-crossing formula for **Donaldson-Thomas Invariants** on a Calabi-Yau threefold for Bridgeland stability. Previously, Joyce and Song had described such a formula for Gieseker stability.

Bayer, Bertram, Macrì and Toda proved the following theorem about **Fujita's Conjecture**.

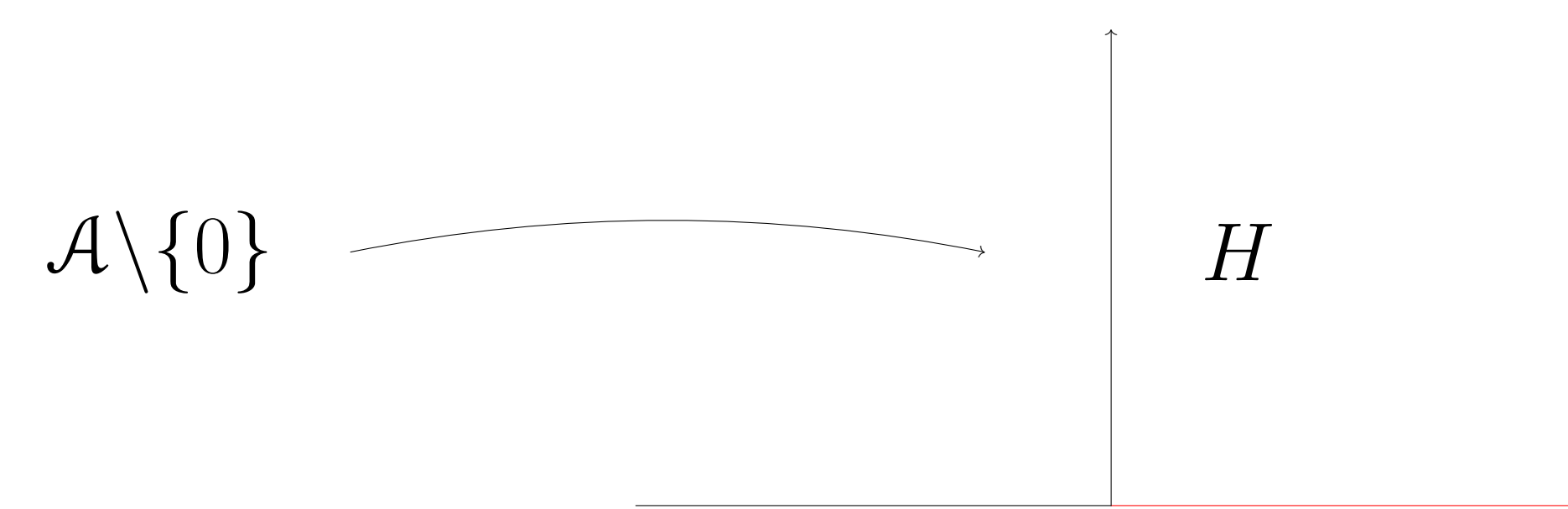
Theorem: Let X be any smooth projective threefold and L be an ample line bundle such that the Conjecture on the right holds. Then $\omega_X \otimes L^{\otimes 6}$ is very ample.

Definition

Let $H := \{re^{i\pi\varphi} : r > 0, \varphi \in (0, 1]\}$ be the upper half plane plus the negative real line.

Bridgeland stability condition (Z, \mathcal{A}) on $D^b(X)$:

- \mathcal{A} is the heart of a bounded t-structure.
- $Z : K_0(X) = K_0(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a homomorphism.
- $Z(\mathcal{A} \setminus \{0\}) \subset H$.



- Some technical property.

Tilting/Details

Twisted Chern character: If B is any \mathbb{R} -divisor, then ch^B is defined to be $e^{-B} \text{ch}$.

