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# POSITIVITY OF EQUIVARIANT GROMOV-WITTEN INVARIANTS

DAVE ANDERSON AND LINDA CHEN

ABSTRACT. We show that the equivariant Gromov-Witten invariants of a projective homogeneous space  $G/P$  exhibit Graham-positivity: when expressed as polynomials in the positive roots, they have nonnegative coefficients.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $X = G/P$  be a projective homogeneous variety, for a complex reductive Lie group  $G$  and parabolic subgroup  $P$ . Fix a maximal torus and Borel subgroup  $T \subset B \subseteq P$ , and let  $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  be the corresponding set of simple roots, making the roots of  $B$  positive. Let  $W_P \subseteq W$  be the Weyl groups for  $P$  and  $G$ , respectively. Let  $B^-$  be the opposite Borel subgroup. The classes of the *Schubert varieties*  $X(w) = \overline{BwP/P}$  and *opposite Schubert varieties*  $Y(w) = \overline{B^-wP/P}$  give Poincaré dual bases of the equivariant cohomology ring  $H_T^*X$ , as  $w$  ranges over the set  $W^P$  of minimal coset representatives for  $W/W_P$ . Write  $x(w) = [X(w)]^T$  and  $y(w) = [Y(w)]^T$  for these classes.

A positivity property for multiplication in these bases was proved by Graham:

**Theorem 1.1** ([G]). *Writing*

$$y(u) \cdot y(v) = \sum_w c_{u,v}^w y(w)$$

*in  $H_T^*X$ , the coefficient  $c_{u,v}^w$  lies in  $\mathbb{N}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ .*

Following [K], the *equivariant Gromov-Witten invariants* are defined as follows. Let  $\mathbf{d} \in H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$  be an effective class; taking the basis of Schubert curves  $x(s_\alpha)$ , one can identify  $\mathbf{d}$  with a tuple of nonnegative integers  $(d_1, \dots, d_k)$ . Let  $\overline{M} = \overline{M}_{0,r+1}(X, \mathbf{d})$  denote the Kontsevich moduli space of stable maps. This comes with  $r+1$  *evaluation maps*  $\text{ev}_i : \overline{M} \rightarrow X$ , as well as the standard map  $\pi : \overline{M} \rightarrow \text{pt}$ .

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**Definition 1.2.** The **equivariant Gromov-Witten invariant** associated to classes  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{r+1}$  is

$$I_{\mathbf{d}}^T(\sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{r+1}) := \pi_*^T(\mathrm{ev}_1^* \sigma_1 \cdots \mathrm{ev}_{r+1}^* \sigma_{r+1})$$

in  $H_T^*(\mathrm{pt})$ , where  $\pi_*^T$  is the equivariant pushforward  $H_T^* \overline{M} \rightarrow H_T^*(\mathrm{pt})$ .

When  $r = 2$ , these define *equivariant quantum Littlewood-Richardson (EQLR) coefficients*:

$$c_{u,v}^{w,\mathbf{d}} = I_{\mathbf{d}}^T(y(u) \cdot y(v) \cdot x(w)).$$

The EQLR coefficients were shown to be Graham-positive, in the sense of Theorem 1.1, by Mihalcea in [M]. Remarkably, they define an associative product in the *equivariant (small) quantum cohomology ring*  $QH_T^* X$ , via

$$y(u) \circ y(v) = \sum_{w,\mathbf{d}} \mathbf{q}^{\mathbf{d}} c_{u,v}^{w,\mathbf{d}} y(w),$$

so Mihalcea's result is a generalization of Graham's to the setting of equivariant quantum Schubert calculus.

In this note, we will show that the multiple-point equivariant Gromov-Witten invariants are Graham-positive:

**Theorem 1.3.** *For any elements  $v_1, \dots, v_r, w \in W^P$ , the equivariant Gromov-Witten invariant*

$$I_{\mathbf{d}}^T(y(v_1) \cdots y(v_r) \cdot x(w))$$

*lies in  $\mathbb{N}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]$ .*

Associativity of the equivariant quantum ring  $QH_T^* X$  defines (generalized) EQLR coefficients  $c_{v_1, \dots, v_r}^{w,\mathbf{d}}$ :

$$y(v_1) \circ \cdots \circ y(v_r) = \sum_{w,\mathbf{d}} \mathbf{q}^{\mathbf{d}} c_{v_1, \dots, v_r}^{w,\mathbf{d}} y(w).$$

By induction using the  $r = 2$  case of Theorem 1.3, it follows that these EQLR coefficients are also Graham-positive; indeed, the associativity relations are subtraction-free. This gives a new proof of Mihalcea's positivity theorem. For  $r > 2$ , however, the EQLR coefficients  $c_{v_1, \dots, v_r}^{w,\mathbf{d}}$  are not the same as the equivariant Gromov-Witten invariants in Theorem 1.3.

