

Higher elliptic genera

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Abstract

We show that elliptic classes introduced in [7] for spaces with infinite fundamental groups yield Novikov's type higher elliptic genera which are invariants of K-equivalence. This include, as a special case, the birational invariance of higher Todd classes studied recently by J.Rosenberg and J.Block-S.Weinberger. We also prove the modular properties of these genera, show that they satisfy a McKay correspondence, and consider their twist by discrete torsion.

1 Introduction and statements of results.

In works [25] and [3] the authors considered the birational properties of higher Todd, L and \hat{A} "genera" for nonsingular algebraic varieties. These "genera" are originated in the Novikov's conjecture that for a compact closed manifold X with a fundamental group π the higher signatures $\sigma_\alpha : (L(X) \cup f^*(\alpha))[X]$ are homotopy invariants. Here $L(X) \in H^*(X, \mathbf{Q})$ is the total L -class, f is the map from X to the classifying space $B\pi$ of the group π , $\alpha \in H^*(B\pi, \mathbf{Q})$ and $[X]$ is the fundamental class of X (cf. [13] for a survey of Novikov's conjecture). The work [25] conjectures that in the case when X is projective algebraic and nonsingular the higher Todd invariants $(Td(X) \cup f^*(\alpha))[X]$, where Td is the total Todd class, are *birational* invariants. The work [3] contains a proof of this conjecture but also raises the problem of generalizing it to higher elliptic genera. The purpose of this note is to present such a generalization for the (two-variable) elliptic genus. In fact, this generalization is done here in a wider category consisting of Kawamata log-terminal pairs (X, D)

for which X supports the action of a finite group G so that the pair (X, D) is G -normal (cf. below). In particular we obtain the invariance of elliptic genus for K -equivalences, which, due to the fact that the Todd genus is a specialization of the elliptic genus, contains the birational invariance of higher Todd genus as a special case. We show also that many properties of ordinary elliptic genus (indicated in the abstract above) also are satisfied by the higher elliptic genera. These two variable invariants extend one variable higher elliptic genera considered (in smooth case) in connection with rigidity properties in [23].

Let X be a complex manifold. The (two variable) elliptic genus is defined as the holomorphic Euler characteristic of

$$y^{-\frac{\dim X}{2}} \otimes_{n \geq 1} (\Lambda_{-yq^{n-1}} T_X^* \otimes \Lambda_{-y^{-1}q^n} T_X \otimes S_{q^n} T_M^* \otimes S_{q^n} T_M) \quad (1)$$

where T_X is the tangent bundle, T_X^* is its dual and for a bundle V , the element $S_t V$ (resp. $\Lambda_t V$) is the power series over the semigroup of vector bundles on X given by $\sum_{k \geq 0} t^k S^k(V)$ (resp. $\sum_{k \geq 0} t^k \Lambda^k(V)$). One views this holomorphic Euler characteristic as a function on $\mathbf{C} \times H$ where H is the upper half plane using $y = \exp(2\pi iz)$, $q = \exp(2\pi i\tau)$, $z \in \mathbf{C}$, $\tau \in H$. As such, it becomes a holomorphic function on $\mathbf{C} \times H$. Its value at $q = 0, y = 0$ (i.e. the limit when $\Im z, \Im \tau \rightarrow \infty$), is the Todd genus of X , as is seen directly from the definition. It has the L and \hat{A} genera as certain limit values as well (cf. [5]).

It follows from the Riemann-Roch theorem and a direct calculation (cf. [5]) that the elliptic genus can be written in terms the Chern roots x_i of the tangent bundle of X as $\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X)[X]$ where

$$\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X) = \prod_i x_i \frac{\theta\left(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i} - z, \tau\right)}{\theta\left(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i}, \tau\right)} \quad (2)$$

and

$$\theta(z, \tau) = q^{\frac{1}{8}} (2 \sin \pi z) \prod_{l=1}^{l=\infty} (1 - q^l) \prod_{l=1}^{l=\infty} (1 - q^l e^{2\pi i z}) (1 - q^l e^{-2\pi i z}) \quad (3)$$

is the classical theta function considered as the series in y, q (cf. [11]).

