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MARK GROSS

BERND SIEBERT

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Affine Manifolds, Log Structures, and Mirror Symmetry

Mark Gross, Bernd Siebert

Abstract

We outline work in progress suggesting an algebro-geometric version of the Strominger-Yau-Zaslow conjecture. We define the notion of a toric degeneration, a special case of a maximally unipotent degeneration of Calabi-Yau manifolds. We then show how in this case the dual intersection complex has a natural structure of an affine manifold with singularities. If the degeneration is polarized, we also obtain an intersection complex, also an affine manifold with singularities, related by a discrete Legendre transform to the dual intersection complex. Finally, we introduce log structures as a way of reversing this construction: given an affine manifold with singularities with a suitable polyhedral decomposition, we can produce a degenerate Calabi-Yau variety along with a log structure. Hopefully, in interesting cases, this object will have a well-behaved deformation theory, allowing us to use the discrete Legendre transform to construct mirror pairs of Calabi-Yau manifolds. We also connect this approach to the topological form of the Strominger-Yau-Zaslow conjecture.

Introduction.

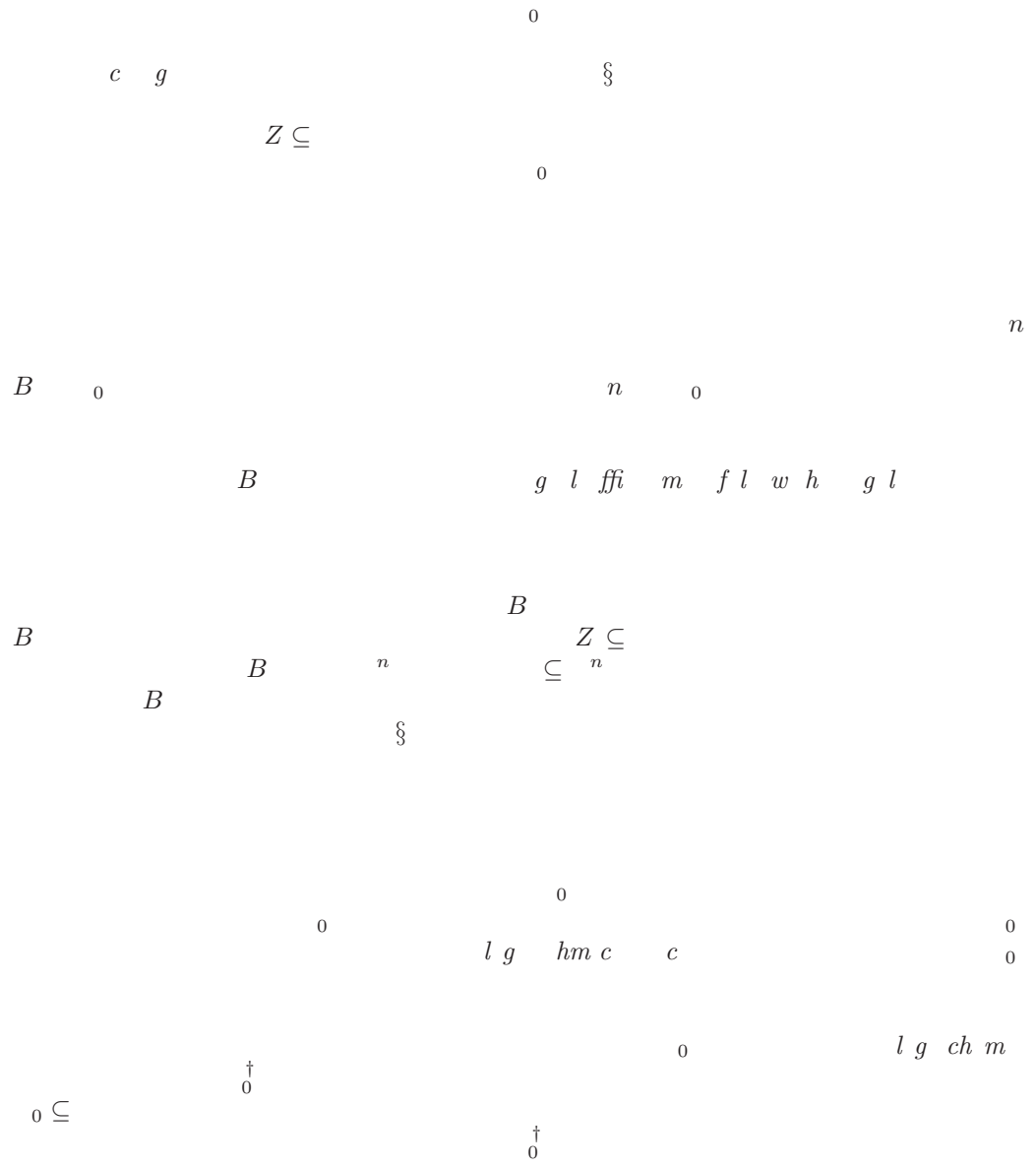
Mirror symmetry between Calabi-Yau manifolds is inherently about degenerations: a family $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow S$ of Calabi-Yau varieties where S is a disk, \mathcal{X}_t is a non-singular Calabi-Yau manifold for $t \neq 0$, and \mathcal{X}_0 a singular variety. Much information about the singular fibre is carried in the geometry and topology of the family over the punctured disk: $f^* : \mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{X} \setminus f^{-1}(0) \rightarrow S^* = S \setminus \{0\}$. For example, in some sense, the degree to which \mathcal{X}_0 is singular can be measured in terms of the monodromy operator $T : H^*(\mathcal{X}_t, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{X}_t, \mathbb{Z})$, where $t \in S^*$ is a basepoint of a simple loop around the origin of S .

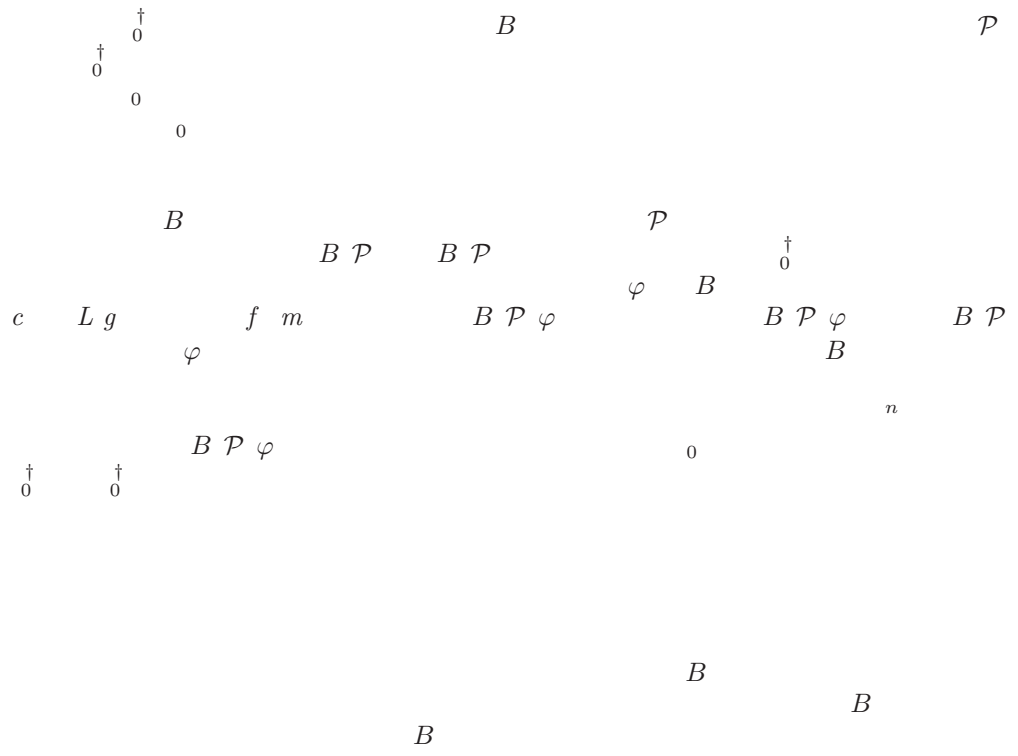
An appropriate form of the mirror symmetry conjecture suggests that associated to any sufficiently “bad” degeneration of Calabi-Yau manifolds, i.e. a maximally unipotent degeneration or large complex structure limit point, there should be a mirror manifold $\check{\mathcal{X}}$, defined as a symplectic manifold. Furthermore, if the family $f^* : \mathcal{X}^* \rightarrow S^*$ is polarized, i.e. given a choice of a relatively ample line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathcal{X}^* , one should expect to be able to construct a degenerating family of complex manifolds $\check{\mathcal{X}}^* \rightarrow S^*$ along with a polarization $\check{\mathcal{L}}$. This correspondence between degenerating polarized families is not precise, though it can be made more precise if one allows multi-parameter families of Calabi-Yau manifolds and subcones of the relatively ample cone of $f^* : \mathcal{X}^* \rightarrow S^*$: this is essentially the form in which a general mirror symmetry conjecture was stated in [24] and we do not wish to elaborate on that point of view here.

