QUASIMAP WALL-CROSSINGS AND MIRROR SYMMETRY

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ABSTRACT. We state a wall-crossing formula for the virtual classes of ε-stable quasimaps to GIT quotients and prove it for complete intersections in projective space, with no positivity restrictions on their first Chern class. As a consequence, the wall-crossing formula relating the genus g descendant Gromov-Witten potential and the genus g ε-quasimap descendant potential is established. For the quintic threefold, our results may be interpreted as giving a rigorous and geometric interpretation of the holomorphic limit of the BCOV B-model partition function of the mirror family.

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1. Introduction

1.1. **Overview.** Let W be a complex affine variety acted upon by a reductive algebraic group $\mathbf{G}$. Fix a character θ of $\mathbf{G}$ for which the induced $\mathbf{G}$-action on the θ-semistable locus W^{ss} is free. For the quasiprojective target $W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$ and a rational number $\varepsilon > 0$, or for $\varepsilon = 0+$, the notion of ε-stable quasimaps to $W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$ was introduced in [10], inspired by [25, 26, 6]. They are in fact suitable maps from curves to the stack quotient $[W/\mathbf{G}]$. The Deligne-Mumford moduli stack $Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}, \beta)$ of ε-stable quasimaps of type (g, k, β) is proper over $\mathbb{C}$ if $W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$ is projective. Here g, k, and β are respectively the genus of the domain curve, the number of markings, and the numerical class $\beta \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathrm{Pic}([W/\mathbf{G}], \mathbb{Z}))$ of the quasimaps. If W has at worst lci singularities and W^{ss} is smooth (as always assumed in this paper), the moduli stacks carry canonical virtual fundamental classes. There are evaluation maps ev_j to $W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$, as well as cotangent psi-classes ψ_j at the j-th marking. Hence, we may define descendant ε-quasimap invariants

$$\langle \gamma_1\psi_1^{a_1}, \dots, \gamma_k\psi_k^{a_k}\rangle^\varepsilon_{g,k,\beta} = \int_{[Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G},\beta)]^{\mathrm{vir}}} \prod_{j=1}^k \psi_j^{a_j} ev_j^*\gamma_j \tag{1.1.1}$$

for $\gamma_i \in A^*(W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G})_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Here and for the rest of the paper, the Chow cohomology $A^*(Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of a Deligne-Mumford stack Y is the algebra $A^*(Y \xrightarrow{\mathrm{id}} Y)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of bivariant classes, see [15, §17.3] and [29, §5].

There is a wall-and-chamber structure on the space $\mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ of stability parameters. Assuming for simplicity $(g, k) \neq (0, 0)$, the walls are at $\varepsilon = 1/n$ with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and the moduli spaces stay constant in each chamber $(\frac{1}{n+1}, \frac{1}{n}]$. For $\varepsilon \in (1, \infty)$, they parametrize exactly stable maps to $W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$. A conjectural wall-crossing formula for the invariants of *semi-positive* targets was stated in the paper [8], and was proved for semi-positive (quasiprojective) toric quotients by localization techniques. In this paper we propose a geometric wall-crossing formula *at the level of virtual classes* and *without* any positivity restrictions (which, as we show, implies the above mentioned semi-positive numerical wall-crossing, see Corollary 1.5). The main result of the paper is a proof of the virtual class wall-crossing formula for complete intersections in projective spaces.

The wall-crossing formula has important applications to Mirror Symmetry for Calabi-Yau threefolds at higher genus. This is explained in §1.5, the main point being that, assuming the Mirror Conjecture, the genus g partition function of quasimap theory for the $\varepsilon = 0+$ stability of a Calabi-Yau threefold is precisely *equal* to (the holomorphic limit of) the B-model partition function of the mirror Calabi-Yau family, introduced in string theory by Bershadsky, Cecotti, Ooguri, and Vafa.

1.2. **Geometric wall-crossing.** To state the wall-crossing formula, we recall some facts from quasimap theory and fix some notation.

The monoid $\mathrm{Eff}(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)$ of θ-effective numerical classes is the submonoid of the additive group $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathrm{Pic}([W/\mathbf{G}],\mathbb{Z})$ consisting of classes represented by θ quasimaps (possibly with disconnected domain curves). The Novikov ring of the theory is

$$\mathbb{Q}[[q]] := \left\{ \sum_{\mathrm{Eff}(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)} a_\beta q^\beta \;\mid\; a_\beta \in \mathbb{Q} \right\},$$

the q-adic completion of the semigroup ring $\mathbb{Q}[\mathrm{Eff}(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)]$.

The GIT set-up gives (see [7, §3.1] for details) a natural morphism $i : [W/\mathbf{G}] \to [\mathbb{C}^{m+1}/\mathbb{C}^*]$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, inducing a closed immersion $i : W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^m$ and also a morphism (denoted by the same letter)

$$i : Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G},\beta) \to Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}^m, d(\beta)),$$

where $d(\beta) := i_*(\beta) \in \mathrm{Hom}(\mathrm{Pic}([\mathbb{C}^{m+1}/\mathbb{C}^*]),\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

Fix a positive rational number ε_0 such that $1/\varepsilon_0$ is an integer and let $\varepsilon_+ > \varepsilon_0 \geq \varepsilon_-$ be rational numbers in the two adjacent stability chambers separated by the wall ε_0. There is a morphism

$$c : Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}^m, d(\beta)) \to Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}^m, d(\beta))$$

which contracts rational tails of degree $1/\varepsilon_0$, see [28].

Let A denote a finite index set of cardinality $1, 2, 3, \ldots$ Consider splittings $\beta = \beta_0 + \sum_{a\in A}\beta_a$ into θ-effective numerical classes such that $d(\beta_a) = 1/\varepsilon_0$ for all $a \in A$. There is a natural morphism

$$b_A : Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k+A}(\mathbb{P}^m, d(\beta_0)) \to Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}^m, d(\beta))$$

which trades the markings in A for base points of length $1/\varepsilon_0$ ([7, §3.2]).

Finally, recall from [10, §7] and [7, §5] that for every triple (W,G,θ), with associated quotient $X = W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$, there is a corresponding *small I-function*, denoted $I_{sm}(q,z)$. The precise definition we will use in this paper is Definition 5.1.1 in [7], specialized at $\varepsilon = 0+$ and $\mathbf{t} = 0$.

The small I-function lies in a certain completion $A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}[[q]]\{\{1/z, z\}\}$ of Laurent series in $1/z$. (Here z may be viewed as a formal variable of degree one, though it is more natural to interpret z as the generator of the $\mathbb{C}^*$-equivariant cohomology $A^*_{\mathbb{C}^*}(\mathrm{Spec}(\mathbb{C}))$.) It can be explicitly calculated for many targets. For abelian quotients, that is, for toric varieties and for complete intersections in them, the small I-function is precisely the cohomology-valued hypergeometric series introduced by Givental [18] (up to exponential factors). Closed formulas for I_{sm} in many examples with nonabelian $\mathbf{G}$ (e.g., complete intersections in flag varieties, but many others as well) can also be written down using the so-called *abelian/nonabelian correspondence*, see [4, 5, 11, 12].

Consider the expansion

$$I_{sm}(q,z) = O(1/z^2) + \frac{I_1(q)}{z} + I_0(q) + I_{-1}(q)z + I_{-2}(q)z^2 + \ldots$$

and set

$$[zI_{sm}(q,z)-z]_+ := I_1(q)+(I_0(q)-1)z+I_{-1}(q)z^2+\dots$$

In general $[zI_{sm}(q,z)-z]_+$ is a power series in (q,z), but each q-coefficient is a polynomial in z. For each $0\neq\beta\in \mathrm{Eff}(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)$, let

$$\mu_\beta(z)\in A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}[z]$$

denote the coefficient of q^β in $[zI_{sm}(q,z)-z]_+$. By easy dimension counting, $\mu_\beta(z)$ is homogeneous of degree $1+\beta(K_{[W/\mathbf{G}]})$. Here z has degree one, the Chow cohomology classes are given their usual degrees, and $K_{[W/\mathbf{G}]}=-\det(T_W)\in \mathrm{Pic}^{\mathbf{G}}(W)=\mathrm{Pic}([W/\mathbf{G}])$ is the canonical line bundle of the quotient stack.

We are now ready to state the wall-crossing for virtual classes.

Conjecture 1.1. *There is an equality*

$$\begin{aligned} &i_*[Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(X,\beta)]^{\mathrm{vir}}-c_*i_*[Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k}(X,\beta)]^{\mathrm{vir}}=\\ &\sum_{|A|}\sum_{\beta=\beta_0+\sum_{a\in A}\beta_a}\frac{1}{|A|!}b_{A*}(c_A)_*i_*\left(\prod_{a\in A}ev_a^*\mu_{\beta_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a}\cap[Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k+A}(X,\beta_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\right)\end{aligned}\tag{1.2.1}$$

in the Chow group $A_*(Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}^m,d(\beta)))_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

More generally, let $\delta_1,\dots,\delta_k\in A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ *be arbitrary homogeneous cohomology classes. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} &i_*\left(\prod_{j=1}^k ev_j^*\delta_j\cap[Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(X,\beta)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\right)-c_*i_*\left(\prod_{j=1}^k ev_j^*\delta_j\cap[Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k}(X,\beta)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\right)=\\ &\sum_{|A|}\sum_{\beta=\beta_0+\sum_{a\in A}\beta_a}\frac{1}{|A|!}b_{A*}(c_A)_*i_*\left(\prod_{j=1}^k ev_j^*\delta_j\prod_{a\in A}ev_a^*\mu_{\beta_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a}\cap[Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k+A}(X,\beta_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\right)\end{aligned}\tag{1.2.2}$$

in $A_*(Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}^m,d(\beta)))_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

In the above statement, $c_A: Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k+A}(\mathbb{P}^m,d(\beta_0))\to Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k+A}(\mathbb{P}^m,d(\beta_0))$ is the contraction of rational tails of degree $d(\beta_a)=1/\varepsilon_0$.

Remark 1.2. For X a *semi-positive* quasi-projective toric manifold, Conjecture 1.1 coincides with Theorem 4.2.1 in [8], and the result is valid for any GIT presentation of X, see [8, §5.9.2]. In fact, the localization argument of [8] extends with little effort to prove (1.2.2) for *all* toric manifolds (i.e., no positivity restriction), offering the first evidence for the validity of Conjecture 1.1. We will treat this extension elsewhere.

1.3. **Numerical consequences.** In this subsection we assume that $(W, \mathbf{G}, \theta)$ is a triple for which Conjecture 1.1 holds. We work with arbitrary stability parameters $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0} \cup \{0+\}$ and will write $\varepsilon = \infty$ for all parameters in the Gromov-Witten chamber $(1, \infty)$.

Consider a formal power series in one variable ψ,

$$\mathbf{t}(\psi) := t_0 + t_1\psi + t_2\psi^2 + t_3\psi^3 + \dots,$$

with coefficients $t_j \in A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ general Chow cohomology classes.

The *genus g, ε-descendent potential* of X is

$$F_g^{\varepsilon}(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi)) := \sum_{(\beta,k)} \frac{q^{\beta}}{k!} \langle \mathbf{t}(\psi_1), \mathbf{t}(\psi_2), \dots \mathbf{t}(\psi_k) \rangle_{g,k,\beta}^{\varepsilon},$$

the sum over all pairs (β, k) for which the corresponding moduli spaces exist. If we choose a basis $\{\gamma_j\}$ in $A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and write $t_i = \sum_j t_{ij}\gamma_j$, $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, then $F_g^{\varepsilon}(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi))$ is a formal power series in the infinitely many variables t_{ij}, whose Taylor coefficients are the ε-quasimap invariants (1.1.1). In particular, F_g^{∞} is the generating series for all descendent genus g Gromov-Witten invariants of X.

1.3.1. *Wall-crossing from Gromov-Witten invariants to ε-quasimap invariants.* Let $J_{sm}^{\varepsilon}(q, z)$ be the small J-function of X ([7, Definition 5.1.1], specialized at $\mathbf{t} = 0$). With this notation, $I_{sm} = J_{sm}^{0+}$. Let

$$[zJ_{sm}^{\varepsilon} - z]_+ := J_1^{\varepsilon}(q) + (J_0^{\varepsilon}(q) - 1)z + J_{-1}^{\varepsilon}(q)z^2 + ...$$

This is explicit for all ε, since it is a q-truncation of the corresponding expression for the small I-function:

$$[zJ_{sm}^{\varepsilon}(q, z) - z]_+ = [zI_{sm}(q, z) - z]_+ \ (\mathrm{mod}\ \mathfrak{a}_{\varepsilon}),$$

with $\mathfrak{a}_{\varepsilon}$ the ideal in the Novikov ring generated by $\{q^{\beta} \mid \beta(L_{\theta}) > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\}$.

Corollary 1.3. *For any $\varepsilon \geq 0+$, and any $g \geq 1$,*

$$F_g^{\varepsilon}(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi)) = F_g^{\infty}\left(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi) + [zJ_{sm}^{\varepsilon}(q) - z]_+\big|_{z=-\psi}\right).$$

Further, in genus $g = 0$ the same relation holds after discarding from $F_0^{\infty}(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi))$ the terms corresponding to pairs (β, k) for which $Q_{0,k}^{\varepsilon}(X, \beta)$ is not defined.

Proof. The ψ-classes at the markings $1, \dots, k$ pull-back under the maps b_A, c, c_A, and i. Applying the virtual class wall-crossing (1.2.2) in Conjecture 1.1 successively for the walls from 1 to ε (and using the projection formula) gives the equality of the Taylor coefficients of the two sides in the claimed equality. □

Remark 1.4. (i) The formula in Corollary 1.3 is equivalent to

$$F_g^{\varepsilon}\left(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi) - [zJ_{sm}^{\varepsilon}(q) - z]_+\big|_{z=-\psi}\right) = F_g^{\infty}(q, \mathbf{t}(\psi)).$$

(*ii*) Assuming only the formula (1.2.1) from Conjecture 1.1 gives the weaker equality

$$F_g^\varepsilon(q,\bar{\mathbf{t}}(\psi)) = F_g^\infty\left(q,\bar{\mathbf{t}}(\psi) + [zJ_{sm}^\varepsilon(q) - z]_+\big|_{z=-\psi}\right),$$

with $\bar{\mathbf{t}}(\psi)$ the restriction of $\mathbf{t}(\psi)$ to the subring $i^*A^*(\mathbb{P}^m)_\mathbb{Q} \subset A^*(X)_\mathbb{Q}$.

1.3.2. *Semi-positive targets.* Recall that a triple $(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)$ is called semi-positive if

$$\beta(\det T_W) = \beta(-K_{[W/\mathbf{G}]}) \geq 0$$

for every $\beta \in \mathrm{Eff}(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)$. For such targets we have

$$[zJ_{sm}^\varepsilon(q) - z]_+ = J_1^\varepsilon(q) + (J_0^\varepsilon(q) - 1)z,$$

since $\deg(\mu_\beta(z)) \leq 1$ for all β. The wall-crossing formula of Corollary 1.3 becomes

$$F_g^\varepsilon(q,\mathbf{t}(\psi)) = F_g^\infty\left(q,\mathbf{t}(\psi) + J_1^\varepsilon(q) - (J_0^\varepsilon(q) - 1)\psi\right). \tag{1.3.1}$$

In fact, equation (1.3.1) is equivalent to the wall-crossing formula conjectured in [8, Conjecture 1.2.1]:

Corollary 1.5. *For a semi-positive triple $(W,\mathbf{G},\theta)$ we have*

$$(J_0^\varepsilon)^{2g-2}\left(\delta_g^1\left(\frac{\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X)}{24}\log J_0^\varepsilon(q)\right) + F_g^\varepsilon(q,\mathbf{t}(\psi))\right) = F_g^\infty\left(q,\frac{\mathbf{t}(\psi)+J_1^\varepsilon(q)}{J_0^\varepsilon(q)}\right), \tag{1.3.2}$$

where $\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X)$ denotes the topological Euler characteristic and δ_g^1 is the Kronecker delta. (In genus $g=0$ we use the same convention as in Corollary 1.3.)

Proof. Using the dilaton equation for Gromov-Witten invariants in the right-hand side of (1.3.1) to remove the insertions $(J_0^\varepsilon(q)-1)\psi$ produces exactly (1.3.2). The additional term $\delta_g^1\left(\frac{\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X)}{24}\log J_0^\varepsilon(q)\right)$ appears due to the failure of the dilaton equation for $\overline{M}_{1,1}(X,0) = \overline{M}_{1,1}\times X$. Namely, since the virtual class is

$$[\overline{M}_{1,1}(X,0)]^{\mathrm{vir}} = (1\otimes c_{\dim X}(T_X) - \psi\otimes c_{\dim X-1}(T_X)) \cap [\overline{M}_{1,1}\times X],$$

we have

$$\langle\psi\rangle_{1,1,0}^\infty = \int_{\overline{M}_{1,1}\times X}\psi\otimes c_{\dim X}(T_X) = \frac{1}{24}\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X),$$

while the dilaton equation would formally predict $\langle\psi\rangle_{1,1,0}^\infty = 0$. □

1.4. **Complete intersections in projective space.** The main result of the paper is a proof of Conjecture 1.1 for projective complete intersections. In fact, we will prove the following slightly strengthened version.

Let V be the affine space of dimension $n+1$ with the standard diagonal $\mathbf{G} := \mathbb{C}^*$-action and linearization $\theta = \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{C}^*}$. Let W be a complete intersection of $r \leq n$ homogeneous hypersurfaces in V. Then $X := W/\!\!/_\theta\mathbf{G}$. is the corresponding projective complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}(V)$ (and

W is the affine cone over X). Assume that the hypersurfaces are general, so that X is smooth. We take $X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ as our embedding i. In this case, the induced

$$i : Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d) \longrightarrow Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d)$$

are also embeddings. The maps that replace markings by base-points, as well as the contraction maps, respect these embeddings, i.e., given a wall $\varepsilon = 1/d_a$ and $\varepsilon_+ > \varepsilon \geq \varepsilon_-$ nearby, we have restrictions

$$b_A : Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k+A}(X,d_0^A) \longrightarrow Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k}(X,d),$$

where $d_0^A = d - |A|d_a$, and

$$c : Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k}(X,d) \longrightarrow Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(X,d).$$

Theorem 1.6. *There is an equality*

$$[Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}} - c_*[Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}} =$$
$$\sum_{|A|} \frac{1}{|A|!}(b_A)_*(c_A)_* \left(\prod_{a\in A} ev_a^* \mu_{d_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a} \cap [Q^{\varepsilon_+}_{g,k+A}(X,d_0^A)]^{\mathrm{vir}} \right)$$

in the Chow group $A_*(Q^{\varepsilon_-}_{g,k}(X,d))_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Since Theorem 1.6 implies the formula (1.2.2), the relations between ε-quasimap invariants and Gromov-Witten invariants in Corollaries 1.3 and 1.5 hold for nonsingular complete intersections $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ of codimension $r \leq n$.

Let $l_1, l_2, \ldots, l_r$ be the degrees of the hypersurfaces whose intersection is X. The small I-function of X is given by the well-known formula (see [17])

$$I(q,z) = \mathbb{1} + \sum_{d\geq 1} q^d \frac{\prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=1}^{l_i d}(l_i H + jz)}{\prod_{j=1}^d (H+jz)^{n+1}},$$

where H denotes the restriction to X of the hyperplane class on $\mathbb{P}^n$.

If $\sum_{i=1}^r l_i \geq n+2$, so that X is a variety of general type, we do not know of any simplification of the wall-crossing formula in Corollary 1.3. Note that even in genus $g = 0$ our result is new.

If X is Fano or Calabi-Yau, more precise statements can be made.

The case $\sum_{i=1}^r l_i \leq n-1$ of complete intersections which are Fano of index at least two is the simplest, since $J_0^{\varepsilon}(q) = 1$ and $J_1^{\varepsilon}(q) = 0$ for all $\varepsilon \geq 0+$. We conclude the following ε-independence result.

Corollary 1.7. *The quasimap invariants of a projective complete intersection with* $\sum_i l_i \leq n-1$ *are independent of* ε.

In the Fano of index one case, $\sum_{i=1}^r l_i = n$, we have $J_0^{\varepsilon}(q) = 1$ and $J_1^{\varepsilon}(q) = q(\prod_{i=1}^r l_i!)\mathbb{1}$ for all $0+ \leq \varepsilon \leq 1$.

Corollary 1.8. *For a projective complete intersection with* $\sum_i l_i = n$ *and for* $0+ \leq \varepsilon \leq 1$ *we have*

$$F_g^{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{t}(\psi)) = F_g^{\infty}(\mathbf{t}(\psi) + q(\prod_{i=1}^{r} l_i!)\mathbb{1}).$$

In particular, if $(g,n) \neq (0,1),(0,2)$*, then the* primary *invariants are again* ε*-independent:*

$$\langle \gamma_1, \dots \gamma_n \rangle_{g,n,\beta}^{\varepsilon} = \langle \gamma_1, \dots \gamma_n \rangle_{g,n,\beta}^{\infty}.$$

The second equality in Corollary 1.8 is a consequence of the string equation in Gromov-Witten theory.

The most interesting is the Calabi-Yau case $\sum_{i=1}^{r} l_i = n+1$, for which

$$J_0^{\varepsilon}(q) = \sum_{0 \leq d \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} q^d \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r}(l_i d)!}{d!^{n+1}},$$

$$J_1^{\varepsilon}(q) = H \sum_{1 \leq d \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} q^d \frac{\prod_{i=1}^{r}(l_i d)!}{d!^{n+1}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{k=1}^{l_i d} \frac{l_i}{k} - (n+1) \sum_{k=1}^{d} \frac{1}{k} \right).$$

For every ε and every d, the virtual dimension of the moduli space $Q_{g,k}^{\varepsilon}(X,d)$ is equal to $(\dim X - 3)(1-g) + k$. We split the discussion according to the genus.

1.4.1. *Genus zero.* The wall-crossing formula (1.3.2) at $g = 0$ for a Calabi-Yau complete intersection is proved in [8, §3] using Dubrovin-type reconstruction arguments and results from [7]. Here we just note that the new proof in this paper *does not* use the torus action on $\mathbb{P}^n$.

