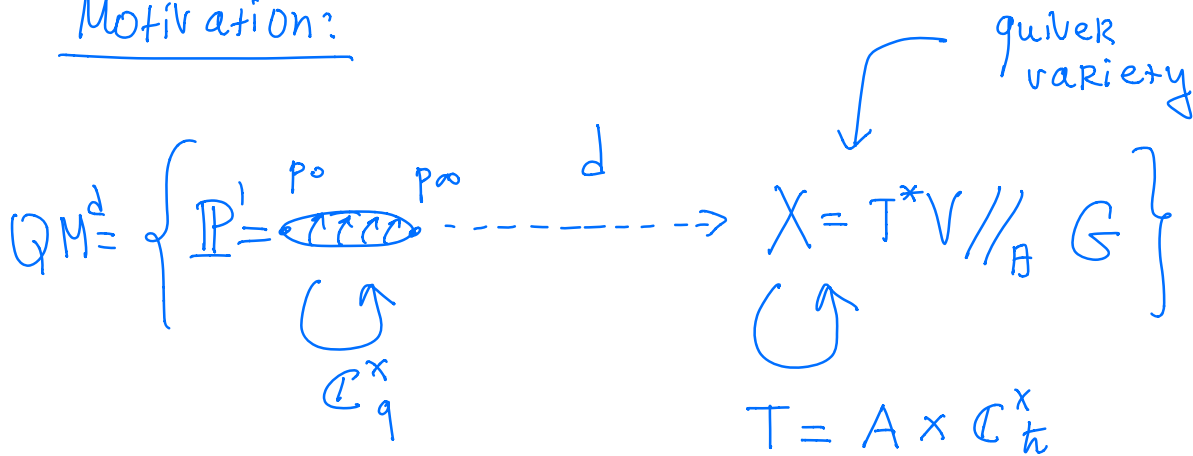


Motivation:



$$d \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Z}).$$

Constructed Ciocan-Fontanine, Kim, Maulik (2014).

$$\exists \theta_d^{vir} \in K(QM^d)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{ev}_p: & QM^d & \rightarrow & X \\ & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & f & \rightarrow & f(p) \end{array}$$

$$V(a, z) = \sum_d \text{ev}_{p*}(\theta_d^{vir}) z^d \in K_{T \times C_q}(X)_{loc}[[z]]$$

Rational function in equivariant param (a_1, \dots, a_n, \hbar)

Kähler parameters.

From general theory you know that

$$V(aq^\sigma, z) = A_\sigma(a, z) V(a, z)$$

$$V(a, zq^{\mathcal{L}}) = M_{\mathcal{L}}(a, z) V(a, z).$$

$$\sigma \in \text{cochar}(A)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \in \text{cochar}(K) = \text{Pic}(X).$$

$$\uparrow$$

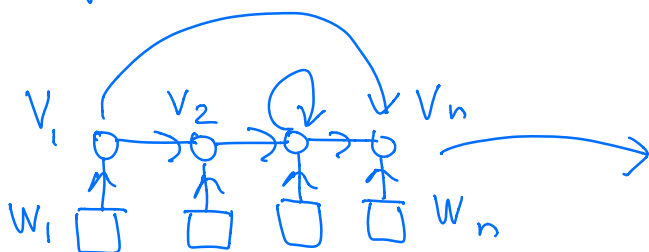
$$\text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{C}^X$$

Question: Find a good description

$$\text{of } A_\sigma(a, z), M_{\mathcal{L}}(a, z) \in \text{End}(K_T(X)).$$

Part I Representation theory

(A) Quiver varieties:



$$X = T_h^* \text{Rep}_Q // \prod_i GL(n_i)$$

$$\text{Rep}_Q = \bigoplus_{i \rightarrow j} \text{Hom}(V_i, V_j)$$

① X is equipped with action

$$T = A \times \mathbb{C}_h^X$$

//
 max torus $A \left(\prod_i GL(W_i) \right)$.

(2) X is equipped with
 tautological bundles.

\mathcal{V}_i of Ranks $\dim(V_i)$

\mathcal{V}_i generate $K_T(X)$.

