ON HOMOLOGICAL MIRROR SYMMETRY FOR THE COMPLEMENT OF A SMOOTH AMPLE DIVISOR IN A K3 SURFACE

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Abstract. We introduce a conjecture on homological mirror symmetry relating the symplectic topology of the complement of a smooth ample divisor in a K3 surface to algebraic geometry of type III degenerations, and prove it when the degree of the divisor is either 2 or 4.

Let \( X \) be a K3 surface and \( D \) be a smooth ample divisor. Since the affine variety \( U := X \setminus D \) is simply connected and has the trivial canonical bundle, the wrapped Fukaya category \( \mathcal{W}(U) \) (and its full subcategory \( \mathcal{F}(U) \) consisting of compact Lagrangians) comes with a unique \( \mathbb{Z} \)-grading. The symplectomorphism type of the pair \( (X, D) \) is determined by the degree \( d := D \cdot D \) and the index \( k \) of primitivity (i.e., the maximal \( k \) such that \( [D]/k \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \)). The degree \( d \) can be any positive even integer, and the index \( k \) can be any positive integer satisfying \( 2k^2 \mid d \).

A Type III K3 surface is a surface \( X \) obtained from a collection \( (X_i, D_i)_{i=1}^n \) of smooth rational surfaces \( X_i \) with anticanonical cycles \( D_i \mid -K_{X_i} \) by identifying irreducible components of \( D_i \) in such a way that the dual intersection complex is a triangulation of \( S^2 \). Each irreducible double curve \( C \subset D_i \cap D_j \) must satisfy the triple point formula

\[
(C)_{X_i}^2 + (C)_{X_j}^2 = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{\( C \) is a nodal curve}, \\
-2 & \text{\( C \) is smooth}.
\end{cases}
\]

We call the number of triangles in the dual intersection complex and the index of primitivity of the monodromy logarithm of the degeneration (which is also determined by the dual intersection complex [FS86, Theorem 6.5]) as the degree and the index of the Type III K3 surface. Any Type III K3 surfaces with the same degree and index are related by a sequence of Type I and Type II modifications shown in Figures 1 and 2 [FS86, Theorem 0.6.3].

Figure 1. Type I modification

Here, the integer on an edge of the intersection complex denotes the self-intersection number of the corresponding irreducible double curve. These modifications are given by the Atiyah flop on the total space of the smoothing, and hence do not change the derived category \( \text{coh} X \) of coherent sheaves by [BP10, Theorem 1.1].

We fix the complex structure of a Type III K3 surface by the following two conditions:

1. For any \( i \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \), the complex structure of the log Calabi–Yau surface \( X_i \setminus D_i \) is the one appearing in [HK]. This means that a suitable corner blow-up of \( (X_i, D_i) \) is obtained from a toric surface by blowing up (possibly infinitely near) points on the toric boundary whose toric coordinates are \(-1\).

2. Irreducible components of the anticanonical cycles are glued torically. This means that when two irreducible curves on the boundaries are glued together, the centers of the blow-ups are identified.
**Conjecture 1.** Let $U$ be the complement of a smooth ample divisor of degree $d$ and index $k$ in a K3 surface. Let further $X$ be a Type III K3 surface of degree $d$ and index $k$. Then there exist equivalences

$$W(U) \simeq \text{coh } X$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \simeq \text{perf } X.$$

**Theorem 2.** Conjecture 1 holds in degree 2 and 4.

*Proof.* The Milnor fiber

$$U := \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid x^2 + y^6 + z^6 = 1 \}$$

of the Brieskorn–Pham singularity obtained as the suspension of the Sebastiani–Thom sum of two copies of the $A_2$-singularity is the complement of a smooth ample divisor of degree 2 in a K3 surface.