1.4.2. *Genus one.* When $g = 1$, the virtual dimension is independent of the dimension of X. Consider the unpointed case $k = 0$, i.e. the specialization of (1.3.2) at $g = 1$, and $\mathbf{t}(\psi) = 0$. Separating the $d = 0$ contributions and applying the divisor equation in the Gromov-Witten side gives

Corollary 1.9. *For a Calabi-Yau complete intersection* $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$

$$\frac{1}{24}\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X) \log J_0^{\varepsilon} + \sum_{d \geq 1} q^d \langle\, \rangle_{1,0,d}^{\varepsilon} = \tag{1.4.1}$$

$$- \frac{1}{24} \int_X \frac{J_1^{\varepsilon}}{J_0^{\varepsilon}} c_{\dim X - 1}(T_X) + \sum_{d \geq 1} q^d \exp\left(\int_{d[line]} \frac{J_1^{\varepsilon}}{J_0^{\varepsilon}} \right) \langle\, \rangle_{1,0,d}^{\infty}.$$

When $\varepsilon = 0+$, the formula (1.4.1) answers a question raised first in [25, §10.2]. Note that the unpointed genus one $(0+)$-invariants $\langle\, \rangle_{1,0,d}^{0+}$ have been recently calculated by Kim and Lho ([21]) in terms of the small I-function. Combining [21, Theorem 1.1] with Corollary 1.9 gives new proofs for the main results on genus one Gromov-Witten invariants of X from [30] and [27].

1.4.3. *Higher genus.* If $g \geq 2$ and $\dim X \geq 4$, the virtual classes (hence the invariants) vanish by dimension considerations. We restrict to the case of unpointed invariants of Calabi-Yau threefolds. The invariants for $d = 0$ are the same for all stability conditions and are given by the formula

$$\langle\,\rangle^{\varepsilon}_{g,0,0} = \frac{(-1)^g}{2}\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X)\frac{|B_{2g}|}{2g}\frac{|B_{2g-2}|}{2g-2}\frac{1}{(2g-2)!},$$

with B_{2g}, B_{2g-2} the Bernoulli numbers, see [16], [14].

Corollary 1.10. *For a Calabi-Yau threefold complete intersection in $\mathbb{P}^n$, $g \geq 2$ and $\varepsilon \geq 0+$,*

$$J_0^{\varepsilon}(q)^{2g-2}\left(\frac{(-1)^g}{2}\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X)\frac{|B_{2g}|}{2g}\frac{|B_{2g-2}|}{2g-2}\frac{1}{(2g-2)!} + \sum_{d\geq 1} q^d \langle\,\rangle^{\varepsilon}_{g,0,d}\right) =$$
$$\frac{(-1)^g}{2}\chi_{\mathrm{top}}(X)\frac{|B_{2g}|}{2g}\frac{|B_{2g-2}|}{2g-2}\frac{1}{(2g-2)!} + \sum_{d\geq 1} q^d \exp\left(\int_{d[line]}\frac{J_1^{\varepsilon}}{J_0^{\varepsilon}}\right)\langle\,\rangle^{\infty}_{g,0,d}.$$

1.5. **Relation with Mirror Symmetry.** In this subsection we let X be the quintic hypersurface in $\mathbb{P}^4$ and consider the asymptotic stability condition $\varepsilon = 0+$. (The same analysis will apply to the $(0+)$-theory of any Calabi-Yau threefold for which Conjecture 1.1 holds.)

Fix a genus $g \geq 1$. In their landmark paper [2], Bershadsky, Cecotti, Ooguri, and Vafa studied the string theory B-model of a Calabi-Yau threefold and in particular they proposed a method to calculate the genus g Gromov-Witten potential of the quintic (with no insertions) via Mirror Symmetry. Namely, let $\mathcal{F}_g^B(q)$ be the holomorphic limit of the genus g partition function of the B-model associated to the *mirror family* of the quintic, where q is the coordinate around the large complex structure point. Let the mirror map be $Q = q\exp(\frac{1}{H}\frac{I_1(q)}{I_0(q)})$, where

$$I_0(q) = 1 + \sum_{d\geq 1} q^d \frac{(5d)!}{d!^5}, \quad I_1(q) = H\sum_{d\geq 1} q^d \frac{(5d)!}{(d!)^5}\left(\sum_{j=d+1}^{5d}\frac{1}{j}\right).$$

Then the genus $g \geq 2$ Mirror Conjecture of [2] for the quintic threefold is the equality

$$I_0(q)^{2g-2}\mathcal{F}_g^B(q) = \sum_{d\geq 0} Q^d \langle\,\rangle^{\infty}_{g,0,d}. \tag{1.5.1}$$

Hence Corollary 1.10 says precisely that the quasimap partition function $F_g^{0+}|_{\mathbf{t}=0}(q)$ is *equal* to $\mathcal{F}_g^B(q)$, with no mirror map involved. Similarly, Corollary 1.9 gives the same equality in genus $g = 1$. In other words, our results in this paper can be viewed as giving a mathematically rigorous and geometrically meaningful definition of the holomorphic limit of the B-model partition function.

The B-model partition function of the mirror quintic has been studied extensively in the Physics literature. It is expected to have modular properties and to satisfy a recursion in

g, determined up to a holomorphic function $f_g(q)$, the so-called "holomorphic ambiguity". The ambiguity has been fixed up to genus $g = 51$ in [20] and this is by far the most efficient computational method for predicting (via the conjectural mirror formula (1.5.1)) the higher genus Gromov-Witten invariants of the quintic. We speculate that the holomorphic ambiguity $f_g(q)$ has an intrinsic meaning in quasimap theory. It would be very interesting to determine if this is indeed the case.

1.6. **Final remarks.** While the proof of Theorem 1.6 we give here is quite involved, it turns out to be also robust. For example, it extends easily to the case of complete intersections in products of projective spaces. It also applies to proving a wall-crossing formula for the virtual classes of quasimap moduli spaces (with same stability parameter $\varepsilon = 0+$ and target a complete intersection $X \subset \prod \mathbb{P}^{n_i}$) when one usual marking is changed to an infinitesimally weighted marking. To keep this paper from becoming excessively long, we defer the details of these developments to future writings.

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2. Virtual classes for moduli of quasimaps

2.1. **Overview.** In this section we give a concrete description of the virtual class of a moduli space of quasimaps to a complete intersection in projective space. This is accomplished by embedding the moduli space into a smooth stack and intersecting the normal cone for this embedding with the zero section of an appropriate vector bundle. This description will be crucially used in the proof of Theorem 1.6 given in section 3. The construction is uniform for all discrete parameters g, k, d and ε, but requires the existence of the moduli space of stable curves, so it doesn't apply directly to the unpointed elliptic case $(g, k) = (1, 0)$. An appropriate modification, sufficient for completing the proof of Theorem 1.6 in this case as well, will be discussed in §3.7.

2.2. **Set-up and conventions.** From now on we let $\mathbf{G} = \mathbb{C}^*$. Let V be an $n+1$-dimensional $\mathbf{G}$-representation ($n \geq 1$), with weight vector $(1, ..., 1)$. Let $\mathbb{C}^r_{\vec{l}}$ be an r-dimensional $\mathbf{G}$-representation with positive weight vector $\vec{l} := (l_1, ..., l_r)$ ($l_j > 0, \forall j$). Assume we are given a $\mathbf{G}$-equivariant map

$$\varphi = \oplus_{i=1}^r \varphi_i : V \to \mathbb{C}^r_{\vec{l}}$$

such that the closed subscheme $W := \varphi^{-1}(0)$ is smooth away from $0 \in V$ and of dimension $\dim W = n + 1 - r > 0$. We linearize the $\mathbf{G}$ action on V by the character θ of weight 1.

The GIT quotient $X := W/\!\!/_\theta \mathbf{G}$ is a nonsingular complete intersection of type $(l_1, ..., l_r)$ in $\mathbb{P}^n = V/\!\!/_\theta \mathbf{G}$, with φ_i its homogeneous equations.

Recall that the inclusion $i : X \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ induces an embedding

$$i : Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X, d) \hookrightarrow Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$$

for all $\varepsilon \geq 0+$.

We also make the following conventions:

- $\overline{M}_{g,k}$ denotes the Deligne-Mumford stack of k-pointed stable curves of genus g, while $\mathfrak{M}_{g,k}$ denotes the Artin stack of prestable k-pointed curves of genus g.
- $\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}$ denotes the moduli stack of principal $\mathbf{G}$-bundles on k-pointed prestable curves of genus g. It is a smooth Artin stack of pure dimension and decomposes as $\coprod_{d\in\mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G},d}$, according to the degrees of the principal bundles. There are natural forgetful morphisms

$$Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G},d} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{g,k}.$$

- The universal families of curves on various moduli stacks are denoted by $\mathfrak{C}$, usually with decorations recording the discrete data. For example,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{C}_{g,k} & \longleftarrow & \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon'}_{g,k,d'} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X, d) & \longrightarrow & \overline{M}_{g,k} & \longleftarrow & Q^{\varepsilon'}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d').
\end{array}$$

  We will abuse notation and denote always by π the projection from the universal curve to the base.

We will represent quasimaps to a projective space $\mathbb{P}(V)$ as tuples

$$((C, p_1, \ldots, p_k), L, u)$$

with L a line bundle on C and u a section of $L \otimes V$ (as in [6]). Quasimaps to $X \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ will then be such tuples for which the components $u_1, \ldots, u_{\dim V}$ of u (once a basis of V is chosen) satisfy the homogeneous equations of X. The base-points of the quasimap are the points of C where all the u_i's vanish and the length $\ell(x)$ at a point $x \in C$ is the common order of vanishing. Given $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$, recall that the definition of ε-stability requires the following conditions be satisfied:

(1) the base-points are away from nodes and markings;
(2) $\varepsilon\ell(x) \leq 1$ for all $x \in C$;
(3) the line bundle $\omega_C(p_1 + \cdots + p_k) \otimes L^\varepsilon$ is ample.

For $\varepsilon = 0+$ condition (2) is empty and is discarded, while condition (3) translates into the absence of rational tails in C and the strict positivity of $\deg L$ on rational bridges (rational components of C containing exactly two special points).

Finally, recall that the theory of virtual classes was first developed by Li and Tian in [24], and by Behrend and Fantechi in [1]. In this paper we use the formalism of [1].

2.3. **Twisting line bundles.** Fix $(g,k) \neq (1,0)$.

For each $\varepsilon \geq 0+$ we construct a line bundle $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon$ on the universal curve

$$\mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d} \longrightarrow Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d)$$

as follows.

When $g=0$, we take the trivial line bundle $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon = \mathcal{O}$.

When $g \geq 1$ and $g+k \geq 2$, the moduli stack $\overline{M}_{g,k}$ exists and we have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d} & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{ft_\varepsilon}} & \mathfrak{C}_{g,k} \\ {\scriptstyle\pi}\downarrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle\Sigma_i} \\ Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X,d) & \xrightarrow{ft_\varepsilon} & \overline{M}_{g,k} \end{array} \qquad \downarrow\pi$$

with $ft_\varepsilon, \widetilde{ft_\varepsilon}$ the stabilisation morphisms and Σ_i the sections of π corresponding to the k markings. The logarithmic relative dualising sheaf $\omega_{log} := \omega_\pi(\Sigma_1 + \ldots \Sigma_k)$ on $\mathfrak{C}_{g,k}$ is π-ample and we choose a positive integer p such that $\omega_{log}^{\otimes p}$ is π-relatively very ample. We also choose a very ample line bundle on the (projective!) coarse moduli of $\overline{M}_{g,k}$ and denote by $\mathscr{H}$ its pull-back to the stack $\overline{M}_{g,k}$. Now set

$$\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon := \widetilde{ft_\varepsilon}^{\,*}(\pi^*\mathscr{H} \otimes \omega_{log}^{\otimes p}).$$

Lemma 2.1. *The line bundles $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon$ satisfy the following properties:*

(i) *If $\varepsilon > \varepsilon'$, then $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon = \tilde{c}^*\mathscr{M}_{\varepsilon'}$, where $\tilde{c}$ is the induced contraction morphism on universal curves in the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{c}} & \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon'}_{g,k,d} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d) & \xrightarrow{c} & Q^{\varepsilon'}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d) \end{array}$$

(ii) *For every geometric fiber C of $\mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d} \to Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d)$ we have*

$$H^1(C, \mathscr{L} \otimes \mathscr{M}_\varepsilon|_C) = 0,$$

where $\mathscr{L}$ denotes the universal line bundle associated to the universal principal $\mathbf{G}$-bundle on the universal curve.

Proof. Part (i) is obvious from the definition, since C and $\tilde{c}$ are compatible with the forgetful stabilisation maps. For part (ii), notice that $\deg \mathscr{L}$ is nonnegative on every component of every geometric fiber C and by stability it is strictly positive on every rational component

with at most two special points. On the other hand, by construction $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon$ has vanishing H^1 on the stabilization of C and is trivial on rational tails and rational bridges. The required vanishing follows. □

Choose once and for all global sections $\{\tau_1, \dots, \tau_N\}$ giving a basis of $\Gamma(\mathfrak{C}_{g,k}, \pi^*\mathscr{H} \otimes \omega_{log}^{\otimes p})$, and hence an embedding

$$h : \mathfrak{C}_{g,k} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N).$$

Let $s_j^\varepsilon := \widetilde{ft_\varepsilon}^* \tau_j$ of $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon$ be the induced sections of $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon$, determining the map $h_\varepsilon := h \circ \widetilde{ft_\varepsilon}$, with $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon = h_\varepsilon^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(1)$. When the parameter ε is understood we will drop it from the notation and write simply $\mathscr{M}$ and s_j for the twisting line bundle and its sections. Furthermore, we will use the same notations when considering the restriction of the set-up in this subsection to the moduli spaces $Q_{g,k}^\varepsilon(X,d)$ via the embedding i.

Note that the degree of $\mathscr{M}$ on the fibers of the universal curve is a constant positive integer $d_{\mathscr{M}}$ depending only on (g,k), but not on d, or on the dimension of $\mathbb{P}(V)$.

2.4. **Perfect obstruction theory of $Q_{g,k}^\varepsilon(X,d)$.** Fix $(g,k) \neq (1,0)$ and $\varepsilon \geq 0+$. Consider the line bundle $\mathscr{L}' := \mathscr{L} \otimes \mathscr{M}$ on the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}_{g,k,d}^\varepsilon$ over $Q_{g,k}^\varepsilon(X,d)$. There is a commuting diagram with exact rows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{L} \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\oplus_j s_j} & \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}' \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} & \mathscr{P} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \oplus_i d\varphi_i} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \oplus_{i,j} s_j^{l_i - 1} d\varphi_i} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f} & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}^{l_i} & \xrightarrow{\oplus_{i,j} s_j^{l_i}} & \oplus_{i,j} (\mathscr{L}')^{l_i} & \xrightarrow[\alpha_1]{} & \mathscr{Q} & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array} \tag{2.4.1}$$

The top row is obtained by puling-back the tautological sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(-1) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} \otimes \mathbb{C}^N \longrightarrow Q \longrightarrow 0 \tag{2.4.2}$$

via $h_\varepsilon : \mathfrak{C}_{g,k,d}^\varepsilon \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ and tensoring with $\mathscr{L}' \otimes V$. The bottom row comes from (2.4.2) similarly, by taking the direct sum of its pull-backs via $g_{l_i} \circ h_\varepsilon$, tensored with $(\mathscr{L}')^{l_i}$, where $g_{l_i} : \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is the degree l_i map $[t_1 : \cdots : t_N] \mapsto [t_1^{l_i} : \cdots : t_N^{l_i}]$. In particular, $\mathscr{P}$ and $\mathscr{Q}$ are vector bundles.

The components $d\varphi_i$ of the vertical homomorphism on the left are given as follows. Let $\Delta \subset \mathfrak{C}_{g,k,d}^\varepsilon$ be an open substack. After choosing coordinates $(x_0, \dots x_n)$ on V, we may write φ_i as a homogeneous polynomial of degree l_i and a local section v of $\mathscr{L} \otimes V$ on Δ as $v = (v_0, \dots v_n)$. Then we put

$$d\varphi_i(v) = \nabla \varphi_i(u|_\Delta) \cdot v = \sum_{m=0}^n \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_m}(u|_\Delta) v_m,$$

where $u = (u_0, \ldots, u_n)$ is the universal section of $\mathscr{L} \otimes V$ on $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}$. Similarly, for fixed i and j and a local section $v' = (v'_0, \ldots v'_n)$ of $\mathscr{L}' \otimes V$,

$$s_j^{l_i - 1} d\varphi_i(v') = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_m}(u \otimes s_j|_{\Delta}) v'_m = \sum_{m=0}^{n} s_j^{l_i-1}|_{\Delta} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_m}(u|_{\Delta}) v'_m.$$

Viewing (2.4.1) as an exact sequence of two-term complexes, it follows that the two-term vertical complex on the left in (2.4.1) is quasi-isomorphic to the shifted mapping cone $A^{\bullet} := \mathrm{Cone}(\alpha)[-1]$ of the homomorphism $\alpha = (\alpha_0, \alpha_1)$. Denote

$$\mathscr{R} := \oplus_{i,j} (\mathscr{L}')^{l_i}.$$

Define a coherent sheaf $\mathscr{E}$ (in fact, a vector bundle) by the exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathscr{E} \to \mathscr{P} \oplus \mathscr{R} \to \mathscr{Q} \to 0, \tag{2.4.3}$$

where $\mathscr{P} \oplus \mathscr{R} \to \mathscr{Q}$ is given by $(x, y) \mapsto f(x) - \alpha_1(y)$. Then $A^{\bullet}$ is quasi-isomorphic to

$$\oplus_{j=1}^{N} \mathscr{L}' \otimes V \to \mathscr{E}. \tag{2.4.4}$$

On the other hand, if

$$\rho : Prin(\mathscr{L}) \times_{\mathbf{G}} W \to \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k,d}$$

denotes the universal W-fiber bundle with $Prin(\mathscr{L})$ the principal $\mathbf{G}$-bundle associated to $\mathscr{L}$ and we view u as the universal section of ρ, then the pull-back $u^*\mathbb{T}_{\rho}$ of the relative tangent complex of ρ coincides with the two-term complex $\mathscr{L} \otimes V \to \oplus_{i=1}^{r} \mathscr{L}^{l_i}$ on the left of (2.4.1). We conclude that $u^*\mathbb{T}_{\rho}$ is quasi-isomorphic to (2.4.4) at amplitude $[0, 1]$.

Part (ii) of Lemma 2.1 gives the vanishing $R^1\pi_*\mathscr{L}' = 0$. This in turn implies that $R^1\pi_*\mathscr{P} = R^1\pi_*\mathscr{Q} = 0$. Since the derived push-forward of $u^*\mathbb{T}_{\rho}$ has amplitude in $[0, 1]$ by [10, Theorem 4.5.2], the same is true for the derived push-forward of the shifted mapping cone $A^{\bullet}$. Hence the map $\pi_*(\mathscr{P} \oplus \mathscr{R}) \to \pi_*\mathscr{Q}$ is surjective and then $R^1\pi_*\mathscr{E} = 0$ from (2.4.3). It follows that

$$E^{\varepsilon}_d := \pi_*\mathscr{E} \tag{2.4.5}$$

is a locally free sheaf on $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X, d)$ and we obtain a perfect complex

$$\oplus_{j=1}^{N} \pi_*\mathscr{L}' \otimes V \to E^{\varepsilon}_d, \tag{2.4.6}$$

whose dual represents the canonical perfect obstruction theory

$$(R^{\bullet}\pi_* u^* \mathbb{T}_{\rho})^{\vee}$$

for $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X, d)$ relative to $\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}$. We have proved the following result.

Proposition 2.2. *The virtual fundamental class of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X, \beta)$ is*

$$[Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X, d)]^{\mathrm{vir}} = 0^!_{E^{\varepsilon}_d}([\mathbf{C}_{\varepsilon}])$$

where $\mathbf{C}_{\varepsilon} \subset E^{\varepsilon}_d$ denotes the Behrend-Fantechi obstruction cone, see [1]*, associated to the relative perfect obstruction theory given by* (2.4.6)*.*

2.5. **An embedding of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)$ into a smooth stack.** Set

$$d' := d + d_{\mathscr{M}} = d + \deg(\mathscr{M}|_C).$$

Consider the moduli stack $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$, with universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k,d'}$. By a slight abuse, denote also by $\mathscr{M}$ the twisting line bundle on $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k,d'}$ (defined by the construction in §2.3, as the pull-back of $\pi^*\mathscr{H}\otimes\omega_{log}^{\otimes p}$ on $\mathfrak{C}_{g,k}$ by the stabilization morphism).

Definition 2.3. *Define $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'} \subset Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$ as the open substack consisting of the ε-stable quasimaps*

$$((C, p_1, ..., p_k), L', u')$$

to $\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)$ such that $H^1(C, L') = 0$.

Note that $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ is the complement of the support of the coherent sheaf $R^1\pi_*\mathscr{L}'$, so it is indeed an open substack.

Lemma 2.4. *The stack $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ is a separated DM-stack of finite type, smooth and of pure dimension over $\mathfrak{Bun}^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}$, and hence over $\mathfrak{M}_{g,k}$. In particular, fixing a locally-closed substack of $\mathfrak{Bun}^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}$ parametrizing prestable curves with fixed topological type, together with line bundles of given degrees on the components, produces a corresponding locally-closed substack of $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ with the same codimension.*

Proof. The separatedness and finite type properties follow from the corresponding ones for $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$. By definition, the quasimaps in $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ are unobstructed, which gives the smoothness and the pure dimensionality. (In fact, $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ is also irreducible, since it is the smooth locus in the "main component" of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$. Irreducibility of the "main component" follows from the connectedness of $\overline{M}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$, proven in [22].) □

Let $\pi : \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k,d'} \to U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ be the universal curve and let $\mathscr{L}'$ be the universal line bundle of π-relative degree d' on $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k,d'}$. By the very definition of $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$, the sheaf $\pi_*\mathscr{L}'$ is locally free. Put

$$\mathscr{L} := \mathscr{L}'\otimes\mathscr{M}^{-1},$$

and consider the diagram of vector bundles on $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{g,k,d'}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{L}\otimes V & \xrightarrow{\oplus_j s_j} & \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}'\otimes V & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{P}^{\varepsilon}_{d'} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \oplus_j(\oplus_i d\varphi_i)} & & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}^{l_i} & \xrightarrow{\oplus_{i,j} s_j^{l_i}} & \oplus_{i,j}(\mathscr{L}')^{l_i} & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{Q}^{\varepsilon}_{d'} & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array} \tag{2.5.1}$$

As before, the exact rows are obtained from the tautological exact sequence (2.4.2) on $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ via pull-backs, tensoring with appropriate line bundles, and taking direct sums. The components of the map between the middle terms (for fixed i and j) are given by

$$d\varphi_i(v'_{j0},\dots v'_{jn}) = \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{\partial \varphi_i}{\partial x_m}((u'_{j0},\dots u'_{jn})|_\Delta)v'_{jm},$$

where

$$u' = (u'_{10},\dots,u'_{1n},u'_{20},\dots,u'_{2n},\dots,u'_{N0},\dots,u'_{Nn}) \tag{2.5.2}$$

is the universal global section of $\oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}' \otimes V$ on $\mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d'}$ and $(v'_{10},\dots,v'_{1n},\dots,v'_{N0},\dots,v'_{Nn})$ is a local section of $\oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}' \otimes V$ over an open $\Delta \subset \mathfrak{C}^\varepsilon_{g,k,d'}$.