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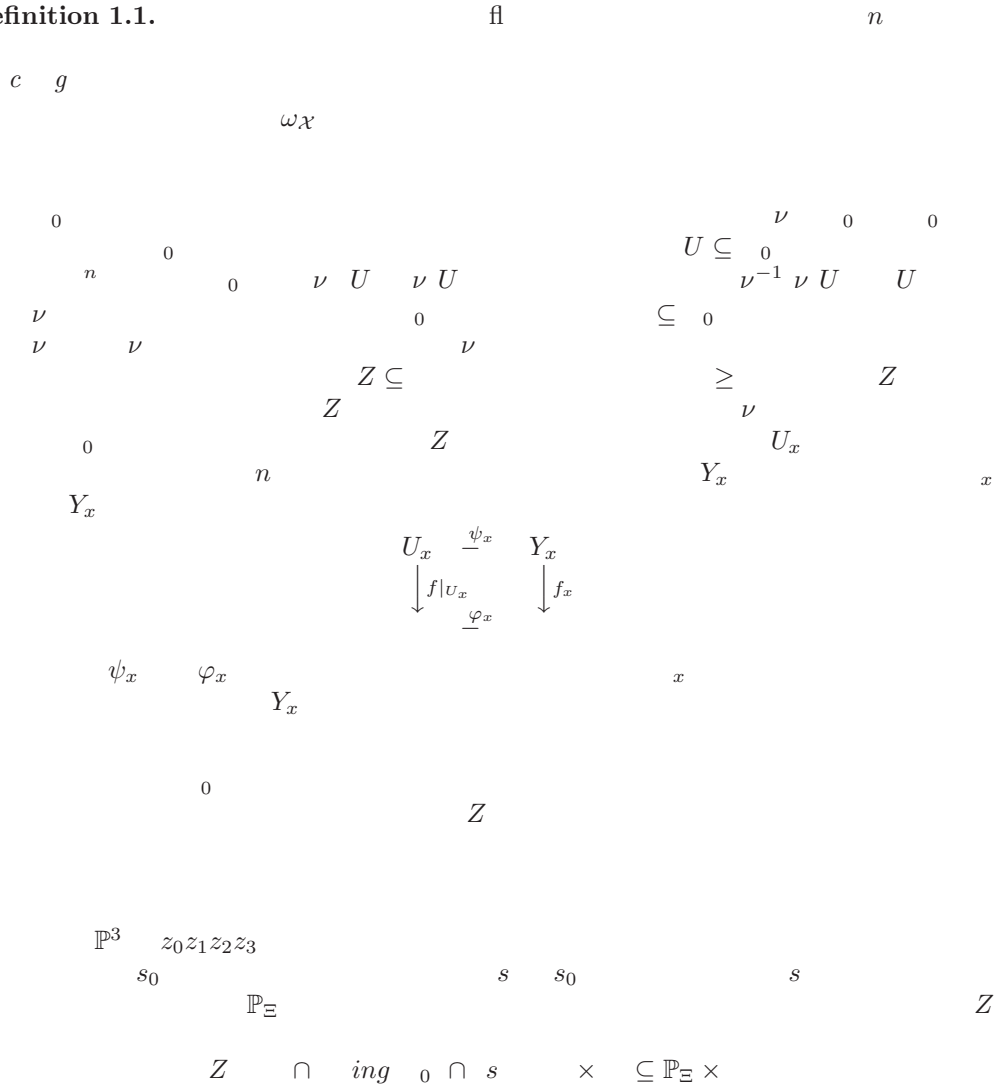




Ac w l g m : ..

1. Toric degenerations

Definition 1.1.



$$\begin{array}{c}
 s \\
 \\
 s_0 \\
 \\
 h
 \end{array}
 \sum_s h^{(s)+1} s$$

$\mathbb{P}_\Xi \times \Gamma \mathbb{P}_\Xi \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_\Xi}$

2. From toric degenerations to affine manifolds: the dual intersection complex

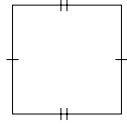
$$\begin{array}{c}
 M \quad n \quad N \\
 \mathbb{Z} \quad M \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \quad N_{\mathbb{R}} \quad N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \\
 M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \rtimes GL_n \\
 M_{\mathbb{R}} \\
 \mathbb{R} \quad M \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \rtimes GL_n \\
 M \quad M \rtimes GL_n
 \end{array}$$

Definition 2.1. $B \quad n$ $\psi \quad U \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad c \quad B$
 $\psi \circ \psi_j^{-1} \quad M \quad B \quad B' \quad n \quad n'$
 $B \quad B' \quad n \quad n'$

Definition 2.2. $C^0 \quad B$
 $\subseteq B$
 $i \quad B_0 \subset B \quad g \quad l \quad B_0 \quad B \quad B' \quad B$
 $f^{-1}(B'_0) \cap B_0 \quad -1 \quad B'_0 \cap B_0 \quad B'_0$