Let $\mathbb{P} := [(\mathbb{A}^4 \setminus 0)/\Gamma]$ be the quotient stack of the complement of the origin 0 in $\mathbb{A}^4 = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[x, y, z, w]$ by the diagonal action of

$$\Gamma := \{ (\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta) \in (\mathbb{C}_m)^4 \mid \alpha^2 = \beta^6 = \gamma^6 = \alpha \beta \gamma \delta \},$$

and $Z$ be the hypersurface of $\mathbb{P}$ defined by $x^2 + y^6 + z^6 + xyzw$. It is shown in [LU, Theorem 1.7.(ii)] that

$$W(U) \simeq \text{coh } Z$$

and

$$\mathcal{F}(U) \simeq \text{perf } Z.$$

Let $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ be a crepant resolution of the coarse moduli scheme of $\mathbb{P}$, and $X$ be the hypersurface of $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ defined by $x^2 + y^6 + z^6 + xyzw$. One has

$$\text{coh } Z \simeq \text{coh } X$$

and

$$\text{perf } Z \simeq \text{perf } X$$

by (the proof of) [BP10, Theorem 2.1].

Note that $Z$ has a unique singular point $[0 : 0 : 0 : 1]$ contained in the open substack of $\mathbb{P}$ defined by $w \neq 0$ whose coarse moduli scheme $V$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{A}^3 / \langle 1/2(1, 0, 1), 1/6(0, 1, 5) \rangle$. One can choose $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ in such a way that the inverse image of $V$ is the toric variety whose fan is the cone over the triangulation given in Figure 3. Then the scheme $X$ consists of the strict transform $X_1$ of $Z$ and two more irreducible components $X_2$ and $X_3$, which are the compact toric divisors in the crepant resolution of $V$.

An explicit description in terms of toric coordinates shows that the family defined by $x^2 + y^6 + z^6 + tw^6 + xyzw = 0$ inside $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}$ is a semistable degeneration of K3 surfaces whose central fiber is $X$.

Each of $X_2$ and $X_3$ is the toric surface obtained by blowing up $\mathbb{P}^2$ four times as designated by the fan given in Figure 4. The double curve $C = X_2 \cap X_3$ is described on each of $X_2$ and $X_3$ as the $(-1)$-curve obtained as the strict transform $H - E_2 - E_4$ of the line passing through the pair of infinitely near points which are the centers of the successive blow-ups. It follows that the intersection complex of $X$ must be the one shown in Figure 5. The dual intersection complex is a triangulation of $S^2$ by two triangles.

In order to determine the complex structure of $X_1$, let $Y$ be the graph of the rational map

$$Z \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2, \quad [x : y : z : w] \mapsto [p : q : r] = [x^2 : y^6 : z^6],$$

i.e., the closure in $Z \times \mathbb{P}^2$ of the graph of the regular map from the complement of $x = y = z = 0$ in $Z$ to $\mathbb{P}^2$. The projection $Y \to \mathbb{P}^2$ is the stacky weighted blow-up of $\mathbb{P}^2$ of weights $(1, 2), (1, 6),$ and $(1, 6)$ at the intersections of the coordinate lines and the line defined by $p + q + r = 0$. The minimal resolution $\tilde{Y}$ of the coarse moduli scheme of $Y$ is a rational surface with an anticanonical cycle whose irreducible components have self-intersection numbers $-1$, $-5$, and $-5$. By blowing down the $(-1)$-component of the anticanonical cycle, one obtains the rational surface $X_1$ with an
anticanonical cycle consisting of two \((-4)\)-curves. This concludes the proof of Theorem 2 for degree 2.

The story for the degree 4 case is completely parallel. The complement of a smooth ample divisor of degree 4 in a K3 surface is the Milnor fiber of the Brieskorn–Pham singularity obtained as the Sebastiani–Thom sum of three copies of the \(A_3\)-singularity. Let \(\mathbb{P}\) be the quotient stack of \(\mathbb{A}^4\) by the diagonal action of

\[
\Gamma := \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta) \in (\mathbb{G}_m)^4 \mid \alpha^4 = \beta^4 = \gamma^4 = \alpha\beta\gamma\delta\},
\]

and \(Z\) be the hypersurface of \(\mathbb{P}\) defined by \(x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + xyzw\). It is shown in [LU, Theorem 1.7.(i)] that

\[
\mathcal{W}(U) \cong \text{coh } Z
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{F}(U) \cong \text{perf } Z.
\]

A stacky resolution \(Y\) of \(Z\) is obtained as the graph of the rational map

\[
Z \to \mathbb{P}^2, \ [x : y : z : w] \mapsto [x^4 : y^4 : z^4].
\]

