

STRINGY E -FUNCTIONS OF PFAFFIAN-GRASSMANNIAN DOUBLE MIRRORS

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ABSTRACT. We establish the equality of stringy E -functions for double mirror Calabi-Yau complete intersections in the varieties of skew forms of rank at most $2k$ and at most $n - 1 - 2k$ on a vector space of odd dimension n .

1. INTRODUCTION

Mirror symmetry in its classical formulation is the statement that certain quantum field theories defined using different Calabi-Yau manifolds differ by a switch between the so-called IIA and IIB twists. This physical (or more precisely string theoretical) phenomenon implies a vast array of consequences for various invariants of the Calabi-Yau manifolds in question.

In recent years, there has been considerable interest in the so-called double mirror phenomenon, which occurs when two different families of Calabi-Yau varieties $\{X_\alpha\}$ and $\{Y_\alpha\}$ share the same mirror family. In the majority of known cases these Calabi-Yau varieties are simply birational to each other. There are, however, a few instances of non-birational Calabi-Yau double mirror manifolds, of which the oldest and most prominent one is the example of Rødland, called Pfaffian-Grassmannian correspondence. In this paper we will explore the generalization of this example to higher dimensions suggested by Kuznetsov, see [22]. We will prove that the stringy E -functions of the expected double mirror varieties coincide.

We will now describe the original example of Rødland. Let V be a complex vector space of dimension $n = 7$ and W be a generic subspace of dimension 7 of the space $\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of skew forms on V . To these data one associates a complete intersection Calabi-Yau threefold $X_W \subset G(2, V)$ and another Calabi-Yau threefold $Y_W \subset \mathbb{P}W$ which is the locus of degenerate forms. For a generic choice of W , these X_W and Y_W are smooth Calabi-Yau threefolds with Hodge numbers $(h^{1,1}, h^{1,2}) = (1, 50)$. Their double mirror status was first suggested by [23] and then further solidified by [8, 15, 20].

Analogous construction works for an arbitrary odd $n \geq 5$. We get two families of Calabi-Yau varieties $\{X_W\}$ and $\{Y_W\}$ of dimension $(n - 4)$ and we can try to verify various mathematical consequences of their conjectural double mirror status. The most accessible such property is equality of their Hodge numbers. However, for $n \geq 11$, the Pfaffian side Y_W is singular, so its Hodge numbers need to be generalized to stringy Hodge numbers defined in [2]. The first important result of our paper is the following:

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Theorem 2.4. For any odd $n \geq 5$ we have the equality of Hodge numbers

$$h^{p,q}(X_W) = h_{st}^{p,q}(Y_W).$$

While the result of Theorem 2.4 is not particularly surprising, it requires an elaborate calculation which involves the log resolution of the Pfaffian variety given in terms of the so-called spaces of complete skew forms [5, 24]. In the process we end up calculating stringy Hodge numbers of Pfaffian varieties by an inductive argument.

There is a way to further generalize the Pfaffian-Grassmannian correspondence which we will now describe. The Pfaffian-Grassmannian correspondence can be viewed as a particular case of a more general correspondence between Calabi-Yau complete intersections X_W and Y_W in dual Pfaffian varieties $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ and $Pf(n-1-2k, V)$ for a vector space V of odd dimension n . Here $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ is the k -th secant variety of $G(2, V) \subseteq \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V$. We define these varieties X_W and Y_W in Section 7 and eventually prove the following, rather more technical result.

Theorem 7.7. The varieties X_W and Y_W have well-defined stringy Hodge numbers. Moreover, there holds

$$h_{st}^{p,q}(X_W) = h_{st}^{p,q}(Y_W).$$

We chose to discuss the easier case of the Pfaffian-Grassmannian correspondence in more detail, so that the reader can focus on it first and only then continue to the general case. In Section 2 we define the varieties X_W and Y_W , prove their basic properties, and formulate the main result Theorem 2.4. We also recall the definition of stringy E -functions and discuss the case of Zariski locally trivial resolutions. In Section 3 we calculate a log resolution of the Pfaffian variety in terms of the spaces of complete skew forms. It includes a delicate calculation of the discrepancies of the exceptional divisors. Section 4 contains an inductive calculation of the stringy E -functions of Pfaffians in odd dimensional spaces. We get a remarkably simple formula for it in Theorem 4.6. Section 5 finishes the argument by considering projections of the Cayley hypersurface of X_W . Section 6 describes the analogous construction in the case of even n . For even n , the varieties X_W and Y_W have different dimensions and can thus be only double mirrors in some generalized sense. Moreover, it appears that the definition of stringy E -function needs to be adjusted for such generalized double mirrors, since the usual stringy E -function does not work.

We then proceed with the definitions and arguments for the general case. In Section 7 we define the varieties X_W and Y_W , prove their basic properties and formulate the second main result Theorem 7.7. Section 8 proceeds to prove Theorem 7.7 modulo some technical results relegated to Section 10. Finally, in Section 9 we make a few concluding remarks with the focus on open questions related to our construction.

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were greatly facilitated by the website mathoverflow.net. We used the software packages MAPLE and PARI/GP to formulate conjectures, although our proofs do not rely on a computer calculation.

2. PFAFFIAN AND GRASSMANNIAN DOUBLE MIRROR CALABI-YAU VARIETIES

Let V be an n -dimensional complex vector space for an odd $n \geq 5$. Let $W \subset \Lambda^2 V^\vee$ be a generic n -dimensional space of skew forms on V . To these data we associate two Calabi-Yau varieties X_W and Y_W as follows.

- X_W is a subvariety of the Grassmannian $G(2, V)$ of dimension two subspaces $T_2 \subset V$. It is defined as the locus of $T_2 \in G(2, V)$ with $w|_{T_2} = 0$ for all $w \in W$.
- Y_W is a subvariety of the Pfaffian variety $Pf(V) \subset \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V$ of skew forms on V whose rank is less than $n - 1$. It is defined as the intersection of $Pf(V)$ with $\mathbb{P}W \subset \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V$.

Proposition 2.1. *For a generic choice of W the variety X_W is a smooth variety of dimension $n - 4$ with trivial canonical class, and the variety Y_W is a variety of dimension $n - 4$ with at worst Gorenstein singularities and trivial canonical class.*

Proof. To prove the first statement, observe that X_W is the intersection of n generic hyperplanes in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V$ with the Grassmannian $G(2, V)$ in its Plücker embedding. This intersection is smooth by the Bertini theorem and has trivial canonical class by the adjunction formula and the formula for the canonical class of $G(2, V)$.

To prove the second statement, we recall the results of [10]. The variety $Pf(V)$ is of codimension three in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$. The resolution of the pushforward of the structure sheaf $i_* \mathcal{O}_{Pf(V)}$ in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ is given by the powers of the universal skew form as

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(-n) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}\left(-\frac{n+1}{2}\right)^{\oplus n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}\left(-\frac{n-1}{2}\right)^{\oplus n} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \rightarrow i_* \mathcal{O}_{Pf(V)} \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus, the variety is Gorenstein and by [16] we have

$$i_* K_{Pf(V)} = \mathcal{E}xt^3(i_* \mathcal{O}_{Pf(V)}, \mathcal{O}\left(-\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)\right)).$$

The dual of the first map in (1) is up to a twist the third map, so we see $i_* K_{Pf(V)} = i_* \mathcal{O}_{Pf(V)}(-\frac{1}{2}n(n-3))$ and

$$(2) \quad K_{Pf(V)} = i^* \mathcal{O}\left(-\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)\right).$$

Since $\mathbb{P}W$ is a generic subspace of codimension $\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)$ in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$, the Bertini theorem and adjunction for Gorenstein varieties finishes the proof. \square

Remark 2.2. Dimension counts show that Y_W is smooth for $n \leq 9$ and is singular thereafter.

Remark 2.3. It is easy to show that X_W and Y_W are Calabi-Yau varieties in the strict sense, namely, that

$$H^i(X_W, \mathcal{O}) = H^i(Y_W, \mathcal{O}) = 0$$

for all $i = 1, \dots, n-5$. This follows from the Lefschetz hyperplane theorem in X_W case and the exact sequence (1) in the Y_W case.

Our interest in the varieties X_W and Y_W stems from the observation of Rødland [23] that for $n = 7$ the corresponding families of Calabi-Yau threefolds have the same mirror family. From the physicists' point of view, this corresponds to the statement that the string theories with targets X_W and Y_W can be obtained from one another by analytic continuation in the Kähler parameter space. We will not pretend to have a full understanding of the physical meaning of this claim but will instead refer interested readers to [15] for more details. We refer to pairs of such varieties as *double mirror* to each other, as indicated in the title of this section.

Double mirror Calabi-Yau manifolds are expected to be intimately related to each other. In particular, their Hodge numbers are expected to be the same. In addition, one expects that the bounded derived categories of coherent sheaves on X_W and Y_W are equivalent. This, indeed, has been verified independently in [8] and [20] in $n = 7$ case, thus providing a rare example of non-birational derived equivalent manifolds.

It is reasonable to conjecture that X_W and Y_W are double mirror to each other for arbitrary n . The mathematical consequences of this statement undoubtedly need to be adjusted due to the presence of singularities in Y_W . The string theory corrections due to the singularities are not fully understood, however, there is a robust definition of *stringy* Hodge numbers of singular varieties, due to Batyrev [2]. With this in mind, it becomes natural to conjecture and then prove the following result, which is the main focus of this paper. The proof of the theorem is postponed until Section 5.

Theorem 2.4. *For any odd $n \geq 5$ we have the equality of Hodge numbers*

$$h^{p,q}(X_W) = h_{st}^{p,q}(Y_W).$$

Remark 2.5. Stringy Hodge numbers coincide with usual Hodge numbers in the smooth case, so $h_{st}^{p,q}(X_W) = h^{p,q}(X_W)$. However, the variety Y_W is singular for $n \geq 11$, and the statement would fail without this correction.

In the rest of this section we recall the definition of stringy Hodge numbers of singular varieties with log-terminal singularities following [2] and describe the case of Zariski locally trivial log resolutions which will be an important technical tool in our study of stringy Hodge numbers of Y_W .

Let Y be a singular variety with log-terminal singularities. Let $\pi : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow Y$ be a log resolution of Y , i.e. a proper birational morphism from a smooth variety \widehat{Y} such that the exceptional divisor $\bigcup_{i=1}^k D_i$ has simple normal crossings. It is assumed that Y is \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein, which allows us to compare the canonical classes

$$K_{\widehat{Y}} \equiv \pi^* K_Y + \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i D_i$$

to define the discrepancies α_i . The discrepancies satisfy $\alpha_i > -1$ by log-terminality assumption (see [11]). Recall that for any variety W (not necessarily projective) we can define the Hodge-Deligne polynomial $E(W; u, v)$ which measures the alternating sum of dimensions of the (p, q) components of the mixed Hodge structure on the cohomology of W with compact support [13]. For a possibly empty subset J of $\{1, \dots, k\}$ we define by D_J° the locally closed subset of \widehat{Y} which consists of points $z \in \widehat{Y}$ that lie in D_j if and only if $j \in J$.

Definition 2.6. ([2]) Stringy E -function of Y is defined by

$$E_{st}(Y; u, v) := \sum_{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} E(D_J^\circ; u, v) \prod_{j \in J} \frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{\alpha_j + 1} - 1}.$$

Thus defined $E_{st}(Y; u, v)$ does not depend on the choice of the log resolution of Y , which justifies the notation. It is in general only a rational function in fractional powers of u, v . However, in the case when $E_{st}(Y; u, v)$ is polynomial in u, v , we use

$$E_{st}(Y; u, v) = \sum_{p \geq 0, q \geq 0} (-1)^{p+q} h_{st}^{p,q}(Y) u^p v^q$$

to define stringy Hodge numbers $h_{st}^{p,q}(Y)$.