The proof of Theorem 1.3 is given in §4; the idea is to represent the coefficients of this polynomial as degrees of effective zero-cycles, using a transversality argument (Theorem 4.4). An inspection of Mihalcea's proof of positivity for EQLR coefficients suggests that his method should also work for Gromov-Witten invariants, but we find our geometric interpretation of the coefficients appealing. Moreover, we use the dimension estimates from §4 to derive a Giambelli formula for  $QH_T^*(SL_n/P)$  in [AC].

**Remark 1.4.** As in [G], there is a corresponding positivity theorem with the roles of positive and negative roots interchanged: the Gromov-Witten invariants  $I_{\mathbf{d}}^T(x(v_1) \cdots x(v_r) \cdot y(w))$  lie in  $\mathbb{N}[-\alpha_1, \dots, -\alpha_n]$ . All the arguments

proceed in exactly the same manner. In fact, it is this version (for  $r = 2$ ) that is treated in [M].

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## 2. SETUP

We assume  $G$  is an adjoint group, so that the simple roots  $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$  form a basis for the character group of  $T$ . We fix the basis  $-\Delta = \{-\alpha_1, \dots, -\alpha_n\}$  of *negative* simple roots, and use it to identify  $T$  with  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ .

**2.1. Equivariant cohomology.** Let  $\mathbb{E}T \rightarrow \mathbb{B}T$  be the universal principal  $T$ -bundle; that is,  $\mathbb{E}T$  is a contractible space with a free right  $T$ -action, and  $\mathbb{B}T = \mathbb{E}T/T$ . By definition, the equivariant cohomology of a  $T$ -variety  $Z$  is the ordinary (singular) cohomology of the *Borel mixing space*  $\mathbb{E}T \times^T Z$ . (This notation means quotient by the relation  $(e \cdot t, z) \sim (e, t \cdot z)$ .) While  $\mathbb{E}T$  is infinite-dimensional, it may be approximated by finite-dimensional smooth varieties. We will set  $\mathbb{E} = (\mathbb{C}^m \setminus \{0\})^n$ , with  $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$  acting by scaling each factor. For fixed  $k$  and  $m \gg 0$ , one has natural isomorphisms

$$H_T^* Z := H^*(\mathbb{E}T \times^T Z) \cong H^*(\mathbb{E} \times^T Z),$$

so any given computation may be done with these approximation spaces.

Note that  $\mathbb{B} = \mathbb{E}/T$  is isomorphic to  $(\mathbb{P}^{m-1})^n$ . For a  $T$ -variety  $Z$ , we will generally use calligraphic letters to denote the corresponding approximation space:  $\mathcal{Z} = \mathbb{E} \times^T Z$ , always understanding a suitably large fixed  $m$ . This is a fiber bundle over  $\mathbb{B}$ , with fiber  $Z$ .

For each  $j = 0, \dots, m-1$ , we fix transverse linear subspaces  $\mathbb{P}^{m-1-j}$  and  $\tilde{\mathbb{P}}^j$  inside  $\mathbb{P}^{m-1}$ , and for each multi-index  $J = (j_1, \dots, j_n)$  with  $0 \leq j_i \leq m-1$ , we set

$$\mathbb{B}_J = \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^{j_1} \times \dots \times \tilde{\mathbb{P}}^{j_n} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{B}^J = \mathbb{P}^{m-1-j_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^{m-1-j_n}.$$

So  $\dim \mathbb{B}_J = \text{codim } \mathbb{B}^J = |J| := j_1 + \dots + j_n$ . Similarly, write  $\mathcal{Z}_J = (\pi^T)^{-1} \mathbb{B}_J$  and  $\mathcal{Z}^J = (\pi^T)^{-1} \mathbb{B}^J$ , where  $\pi^T : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  is the projection. The notation is chosen to suggest an identification of the pushforward for this fiber bundle with the equivariant pushforward  $\pi_*^T : H_T^* \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow H_T^*(\text{pt})$ .