Now let X be a complex manifold as above and let π be its fundamental group. Let $f : X \rightarrow B\pi$ be the corresponding map and let $\alpha \in H^k(\pi, \mathbf{Q})$.

Definition 1.1 *The higher elliptic genus is*

$$Ell_\alpha(X) = (\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X) \cup f^*(\alpha))[X]$$

where the elliptic class $\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X) \in H^*(X, \mathbf{Q})$ is given by (2).

Modular property of $Ell_\alpha(X)$ is described in theorem 1.5 below but first we shall outline the extension to non simply-connected case of the generalizations of elliptic genus introduced in [6] and [7].

Let X be a normal projective algebraic variety and $D = \sum a_i D_i$ be a linear combination of distinct irreducible divisors with rational coefficients. The pair (X, D)

is called Kawamata log-terminal (cf. [24]) if $K_X + D$ is \mathbf{Q} -Cartier and there is a birational morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ such that the union of the proper preimages of components of D and the components of exceptional set $E = \cup E_j$ form a normal crossing divisor such that $K_Y = f^*(K_X + \sum a_i D_i) + \sum \alpha_j E_j$ and $\alpha_j > -1$ (here K_X, K_Y are the canonical classes of X and Y respectively). The triple (X, D, G) where X is a nonsingular variety, D is a divisor and G is a finite group of biholomorphic automorphisms is called G -normal (cf. [4], [7]) if the components of D form a normal crossings divisor and the isotropy group of any point acts trivially on the components of D containing this point.

Definition 1.2 (cf. [7] definition 3.2) *Let (X, D) be a Kawamata log terminal G -normal pair and $D = -\sum \delta_k D_k$. The orbifold elliptic class of (X, D, G) is the class in $H_*(X, \mathbf{Q})$ given by:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X, D, G; z, \tau) &:= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g, h, gh=hg} \sum_{X^{g, h}} [X^{g, h}] \left(\prod_{\lambda(g)=\lambda(h)=0} x_\lambda \right) \\ &\quad \times \prod_{\lambda} \frac{\theta\left(\frac{x_\lambda}{2\pi i} + \lambda(g) - \tau\lambda(h) - z\right)}{\theta\left(\frac{x_\lambda}{2\pi i} + \lambda(g) - \tau\lambda(h)\right)} e^{2\pi i \lambda(h)z} \\ &\quad \times \prod_k \frac{\theta\left(\frac{e_k}{2\pi i} + \epsilon_k(g) - \epsilon_k(h)\tau - (\delta_k + 1)z\right)}{\theta\left(\frac{e_k}{2\pi i} + \epsilon_k(g) - \epsilon_k(h)\tau - z\right)} \frac{\theta(-z)}{\theta(-(\delta_k + 1)z)} e^{2\pi i \delta_k \epsilon_k(h)z}. \end{aligned}$$

where $X^{g, h}$ denotes an irreducible component of the fixed set of the commuting elements g and h and $[X^{g, h}]$ denotes the image of the fundamental class in $H_*(X)$. The restriction of TX to $X^{g, h}$ splits into linearized bundles according to the ($[0, 1]$ -valued) characters λ of $\langle g, h \rangle$. Moreover, $e_k = c_1(E_k)$ and ϵ_k is the character of $\mathcal{O}(E_k)$ restricted to $X^{g, h}$ if E_k contains $X^{g, h}$ and is zero otherwise.