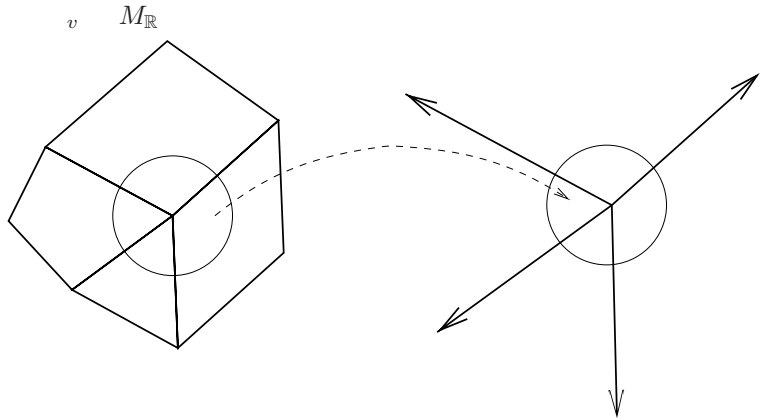
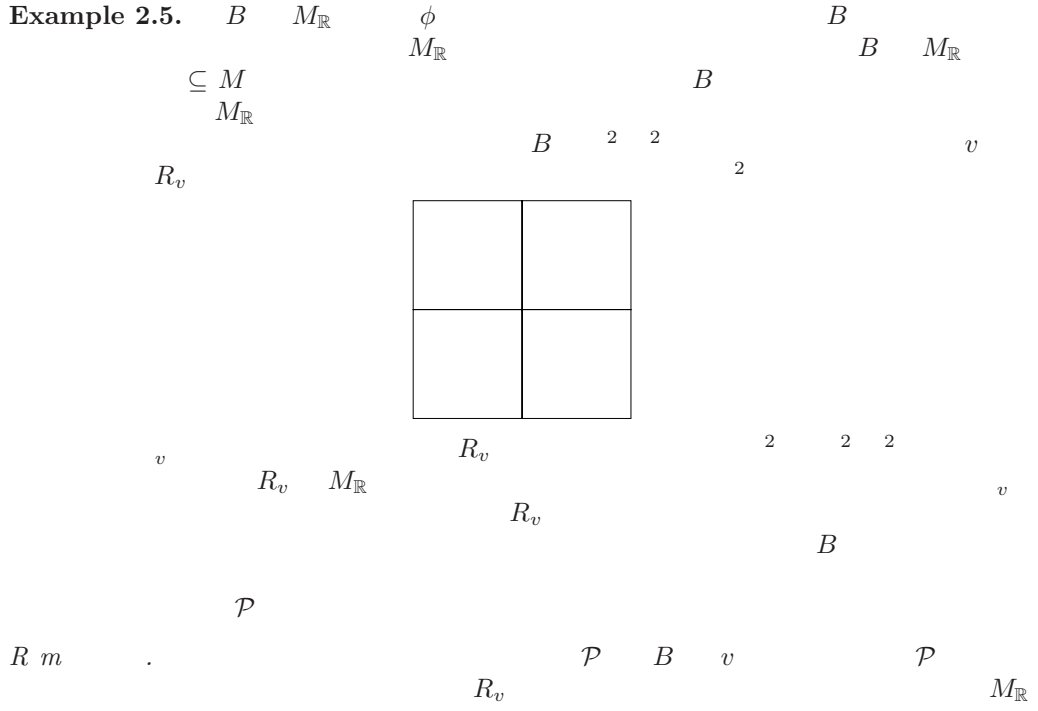
Definition 2.3. $p \quad l \quad h \quad l \quad c \quad mp \quad R \subseteq M_{\mathbb{R}}$
 $\mathcal{P} \quad R \quad c \quad ll$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \sigma \quad \mathcal{P} \quad \tau \subseteq \sigma \\
 \sigma \sigma' \quad \mathcal{P} \quad \sigma \cap \sigma' \\
 \\
 M \\
 \\
 \sigma \quad \tau \quad \mathcal{P} \\
 \sigma \quad \sigma' \\
 g \quad l \\
 \\
 \mathcal{P} \quad \sigma \quad \mathcal{P} \\
 In \quad \sigma \quad \sigma \quad \bigcup_{\tau \in \mathcal{P}, \tau \subseteq \sigma} \tau \\
 \\
 M_{\mathbb{R}} \\
 \\
 B \quad \quad \quad B \quad \quad \quad B \\
 \\
 B \\
 \\
 n \\
 \\
 B \quad 2 \quad 2
 \end{array}$$

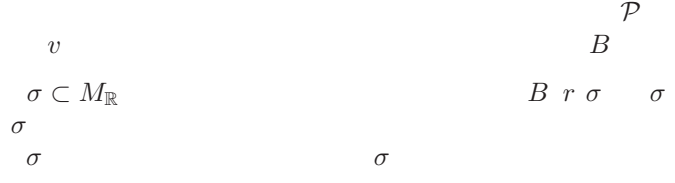


Definition 2.4.

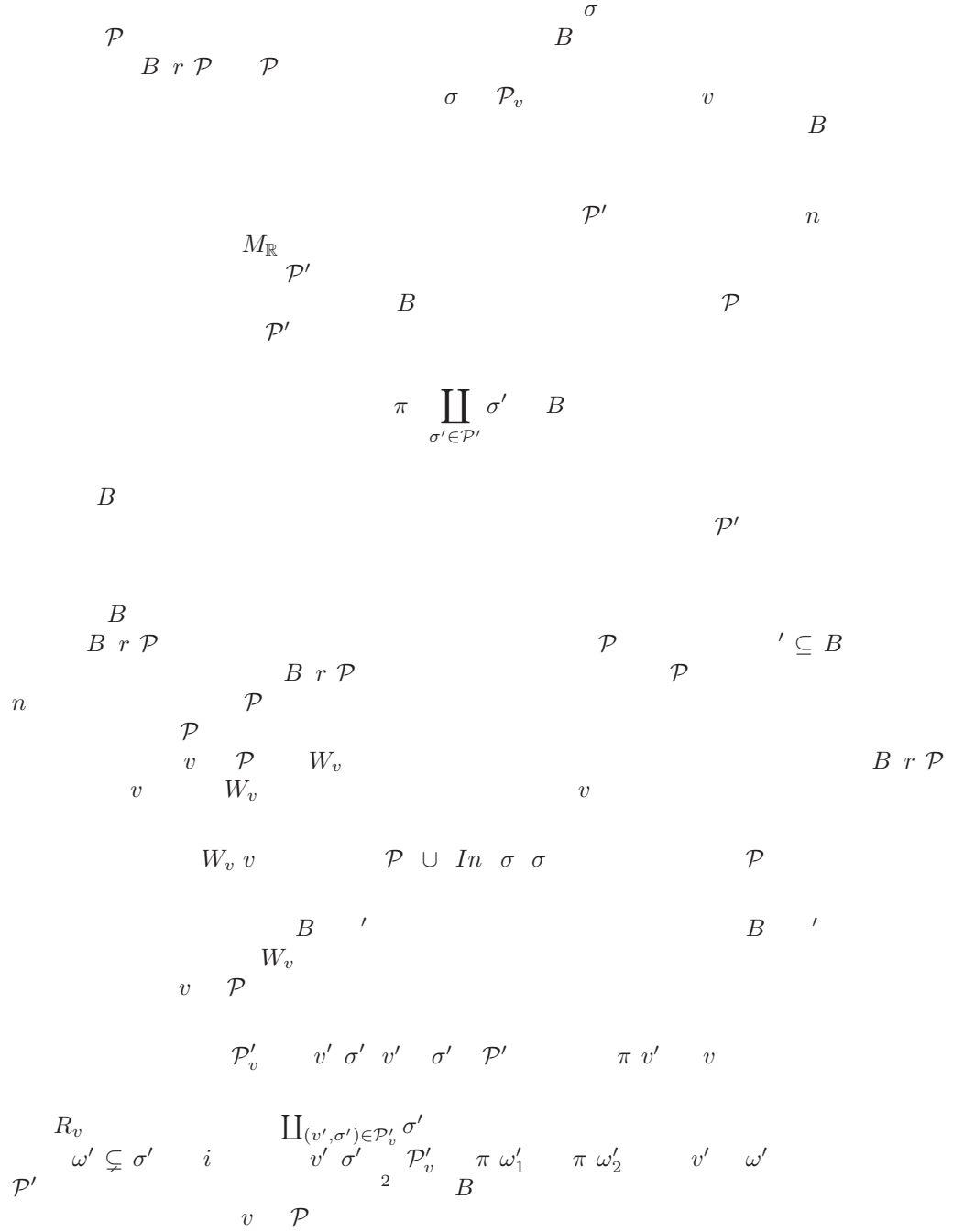
$$\begin{array}{c}
 B \\
 c \quad mp \quad B \\
 \\
 \mathcal{P} \quad B \\
 v \quad \mathcal{P} \\
 \mathcal{P}_v \\
 \\
 v \quad B \quad B \quad p \quad l \quad h \quad l \\
 v \quad v \quad c \quad ll \\
 R_v \subseteq M_{\mathbb{R}} \\
 v \quad R_v \quad B \\
 \\
 v \quad v \\
 v \\
 \\
 n \quad \sigma \quad \mathcal{P}_v \quad v \quad In \quad \sigma \quad \cap \quad \phi \\
 \\
 In \quad \sigma \quad \sigma \quad \mathcal{P} \quad v \quad \sigma \Leftrightarrow \sigma \quad v \quad \sigma \quad \sigma \quad \mathcal{P}_v \quad \sigma \\
 \sigma \quad \mathcal{P} \quad \sigma \quad \mathcal{P} \quad v \quad \sigma \quad v \quad \sigma \quad v \quad \mathcal{P} \\
 \\
 c \\
 \\
 \sigma \quad \mathcal{P} \\
 s_{\sigma} \quad U_{\sigma} \quad M'_{\mathbb{R}} \quad M' \quad U_{\sigma} \subseteq B \quad In \quad \sigma \quad B - \quad \sigma \\
 s_{\sigma} \quad \sigma \cap U_{\sigma}
 \end{array}$$