Let us denote

$$\mathscr{A}^\varepsilon_{d'} := \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}' \otimes V, \quad \mathscr{R}^\varepsilon_{i,d'} := \oplus_{j=1}^N (\mathscr{L}')^{l_i}, \quad \mathscr{R}^\varepsilon_{d'} := \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{R}^\varepsilon_{i,d'}.$$

The tautological section τ^ε of $\pi_*\mathscr{A}^\varepsilon_{d'}$ induces a natural section σ^ε_P of the vector bundle

$$P^\varepsilon_{d'} := \pi_*\mathscr{P}^\varepsilon_{d'}$$

on $U^\varepsilon_{d'}$. On the other hand, we also have the section σ^ε_R of the vector bundle

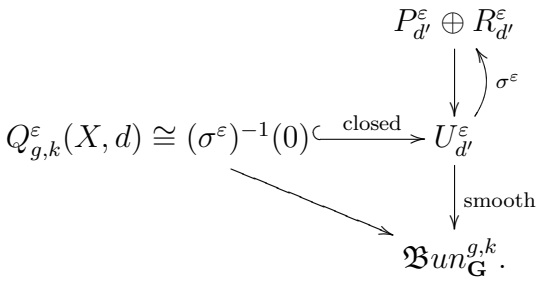
$$R^\varepsilon_{d'} := \pi_*\mathscr{R}^\varepsilon_{d'}$$

whose (i,j)-component is given by $\varphi_i(u'_{j0},\dots,u'_{jn})$. Set

$$\sigma^\varepsilon := (\sigma^\varepsilon_P, \sigma^\varepsilon_R) \in H^0(U^\varepsilon_{d'}, P^\varepsilon_{d'} \oplus R^\varepsilon_{d'}). \tag{2.5.3}$$

Because the exactness of the rows of (2.5.1) is preserved for any base change, it follows immediately that the zero locus of the section σ^ε is identified with the stack $Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X,d)$. Thus, we have an explicit embedding of $Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X,d)$ in the smooth stack $U^\varepsilon_{d'}$, summarized in the diagram

(2.5.4)



Over $Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X,d)$, the diagram (2.5.1) restricts to the diagram (2.4.1). Denoting by $\mathscr{I}$ the ideal sheaf of the closed substack $Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X,d)$ in $U^\varepsilon_{d'}$ and setting

$$F^\varepsilon_{d'} := P^\varepsilon_{d'} \oplus R^\varepsilon_{d'} = \pi_*\mathscr{P}^\varepsilon_{d'} \oplus \pi_*\mathscr{R}^\varepsilon_{d'}, \tag{2.5.5}$$

we obtain the commuting diagram of coherent sheaves

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \left(F^{\varepsilon}_{d'}|_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)}\right)^{\vee} & \longrightarrow & (E^{\varepsilon}_{d})^{\vee} & \longrightarrow & \left(\pi_*\mathscr{A}^{\varepsilon}_{d'}|_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)}\right)^{\vee} \\ & \searrow^{(\sigma^{\varepsilon})^{\vee}} & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle =} \\ & & \mathscr{I}/\mathscr{I}^2 & \longrightarrow & \Omega_{U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}/\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}}|_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)} \end{array} \quad , \tag{2.5.6}$$

where the existence of the surjection $(E^{\varepsilon}_{d})^{\vee} \twoheadrightarrow \mathscr{I}/\mathscr{I}^2$ follows from a standard deformation theory calculation.

The square in the diagram (2.5.6) is precisely the map of complexes from the obstruction theory (2.4.6) to the two-term truncation of the relative cotangent complex $\mathbb{L}_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)/\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}}$. The indicated equality $(\pi_*\mathscr{A}^{\varepsilon}_{d'})^{\vee} = \Omega_{U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}/\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}}$ follows from the definition of $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ and the identification of $(R^{\bullet}\pi_*\mathscr{A}^{\varepsilon}_{d'})^{\vee}$ with the relative obstruction theory over $\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}$ for $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$, see [6, §5.3]. Here $\mathscr{L}'$ denotes, by abusing notation, also the universal line bundle on the universal curve on $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d')$.

Lemma 2.5. *The relative normal cone* $\mathbf{C}_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)/U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}}$ *for the embedding in* (2.5.4) *coincides with the obstruction cone* $\mathbf{C}_{\varepsilon} \subset E^{\varepsilon}_{d}$.

Proof. First, we have by definition

$$\mathbf{C}_{\varepsilon} = \mathbf{C}_{in} \times_{[E^{\varepsilon}_{d}/T_{U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}/\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}}]} E^{\varepsilon}_{d},$$

where $\mathbf{C}_{in}$ is the relative intrinsic normal cone of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)$ over $\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}$ (see [1]) and $[E^{\varepsilon}_{d}/T_{U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}/\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}}]$ denotes the stack quotient. Since $\mathbf{C}_{in} = [\mathbf{C}_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)/U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}}/T_{U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}/\mathfrak{B}un^{g,k}_{\mathbf{G}}}]$, the Lemma follows. □

Proposition 2.2 and Lemma 2.5 imply the following concrete description of the virtual classes of moduli spaces of ε-stable quasimaps to X.

Corollary 2.6.

$$[Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}} = 0^{!}_{E^{\varepsilon}_{d}}([\mathbf{C}_{Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)/U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}}]).$$

Remark 2.7. Recall that in genus zero we take a trivial twisting line bundle $\mathscr{M}$, so in this case $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'} = Q^{\varepsilon}_{0,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ and the construction reduces to the known realization of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)$ as the zero locus of a section of the bundle $\oplus_i \pi_*(\mathscr{L})^{l_i}$ on $Q^{\varepsilon}_{0,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$. This bundle has "correct" rank $d\sum_i l_i + r$, hence its refined top Chern class gives $[Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}$. However, for $g \geq 1$ the rank of the bundle $F^{\varepsilon}_{d'} = \pi_*\mathscr{P}^{\varepsilon}_{d'} \oplus \pi_*\mathscr{R}^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$ is larger than the virtual codimension of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)$ in $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$, so the virtual class is *not* the refined top Chern class.

3. Proof of Theorem 1.6

3.1. **Overview.** Adapting an idea of Bertram from [3], we consider a one-parameter degeneration of the diagram (2.5.4) which is obtained via a refinement of MacPherson's Graph Construction. The proof of Theorem 1.6 will then follow by analyzing the central fiber limit of the virtual cycle $[Q^+_{g,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}$ in this degeneration.

3.2. **Boundary strata.** Let ε_0 be a wall, so that $m := 1/\varepsilon_0$ is a positive integer. Let $\varepsilon_+ > \varepsilon_0 \geq \varepsilon_-$ be stability parameters separated only by the single wall ε_0. Fix the numerical data (g,k,d). We will denote by $Q^{\pm}_{g,k}(X,d)$, $U^{\pm}_{d'}$ etc. the moduli spaces corresponding to the stability parameters $\varepsilon_{\pm}$. The contraction morphisms with the abused notation

$$c : Q^+_{g,k}(X,d) \longrightarrow Q^-_{g,k}(X,d), \quad c : U^+_{d'} \longrightarrow U^-_{d'}$$

contract precisely the rational tails of degree m.

The evaluation maps at the markings will be denoted by $\hat{ev}_j$ for $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d')$ and for its open substack $U^{\varepsilon}_{d'}$, while we reserve the notation ev_j for the evaluation maps on $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d)$ and on $Q^{\varepsilon}_{g,k}(X,d)$.

For a finite index set A, with $|A| = 1,2,...,[\frac{d}{m}]$ we associate to each $a \in A$ the integer $d_a = m$ and set

$$d_0 = d_0^A := d - \sum_{a\in A} d_a = d - |A|m \geq 0. \tag{3.2.1}$$

Denote

$$D_A := U^+_{k+A,d'_0} \times_{\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)^A} \prod_{a\in A} Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a),$$
$$\tilde{D}_A := U^+_{k+A,d'_0} \times_{\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)^A} \prod_{a\in A} \mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a},$$

where $\mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a} \to Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)$ is the universal curve, the notations $U^{\pm}_{k+A,d'_0}$ are the obvious ones, and the fiber products are made via $(\hat{ev}_a)_{a\in A}$ on the left and $\prod_{a\in A}\hat{ev}_a$ on the right. The easiest way to describe the evaluation map $\hat{ev}_a : \mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a} \to \mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)$ is by identifying $\mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a}$ with the moduli stack $Q^+_{0,a|1}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)$ which parametrizes ε_+-stable quasimaps of degree d_a from rational curves with one marking a of weight 1 and one additional marking of weight 0+, see [9] for more on these moduli stacks.

We will need an alternative description of these boundary strata which takes into account the twisting line bundles $\mathscr{M}$.

Consider the diagram of universal curves

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \overset{h_+}{\frown} & & & \\ & & & \overset{\tilde{c}}{\frown} & & \overset{h_-}{\longrightarrow} & \\ \mathfrak{C}^+_{g,k,d'} & \longrightarrow & c^*\mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'} & & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'} & \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \\ & \searrow^{\pi} & \downarrow & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi} & \\ & & U^+_{d'} & \xrightarrow{c} & & U^-_{d'} & \end{array} \tag{3.2.2}$$

with cartesian square and the maps $h_\pm$ given by the sections $s_1, \dots s_N \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'}, \mathscr{M}_-)$, so that $\mathscr{M}_\pm = (h_\pm)^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(1))$. For each $a \in A$ we obtain maps

$$h^\pm_a : U^\pm_{k+A,d'_0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \tag{3.2.3}$$

as the compositions

$$h^-_a : U^-_{k+A,d'_0} \xrightarrow{\Sigma_a} \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k+A,d'_0} \xrightarrow{\tilde{b}_A} \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'} \xrightarrow{h_-} \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N),$$

$$h^+_a : U^+_{k+A,d'_0} \xrightarrow{c_A} U^-_{k+A,d'_0} \xrightarrow{h^-_a} \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N).$$

Here Σ_a is the section corresponding to the marking $a \in A$, $\tilde{b}_A$ is the map that trades each marking in A for a base-point of length d_a, and c_A is the contraction of rational tails of degree d_a. There is a natural identification

$$D_A \cong U^+_{k+A,d'_0} \times_{(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A} \prod_{a\in A} (Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)), \tag{3.2.4}$$

where the fiber product is now done using $((\hat{ev}_a, h^+_a))_{a\in A}$ on the left and $\prod_{a\in A}(\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})$ on the right. Similarly,

$$\tilde{D}_A \cong U^+_{k+A,d'_0} \times_{(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A} \prod_{a\in A} (\mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)).$$

We have the following commuting diagram of canonical morphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U^+_{d'} & & \xrightarrow{\qquad c \qquad} & & U^-_{d'} \\ {\scriptstyle \nu_A}\uparrow & & & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle b_A} \\ D_A & & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pr}_A} & U^+_{k+A,d'_0} & \xrightarrow{c_A} U^-_{k+A,d'_0} \\ {\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_A}\downarrow & & & & \\ \prod_{a\in A}(Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)), & & & & \end{array} \tag{3.2.5}$$

where b_A denotes the morphism which trades the markings A for base points of length d_a. The two projections pr_A and Pr_A are those coming from the fiber product description (3.2.4) of D_A. The map ν_A has degree $|A|!$ and sends D_A onto the boundary stratum of $U^+_{d'}$ generically parametrizing (unobstructed) ε_+-stable quasimaps to $\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)$ whose domain curves have exactly $|A|$ unordered rational tails of degree d_a. In particular, for $A=\{a\}$ the map $\nu_{\{a\}}$ is an embedding of $D_{\{a\}}$ as a boundary divisor.

The contractions c, c_A are isomorphisms over the (nonempty) loci of quasimaps with irreducible domain curves. By Lemma 2.4, the complements of these loci have positive codimension and we conclude that c, c_A are birational morphisms and hence degree 1 maps.

We finally introduce one more piece of notation. Let p_a denote the Cartier divisor on the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^{\pm}_{g,k+\{a\},d'_0}$ of the moduli spaces $U^{\pm}_{k+\{a\},d'_0}$ which is the image of the section Σ_a corresponding to the marking a. Similarly, we have the Cartier divisor p_a^{tail} on the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a}\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ of $Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ defined by the image of the section $\Sigma_{tail,a}$ corresponding to the marking a. As usual, $\mathcal{O}(p_a)$, respectively $\mathcal{O}(p_a^{tail})$, will stand for the associated line bundles; and $\mathcal{O}_{p_a}$, respectively $\mathcal{O}_{p_a^{tail}}$ will stand for the coherent sheaves $\Sigma_{a*}\Sigma_a^*\mathcal{O}$, $\Sigma_{tail,a*}\Sigma^*_{tail,a}\mathcal{O}$ on the universal curves. Then $\Sigma_a^*\mathcal{O}(-p_a)$, respectively $\Sigma^*_{tail,a}\mathcal{O}(-p_a^{tail})$, is identified with the line bundle with first Chern class ψ_a on $U^{\pm}_{k+A,d'_0}$, respectively ψ_a^{tail} on $Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. Abusing notation, we will write $\mathcal{O}(\psi_a)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\psi_a^{tail})$ for these line bundles, and $\mathcal{O}(-\psi_a)$, $\mathcal{O}(-\psi_a^{tail})$ for their duals.

3.3. **MacPherson's Graph Construction.** For easy notation, for $A=\{a\}$ in (3.2.5) we write D_a, Pr_a, c_a, b_a, etc instead of $D_{\{a\}}$, $\mathrm{Pr}_{\{a\}}$ $c_{\{a\}}$ $b_{\{a\}}$, etc. Let $\pi:\mathfrak{C}^{\pm}_{g,k,d'}\to U^{\pm}_{d'}$ be the universal curve and denote by $\tilde{c}$ the contraction morphism from $\mathfrak{C}^+_{g,k,d'}$ to $\mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'}$, which is an isomorphism outside the divisor $\tilde{D}_a$. Hence $\mathscr{L}'_+\cong\tilde{c}^*\mathscr{L}'_-(-d_a\tilde{D}_a)$. Here the coefficient $-d_a$ is obtained by the consideration of $\deg\mathscr{L}'_+|_{C_a}=d_a$, $\deg\mathcal{O}_{C_a}(C_a)=-1$ for the contracted rational tail C_a on the fiber curve of π over a general closed point of D_a. It follows that for every $l\geq 1$ there are homomorphisms

$$(\mathscr{L}'_+)^l\cong\tilde{c}^*(\mathscr{L}'_-)^l(-ld_a\tilde{D}_a)\to\tilde{c}^*(\mathscr{L}'_-)^l$$

of line bundles on $\mathfrak{C}^+_{g,k,d'}$.

In particular, taking $l=1$ and using the top line of the diagram (2.5.1) gives a map $\mathscr{P}^+_{d'}\longrightarrow\tilde{c}^*(\mathscr{P}^-_{d'})$. Applying π_* we obtain homomorphisms

$$\Phi_P:P^+_{d'}\longrightarrow c^*P^-_{d'},\quad \Phi_R:R^+_{d'}\longrightarrow c^*R^-_{d'},$$
$$\Phi=(\Phi_P,\Phi_R):F^+_{d'}\longrightarrow c^*F^-_{d'}$$

of vector bundles on $U^+_{d'}$, which are isomorphisms outside D_a. We have used here the canonical isomorphisms $\pi_*\tilde{c}^*\mathscr{R}^-_{d'}\cong c^*\pi_*\mathscr{R}^-_{d'}$ and $\pi_*\tilde{c}^*\mathscr{P}^-_{d'}\cong c^*\pi_*\mathscr{P}^-_{d'}$ obtained by applying to (3.2.2) the base-change followed by the projection formula.

Consider the Grassmann bundle over $U^+_{d'}$

$$\mathbf{Gr} := \mathbf{Gr}(F^+_{d'} \oplus c^* F^-_{d'}) := Grass(r_d, F^+_{d'} \oplus c^* F^-_{d'}),$$

with $r_d = \mathrm{rank}(F^+_{d'})$. Let $\eta : \mathbf{Gr} \to U^+_{d'}$ be the projection and denote by ζ the tautological subbundle of rank r_d in $\eta^*(F^+_{d'} \oplus c^* F^-_{d'})$.

The map $\eta \times \mathrm{id}$ has a section

$$v : U^+_{d'} \times \mathbb{A}^1 \longrightarrow \mathbf{Gr} \times \mathbb{A}^1, \;\; v(y, \lambda) = (y, \mathrm{graph}(\lambda(\Phi)_y), \lambda).$$

Define the closed substack

$$\Gamma := \overline{\mathrm{Im}(v)} \subset \mathbf{Gr} \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

as the stack-theoretic closure of the image of v. As $U^+_{d'}$ is nonsingular and irreducible, Γ is also irreducible, of dimension equal to $1 + \dim U^+_{d'}$.

In fact, if we consider the "component" Grassmann bundles

$$\mathbf{Gr}_P := \mathbf{Gr}(P^+_{d'} \oplus c^* P^-_{d'}) := Grass(r_P, P^+_{d'} \oplus c^* P^-_{d'}),$$

$$\mathbf{Gr}_R := \mathbf{Gr}(R^+_{d'} \oplus c^* R^-_{d'}) := Grass(r_R, R^+_{d'} \oplus c^* R^-_{d'}),$$

with projections η_P, η_R and tautological subbundles ζ_P, ζ_R, then there is a natural inclusion

$$\mathbf{Gr}_P \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}_R \subset \mathbf{Gr}$$

such that ζ restricts to $\zeta_P \boxplus \zeta_R$ and the inclusion of Γ in $\mathbf{Gr} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ factors through $(\mathbf{Gr}_P \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}_R) \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{A}^1 \cup \{\lambda = \infty\}$ denote by Γ_λ the fiber of the projection $\Gamma \to \mathbb{P}^1$. When $\lambda \in \mathbb{A}^1$, under the identifications $v_\lambda : U^+_{d'} \xrightarrow{\cong} \Gamma_\lambda$, we have

$$v_\lambda^* \zeta = \mathrm{Im}(F^+_{d'} \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{id}, \lambda\Phi)} F^+_{d'} \oplus c^* F^-_{d'}).$$

In particular, at $\lambda = 0$ we have $v_0^* \zeta = F^+_{d'} \oplus \{0\}$.

At $\lambda = \infty$ the fiber breaks into components encoding the degeneracy of the map Φ, as in [15, Example 18.1.6]. First of all, there is a distinguished component $\Gamma_{\infty, dist}$ which has multiplicity one and projects birationally to $U^+_{d'}$, while $\zeta|_{\Gamma_{\infty,dist}} = \{0\} \oplus c^* F^-_{d'}$. All other components of Γ_∞ come with some multiplicities and project into D_a under η. Their description is our next task. The analysis is similar to the one in the proof of [3, Lemma 4.4], where a related genus zero case is treated. In our situation there are complications due to the twisting by $\mathscr{M}$, but also slight simplifications, due to the fact that c only contracts rational tails of fixed degree d_a, which therefore do not interfere with each other.

3.3.1. *Description of* Γ_∞. For each $j_a \geq 1$ consider the $\mathbb{P}^1$-bundle over D_a

$$\mathbb{P}_{j_a} := \mathbb{P}\left(\mathrm{pr}_a^*\mathcal{O}(j_a\psi_a^{tail}) \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^*\mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)\right)$$

and their fiber product

$$\mathbb{P}_{j_A} := \prod_{a\in A} \mathbb{P}_{j_a}|_{D_A}$$

over D_A.

Theorem 3.1. *Let j_A be the multi-index $(j_a)_{a\in A}$ with each j_a in the range $1 \leq j_a \leq \max\{d_a, d_a l_i \,|\, i = 1, ..., r\}$ and let $m_{j_A} := \prod_{a\in A} j_a$. For each j_A, there exists a map $\alpha_{j_A} : \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \to \mathbf{Gr}$, described below, satisfying that*

$$[\Gamma_\infty] = [\Gamma_{\infty,dist}] + \sum_{(A,j_A)} m_{j_A}[\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}] = [\Gamma_{\infty,dist}] + \sum_{(A,j_A)} \frac{m_{j_A}}{|A|!}(\alpha_{j_A})_*[\mathbb{P}_{j_A}] \tag{3.3.1}$$

in the Chow group $A_*(\mathbf{Gr})_\mathbb{Q}$. Here Γ_{∞,j_A} is the image stack of α_{j_A}. Furthermore Γ_{∞,j_A} projects to D_A under the projection map $\eta : \mathbf{Gr} \to U^+_{d'}$.

Defining α_{j_A} amounts to finding a subbundle ξ^{j_A} of $\pi_\mathbb{P}^*\nu_A^*(F^+_{d'} \oplus c^*F^-_{d'})$ with its rank equal to the rank of $F^+_{d'}$. Denote by $\pi_\mathbb{P} : \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \to D_A$ the projection map. Then the vector bundle ξ^{j_A} will be constructed as an extension of $\boxplus_{a\in A}\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1) \otimes \pi_\mathbb{P}^*\mathbf{F}^{j_a}$ by $\pi_\mathbb{P}^*(\mathrm{pr}_A^*F^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_A^*c_A^*F^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0})$ for some vector bundles

$$\mathbf{F}^{j_a}, F^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a}, F^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0} \text{ on } D_a, \prod_{a\in A} Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N), U^-_{k+A,d'_0} \text{ respectively.}$$

The bundles $\mathrm{pr}_a^*F^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a}$ (resp. $\mathrm{Pr}_a^*c_a^*F^{-,j_a}_{d'_0}$) for j_a will form a decreasing (resp. increasing) filtration of the kernel sheaf of $\nu_a^*\Phi$ (resp. of the sheaf $\nu_a^*c^*F^-_{d'}$).

