

Algebraic Properties of Real Gromov-Witten Invariants

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Abstract

We describe properties of the previously constructed all-genus real Gromov-Witten theory in the style of Kontsevich-Manin's axioms and other classical equations and reconstruction results of complex Gromov-Witten theory.

1 Introduction

The theory of J -holomorphic maps plays a prominent role in symplectic topology, algebraic geometry, and string theory. The counts of such maps give rise to the Gromov-Witten (or GW-) invariants of symplectic manifolds. Their generating functions in the case of Calabi-Yau threefolds correspond to the partition functions of type IIA topological string theory. From this point of view, they form one of the sides of several intriguing dualities. For example, mirror symmetry relates them to the Kodaira-Spencer theory of gravity [2] and the large N duality to Chern-Simons theory [19]. Kontsevich-Manin's axioms [25] governing GW-invariants have proved instrumental for studying these invariants via algebraic methods. For example, they underline the notion of Cohomological Field Theory (or CohFT). Givental's discovery of symplectic actions on CohFTs [17, 18] and Teleman's subsequent classification of semi-simple CohFTs [33] led to many reconstruction results, Virasoro constraints, and mirror symmetry as well as strong connections to integrable systems [6, 7].

On the other hand, the progress in the theory of real J -holomorphic maps, i.e. of counts of J -holomorphic curves in symplectic manifolds preserved by anti-symplectic involutions, has been much slower. In particular, the associated numerical invariants of real symplectic manifolds, known as **real GW-invariants**, did not even exist in positive genera until [14]; a detailed summary of the construction of these invariants in [14] appears in [11]. In string theory, these invariants arise in the context of orientifold background in the same way as their classical counterparts, but with the inclusion of non-orientable worldsheets as well; see [35]. In particular, the real GW invariants provide mathematical foundation for orientifold background type IIA theory, which, in parallel to the classical theory, is again one side of dualities such as mirror symmetry and large N duality. The present paper provides analogues of Kontsevich-Manin's axioms and other standard algebraic properties of complex GW-invariants for the real GW-invariants of [14]. It is intended to serve as a base for establishing analogues of Givental's and Teleman's results and their wide-ranging implications in real GW-theory.

A **real symplectic manifold** is a triple (X, ω, ϕ) consisting of a symplectic manifold (X, ω) and an anti-symplectic involution ϕ . The fixed locus X^ϕ of ϕ is then a Lagrangian submanifold of (X, ω) . A **real bundle pair** $(V, \varphi) \rightarrow (X, \phi)$ consists of a complex vector bundle $V \rightarrow X$ and a conjugation φ

on V lifting ϕ , i.e. $\varphi^2 = \text{id}_V$ and $\varphi: V_x \longrightarrow \overline{V}_{\phi(x)}$ is a \mathbb{C} -linear isomorphism for every $x \in X$. For a real bundle pair $(V, \varphi) \longrightarrow (X, \phi)$, we denote by

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{top}}(V, \varphi) = (\Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{top}}V, \Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{top}}\varphi)$$

the top exterior power of V over \mathbb{C} with the induced conjugation. Direct sums, duals, and tensor products over \mathbb{C} of real bundle pairs over (X, ϕ) are again real bundle pairs over (X, ϕ) . For any complex vector bundle $L \longrightarrow X$, the homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_L^{\oplus}: L \oplus \phi^* \overline{L} &\longrightarrow L \oplus \phi^* \overline{L}, & \phi_L^{\oplus}(v, w) &= (w, v), & \text{and} \\ \phi_L^{\otimes}: L \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \phi^* \overline{L} &\longrightarrow L \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \phi^* \overline{L}, & \phi_L^{\otimes}(v \otimes w) &= w \otimes v, \end{aligned}$$

are conjugations covering ϕ .

Definition 1.1. A **real orientation** $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ on a real symplectic manifold (X, ω, ϕ) consists of

(RO1) a complex line bundle $L \longrightarrow X$ such that

$$w_2(TX^{\phi}) = w_2(L)|_{X^{\phi}} \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{top}}(TX, d\phi) \approx (L \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \phi^* \overline{L}, \phi_L^{\otimes}), \quad (1.1)$$

(RO2) a homotopy class $[\psi]$ of isomorphisms of real bundle pairs in (1.1), and

(RO3) a spin structure \mathfrak{s} on the real vector bundle $TX^{\phi} \oplus L^*|_{X^{\phi}}$ over X^{ϕ} compatible with the orientation induced by $[\psi]$.

By (RO2), a real orientation on (X, ω, ϕ) determines a homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(TX^{\phi}) = \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\{\dot{x} \in TX|_{X^{\phi}} : d\phi(\dot{x}) = \dot{x}\}) \approx \{rv \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} v \in L \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \phi^* \overline{L} : v \in L|_{X^{\phi}}, r \in \mathbb{R}\}$$

and thus an orientation on X^{ϕ} . In particular, the real vector bundle $TX^{\phi} \oplus L^*|_{X^{\phi}}$ over X^{ϕ} in (RO3) is oriented. By the first condition in (1.1), it admits a spin structure. By [10, Theorems 1.1, 1.2], a real orientation on (X, ω, ϕ) also determines a homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$u^*(TX \oplus (L^* \oplus \phi^* \overline{L}^*), d\phi \oplus \phi_{L^*}^{\oplus}) \approx (\Sigma \times \mathbb{C}^{n+2}, \sigma \times \mathfrak{c}) \quad (1.2)$$

over a symmetric, possibly nodal, surface (Σ, σ) for every real map $u: (\Sigma, \sigma) \longrightarrow (X, \phi)$, where n is half the real dimension of X and \mathfrak{c} is the standard conjugation on \mathbb{C}^{n+2} . This homotopy class of isomorphisms is one of the key ingredients in the construction of real GW-invariants in [14].

Theorem 1.2. Let (X, ω, ϕ) be a compact connected real symplectic manifold of dimension $2n$ with $n \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ be a real orientation on (X, ω, ϕ) . The associated real GW-invariants $\langle \dots \rangle_{g, B}^{\omega, \phi}$ in (4.15) and the linear maps $\mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}$ in (4.18) are well-defined and satisfy the properties $\mathbb{R}1\text{-}\mathbb{R}15$ in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 as well as Theorems 4.3 and 4.4 in Section 4.4.

A collection of homomorphisms $\mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega}$ as in (3.11) which satisfies $\mathbb{C}6\text{-}\mathbb{C}10$, $\mathbb{C}11$ with $\gamma = 1$, and $\mathbb{C}12\text{-}\mathbb{C}15$ in Section 3.2 is called a **system of GW-classes** for (X, ω) in [25, Definition 2.2]; a collection $\{\mathcal{I}_{0, \ell, B}^{\omega}\}$ satisfying the associated properties is called a **tree-level system of GW-classes** for (X, ω) in [25]. In light of the terminology used in the string theory literature, such as [36, 1], it would thus be appropriate to call a collection of homomorphisms $\mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}$ as in (4.18) which satisfies $\mathbb{R}6\text{-}\mathbb{R}10$, $\mathbb{R}11$ with $\gamma = 1$, and $\mathbb{R}12\text{-}\mathbb{R}15$ in Section 4.3 a **ϕ -extension** of the system $\{\mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega}\}$ of GW-classes

for (X, ω) and a collection $\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ satisfying the associated properties a ϕ -extension of the tree-level system $\{\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^\omega\}$ of GW-classes for (X, ω) . Theorem 4.3, which is a real analogue of a now classical result of [25], describes the structure of the latter extension. Similarly to the complex case of [25] depending on the structure of the cohomology ring of the Deligne-Mumford moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}$ of rational nodal ℓ -marked curves, the proof of Theorem 4.3 depends on the structure of the cohomology ring of the Deligne-Mumford moduli space $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}$ of real rational nodal curves with ℓ conjugate pairs of marked points. This was only recently obtained in [4, 5].

The anti-holomorphic involutions

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_n: \mathbb{P}^{n-1} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-1}, & \tau_n([Z_1, \dots, Z_n]) &= \begin{cases} [\bar{Z}_2, \bar{Z}_1, \dots, \bar{Z}_n, \bar{Z}_{n-1}], & \text{if } n \in 2\mathbb{Z}; \\ [\bar{Z}_2, \bar{Z}_1, \dots, \bar{Z}_{n-1}, \bar{Z}_{n-2}, \bar{Z}_n], & \text{if } n \notin 2\mathbb{Z}; \end{cases} \\ \eta_{2m}: \mathbb{P}^{2m-1} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^{2m-1}, & \eta_{2m}([Z_1, \dots, Z_{2m}]) &= [\bar{Z}_2, -\bar{Z}_1, \dots, \bar{Z}_{2m}, -\bar{Z}_{2m-1}],\end{aligned}$$

are anti-symplectic with respect to the Fubini-Study symplectic forms ω_n and ω_{2m} on the complex projective spaces \mathbb{P}^{n-1} and \mathbb{P}^{2m-1} , respectively. The real symplectic manifolds $(\mathbb{P}^{n-1}, \omega_n, \tau_n)$ with $n \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $(\mathbb{P}^{2m-1}, \omega_{2m}, \eta_{2m})$ admit real orientations $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ with $L = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{n-1}}(n/2)$ and $L = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^{2m-1}}(m)$, respectively. Many other examples of compact real symplectic manifolds with real orientations are described in [15, Section 1.1]. These include many projective complete intersections, such as the real quintic threefolds, i.e. the smooth hypersurfaces in \mathbb{P}^4 cut out by degree 5 homogeneous polynomials on \mathbb{C}^5 with real coefficients; they play a prominent role in the interactions of symplectic topology with string theory and algebraic geometry.

Remark 1.3. The notion of real orientation provided by [14, Definition 1.2] and used in [14] to orient moduli spaces of stable real maps replaces $(L \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \phi^* \bar{L}, \phi_L^\otimes)$ and $(L^* \oplus \phi^* \bar{L}^*, \phi_{L^*}^\oplus)$ in (1.1) and (1.2) by $(L, \tilde{\phi})^{\otimes 2}$ and $2(L, \tilde{\phi})^*$, respectively, for a real line bundle pair $(L, \tilde{\phi})$ over (X, ϕ) . For such a pair, the homomorphism

$$\Phi_L: 2(L, \tilde{\phi}) \longrightarrow (L \oplus \phi^* \bar{L}, \phi_L^\otimes), \quad \Phi_L(v, w) = (v + iw, \tilde{\phi}(v - iw)), \quad (1.3)$$

is an isomorphism of real bundle pairs over (X, ϕ) . Definition 1.1, which is a slightly reworded version of [9, Definition A.1], thus weakens (broadens) the notion of real orientation of [14, Definition 1.2]. The compositions of the isomorphisms $u^*(\text{id}_{TX} \oplus \Phi_{L^*})$ and (1.2) yield a homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$u^*(TX \oplus 2L^*, d\phi \oplus 2\tilde{\phi}^*) \approx (\Sigma \times \mathbb{C}^{n+2}, \sigma \times \mathfrak{c}) \quad (1.4)$$

over a symmetric (Σ, σ) for every real map $u: (\Sigma, \sigma) \longrightarrow (X, \phi)$. As noted in [9] and detailed in [16], the construction of orientations of moduli spaces in [14] goes through almost verbatim with the weaker notion of real orientation of Definition 1.1.

By [25, Theorem 4.5], a tree-level system of GW-classes determines a Frobenius structure on $H^*(X; \mathbb{C})$ in the sense of [25, Section 4.2]. By [25, Example 6.3], a system of GW-classes determines a CohFT in the sense of [25, Definition 6.1]. This perspective makes it possible to recover arbitrary-genus GW-invariants of some symplectic manifolds, such as \mathbb{P}^n , from the genus 0 GW-invariants; see [17, 18]. We hope that this perspective can be productively applied to ϕ -extensions of system of GW-classes based on the results of this paper. Okounkov-Pandharipande's trilogy [30, 31, 32] determines the (complex) Gromov-Witten theory of Riemann surfaces, in particular

showing that the GW-invariants of \mathbb{P}^1 satisfy integrable hierarchies of Toda type and the GW-invariants of Riemann surfaces satisfy the Witten and Virasoro conjectures. Guidoni [20] recently showed that the real GW-invariants of \mathbb{P}^1 satisfy integrable hierarchies of types CKP and KdV as well as Virasoro type constraints. However, even the formulation of a Virasoro type conjecture for real GW-invariants of arbitrary manifolds remains unknown. More geometric directions for future research are indicated in [16].

After collecting the most frequently used notation and terminology in Section 2, we recall basic properties of complex GW-invariants, Kontsevich-Manin's axioms for these invariants, and two reconstruction results in the genus 0 complex GW-theory in Section 3. We give a direct proof of the second reconstruction result, Proposition 3.2, which readily adapts to the real setting. After setting up the relevant notation in Section 4.1, we state and justify basic properties of the real GW-invariants arising from [14] and analogues of Kontsevich-Manin's axioms for the associated real GW-theory in Sections 4.2 and 4.3. Real analogues of the two reconstruction results of Section 3, Theorems 4.3 and 4.4, are established in Section 4.4. Section 5.2 contains the most technical proofs, deducing the *Genus Reduction* and *Splitting* properties of Section 4.3 from the structural results for the orientations of the moduli spaces of stable real maps established in [16].

The properties of real GW-invariants formulated in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 are algebraic reformulations of previously established geometric properties of these invariants. However, some of the reformulations, in particular *Genus Reduction* and *Splitting*, require significant care to deduce from the established geometric properties. Theorems 4.3 and 4.4 are completely new in the real setting, while our proof of Proposition 3.2 in the complex setting applies in the symplectic category (in contrast to the original proof in [26]).