Definition 1.3 *Let π and α be as in definition 1.1 and other notations as in the definition 1.2. Then*

$$Ell_\alpha(X, D, G) = (\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X, D, G) \cap f^*(\alpha))_0$$

i.e. the component of degree zero of the class in $H_(X, \mathbf{Q})$.*

Special cases of the elliptic class $\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X, D, G)$ are the following.

a) If G is the trivial group one obtains higher elliptic genus of Kawamata log terminal pairs $\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X, D)$. If $D = \sum \delta_k D_k$ and $d_k \in H^2(X, \mathbf{Q})$ is the cohomology class dual to D_k then:

$$\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X, D) = \left(\prod_l \frac{\theta\left(\frac{x_l}{2\pi i}\right)\theta\left(\frac{x_l}{2\pi i} - z\right)\theta'(0)}{\theta(-z)\theta\left(\frac{x_l}{2\pi i}\right)} \right) \times \left(\prod_k \frac{\theta\left(\frac{d_k}{2\pi i} - (\delta_k + 1)z\right)\theta(-z)}{\theta\left(\frac{d_k}{2\pi i} - z\right)\theta(-(\delta_k + 1)z)} \right) \quad (4)$$

b) If $D = \emptyset$ one obtains the higher orbifold elliptic genus $Ell_{orb, \alpha}$ which is the value on $[X]$ of the cup product with $f^*(\alpha)$ of the orbifold elliptic class:

$$\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}_{orb}(X, G) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g, h, gh=hg} \left(\prod_{\lambda(g)=\lambda(h)=0} x_\lambda \right) \prod_\lambda \frac{\theta(\tau, \frac{x_\lambda}{2\pi i} + \lambda(g) - \tau\lambda(h) - z)}{\theta(\tau, \frac{x_\lambda}{2\pi i} + \lambda(g) - \tau\lambda(h))} e^{2\pi i \lambda(h)z} [X^{g,h}] \quad (5)$$

Subscript α will denote the twisting by the class α of the genus corresponding to (4) and (5). Either of these is a special case of 1.3.

In the case $D = \emptyset, G = \{1\}$ we obtain the class given by (2) and the higher elliptic genus defined in 1.1.

Finally recall the following (cf. [15])

Definition 1.4 *A Jacobi form of index $t \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{Z}$ and weight k is a holomorphic function χ on $H \times \mathbf{C}$ satisfying the following functional equations:*

$$\chi\left(\frac{a\tau + b}{c\tau + d}, \frac{z}{c\tau + d}\right) = (c\tau + d)^k e^{\frac{2\pi i t c z^2}{c\tau + d}} \chi(\tau, z)$$

$$\chi(\tau, z + \lambda\tau + \mu) = (-1)^{2t(\lambda+\mu)} e^{-2\pi i t(\lambda^2\tau + 2\lambda z)} \chi(\tau, z)$$

Important property of the elliptic genus is that for a SU -manifold the elliptic genus is a Jacobi form having weight zero and index $\frac{\dim X}{2}$.

Theorem 1.5 *Let X be a SU -manifold, $d = \dim X$, $\pi = \pi_1(X)$ and $\alpha \in H^{2k}(\pi, \mathbf{Q})$. Then the higher elliptic genus $(\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X) \cup f^*(\alpha))[X]$ is a Jacobi form having index $\frac{d}{2}$ and weight $-k$. It has the Novikov signature, the higher Todd genus and higher \hat{A} -genus as specializations.*

More generally, let X, D be a Kawamata log-terminal G -normal pair where G is a finite group. If $m(K_X + D)$ is a trivial Cartier divisor, n is the order of the image $G \rightarrow \text{Aut}H^0(X, m(K_X + D))$ and $\alpha \in H^k(\pi_1(X), \mathbf{Q})$ as above then $\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}_\alpha(X, D, G, z, \tau)$ is a Jacobi form having weight $-k$ and the index $\frac{\dim X}{2}$ for the subgroup of Jacobi group generated by:

$$(z, \tau) \rightarrow (z + mn, \tau), (z, \tau) \rightarrow (z + mn\tau), (z, \tau) \rightarrow (z, \tau), (z, \tau) \rightarrow \left(\frac{z}{\tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau}\right)$$

Next recall that two manifolds X_1, X_2 are called K -equivalent if there is a smooth manifold \tilde{X} and a diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \tilde{X} & \\ \phi_1 \swarrow & & \searrow \phi_2 \\ X_1 & & X_2 \end{array} \quad (6)$$

in which ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 are birational morphisms and $\phi_1^*(K_{X_1})$ and $\phi_2^*(K_{X_2})$ are linearly equivalent.