Let  $\mathcal{O}_i(-1)$  be the tautological bundle on the  $i$ th factor of  $\mathbb{B} = (\mathbb{P}^{m-1})^n$ . The choice of basis  $-\Delta$  for the character group of  $T$  yields an equality  $\alpha_i = c_1(\mathcal{O}_i(1))$ . If  $\alpha = a_1 \alpha_1 + \dots + a_n \alpha_n$  is a root, we will sometimes write  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha) = \mathcal{O}_1(a_1) \otimes \dots \otimes \mathcal{O}_n(a_n)$  for the corresponding line bundle, so  $c_1(\mathcal{O}(\alpha)) = \alpha$ . Note that  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$  is globally generated if and only if  $\alpha$  is a positive root.

From the definitions, we have

$$[\mathbb{B}^J] = \alpha^J := \alpha_1^{j_1} \dots \alpha_n^{j_n}$$

in  $H^*\mathbb{B}$ . As a consequence, suppose  $c = \sum_J c_J \alpha^J$  is an element of  $H^*\mathbb{B} = H_T^*(\text{pt})$ , with  $c_J \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Using Poincaré duality on  $\mathbb{B}$ , we have  $c_J = \pi_*^{\mathbb{B}}(c \cdot [\mathbb{B}_J])$ , where  $\pi^{\mathbb{B}}$  is the map  $\mathbb{B} \rightarrow \text{pt}$ .

When  $c = \pi_*^T(\sigma)$  comes from a class  $\sigma \in H_T^*Z = H^*Z$  for a complete  $T$ -variety  $Z$ , we have

$$(*) \quad c_J = \pi_*^Z(\sigma \cdot [\mathcal{Z}_J]),$$

using the projection formula and the fact that  $(\pi^T)^*[\mathbb{B}_J] = [\mathcal{Z}_J]$ . (The latter holds since  $\pi^T : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$  is flat; for a more general argument in the case where  $Z$  is Cohen-Macaulay, see [FPr, Lemma, p. 108].)

**2.2. Stable maps.** We briefly summarize some basic facts about the space of stable maps; proofs and details may be found in [FPa]. As always,  $X = G/P$ . The (coarse) moduli space  $\overline{M} = \overline{M}_{0,r+1}(X, \mathbf{d})$  parametrizes data  $(f, C, p_1, \dots, p_{r+1})$ , where  $C$  is a connected nodal curve of genus 0, and  $f : C \rightarrow X$  is a map with  $f_*[C] = \mathbf{d}$  in  $H_2(X, \mathbb{Z})$ . (Stability means that any irreducible component of  $C$  which is collapsed by  $f$  has at least three “special” points, i.e., marked points  $p_i$  or nodes.)

The space of stable maps is an irreducible projective variety of dimension

$$\dim \overline{M} = \dim X + \langle c_1(TX), \mathbf{d} \rangle + r - 2,$$

and has quotient singularities, and therefore rational singularities; in particular, it is Cohen-Macaulay. The locus parametrizing maps with irreducible domain is a dense open subset  $M = M_{0,r+1}(X, \mathbf{d}) \subseteq \overline{M}$ , and the complement is a divisor  $\partial \overline{M} = \overline{M} \setminus M$ .

There are natural *evaluation maps*  $\text{ev}_i : \overline{M} \rightarrow X$ , defined by sending a stable map  $(f, C, p_1, \dots, p_{r+1})$  to  $f(p_i)$ . The group  $G$  acts on  $\overline{M}$  by  $g \cdot (f, C, \{p_i\}) = (g \cdot f, C, \{p_i\})$ , and the evaluation maps are equivariant for the actions of  $G$  on  $\overline{M}$  and  $X$ . Considering the induced action of  $T \subset G$ , we obtain maps  $\text{ev}_i^T : \overline{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$  on Borel mixing spaces, which commute with the projections to  $\mathbb{B}$ .