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2 Notation and conventions

For $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$, we denote by \mathbb{S}_ℓ the ℓ -th symmetric group. For $\ell, g \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$, define

$$[\ell] = \{1, 2, \dots, \ell\}, \quad \mathcal{P}(g, \ell) = \{(g_1, g_2; I, J) : g_1, g_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}, g_1 + g_2 = g, [\ell] = I \sqcup J\},$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell) = \{(g', g_0; I, J, K) : g', g_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}, 2g' + g_0 = g, [\ell] = I \sqcup J \sqcup K\}.$$

A decomposition $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$ determines a permutation

$$\{1, \dots, \ell\} \longrightarrow I \sqcup J \tag{2.1}$$

sending $1, \dots, |I|$ to the elements of I in the increasing order and $|I|+1, \dots, \ell$ to the elements of J in the increasing order. For disjoint subsets $I, J \subset \mathbb{Z}^+$, let

$$\iota_{I, J} : [I \sqcup J] \longrightarrow I \sqcup J$$

be the order-preserving bijection.

Let X be a compact connected oriented manifold as in the statement of Theorem 1.2. We denote by $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ the direct sum of the groups $H^p(X; \mathbb{Q})$ over all $p \in \mathbb{Z}$. For a homogeneous element μ of $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, let $|\mu|$ be its cohomology degree, i.e. $|\mu| = p$ if $\mu \in H^p(X; \mathbb{Q})$. In any equation involving an element $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and its cohomology degree $|\mu|$, we implicitly assume that μ is a homogeneous element. We fix a basis $\{e_i\}_{i \in [N]}$ of homogeneous elements for $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and let $(g^{ij})_{i,j \in [N]}$ be the inverse of the associated matrix

$$(g_{ij} \equiv \langle e_i e_j, X \rangle)_{i,j \in [N]}$$

for the intersection form on $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. If $\Delta_X \in H_*(X^2; \mathbb{Q})$ is the homology class determined by the diagonal in X^2 with the orientation induced from X , then

$$\text{PD}_{X^2}^{-1}(\Delta_X) = \sum_{i,j=1}^N g_{ij} e_i \times e_j \quad (2.2)$$

by (2.5), (2.4), and (2.7) below.

Let $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$, $\mu \equiv (\mu_i)_{i \in [\ell]}$ be a tuple of homogeneous elements of $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, and

$$|\mu| = |\mu_1| + \dots + |\mu_\ell|.$$

For $I \equiv \{i_1, \dots, i_m\} \subset [\ell]$ with $i_1 < \dots < i_m$, define

$$\mu_I = (\mu_{i_1}, \dots, \mu_{i_m}).$$

For $\varpi \in \mathbb{S}_\ell$ and a partition $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$, let

$$\varepsilon(\varpi, \mu) = \sum_{\substack{i,j \in [\ell] \\ i < j \\ \varpi(i) > \varpi(j)}} |\mu_i| \cdot |\mu_j|, \quad \varepsilon((I, J), \mu) = \sum_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in J \\ i > j}} |\mu_i| \cdot |\mu_j|.$$

The parity of the first (resp. second) number above is the parity of the permutation on the odd-degree classes μ_i induced by the permutation ϖ (resp. permutation (2.1)) of $[\ell]$. For $\varpi \in \mathbb{S}_\ell$, we define a graded automorphism of $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes \ell}$ by

$$\varpi(\mu_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_\ell) = (-1)^{\varepsilon(\varpi, (\mu_i)_{i \in [\ell]})} \mu_{\varpi(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_{\varpi(\ell)}.$$

This determines an action of \mathbb{S}_ℓ on $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes \ell}$ by graded automorphisms. For

$$P \equiv (g_1, g_2; I, J) \in \mathcal{P}(g, \ell), \quad \tilde{P} \equiv (g', g_0; I, J, K) \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell), \quad (2.3)$$

and $n \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_n(P) &= \frac{n-1}{2} (g_1-1)(g_2-1), & \varepsilon(P, \mu) &= \varepsilon((I, J), \mu), \\ \varepsilon_n(P, \mu) &= \varepsilon_n(P) + \varepsilon(P, \mu) + (g_1-1)|\mu_J|, & \varepsilon(\tilde{P}, \mu) &= \varepsilon((I \sqcup J, K), \mu). \end{aligned}$$

For a tuple $J \equiv (j_1, j_2, \dots) \in (\mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0})^\infty$ and a complex vector bundle $E \rightarrow Y$, let

$$c_J(E) = \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} c_k^{j_k}(E) \in H^*(Y; \mathbb{Q}),$$

with $0^0 \equiv 1$. By the Splitting Principle [28, Problem 7C], there exist universal coefficients $C_{J_1, J_2}^{(n_1, n_2)} \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$e(E_1 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} E_2) = \sum_{J_1, J_2 \in (\mathbb{Z} \geq 0)^\infty} C_{J_1, J_2}^{(n_1, n_2)} c_{J_1}(E_1) c_{J_2}(E_2)$$

for all complex vector bundles $E_1, E_2 \rightarrow Y$ of ranks n_1 and n_2 , respectively.

For an orbifold $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$, we denote by $H_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ and $H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ the homology and cohomology of the sheaf of singular chains for the orbifold charts of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ with rational coefficients and by $\tilde{H}_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ and $\tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ the homology and cohomology of this sheaf twisted by the orientation system $\mathfrak{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}}$ of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$, as in [21, Section 3.H] and [3, Section V.10]. For a homogeneous element μ of $\tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$, we again denote by $|\mu|$ its cohomology degree. We use the conventions for the cup and cap products in the singular (co)homology theory as in §48 and §66, respectively, in [29], so that

$$(\gamma \cup \mu) \cap A = \gamma \cap (\mu \cap A) \quad \forall \gamma \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}), \mu \in \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}), A \in \tilde{H}_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}); \quad (2.4)$$

see Theorem 66.2 in [29]. An orientation on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ identifies $\tilde{H}_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ and $\tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ with $H_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ and $H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$, respectively, intertwining the cup and cap products in the two (co)homology theories.

If in addition $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ is compact and either oriented or connected and unorientable, let $[\overline{\mathcal{M}}] \in \tilde{H}_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ be its **twisted fundamental class**; it corresponds to the fundamental class of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ in the first case and to the fundamental class of the orientation double cover of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ with its canonical orientation in the second case. In either case, the homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}} : \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}) &\longrightarrow H_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}), \\ \text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}} : H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}) &\longrightarrow \tilde{H}_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}), \end{aligned} \quad \text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}}(\gamma) = \gamma \cap [\overline{\mathcal{M}}], \quad (2.5)$$

are isomorphisms; see Theorem 3H.6 in [21] and Theorem 9.3 and Corollary 10.2 in [3]. In such cases, we also define

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}} : \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}, \quad \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}} \gamma = \langle \gamma, [\overline{\mathcal{M}}] \rangle = |\gamma \cap [\overline{\mathcal{M}}]|^\pm, \quad (2.6)$$

where $|\cdot|^\pm$ is the degree of (the weighted cardinality of the points in) the H_0 -part of \cdot . If $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ are compact connected orbifolds, $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1$ is oriented, and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2$ is either oriented or unorientable, then

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1 \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_2} \gamma_1 \times \gamma_2 = \left(\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1} \gamma_1 \right) \left(\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2} \gamma_2 \right) \quad \forall \gamma_1 \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_1; \mathbb{Q}), \gamma_2 \in \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_2; \mathbb{Q}). \quad (2.7)$$

Let $f : \overline{\mathcal{M}}' \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ be a surjective morphism between orbifolds. Suppose $\mathcal{U}' \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ is an open subset so that

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}' - \mathcal{U}' \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}' \quad \text{and} \quad f(\overline{\mathcal{M}}' - \mathcal{U}') \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}} \quad (2.8)$$

are finite unions of suborbifolds of codimensions at least 2 and 1, respectively, the restriction of f to \mathcal{U}' is a submersion, and the vector orbi-bundle

$$\ker d\mathfrak{f}|_{\mathcal{U}'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}' \quad (2.9)$$

is oriented. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker d\mathfrak{f}|_{\mathcal{U}'} \longrightarrow T\overline{\mathcal{M}}'|_{\mathcal{U}'} \xrightarrow{d\mathfrak{f}} \mathfrak{f}^*T\overline{\mathcal{M}}|_{\mathcal{U}'} \longrightarrow 0 \quad (2.10)$$

of vector orbi-bundles over \mathcal{U}' and the orientation \mathfrak{o} of (2.9) determine an isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}'}|_{\mathcal{U}'} \approx \mathfrak{f}^*\mathfrak{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}}|_{\mathcal{U}'}$$

of local systems over \mathcal{U}' . By the codimension 2 assumption above, this isomorphism extends over all of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ and thus determines and a homomorphism

$$H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q}), \quad \gamma' \otimes \gamma \longrightarrow \gamma'(\mathfrak{f}^*\gamma).$$

Furthermore, $\mathfrak{f}^{-1}(u) \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ is an oriented suborbifold for every $u \in \mathfrak{f}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}' - \mathcal{U}')$. If in addition $\overline{\mathcal{M}}, \overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ are compact and either oriented so that the exact sequence (2.10) respects the three orientations or connected and unorientable, then $\mathfrak{f}^{-1}(u) \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ is compact and

$$\langle \gamma'(\mathfrak{f}^*\gamma), [\overline{\mathcal{M}}'] \rangle = \langle \gamma', [\mathfrak{f}^{-1}(u)] \rangle \langle \gamma, [\overline{\mathcal{M}}] \rangle \quad (2.11)$$

for every $\gamma \in \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ of top degree, every $\gamma' \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q})$, and every $u \in \mathfrak{f}(\overline{\mathcal{M}}' - \mathcal{U}')$.

Let $\iota: \overline{\mathcal{M}}' \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ be a codimension r immersion between orbifolds. Suppose the normal bundle

$$\pi: \mathcal{N}\iota \equiv \frac{\iota^*T\overline{\mathcal{M}}}{d\iota(T\overline{\mathcal{M}}')} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}'$$

of ι is oriented. The short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow T\overline{\mathcal{M}}' \xrightarrow{d\iota} \iota^*T\overline{\mathcal{M}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}\iota \longrightarrow 0 \quad (2.12)$$

of vector orbi-bundles over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ and the orientation \mathfrak{o} of $\mathcal{N}\iota$ determine an isomorphism $\mathfrak{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}'} \approx \iota^*\mathfrak{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}}$ of local systems over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ and thus a homomorphism

$$H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q}), \quad \gamma' \otimes \gamma \longrightarrow \gamma'(\iota^*\gamma).$$

If in addition $\overline{\mathcal{M}}, \overline{\mathcal{M}}'$ are compact and either oriented so that the exact sequence (2.12) respects the three orientations or connected and unorientable, then we obtain a **pushforward homomorphism**

$$\iota_*: H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}), \quad \iota_*(\gamma') = \text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}}^{-1}(\iota_*(\text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}'}(\gamma'))).$$

By (2.4)-(2.6),

$$\langle \gamma'(\iota^*\gamma), [\overline{\mathcal{M}}'] \rangle = (-1)^{r|\gamma|} \langle (\iota_*\gamma')\gamma, [\overline{\mathcal{M}}] \rangle \quad \forall \gamma \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}'; \mathbb{Q}), \gamma' \in \tilde{H}^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}). \quad (2.13)$$

Similarly to the definition on page 120 and Exercise 11-C in [28], the orientation \mathfrak{o} on $\mathcal{N}\iota$ also determines a class $u'' \in H^r(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q})$ so that

$$\iota_*([\overline{\mathcal{M}}']) = u'' \cap [\overline{\mathcal{M}}] \in \tilde{H}_*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}; \mathbb{Q}). \quad (2.14)$$

3 Complex Gromov-Witten theory

3.1 Moduli spaces

Let $g \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$. We denote by $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ the Deligne-Mumford moduli space of stable closed connected, but possibly nodal, ℓ -marked Riemann surfaces Σ of arithmetic genus g . This space is a compact complex orbifold of complex dimension

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} = 3(g-1) + \ell \quad (3.1)$$

and is thus oriented; it is empty if $g < 0$ or $2g + \ell < 3$. A permutation $\varpi \in \mathbb{S}_\ell$ acts on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ by sending a stable ℓ -marked Riemann surface Σ to the stable ℓ -marked Riemann surface $\varpi(\Sigma)$ so that the marked points of the two surfaces are related by

$$z_{\varpi(i)}(\varpi(\Sigma)) = z_i(\Sigma) \quad \forall i \in [\ell]. \quad (3.2)$$

This determines an action of \mathbb{S}_ℓ on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ by holomorphic automorphisms. Let

$$\mathbb{E} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$$

be the Hodge vector bundle of holomorphic differentials.

If $\ell > 0$ and $2g + \ell > 3$, let

$$\mathfrak{f}_\ell: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell-1}$$

be the natural forgetful morphism dropping the last marked point. The preimage $\mathcal{U}' \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ of the open subspace $\mathcal{M}_{g,\ell-1} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell-1}$ consisting of smooth curves satisfies the codimension conditions below (2.8) and the orientation condition above (2.11). We note that

$$\mathbb{E} = \mathfrak{f}_\ell^* \mathbb{E} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad (3.3)$$

under the above assumptions.

We denote by

$$\iota_{g,\ell}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+2} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad (3.4)$$

the immersion obtained by identifying the last two marked points of each Riemann surface in the domain to form a node; this map is generically 2:1 onto its image. For each $P \in \mathcal{P}(g, \ell)$ as in (2.3), let

$$\iota_P: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_P \equiv \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1,|I|+1} \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2,|J|+1} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad (3.5)$$

be the immersion obtained by identifying the last marked points of each pair of Riemann surfaces in the domain to form a node and by re-ordering the remaining pairs of marked points according to the bijection (2.1). These two immersions are illustrated in Figure 1. The normal bundles to these immersions have canonical orientations that satisfy the orientation condition above (2.13).

