

Local Calabi–Yau manifolds of type \tilde{A} and open Yau–Zaslow formula via SYZ mirror symmetry

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Abstract

We construct SYZ mirrors of the local Calabi–Yau manifolds of type \tilde{A} by developing an equivariant SYZ theory for the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type. The equations for the SYZ mirrors involve the Riemann theta functions and generating functions of the open Gromov–Witten invariants. We obtain explicit formulae for the generating functions which are open analogs of the Yau–Zaslow formula in dimension 2, and show that they have nice modular properties. We also relate the SYZ mirror pairs with mirror symmetry for the abelian varieties and hypersurfaces therein.

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1 Introduction

The link between mirror symmetry and modular forms has been a very interesting and active area of research. The celebrated work of Yau–Zaslow [YZ] gave a formula for the Gromov–Witten potentials of a K3 surface in terms of modular forms, which was generalized to all genera by Göttsche [Got2]. The original Yau–Zaslow formula reads

$$\sum_{k>0} N(k, r) q^k = \frac{q}{\eta(q)^{24}} \quad (1)$$

where $\eta(q) := q^{\frac{1}{24}} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n)$ is the Dedekind eta function, a modular form of weight $1/2$, and $N(k, r)$ is the number of rational curves with self-intersection $2k - 2$ and index r in a K3 surface. The formula was proved by Beauville [Bea] and Bryan–Leung [BL] in the primitive case, and by Klemm–Maulik–Pandharipande–Scheidegger [KMPS] in the general case. More recently Oberdieck–Pandharipande [OP] gave a conjectural formula for the Gromov–Witten potentials of the trivial K3 fibration over an elliptic curve in terms of the Igusa cusp forms, which could be related to that of Schoen’s Calabi–Yau 3-fold [Sch] by the degeneration technique. Moreover, the modular property of Schoen’s Calabi–Yau 3-fold was partially verified by Hosono–Saito–Stienstra [HSS].

The aim of this paper is to investigate modularity in SYZ mirror symmetry for the local Calabi–Yau surface of type \tilde{A}_{d-1} and crepant resolutions of their fiber products, which serve as local models of higher dimensional Schoen’s Calabi–Yau manifolds. We construct their SYZ mirrors and deduce their modular properties from the Kähler geometries. Along the way, we develop the foundations for the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type and their equivariant SYZ mirror symmetry.

Main target geometries

We begin with the local Calabi–Yau surface of type \tilde{A}_{d-1} for $d \geq 1$, which is the most important target geometry studied in this paper. It is the total space of the elliptic fibration over the unit disc $\mathbb{D} = \{|z| < 1\} \subset \mathbb{C}$, where all fibers are smooth except for the central fiber, which is a nodal union of d rational curves forming a cycle (the left figure of Figure 1). We construct the SYZ mirrors of the local Calabi–Yau surfaces \tilde{A}_{d-1} and express them by modular objects. For instance, the most fundamental surface \tilde{A}_0 has the SYZ mirror given in terms of the Jacobi theta function ϑ :

$$uv = \phi(q) \cdot \vartheta\left(\zeta - \frac{\tau}{2}; \tau\right)$$

where $q = e^{2\pi i\tau}$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}/\langle 1, \tau \rangle$ for $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$, and u and v are sections of certain line bundles. In other words, the SYZ mirror is the total space of a conic fibration over the elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}/\langle 1, \tau \rangle$ (the central figure of Figure 1).

The above function $\phi(q)$ is the generating function of the open Gromov–Witten invariants of a Lagrangian torus fiber of a SYZ fibration of \tilde{A}_0 :

$$\phi(q) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n_{\beta_0 + kF} \cdot q^k$$

where β_0 is the basic disc class and F is the elliptic fiber class of the \tilde{A}_0 surface (the right figure of Figure 1). The generating function is a crucial object giving the quantum corrections in SYZ mirror symmetry [SYZ]. The following is an open analog of the Yau–Zaslow formula (1).

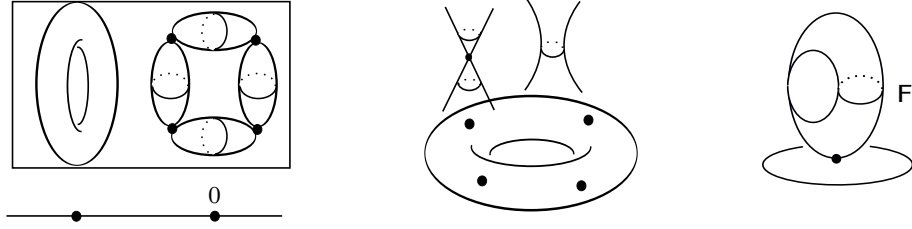


Figure 1: Local Calabi–Yau surface \tilde{A}_{d-1} , its SYZ mirror, and stable discs in surface \tilde{A}_0

Theorem 1.1 (Corollary 4.3, 24-th root of Yau–Zaslow formula).

$$\phi(q) = \frac{q^{\frac{1}{24}}}{\eta(q)}.$$

The above surface geometry has a natural extension to the higher dimensions. Namely, for $(\mathbf{d}) = (d_1, \dots, d_l) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}^l$, we consider a crepant resolution $X_{(\mathbf{d})}$ of the multiple fiber product $\tilde{A}_{d_1-1} \times_{\mathbb{D}} \dots \times_{\mathbb{D}} \tilde{A}_{d_l-1}$. We call such a manifold a *local Calabi–Yau manifold of type \tilde{A}* , which serves as a local model of a higher dimensional analog of Schoen’s Calabi–Yau 3-fold. We will prove that the SYZ mirror of a local Calabi–Yau manifold of type \tilde{A} has a beautiful expression in terms of the Riemann theta functions with characters. To illustrate this, let us consider the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$.

Theorem 1.2 (Theorem 5.6). *The SYZ mirror of the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$ is given by, for $(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \Omega\mathbb{Z}^2)$,*

$$uv = \Delta(\Omega) \cdot \Theta_2 \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ (-\frac{\tau}{2}, -\frac{\rho}{2}) \end{matrix} \right] (\zeta_1, \zeta_2; \Omega) \quad (2)$$

where Θ_2 is the genus 2 Riemann theta function, $\Omega := \begin{bmatrix} \rho & \sigma \\ \sigma & \tau \end{bmatrix}$ lies in the Siegel upper half-plane, and

$$\Delta(\Omega) = \exp \left(\sum_{j \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^j}{j} \sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{l}_i = (l_i^1, l_i^2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus 0)_{i=1}^j \\ \text{with } \sum_{i=1}^j \mathbf{l}_i = 0}} \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^j \pi i \mathbf{l}_k \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}_k^T \right) \right).$$

As before u and v are sections of suitable line bundles. Thus Equation (2) defines a conic fibration over the abelian surface $\mathbb{C}^2 / (\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \Omega\mathbb{Z}^2)$ with discriminant being the genus 2 curve, called the *mirror curve*, given by the zero locus of the genus 2 Riemann theta function Θ_2 . The function $\Delta(\Omega)$ is the generating function of the open Gromov–Witten invariants of a Lagrangian torus fiber of a SYZ fibration of $X_{(1,1)}$. It is a 3-dimensional analog of the generating function $\phi(q)$, and Equation (2) is a 3-dimensional analog of the defining equation in Theorem 1.1. The higher dimensional generalizations of $\Delta(\Omega)$ are also considered in Theorem 6.2. They have interesting modular properties (Proposition 5.8), and we anticipate that they are closely related with the higher genus Siegel modular forms, generalizing the Dedekind eta function.

Mirror symmetry provided in Theorem 1.2 can be understood geometrically as follows. The local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$ can be regarded as a partial compactification of (an analytic open subset of) the resolved conifold $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)^{\oplus 2}$, whose mirror curve is a 4-punctured \mathbb{P}^1 by the work of Hori–Iqbal–Vafa [HIV2] (the left figure of Figure 2). The partial compactification $X_{(1,1)}$ is intuitively constructed by identifying the opposite sides of the toric web diagram (the right figure of Figure

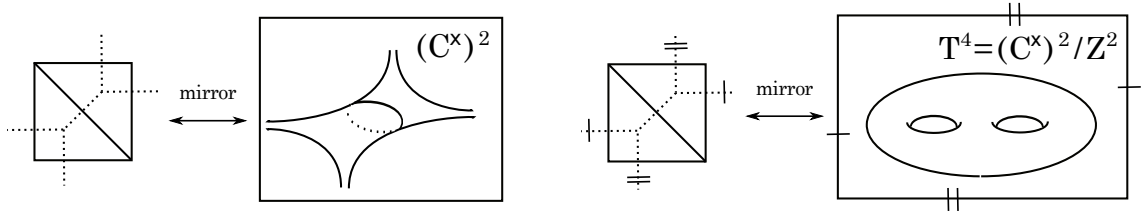


Figure 2: Mirror correspondence for $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-1)^{\oplus 2}$ and $X_{(1,1)}$

2). Then its mirror curve is a full compactification of the 4-punctured \mathbb{P}^1 by gluing the punctures in pairs, forming a genus 2 curve.

The mirror Equation (2) indeed embeds the mirror curve into its Jacobian surface as the theta divisor by the Abel–Jacobi map. We observe that the complex moduli space of the SYZ mirror has a rich structure, which can be studied via the toroidal Torelli map $\bar{t}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_2 \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{A}}_2$, where $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ is the the moduli space of stable genus 2 curves and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_2$ is the Voronoi compactification of the moduli space $\mathfrak{H}_2/\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z})$ of principally polarized abelian surfaces. For instance, the large complex structure limit corresponds to the stable genus 2 curve obtained by gluing 2 copies of \mathbb{P}^1 's at 3 points. It is contained in the maximal degeneration of the abelian surfaces (gluing of 2 copies of \mathbb{P}^2 's along 3 \mathbb{P}^1 's) as the theta divisor (the left figure of Figure 3).

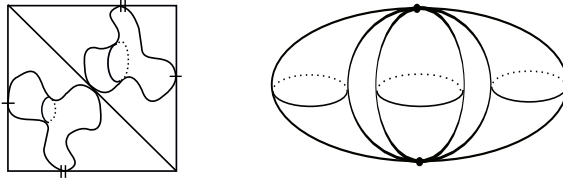


Figure 3: Large complex structure limit and $\mathrm{Crit}(X_{(1,1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D})$

Remark 1.3. In the physics literature [HIV], Hollowood–Iqbal–Vafa constructed the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$ in a physical way and asserted that its mirror is given by the zero locus of the genus 2 Riemann theta function. Their supporting arguments are based on 3 different techniques: matrix models, geometric engineering and instanton calculus. In this paper we take the geometric SYZ approach to derive the mirrors, and our result agrees with theirs for $X_{(1,1)}$. The advantage of our mathematical work is that not only the mirror is constructed geometrically, but also we obtain a closed formula of the generating function $\Delta(\Omega)$ of the open Gromov–Witten invariants, which has interesting modular properties but was not captured in the physics argument.

Remark 1.4. The SYZ mirror construction in the reverse direction has been carried out by Abouzaid–Auroux–Katzarkov [AAK, Theorem 10.4]. Namely, they consider the zero locus H of the Riemann theta function in an abelian variety V and take the blowup of $V \times \mathbb{C}$ along $H \times \{0\}$ (which plays the role of the conic fibration above). Their general theory applied to this example provides a Lagrangian fibration on the total space and its SYZ mirror, which turns out to be the local Calabi–Yau manifold of type \tilde{A} discussed in this paper. In their situation there are no non-constant holomorphic spheres in the conic fibration. On the other hand there are non-trivial holomorphic spheres in our local Calabi–Yau manifolds, which lead us to the open Gromov–Witten generating function $\Delta(\Omega)$.

Varieties of general type

A version of homological mirror symmetry for the varieties of general-type was formulated by Kapustin–Katzarkov–Orlov–Yotov [KKOY] and it was proven for genus 2 and higher curves by Seidel [Sei] and Efimov [Efi] respectively. As an application of the SYZ mirror pairs, we obtain the Landau–Ginzburg mirrors of general-type hypersurfaces in the polarized abelian varieties. This also follows from the SYZ construction of Abouzaid–Auroux–Katzarkov [AAK, Theorem 10.4].

First, observe that the critical locus of the canonical holomorphic function $w : X_{(1,1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, which is the 1-skeleton of the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$, is the union of 3 \mathbb{P}^1 's forming a ‘ θ ’-shape (the right figure of Figure 3). This is in agreement with the work of Seidel [Sei]¹ stating that the mirror of a genus 2 curve is exactly such a Landau–Ginzburg model $w : X_{(1,1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$.

In general the SYZ mirror of the local Calabi–Yau $(l+1)$ -fold $X_{(\mathbf{d})}$ is a conic fibration $X_{(\mathbf{d})}^\vee \rightarrow A^\vee$ over a (\mathbf{d}) -polarized abelian variety A^\vee , with discriminant locus being a general-type hypersurface defined by the (\mathbf{d}) -polarization. Then it is shown that the generic fiber A of $w : X_{(\mathbf{d})} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is mirror symmetric to the base A^\vee of the conic fibration $X_{(\mathbf{d})}^\vee \rightarrow A^\vee$ (fiber-base mirror duality in Section 5.4). Moreover, the Landau–Ginzburg model $w : X_{(\mathbf{d})} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ (or its critical locus furnished with perverse structure explained by Gross–Katzarkov–Ruddat [GKR]) serves as a mirror of the discriminant locus of the conic fibration $X_{(\mathbf{d})}^\vee \rightarrow A^\vee$.

$(l+1)$ -dim	total space CY manifold $X_{(\mathbf{d})}$	total space CY manifold $X_{(\mathbf{d})}^\vee$
l -dim	fiber abelian variety A	base abelian variety A^\vee
$(l-1)$ -dim	perverse critical locus	discriminant locus

We anticipate that this mirror correspondence between the perverse critical locus of a family near the large complex structure limit and the discriminant locus of a conic fibration holds in a more general setting (Section 7). It conjecturally produces a large class of examples of mirror symmetry for varieties of general type. Note that mirror pairs of perverse curves are also found in the Batyrev mirror pairs of Calabi–Yau 3-folds and their Hodge-theoretic aspects were studied by Ruddat [Rud2]. He also studied the link with the Gross–Siebert program [Rud].

SYZ mirror symmetry

The main technique in this work is the SYZ mirror construction. In the celebrated work [SYZ], Strominger–Yau–Zaslow gave a geometric recipe to construct a mirror manifold of a given Calabi–Yau manifold by taking the fiberwise torus dual of a Lagrangian torus fibration of the Calabi–Yau manifold. The quantum corrections are captured by counting holomorphic discs bounded by the Lagrangian torus fibers. However, there are in general several major difficulties in realizing this SYZ construction. First, it requires the existence of a (special) Lagrangian fibration of the Calabi–Yau manifold. Moreover, in general the moduli spaces of holomorphic discs have highly technical obstructions [FOOO], and wall-crossing of the disc counting occurs [Aur]. The celebrated work of Gross–Siebert [GS] gives a reconstruction of the mirror using tropical geometry, which provides a combinatorial recipe to compute the quantum corrections order-by-order. On the other hand we shall use the symplectic formulation in this paper which uses disc enumeration and Gromov–Witten theory.

One crucial observation is that a local Calabi–Yau manifold of type \tilde{A} can be realized as the quotients of an open subset of a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite-type by the discrete group \mathbb{Z}^l . In fact, this is the classical toric realization of degenerations of abelian varieties discussed in Mumford [Mum], Ash–Mumford–Rapoport–Tai [AMRT] and Gross–Siebert [GS2], which is also explained in [ABC, Section 8.4]. Thanks to this realization, we can carry out a version of the SYZ construction. Namely we develop an equivariant SYZ theory for the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds

¹ Note that A- and B-models are swapped in our work. Namely the genus 2 curve appear in the B-model.

of infinite-type, generalizing the previous SYZ construction for the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of finite-type [CLL, LLW, CLT, CCLT].

Related works

As mentioned above in Remark 1.4, the SYZ mirror construction in the reversed direction was carried out by Abouzaid–Auroux–Katzarkov [AAK]. Also mirror symmetry for the local Calabi–Yau threefold $X_{(1,1)}$ was derived physically by Hollowood–Iqbal–Vafa [HIV] (Remark 1.3). The additional features in this paper are open Gromov–Witten generating functions and mirror maps.

The appearance of the theta functions in SYZ mirror symmetry is natural and coherent with the previous literature. From the early works of Fukaya [Fuk] and Gross–Siebert [GS2], it is well understood that the Riemann theta functions appear naturally in mirror symmetry for the abelian varieties. The relation follows from SYZ and homological mirror symmetry [Kon]. Namely, holomorphic line bundles over an abelian variety are mirror to Lagrangian sections of the mirror abelian variety, and theta functions (which are morphisms between the line bundles) are mirror to intersection points of the Lagrangian sections (which are morphisms in Lagrangian Floer theory). This principle is greatly generalized in the work of Gross–Hacking–Keel–Siebert [GHKS] to obtain canonical functions from toric degenerations by mirroring a combinatorial version of the intersection theory between the Lagrangian sections (which receives quantum corrections from scattering diagrams). In this paper we take another perspective. Instead of mirror symmetry for an abelian variety itself, we consider the total space of a toric-degeneration of abelian varieties as our target manifold and construct its SYZ mirror. In addition to theta functions, we obtain the generating functions of certain open Gromov–Witten invariants which have important meanings to mirror maps of the total space.

While this paper focuses on modularity in type \tilde{A} geometries, there are interesting existing literature on modularity of type \tilde{D} and \tilde{E} geometries in the 1-dimensional case. For the elliptic orbifolds, Milanov–Ruan [MR], Satake–Takahashi [ST], and Shen–Zhou [SZ, SZ2] derived modularity of the Gromov–Witten potentials. The work [LZ] of the second author with Zhou showed that the quantum-corrected mirrors (and hence the open Gromov–Witten invariants) of the elliptic orbifolds constructed in [CHL, CHKL14] of Type $\tilde{D}_4, \tilde{E}_6, \tilde{E}_7$ are modular objects. Modularity of the mirror of the elliptic orbifold of Type \tilde{E}_8 is more subtle and was studied by Bringmann–Rolen–Zwegers [BRZ].

Structure of Paper

Section 2 lays foundations of the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type. Section 3 develops (equivariant) SYZ mirror symmetry for the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type and their quotients by symmetries. Sections 4-6 apply the above theories to the local Calabi–Yau manifolds of type \tilde{A} , and also discuss mirror symmetry for varieties of general type. At the first reading, the reader can start with Sections 4-6 for concrete examples and come back to the first few sections for the mathematical foundation.

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2 Toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type and symmetries

Toric Calabi–Yau geometries discussed in most existing literature are of finite-type, namely they have only finitely many toric coordinate charts. Indeed the SYZ construction in [CLL, CCLT] has natural generalizations to the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type (Definition 2.2). In this section we build the foundations for toric manifolds of infinite-type, preparing for the next section where we extend the techniques in [CLL, CCLT] to construct and compute the SYZ mirrors of infinite-type and their quotients by toric symmetries.

There are several subtle points compared with toric geometries of finite-type. First, there is a convergence issue for defining a toric Kähler metric. Indeed the toric Kähler metric is well-defined only in a neighborhood of the toric divisors. Thus more precisely the SYZ mirror is constructed for this neighborhood rather than the whole space. Second, the Kähler moduli is of ∞ -dimensions since there are infinitely many linearly independent toric curve classes. Third, as we shall see in Section 3, there are infinitely many terms in the equation of the SYZ mirror, since there are infinitely many toric divisors. We thus need to carefully make sense of the SYZ mirrors by working over rings of formal Laurent series.

2.1 Toric manifolds of infinite-type and Kähler metrics

Let M and N be dual lattices, and $N_{\mathbb{R}} := N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$ and similar for $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. Let $n = \dim N_{\mathbb{R}} \geq 2$. We denote by X_{Σ} the toric variety associated to a rational fan $\Sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$. We denote by $\Sigma(1)$ the set of primitive generator of rays in Σ . Throughout the paper we assume the following.

Assumption 2.1. The support $|\Sigma| \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is convex. Also every cone of Σ is contained in a maximal cone. The toric manifold X_{Σ} is smooth of dimension n , which is equivalent to say that each maximal cone of Σ is generated by a basis of N .

Definition 2.2 (Toric manifold of infinite-type). *A toric manifold X_{Σ} is said to be of finite-type if its fan $\Sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ consists of finitely many cones. Otherwise it is said to be of infinite-type.*

Example 2.3. Take $N = \mathbb{Z}^3$. Let Σ be the fan whose maximal cones are given by, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle(0, 0, 1), (n, 1, 1), (n + 1, 1, 1)\rangle.$$

Then X_{Σ} is smooth and the support $|\Sigma|$ is given by $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(\{(x, 1, 1) : x \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup (0, 0, 1))$, which is convex (while $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is not open).

Example 2.4. Take $N = \mathbb{Z}^3$. Let Σ be the fan whose maximal cones are given, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$,

$$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle(-1, 0, 1), (0, -1, n), (0, -1, n + 1)\rangle, \quad \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle(1, 0, 1), (0, -1, n), (0, -1, n + 1)\rangle.$$

Then X_{Σ} is smooth and the support $|\Sigma|$ is given by

$$|\Sigma| = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle(-1, 0, 1), (0, -1, 1), (1, 0, 1)\rangle - \mathbb{R}_{> 0}\langle(-1, 0, 1), (1, 0, 1)\rangle,$$

which is not convex.

Example 2.5. Take $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$. Let Σ the fan such that $|\Sigma| = N_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $\Sigma(1)$ consists of $(0, 1)$, $(0, -1)$, $(1, n)$, $(-1, m)$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then the rays $\mathbb{R}_{> 0}(0, 1)$ and $\mathbb{R}_{> 0}(0, -1)$ are not contained in any maximal cones.

We make the following useful observations.