**Remark 2.1.** The significance of  $\overline{M}$  being Cohen-Macaulay is that the usual apparatus of intersection theory applies; see especially Lemma 4.2 below. In fact, the corresponding moduli stack is smooth, so one could argue directly using intersection theory on stacks.

### 3. A GROUP ACTION

In [A] and [AGM], a large group action on the mixing space  $\mathcal{X}$  was constructed; we describe it here. The idea is to mix the transitive action of  $(PGL_m)^n$  on  $\mathbb{B}$  with a “fiberwise” action by Borel groups. Let  $T$  act on  $G$  by conjugation, and let  $\mathcal{G} = \mathbb{E} \times^T G$  be the corresponding group scheme over  $\mathbb{B}$ . Because  $T$  acts by conjugation, the evident action  $(\mathbb{E} \times G) \times_{\mathbb{E}} (\mathbb{E} \times X) \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \times X$  descends to an action  $\mathcal{G} \times_{\mathbb{B}} \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ .

Let  $U \subset B \subset G$  be the unipotent radical of  $B$ , and let  $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{G}$  be the corresponding group bundles over  $\mathbb{B}$ . As a variety,  $\mathcal{U}$  is isomorphic to the

vector bundle  $\bigoplus_{\alpha \in R^+} \mathcal{O}(\alpha)$  on  $\mathbb{B}$ , where the sum is over the positive roots. Now consider the group of sections  $\Gamma_0 = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{B}}(\mathbb{B}, \mathcal{U})$ ; this is a connected algebraic group over  $\mathbb{C}$ . As observed in §2.1, each  $\mathcal{O}(\alpha)$  is globally generated. It follows that for each  $x \in \mathbb{B}$ , the map  $\Gamma_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_x$  given by evaluating sections at  $x$  is surjective, and therefore we have:

**Lemma 3.1** ([AGM, Lemma 6.3]). *Let  $\Gamma$  be the **mixing group**  $\Gamma_0 \rtimes (PGL_m)^n$ , where  $(PGL_m)^n$  acts on  $\Gamma_0$  via its action on  $\mathbb{B}$ . Then  $\Gamma$  is a connected linear algebraic group acting on  $\mathcal{X}$ , with (finitely many) orbits whose closures are the Schubert bundles  $\mathcal{X}(w)$ .*

Similarly, the group  $\Gamma^{(r)} = \Gamma_0^r \rtimes (PGL_m)^n$  acts on the  $r$ -fold fiber product  $\mathcal{X} \times_{\mathbb{B}} \cdots \times_{\mathbb{B}} \mathcal{X}$ , with orbit closures  $\mathcal{X}(w_1) \times_{\mathbb{B}} \cdots \times_{\mathbb{B}} \mathcal{X}(w_r)$ .

#### 4. TRANSVERALITY

A map  $f : Y \rightarrow X$  is said to be **dimensionally transverse** to a subvariety  $W \subseteq X$  if  $\text{codim}_Y(f^{-1}W) = \text{codim}_X(W)$ . We will need the following version of Kleiman's transversality theorem; see [Kl] and [S]. As a matter of notation, if a group  $\Gamma$  acts on  $X$ , we write  $\gamma f : \gamma Y \rightarrow X$  for the composition  $Y \xrightarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{\gamma} X$ , i.e., the translation of  $f$  by the action of  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ .

**Proposition 4.1.** *Let  $\Gamma$  be a group acting on a smooth variety  $X$ , and suppose  $f : Y \rightarrow X$  is dimensionally transverse to the orbits of  $\Gamma$ . Assume  $Y$  is Cohen-Macaulay. Let  $g : Z \rightarrow X$  be any map. Then for a general element  $\gamma \in \Gamma$ , the fiber product  $V_\gamma = \gamma Y \times_X Z$  has dimension equal to  $\dim Y + \dim Z - \dim X$ .*

The essential point in the proof is that the hypotheses imply the map  $\Gamma \times Y \rightarrow X$  is flat.

