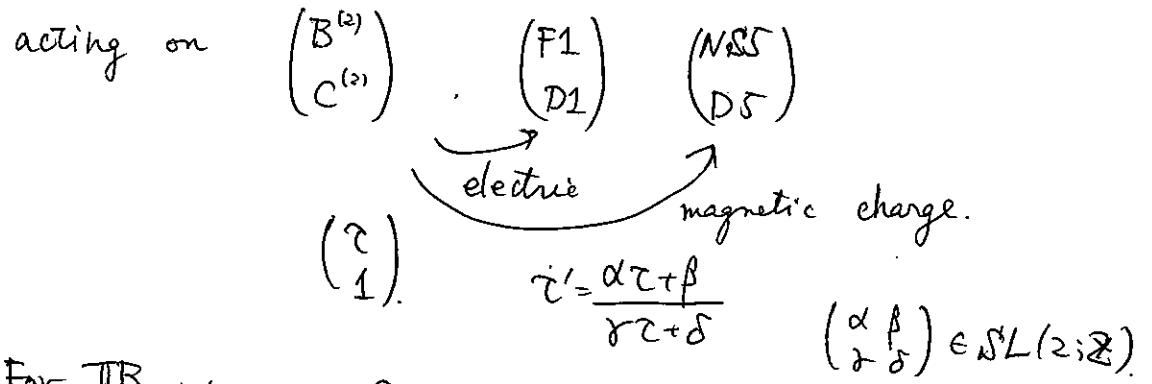


§ 4. F-theory

does not have a formulation... microscopically.

§ 4.1 Relation to IIB and M-theory

Type IIB : $SL(2; \mathbb{Z})$ symmetry



For IIB w/ const. τ .

$SL(2; \mathbb{Z})$ change $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$.

Around a D7-brane...

magnetic charge of $C^{(2)}$

$\frac{dC^{(2)}}{d(G^{(1)})} = \delta_{(D7)}^{(1)}$

$\Delta C^{(0)} = 1$ around D7

IIB / $(CY_3 / \mathbb{Z}$ orientifold)

various branch cuts.

$SL(2; \mathbb{Z})$ monodromy.

* M-theory / T^2 - IIB / S^1 How to implement D7's here?

T^2 complex torus. \Rightarrow elliptic curve.

elliptic fms.

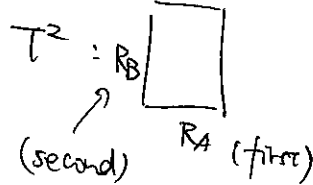
$g_2(u), g_3(u)$ always satisfy $y^2 = 4x^3 - g_2x - g_3$

for some $g_2, g_3 \in \mathbb{C}$.

$$\mathbb{P}^2 \supset (Y^2Z = X^3 + fXZ^2 + gZ^3)$$

$$\frac{1}{g_{S^1}} = \left(\frac{R_B}{R_A} \right)$$

$$N_{IIB}^2 \text{ radius} = \frac{d_{11}^3}{(R_A R_B)}$$



$\mathcal{N}L(\mathbb{Z}; \mathbb{Z})$ on T^2 .

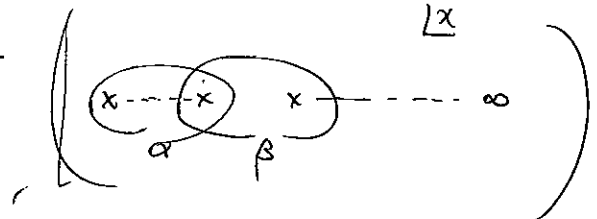
$$\tau = \int \frac{dx}{y} \text{ on }^a \text{ 1-cycle on } T^2.$$

~~$$y^2 = x(x-\alpha)(x-1)$$~~

$$y^2 = (x^2 - z)(x-1)$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow \alpha$$

$$\beta \rightarrow \beta + \alpha \text{ (1-cycle)}$$



$$\tau = \frac{\int_{\beta} dx/y}{\int_{\alpha} dx/y} \quad \tau \rightarrow (\tau+1)$$

elliptic curve vary over z coordinate.

Seiberg-Witten curve.

$D=4$ $N=2$ SUSY. $SU(2)$ gauge theory.