Let (X, ω) be a compact symplectic manifold of real dimension $2n$,

$$H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega = \{B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}): \omega(B) > 0 \text{ or } B = 0\},$$

and \mathcal{J}_ω be the space of ω -tamed almost complex structures on X . For $g, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$, $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, and $J \in \mathcal{J}_\omega$, we denote by $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)$ the moduli space of stable J -holomorphic degree B maps



Figure 1: Typical elements in the domains and images of the immersions (3.4) and (3.5), with the genus and marked points of each irreducible component of an image of (3.5) indicated next to it.

from closed connected, but possibly nodal, ℓ -marked Riemann surfaces of arithmetic genus g . This space is empty if either $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega$ or $B = 0$ and $2g + \ell < 3$. For each $i = 1, \dots, \ell$, let

$$\text{ev}_i: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J) \longrightarrow X \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_i \in H^2(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J); \mathbb{Q})$$

be the natural evaluation map at the i -th marked point and the Chern class of the universal cotangent line bundle for this marked point, respectively. The symmetric group \mathbb{S}_ℓ acts on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)$ similarly to (3.2). This action satisfies

$$\text{ev}_i = \text{ev}_{\varpi(i)} \circ \varpi \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_i = \varpi^* \psi_{\varpi(i)} \quad \forall \varpi \in \mathbb{S}_\ell, i \in [\ell]. \quad (3.6)$$

By [27, 8], the moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)$ carries a natural virtual fundamental class of dimension/degree

$$\begin{aligned} \dim [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)]^{\text{vir}} &= 2((1-g)(n-3) + \ell + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle) \\ &= 2 \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} + 2(n(1-g) + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle). \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

This class is preserved by the \mathbb{S}_ℓ -action. For $a_1, \dots, a_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$ and $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, let

$$\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega = \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} \psi_1^{a_1}(\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots \psi_\ell^{a_\ell}(\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell) \quad (3.8)$$

be the associated **descendant GW-invariant**. This number is independent of the choice of $J \in \mathcal{J}_\omega$.

If $2g + \ell \geq 3$, let

$$\mathfrak{f}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad (3.9)$$

be the natural forgetful morphism to the corresponding Deligne-Mumford moduli space. It satisfies

$$\mathfrak{f} \circ \varpi = \varpi \circ \mathfrak{f}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad \forall \varpi \in \mathbb{S}_\ell. \quad (3.10)$$

We denote by

$$\pi_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}}, \pi_{X^\ell}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}, X^\ell$$

the component projection maps. Using Poincaré Duality on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell$, we define

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega: H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes \ell} \longrightarrow H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad C_{g,\ell,B}^\omega \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell; \mathbb{Q}) \quad (3.11)$$

by requiring that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} \gamma \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma)(\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell) \quad \text{and} \\ \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell} (\pi_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}}^* \gamma) C_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\pi_{X^\ell}^*(\mu_1 \times \dots \times \mu_\ell)) &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma)(\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell) \end{aligned}$$

for all $\mu_i \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and $\gamma \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q})$. The linear maps $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ and the correspondences $C_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ in (3.11) are independent of the choice of $J \in \mathcal{J}_\omega$. If $g \notin \mathbb{Z} \geq 0$ or $2g + \ell < 3$, we set $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega = 0$.

3.2 Properties of invariants

The descendant GW-invariants (3.8) satisfy the following properties:

C1 (*Effectivity I*): $\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega = 0$ if $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega$ or $B = 0$ and $2g + \ell < 3$;

C2 (*Grading I*): $\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega = 0$ if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (2a_i + |\mu_i|) \neq 2((1-g)(n-3) + \ell + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle);$$

C3 (*String*): if $B \neq 0$ or $(g, \ell) \neq (0, 2)$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_0(1) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \ell \\ a_i > 0}} \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_{i-1}}(\mu_{i-1}), \tau_{a_i-1}(\mu_i), \tau_{a_{i+1}}(\mu_{i+1}), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega; \end{aligned}$$

C4 (*Dilaton*): if $B \neq 0$ or $(g, \ell) \neq (1, 0)$,

$$\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_1(1) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega = (2g - 2 + \ell) \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega;$$

C5 (*Divisor I*): if $\mu_{\ell+1} \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and either $B \neq 0$ or $2g + \ell \geq 3$,

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_0(\mu_{\ell+1}) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega = \langle \mu_{\ell+1}, B \rangle \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \ell \\ a_i > 0}} \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_{i-1}}(\mu_{i-1}), \tau_{a_i-1}(\mu_i \mu_{\ell+1}), \tau_{a_{i+1}}(\mu_{i+1}), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega. \end{aligned}$$

The *Effectivity* properties above and below follow immediately from $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J) = \emptyset$ if either $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega$ or $B = 0$ and $2g + \ell < 3$. The *Grading* properties above and below are consequences of (3.7). For C3-C5, see [22, Section 26.3].

The linear maps (3.11) satisfy Kontsevich-Manin's axioms of [25, Section 2]:

C6 (*Effectivity II*): $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega = 0$ if $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega$;

C7 (\mathbb{S}_ℓ -*Covariance*): the map $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ is \mathbb{S}_ℓ -equivariant;

C8 (*Grading II*): $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ is homogeneous of degree $2(g-1)n - 2\langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle$, i.e.

$$|\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu)| = |\mu| + 2(g-1)n - 2\langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle \quad \forall \mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell;$$

C9 (*Fundamental Class I*): for all $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{0,3,B}^\omega(\mu_1, \mu_2, 1) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } B \neq 0; \\ \langle \mu_1 \mu_2, [X] \rangle, & \text{if } B = 0; \end{cases}$$

$\mathbb{C}10$ (*Fundamental Class II*): if $2g+\ell \geq 3$ and $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell+1,B}^\omega(\mu, 1) = \mathfrak{f}_{\ell+1}^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu));$$

$\mathbb{C}11$ (*Divisor II*): if $2g+\ell \geq 3$, $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$, $\mu_{\ell+1} \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$, and $\gamma \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}} (\mathfrak{f}_{\ell+1}^* \gamma) \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell+1,B}^\omega(\mu, \mu_{\ell+1}) = \langle \mu_{\ell+1}, B \rangle \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} \gamma \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu);$$

$\mathbb{C}12$ (*Mapping to Point*): for all $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,0}^\omega(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) = \sum_{J_1, J_2 \in (\mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0})^\infty} C_{J_1, J_2}^{(n,g)} \langle c_{J_1}(X, \omega) \mu_1 \dots \mu_\ell, [X] \rangle c_{J_2}(\mathbb{E}^*) \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q});$$

$\mathbb{C}13$ (*Genus Reduction*): for all $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$,

$$\iota_{g,\ell}^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu)) = \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij} \mathcal{I}_{g-1,\ell+2,B}^\omega(\mu, e_i, e_j);$$

$\mathbb{C}14$ (*Splitting*): for all $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$ and $P \equiv (g_1, g_2; I, J) \in \mathcal{P}(g, \ell)$,

$$\iota_P^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu)) = (-1)^{\varepsilon(P,\mu)} \sum_{\substack{B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_1 + B_2 = B}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij} \mathcal{I}_{g_1, |I|+1, B_1}^\omega(\mu_I, e_i) \times \mathcal{I}_{g_2, |J|+1, B_2}^\omega(e_j, \mu_J);$$

$\mathbb{C}15$ (*Motivic Axiom*): $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ is induced by the correspondence $C_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) = \text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}}^{-1} \left(\left\{ \pi_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\bullet} \right\}_* \text{PD}_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell} \left(C_{g,\ell,B}^\omega \left(\left\{ \pi_{X^\ell} \right\}^*(\mu_1 \times \dots \times \mu_\ell) \right) \right) \right)$$

for all $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$.

The property $\mathbb{C}7$ follows from the \mathbb{S}_ℓ -invariance of the virtual fundamental class of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)$, the first identity in (3.6), and (3.10). The property $\mathbb{C}15$ is immediate from (2.4), (2.5), and the definitions of $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ and $C_{g,\ell,B}^\omega$ after (3.11). The statements $\mathbb{C}9$ - $\mathbb{C}14$ are consequences of natural properties of the virtual fundamental class for $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}(B; J)$ constructed in [27, 8]. The analogous properties in the real GW-theory are established in Sections 4.3 and 5.2.

The $g=0$ case of $\mathbb{C}12$ is equivalent to

$$\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,0}^\omega(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) = \langle \mu_1 \dots \mu_\ell, X \rangle \in H^0(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}; \mathbb{Q}). \quad (3.12)$$

The $g=1$ case of $\mathbb{C}12$ is equivalent to

$$\mathcal{I}_{1,\ell,0}^\omega(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) = \begin{cases} \langle \mu_1 \dots \mu_\ell c_n(X, \omega), X \rangle, & \text{if } \mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^0(X; \mathbb{Q}); \\ -\langle \mu_1 \dots \mu_\ell c_{n-1}(X, \omega), X \rangle c_1(\mathbb{E}), & \text{if } |\mu_1| + \dots + |\mu_\ell| = 2; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

By $\mathbb{C}12$, (3.1), and (3.3), the restriction of $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell)$ to $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ vanishes if $g \geq 2$ and $n \geq 4$.

3.3 Reconstruction of invariants

Following [25, Definition 2.2], we call a collection of homomorphisms $\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^\omega$ as in (3.11) with $\ell \geq 3$ and $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$ which satisfies the properties C6–C10, C11 with $\gamma = 1$, and C12–C15 a **tree-level system of GW-classes** for (X, ω) . By Proposition 2.5.2 and Theorem 3.1 in [25], a tree-level system of GW-classes for (X, ω) can be reconstructed from a small subcollection of the full collection. This follows readily from the fact that the ring $H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}; \mathbb{Q})$ is generated by the Poincaré duals of the “boundary” classes, the images of the immersion ι_P in (3.5) with $P \in \mathcal{P}(g, \ell)$; see (1) and (4) on p545 in [24].

Proposition 3.1 ([25]). *Let (X, ω) be a compact symplectic manifold of real dimension $2n$. A tree-level system $\{\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^\omega\}$ of GW-classes for (X, ω) is determined by the numbers*

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}} \mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu) \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{with} \quad \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}, B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega, \mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell,$$

i.e. by the codimension 0 classes $\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^\omega(\mu)$. If in addition $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ is generated as a ring by $H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$, then this system is determined by the codimension 0 classes $\mathcal{I}_{0,3,B}^\omega(\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3)$ with

$$B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega, \quad \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle \leq n+1, \quad |\mu_1| + |\mu_2| = 2n+2\langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle - 2, \quad |\mu_3| = 2.$$

A manifestation of the first statement of this proposition is the renown WDVV equation for GW-invariants:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{[\ell] = I \sqcup J \\ 1,2 \in I, 3,4 \in J}} \sum_{B_1 + B_2 = B} \sum_{i,j=1}^N (-1)^{\varepsilon((I,J),\mu)} \langle \mu_I, e_i \rangle_{0,B_1}^\omega g^{ij} \langle e_j, \mu_J \rangle_{0,B_2}^\omega \\ &= \sum_{\substack{[\ell] = I \sqcup J \\ 1,3 \in I, 2,4 \in J}} \sum_{B_1 + B_2 = B} \sum_{i,j=1}^N (-1)^{\varepsilon((I,J),\mu)} \langle \mu_I, e_i \rangle_{0,B_1}^\omega g^{ij} \langle e_j, \mu_J \rangle_{0,B_2}^\omega \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

for all $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, and $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$. The full collection of relations (3.14) is equivalent to the associativity of the multiplication in the quantum cohomology of (X, ω) . For $(X, \omega) = (\mathbb{P}^2, \omega_{\text{FS}})$, it is equivalent to Kontsevich’s recursion [25, Claim 5.2.1] enumerating rational curves in \mathbb{P}^2 . For $(X, \omega) = (\mathbb{P}^n, \omega_{\text{FS}})$, (3.14) is equivalent to the recursion of [34, Theorem 10.4] enumerating rational curves in \mathbb{P}^n .

Proposition 3.1 is an early example of reconstruction in complex GW-theory. Another example is Proposition 3.2 below that reduces the $g=0$ descendant GW-invariants (3.8) to the **primary** ones, i.e. those with $a_i = 0$ for all $i \in [\ell]$. Its statement for smooth projective varieties is [26, Corollary 1]. We give a proof of this proposition assuming instead that the strata of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}(B; J)$ are of the expected dimension. This proof, motivated by an approach initiated in [23] and formalized in [37, 38], adapts readily to semi-positive symplectic manifolds via Ruan-Tian’s global inhomogeneous perturbations and with some technical care to arbitrary symplectic manifolds via the virtual fundamental class constructions of [27, 8].

For $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $i, j \in [\ell]$ distinct, and $B, B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$ with $B_1 + B_2 = B$, we denote by

$$D_{B_1 i, B_2 j} \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(B; J) \quad (3.15)$$

the subspace of maps u from domains $\Sigma_1 \cup \Sigma_2$ such that

- Σ_1, Σ_2 are connected genus 0 curves with one point in common,
- the i -th (resp. j -th) marked z_i (resp. z_j) lies on Σ_1 (resp. Σ_2), and
- the restrictions of u to Σ_1 and Σ_2 are of degrees B_1 and B_2 , respectively.

Under ideal circumstances, $D_{B_1 i, B_2 j}$ is a union of smooth divisors in $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(B; J)$ intersecting transversely. By [27, 8], $D_{B_1 i, B_2 j}$ carries a natural virtual fundamental class. The meaning of the equation (3.16) below is that the integral of the product of the left-hand side with a descendant cohomology class η , as in the integrand in (3.8), against $[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}$ equals the integral of the product of the difference on the right-hand side with η against $[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}$ plus the integral of η against the weighted sum of $[D_{B_1 i, B_2 j}]^{\text{vir}}$.

Proposition 3.2. *Let (X, ω) be a compact symplectic manifold. For $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, $i, j \in [\ell]$ distinct, and $\mu \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$,*

$$\langle \mu, B \rangle \psi_i = (\text{ev}_j^* \mu - \text{ev}_i^* \mu) + \sum_{B_1 + B_2 = B} \langle \mu, B_2 \rangle [D_{B_1 i, B_2 j}]^{\text{vir}} \in H^2(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(B; J); \mathbb{Q}). \quad (3.16)$$

Proof. We can assume that $\omega(B) > 0$. By the linearity of both sides of (3.16) in μ , we can also assume that μ can be represented by a (generic) pseudocycle M in X as defined in Section 1 in [40]. Let $d = \langle \mu, B \rangle$ and $\hbar \in \mathbb{R}^+$ be the minimal value of $\langle \omega, u_*[\mathbb{P}^1] \rangle$ for a non-constant J -holomorphic map $u: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$.