Lemma 2.6. *For a finite subset $\{v_i\}_{i=1}^k \subset \Sigma(1)$, there are only finitely many rays (and hence finitely many cones) of Σ contained in the cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, \dots, v_k \rangle \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$.*

Proof. Suppose not. The rays are in one-to-one correspondence with points in the unit sphere $\mathbb{S} \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}$ (with respect to an arbitrary metric). Then there are infinitely many points $\{p_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$ (corresponding to rays of Σ) contained in the compact region $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, \dots, v_k \rangle \cap \mathbb{S}$. Thus there exists a subsequence $\{p_{i_j}\}$ converging to $p_0 \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, \dots, v_k \rangle \cap \mathbb{S}$. Since Σ is convex, p_0 is contained in the support $|\Sigma|$. In particular p_0 is contained in a certain cone c of Σ . Consider the union of all maximal cones containing c . By the assumption that every cone is in a maximal cone, for j big enough, p_{i_j} falls in the (relative) interior of one of these cones with $\dim > 1$. This is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 2.7. *Suppose that $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open. Each ray of Σ is adjacent to finitely many rays. Two rays are said to be adjacent if they are the boundaries of a common 2-cone.*

Proof. Since $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open, for every ray l there exists a codimension 1 ball B transverse to l with $l \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cdot B \subset |\Sigma|$. For B small enough it does not intersect with any rays other than l . (Otherwise l would be the limit of a sequence of rays not equal to l , which cannot be the case since a ray cannot lie in the relative interior of any cone other than itself.) Suppose there are infinitely many distinct rays adjacent to l . The intersections of the corresponding 2-cones with $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cdot B$ give infinitely many distinct points in the sphere $\partial B \cong S^{n-2}$. Then there exists a limit point p in ∂B . Since $|\Sigma|$ is convex, $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(l \cup \{p\}) \subset \Sigma$. Hence $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(l \cup \{p\})$ lies in a certain cone of Σ . Then the sequence of 2-cones limiting to $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}(l \cup \{p\})$ eventually falls into the relative interior of a certain cone, which cannot be the case. \square

Proposition 2.8. *A toric manifold of infinite-type is non-compact.*

Proof. Suppose the toric manifold is compact, which is equivalent to the condition that the fan is complete. Let v_1, \dots, v_n be generators of the fan which is also a basis of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. Since the fan is complete, there exists a generator v_{n+1} such that $-v_{n+1} \in \mathbb{R}_{> 0}\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$. Then $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, \dots, v_{n+1} \rangle = N_{\mathbb{R}}$, and so $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ is the union of the cones generated by v_{i_1}, \dots, v_{i_n} , where $i_k \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}$ are pairwise distinct. By Lemma 2.6 each of these cones only contains finitely many cones in Σ . Thus Σ only has finitely many cones. \square

Proposition 2.9. *There exists a set of real numbers $\{c_v\}_{v \in \Sigma(1)}$ such that there is an injective map from the set of cones of Σ to the set of faces of*

$$P := \bigcap_{v \in \Sigma(1)} \{y \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid l_v(y) := (v, y) - c_v \geq 0\}.$$

Here a face of P is defined to be a non-empty (closed) subset of P cut out by a finitely many affine hyperplanes in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. (A face can be P itself, which corresponds to the 0-cone of Σ .) Such a P is called a dual of Σ .

Proof. Let $\Sigma(1) = \{v_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}_{> 0}}$. First consider the cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$. By Lemma 2.6, there are only finitely many top-dimensional cones of Σ contained in $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$. They combine to give a finite-type sub-fan Σ' (which may not be convex), and so we can choose $c_v \in \mathbb{R}$, where v are primitive generators of Σ' , such that there is an injective map from the set of cones of Σ' to the set of faces of the polytope $P' := \{l_v \geq 0 : v \in \Sigma'(1)\}$.

Now consider the cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle$, which again contains only finitely many top-dimensional cones of Σ . They combine to give a finite-type sub-fan Σ'' and Σ' above is a subfan of Σ'' . We can choose $c_v \in \mathbb{R}$ for v being primitive generators of Σ'' but not of Σ' , such that there is an injective map from the set of cones of Σ'' to the set of faces of the polytope P'' , which extends the above injective map. Inductively all the $\{c_v\}_{v \in \Sigma(1)}$ are fixed. It is easy to see that the map from cones of Σ to faces of P is injective. \square

In the above choice of c_v it may happen that the correspondence between the cones of Σ and the faces of P is not bijective. The following exhaustion condition helps to derive good properties of P , which are important for constructing Kähler metrics.

Definition 2.10 (Exhaustion condition). *An exhaustion of a fan Σ by finite-type closed convex fans is a sequence of fans $\Sigma_1 \subset \Sigma_2 \subset \dots$ such that $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \Sigma_i = \Sigma$, each Σ_i has finitely many rays and $|\Sigma_i|$ is closed and convex.*

Proposition 2.11. *Suppose that Σ admits an exhaustion by finite-type closed convex fans $\{\Sigma_i\}$. Then the dual P can be made to satisfy the following conditions:*

1. *For every compact subset $R \subset M_{\mathbb{R}}$, there are only finitely many facets of P which intersect R .*
2. *Each boundary point $p \in \partial P$ belongs to a facet of P , where a facet is a codimension 1 face.*
3. *There exists open covering $\{U_v\}_{v \in \Sigma(1)}$ of the facets of P , where U_v is an open neighborhood of the boundary stratum $P \cap \{l_v = 0\}$, such that each $p \in P$ intersects only finitely many U_v 's.*

Such a P is called a dual polyhedral set of Σ .

Proof. The numbers c_v in the definition of P are chosen by induction on the exhausting finite closed convex fans Σ_i . We fix an arbitrary linear metric on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$. First we have the dual polyhedral set P_1 for Σ_1 , and fix one of the vertices $p_0 \in P_1$. Since Σ_1 is closed and convex, the faces of P_1 are one-to-one corresponding to the cones of Σ_1 . Then we choose c_v for generators v of rays in $\Sigma_2 - \Sigma_1$ to get the dual polyhedral set P_2 . Since Σ_1 is convex, we can require that the distances of the newly added facets from p_0 are at least 1 by taking $c_v \ll 0$. Similarly we choose c_v for generators v of $\Sigma_k - \Sigma_{k-1}$ in so that the distances of the newly added facets from p_0 are at least $k - 1$. Inductively we obtain the desired dual P .

For any point $p \in P = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k$, the distances of facets in $P_k - P_{k-1}$ tend to infinity as $k \rightarrow \infty$. Now suppose there is a point $p \in \partial P$ which does not belong to any facet of P . Then p does not belong to any facet of P_k for any k . Since $p \in \partial P$, there exists a sequence of facets of P_k (where k varies) whose distances with p tend to 0, which is impossible by construction. Thus (2) is satisfied.

For each facet whose normal is v , take U_v to be all the points in $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ whose distance with the facet is less than $\epsilon = 1/2$. Then for every $p \in P$, since there are only finitely many facets whose distance with p is less than ϵ , p intersects only finitely many U_v . \square

Up to this point, $X = X_{\Sigma}$ is merely a complex manifold. For the purpose of SYZ construction, we need a Kähler structure and a Lagrangian fibration on X . In [Gui], Guillemin constructed for a toric manifold X of finite-type a toric Kähler metric via the potential

$$G(y) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in \Sigma(1)} (l_v(y) \log l_v(y))$$

on the interior P° , where c_v are constants involved in the definition of the dual polytope P (see [Gui, Section 4.9] and [Abr, Section 3] for details). Then $P^{\circ} \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ by the Legendre transform sending $y \in P^{\circ}$ to $\partial_y G(y) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, and G becomes a function F on \mathbb{R}^n . The torus-invariant Kähler metric on X is given by $\omega = 2i\partial\bar{\partial}F$ when restricted to the open torus $(\mathbb{C}^{\times})^n \subset X$, where F is treated as a function on $(\mathbb{C}^{\times})^n$ via pullback by $\log|\cdot| : (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$. The asymptotic behavior of G ensures that ω extends to a Kähler form on the whole space X . Furthermore the torus action gives a moment map $X \rightarrow P$ which serves as a Lagrangian fibration.

Unfortunately the function G does not make sense for a toric manifold of infinite-type since the series on the RHS does not converge. Instead, we define a toric Kähler form around a toric neighborhood of the toric divisors.

Definition 2.12 (Kähler potential). *Assume the exhaustion condition. Given an open covering $\{U_v\}$ of P as in Prop 2.11, we choose a non-negative function ρ_v on \mathbb{R}^n which is supported on U_v and equals to 1 in a smaller neighborhood of the boundary stratum $P \cap \{l_v = 0\}$. Now define*

$$\tilde{G}(y) := \frac{1}{2} \sum_{v \in \Sigma(1)} \rho_v(y) (l_v(y) \log l_v(y)),$$

which is a finite sum for each fixed $y \in P^\circ$.

Since \tilde{G} has the same asymptotic behavior as G at each boundary point, it gives the desired Kähler potential on a toric neighborhood X° of the union of divisors $\bigcup_{v \in \Sigma(1)} D_v \subset X$ through the Legendre transform. Moreover, with respect to the Kähler metric, we have the moment map $X^\circ \rightarrow P$, whose image is a neighborhood of ∂P in P . From now on we always equip X° with the above Kähler metric. We define $H^*(X, \mathbb{Z})$ to be the dual of $H_*(X, \mathbb{Z})$, which could be of ∞ -rank.

Definition 2.13. We denote by $H_i(X, \mathbb{Z})$ the singular homology of X . Then $H^i(X, \mathbb{Z}) := \text{Hom}(H_i(X, \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})$. Similarly $H^i(X, T) := \text{Hom}(H_i(X, T), \mathbb{Z})$ is defined as the dual of the relative homology, where T is a moment map fiber of X .

We have the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_2(X, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow H_2(X, T)_\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow H_1(T, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow 0$$

and its dual

$$0 \longrightarrow H^1(T, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow H^2(X, T)_\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

In the context of toric manifolds of infinite-type, the vector spaces $H_2(X, \mathbb{C})$, $H_2(X, T)_\mathbb{C}$ and their duals are ∞ -dimensional. In fact, we have $H_2(X, T)_\mathbb{C} = \bigoplus_i \mathbb{C} \cdot \beta_i$ where β_i are the basic disc classes (the readers are referred to [CO] for basic holomorphic discs in a toric manifold). It consists of finite linear combinations of basic disc classes. On the other hand, the dual $H^2(X, T)_\mathbb{C} = \prod_i \mathbb{C} \cdot D_i$ consists of formal infinite linear combinations of the toric prime divisors D_i . The basis $\{\beta_i\}$ and $\{D_i\}$ are dual to each other. By a toric divisor we mean an element of $H^2(X, T)$. For instance, the toric anti-canonical divisor of X is $K_X = \sum_i D_i$, which has infinitely many terms if X is of infinite-type.

Next we shall define the Kähler moduli space of a toric manifold (of infinite-type).

Proposition 2.14. $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is spanned by the toric curve classes, which are represented by rational curves given by the toric strata of X .

Proof. It is well-known that the statement holds when Σ is complete (in which case X_Σ is of finite-type). Now consider the case when Σ is not complete. Since $|\Sigma|$ is convex, it is contained in a closed half space in \mathbb{R}^n (or otherwise it is complete). Consider a ray which is contained in the open half space. By taking limit of its corresponding \mathbb{C}^\times -action, any rational curve in X can be moved to the union of toric divisors $\bigcup_i D_i$.

Thus it suffices to consider a curve contained in a toric divisor D . The toric fan of D is obtained by taking the quotient of all the cones containing v along the direction of v , where v is the generator of Σ corresponding to D . Thus the support of the toric fan of D is still convex. Then we can run the above argument again for the toric variety D . Inductively, we must end up with a complete fan in which the statement holds. \square

Given a basis $\{\alpha_l : l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\}$ of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, an element of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is a finite linear combination of α_l . On the other hand, $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ consists of infinite linear combination of T_l where $\{T_l : l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}\}$ is the dual basis.

Let $\{C_i : i \geq 0\}$ be the set of all irreducible toric rational curves which correspond to $(n-1)$ -dimensional cones in Σ that do not lie in the boundary of the support $|\Sigma|$. We define a formal variable q_i corresponding to each C_i , which can be interpreted as the exponential of the complexified symplectic area of C_i . Then $q_i = \exp 2\pi i(C_i, \cdot)$ defines a function on $H^2(X, \mathbb{C})/H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. By Proposition 2.14 we have $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Span}(\{C_i : i \geq 0\})/R$ where R is spanned by the linear relations among $\{C_i : i \geq 0\}$.

Definition 2.15 (Kähler moduli space). We define the multiplicative relation

$$\prod_{a_i > 0} q_i^{a_i} \sim \prod_{a_j < 0} q_j^{a_j}$$

associated to each linear relation $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i C_i \in R$. Let $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f \subset \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]$ be the subring consisting of formal series having finitely many terms in each equivalent class under the above multiplicative relations. Define $I \subset \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f$ to be the ideal generated by all the multiplicative relations. The Kähler moduli space of X is defined to be $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I)$. The variables $\{q_i\}_i$ are called the Kähler parameters of X .

The Kähler moduli space can be interpreted as a formal neighborhood of the large volume limit in a certain partial compactification of $H^2(X, \mathbb{C})/H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. When there are finitely many Kähler parameters, $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f$ coincides with $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]$. For toric manifolds of infinite-type there might be infinitely many toric rational curves in a given homology class. We shall restrict to $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ in order to talk about convergence of formal series.

Lemma 2.16. *Let X be a toric manifold of infinite-type with $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ entirely contained in an open half space of $N_{\mathbb{R}}$. For any non-zero class $\alpha \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, there exists a toric divisor with $D \cdot \alpha < 0$. In particular, any non-constant holomorphic sphere in X is contained in a toric divisor.*

Proof. Assume not. Then $\alpha = \sum_j a_j \beta_j$ for a finite collection of basic disc classes β_j and $a_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Thus $\sum_j a_j v_j = 0$ where v_j are the corresponding primitive generators. The cone generated by all the v_j forms a vector space, and hence is contained in the boundary of the half space. But this contradicts that $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is entirely contained in the open half space.

For a non-constant holomorphic sphere, it has negative intersection with a toric divisor implies that it is contained in that divisor. \square

In particular, if $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open, the condition in the above lemma is satisfied. It ensures that any curve cannot escape to infinity as shown in the proposition below. It is important for having a well-defined Gromov–Witten theory.

Proposition 2.17. *Let X be a toric manifold of infinite-type with $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ being open. Let α be a rational curve class in X . There exists a compact subset $S \subset X$ such that any rational curves in α is contained in S .*

Proof. By Lemma 2.16, any rational curve is contained in the toric divisors, and in particular they are contained in the neighborhood X^o where Kähler metric is defined. Moreover α has a negative intersection number with a certain toric divisor D , and hence any rational curve in α has a non-constant sphere component contained in D . Since $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open, the primitive generator corresponding to D lies in the interior and so D is compact. Since the symplectic area of any rational curve in α is a fixed constant, it is contained a certain fixed compact set containing D . \square

Corollary 2.18. *Let X be a toric manifold of infinite-type with $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ being open. There are only finitely many toric irreducible curves in the same class. Thus $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f = \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]$.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.17, any rational curves in the same class are contained in a compact subset of X , which only contains finitely many toric irreducible curves. \square

Given an inclusion $X \subset X'$ of toric manifolds via a toric morphism, then the collection of Kähler parameters $\{q_i\}_i$ of X is a subset of the collection of Kähler parameters $\{q_i, q'_i\}_i$ of X' .

Lemma 2.19. *A linear relation for curve classes in X is also a linear relation for toric curve classes in X' . Conversely, if a linear relation for X' only involves toric curve classes in X , then it is also a linear relation for X .*

Proof. The first statement is obvious. Now suppose $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i C_i$ is a linear relation in X' , where C_i are toric curve classes in X . From the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_2(X, T) \longrightarrow H_1(T, \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0$$

every class in $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is determined by the set of its intersection numbers with all toric divisors of X . Now $\sum_{i=1}^k a_i C_i$ has intersection number 0 with any toric divisor of X' , and in particular with any toric divisor of X . Hence the class is 0 in $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. \square

Let I and I' be the ideals generated by the multiplicative relations given for X and X' respectively (Definition 2.15). Since I is a subset of I' , we have a natural map $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]/I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q'_1, \dots]]/I'$ which gives a fibration

$$\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q'_1, \dots]]/I') \longrightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]/I).$$

By Lemma 2.19, a multiplicative relation in I' which only involves q_1, \dots is also a relation in I . Hence we also have the map $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q'_1, \dots]]^f/I'$.

We can define a section of this fibration as follows.

Definition 2.20. *Let $X \subset X'$ be toric manifolds where the inclusion is a toric morphism. Define a linear map*

$$\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q'_1, \dots]]^f/I' \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$$

as follows. For a monomial in $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q'_1, \dots]]/I'$, if it is equivalent to a monomial $Q(q_1, \dots)$ merely in $\{q_i\}$, then its image is defined to be $[Q] \in \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]/I$; otherwise its image is 0.

The above map is essentially the operation of setting $q'_i \mapsto 0$. However we need to write each term in merely q_1, \dots whenever possible before taking $q'_i \mapsto 0$. We denote the map by $(\cdot)|_{(q'_i)=0}$.

2.2 Toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type

Now we focus on a toric *Calabi–Yau* manifold $X = X_\Sigma$, whose anti-canonical divisor $K_X = \sum_i D_i$ is linearly equivalent to 0. A toric Calabi–Yau manifold is necessarily non-compact². The setup can be made as follows.

Definition 2.21 (Toric Calabi–Yau manifolds). *Let $N = N' \times \mathbb{Z}$ for a lattice N' of rank $n - 1$. Let $P \subset N'_\mathbb{R}$ be a lattice polyhedral set (which can be non-compact) containing $0 \in N'$, and fix a lattice triangulation of P , each of whose triangles is standard³. Coning over $P \times \{1\} \subset N$ produces an n -dimensional fan Σ . Then $X = X_\Sigma$ defines an n -dimensional toric Calabi–Yau manifold.*

For the purpose of defining a Kähler metric, from now on we always assume the exhaustion condition (Definition 2.10). We begin with the following simple observation.

Lemma 2.22. *Let X be a toric Calabi–Yau manifold. Then for any class $\alpha \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, there exists a toric prime divisor D with $D \cdot \alpha < 0$.*

Proof. Since X is Calabi–Yau, $\sum_i D_i = 0$ in $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Thus $\alpha \cdot \sum_i D_i = 0$. On the other hand $\alpha \cdot D_i$ are not all 0, and hence there exists some i with $\alpha \cdot D_i < 0$.

Alternatively, from definition $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is contained in the open half space $N'_\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Then result follows from Lemma 2.16. \square

Remark 2.23. For later purpose we fix an identification $N' \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ in such a way that for the standard basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^{n-1}$ of \mathbb{Z}^{n-1} , the cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \langle (0, 1), (e_1, 1), \dots, (e_{n-1}, 1) \rangle$ is a cone in Σ . The choice of a splitting $N = N' \times \mathbb{Z}$ and an isomorphism $N' \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ fixes a base point of X which we use to carry out the SYZ construction. Namely, we take the base point to be the toric fixed point which corresponds to the maximal cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \langle (0, 1), (e_1, 1), \dots, (e_{n-1}, 1) \rangle$.

²There exists a holomorphic function whose zero set is exactly the anti-canonical divisor $\sum_i D_i$.

³A standard triangle is isomorphic to the convex hull $\mathrm{Conv}(\{0, e_1, \dots, e_{n-1}\})$ for a basis $\{e_i\}_{i=1}^{n-1}$ of N' under an integral translation of N' .

For a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of finite-type, a Lagrangian fibration with codimension 2 discriminant locus was constructed by Goldstein [Gol] and Gross [Gro], extending the construction of Harvey–Lawson [HL] on \mathbb{C}^3 . The fibration has played a crucial role in the SYZ construction for toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of finite-type [CLL]. Using the modified toric Kähler metric given in Definition 2.12, the construction can be extended naturally to a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite-type.

Let X be a toric Calabi–Yau manifold and X° a toric neighborhood of the anti-canonical divisor $\sum_i D_i$, over which a toric Kähler metric and the corresponding moment map $\mu : X^\circ \rightarrow M'_\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ are defined. Let $\mu' : X^\circ \rightarrow M'_\mathbb{R}$ be the first component of μ , where M' is the dual lattice of N' . Let w be the toric holomorphic function on X corresponding to the lattice point $(0, 1) \in M' \times \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 2.24 (Lagrangian fibration). *We define $\pi : X^\circ \rightarrow M'_\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ to be $\pi = (\mu', |w - \delta|)$, where δ is taken sufficiently close to 0 so that $\{p \in X : |w(p) - \delta| < 2\delta\} \subset X^\circ$. By shrinking X° , we can assume*

$$X^\circ = \{p \in X : |w(p) - \delta| < 2\delta\}.$$

Then π defines a Lagrangian fibrations of X° over $B = M'_\mathbb{R} \times [0, 2\delta]$.

The proof of the following proposition is almost identical to the finite-type case and is omitted.

Proposition 2.25 (Discriminant loci [Gro],[CLL, Prop. 4.9]). *The discriminant locus of $\pi : \overline{X^\circ} \rightarrow \overline{B}$ consists of 3 components, namely the boundary*

$$\partial \overline{B} = M'_\mathbb{R} \times \{0\} \sqcup M'_\mathbb{R} \times \{2\delta\},$$

and $\Gamma \times \{\delta\}$, where $\Gamma \subset M'_\mathbb{R}$ is the image of the union of codimension 2 toric strata under $\mu' : X^\circ \rightarrow M'_\mathbb{R}$.

Over each point $p \in \partial \overline{B}$, the fiber of π is an $(n-1)$ -dimensional torus which can be identified with $N'_\mathbb{R}/N'$. The fiber over $p \in \Gamma \times \{\delta\}$ is the total space of a torus fibration over $\mathbb{U}(1)$, whose fiber is T^{n-1} at $e^{i\theta} \neq 1$, and is T^k ($k \leq n-2$) at $1 \in \mathbb{U}(1)$ when p corresponds to a point in a k -dimensional toric stratum but not in any $(k-1)$ -dimensional stratum.

2.3 GKZ system for toric manifolds of infinite-type

Mirror symmetry for toric manifolds has been extensively studied, and the mirror theorem was proved for semi-projective toric stacks [CCIT]. In this section, we shall show many of the results naturally extend to the toric manifolds of infinite-type.

