Entropy of an autoequivalence on Calabi–Yau manifolds (arXiv:1704.06957)

Yu-Wei Fan

Harvard University

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- ► Topological entropy and Gromov–Yomdin theorem.
- Background on autoequivalences.
- Categorical entropy and Kikuta–Takahashi conjecture.
- Reason to expect counterexamples via Homological Mirror Symmetry.

Counterexamples.

Definition

Topological entropy Definition

• (X, d) compact, $f : X \to X$ continuous surjective.

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- Topological entropy h_{top}(f) measures "how fast points spread out when iterate f".
- ► $N(n, \epsilon) := \max\{\#F : F \subset X, \max_{0 \le i \le n} d(f^i(x), f^i(y)) \ge \epsilon \text{ for any } x, y \in F\}.$

Definition

$$h_{\mathrm{top}}(f) := \lim_{\epsilon \to 0} \limsup_{n \to \infty} \frac{\log N(n, \epsilon)}{n} \in [0, \infty].$$

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Theorem (Gromov, Yomdin)

X compact Kähler manifold, $f : X \rightarrow X$ holomorphic surjective.

$$h_{\mathrm{top}}(f) = \log \rho(f^*).$$

Here ρ is the spectral radius of $f^* : H^*(X; \mathbb{C}) \to H^*(X; \mathbb{C})$.

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Standard autoequivalences

- $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^b(X).$
- Standard autoequivalences: $\otimes \mathcal{L}$, $\operatorname{Aut}(X)$, [n].
- Bondal–Orlov '01: When K_X is (anti-)ample, the group of autoequivalences is generated by the standard ones.

Spherical twists (Seidel-Thomas '01)

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Let X be a Calabi–Yau manifold of dimension d.

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Let X be a Calabi–Yau manifold of dimension d.

• $E \in \mathcal{D}^b(X)$ is spherical if

 $\operatorname{Hom}(E,E[*])\cong H^*(S^d;\mathbb{C}).$

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e.g. \mathcal{O}_X is spherical iff $H^i(\mathcal{O}_X) = 0$ for 0 < i < d, i.e. X is *strict* CY.

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Spherical twist $T_E : F \mapsto Cone(Hom^{\bullet}(E, F) \otimes E \to F)$.

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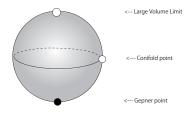
 $\operatorname{Hom}(E, E[*]) \cong H^*(S^d; \mathbb{C}).$

▶ Spherical twist $T_E : F \mapsto Cone(Hom^{\bullet}(E, F) \otimes E \rightarrow F).$

e.g. Dehn twist along Lagrangian sphere.

Autoequivalences from monodromies

• Kähler moduli of CY hypersurface $X \subset \mathbb{CP}^{d+1}$:



- Monodromies \rightsquigarrow Autoequivalences on $\mathcal{D}^b(X)$
- ► Kontsevich '96, Horja '99: LVL $\rightsquigarrow \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)$, Conifold $\rightsquigarrow T_{\mathcal{O}_X}$, Gepner $\rightsquigarrow T_{\mathcal{O}_X} \circ \otimes \mathcal{O}(1)$.
- ▶ Ballard-Favero-Katzarkov '12: (T_{O_X} ⊗O(1))^{d+2} = [2].

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Results

► Entropy: Measures "complexity" of an autoequivalence.

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(e.g. quintic CY3: $\lambda^4 - 9\lambda^3 + 11\lambda^2 - 9\lambda + 1 = 0.$)

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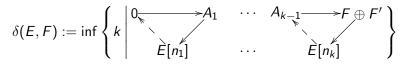
 \implies Counterexamples of Kikuta–Takahashi conjecture.

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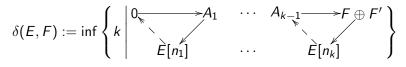
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Definition

If $\mathcal D$ has a split generator ${\it G},$ then the categorical entropy of an autoequivalence Φ is

$$h_{\mathrm{cat}}(\Phi) := \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\log \delta(G, \Phi^n G)}{n} \in [-\infty, \infty).$$

Properties

Categorical entropy Properties

▶ The limit exists. And is independent of the choice of *G*.

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Conjecture (Kikuta–Takahashi) For $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^b(X)$ and Φ an autoequivalence on \mathcal{D} ,

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<u>Proved</u>: dim X = 1; standard autoequivalences.

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- ► DHKK: h_{cat}(f_{*}) = log λ > 0. Here f_{*} is the induced autoequivalence on Fuk(S).
- Idea: If there are autoequivalences on Fuk(X) with h_{cat}(Φ) > log ρ(HH_•(Φ)) for some Calabi–Yau X, then by homological mirror symmetry, one may expect to find counterexamples of the conjecture on the mirror.

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Claim

 $d \geq$ 4 even. $X \subset \mathbb{CP}^{d+1}$ CY hypersurface of degree d+2. Then

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$$\rho(\Phi_{H^*}) = 1.$$

Hence $h_{cat}(\Phi) > 0 = \log \rho(\Phi_{H^*})$. So Kikuta–Takahashi conjecture fails in this case.

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$$\implies (\mathrm{T}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \circ \otimes \mathcal{O}(1))_{H^*}^{d+2} = \mathrm{id}_{H^*}.$$

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 $\implies (T_{\mathcal{O}_X} \circ \otimes \mathcal{O}(1))^{d+2}_{H^*} = \mathrm{id}_{H^*}.$

• Fact: $(T_S^2)_{H^*} = id_{H^*}$ when X is of even dimension.

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- Orlov: $G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d+1} \mathcal{O}(i)$ and $G' = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d+1} \mathcal{O}(-i)$ are split generators.
- Lemma: Recursive formula for the dimension of Hom(O, Φⁿ(G') ⊗ O(-k)[a]) via Kodaira vanishing.

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- Lemma: Recursive formula for the dimension of Hom(O, Φⁿ(G') ⊗ O(−k)[a]) via Kodaira vanishing.
- + some combinatorics \implies Theorem.

Thank you!