The projection \(Y \to \mathbb{P}^2\) is the weighted blow-up of \(\mathbb{P}^2\) of weight \((1, 4)\) at the three intersection points of the coordinate lines and a general line. The minimal resolution of the coarse moduli scheme of \(Z\) is a rational surface with an anticanonical cycle consisting of three \((-3)\)-curves. The scheme \(X\) consists of this surface and three more irreducible components, which are the compact toric divisors in the crepant resolution of \(\mathbb{A}^3/\langle \frac{1}{2}(1, 3, 0), \frac{1}{2}(0, 1, 3) \rangle\) whose fan is shown in Figure 6. Each of these irreducible components is \(\mathbb{P}^2\) blown-up at four points (including infinitely near points) whose fan is shown in Figure 7. The double curves among these two components have self intersection minus one on each irreducible component. The intersection complex of \(X\) is the tetrahedron shown in Figure 8.
Figure 6. A crepant resolution of $\mathbb{A}^3 / \langle \frac{1}{4}(1,3,0), \frac{1}{4}(0,1,3) \rangle$

Figure 7. A weak del Pezzo surface of degree 5

Figure 8. The tetrahedron

Theorem 2 combined with [Sei11] proves [LU, Conjecture 1.5] for a smooth ample divisor of degree 2 in a K3 surface.

**Corollary 3.** One has

\[ \mathcal{F}(D) \cong \mathcal{W}(U)/\mathcal{F}(U) \]

when $U = X \setminus D$ is the complement of a smooth ample divisor $D$ in a K3 surface $X$.

**Proof.** Let $S$ be the hypersurface of $\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x, y, z] / \langle \frac{1}{5}(1,1,3) \rangle$ defined by

\[ x^5 + y^5 + z^5 + xyz = 0. \]

The mirror of the genus two curve is identified in [Sei11] as the total transform $H$ of $S$ in a crepant resolution of $\text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[x, y, z] / \langle \frac{1}{5}(1,1,3) \rangle$. The surface $H$ has three irreducible components $H_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. The components $H_1 \cong \mathbb{P}^2$ and $H_2 \cong \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-3))$ are the exceptional divisors of the resolution, and the component $H_3$ is the strict transform of $S$. In order to determine the complex structure of $H_3$, let $T$ be the graph of the rational map

\[ S \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2, \quad (x, y, z) \mapsto [p : q : r] = [x : y : z^2]. \]

The projection $T \to \mathbb{P}^2$ is the restriction to an open subset of a blow-up of ten points on the conic $pq = r^2$ defined by $p^5 + q^5 = 0$ followed by a weighted blow-up of weight $(1, 2)$ of five points on the coordinate line $r = 0$ defined by $p^5 + q^5 = 0$. It follows that $H_3$ is an open subscheme of the blow-up of ten points on a conic and five pairs of infinitely near points on a line in $\mathbb{P}^2$.

The compactification of the surface $H$, whose intersection complex is shown in Figure 8, is related to the type III K3 surface $X$ of degree 2 appearing in the proof of Theorem 2 by deformation (i.e., moving the center of the blow-up to infinitely near points at $p + q = 0$) and a sequence of Type I modifications. Since the deformation does not change the formal neighborhood of the singular locus
and the Type I modification does not change the derived category, the stable derived categories of $X$ and $H$ are equivalent. □

**Remark 4.** Homological mirror symmetry for 2-dimensional pair of pants (see e.g. [Sei15, She11, Nad, Aur18, LP20] and references therein) implies an equivalence

$$\mathcal{W}(U) \cong \text{coh} X$$

where

$$U := \{(x, y, z) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^3 \mid x + y + z + 1/xyz = 0\}$$

is the complement of a nef divisor of degree 64 and index 4 with 24 nodes in a K3 surface (the quartic mirror) and $X$ is the toric boundary of $\mathbb{P}^3$. Note that $X$ can be turned into a Type III K3 surface by blowing up at 24 points consisting of four points on each of six double curves. It is natural to expect that smoothing a node at the divisor at infinity is mirror to blowing up a point on the double curve.

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