Remark 2.7. It is not clear under what conditions the stringy Hodge numbers exist. Even in three-dimensional Gorenstein case one can have E -functions with nontrivial denominators, see [12]. So the existence of stringy Hodge numbers of Y_W is not known a priori. Rather, it is a consequence of our calculation of its stringy E -function.

In a number of cases, the log resolution of singularities $\widehat{Y} \rightarrow Y$ has an additional property of having the open strata D_J° form Zariski locally trivial fibrations over the corresponding strata in Y_W . This is the case when Y has isolated singularities, but it also occurs more generally. Notably, this happens in the case of generic hypersurfaces and complete intersections in toric varieties, as well as in the case considered in this paper. We discuss this phenomenon below.

Definition 2.8. We call a log resolution $\pi : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow Y$ as above *Zariski locally trivial* if each D_J° is a Zariski locally trivial fibration over its image $\pi(D_J^\circ)$ in Y .

Definition 2.9. Suppose that a singular variety Y admits a Zariski locally trivial log resolution $\pi : \widehat{Y} \rightarrow Y$. For a point $y \in Y$ define the local contribution of y to $E_{st}(Y; u, v)$ to be

$$S(y; u, v) := \sum_{J \subseteq \{1, \dots, k\}} E(D_J^\circ \cap \pi^{-1}(y); u, v) \prod_{j \in J} \frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{\alpha_j + 1} - 1}.$$

Remark 2.10. Thus defined $S(y; u, v)$ is a constructible function on Y with values in the field of rational functions in fractional powers of u and v . Indeed, if y_1 and y_2 are such that the set of J with $\pi(D_J^\circ)$ that contain y_1 is the same as those that contain y_2 , then $S(y_1; u, v) = S(y_2; u, v)$. Moreover, this function is independent from the choice of a Zariski locally trivial resolution. This follows from the usual argument that involves weak factorization theorem [1]. Last but not least, there holds

$$(3) \quad E_{st}(Y; u, v) = \sum_i E(Y_i; u, v) S(y \in Y_i; u, v)$$

where $Y = \bigsqcup_i Y_i$ is the stratification of Y into the sets on which S is constant. This follows immediately from the multiplicativity of Hodge-Deligne E -functions for Zariski locally trivial fibrations, see [13].

3. LOG RESOLUTIONS AND DISCREPANCIES OF PFAFFIAN VARIETIES

In this section we use the classical spaces of complete skew forms to construct log resolutions of Pfaffian varieties. We describe these spaces in detail. In particular, we calculate the discrepancies of the exceptional divisors, which are needed for the subsequent calculations of stringy E -functions. It is a rather delicate calculation based on the interplay between the spaces of complete skew forms on even and odd dimensional spaces.

Let V be a complex vector space of dimension $n \geq 3$. For now we do not assume that n is odd. Consider the space $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of nontrivial skew forms on V up to scaling. The loci of forms of corank $k \geq 0$ are locally closed smooth subvarieties of $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of codimension $\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)$. Note that the rank $n-k$ is always even. In particular, when n is even, $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ has an open stratum for $k=0$, a codimension one stratum for $k=2$ given by the vanishing of the Pfaffian of the form, as well as lower dimensional strata if n is large enough. When n is odd, there is an open stratum for $k=1$, a codimension three stratum for $k=3$, and possibly lower dimensional strata.

For n large enough, the closures of the strata in the above stratification of $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ are singular. The space of complete skew forms provides a log resolution of this stratification. It is described in the following proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *Consider the successive blowups of the loci of forms of rank 2 in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$, then the proper preimage of the locus of forms of rank 4, etc. At each stage the center of the blowup is smooth, so all of the blowups are smooth. The resulting space of complete skew forms is a smooth variety $\widehat{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee}$ which parameterizes the (possibly trivial) flags*

$$0 \subseteq F^0 \subset \dots \subset F^l = V$$

with F^0 of dimension 0 if n is even and 1 if n is odd, together with nondegenerate forms $\mathbb{C}w_i \in \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(F^{i+1}/F^i)^\vee$. The map to $\widehat{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ is given by interpreting a skew form on F^l/F^{l-1} as a skew form on $F^l = V$.

Proof. See [5, 24]. □

Remark 3.2. It is worth pointing out that in the statement of Proposition 3.1 the length of the flag l varies from point to point. For a closed point in $\widehat{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee}$ in general position we have $l=1$, and the image in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ is a form of rank $n-3$.

Proposition 3.3. *The exceptional divisors of $\widehat{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ are described by requiring that a subspace of certain dimension is present in the flag F^\bullet . They form a simple normal crossing divisor on $\widehat{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee}$. The generic point of the divisor that corresponds to the subspace of dimension k maps to the generic point of the locus of forms of corank k . The discrepancy of the corresponding divisor is $\frac{1}{2}k(k-1)-1$.*

Proof. From the iterated blowup construction we see that the exceptional divisor is a simple normal crossing divisor (see [5]). The description of it at the set-theoretic level is clear as well. The discrepancies are calculated based on the codimension of the (smooth) locus of the corresponding blowup. □

A slight variation of this construction for odd n produces a log resolution of the Pfaffian variety of degenerate forms on V .

Proposition 3.4. *For odd n consider the sequence of iterated blowups of (proper preimages) of loci of forms of rank 2, 4, and so on, up to $n - 5$ in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$. Then consider the proper preimage $\widehat{Pf(V)}$ of the locus $Pf(V)$ of forms of corank at least 3 on V . Then $\widehat{Pf(V)} \rightarrow Pf(V)$ is a log resolution of $Pf(V)$. Points of $\widehat{Pf(V)}$ are given by collections of flags*

$$0 \subset F^0 \subset \cdots \subset F^l = V$$

with F^0 of dimension 3 together with nondegenerate forms $\mathbb{C}w_i \in \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(F^{i+1}/F^i)^\vee$. The exceptional divisors D_j of the map $\widehat{Pf(V)} \rightarrow Pf(V)$ are indexed by $j = 3, \dots, \frac{n-1}{2}$ and are characterized by the existence of a subspace of dimension $2j - 1$ in the above flag.

Proof. The smoothness is part of the statement of Proposition 3.1. The set-theoretic description of the space is also clear. \square

Remark 3.5. We can also identify the space $\widehat{Pf(V)}$ with the relative space of complete skew forms (see [5]) on the rank $n - 3$ universal quotient bundle Q_3 over the Grassmannian $G(3, V)$. Indeed, the map to $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_3^\vee$ is given by sending the form with the above data to F^0 and the skew form on $F^l/F^0 = V/F^0$.

The canonical class of $Pf(V)$ has been calculated in (2). We will now calculate the discrepancies of the map $\pi : \widehat{Pf(V)} \rightarrow Pf(V)$.

Theorem 3.6. *We have the following relation in the Picard group of $\widehat{Pf(V)}$.*

$$K_{\widehat{Pf(V)}} = \pi^* K_{Pf(V)} + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 5j + 1) D_j.$$

In particular, $Pf(V)$ has terminal Gorenstein singularities.

Proof. Consider the variety $Z = \widehat{Pf(V)} \times_{G(3, V)} Fl(2, 3, V)$ which parametrizes elements of $\widehat{Pf(V)}$ together with a choice of a dimension two subspace inside the tautological space for the corresponding point in $G(3, V)$. This Z is simply the space of complete skew forms on the universal quotient bundle $Q_{3, Fl}$ over the partial flag variety $Fl(2, 3, V)$. Points of Z are given by flags

$$0 \subset F^{-1} \subset F^0 \subset \cdots \subset F^l = V$$

with $\dim F^{-1} = 2$, $\dim F^0 = 3$ and the nondegenerate forms $\mathbb{C}w_i \in \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(F^{i+1}/F^i)^\vee$ for $i \geq 0$. Of course, Z is a \mathbb{P}^2 bundle over $\widehat{Pf(V)}$.

Note that Z maps to $G(2, V)$. In fact, it is clear that this map passes through the space $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee$ of skew forms on the universal quotient bundle over the Grassmannian $G(2, V)$. Moreover, we can view Z as the relative space of complete skew forms on Q_2 over $G(2, V)$. We have the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \widehat{Pf(V)} & \longleftarrow & Z & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \searrow & \\ Pf(V) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{3, Fl}^\vee & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G(3, V) & \longleftarrow & Fl(2, 3, V) & \longrightarrow & G(2, V) \end{array}$$

There are also natural morphisms $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee \rightarrow Pf(V)$ and $Pf(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ which are not depicted in the above diagram but which commute with all of the above morphisms.

Remark 3.7. The natural morphism $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee$ is birational. Indeed, a (maximum) rank $n - 3$ form on a fiber of Q_2 has a one-dimensional kernel, which defines the three dimensional subspace in the flag. However, even though both varieties are smooth, the exceptional locus E of (relative) forms of positive corank is not a smooth divisor. The blowup locus in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee$ consists of (relative) skew forms of corank at least three and is generically smooth and of codimension three.

There are divisors E_j on Z defined as the loci of the complete skew forms that have a filtration subspace of dimension $2j - 1$. The index j ranges from $j = 3$ to $j = \frac{1}{2}(n - 1)$. We observe that E_j are the exceptional divisors of the birational morphisms to $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee$ and $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee$. They are also preimages of the exceptional divisors D_j of $\widehat{Pf(V)} \rightarrow Pf(V)$.

The discrepancies of the map $\pi_1 : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee$ can be calculated by Proposition 3.3 and we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \quad K_Z &= \pi_1^* K_{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee} + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} ((j-2)(2j-5) - 1) E_j \\
&= \pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - \pi_3^* c_1(\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee) - \text{rank}(\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee) \xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 9j + 9) E_j \\
&= \pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - \pi_3^* c_1(\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee) - \frac{1}{2}(n-3)(n-4) \xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 9j + 9) E_j \\
&= \pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} + (n-4) \pi_3^* c_1(Q_{3,Fl}) - \frac{1}{2}(n-3)(n-4) \xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 9j + 9) E_j
\end{aligned}$$

for $\pi_3 : Z \rightarrow Fl(2,3,V)$. Here ξ is the pullback to Z of the first chern class of the universal quotient bundle on $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{3,Fl}^\vee$ which is also the same as the pullback of the hyperplane class via $Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(V)$. Note that the discrepancy of E_3 is 0. Indeed, $\pi_1(E_3)$ is already a divisor, namely the exceptional divisor of Remark 3.7.

Similarly, the morphism $\pi_2 : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee$ is a relative construction of the space of complete forms, obtained by blowing up proper preimages of loci of forms of

corank $2j - 3$ in the odd dimensional spaces, which gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_Z &= \pi_2^* K_{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee} + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} ((2j-3)(j-2) - 1) E_j \\
 &= \pi_4^* K_{G(2,V)} - \pi_4^* c_1(\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee) - \text{rank}(\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee) \xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 7j + 5) E_j \\
 (5) \quad &= \pi_4^* K_{G(2,V)} - \pi_4^* c_1(\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee) - \frac{1}{2}(n-2)(n-3) \xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 7j + 5) E_j \\
 &= -3\pi_4^* c_1(Q_2) - \frac{1}{2}(n-2)(n-3) \xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 7j + 5) E_j
 \end{aligned}$$

for $\pi_4 : Z \rightarrow G(2, V)$.

