

Categorical Torelli theorems for cyclic covers

j.w. Augustinas Jacovskis (Luxemburg) & Franco Rota (Paris-Saclay)

Q1 How do geometric invariants behave under finite group actions?

§1 Categorical Torelli problems

(Nice survey: Perhaci-Stellari '22)

X, X' sm. proj. varieties / $\mathbb{C}$ *mostly true for char=0 or large enough*

$\underline{Th}^m$ [Gabriel '62] $\text{Coh}(X) \cong \text{Coh}(X') \Rightarrow X \cong X'$ *as K -lin. cats* *as K -varieties* invariant!

$\underline{Th}^m$ [Bondal-Orlov '01] K_X or $-K_X$ ample, $D^b(X) \simeq D^b(X') \Rightarrow X \simeq X'$ *huge!*

Q: What about "less information"

Defⁿ $\mathcal{D}$: triangulated category. A semiorthogonal decomposition (s.o.d.)

is $\mathcal{D} = \langle A_1, \dots, A_n \rangle$ st. $\textcircled{1}$ A_i full Δ -ed subcategories *inclusion is full (surj. on hms)*

$\textcircled{2}$ (s.o.) $\text{Hom}(A_i, A_j) = 0$ if $i > j$

$\textcircled{3}$ (D.) $\forall E \in \mathcal{D}, \exists$

$$0 \rightarrow E_n \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow E_1 \rightarrow E_0 = E$$

s.t. $\text{cone}(E_i \rightarrow E_{i-1}) \in A_i$

(actually unique!)

Fano varieties have non-trivial s.o.d.s!

$\textcircled{\ominus}$ $(\mathcal{O}_X, \dots, \mathcal{O}_X(c-1)H)$ exc. coll'n

Ex $X = \mathbb{P}^n$, $D^b(X) = \langle \mathcal{O}_X, \dots, \mathcal{O}_X(n) \rangle$ Δ " $\mathcal{O}_X = \langle \mathcal{O}_X \rangle$ "

Ex $X \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ cubic 3fold, $D^b(X) = \langle A_X, \mathcal{O}_X, \mathcal{O}_X(1) \rangle$

where $A_X := \{ E \in D^b(X) : \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X, E) = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_X(1), E) = 0 \}$

"Kuznetsov component" $\leftarrow$ ad hoc!

$\underline{Th}^m$ [Bernadara-Macri-Mehrotra-Stellari '12] X, X' cubic 3folds.

$A_X \simeq A_{X'} \Rightarrow X \simeq X'$ *proof uses Bridgeland moduli spaces*

Does this happen for other Fanos?

Expectation: A_X contains "all essential information about X "

Categorical Torelli problem: X, X' Fanos of same dpt type with Kuznetsov components

$A_X \simeq A_{X'} \Rightarrow X \simeq X'?$

There are 17 families of smooth Fano threefolds X with $\text{Pic } X = \mathbb{Z} = \langle H \rangle$. They are classified by their index i s.t. $K_X = -iH$, and degree $d = H^3$.

$i = 1, d = 2g_X - 2$			
g_X	$D^b(X_d)$	CTT?	Refined CTT?
12	$\langle \mathcal{E}_4, \mathcal{E}_3, \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	no (birational)	yes
10	$\langle D^b(C_2), \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	no (birational)	yes
9	$\langle D^b(C_3), \mathcal{E}_3, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	no (birational)	yes
8	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{X_{14}}, \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	no (birational)	yes
7	$\langle D^b(C_7), \mathcal{E}_5, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	yes	
6	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{X_{10}}, \mathcal{E}_2, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	no* (birational)	yes
5	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{X_8}, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	yes (rigid)	
4	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{X_6}, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	???	**
3	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{X_4}, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	???	
2	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{X_2}, \mathcal{O} \rangle$	[DJR, LZ]	

$i = 2$		
d	$D^b(Y_d)$	CTT?
5	$\langle \mathcal{F}_3, \mathcal{F}_2, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1) \rangle$	yes
4	$\langle D^b(C_2), \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1) \rangle$	yes
3	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{Y_3}, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1) \rangle$	yes
2	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{Y_2}, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1) \rangle$	yes
1	$\langle \mathcal{A}_{Y_1}, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1) \rangle$	[DJR, LRZ]

i	$D^b(X)$	CTT?
3	$\langle S, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O}(2), \mathcal{O}(3) \rangle$	rigid
4	$\langle \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O}(2), \mathcal{O}(3) \rangle$	rigid

Notation: C_g is a smooth curve of genus g .

$\mathcal{E}_i, \mathcal{F}_j, S$ are vector bundles.

*: for ordinary, yes for special.

**: yes for quartic hypersurfaces.

resisted
old techniques

① X_2 and Y_1 arise as branched cyclic covers.