We will also use the following lemma:

**Lemma 4.2** ([FPr, Lemma, p. 108]). *Let  $f : Z \rightarrow X$  be a morphism from a pure-dimensional Cohen-Macaulay scheme  $Z$  to a nonsingular variety  $X$ , and let  $W \subseteq X$  be a closed Cohen-Macaulay subscheme of pure codimension  $d$ . Let  $V = f^{-1}W$ , and assume  $\text{codim}_Z(V) = d$ . Then  $V$  is Cohen-Macaulay, and  $f^*[W] = [V]$ .*

Now resume the previous notation, so  $X = G/P$  and  $\overline{\mathcal{M}} = \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}(X, \mathbf{d})$ . Since each evaluation map  $\text{ev}_i : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow X$  is  $G$ -equivariant, it is flat. If  $W \subseteq X$  is any Cohen-Macaulay subscheme of codimension  $d$ , it follows that  $\text{ev}_i^{-1}W \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{M}}$  has the same properties, and similarly,  $(\text{ev}_i^T)^{-1}W \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ . In particular, the subscheme

$$\mathcal{Z} = (\text{ev}_{r+1}^T)^{-1}(\mathcal{X}(w)) \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{M}}$$

is Cohen-Macaulay of codimension  $\dim X - \ell(w)$ , and we have  $[\mathcal{Z}] = (\text{ev}_{r+1}^T)^*(x(w))$  by Lemma 4.2. Similarly, we have

$$(\dagger) \quad [\mathcal{Z}_J] = (\text{ev}_{r+1}^T)^*(x(w)) \cdot [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_J]$$

Consider the map  $\text{ev} = \text{ev}_1 \times \cdots \times \text{ev}_r : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow X^r$  and the corresponding map on mixing spaces  $\text{ev}^T : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}^r$ . Let  $\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{Y}(v_1) \times_{\mathbb{B}} \cdots \times_{\mathbb{B}} \mathcal{Y}(v_r)$ , and let  $f$  be the inclusion of  $\mathcal{Y}$  in the  $r$ -fold fiber product  $\mathcal{X}^r$ .

**Lemma 4.3.** *Let  $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r)$  be a general element in  $\Gamma^{(r)}$ .*

(a) *The intersection*

$$\begin{aligned} V_\gamma &= (\text{ev}_1^T)^{-1}(\gamma_1 \mathcal{Y}(v_1)) \cap \cdots \cap (\text{ev}_r^T)^{-1}(\gamma_r \mathcal{Y}(v_r)) \cap \mathcal{Z}_J \\ &= \gamma \mathcal{Y} \times_{\mathcal{X}^r} \mathcal{Z}_J \end{aligned}$$

*is Cohen-Macaulay and pure-dimensional, of dimension  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - \dim X + \ell(w) - \ell(v_1) - \cdots - \ell(v_r)$ . (In the fiber product,  $\mathcal{Z}_J$  maps to  $\mathcal{X}^r$  by the restriction of  $\text{ev}^T$ .)*

(b) *Similarly, the intersection*

$$\begin{aligned} \partial V_\gamma &= (\text{ev}_1^T)^{-1}(\gamma_1 \mathcal{Y}(v_1)) \cap \cdots \cap (\text{ev}_r^T)^{-1}(\gamma_r \mathcal{Y}(v_r)) \cap \mathcal{Z}_J \cap \partial \overline{\mathcal{M}} \\ &= \gamma \mathcal{Y} \times_{\mathcal{X}^r} (\mathcal{Z}_J \cap \partial \overline{\mathcal{M}}) \end{aligned}$$

*has pure dimension  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - \dim X + \ell(w) - \ell(v_1) - \cdots - \ell(v_r) - 1$ .*

*In particular, when  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - \dim X + \ell(w) - \ell(v_1) - \cdots - \ell(v_r) = 0$ , the intersection  $V_\gamma$  consists of finitely many points contained in  $\mathcal{M}$ .*

*Proof.* Note that  $\mathcal{Z}_J$  is Cohen-Macaulay (since  $\mathcal{Z}$  is), of dimension  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - \dim X + \ell(w)$ . Each opposite Schubert bundle  $\mathcal{Y}(v)$  intersects each  $\Gamma$ -orbit closure  $\mathcal{X}(w)$  properly, so the map  $f : \mathcal{Y} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{X}^r$  is dimensionally transverse to the  $\Gamma^{(r)}$ -orbits. The first statement follows by an application of Proposition 4.1.