We take a linear combination of the above equations (4) and (5) with coefficients -1 and 2 to get

$$(6) \quad K_Z = -\pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - (n-4)\pi_3^* c_1(Q_{3,Fl}) - 6\pi_4^* c_1(Q_2) - \frac{1}{2}n(n-3)\xi + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 5j + 1) E_j.$$

On the other hand, for $\pi : \widehat{Pf(V)} \rightarrow Pf(V)$ we have

$$K_{\widehat{Pf(V)}} = \pi^* K_{Pf(V)} + \sum_j \alpha_j D_j = -\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)\pi^* \xi + \sum_j \alpha_j D_j$$

by (2) and thus for $\mu : Z \rightarrow \widehat{Pf(V)}$ and $\pi_5 : Z \rightarrow G(3, V)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad K_Z &= \mu^* K_{\widehat{Pf(V)}} + \pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - \pi_5^* K_{G(3,V)} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}n(n-3)\xi + \sum_j \alpha_j E_j + \pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - \pi_5^* K_{G(3,V)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

When we compare the formulas (6) and (7) for K_Z we get:

$$0 = -2\pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - (n-4)\pi_3^* c_1(Q_{3,Fl}) - 6\pi_4^* c_1(Q_2) + \pi_5^* K_{G(3,V)} + \sum_{j=3}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} (2j^2 - 5j + 1 - \alpha_j) E_j.$$

Thus, to finish the proof of Theorem 3.6, it remains to verify that

$$0 = -2\pi_3^* K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - (n-4)\pi_3^* c_1(Q_{3,Fl}) - 6\pi_4^* c_1(Q_2) + \pi_5^* K_{G(3,V)}$$

in the Picard group of Z . All of the ingredients of this formula are pullbacks from the partial flag variety $Fl(2, 3, V)$, and the statement follows from

$$(8) \quad 0 = -2K_{Fl(2,3,V)} - (2n-4)c_1(Q_{3,Fl}) - 6c_1(Q_{2,Fl})$$

in the Picard group of $Fl(2, 3, V)$, which we verify below.

The tangent bundle to $Fl(2, 3, V)$ fits into a short exact sequence with the bundles $Hom(T_{3,Fl}, Q_{3,Fl})$ and $Hom(T_{2,Fl}, T_{3,Fl}/T_{2,Fl})$, where T denotes the appropriate tautological subbundles. Thus, we have

$$-K_{Fl(2,3,V)} = nc_1(Q_{3,Fl}) + c_1(Hom(T_{2,Fl}, T_{3,Fl})) - c_1(Hom(T_{2,Fl}, T_{2,Fl}))$$

$$= nc_1(Q_{3,Fl}) - 3c_1(T_{2,Fl}) + 2c_1(T_{3,Fl}) = (n-2)c_1(Q_{3,Fl}) + 3c_1(Q_{2,Fl}).$$

This proves (8) and finishes the proof of Theorem 3.6. \square

Remark 3.8. We get a log resolution of $\widehat{Y}_W \rightarrow Y_W$ by taking a complete intersection of $\widehat{Pf}(V)$ by $\mathbb{P}W \subset \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$. For the generic choice of W , this resolution has the exceptional divisors $D_j \cap \widehat{Y}_W$ with the same discrepancies. However, there are considerably fewer of them, since the codimension of the image of D_j in $Pf(V)$ is quadratic in j , so most D_j have an empty intersection with the preimage of $\mathbb{P}W$.

4. STRINGY E -FUNCTIONS OF PFAFFIAN VARIETIES

The goal of this section is to calculate the stringy E -functions of Pfaffian subvarieties $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1}) \subset \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1})$. We do so by induction on r . Our main result is a remarkably simple formula of Theorem 4.6.

We start with some results on the usual E -functions of the loci of skew forms of fixed rank.

Definition 4.1. For $i \geq 1$ we denote by $e_{2i} = e_{2i}(u, v)$ the E -function of the variety of *nondegenerate* skew forms on \mathbb{C}^{2i} , up to scaling. For any $0 \leq k \leq n$ we denote by $g_{k,n}(u, v)$ the E -functions of the Grassmannian $G(k, n)$.

Remark 4.2. It is possible to write explicit formulas for $e_{2i}(u, v)$ and $g_{k,n}(u, v)$. but we will not use them in this section. The formula for $g_{k,n}(u, v)$ will be given and used in the Appendix to help deal with the more general Pfaffian double mirror conjecture.

Proposition 4.3. For $0 \leq i \leq r$ there holds

$$g_{2i,2r}(u, v) = g_{2i,2r+1}(u, v) \left(\frac{(uv)^{2r-2i+1} - 1}{(uv)^{2r+1} - 1} \right).$$

Proof. The partial flag variety $Fl(2i, 2r, 2r+1)$ is a Zariski locally trivial fibration with fiber $G(2i, 2r)$ over \mathbb{P}^{2r} . It is also a Zariski locally trivial fibration over $G(2i, 2r+1)$ with fiber \mathbb{P}^{2r-2i} . It remains to recall that $E(\mathbb{P}^k) = \frac{(uv)^{k+1} - 1}{uv - 1}$. \square

We now observe two relations among e_{2i} and the E -functions of Grassmannians.

Proposition 4.4. The following identities hold for any $r \geq 1$ as functions of u, v .

$$(9) \quad \sum_{i=1}^r e_{2i} g_{2i,2r} = \frac{(uv)^{r(2r-1)} - 1}{uv - 1}$$

$$(10) \quad \sum_{i=1}^r e_{2i} g_{2i,2r+1} = \frac{(uv)^{r(2r+1)} - 1}{uv - 1}$$

Proof. To prove the first identity observe that the space of skew forms $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^{2r})$ is stratified by the rank $2i$ of the form for $1 \leq i \leq r$. By considering the kernels of the forms of rank $2i$, we deduce that the aforementioned i -th stratum is a fibration over $G(2r-2i, 2r)$ with the fiber isomorphic to the space of nondegenerate skew forms on \mathbb{C}^{2i} . To show that this fibration is Zariski locally trivial, let us view $G(2i-2r, \mathbb{C}^{2r})$ as the space of full rank $(2r-2i, 2r)$ matrices up to left action of $GL(2r-2i, \mathbb{C})$. Then consider the subgroup of $\mathbb{P}GL(2r, \mathbb{C})$ of matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_{2r-2i} & M_{2r-2i,2i} \\ 0 & I_{2i} \end{pmatrix}$$

whose right action on the subspace of dimension $2i - 2r$ in $G(2r - 2i, \mathbb{C}^{2r})$ generated by first $2i - 2r$ basis vectors identifies it with an open Schubert cell. Thus, we can use the action of this group to trivialize the fibration over this Schubert cell. Then we cover the Grassmannian by translates of this cell and use the conjugate subgroups. Finally we use $g_{2r-2i, 2r} = g_{2i, 2r}$. The second identity is proved similarly. \square

The following observation is key to calculating stringy E -functions of Pfaffian varieties.

Proposition 4.5. *For any $r \geq 1$ there holds*

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{2r-2i} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) e_{2i} g_{2i, 2r+1} = \frac{((uv)^{2r} - 1)((uv)^{2r^2-r-1} - 1)}{((uv)^2 - 1)(uv - 1)}.$$

Proof. We can change the index of summation to $i = 1, \dots, r$, since the $i = r$ term is identically zero. We combine the results of Propositions 4.3 and 4.4 as follows. By Proposition 4.3 we have

$$\left(\frac{(uv)^{2r-2i} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) g_{2i, 2r+1} = \frac{1}{uv((uv)^2 - 1)} \left(((uv)^{2r+1} - 1)g_{2i, 2r} - (uv - 1)g_{2i, 2r+1} \right).$$

Then we use (9) and (10) to get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{(uv)^{2r-2i} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) e_{2i} g_{2i, 2r+1} &= \frac{1}{uv((uv)^2 - 1)} \left(((uv)^{2r+1} - 1) \frac{(uv)^{r(2r-1)} - 1}{uv - 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (uv - 1) \frac{(uv)^{r(2r+1)} - 1}{uv - 1} \right) = \frac{((uv)^{2r} - 1)((uv)^{2r^2-r-1} - 1)}{((uv)^2 - 1)(uv - 1)}. \end{aligned}$$

\square

The main result of this section is the formula for the stringy E -function of the Pfaffian variety $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1})$ of skew forms of rank $\leq 2r - 2$ in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1})$.

Theorem 4.6. *For any $r \geq 2$ the stringy E -function of the Pfaffian variety $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1})$ is given by*

$$E_{st}(Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1}); u, v) = \frac{((uv)^{2r} - 1)((uv)^{2r^2-r-1} - 1)}{((uv)^2 - 1)(uv - 1)}.$$

Proof. We will argue by induction on r . The case $r = 2$ is straightforward, since $Pf(\mathbb{C}^5)$ is a smooth variety isomorphic to $G(3, 5)$, whose cohomology is well known.

We now assume the result of this theorem for $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2k+1})$ for all $k < r$ and consider a vector space $V = \mathbb{C}^{2r+1}$. Observe that the log resolution $\widehat{Pf(V)}$ of $Pf(V) \subset \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ considered in Section 3 is naturally stratified by specifying various choices of the subspaces for the partial complete skew forms. Specifically, the strata are in bijections with subsets I of the set of odd integers $\{3, \dots, 2r+1\}$ that include 3 and $2r+1$. The contribution of the said stratum to the stringy E -function of $Pf(V)$ as defined by Definition 2.6 is the product of the E -polynomial of the stratum with

$$\prod_{3 \leq j \leq r, 2j-1 \in I} \left(\frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{2j^2-5j+2} - 1} \right).$$

Each of these strata is a Zariski locally trivial fibration over the locus of forms of rank $2i$ on V where $2i$ is the codimension of the largest proper subspace in the

flag. Indeed, observe that the preimage of a point $\mathbb{C}w \in Pf(V)$ of rank $2i$ is naturally isomorphic to the space of partial skew forms on $\text{Ker}(w)$ so we can locally trivialize the fibration by using the subgroup trick of the proof of Proposition 4.4. Notice now that this fiber is the log resolution of the lower-dimensional Pfaffian $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r-2i+1})$! Moreover, we can relate the contributions of the strata of the resolution of $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r-2i+1})$ to that of $Pf(V)$ by observing that they lie in an additional divisor D_j with $j = r - i + 1$, but otherwise lie in the same set of divisors. So there is an additional factor of

$$\frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{2j^2 - 5j + 2} - 1} = \frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{2(r-i)^2 - (r-i) - 1} - 1}$$

when one compares the contribution to $Pf(V)$ as opposed to the contribution to $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r-2i+1})$. Thus, the S -function in the sense of Definition 2.9 is equal to

$$S(\mathbb{C}w; u, v) = E_{st}(Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r-2i+1})) \left(\frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{2(r-i)^2 - (r-i) - 1} - 1} \right) = \frac{(uv)^{2(r-i)} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1}$$

by the induction assumption.