3.3.2. *Description of the vector bundle F^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a} on $Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$.* Consider first the case $A = \{a\}$ of the boundary divisor D_a. On the universal curve

$$\pi : \mathfrak{C}^+_{0,a,d_a} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \to Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N),$$

put $\mathscr{L}_+ := \mathscr{L}'_+ \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(-1)$. We have the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{L}_+ \otimes V & \xrightarrow{\oplus_j s_j} & \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}'_+ \otimes V & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{P}^+_{tail,d_a} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \oplus_j(\oplus_i d\varphi_i)} & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}_+^{l_i} & \xrightarrow{\oplus_{i,j} s_j^{l_i}} & \oplus_{i,j}(\mathscr{L}'_+)^{l_i} & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{Q}^+_{tail,d_a} \longrightarrow 0,
\end{array}$$

whose rows are obtained from the exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(-1) \to \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} \to Q \to 0$$

via pull-backs, tensoring with appropriate line bundles, and taking direct sums, as explained in §3. Now define the vector bundles

$$P^+_{tail,d_a} := \pi_* \mathscr{P}^+_{tail,d_a},\ \mathscr{R}^+_{tail,d_a} := \oplus_{i,j} (\mathscr{L}'_+)^{l_i},\ R^+_{tail,d_a} := \pi_* \mathscr{R}^+_{tail,d_a},\ F^+_{tail,d_a} := P^+_{tail,d_a} \oplus R^+_{tail,d_a}.$$

For integers $j_a = 1, \dots, \max\{d_a, d_a l_i \,|\, i = 1, ..., r\}$, we have the subbundles

$$P^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} := \pi_*(\mathscr{P}^+_{tail,d_a}(-j_a p^{tail}_a)), \tag{3.3.2}$$

$$R^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} := \pi_*(\mathscr{R}^+_{tail,d_a}(-j_a p^{tail}_a)) \tag{3.3.3}$$

of vector bundles P^+_{tail,d_a}, R^+_{tail,d_a} respectively. They are vector bundles on $Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. We also put

$$P^{+,0}_{tail,d_a} := P^+_{tail,d_a},\ R^{+,0}_{tail,d_a} := R^+_{tail,d_a},\ F^{+,0}_{tail,d_a} := F^+_{tail,d_a}.$$

Note that $P^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} = 0$ if $j_a > d_a$, and that $(\mathscr{L}'_+)^{l_i}$ does not contribute to R^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} if $j_a > l_i d_a$. Hence the quotients of the decreasing filtrations given by (3.3.2) and (3.3.3) are

$$0 \to P^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a} \to P^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} \to \mathtt{P}^{j_a}_{tail} \otimes \mathcal{O}(j_a \psi^{tail}_a) \to 0,$$

$$0 \to R^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a} \to R^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} \to \mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{tail} \otimes \mathcal{O}(j_a \psi^{tail}_a) \to 0,$$

where we put for each $0 \le j_a \le \max\{d_a, l_i d_a \,|\, i = 1, ..., r\}$

$$\mathtt{P}^{j_a}_{tail} := \begin{cases} (ev_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^* \left((\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N)}(1) \otimes V) \boxtimes Q \right), & \text{if } j_a \le d_a \\ 0, & \text{if } j_a > d_a \end{cases}$$

and

$$\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{tail} := \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{i,tail},$$

$$\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{i,tail} := \begin{cases} (ev_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^* \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N)}(l_i) \boxtimes \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} \right), & \text{if } j_a \le l_i d_a \\ 0, & \text{if } j_a > l_i d_a \end{cases}.$$

Alternatively, when they are not set to zero,

$$\mathtt{P}^{j_a}_{tail} = \pi_*(\mathscr{P}^+_{tail,d_a} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p^{tail}_a}),\ \ \mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{tail} = \pi_*(\mathscr{R}^+_{tail,d_a} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p^{tail}_a}).$$

Taking the direct sums

$$F^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} := P^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} \oplus R^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a},\quad \mathtt{F}^{j_a}_{tail} := \mathtt{P}^{j_a}_{tail} \oplus \mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{tail}$$

gives a filtration of the vector bundle F^+_{tail,d_a} on $Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$, with quotients $\mathtt{F}^{j_a}_{tail} \otimes \mathcal{O}(j_a \psi^{tail}_a)$. The pull-back $\nu_a^* F^+_{d'}$ can be written as the extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{pr}_a^* F^{+,1}_{tail,d_a} \longrightarrow \nu_a^* F^+_{d'} \xrightarrow{res} \mathrm{Pr}_a^* F^+_{d'_0} \longrightarrow 0\ . \tag{3.3.4}$$

3.3.3. *Description of the vector bundle $F^{-,j_a-1}_{d'_0}$ on $U^-_{k+\{a\},d'_0}$.* Let $F^{\pm}_{b_A,d'_0}$ denote the vector bundles on $U^{\pm}_{k+A,d'_0}$ defined as in (2.5.5), but using the twisting line bundles $\mathscr{M}^{\pm}$ *induced from* $\mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'}$ (and hence from $\overline{M}_{g,k}$) via pull-back by

$$\tilde{b}_A : \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k+A,d'_0} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'}.$$

The homomorphism Φ factors when pulled-back to D_A as

$$\nu_A^* F^+_{d'} \xrightarrow{res} \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F^+_{b_A,d'_0} \xrightarrow{\text{generic. isom}} \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* F^-_{b_A,d'_0} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* b_A^* F^-_{d'} = \nu_A^* c^* F^-_{d'} \ .$$

Here the first map *res* is given by the restriction of sections to the non-contracted parts of the universal curve. The middle arrow is the pull-back by Pr_A of the map Φ on U^+_{k+A,d'_0} and is therefore an isomorphism generically on D_A. The third map is induced from the canonical injections on the universal curve $\mathscr{L}'_{-,d'_0} \to \mathscr{L}'_{-,d'_0}(\sum_a d_a p_a) = \tilde{b}_A^* \mathscr{L}'_{-,d'}$ and $(\mathscr{L}'_{-,d'_0})^{l_i} \to (\mathscr{L}'_{-,d'_0})^{l_i}(\sum_a l_i d_a p_a) = \tilde{b}_A^*(\mathscr{L}'_{-,d'})^{l_i}$.

Consider the codomain $\mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* b_a^* F^-_{d'}$ of $\Phi|_{D_a}$ and the square diagram of universal curves

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k+\{a\},d'_0} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{C}^-_{g,k,d'} \\ {\scriptstyle \pi}\downarrow & & \downarrow \\ U^-_{k+\{a\},d'_0} & \xrightarrow[b_a]{} & U^-_{k,d'}. \end{array}$$

In the bundle $b_a^* F^-_{d'}$ on $U^-_{k+\{a\},d'_0}$ we have the increasing filtrations

$$P^{-,0}_{d'_0} \subset P^{-,1}_{d'_0} \subset \cdots \subset P^{-,d_a}_{d'_0} = b_a^* P^-_{d'},$$
$$R^{-,0}_{d'_0} \subset R^{-,1}_{d'_0} \subset \cdots \subset R^{-,\max_i\{d_a l_i\}}_{d'_0} = b_a^* R^-_{d'}$$

induced via the subbundles

$$P^{-,j_a}_{d'_0} := \pi_* \left(\mathscr{P}^-_{d'_0}(j_a p_a) \right) \cap b_a^* P^-_{d'},\ j_a = 0, 1, \ldots, d_a,$$

$$R^{-,j_a}_{d'_0} := \pi_* \left(\mathscr{R}^-_{d'_0}(j_a p_a) \right) \cap b_a^* R^-_{d'},\ j_a = 0, 1, \ldots, \max_i\{l_i d_a\}.$$

Here we use the natural injections $\mathscr{P}^-_{d'_0}(j_a p_a) \to \mathscr{P}^-_{d'_0}(d_a p_a) \cong \tilde{b}_a^* \mathscr{P}^-_{d'}$ for $j_a \le d_a$ and $\mathscr{R}^-_{i,d'_0}(j_a p_a) \to \mathscr{R}^-_{i,d'_0}(l_i d_a p_a) \cong \tilde{b}_a^* \mathscr{R}^-_{i,d'}$ for $j_a \le l_i d_a$. The quotients are

$$0 \to P^{-,j_a-1}_{d'_0} \to P^{-,j_a}_{d'_0} \to \mathtt{P}^{-,j_a} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-j_a \psi_a) \to 0,$$

$$0 \to R^{-,j_a-1}_{d'_0} \to R^{-,j_a}_{d'_0} \to \mathtt{R}^{-,j_a} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-j_a \psi_a) \to 0.$$

where we put for each $0 \leq j_a \leq \max\{d_a, l_i d_a \,|\, i = 1, ..., r\}$

$$\mathtt{P}^{-,j_a} := \begin{cases} \pi_*(\mathscr{P}^-_{d'_0} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p_a}), & \text{if } j_a \leq d_a \\ 0, & \text{if } j_a > d_a \end{cases}, \tag{3.3.5}$$

and

$$\mathtt{R}^{-,j_a} := \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathtt{R}_i^{-,j_a},$$

$$\mathtt{R}_i^{-,j_a} := \begin{cases} \pi_*(\oplus_{j=1}^N (\mathscr{L}'_-)^{l_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p_a}), & \text{if } j_a \leq l_i d_a \\ 0, & \text{if } j_a > l_i d_a \end{cases}. \tag{3.3.6}$$

Setting

$$F^{-,j_a}_{d'_0} := P^{-,j_a}_{d'_0} \oplus R^{-,j_a}_{d'_0}$$

gives an increasing filtration of the vector bundle $b_a^* F^-_{d'}$ on $U^-_{k+\{a\},d'_0}$ with quotients $\mathtt{F}^{-,j_a} \otimes \mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)$ and $\mathtt{F}^{-,j_a} := \mathtt{P}^{-,j_a} \oplus \mathtt{R}^{-,j_a}$.

3.3.4. *Description of* $\alpha_{j_a} : \mathbb{P}_{j_a} \to \mathbf{Gr}$. For each $j_a \geq 1$ recall the $\mathbb{P}^1$-bundle over D_a

$$\mathbb{P}_{j_a} := \mathbb{P}\left(\mathrm{pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(j_a \psi_a^{tail}) \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)\right),$$

with projection $\pi_{\mathbb{P}} : \mathbb{P}_{j_a} \longrightarrow D_a$. Consider the tautological sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1) \longrightarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \left(\mathrm{pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(j_a \psi_a^{tail}) \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)\right) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Now define the extension $\xi_P^{j_a}$ as the vector bundle uniquely fitting in the commuting diagram with exact columns

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & & 0 \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1) \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathtt{P}^{j_a} & \hookrightarrow & \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \left((\mathrm{pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(j_a \psi_a^{tail}) \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)) \otimes \mathtt{P}^{j_a}\right) \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\xi_P^{j_a} & \hookrightarrow & \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \left(\mathrm{pr}_a^* P^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* P^{-,j_a}_{d'_0}\right) \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \left(\mathrm{pr}_a^* P^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* P^{-,j_a-1}_{d'_0}\right) & = & \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \left(\mathrm{pr}_a^* P^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* P^{-,j_a-1}_{d'_0}\right) \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows are injective as *maps of vector bundles* and

$$\mathtt{P}^{j_a} := \mathrm{pr}_a^* \mathtt{P}^{j_a}_{tail} \cong \mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* \mathtt{P}^{-,j_a}.$$

Similarly, we define $\xi_R^{j_a}$ as an extension, via

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
0 & & 0 \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1)\otimes\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathtt{R}^{j_a} & \hookrightarrow & \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\left((\mathrm{pr}_a^*\mathcal{O}(j_a\psi_a^{tail})\oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^*\mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a))\otimes \mathtt{R}^{j_a}\right) \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\xi_R^{j_a} & \hookrightarrow & \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\left(\mathrm{pr}_a^*R^{+,j_a}_{tail,d_a}\oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^*c_a^*R^{-,j_a}_{d_0'}\right) \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\left(\mathrm{pr}_a^*R^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a}\oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^*c_a^*R^{-,j_a-1}_{d_0'}\right) & \xrightarrow{=} & \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\left(\mathrm{pr}_a^*R^{+,j_a+1}_{tail,d_a}\oplus \mathrm{Pr}_a^*c_a^*R^{-,j_a-1}_{d_0'}\right) \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow \\
0 & & 0
\end{array}$$

where

$$\mathtt{R}^{j_a} := \mathrm{pr}_a^*\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{tail} \cong \mathrm{Pr}_a^*c_a^*\mathtt{R}^{-,j_a}.$$

Since

$$\xi^{j_a} := \xi_P^{j_a}\oplus\xi_R^{j_a}$$

is canonically a subbundle of $\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\nu_a^*(F_{d'}^+\oplus c^*F_{d'}^-)$ whose rank is equal to the rank of $F_{d'}^+$, it gives rise to a morphism

$$\alpha_{j_a}:\mathbb{P}_{j_a}\longrightarrow \mathbf{Gr}(F_{d'}^+\oplus c^*F_{d'}^-)$$

which is birational onto its image and such that $\xi^{j_a}=\alpha_{j_a}^*\zeta$ (respecting the decompositions into P and R components). We will show in §3.3.6 that the image is a component of the limit fiber Γ_∞ which we denote by Γ_{∞,j_a} and which has multiplicity j_a in the fiber.

3.3.5. *Description of $\alpha_{j_A}:\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\to\mathbf{Gr}$ and the vector bundle $\mathtt{F}^{j_a}$ on D_a.* For general A the above analysis extends immediately, as the various rational tails may be treated independently. Specifically, this means that we now consider a collection $j_A:=\{j_a|a\in A\}$ of positive integers and define

$$P^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} := \boxplus_{a\in A}\pi_*\left(\mathscr{P}^+_{tail,d_a}(-(j_a+1)p_a^{tail})\right),$$
$$R^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} := \boxplus_{a\in A}\pi_*\left(\mathscr{R}^+_{tail,d_a}(-(j_a+1)p_a^{tail})\right)$$

on $\prod_{a\in A}(Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V\to\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))$ and

$$P^{-,j_A-1}_{d_0'} := \pi_*(\mathscr{P}^-_{d_0'}(\sum_{a\in A}(j_a-1)p_a))\cap b_A^*P_d^-,$$

$$R^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0} := \pi_*(\mathscr{R}^-_{d'_0}(\sum_{a\in A}(j_a-1)p_a)) \cap b_A^* R^-_d$$

on U^-_{k+A,d'_0}. Further, we put

$$F^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} := P^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus R^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a},\ F^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0} := P^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0} \oplus R^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0}.$$

Setting

$$\mathbb{P}_{j_A} := \prod_{a\in A} \mathbb{P}_{j_a}|_{D_A},$$

where the product is fiber product over D_A, we have the projection $\pi_{\mathbb{P}} : \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \to D_A$ and extensions

$$0 \to \pi^*_{\mathbb{P}}(\mathrm{pr}_A^* P^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* P^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0}) \to \xi_P^{j_A} \to \boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1) \otimes \pi^*_{\mathbb{P}} \mathtt{P}^{j_a}) \to 0, \tag{3.3.7}$$

$$0 \to \pi^*_{\mathbb{P}}(\mathrm{pr}_A^* R^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* R^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0}) \to \xi_R^{j_A} \to \boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1) \otimes \pi^*_{\mathbb{P}} \mathtt{R}^{j_a}) \to 0, \tag{3.3.8}$$

$$0 \to \pi^*_{\mathbb{P}}(\mathrm{pr}_A^* F^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a} \oplus \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* F^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0}) \to \xi^{j_A} \to \boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(-1) \otimes \pi^*_{\mathbb{P}} \mathtt{F}^{j_a}) \to 0, \tag{3.3.9}$$

with

$$\xi^{j_A} := \xi_P^{j_A} \oplus \xi_R^{j_A},\quad \mathtt{F}^{j_a} := \mathtt{P}^{j_a} \oplus \mathtt{R}^{j_a}. \tag{3.3.10}$$

As before, this gives a morphism $\alpha_{j_A} : \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \to \mathbf{Gr}$ such that $\xi^{j_A} = \alpha^*_{j_A}\zeta$. We will show in §3.3.6 that the image of α_{j_A}, denoted Γ_{∞,j_A}, is a component of the limit fiber, with multiplicity $m_{j_A} := \prod_{a\in A} j_a$.

3.3.6. *Proof of Theorem 3.1.* The description of the components Γ_{∞,j_A} of Γ_∞ supported over D_A, with their multiplicities, as well as the fact that they exhaust the special fiber, all follow from writing explicitly the map Φ in local coordinates in an analytic (or étale) neighborhood of a general point p of the boundary stratum D_A. An explicit proof is as follows.

Choose an étale open neighborhood $\mathtt{U}$ of $U^+_{d'}$ such that p is a closed point in the scheme $\mathtt{U}$. Let $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$ be the completion of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathtt{U},p}$ and let C be the fiber curve of π over p. The curve C has exactly $|A|$-many nodal points q. Let $C_{tail,q}$ be the rational tail component of C which meets q and let C_{main} be the remained component of C so that $C = \cup_q C_{tail,q} \cup C_{main}$. We may express the completion $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$ at the node as

$$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_q \cong \hat{\mathcal{O}}_p[[x_q, y_q]]/(x_q y_q - t_q)$$

with local defining equations $x_q \in \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$, $t_q \in \hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$ of the divisors $\tilde{D}_a$, D_a respectively.

Consider a commuting diagram of natural $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$-module homomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\pi_*\left(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}\right))_p \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_p & \xrightarrow[\phi_1]{} & \oplus_q \left(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}\right)_q \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \Phi_p \otimes \mathrm{id} \,=:\Phi_{\hat{p}}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \oplus_q \Psi_q} \\ (\pi_*\left(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'}(d_a\tilde{D}_a) \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}(l_i d_a \tilde{D}_a)\right))_p \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_p & \xrightarrow[\phi_2]{} & \oplus_q \left(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'}(d_a\tilde{D}_a) \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}(l_i d_a \tilde{D}_a)\right)_q \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q \end{array}$$

where $\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} := \mathscr{L}'_+ \otimes V \otimes Q$, $\mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'} := \oplus_{j=1}^N (\mathscr{L}'_+)^{l_i}$ as in (2.5.1), the horizontal maps ϕ_i are the restriction maps, and Ψ_q are the natural maps.

Since the horizontal restriction maps ϕ_i are injections, we will use $\oplus_q \Psi_q$ to express $\Phi_{\hat{p}}$ explicitly. For this, let us choose a $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$-basis $\{e^q_{0,j}\}_{j=1}^{(N-1)\dim V}$ of $\mathscr{P}^+_{d',q} \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$ and a $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$-basis $\{e^q_{i,j}\}_{i=1,j=1}^{r,N}$ of $\oplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,q} \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$. With respect to this basis, we have also a basis $\{e^q_{0,j} \otimes x_q^{-d_a}\}_{j=1}^{(N-1)\dim V}$ of $\mathscr{P}^+_{d',q} \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q(d_a\tilde{D}_a) \cong \mathscr{P}^+_{d',q}(d_a\tilde{D}_a) \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$ and a basis $\{e^q_{i,j} \otimes x_q^{-l_i d_a}\}_{i=1,j=1}^{r,N}$ of $\oplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,q} \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q(l_i d_a \tilde{D}_a) \cong \oplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,q}(l_i d_a \tilde{D}_a) \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q$. With respect to these bases, the right vertical map Ψ_q is the component-wise multiplication by $x_q^{d_a}, x_q^{l_1 d_1}, ..., x_q^{l_r d_r}$.

Let $\mathbf{k}(p)$ be the residue field of $\mathcal{O}_p$ and let $\bar{e}^q_{0,j}$, $\bar{e}^q_{i,j}$ be the restrictions in $(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'})_q \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q \otimes \mathbf{k}(p)$ of $e^q_{0,j}$, $e^q_{i,j}$ respectively. Choose also a $\mathbf{k}(p)$-basis $\mathcal{B}_{main}$ of $H^0(C_{main}, (\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'})|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_q q))$ by taking the union of some bases of $H^0(C_{main}, \mathscr{P}^+_{d'}|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_q q))$, $H^0(C_{main}, \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_q q))$, $\forall i$. Consider the following subset

(3.3.11)
$$\{\oplus_q s_q\}_{s\in\mathcal{B}_{main}} \cup \bigcup_q \{\bar{e}^q_{0,j}, y_q \bar{e}^q_{0,j}, ..., y_q^{d_a}\bar{e}^q_{0,j}\}_{j=1}^{(N-1)\dim V} \cup \bigcup_q \{\bar{e}^q_{i,j}, y_q \bar{e}^q_{i,j}, ..., y_q^{l_i d_a}\bar{e}^q_{i,j}\}_{i=1,j=1}^{r,N}$$

of $\oplus_q(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'})_q \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_q \otimes \mathbf{k}(p)$. Here s_q denotes the stalk of s at $q \in C_{main}$. Note that (3.3.11) is a $\mathbf{k}(p)$-basis of the subspace $H^0(C, (\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'})|_C)$. Extend this $\mathbf{k}(p)$-basis (3.3.11) to a basis of $(\pi_*(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}))_p \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$ as a $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$-module,

(3.3.12)
$$\{\oplus_q \tilde{s}_q\}_{s\in\mathcal{B}_{main}} \cup \bigcup_q \{e^q_{0,j}, y_q e^q_{0,j}, ..., y_q^{d_a} e^q_{0,j}\}_{j=1}^{(N-1)\dim V} \cup \bigcup_q \{e^q_{i,j}, y_q e^q_{i,j}, ..., y_q^{l_i d_a} e^q_{i,j}\}_{i=1,j=1}^{r,N}$$

where $\tilde{s} \in \pi_*(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}) \otimes \hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$ is an extension of s.

Let $l_0 = 1$ and let $l(s) = l_0$ for $s \in \mathcal{B}_{main}$ if s comes from $\mathscr{P}^+_{d'}|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_q q)$, $l(s) = l_i$ if s comes from $\mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_q q)$. Choose also a basis of $(\pi_*(\mathscr{P}^+_{d'}(d_a\tilde{D}_a) \oplus \bigoplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d'}(l_i d_a \tilde{D}_a)))_p \otimes$

$\hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$ which is expressed via ϕ_2 as

$$\begin{aligned}(3.3.13)\qquad &\{\oplus_q \tilde{s}_q\}_{s\in\mathcal{B}_{main}}\\ &\cup\bigcup_q\{x_q^{d_a}(e^q_{0,j}\otimes x_q^{-d_a}), x_q^{d_a-1}(e^q_{0,j}\otimes x_q^{-d_a}),...,e^q_{0,j}\otimes x_q^{-d_a})\}_{j=1}^{(N-1)\dim V}\\ &\cup\bigcup_q\{x_q^{l_id_a}(e^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-d_a}), x_q^{l_id_a-1}(e^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-l_id_a}),...,e^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-l_id_a})\}_{i=1,j=1}^{r,N}.\end{aligned}$$

The map $\lambda\Phi_{\hat{p}}$ sends

$$\oplus_q\tilde{s}_q\mapsto\oplus_q\lambda\tilde{s}_q,\ \text{and}\ y_q^ke^q_{i,j}\mapsto\lambda t_q^kx_q^{l_id_a-k}(e^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-l_id_a}),\ i=0,1,...,r;k=0,1,...,l_id_a;\forall j$$

so that with respect to the $\hat{\mathcal{O}}_p$-bases (3.3.12) and (3.3.13), $\lambda\Phi_{\hat{p}}$ is a diagonal matrix with entries λ's, λt_q^k, $k=0,1,...,\max_{i=0,...,r}\{l_id_a\}$.