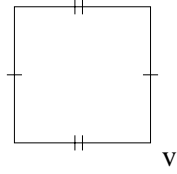
Definition 2.7.



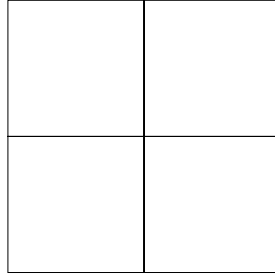
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B



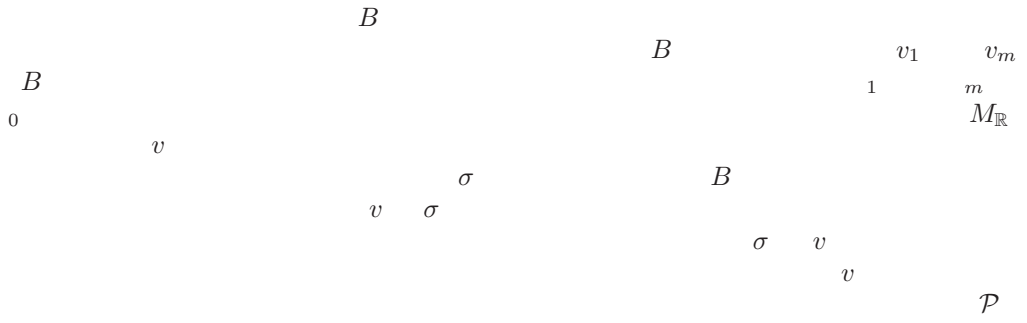
R_v



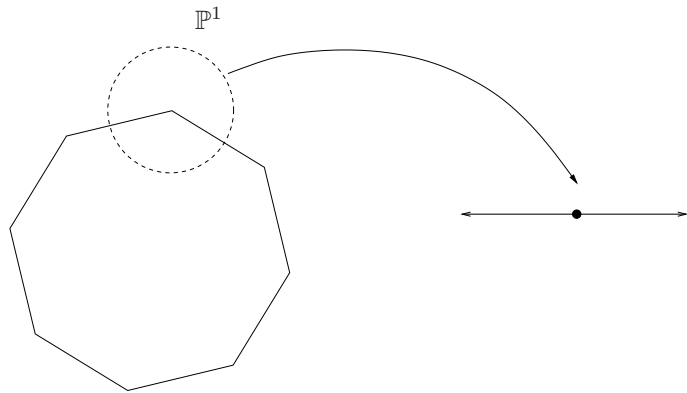
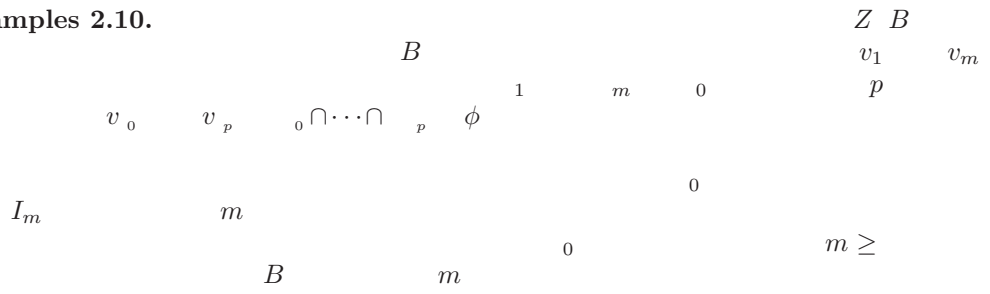
σ_x r 0 0 σ_x $\sigma_{x'}$

B

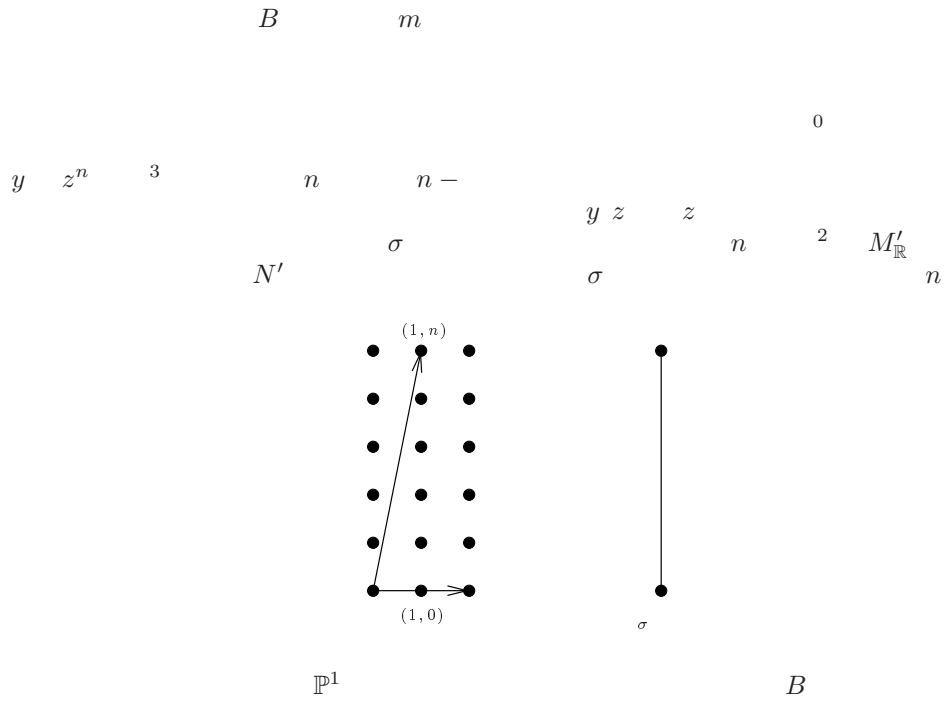
Lemma 2.9. *If $0 \leq n < m$, then the map $f: B \rightarrow B$ is a deformation retraction.*