We now use the formula (3) from Section 2. The locus of forms of rank $2i$ in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ is a Zariski locally trivial fibration over $G(2r + 1 - 2i, V)$ with fibers the spaces of nondegenerate skew forms on \mathbb{C}^{2i} up to scaling. Thus, this locus has E -polynomial $e_{2i}g_{2i, 2r+1}$. Thus, the contribution of the strata in $\widehat{Pf(V)}$ that lie over the locus of forms of rank $2i$ is equal to

$$e_{2i}g_{2i, 2r+1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{2(r-i)} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right).$$

The index i runs from 1 to $r - 1$, but the contribution of the open stratum $i = r - 1$ needs to be considered separately, because $Pf(\mathbb{C}^3)$ is not defined, and the intermediate formula does not make sense. However, this contribution is easily seen to be $e_{2r-2}g_{3, 2r+1}$, so the final formula works for $i = r - 1$ as well. We now have

$$E_{st}(Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1})) = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} e_{2i}g_{2i, 2r+1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{2(r-i)} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right)$$

and it remains to use Proposition 4.5. \square

Remark 4.7. Observe that the usual E -function of $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2r+1})$ is a rather complicated polynomial in u, v given by $E(\mathbb{P}^{2r^2+r-1}) - e_{2r}E(\mathbb{P}^{2r})$. It is satisfying, even if somewhat expected, that the stringy E -function of the Pfaffian variety is simpler than its usual E -function. This is yet another justification for the use of E_{st} . We intend to look for a natural vector space (or rather a flat family of vector spaces) to serve as stringy cohomology of the Pfaffian, similar to the toric singularities case of [7].

5. COMPARISON OF STRINGY E FUNCTIONS

In this section we prove our main result Theorem 2.4 that compares the (stringy) E -functions of the double mirror Calabi-Yau manifolds X_W and Y_W . The main idea is to reduce the calculation of the E -function of X_W to that of its Cayley hypersurface H which we define below. Then we consider the projection of H onto $\mathbb{P}W$ and look at the fibers of that projection over different loci in Y_W .

Recall that we have subspace W of dimension n in $\Lambda^2 V^\vee$, the Grassmannian complete intersection X_W in $G(2, V)$ and the Pfaffian locus Y_W in $\mathbb{P}W$. Consider the Cayley hypersurface $H \subset G(2, V) \times \mathbb{P}W$ which consists of (T_2, w) with $w|_{T_2} = 0$.

We first connect the E -function of X_W with that of H . The projection $H \rightarrow G(2, V)$ has fibers \mathbb{P}^{n-2} over $T_2 \notin X_W$ and fibers \mathbb{P}^{n-1} over $T_2 \in X_W$. Moreover, on these loci the fibration is Zariski locally trivial, since it is a projectivization of a vector bundle. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} E(H; u, v) &= \left(E(G(2, V)) - E(X_W) \right) E(\mathbb{P}^{n-2}) + E(X_W) E(\mathbb{P}^{n-1}) \\ &= E(G(2, V)) \frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{uv - 1} + E(X_W) (uv)^{n-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The E -function of $G(2, V)$ can be calculated by realizing $G(2, V)$ as the base of the Zariski locally trivial fibration of the space of ordered pairs of linearly independent vectors in V . The fiber is $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ with E -polynomial $((uv)^2 - 1)((uv)^2 - uv)$. The total space has E polynomial $((uv)^n - 1)((uv)^n - uv)$ (first pick one nonzero vector, then pick a vector not in its span). Thus we get

$$(11) \quad E(H; u, v) = E(X_W; u, v) (uv)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{(uv) - 1} \right) \left(\frac{((uv)^n - 1)((uv)^n - uv)}{((uv)^2 - 1)((uv)^2 - uv)} \right).$$

We now consider the projection of H to the second factor $\mathbb{P}W$. While we do not know whether this fibration is Zariski locally trivial over each locus of the forms $w \in \mathbb{P}W$ of $\dim \text{Ker}(w) = 2k + 1$ for $k = 0, 1, \dots$, we will show that the E -function is still multiplicative on the fibers. Let us denote these strata of $\mathbb{P}W$ by F_k . For example, Y_W is the closure of F_1 . The fiber of the projection $H \rightarrow W$ over the stratum F_k is the hypersurface in $G(2, V)$ given by $w = 0$ for $\dim \text{Ker}(w) = 2k + 1$. Let us calculate the E -function of this hypersurface.

Lemma 5.1. *The E function of the fiber F_k of $H \rightarrow \mathbb{P}W$ over w of corank $2k + 1$ is given by*

$$E(F_k; u, v) = \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) (uv)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{uv + 1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \right)^2.$$

Proof. As is in the Grassmannian calculation, we consider the Zariski locally trivial $GL(2, \mathbb{C})$ fibration B_k over this F_k given by linearly independent (v_1, v_2) in V with the property $w(v_1, v_2) = 0$. The part of B_k with $v_1 \in \text{Ker}(w)$ is fibered over $\text{Ker}(w) - \{0\}$ with fiber $\mathbb{C}^n - \mathbb{C}$, because v_2 can be picked arbitrarily. If $v_1 \notin \text{Ker}(w)$ then the choices for v_2 are $\mathbb{C}^{n-1} - \mathbb{C}$ (again, the fibration is Zariski locally trivial). This gives

$$\begin{aligned} E(B_k) &= ((uv)^{2k+1} - 1)((uv)^n - uv) + ((uv)^n - (uv)^{2k+1})((uv)^{n-1} - uv) \\ &= (uv)^{2k+n+1} - (uv)^n - (uv)^{2k+2} + uv + (uv)^{2n-1} - (uv)^{n+1} - (uv)^{2k+n} \\ &\quad + (uv)^{2k+2} = ((uv)^{2k} - 1)((uv)^{n+1} - (uv)^n) + uv((uv)^{n-1} - 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$E(F_k; u, v) = \frac{E(B_k)}{((uv)^2 - 1)((uv)^2 - uv)} = \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) (uv)^{n-1} + \frac{1}{uv + 1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{(uv) - 1} \right)^2.$$

□

Lemma 5.2. *Let H_k be the preimage in H of the locus P_k . Then there holds*

$$E(H_k) = E(P_k)E(F_k).$$

Proof. We consider the frame bundle \tilde{H}_k over H_k whose fiber over a point $(T_2, w) \in H$ is the space of all bases of T_2 . Thus points in \tilde{H}_k encode triples (v_1, v_2, w) where v_1 and v_2 are linearly independent, $w \in P_k$ and $w(v_1, v_2) = 0$. The map $\tilde{H}_k \rightarrow P_k$ has fibers isomorphic to B_k . As in the proof of Lemma 5.1, the space \tilde{H}_k can be further subdivided into two subsets depending on whether $v_1 \in \text{Ker}(w)$ or $v_1 \notin \text{Ker}(w)$. For each of the subspaces, we get an iterated structure of Zariski locally trivial fibration over P_k and therefore

$$E(\tilde{H}_k) = E(P_k)E(B_k)$$

which implies the claim of the lemma. \square

We are now able to calculate the E function of H using the projection to $\mathbb{P}W$:

$$\begin{aligned} E(H; u, v) &= \sum_{k \geq 0} E(P_k)E(F_k) = \sum_{k \geq 0} E(P_k) \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) (uv)^{n-1} \\ &\quad + \sum_{k \geq 0} E(P_k) \frac{1}{uv + 1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} E(P_k) \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) (uv)^{n-1} + E(\mathbb{P}W) \frac{1}{uv + 1} \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} E(P_k) \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) y^{n-1} + \frac{1}{uv + 1} \left(\frac{(uv)^n - 1}{uv - 1} \right) \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

We compare the above equation with (11) to get a simple formula

$$(12) \quad E(X_W; u, v) = \sum_{k \geq 0} E(P_k; u, v) \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right).$$

Remark 5.3. The contribution of $k = 0$ term is zero, so the right hand side of the above formula involves summation over the loci $P_k, k \geq 1$. For example, for $n \leq 9$ we have $P_{\geq 2} = \emptyset$ and $Y_W = P_1$ is smooth, so we immediately get the equality $E(X_W) = E(Y_W)$.

Remark 5.4. The above calculations can be performed in the Grothendieck ring of varieties over \mathbb{C} . This idea was explored in [6] to show that the class of affine line is a zero divisor in the Grothendieck ring.

We are now ready to prove the first major result of this paper, Theorem 2.4.

Proof. (of Theorem 2.4) The statement of equality of Hodge numbers is equivalent to

$$E(X_W; u, v) = E_{st}(Y_W; u, v).$$

Observe that Y_W is a transversal complete intersection of the Pfaffian variety of degenerate forms on V . Therefore, the log resolution of Y_W can be obtained by taking a complete intersection in $\widehat{Pf(V)}$. Different strata of the resolution are therefore Zariski locally trivial fibrations over P_k for appropriate k . As in the proof of Theorem 4.6, we observe that the fibers over P_k for $k \geq 2$ are log resolutions

of the Pfaffian varieties $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2k+1})$, and that the strata are now counted with the extra factor

$$\frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{2k^2 - k - 1} - 1}$$

due to the additional divisor D_{k+1} . Thus the contribution of the stratum P_k to $E_{st}(Y_W; u, v)$ is

$$E(P_k; u, v) E_{st}(Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2k+1}); u, v) \left(\frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{2k^2 - k - 1} - 1} \right) = E(P_k; u, v) \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right)$$

where we used Theorem 4.6 to calculate the stringy E -function of $Pf(\mathbb{C}^{2k+1})$. The same formula applies for $k = 1$, because the log resolution is the isomorphism over this locus. Thus we have

$$E_{st}(Y_W; u, v) = \sum_{k \geq 1} E(P_k; u, v) \frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1}$$

which equals $E(X_W)$ in view of (12). \square

6. EVEN-DIMENSIONAL CASE

There is a similar, although slightly less appealing correspondence between complete intersections in the Grassmannian $G(2, V)$ and a Pfaffian variety in the case of even n . The double mirrors in this case are only so in some not particularly clear generalized sense. In particular, they are not of the same dimension, so the relation of the Hodge numbers needs to be corrected. Remarkably, we see that one needs to somehow modify the definition of stringy Hodge numbers in order to get an analog of Theorem 2.4 in the case of even n .

Definition 6.1. Let $n \geq 4$ be an even integer. Let V be a vector space of dimension n and let W be a generic subspace of dimension n in $\Lambda^2 V^\vee$. We define X_W and Y_W as follows.

- $X_W \subset G(2, V)$ is the locus of $T_2 \subset V$ with $w|_{T_2} = 0$ for all $w \in W$.
- Y_W is the hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}W$ of skew forms $\mathbb{C}w$ of positive corank.

Remark 6.2. For $n \geq 6$ we see that X_W is a smooth Calabi-Yau variety of dimension $n - 4$. It is a union of two points for $n = 4$. For any $n \geq 4$ the variety Y_W is a hypersurface of dimension $n - 2$ and degree $\frac{n}{2}$ given by the vanishing of a single Pfaffian. It is smooth for $n \leq 6$ and has Gorenstein singularities for larger n .

Remark 6.3. We still want to view X_W and Y_W as double mirror to each other in some generalized sense. There have been examples of generalized mirror symmetry, for example in the setting of rigid Calabi-Yau varieties see [3, Section 5], but they have not been studied systematically. See also [22, Conjecture 4.4] and [17].

To understand what type of relation between the E -functions of X_W and Y_W one might expect, we derive the analog of equation (12).