It will be conceptually clearer to introduce another set of variables $\{y_i\}$, known as the complex parameters of the mirror, which is in one-to-one correspondence with the set of Kähler parameters $\{q_i\}$. The mirror complex moduli is defined as $\mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f/I$ by replacing q_i by y_i in Definition 2.15. However, the identification between the mirror complex moduli and the Kähler moduli is given by the highly-nontrivial mirror map explained below.

Recall that $\{D_i\}$ denotes the set of toric prime divisors. By the map $H^2(X, T) \rightarrow H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, a toric divisor D can be identified with an element in $H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, which can then be regarded as a first-order differential operator \widehat{D} acting on $\mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f/I$, namely

$$\widehat{D} \cdot y_i = (D \cdot C_i) y_i.$$

The operator \widehat{D} is explicitly expressed in terms of a basis as follows. First, D (set theoretically) intersects finitely many irreducible toric curves, say C_j for $j \in J$. Consider the image of $\text{Span}\{C_j\}_{j \in J} \subset H_2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ and choose a basis $\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k\}$. Let $y^{\alpha_1}, \dots, y^{\alpha_k}$ be the corresponding Kähler parameters. Then

$$\widehat{D} = \sum_{l=1}^k (D \cdot \alpha_l) y^{\alpha_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{\alpha_l}}.$$

The following GKZ system was introduced by Gelfand, Kapranov and Zelevinskii [GKZ1, GKZ2]. It plays a crucial role in the study of toric mirror symmetry as Gromov–Witten invariants can be extracted from their solutions.

Definition 2.26 (GKZ system). *For each $d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, we define the differential operator*

$$\square_d := \prod_{i:(D_i, d) > 0} \prod_{k=0}^{(D_i, d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz) - y^d \prod_{i:(D_i, d) < 0} \prod_{k=0}^{-(D_i, d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz). \quad (3)$$

The GKZ system is the system of differential equations $\square_d \cdot h = 0$ for all $d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, where $h \in \mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f / I$.

Let $\{\alpha_l\}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}}$ be a basis of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ and y^{α_l} the corresponding Kähler parameters. The GKZ module over $H^2(X, \mathbb{C}) / H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \times \mathbb{C}_z$ is define to be

$$\mathbb{C}[z, y^{\pm \alpha_1}, \dots] \left\langle z \frac{\partial}{\partial \log y^{\alpha_l}} : l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \right\rangle / \langle \square_d : d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rangle.$$

Here the variable z is not particularly important for the purpose of this paper; its power records the degree of a differential operator. Solutions to the GKZ system are given by the coefficients of the celebrated I -function (c.f. [Iri]).

Definition 2.27 (I -function). *Let $\{\alpha_l\}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}}$ be a basis of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and $\{T_l\}_{l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}}$ its dual basis. We define the following formal $H^{\text{even}}(X)$ -valued series*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{I}(z; y) &:= e^{z^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} T_l \log y^{\alpha_l}} \mathbf{I}_{\text{main}}(z; y) \\ &:= e^{z^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} T_l \log y^{\alpha_l}} \sum_{d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} y^d \prod_i \frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{d \cdot D_i} (D_i + mz)}. \end{aligned}$$

It is understood that the above is written in terms of the cup product of cohomology classes and series expansions of the exponential and log functions.

Lemma 2.28. *The coefficient of each component of \mathbf{I}_{main} belongs to $\mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f / I$.*

Proof. For each $d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}$, note that $\frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{d \cdot D_i} (D_i + mz)} = 1$ if $d \cdot D_i = 0$, which is the case for all but finitely many D_i . Thus $\prod_i \frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{d \cdot D_i} (D_i + mz)}$ is indeed a finite product, which has only finitely many terms in its expansions. Hence y^d only appears only finitely many times in the coefficient of each cohomology class in \mathbf{I} . \square

The proof of the following proposition is almost identical to that for the finite-type (see for instance [Iri, Lemma 4.6]).

Proposition 2.29. *We have $\square_d \cdot \mathbf{I}(z; y) = 0$ for all $d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$.*

Definition 2.30 (Mirror map). *The mirror map is defined as the coefficient of $1/z$ of the I -function $\mathbf{I}(z; y)$.*

The following is obtained by direct computation.

Proposition 2.31. *The mirror map is $H^2(X)$ -valued. The coefficient of $T_l \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is defined to be $\log q^{\alpha_l}$, which equals to*

$$\log y^{\alpha_l} - \sum_i (D_i \cdot \alpha_l) g_i(y)$$

where

$$g_i(y) := \sum_d \frac{(-1)^{(D_i, d)} (-D_i \cdot d - 1)!}{\prod_{p \neq i} (D_p \cdot d)!} y^d,$$

the summation is taken over all $d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfying the condition that

$$-K_X \cdot d = 0, D_i \cdot d < 0 \text{ and } D_p \cdot d \geq 0 \text{ for all } p \neq i.$$

We denote the mirror map by $q(y) = (q^{\alpha_i})_{i=1}^{\infty}$ whose entries are given by the above expression.

For the sake of completeness we quote the toric mirror theorem for the compact toric orbifolds. We shall not directly use this theorem in this paper (although the proof of the open mirror theorem for toric Calabi–Yau orbifolds in [CCLT] uses it).

Theorem 2.32 (Mirror theorem for toric orbifolds of finite-type [CCIT]). *Let X be a compact semi-Fano toric Kähler orbifold. Fix a basis $\{\alpha_l\}$ of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and denote its dual basis by $\{T_l\} \subset H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Similarly fix a homogeneous basis $\{\phi_a\}$ of $H^*(X, \mathbb{Z})$ and denote its dual basis by $\{\phi^a\} \subset H^*(X, \mathbb{Z})$ with respect to the Poincaré duality. Define*

$$J(z; q) := e^{z^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} T_l \log q^{\alpha_l}} \left(1 + \sum_a \sum_{d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z}) \setminus \{0\}} q^d \left\langle 1, \frac{\phi_a}{z - \psi} \right\rangle_{0,2,d} \phi^a \right)$$

where $\langle \dots \rangle_{g,k,d}$ denotes the genus g , degree d descendent Gromov–Witten invariant of X with k insertions. Then we have $J(z; q(y)) = \mathbf{I}(z; y)$.

2.4 Symmetries and quotients

In this subsection, we consider an effective free discrete group action of G on a toric manifold $X = X_{\Sigma}$ of infinite-type by toric morphisms. For simplicity we assume that the action has only finitely many orbits. We give an explicit description of the Kähler structures, mirror maps and Lagrangian fibrations.

The setting is the following. Let Σ be a fan with an exhaustion by finite-type closed convex fans, and assume $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open. Consider a discrete group $G < \text{GL}(N)$ whose action on $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ preserves Σ , mapping the k -cones to the k -cones. We assume that the induced action on $\Sigma - \{0\}$ is free and has only finitely many orbits.

Notice that a G -invariant Kähler metric may not exist, shown by the example below.

Example 2.33. Consider the fan Σ consisting of the maximal cones for $(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle (2m, n, 1), (2m+1, n, 1), (2m, n+1, 1) \rangle, \\ & \langle (2m+1, n, 1), (2m, n+1, 1), (2m+1, n+1, 1) \rangle, \\ & \langle (2m+1, n, 1), (2m+1, n+1, 1), (2m+2, n+1, 1) \rangle, \\ & \langle (2m+1, n, 1), (2m+2, n, 1), (2m+2, n+1, 1) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

in $N_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}^3$. It is depicted by the right figure in Figure 4. It admits a group action by $G = \mathbb{Z}^2$, where the standard basis acts on $N = \mathbb{Z}^3$ by $e_1 \cdot (a_1, a_2, a_3) = (a_1 + 2, a_2, a_3)$ and $e_2 \cdot (a_1, a_2, a_3) = (a_1, a_2 + 1, a_3)$. Then X_{Σ} does not admit a G -invariant Kähler metric. The reason is as follows.

Consider the toric invariant curves C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 corresponding to the cones

$$\langle (0, 1, 1), (1, 0, 1) \rangle, \langle (1, 0, 1), (1, 1, 1) \rangle, \langle (1, 0, 1), (2, 1, 1) \rangle, \langle (1, -1, 1), (1, 0, 1) \rangle$$

respectively. We have $[C_1] + [C_2] + [C_3] = [C_4]$ in $H_2(X_{\Sigma}, \mathbb{Z})$. Moreover $(-e_2) \cdot [C_2] = [C_4]$. Suppose there exists a G -invariant Kähler metric. Then C_2 and C_4 have the same symplectic area since they are in the same G -orbit. This forces the symplectic area of $C_1 + C_3$ to be 0, which contradicts to that fact that C_1 and C_3 are non-zero holomorphic curves which have positive symplectic areas.

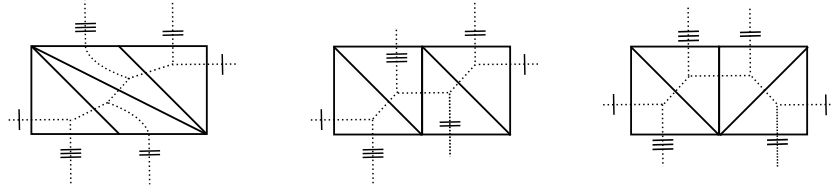


Figure 4: Fundamental domain with its flops

As the above example illustrates, the G -action may not respect the stratification of the cone of effective classes, in the sense that the G -orbit closure of an interior point of the effective cone may hit the origin. In such a case G -invariant Kähler metric cannot exist. As it turns out, the key obstruction to the existence is the compatibility between the G -action and the dual polytope of Σ . We consider the induced linear action of G on the dual lattice M .

Proposition 2.34. *Assume that the constants c_v for $v \in \Sigma(1)$ can be chosen in such a way that the corresponding polytope*

$$P := \bigcap_{v \in \Sigma(1)} \{y \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid l_v(y) := (v, y) - c_v \geq 0\}$$

is invariant under the G -action on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ up to translation, that is, there is an action of G on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ by affine linear transformations with the linear parts given by taking dual of the given G -action on N under which P is invariant. Then there exists a G -invariant toric Kähler metric on a toric neighborhood X° of the toric divisors.

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that P has no translational symmetry, namely $P + a = P$ for some $a \in M_{\mathbb{R}}$ implies $a = 0$. We define an affine linear action of G on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ by $x * g = x \cdot g + a_g$, where $x \cdot g$ is the original linear action of G on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ and $a_g \in M_{\mathbb{R}}$ is fixed by the equality $P \cdot g = P + a_g$. Note that $a_g \neq 0$ whenever $g \neq \text{id}$, and hence the affine linear action is properly discontinuous.

In each G -orbit of rays of Σ we fix a representative $\mathbb{R} \cdot v$. Since $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open, each ray is in the interior, and by Lemma 2.7 it is adjacent to finitely many rays. As a result the facet H_v is compact. Then we fix an open neighborhood U_v of H_v whose closure is compact. We also fix a non-negative function ρ_v which is supported in U_v and equals to 1 in a smaller neighborhood of H_v . By the action of G , we obtain the corresponding open neighborhoods $U_v * g$ of $H_v * g$ and support functions $(g^{-1})^* \rho_v$. We do this for every G -orbit. Since the affine linear G -action is properly discontinuous, $U_v \cap (U_v * g) \neq \emptyset$ only for finitely many g . By assumption there are only finitely many orbits, and hence for each $p \in P$, there are only finitely many open sets $U_v \ni p$. Then as in Definition 2.12 we define

$$\tilde{G}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_v \sum_{g \in G} \rho_v(y * g) \cdot (l_v(y * g) \log l_v(y * g))$$

on $\bigcup_v \bigcup_{g \in G} U_v * g$, where v runs over the primitive generators of the representatives of the finitely many G -orbits of rays. By definition \tilde{G} is invariant. Moreover since P is invariant under the affine linear action, its defining linear functions $l_v(y)$ are G -equivariant. Since $\rho_v = 1$ in a neighborhood of H_v , The above has the correct boundary behavior and defines the toric Kähler potential by Legendre transform. \square

By Proposition 2.34, we observe that an open neighborhood X° of the toric divisors in the toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite type associate to the left or central figures of Figure 4 admits a G -invariant toric Kähler metric (c.f. Section 5).

Recall that the Kähler moduli of X is $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ (Definition 2.15), where q_i is a formal Kähler parameter associated to each toric irreducible curve C_i . Since the Kähler structure is invariant under G , and q_i measures the Kähler size of the curve C_i , the variable q_i should be invariant under the G -action. This motivates the following definition of the Kähler moduli for the quotient X°/G .

Definition 2.35 (Kähler moduli for the quotient). *The Kähler moduli for the quotient X°/G is defined to be (the Spectrum of) the quotient ring $(\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I)/G$, where the G -action on a function is defined by pull-back: $g \cdot q_i = q_j$ for $C_j \cdot g = C_i$. Since the G -action preserves linear relations among the irreducible toric curves, the G -action on $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ is well-defined.*

The Kähler moduli defined above can be regarded as a formal neighborhood of a limit point of

$$H^2(X^\circ/G, \mathbb{C})/H^2(X^\circ/G, \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Spec}[q^{\pm\alpha_1}, \dots]/G,$$

where $\{\alpha_i\}$ is a basis of $H_2(X^\circ/G, \mathbb{Q})$, and $g \cdot q^{\alpha_i} = q^{\alpha_i \cdot g^{-1}}$. Similarly the mirror complex moduli is defined as $(\mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f/I)/G$ by replacing every formal variable q_i by y_i . Recall from Corollary 2.18 that the superscript f (which stands for finitely many terms in the same class) can be dropped if we assume $|\Sigma| - \{0\}$ is open.

Recall that we have the GKZ system defined by the differential operators \square_d in Definition 2.26. We have an action of G on the ring of differential operators

$$\mathbb{C}[z, y^{\pm\alpha_1}, \dots] \left\langle z \frac{\partial}{\partial \log y^{\alpha_l}} : l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \right\rangle$$

given by

$$g \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \log y^{\alpha_l}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \log y^{\alpha_l \cdot g^{-1}}}.$$

Proposition 2.36. *If $h \in \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ satisfies $\square_d \cdot h = 0$ for all $d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, then so does $g \cdot h$ for each $g \in G$. Thus the GKZ module is preserved under G .*

Proof. The G -action on the differential operator \widehat{D} is given by $g \cdot \widehat{D} = \widehat{D \cdot g^{-1}}$ for each toric divisor D . Then for $C_j = C_i \cdot g$, we have

$$(g \cdot \widehat{D}) \cdot (g \cdot y_j) = (\widehat{D \cdot g^{-1}}) \cdot y_i = ((D \cdot g^{-1}) \cdot C_i) \cdot y_i = (D \cdot C_j) \cdot (g \cdot y_j) = g \cdot (\widehat{D} \cdot y_j).$$

Hence $(g \cdot \widehat{D})(g \cdot h) = g \cdot (\widehat{D} \cdot h)$ for all $h \in \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$. Recall that

$$\square_d = \prod_{i:(D_i, d) > 0} \prod_{k=0}^{(D_i, d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz) - y^d \prod_{i:(D_i, d) < 0} \prod_{k=0}^{-(D_i, d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz).$$

Thus $(g \cdot \square_d) \cdot (g \cdot h) = g \cdot (\square_d \cdot h)$. On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} g \cdot \square_d &= \prod_{i:(D_i, d) > 0} \prod_{k=0}^{(D_i, d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i \cdot g^{-1} - kz) - (g \cdot y^d) \prod_{i:(D_i, d) < 0} \prod_{k=0}^{-(D_i, d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i \cdot g^{-1} - kz) \\ &= \prod_{i:(D_i, g \cdot d) > 0} \prod_{k=0}^{(D_i, g \cdot d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz) - y^{d \cdot g^{-1}} \prod_{i:(D_i, g \cdot d) < 0} \prod_{k=0}^{-(D_i, g \cdot d)-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz) \\ &= \prod_{i:(D_i, d \cdot g^{-1}) > 0} \prod_{k=0}^{(D_i, d \cdot g^{-1})-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz) - y^{d \cdot g^{-1}} \prod_{i:(D_i, d \cdot g^{-1}) < 0} \prod_{k=0}^{-(D_i, d \cdot g^{-1})-1} (\widehat{D}_i - kz) \\ &= \square_{d \cdot g^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\square_d \cdot h = 0$ if and only if $\square_{d \cdot g^{-1}} \cdot (g \cdot h) = 0$. Since $d \cdot g^{-1}$ runs over the whole $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ as d runs over the whole $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$, it follows that $g \cdot h$ satisfies the same system of differential equations. Also it follows from $g \cdot \square_d = \square_{d \cdot g^{-1}}$ that the GKZ ideal $\langle \square_d : d \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) \rangle$ is preserved under G . \square

Next we consider the G -action on the I -function. For this purpose, fix a homogeneous basis $\{T_{l,p}\}$ of $H^{\text{even}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$, where p records the cohomological degree and $T_{l,2} = T_l$. An $H^{\text{even}}(X)$ -valued series is the formal sum $\sum_{p,l} h_{l,p} T_{l,p}$, where each $h_{l,p} \in \mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f/I$. Define the G -action by

$$g \cdot \sum_{p,l} h_{l,p} T_{l,p} := \sum_{p,l} (g \cdot h_{l,p}) (g \cdot T_{l,p}).$$

It is easy to see that the definition is independent of the choice of a basis. Note that $C \cdot (g \cdot T_{l,p}) = (C \cdot g) \cdot T_{l,p}$ for $C \in H_*(X, \mathbb{Z})$.

Proposition 2.37. *We have $g \cdot \mathbf{I}_{\text{main}} = \mathbf{I}_{\text{main}}$.*

Proof. The assertion follows from direct computation.

$$\begin{aligned} g \cdot \sum_{d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} y^d \prod_i \frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{d \cdot D_i} (D_i + mz)} &= \sum_{d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} y^{d \cdot g^{-1}} \prod_i \frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (g \cdot D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{d \cdot D_i} (g \cdot D_i + mz)} \\ &= \sum_{d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} y^d \prod_i \frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{(d \cdot g) \cdot (g^{-1} \cdot D_i)} (D_i + mz)} \\ &= \sum_{d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} y^d \prod_i \frac{\prod_{m=-\infty}^0 (D_i + mz)}{\prod_{m=-\infty}^{d \cdot D_i} (D_i + mz)}. \end{aligned}$$

□

We have the following corollary for the mirror map.

Corollary 2.38. *Recall that the mirror map for X is given by $\log q^{\alpha_i}(y)$ where $\alpha_i \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is the dual basis of $T_i \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. Then*

$$g \cdot (\log q^{\alpha_i}(y)) = \log q^{\alpha_i \cdot g^{-1}}(y).$$

In particular the inverse mirror map $\log y^{\alpha_i}(q)$ has the same property:

$$g \cdot (\log y^{\alpha_i}(q)) = \log y^{\alpha_i \cdot g^{-1}}(q).$$

With the above corollary, we can define the mirror map for X^o/G as follows.

Definition 2.39. *The mirror map for X^o/G is*

$$(\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I)/G \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}[[y_1, \dots]]^f/I)/G, \quad q^{\alpha_i} \mapsto q^{\alpha_i}(y)$$

where $\log q^{\alpha_i}(y)$ is the mirror map of X . By Corollary 2.38 the map is G -equivariant and hence is well-defined.

Now we consider a toric Calabi–Yau manifold X of infinite-type. We require that G is a subgroup of $\text{SL}(N)$ so that the quotient is still Calabi–Yau.

Lemma 2.40. *Let $\nu = (0, 1) \in M' \times \mathbb{Z} = M$ and $G \subset \text{SL}(N)$. Then ν is invariant under G . A toric holomorphic volume form of X descends to the quotient X^o/G , and hence X^o/G is Calabi–Yau.*

Proof. The vector ν is characterized by the property that it maps every primitive generator to 1. Since $g \in G$ preserves the fan, it maps a primitive generator to another primitive generator. In particular $(g^* \nu)(v) = 1$ for every primitive generator, and hence $g^* \nu = \nu$.

A toric holomorphic volume form of X^o takes the form (for a fixed $c \in \mathbb{C}$)

$$c dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n = c w d \log z_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d \log z_n$$

on every toric coordinate system (z_1, \dots, z_n) corresponding to a maximal cone of Σ , where w is the holomorphic function corresponding to $\nu \in M$. Since $g \in \text{SL}(N)$, $g^* d \log z_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d \log z_n = d \log z'_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d \log z'_n$ where (z'_1, \dots, z'_n) is the coordinate system for the image maximal cone of g . Moreover $g^* w = w$. Thus the toric holomorphic volume form is preserved. □

Then we define a Lagrangian torus fibration on X°/G as follows.

Proposition 2.41. *Let μ be the moment map with respect to a G -invariant toric Kähler metric given in Proposition 2.34. Let μ' be the composition of μ with the projection to the first factor $M_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow M'_{\mathbb{R}}$. Then*

$$(\mu', |w - \delta|) : X^\circ/G \rightarrow (M'_{\mathbb{R}}/G) \times [0, 2\delta)$$

is a Lagrangian torus fibration. This fibration is special with respect to $\frac{\Omega}{w-\delta}$ (descended to X°/G) where Ω is a toric holomorphic volume form of X .

Proof. First note that μ' is the moment map for the action of the subtorus $N'_{\mathbb{R}}/N' \subset N_{\mathbb{R}}/N$, which commutes with the G -action since G acts as toric morphisms. Hence μ' is G -equivariant and gives a map $X^\circ/G \rightarrow M'_{\mathbb{R}}/G$. This is indeed a surjective map, since for every $u \in M'_{\mathbb{R}}$, there exists $c \gg 0$ such that $u + cv \in P$.

Then $\frac{\Omega}{w-\delta}$ defines a meromorphic n -form on X° which is nowhere zero and whose pole set is the divisor $\{w = \delta\} \subset X^\circ$. Since both Ω and w are G -invariant, $\frac{\Omega}{w-\delta}$ descends to the quotient X°/G . The proof that the fibration $X^\circ \rightarrow M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times [0, 2\delta)$ is special Lagrangian is the same as in the finite-type case given by [Gro] using symplectic reduction. Since everything is G -equivariant, the special Lagrangian fibration descends to one on the G -quotient. \square

Note that the boundary divisor $\pi^{-1}(M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times \{0\})$ is the anti-canonical divisor $K_{X^\circ} = \sum_{i=1} D_i$.

