

Enumerative meaning of mirror maps for toric Calabi–Yau manifolds

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Abstract

We prove that the inverse of a mirror map for a toric Calabi–Yau manifold of the form K_Y , where Y is a compact toric Fano manifold, can be expressed in terms of generating functions of genus 0 open Gromov–Witten invariants defined by Fukaya–Oh–Ohta–Ono (2010) [15]. Such a relation between mirror maps and disk counting invariants was first conjectured by Gross and Siebert (2011) [24, Conjecture 0.2 and Remark 5.1] as part of their program, and was later formulated in terms of Fukaya–Oh–Ohta–Ono’s invariants in the toric Calabi–Yau case in Chan et al. (2012) [8, Conjecture 1.1].

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1. Introduction

Let X be an n -dimensional toric Calabi–Yau manifold, i.e. a smooth toric variety with trivial canonical line bundle $K_X \simeq \mathcal{O}_X$. Such a manifold is necessarily noncompact. Let $N = \mathbb{Z}^n$. Then $X = X_\Sigma$ is defined by a fan Σ in $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^n$. Let $v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{m-1} \in N$ be the primitive generators of the 1-dimensional cones of Σ . Without loss of generality, we assume that, for $i = 0, 1, \dots, m-1$,

$$v_i = (w_i, 1) \in N$$

for some $w_i \in \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ and $w_0 = 0$. Also, following Gross [22], we assume that the fan Σ has convex support so that X is a crepant resolution of an affine toric variety with Gorenstein canonical singularities.

The Picard number of X is equal to $l := m - n$. Let $\{p_1, \dots, p_l\}$ be a nef basis of $H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$ and let $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l\} \subset H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^l$ be the dual basis. Each 2-cycle γ_a corresponds to an integral relation

$$\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} Q_i^a v_i = 0,$$

where $Q^a := (Q_0^a, Q_1^a, \dots, Q_{m-1}^a) \in \mathbb{Z}^m$. We equip X with a toric symplectic structure ω and regard (X, ω) as a Kähler manifold. We also complexify the Kähler class by adding a B-field $\mathbf{i}B \in H^2(X, \mathbf{i}\mathbb{R})$ and setting $\omega_{\mathbb{C}} = \omega + \mathbf{i}B$.

An important class of examples of toric Calabi–Yau manifolds is given by the total spaces of the canonical line bundles K_Y over compact toric Fano manifolds Y , e.g. $K_{\mathbb{P}^2} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(-3)$.

In [8], Leung and the first two authors of this paper study local mirror symmetry for a toric Calabi–Yau manifold X from the viewpoint of the SYZ conjecture [36]. Starting with a special Lagrangian torus fibration (the Gross fibration) on X , we construct the SYZ mirror of X using T -duality modified by instanton corrections and wall-crossing, generalizing the constructions of Auroux [3,4]. The result is given by the following family of noncompact Calabi–Yau manifolds [8, Theorem 4.37] (see also [2, Section 7]):

$$\check{X} = \left\{ (u, v, z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times (\mathbb{C}^\times)^{n-1} \mid uv = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (1 + \delta_i(q)) C_i z^{w_i} \right\}, \quad (1.1)$$

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