Now according to the fate of λt_q^k, $k=0,1,...$, as $\lambda\to\infty$ and $t_q\to 0\ \forall q$, the cycle class $[\Gamma_\infty]$ can be easily identified yielding the decomposition (3.3.1) for each A. Namely, for the node q corresponding to a, if $\lambda t_q^{j_a}$ goes to a nonzero number $w_a\in\mathbb{C}$ for some j_a, then the limit of graph$(\lambda\Phi)$ in the region is the point $Point(j_a,w_a)_{a\in A}$ in $\mathbf{Gr}|_p$ corresponding to the direct sum of the following three subspaces $(i),(ii),(iii)$

$$\begin{array}{lll}(i)\ F^{+,j_A+1}_{tail,d_a}|_{\mathrm{pr}_A(p)} & =\oplus_{a\in A}\oplus_{i,j}\langle y_q^{j_a+1}\bar{e}^q_{i,j},...,y_q^{l_id_a}\bar{e}^q_{i,j}\rangle & \subset F^+_{d'}|_p;\\ (ii)\ F^{-,j_A-1}_{d'_0}|_{\mathrm{Pr}_A\circ c_A(p)} & =H^0(C_{main},\mathscr{P}^-_{d'}|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_a d_aq))\oplus & \\ & \oplus_{i\geq 1}H^0(C_{main},\mathscr{R}^-_{i,d'}|_{C_{main}}(-\sum_a l_id_aq))\oplus & \\ & \oplus_{a\in A}\oplus_{i,j}\langle x_q^{l_id_a}(\bar{e}^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-l_id_a}),...,x_q^{l_id_a-(j_a-1)}(\bar{e}^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-l_id_a})\rangle & \subset c^*F^-_{d'}|_p;\\ (iii)\ \oplus_{a\in A}\oplus_{i,j}y_q^{j_a}\bar{e}^q_{i,j} & \oplus w_ax_q^{l_id_a-j_a}(\bar{e}^q_{i,j}\otimes x_q^{-l_id_a})\subset \mathrm{pr}_A^*F^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a}|_p\oplus\mathrm{Pr}_A^*c_A^*F^{-,j_A}_{d'_0}|_p. & \end{array}$$

It is clear that there is a natural correspondence between the irreducible components of Γ_∞ and $Point(j_a,1)_{a\in A}\ \forall j_A$. Denote by Γ_{∞,j_A} the component corresponding to $Point(j_a,1)_{a\in A}$. The intersection multiplicity of $\Gamma_\infty\cap\{\lambda=\infty\}$ at Γ_{∞,j_A} is $m_{j_A}:=\prod_{a\in A}j_a$ according to the equations $t_q^{j_a}=0$, $\forall a\in A$ in the open affine coordinate ring of $\mathbf{Gr}$ around $Point(j_a,1)_{a\in A}$.

3.3.7. *Remark.* Denoting by $\mathbf{e}$ the Euler class, [15, Example 18.1.6] gives

$$(3.3.14)\qquad \mathbf{e}(F^+_{d'})\cap[U^+_{d'}]-\mathbf{e}(c^*F^-_{d'})\cap[U^+_{d'}]=\sum_{(A,j_A)}\frac{m_{j_A}}{|A|!}(\eta|_{\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}})_*(\mathbf{e}(\zeta)\cap[\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}]).$$

For $g=0$, when no twisting occurs, $U^\pm_{d'}$ reduces to $Q^\pm_{0,k}(\mathbb{P}(V),d)$, while $F^\pm_{d'}=\pi_*(\oplus_{i=1}^r\mathscr{L}_\pm^{l_i})$. After applying c_*, the left-hand side of (3.3.14) becomes precisely

$$c_*i_*[Q^+_{0,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}-i_*[Q^-_{0,k}(X,d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}.$$

On the other hand, it is not too difficult to show[1] that the right-hand side can be written in the form

$$\sum_A \frac{1}{|A|!}(b_A)_*(c_A)_* i_* \left(\prod_{a\in A} ev_a^* \mu_{d_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a} \cap [Q^+_{0,k+A}(X, d_0^A)]^{\mathrm{vir}} \right),$$

for *some* polynomial Chow cohomology class $\mu_{d_a}(z) \in A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}}[z]$. Combined with the identification of μ_{d_a} in §3.6 below, this proves for X the weaker equality (1.2.1) in Conjecture 1.1 in genus zero.

3.4. **A refinement of the graph construction.** The equality (3.3.14) may be viewed as a degeneration formula for the top Chern class of the vector bundle $F^+_{d'}$ on $U^{\pm}_{d'}$. As a main step in our proof of Theorem 1.6, we establish in this subsection a refined degeneration formula which relates the Gysin pull-backs $0^!_{E^\varepsilon_d}([\mathbf{C}_{Q^\varepsilon_{g,k}(X,d)/U^\varepsilon_{d'}}])$ of the normal cones from Corollary 2.6.

3.4.1. *Deformation of the embedding* (2.5.4). The map Φ fits in the following commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F^+_{d'} & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & c^*F^-_{d'} & \longrightarrow & F^-_{d'} \\ {\scriptstyle\sigma^+}\uparrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle c^*(\sigma^-)} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle\sigma^-} \\ U^+_{d'} & \xrightarrow[=]{} & U^+_{d'} & \xrightarrow[c]{} & U^-_{d'} \end{array}$$

with $\sigma^\pm$ the canonical sections (2.5.3). Recall that the zero locus of $\sigma^\pm$, call it $Y^\pm$, is identified with $Q^\pm_{g,k}(X,d)$. Denote by $Z = Z_{g,k,d}$ the zero locus of $c^*(\sigma^-) = \Phi \circ \sigma^+$; in other words, $Z = c^{-1}(Q^-_{g,k}(X,d))$. Observe that there is a closed embedding $Y^+ \hookrightarrow Z$.

Remark 3.2. If we restrict c further to $Y^+ \subset Z$, the resulting map coincides with the contraction $c : Y^+ \to Y^-$ induced from the natural embedding $X \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ and the contraction $c : Q^+_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d) \to Q^-_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$. This follows from the fact that the twisting line bundle $\mathscr{M}$ is trivial on the rational tails.

It turns out that it is better to consider the deformation of Z induced by the family $\Gamma \to \mathbb{P}^1$. To this end, consider the *universal quotient bundle* Υ on $\mathbf{Gr}$, so that

$$0 \to \zeta \to \eta^*(F^+_{d'} \oplus c^*F^-_{d'}) \to \Upsilon \to 0.$$

is exact. As before, we also consider the universal quotient bundles Υ_P on $\mathbf{Gr}_P$ and Υ_R on $\mathbf{Gr}_R$. *We will use the same notations for the induced vector bundles on* Γ.

The section $\eta^*(\sigma^+, c^*\sigma^-)$ of $\eta^*(F^+_{d'} \oplus c^*F^-_{d'})$ induces a section

$$\overline{\sigma} \in H^0(\Gamma, \Upsilon)$$

of Υ on Γ, via composition with the projection.

[1]The argument is a considerably simplified version of the proof of Theorem 3.8 in §3.5 below.

Let

$$\Gamma^0 := \overline{\sigma}^{-1}(0) \subset \Gamma \subset \mathbf{Gr} \times \mathbb{P}^1.$$

be the zero locus of $\overline{\sigma}$.

As before, let Γ^0_λ denote the fiber of Γ^0 over $\lambda \in \mathbb{P}^1$. For $\lambda \neq 1, \infty$, under the isomorphism $v_\lambda : U^+_{d'} \times \{\lambda\} \to \Gamma_\lambda$, the section $\overline{\sigma}$ corresponds to the section $(1-\lambda)c^*\sigma^-$ of $F^-_{d'}$. Hence, for $\lambda \notin \{1, \infty\}$, we get that Γ^0_λ is isomorphic to Z.

The fiber over $1 \in \mathbb{A}^1$ is the entire $U^+_{d'}$, so from now on we will consider the families Γ and Γ^0 *only over* $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{1\}$ (but will keep the same notation).

The fiber over $\infty \in \mathbb{P}^1$ decomposes in the Chow group as

$$[\Gamma^0_\infty] = [\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}] + \sum_{(A,j_A)} m_{j_A}[\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}],$$

with $\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist} := \Gamma_{\infty,dist} \times_\Gamma \Gamma^0$ and $\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A} := \Gamma_{\infty,j_A} \times_\Gamma \Gamma^0$.

Note that on $\Gamma_{\infty,dist} = U^+_{d'}$ the quotient bundle Υ is equal to $\eta^* F^+_{d'} \oplus \{0\}$ and $\overline{\sigma} = (\sigma^+, 0)$, hence $\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}$ is identified with $Q^+_{g,k}(X,d)$, embedded as in (2.5.4).

3.4.2. *Deformation of the obstruction theory.* The normal cone $\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}$ is a subcone of $\Upsilon|_{\Gamma^0}$. We claim that, possibly after a birational modification of the fiber Γ_∞, it actually sits inside a subbundle Υ^0 of the "correct" rank.

Recall the twisting line bundle $\mathscr{M}$ on the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^\pm_{g,k,d'}$ of $U^\pm_{d'}$ introduced in the beginning of §2.5 and recall s_j the sections $\tilde{ft}^*_\pm \tau_j$ of $\mathscr{M}$ where $\tilde{ft}_\pm : \mathfrak{C}^\pm_{g,k,d'} \to \mathfrak{C}_{g,k}$ is the stabilization map; see §2.3 for the definition of τ_j. Here $\mathfrak{C}_{g,k}$ is the universal curve over $\overline{M}_{g,k}$.

On the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^+_{g,k,d'}$ over $U^+_{d'}$, there is a vector bundle monomorphism

$$\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \hookrightarrow \mathscr{P}^+_{d',big} := \mathscr{L}'_+ \otimes \mathscr{M} \otimes V \otimes \mathbb{C}^{\binom{N}{2}}$$

induced from the homomorphism

$$\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'_+ \otimes V \to \mathscr{P}^+_{d',big}, \quad (v_j)_{j=1}^N \mapsto \oplus_{j_1>j_2}(s_{j_1}v_{j_2} - s_{j_2}v_{j_1}).$$

Similarly there are vector bundle monomorphisms

$$\mathscr{P}^-_{d'} \hookrightarrow \mathscr{P}^-_{d',big} := \mathscr{L}'_- \otimes \mathscr{M} \otimes V \otimes \mathbb{C}^{\binom{N}{2}};$$
$$\mathscr{Q}^\pm_{d'} \hookrightarrow \mathscr{Q}^\pm_{d',big} := \oplus_i (\mathscr{L}'_\pm \otimes \mathscr{M})^{l_i} \otimes \mathbb{C}^{\binom{N}{2}}.$$

We replace the stack Γ by the closed substack Γ^{new} of the product $\mathbf{Gr}^{new} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ defined via the MacPherson graph construction, where $\mathbf{Gr}^{new}$ is now the fibered product over $U^+_{d'}$ of the

various Grassmann bundles:

$$\begin{aligned}(3.4.1)\qquad \mathbf{Gr}^{new} =& \mathbf{Gr}(\pi_*\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{P}^-_{d'}) \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}(\pi_*\mathscr{R}^+_{d'} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{R}^-_{d'}) \\ & \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}(\oplus_j \pi_*\mathscr{L}'_+ \otimes V \bigoplus \oplus_j c^*\pi_*\mathscr{L}'_- \otimes V) \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}(\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^+_{d'} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^-_{d'}) \\ & \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}(\pi_*\mathscr{P}^+_{d',big} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{P}^-_{d',big}) \times_{U^+_{d'}} \mathbf{Gr}(\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^+_{d',big} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^-_{d',big}).\end{aligned}$$

The projection onto the first two factors induces a birational morphism $p_{12} : \Gamma^{new} \to \Gamma$, which is an isomorphism outside $\infty \in \mathbb{P}^1$.

Denote by $\Upsilon_{\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'\otimes V}, \Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}_{big}}, \Upsilon_{\mathscr{R}}, \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}_{big}}, ...$ the universal quotient bundles on $\Gamma^{new} \subset \mathbf{Gr}^{new} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ obtained via pull-back from the third, the fifth, the second, the sixth, ... factor of $\mathbf{Gr}^{new}$ respectively. Similarly, denote by $\zeta_{\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'\otimes V}, ...$, the universal subbundles on Γ^{new}. Recall that $\Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}}$ and $\Upsilon_{\mathscr{R}}$ come with the sections $\overline{\sigma}_P$ and $\overline{\sigma}_R$, the components of the section $\overline{\sigma}$ of

$$\Upsilon = \Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}} \oplus \Upsilon_{\mathscr{R}}$$

(see §3.4.1). We set

$$\Gamma^{new,0} = \overline{\sigma}^{-1}(0).$$

As in the case when we had only the fibered product of the first two relative Grassmannians, for each j_A there is a natural morphism

$$\alpha^{new}_{j_A} : \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \longrightarrow \mathbf{Gr}^{new} \times \{\infty\},$$

which has generic degree $|A|!$ to the image and such that the relation (3.3.1) still holds for the new special fiber (in other words, the birational modification $p_{12} : \Gamma^{new} \to \Gamma$ does *not* introduce additional components over $\infty \in \mathbb{P}^1$). These morphisms are obtained by constructing extensions analogous to (3.3.7) and (3.3.8) for the remaining four factors in (3.4.1). We have $\alpha_{j_A} = p_{12} \circ \alpha^{new}_{j_A}$. Our proof of Theorem 1.6 will eventually reduce to intersection-theoretic computations performed after transfering everything to the $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}$'s. Hence it is harmless to drop from now on the superscript "new" from the notations for $\mathbf{Gr}$, Γ, Γ etc.

We are now ready to construct the required vector bundle Υ. Define two homomorphisms

$$d\varphi_{\pm,big} : \mathscr{P}^{\pm}_{d',big} \to \mathscr{Q}^{\pm}_{d',big}, \quad (v_{j_1,j_2}) \mapsto \oplus_i \oplus_{j_1>j_2} \nabla\varphi_i(s_{j_1} u'_{j_2}) \cdot v_{j_1,j_2}.$$

where $\oplus_j u'_j$ is the universal sections of $\oplus_j \pi_*\mathscr{L}'_{\pm} \otimes V$ as in (2.5.2).

On Γ, there is a natural diagram

$$(3.4.2)\qquad \begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon_{\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'\otimes V} & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}_{big}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \overline{\pi_* d\varphi_{big}}} \\ \Upsilon_{\mathscr{R}} & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}_{big}} \end{array}$$

which is not necessarily commutative. Here $\overline{\pi_* d\varphi_{big}}$ is the homomorphism induced from $d\varphi_{\pm,big}$ via push-forward. The remaining three arrows are all constructed by the same

procedure. For example, the top horizontal homomorphism is obtained as follows. The composition of natural maps

$$\zeta_{\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'\otimes V} \to \eta^*(\pi_*\mathscr{P}^+_{d'} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{P}^-_{d'}) \to \eta^*(\pi_*\mathscr{P}^+_{d',big} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{P}^-_{d',big}) \to \Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}_{big}}$$

vanishes on $\Gamma \setminus \Gamma_\infty$ and hence vanishes on the closure Γ.

Let $\tilde{\eta}$ denote the composition of natural maps $\Gamma \to \mathbf{Gr} \times (\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{1\}) \to U^+_{d'}$.

Lemma 3.3. *The following hold.*

(1) *The zero locus of the P-component $\overline{\sigma}_P$ of $\overline{\sigma}$ is contained in the zero locus of $\tilde{\eta}^*\sigma^-_P$ (see* (2.5.3) *for the definition of σ^-_P).*
(2) $(\sigma^+_P)^{-1}(0) = Q^+_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d) = (c^*\sigma^-_P)^{-1}(0)$
(3) *The diagram* (3.4.2) *becomes commutative when it is restricted to $\overline{\sigma}_P^{-1}(0)$.*

Proof. (1) Consider the homomorphism of locally free sheaves

$$(\eta^*P^+_{d'} \oplus \eta^*c^*P^-_{d'}) \boxplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\}} \to \eta^*c^*P^-_{d'} \boxplus (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))|_{\mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\}},\ (v^+, v^-) \mapsto \lambda_0\Phi(v^+) - \lambda_1 v^-,$$

where λ_0, λ_1 denote homogeneous coordinates of $\mathbb{P}^1$. Since $\zeta|_\Gamma$ is contained in the kernel of the above homomorphism, there is a map $\Upsilon_P \to \eta^*c^*P^-_{d'} \boxplus (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))|_{\mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\}}$, under which the section $\overline{\sigma}_P$ goes to $(\lambda_0 - \lambda_1)c^*\sigma^-_P$. Therefore the zero locus of $\overline{\sigma}_P$ is contained in the zero locus of $\tilde{\eta}^*\sigma^-_P$.

(2) The first equality is clear. The second equality is the claim

$$Q^+_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d) = c^{-1}(Q^-_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)).$$

The claim is obvious since for a T-family of ε_+-stable quasimaps to $\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N)$, it is a T-family of ε_+-stable quasimaps to $\mathbb{P}(V)$ if and only if the family restricted to every geometric point of the test scheme T is a ε_+-stable quasimaps to $\mathbb{P}(V)$.

(3) The diagram (3.4.2) is by definition induced, by the pullback $\tilde{\eta}^*$, from the diagram of homomorphisms of locally free sheaves on $U^+_{d'}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \pi_* \oplus_j \mathscr{L}'_+ \otimes V \oplus c^*\pi_*(\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'_- \otimes V) & \longrightarrow & \pi_*\mathscr{P}^+_{big} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{P}^-_{big} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi_* d\varphi_{+,big} \oplus c^*\pi_* d\varphi_{-,big}} \\ \pi_*\mathscr{R}^+_{d'} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{R}^-_{d'} & \longrightarrow & \pi_*\mathscr{Q}^+_{big} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^-_{big}. \end{array} \tag{3.4.3}$$

The diagram (3.4.3) is commutative on the zero locus $Q^+_{g,k}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ of the section σ^+_P since the difference of the clockwise path and the counterclockwise path in each $\pm$-component

$$\begin{aligned} & \oplus_i \left(\nabla\varphi_i(s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}) \cdot (s_{j_1}v_{j_2} - s_{j_2}v_{j_1}) - (s^{l_i}_{j_1}\nabla\varphi_i(u'_{j_2}) \cdot v_{j_2} - s^{l_i}_{j_2}\nabla\varphi_i(u'_{j_1}) \cdot v_{j_1}) \right) \\ = \ & \oplus_i \left(-\nabla\varphi_i(s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}) \cdot s_{j_2}v_{j_1} + \nabla\varphi_i(s_{j_2}u'_{j_1}) \cdot s_{j_2}v_{j_1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

vanishes for the universal section $(u'_j)_j$ of $\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'_\pm \otimes V$ with the vanishing condition $s_{j_1}u'_{j_2} - s_{j_2}u'_{j_1} = 0$. Hence it is enough to show that the zero locus of $\overline{\sigma}_P$ contained in $\Gamma \times_{U^+_{d'}} (\sigma^+_P)^{-1}(0)$. This follows from (1) and (2) above. □

In particular, the diagram (3.4.2) commutes when restricted to Γ^0. Since the horizontal maps factor through $\Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}}$ and $\Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}}$, it follows that on Γ^0 we have the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon_{\oplus_j \mathscr{L}'\otimes V}|_{\Gamma^0} & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}}|_{\Gamma^0} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f_\Upsilon \\ \Upsilon_{\mathscr{R}}|_{\Gamma^0} & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{1,\Upsilon}} & \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}}|_{\Gamma^0}, \end{array}$$

where $f_\Upsilon = \overline{\pi_* d\varphi_{big}}|_{\Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}}|_{\Gamma^0}}$. The map of vector bundles

$$\gamma : (\Upsilon = \Upsilon_{\mathscr{P}} \oplus \Upsilon_{\mathscr{R}})|_{\Gamma^0} \to \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}}|_{\Gamma^0}, \quad \gamma(x,y) = f_\Upsilon(x) - \alpha_{1,\Upsilon}(y)$$

is surjective since it is so at each closed point of Γ (this needs to be checked at points on the special fiber Γ_∞, where it follows by pulling-back to the appropriate $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}$ and using the description of the three universal quotient bundles as extensions, as in e.g. (3.5.11) below). Define the required vector bundle on Γ to be

$$\Upsilon^0 := \ker \gamma.$$

Lemma 3.4. *The normal cone $\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}$ is a subcone of Υ^0.*

Proof. Let $\mathscr{I}_{\Gamma^0}$ denote the defining ideal sheaf of the closed substack Γ^0 of Γ. We will check that the induced homomorphism $(\Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}})|^\vee_{\Gamma^0} \to \mathscr{I}_{\Gamma^0}/\mathscr{I}^2_{\Gamma^0}$ is identically zero. For this consider the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (\Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}_{big}})^\vee & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^\vee & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{I}_{\Gamma^0} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \tilde{\eta}^*(\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^+_{d',big} \oplus c^*\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^-_{d',big})^\vee & \longrightarrow & \tilde{\eta}^*(F^+_{d'} \oplus c^*F^-_{d'})^\vee & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{O}_\Gamma, \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{\eta}$ denotes the composition $\Gamma \to \mathbf{Gr} \times (\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{1\}) \to U^+_{d'}$. By the above commuting diagram and the surjection $(\Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}_{big}})|^\vee_{\Gamma^0} \twoheadrightarrow (\Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}})|^\vee_{\Gamma^0}$, it is enough to show that the composition of the bottom arrows lands in $\mathscr{I}^2_{\Gamma^0}$. On the other hand $\tilde{\eta}^*\mathrm{Im}(\sigma_P^{+\vee}) \subset \mathscr{I}_{\Gamma^0}$ by Lemma 3.3 (1). Here we view the dual $\sigma_P^{+\vee}$ of σ_P^+ as the cosection $\sigma_P^{+\vee} : (P^+_{d'})^\vee \to \mathcal{O}_{U^+_{d'}}$. Hence by Lemma 3.3 (2) it is enough to check that the composition *comp* of $(\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^\pm_{d',big})^\vee \to (F^\pm_{d'})^\vee \to \mathcal{O}_{U^\pm_{d'}}$ lands in $(\mathrm{Im}\sigma_P^{\pm\vee})^2$. This is easy to check as follows. Recalling the definition of $\sigma_R^\pm$, $\sigma_P^\pm$ in (2.5.3), note that, for $\delta \in (\pi_*\mathscr{Q}^\pm_{d',big})^\vee$

$$\begin{aligned} comp(\delta) &= \langle \delta, \oplus_i \oplus_{j_1>j_2} \nabla\varphi_i(s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}) \cdot (s_{j_1}u'_{j_2} - s_{j_2}u'_{j_1}) - (\varphi_i(s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}) - \varphi_i(s_{j_2}u'_{j_1}))\rangle \\ &\in (\mathrm{Im}\sigma_P^{\pm\vee})^2. \end{aligned}$$

Here the last line is due to the Taylor expansion of the last term $\varphi_i(s_{j_2}u'_{j_1})$ in the first line:

$$\varphi_i(s_{j_2}u'_{j_1}) = \varphi_i(s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}) + \nabla\varphi_i(s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}) \cdot (s_{j_2}u'_{j_1} - s_{j_1}u'_{j_2})$$

modulo the square of the ideal $\mathrm{Im}\sigma_P^{\pm\vee}$ generated by $s_{j_2}u'_{j_1} - s_{j_1}u'_{j_2}$. □

By construction, on the fiber $\Gamma_0^0 := \Gamma^0 \times_\Gamma \Gamma_0$ we have

$$\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma_0^0} = c^* E_d^-,$$

while on the distinguished component $\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist} := \Gamma^0 \times_\Gamma \Gamma_{\infty,dist}$ over $\lambda = \infty$,

$$\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}} = E_d^+,$$

with $E_d^\pm$ as defined in (2.4.5).