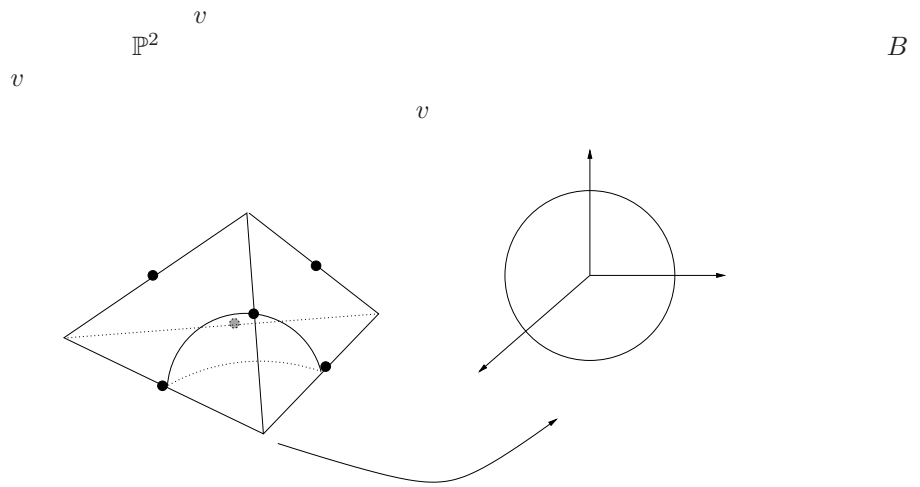
Examples 2.10.

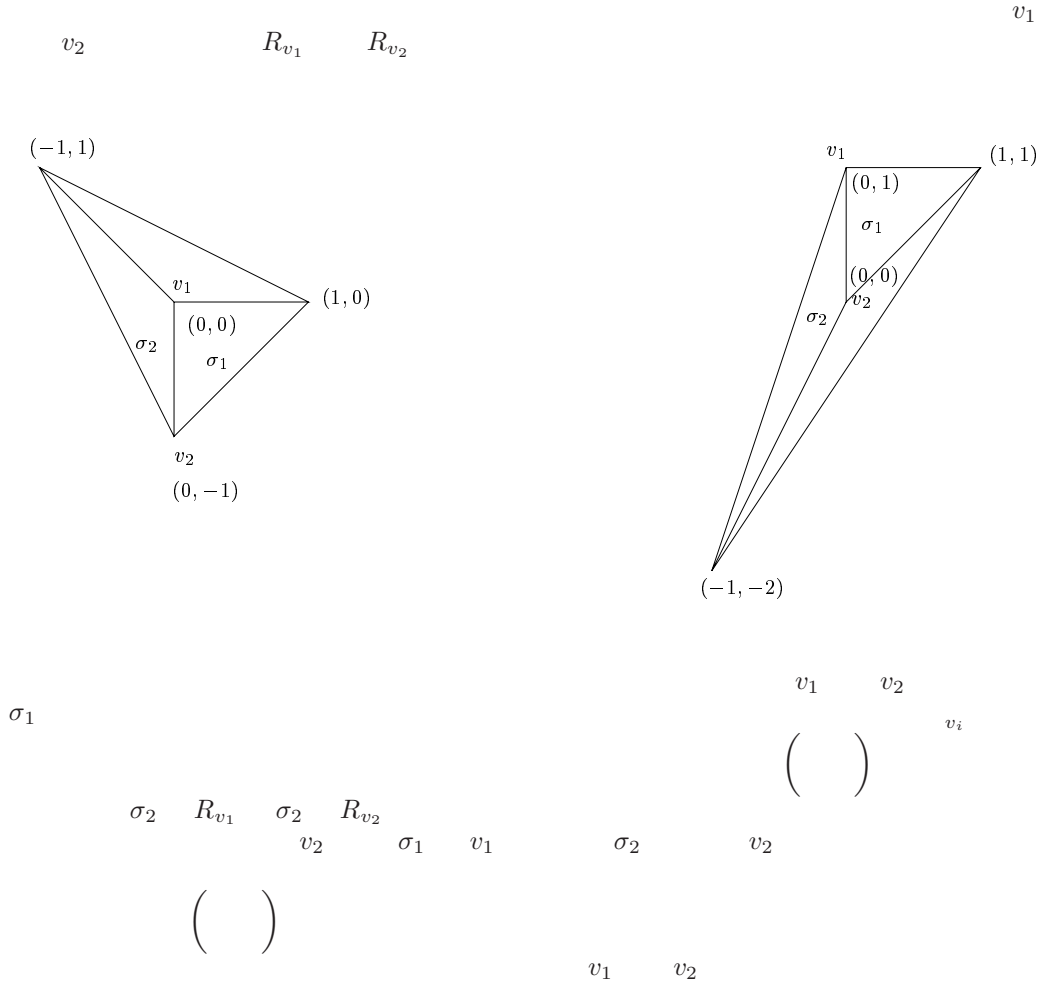


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$$\begin{matrix} 4 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & B & & & \end{matrix} \times \mathbb{P}^3$$





3. From affine manifolds to toric degenerations

B

\mathcal{P}



Definition 3.1.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \alpha_X & \mathcal{M}_X & \mathcal{O}_X & & & & \\
 \mathcal{M}_X & \alpha_X & l & g & p & c & \alpha_X^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X^\times & \mathcal{O}_X^\times & \dagger
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c}
 F \quad \dagger \quad Y \dagger \\
 F^\# \quad \underline{F}^{-1} \mathcal{M}_Y \quad \underline{F} \quad \mathcal{M}_X \quad Y \\
 \alpha_X \circ F^\# \quad \underline{F} \circ \alpha_Y
 \end{array}$$