We denote by $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ the set of representatives $u: \Sigma \rightarrow X$ for the elements of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(B; J)$ such that

- the i -th marked point $z_i = 0$ on the irreducible component $\mathbb{P}_i^1 \subset \Sigma$ containing it;
- if the j -th marked point z_j lies on \mathbb{P}_i^1 , then $z_j = \infty$;
- if z_j does not lie on \mathbb{P}_i^1 , then the node of \mathbb{P}_i^1 separating it from the irreducible component of Σ containing z_j is the point $\infty \in \mathbb{P}_i^1$;
- the interior of the closed unit disk $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_i^1$ centered at $z_i = 0$ contains no marked points other than z_i and no nodes;
- either $\int_{\mathbb{D}} u^* \omega = \hbar/2$ and $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_i^1$ contains no marked points other than z_i and no nodes or $\int_{\mathbb{D}} u^* \omega < \hbar/2$ and $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_i^1$ contains a marked point other than z_i or a node;

see Figure 2.

We call two elements of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ equivalent if they differ by a reparametrization of the domain that restricts to the identity on the irreducible component \mathbb{P}_i^1 containing z_i . Gromov's convergence induces a topology on the set $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ of the resulting equivalence classes of elements of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$. The action of S^1 on \mathbb{P}_i^1 induces a continuous action on $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ so that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(X, B)$ is the quotient $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}/S^1$ and

$$L \equiv \widehat{\mathfrak{M}} \times_{S^1} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0, \ell}(X, B)$$



Figure 2: A typical element of $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$ and a representative for a typical element of $D_{B_1 i, B_2 j}$ in $\widetilde{\mathfrak{M}}$.

is the universal *tangent* line bundle for the i -th marked point. Below we define a “meromorphic” section of $L^{\otimes d}$ and determine its zero/pole locus.

A generic element $u: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ intersects M transversely at points

$$y_1^+(u), \dots, y_{d_+}^+(u) \in \mathbb{C}^* \quad \text{and} \quad y_1^-(u), \dots, y_{d_-}^-(u) \in \mathbb{C}^*$$

positively and negatively, respectively, so that $d = d_+ - d_-$. The resulting element

$$s([u]) \equiv [u, y_1^+(u) \dots y_{d_+}^+(u) / y_1^-(u) \dots y_{d_-}^-(u)] \in L^{\otimes d}$$

depends only on the image $[u] \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}(B; J)$ of $u \in \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$. This construction induces a section of $L^{\otimes d}$ over generic elements of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}(B; J)$. This section extends to a “meromorphic” section over all of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}(B; J)$.

The section s has a zero (resp. pole) whenever u meets M positively (resp. negatively) at $z_i = 0$ and a pole (resp. zero) whenever u meets M positively (resp. negatively) at $z_j = \infty$. It also has a pole (resp. zero) whenever $u \in D_{B_1 i, B_2 j}$ meets M at any point of Σ_2 (in the terminology around (3.15)) positively (resp. negatively). Thus,

$$s^{-1}(0) = (\text{ev}_i^{-1}(M) - \text{ev}_j^{-1}(M)) - \sum_{B_1 + B_2 = B} \langle \mu, B_2 \rangle D_{B_1 i, B_2 j} \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}(B; J).$$

Since $\langle \mu, B \rangle \psi_i = -c_1(L^{\otimes d})$, this implies (3.16). \square

It is often convenient to combine GW-invariants into generating functions. Suppose $\{e_i\}_{i \in [N]}$ is a basis of homogeneous elements for $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ with $e_1 = 1$, $(g_{ij})_{i,j \in [N]}$ is the associated matrix for the intersection form on $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, and $(g^{ij})_{i,j \in [N]}$ is its inverse as before. Let t_i and t_{ai} with $i \in [N]$ and $a \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$ be formal variables with

$$t_i t_j = (-1)^{|e_i||e_j|} t_j t_i, \quad t_{ai} t_{bj} = (-1)^{|e_i||e_j|} t_{bj} t_{ai}.$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{t} &= \sum_{i=1}^N e_i t_i, & \langle e_{i_1} t_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_\ell} t_{i_\ell} \rangle_{g,B}^\omega &= \langle e_{i_1}, \dots, e_{i_\ell} \rangle_{g,B}^\omega t_{i_\ell} \dots t_{i_1}, \\ \widetilde{\mathbf{t}} &= \sum_{a=0}^\infty \sum_{i=1}^N \tau_a(e_i) t_{ai}, & \langle \tau_{a_1}(e_{i_1}) t_{a_1 i_1}, \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(e_{i_\ell}) t_{a_\ell i_\ell} \rangle_{g,B}^\omega &= \langle \tau_{a_1}(e_{i_1}), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(e_{i_\ell}) \rangle_{g,B}^\omega t_{a_\ell i_\ell} \dots t_{a_1 i_1}. \end{aligned}$$

The (primary) genus 0 GW-potential and the descendant genus g GW-potential of (X, ω) are the formal power series

$$\Phi^\omega(\mathbf{t}, q) = \sum_{B \in H_2(X)} \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \langle \underbrace{\mathbf{t}, \dots, \mathbf{t}}_{\ell} \rangle_{0,B}^\omega q^B \quad \text{and} \quad F_g^\omega(\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, q) = \sum_{B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})} \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \langle \underbrace{\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{t}}}_{\ell} \rangle_{g,B}^\omega q^B,$$

respectively. The full descendant GW-potential is the formal power series

$$F^\omega(\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, q) = \sum_{g \geq 0} F_g^\omega(\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, q) \lambda^{2g-2}.$$

Thus, Φ^ω is the coefficient of λ^{-2} in F^ω with $t_{0i} = t_i$ and $t_{ai} = 0$ for $a > 0$.

In light of $\mathbb{C}1$, $\mathbb{C}2$, and (3.12), $\mathbb{C}3$ is equivalent to the **string differential equation**

$$\frac{\partial F^\omega}{\partial t_{01}} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda^{-2} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq N} g_{ij} t_{0j} t_{0i} + \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^N t_{(a+1)i} \frac{\partial F^\omega}{\partial t_{ai}}. \quad (3.17)$$

In light of $\mathbb{C}1$, $\mathbb{C}2$, and (3.13), $\mathbb{C}4$ is equivalent to the **dilaton differential equation**

$$\frac{\partial F^\omega}{\partial t_{11}} = \frac{\chi(X)}{24} + \left\{ \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} + \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^N t_{ai} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{ai}} \right\} F^\omega.$$

The relations (3.14) are equivalent to the **WDVV differential equations**

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j,k=1}^N \partial_{t_{i_1}} \partial_{t_{i_2}} \partial_{t_j} \Phi^\omega \cdot g^{jk} \partial_{t_k} \partial_{t_{i_3}} \partial_{t_{i_4}} \Phi^\omega \\ &= (-1)^{|e_{i_1}|(|e_{i_2}|+|e_{i_3}|)} \sum_{j,k=1}^N \partial_{t_{i_2}} \partial_{t_{i_3}} \partial_{t_j} \Phi^\omega \cdot g^{jk} \partial_{t_k} \partial_{t_{i_1}} \partial_{t_{i_4}} \Phi^\omega \end{aligned}$$

with $i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4 = 1, 2, \dots, N$; see [25, (4.13)].

4 Real Gromov-Witten theory

4.1 Moduli spaces

A **symmetric Riemann surface** $(\Sigma, \sigma, \mathbf{j})$ is a closed, but possibly nodal and disconnected, Riemann surface (Σ, \mathbf{j}) with an anti-holomorphic involution σ . For example, there are two topological types of such involutions on \mathbb{P}^1 :

$$\tau, \eta: \mathbb{P}^1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1, \quad \tau(z) = \frac{1}{\bar{z}}, \quad \eta(z) = -\frac{1}{\bar{z}}. \quad (4.1)$$

If ϕ is an involution on another space X , a map $u: \Sigma \longrightarrow X$ is ϕ -real (or just **real**) if $u \circ \sigma = \phi \circ u$.

Let $g \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$. We denote by $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ the Deligne-Mumford moduli space of stable closed connected, but possibly nodal, symmetric Riemann surfaces $(\Sigma, \sigma, \mathbf{j})$ of arithmetic genus g with ℓ conjugate pairs (z_i^+, z_i^-) of marked points. This space is a smooth compact orbifold of dimension

$$\dim \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} = 3(g-1) + 2\ell; \quad (4.2)$$

it is empty if $g < 0$ or $g + \ell \leq 1$. The symmetric group \mathbb{S}_ℓ acts on $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ by smooth automorphisms permuting pairs of conjugate marked points analogously to (3.2). For each $i \in [\ell]$, let

$$\theta_i: \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$$

be the automorphism interchanging the marked points in the i -th conjugate pair.

Similarly to the complex case, let

$$(\mathbb{E}, \varphi_{\mathbb{E}}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$$

be the Hodge vector bundle of holomorphic differentials and the conjugation induced by the real structure on each surface. We denote by

$$\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \tag{4.3}$$

the $\varphi_{\mathbb{E}}$ -fixed part of \mathbb{E} ; this is a real vector orbi-bundle of rank g . If $\ell > 0$ and $g + \ell \geq 2$, let

$$\mathfrak{f}_{\ell}^{\mathbb{R}}: \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell-1}$$

be the natural forgetful morphism dropping the last conjugate pair of marked points. The open subspace $\mathcal{U}' \subset \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ of the marked curves $[\mathcal{C}]$ such that the irreducible component of \mathcal{C} carrying the marked point z_{ℓ}^+ also carries either

- at least three nodes and/or marked points z_i^{\pm} with $i \in [\ell-1]$ or
- precisely one node and at least one other marked point

satisfies the codimension conditions below (2.8). We orient the kernel of $d\mathfrak{f}_{\ell}^{\mathbb{R}}|_{\mathcal{U}'}$ by the position of the marked point z_{ℓ}^+ in the fiber (which is a nodal Riemann surface). Similarly to (3.3),

$$(\mathbb{E}, \varphi_{\mathbb{E}}) = \{\mathfrak{f}_{\ell}^{\mathbb{R}}\}^*(\mathbb{E}, \varphi_{\mathbb{E}}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \tag{4.4}$$

under the above assumptions.

We denote by

$$\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}}: \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{g,\ell}^E: \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \tag{4.5}$$

the immersion obtained by identifying the marked points $z_{\ell+1}^+$ and $z_{\ell+1}^-$ of each curve in the domain with $z_{\ell+2}^+$ and $z_{\ell+2}^-$, respectively, to form a conjugate pair of nodes and the immersion obtained by identifying the marked point $z_{\ell+1}^+$ of each curve in the domain with $z_{\ell+1}^-$ to form an isolated real node, called E -node in [14] and elsewhere. The first immersion is generically 4:1 onto its image, while the second is generically 2:1. For each element $P \in \mathcal{P}(g-1, \ell)$ as in (2.3), let

$$\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}} \equiv \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1,|I|+1} \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2,|J|+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \tag{4.6}$$

be the immersion obtained by identifying the marked points $z_{|I|+1}^+$ and $z_{|I|+1}^-$ of the first Riemann surface in the domain with the marked points $z_{|J|+1}^+$ and $z_{|J|+1}^-$ of the second Riemann surface in the domain to form a conjugate pair of nodes and by re-ordering the remaining pairs of marked points according to the bijection (2.1). These three immersions are illustrated by the first three

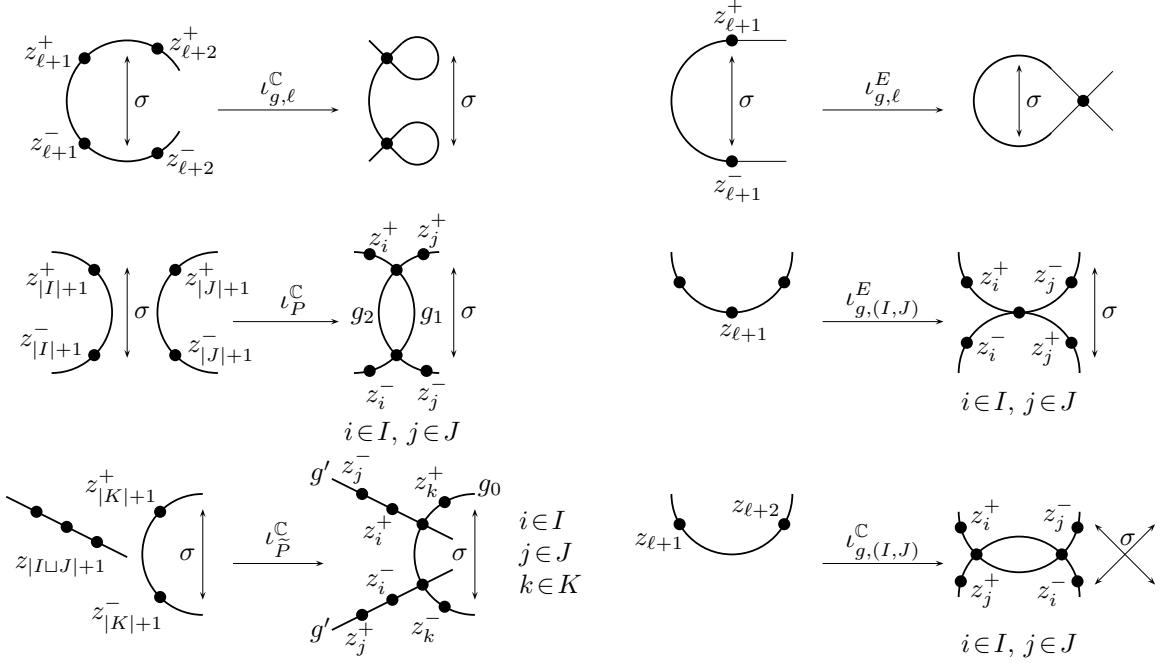


Figure 3: Typical elements in the domains and images of the immersions (4.5)-(4.9), with the genus and marked points of each irreducible component of an image of (4.6)-(4.9) indicated next to it.

diagrams in Figure 3.