Theorem 1.6 *For any $\alpha \in H^*(B\pi, \mathbf{Q})$ the higher elliptic genus $(\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X) \cup f^*(\alpha), [X])$ is an invariant of K -equivalence. Moreover, if (X, D, G) and (\hat{X}, \hat{D}, G) are G -normal and Kawamata log-terminal and if $\phi : (\hat{X}, \hat{D}) \rightarrow (X, D)$ is G -equivariant such that*

$$\phi^*(K_X + D) = K_{\hat{X}} + \hat{D}$$

then

$$Ell_\alpha(\hat{X}, \hat{D}, G) = Ell_\alpha(X, D, G)$$

In particular the higher elliptic genera (and hence the higher signatures and \hat{A} -genus) are invariant for crepant birational morphisms and the specialization into the Todd class is birationally invariant.

Remark 1.7 Since the fundamental groups are rather restricted by algebraic geometry, one may wonder when higher genera yield new invariants. This also depends on the existence of nontrivial cohomology classes of the fundamental group (cf. remark 2.1 below). By a result of Beauville a fundamental group of a Calabi Yau manifold is an extension of a free abelian group by a finite group (cf. [2]) so one does obtain new invariants if the rank of this abelian group is positive. On the other hand, the higher elliptic genera of pairs are defined with X being arbitrary projective algebraic manifold and class of groups from which one obtains higher invariants is much bigger than in Calabi Yau case.

2 Proofs

Proof of the theorem 1.5. The argument is essentially the same as for the special ($k = 0$) case in [5] or in more general case of orbifold elliptic genus of pairs dealt with in [7]. We spell out the argument only in the first case of the theorem 1.5. It is enough to check the transformation formulas on the generators of the Jacobi groups i.e. that

$$\chi(M, z, \tau + 1) = \chi(M, z, \tau) \quad (7)$$

$$\chi(M, \frac{z}{\tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau}) = \tau^k e^{\frac{\pi i d z^2}{\tau}} \chi(M, z, \tau) \quad (8)$$

$$\chi(M, z + \tau, \tau) = (-1)^d e^{-\pi i d(\tau + 2z)} \chi(M, z, \tau) \quad (9)$$

$$\chi(M, z + 1, \tau) = (-1)^d \chi(M, z, \tau). \quad (10)$$

Let

$$\prod x_i \frac{\theta(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i} - z, \tau)}{\theta(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i}, \tau)} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} Q_{\mathbf{k}}(z, \tau) \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{k}} \quad (11)$$

where \mathbf{x} is a product of powers of x_i and \mathbf{k} is multiindex. The higher elliptic genus is the linear combination of functions $Q_{\mathbf{k}}(z, \tau)$ with coefficients $f^*(\alpha) \cup \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{k}}[X]$ for all \mathbf{k} , $|\mathbf{k}| = d - k$. The transformation formulas for θ -function yield that the left hand side satisfies (7),(8) and (9). Hence these relations are valid for all $Q_{\mathbf{k}}(z, \tau)$. For the transformations $\tau \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\tau}$, $x_i \rightarrow \frac{x_i}{\tau}$, $z \rightarrow \frac{z}{\tau}$ we have:

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k}} Q_{\mathbf{k}}(\frac{z}{\tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau}) (\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\tau})^{\mathbf{k}} = \prod_i (\frac{x_i}{\tau}) \frac{\theta(-\frac{z}{\tau} + \frac{x_i}{2\pi i \tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau})}{\theta(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i \tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau})} = (\frac{1}{\tau})^d \prod e^{\frac{-z x_i}{\tau}} x_i \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i z^2}{\tau}} \theta(-z + \frac{x_i}{2\pi i}, \tau)}{\theta(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i}, \tau)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^d \prod x_i \frac{e^{\frac{\pi i z^2}{\tau}} \theta\left(-z + \frac{x_i}{2\pi i}, \tau\right)}{\theta\left(\frac{x_i}{2\pi i}, \tau\right)} = \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \left(\frac{1}{\tau}\right)^d e^{\frac{\pi i d z^2}{\tau}} Q_{\mathbf{k}}(z, \tau) \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{k}} \quad (12)$$

(the equality before the last is due to the vanishing of c_1). Hence the coefficient of a monomial $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{k}}$ with $|\mathbf{k}| = d - k$ satisfies:

$$Q_{\mathbf{k}}\left(\frac{z}{\tau}, -\frac{1}{\tau}\right) = t^{-k} e^{\frac{\pi i d z^2}{\tau}} Q_{\mathbf{k}}(z, \tau)$$

Remark 2.1 *Elliptic genus $Ell_{\alpha}(X) = 0$ if $\alpha \in H^{2k}(\pi_1, \mathbf{Q})$, $k > d$ and is a multiple of the Jacobi form:*

$$\left(\frac{\theta(\tau, z)}{\theta'(0, \tau)}\right)^d$$

for $\alpha \in H^{2d}(\pi_1, \mathbf{Q})$. The latter has weight $-d$ and index $\frac{d}{2}$.

For a class $\alpha \in H^{2d-2}(\pi_1(X), \mathbf{Q})$ the genus $Ell_{\alpha}(X)$ is determined by the higher Todd genus but elliptic genera corresponding to classes of large codimension cannot be described in terms of higher Todd (or χ_y)-genus (cf. [5], theorem 2.7).

Proof of the theorem 1.6. We apply Theorem 3.5 of [7] to the resolution $\phi_1 : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X_1$ of the diagram (6) to get a direct image formula

$$(\phi_1)_* \mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}, G; z, \tau) = \mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X_1, D_1, G; z, \tau). \quad (13)$$

Here \tilde{D} is defined as usual as having the same coefficients as D_1 at components of the proper preimage of D_1 and having the coefficients at the exceptional divisors of ϕ_1 determined from $\phi^*(K_X + D) = K_{\tilde{X}} + \tilde{D}$.

Together with the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & & \\ \phi_1 \downarrow & \searrow \tilde{f} & \\ X_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & B\pi \end{array} \quad (14)$$

the direct image formula yields

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}_{\alpha}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}, G) \cap \tilde{f}^*(\alpha))_0 = \\ & (\phi_1)_*(\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D}, G) \cap \hat{(\phi_1 \circ f_1)^*}(\alpha))_0 = (\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(X_1, D_1, G) \cap f_1^*(\alpha))_0. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

The K -equivalence means that the divisor \tilde{D} calculated for ϕ_1 is the same as the divisor \tilde{D} calculated for ϕ_2 , which shows that higher elliptic genera are invariant under K -equivalences. The claim about crepant morphisms is then immediate. Finally, as one sees from formula (4), in the limit $\Im z \rightarrow \infty, \tau \rightarrow \infty$ the elliptic class of pair loses its dependence on D . Hence the push forward formula is valid without assumption on the canonical class and the higher Todd classes are invariant for arbitrary birational morphisms and not just K -equivalences.

3 Further properties of higher genera

3.1 Higher elliptic genera of singular varieties.

One of the consequence of previous discussion is existence of well defined higher elliptic genera of projective algebraic varieties with log-terminal singularities.