\Uparrow

$O\mathbb{F} +$ a pair of D3-brane.

elliptic curve

monopole + dyon singularity \Leftarrow $O\mathbb{F}$

Coulomb phase moduli space

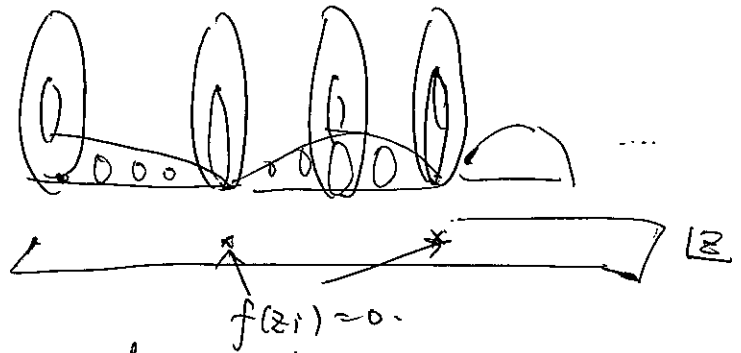
(D3-brane position)

N_f pairs of D7 $\Rightarrow N_f$ flavour.

w/ $SO(2N_f)$ sym.

in F-theory / M-theory.

$$y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + f(z)$$



$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} D7: \text{elliptic curve degenerate.} \\ P1: M2 \text{ wrapped on the } P1 \end{array} \right.$

introduce a basis, branch cut.

$$H_1(T^2; \mathbb{Z})$$

α, β



$(p\alpha + q\beta) \in H_1(T^2; \mathbb{Z})$ shrinks at pt_i
 \Rightarrow (p_i, q_i) 7-brane.

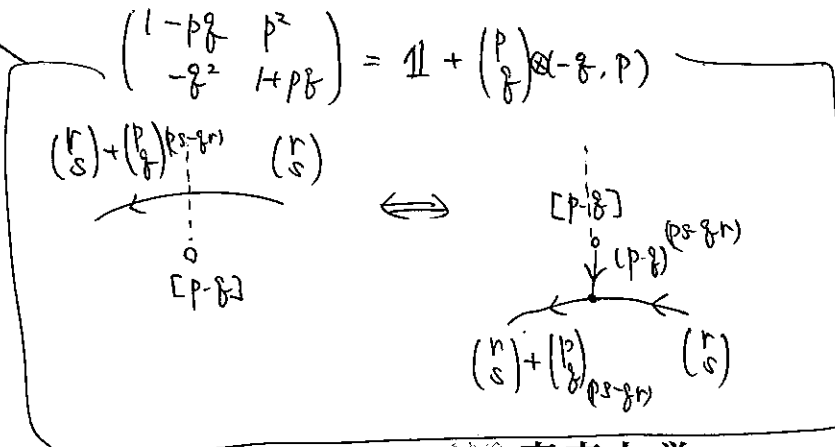
$SL(2; \mathbb{Z})$ monodromy

$$\begin{pmatrix} p & p' \\ q & q' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} q' & -p' \\ -q' & p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - pq & p^2 \\ -q^2 & 1 + pq \end{pmatrix}$$

M2 on

$(p\alpha + q\beta) \Rightarrow (p-q)$ string ending on $(p-q)$ 7-brane.

elliptic fibre: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} IB: \text{like principale belle.} \\ M: \text{physical object (part of space-time)} \end{array} \right.$



string junction.

7-brane...

$\pi_X: X_n \rightarrow B_{n-1}$. elliptic fibration.

in Weierstrass form.

$$y^2 = x^3 + f x + g$$

$$\Delta = (4f^3 + 27g^2) \text{ discriminant.}$$

(just like $(b^2 - 4ac)$ of $(ax^2 + bx + c)$)

$$\Delta = \prod_{i < j} [(e_i - e_j)^2]$$

single 7-brane

$$y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + z \quad @ \quad z=0.$$

multiple D7-branes.

$$y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + \prod_i (z - z_i)$$

close together $\Rightarrow y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + z^N + (\text{small perturb.})$

\downarrow
 A_{N-1} singularity $\Leftrightarrow N \times D7$ -brane.

D_n -type.

E_r -type

singularity in $X_n \Rightarrow$ 7-brane with

D_n or $E_{6,7,8}$
 gauge group
 on 7-brane.