3 SYZ mirrors of toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type

The Strominger–Yau–Zaslow (SYZ) conjecture [SYZ] provides a foundational geometric understanding of mirror symmetry. It asserts that, for a mirror pair of Calabi–Yau manifolds X and Y , there exist Lagrangian torus fibrations $\pi : X \rightarrow B$ and $\pi^\vee : Y \rightarrow B$ which are ideally fiberwise-dual to each other. It suggests a geometric construction of the mirror Y by fiberwise dualizing a Lagrangian torus fibration on X .

The SYZ mirror of a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of finite-type has been constructed in [CLL]. In this section we consider the SYZ mirror of a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite-type. The construction is similar and so we shall be brief. More precisely we construct the SYZ mirror of a neighborhood of an anti-canonical toric divisor in a toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type, which contains the essential information of open Gromov–Witten theory.

Technically the SYZ mirror of a toric manifold of infinite-type involves infinitely many Kähler parameters, and also the mirror Laurent series in z contains infinitely many terms. We shall need the topological ring of formal series $\mathbb{C}[u, v][[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ where the mirror Laurent series lives in.

As in Definition 2.24, we shall always assume that the corresponding lattice polyhedral set P of the toric Calabi–Yau manifold admits an exhaustion by compact lattice polytopes, so that a Kähler metric and a Lagrangian fibration are defined (Definition 2.24). The main result of this section is:

Theorem 3.1. *The SYZ mirror of a toric Calabi–Yau manifold X of infinite-type is*

$$\check{X} = \text{Spec}((\mathbb{C}[u, v][[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I)/(uv - F^{\text{open}}(q_1, \dots; z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})))$$

where F^{open} is given below as a formal series in $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$:

$$F^{\text{open}} = \sum_v \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_v + \alpha} q^\alpha \right) z^{\beta_v - \beta_0}. \quad (4)$$

In the above expression, the sum is over all $v \in N'$ where $(v, 1) = (a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, 1)$ are generators of the fan; β_v are the basic disc classes corresponding to the rays generated by $(v, 1)$; $n_{\beta_v + \alpha}$ is the open

Gromov–Witten invariant of the disc class $\beta_v + \alpha$ of a regular moment-map fiber; $z^{\beta_v - \beta_0} = q^{A_v} z^v$ where $z^v = z_1^{\alpha_1} \dots z_{n-1}^{\alpha_{n-1}}$;

$$A_v := \beta_v - \beta_0 - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \cdot (\beta_{e_k} - \beta_0);$$

$q^C = q_1^{k_1} \dots q_p^{k_p}$ for an effective curve class $C = \sum_{j=1}^p k_j C_j$ for $k_j \geq 0$. ($\{C_j\}$ is the set of irreducible toric curves from Definition 2.15.)

3.1 Construction

3.1.1 Semi-flat SYZ mirrors

Recall that we have a Lagrangian fibration $\pi : X^\circ \rightarrow B = M'_\mathbb{R} \times [0, 2\delta]$ from Definition 2.24 with discriminant loci given by $\partial B = M'_\mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$ and $\Gamma \times \{\delta\}$. Denote the complement by $B_0 := B - \partial B - (\Gamma \times \{\delta\})$ and a fiber of π at $r \in B_0$ by L_r . We have the dual torus bundle over B_0

$$\tilde{\pi} : \tilde{X}_0 := \{(L_r, \nabla) : r \in B_0, \nabla \text{ is a flat } \text{U}(1)\text{-connection on } L_r\} \longrightarrow B_0.$$

The total space \tilde{X}_0 is called the semi-flat mirror of $X_0 := \pi^{-1}(B_0)$.

We shall first show that \tilde{X}_0 has semi-flat complex coordinates. Recall from Remark 2.23 that we fix an identification $N' \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ such that $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \langle (0, 1), (e_1, 1), \dots, (e_{n-1}, 1) \rangle$ is a cone in Σ . Then we fix the connected component of $M'_\mathbb{R} - \Gamma$ corresponding to the primitive generator $(0, 1) \in N$, and denote its complement in $M'_\mathbb{R}$ by S . Then take $U := B_0 - S \times \{\delta\}$ which is a contractible open set.

Let us consider a point $r_0 = (r_1, r_2) \in U$ where $r_1 \in M'_\mathbb{R}$ and $r_2 > \delta$. Then L_{r_0} is isotopic to a moment-map fiber via $\{(\mu', |w - a|) = r_0\} \subset X - \cup_i D_i$ for $a \in [0, \delta]$. In particular $\pi_2(X, L_{r_0})$ can be identified with $\pi_2(X, T)$. Since the torus bundle $\pi^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is trivial, this gives an identification of $\pi_2(X, L_r)$ with $\pi_2(X, T)$ for all $r \in U$.

We have the disc classes $\beta_{(0,1)}(r), \beta_{(e_i,1)}(r) \in \pi_2(X, L_r)$ corresponding to the primitive generators $(0, 1)$ and $(e_i, 1)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ respectively. Let us denote $\bar{\beta}_{e_i}(r) := \beta_{(e_i,1)}(r) - \beta_{(0,1)}(r)$. Then semi-flat complex coordinates are given by

$$z_i(L_r, \nabla) := \exp\left(-\int_{\bar{\beta}_{e_i}(r)} \omega\right) \text{Hol}_\nabla(\partial\beta_{(e_i,1)} - \partial\beta_{(0,1)})$$

for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ and

$$z_0(L_r, \nabla) := \exp\left(-\int_{\beta_{(0,1)}(r)} \omega\right) \text{Hol}_\nabla(\partial\beta_{(0,1)})$$

where $(L_r, \nabla) \in \tilde{\pi}^{-1}(U)$, where ω is the Kähler form in Definition 2.12.

3.1.2 Wall-crossing of open Gromov–Witten invariants

A key ingredient in SYZ construction is open Gromov–Witten invariant, definition of which is rather involved [FOOO]. First of all, recall that the wall consists of the locations of Lagrangian fibers where the invariants are not well-defined.

Definition 3.2. *The wall H of the Lagrangian fibration π is*

$$H := \{r \in B_0 : L_r \text{ bounds a non-constant holomorphic disc of Maslov index } \leq 0\}$$

For infinite-type, we need to make sure that stable discs of the same class stay in a compact region, so that the disc moduli is compact.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\beta \in \pi_2(X, L_r)$ have Maslov index 2, where $r \in B_0 - H$. Then any stable disc (with any fixed number of boundary marked points) in β lies in a compact region.*

Proof. β belongs to $H_2(X^{(k)}, L_r)$ for $k \gg 0$. Since any non-constant holomorphic disc bounded by L_r has at least Maslov index 2, the class β takes the form $\beta_i + \alpha$ where β_i is a basic disc class and α is a curve class. Any rational curve in α is contained in the toric divisors and has zero intersection with any toric divisor not belonging to $X^{(k)}$. A holomorphic disc in β_i intersects only the toric irreducible divisor D_i . As a stable disc in β is connected, the curve component must intersect D_i . Since $X^{(k)}$ is a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of finite-type whose fan has convex support, any such curve in α is contained in $X^{(k)}$ and lies in a compact region. \square

The definition of an open Gromov–Witten invariant is briefly recalled as follows.

Definition 3.4 (Open Gromov–Witten invariant). *Let L_r be a Lagrangian torus which bounds no non-constant holomorphic disc of Maslov index ≤ 0 . Let $\beta \in \pi_2(X, L)$, and denote by $\mathcal{M}_1(\beta)$ the moduli space of stable discs with one boundary marked point representing β . The open Gromov–Witten invariant associated to β is $n_\beta := \int_{\mathcal{M}_1(\beta)} \text{ev}^*[\text{pt}]$, where $\text{ev} : \mathcal{M}_1(\beta) \rightarrow L$ is the evaluation map at the boundary marked point.*

For dimension reason n_β is non-zero only when β has Maslov index 2. The condition that L bounds no non-constant holomorphic disc of Maslov index ≤ 0 makes sure that disc-bubbling does not occur and so $\mathcal{M}_1(\beta)$ has no codimension 1 boundary. Then n_β is well-defined and in particular does not depend on the choice of perturbations in Kuranishi structure.

The following proposition corresponds to [CLL, Lemma 4.27, Propositions 4.30 & 4.32], describing the wall-crossing of the open Gromov–Witten invariants. The proof is parallel to the finite-type case and is omitted here.

Proposition 3.5. *The wall is given by $H = M'_\mathbb{R} \times \{\delta\}$. We have $B_0 - H = B_+ \amalg B_-$ where $B_+ = \{(r_1, r_2) \in B_0 : r_2 > \delta\}$ and $B_- = \{(r_1, r_2) \in B_0 : r_2 < \delta\}$. For $r \in B_+$, we have $n_\beta^{L_r} = n_\beta^T$ where T denotes a regular moment-map fiber. For $r \in B_-$, $n_\beta^{L_r}$ equals to 1 when $\beta = \beta_{(0,1)}$ and 0 otherwise.*

Moreover $n_\beta^T \neq 0$ only when $\beta = \beta_{(v,1)} + \alpha$ where $\alpha \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ is a rational curve class, and $\beta_{(v,1)}$ is a basic disc class corresponding to the primitive generator $(v, 1)$ of the fan. We have $n_{\beta_{(v,1)}} = 1$.

The last assertion in the proposition is due to the result of Cho–Oh [CO].

Thus the only non-trivial open Gromov–Witten invariants are $n_{\beta_{(v,1)} + \alpha}^{L_r}$ where $r \in B_+$ and $\alpha \neq 0$. The corresponding disc moduli space has sphere-bubbling contributions which lead to non-trivial obstructions. It turns out that these invariants exactly correspond to the instanton corrections in the mirror map and in particular can be extracted from solutions of the GKZ system. This will be done in the next subsection.

3.1.3 SYZ mirrors with quantum corrections

We obtain the following generating function of open Gromov–Witten invariants corresponding to the boundary divisor $D_u = \{w = \delta\}$: for $(L_r, \nabla) \in B_0 - H$,

$$u(L_r, \nabla) := \sum_{\substack{\beta \in \pi_2(X, L_r) \\ \beta \cdot D_u = 1, \beta \cdot \hbar D_u}} n_\beta \cdot e^{-\int_\beta \omega} \text{Hol}_\nabla(\partial\beta). \quad (5)$$

It follows from Proposition 3.5 that u can be expressed in terms of the semi-flat complex coordinates z_0, \dots, z_n as follows. The detail can be found in [CLL, Proposition 4.39].

Proposition 3.6. *With the same notation as in Theorem 3.1, we have*

$$u(L_r, \nabla) = \begin{cases} z_0 \left(\sum_J \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_{(J,1)} + \alpha} q^\alpha \right) q^{A \cdot J} z^J \right) & \text{for } r \in B_+ \\ z_0 & \text{for } r \in B_- \end{cases}$$

According to [CLL], the SYZ mirror is given by the equation $uv = F^{\text{open}}$, where F^{open} is the wall-crossing factor of the generating function u^4 . It follows from Proposition 3.6 that the SYZ mirror is the one given in Theorem 3.1.

By definition F^{open} belongs to the ring $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$, where we recall that $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ is the Kähler moduli given in Definition 2.15. Alternatively, F^{open} can be deduced as the limit of the corresponding wall-crossing factors of members of the exhaustion $X^{(k)}$. For this we recall the natural topology for power series ring.

Definition 3.7. *We define a topology on $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f$ as follows. The basic open sets takes the form*

$$\left\{ \sum_{I,J} a_{I,J} z^I q^J : \sum_{J:[q^J]=h_1} a_{I_1,J} = c_1, \dots, \sum_{J:[q^J]=h_p} a_{I_p,J} = c_p \right\}$$

for some fixed $p \geq 0$, indices $I_i \in \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$, monomial classes h_i in $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$, and $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$. $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ is equipped with the quotient topology.

It is easy to see the following.

Proposition 3.8. *$\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ is Hausdorff in the above topology. A sequence (f_i) in $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$ is convergent if and only if each term eventually stabilizes.*

The SYZ mirror can be obtained by taking the limit of the exhausting finite-type Calabi–Yau manifolds of X .

Proposition 3.9. *Let X be a toric Calabi–Yau n -fold of infinite-type. Let $X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots \subset X$ be the sequence of toric Calabi–Yau n -folds of finite-type corresponding to the compact exhaustion $P_1 \subset P_2 \subset \dots \subset P$. Let*

$$\{(u, v), x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}\} \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n-1} : uv = F_k^{\text{open}}(q_1, \dots, q_{N_k}; x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})\}$$

be the SYZ mirrors of X_k . Then F^{open} is the limit of F_k^{open} in $\mathbb{C}[[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}]][[q_1, \dots]]^f/I$. Moreover F_k^{open} is the image of F under the restriction map

$$\mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}]][[q_1, \dots, q_{N_k}, \dots]]^f/I \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}[[z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}]][[q_1, \dots, q_{N_k}]]^f/I_k$$

given in Definition 2.20.

Proof. F_k^{open} takes the form

$$F_k^{\text{open}} = \sum_v \sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X_k)} n_{\beta_v + \alpha}^{X_k} q^\alpha q^{A_v} z^v$$

where $v \in N' = \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ such that $(v, 1)$ are generators of the fan of X_k ; see also Theorem 3.1 for the notations.

To prove that F_k^{open} limits to f , it suffices to see that each coefficient $n_{\beta_{(J,1)} + \alpha}^{X_k}$ equals to $n_{\beta_{(J,1)} + \alpha}^X$ for k large enough. Let β be a basic disc class of a regular moment map fiber of X and $\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$. For k large enough, $\beta + \alpha$ is a disc class of a regular moment map fiber of X_k . Consider the moduli space $\mathcal{M}_{0,1,\beta+\alpha}^X$. The elements consist of a nodal union of a basic disc in β and a curve in α . In order to have a non-empty intersection with a basic disc in β , all such curves are contained in a compact subset of $X_k \subset X$. Thus we have $\mathcal{M}_{0,1,\beta+\alpha}^{X_k} = \mathcal{M}_{0,1,\beta+\alpha}^X$, and hence $n_{\beta+\alpha}^X = n_{\beta+\alpha}^{X_k}$ for k large enough.

⁴ More precisely, the v variable is obtained as the generating function of open Gromov–Witten invariants corresponding to the divisor D_∞ coming from a symplectic cut [Ler] by the Hamiltonian circle action of $(0, -1) \in N = N' \times \mathbb{Z}$. The mirror equation $uv = F^{\text{open}}$ is the relation between the 2 functions u and v .

Suppose $n_{\beta_v+\alpha}^{X_k} q^\alpha q^{A_v} z^v$ is a term in f but not in f_k . Then either $(v, 1)$ is not a ray of the fan of X_k , or α is not a curve class in X_k . In the first case, A_v is not a curve class in X_k , and hence any monomial equivalent to q^{A_v} must contain Kähler parameters which do not belong to X_k . In the second case q^α contain Kähler parameters not belonging to X_k . Thus f_k is obtained from f by setting the extra Kähler parameters to be 0. \square

3.2 Open mirror theorem and Gross–Siebert normalization

The open mirror theorem for toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type can be deduced purely algebraically from the corresponding theorem for finite-type [CCLT] and Proposition 3.9. This gives an explicit computation of all the coefficients of the SYZ mirror in Theorem 3.1.

Theorem 3.10 (Open mirror theorem). *Let X be a toric Calabi–Yau manifold which could be of infinite-type. Then we have*

$$\sum_{\alpha} n_{\beta_l+\alpha} q^\alpha(\check{q}) = \exp(g_l(\check{q})),$$

where we recall from Proposition 2.31 that

$$g_l(\check{q}) := \sum_d \frac{(-1)^{(D_l \cdot d)} (-D_l \cdot d - 1)!}{\prod_{p \neq l} (D_p \cdot d)!} \check{q}^d, \quad (6)$$

the summation is over all effective curve classes $d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfying $-K_X \cdot d = 0, D_l \cdot d < 0$ and $D_p \cdot d \geq 0$ for all $p \neq l$, and $q(\check{q})$ is the mirror map.

Proof. By Proposition 2.31, we observe the convergence

$$F_k^{\text{open}} = \sum_l \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X_k, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_l+\alpha}^{X_k} q^\alpha \right) q^{C_l} z^{J_l} \longrightarrow F^{\text{open}} = \sum_l \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_l+\alpha}^X q^\alpha \right) q^{C_l} z^{v_l}$$

where $(v_l, 1) \in N$ is the primitive generator corresponding to D_l , and $\beta_l = \beta_{(J_l, 1)}$, $C_l = C_{J_l}$. Thus $\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X_k, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_l+\alpha}^{X_k} q^\alpha$ converges to $\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_l+\alpha}^X q^\alpha$.

By the open mirror theorem [CCLT, Theorem 1.4] for the toric Calabi–Yau manifold X_k (where k is big enough so that D_l is contained in X_k), we have

$$\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X_k, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_l+\alpha}^{X_k} q_{X_k}^\alpha(\check{q}) = \exp(g_l^{X_k}(\check{q}))$$

where $q_{X_k}(\check{q})$ is the mirror map for X_k , $g_l^{X_k}(\check{q})$ takes the same expression as in Equation (6), where the summation is over all effective curve classes $d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X_k, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfying the same conditions, and D_p in the expression are required to be toric divisors of X_k .

For each $d \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$, d is contained in X_k for $k \gg 0$. In particular $D \cdot d = 0$ for every toric divisor not contained in X_k . Thus the summand of $g_l^{X_k}$ corresponding to d agrees with that of g_l^X for $k \gg 0$. This implies $g_l^{X_k}(\check{q})$ converges to $g_l(\check{q})$ in $\mathbb{C}[[\check{q}_1, \dots]]^f / I$, and so the same is also true for the mirror maps, namely $q_{X_k}^\alpha(\check{q})$ converges to $q^\alpha(\check{q})$. By taking $k \rightarrow \infty$ it follows that $\sum_{\alpha} n_{\beta_l+\alpha} q^\alpha(\check{q}) = \exp(g_l(\check{q}))$. \square

In the current SYZ construction, we have fixed the toric fixed point corresponding to the maximal cone $\mathfrak{b} = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cdot \langle (0, 1), (e_1, 1), \dots, (e_{n-1}, 1) \rangle$ as a base point and the primitive generator $v = (0, 1) \in \mathfrak{b}$ for a trivialization of the torus bundle (Remark 2.23 and the beginning of Section 3.1.1). We can carry out the same construction for the other choices of a maximal cone \mathfrak{b} and a primitive generator v as well. It is a direct verification that the resulting SYZ mirrors $uv = F_{\mathfrak{b}, v}^{\text{open}}(q; z)$ for different choices satisfy the following relations.

1. The constant term of each $F_{\mathfrak{b},v}^{\text{open}}(q; z)$ (as a series in q and z) is 1.
2. If v_i and v_j are adjacent vertices of \mathfrak{b} , then $F_{\mathfrak{b},v_i}^{\text{open}}(q; z) = q^{A_{v_j} - A_{v_i}} z^{v_j - v_i} F_{\mathfrak{b},v_j}^{\text{open}}(q; z)$. (See Theorem 3.1 for the definition of A_v).
3. If $v \in \mathfrak{b} \cap \mathfrak{b}'$, then $F_{\mathfrak{b},v}^{\text{open}}(q; z) = F_{\mathfrak{b}',v}^{\text{open}}(q; z)$.

Together with the requirement that

$$\log F_{\mathfrak{b},v_i}^{\text{open}}(q; z) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (F_{\mathfrak{b},v_i}^{\text{open}}(q; z) - 1)^k \quad (7)$$

has no term of the form $a \cdot q^C$ where $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $C \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) - \{0\}$ (the Gross–Siebert normalization for slab functions [GS, GS3]), they completely characterize the set of functions $\{F_{\mathfrak{b},v_i}^{\text{open}}(q; z)\}$. In the Gross–Siebert program, \mathfrak{b} is called a slab, which is a subset of the wall that we choose to pass through. It was shown in [Lau] that $\{F_{\mathfrak{b},v_i}^{\text{open}}(q; z)\}$ satisfies the Gross–Siebert normalization for the toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of finite-type, using the open mirror theorem of [CCLT]. Since we also have the open mirror theorem (Theorem 3.10) for infinite-type, the Gross–Siebert normalization still holds in our context.

Theorem 3.11. *The SYZ mirror $uv = F_{\mathfrak{b},v_i}^{\text{open}}(q; z)$ of a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite-type is characterized by the above Gross–Siebert normalization conditions.*

The normalization will be useful for explicit computations of SYZ mirrors in Sections 4, 5 and 6.

3.3 SYZ program under free group actions

Now we consider a group action as in Section 2.4, where $G < \text{SL}(N)$ (where N denotes a lattice) acts on the fan $\Sigma - \{0\}$ supported in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ freely, where X_{Σ} is a toric Calabi–Yau manifold given in Definition 2.21. From Proposition 2.34 and 2.41, we have a G -invariant Kähler structure on X° and a Lagrangian fibration $X^\circ \rightarrow M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times [0, 2\delta)$ which descends to the quotient.

In this subsection, we construct the SYZ mirror of the quotient X°/G via taking a G -quotient of \tilde{X} . In general, to construct the SYZ mirror for a Lagrangian fibration $Y \rightarrow B$ of a Kähler manifold Y where the base B is not simply connected, one needs to cover B by simply connected open sets, study the wall-crossing phenomenon and construct the SYZ mirror of each open set, and argue that they can be glued together to give a global mirror of $Y \rightarrow B$. On the other hand, it is conceptually cleaner by pulling back the Lagrangian fibration as $Z := Y \times_B \tilde{B} \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ over the universal cover \tilde{B} , construct the SYZ mirror \tilde{Z} of $Z \rightarrow \tilde{B}$, and take the quotient of \tilde{Z} by the deck transformation group to define the SYZ mirror of $Y \rightarrow B$. We shall take this approach in this section.