$d_i = \det \mathcal{V}_i$ generate $\text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{Z}^{|Q|}$.

(3) tensor product structure:

$$\bigoplus_{V=(\dim V_i)} K_T(X^A)_{\text{loc}} \simeq F_{i_1} \otimes F_{i_2} \dots \otimes F_{i_n}$$

$F_i =$ "fundamental representations"

$$= \bigoplus_V K_T(X \text{ (with } W_k = \delta_{ik} \text{)})$$

Example:



$$\longrightarrow X = T_h^* \text{Gr}(k, n)$$

\mathbb{C}_h^x

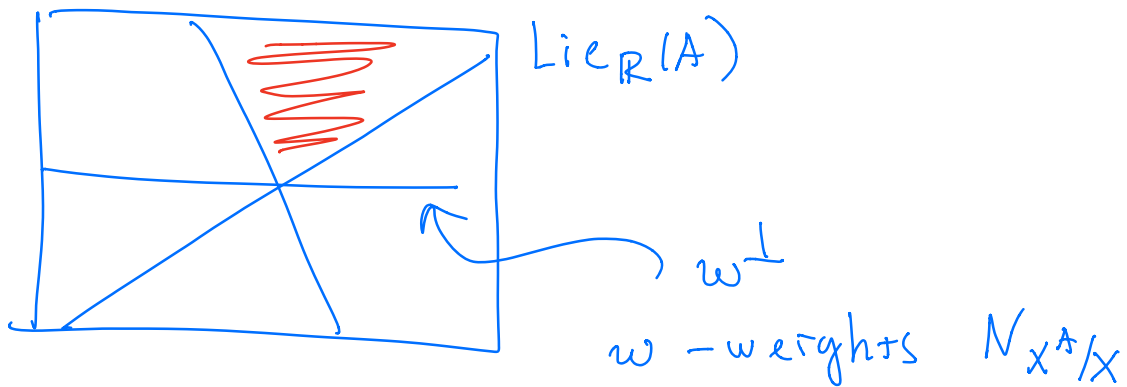
$A = (\mathbb{C}^x)^n$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^n K_T(T^* \text{Gr}(k, n)) \simeq \underbrace{\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbb{C}^2}_{n\text{-times.}}$$

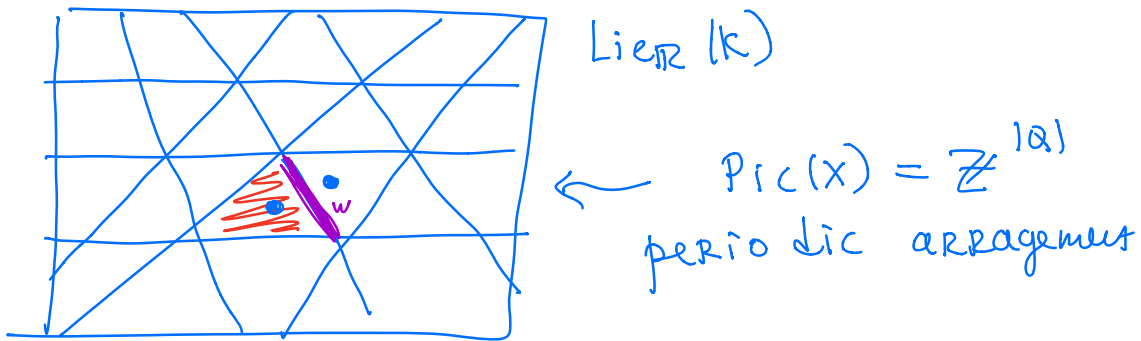
(B) K-theoretic stable envelope
(Maulik-Oblomkov)

$$K_T(X^A) \xrightarrow{\text{stab}_c^S} K_T(X)$$

$C =$ "chamber" $C \in \text{Lie}_{\mathbb{R}}(A)$



$S =$ "slope" $\in \text{Lie}_{\mathbb{R}}(K) = \text{Pic}(X) \otimes \mathbb{R}$.



for $T^*(Gr(k, n)) \quad \mathbb{Z} \langle \sigma(i) \rangle$.