For a Riemann surface (Σ, j) , let $\mathfrak{D}(\Sigma, j) \equiv (\widehat{\Sigma}, \widehat{j}, \sigma)$ be the symmetric Riemann surface given by

$$\widehat{\Sigma} = \{+, -\} \times \Sigma, \quad \widehat{j}|_{\{\pm\} \times \Sigma} = \pm j, \quad \sigma(\pm, z) = (\mp, z) \quad \forall z \in \Sigma.$$

For disjoint subsets $I, J \subset \mathbb{Z}^+$ and a marked curve $\mathcal{C} \equiv (\Sigma, j, (z_i)_{i \in [|I \sqcup J|]})$, define

$$\mathfrak{D}_{I,J}(\mathcal{C}) = (\mathfrak{D}(\Sigma, j), (z_i^+, z_i^-)_{i \in [|I \sqcup J|]}) \quad \text{with} \quad z_i^\pm = \begin{cases} (\pm, z_i), & \text{if } i \in \iota_{I,J}^{-1}(I); \\ (\mp, z_i), & \text{if } i \in \iota_{I,J}^{-1}(J). \end{cases} \quad (4.7)$$

For each $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell)$ as in (2.3), let

$$\iota_{\tilde{P}}^C: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^C \equiv \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g', |I \sqcup J|+1} \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_0, |K|+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell} \quad (4.8)$$

be the immersion sending $([\mathcal{C}'], [\mathcal{C}_0])$ to the equivalence class of the marked curve obtained by identifying the marked points the marked points $z_{|I \sqcup J|+1}^+$ and $z_{|I \sqcup J|+1}^-$ of $\mathfrak{D}_{I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J}(\mathcal{C}')$ with the marked points $z_{|K|+1}^+$ and $z_{|K|+1}^-$ of \mathcal{C}_0 to form a conjugate pair of nodes and by re-ordering the remaining pairs of marked points according to the bijection (2.1) with (I, J) replaced by $(I \sqcup J, K)$. If $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$, let

$$\iota_{g,(I,J)}^C: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{(g-1)/2, \ell+2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell} \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{g,(I,J)}^E: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g/2, \ell+1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell} \quad (4.9)$$

be the immersion sending $[\mathcal{C}']$ to the equivalence class of the marked curve obtained by identifying the marked points $z_{\ell+1}^+$ and $z_{\ell+2}^+$ of $\mathfrak{D}_{I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J \sqcup \{\ell+2\}}(\mathcal{C}')$ with $z_{\ell+1}^-$ and $z_{\ell+2}^-$, respectively, to form

a conjugate pair of nodes and the immersion sending $[\mathcal{C}']$ to the equivalence class of the marked curve obtained by identifying the marked point $z_{\ell+1}^+$ of $\mathfrak{D}_{I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J}(\mathcal{C}')$ with $z_{\ell+1}^-$ to form an E -node. These three immersions are illustrated by the last three diagrams in Figure 3.

For each $i \in [\ell]$, let

$$\mathcal{L}_i \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}_i \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$$

be the universal tangent complex line orbi-bundles at the marked points z_i and z_i^+ , respectively. In either case, let

$$(\mathcal{L}_i \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}}_i)^{\mathbb{R}} = \{rv \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} v \in \mathcal{L}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{L}}_i : v \in \mathcal{L}_i, r \in \mathbb{R}\}. \quad (4.10)$$

This real line bundle is canonically oriented by the standard orientation of \mathbb{R} . There are canonical isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{N}\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}} \approx \mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \mathcal{L}_{\ell+2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,\ell}^E \approx (\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}})^{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1} \quad (4.11)$$

of the normal bundles to the immersions in (4.5). With the assumptions as in (4.6)-(4.9),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}} &\approx \pi_1^* \mathcal{L}_{|I|+1} \otimes \pi_2^* \mathcal{L}_{|J|+1} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}, & \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,(I,J)}^{\mathbb{C}} &\approx \mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+2}} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+1}, \\ \mathcal{N}\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}} &\approx \pi_1^* \mathcal{L}_{|I \sqcup J|+1} \otimes \pi_2^* \mathcal{L}_{|K|+1} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}, & \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,(I,J)}^E &\approx (\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}})^{\mathbb{R}} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (4.12)$$

where π_1, π_2 are the component projections from the domains in (4.6) and (4.8). Via the isomorphisms in (4.11) and (4.12), the normal bundles to the six immersions in (4.5)-(4.9) inherit orientations from the complex orientation of \mathcal{L}_i and the canonical orientation of $(\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}})^{\mathbb{R}}$.

Let (X, ω, ϕ) be a compact real symplectic manifold of real dimension $2n$ with $n \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_{\omega}^{\phi} &= \{B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_{\omega} : \phi_*(B) = -B\}, & H_{\pm}^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) &= \{\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) : \phi^* \mu = \pm \mu\}, \\ \mathcal{J}_{\omega}^{\phi} &= \{J \in \mathcal{J}_{\omega} : \phi^* J = -J\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $g, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$, $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, and $J \in \mathcal{J}_{\omega}^{\phi}$, we denote by $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B; J)$ the moduli space of stable real J -holomorphic degree B maps from closed connected, but possibly nodal, symmetric Riemann surfaces of arithmetic genus g with ℓ conjugate pairs of marked points. This space is empty if $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_{\omega}^{\phi}$ or $B = 0$ and $g + \ell \leq 1$.

For each $i = 1, \dots, \ell$, let

$$\text{ev}_i : \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B; J) \longrightarrow X \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_i \in H^2(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B; J); \mathbb{Q})$$

be the natural evaluation map at the marked point z_i^+ and the Chern class of the universal cotangent line bundle for this marked point, respectively. Let

$$\tilde{\theta}_i : \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B; J) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B; J)$$

be the automorphism interchanging the marked points in the i -th conjugate pair. It satisfies

$$\text{ev}_j \circ \tilde{\theta}_i = \begin{cases} \phi \circ \text{ev}_i, & \text{if } j = i; \\ \text{ev}_j, & \text{if } j \neq i; \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\theta}_i^* \psi_j = \begin{cases} -\psi_i, & \text{if } j = i; \\ \psi_j, & \text{if } j \neq i. \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

The symmetric group \mathbb{S}_ℓ acts on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ by permuting pairs of conjugate marked points analogously to (3.2). This action again satisfies (3.6).

By [14, Theorem 1.4], a real orientation on (X, ω, ϕ) endows the moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ with a virtual fundamental class of dimension/degree

$$\begin{aligned} \dim [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}} &= (1-g)(n-3) + 2\ell + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle \\ &= \dim \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} + (n(1-g) + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle) \in 2\mathbb{Z}; \end{aligned} \quad (4.14)$$

see also [16, Section 3.3]. This class is preserved by the \mathbb{S}_ℓ -action. For $a_1, \dots, a_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$ and $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, let

$$\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} = \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} \psi_1^{a_1}(\text{ev}_1^*\mu_1) \dots \psi_\ell^{a_\ell}(\text{ev}_\ell^*\mu_\ell) \quad (4.15)$$

be the associated real **descendant GW-invariant**. This number is independent of the choice of $J \in \mathcal{J}_\omega^\phi$.

If $g+\ell \geq 2$, let

$$\mathfrak{f}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad (4.16)$$

the natural forgetful morphism to the corresponding Deligne-Mumford moduli space. It satisfies

$$\mathfrak{f} \circ \varpi = \varpi \circ \mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{f} \circ \tilde{\theta}_i = \theta_i \circ \mathfrak{f}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad \forall \varpi \in \mathbb{S}_\ell, i \in [\ell]. \quad (4.17)$$

We denote by

$$\pi_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}}, \pi_{X^\ell}: \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}, X^\ell$$

the component projection maps. Using Poincaré Duality on $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ and $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell$, we define

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}: H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^{\otimes \ell} \longrightarrow \widetilde{H}^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad C_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi} \in \widetilde{H}^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell; \mathbb{Q}) \quad (4.18)$$

by requiring that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} \gamma \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^*\gamma)(\text{ev}_1^*\mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^*\mu_\ell) \quad \text{and} \\ \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \times X^\ell} (\pi_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}}^* \gamma) C_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\pi_{X^\ell}^*(\mu_1 \times \dots \times \mu_\ell)) &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^*\gamma)(\text{ev}_1^*\mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^*\mu_\ell) \end{aligned}$$

for all $\mu_i \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and $\gamma \in H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q})$. The linear maps $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ and the correspondences $C_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ in (4.18) are independent of the choice of $J \in \mathcal{J}_\omega^\phi$. If $g < 0$ or $g + \ell \leq 1$, we set $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi} = 0$.

4.2 Properties of invariants I

The real descendant GW-invariants (4.15) satisfy the following properties:

R1 (Effectivity I): $\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} = 0$ if $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega^\phi$, or $B = 0$ and $g + \ell \leq 1$, or $\mu_i \in H_{(-1)^{a_i}}^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ for some $i \in [\ell]$;

$\mathbb{R}2$ (*Grading I*): $\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} = 0$ if

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} (2a_i + |\mu_i|) \neq (1-g)(n-3) + 2\ell + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle;$$

$\mathbb{R}3$ (*String*): $\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_0(1) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} = 0$;

$\mathbb{R}4$ (*Dilaton*): $\langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_1(1) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} = 2(g-1+\ell) \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi}$;

$\mathbb{R}5$ (*Divisor I*): if $\mu_{\ell+1} \in H_-^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_0(\mu_{\ell+1}) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} &= \langle \mu_{\ell+1}, B \rangle \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} \\ &+ 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \ell \\ a_i > 0}} \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_{i-1}}(\mu_{i-1}), \tau_{a_{i-1}}(\mu_i \mu_{\ell+1}), \tau_{a_{i+1}}(\mu_{i+1}), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi}. \end{aligned}$$

The *Effectivity* properties above in the first two cases and in Section 4.3 follow immediately from the moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ being empty if either $B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega^\phi$ or $B = 0$ and $g + \ell \leq 1$. The *Effectivity* property above in the third case follows from (4.13) and the fact that $\tilde{\theta}_i$ reverses the orientation of the moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$. The *Grading* properties above and in Section 4.3 are consequences of (4.14). The vanishing in $\mathbb{R}3$ is immediate from the third case in $\mathbb{R}1$.

The proofs of $\mathbb{R}4$ and $\mathbb{R}5$ are similar to the complex case. Suppose first that either $B \neq 0$ or $g + \ell \geq 2$ so that the forgetful morphism

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{f}}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B; J) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J) \quad (4.19)$$

dropping the last conjugate pair of marked points is well-defined. For $i \in [\ell]$, let

$$D_i^\pm \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B; J) \quad (4.20)$$

be the subspace of maps from domains Σ so that one of the irreducible components Σ_i of Σ is \mathbb{P}^1 which has precisely one node, carries only the marked points z_i^+ and $z_{\ell+1}^\pm$, and is contracted by the map. The forgetful morphism (4.19) restricts to an isomorphism

$$D_i^\pm \approx \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J). \quad (4.21)$$

The (virtual) normal bundle $\mathcal{N}D_i^\pm$ of D_i^\pm in $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B; J)$ is canonically isomorphic to the complex line bundle of the smoothings of the above node of Σ_i , as in [12, Lemma 5.2]. By [16, Corollary 3.17], the sign of the isomorphism (4.21) with respect to the orientation on D_i^\pm determined by the orientations of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B; J)$ and $\mathcal{N}D_i^\pm$ is ± 1 .

By the same reasoning as in the complex case,

$$\psi_i|_{D_i^\pm}, \psi_{\ell+1}|_{D_i^\pm} = 0, \quad \psi_i = \{\tilde{\mathfrak{f}}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}\}^* \psi_i + [D_i^+]^{\text{vir}} + [D_i^-]^{\text{vir}} \in H^2(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B; J); \mathbb{Q}); \quad (4.22)$$

the meaning of the last identity in (4.22) is analogous to that of (3.16), as explained above Proposition 3.2. Under the identification (4.21),

$$c_1(\mathcal{N}D_i^\pm) \approx -\psi_i, \quad \{\tilde{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}\}^* \psi_j|_{D_i^\pm} \approx \psi_j \quad \forall j \in [\ell], \quad \psi_j|_{D_i^\pm} \approx \psi_j \quad \forall j \in [\ell] - \{i\}.$$

Along with (4.22), this gives

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_1(1) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} &= \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}} \{\tilde{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}\}^*(\psi_1^{a_1}(\text{ev}_1^*\mu_1) \dots \psi_\ell^{a_\ell}(\text{ev}_\ell^*\mu_\ell)) \psi_{\ell+1}, \\ \langle \tau_{a_1}(\mu_1), \dots, \tau_{a_\ell}(\mu_\ell), \tau_0(\mu) \rangle_{g,B}^{\omega,\phi} &= \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}} \{\tilde{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}\}^*(\psi_1^{a_1}(\text{ev}_1^*\mu_1) \dots \psi_\ell^{a_\ell}(\text{ev}_\ell^*\mu_\ell)) (\text{ev}_{\ell+1}^*\mu) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq \ell \\ a_i > 0}} \int_{[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}} \left(\prod_{j=1}^{i-1} \psi_j^{a_j}(\text{ev}_j^*\mu_j) \right) \psi_i^{a_i-1}(\text{ev}_i^*(\mu_i(\mu - \phi^*\mu))) \left(\prod_{j=i+1}^\ell \psi_j^{a_j}(\text{ev}_j^*\mu_j) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The identities $\mathbb{R}4$ and $\mathbb{R}5$ follow from the above two equations,

$$\langle c_1(\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}^*)|_{\Sigma} \otimes T\Sigma, \Sigma \rangle = 2\ell, \quad \langle \text{ev}_{\ell+1}^*\mu, \Sigma \rangle = \langle \mu, B \rangle, \quad (4.23)$$

where Σ is a generic fiber of the forgetful morphism $\tilde{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}$ in (4.19) oriented by the position of the marked point $z_{\ell+1}^+$ and $\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B;J)$ is the universal tangent line bundle at $z_{\ell+1}^+$, and from the compatibility, as in (2.11), of the virtual fundamental classes for $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B;J)$ and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B;J)$ with this fiber orientation. We justify (4.23) below.