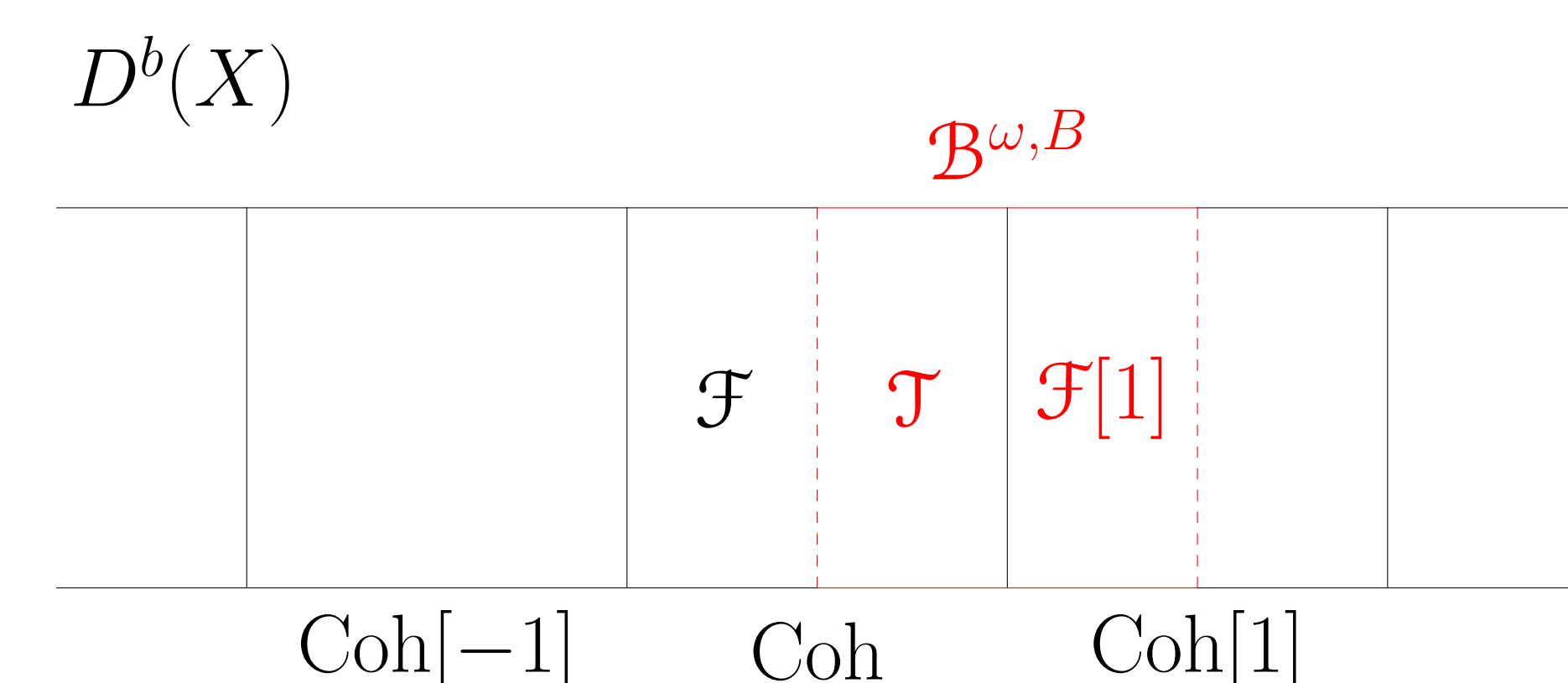
Tilting: Let ω be any ample \mathbb{R} -divisor.

$$\mu_{\omega, B} = \frac{\omega^2 \text{ch}_1^B}{\omega^3 \text{ch}_0^B}$$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\omega, B} = \{E \in \text{Coh}(X) : \forall G \rightarrow G, \mu_{\omega, B}(G) > 0\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\omega, B} = \{E \in \text{Coh}(X) : \forall F \hookrightarrow E, \mu_{\omega, B}(F) \leq 0\}$$

The **tilted abelian category** is defined by the extension closure $\mathcal{B}^{\omega, B}(X) := \langle \mathcal{F}_{\omega, B}[1], \mathcal{T}_{\omega, B} \rangle$ consisting of some two term complexes.