Let $\mathcal{X}_2$ and $\mathcal{Y}_1$ denote their moduli.

[IDEA: exploit extra structure
from cyclic group action]

Thm [DJR]

(1) $X, X' \in \mathcal{X}_2$, X very general, $\Phi: \mathcal{A}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}_{X'}$ Fourier-Mukai $\Rightarrow X \cong X'$

(2) $X, X' \in \mathcal{Y}_1$, $\Phi: \mathcal{A}_X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{A}_{X'}$ Fourier-Mukai $\Rightarrow X \cong X'$

and Φ commutes with the covering involution $\Rightarrow X \cong X'$

Rmk

(1) proven by different methods in [Xun Lin - Shizhuo Zhang '23]

(2) proven without involution assumption in [Lin-Rennemo-Zhang '24]

§ 2 Branched cyclic covers

SET UP: μ_n X : degree n cyclic cover ramified over Z

i $f: X \rightarrow Z$ $n:1$

$Z \hookrightarrow Y$: algebraic variety or proper DM stack (alg stack, étale cov. by scheme)
(locally [X/G] G-finite)

Assume

① Y has a rectangular Lefschetz decomposition

i.e. $\exists \mathcal{O}_Y(1)$ and admissible $B \subset D^b(Y)$ s.t.

$$D^b(Y) = \langle B, B(1), \dots, B(m-d) \rangle$$

e.g. (weighted) projective space, Grassmannians, other homogeneous spaces, ...

② $m := m - (n-1)d > 0$

Th^m [Kuznetsov-Perry '17]: $D^b(X) = \langle A_X, \underbrace{f^*B, \dots, f^*B}_{\text{Kuznetsov component}}, f^*B(M-1) \rangle$ fully faithful

(Q2) $X' \xrightarrow{\pi} Y$ $A_X \simeq A_{X'} \xRightarrow{?} Z \simeq Z' \xRightarrow{?} X \simeq X'$
 $Z' \hookrightarrow Y$
 $|O(nd)|$

KEY OBSERVATION: $D^b(X)$ doesn't "see" Z , but $D^b([X/M]) \simeq D^b(X)^{Mn}$ does!
to make more precise, need:

INTERLUDE: Equivariant categories

G : finite group, $\mathcal{D} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. [moregn: e pre-add. lin / ring K , $\text{char } K, |G| = 1$]

Defⁿ A (strict) (right) action of G on $\mathcal{D}$ is given by

- ① autoequivalences $\phi_g: \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D} \quad \forall g \in G$
 - ② isomorphisms $\varepsilon_{g,h}: \phi_g \circ \phi_h \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi_{gh} \quad \forall g, h$
 - ③ "associativity"
-] $\Rightarrow$ more than $G \leq \text{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$

$G \curvearrowright \mathcal{D} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{D}^G$: G -equivariant category of $\mathcal{D}$ + some assumptions to guarantee $\mathcal{D}$ -ed
think: G -equiv. sheaves.
objects: $(E, \{\lambda_g\}_{g \in G})$ st. $\lambda_g: E \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi_g(E)$ + compatibility
more than "invariant"
morphisms: morphisms in $\mathcal{D}$ that commute w/ λ_g .

$G = Mn \curvearrowright D^b(X)$ by pullback and preserves f^*B and hence A_X

$\rightsquigarrow$ s.o.d for $D^b(X)^{Mn} \supset A_X^{Mn}$ "equiv. Kuz. comp."
[KP17: morph s.o.d, mutate & compare $\Rightarrow$ describe A_X^{Mn}]

To ease notation let $n=2$.

Th^m 2 [DJR] $0 < M < d \Rightarrow A_X^{M2} = \langle j_* D^b(Z), \varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{d-M} \rangle$
s.t. ε_i exceptional ($\text{Hom}^i(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_i) = \mathbb{C}[0]$) =: A_Z

 $\begin{aligned} &\geq B_X[M-d, -1] \\ &\langle B_X(M-d) \otimes \rho_1, \dots, \\ &\quad B_X(-1) \otimes \rho_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$

Remark • For $n > 2$, A_X^{Mn} consists of $n-1$ copies of A_Z

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_i &= \mathbb{L}_{B_X^{[M-1]}}([0, M-1]) (-\omega_{\mathcal{F}_i}) \\ A_X^{Mn} &= \langle \mathcal{F}_0(A_Z), \mathcal{F}_1(A_Z), \dots, \mathcal{F}_{n-1}(A_Z) \rangle \end{aligned}$$