In our case, $Y = X^\circ/G$ and the base $B = (M'_{\mathbb{R}}/G) \times [0, 2\delta)$ where G acts on $M'_{\mathbb{R}}$ freely. Hence the universal cover is $\tilde{B} = M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times [0, 2\delta)$, the deck transformation group is G itself and the pull-back is exactly the original Lagrangian fibration $X^\circ \rightarrow M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times [0, 2\delta)$. The task is to construct a natural G -action on the SYZ mirror \tilde{Z} , induced from the action of G on X° .

Recall that the semi-flat mirror \tilde{X}° of X° is the space of pairs (L_r, ∇) where $L_r \subset X^\circ$ is a non-singular Lagrangian fiber equipped with a flat $\text{U}(1)$ -connection ∇ .

Lemma 3.12. *The group G takes a non-singular Lagrangian fiber to another non-singular Lagrangian fiber. Moreover if a non-singular fiber L_r bounds a non-constant holomorphic disc of Maslov index 0, then the same holds for $L_r \cdot g$ for any $g \in G$. In particular G has an action on the base B which preserves the discriminant locus and the wall of the Lagrangian fibration.*

Proof. Since G acts as toric morphisms, it maps toric orbits to toric orbits. In particular there is a unique G -action on the moment map image of X° such that the moment map μ is G -equivariant.

Since $\nu = (0, 1) \in M$ is invariant under G (Lemma 2.40), the G -action descends to $M_{\mathbb{R}}/\mathbb{R} \cdot \nu$ and μ' , the composition of μ with the projection $M_{\mathbb{R}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbb{R}}/\mathbb{R} \cdot \nu$, is also G -equivariant. The holomorphic function w corresponding to ν is also G -invariant, and hence the fibration map $(\mu', |w - \delta|)$ is G -equivariant. In particular G maps fibers to fibers.

Moreover the G -action preserves the toric stratification. A fiber is singular if and only if it hits a codimension-2 toric strata. Hence singular fibers are mapped to singular fibers under G . Thus the G -action on B preserves the discriminant locus.

Since G preserves the whole Kähler structure, it maps a non-constant holomorphic disc of Maslov index 0 bounded by L_r to that bounded by $L_r \cdot g$. Hence the wall is also preserved by G . \square

In order to understand the G -action on the semi-flat complex structure, it would be easier to use a chart of \tilde{X}_0 which is preserved by G . Unfortunately the chart U taken in Section 3.1.1 is not preserved by G , since G can map the connected component of $M'_{\mathbb{R}} - \Gamma$ corresponding to $(0, 1) \in N$ to another component. Instead we take the following G -invariant chart.

Recall that the discriminant loci in the base $B = M_{\mathbb{R}} = M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{R}$ are given by $\partial B = M'_{\mathbb{R}} \times \{0\}$ and $\Gamma \times \{\delta\}$. The fundamental group $\pi_1(B)$ is generated by loops winding around the codimension-2 locus $\Gamma \times \{\delta\}$. Now take a contractible open set $U' = B_0 - (\Gamma \times [0, \delta])$. G preserves B_0 and Γ . Moreover the last component $|w - \delta|$ of the fibration map is invariant under G , and hence U' is preserved by G .

As in Section 3.1.1, we pick a point $r_0 = (r_1, r_2) \in U'$ where $r_1 \in M'_{\mathbb{R}} - \Gamma$ and $r_2 > \delta$, and identify the fiber L_{r_0} with a moment map fiber by the Lagrangian isotopy

$$\{(\mu', |w - a|) = r_0\} \subset X - \bigcup_i D_i, \quad a \in [0, \delta].$$

Since U' is contractible, any other fiber L_r is identified with L_{r_0} . This gives identifications $H_1(L_r) \cong H_1(T)$ and $H_2(X, L_r) \cong H_2(X, T)$ where T denotes a moment-map fiber.

There is a key difference between this identification and that in Section 3.1.1. For different choices of r_1 in different chambers of $M'_{\mathbb{R}} - \Gamma$, the identifications $H_1(L_r) \cong H_1(T)$ and $H_2(X, L_r) \cong H_2(X, T)$ are different. In particular if we compose the identification $H_1(L_r) \cong H_1(T)$ by one choice of r_1 , with the identification $H_1(T) \cong H_1(L_r)$ by another choice of r_1 , the resulting endomorphism on $H_1(L_r)$ is a non-trivial monodromy (if the 2 choices of r_1 live in different chambers of $M'_{\mathbb{R}} - \Gamma$). This does not occur in Section 3.1.1 since a chamber (namely the one corresponding to $(0, 1) \in N$) is fixed in the beginning in the definition of the contractible open set U . The chambers of $M'_{\mathbb{R}} - \Gamma$ are called slabs in the Gross–Siebert program [GS].

We fix the above choice of r_1 to be in the chamber of $M'_{\mathbb{R}} - \Gamma$ corresponding to $(0, 1) \in N$. Let

$$z^\beta(L_r, \nabla) := \exp\left(-\int_{\beta(r)} \omega\right) \text{Hol}_{\nabla}(\partial\beta)$$

be the semi-flat complex coordinate on U' corresponding to a disc class $\beta \in H_2(X, T)$, which is identified with a disc class in $H_2(X, L_r)$. As in Section 3.1.1, we have the disc classes $\beta_0, \beta_{v_i} - \beta_0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ (where $\{(0, 1), (v_i, 1)\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ is a maximal cone of Σ) whose boundary classes form a basis of $N = H_1(T)$. Thus for any β , we have

$$\partial\beta = a_0\partial\beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i(\partial\beta_i - \partial\beta_0)$$

for some $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and hence z^β can be written in terms of the coordinates $(z^{\beta_0}, z^{\beta_1 - \beta_0}, \dots, z^{\beta_{n-1} - \beta_0})$ as

$$z^\beta = q^{\beta - a_0\beta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i(\beta_i - \beta_0)} (z^{\beta_0})^{a_0} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (z^{\beta_i - \beta_0})^{a_i}$$

where $\beta - a_0\beta_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i(\beta_i - \beta_0) \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$. This is regarded as an element in

$$((\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f / I) / G)[z^{\pm\beta_0}][[z^{\pm(\beta_1 - \beta_0)}, \dots, z^{\pm(\beta_{n-1} - \beta_0)}]].$$

We recall the reader that $\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f/I/G$ is defined as the Kähler moduli of the quotient X^o/G (Definition 2.35).

The induced action of G on the semi-flat coordinates is given by the following.

Lemma 3.13. *We have $g^* z^\beta = z^{\beta \cdot g^{-1}}$ for $g \in G$.*

Proof. By definition, we have

$$(g^* z^\beta)(L, \nabla) = z^\beta(L \cdot g, \nabla \cdot g) = \exp\left(-\int_{\beta^{L \cdot g}} \omega\right) \text{Hol}_{\nabla \cdot g}(\partial \beta^{L \cdot g})$$

where $\nabla \cdot g$ denotes the pull back of the flat connection ∇ on L to $L \cdot g$ by g^{-1} . Then we have $\beta^{L \cdot g} = (\beta \cdot g^{-1})^L \cdot g \in \pi_2(X, L \cdot g)$ and

$$\text{Hol}_{\nabla \cdot g}(\partial \beta^{L \cdot g}) = \text{Hol}_{\nabla}(\partial \beta^{L \cdot g} \cdot g^{-1}) = \text{Hol}_{\nabla}((\partial \beta \cdot g^{-1})^L).$$

Also since the Kähler structure is G -invariant, we have

$$\int_{(\beta \cdot g^{-1})^L \cdot g} \omega = \int_{(\beta \cdot g^{-1})^L} (g^{-1})^* \omega = \int_{(\beta \cdot g^{-1})^L} \omega.$$

As a result, it follows that

$$(g^* z^\beta)(L, \nabla) = \exp\left(\int_{(\beta \cdot g^{-1})^L} \omega\right) \text{Hol}_{\nabla}((\partial \beta \cdot g^{-1})^L) = z^{\beta \cdot g^{-1}}(L, \nabla).$$

□

The wall divides B_0 into 2 chambers, $B_0 - H = B_+ \cup B_-$. Note that for this choice of U' , while B_+ is still connected, $B_- \cap U'$ consists of the connected components $B_{-,v} := C_v \times (0, \delta)$ where C_v is a chamber of $M'_\mathbb{R} - \Gamma$ corresponding to a primitive generator $(v, 1)$ of Σ ($v \in N'$). (B_\pm are given in Proposition 3.5). The chamber structure is preserved under G .

Lemma 3.14. *We have $B_+ \cdot g = B_+$ and $B_- = B_- \cdot g$ for $g \in G$.*

Proof. Since G preserves the holomorphic volume form on X , it preserves the orientation of the base B . Moreover it preserves the wall H by Lemma 3.12. Hence it preserves the chambers above and below the wall. □

Now we need to consider the G -action on generating functions of open Gromov–Witten invariants. The following simple lemma would be useful.

Lemma 3.15. *We have $n_\beta^L = n_{\beta \cdot g}^L$ for a Lagrangian torus fiber L over $B_0 - H$.*

Proof. Since the G -action preserves the Kähler structure of X , it gives an isomorphism between the moduli spaces $\mathcal{M}_1^L(\beta) \cong \mathcal{M}_1^{L \cdot g}(\beta \cdot g)$ for any $g \in G$. As a result we have $n_\beta^L = n_{\beta \cdot g}^L$. By Lemma 3.14 $L \cdot g$ and L belongs to the same chamber. Thus $n_{\beta \cdot g}^L = n_{\beta \cdot g}^L$. □

In parallel to Proposition 3.6, we have the following expression of u (c.f. Equation (5)).

Proposition 3.16. *We have*

$$u(L_r, \nabla) = \begin{cases} z^{\beta_0} \cdot F^{\text{open}} & \text{for } r \in B_+ \\ z^{\beta_v} & \text{for } r \in B_{-,v} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

and

$$v(L_r, \nabla) = \begin{cases} z^{-\beta_0} & \text{for } r \in B_+ \\ z^{-\beta_v} \cdot F^{\text{open}} & \text{for } r \in B_{-,v}. \end{cases}$$

where

$$F^{\text{open}} = \sum_v \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_v + \alpha} q^\alpha \right) z^{\beta_v - \beta_0} \in ((\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f / I) / G)[[z^{\pm(\beta_1 - \beta_0)}, \dots, z^{\pm(\beta_{n-1} - \beta_0)}]].$$

Proof. For $r \in B_-$, by Proposition 3.5, L_r has a unique holomorphic disc class $\beta(r)$ of Maslov index 2 with the property that $\beta(r) \cdot D = 1$ where $D = \{w = \delta\}$ is the boundary divisor, and $\beta(r) \cdot D_v = 0$ for all toric divisors D_v . Now suppose $r \in B_{-, v_0}$ and consider the Lagrangian isotopy obtained from moving the fiber L_r to L_{r_0} along a path from r to r_0 in V' . Under this isotopy, $\beta(r)$ is identified with a disc class $\beta(r_0)$ of L_{r_0} with $\beta(r_0) \cdot D_{v_0} = 1$ and $\beta(r_0) \cdot D_v = 0$ for all $v \neq v_0$. Hence $\beta(r_0)$ is identified with $\beta_{v_0} \in H_2(X, T)$. As a result, $u(L_r, \nabla) = z^{\beta_{v_0}}$ if $r \in B_{-, v_0}$.

For $r \in B_+$ it is the same as Proposition 3.6. Namely L_r can be identified with a toric fiber T , and stable disc classes of Maslov index 2 are of the form $\beta_v + \alpha$ for some basic disc class β_v and effective curve class $\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})$. As a result

$$u(L_r, \nabla) = \sum_v \sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_v + \alpha} q^\alpha z^{\beta_v}$$

as stated. The expression for v is deduced similarly. \square

Note that the wall-crossing function is $z^{\beta_0 - \beta_v} F^{\text{open}}$, which depends on the slab C_v passed through going from $B_{-, v}$ to B_+ .

Due to the invariance of open Gromov–Witten invariants under G -action, it turns out the action on the generating function F^{open} is simply an overall scaling given as follows.

Proposition 3.17. *We have $g^* F^{\text{open}} = z^{\beta_0 - \beta_0 \cdot g^{-1}} \cdot F^{\text{open}}$ for $g \in G$. Moreover, we have*

$$g^* u = \begin{cases} u & \text{for } r \in B_+ \\ z^{\beta_0 \cdot g^{-1} - \beta_0} \cdot u & \text{for } r \in B_- \end{cases}$$

and

$$g^* v = \begin{cases} z^{\beta_0 \cdot g^{-1} - \beta_0} \cdot v & \text{for } r \in B_+ \\ v & \text{for } r \in B_- \end{cases}$$

Proof. As an element in $(\mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots]]^f / I) / G$, q^α is G -invariant for any $\alpha \in H_2(X^\circ)$. Moreover $n_\beta = n_{\beta \cdot g}$ by Lemma 3.15. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} g^* F^{\text{open}} &= \sum_v \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X^\circ)} n_{\beta_v + \alpha} q^\alpha \right) z^{(\beta_v - \beta_0) \cdot g^{-1}} \\ &= \sum_v \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X^\circ)} n_{\beta_v \cdot g + \alpha} q^\alpha \right) z^{\beta_v - \beta_0 \cdot g^{-1}} \\ &= z^{\beta_0 - \beta_0 \cdot g^{-1}} \cdot F^{\text{open}} \end{aligned}$$

where in the second equality, we rename the dummy variable v to $v \cdot g$. The expressions for $g^* u$ and $g^* v$ follow from this, Proposition 3.16 and Lemma 3.13. \square

Note that the G -action on u and v also undergoes wall-crossing. On the other hand, the G -action on the product uv behaves well, namely $g^*(uv) = z^{\beta_0 \cdot g - \beta_0}(uv)$. As a result, the SYZ mirror \tilde{X} defined by $uv = F^{\text{open}}$ is preserved by the G -action. To make sense of the action in terms of coordinates, we need to choose a G -action on the individual coordinates u and v which satisfies the above equality for $g^*(uv)$. On the other hand, the resulting quotient variety \tilde{X}/G remains the same

for different choices. As explained in the very beginning of this section, \check{X}/G is the SYZ mirror of X°/G . Since G is assumed to act freely on the fan Σ and in particular freely on the rays, it acts freely on $H_2(X, T)$. Thus G acts freely on $\mathbb{C}[u, v][[z^{\pm(\beta_1-\beta_0)}, \dots, z^{\pm(\beta_{n-1}-\beta_0)}]]$. We conclude with the following.

Theorem 3.18. *The SYZ mirror $\check{X}^\circ = \{uv = F^{\text{open}}(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})\}$ of X° admits an induced free G -action. The quotient \check{X}°/G has a conic fibration structure*

$$\check{X}^\circ/G \longrightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_{n-1}^{\pm 1}])/G$$

with discriminant locus $\{F^{\text{open}} = 0\}/G$.

4 Local Calabi–Yau surfaces of type \tilde{A}

In the rest of this paper, we apply the theory developed in the previous sections to local Calabi–Yau surfaces of type \tilde{A} and their fiber products. We shall see that their SYZ mirrors have beautiful expressions in terms of modular forms and theta functions. We refer the reader to Appendix for some basics and notations of abelian varieties and theta functions used in this section.

4.1 Toric geometry

We define the \tilde{A}_{d-1} surface ($d \geq 1$) to be the total space of the local elliptic fibration over the disc \mathbb{D} with only one singular fiber which is of type I_d in Kodaira classification. We may denote the surface simply by \tilde{A}_{d-1} . Intuitively a Lagrangian fibration on the \tilde{A}_{d-1} surface can be constructed by taking the parallel transport of vanishing cycles of $\tilde{A}_{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ along circles in \mathbb{D} . To make the Kähler structure and Lagrangian fibration precise, we develop the \tilde{A}_{d-1} surface into a toric Calabi–Yau surface of infinite-type defined as follows.

Let $N = \mathbb{Z}^2$, $\sigma_i = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[i, 1] + \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}[i+1, 1]$ be a cone in $N_{\mathbb{R}}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\Sigma = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \sigma_i \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ the fan given as the infinite collection of these cones (and their boundary cones). The corresponding toric surface $X = X_\Sigma$ is Calabi–Yau since all the primitive generators $(i, 1) \in N$ have second coordinates being 1. If instead we take Σ_k to be the fan consisting of the cones σ_i for $i = p, \dots, p+k$, where p is any fixed integer, then the corresponding toric Calabi–Yau surface is the resolution of A_k singularity and is denoted as \widehat{A}_k . For this reason we call X the \widehat{A}_∞ surface.

The fan Σ has an obvious symmetry of \mathbb{Z} given by $k \cdot (a, b) = (a+k, b)$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $(a, b) \in N$. It is straightforward to check the following.

Lemma 4.1. *Take $c_k = -\frac{k(k-1)}{2}$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then the polytope*

$$P := \bigcap_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \{(y_1, y_2) \in M_{\mathbb{R}} \mid ky_1 + y_2 \geq c_k\}$$

is invariant under the \mathbb{Z} -action on $M_{\mathbb{R}}$ defined by $1 \cdot (y_1, y_2) = (y_1, y_2 - y_1) + (-1, 1)$.

In particular the polytope P is invariant under the subgroup $d\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}$, where d is a fixed positive integer. It follows from Proposition 2.34 that there exists a toric neighborhood X_Σ° of the toric divisors which has a $(d\mathbb{Z})$ -invariant toric Kähler metric. As a result we obtain a Kähler metric on the surface $\tilde{A}_{d-1} := X^\circ/(d\mathbb{Z})$. Since $H_2(X^\circ)$ is spanned by the irreducible toric rational curves $\{C_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$, the Kähler moduli for X° is given simply by $\mathbb{C}[[q_i : i \in \mathbb{Z}]]$, and thus the Kähler moduli for $X^\circ/d\mathbb{Z}$ is

$$\mathbb{C}[[q_i : i \in \mathbb{Z}]]/\langle q_i \sim q_{i+d} \rangle_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \cong \mathbb{C}[[q_1, \dots, q_d]].$$

The elliptic fiber class $F = C_1 + \dots + C_d$ would be of special interest to us.

4.2 SYZ mirror of \tilde{A}_0 surface

Let us first consider the case $d = 1$. We have only one Kähler parameter q for X^o/\mathbb{Z} and, by Lemma 3.15, $\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_v + \alpha} q^\alpha$ is independent of $v \in N' = \mathbb{Z}$. Theorem 3.18 asserts that the SYZ mirror of the \tilde{A}_0 surface takes the form

$$\left\{ uv = F^{\text{open}} = \left(\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_0 + \alpha} q^\alpha \right) \sum_v z^{\beta_v - \beta_0} \right\} / \mathbb{Z}$$

where by Lemma 3.13 the generator $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ takes $z := z^{\beta_1 - \beta_0}$ to $z^{\beta_0 - \beta_{-1}} = q^{-1}z$ (since $C_0 = -2\beta_0 + \beta_{-1} + \beta_1 \in H_2(X^o)$). Moreover, by Proposition 3.17, the generator $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ takes F^{open} to $q^{-1}zF^{\text{open}}$.

The open Gromov–Witten invariants can be computed by Theorem 3.10. In this case the generating function F^{open} turns out to admit a nice factorization

$$F^{\text{open}} = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^i z^{-1}) \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 + q^j z).$$

This is analogous to the factorization given in [LLW] for SYZ mirror of A_d surfaces (involving only finitely many factors in that case), which was deduced by classifying the admissible discs using the work of Bryan–Leung [BL]. The same method can be applied here. Another way to see this is that the series expansion of

$$\log \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^i z^{-1}) \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 + q^j z) \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \log(1 + q^i z^{-1}) + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \log(1 + q^j z)$$

clearly has no term of the form $a \cdot q^C$ for $a \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $C \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z}) - \{0\}$, and hence satisfies the Gross–Siebert normalization condition. By Theorem 3.11 it is the open Gromov–Witten generating function.

The RHS can be expressed as the following beautiful form by Jacobi triple product formula:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (1 + q^i z^{-1}) \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} (1 + q^j z) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 - q^k} \cdot \sum_{l=-\infty}^{\infty} q^{\frac{l(l-1)}{2}} z^l = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i \tau}{12}}}{\eta(\tau)} \cdot \vartheta \left(\zeta - \frac{\tau}{2}; \tau \right)$$

where $q := e^{2\pi i \tau}$, $z := e^{2\pi i \zeta}$, η is the Dedekind eta function, and ϑ is the Jacobi theta function. We conclude as follows.

Theorem 4.2. *The SYZ mirror of the local Calabi–Yau surface \tilde{A}_0 is given by $uv = F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau)$ where the open Gromov–Witten potential F^{open} is given by*

$$F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau) = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i \tau}{12}}}{\eta(\tau)} \cdot \vartheta \left(\zeta - \frac{\tau}{2}; \tau \right), \quad (9)$$

where τ is the volume of the central fiber. More precisely, the SYZ mirror is a conic fibration over the elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}^\times / e^{2\pi i \tau} \mathbb{Z}$ which degenerates over the divisor $F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau) = 0$.

By direct computation we can check that $\sum_v z^{\beta_v - \beta_0} = \vartheta \left(\zeta - \frac{\tau}{2}; \tau \right)$. By comparing the above 2 expressions of F^{open} , we obtain the following 24-th root of Yau–Zaslow formula explained in Section 1.

Corollary 4.3 (Root of Yau–Zaslow formula). *We have the following identity.*

$$\sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_0 + \alpha} q^\alpha = \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i \tau}{12}}}{\eta(\tau)}.$$

The above formula follows from Theorem 3.10 on the relation between open Gromov–Witten invariants and mirror maps for toric Calabi–Yau manifolds of infinite-type. On the other hand, one can also prove the formula by establishing canonical isomorphisms between the disc moduli $\mathcal{M}_1^{\widehat{A}_\infty}(\beta_k + \alpha)$ of the covering \widehat{A}_∞ surface (where α is a chain of (-2) -curves) and the genus 0 curve moduli $\mathcal{M}_{0,1}^{Y_\alpha}(s + \alpha)$ of a local surface Y_α containing the chain of (-2) -curves α and a (-1) -curve s intersecting with α at one appropriate point (determined by the intersection between β_k and α). By the result of Bryan–Leung [BL], the corresponding Gromov–Witten invariants are either 1 or 0 depending on whether $s + \alpha$ is admissible or not (which is a purely combinatorial condition, independent of the choice of the local surface Y_α). Thus the above root of Yau–Zaslow formula and the (primitive case of) Yau–Zaslow formula can both be deduced by the technique of [BL].