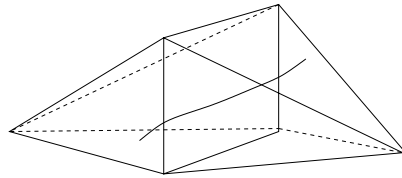
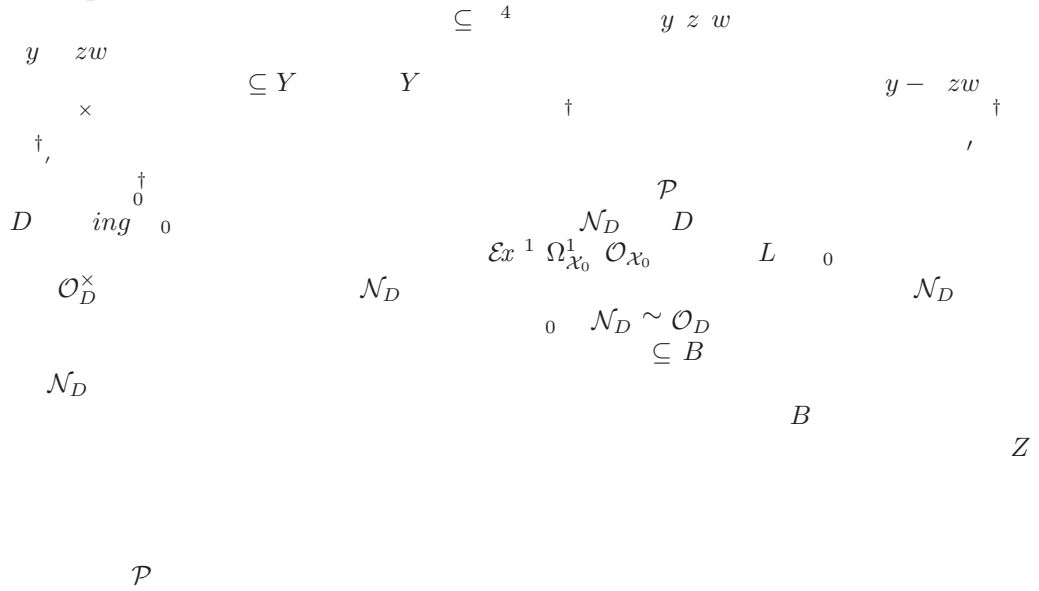
Examples 3.2.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 D \subseteq \\
 j \quad D \\
 \alpha_X \mathcal{M}_X \quad j \quad \mathcal{O}_{X \setminus D}^\times \cap \mathcal{O}_X \quad \mathcal{O}_X \\
 D \\
 \mathcal{O}_X \quad p \quad l \quad g \quad c \\
 \mathcal{M}_X \quad \mathcal{P} \oplus \mathcal{O}_X^\times \quad p \quad \varphi \quad p^{-1} \quad p \quad \varphi^{-1} \quad \mathcal{O}_X^\times \\
 \alpha_X \quad p \quad h \quad h \cdot \varphi \quad p \\
 Y \\
 p \quad ll- \quad c \quad l \quad g \quad c \\
 -1 \quad \mathcal{M}_Y \quad \mathcal{O}_X \quad \alpha_Y \quad \mathcal{M}_Y \quad \mathcal{O}_Y \\
 D \\
 0 \subseteq \\
 \mathcal{M}_0 \quad \times \oplus \mathbb{N} \quad \mathbb{N} \\
 \alpha_0 \quad h \quad n \quad \begin{cases} h & n \\ & n \end{cases} \\
 \dagger \quad \dagger \quad \dagger \quad \dagger \\
 \sigma \subseteq M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad \sigma^\vee \subseteq N_{\mathbb{R}} \quad \sigma \\
 P \quad \sigma^\vee \cap N \quad P \\
 z^p \cdot z^{p'} \quad z^{p+p'} \quad z^p \quad p \quad P \\
 P \quad P \\
 P \quad P \\
 0 \quad p \quad z^p \quad 0 \quad P \quad z^p \\
 \dagger \quad \dagger \\
 0 \quad Z \quad \dagger \quad \dagger \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{c}
 R \ m \ . \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{O}_X^\times \ \mathcal{M}_X \ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X \\
 \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X \\
 \subseteq \begin{array}{c} k \ 1 \ 2 \ D \ D_1 \cup D_2 \ D \\ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X \ i_1 \mathbb{N} \oplus i_2 \mathbb{N} \end{array} \ \mathcal{M}_X \ i_j \ D_j \ D \\
 n_j \ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_D \ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X \ n_1 \ n_2 \ D \\
 \\
 \dagger \ 0 \ \dagger \\
 l \ g \ m \ h \ \dagger \\
 \\
 B \ \mathcal{P} \\
 0 \ \dagger \ Z \ Z \subseteq \text{ing} \ 0 \ 0 \\
 \dagger \ \dagger \ 0 \ \dagger \ 0 \ \dagger \\
 \\
 B \ \mathcal{P} \ 0 \\
 \sigma \ M_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus \ \sigma \ \mathcal{P} \ \sigma \ M_{\mathbb{R}} \ \sigma \\
 \sigma \ r \ m \ r \ r \ \geq 0 \ m \ \sigma \\
 \sigma \ N \oplus \ Y_\sigma \ z \ Y_\sigma \ z \ M \oplus \ N \oplus \\
 z \ Y_\sigma \ \sigma \ \mathcal{P} \ \S \ B \\
 0 \\
 \sigma \subseteq Y_\sigma \ \sigma \\
 Z \ \phi \ \dagger \ \dagger \ \dagger \ \sigma \ \mathcal{P} \ 0 \\
 \sigma \ \dagger \\
 \\
 \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X_0} \ 0 \ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X_\sigma} \ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_X \ \mathcal{O}_X^\times \\
 L \ 0 \ gp \ \mathcal{E}x \ 1 \ \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{X_0}^{gp} \ \mathcal{O}_{X_0}^\times
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Examples 3.4.



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{N}_D & & \text{fl} \\
 & 0 & 0 \\
 & & \dagger \\
 & & 0 \\
 \geq & \leq & \dagger \\
 & & 0 \\
 & & B
 \end{array}$$

4. The intersection complex, the discrete Legendre transform, and mirror symmetry

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & 0 & n & & & \\
 & & & & & & \\
 B \mathcal{P} \quad \S & & B & & B \mathcal{P} & & \mathcal{P} \\
 & & & B & & & \\
 & & X_i & N_{\mathbb{R}}^0 & & & 0 \quad \sigma \\
 & & & & \sigma & & \\
 \sigma_j & & B & & j & & B \quad 0 \quad \sigma \\
 & & & B & & & B \quad r \quad 0 \\
 & & & \sigma_x \subseteq M_{\mathbb{R}} & & & x \quad \sigma_x \quad \tau \\
 \sigma_x & & & \tau & & & \\
 & & N_{\mathbb{R}} \quad \tau & & \langle z \rangle \geq \langle y \rangle & & z \quad \sigma_x \quad y \quad \tau \\
 & & x & & & & B
 \end{array}$$

Proposition 4.1. B $g \ l \ \text{ffi} \ m \ fl \ w \ h \ g \ l \ \mathcal{P} \ c$
 $p \ l \ h \ l \ c \ mp \ B. \ \text{If} \ \subseteq B \ h \ m \ m \ l \ c \ m \ l \ c \ f \ h \ \text{ffi}$
 $c \ h \ h \ h \ m \ m \ ph \ m \ \alpha \ B \ B \ w \ h \ \alpha \ . \ h \ m \ h$
 $\text{ffi} \ c \ B \ B \ l \ h \ h \ h \ h \ l \ m \ p \ f$
 $h \ fl \ c \ c \ \mathcal{T}_B \ \mathcal{T}_{\tilde{B}} \ c \ h \ p \ c \ v \ \text{ffi} \ c \ ll$
 $l.$