The second identity in (4.23) follows from the fact that the intersection of any degree B curve in X with a generic representative for the Poincare dual of μ is $\langle \mu, B \rangle$. The pairing

$$\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}^*|_{\Sigma} \otimes T\Sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \psi \otimes v \rightarrow \psi(v), \quad (4.24)$$

vanishes transversely at the marked points $z_i^\pm \in \Sigma$ with $i \in [\ell]$ (which correspond to the intersections of Σ with D_i^\pm). It also vanishes on the real locus Σ^σ of σ (which corresponds to the intersection of Σ with the subspace of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B;J)$ of maps from domains Σ' so that one of the irreducible components of Σ' is \mathbb{P}^1 which has precisely one node, carries only the marked points $z_{\ell+1}^\pm$, and is contracted by the map). Each of the 2ℓ points $z_i^\pm \in \Sigma$ is a positive zero of the pairing (4.24). The fixed locus Σ^σ is a disjoint union of circles with a trivial normal bundle. A small deformation of the section of $\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}^*|_{\Sigma} \otimes T\Sigma$ given by (4.24) does not vanish near Σ^σ . Thus, Σ^σ does not contribute to the first number in (4.23). This establishes the first identity in (4.23).

The remaining cases of $\mathbb{R}4$ and $\mathbb{R}5$ are $B=0$ and either $(g,\ell)=(0,1)$ or $(g,\ell)=(1,0)$. The right-hand sides of the equations in $\mathbb{R}4$ and $\mathbb{R}5$ vanish in either case. The left-hand sides are integrals against the virtual classes of

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2}^\phi(0;J) \approx \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2} \times X^\phi \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}^\phi(0;J) \approx \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \times X^\phi. \quad (4.25)$$

With π_1, π_2 denoting the projections of the right-hand sides above to the two factors,

$$\psi_i \approx \pi_1^* \psi_i \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ev}_i^* \mu_i \approx \pi_2^*(\mu_i|_{X^\phi})$$

under these identifications. Since $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2} \approx S^1$, $\psi_1, \psi_2 = 0$ if $(g, \ell) = (0, 1)$. Thus, the left-hand sides of the equations in $\mathbb{R}4$ and $\mathbb{R}5$ also vanish in this case. Since the connected two-dimensional moduli space $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ is not orientable, the left-hand side of the equation in $\mathbb{R}4$ vanishes in the $(g, \ell) = (1, 0)$ case as well.

Since the obstruction bundle for $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}^\phi(0; J)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_1^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^* \otimes \pi_2^* TX^\phi$ under the second identification in (4.25),

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_0(\mu) \rangle_{1,0}^{\omega, \phi} &= \pm \langle (\pi_2^* \mu) e(\pi_1^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^* \otimes \pi_2^* TX^\phi), \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \times X^\phi \rangle \\ &= \pm \langle e(\pi_1^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^* \otimes \pi_2^* TX^\phi), \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \times (M \cap X^\phi) \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (4.26)$$

if M is a generic representative for the Poincaré dual of μ . For dimensional reasons, the restriction of TX^ϕ to $M \cap X^\phi$ contains a trivial rank 2 subbundle; we denote its complement by V . By (4.26),

$$\langle \tau_0(\mu) \rangle_{1,0}^{\omega, \phi} = \pm \langle e((\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^* \oplus (\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*), \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1} \rangle \langle e(V), M \cap X^\phi \rangle.$$

Since $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,1}$ is not orientable (resp. V is oriented and of odd rank), the first (resp. second) factor on the right-hand side above vanishes. This establishes the remaining case of $\mathbb{R}5$.

4.3 Properties of invariants II

For $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell)$ as in (2.3) and $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, let

$$\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{P}}^\phi(B) = \{(B', B_0) \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})^2 : B' - \phi_*(B') + B_0 = B\}.$$

For a complex line bundle $L \rightarrow X$, $g \in \mathbb{Z}$, disjoint subsets $I, J \subset \mathbb{Z}^+$, and $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}_{g, (I, J), B}^{\omega, \phi, L} : H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^{|I \sqcup J|} &\longrightarrow H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, |I \sqcup J|}; \mathbb{Q}), \\ \mathcal{I}_{g, (I, J), B}^{\omega, \phi, L}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{|I \sqcup J|}) &= (-1)^{\langle c_1(L), \phi_*(B) \rangle} \mathcal{I}_{g, |I \sqcup J|, B}^\omega(\mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_{|I \sqcup J|}), \\ \text{where } \mu'_i &= \begin{cases} \mu_i, & \text{if } i \in \iota_{I, J}^{-1}(I); \\ -\phi^* \mu_i, & \text{if } i \in \iota_{I, J}^{-1}(J). \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (4.27)$$

Each moduli space $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}$ with $\ell \geq 2$ is oriented as described in [16, Section 3.5]. For the purposes of the $B = 0$ case of $\mathbb{R}9$ and the $g = 0$ case of $\mathbb{R}12$ below, we identify $\tilde{H}^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}; \mathbb{Q})$ with $H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}; \mathbb{Q})$ via this orientation. The identities in $\mathbb{R}10$, $\mathbb{R}13$, and $\mathbb{R}14$ depend on the choices of orientations for a generic fiber of the forgetful morphism $f_{\ell+1}^\mathbb{R}$ and for the normal bundle of the immersions in (4.5)-(4.9); these are specified in Section 4.1.

The linear maps (4.18) satisfy analogues of Kontsevich-Manin's axioms of [25, Section 2]:

$$\mathbb{R}6 \text{ (Effectivity II): } \mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi} = 0 \text{ if } B \notin H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega^\phi;$$

$$\mathbb{R}7 \text{ (Covariance): } \text{the map } \mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi} \text{ is } \mathbb{S}_\ell\text{-equivariant and}$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{i-1}, \phi^* \mu_i, \mu_{i+1}, \dots, \mu_\ell) = \theta_i^* \mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) \quad \forall \mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q});$$

ℝ8 (Grading II): $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ is homogeneous of degree $(g-1)n - \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle$, i.e.

$$|\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)| = |\mu| + (g-1)n - \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle \quad \forall \mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell;$$

ℝ9 (Fundamental Class I): for all $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{0,2,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, 1) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } B \neq 0; \\ -\langle \mu, [X^\phi] \rangle, & \text{if } B = 0; \end{cases}$$

ℝ10 (Fundamental Class II): if $g + \ell \geq 2$ and $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell+1,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, 1) = (\mathfrak{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}})^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu));$$

ℝ11 (Divisor II): if $g + \ell \geq 2$, $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$, $\mu_{\ell+1} \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$, and $\gamma \in H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell+1}} (\mathfrak{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}})^* \gamma \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell+1,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, \mu_{\ell+1}) = \langle \mu_{\ell+1}, B \rangle \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} \gamma \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu);$$

ℝ12 (Mapping to Point): for all $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$,

$$\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,0}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell) = \begin{cases} -\langle \mu_1 \dots \mu_\ell, [X^\phi] \rangle, & \text{if } g = 0, \ell \geq 2; \\ \pm \langle \mu_1 \dots \mu_\ell, [X^\phi] \rangle e(\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{R}}), & \text{if } n = 1, g \in 2\mathbb{Z}^+; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

ℝ13 (Genus Reduction): for all $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}})^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij} \mathcal{I}_{g-2,\ell+2,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, e_i, e_j), \\ (\iota_{g,\ell}^E)^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= (-1)^{g+|\mu|} \mathcal{I}_{g-1,\ell+1,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, \text{PD}_X^{-1}([X^\phi]_X)); \end{aligned}$$

ℝ14 (Splitting): for all $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$, $P \in \mathcal{P}(g-1, \ell)$ as in (2.3), $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell)$ as in (2.3), and partitions $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}})^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= (-1)^{\varepsilon_n(P, \mu)} \sum_{\substack{B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_1 + B_2 = B}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij} \mathcal{I}_{g_1, |I|+1, B_1}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu_I, e_i) \times \mathcal{I}_{g_2, |J|+1, B_2}^{\omega,\phi}(e_j, \mu_J), \\ (\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}})^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= (-1)^{\varepsilon(\tilde{P}, \mu)} \sum_{(B', B_0) \in \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{P}}^{\phi}(B)} \sum_{i,k=1}^N g^{ik} \mathcal{I}_{g', (I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J), B'}^{\omega,\phi, L}(\mu_{I \sqcup J}, e_i) \times \mathcal{I}_{g_0, |K|+1, B_0}^{\omega,\phi}(e_k, \mu_K), \\ (\iota_{g,(I,J)}^{\mathbb{C}})^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= \sum_{\substack{B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B' - \phi_*(B') = B}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij} \mathcal{I}_{(g-1)/2, (I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J \sqcup \{\ell+2\}), B'}^{\omega,\phi, L}(\mu, e_i, e_j), \\ (\iota_{g,(I,J)}^E)^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= (-1)^{|\mu|} \sum_{\substack{B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B' - \phi_*(B') = B}} \mathcal{I}_{g/2, (I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J), B'}^{\omega,\phi, L}(\mu, \text{PD}_X^{-1}([X^\phi]_X)); \end{aligned}$$

$\mathbb{R}15$ (*Motivic Axiom*): $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ is induced by the correspondence $C_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$.

The first property in $\mathbb{R}7$ follows from the \mathbb{S}_ℓ -invariance of the twisted fundamental class of $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ and of the virtual fundamental class of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$, the first identity in (3.6), and the first identity in (4.17). The second property in $\mathbb{R}7$ follows from

$$\theta_{i*}([\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}]) = -[\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}], \quad \widetilde{\theta}_{i*}([\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}) = -[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}, \quad (4.28)$$

the first identity in (4.13), and the second identity in (4.17). The property $\mathbb{R}10$ is a consequence of the compatibility, as in (2.11), of the virtual fundamental classes for $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell+1}^\phi(B; J)$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ with the orientation of a generic fiber of the forgetful morphism $\widetilde{f}_{\ell+1}^{\mathbb{R}}$ in (4.19) by the position of the marked point $z_{\ell+1}^+$. Since the intersection of any degree B curve in X with a generic representative for the Poincare dual of $\mu \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$ is $\langle \mu, B \rangle$, this compatibility also implies $\mathbb{R}11$. Similarly to the complex case, $\mathbb{R}15$ is immediate from (2.4), (2.5), and the definitions of $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ and $C_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ after (4.18). We establish $\mathbb{R}13$ and $\mathbb{R}14$ in Section 5.2.

Proof of $\mathbb{R}9$ and $\mathbb{R}12$, $\mathbf{g}=\mathbf{0}$. By definition,

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2}} \gamma \mathcal{I}_{0,2,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, 1) = \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,2}^\phi(B; J)]^{\text{vir}}} (f^* \gamma)(\text{ev}_1^* \mu). \quad (4.29)$$

If $B \neq 0$, $\text{ev}_1^* \mu = \widetilde{f}_2^{\mathbb{R}*} \text{ev}_1^* \mu$ and a generic fiber of

$$\widetilde{f}_2^{\mathbb{R}} : \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,2}^\phi(B; J) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,1}^\phi(B; J)$$

is \mathbb{P}^1 . Since $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2} \approx \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^1$, the integral on the right-hand side of (4.29) thus vanishes for dimensional reasons. This establishes the $B \neq 0$ case of (R9).

Let $\ell \geq 2$. By [16, Corollary 3.19], the natural isomorphism

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(0; J) \approx \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell} \times X^\phi$$

is orientation-reversing with respect to the orientations on $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(0; J)$ specified in [16, Section 3.5]. Along with (2.7), this implies the $B=0$ case of $\mathbb{R}9$ and the $g=0$ case of $\mathbb{R}12$. \square

Proof of $\mathbb{R}12$, $\mathbf{g} \geq \mathbf{1}$. There is a natural identification

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(0; J) \approx X^\phi \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}. \quad (4.30)$$

We denote by $\pi_1, \pi_2 : \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(0; J) \longrightarrow X^\phi, \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}$ the two projections. The kernels of the linearizations $D_{(TX, d\phi)}$ of the $\bar{\partial}_J$ -operators on the space of real maps from symmetric surfaces to (X, ϕ) form the vector bundle $\pi_1^* TX^\phi$ over the moduli space on the left-hand side of (4.30). The cokernels of these linearizations form a vector orbi-bundle isomorphic to the real part

$$(\pi_1^* TX \otimes \pi_2^* \mathbb{E}^*)^{\mathbb{R}} \approx \pi_1^* TX^\phi \otimes \pi_2^* (\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{R}})^* \longrightarrow X^\phi \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell} \quad (4.31)$$

of the complex vector bundle $\pi_1^* TX \otimes \pi_2^* \mathbb{E}^*$ with the conjugation induced by the involutions on X and \mathbb{E} .

For a symmetric, possibly nodal, Riemann surface (Σ, σ) , we denote by $\bar{\partial}_{(\Sigma, \sigma)}$ the real Cauchy-Riemann operator on the real line pair $(\Sigma \times \mathbb{C}, \sigma \times \mathfrak{c})$ over (Σ, σ) induced by the standard $\bar{\partial}$ -operator on the smooth functions on Σ ; see [16, Section 2]. The determinants of the operators $\bar{\partial}_{(\Sigma, \sigma)}$ form a real line orbi-bundle $\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}}$ over $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell}$; see [41]. Since the kernel of each operator $\bar{\partial}_{(\Sigma, \sigma)}$ consists of constant \mathbb{R} -valued functions, there is a canonical homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}} \approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{R}}) \quad (4.32)$$

of real line orbi-bundles over $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell}$. By [14, Propositions 5.9/6.1], there is also a canonical homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell})) \approx \det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}} \quad (4.33)$$

of real line orbi-bundles over $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell}$.