A priori the generating function $F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau)$ is a formal series in both z and q . From the above expression, $F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau)$ extends over the global moduli $\mathbb{H}/\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ as a holomorphic section of the principal polarization. The geometric interpretation of the transformation property of $F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau)$ by $S := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ (which is explicit since we have a formula of $F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau)$) remains mysterious to us, since $S(\tau) = -1/\tau$ takes the large volume limit $q = 0$ to $q = 1$ where Gromov–Witten theory no longer makes sense.

By Theorem 3.11, we have the following identity on the Dedekind eta function. We shall see a generalization of the RHS in higher dimensions.

Corollary 4.4. *We have*

$$\log \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i \tau}{12}}}{\eta(\tau)} = \sum_{k,l=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^{kl}}{l} = \sum_{k \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^k}{k} \sum_{\substack{(l_1, \dots, l_k) \in (\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\})^k \\ \sum_{i=1}^k l_i = 0}} q^{\sum_{i=1}^k \frac{l_i^2}{2}}.$$

4.3 SYZ mirror of \widetilde{A}_{d-1} surface

The result in the previous subsection has a natural generalization to the local Calabi–Yau surface of type \widetilde{A}_{d-1} , namely the quotient $X^o/d\mathbb{Z}$, for an arbitrary $d \in \mathbb{N}$. It involves the following generalization of the Jacobi theta function to several variables:

$$\vartheta_d(u_1, \dots, u_d; \tau) := \sum_{n_1, \dots, n_d = -\infty}^{\infty} \prod_{1 \leq i \leq j \leq d} e^{2\pi i n_i n_j \tau} \prod_{k=1}^d e^{2\pi i n_k u_k}.$$

The above definition of the multivariable theta function ϑ_d can be found in, for instance, the Bellman’s book [Bel, Section 61]. Here we take the convention $e^{2\pi i n_i n_j \tau}$ instead of $e^{\pi i n_i n_j \tau}$ for our convenience. Recall that we have the Kähler parameters q_1, \dots, q_d of the surface \widetilde{A}_{d-1} .

Theorem 4.5. *The open Gromov–Witten potential F^{open} of the local Calabi–Yau surface \widetilde{A}_{d-1} is given by*

$$F^{\text{open}} = \frac{e^{\frac{d\pi i \rho}{12}}}{\eta(\rho)^d} \sum_{p=0}^{d-1} r^{\frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{p^2}{2d}} \left(\prod_{i=1}^{d-1} Q_i \right)^{\frac{-p}{d}} \cdot \vartheta_{d-1}(T_1 - p\rho, \dots, T_{d-1} - p\rho; \rho) \cdot \Theta_1 \left[\begin{matrix} \frac{p}{d} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} T_i - \frac{d\rho}{2} \end{matrix} \right] (d\xi; d\rho).$$

Here $Q_j = \exp(2\pi i T_j) = \prod_{l=1}^j q_l$ for $1 \leq j \leq d-1$, and $r = e^{2\pi i \rho} = \prod_{l=1}^d q_l$ is the Kähler parameter of the elliptic fiber class. Therefore the SYZ mirror of \widetilde{A}_{d-1} is a conic fibration over the elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}^\times / r\mathbb{Z}$ which degenerates over the divisor $\{F^{\text{open}}(z; \tau) = 0\}$, which gives a (d) -polarization.

Proof. By the same argument as the \widetilde{A}_1 case, we have

$$F^{\text{open}}(z; q) = \prod_{k=1}^d \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + r^i \left(\prod_{l=1}^k q_{l-1} z \right)^{-1} \right) \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + r^j \prod_{l=1}^k q_{l-1} z \right).$$

Here z is the coordinate of the torus $\mathbb{C}^\times/r^\mathbb{Z}$ for $r = q_1 q_2 \dots q_d$. In other words, the mirror is a conic fibration over the elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}^\times/r^\mathbb{Z}$ which degenerates over the points $F^{\text{open}}(z; q) = 0$. By a straightforward calculation, $F^{\text{open}}(z; q)$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\text{open}}(z; q) &= \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-r^k)^d} \cdot \prod_{l=1}^d \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} r^{\frac{m(m-1)}{2}} (q_1 q_2 \dots q_{l-1} z)^m \\ &:= \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1-r^k)^d} \cdot F(z; q). \end{aligned}$$

Let us write $r = e^{2\pi i \rho}$, $Q_j = \prod_{i=1}^j q_i = e^{2\pi i T_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq d-1$ and $z = e^{2\pi i \zeta}$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} F(z; q) &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1+\dots+m_d=k} r^{\sum_{i=1}^d \frac{m_i(m_i-1)}{2}} Q_1^{m_2} \dots Q_{d-1}^{m_d} z^k \\ &= \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{d-1} \in \mathbb{Z}} r^{\sum_{i \leq j} m_i m_j + \frac{k(k-1)}{2} - k \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} m_i} Q_1^{m_1} \dots Q_{d-1}^{m_{d-1}} z^k \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{d-1} \sum_{a=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{d-1} \in \mathbb{Z}} r^{\sum_{i \leq j} m_i m_j + \frac{(ad+p)(ad+p-1)}{2} - (ad+p) \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} m_i} Q_1^{m_1} \dots Q_{d-1}^{m_{d-1}} z^{ad+p} \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{d-1} \sum_{a=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{d-1} \in \mathbb{Z}} r^{\sum_{i \leq j} (m_i - a)(m_j - a) + \frac{(ad+p)(ad+p-1) - a^2 d(d-1)}{2} - p \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} m_i} Q_1^{m_1} \dots Q_{d-1}^{m_{d-1}} z^{ad+p} \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{d-1} r^{\frac{p^2-p}{2}} \sum_{a=-\infty}^{\infty} r^{\frac{ad(a-1)}{2} + ap} (Q_1 \dots Q_{d-1})^a z^{ad+p} \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{m_1, \dots, m_{d-1} \in \mathbb{Z}} r^{\sum_{i \leq j} m_i m_j} (r^{-p} Q_1)^{m_1} \dots (r^{-p} Q_{d-1})^{m_{d-1}} \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^{d-1} r^{\frac{p^2}{2} - \frac{p^2}{2d}} (Q_1 \dots Q_{d-1})^{-\frac{p}{d}} \cdot \theta_{d-1}(r^{-p} Q_1, \dots, r^{-p} Q_{d-1}; r) \\ &\quad \cdot \sum_{a=-\infty}^{\infty} (r^d)^{\frac{1}{2}(a+\frac{p}{d})^2} \left(z^d r^{-\frac{d}{2}} (Q_1 \dots Q_{d-1}) \right)^{a+\frac{p}{d}}. \end{aligned}$$

The last factor is exactly the Riemann theta function $\Theta_1 \left[\begin{smallmatrix} \frac{p}{d} \\ \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} T_i - \frac{d\rho}{2} \end{smallmatrix} \right] (d\xi; d\rho)$. This completes the proof. \square

Corollary 4.6. *The generic fiber of the elliptic surface $\tilde{A}_{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and the base elliptic curve of the SYZ mirror is mirror symmetric in the sense that the generic fiber of $\tilde{A}_{d-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ has complexified Kähler moduli $r = q_1 q_2 \dots q_d$ and the base elliptic curve $\mathbb{C}^\times/r^\mathbb{Z}$ has complex moduli r .*

The following is a generalization of the root of Yau–Zaslow formula (Corollary 4.3) to the \tilde{A}_{d-1} surface, which involves the multivariable theta function in addition to eta function.

Corollary 4.7. *Let β_p be the basic disc class corresponding to the primitive generator $(p, 1) \in N$, $p = 0, \dots, d-1$. Then we have*

$$\sum_{\alpha \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_p + \alpha} q^\alpha = \frac{e^{\frac{d\pi i \rho}{12} + \pi i p(p-1)\rho - 2\pi i \sum_{l=1}^{p-1} T_l}}{\eta(\rho)^d} \cdot \vartheta_{d-1}(T_1 - p\rho, \dots, T_{d-1} - p\rho; \rho)$$

In particular if we restrict to α being multiples of the elliptic fiber class F , then

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} n_{\beta_p + kF} q^k = \left(\frac{q^{\frac{1}{2d}}}{\eta(q)} \right)^d$$

which is independent of p .

Notice that Dedekind eta function appears frequently in Donaldson–Thomas invariants. In particular for the Calabi–Yau 3-fold $K_{\tilde{A}_{d-1}}$ we have

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \text{DT}(kF, 0) q^k = \left(\frac{q^{\frac{1}{24}}}{\eta(q)} \right)^d$$

where $\text{DT}(kF, 0)$ is the Donaldson–Thomas invariants, the virtual count of subschemes Z of $K_{\tilde{A}_{d-1}}$ with $[Z] = kF$ and $\chi(\mathcal{O}_Z) = 0$. The localization technique relates this with the Euler characteristic of $\text{Hilb}^k(K_{\tilde{A}_{d-1}})$ [Got].

5 Local Calabi–Yau 3-folds of type \tilde{A}

Now we proceed to derive the SYZ mirror of a crepant resolution $X_{(p,q)}$ of the fiber product of the \tilde{A}_{p-1} surface and the \tilde{A}_{q-1} surface over \mathbb{D} . Here we assume the singular fibers of both surfaces occur at $0 \in \mathbb{D}$. The fiber product has conifold singularities at (a, b) where a and b are the singular points of the fibers at 0 of the two surfaces. Taking a consistent crepant resolution of all these singularities, we obtain a local Calabi–Yau 3-fold, which can be regarded as a partial compactification of (an open subset of) the resolved orbifolded conifold $\tilde{O}_{p,q}$ (see [KL] for instance).

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} X_{(p,q)} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{A}_{p-1} \times_{\mathbb{D}} \tilde{A}_{q-1} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{A}_{q-1} \\ & & \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \\ & & \tilde{A}_{p-1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{D}. \end{array}$$

In [HIV], Hollowood–Iqbal–Vafa constructed the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$ in a heuristic way and argued that its mirror curve is given by

$$F(X, Y) = \sum_{k, l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{(\pi i k(k-1)\rho + \pi i l(l-1)\tau + 2\pi i k l \sigma)} X^k Y^l = 0$$

in a 2-dimensional torus $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2$, where ρ, τ and σ represent the complexified Kähler parameters of $X_{(1,1)}$. They gave 3 supporting arguments for this mirror proposal, namely matrix models, geometric engineering and instanton calculus.

In the following we will derive the mirror of $X_{(1,1)}$, and more generally mirrors of $X_{(p,q)}$, via the mathematically rigorous SYZ program. We have the same form of mirror as above. A crucial advantage of our approach is that additionally our mirrors involve the generating functions of open Gromov–Witten invariants, which are analogs of the Dedekind eta function and multivariable theta functions in the surface case.

5.1 Toric geometry

Similar to the previous section, the geometry can be made more explicit by developing it to a toric Calabi–Yau 3-fold of infinite-type. Consider the fan Σ_0 consisting of maximal cones

$$\langle (i, j, 1), (i+1, j, 1), (i, j+1, 1), (i+1, j+1, 1) \rangle, \quad i, j \in \mathbb{Z},$$

which is a fiber product of 2 copies of the fan of the \widehat{A}_∞ surface. In particular X_{Σ_0} is a fiber product of 2 copies of the \widehat{A}_∞ surface. It admits an action by \mathbb{Z}^2 : $(k, l) \cdot (a, b, c) = (a+k, b+l, c)$ on N . A crepant resolution is obtained by refining each maximal cone, which is a cone over a square, into 2 triangles. Note that we have 2 choices for each of the squares, which are related by a flop. We make a choice which is invariant under $p\mathbb{Z} \times q\mathbb{Z}$, and the corresponding fan is denoted by Σ .

Then $X_{(p,q)}$ is obtained as $X_{\Sigma}^{\circ}/(p\mathbb{Z} \times q\mathbb{Z})$, where X_{Σ}° is a toric neighborhood of the toric divisors where \mathbb{Z}^2 acts freely. The natural morphism $\bar{\phi}: X_{(p,q)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is an abelian surface fibration such that $\bar{\phi}^{-1}(t) = (\mathbb{C}^{\times}/t^{p\mathbb{Z}}) \times (\mathbb{C}^{\times}/t^{q\mathbb{Z}}$ for $t \neq 0$.

As was discussed in Section 3.3, in order to have a \mathbb{Z}^2 -invariant metric, where $\mathbb{Z}^2 \cong p\mathbb{Z} \times q\mathbb{Z}$, we need to make sure Σ has a dual polytope which is invariant under \mathbb{Z}^2 up to translation. Unlike the situation in the surface case, this imposes a consistency condition on the choice of crepant resolutions of the conifold points (see Example 2.33 for a counterexample that does not admit a G -invariant metric). Here we simply take the refinement of

$$\langle (i, j, 1), (i+1, j, 1), (i, j+1, 1), (i+1, j+1, 1) \rangle, \quad i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$$

into the 2 triangles (Figure 5)

$$\langle (i, j, 1), (i+1, j, 1), (i, j+1, 1) \rangle, \quad \langle (i+1, j, 1), (i, j+1, 1), (i+1, j+1, 1) \rangle.$$

It is easy to check that this choice of Σ has a \mathbb{Z}^2 -invariant dual polytope.

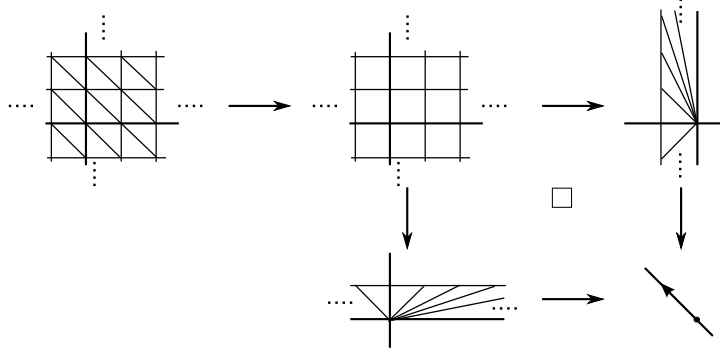


Figure 5: Toric picture of $\widehat{A}_{\infty} \times_{\mathbb{C}} \widehat{A}_{\infty}$ and its crepant resolution X_{Σ}

Lemma 5.1. Take $c_{k,l} = -k(k-1) - l(l-1) - kl$ for $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then the polytope

$$P := \bigcap_{(k,l) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \{(y_1, y_2, y_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid ky_1 + ly_2 + y_3 \geq c_{k,l}\}$$

is invariant under the \mathbb{Z}^2 -action generated by

$$(1, 0) \cdot (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (y_1, y_2, y_3 - y_1) + (-2, -1, 2),$$

$$(0, 1) \cdot (y_1, y_2, y_3) = (y_1, y_2, y_3 - y_2) + (-1, -2, 2).$$

We label the toric invariant curves as follows.

Definition 5.2. We label the irreducible toric rational curve corresponding to the 2-dimensional cone as follows (the left figure of Figure 6):

$$C_{(a,b)}^1 := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{Conv}(\{(a+1, b, 1), (a, b+1, 1)\}),$$

$$C_{(a,b)}^2 := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{Conv}(\{(a, b, 1), (a, b+1, 1)\}),$$

$$C_{(a,b)}^3 := \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \text{Conv}(\{(a, b, 1), (a+1, b, 1)\}).$$

It is straightforward to get the following relations in $H_2(X_{\Sigma}, \mathbb{Z})$ for all $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$.

$$C_{(a-1,b)}^1 + C_{(a-1,b)}^3 = C_{(a,b-1)}^1 + C_{(a,b)}^3, \quad C_{(a-1,b)}^1 + C_{(a,b)}^2 = C_{(a,b-1)}^1 + C_{(a,b-1)}^2.$$

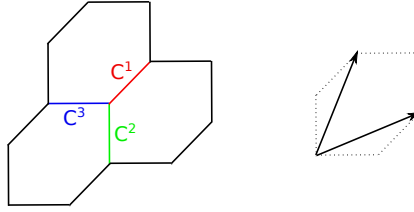


Figure 6: Toric web diagram and vectors $[\tau, \sigma]^t$ and $[\sigma, \rho]^t$.

Lemma 5.3. $H_2(X_{(p,q)}, \mathbb{Z})$ has rank $pq + 2$.

Proof. There are $3pq$ toric rational curves in the fundamental domain of the toric web diagram, namely $C_{(a,b)}^1, C_{(a,b)}^2$ and $C_{(a,b)}^3$ for $0 \leq a \leq p-1$ and $0 \leq b \leq q-1$. We have $2pq$ relations as above, while 2 of the relations are abundant due to the periodicity. Therefore the rank is $3pq - (2pq - 2) = pq + 2$. \square

The following relations would be useful to compute the explicit expression of the SYZ mirror.

Lemma 5.4. The sum $\sum_{a=0}^{p-1} C_{(a,b)}^1$ is independent of $0 \leq a \leq p-1$ in $H_2(X_\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$. Similarly, $\sum_{b=0}^{q-1} C_{(a,b)}^1$ is independent of $0 \leq b \leq q-1$ in $H_2(X_\Sigma, \mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. By the periodicity, we have $C_{(-1,b)}^1 = C_{(p-1,b)}^1$ and thus the sum of the above relations

$$\sum_{a=0}^{p-1} (C_{(a-1,b)}^1 + C_{(a-1,b)}^3) = \sum_{a=0}^{p-1} (C_{(a,b-1)}^1 + C_{(a,b)}^3)$$

simplifies to

$$\sum_{a=0}^{p-1} C_{(a,b)}^1 = \sum_{a=0}^{p-1} C_{(a,b-1)}^1.$$

The second assertion follows similarly. \square

It is worth noting that the above toric construction provides a mathematical foundation of the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{1,1}$ heuristically discussed by Hollowood–Iqbal–Vafa [HIV]. In particular the topological vertex technique can be justified as $X_{p,q}$ admits the action of the subgroup $\mathbb{C}^\times \times (S^1)^2 \subset (\mathbb{C}^\times)^3$.

5.2 SYZ mirror of $X_{(1,1)}$

Let us first consider the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$. By Lemma 5.3, $\dim H_2(X_{(1,1)}, \mathbb{R}) = 3$. The cone of effective curves is given by $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{C^1, C^2, C^3\}$ where $C^i = C_{(a,b)}^i$ for any a, b , where $C_{(a,b)}^i$ are given in Definition 5.2. For the purpose of modularity, we define

$$C_\tau = C^1 + C^2, \quad C_\rho = C^1 + C^3, \quad C_\sigma = C^1$$

and let $q_\tau = e^{2\pi i \tau}$, $q_\rho = e^{2\pi i \rho}$ and $q_\sigma = e^{2\pi i \sigma}$ be the corresponding Kähler parameters respectively (the right figure of Figure 6). Then we have $q_\tau = q_1 q_2$, $q_\rho = q_1 q_3$ and $q_\sigma = q_1$. We will show that

$\Omega := \begin{bmatrix} \tau & \sigma \\ \sigma & \rho \end{bmatrix}$ serves as the period matrix of the base abelian surface of the SYZ mirror of $X_{(1,1)}$.

From now on we shall use both $q = (q_\tau, q_\rho, q_\sigma)$ and Ω to refer to the mirror complex parameters.

Lemma 5.5. The matrix Ω belongs to the Siegel upper half-plane \mathfrak{H}_2 , i.e. $\text{Im}\Omega > 0$.

Proof. Recall that $\text{Im}\rho$, $\text{Im}\tau$ and $\text{Im}\sigma$ serve as the symplectic areas of the curve classes $C^1 + C^2$, $C^1 + C^3$ and C^1 respectively. Then it follows immediately that $\text{Im}\tau + \text{Im}\rho > 0$ and $\text{Im}\tau\text{Im}\rho - (\text{Im}\sigma)^2 > 0$. \square

Now we combine Theorem 3.1 and 3.11 to obtain the SYZ mirror of $X_{(1,1)}$.

Theorem 5.6. *The SYZ mirror of $X_{(1,1)}$ is $uv = F^{\text{open}}(z_1, z_2; q)$ where*

$$F^{\text{open}}(z_1, z_2; q) = \Delta(\Omega) \cdot \Theta_2 \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ (-\frac{\tau}{2}, -\frac{\rho}{2}) \end{matrix} \right] (\zeta_1, \zeta_2; \Omega).$$

Here $z_i = e^{2\pi i \zeta_i}$, Θ_2 is the genus 2 Riemann theta function, and

$$\Delta(\Omega) = \exp \left(\sum_{j \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^j}{j} \sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{l}_i = (l_i^1, l_i^2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus 0)_{i=1}^j \\ \text{with } \sum_{i=1}^j \mathbf{l}_i = 0}} \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^j \pi i \mathbf{l}_k \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}_k^T \right) \right). \quad (10)$$

Thus the SYZ mirror is a conic fibration over the abelian surface with period Ω which degenerates over the genus 2 curve defined by $F^{\text{open}} = 0$, which give a principal polarization.

Proof. By Theorem 3.1 and \mathbb{Z}^2 -symmetry, we have

$$F^{\text{open}} = \Delta(q) \sum_{(p,q) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} q^{C_{(p,q)}} z_1^p z_2^q$$

where $\Delta(q) = \sum_{\alpha \in H_2^{\text{eff}}(X, \mathbb{Z})} n_{\beta_{(0,1)} + \alpha} q^\alpha$. Now we need to compute $q^{C_{(p,q)}}$, where

$$C_{(p,q)} = \beta_{(p,q,1)} - \beta_{(0,0,1)} - p \cdot (\beta_{(1,0,1)} - \beta_{(0,0,1)}) - q \cdot (\beta_{(0,1,1)} - \beta_{(0,0,1)}).$$

We claim that

$$C_{(p,q)} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{p-1} k (C_{p-k,q-1}^1 + C_{p-k,q-1}^2) \right) + p C_{0,q-1}^1 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{q-1} (k C_{0,q-k}^3 + (p+k) C_{0,q-k-1}^1) \right).$$

(See Figure 7 for an example.) One can directly verify this by the intersection numbers:

$$C_{(p,q)} \cdot D_{(p,q)} = 1, \quad C_{(p,q)} \cdot D_{(0,0)} = p + q - 1, \quad C_{(p,q)} \cdot D_{(1,0)} = -p, \quad C_{(p,q)} \cdot D_{(0,1)} = -q,$$

and the intersection number of $C_{(p,q)}$ with any other toric prime divisor is 0.