Proposition 6.4. We denote by P_k the locally closed subvariety of $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of forms of corank $2k$. In particular, the closure of P_1 is $Pf(V)$. For any $n \geq 4$ there holds

$$(uv)E(X_W; u, v) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) E(P_k; u, v) - \frac{(uv)^n - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1}.$$

Proof. As before, we have the Cayley hypersurface $H \subset G(2, V) \times \mathbb{P}W$ whose E function is related to that of X_W by

$$E(H; u, v) = E(X_W; u, v)(uv)^{n-1} + \left(\frac{(uv)^{n-1} - 1}{(uv) - 1} \right) \left(\frac{((uv)^n - 1)((uv)^n - uv)}{((uv)^2 - 1)((uv)^2 - uv)} \right).$$

The projection of H onto $\mathbb{P}W$ is a disjoint union of fibrations with fibers F_k over the loci P_k of forms of corank $2k$ for $k \geq 0$. The E -function of the fiber F_k and the contribution of the locus P_k are calculated similarly to Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2 (the notation F_k has a slightly different meaning now due to different corank) as

$$E(F_k; u, v) = \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) (uv)^{n-2} + \frac{((uv)^{n-2} - 1)((uv)^n - 1)}{(uv - 1)^2(uv + 1)}.$$

Then we have

$$E(H; u, v) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) (uv)^{n-2} E(P_k; u, v) + \frac{((uv)^{n-2} - 1)((uv)^n - 1)^2}{(uv - 1)^3(uv + 1)}$$

and

$$(uv)E(X_W; u, v) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1} \right) E(P_k; u, v) - \frac{(uv)^n - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1}.$$

□

Thus, it is natural to expect that

$$(13) \quad (uv)E(X_W; u, v) = E_{st}(Y_W; u, v) - \frac{(uv)^n - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1}$$

which is equivalent to the statement that the stringy Hodge numbers $h_{st}^{p,q}(Y_W)$ are well defined and there holds

$$h_{st}^{p,q}(Y_W) = \begin{cases} h^{p-1,q-1}(X_W) + 1, & p = q \text{ and } p \text{ is even} \\ h^{p-1,q-1}(X_W), & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

The formula (13) would follow from Proposition 6.4 as long as the local contribution of the singularity of Pf along P_k is given by

$$\frac{(uv)^{2k} - 1}{(uv)^2 - 1}.$$

This certainly holds for the nonsingular points, i.e. $k = 1$. However, it *fails* for the $k = 2$ locus! Specifically, we have the following.

Proposition 6.5. *The singularities of Y_W along the locus P_2 have a Zariski locally trivial resolution with the fibers isomorphic to $G(2, 4)$. The discrepancy is 3. The local contribution of the singularity is given by*

$$\frac{(uv)^2 + uv + 1}{uv + 1}$$

and is not a polynomial.

Proof. Since the calculation depends only on the singularity, we may as well consider the locus of forms of rank 2 in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V$ for $\dim V = 6$. When we blow it up, we get a resolution of singularities $\pi : \widehat{Pf} \rightarrow Pf(V)$ isomorphic to the bundle $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee$ over the Grassmannian $G(2, V)$. The map to $Pf(V)$ is given by interpreting a form on Q_2 as a form on V . The exceptional divisor D is the locus of forms of rank 2 on Q_2 .

We have

$$K_{\widehat{Pf}} = \pi^* K_{Pf} + \alpha D = -12\pi^* \xi + \alpha D$$

where we use the fact that $Pf(V)$ is a hypersurface of degree 3 in \mathbb{P}^{14} and denote by ξ the hyperplane class. For the map $\mu : \widehat{Pf} \simeq \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_2^\vee \rightarrow G(2, V)$ we have

$$K_{\widehat{Pf}} = -6c_1(\mathcal{O}(1)) + \mu^* c_1(\Lambda^2 Q_2).$$

We now observe that $c_1(\mathcal{O}(1)) = \pi^* \xi$ to get

$$\alpha D = 6c_1(\mathcal{O}(1)) + \mu^* c_1(\Lambda^2 Q_2).$$

The divisor D is a degree two hypersurface in the fibers of μ , namely a $G(2, 4) \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. Thus, it intersects the line in the fiber by 2, and we get $2\alpha = 6$ thus $\alpha = 3$.

The rest of the statement of the Proposition follows from Definition 2.9 of the local contribution and the standard formula $E(G(2, 4); u, v) = (uv)^4 + (uv)^3 + 2(uv)^2 + uv + 1$. \square

Remark 6.6. As a consequence of the above calculation, the equation (13) fails for $n = 8$, since the contribution of P_2 is different from the one that's needed, and $P_{\geq 3}$ are empty.

Remark 6.7. The desired contribution $\frac{(uv)^{2k}-1}{(uv)^2-1}$ of the singularity of P_k would be achieved, if the definition of the stringy Hodge numbers were given with different discrepancies. For example, in the $k = 2$ case the discrepancy 2 would result in the local contribution

$$E(G(2, 4); u, v) \left(\frac{uv-1}{(uv)^3-1} \right) = (uv)^2 + 1$$

as desired. More generally, one can construct a resolution of $Pf(V)$ as a proper preimage of the Pfaffian divisor in the space of complete skew forms on V . The corresponding exceptional divisors D_k correspond to forms of corank $2k$. We would have the desired equality of the E -functions if the discrepancies of D_k were $2k^2 - 3k$. However, a calculation similar to the one in Section 3 shows that the discrepancies are $2k^2 - 2k - 1$. Thus it appears that in order to understand generalized double mirror phenomenon for varieties of different dimensions, one needs to adjust the definition of stringy Hodge numbers! We hope to explore this observation in the future, but at this moment, it remains a puzzling phenomenon.

7. GENERAL PFAFFIAN DOUBLE MIRROR CORRESPONDENCE

In this section we adapt the techniques of Sections 4 and 5 to the case of double mirror complete intersections in general Pfaffian varieties of forms on the spaces of odd dimension.

Definition 7.1. Let V be a complex vector space of odd dimension $n \geq 5$. For any $k \in \{1, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(n-1)\}$ we define the variety $Pf(2k, V)$ to be the subvariety of the space $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of nontrivial skew forms on V up to scaling, defined by the condition that the rank of the form does not exceed $2k$. We define $Pf^\circ(2k, V)$ to be the locally closed subset of forms of rank exactly $2k$. If the dependence on V is not important, we will simply use $Pf(2k, n)$ and $Pf^\circ(2k, n)$.

Definition 7.2. Assume that $k \neq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$. Let $W \subset \Lambda^2 V^\vee$ be a generic subspace of dimension nk . Then we can define two varieties X_W and Y_W as follows.

- X_W is the set of forms $y \in Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ such that $\langle y, w \rangle = 0$ for all $w \in W$. Here we use the natural nondegenerate pairing between $\Lambda^2 V$ and $\Lambda^2 V^\vee$.
- Y_W is the complete intersection of $\mathbb{P}W$ and $Pf(n-1-2k, V)$ in $\mathbb{P}(\Lambda^2 V^\vee)$.

Remark 7.3. Definition 7.2 contains the definition of Section 2 as a special case $k = 1$. We can also observe that interchange of (V, k, W) with $(V^\vee, \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - k, Ann(W))$ switches X_W and Y_W .

The following result is well known to the experts but we could not find a suitable reference.

Proposition 7.4. *For positive integers k, n with $2k \leq n$, the variety $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ is Gorenstein, with anticanonical class given by $kn\xi$ where ξ is the pullback of the hyperplane class of $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V$.*

Proof. Consider the non-log resolution $\pi : \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee \rightarrow Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ given by the space of pairs (V_1, w) where V_1 is an $n - 2k$ dimensional subspace of V^\vee in the kernel of $w \in Pf(2k, V^\vee)$. Here $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee$ is the projective bundle over the Grassmannian $G(n - 2k, V^\vee)$. We denote this map by μ .

By a standard calculation, we get

$$K_{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee} = -(n+1-2k)\mu^*c_1(Q) - k(2k-1)\xi$$

where $\xi = c_1(\mathcal{O}(1))$. The exceptional divisor E of π is the locus of degenerate forms in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee$, which is the locus where the k -th power of the natural map $\mu^*\Lambda^2 Q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(1)$ is zero. This k -th power is a map

$$\mu^*\Lambda^{2k} Q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(k)$$

which means that $c_1(E) = k\xi - \mu^*c_1(Q)$.

Since $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ is Gorenstein (see [19]) we have

$$\pi^*K_{Pf(2k, V)} = K_{\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee} - \alpha c_1(E)$$

for some α . In view of the above calculations, this is equivalent to

$$\pi^*K_{Pf(2k, V)} + nk\xi = (n+1-2k-\alpha)c_1(E).$$

Since E is the exceptional divisor, and the left hand side is a pullback from $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$, both sides are zero. \square

Corollary 7.5. *The varieties X_W and Y_W are Gorenstein with trivial canonical class of dimension $nk - 2k^2 - k - 1$.*

Proof. We have already observed this in the case $k = 1$ and $k = \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$. In general, Proposition 7.4 implies the statement for X_W by the adjunction formula. The statement for Y_W then follows from Remark 7.3. \square

We would like to state the following meta-mathematical conjecture for a vector space V of odd dimension n , a number $k \in \{1, \dots, \frac{1}{2}(n-3)\}$ and a generic subspace $W \subset \Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of dimension nk :

The varieties X_W and Y_W are double mirror to each other.

Remark 7.6. The above conjecture can be viewed as a natural generalization of Rødland's work. Note also that Kuznetsov has stated the analogous conjecture for the derived categories [22, Conjecture 4.9]. The best evidence in favor of this conjecture is provided by the Theorem 7.7 below, which is one of the expected consequences of double mirror property. It generalizes our Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 7.7. *The varieties X_W and Y_W have well-defined stringy Hodge numbers. Moreover, there holds*

$$h_{st}^{p,q}(X_W) = h_{st}^{p,q}(Y_W).$$

We delay the proof of Theorem 7.7 until later. First, we need to extend the results of Sections 2, 3 and 4 to this more general setting. We begin with the discussion of log resolutions of Pfaffian varieties $Pf(2k, n)$.

Definition 7.8. Let $2k$ and n be positive integers with $2k \leq n$, where we no longer assume that n is odd. Let V be a vector space of dimension n . We define the space $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V)$ of *complete skew forms of rank $\leq 2k$* as the proper preimage of $Pf(2k, V)$ under the consecutive blowups in $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of $Pf(2, V)$, proper preimage of $Pf(4, V)$, and so on, up to $Pf(2k-2, V)$.

Proposition 7.9. *The space $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V)$ is smooth. Its points are in one-to-one correspondence with flags*

$$0 \subseteq F^0 \subset \cdots \subset F^l = V$$

with F^0 of dimension $n-2k$ together with nondegenerate forms $\mathbb{C}w_i \in \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2(F^{i+1}/F^i)^\vee$. The map $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V) \rightarrow Pf(2k, V) \subset \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ is given by interpreting a skew form on F^l/F^{l-1} as a skew form on $F^l = V$.