\star non-Abelian gauge sym \Leftrightarrow singular X_n in the Weierstrass form.

\star single D7: $y^2 = x^3 + x^2 + z$. non-singular.

$\Delta \propto (z)$, though.

- \checkmark U(1) vector: not on 7-brane but in between branes.
- \checkmark D7-brane moduli = part of $H^1(X_n)$ moduli.

relatively to IIB

★ CY_3 moduli + D7-brane moduli + dilaton
 $\Rightarrow CY_4$ moduli

★ $C^{(3)}$ M-theory \rightarrow $\underbrace{C^{(2)} \cdot dx^{10} + C^{(2)} dx^{11}}_{\hookrightarrow SL(2; \mathbb{Z})}$

§ 4.2 $\text{Het}/T^2 - F/(\text{elliptic } K3)$ duality.

* elliptic $K3$: construction.

- ~~\mathbb{P}^1~~ line bundle $\mathcal{O}(n)$ on \mathbb{P}^1 .

hom. coord. $\left[\begin{array}{c} U \\ Z, W \end{array} \right]$ on \mathbb{P}^1 .
 patch coord.
 $U_{\tilde{z}}$ $(W/Z) = w$
 $U_{\tilde{w}}$ $(Z/W) = z$
 trans. fm of $\mathcal{O}(n)$
 $g_{\tilde{w}\tilde{z}} = (Z/W)^n = z^n = \bar{w}^n$ in $U_{\tilde{z}} \cap U_{\tilde{w}}$

sections of $\mathcal{O}(n)$

hol. fm $f_{\tilde{z}}$ on $U_{\tilde{z}}$, $f_{\tilde{w}}$ on $U_{\tilde{w}}$, s.t. $f_{\tilde{w}}(z) = g_{\tilde{w}\tilde{z}} f_{\tilde{z}}(w)$

- Weierstrass eq.

$(y^2 = x^3 + f x + g.)$ in $U_{\tilde{z}}$ & $U_{\tilde{w}}$.

if we take a line bundle \mathcal{L} on \mathbb{P}^1 . (trans fm $g_{\tilde{w}\tilde{z}}$)

$$\begin{cases} y_{\tilde{w}} = (g_{\tilde{w}\tilde{z}})^3 y_{\tilde{z}} \\ x_{\tilde{w}} = ()^2 x_{\tilde{z}} \\ f_{\tilde{w}} = ()^4 f_{\tilde{z}} \\ g_{\tilde{w}} = ()^6 g_{\tilde{z}} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} f \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}^1; \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 4}) \\ g \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{P}^1; \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 6}) \end{array}$$

For this to be $K3$ (CY_2)

$c_1(\mathcal{L}) = c_1(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{P}^1))$

D.O.F counting

• $T\mathbb{P}^1 = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2)$

→ $\begin{cases} f \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1; \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\delta)) \\ g \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1; \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(12)) \end{cases}$

homogeneous fun $[z, w]$
 of degree δ ,
 12.

⇒ 9 & 13 coeff.
 ↪ 22.

• $SL(2; \mathbb{C})$ on $\mathbb{P}^1 [z, w]$

• $\begin{matrix} x \rightarrow \lambda^2 x' \\ y \rightarrow \lambda^3 y' \end{matrix} \Rightarrow * (y')^2 = (x')^3 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^2} f\right)}_{\frac{y'}{f}} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{\lambda^6} g\right)}_{\frac{y'}{g}}$

⇒ $22 - 4 = 18$ D.O.F. in elliptic K3

($\approx \langle \text{deg } \frac{1}{25} \rangle$, T^2/\mathbb{Z}_2 cpx str, $SO(32)$ D7-brane
 ↓ position
 16

like K3 metric

$SO(3, 19) / SO(3) \times SO(19)$

now. elliptic K3 cpx str

⇒ $O(2, 18) / O(2) \times O(18)$ Aspinwall.

Het/ T^2 Narain moduli

$O(2, 18; \mathbb{R}) / O(2) \times O(18)$

intuitively

cpx str T^2
 $\left\{ \begin{matrix} (\omega + iB) \text{ on } T^2 \\ 16 \text{ Wilson lines.} \end{matrix} \right.$

Het - F duality SD