3.4.3. *Refined degeneration formula.* Consider the diagram, whose squares are all cartesian,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\lambda & \longleftarrow & \mathbf{Gr}_Z & \xleftarrow{\iota_\lambda} & \Gamma^0_\lambda & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}|_\lambda & \longrightarrow & \lambda \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\lambda} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\lambda} \\
\mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\} & \longleftarrow & \mathbf{Gr}_Z\times(\mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\}) & \xleftarrow[\iota]{} & \Gamma^0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\} \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \Gamma^0 & \xrightarrow{0} & \Upsilon^0 & &
\end{array}$$

where $\mathbf{Gr}_Z$ denotes the relative Grassmannian $\mathbf{Gr}$ restricted to Z, with projection $\eta|_Z : \mathbf{Gr}_Z \to Z$.

Lemma 3.5. *In $A_*(Z)_\mathbb{Q}$ we have the equality*

$$(\eta|_Z)_*(\iota_0)_* 0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma_0^0}}([\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma_0^0/\Gamma_0}]) - (\eta|_Z)_*(\iota_\infty)_*(0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}}}([\mathbf{C}_{dist}])) = \sum_{(A,j_A)} m_{j_A}(\eta|_Z)_*(\iota_\infty)_*(0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}}}([\mathbf{C}_{j_A}])), \tag{3.4.4}$$

where $\mathbf{C}_{dist}$ is the normal cone $\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}/\Gamma_{\infty,dist}}$ and $\mathbf{C}_{j_A}$ is the normal cone $\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}/\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}}$.

Proof. By Theorem 6.2.(a) and Theorem 6.4 in [15] (as extended to DM-stacks in [29]), we have

$$\lambda^! \iota_* 0^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = (\iota_\lambda)_* \lambda^! 0^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = (\iota_\lambda)_* 0^! \lambda^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}]. \tag{3.4.5}$$

When $\lambda = 0$,

$$0^!\lambda^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = 0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma_0^0}}([\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma_0^0/\Gamma_0}]).$$

By Lemma 3.6 below, when $\lambda = \infty$,

$$0^!\lambda^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = 0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}}}([\mathbf{C}_{dist}]) + \sum_{(A,j_A)} m_{j_A} 0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}}}([\mathbf{C}_{j_A}]).$$

The first term in (3.4.5) is independent of λ. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}(\iota_0)_*0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_0}}([\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_0/\Gamma_0}]) =&(\iota_\infty)_*(0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist}}}([\mathbf{C}_{dist}]))\\ &+\sum_{(A,j_A)} m_{j_A}(\iota_\infty)_*(0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}}}([\mathbf{C}_{j_A}]))\end{aligned}$$

in $A_*(\mathbf{Gr}_Z)_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Pushing forward to Z we get (3.4.4). □

To state Lemma 3.6 used in the above proof, we set up some notation first. Recall from [23, p. 489] that for a local embedding $\mathcal{X} \to \mathcal{Y}$ of algebraic stacks of finite type over the base field, one has the normal cone $\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ to $\mathcal{X}$ in $\mathcal{Y}$ and also the deformation of normal cone, denoted $M^\circ_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{Y})$. This is a stack with a morphism to $\mathbb{P}^1$ such that the general fiber is isomorphic to $\mathcal{Y}$ and the special fiber at $t = 0 \in \mathbb{P}^1$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$. If $\mathcal{X}$ is a closed substack in $\mathcal{Y}$, the deformation can be obtained as in [15, Chapter 5], by constructing

$$M_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{Y}) := Bl_{\mathcal{X}\times\{0\}}\mathcal{Y} \times \mathbb{P}^1$$

and setting

$$M^\circ_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{Y}) := M_{\mathcal{X}}(\mathcal{Y}) \setminus Bl_{\mathcal{X}\times\{0\}}\mathcal{Y} \times \{0\}.$$

Now form the commuting diagram, whose squares are all cartesian

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_\infty/\Gamma_\infty} & \xhookrightarrow[j]{} & \mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}|_{\lambda=\infty} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma} & \longrightarrow & t=0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle v_0} \\
M^\circ_{\Gamma^0_\infty}(\Gamma_\infty) & \xhookrightarrow[\text{closed}]{i} & M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma)|_{\lambda=\infty} & \longrightarrow & M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^1 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & \lambda=\infty & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}^1\setminus\{1\}. & &
\end{array}$$

Lemma 3.6. *The equalities*

$$\infty^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = j_*[\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_\infty/\Gamma_\infty}] = [\mathbf{C}_{dist}] + \sum_{A,j_A} m_{j_A}[\mathbf{C}_{j_A}]$$

hold in $A_*(\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}|_{\lambda=\infty})_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Proof. The equality $\infty^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = j_*[\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_\infty/\Gamma_\infty}]$ is a consequence of the definition of Gysin maps, their commutativity, and their compatibility with proper push-forward, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}&\infty^![\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0/\Gamma}] = \infty^!v_0^![M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma)] = v_0^!\infty^![M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma)] = v_0^![M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma)|_\infty]\\ =&v_0^![\overline{\Gamma_\infty \times (\mathbb{P}^1 - \{t=0\})}] = v_0^!i_*[M^\circ_{\Gamma^0_\infty}(\Gamma_\infty)] = j_*v_0^![M^\circ_{\Gamma^0_\infty}(\Gamma_\infty)]\\ =&j_*[\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_\infty/\Gamma_\infty}].\end{aligned}$$

Here some explanation is in order. For the third equality in the above chain, note that $M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma)$ is irreducible and dominant over $\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{1\}$. The closure is taken in $M^\circ_{\Gamma^0}(\Gamma)|_\infty$. The fifth equality follows by the very definition of proper push-forward.

The decomposition

$$j_*[\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_\infty/\Gamma_\infty}] = [\mathbf{C}_{dist}] + \sum_{A,j_A} m_{j_A}[\mathbf{C}_{j_A}]$$

is a consequence of the decomposition $[\Gamma_\infty] = [\Gamma_{\infty,dist}] + \sum_{A,j_A} m_{j_A}[\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}]$ in $A_*(\Gamma_\infty)_\mathbb{Q}$ (Theorem 3.1), via the specialization to the normal cone homomorphism $A_*(\Gamma_\infty)_\mathbb{Q} \to A_*(\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_\infty/\Gamma_\infty})_\mathbb{Q}$. □

We finish this subsection by recording a basic intersection-theoretic Lemma which will be used several times in the sequel.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $f : \mathcal{Y}' \longrightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a proper morphism between finite type Deligne-Mumford stacks of the same pure dimension. Let $i : \mathcal{X} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ be a closed embedding and form the fiber square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Y}' \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ \mathcal{X} & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathcal{Y}. \end{array}$$

Let $\tilde{f} : \mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{Y}'} \longrightarrow \mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}$ be the induced map between normal cones. If $f_*[\mathcal{Y}'] = m[\mathcal{Y}]$ for a nonnegative rational number m, then $\tilde{f}_*[\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{Y}'}] = m[\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}}]$.

Proof. When $\mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{X}$, and $\mathcal{Y}'$ are schemes, this is [29, Lemma 3.15]. For the convenience of the reader, we give a short argument. Consider the deformations to the normal cone

$$M_\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y} = Bl_{\mathcal{X}\times\{0\}}\mathcal{Y} \times \mathbb{P}^1, \qquad M_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}' = Bl_{\mathcal{X}'\times\{0\}}\mathcal{Y}' \times \mathbb{P}^1.$$

The map $\phi : M_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}' \longrightarrow M_\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}$ induced by f is proper and $\phi_*[M_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}'] = m[M_\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}]$. Let $v_0 : \{0\} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be the inclusion. Denoting by $\mathbf{1}$ the trivial rank one vector bundle, we have

$$m[\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}} \oplus \mathbf{1})] + m[Bl_\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}] = mv_0^![M_\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}] = v_0^!\phi_*[M_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}'] = (\phi|_{t=0})_*v_0^![M_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}'], \tag{3.4.6}$$

where we have used the commutativity of Gysin maps with proper push-forward for the last equality. Since

$$v_0^![M_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}'] = [\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{Y}'} \oplus \mathbf{1})] + [Bl_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}']$$

and $(\phi|_{t=0})_*[Bl_{\mathcal{X}'}\mathcal{Y}'] = m[Bl_\mathcal{X}\mathcal{Y}]$, we conclude from (3.4.6) that

$$(\phi|_{t=0})_*[\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{Y}'} \oplus \mathbf{1})] = m[\mathbb{P}(\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}/\mathcal{Y}} \oplus \mathbf{1})].$$

The Lemma follows, since $\tilde{f}$ is the restriction to $\mathbf{C}_{\mathcal{X}'/\mathcal{Y}'}$ of $\phi|_{t=0}$. □

3.5. **The correcting classes $\mu^N_{d_a}(z)$.** Consider the Segre embedding

$$Seg : \mathbb{P}(V) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N). \tag{3.5.1}$$

Recall the map $h^+_a : U^+_{k+A,d'_0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ given by the twisting line bundle $\mathscr{M}_+$ and its sections $s_1, \ldots, s_N$; see (3.2.3). Viewing $Q^+_{g,k+A}(X, d_0)$ as a substack of U^+_{k+A,d'_0} via the embedding (2.5.4) for the bundle $F^+_{d'_0}$, we have the restriction $h^+_a : Q^+_{g,k+A}(X, d_0) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$; see (3.2.1) for notation $d_0 = d^A_0$. The two evaluation maps on $Q^+_{g,k+A}(X, d_0)$ at markings in A are related by

$$\hat{ev}_a|_{Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)} = Seg \circ (ev_a, h^+_a);$$

see §3.2 for notations $\hat{ev}_a$ and ev_a.

In this subsection we prove the following weaker version of the main theorem.

Theorem 3.8. *Let z be a formal variable. There exists a Chow cohomology class $\mu^N_{d_a}(z) \in A^*(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}}[z]$, dependent on g and k only through the dependence on N, such that after push-forward to $A_*(Q^-_{g,k}(X, d))_{\mathbb{Q}}$ by $c|_Z$, the equality of Lemma 3.5 becomes*

$$[Q^-_{g,k}(X, d)]^{\mathrm{vir}} - c_*[Q^+_{g,k}(X, d)]^{\mathrm{vir}} = \sum_A \frac{1}{|A|!}(b_A)_*(c_A)_* \left(\prod_{a \in A} (ev_a, h^+_a)^* \mu^N_{d_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a} \cap [Q^+_{g,k+A}(X, d^A_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}} \right). \tag{3.5.2}$$

Proof. We analyze the push-forward to $A_*(Q^-_{g,k}(X, d))_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of each term in (3.4.4) by $c|_Z$ which will be also denoted by c for easy notation. We have also induced maps

$$\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_0/\Gamma_0} \to c^* \mathbf{C}_{Q^-_{g,k}(X,d)/U^-_{d'}} \to \mathbf{C}_{Q^-_{g,k}(X,d)/U^-_{d'}},$$

whose composition will be denoted by $c_{\mathbf{c}}$.

The terms on the left-hand side are very easy. First, by the identifications $(\Gamma^0_0 \subset \Gamma_0) = (Z \subset U^+_{d'})$ and $\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_0} = c^* E^-_d$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} c_*(\eta|_Z)_*(\iota_0)_*(0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_0}}([\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_0/\Gamma_0}])) &= 0^!_{E^-_d}(c_{\mathbf{c}*}[\mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_0/\Gamma_0}]) \\ &= 0^!_{E^-_d}([\mathbf{C}_{Q^-_{g,k}(X,d)/U^-_{d'}}]) \\ &= [Q^-_{g,k}(X, d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used standard properties of the Gysin map for the first equality, Lemma 3.7 for the second equality, and Corollary 2.6 for the third equality.

Second,

$$c_*(\eta|_Z)_*(\iota_\infty)_* 0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma_{dist}}}([\mathbf{C}_{dist}]) = c_*([Q^+_{g,k}(X, d)]^{\mathrm{vir}}),$$

again by the identifications $(\Gamma^0_{\infty,dist} \subset \Gamma_{\infty,dist}) = (Q^+_{g,k}(X, d) \subset U^+_{d'})$ and $\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma_{\infty,dist}} = E^+_d$, together with Corollary 2.6.

The analysis of the right-hand side of (3.4.4) is significantly more subtle, so we divide it into several steps for clarity.

Step 1: Transferring the computation to $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}$. The Segre embedding (3.5.1), together with the inclusion $i : X \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$, induces the embedding

$$\begin{aligned} i_{Seg} : X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) &\hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N), \\ (x, y) &\mapsto (Seg(i(x), y), y). \end{aligned} \tag{3.5.3}$$

We identify $X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ with its image under i_{Seg}. Set

$$Q^+_{tail,a} := (\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^{-1}(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)),$$

a closed substack in $Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$, and

$$Q^+_{tail,A} := \prod_{a \in A} Q^+_{tail,a},$$

so that we have the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Q^+_{tail,A} & \longrightarrow & \prod_{a\in A}(Q^+_{0,a}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \prod_a(\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})} \\ (X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A & \xrightarrow{\prod_a i_{Seg}} & (\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A. \end{array}$$

Further, define the closed substack $D_{X,A} \subset D_A$ by the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_{X,A} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pr}_A} & Q^+_{g,k+A}(X, d_0) \\ {\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_A}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle ((ev_a, h^+_a))_{a\in A}} \\ Q^+_{tail,A} & \xrightarrow[\prod_a(\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})]{} & (X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A. \end{array} \tag{3.5.4}$$

where by abusing notation Pr_A, pr_A denote $\mathrm{Pr}_A|_{D_{X,A}}$, $\mathrm{pr}|_{D_{X,A}}$ respectively. Note that $\prod_a(\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})$ is a flat map (in fact, smooth) and therefore so is Pr_A.

Now fix the pair (A, j_A) and define $Z_{j_A} \subset \mathbb{P}_{j_A}$ by the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z_{j_A} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \\ {\scriptstyle \alpha_{j_A}}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \alpha_{j_A}} \\ \Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A} & \longrightarrow & \Gamma_{\infty,j_A}. \end{array} \tag{3.5.5}$$

Z_{j_A} is the zero locus of the section $\alpha^*_{j_A}\overline{\sigma} \in H^0(\mathbb{P}_{j_A}, \alpha^*_{j_A}\Upsilon)$. The restriction to Z_{j_A} of the projection $\pi_{\mathbb{P}} : \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \longrightarrow D_A$ factors through $D_{X,A}$.

We assemble everything in the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A} & \xrightarrow{(\eta|_Z)\circ\iota_\infty} & Z & \xrightarrow{\quad c \quad} & & & Q^-_{g,k}(X,d) \\
\uparrow{\scriptstyle \alpha_{j_A}} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \nu_A} & & & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle b_A} \\
Z_{j_A} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}}} & D_{X,A} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pr}_A} & Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0) & \xrightarrow{c_A} & Q^-_{g,k+A}(X,d_0) \\
 & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_A} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle ((ev_a,h_a^+))_{a\in A}} & & \\
 & & Q^+_{tail,A} & \xrightarrow[\prod(\widehat{ev}_a\times\mathrm{id})]{} & (X\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A & &
\end{array} \tag{3.5.6}$$

with abusing notation again $c = c|_Z$, $c_A = c_A|_{Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)}$ (this notation is justified by Remark 3.2 in §3.4.1) and $\nu_A = \nu_A|_{D_{X,A}}$ etc.

Let

$$\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}} := \mathbf{C}_{Z_{j_A}/\mathbb{P}_{j_A}}. \tag{3.5.7}$$

By Lemma 3.7 applied to (3.5.5) and the commutativity of the Gysin map with push-forward,

$$0^!_{\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}}}([\mathbf{C}_{j_A}]) = \frac{1}{|A|!}(\alpha_{j_A})_* 0^!_{\alpha^*_{j_A}(\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}})}([\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}]),$$

where $\mathbf{C}_{j_A} := \mathbf{C}_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}/\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}}$ as defined in Lemma 3.5. From the diagram (3.5.6),

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{|A|!}c_*(\eta|_Z)_*(\iota_\infty)_*(\alpha_{j_A})_*(0^!_{\alpha^*_{j_A}(\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}})}([\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}])) = \\
&\frac{1}{|A|!}(b_A)_*(c_A)_*(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}})_*(0^!_{\alpha^*_{j_A}(\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}})}([\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}])).
\end{aligned}$$

Letting $\Upsilon^0_{j_A}$ denote $\alpha^*_{j_A}\Upsilon^0|_{\Gamma^0_{\infty,j_A}}$, it remains to show that

$$\sum_{j_A} m_{j_A}(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}})_*(0^!_{\Upsilon^0_{j_A}}([\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}])) \tag{3.5.8}$$

has the form

$$\left(\prod_{a\in A}(ev_a,h_a^+)^*\mu_{d_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a}\right)\cap[Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0^A)]^{\mathrm{vir}},$$

as claimed in Theorem 3.8.

Step 2: Description of Υ_{j_A}. We start by describing first

$$\Upsilon_{j_A} := \alpha^*_{j_A}\Upsilon|_{\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}} \tag{3.5.9}$$

on $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}$. Define vector bundles $G^{+,j_A}_{d'}$ and $G^{-,j_A}_{d'_0}$ on D_A via exact sequences

$$0\to \mathrm{pr}_A^* F^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a} \to \nu_A^* F^+_{d'} \to G^{+,j_A}_{d'} \to 0, \tag{3.5.10}$$

$$0 \to \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* F^{-,j_A}_{d_0'} \to \nu_A^* c^* F^-_{d'} \to G^{-,j_A}_{d_0'} \to 0.$$

By (3.3.9), we have an extension

$$0 \to \boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1) \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathtt{F}^{j_a}) \to \Upsilon_{j_A} \to \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(G^{+,j_A}_{d'} \oplus G^{-,j_A}_{d_0'}) \to 0. \tag{3.5.11}$$

Further, if we let

$$G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a} := (\boxplus_{a\in A} \mathrm{pr}_a^* F^{+,1}_{tail,d_a})/\mathrm{pr}_A^* F^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a},$$

then from (3.3.4) and (3.5.10) it follows that $G^{+,j_A}_{d'}$ fits into an extension

$$0 \to G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a} \to G^{+,j_A}_{d'} \to \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F^+_{d_0'} \to 0. \tag{3.5.12}$$

Note that we may write alternatively

$$\begin{aligned} G^{-,j_A}_{d_0'} =& \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* (\oplus_{a\in A: j_a \le d_a} \pi_* (\mathscr{P}^-_{d_0'} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{(d_a - j_a)p_a}(d_a p_a))) \oplus \\ & \mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* (\oplus_{a\in A} \pi_* (\oplus_{i: j_a \le l_i d_a} \mathscr{R}^-_{i,d_0'} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{(l_i d_a - j_a)p_a}(l_i d_a p_a))). \end{aligned}$$

and

$$G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a} = \begin{cases} \mathrm{pr}_A^* (\boxplus_{a\in A} \pi_* ((\mathscr{P}^+_{d_a} \oplus \oplus_i \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d_a}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_{(j_a-1)p_a^{tail}}(-p_a^{tail}))), & \text{if } j_a \le d_a, \\ \mathrm{pr}_A^* (\boxplus_{a\in A} \pi_* (\oplus_{i: j_a \le l_i d_a} \mathscr{R}^+_{i,d_a} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{(j_a-1)p_a^{tail}}(-p_a^{tail}))), & \text{if } j_a > d_a, \end{cases}$$

from which it follows that in the K-group of vector bundles on D_A

$$\begin{aligned} G^{-,j_A}_{d_0'} \sim & \left(\boxplus_{a\in A} \oplus_{m=j_a+1}^{d_a} (\mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* \mathcal{O}(-m\psi_a) \otimes \mathtt{P}^{d_a - m})\right) \oplus \\ & \left(\boxplus_{a\in A} \oplus_{i=1}^r \oplus_{m=j_a+1}^{l_i d_a} (\mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* \mathcal{O}(-m\psi_a) \otimes \mathtt{R}_i^{l_i d_a - m})\right), \end{aligned}$$

and

$$G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a} \sim \boxplus_{a\in A} \left(\oplus_{m=1}^{j_a - 1} (\mathrm{pr}_a^* \mathcal{O}(m\psi_a^{tail}) \otimes \mathtt{F}^m)\right)^2$$

where $\mathtt{P}^{d_a-m} := \mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* \mathtt{P}^{d_a-m}$, $\mathtt{R}_i^{l_i d_a - m} := \mathrm{Pr}_a^* c_a^* \mathtt{R}_i^{-,l_i d_a - m}$ (see (3.3.5), (3.3.6), (3.3.10) for the definition of $\mathtt{P}^{-,d_a-m}$, $\mathtt{R}_i^{-,l_i d_a - m}$, $\mathtt{F}^m$ respectively).

To summarize, the outer terms of the exact sequences (3.5.11) and (3.5.12) give four pieces that combine to make Υ_{j_A}.