Proof. Follows from [5]. \square

Proposition 7.10. *Let V be a space of odd dimension n and let $k < \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ be a positive integer. The map $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V) \rightarrow Pf(2k, V)$ gives a log resolution of $Pf(2k, V)$. The exceptional divisors D_j correspond to loci of complete forms with a subspace of dimension $2j-1$ present in the flag. The index j satisfies $\frac{1}{2}(n+3-2k) \leq j \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$. The discrepancy of the divisor D_j is given by*

$$\alpha_j = \frac{1}{2}(2j+2k-n-1)(2j-1) - 1.$$

Proof. The proof is completely analogous to that of Theorem 3.6. We consider the projective bundle $Z \rightarrow Pf(\widehat{2k}, V)$ by looking at $F^{-1} \subset F^0$ of codimension one, i.e.

$$Z = Pf(\widehat{2k}, V) \times_{G(r,n)} Fl(r-1, r, n).$$

where we use $r = n-2k$ to denote the dimension of F^0 . We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Pf(\widehat{2k}, V) & \longleftarrow & Z & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & \searrow & \\ Pf(2k, V) & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{r, Fl}^\vee & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q_{r-1}^\vee \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G(r, V) & \longleftarrow & Fl(r-1, r, V) & \longrightarrow & G(r-1, V) \end{array}$$

The preimages of D_j in Z are denoted by E_j . We have the following three equalities in the Picard group of Z (where we drop the pullbacks from the notation to simplify it). We also use $r = n-2k$ and denote by ξ the hyperplane class on $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 V^\vee$.

$$(14) \quad K_Z = K_{Pf(2k, V)} + \sum_j \alpha_j E_j + K_{Fl} - K_{G(r, n)}$$

$$(15) \quad K_Z = K_{Fl} - k(2k-1)\xi + (2k-1)c_1(Q_r) + \sum_j \left(\frac{1}{2}(2j-r-1)(2j-r-2)-1\right)E_j$$

$$(16) \quad K_Z = K_{G(r-1,n)} - k(2k+1)\xi + 2kc_1(Q_{r-1}) + \sum_j \left(\frac{1}{2}(2j-r)(2j-r-1)-1\right)E_j$$

We take a linear combination of the equations (14), (15) and (16) with coefficients 2, $(r-1)$ and $(-r-1)$ respectively. This implies the desired equality

$$\alpha_j = \frac{1}{2}(2j-r-1)(2j-1)-1$$

provided that

$$0 = 2K_{Fl} - 2K_{G(r,n)} + (r-1)K_{Fl} + (r-1)(2k-1)c_1(Q_r) - (r+1)K_{G(r-1,n)} - 2k(r+1)c_1(Q_{r-1})$$

which is equivalent to a formula for the canonical class of the partial flag variety $Fl(r-1, r, n)$

$$K_{Fl} = -rc_1(Q_{r-1}) - (2k+1)c_1(Q_r)$$

which is proved analogously to the $r=3$ case of Theorem 3.6. \square

We now proceed to generalize the results of Section 4. Recall that $e_{2i} = e_{2i}(u, v)$ is the E -function of the space of nondegenerate forms on a $2i$ -dimensional space, up to scaling, and $g_{k,n}$ is the E -function of the Grassmannian $G(k, n)$. Our main technical result is the following proposition.

Proposition 7.11. *For an odd integer n and any $1 \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$ there holds*

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)} e_{2i} g_{n-2i, n} \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j}-1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i}-1} = \frac{(uv)^{nk}-1}{uv-1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j}-1}{(uv)^{2j-2k}-1}.$$

Proof. We will prove this result by induction on $n+k$. The base case is easy to establish by direct calculation, which we leave to the reader.

Suppose that the result of the proposition is proved for all smaller values of $n+k$. Specifically, we will use these formulas for $(k-1, n)$ and $(k, n-2)$. We need to be careful in the situation when these pairs are not in the acceptable range of (k, n) . This happens when $k=1$ or $k=\frac{1}{2}(n-3)$. Note that only i in the range $1 \leq i \leq k$ contribute to the left hand side, so $k=1$ case follows from the formula

$$g_{n-2, n} = \frac{((uv)^n - 1)((uv)^{n-1} - 1)}{((uv)^2 - 1)((uv) - 1)}.$$

In the $k=\frac{1}{2}(n-3)$ case the product on the left hand side only has $j=\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i$ and we get

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)} e_{2i} g_{n-2i, n} \frac{(uv)^{n-2i-1}-1}{(uv)^2-1}$$

which allows us to use Proposition 4.5 to settle this case.

In the general case $1 < k < \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$ we may now assume the equations

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)} e_{2i} g_{n-2i, n} \prod_{j=k-i}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2+2i} - 1} \\ &= \frac{(uv)^{n(k-1)} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-3)} e_{2i} g_{n-2i-2, n-2} \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-3)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1} \\ &= \frac{(uv)^{(n-2)k} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

We use the relation $g_{n-2i-2, n-2} = g_{n-2i, n} \frac{((uv)^{n-2i} - 1)((uv)^{n-2i-1} - 1)}{((uv)^{n-1})(uv)^{n-1} - 1}$ to rewrite the above two equations as

$$\begin{aligned} (17) \quad & \left(\frac{(uv)^{2k-2i} - 1}{(uv)^{n+1-2k} - 1} \right) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)} e_{2i} g_{n-2i, n} \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1} \\ &= \frac{(uv)^{nk-n} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2} - 1} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \quad & \left(\frac{((uv)^{n-2i} - 1)((uv)^{n-1-2k} - 1)}{((uv)^n - 1)((uv)^{n-1} - 1)} \right) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)} e_{2i} g_{n-2i, n} \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1} \\ &= \frac{(uv)^{nk-2k} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-3)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

The desired equality then follows from taking the linear combination of the equations (17) and (18) with coefficients

$$(uv)^n((uv)^{n+1-2k} - 1), \quad - \frac{(uv)^{2k}((uv)^n - 1)((uv)^{n-1} - 1)}{((uv)^{n-1-2k} - 1)}.$$

Details are left to the reader. \square

We are now able to prove a formula for the stringy E -functions of the Pfaffian varieties $Pf(2k, n)$.

Theorem 7.12. *For a vector space V of odd dimension n and any $1 \leq k \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ there holds*

$$E_{st}(Pf(2k, V)) = \frac{(uv)^{nk} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1}.$$

Proof. We remark that the case $k = 1$ is straightforward, since $Pf(2k, V) = G(2, V^\vee)$. Otherwise, for a fixed $n - 2k$ we perform induction on n with the base case described above.

To prove the induction step, consider the log resolution of singularities $\widehat{Pf(2k, V)} \rightarrow Pf(2k, V)$. For each $i < k$ the strata of $\widehat{Pf(2k, V)}$ over the space $Pf^\circ(2i, V)$ of forms of rank exactly $2i$ form Zariski locally trivial fibrations. The preimage of a point $\mathbb{C}w \in Pf^\circ(2i, V)$ is isomorphic to the log resolution of $Pf(2k - 2i, Ker(w))$. The contribution of $Pf^\circ(2i, V)$ is then seen to equal

$$(19) \quad E(Pf^\circ(2i, V))E_{st}(Pf(2k - 2i, Ker(w))) \frac{uv - 1}{(uv)^{\alpha_j + 1} - 1}$$

where α_j is the discrepancy calculated in Proposition 7.10 to be

$$\frac{1}{2}(2j + 2k - n - 1)(2j - 1) - 1 = (k - i)(n - 2i)$$

since $2j - 1 = n - 2i$. By induction assumption, the contribution (19) is equal to

$$E(Pf^\circ(2i, V)) \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1}.$$

Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} E_{st}(Pf(2k, V)) &= E(Pf^\circ(2k, V)) + \sum_{1 \leq i < k} E(Pf^\circ(2i, V)) \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} E(Pf^\circ(2i, V)) \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} e_{2i} g_{n-2i, n} \prod_{j=k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2i} - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

We can change the index of summation to $1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n - 1)$ since the subsequent terms will have a zero factor in the product. Then Proposition 7.11 finishes the proof. \square

Remark 7.13. It is worth mentioning that $E_{st}(Pf(2k, V))$ is a polynomial in uv . Indeed, it is a product of the E -function of a projective space with a Gaussian binomial coefficient in $(uv)^2$. See Section 10 for more information on the latter.

8. PROOF OF THE EQUALITY OF E -FUNCTIONS: GENERAL CASE

In this section we prove our main result Theorem 7.7 by using some of the more technical statements collected in the Appendix (Section 10).

Recall that we are given an odd integer $n \geq 5$, a positive integer $k < \frac{1}{2}(n - 1)$, a vector space V of dimension n and a generic subspace of $\Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of dimension nk . This allows us to define two varieties X_W and Y_W which are Calabi-Yau complete intersections in $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ and $Pf(2k, V)$ respectively.

Proposition 8.1. *Stringy Hodge numbers of X_W and Y_W are well-defined.*

Proof. Consider the log resolution $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V^\vee) \rightarrow Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ given by the complete skew forms on V^\vee of rank at most $2k$. The restriction of this resolution to the preimage of X_W is a complete intersection of $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V^\vee)$ with $\mathbb{P}Ann(W)$. It gives a log resolution of X_W , since W is generic. Moreover, $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V^\vee) \rightarrow Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ and therefore its restriction to the preimage of X_W are Zariski locally trivial. It remains to observe that the contributions of singular points along $Pf(2p, V^\vee) \cap X_W$ in the sense of Definition 2.9 are calculated in the proof of Theorem 7.12 as

$$(20) \quad S(p, k, n; u, v) = \prod_{j=k+1-p}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-p} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k+2p} - 1}$$

and are polynomials in uv . Thus the stringy E -function of X_W is a linear combination of products of polynomials and is a polynomial. The statement also applies to Y_W by Remark 7.3. \square

We are now ready to prove our main result, up to a technical statement on weighted E -functions of hyperplane cuts of the Pfaffian varieties, which is relegated to Section 10.

Proof. (of Theorem 7.7) Consider the Cayley hypersurfaces $H \subset Pf(2k, V^\vee) \times \mathbb{P}W$ of the forms $w \in \Lambda^2 V^\vee$ of rank $\leq 2k$ and forms $\alpha \in \mathbb{P}W$ with the property $\langle w, \alpha \rangle = 0$ where we use the natural pairing between $\Lambda^2 V$ and $\Lambda^2 V^\vee$. The projection of $H \rightarrow Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ can be viewed as disjoint union of two Zariski locally trivial fibrations over X_W and its complement. The fibration over X_W has fibers $\mathbb{P}W = \mathbb{P}^{nk-1}$ whereas the fibration over the complement of X_W has fibers \mathbb{P}^{nk-2} . Note that the same statements apply to the preimage \widehat{H} of H in $Pf(\widehat{2k}, V^\vee) \times \mathbb{P}W$.

We consider the stratification of H into loci of different rank

$$H = \bigsqcup_{1 \leq p \leq k} H_p$$

where H_p has forms w of rank $2p$. We then consider the weighted sum of the E -polynomials of H_p

$$(21) \quad \tilde{E}(H; u, v) = \sum_{p=1}^k S(p, k, n; u, v) E(H_p; u, v)$$

with $S(p, k, n; u, v)$ the local contribution as in (20). The usual arguments now imply

$$\tilde{E}(H; u, v) = E_{st}(Pf(2k, V)) \frac{(uv)^{nk-1} - 1}{uv - 1} + E_{st}(X_W)(uv)^{nk-1}$$

and
(22)

$$\tilde{E}(H; u, v) = \frac{((uv)^{nk-1} - 1)(uv)^{nk} - 1}{(uv - 1)^2} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j-1} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1} + E_{st}(X_W)(uv)^{nk-1}$$

by Theorem 7.12.

As in Section 5, we now consider the projection of H to $\mathbb{P}W$. For each i there is a locus $Y_{W,i}$ of forms of rank $2i$ in $\mathbb{P}W$. We have

$$Y_W = \overline{Y_{W,n-1-2k}} = \bigsqcup_{1 \leq i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)-k} Y_{W,i}.$$

We observe that the fibers of the projection of H onto $Y_{W,i}$ are isomorphic to the loci of skew forms of rank $\leq 2k$ on V^\vee which are orthogonal to a specific skew form of rank $2i$ on V . While we do not claim that these fibrations are Zariski locally trivial, we nonetheless observe that E -function is multiplicative on them. Moreover, the same applies to the restrictions of the fibrations to $H_p \subseteq H$. Indeed, by passing to the symplectic frame bundles as in Section 5 we get a disjoint union of iterates of Zariski locally trivial fibrations. Specifically, the statement holds for the symplectic frame bundle over the universal Cayley hypersurface in $Pf^\circ(2p, V^\vee) \times Pf^\circ(2i, V)$ of $(v_1, \dots, v_{2p}) \in V^{2p}$ with $\mathbb{C}w = \mathbb{C}(v_1 \wedge v_2 + \dots + v_{2p-1} \wedge v_{2p})$. We add elements v_i one-by one and separate the loci of different dimensions of $\text{Ker}(\alpha) \cap \text{Span}(v_1, \dots, v_{p_1})$, different orthogonality conditions between v_i -s and spans of $v_{<i}$, and whether $\sum_{i=1}^{p_1} \alpha(v_{2i-1} \wedge v_{2i}) = 0$ or $\neq 0$ for various $p_1 \leq p$.