B B \mathcal{P}

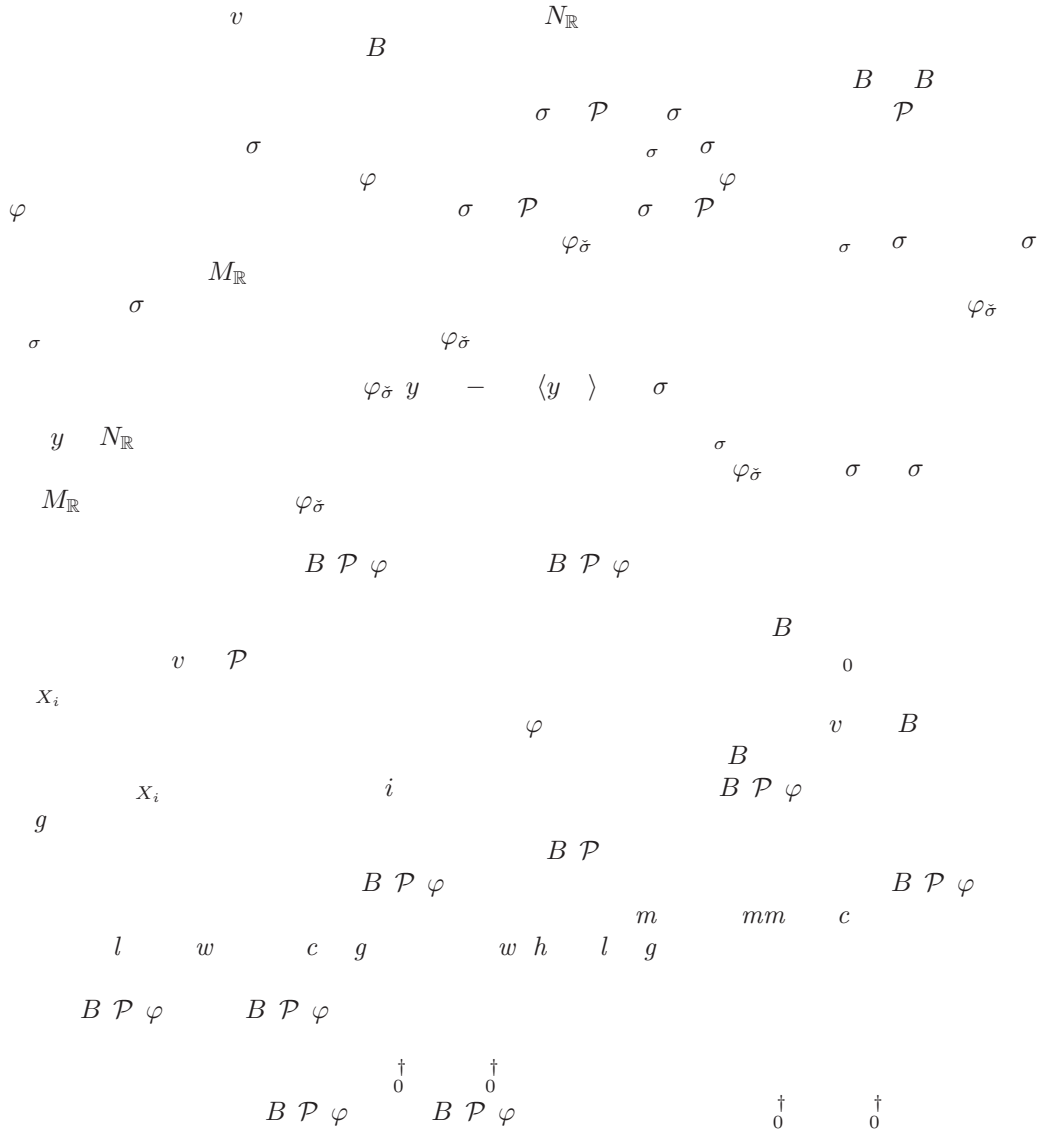
Definition 4.2. B B
 \mathcal{P} U σ \mathcal{P} B $U \subseteq B$ U p c w l B_0
 $-g$ σ \mathcal{P} $V \cap \text{In } \sigma$ V y g Γ V $U \cap \text{In } \sigma$ y U y $\text{In } \sigma$ B

Definition 4.3. m l $-v$ l p c w l f c B B \mathcal{P}
 $\varphi - \varphi_j$ Γ $U \cap U_j$ B U φ U B \mathcal{P}
 φ c l c v x v i j v \mathcal{P} φ

φ B B
 B B \mathcal{P} B \mathcal{P} φ
 c L g f m φ B \mathcal{P} φ B \mathcal{P} φ
 σ \mathcal{P} σ \mathcal{P} σ B \mathcal{P} σ B \mathcal{P} σ \mathcal{P} σ n $-$ σ σ
 B v \mathcal{P} φ_v \mathcal{P} σ \mathcal{P} σ n $-$ σ B \mathcal{P} φ

v' $\mathcal{T}_{B,v}$ $\langle y \rangle \geq -\varphi_v y$ $\forall y \in \mathcal{T}_{B,v}$
 φ_v v' v τ v $\tau \subseteq v'$
 τ v' $\langle y \rangle \geq -\varphi_v y$ $\forall y \in \tau$
 v' v' φ_v v \mathcal{P} v'

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$$h^{1,1} \quad h^{1,n-1} \quad h^{1,n-1} \quad h^{1,1}$$

$$\dagger$$

$$0$$

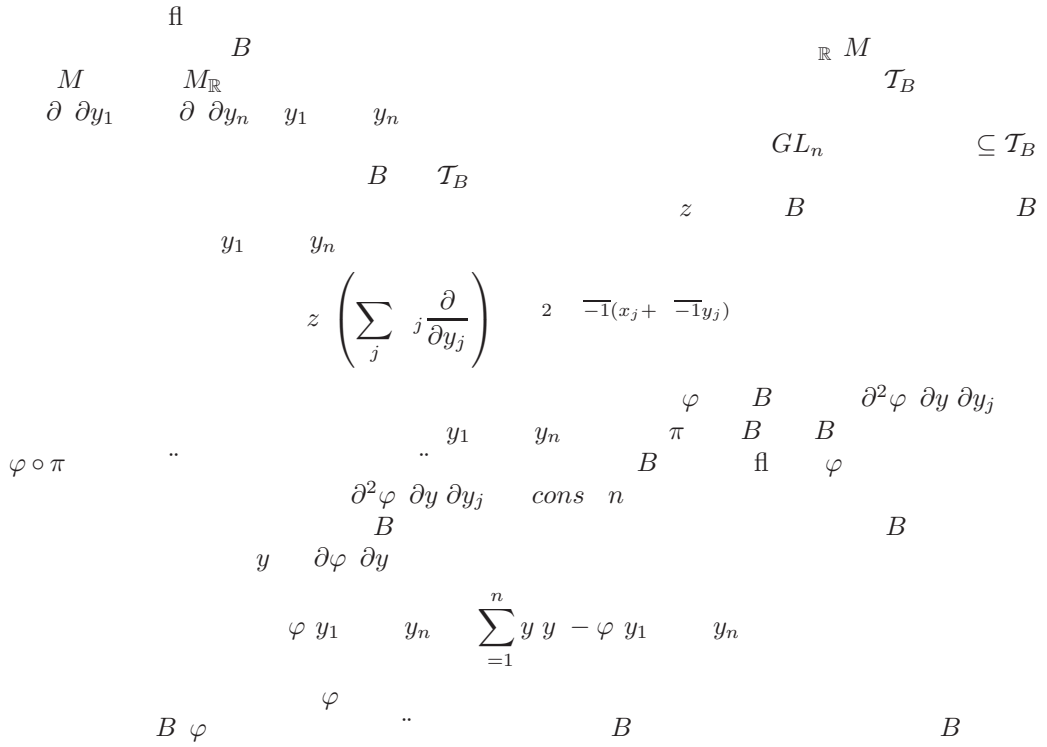
B

Example 4.4.