Due to the \mathbb{Z}^2 -symmetry, the Kähler parameters corresponding to $C_{(a,b)}^i$ are independent of $(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and are denoted by q_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Then we see that

$$q^{C_{(p,q)}} = q_1^{\frac{(p+q)(p+q-1)}{2}} q_2^{\frac{p(p-1)}{2}} q_3^{\frac{q(q-1)}{2}} = q_\rho^{\frac{p(p-1)}{2}} q_\tau^{\frac{q(q-1)}{2}} q_\sigma^{pq}$$

where $q_\rho = q_1 q_2$, $q_\tau = q_1 q_3$ and $q_\sigma = q_1$.

By Theorem 3.11, we observe that

$$\log F^{\text{open}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (F^{\text{open}} - 1)^k$$

has no z^0 -term. Thus $\log \Delta(q)$ equals to the z^0 -term of $-\log(\sum_I q^{C_I} z^I)$. It follows from direct computation that Δ has the given expression. Since F^{open} is, up to a nowhere-zero multiple, the genus 2 Riemann theta function, it endows the ambient abelian surface the principal polarization. \square

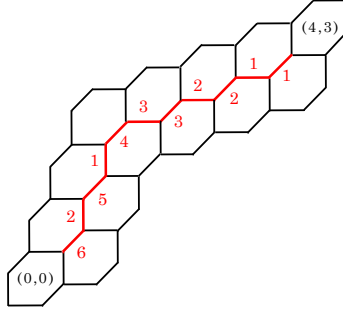


Figure 7: The toric web diagram where the hexagons are the images of the toric prime divisors. The numbered lines show the curve $C_{(p,q)}$ which connect the divisor $D_{(p,q)}$ to $D_{(0,0)}$.

Lemma 5.7. *The series*

$$\log(\Delta(\Omega)) := \sum_{j \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^j}{j} \sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{l}_i = (l_i^1, l_i^2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus 0)_{i=1}^j \\ \text{with } \sum_{i=1}^j \mathbf{l}_i = 0}} \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^j \pi i \mathbf{l}_k \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}_k^T\right)$$

converges absolutely and uniformly on compact subsets of the Siegel upper half-plane \mathfrak{H}_2 .

Proof. Since $\text{Im}\Omega > 0$, we have

$$\sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{l}_i = (l_i^1, l_i^2) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus 0)_{i=1}^p \\ \text{with } \sum_{i=1}^p \mathbf{l}_i = 0}} \left| \exp\left(\sum_{k=1}^p \pi i \mathbf{l}_k \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}_k^T\right) \right| \leq \sum_{(\mathbf{l}_i \in \mathbb{Z}^2)_{i=1}^p} \prod_{k=1}^p \exp(-\pi \mathbf{l}_k \cdot \text{Im}\Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}_k^T) = \left(\sum_{\mathbf{l} \in \mathbb{Z}^2} \exp(-\pi \mathbf{l} \cdot \text{Im}\Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}^T) \right)^p.$$

There exists an invertible matrix $A \in \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\text{Im}\Omega = A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} r_1 & 0 \\ 0 & r_2 \end{pmatrix} A^T$ for $r_1, r_2 > 0$.

Then there exist $a_2 > a_1 > 0$ such that $a_1 \|v\| \leq \|v \cdot A\| \leq a_2 \|v\|$ for all $v \in \mathbb{R}^2$. If Ω lies in a compact set, then a_1, a_2, r_1, r_2 lie in compact sets. For $\|\mathbf{l}\| \gg 0$,

$$\exp(-\pi \mathbf{l} \cdot (\text{Im}\Omega) \cdot \mathbf{l}^T) = \exp(-\pi (r_1 (\tilde{l}^1)^2 + r_2 (\tilde{l}^2)^2)) \leq \exp(-\pi r a_1 \|\mathbf{l}\|^2) \leq \exp(-(|l^1| + |l^2|)$$

where $\mathbf{l} = (l^1, l^2)$, $\mathbf{l} \cdot A = (\tilde{l}^1, \tilde{l}^2)$ and $r = \min\{r_1, r_2\}$. Thus there exists a large L such that

$$\left(\sum_{|l^1| > L} \sum_{|l^2| > L} |\exp(\pi i \mathbf{l} \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathbf{l}^T)| \right)^p \leq \left(\sum_{|l^1| > L} \sum_{|l^2| > L} \exp(-(|l^1| + |l^2|)) \right)^p = \left(\sum_{|l| > L} \exp(-|l|) \right)^{2p}$$

for all Ω lying in the compact set. We have

$$\log \left(1 + \left(2 \sum_{l > L} \exp(-l) \right)^2 \right) = \sum_{p \geq 1} \frac{(-1)^p}{p} \left(2 \sum_{l > L} \exp(-l) \right)^{2p}$$

for sufficiently large L such that $\sum_{l > L} \exp(-l) < \frac{1}{2}$, and hence the RHS is absolutely convergent. \square

The function Δ is an analog of the Dedekind eta function in the surface case, and Equation (10) is a higher dimensional analog of the root of Yau–Zaslow formula (Corollary 4.3). It satisfies the following modularity properties.

Proposition 5.8. For $A \in \mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$ and $B \in \mathrm{M}(2, \mathbb{Z})$, we have

$$\Delta(A\Omega A^t) = \Delta(\Omega), \quad \Delta(\Omega + B) = \Delta(\Omega).$$

Moreover, on the diagonal $\sigma = 0$, we have

$$\left. \frac{q_\rho^{\frac{1}{24}} q_\tau^{\frac{1}{24}}}{\Delta(\Omega)} \right|_{\Omega \mapsto -\Omega^{-1}} = \sqrt{\det(-i\Omega)} \frac{q_\rho^{\frac{1}{24}} q_\tau^{\frac{1}{24}}}{\Delta(\Omega)}.$$

Proof. The first and second properties follow easily from Equation (10). The third property follows from the fact that $\Delta|_{\sigma=0} = \frac{q_\rho^{\frac{1}{24}} q_\tau^{\frac{1}{24}}}{\eta(\tau)\eta(\rho)}$, since $X_{(1,1)}$ degenerates to the fiber product of two \tilde{A}_1 surfaces. \square

Unfortunately, at this point we do not know whether or not the third property extends to the off-diagonal $\sigma \neq 0$. We anticipate that the function Δ is closely related to Siegel modular forms of genus 2.

It is interesting to note the following. Consider Schoen's Calabi–Yau 3-fold $S_1 \times_{\mathbb{P}^1} S_2$, which is the fiber product of 2 generic elliptic rational surfaces $S_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ ($i = 1, 2$). Then a degeneration argument shows the Gromov–Witten potential of $S_1 \times_{\mathbb{P}^1} S_2$ equals to that of the product $E \times K3$ of an elliptic curve E and a K3 surface, and is conjecturally given by $1/\chi_{10}$ [OP]⁵, where χ_{10} is the Igusa cusp form of weight 10. The local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{1,1}$ serves as a local model of a conifold transition of $S_1 \times_{\mathbb{P}^1} S_2$ which is a crepant resolution of the singular 3-fold $S_1 \times_{\mathbb{P}^1} S_1$. The Igusa cusp form χ_{10} has the asymptotic behavior similar to Δ^{24} on the diagonal $\sigma = 0$ [Igu]. Namely, the cusp form $\chi_{10}(\Omega)$ for $\sigma \rightarrow 0$ is given by

$$\chi_{10}(\Omega) = (\eta(\tau)\eta(\rho))^{24}(\pi\sigma)^2 + O(\sigma^4).$$

5.3 SYZ mirror of $X_{(p,q)}$

Next we consider the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(p,q)}$ for $(p, q) \in \mathbb{N}^2$. In general we do not have a choice of basis of $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ such that every effective class is a non-negative linear combination of the basic elements. Instead we use the generators

$$C_{\sigma, (k,l)} = C_{(k,l)}^1, \quad C_{\tau, (k,l)} = C_{(k,l)}^1 + C_{(k,l)}^2, \quad C_{\rho, (k,l)} = C_{(k,l)}^1 + C_{(k,l)}^3$$

for $k \in \mathbb{Z}_p$, $l \in \mathbb{Z}_q$, and keep in mind that there are $2pq - 2$ relations among them.

Theorem 5.9. The SYZ mirror of $X_{(p,q)}$ is $uv = F^{\mathrm{open}}$ where the open Gromov–Witten potential F^{open} is given by

$$\sum_{a,b=0}^{p-1, q-1} K_{a,b} \cdot \Delta_{a,b} \cdot \Theta_2 \left[\left(\begin{matrix} \frac{a}{p}, \frac{b}{q} \\ \left(\frac{-p\tau}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} k\tau_{(-1-k,0)}, \frac{-q\rho}{2} + \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} l\rho_{(0,-1-l)} \right) \right) \right] \left(p \cdot \zeta_1, q \cdot \zeta_2; \begin{bmatrix} p\tau & \sigma \\ \sigma & q\rho \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

$$\Delta_{a,b} := \sum_{\alpha} n_{\beta_{(a,b)} + \alpha} Q^\alpha,$$

$$K_{a,b} := Q_\tau^{-\frac{a^2}{2p} + \frac{a}{2}} Q_\sigma^{-\frac{ab}{pq}} Q_\rho^{-\frac{b^2}{2q} + \frac{b}{2}} \left(\prod_{k=0}^{p-1} Q_{\tau, (-1-k,0)}^k \right)^{\frac{-a}{p}} \left(\prod_{l=0}^{q-1} Q_{\rho, (0,-1-l)}^l \right)^{\frac{-b}{q}}$$

$$\cdot \left(\prod_{k=0}^{a-1} Q_{\tau, (a-1-k,b)}^k \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{l=0}^{b-1} Q_{\rho, (0,b-1-l)}^l \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{l=0}^{b-1} Q_{\sigma, (0,l)} \right)^a.$$

⁵We are grateful to G. Oberdieck for useful communication.

In the above expression, we use

$$\tau := \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \tau_{(k,b)}, \quad \rho := \sum_{l=0}^{p-1} \rho_{(a,l)}, \quad \sigma := \sum_{k,l=0}^{p-1,q-1} \sigma_{(k,l)} = q \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \sigma_{(k,b)} = p \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} \sigma_{(a,l)}$$

which are independent of a and b by Lemma 5.4 (see also Figure 9). The divisor $\{F^{\text{open}} = 0\}$ defines a genus $pq + 1$ curve and endows the ambient abelian surface with the (p, q) -polarization.

Proof. First, we observe that $\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} p\tau & \sigma \\ \sigma & q\rho \end{bmatrix}$ lies in the Siegel upper half-plane as is shown in Lemma 5.5. The proof is a complicated version of that of Theorem 5.6 and so we shall be brief. By Theorem 3.1 and $(p\mathbb{Z} \times q\mathbb{Z})$ -symmetry,

$$F^{\text{open}} = \sum_{a,b=0}^{p-1,q-1} \Delta_{a,b} \sum_{(c,d) \in \mathbb{Z}^2} Q_{C_{(cp+a,dq+b)}} \cdot z_1^{cp+a} z_2^{dq+b}$$

where $\Delta_{a,b} = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\beta_{(a,b)+\alpha}} Q^{\alpha}$ are generating functions of open Gromov–Witten invariants, and

$$C_{(c,d)} = \sum_{k=1}^{c-1} k C_{\tau, (c-1-k, d)} + c \sum_{l=0}^{d-1} C_{\sigma, (0, d-1-l)} + \sum_{l=1}^{d-1} l C_{\rho, (0, d-1-l)}.$$

Set

$$\epsilon_k = \left\lfloor \frac{a-1-k}{p} \right\rfloor = \begin{cases} 0 & (0 \leq k \leq a-1) \\ -1 & (a \leq k \leq p-1) \end{cases}, \quad \delta_l = \left\lfloor \frac{b-1-l}{q} \right\rfloor = \begin{cases} 0 & (0 \leq k \leq b-1) \\ -1 & (b \leq k \leq q-1) \end{cases}.$$

Using \mathbb{Z}^2 -symmetry, we can check that $C_{(cp+a,dq+b)}$ equals to

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(pc^2 + pc)C_{\tau}}{2} + \left(c + \frac{a}{p}\right) d C_{\sigma} + \frac{(qd^2 + qd)C_{\rho}}{2} + c \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} (\epsilon_{a,k} p + k) C_{\tau, (a-1-k, b)} + d \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} (\delta_{b,l} q + l) C_{\rho, (0, b-1-l)} \\ & + cp \sum_{l=0}^{b-1} C_{\sigma, (0, l)} + \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \left(\frac{p\epsilon_{a,k}}{2} + \frac{p\epsilon_{a,k}^2}{2} + k(\epsilon_{a,k} + 1) \right) C_{\tau, (a-1-k, b)} + \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} \left(\frac{q\delta_{b,l}}{2} + \frac{q\delta_{b,l}^2}{2} + l(\delta_{b,l} + 1) \right) C_{\rho, (0, b-1-l)} \\ & + a \sum_{l=0}^{b-1} C_{\sigma, (0, b-1-l)}, \end{aligned}$$

The rest is a rearrangement of the terms in the above expression. \square

The Riemann theta functions with characters in the above theorem form a basis of the (p, q) -polarization of the abelian surface A_{Ω} with the period $\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} p\tau & \sigma \\ \sigma & q\rho \end{bmatrix}$. In other words A_{Ω} is the quotient $(\mathbb{C}^{\times})^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2$, where the generators of \mathbb{Z}^2 act by

$$(X, Y) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i \tau} X, e^{2\pi i \sigma / p} Y), \quad (X, Y) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i \sigma / q} X, e^{2\pi i \rho} Y).$$

Note that p and q are not necessarily coprime in this paper.

Proposition 5.10. *The dimension of the complex moduli space of the SYZ mirror of $X_{p,q}$ is $pq + 2$.*

Proof. The complex moduli space can be identified with the complex moduli space of abelian surfaces equipped with divisor which gives a principally polarization. Therefore it is the sum of the dimension of \mathfrak{H}_2 and the dimension of the linear system of the (p, q) -polarizations (which is $pq - 1$). \square

Combining with Proposition 5.3, we observe that the dimension of the complex moduli space of the SYZ mirror matches with the dimension of the Kähler moduli of the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{p,q}$.

Let us take a closer look at the complex moduli space in the genus 2 case (for $(p, q) = (1, 1)$). One has the toroidal Torelli map $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_2 \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{A}}_2$, extending the classical Torelli map [Ale]. Here $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ is the Deligne–Mumford compactification of the moduli space of genus 2 curves and $\overline{\mathcal{A}}_2$ is the toroidal compactification of the moduli space $\mathfrak{H}_2/\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbb{Z})$ given by the secondary Voronoi fan. There are 3 irreducible divisors of the form $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ (the left figure of Figure 8), given by $\sigma = 0$, $\tau = \sigma$, and $\rho = \sigma$. Their images under $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}$ are the Humbert surface $H_1 \subset \overline{\mathcal{A}}_2$, where the corresponding abelian surface splits into the product of 2 elliptic curves. There the total space of the conic fibration whose discriminant loci is given by the theta divisor has a conifold singularity. Thus the Humbert surface $H_1 \subset \overline{\mathcal{A}}_2$ serves as the conifold limits of the complex moduli space. On the other hand the large complex structure limit $\Omega = i\infty$ is given by the point $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}(\mathcal{M}_{0,3} \times \mathcal{M}_{0,3})$ (the right figure of Figure 8). Such a degeneration has been studied in Oda–Seshadri [OS] for instance. The degeneration limit

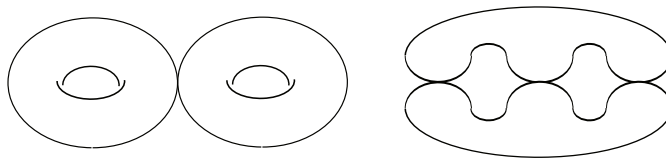


Figure 8: Conifold loci and large complex structure limit

of abelian surfaces is the union of 2 copies of \mathbb{P}^2 's glued along 3 \mathbb{P}^1 's [OS, Dual graph (honeycomb) given in Figure 11]. It contains the above stable genus 2 curve as the theta divisor [Ale]. See the left figure of Figure 3, which is exactly the square tiling we used in the construction of the local Calabi–Yau 3-fold $X_{(1,1)}$.

5.4 Fiber-base mirror duality

There are various formulation of mirror symmetry for the abelian varieties, for example the work of Golyshev–Lunts–Orlov [GLO] (see also Section 7). In the surface case, in light of Dolgachev's mirror symmetry [Dol] for the lattice polarized K3 surfaces, we formulate mirror symmetry of the abelian surfaces as follows (compatible with [GLO]).

Definition 5.11. *For an algebraic surface S , we denote by $NS(S)$ the Neron–Severi lattice and by $T(S)$ the transcendental lattice. We call abelian surfaces A and A' mirror symmetric if $NS(A) \oplus U \cong T(A')$ (and thus $NS(A') \oplus U \cong T(A)$).*

Here U stands for the hyperbolic lattice whose Gram matrix is given by $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. For an abelian surface A , we have $H^2(A, \mathbb{Z}) \cong U^{\oplus 3}$ as a lattice.

The large complex structure limit corresponds to the 0-dimensional cusp in the Bailey–Borel compactification of the period domain. That is, a choice of an isotropic vector in the transcendental lattice, giving an orthogonal factor U , corresponds to a 0-dimensional cusp. This amounts to a choice of a SYZ fibration, which is an elliptic fibration on the mirror side. In our case, there is essentially a unique choice as described above.

Proposition 5.12. *A generic fiber of $X_{(p,q)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ and the base A_Ω of the mirror conic fibration are mirror symmetric.*

Proof. A generic fiber of $\pi : X_{(p,q)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ is a $U \oplus \langle -2pq \rangle$ -polarized abelian surface⁶. On the other hand, A_Ω is a (p, q) -polarized abelian surface, which is generically a $\langle 2pq \rangle$ -polarized abelian surface. Thus the transcendental lattice $T(A_\Omega) \cong U^{\oplus 2} \oplus \langle -2pq \rangle$. \square

As is the local Calabi–Yau surface \tilde{A}_{d-1} case, this mirror correspondence (the base–fiber duality) is intuitively clear as the period Ω on one hand represents the symplectic structure of $X_{(p,q)}$ and on the other hand represents complex structure of A_Ω (Figure 9). The period matrix Ω establishes

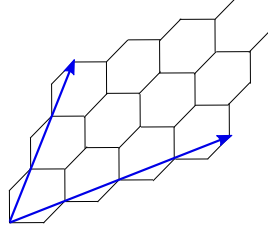


Figure 9: Toric web diagram and Ω -translation

a dictionary of symplectic geometry and complex geometry.

5.5 Mirror symmetry for varieties of general type

As mentioned in Introduction, the fibration $w : X_{(p,q)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ serves as the Landau–Ginzburg mirror of the discriminant locus of the mirror conic fibration, which is a smooth genus $pq + 1$ curve. The critical locus $\text{Crit}(w)$ lies in the central fiber as the singular set. It consists of $3pq$ rational curves intersecting at $2pq$ points in such a way that exactly 3 components meet in each point (thus arithmetic genus of $pq + 1$). This is known as the mirror of a genus $pq + 1$ curves. More precisely, the mirror of a curve of genus ≥ 2 is a perverse curve [Rud2] and indeed $\text{Crit}(w)$ comes equipped with perverse structure given by the sheaf of vanishing cycles of $w : X_{(p,q)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$.

Example 5.13 (Seidel [Sei]). The set $\text{Crit}(w : X_{(1,1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D})$ consists of a union of 3 rational curves which forms a ‘ θ ’-shape. This recovers the work of Seidel [Sei] stating that the mirror of a genus 2 curve is such a Landau–Ginzburg model $w : X_{(1,1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$.

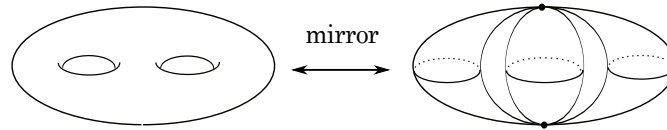


Figure 10: Genus 2 curve and mirror perverse curve

As we will see in the next section, the SYZ mirror of $X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)}$ is a conic fibration over a (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarized abelian variety, with discriminant locus being a hypersurface defined by the (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarization. Then the Landau–Ginzburg model $w : X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ serves as a mirror of this general-type hypersurface. We refer the reader to the work of Gross–Katzarkov–Ruddat [GKR] for proposals of the Landau–Ginzburg mirrors of the varieties of general type, where they show the interchange of Hodge numbers expected in mirror symmetry. This exchange occurs between the Hodge numbers of the discriminant locus and certain Hodge numbers associated to a mixed Hodge structure of the perverse sheaf of vanishing cycles on the critical locus $\text{Crit}(w)$.

⁶ Here $\langle n \rangle$ stands for the rank 1 lattice generated by a with $a^2 = n$. We say that a compact surface S is M -polarized if there is a primitive embedding $M \hookrightarrow NS(S)$ whose image contains an ample divisor

6 Local Calabi–Yau manifolds of type \tilde{A} in high dimensions

All the above results have natural generalizations to the local Calabi–Yau $(l + 1)$ -fold $X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)}$. The SYZ mirror would be given in terms of genus l Riemann theta functions with characteristics, and the generating function of open Gromov–Witten invariants has modular properties similar to Proposition 5.8. We shall be brief in this section.

We realize $X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)}$ as a quotient by $\mathbb{Z}^l \cong d_1\mathbb{Z} \times \dots \times d_l\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z}^l$ of a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite-type whose fan is obtained from a \mathbb{Z}^l -invariant lattice triangulation of the hypercubic tiling $\{\prod_{k=1}^l [i_k, i_k + 1]\}_{(i_1, \dots, i_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l}$ of \mathbb{R}^l . For instance, we can take the fan whose dual gives a zonotope tiling of \mathbb{R}^l , generalizing the honeycomb tiling in the 3-fold case (Figure 11). Similar to Lemma 5.1, we can consider the following invariant polyhedral set in \mathbb{R}^{l+1} (whose projection to \mathbb{R}^l is a zonotope tiling).