If \tilde{X} is a resolution of a projective variety X then $\pi_1(X) \neq \pi_1(\tilde{X})$ in general (for example image of generic projection of X in $\mathbf{P}^{\dim X+1}$ is simply-connected for any X (cf. [16])). However we have the following result due to Takayama (cf. [26](*)):

Lemma 3.1 *Assume that X has only log-terminal singularities (or more generally (X, Δ) has divisorial Kawamata log-terminal singularities in terminology of [19]) and let $f : X' \rightarrow X$ be a resolution of singularities of X . Then $\pi_1(X') = \pi_1(X)$.*

This lemma also follows immediately from the work [19] which implies that for any $x \in X$ the preimage $f^{-1}(x)$ is rationally chain connected which in turn using [21] yields that each irreducible component of this preimage is simply-connected. The lemma 3.1 is a consequence of these two results as follows. Select an equisingular stratification for $X = \cup V_i$ so that the regular neighborhood of the singular locus of X has a decomposition into pieces $T(V_i)$ fibered over V_i with the cones over the links of strata as the fibers (cf. [17]). Then $f^{-1}(T(V_i))$ is fibered over V_i , has the same boundary as $T(V_i)$ and the fiber over each point is the resolution of singularity of a point in the stratum V_i which is simply-connected by just mentioned results i.e. $\pi_1(f^{-1}(T(V_i))) = \pi_1(T(V_i)) = \pi_1(V_i)$. Now the claim follows using van-Kampen's theorem for the decompositions $X = \cup T(V_i)$ and $X' = \cup f^{-1}(T(V_i))$.

It follows from the theorem 1.6 that the following definition yields result independent of resolution.

Definition 3.2 *Let X be a projective algebraic variety with \mathbf{Q} -Gorenstein log-terminal singularities. Let $\alpha \in H^*(\pi_1(X), \mathbf{Q})$ be the cohomology class of its fundamental group. If $\phi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is a resolution of singularities of X , $K_{\tilde{X}} = \phi^*(K_X) + \tilde{D}$ and α is viewed as the element in the $H^*(\pi_1(\tilde{X}), \mathbf{Q}) \stackrel{\text{dfn}}{=} H^*(\pi_1(X), \mathbf{Q})$ then:*

$$Ell_\alpha(X) = Ell_\alpha(\tilde{X}, \tilde{D})$$

Note that similarly one can define the $Ell_\alpha(X, D)$ where (X, D) is such that $K_X + D$ is \mathbf{Q} -Cartier and such that (X, D) is a log-terminal pair. A large class of varieties with singularities as in this definition can be obtained by looking at the quotients of nonsingular varieties by the action of a finite group acting via biholomorphic transformations. In the next section we show that the calculation of the higher elliptic genus of quotients can be done in terms the action on nonsingular variety. This extends the results of [7] for ordinary elliptic genus which in turn extend the results on Euler characteristics, χ_y -characteristic etc. of quotients (see this reference for review of the preceding work).

(*)We thank C.Hacon and J.McKernan for pointing out the reference.

3.2 Higher McKay correspondence

Let X be nonsingular and G , as before, a finite group of biholomorphic transformations. Let $\pi = \pi_1(X/G)$ and let $\alpha_{X/G} \in H^*(\pi_1(X/G), \mathbf{Q})$. Let $\mu_G : \pi_1(X) \rightarrow \pi_1(X/G)$ be the homomorphism corresponding to $X \rightarrow X/G$, $\alpha_X = \mu_G^*(\alpha_{X/G}) \in H^*(\pi_1(X), \mathbf{Q})$. The next theorem describes the invariant $Ell_{orb,\alpha}(X, G)$ given by class (5) in terms of resolution of singularities of X/G (which is the classical McKay correspondence between the Euler characteristic of minimal resolution and the order of the group in the case $\pi_1 = \{1\}, q = 0, y = 1, X = \mathbf{C}^2, G \subset SL_2(\mathbf{C})$). In the case $\alpha = 1$ the McKay correspondence for elliptic genera was conjectured in [6] and proven in [7]. In the case of arbitrary α we have the following.