We now move to the description of the subbundle $\Upsilon^0_{j_A} \subset \Upsilon_{j_A}|_{Z_{j_A}}$ (see (3.5.8) for the notation $\Upsilon^0_{j_A}$). For each $1 \le i \le r$ and $0 \le j_a$, introduce the bundles

$$\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{i,small} := \begin{cases} \mathrm{pr}_a^* (\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^* \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)}(l_i) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(-l_i)\right), & \text{if } j_a \le l_i d_a, \\ 0, & \text{if } j_a > l_i d_a, \end{cases}$$

[2]The notation $\mathtt{F}^m$ is a little ambiguous, since the dependence on the marking a is not apparent anymore. The same will happen later, e.g., with the bundles $\mathtt{F}^0$ in (3.5.17) below. Hopefully this will not cause any confusion.

on D_a. We use the same notation for the restrictions of $\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{i,small}$ to the substacks D_A and $D_{X,A}$ of D_a. Further, we set

$$\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{small} := \oplus_{i=1}^{r} \mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{i,small}.$$

Note that, alternatively, we may write on $D_{X,A}$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{small} &= \mathrm{pr}_A^*(\pi_*(\oplus_i(\mathscr{L}_{+,d_a})^{l_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p_a^{tail}})) \\ &= \mathrm{Pr}_A^*(\pi_*(\oplus_i(\mathscr{L}_{+,d_0})^{l_i} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p_a})),\end{aligned}$$

for $j_a \leq l_i d_a$. Finally, put

$$\mathtt{F}^{j_a}_{small} := \mathtt{P}^{j_a} \oplus \mathtt{R}^{j_a}_{small}.$$

The surjection $\Upsilon_{j_A} \twoheadrightarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F^+_{d_0'}$ on $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}$ (coming from (3.5.11) and (3.5.12)) induces a surjection $\Upsilon^0_{j_A} \twoheadrightarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* E^+_{d_0}$ on Z_{j_A}. Define the *excess bundles* $\Upsilon_{j_A,ex}$ and $\Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex}$ as the corresponding kernels:

$$0 \longrightarrow \Upsilon_{j_A,ex} \longrightarrow \Upsilon_{j_A} \longrightarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F^+_{d_0'} \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex} \longrightarrow \Upsilon^0_{j_A} \longrightarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* E^+_{d_0} \longrightarrow 0. \tag{3.5.13}$$

To complete the description of $\Upsilon^0_{j_A}$, we note that the excess bundle in turn fits into an extension

$$0 \to \boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1)|_{Z_{j_A}} \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathtt{F}^{j_a}_{small}) \to \Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex} \to \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a,small} \oplus G^{-,j_A}_{d_0,small}) \to 0, \tag{3.5.14}$$

with

$$G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a,small} \sim \oplus_{a\in A} \left(\oplus_{m=1}^{j_a-1} (\mathrm{pr}_A^* \mathcal{O}(m\psi_a^{tail}) \otimes \mathtt{F}^m_{small})\right),$$

$$\begin{aligned}G^{-,j_A}_{d_0,small} \sim &\left(\oplus_{a\in A} \oplus_{m=j_a+1}^{d_a} (\mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* \mathcal{O}(-m\psi_a) \otimes \mathtt{P}^{d_a-m})\right) \oplus \\ &\left(\oplus_{a\in A} \oplus_{i=1}^{r} \oplus_{m=j_a+1}^{l_i d_a} (\mathrm{Pr}_A^* c_A^* \mathcal{O}(-m\psi_a) \otimes \mathtt{R}^{l_i d_a - m}_{i,small})\right)\end{aligned}$$

in the K-group of D_A. For later use, we note that from the above K-group expressions it follows that the Euler classes of these bundles have the form

$$\mathbf{e}(G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a,small}) = \mathrm{pr}_A^* \prod_{a\in A} (\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^* f^{+,j_a}_{d_a}(z)|_{z=\psi_a^{tail}}, \tag{3.5.15}$$

$$\mathbf{e}(G^{-,j_A}_{d_0,small}) = \mathrm{Pr}_A^* \prod_{a\in A} (ev_a, h_a^+)^* f^{-,j_a}_{d_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a}, \tag{3.5.16}$$

where the Chow cohomology classes

$$f^{+,j_a}_{d_a}(z), f^{-,j_a}_{d_a}(z) \in A^*(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}}[z] = (A^*(X)_{\mathbb{Q}} \otimes A^*(\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}})[z]$$

are polynomials in z with coefficients which are *universal* expressions in Chern classes of various tautological bundles $\mathcal{O}_X(l)$ on X, and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(m)$ and the tautological quotient bundle Q on $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$.

In the formula (3.5.16) we have used that the ψ-classes at markings in A on $Q^-_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)$ and $Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)$ pull-back under c_A, that is, $c_A^*\psi_a=\psi_a$.

Step 3: Deformation. The idea for computing (3.5.8) is to deform the bundle $\Upsilon^0_{j_A}$, together with its closed subcone $\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}$ (see (3.5.7) for the notation $\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}$), to the bundle $\Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex}\oplus\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*E^+_{d_0}$ with the closed cone $\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*\mathbf{C}_{Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)/U^+_{k+A,(d_0,d_0')}}$ (see (3.5.13) for the notation $\Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex}$).

To begin with, consider on D_A the vector bundle homomorphisms

$$\mathrm{pr}_A^*(\oplus_{a\in A}F^+_{tail,d_a})\xrightarrow{\oplus_a r_a^{tail}}\oplus_{a\in A}\mathtt{F}^0,$$

$$\mathrm{Pr}_A^*F^+_{d_0'}\xrightarrow{\oplus_a r_a}\oplus_{a\in A}\mathtt{F}^0,$$

where r_a^{tail} and r_a are given by "restricting sections at the marking a". The resulting surjective gluing map

$$\mathrm{Pr}_A^*F^+_{d_0'}\oplus\mathrm{pr}_A^*(\oplus_{a\in A}F^+_{tail,d_a})\xrightarrow{\oplus_a(r_a-r_a^{tail})}\oplus_{a\in A}\mathtt{F}^0\longrightarrow 0$$

has kernel $\nu_A^*F^+_{d'}$.

Via its embedding in $\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(\nu_A^*F^+_{d'}\oplus\mathrm{Pr}_A^*c_A^*F^-_{d'})$, we may view $\alpha_{j_A}^*(\zeta_{\mathscr{P}\oplus\mathscr{R}}|_{\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}})$ as a subbundle

$$\alpha_{j_A}^*(\zeta_{\mathscr{P}\oplus\mathscr{R}}|_{\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}})\subset\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(\mathrm{Pr}_A^*F^+_{d_0'}\oplus\mathrm{pr}_A^*(\oplus_{a\in A}F^+_{tail,d_a})\oplus\mathrm{Pr}_A^*c_A^*F^-_{d'}).$$

The quotient is an "unglued" version of Υ_{j_A}. Precisely, it splits as $\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*(F^+_{d_0'})\oplus\Upsilon_{j_A,ex,\hat{0}}$, and there are exact sequences

$$0\longrightarrow\Upsilon_{j_A,ex}\longrightarrow\Upsilon_{j_A,ex,\hat{0}}\xrightarrow{\oplus_a r_a^{tail}}\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(\oplus_a\mathtt{F}^0)\longrightarrow 0$$

and

$$0\longrightarrow\Upsilon_{j_A}\longrightarrow\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*F^+_{d_0'}\oplus\Upsilon_{j_A,ex,\hat{0}}\xrightarrow{\oplus_a(r_a-r_a^{tail})}\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(\oplus_a\mathtt{F}^0)\longrightarrow 0 \tag{3.5.17}$$

on $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}}}D_A$. Composing the section $\overline{\sigma}:\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_A}}\longrightarrow\Upsilon_{j_A}$ with the monomorphism in (3.5.17) gives the section

$$(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*\sigma^+_{d_0'},\overline{\sigma}_{ex}):\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_A}}\longrightarrow\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*F^+_{d_0'}\oplus\Upsilon_{j_A,ex,\hat{0}}.$$

The base of our deformation will be $\mathbb{A}^1$ with coordinate t. Denote $\varrho:\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\times\mathbb{A}^1\longrightarrow\mathbb{P}_{j_A}$ the projection. Define on $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\times\mathbb{A}^1$ the vector bundle ker via the exact sequence

$$0\longrightarrow\ker\longrightarrow\varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathrm{Pr}_A^*F^+_{d_0'}\oplus\Upsilon_{j_A,ex,\hat{0}})\xrightarrow{\oplus_a(tr_a-r_a^{tail})}\varrho^*\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(\oplus_a\mathtt{F}^0)\longrightarrow 0$$

deforming (3.5.17). The section

$$\widetilde{\sigma} := (\varrho^* \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* \sigma_{d_0'}^+, t\varrho^* \overline{\sigma}_{ex})$$

of $\varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F_{d_0'}^+ \oplus \Upsilon_{j_A,ex,\hat{0}})$ factors through ker, so we will view it from now on as a section of ker. We have the identifications

$$(\ker|_{t=1}, \widetilde{\sigma}|_{t=1}) = (\Upsilon_{j_A}, \overline{\sigma})$$

and

$$(\ker|_{t=0}, \widetilde{\sigma}|_{t=0}) = (\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F_{d_0'}^+ \oplus \Upsilon_{j_A,ex}, (\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* \sigma_{d_0'}^+, 0)).$$

Let

$$\widetilde{Z} := \widetilde{\sigma}^{-1}(0) \subset \mathbb{P}_{j_A} \times \mathbb{A}^1$$

be the zero locus and observe that we have in fact

$$\widetilde{Z} \subset \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}} \times \mathbb{A}^1,$$

where $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_A}$ is the fibered product

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}}} & D_{X,A} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pr}_A} & Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{P}_{j_A} & \xrightarrow[\pi_{\mathbb{P}}]{} & D_A & \xrightarrow[\mathrm{Pr}_A]{} & U^+_{k+A,d_0'}. \end{array}$$

The fibers of the $\mathbb{A}^1$-family $\widetilde{Z}$ at $t = 1$ and at $t = 0$ are

$$\widetilde{Z}|_{t=1} = Z_{j_A}, \qquad \widetilde{Z}|_{t=0} = \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}}.$$

Notice that the normal cones satisfy

$$[\mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A} \times \mathbb{A}^1)}|_{t=0}] = [\mathbf{C}_{(\mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}})/\mathbb{P}_{j_A}}] = \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* [\mathbf{C}_{Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)/U^+_{k+A,d_0'}}], \tag{3.5.18}$$

and

$$[\mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A} \times \mathbb{A}^1)}|_{t=1}] = [\widetilde{\mathbf{C}_{j_A}}], \tag{3.5.19}$$

as desired.

The "correct" obstruction bundle $\Upsilon^0_{j_A}$ also deforms. Namely, if we repeat the construction in this step, but with the bundles $\mathscr{P}^{\pm} \oplus \mathscr{R}^{\pm}$, $F^{\pm}_{d'}$ replaced by $\mathscr{Q}^{\pm}$, $Q^{\pm}_{d'} := \pi_* \mathscr{Q}^{\pm}_{d'}$ respectively, we obtain an unglued version of $\Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q},j_A} := \alpha_{j_A}^* \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}}|_{\Gamma_{\infty,j_A}}$ given as the extension

$$0 \longrightarrow \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q},j_A} \longrightarrow \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* Q^+_{d_0'} \oplus \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q},j_A,ex,\hat{0}} \xrightarrow{\oplus_a (r_a - r_a^{tail})} \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* (\oplus_a \mathbf{F}^0_{\mathscr{Q}}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

and a vector bundle $\ker_{\mathscr{Q}}$ on $\mathbb{P}_{j_A} \times \mathbb{A}^1$ defined via the deformation

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker_{\mathscr{Q}} \longrightarrow \varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* Q^+_{d_0'} \oplus \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}, j_A, ex, \hat{0}}) \xrightarrow{\oplus_a (tr_a - r_a^{tail})} \varrho^* \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* (\oplus_a \mathtt{F}^0_{\mathscr{Q}}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here $\mathtt{F}^0_{\mathscr{Q}}$ "at the marking a" is the cokernel of $0 \to \mathtt{F}^0_{small} \to \mathtt{F}^0$; alternatively,

$$\mathtt{F}^0_{\mathscr{Q}} = \mathrm{pr}_A^*(\pi_*(\mathscr{Q}^+_{d_a'} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p_a^{tail}})) = \mathrm{Pr}_A^*(\pi_*(\mathscr{Q}^+_{d_0'} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{p_a})).$$

After restricting to $\widetilde{Z}$, there is a surjection

$$\varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F^+_{d_0'} \oplus \Upsilon_{j_A, ex, \hat{0}}) \longrightarrow \varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* Q^+_{d_0'} \oplus \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}, j_A, ex, \hat{0}}) \longrightarrow 0,$$

(just as in §3.4.2), making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* F^+_{d_0'} \oplus \Upsilon_{j_A, ex, \hat{0}}) & \xrightarrow{\oplus_a (tr_a - r_a^{tail})} & \varrho^* \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* (\oplus_a \mathtt{F}^0) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
\varrho^*(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* Q^+_{d_0'} \oplus \Upsilon_{\mathscr{Q}, j_A, ex, \hat{0}}) & \xrightarrow{\oplus_a (tr_a - r_a^{tail})} & \varrho^* \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* (\oplus_a \mathtt{F}^0_{\mathscr{Q}}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & & 0 & &
\end{array}$$

commutative. We conclude that there is an induced map of vector bundles

$$\ker \longrightarrow \ker_{\mathscr{Q}},$$

which is easily seen to be surjective at all closed points, and hence surjective. Now define the correct obstruction bundle $\widetilde{\Upsilon}$ on $\widetilde{Z}$ as the kernel:

$$0 \longrightarrow \widetilde{\Upsilon} \longrightarrow \ker \longrightarrow \ker_{\mathscr{Q}} \longrightarrow 0.$$

At $t = 1$ we have

$$\widetilde{\Upsilon}|_{t=1} = \Upsilon^0_{j_A}, \tag{3.5.20}$$

while at $t = 0$

$$\widetilde{\Upsilon}|_{t=0} = \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* E^+_{d_0} \oplus \Upsilon^0_{j_A, ex}. \tag{3.5.21}$$

Here $\Upsilon^0_{j_A, ex}$ on $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}}$ is given by the same extension as in (3.5.14):

$$0 \to \boxplus_{a \in A} (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1) \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathtt{F}^{j_a}_{small}) \to \Upsilon^0_{j_A, ex} \to \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* (G^{+, j_A}_{tail, d_a, small} \oplus G^{-, j_A}_{d_0, small}) \to 0. \tag{3.5.22}$$

By a calculation similar to the one used to prove Lemma 3.4, one checks that the normal cone $\mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A} \times \mathbb{A}^1)}$ is a subcone of $\widetilde{\Upsilon}$.

Let $\iota : \widetilde{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}} \times \mathbb{A}^1$ denote the inclusion and consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
t & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}} & \xleftarrow{\iota_t} & \widetilde{Z}|_t & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\times\mathbb{A}^1)}|_t & \longrightarrow & t \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle t} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle t} \\
\mathbb{A}^1 & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}} \times \mathbb{A}^1 & \xleftarrow[\iota]{} & \widetilde{Z} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\times\mathbb{A}^1)} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}^1 \\
 & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 & & & & \widetilde{Z} & \xrightarrow{0} & \widetilde{\Upsilon}. & &
\end{array}$$

The proof of Lemma 3.5 shows the equality

$$(\iota_1)_* 0^!_{\widetilde{\Upsilon}|_{t=1}}([\mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\times\mathbb{A}^1)}|_{t=1}]) = 0^!_{\widetilde{\Upsilon}|_{t=0}}([\mathbf{C}_{\widetilde{Z}/(\mathbb{P}_{j_A}\times\mathbb{A}^1)}|_{t=0}])$$

in the Chow group of $\mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}}$. By (3.5.18), (3.5.19), (3.5.20), (3.5.21), the Excess Intersection Formula ([15, Theorem 6.3]), the compatibility of Gysin maps with flat pull-back, and Corollary 2.6, this can be rewritten as

$$(\iota_1)_* 0^!_{\Upsilon^0_{j_A}}(\widetilde{[\mathbf{C}_{j_A}]}) = \mathbf{e}(\Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex}) \cap \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* [Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}}, \tag{3.5.23}$$

where $\mathbf{e}$ denotes the Euler class and $\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*$, Pr_A^* are the flat pull-backs.

Step 4: Final calculation. Recall the diagram from (3.5.6)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \mathbb{P}_{j_A}|_{D_{X,A}} & & \\
 & \overset{\iota_1}{\nearrow} & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi_{\mathbb{P}}} & & \\
Z_{j_A} & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\mathbb{P}}} & D_{X,A} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{Pr}_A} & Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0) \\
 & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \mathrm{pr}_A} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle ((ev_a,h_a^+))_{a\in A}} \\
 & & Q^+_{tail,A} & \xrightarrow[\prod(\hat{ev}_a\times\mathrm{id})]{} & (X\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))^A
\end{array}$$

and that we want to compute (3.5.8). From (3.5.23) this is the same as computing

$$\sum_{j_A} m_{j_A} (\mathrm{Pr}_A)_* (\pi_{\mathbb{P}})_* \left(\mathbf{e}(\Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex}) \cap \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathrm{Pr}_A^* [Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}} \right). \tag{3.5.24}$$

By (3.5.22),

$$\mathbf{e}(\Upsilon^0_{j_A,ex}) = \mathbf{e}(\boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1) \otimes \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^* \mathbf{F}^{j_a}_{small})) \mathbf{e}(\pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*(G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a,small})) \mathbf{e}((\pi_{\mathbb{P}})^*(G^{-,j_A}_{d_0,small})).$$

Set $\alpha := \mathbf{e}(G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a,small})\mathbf{e}(G^{-,j_A}_{d_0,small}) \cap \mathrm{Pr}_A^*[Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}}$. Then (3.5.24) can be successively rewritten as

$$\sum_{j_A} m_{j_A}(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_* \left\{(\pi_{\mathbb{P}})_* \left(\mathbf{e}(\boxplus_{a\in A}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1)\otimes \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})) \cap \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\alpha\right)\right\}$$

$$= \sum_{j_A} m_{j_A}(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_* \prod_{a\in A}(\pi_{\mathbb{P}})_* \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\mathrm{rk}\,(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})} c_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_{j_a}}(1))^m \cap \pi_{\mathbb{P}}^*\left(c_{\mathrm{rk}\,(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})-m}(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})\cap\alpha\right)\right)$$

$$= \sum_{j_A} m_{j_A}(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_* \prod_{a\in A}\left(\sum_{m=0}^{\mathrm{rk}\,(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})} s_{m-1}\left(\mathrm{pr}_A^*\mathcal{O}(j_a\psi_a^{tail})\oplus \mathrm{Pr}_A^*\mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)\right) c_{\mathrm{rk}\,(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})-m}(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})\cap\alpha\right),$$

where s_{m-1} denote the Segre classes.

The Chow cohomology class

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\mathrm{rk}\,(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})} s_{m-1}\left(\mathrm{pr}_A^*\mathcal{O}(j_a\psi_a^{tail})\oplus \mathrm{Pr}_A^*\mathcal{O}(-j_a\psi_a)\right) c_{\mathrm{rk}\,(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})-m}(\mathbb{F}^{j_a}_{small})$$

is a polynomial in $\mathrm{Pr}_A^*\psi_a$, of the form

$$\sum_b \mathrm{pr}_A^*((\hat{ev}_a\times \mathrm{id})^*\delta_b(z)|_{z=\psi_a^{tail}})\mathrm{Pr}_A^*\psi_a^b,$$

where the δ_b's are themselves polynomials with coefficients given by universal expressions in Chern classes of various tautological bundles $\mathcal{O}_X(l)$ on X, and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(m)$ and Q on $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. Further, by (3.5.15), (3.5.16), the Euler classes $\mathbf{e}(G^{+,j_A}_{tail,d_a,small})$ and $\mathbf{e}(G^{-,j_A}_{d_0,small})$ appearing in α are given respectively by the universal expressions $\prod_a \mathrm{pr}_A^*(\hat{ev}_a\times\mathrm{id})^* f^{+,j_a}_{d_a}(\psi_a^{tail})$ and $\prod_a \mathrm{Pr}_A^*(ev_a, h_a^+)^* f^{-,j_a}_{d_a}(-\psi_a)$.

Setting

$$\gamma_b := (\hat{ev}_a\times\mathrm{id})^*(\delta_b f^{+,j_a}_{d_a})(\psi_a^{tail}) \in A^*(Q^+_{tail,a})_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

and recalling that $m_{j_A} = \prod_{a\in A} j_a$, we conclude that (3.5.24) has the form

(3.5.25)

$$\prod_{a\in A}\left(\sum_{j_a=1}^{\max_i\{l_id_i\}} j_a(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_*\left\{\sum_b \mathrm{pr}_A^*(\gamma_b)\mathrm{Pr}_A^*(\psi_a^b(ev_a,h_a^+)^* f^{-,j_a}_{d_a}(-\psi_a))\right\}\left([Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\right)\right).$$

Here $(\mathrm{Pr}_A)_* : A^*(D_{X,A})_{\mathbb{Q}} \longrightarrow A^*(Q^+_{g,k+A}(X,d_0))_{\mathbb{Q}}$ denotes the Gysin map induced by the bivariant class $[\mathrm{Pr}_A]$ corresponding to the canonical orientation of the flat proper morphism Pr_A, see equation (G_2) in [15, §17.4]. Applying [15, Example 17.4.1(b)] to the cartesian

square (3.5.4) and using the projection formula for bivariant classes, equation (3.5.25) proves Theorem 3.8, with

$$\mu_{d_a}^N(z) := \sum_{j_a=1}^{\max_i\{l_i d_i\}} j_a \sum_b (-z)^b f_{d_a}^{-,j_a}(z)(\hat{ev}_a \times \mathrm{id})_*(\gamma_b) \in A^*(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}}[z]. \tag{3.5.26}$$

□

We stress again that our argument shows that the formula (3.5.26) for the correcting class μ_d^N is universal in the following sense: it depends on g and k only through the dependence on N of the polynomials $f_{d_a}^{+,j_a}(z), f_{d_a}^{-,j_a}(z), \delta_b(z) \in A^*(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}}[z]$. This will be used in the next subsection.

3.6. **Identification of the correcting class.** In this subsection we finish the proof of Theorem 1.6 (for $(g,k) \neq (1,0)$) by showing that the class (3.5.26) satisfies

$$\mu_{d_a}^N(z) = \text{coefficient of } q^{d_a} \text{ in } z(J_{sm}^{\varepsilon_-}(z) - J_{sm}^{\varepsilon_+}(z)) \otimes \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}. \tag{3.6.1}$$

Indeed, assuming (3.6.1), it follows first that the coefficient of q^{d_a} in $z(J_{sm}^{\varepsilon_-}(z) - J_{sm}^{\varepsilon_+}(z))$ is a polynomial in z (because the left-hand side is such) and then by the general asymptotic properties of the small J^ε-functions it coincides with the coefficient of q^{d_a} in $[zI_{sm}(q,z) - z]_+$. Second, (3.6.1) also shows that the class $(ev_a, h_a^+)^* \mu_{d_a}^N(z)$ is independent of N, so that we may replace it by $ev_a^* \mu_{d_a}(z)$ in the formula (3.5.2). Hence Theorem 3.8 together with (3.6.1) imply Theorem 1.6.