The determinants of the linearizations of the $\bar{\partial}_J$ -operators on the space of real maps from symmetric surfaces to (X, ϕ) form a real line orbi-bundle $\det D_{(TX, d\phi)}$ over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)$; see [14, Section 4.3]. The forgetful morphism (4.16) induces an isomorphism

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)) \approx (\det D_{(TX, d\phi)}) \otimes \mathfrak{f}^*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell}))) \quad (4.34)$$

of real line orbi-bundles over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)$; the line orbi-bundle on the left-hand side is the top exterior power of the virtual tangent bundle for the moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)$. A real orientation $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ on (X, ω, ϕ) determines a homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$\det D_{(TX, d\phi)} \approx \mathfrak{f}^*((\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}})^{\otimes n}) \quad (4.35)$$

of real line orbi-bundles over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)$ via (1.2) for each stable map u representing an element of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)$; see [16, Section 3.2]. By [16, Lemma 3.1] with $\text{rk}_{\mathbb{C}} L = 1$ and $\deg L = 0$, the homotopy class of isomorphisms in (4.35) is determined by the orientation of X^{ϕ} induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ if and only if $g(g-1)/2$ is even.

Combining (4.33)-(4.35) with the identification of the cokernels of the operators $D_{(TX, d\phi)}$ in (4.31), we obtain a homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(X^{\phi} \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell})) \otimes (\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\pi_1^* TX^{\phi} \otimes \pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{R}})^*))^* &\equiv \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)) \\ &\approx (\det D_{(TX, d\phi)}) \otimes \mathfrak{f}^*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell}))) \approx \mathfrak{f}^*((\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}})^{\otimes (n+1)}) \end{aligned} \quad (4.36)$$

of real line orbi-bundles over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)$. Since $n+1 \in 2\mathbb{Z}$, the last line bundle in (4.36) is canonically oriented. Thus,

$$[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^{\phi}(0; J)]^{\text{vir}} = \pm e(\pi_1^* TX^{\phi} \otimes \pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{R}})^*) \cap [X^{\phi} \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g, \ell}]. \quad (4.37)$$

The cap product above is taken with respect to the relative orientation of the vector orbi-bundle (4.31) determined via (4.36). This relative orientation depends on the choice of a coherent system of determinant line bundles as in [41], and so does the sign in (4.37).

If $g \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$, the rank of $\pi_1^*TX^\phi \otimes \pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*$ is odd. The Euler class in (4.37) thus vanishes in this case. If $g \geq 2$, $\pi_1^*TX^\phi \otimes \pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*$ is pulled back from $X^\phi \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,0}$. Since

$$\text{rk}(\pi_1^*TX^\phi \otimes \pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*) > \dim(X^\phi \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,0}) \quad \text{if } n > 3, g \geq 2,$$

the Euler class in (4.37) also vanishes if $n > 3$ and $g \geq 2$ (just as happens in the complex case). If $n = 1, 3$, the vector bundle TX^ϕ over X^ϕ is trivial. Since

$$3 \text{rk}(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R}) > \dim \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,0} \quad \text{if } g \geq 2,$$

the Euler class in (4.37) also vanishes if $n = 3$ and $g \geq 2$.

In the remaining $n = 1, g \in 2\mathbb{Z}^+$ case of R12, (4.36) and (4.37) reduce to

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(X^\phi \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell})) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*) \approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(0; J)) \approx \mathfrak{f}^*((\det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}})^{\otimes 2}), \quad (4.38)$$

$$[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(0; J)]^{\text{vir}} = \pm(-1)^{g/2} \left([X^\phi] \times (e((\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*) \cap [\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}]) \right). \quad (4.39)$$

The cap product above is taken with respect to the relative orientation of the vector orbi-bundle (4.3) determined by the homotopy class of isomorphisms

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R}) \approx \det \bar{\partial}_{\mathbb{C}} \approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}))$$

induced by (4.32) and (4.33). The sign in (4.39) depends on the choice of a coherent system of determinant line bundles as in [41]. By (2.7) and (2.4), the sign in the middle case of R12 is opposite to the overall sign in (4.39). \square

Remark 4.1. By the second part of Section 5.3 in the 5th arXiv version of [41], the choice of a coherent system of determinant line bundles determines the sign between the virtual fundamental class of a smooth moduli space with an obstruction bundle and the cap product of the Euler class of the obstruction bundle with the fundamental class of the moduli space with respect to the relative orientation induced by the orientation of the moduli space as in (4.37). A coherent system of determinant line bundles also determines the homotopy class of the isomorphisms (4.33) and the homotopy class of the isomorphisms

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(X^\phi \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell})) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\pi_1^*TX^\phi \otimes \pi_2^*(\mathbb{E}^\mathbb{R})^*) \approx (\det D_{(TX, d\phi)}) \otimes \mathfrak{f}^*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}))$$

induced by the identification in (4.36) and the isomorphism in (4.34). By Proposition 5.10 in the 5th arXiv version of [41], the sign in (4.37) for the “base” coherent system of determinant line bundles given by [41, (4.10)] is plus. The sign \pm in (4.39) is plus as well for this system. In general, the sign \pm in (4.39) is the same as the sign of the component $A_{1-g,g} \in \mathbb{R}^*$ corresponding, as in Theorem 2 in Section 3.4 of [41], to the coherent system of determinant line bundles used. The signs of $A_{1-g,g}$ also correspond to the two relative orientations of the vector orbi-bundle (4.3) determined by the homotopy class of isomorphisms (4.33). As explained in [16, Section 3.5], the construction of this homotopy class in [14] involves a somewhat arbitrary sign choice which can be fixed systematically from an orientation of $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2}$.

Remark 4.2. The properties R1-R15 are stated for the orientations on the moduli spaces $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ induced by a real orientation $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ on (X, ω, ϕ) via (1.2) as in [16, Section 3.3]. These properties remain valid with the modifications described below if $\tilde{\phi}$ is a conjugation on L lifting ϕ and the

orientations on the moduli spaces are instead induced via (1.4) as in [14]. The homotopy class of isomorphisms in (4.35) is then always determined by the orientation of X^ϕ induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$, and thus $(-1)^{g/2}$ should be omitted from (4.39). By Remark 5.1, the right-hand side in the first equation in $\mathbb{R}13$ should be negated, while g in the sign exponent in the second equation in $\mathbb{R}13$ should be replaced with $\langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle / 2 - 1$. Each summand on the right-hand side of the first equation in $\mathbb{R}14$ should be multiplied by $(-1)^{\varepsilon_{g_1, g_2}(B_1, B_2)}$ with

$$\varepsilon_{g_1, g_2}(B_1, B_2) = (g_1 - 1 + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B_1 \rangle / 2)(g_2 - 1 + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B_2 \rangle / 2),$$

and the entire right-side should be negated. For the purposes of the last three equations in $\mathbb{R}14$, the leading sign should be dropped from the definition of $\mathcal{I}_{g, (I, J), B}^{\omega, \phi, L}$ in (4.27); this makes $\mathcal{I}_{g, (I, J), B}^{\omega, \phi, L}$ independent of the complex line bundle L , which can thus be omitted from the superscript. The leading sign exponents, in front of the sums, in these three equations should be changed to $(-1)^{\varepsilon(\tilde{P}, \mu) + g'}$, $(-1)^{(g+1)/2}$, and $(-1)^{|\mu| + g/2}$, respectively. The sum of $\varepsilon_n(P)$ and $\varepsilon_{g_1, g_2}(B_1, B_2)$ is even, i.e. it does not contribute to the overall sign in the first equation in $\mathbb{R}14$, if $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $c_1(X, \omega)$ is divisible by 4 on the classes in $H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$ representable by real maps. This is in particular the case if X is a Calabi-Yau threefold or the complex projective space \mathbb{P}^3 .

4.4 Reconstruction of invariants

We call a collection of homomorphisms $\mathcal{I}_{0, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}$ as in (4.18) with $\ell \geq 2$ and $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$ which satisfies the properties $\mathbb{R}6$ - $\mathbb{R}10$, $\mathbb{R}11$ with $\gamma = 1$, and $\mathbb{R}12$ - $\mathbb{R}15$ an extension of the tree-level system $\{I_{0, \ell, B}^\omega\}$ of GW-classes for (X, ω) . Theorem 4.3 below is the real analogue of Proposition 3.1. According to it, an extension of a tree-level system of GW-classes for (X, ω) can be reconstructed from a small subcollection of the full collection. Similarly to Proposition 3.1, Theorem 4.3 follows readily from the fact that $H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}; \mathbb{Q})$ is generated as a ring by certain ‘‘boundary’’ classes.

Theorem 4.3. *Let (X, ω, ϕ) be a compact real symplectic manifold of dimension $2n$ and $\{\mathcal{I}_{0, \ell, B}^\omega\}$ be a tree-level system of GW-classes for (X, ω) . A ϕ -extension $\{\mathcal{I}_{0, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}\}$ of $\{\mathcal{I}_{0, \ell, B}^\omega\}$ is determined by the numbers*

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}} \mathcal{I}_{0, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}(\mu) \in \mathbb{Q} \quad \text{with } \ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}, B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega^\phi, \mu \in H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell,$$

i.e. by the codimension 0 classes $I_{0, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}(\mu)$ with $\mu \in H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$. If in addition $H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ is generated as a ring by $H_-^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and $H_+^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, then this extension is determined by the codimension 0 classes $\mathcal{I}_{0, 2, B}^{\omega, \phi}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ with

$$\begin{aligned} B &\in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})_\omega^\phi, \quad \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle \leq n+1, \\ \mu_1 &\in H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q}), \quad |\mu_1| = n + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle - 1, \quad \mu_2 \in H_-^2(X; \mathbb{Q}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.40}$$

Proof. By [4, Theorem 2.2], the cohomology ring $H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}; \mathbb{Q})$ is generated by the Poincaré duals of the images of the immersions $\iota_{\tilde{P}}^C$ in (4.8) with $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(0, \ell)$ and $\iota_{0, (I, J)}^E$ in (4.9) with $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$. Along with Poincaré Duality for $\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}$, this implies that

$$\bigcap_{\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(0, \ell)} (\ker \iota_{\tilde{P}}^C) \cap \bigcap_{[\ell] = I \sqcup J} (\ker \iota_{0, (I, J)}^E) = H^{2\ell-3}(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0, \ell}; \mathbb{Q}),$$

with $\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}*}$ and $\iota_{0,(I,J)}^{E*}$ denoting the pullback homomorphisms on the rational cohomology. Thus, every positive-codimension cohomology class $\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)$ on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}$ is determined by its pullbacks

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}*} \mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu) &\in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}; \mathbb{Q}) & \text{with } \tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(0, \ell) & \text{and} \\ \iota_{0,(I,J)}^{E*} \mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu) &\in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell+1}; \mathbb{Q}) & \text{with } [\ell] = I \sqcup J. \end{aligned} \quad (4.41)$$

By the last identity in $\mathbb{R}14$, each of the latter pullbacks is a linear combination of classes $\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell+1,B'}^{\omega}(\mu')$ determined by the tree-level system $\{\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega}\}$. By the second identity in $\mathbb{R}14$, each of the former pullbacks in (4.41) to a nonempty domain is a linear combination of the products $\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell',B'}^{\omega}(\mu') \times \mathcal{I}_{0,\ell_0,B_0}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu_0)$ with $\ell_0 < \ell$. By induction, this implies that a ϕ -extension $\{\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}\}$ of $\{\mathcal{I}_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega}\}$ is determined by the codimension 0 classes $I_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)$ with $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$. By the second property in $\mathbb{R}7$ and the first identity in (4.28), the codimension 0 classes $I_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell)$ with $\mu_i \in H_+^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ for some $i \in [\ell]$ vanish. This establishes the first claim.

Suppose $H_*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ is generated as a ring by $H_-^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and $H_+^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. By the proof of [12, Corollary 2.4(2)], which depends only on a homology relation between the images of the immersions of $\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}$, the second identity in $\mathbb{R}14$, $\mathbb{C}9$, $\mathbb{R}9$, $\mathbb{R}11$, and the above vanishing property, every codimension 0 class $I_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)$ is then determined by the codimension 0 classes $I_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu_1, \mu_2)$ satisfying (4.40) and the complex codimension 0 classes $I_{0,\ell,B}^{\omega}(\mu')$. Combining this with the first claim, we obtain the second claim. \square

A manifestation of the first statement of Theorem 4.3 is the WDVV-type equation for real GW-invariants established in [12]. Define

$$\mathfrak{d}: H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}), \quad \mathfrak{d}(B') = B' - \phi_*(B').$$

For $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$ and $\mu \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})^\ell$, let

$$\mathcal{W}_{I,J}(\mu) = (-1)^{\varepsilon((I,J), \mu)} 2^{|J|}.$$

According to [12, Theorem 2.1],

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{[\ell] = I \sqcup J \\ 2 \in I, 1, 3 \in J}} \sum_{\substack{B_0, B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_0 + \mathfrak{d}(B') = B}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \mathcal{W}_{I,J}(\mu) \langle \mu_I, e_i \rangle_{0,B_0}^{\omega,\phi} g^{ij} \langle e_j, \mu_J \rangle_{0,B'}^{\omega} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{[\ell] = I \sqcup J \\ 3 \in I, 1, 2 \in J}} \sum_{\substack{B_0, B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_0 + \mathfrak{d}(B') = B}} \sum_{i,j=1}^N \mathcal{W}_{I,J}(\mu) \langle \mu_I, e_i \rangle_{0,B_0}^{\omega,\phi} g^{ij} \langle e_j, \mu_J \rangle_{0,B'}^{\omega} \end{aligned} \quad (4.42)$$

for all $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, and $\mu \equiv (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell)$ with $\mu_1 \in H_+^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$, and $\mu_2, \dots, \mu_\ell \in H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. The full collection of relations (4.42) is equivalent to the compatibility of the homomorphism \mathfrak{R}_ϕ on the extended quantum cohomology of (X, ω) defined at the end of [12, Section 7] with the quantum product. This collection completely determines all real genus 0 GW-invariants $\langle \dots \rangle_{0,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ of $(X, \omega) = (\mathbb{P}^n, \omega_{FS})$ with $n \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$ from the basic input $\langle \text{pt} \rangle_{0,L}^{\omega,\phi} = \pm 1$, i.e. the number of real lines in \mathbb{P}^n through a conjugate pair of points.