Theorem 3.3 *Let X be a nonsingular projective variety, G acts biholomorphically on X , $\mu : X \rightarrow X/G$, $D = \sum(\nu_i - 1)D_i$ is the ramification divisor of μ and $\Delta_{X/G} = \sum \frac{\nu_i - 1}{\nu_i} \mu(D_i)$. Then:*

$$Ell_{orb,\mu^*(\alpha_{X/G})}(X, G; z, \tau) = Ell_{\alpha_{X/G}}(X/G, \Delta_{X/G}; z, \tau)$$

Indeed, this follows by the same argument as the one used in the proof of the theorem 5.3 in [7] by applying (obtained in lemma 5.4, [7]) the push forward formulas and the projection formula to the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu_Z : & \hat{Z} & \rightarrow & \hat{X} \\ & \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mu : & X & \rightarrow & X/G \end{array} \quad (16)$$

since both sides of the claimed equality are pushforwards of the same class $\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}(\hat{Z}, \hat{D}, G)$ on \hat{Z} .

3.3 Concluding remarks: flops, rigidity and discrete torsion

Higher elliptic genera yield a description of $\Omega^{SU}(B\pi) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$ modulo flops using Jacobi forms extending Totaro's (cf.[27]) description in the case $\pi = 1$.

Definition 3.4 *We shall say that two maps $f_X : X \rightarrow B\pi$ and $f_{X'} : X' \rightarrow B\pi$ are differ by a flop if:*

a) *there is a map of an (almost) complex space $f_Y : Y \rightarrow B\pi$ such that the singular set $\text{Sing}Y = Z$ is a manifold having in Y a regular neighborhood biholomorphic to $Z \tilde{\times} \mathcal{V}$ where $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathbf{C}^4$ is given by $xy = zw$ and*

b) *there are maps $\pi_X : X \rightarrow Y$ and $\pi_{X'} : X' \rightarrow Y$ such that π_X and $\pi_{X'}$ are small resolutions of Y (i.e. $\pi_X^{-1}(Z) \rightarrow Z$ and $\pi_{X'}^{-1}(Z) \rightarrow Z$ are \mathbf{P}^1 fibrations yielding at each point of Z two different \mathbf{P}^1 -resolutions of the node \mathcal{V}) and such that one has the commutative diagram:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & Y & & \\ & \nearrow \pi_X & & \nwarrow \pi_{X'} & \\ X & & f_Y \downarrow & & X' \\ & \searrow f_X & & \swarrow f_{X'} & \\ & & B\pi & & \end{array}$$

Proposition 3.5 *Let I_π (resp. I) be the ideal in $\Omega^U(B\pi)$ generated by the differences (X, π_X) and $(X', \pi_{X'})$ from the above definition (resp. $X' - X$ where X' and X are differ by a classical flop (cf. [27]).) Then one has the following isomorphism of graded Ω_*^U -modules:*

$$\Omega_*^U(B\pi) \otimes \mathbf{Q}/I_\pi = H_*(B\pi, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \Omega_*^U/I = H_*(B\pi, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes \mathbf{Q}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$$

(cf. [27] for geometric description of the isomorphism: $\Omega_*^U/I = \mathbf{Q}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$).
In particular:

$$\text{Hom}(\Omega_d^{SU}(B\pi)/I_\pi \cap \Omega_d^{SU}(B\pi), \mathbf{Q}) = \bigoplus_{k \in 2\mathbf{Z}} H^k(B\pi, \text{Jac}_{-k, \frac{d}{2}}) \quad (17)$$

where $\text{Jac}_{-k, \frac{d}{2}}$ is the space of Jacobi forms having weight $-k$ and index $\frac{d}{2}$ (*).

This follows from the isomorphism (cf.[12]):

$$\bigoplus H_k(B\pi, \mathbf{Q}) \otimes \Omega_{d-k/2}^U \otimes \mathbf{Q} \rightarrow \Omega_d^U(B\pi) \otimes \mathbf{Q} \quad (18)$$

which assigns to an almost complex manifold $\pi_N : N \rightarrow B\pi$ representing a homology class α and an almost complex manifold M the map of $M \times N$ which is the composition of the projection on N and π_N . The condition that $X' - X \in I$ is equivalent to $X' - X = F \tilde{\times} Z \rightarrow B\pi$ where F is the almost complex SU -manifold which is homological \mathbf{CP}^3 (cf. [27]). The map (18) takes it to zero. Converse it similar. Note that for $\pi_1 = (1)$ (17) becomes the identification in [27].