Tilt Stability: A new slope function on $\mathcal{B}^{\omega, B}$ is defined by

$$\nu_{\omega, B} := \frac{\omega \text{ch}_2^B - \frac{\omega^3}{6} \text{ch}_0^B}{\omega^2 \text{ch}_1^B}.$$

An object $E \in \mathcal{B}^{\omega, B}$ is called tilt-stable if for any exact sequence $0 \rightarrow F \rightarrow E \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$ the inequality $\nu_{\omega, B}(F) < \nu_{\omega, B}(G)$ holds.

Conjecture

- X smooth projective threefold
- ω any ample \mathbb{R} -divisor
- B any \mathbb{R} -divisor
- $E \in \mathcal{B}^{\omega, B}$ is $\nu_{\omega, B}$ -stable with $\nu_{\omega, B}(E) = 0$

Then

$$\text{ch}_3^B(E) \leq \frac{\omega^2}{18} \text{ch}_1^B(E).$$

Known Cases

- \mathbb{P}^3 due to Macrì.
- Principally polarized abelian threefolds of Picard rank one due to Maciocia and Piyaratne.

Bridgeland Stability

An analogous tilt of $\mathcal{B}^{\omega, B}$ leads to a category of three term complexes $\mathcal{A}^{\omega, B}$. Assuming the conjecture is true we obtain a Bridgeland stability condition by

$$Z_{\omega, B} := \left(-\text{ch}_3^B + \frac{\omega^2}{2} \text{ch}_1^B\right) + i\left(\omega \text{ch}_2^B - \frac{\omega^3}{6} \text{ch}_0^B\right).$$

with slope

$$\lambda_{\omega, B} := -\frac{\Re(Z_{\omega, B})}{\Im(Z_{\omega, B})}.$$

Main result

Assumptions

- Z is the smooth projective quadric threefold
- ω any ample \mathbb{R} -divisor
- B any \mathbb{R} -divisor
- $E \in \mathcal{B}^{\omega, B}$ is $\nu_{\omega, B}$ -stable with $\nu_{\omega, B}(E) = 0$

Conclusion

$$\text{ch}_3^B(E) \leq \frac{\omega^2}{18} \text{ch}_1^B(E)$$

In particular, a large family of Bridgeland stability conditions can be constructed on Z .

Future Plans

I am currently studying the Conjecture on toric threefolds. In particular, I investigate the behaviour under birational transformations.

Quiver Representations

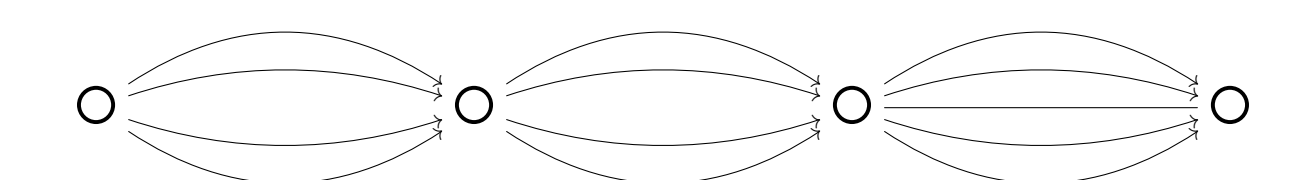
The spinor bundle S is defined via an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}(-1)^{\oplus 4} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^4}^{\oplus 4} \rightarrow \iota_* S \rightarrow 0$$

where $\iota : Z \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^4$ is a closed embedding. Due to Kapranov

$$\mathcal{O}(-1), S(-1), \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1)$$

is a **strong full exceptional collection** on $D^b(Z)$. Together with a result from Bondal $D^b(Z)$ is equivalent to the derived category of the following quiver Q with some relations.