To prove (3.6.1), we take $d = d_a$ (so that $d_0 = 0$) and consider the graph spaces $QG_{0,0,d_a}^{\pm}(X)$. These are the moduli stacks of $\varepsilon_\pm$-stable quasimaps of degree d_a to X, whose domains are genus zero unpointed curves with a component which is a parametrized $\mathbb{P}^1$, see [10, 7]. Similarly, we have the moduli stacks $QG_{0,0,d_a}^{\pm}(\mathbb{P}(V))$ and $QG_{0,0,d_a}^{\pm}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N))$, which are smooth. The ε_--stability condition implies that the domain curve must be an irreducible parametrized $\mathbb{P}^1$, while ε_+-stability allows in addition quasimaps with domain consisting of one rational tail and the parametrized $\mathbb{P}^1$. These quasimaps have degree d_a on the rational tail and are constant maps on the parametrized $\mathbb{P}^1$. In particular, there are identifications

$$QG_{0,0,d_a}^{-}(\mathbb{P}(V)) \cong \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{Sym}^{d_a}(\mathbb{C}^2) \otimes V),$$

$$QG_{0,0,d_a}^{-}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N)) \cong \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{Sym}^{d_a}(\mathbb{C}^2) \otimes V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N).$$

Recall that we have the embeddings

$$X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N),$$

whose composition is the map i_{Seg} from (3.5.3). The induced embeddings of graph spaces commute with the contraction maps:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} QG^+_{0,0,d_a}(X)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) & \hookrightarrow & QG^+_{0,0,d_a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N))\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle c\times\mathrm{id}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle c\times\mathrm{id}} \\ QG^-_{0,0,d_a}(X)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) & \hookrightarrow & QG^-_{0,0,d_a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N))\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N). \end{array} \tag{3.6.2}$$

The right contraction map $c\times\mathrm{id}$ is an isomorphism outside the boundary divisor

$$\begin{aligned} D_a &\cong (Q^+_{0,\{a\}}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))\times_{\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(QG^+_{0,\{a\},0}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N))\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)) \\ &\cong (Q^+_{0,\{a\}}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N),d_a)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))\times_{\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)\times\mathbb{P}^1\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)), \end{aligned}$$

where $QG^+_{0,\{a\},0}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N))\cong\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)\times\mathbb{P}^1$ is the moduli stack of ε_+-stable quasimaps of degree 0 to $\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N)$, whose domains are genus zero *one-pointed* curves with a component which is a parametrized $\mathbb{P}^1$, see [10, 7]. Let $\mathscr{L}_\pm$ denote the universal line bundles of degree d_a on the fibers of the universal curves over the various $QG^\pm\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. Let $\mathscr{M}$ denote the pull-back of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(1)$ to $QG^\pm\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$, with the basis $\{t_1,\dots,t_N\}$ of global sections, and set $\mathscr{L}'_\pm=\mathscr{L}_\pm\otimes\mathscr{M}$. With these notations (which are justified, since the line bundles are compatible with the above embeddings), the construction of §2.4 produces the obstruction theory (2.4.6) of $QG^\pm_{0,0,d_a}(X)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ relative to the smooth, pure dimensional stack $\mathfrak{B}un^{\mathbb{P}^1}_{\mathbf{G}}\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. Here $\mathfrak{B}un^{\mathbb{P}^1}_{\mathbf{G}}\longrightarrow\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^1[0]}$ is the relative Picard stack over the Fulton-MacPherson stack $\widetilde{\mathbb{P}^1[0]}$ of unpointed rational curves with one parametrized component. The corresponding virtual class is $[QG^\pm_{0,0,d_a}(X)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\times[\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)]$. Note that for all universal curves, the map h to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is just the projection.

Further, if we put

$$U^\pm:=QG^\pm_{0,0,d_a}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N))\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N),$$

then the construction of §2.5 also applies to produce the vector bundles $F^\pm$ on $U^\pm$, with sections $\sigma^\pm$ such that $(\sigma^\pm)^{-1}(0)\cong QG^+_{0,0,d_a}(X)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. This embedding of $QG^+_{0,0,d_a}(X)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ in $U^\pm$ is precisely the one in (3.6.2). The diagram (2.5.6) holds as well, hence we have the concrete description

$$[QG^\pm_{0,0,d_a}(X)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\times[\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)]=0^!_{E^\pm}(\mathbf{C}_{QG^\pm_{0,0,d_a}(X)\times\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)/U^\pm})$$

as in Corollary 2.6.

From the degeneration analysis in §3.2 – §3.5, it follows that Theorem 3.8 holds in the situation considered in this section, giving the equality

$$\begin{aligned} &[QG^-_{0,0,d_a}(X)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\times[\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)]-(c\times\mathrm{id})_*([QG^+_{0,0,d_a}(X)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\times[\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)])= \\ &(b_a\times\mathrm{id})_*((ev_a,h^+_a)^*\mu^N_{d_a}(-\psi_a)\cap([QG^+_{0,\{a\},0}(X)]^{\mathrm{vir}}\times[\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)]), \end{aligned} \tag{3.6.3}$$

with $\mu_{d_a}^N$ the universal class in (3.5.26). Notice that the one-pointed, *degree zero* graph space is identified with $X \times \mathbb{P}^1$, with virtual class the usual fundamental class (for any stability parameter ε), while the maps

$$ev_a : X \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \longrightarrow X, \quad h_a^+ : X \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$$

are respectively the first and third projections. The class ψ_a is the pull-back of $c_1(\omega_{\mathbb{P}^1})$ via the second projection.

Now recall that graph spaces carry a $\mathbb{C}^*$-action (induced by the standard action on the parametrized domain component) for which the maps c and b_a are equivariant. It is customary to denote by z the equivariant parameter for this action. In each graph space there is a distinguished part of the $\mathbb{C}^*$-fixed locus corresponding to quasimaps for which the entire nontrivial data is concentrated over the point 0 in the parametrized domain component. The restrictions of the maps c and b_a to the fixed point locus respect the decomposition into distinguished and non-distinguished parts. It follows that if we apply the virtual localization formula of [19] to (3.6.3) (using the trivial action on the $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ factors) and discard from both sides the localization residues at all non-distinguished fixed-point loci, we still have an equality between the remaining distinguished residues.

In our particular case, the distinguished fixed locus in $QG^-_{0,0,d_a}(X) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is identified with $X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$, the distinguished fixed locus in $QG^+_{0,0,d_a}(X) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is identified with $Q^+_{0,1}(X, d_a) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$, and the distinguished fixed locus in $QG^+_{0,\{a\},0}(X) \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) = X \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is $X \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$. Moreover, the restriction of $c \times \mathrm{id}$ to the distinguished fixed locus is $ev_1 \times \mathrm{id}$, while $b_a \times \mathrm{id}$, (ev_a, h_a^+) are the identity map on the distinguished fixed locus. The equality of distinguished residues of (3.6.3) becomes

$$\text{coefficient of } q^{d_a} \text{ in } (J^{\varepsilon-}_{sm}(z) - J^{\varepsilon+}_{sm}(z)) \otimes \mathbb{1}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} = \frac{\mu^N_{d_a}(z)}{z} \tag{3.6.4}$$

in $A^*(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}}[z, z^{-1}]$, proving (3.6.1). Indeed, the left-hand side is as stated by the very definition of the small J-functions in (5.1.1) of [7], while for the right-hand side we used that, in the right-hand side of (3.6.3), $\psi_a|_{X \times \{0\} \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} = -z$, and that the equivariant normal bundle of $\{0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ has first Chern class z, i.e., the denominator z in the right-hand side of (3.6.4) so that $\frac{1}{z}$ is the distinguished residue of $[QG^+_{0,\{a\},0}(X)]^{\mathrm{vir}} \times [\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)]$.

3.7. **The unpointed genus 1 case.** Since $\overline{M}_{1,0}$ is empty, we do not have the twisting line bundles $\mathscr{M}$ satisfying Lemma 2.1 and which are all compatible. However, it turns out that an appropriate modification of the set-up in §2 allows for an application of the arguments in §3 to establish Theorem 1.6 in this case as well.

3.7.1. *Set-up.* By an unpointed semistable genus 1 curve we mean an unpointed prestable genus 1 curve with no rational tails. Let $\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}$ denote the moduli stack of semistable genus 1 curves.

Fix positive integers d and e. Let M_N denote the moduli stack of degree e unpointed genus 1 *stable maps* to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ with *semistable* domain curves. Since all line bundles of degree e on semistable genus 1 curves are non-special, M_N is a smooth (non-proper) Deligne-Mumford stack. Denote by $\mathfrak{C}^{ss}_{1,0} \longrightarrow M_N$ the universal curve and by

$$h : \mathfrak{C}^{ss}_{1,0} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$$

the universal map.

Let $d' = d + e$ and let $Q^{\varepsilon,unob}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d')$ be the open substack of $Q^{\varepsilon}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d')$ consisting of ε-stable quasimaps (C, L', u') with vanishing $H^1(C, L')$. Define $U^{\varepsilon,N}_{d'}$ as the fiber product

$$Q^{\varepsilon,unob}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d') \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}} M_N.$$

Here the morphism $Q^{\varepsilon,unob}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d') \to \mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}$ is the composite of the contraction map $Q^{\varepsilon,unob}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d') \to Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d')$ and the forgetful map $Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d') \to \mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}$.

Since M_N is smooth over $\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}$ and $Q^{\varepsilon,unob}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V \otimes \mathbb{C}^N), d')$ is smooth over $\mathfrak{B}un^{1,0}_{\mathbf{G}}$, the stack $U^{\varepsilon,N}_{d'}$ is smooth over $\mathfrak{B}un^{1,0}_{\mathbf{G}}$.

The universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'}$ over $U^{\varepsilon,N}_{d'}$ has a semistabilization morphism $ss_\varepsilon : \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'} \to \mathfrak{C}^{ss}_{1,0}$ (the contraction of rational tails of universal curves), fitting into the commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'} & \xrightarrow[ss_\varepsilon]{} & \mathfrak{C}^{ss}_{1,0} & \xrightarrow[h]{} & \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi} & & \downarrow & & \\ U^{\varepsilon,N}_{d'} & \xrightarrow[\text{proj}]{} & M_N. & & \end{array}$$

We set $h_\varepsilon = h \circ ss_\varepsilon : \mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'} \to \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ and $\mathscr{M}_\varepsilon = h^*_\varepsilon \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(1)$. Further, the sections t_j of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)}(1)$ associated to the homogeneous coordinates of $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ give the sections $s_j := h^*_\varepsilon t_j \in H^0(\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'}, \mathscr{M}_\varepsilon)$, $j = 1, ..., N$.

3.7.2. *Obstruction theory for $Q^{\varepsilon}_{1,0}(X, d) \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}} M_N$ relative to $\mathfrak{B}un^{1,0}_{\mathbf{G}}$.* Denote by $\mathscr{L}'_\varepsilon$ the universal line bundle on the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'}$ of $U^{\varepsilon,N}_{d'}$ and put $\mathscr{L}_\varepsilon := \mathscr{L}'_\varepsilon \otimes \mathscr{M}_\varepsilon^{-1}$.

Consider the diagram of vector bundles and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{C}^{\varepsilon}_{1,0,d'}}$-linear maps, corresponding to (2.5.1),

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{L}_\varepsilon \otimes V \oplus h^*_\varepsilon T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} & \xrightarrow{(\oplus_j s_j, \mathrm{id})} & \oplus_{j=1}^N \mathscr{L}'_\varepsilon \otimes V \oplus h^*_\varepsilon T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{P}^{\varepsilon}_{d'} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (\oplus_j(\oplus_i d\varphi_i), 0)} & & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}_\varepsilon^{l_i} & \xrightarrow{\oplus_{i,j} s_j^{l_i}} & \oplus_{i,j} (\mathscr{L}'_\varepsilon)^{l_i} & \longrightarrow & \mathscr{Q}^{\varepsilon}_{d'} & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

Let $Q_X^\varepsilon := Q_{1,0}^\varepsilon(X,d)$. As before, there is a vector bundle

$$P_{d'}^\varepsilon \oplus R_{d'}^\varepsilon := \pi_* \mathscr{P}_{d'}^\varepsilon \oplus \pi_*(\oplus_{i,j}(\mathscr{L}_\varepsilon')^{l_i})$$

on $U_{d'}^{\varepsilon,N}$, with a section σ^ε whose zero locus is naturally isomorphic to the product stack

$$Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N.$$

On the universal curve $\mathfrak{C}_X^\varepsilon$ over $Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N$ (associated to the universal curve of Q_X^ε), we may complete the diagram above to a homomorphism of short exact sequences. In particular, we obtain a natural homomorphism

$$\mathscr{L}_\varepsilon \otimes V \oplus h_\varepsilon^* T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} \to \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}_\varepsilon^{l_i}$$

and an exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathscr{E}_d^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} \to \mathscr{P}_{d'}^\varepsilon \oplus (\oplus_{i,j}(\mathscr{L}_\varepsilon')^{l_i}) \to \mathscr{Q}_{d'}^\varepsilon \to 0,$$

defining a vector bundle $\mathscr{E}_d^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}$ on $\mathfrak{C}_X^\varepsilon$, with $\pi_*\mathscr{E}_d^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}$ also locally-free.

Denote by $\mathbf{C}_{\sigma^\varepsilon}$ the normal cone to $Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N$ in $U_{d'}^{\varepsilon,N}$. As before, $\mathbf{C}_{\sigma^\varepsilon}$ is a closed subcone of the vector bundle $\pi_*\mathscr{E}_d^{\varepsilon\varepsilon}$, with the embedding induced by a surjection $\pi_*\mathscr{E}_d^{\varepsilon\varepsilon} \twoheadrightarrow \mathscr{I}/\mathscr{I}^2$, where $\mathscr{I}$ is the ideal sheaf of the closed substack $Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N$.

Consider the following commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N & \xhookrightarrow[\text{closed}]{} & U_{d'}^{\varepsilon,N} & \longrightarrow & M_N \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \text{smooth}} \\
 & & Q_{1,0}^{\varepsilon,unob}(\mathbb{P}(V\otimes\mathbb{C}^N), d') & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss} \\
 & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \text{smooth}} & & \\
 & & \mathfrak{B}un_{\mathbf{G}}^{1,0} & &
\end{array}$$

and *define* a perfect obstruction theory $\mathbb{E}$ for $Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N$ relative to $\mathfrak{B}un_{\mathbf{G}}^{1,0}$ by

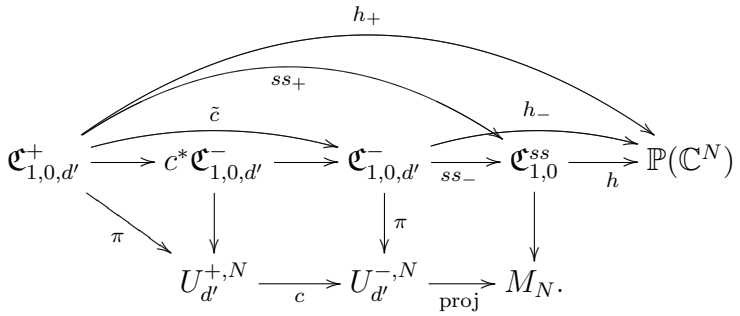
$$\begin{array}{c}
\left[R^\bullet \pi_*(\mathscr{L}_\varepsilon \otimes V \oplus h_\varepsilon^* T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)} \to \oplus_{i=1}^r \mathscr{L}_\varepsilon^{l_i})\right]^\vee \\
\overset{\text{qiso}}{\sim} \left[(\pi_*\mathscr{E}_d^{\varepsilon\varepsilon})^\vee \to (\oplus_{j=1}^N \pi_*\mathscr{L}_\varepsilon' \otimes V \oplus \pi_* h_\varepsilon^* T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^\vee\right] =: \mathbb{E} \\
\downarrow \qquad\qquad \downarrow \cong \\
\left[\mathscr{I}/\mathscr{I}^2 \to \Omega_{U_{d'}^{\varepsilon,N}/\mathfrak{B}un_{\mathbf{G}}^{1,0}}|_{Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N}\right].
\end{array}$$

The associated virtual class is, by definition,

$$[Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N]^{\text{vir}} := 0^!_{\pi_* \mathscr{W}_{\varepsilon,d}}[\mathbf{C}_{\sigma^\varepsilon}].$$

3.7.3. *Wall-crossing.* We will compare the virtual classes $[Q_X^{\pm} \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N]^{\mathrm{vir}}$ under the contraction map $c : Q_X^+ \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N \to Q_X^- \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N$, where the contraction map does not do anything on the M_N factor.

The comparison can be carried out as before. Similar to (3.2.2), there is a commuting diagram



First use the homomorphism $\Phi : P^+_{d'} \oplus R^+_{d'} \to c^*P^-_{d'} \oplus c^*R^-_{d'}$ induced from the contraction map to perform the MacPherson graph construction. Second, deform the obstruction normal cone of $c^{-1}(Q_X^- \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N)$ in $U^{+,N}_{d'}$ using the induced section of the universal quotient bundle of $\mathbf{Gr}(P^+_{d'} \oplus R^+_{d'} \oplus c^*P^-_{d'} \oplus c^*R^-_{d'})$.

Repeating word for word the arguments of §3.3-3.6, we obtain the following analogue of Theorem 3.8. Let z be a formal variable. Let the Chow cohomology class $\mu^N_{d_a}(z) \in A^*(X \times \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N))_{\mathbb{Q}}[z]$ be given by the universal formula (3.5.26). The equality

$$[Q^-_{1,0}(X,d) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N]^{\mathrm{vir}} - c_*[Q^+_{1,0}(X,d) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N]^{\mathrm{vir}} = \tag{3.7.1}$$
$$\sum_A \frac{1}{|A|!}(b_A)_*(c_A)_* \left(\prod_{a \in A} (ev_a, h_a^+)^* \mu^N_{d_a}(z)|_{z=-\psi_a} \cap [Q^+_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N]^{\mathrm{vir}} \right)$$

holds in the Chow group $A_*(Q^-_{1,0}(X,d) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N)_{\mathbb{Q}}$, where

- c_A is the contraction map
$$Q^+_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N \to Q^-_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N,$$
- b_A is the morphism
$$Q^-_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N \to Q^-_{1,0}(X,d) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N$$
which trades the markings A for base points of length d_a,
- the morphism $h_a^+ : Q^+_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N \to \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ is the composite of the contraction
$$Q^+_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N \to Q^-_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N,$$
the marking section
$$\Sigma_a : Q^-_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N \to \mathfrak{C}^-_{A,X}$$

of the universal curve over $Q^-_{1,A}(X, d_0^A) \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}} M_N$ (associated to the universal curve of $Q^-_{1,A}(X, d_0^A)$), the morphism

$$\mathfrak{C}^-_{A,X} \to \mathfrak{C}^-_X$$

induced from b_A, and finally $h_-|_{\mathfrak{C}^-_X} : \mathfrak{C}^-_X \to \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$.

3.7.4. *Relation between* $[Q^\varepsilon_X \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}} M_N]^{\mathrm{vir}}$ *and* $[Q^\varepsilon_X]^{\mathrm{vir}}$. By a result of Cooper, [13], the stack $Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ has projective coarse moduli and hence there is a morphism from the universal curve of $Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ to $\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)$ for some N such that the morphism does not contract any irreducible component of any fiber of the universal curve. Fix such a morphism ϕ and let e be the degree of a fiber curve under ϕ. The degree e is independent of the choice of fiber since $Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ is connected. (In fact, $Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ is irreducible; this follows from the connectedness of $\overline{M}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ (see [22]), the surjectivity of the contraction map $\overline{M}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d) \to Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$, and the smoothness of $Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d)$ (see [25]).) From now on *we work with the stack* M_N *corresponding to these particular choices of* N *and* e.

By the universal property of M_N, upon restricting ϕ to the universal curve over Q^{0+}_X, we obtain a morphism $\underline{h}_{1,0} : Q^{0+}_X \to M_N$ fitting in the diagram with the cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathfrak{C}^{0+}_{1,0} & & \xrightarrow{\quad\phi\quad} & & \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N) \\
\big\downarrow & & & \overset{h}{\nearrow} & \big\downarrow \\
Q^{0+}_X & \longrightarrow & Q^{0+}_{1,0}(\mathbb{P}(V), d) & \longrightarrow & M_N.
\end{array}$$

$$\underline{h}_{1,0}$$

We also let

$$\underline{h}^\varepsilon_{1,0} : Q^\varepsilon_X \to Q^{0+}_X \xrightarrow{\underline{h}_{1,0}} M_N$$

denote the composition of $\underline{h}_{1,0}$ and the contraction $Q^\varepsilon_X \to Q^{0+}_X$.

One checks directly that there is a natural cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Q^\varepsilon_X & \xrightarrow{(\mathrm{id}, \underline{h}^\varepsilon_{1,0})} & Q^\varepsilon_X \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}} M_N \\
\big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \underline{h}^\varepsilon_{1,0}} & & \big\downarrow{\scriptstyle (\underline{h}^\varepsilon_{1,0}, \mathrm{id})} \\
M_N & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & M_N \times_{\mathfrak{M}^{ss}_{1,0}} M_N.
\end{array}$$

In the derived category of coherent sheaves on Q_X^ε there is a commuting diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\underline{h}_{1,0}^\varepsilon)^*(L_\Delta[-1] \cong (\pi_* h^* T_{\mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^N)})^\vee) & \longrightarrow & (\mathrm{id}, \underline{h}_{1,0}^\varepsilon)^* \mathbb{E} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{L}_{Q_X^\varepsilon / Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N}[-1] & \longrightarrow & (\mathrm{id}, \underline{h}_{1,0}^\varepsilon)^* \mathbb{L}_{Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N / \mathfrak{Bun}_{\mathbf{G}}^{1,0}} \end{array}$$

whose mapping cone is the obstruction theory for Q_X^ε relative to $\mathfrak{Bun}_{\mathbf{G}}^{1,0}$, as in §2.4. The functoriality result of [1, Proposition 5.10] implies the relation

$$\Delta^![Q_X^\varepsilon \times_{\mathfrak{M}_{1,0}^{ss}} M_N]^{\mathrm{vir}} = [Q_X^\varepsilon]^{\mathrm{vir}}. \tag{3.7.2}$$

Now apply $\Delta^!$ to (3.7.1). Using the compatibility of the Gysin homomorphism for proper push-forward, the commutativity of Chern classes with Gysin homomorphism, the relation (3.7.2), and the identification of $\mu_{d_a}^N(z)$ from §3.6, we conclude the proof of Theorem 1.6 in the remaining case $(g,k) = (1,0)$.

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