Let X be a Calabi Yau algebraic manifold with the fundamental group π and let $X \rightarrow \text{Alb}(X)$ be the Albanese map. Since the fundamental group of X has a free abelian group of rank $2\dim \text{Alb}(X)$ as a subgroup of finite index (cf. [2]) we have the following description of the higher elliptic genera which can appear in algebraic case. Using the isomorphism

$$J_{-k, \frac{d}{2}} = \bigoplus J_{0, \frac{d-k}{2}} \quad (19)$$

(which follows for example since the ring of Jacobi form has a system of generators such that only one generator $(\frac{\theta(\tau, z)}{\theta'(0, \tau)})$ has negative weight (cf. [18])) the isomorphism (18) implies that the higher genera coincide with the ordinary elliptic genera of preimages of (almost complex) submanifolds of the abelian variety $\text{Alb}(X)$ interpreted as elements of $J_{-k, \frac{d}{2}}$ using (19).

Other application of higher elliptic genera include:

a) Rigidity theorems extending Browder-Hsiang (cf. [10]) on rigidity of higher \hat{A} -genus on one hand and Bott-Taubes results on rigidity of elliptic. Case of higher one variable elliptic genus is discussed in [23].

(*)The isomorphism (17) is a counterpart of the theorem 4.3 in [25]. The assumption in [25] that $H_k(B\pi, \mathbf{Q})$ is spanned by classes of maps form projective varieties can be omitted if birational invariance is stated as triviality on the almost complex manifolds which are projectivisations of complex bundles: indeed any birational equivalence is composition of blowups and blowdowns (cf. [1]) and the difference of a manifold and its blow in Ω^U is a projectivised bundle (cf. [20]).

b) One has a version of higher elliptic genera twisted by discrete torsion extending the one considered in [22]. Let X, D be a G -normal pair where G is a finite group of biholomorphic automorphisms. A class $\nu \in H^2(G, U(1))$ defines $\delta(g, h) = \frac{\alpha(g, h)}{\alpha(h, g)}$ which allows to twist using ν the elliptic class in definition 1.2 to obtains the class:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}^\nu(X, D, G; z, \tau) &:= \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g, h, gh=hg} \sum_{X^{g, h}} [X^{g, h}] \delta(g, h) \left(\prod_{\lambda(g)=\lambda(h)=0} x_\lambda \right) \\ &\quad \times \prod_\lambda \frac{\theta\left(\frac{x_\lambda}{2\pi i} + \lambda(g) - \tau\lambda(h) - z\right)}{\theta\left(\frac{x_\lambda}{2\pi i} + \lambda(g) - \tau\lambda(h)\right)} e^{2\pi i \lambda(h)z} \\ &\quad \times \prod_k \frac{\theta\left(\frac{e_k}{2\pi i} + \epsilon_k(g) - \epsilon_k(h)\tau - (\delta_k + 1)z\right)}{\theta\left(\frac{e_k}{2\pi i} + \epsilon_k(g) - \epsilon_k(h)\tau - z\right)} \frac{\theta(-z)}{\theta(-(\delta_k + 1)z)} e^{2\pi i \delta_k \epsilon_k(h)z}. \end{aligned}$$

This yields the following version of the elliptic genus:

$$Ell_\alpha^\nu(X, D, G) = (\mathcal{E}\mathcal{L}\mathcal{L}^\nu(X, D, G) \cap f^*(\alpha))_0 \quad (20)$$

This is a Jacobi form of weight $-k$ and index $\frac{d}{2}$. Such elliptic genus is also rigid for S^1 actions commuting with the action of G and preserving D .

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