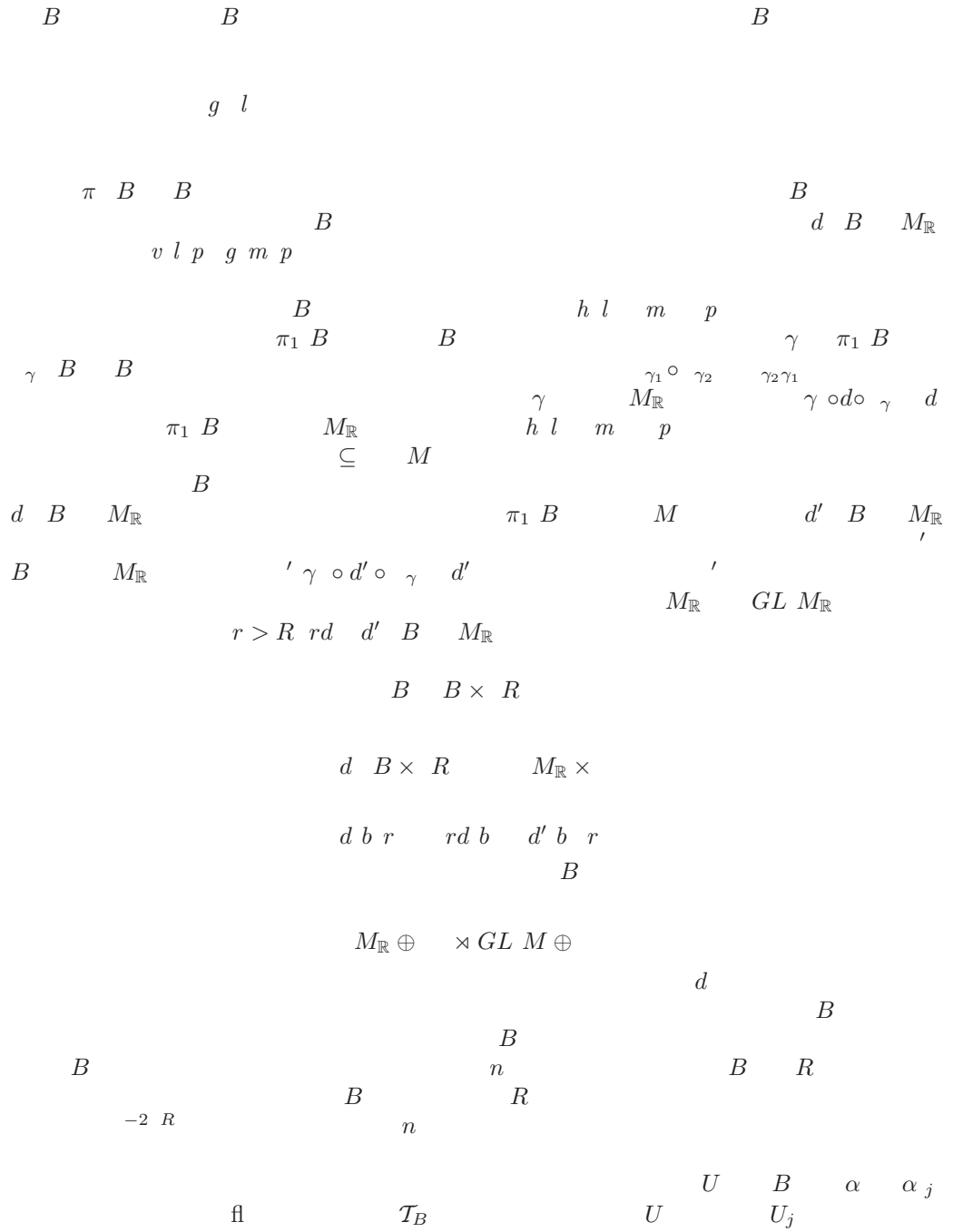
	B		m		m_1		m_p		$\sum m$		m
			0	p							
n_1	n_p		n_1	n_p	B	$n \geq$	$\sum n$	n	B		
						m_1	m_p				
	0										
						\mathcal{P}	φ		-1		
1											n
	$\left(\begin{matrix} m \end{matrix} \right)$					m	n				

$R m$.

5. Connections with the Strominger-Yau-Zaslow conjecture



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$$\begin{array}{c}
 \alpha_j \\
 B \alpha \\
 B \\
 U \quad B \\
 M_{\mathbb{R}} \sim M_{\mathbb{R}} \otimes \times \\
 \varphi_j \quad U \cap U_j \quad U_j \quad U \cap U_j \quad i \quad j \quad B \alpha \quad U \cap U_j \quad \alpha \quad \alpha \\
 B \alpha \\
 y \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad iM_{\mathbb{R}} \quad M \\
 d \quad y \quad \| -y \| \quad y \quad y \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad iM_{\mathbb{R}} \\
 \|\cdot\| \\
 f \quad m \quad f \quad B \alpha \quad f \quad z \quad C \\
 \varphi \quad U \\
 \bullet \quad C \quad \varphi^{-1} \quad \cap_j \quad y \quad U \cap U_j \quad y \quad U \cap U_j \quad \varphi^{-1} \quad \cap_j \quad d \quad y \\
 d \quad y \quad C \\
 \bullet \quad y \quad U \cap U_j \quad \varphi^{-1} \quad \cap_j \quad d \quad y \quad C \quad U_j \quad \varphi_j \quad j \quad C \quad \varphi \\
 d \quad j \quad \varphi_j \quad y
 \end{array}$$

Theorem 5.1. L $c \quad g \quad B \quad h \quad c \quad p \quad g \quad g \quad l$
 $\text{ffi} \quad m \quad f \quad l \quad w \quad h \quad g \quad l \quad . \quad \text{Th} \quad h \quad x$

- $\bullet \quad p \quad U \subseteq B \quad \text{ch} \quad h \quad B \quad U \quad c \quad h \quad g \quad l \quad .$
- $\bullet \quad A \quad m \quad p \quad d' \quad U \quad M_{\mathbb{R}} \quad v \quad \text{fi} \quad g \quad \text{ffi} \quad c \quad U \quad U \times R \quad .$
- $\bullet \quad A \quad \check{C} \quad \text{ch} \quad 1\text{-}c \quad c \quad \text{cl} \quad \alpha \quad \text{ffl} \quad c \quad f \mathcal{T}_{\bar{U}} \quad h \quad c \quad g \quad v \quad g \quad m \quad p$
 $g \quad U \quad \alpha \quad R \quad -2 \quad R$
- $\bullet \quad A \quad \text{fic} \quad f \quad R \quad w \quad h \quad p \quad c \quad p \quad gh \quad h \quad f \quad .$
- $\bullet \quad A \quad p \quad U \subseteq \quad .$
- $\bullet \quad C \quad C_1 \quad C_2$
 $\text{ch} \quad h \quad f \quad \text{ffic} \quad l \quad m \quad ll \quad ^{-1} \quad \cap U \quad f \quad m \quad f \quad g^{-1} \quad f \quad z \quad C_1 \quad C_2 .$
 $H \quad g^{-1} \quad \text{lf} \quad f \quad h \quad f \quad m \quad B \quad \alpha' \quad f \quad m \quad \text{ffi} \quad c \quad B \quad \check{C} \quad \text{ch} \quad 1\text{-}$
 $c \quad c \quad \text{cl} \quad \alpha' \quad m \quad l \quad m \quad ll \quad f \quad m \quad f \quad g^{-1} \quad .$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & & B & \\
 & & \mathcal{P} & B & & 0 & \\
 & & & & & & U \\
 U & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & B \mathcal{P} \varphi \\
 B \mathcal{P} \varphi & & & & & & B_0 \\
 & & B_0 & B_0 & & & \\
 & & & & & & \\
 & & r & -\frac{\log ||}{2} & R & g^{-1} \sim & B \alpha' & B \\
 & & rd & d' & \alpha' & \epsilon & r & d \quad \epsilon d' \\
 & & & & & & d & B \alpha' \\
 \mathcal{T}_B \epsilon & & \subseteq \mathcal{T}_B & & & \epsilon & & O \quad -C/\epsilon \\
 & & d \quad \epsilon d' & & & & & \\
 & & \epsilon & & & & & \\
 & & & & \varphi & U \subseteq B_0 & & \\
 & & & & \text{fl} & -1 & \cap \mathcal{U} &
 \end{array}$$

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MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, COVENTRY CV4 7AL, UNITED KINGDOM

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UCSD, LA JOLLA, CA 92093-0112, UNITED STATES

E-mail address: `mgross@maths.warwick.ac.uk`

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, ALBERT-LUDWIGS-UNIVERSITÄT FREIBURG, ECKERSTRASSE 1, D-79104
FREIBURG, GERMANY

E-mail address: `bernd.siebert@math.uni-freiburg.de`