Lemma 6.1. *Take $c_{k_1, \dots, k_l} = -\sum_{i=1}^l k_i(k_i - 1) - \sum_{i < j} k_i k_j$. Then the polyhedral set*

$$P := \bigcap_{(k_1, \dots, k_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l} \left\{ (y_1, \dots, y_{l+1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{l+1} \mid \sum_{i=1}^l k_i y_i + y_{l+1} \geq c_{k_1, \dots, k_l} \right\}$$

is invariant under the \mathbb{Z}^l -action generated by

$$e_i \cdot (y_1, \dots, y_l, y_{l+1}) = (y_1, \dots, y_l, y_{l+1} - y_i) - 2e_i - \left(\sum_{j \neq i, l+1} e_j \right) + 2e_{l+1}.$$

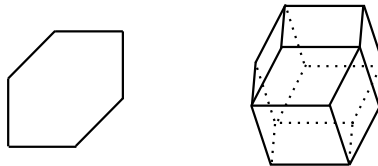


Figure 11: 2 and 3-dimensional zonotopes

We note that in contrast to the square case (3-fold case), there is no canonical choice of a triangulation of the hypercube in the high dimensions. In fact such a choice corresponds to how a family of (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarized abelian varieties extends over the large complex structure limit on the Voronoi compactification of the complex moduli space of the (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarized abelian varieties.

We define the curve classes $C_{i,j}^{(v)}$ of the corresponding toric Calabi–Yau manifold of infinite-type for $1 \leq i \leq j \leq l$ and $v \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ as follows. For $i = j$, the curve $C_i^{(v)} := C_{i,i}^{(v)}$ is characterized by

$$C_i^{(v)} \cdot D_{v+2e_i} = C_i^{(v)} \cdot D_v = 1; C_i^{(v)} \cdot D_{v+e_i} = -2; C_i^{(v)} \cdot D_w = 0 \text{ for } w \neq v, v + e_i, v + 2e_i.$$

This is analogous to C_ρ and C_τ in the case of $X_{1,1}$. For $i < j$, the curve $C_{i,j}^{(v)}$ is characterized by

$$C_{i,j}^{(v)} \cdot D_{v+e_i+e_j} = D_v = 1, C_{i,j}^{(v)} \cdot D_{v+e_i} = C_{i,j}^{(v)} \cdot D_{v+e_j} = -1.$$

This is analogous to C_σ in the case of $X_{1,1}$.

Note that C_i always represents an effective curve class; while for $i < j$, whether $C_{i,j}$ is an effective curve class depends on the actual crepant resolution. In other words for $i < j$, $q_{i,j}^{(v)}$ are local coordinates defined on a punctured neighborhood, which is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{\frac{l(l+1)}{2}}$, of the large volume limit (which may not extend to the limit).

Theorem 6.2. *The SYZ mirror of the local Calabi–Yau $(l + 1)$ -fold $X_{1,\dots,1}$ is given by $uv = F^{\text{open}}(z_1, \dots, z_l; q)$ where*

$$F^{\text{open}}(z_1, \dots, z_l; q) = \Delta_l(q) \cdot \Theta_l \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \\ -\frac{\tau_{1,1}}{2}, \dots, -\frac{\tau_{l,l}}{2} \end{matrix} \right] (\zeta; \Omega),$$

$z_i = e^{2\pi i \zeta_i}$, $q = (q_{i,j} = e^{2\pi i \tau_{i,j}})_{i \leq j}$, Ω is the symmetric l -by- l matrix $(\tau_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^l$ with $\tau_{j,i} = \tau_{i,j}$, and

$$\Delta_l(q) = \exp \left(\sum_{n \geq 2} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \sum_{\substack{(\mathbf{m}_i = (m_i^j) \in \mathbb{Z}^l \setminus 0)_{i=1}^n \\ \text{with } \sum_{j=1}^n \mathbf{m}_j = 0}} \exp \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \pi i \mathbf{m}_k \cdot \Omega \cdot \mathbf{m}_k^T \right) \right).$$

Proof. The proof is almost identical to the 3-fold case and we shall be very brief. The basic idea is to consider 2-dimensional projections and reduce to the 3-fold case (Figure 12). The key is to express the curve class

$$\mathcal{C}^{(a_1, \dots, a_l)} := \beta_{((a_1, \dots, a_l), 1)} - \beta_{(0,1)} - \sum_{i=1}^l a_i (\beta_{(e_i, 1)} - \beta_{(0,1)})$$

in terms of the curve classes C_{ij} defined above. It can be verified that

$$\mathcal{C}^{(a_1, \dots, a_l)} = \sum_{i=1}^l \left(\sum_{k=1}^{a_i-1} (a_1 C_{1,i}^{(v_i,k)} + \dots + a_{i-1} C_{i-1,i}^{(v_i,k)} + k C_{i,i}^{(v_i,k)}) + \sum_{p=1}^i a_p C_{p,i+1}^{(w_i)} \right)$$

where $C_{p,l}^{(v)} := 0$ for all p and v , $v_{i,k} = (0, \dots, 0, a_i - k - 1, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_l)$, $w_i = (0, \dots, 0, a_{i+1} - 1, a_{i+2}, \dots, a_l)$. \square

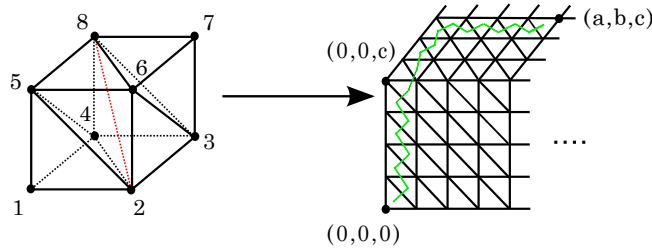


Figure 12: Cubic tiling and curve connecting the origin and (a, b, c)

Now we state the result for the general case $(d_1, \dots, d_l) \in \mathbb{N}^l$ but omit the proof.

Theorem 6.3. *The SYZ mirror of $X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)}$ is given by the conic fibration $uv = F^{\text{open}}$ where*

$$F^{\text{open}} = \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_l=0}^{d_1-1, \dots, d_l-1} K_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)} \cdot \Delta_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)} \cdot \Theta'_l,$$

$\Delta_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)} = \sum_{\alpha} n_{\beta_{a_1, \dots, a_l} + \alpha} q^{\alpha}$, Θ'_l is the Riemann theta function with characters

$$\Theta_l \left[\begin{matrix} \left(\frac{a_1}{d_1}, \dots, \frac{a_l}{d_l} \right) \\ \left(-\frac{d_1 \tau_1}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{d_1-1} k \tau_{1,(-1-k, 0, \dots, 0)}, \dots, -\frac{d_l \tau_l}{2} + \sum_{k=0}^{d_l-1} k \tau_{l,(0, \dots, 0, -1-k)} \right) \end{matrix} \right] (d_1 \cdot \zeta_1, \dots, d_l \cdot \zeta_l; \Omega)$$

where

$$\Omega := \begin{bmatrix} d_1\tau_1 & \sigma_{(1,2)} & \cdots & \sigma_{(1,l)} \\ \sigma_{(1,2)} & d_2\tau_2 & \cdots & \sigma_{(2,l)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{(1,l)} & \sigma_{(2,l)} & \cdots & d_l\tau_l \end{bmatrix}$$

and $K_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)}$ is the following quantity which is independent of ζ_i :

$$K_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)} = \left(\prod_{i=1}^l Q_i^{-\frac{a_i^2}{2d_i} + \frac{a_i}{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq l} Q_{(i,j)}^{-\frac{a_i a_j}{d_i d_j}} \right) \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^l \left(\prod_{k=0}^{d_i-1} Q_{i, (-1-k)\bar{e}_i}^k \right)^{-\frac{a_i}{d_i}} \right) \\ \cdot \left(\prod_{i=1}^l \prod_{k=0}^{a_i-1} Q_{i, (a_i-1-k)\bar{e}_i}^k \right) \left(\prod_{0 \leq k < i \leq l} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{a_i-1} Q_{(k,i), (0, \dots, 0, j, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_l)} \right)^{a_k} \right).$$

In the above $\tau_i = \sum_{k=0}^{d_i-1} \tau_{i, (a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, k, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_l)}$ and

$$\sigma_{(i,j)} = d_i \sum_{k=0}^{d_j-1} \sigma_{(i,j), (a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, k, a_{j+1}, \dots, a_l)} = d_j \sum_{k=0}^{d_i-1} \sigma_{(i,j), (a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, k, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_l)}$$

which are independent of a_1, \dots, a_l . We set

$$Q_i := \exp 2\pi i \tau_i, \quad Q_{i, (a_1, \dots, a_l)} := \exp 2\pi i \tau_{i, (a_1, \dots, a_l)} \\ Q_{(i,j)} := \exp 2\pi i \sigma_{(i,j)}, \quad Q_{(i,j), (a_1, \dots, a_l)} := \exp 2\pi i \sigma_{(i,j), (a_1, \dots, a_l)}.$$

In particular, the divisor $F^{\text{open}}(z_1, \dots, z_l; q) = 0$ defines the (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarization of the ambient abelian variety.

By Theorem 3.10, the generating functions $\Delta_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)}$ of the open Gromov–Witten invariants can be computed by the mirror map. They are higher-dimensional analogs of the Dedekind eta function and multi-variable theta functions (c.f. Proposition 5.8). As is the 3-fold case, the function $\Delta_{(a_1, \dots, a_l)}$ admits an interesting asymptotic behavior given by the product of the Dedekind eta functions. We wish that they produce an interesting new class of higher genus Siegel modular forms.

The fiber-base mirror duality still holds in higher dimensions. Namely, the generic fiber of $X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$, which is the product of isogeneous elliptic curves $\mathbb{C}^\times / t^{d_i \mathbb{Z}}$ ($i = 1, \dots, l$), and the base of conic fibration of the SYZ mirror of $X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)}$, which is a (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarized abelian variety, are mirror symmetric. For instance, this mirror correspondence has been verified in the work of Golyshev–Lunts–Orlov [GLO, Proposition 9.6.1 and Corollary 9.6.3].

In light of the 3-fold case $w : X_{(d_1, \dots, d_l)} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ should serve as the Landau–Ginzburg mirror of the hypersurface in the mirror abelian variety defined by the (d_1, \dots, d_l) -polarization. Mirror symmetry for the varieties of general type is still lurking and only partially explored area, and deserves further explorations.

7 Speculation

The mirror correspondence studied in this paper has natural generalizations. We propose the following mirror correspondence, replacing the abelian varieties by more general Calabi–Yau manifolds. Let (X, Y) be a mirror pair of Calabi–Yau manifolds. For simplicity let us assume that the complex moduli space of X and the Kähler moduli space of Y are 1-dimensional⁷. We consider a

⁷ In general we consider a 1-dimensional family of Calabi–Yau manifolds and a polarized mirror Calabi–Yau manifold in such a ways that the deformation direction in the complex moduli space corresponds to the polarization direction in the Kähler moduli space of the mirror.

conic fibration $g : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow Y$ degenerating along a smooth divisor L which gives the ample generator of $\text{Pic}(Y) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, and the degeneration family $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ near the large complex structure limit of X where the central fiber X_0 is the only singular fiber. We anticipate that the total spaces \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} form a mirror pair of Calabi–Yau manifolds⁸. Moreover, the critical loci $\text{Crit}(f)$ furnished with the perverse structure coming from vanishing cycles (or the Landau–Ginzburg model (\mathcal{X}, f)) and the discriminant loci $L = \text{Disc}(g)$ form a mirror pair of varieties of general type.

We can make sense of the above conjecture by homological mirror symmetry, namely the derived category of sheaves on \mathcal{X} supported at X_0 (or the matrix factorization category of the Landau–Ginzburg model (\mathcal{X}, f) instead) is quasi-equivalent to the (split closure of) derived Fukaya subcategory of \mathcal{Y} generated by the Lagrangians coming from L (or the derived Fukaya category of L instead resp.). We conclude by the following table.

$(n+1)$ -dim	total space CY manifold \mathcal{X}	total space CY manifold \mathcal{Y}
n -dim	fiber CY manifold X	base CY manifold Y
$(n-1)$ -dim	perverse critical loci $\text{Crit}(f)$	discriminant loci $\text{Disc}(g)$

For instance, let Y be a $\langle 2n \rangle$ -polarized K3 surface⁹ and X its mirror K3 surface in the sense of Dolgachev [Dol] for $1 \leq n \leq 4$. For the mirror family $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ near the large complex structure limit, the configuration $\text{Crit}(f)$ of \mathbb{P}^1 's is given in Figure 13, as mirror symmetry for the genus $n+1$ curve L expects [Sei, Efi]. The total space \mathcal{X} can also be taken to be a Calabi–Yau 3-fold (the

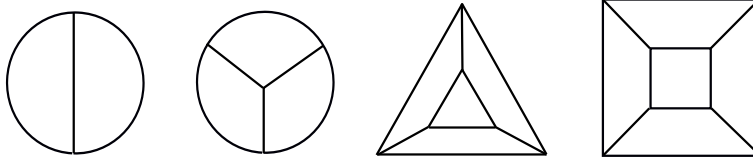


Figure 13: Configuration of \mathbb{P}^1 's mirror to genus $n+1$ curve L for $(1 \leq n \leq 4)$

Kulikov model of type III).

8 Appendix

We consider an m -dimensional complex torus $X = \mathbb{C}^m / \Lambda$. Here e_1, \dots, e_m be a complex basis of \mathbb{C}^m and Λ be the lattice generated by the $2m$ independent vectors $\lambda_i = \sum \tilde{\omega}_{\alpha i} e_\alpha$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2m} \cong \mathbb{C}^m$. We define the differentials dz_α and dx_i in such a way that $\int_{e_\beta} dz_\alpha = \delta_{\alpha\beta}$ and $\int_{\lambda_j} dx_i = \delta_{ij}$ hold. The $m \times 2m$ matrix $\tilde{\Omega} = (\tilde{\omega}_{\alpha i})$ is called the period matrix and the lattice Λ is generated by the $2m$ columns of $\tilde{\Omega}$. The Kodaira embedding theorem asserts that the complex torus X is an abelian variety if and only if it admits a Hodge form (an integral closed positive $(1, 1)$ -form)

$$\omega = i \sum_{\alpha, \beta} h_{\alpha, \beta} dz_\alpha \wedge d\bar{z}_\beta.$$

We may pick a new basis of \mathbb{C}^m and Λ , not in a unique way, such that

$$\tilde{\Omega} = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 & & 0 & \\ & \ddots & & \Omega \\ 0 & & \delta_m & \end{bmatrix},$$

⁸ Note that the total space \mathcal{Y} is always taken to be a Calabi–Yau manifold.

⁹ For $1 \leq n \leq 4$, such a K3 surface is generically a complete intersection in a weighted projective space $\mathbb{P}_{(1^3, 3)} \cap (6)$, $\mathbb{P}_{(1^4)} \cap (4)$, $\mathbb{P}_{(1^5)} \cap (2, 3)$ and $\mathbb{P}_{(1^6)} \cap (2^3)$ respectively. For $5 \leq n \leq 9$, Mukai showed that it is generically a complete intersection in a homogeneous space.

where $\Omega = (\omega_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{H}_m$ and integers $\delta_i \geq 1$ satisfy $\delta_i | \delta_{i+1}$. Here \mathfrak{H}_m is the Siegel upper half-space of degree m defined as

$$\mathfrak{H}_m := \{\Omega \in M_m(\mathbb{C}) \mid \Omega^t = \Omega, \operatorname{Im}(\Omega) > 0\}.$$

In these new coordinates, ω takes of the form

$$\omega = \sum_{\alpha} \delta_{\alpha} dx_{\alpha} \wedge dx_{m+\alpha}.$$

The cohomology class $[\omega]$ of the Hodge form, or equivalently the sequence of integers $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m)$, provides the so-called $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m)$ -polarization of the abelian variety X . The sequence $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m)$ is an invariant of the cohomology class $[\omega]$ and independent of the choice of a basis. When $\delta_m = 1$, the abelian variety X is called principally polarized. In this paper we *do not* impose the divisibility conditions on δ_i 's for convenience.

For $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{R}^m$, the genus m Riemann theta function with character $\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix}$ is defined by

$$\Theta_m \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{a} \\ \mathbf{b} \end{bmatrix} (\mathbf{z}; \Omega) := \sum_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathbb{Z}^m} \exp 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{a}) \cdot \Omega (\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{z} + \mathbf{b}) \right),$$

where $\mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{C}^m$, $\Omega \in \mathfrak{H}_m$. We simply denote $\Theta_m \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (\mathbf{z}; \Omega)$ by $\Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega)$.

Let L be the line bundle associated to the Hodge form ω . It is known that $H^0(X, L)$ has a basis given by the theta functions

$$\Theta_m \left[\begin{array}{c} (\frac{i_1}{\delta_1}, \dots, \frac{i_m}{\delta_m}) \\ 0 \end{array} \right] (\mathbf{z}; \Omega), \quad (0 \leq i_k \leq \delta_k - 1).$$

It is also useful to realize X as $(\mathbb{C}^{\times})^m / \mathbb{Z}^m$ via the shifted exponential map

$$\exp: \mathbb{C}^m \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^m, \quad (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_m) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i \delta_1 z_1}, e^{2\pi i \delta_2 z_2}, \dots, e^{2\pi i \delta_m z_m}).$$

Then X can be thought as a quotient of $(\mathbb{C}^{\times})^m$ by the equivalent relations for $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \in (\mathbb{C}^{\times})^m$:

$$(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m) \sim (e^{2\pi i \frac{\omega_{i1}}{\delta_1}} y_1, e^{2\pi i \frac{\omega_{i2}}{\delta_2}} y_2, \dots, e^{2\pi i \frac{\omega_{im}}{\delta_m}} y_m), \quad (1 \leq i \leq m).$$

Let $A, B, C, D \in M_m(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $\Gamma := \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \in \operatorname{Sp}_{2m}(\mathbb{Z})$. Then we have the following modular transformation property for the genus m Riemann theta function:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Theta_m \left(((C\Omega + D)^{-1})^t \mathbf{z}; (A\Omega + B)(C\Omega + D)^{-1} \Omega \right) \\ &= \xi(\Gamma) \sqrt{\det(C\Omega + D)} e^{\pi i \mathbf{z} (C\Omega + D)^{-1} C \mathbf{z}} \Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega). \end{aligned}$$

Here is $\xi(\Gamma)$ an 8-th root of unity. In general, it is difficult to decide which root needs to be used. The choice depends on Γ , but is independent of \mathbf{z} and Ω . The modular transformations form a group under the composition of such transformations, the modular group, which is generated by simpler transformations, for which $\xi(\Gamma)$ is determinate:

1. Let A be invertible with integer entries. For $B = C = 0$ and $D = (A^{-1})^t$, we have

$$\Theta_m(A\mathbf{z}; A\Omega A^t) = \Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega).$$

2. Let B be symmetric with integer entries and even diagonals. For $A = D = I_m$ and $C = 0$, we have

$$\Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega + B) = \Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega).$$

3. Let B be symmetric with integer entries. For $A = D = I_m$ and $C = 0$, we have

$$\Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega + B) = \Theta_m\left(\mathbf{z} + \frac{1}{2} \text{diag}(B); \Omega\right).$$

4. For $A = 0, B = -I_m, C = I_m$ and $D = 0$, we have

$$\Theta_m(\Omega^{-1}\mathbf{z}; -\Omega^{-1}) = \sqrt{\det(-i\Omega)} e^{\pi i \mathbf{z} \Omega^{-1} \mathbf{z}} \Theta_m(\mathbf{z}; \Omega).$$

The genus m Siegel modular variety is defined as $\mathcal{A}_m = \mathfrak{H}_m / \text{Sp}_{2m}(\mathbb{Z})$, where $M = \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{bmatrix} \in \text{Sp}_{2m}(\mathbb{Z})$ acts on the Siegel upper half-space \mathfrak{H}_m by, for $\Omega = \begin{bmatrix} \rho & \sigma \\ \sigma & \tau \end{bmatrix} \in \mathfrak{H}_m$,

$$M \cdot \Omega = (A\Omega + B)(C\Omega + D)^{-1}.$$

A holomorphic function F on \mathfrak{H}_m is called a Siegel modular form of weight k if

$$F(M \cdot \Omega) = \det(C\Omega + D)^k F(\Omega), \quad \forall \Omega \in \mathfrak{H}_m.$$

We take a close look at the genus 1 case. Let $z = e^{2\pi i \zeta}$, $q = e^{2\pi i \tau}$. The Dedekind eta function $\eta(\tau)$ and the Jacobi theta function $\vartheta(\zeta; \tau)$ are defined respectively by

$$\eta(\tau) := e^{\frac{\pi i \tau}{12}} \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^k), \quad \vartheta(\zeta; \tau) := \Theta_1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} (z; \tau) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} e^{\pi i n^2 \tau} e^{2\pi i n \zeta}.$$

Then $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$ act on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{H}$ by

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix} \cdot (\zeta; \tau) := \left(\frac{\zeta}{c\tau + d}, \frac{a\tau + b}{b\tau + d} \right).$$

The functions η and ϑ transform, under the generators $S := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ and $T := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{Z})$, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (T^* \eta)(\tau) &= \eta(\tau + 1) = e^{\frac{\pi i}{12}} \eta(\tau), \\ (T^* \vartheta)(\zeta; \tau) &= \vartheta(\zeta; \tau + 1) = \vartheta\left(\zeta + \frac{1}{2}, \tau\right); \\ (S^* \eta)(\tau) &= \eta(-1/\tau) = (-i\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}} \eta(\tau), \\ (S^* \vartheta)(\zeta; \tau) &= \vartheta(\zeta/\tau; -1/\tau) = (-i\tau)^{\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(\frac{\pi i \zeta^2}{\tau}\right). \end{aligned}$$

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