(C) R-matrices 

Assume $A = \mathbb{C}^x \Rightarrow C = \{-, +\}$

Def: Total R-matrix

$$R^{(S)} = (\text{Stab}_-^S)^{-1} (\text{Stab}_+^S) \in \text{End}(K_T(X^A))$$

\downarrow
 $F_1 \otimes \dots \otimes F_n$

Def: Wall R-matrix:

S_1, S_2 slopes separated by a single wall

$$R_w^\pm = (\text{Stab}_\pm^{S_2})^{-1} (\text{Stab}_\pm^{S_1}) \in \text{End}(F_1 \otimes \dots)$$

Thm:

For all S and w the R-matrices

$R^{(S)}$ and R_w^\pm satisfy QYBE:

in $F_1 \otimes F_2 \otimes F_3$:

$$R_{12} R_{13} R_{23} = R_{23} R_{13} R_{12} \checkmark$$

"constant" R-matrix

\checkmark "R-matrix with spectral parameter" = equiv param A .

(D) q KZ-equation = q -difference equations
in equivariant par. a.

let $V(a, z)$ valued in $\underbrace{F_i \otimes \dots \otimes F_i}_{\vee} \simeq \bigoplus_{\vee} K(x)$

Thm:

$$V(a_1, \dots, a_i q, \dots, a_n, \vec{z}) = A_i(\vec{a}, z) V(a, z)$$

$$A_i(a, z) = \left(R_{i, i-1} \dots R_{i, 1} z^{\vee} R_{i, n}^{-1} \dots R_{i, i+1}^{-1} \right)$$

$$z^{\vee} = \text{diag}(z^{\vee_i}, \dots)$$

this system of equations is compatible.

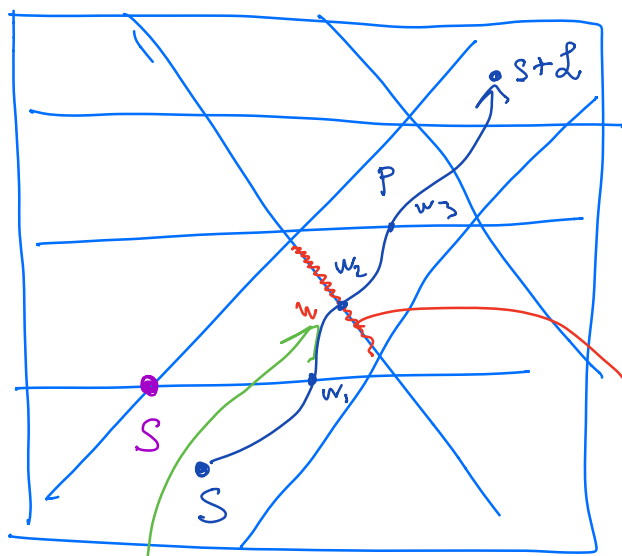
(I. Frenkel - K. Reshetikhin ~ 1992).

(E) Faddeev - Reshetikhin - Takhtadzhyan:

Collection of
vector spaces
 $\{F_1, \dots, F_n\}$
+ collection of $R_{F_i F_j}$
satisfying QXBE

\rightsquigarrow

Hopf algebra
 $(U(\mathfrak{g}), \Delta, S, m)$
acting in $\underline{F_i}$.



$$\mathbb{R}^1 \otimes \text{Pic}(X) = \mathbb{R}^1 \otimes \mathbb{Q}$$

$$U_{\hbar}(\hat{g}_0) \cong \bigoplus_{\nu} K(x)$$

$$\bigcup U_{\hbar}(y_w)$$

\exists unique \checkmark triangular solution of a BRR equation.

