



THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Department of Mathematics

## SEMINAR ON PURE MATHEMATICS

Speaker: <b>Prof. Shuai GUO</b> Beijing International Center for Mathematical Research		Zoom Meeting : <a href="https://hkust.zoom.us/j/9584764665">https://hkust.zoom.us/j/9584764665</a> Passcode: <b>BCOV</b>
Date	Time	Title
<b>8 Nov 2022 (Tue)</b>	<b>8:15-9:45am</b>	<b>BCOV's Feynman rule for quintic threefold</b>
<u>Abstract</u> We will introduce BCOV's B-model Feynman rule and its A-model approach. BCOV's Feynman rule involves the notions of geometric quantization, normalized basis, propagators, etc. We explain where they come from in the A-model theory, and thus naturally recover the B-model Feynman graph.		
<b>10 Nov 2022 (Thu)</b>	<b>8:15-9:45am</b>	<b>Conifold theory and gap conjecture</b>
<u>Abstract</u> We introduce Huang-Klemm-Quackenbush's physics approach to the higher genus Gromov-Witten invariants, and the motivation to consider conifold theory for the quintic threefold. In physics, the conifold theory was originally introduced as the theory for a singular Landau-Ginzburg potential by Ghoshal and Vafa. We will give a known mathematical example which has the gap phenomenon. In the end, we will explain that in the quintic case, the $[0,1]$ -theory introduced in Lecture 1 contains the information which Huang-Klemm-Quackenbush have used and clarify its relation to the conifold gap conjecture.		
<b>12 Nov 2022 (Sat)</b>	<b>2:30-4:00pm</b>	<b>Feynman rule for two-parameter model</b>
<u>Abstract</u> In this lecture, we discuss the Calabi-Yau threefold $X_{\{3,3\}}$ in $P^2 \times P^2$ . We hope to find the A-model counterpart of the normalized basis, propagators, polynomiality, etc. In this correspondence, the equation for the propagators is crucial, which was originally introduced by Alim-Lange in physics. We hope to explain how it fits into our A-model framework.		

*All are Welcome!*