Thus we have

$$(23) \quad \tilde{E}(H; u, v) = \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \tilde{E}(Pf(2k, n) \cap \langle \cdot, \alpha_i \rangle = 0) E(Y_{W,i})$$

where $\tilde{E}(Pf(2k, n) \cap \langle \cdot, \alpha_i \rangle = 0)$ is defined as in (21) as the sum of E -functions of the loci of rank $2p$ in the hypersurface in $Pf(2k, n)$ cut out by a form α_i of rank $2i$. We now use the result of Proposition 10.9 that $E(Pf(2k, n) \cap \langle \cdot, \alpha_i \rangle = 0)$ is given by

$$\frac{(uv)^{nk-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1} + (uv)^{nk-1} S(i, \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - k, n)$$

where

$$S(i, \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - k, n) = \prod_{j=\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-n+1+2k+2i} - 1}$$

is the contribution of the locus $Y_{W,i}$ to $E_{st}(Y_W)$. Observe that $S(i, \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - k, n)$ is zero for $i > \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - k$, since there is a term $((uv)^0 - 1)$ in the product. Thus, equation (23) implies

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{E}(H; u, v) &= \frac{(uv)^{nk-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} E(Y_{W,i}) \\ &\quad + (uv)^{nk-1} \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-k} S(i, \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - k, n) E(Y_{W,i}) \\ &= E(\mathbb{P}W) \frac{(uv)^{nk-1} - 1}{uv - 1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{(uv)^{2j} - 1}{(uv)^{2j-2k} - 1} + (uv)^{nk-1} E_{st}(Y_W). \end{aligned}$$

Together with the equation (22), this finishes the proof of Theorem 7.7. \square

9. COMMENTS.

In this section we collect several open questions raised by the construction of this paper that we hope to address in the future.

Remark 9.1. Theorems 2.4 and 7.7 show the equality of the (stringy) Hodge numbers of X_W and Y_W but do not provide explicit formulas for them. In the Grassmannian case the Lefschetz hyperplane theorem on X_W side implies that these numbers $h^{p,q}$ are zero unless $p = q$ or $p + q = n - 4$, with the former coming from the restriction of the cohomology of $G(2, V)$. As a result, Hodge numbers $h^{p,q}$ are computable by a Riemann-Roch calculation for the exterior powers of cotangent bundle on X_W . However, we are not aware of an explicit formula. In the general Pfaffian setting, we do not even have a ready algorithm for computing stringy Hodge numbers of X_W and Y_W .

Remark 9.2. It would be very interesting to lift the equality of numbers of Theorem 2.4 to a statement about vector spaces. Heuristically, one expects a family of spaces, with a connection, that interpolates from the somehow defined stringy cohomology of X_W to that of Y_W . The first step in constructing such family is likely a construction of stringy cohomology vector space(s) of the Pfaffian variety as indicated in Remark 4.7.

Remark 9.3. It is natural to conjecture that for odd n the appropriately defined elliptic genera of X_W and Y_W coincide. We conjecture that $Ell(X_W; y, q) = Ell(Y_W; y, q)$ where elliptic genus of the singular varieties is defined in [9]. Similarly, we would like to have a vector space version of this identity, which would amount to a construction of the family of vertex algebras that interpolates between the cohomology of the chiral de Rham complex of X_W and Y_W . In the case of one or both of these spaces being singular, one would need to somehow extend the definition of the chiral de Rham complex. At present, such construction is not known even for $n = 7$.

Remark 9.4. It is natural to try and understand a higher dimensional analog of mirror construction of [23]. We would also want to relate it to the work of Batyrev, Ciocan-Fontanine, Kim and van Straten [4]. While it is straightforward to write a conjectural one-dimensional subfamily of Y_W that generalizes the one from [23] to higher dimensions, we do not yet understand the structure of its singularities. This prevents us from calculating the stringy Hodge numbers of the cyclic quotient, which is required in order to establish the mirror duality of stringy Hodge numbers.

Remark 9.5. Double mirror phenomenon predicts the equivalence of appropriately defined derived categories of X_W and Y_W . These should be strongly crepant categorical resolutions of singularities in the sense of [21].

Remark 9.6. Most of the calculations of the paper, including those in Section 10, have analogs in the case of even n . As explained in Section 6, one would need to redefine the stringy Hodge numbers to give them a proper geometric meaning.

10. APPENDIX

The main goal of this appendix is to prove the technical statement on the weighted E -function of the hyperplane cut of the Pfaffian variety $Pf(2k, n)$ by a Plücker hyperplane α of rank $2i$. Our argument uses various identities of basic hypergeometric functions, including Jain's identity [18].

Throughout the section we will use the notation $q = uv$, since all of the E -functions in question will depend on uv only. We will also use the q -Pochhammer symbols and q -binomial symbols (also known as Gaussian binomial coefficients)

$$(a; q)_k = \prod_{j=0}^{k-1} (1 - aq^j), \quad \binom{m}{r}_q = \begin{cases} \frac{\prod_{i=0}^{r-1} (1 - q^{m-i})}{\prod_{i=0}^{r-1} (1 - q^{i+1})}, & 0 \leq r \leq m \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

as well as the basic (also called q -) hypergeometric functions

$${}_r\phi_s \left(\begin{matrix} a_1, \dots, a_r \\ b_1, \dots, b_s \end{matrix}; q, z \right) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{(a_1; q)_n \cdots (a_r; q)_n}{(q; q)_n (b_1; q)_n \cdots (b_s; q)_n} ((-1)^n q^{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)})^{1+s-r} z^n.$$

Our main reference is the book of Gasper and Rahman [14].

Remark 10.1. The terms of the series $\sum_{n \geq 0} c_n$ used to define a basic hypergeometric function have the property that the ratio of consecutive terms c_{n+1}/c_n is a rational function of q^n . Specifically, one has (see also [14, equation 1.2.26])

$$\frac{c_{n+1}}{c_n} = \frac{(1 - a_1 q^n) \cdots (1 - a_r q^n)}{(1 - q^{n+1})(1 - b_1 q^n) \cdots (1 - b_s q^n)} (-q^n)^{1+s-r} z.$$

Vice versa, any series with such a recursive relation can be written as the product of c_0 with a hypergeometric function that encodes the inverse roots of the aforementioned rational function.

Remark 10.2. All of the basic hypergeometric functions in this paper are terminating, which means that the terms of the series are eventually zero. Thus, convergence is never an issue.

We start the discussion of this section by introducing notation for E -polynomials of various spaces of interest.

Definition 10.3. We define the following polynomials, for the appropriate ranges of the indices.

- $gr_{k,n}(q)$ is the E -polynomial of the Grassmannian of dimension k subspaces of \mathbb{C}^n .
- $l_{k,i,n}$ is the E -polynomial of the variety of isotropic subspaces of dimension $2k$ for a form of rank $2i$ on a dimension n space V .
- $f_{k,i,n}^\circ(q)$ is the E -polynomial of the intersection of the locus of skew forms of rank $2k$ on V^\vee by the hyperplane $\alpha = 0$ for a skew form α on V of rank $2i$, for a vector space V of odd dimension n .
- $f_{k,i,n}(q)$ is the weighted E -function of the intersection of the locus of skew forms of rank $\leq 2k$ on V^\vee by the hyperplane $\alpha = 0$ for a skew form α on V of rank $2i$. Specifically,

$$(24) \quad f_{k,i,n} = \sum_{1 \leq p \leq k} f_{p,i,n}^\circ \prod_{j=k+1-p}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-p} \frac{q^{2j} - 1}{q^{2j-2p} - 1} = \sum_{1 \leq p \leq k} f_{p,i,n}^\circ \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1) - p}{k - p}_{q^2}$$

We start by calculating some of these polynomials.

Proposition 10.4. For $1 \leq k \leq n$ there holds

$$gr_{k,n} = \prod_{j=1}^k \frac{q^{n-j+1} - 1}{q^{k-j+1} - 1} = \binom{n}{k}_q.$$

Proof. Left to the reader. □

Proposition 10.5. *For all positive integers k, i, n there holds*

$$l_{k,i,n} = \sum_{0 \leq r \leq 2k} g_{r,n-2i} q^{(2k-r)(n-2i-r)} \frac{\prod_{j=i+r+1-2k}^i (1-q^{2j})}{\prod_{j=1}^{2k-r} (1-q^j)}.$$

Proof. Let w be the form of rank $2i$ on an n -dimensional space V . Let N be the kernel of w . Isotropic spaces V_1 of dimension $2k$ for w are first separated into a disjoint union of loci with $\dim(N \cap V_1) = r$ for $0 \leq r \leq 2k$. A choice of $V_2 = N \cap V_1$ amounts to a Zariski locally trivial fibration with fiber $G(r, n-2i)$, so to prove the statement of the proposition we need to show that the space of isotropic subspaces V_1 that contain a fixed V_2 has E -polynomial given by

$$q^{(2k-r)(n-2i-r)} \frac{\prod_{j=i+r+1-2k}^i (q^{2j} - 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{2k-r} (q^j - 1)}.$$

To every choice of V_1 we associate the corresponding space $V_3 = V_1/V_2$ which is an isotropic subspace of dimension $2k-r$ for the nondegenerate form w on V/N . This is a Zariski locally trivial fibration with fibers $\mathbb{C}^{(2k-r)(n-2i-r)}$. Indeed, for a given V_3 different lifts of $(2k-r)$ basis elements to V can be (independently) changed by an element of N/V_1 . Therefore, to prove the statement of the proposition, we need to show that the space of dimension $(k-r)$ isotropic subspaces V_3 of $V/N = \mathbb{C}^{2i}$ equipped with a nondegenerate skew form has E -polynomial

$$\frac{\prod_{j=i+r+1-2k}^i (q^{2j} - 1)}{\prod_{j=1}^{2k-r} (q^j - 1)}.$$

As usual, we consider the ordered bases of V_3 . The first vector can be chosen arbitrarily. The second vector is perpendicular to the first one but is linearly independent from it, etc. This gives

$$(q^{2i} - 1)(q^{2i-1} - q) \cdots (q^{2i-(2k-r-1)} - q^{2k-r-1}) = q^{\frac{1}{2}j(j-1)} \prod_{j=1}^{i+r-1-2k} (q^{2j} - 1)$$

which then needs to be divided by the E -polynomial of $GL(2k-r, \mathbb{C})$ to finish the proof. \square

The calculation of $f_{k,i,n}$ is more complicated. We start by reversing the formula (24).

Lemma 10.6. *There holds*

$$f_{k,i,n}^{\circ} = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} f_{j,i,n} (-1)^{k-j} q^{(k-j)(k-j-1)} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}(n-1) - j}{k-j} \right)_{q^2}.$$

Proof. This follows from (24) and the standard summation formula for Gaussian binomial coefficients known as q -binomial theorem. Specifically, by (24) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} f_{j,i,n} (-1)^{k-j} q^{(k-j)(k-j-1)} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-j}{k-j}_{q^2} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} \sum_{1 \leq p \leq j} f_{p,i,n}^{\circ} (-1)^{k-j} q^{(k-j)(k-j-1)} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-j}{k-j}_{q^2} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-p}{j-p}_{q^2} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq p \leq k} f_{p,i,n}^{\circ} \sum_{s=0}^{k-p} (-1)^s q^{s(s-1)} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-k+s}{s}_{q^2} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-p}{k-p-s}_{q^2} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq p \leq k} f_{p,i,n}^{\circ} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-p}{k-p}_{q^2} \sum_{s=0}^{k-p} (-1)^s q^{s(s-1)} \binom{k-p}{s}_{q^2} \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq p \leq k} f_{p,i,n}^{\circ} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-p}{k-p}_{q^2} (1; q^2)_{k-p} = f_{k,i,n}^{\circ}.
\end{aligned}$$

At the end of the calculation we used [14, Exercise 1.2(vi)] and $(1; q^2)_{k-p} = \delta_k^p$ for $k \geq p$. □

The following proposition contains the key geometric idea behind the calculation of this section.