- This extends [KP] to Z canonically polarized
 $\hookrightarrow$ in their case: $(M=d \Rightarrow \deg K_Z = 0) \quad D^b(Z) \simeq A_Z^{kp}$, or
 $(M > d \Rightarrow Z \text{ Pnc}) \quad D^b(Z) \not\simeq A_Z^{kp}$
 $\hookrightarrow$ For us: $\deg K_Z > 0$

• [Orlov] + [Hirano-Ouchi]: analogous result for matrix factorisations

NOW BACK TO Q2: $A_X \simeq A_{X'} \Rightarrow Z \simeq Z' \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} X \simeq X'$

(A) ? $\Downarrow$ $A_X^{M_n} \simeq A_{X'}^{M_n} \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} (B)$

RUNNING EXAMPLE: X_2

$\Rightarrow M_{X_2}^{n,d}$

$\begin{matrix} \nearrow f \downarrow z:1 \\ Z \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^3 \\ \uparrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^3}(6) \end{matrix}$

$n=2, d=3, m=4$

- $D^b(Y) = \langle \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O}(1), \mathcal{O}(2), \mathcal{O}(3) \rangle$
- $M=1 > 0$
- $D^b(X) = \langle A_X, \mathcal{O} \rangle$
- $D^b(X)^{M_2} = \langle A_X^{M_2}, \langle \mathcal{O} \rangle^{M_2} \rangle$
- $A_X^{M_2} = \langle j_* D^b(Z), \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rangle$

$= \langle f^* D^b(Y) \otimes \mathcal{P}_0, j_* D^b(Z) \otimes \mathcal{P}_0 \rangle$

$\varepsilon_1 = \mathcal{O}_X(-2) \otimes \mathcal{P}_1$
 $\varepsilon_2 = \mathcal{O}_X(-1) \otimes \mathcal{P}_1$

Key to (B):

Thm 3 [DJR] • $n=2, 0 < M$, X, X' prime Fano threefolds, Y weighted projective space

$\begin{matrix} X & & X' \\ \nearrow z:1 & & \nwarrow z:1 \\ Z & \xrightarrow{\quad} Y & \xleftarrow{\quad} Z' \\ \uparrow \mathcal{O}_Z(2d) & & \uparrow \mathcal{O}_{Z'}(2d) \end{matrix}$

• $\Phi^{M_2}: A_X^{M_2} \xrightarrow{\sim} A_{X'}^{M_2}$ Fourier-Mukai

Then X very general $\Rightarrow H_{\text{prim}}^2(Z, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_{\text{prim}}^2(Z', \mathbb{Z})$

$\text{ker}(-U_h: H^2(Z, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^4(Z, \mathbb{Z}))$

Hodge isometry

Sketch of Thm 1 (A, B, C)

- CLAIM (A) Φ descends to $A_X^{M_2} \xrightarrow{\sim} A_{X'}^{M_2}$
 - $(X_2: Z \xrightarrow{z:1} S_{A_X}^{-3}[K] \Rightarrow \tau_{\text{comm}})$
 - uniqueness of lift of q, q' to cat. action. ($H^2(BZ/\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{C}^*) = 0$)
- Thm 3: $A_X^{M_2} \simeq A_{X'}^{M_2} \Rightarrow H_{\text{prim}}^2(Z, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq H_{\text{prim}}^2(Z', \mathbb{Z})$
- classical Torelli for Z [Donagi '83 / Masa-Hiko Saito '86] $\Rightarrow Z \simeq Z'$
- $\Rightarrow X \simeq X'$ (C) $\square$

$(\tau[1] \simeq R^d, R = \bigoplus_{\mathcal{O}_X} (- \otimes \mathcal{O}_X(1)))$

Ingredients for Thm 3

• [Blanc '16, Perry '22] $K^{\text{top}}(A_X^{M_2})$ has a Hodge structure & Euler pairing (induced from $K^{\text{top}}(X/M_2)$)

• $K_0^{\text{top}}(A_X^{M_2}) \xrightarrow[\Phi^{M_2} \text{ FM}]{\sim} K_0^{\text{top}}(A_{X'}^{M_2})$

algebraic
K-theory
= geom. groups

$\bigcup K_0(A_X^{M_2})^\perp$

$\bigcup$

IS Thm 2 + H.R.R. (+ KIV sees saps)

Hodge
isom.

$K_0(D^b(Z))^\perp \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(D^b(Z'))^\perp$

$\hookrightarrow$ ch is X very general ($\Rightarrow \rho(Z)=1$) IS

$H_{\text{prim}}^2(Z, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\sim} H_{\text{prim}}^2(Z', \mathbb{Z})$

what is it?

$K_0^{\text{top}}(D^b(X)) \oplus \bigoplus_{\mathcal{O}_X} H^{2k-b} \simeq H^{\text{even}}(X, \mathbb{Q})$ (state twist)