$$J(z) \in U_{\hbar}(y_w)^{\otimes 2}(z)$$

$$J_w(z_q) z^{\nu} R_w^{\dagger} = z^{\nu} J_w(z)$$

Wall-crossing operator:

$$B_w(z) = m \left(S \otimes 1 (J_w(z)) \right)$$

multiplication \nearrow
antipode \nwarrow

$$\in U_{\hbar}(y_w)$$



$$U_{\hbar}(y_w)(z)$$

$$\cong \bigoplus_{\nu} K_{\tau}(x)$$

$$M_{\mathcal{L}}(z) = \mathcal{L} B_{w_1}(z) \dots B_{w_n}(z)$$

Thm: The system of q -difference equations

$$V(a, zq^z) = M_{\mathcal{L}}(z) V(a, z)$$

- (1) is compatible
- (0) $M_{\mathcal{L}}(z)$ doesn't depend on the choice of path.
- (2) is compatible with qkz -equation.

Example:

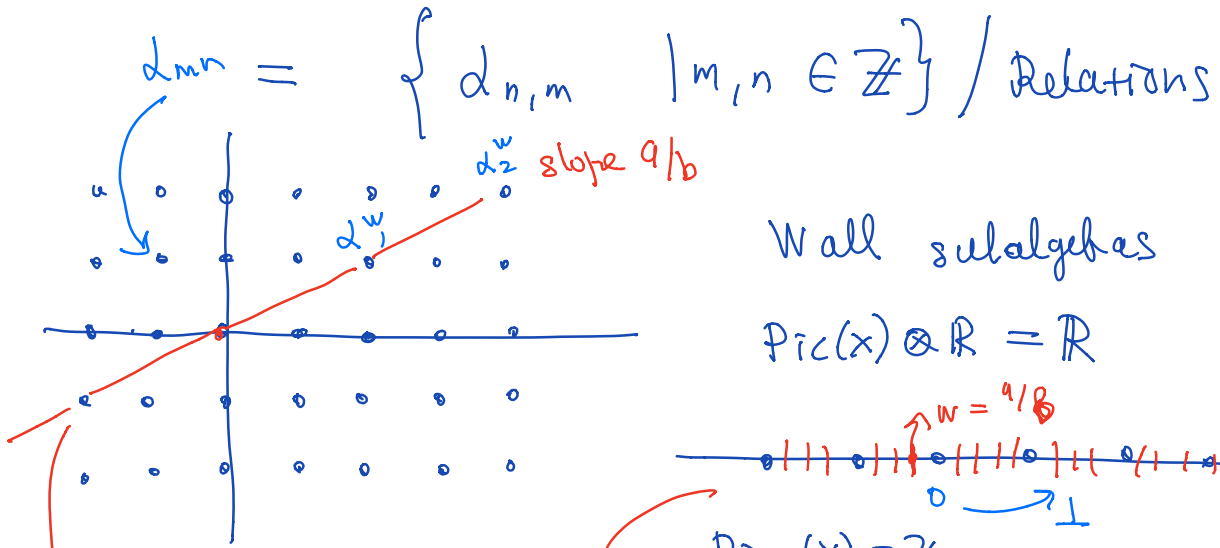


$$\rightsquigarrow X_n = \text{Hilb}^n(\mathbb{C}^2)$$

$$\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} K_T(X_n) \cong \text{Fock} = \mathbb{C}[p_1, p_2, \dots]$$

$$U_{\hbar}(g_{\mathbb{Q}}) \cong U_{\hbar}(\widehat{\widehat{gl(1)}}) \cong \text{Elliptic Hall algebra}$$

$$\cong SH_{gl(\infty)}$$



Heisenberg subalgebra
in $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}(n)}$

Walls = $\{ \frac{a}{b} \in \mathbb{Q} \mid 1 \leq b \leq n \}$

$$B_w(z) = : \exp \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_{-k}^w \alpha_k^w}{1 - z^{bk} q^{ak}} \right) :$$

$$M_{\mathcal{O}(1)} = \mathcal{O}(1) \prod_{\substack{w \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0 < w < 1}} B_w(z)$$

← finite product.

Comment: cohomological limit

$M_{\mathcal{O}(1)} \rightsquigarrow \nabla_{\text{Hilb}}(\mathbb{C}^n)$
in $\mathcal{DH}_T(X_n)$ found by
Okounkov - Pandharipande

arXiv 0906.3587.