Proposition 10.7. *For each triple of positive integers (k, i, n) with n odd and $k, i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ there holds*

$$\sum_{p=1}^k gr_{n-2k, n-2p} f_{p,i,n}^{\circ} = \frac{q^{2k^2-k-1} - 1}{q-1} gr_{2k, n} + q^{2k^2-k-1} l_{k,i,n}.$$

Proof. Let α be a skew form of rank $2i$ on V . Consider the space of pairs (w, V_1) where w is a form of rank at most $2k$ on V^\vee and V_1 is a $(n-2k)$ -dimensional subspace in the kernel of w . This is the projective bundle $\mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee$ over $G(n-2k, V^\vee)$ of relative skew forms on the universal quotient bundle of $G(n-2k, V^\vee)$. This is a (non-log) resolution of $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$ with the map defined by forgetting the space V_1 . Consider the hypersurface $H_\alpha \in \mathbb{P}\Lambda^2 Q^\vee$ defined by $\langle w, \alpha \rangle = 0$. We can calculate the E -function of H_α in two ways which will lead to the statement of the proposition.

On the one hand, consider the projection of H_α to the Pfaffian $Pf(2k, V^\vee)$. The fiber over the locus $Pf^\circ(2p, V^\vee)$ is given by $G(n-2k, n-2p)$. It is a Zariski locally trivial fibration over the locus of forms in $Pf^\circ(2p, V^\vee)$ that are orthogonal to α . Thus, we get

$$E(H_\alpha) = \sum_{p=1}^k gr_{n-2k, n-2p} f_{p,i,n}^{\circ}.$$

On the other hand, consider the projection of H_α to the Grassmannian $G(n-2k, n)$. The fiber over a point V_1 is either the projective space \mathbb{P}^{2k^2-k-1} or a hyperplane in it, depending on whether or not $\text{Ann}(V_1)$ is an isotropic space for α . Thus we get

$$E(H_\alpha) = (gr_{n-2k, n} - l_{k,i,n}) E(\mathbb{P}^{2k^2-k-2}) + l_{k,i,n} E(\mathbb{P}^{2k^2-k-1})$$

which equals to the right hand side of the equation of the proposition. □

We are now able to exhibit a recursive formula for $f_{k,i,n}$.

Proposition 10.8. *For every triple of positive integers (k, i, n) with odd n and $k, i \leq \frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ there holds*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^k f_{j,i,n} q^{2(k-j)^2 - (k-j)} \frac{(1 - q^{n+1-2k})}{(1 - q^{n+1-2j})} \frac{(q^{n+3-4k+2j}; q^2)_{2k-2j}}{(q; q)_{2k-2j}} \\ = \frac{q^{2k^2-k-1} - 1}{q-1} gr_{2k,n} + q^{2k^2-k-1} l_{k,i,n}. \end{aligned}$$

This equation determines $f_{k,i,n}$ uniquely.

Proof. We combine Proposition 10.7 and Lemma 10.6 to get

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^k f_{j,i,n} \left(\sum_{j \leq p \leq k} (-1)^{p-j} q^{(p-j)(p-j-1)} \binom{n-2p}{n-2k}_q \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-j}{p-j}_{q^2} \right) \\ = \frac{q^{2k^2-k-1} - 1}{q-1} gr_{2k,n} + q^{2k^2-k-1} l_{k,i,n}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the equation of the proposition follows from

$$(25) \quad \sum_{s=0}^a (-1)^s q^{s^2-s} \binom{2b+1-2s}{2a-2s}_q \binom{b}{s}_{q^2} = q^{2a^2-a} \frac{(1 - q^{2b-2a+2})}{(1 - q^{2b+2})} \frac{(q^{2b-4a+4}; q^2)_{2a}}{(q; q)_{2a}}$$

for $a = k-j$ and $b = \frac{1}{2}(n-1) - j$. The formula (25) is proved by rewriting the left hand side as the basic hypergeometric function along the lines of Remark 10.1 by observing that the ratio of consecutive terms can be written in the form

$$\frac{c_{s+1}}{c_s} = q^{4a-2b-2} \frac{(1 - q^{2s-2a})(1 - q^{2s-2a+1})}{(1 - q^{2s+2})(1 - q^{2s-2b-1})}.$$

Thus, we can simplify the left hand side of (25) to

$$\binom{2b+1}{2a}_q {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2a}, q^{-2a+1} \\ q^{-2b-1} \end{matrix}; q^2, q^{4a-2b-2} \right).$$

We then employ [14, equation 1.5.2], which is a particular case of Heine's analog of Gauss' summation formula. We thank Hjalmar Rosengren for pointing out this simplification.

Uniqueness follows from the fact that the coefficient by $f_{k,i,n}$ is 1, so the equations allow us to solve for $f_{1,i,n}$, then $f_{2,i,n}$, and so on. \square

The most important result of this section is the formula for $f_{k,i,n}$ used in the proof of Theorem 7.7. We thank Hjalmar Rosengren who observed that the identity we needed to prove follows from the Jain identity with a particular choice of parameters.

Proposition 10.9. *There holds*

$$f_{k,i,n} = \frac{q^{nk-1} - 1}{q-1} \prod_{j=k+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)} \frac{q^{2j} - 1}{q^{2j-2k} - 1} + q^{nk-1} \prod_{j=\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-k-i+1}^{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)-i} \frac{q^{2j} - 1}{q^{2j-n+1+2k+2i} - 1}.$$

Proof. In view of Proposition 10.8 it is enough to show that the above formula for $f_{k,i,n}$ fits into the the equation of the proposition. In view of Propositions 10.4 and 10.5, this amounts to a certain q -hypergeometric identity. We observe that the above formula for $f_{k,i,n}$ can be extended to $f_{0,i,n}$ to give 0. Then the identity of Proposition 10.8 is

$$A_{k,n} + B_{k,i,n} = C_{k,n} + D_{k,i,n}$$

where

$$A_{k,n} = \sum_{j=0}^k \frac{q^{nj-1} - 1}{q - 1} \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)}{j}_q q^{2(k-j)^2 - (k-j)} \frac{(1 - q^{n+1-2k})}{(1 - q^{n+1-2j})} \frac{(q^{n+3-4k+2j}; q^2)_{2k-2j}}{(q; q)_{2k-2j}}$$

$$B_{k,i,n} = \sum_{j=0}^k \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1) - i}{j}_q q^{2(k-j)^2 - (k-j) + nj - 1} \frac{(1 - q^{n+1-2k})}{(1 - q^{n+1-2j})} \frac{(q^{n+3-4k+2j}; q^2)_{2k-2j}}{(q; q)_{2k-2j}}$$

$$C_{k,n} = \frac{q^{2k^2-k-1} - 1}{q - 1} \binom{n}{2k}_q$$

$$D_{k,i,n} = q^{2k^2-k-1} \sum_{0 \leq r \leq 2k} \binom{n-2i}{r}_q q^{(2k-r)(n-2i-r)} \frac{\prod_{j=i+r+1-2k}^i (1 - q^{2j})}{\prod_{j=1}^{2k-r} (1 - q^j)}.$$

We claim that

$$A_{k,n} = C_{k,n}, \quad B_{k,i,n} = D_{k,i,n}.$$

To prove the first identity, we switch to the summation over $s = k - j$ in $A_{k,n}$ and put it into q -hypergeometric form with base q^2 along the lines of Remark 10.1 to get

$$(1 - q)A_{k,n} = \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)}{k}_q \left({}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{-n-1+2k} \\ q \end{matrix}; q^2, q^{n+2} \right) - q^{nk-1} \right. \\ \left. \cdot {}_2\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{-n-1+2k} \\ q \end{matrix}; q^2, q^2 \right) \right) = (1 - q^{2k^2-k-1}) \binom{\frac{1}{2}(n-1)}{k}_q \frac{(q^{n+2-2k}; q^2)_k}{(q; q^2)_k}$$

by using Heine's formulas [14, equations 1.5.2-1.5.3]. This then implies $A_{k,n} = C_{k,n}$ by a straightforward calculation which we leave to the reader.

Since $B_{k,i,n}$ and $D_{k,i,n}$ are rational functions of q^n , it suffices to verify that they are equal for all sufficiently large n for fixed k and i . We have

$$B_{k,i,n} = q^{2k^2-k-1} \frac{(1 - q^{n+1-2k})(q^{n+3-4k}; q^2)_{2k}}{(1 - q^{n+1})(q; q)_{2k}} {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{1-n+2i}, q^{1-2k} \\ q^{1-n}, q^{n+3-4k} \end{matrix}; q^2, q^{n+2-2i} \right).$$

Again, the easiest way to prove this is by comparing the ratio of the terms for $j + 1$ and j to the corresponding ratio of the q -hypergeometric series in Remark 10.1. We then use the transformation formula for ${}_3\phi_2$ [14, Appendix, equation III.13] with parameters $(b, c, d, e, n, q) \rightarrow (q^{-n+1+2i}, q^{1-2k}, q^{1-n}, q^{n+3-4k}, k, q^2)$ to rewrite $B_{k,i,n}$ as

$$B_{k,i,n} = q^{2k^2-k-1} \frac{(1 - q^{n+1-2k})(q^{n+3-4k}; q^2)_{2k}}{(1 - q^{n+1})(q; q)_{2k}} \cdot \frac{(q^{n+2-2k}; q^2)_k}{(q^{n+3-4k}; q^2)_k} {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{1-2k}, q^{-2i} \\ q^{1-n}, q^{-n} \end{matrix}; q^2, q^2 \right).$$

Similarly, for large enough n we have (by switching from r to $(2k - r)$ in the summation)

$$D_{k,i,n} = q^{2k^2-k-1} \binom{n-2i}{2k}_q {}_3\phi_1 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{-i}, -q^{-i} \\ q^{n+1-2i-2k} \end{matrix}; q, -q^{n+1} \right).$$

We use Jain's equation [18], [14, Exercise 3.4] with the parameters $(a, b, d, n, q) \rightarrow (q^{-2i}, q^{-i}, q^{-n}, 2k, q)$ to rewrite

$$\begin{aligned} D_{k,i,n} &= q^{2k^2-k-1} \binom{n-2i}{2k}_q \frac{(q^{-n}; q)_{2k}}{(q^{-n+2i}; q)_{2k}} q^{4ki} {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{1-2k}, q^{-2i} \\ q^{-n}, q^{1-n} \end{matrix}; q^2, q^2 \right) \\ &= q^{2k^2-k-1} \binom{n}{2k}_q {}_3\phi_2 \left(\begin{matrix} q^{-2k}, q^{1-2k}, q^{-2i} \\ q^{-n}, q^{1-n} \end{matrix}; q^2, q^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it remains to verify that

$$\frac{(1 - q^{n+1-2k})(q^{n+3-4k}; q^2)_{2k} (q^{n+2-2k}; q^2)_k}{(1 - q^{n+1})(q; q)_{2k} (q^{n+3-4k}; q^2)_k} = \binom{n}{2k}_q$$

which is a straightforward calculation left to the reader. \square

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