The second statement is proved similarly; note that the divisor  $\partial \overline{\mathcal{M}}$  is Cohen-Macaulay and  $G$ -invariant, and the same argument as before shows that  $\mathcal{Z}_J \cap \partial \overline{\mathcal{M}}$  is a Cohen-Macaulay divisor in  $\mathcal{Z}_J$ .  $\square$

We can now prove Theorem 1.3. In fact, it follows immediately from (\*), together with a more precise statement.

**Theorem 4.4.** *Write  $I_{\mathbf{d}}^T(y(v_1) \cdots y(v_r) \cdot x(w)) = \sum c_J \alpha^J$  in  $H_T^*(\text{pt})$ . Then, with notation as in Lemma 4.3, we have*

$$c_J = \deg(V_\gamma)$$

*when  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - \dim X + \ell(w) - \ell(v_1) - \cdots - \ell(v_r) = 0$ , and  $c_J = 0$  otherwise.*

*In particular, since  $V_\gamma$  is an effective cycle,  $c_J$  is a nonnegative integer.*

*Proof.* Using (\*) from §2.1, we have

$$c_J = \pi_*^{\overline{\mathcal{M}}}((\text{ev}_1^T)^* y(v_1) \cdots (\text{ev}_r^T)^* y(v_r) \cdot (\text{ev}_{r+1}^T)^* x(w) \cdot [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_J]).$$

The claim is that  $(\text{ev}_1^T)^* y(v_1) \cdots (\text{ev}_r^T)^* y(v_r) \cdot (\text{ev}_{r+1}^T)^* x(w) \cdot [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_J] = [V_\gamma]$  in  $H^* \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ .

First observe that  $(\text{ev}_1^T)^*y(v_1) \cdots (\text{ev}_r^T)^*y(v_r) = (\text{ev}^T)^*(y(v_1) \times \cdots \times y(v_r))$ . Since  $\Gamma^{(r)}$  is connected, we have  $[\gamma\mathcal{Y}] = [\mathcal{Y}] = y(v_1) \times \cdots \times y(v_r)$  in  $H^*(\mathcal{X}^r) = H_T^*(X^r)$ . By the same argument as in the paragraph after Lemma 4.2, we have  $[(\text{ev}^T)^{-1}(\gamma\mathcal{Y})] = (\text{ev}^T)^*(y(v_1) \times \cdots \times y(v_r))$ .

By (†), we have  $[\mathcal{Z}_J] = (\text{ev}_{r+1}^T)^*x(w) \cdot [\overline{\mathcal{M}}_J]$ . Since  $(\text{ev}^T)^{-1}(\gamma\mathcal{Y})$  and  $\mathcal{Z}_J$  intersect properly in  $V_\gamma$  by Lemma 4.3, we have  $[(\text{ev}^T)^{-1}(\gamma\mathcal{Y})] \cdot [\mathcal{Z}_J] = [V_\gamma]$ , as desired.  $\square$

**Remark 4.5.** Let  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}$  be the moduli space of stable curves with  $r+1$  marked points; this is a nonsingular projective variety of dimension  $r-2$ . Since  $T$  acts trivially on this space, the corresponding mixing space is  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1} = \mathbb{B} \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}$ . The forgetful map  $\varphi : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}$  induces a map  $\overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}$ . Let  $\tilde{\varphi} : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}$  be the composition with the second projection, and for  $x \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,r+1}$ , write  $\overline{\mathcal{M}}(x) = \tilde{\varphi}^{-1}(x)$ . Using the notation of Lemma 4.3, the same arguments used in the proof of the lemma also establish the following dimension counts:

- (a) Let  $V_\gamma(x) = V_\gamma \cap \overline{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ . Then  $V_\gamma(x)$  is Cohen-Macaulay, of pure dimension  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - (\dim X - \ell(w)) - \ell(v_1) - \cdots - \ell(v_r) - (r-2)$ .
- (b) Let  $\partial V_\gamma(x) = \partial V_\gamma \cap \overline{\mathcal{M}}(x)$ . Then  $\partial V_\gamma(x)$  is Cohen-Macaulay, of pure dimension  $\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}} + |J| - (\dim X - \ell(w)) - \ell(v_1) - \cdots - \ell(v_r) - (r-2) - 1$ .

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