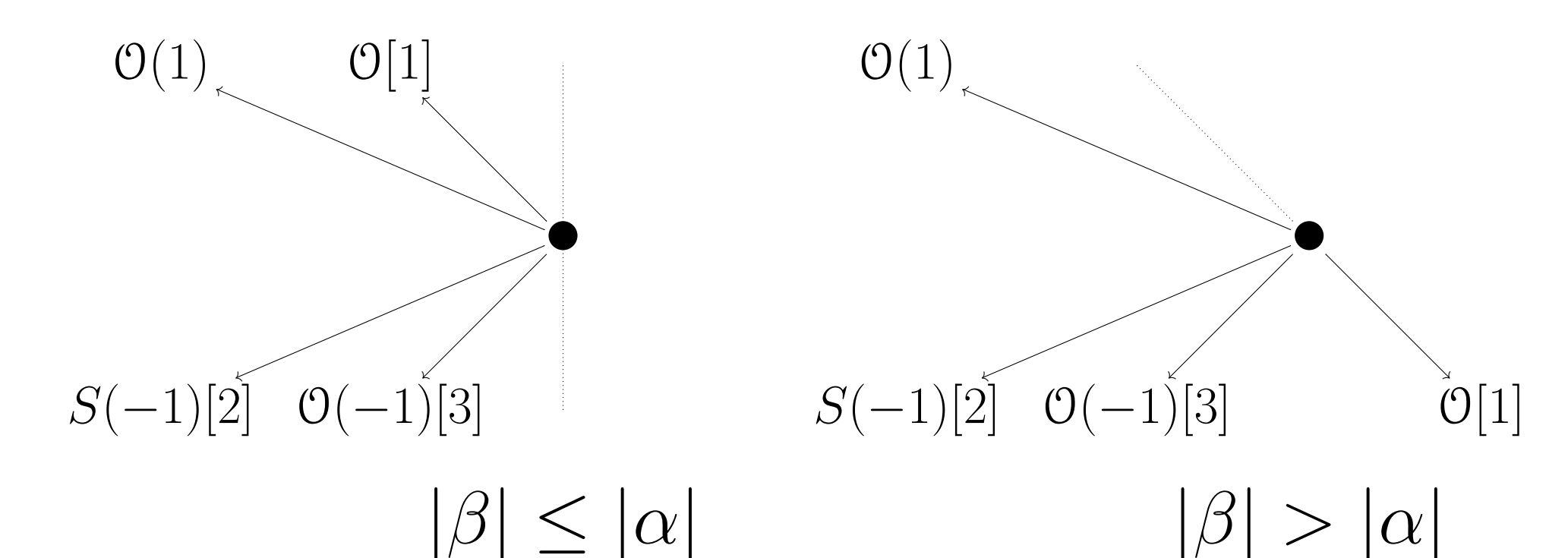


Under this equivalence we have

$$\text{Rep}(Q) \cong \langle \mathcal{O}(-1)[3], S(-1)[2], \mathcal{O}[1], \mathcal{O}(1) \rangle.$$

Idea of the Proof

- Let $\mathcal{O}(H) \cong \mathcal{O}(1)$ and $B = \beta H$, $\omega = \alpha H$.
- Reduce to $0 < \alpha < 1/3$ and $-1/2 \leq \beta \leq 0$.
- Compute values of $\text{Rep}(Q)$ under $Z_{\omega, B}$.



- Show that $\mathcal{A}^{\omega, B}$ is a tilt of $\text{Rep}(Q)$. Then the inequality is a consequence of $\text{Rep}(Q)$ mapping into a half-plane.

References

- [BMT11] Bayer, A.; Macrì, E.; Toda, Y.: Bridgeland Stability conditions on threefolds I: Bogomolov-Gieseker type inequalities, 2011. arXiv:1103.5010
- [Bri07] Bridgeland, T.: Stability conditions on triangulated categories. Ann. of Math. (2) 166 (2007), no. 2, 317-345.
- [Sch13] Schmidt, B.: A generalized Bogomolov-Gieseker inequality for the smooth quadric threefold, 2013. arXiv:1309.4265