Theorem 4.3 is a reconstruction result in real GW-theory. Another result is Theorem 4.4 below that reduces the $g=0$ descendant GW-invariants (4.15) to the primary ones, i.e. those with $a_i=0$ for all $i\in[\ell]$. Its proof is similar to that of Proposition 3.2. We give it under the assumption that the strata of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J)$ are of the expected dimension. It adapts readily to semi-positive symplectic manifolds via real analogues of Ruan-Tian's global inhomogeneous perturbations as in [42] and with some technical care to arbitrary real symplectic manifolds with real orientations via the virtual fundamental class constructions of [27, 8]. The zero-contribution arguments in the last two paragraphs of the proof of Theorem 4.4 are similar to the proofs of [13, Corollary 3.4(2)] and [12, Lemma 6.2], respectively.

For $\ell\in\mathbb{Z}^+$, $i\in[\ell]$ distinct, and $B, B_0, B'\in H_2(X;\mathbb{Z})$ with $B_0+\mathfrak{d}(B')=B$, we denote by

$$\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i} \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J) \quad (4.43)$$

the subspace of real maps u from domains $\Sigma^+ \cup \Sigma_0 \cup \Sigma^-$ such that

- $\Sigma^+, \Sigma_0, \Sigma^-$ are connected genus 0 curves with Σ_0 sharing a node with Σ^+ and another node with Σ^- ,
- the involution σ on the domain preserves Σ_0 and interchanges Σ^+ and Σ^- ,
- the first point z_i^+ in the i -th conjugate pair of marked points lies on Σ^+ , and
- the restrictions of u to Σ_0 and Σ^+ are of degrees B_0 and B' , respectively.

Under ideal circumstances, $\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}$ is a union of smooth codimension 2 submanifolds in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J)$ intersecting transversely. The (virtual) normal bundle of each of these submanifolds is naturally isomorphic to the complex line bundle of the smoothings of the node shared by Σ_0 and Σ^+ , as in [12, Lemma 5.2]. These submanifolds thus inherit orientations from that of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J)$. By [27, 8], $\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}$ carries a natural virtual fundamental class. The meaning of the equation (4.44) below is that the integral of the product of the left-hand side with a descendant cohomology class η , as in the integrand in (4.15), against $[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}$ equals the integral of the product of the first term on the right-hand side with η against $[\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}$ plus the integral of η against the weighted sum of $[\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}]^{\text{vir}}$.

Theorem 4.4. *Let (X, ω, ϕ) be a compact real symplectic manifold of dimension $2n$ with $n \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ be a real orientation on (X, ω, ϕ) . For $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, $i \in [\ell]$, and $\mu \in H^2(X; \mathbb{Q})$,*

$$\langle \mu, B \rangle \psi_i = -2 \text{ev}_i^* \mu + \sum_{\substack{B_0, B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_0 + \mathfrak{d}(B') = B}} \langle \mu, B_0 \rangle [\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}]^{\text{vir}} \in H^2(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J); \mathbb{Q}). \quad (4.44)$$

Proof. We can assume that $\omega(B) > 0$ and $\phi_* B = -B$. By the linearity and continuity of both sides of (4.44) in μ , we can also assume that $\phi^* \mu = -\mu$ and that μ can be represented by a (generic) pseudocycle $\iota : M \rightarrow X$. Let $d = \langle \mu, B \rangle$ and $\hbar \in \mathbb{R}^+$ be the minimal value of $\langle \omega, u_*[\mathbb{P}^1] \rangle$ for a non-constant J -holomorphic map $u : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$.

We denote by $\widetilde{\mathcal{M}}$ the set of representatives $u : \Sigma \rightarrow X$ for the elements of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B;J)$ such that

- $z_i^+ = 0$ on the irreducible component $\mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1 \subset \Sigma$ containing it;

- if $z_i^- \in \mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$, then $z_i^- = \infty$;
- if $z_i^- \notin \mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$, then
 - the node of $\mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ separating it from the irreducible component $\mathbb{P}_{i,-}^1$ of Σ containing z_i^- is the point $\infty \in \mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$;
 - the interior of the unit disk $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ centered at $z_i^+ = 0$ contains no marked points other than z_i^+ and no nodes;
 - either $\int_{\mathbb{D}} u^* \omega = \hbar/2$ and $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ contains no marked points other than z_i^+ and no nodes or $\int_{\mathbb{D}} u^* \omega < \hbar/2$ and $\mathbb{D} \subset \mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ contains a marked point other than z_i^+ or a node.

We call two elements of $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ equivalent if they differ by a reparametrization of the domain which commutes with the involution on the domain and restricts to the identity on the irreducible component $\mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ containing z_i^+ . Gromov's convergence induces a topology on the set $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ of the resulting equivalence classes of elements of $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$. The action of S^1 on $\mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ induces a continuous action on $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ so that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ is the quotient $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}/S^1$ and

$$L \equiv \widehat{\mathfrak{M}} \times_{S^1} \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$$

is the universal *tangent* line bundle for the marked point z_i^+ . Below we define a “meromorphic” section of $L^{\otimes d}$ and determine its zero/pole locus.

A generic element $u: \mathbb{P}^1 \longrightarrow X$ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$ intersects M transversely at points

$$y_1^+(u), \dots, y_{d_+}^+(u) \in \mathbb{C}^* \quad \text{and} \quad y_1^-(u), \dots, y_{d_-}^-(u) \in \mathbb{C}^*$$

positively and negatively, respectively, so that $d = d_+ - d_-$. The resulting element

$$s([u]) \equiv [u, y_1^+(u) \dots y_{d_+}^+(u) / y_1^-(u) \dots y_{d_-}^-(u)] \in L^{\otimes d}$$

depends only on the image $[u] \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$ of $u \in \widehat{\mathfrak{M}}$. This construction induces a section of $L^{\otimes d}$ over generic elements of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$. This section extends to a “meromorphic” section over all of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$.

The section s has a zero (resp. pole) whenever u meets M positively (resp. negatively) at $z_i^+ = 0$ and a pole (resp. zero) whenever u meets M positively (resp. negatively) at $z_i^- = \infty$. It also has a pole (resp. zero) whenever $u \in \mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}$ meets M at any point of Σ_0 (in the terminology around (4.43)) positively (resp. negatively). The same is the case if $u \in \mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}$ meets M at any point of Σ^- or the domain of u consists of two components, $\mathbb{P}_{i,+}^1$ and $\mathbb{P}_{i,-}^1$, interchanged by the involution and u meets M at any point of $\mathbb{P}_{i,-}^1$. We denote the two sets of such elements by $\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}^-(M)$ and $\mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)$, respectively. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} s^{-1}(0) = & (\text{ev}_i^{-1}(M) - \{\phi \circ \text{ev}_i\}^{-1}(M)) - \sum_{\substack{B_0, B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_0 + \mathfrak{d}(B') = B}} \langle \mu, B_0 \rangle \mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i} \\ & \cup \bigcup_{\substack{B_0, B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_0 + \mathfrak{d}(B') = B}} (\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}^-(M) \cup \mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)) \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J). \end{aligned} \tag{4.45}$$

The rows in the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J) & \xrightarrow{\phi \circ \text{ev}_i} & X & \xleftarrow{\iota} & M \\
\downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \text{id} \\
\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J) & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_i} & X & \xleftarrow{\phi \circ \iota} & M
\end{array}$$

induce two fiber-product orientations on

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)_{\phi \circ \text{ev}_i} \times_\iota M = \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)_{\text{ev}_i} \times_{\phi \circ \iota} M.$$

Since the diffeomorphism ϕ of X is orientation-reversing, these two orientations are opposite. Since $\phi^* \mu = -\mu$ and $\phi_*[M] = [M]$, the difference in (4.45) contributes $2 \text{ev}_i^* \mu$ to

$$-\langle \mu, B \rangle \psi_i = c_1(L^{\otimes d}) \in H^2(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J); \mathbb{Q}). \quad (4.46)$$

The contribution of the sum in (4.45) is exactly as in the complex case of Proposition 3.2. We show below that the subsets $\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}^-(M)$ and $\mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)$ of $s^{-1}(\infty)$ do not contribute to (4.46) and thus establish (4.44).

After intersecting with a cycle corresponding to integration against a descendant cohomology class η on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$, as in the integrand in (4.15), we can assume that $\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}^-(M)$ is a finite collection of points. Let $d' = \langle \mu, B' \rangle$, $u_0 \in \mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}^-(M)$, and

$$y_1^+, \dots, y_{d_+}^+ \in \mathbb{C}^* \quad \text{and} \quad y_1^-, \dots, y_{d_-}^- \in \mathbb{C}^*,$$

with $d' = d_+ - d_-$, be the points at which the restriction of u_0 to Σ^- intersects M positively and negatively, respectively. The complex smoothing parameter c corresponding to the node shared by Σ_0 and Σ^+ also smooths out the node shared by Σ_0 and Σ^- according to the smoothing parameter \bar{c} , i.e. a point $1/w \in \Sigma^-$ in the domain of u corresponds to the point $\sim 1/|c|^2 w$ in the domain of the associated smoothed out map u_c meeting M . The section s on a neighborhood of u_0 can thus be approximated by the map

$$\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad c \longrightarrow (y_1^- \dots y_{d_-}^- / y_1^+ \dots y_{d_+}^+) |c|^{-2d'}.$$

It follows that s can be deformed to a section with no zeros or poles on this neighborhood. This implies that $\mathbb{R}D_{B_0, B'i}^-(M)$ does not contribute to $\langle \eta, [s^{-1}(0)] \rangle$.

If $\mathbb{R}E_i^-(M) \neq \emptyset$, then $d \in 2\mathbb{Z}$. After intersecting with a cycle corresponding to integration against a descendant cohomology class η on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{0,\ell}^\phi(B; J)$, we can assume that $\mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)$ is a finite collection of circles. The normal bundle to $\mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)$ is the trivial line bundle. The section s on a neighborhood of a circle $S^1 \subset \mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)$ can be approximated by a map

$$S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad (u, r) \longrightarrow c(u) r^{-d/2},$$

for some continuous map $c: S^1 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$. The signed number of zeros of a deformation of s on this neighborhood is

$$-(d/2) \langle e((S^1 \times \mathbb{C}) / (S^1 \times c\mathbb{R})), S^1 \rangle = 0;$$

see Propositions 2.18A and B in [39]. Thus, $\mathbb{R}E_i^-(M)$ does not contribute to $\langle \eta, [s^{-1}(0)] \rangle$ either. \square

As in the complex case in Section 3.3, the properties of real GW-invariants of Sections 4.2 and 4.3 can be reformulated in terms of differential equations on generating functions for these invariants. We continue with the notation at the end of Section 3.3. For the purposes of (4.47) below, we assume each basis element e_j for $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ lies in either $H_+^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ or $H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. Let

$$\Phi^{\omega, \phi}(\mathbf{t}, q) = \sum_{B \in H_2(X)} \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \left(\sum_{\substack{B' \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ \mathfrak{d}(B') = B}} \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{t}, \dots, \mathbf{t} \rangle_{0, B'}^{\omega}}_{\ell} \right) q^B.$$

The (primary) real genus 0 GW-potential and the descendant real genus g GW-potential of (X, ω, ϕ) are the formal power series

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega^{\omega, \phi}(\mathbf{t}, q) &= \sum_{B \in H_2(X)} \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{t}/2, \dots, \mathbf{t}/2 \rangle_{0, B}^{\omega, \phi}}_{\ell} q^B \quad \text{and} \\ \mathcal{F}_g^{\omega, \phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, q) &= \sum_{B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})} \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \underbrace{\langle \tilde{\mathbf{t}}/2, \dots, \tilde{\mathbf{t}}/2 \rangle_{g, B}^{\omega, \phi}}_{\ell} q^B, \end{aligned}$$

respectively. The full descendant GW-potential is the formal power series

$$\mathcal{F}^{\omega, \phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, q) = \sum_{g \geq 0} \mathcal{F}_g^{\omega, \phi}(\tilde{\mathbf{t}}, q) \lambda^{g-1}.$$

Thus, $\Omega^{\omega, \phi}$ is the coefficient of λ^{-1} in $\mathcal{F}^{\omega, \phi}$ with $t_{0j} = t_j$ and $t_{aj} = 0$ for $a > 0$.

The real string relation $\mathbb{R}3$ is equivalent to the differential equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}^{\omega, \phi}}{\partial t_{01}} = 0.$$

The real dilaton relation $\mathbb{R}4$ is equivalent to the differential equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}^{\omega, \phi}}{\partial t_{11}} = \left\{ \lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} + \sum_{a=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^N t_{aj} \frac{\partial}{\partial t_{aj}} \right\} \mathcal{F}^{\omega, \phi}.$$

The relations (4.42) are equivalent to the WDVV-type differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j, k=1}^N \partial_{t_{i_1}} \partial_{t_{i_2}} \partial_{t_j} \Phi^{\omega, \phi} \cdot g^{jk} \partial_{t_k} \partial_{t_{i_3}} \Omega^{\omega, \phi} \\ &= (-1)^{|e_{i_2}| |e_{i_3}|} \sum_{j, k=1}^N \partial_{t_{i_1}} \partial_{t_{i_3}} \partial_{t_j} \Phi^{\omega, \phi} \cdot g^{jk} \partial_{t_k} \partial_{t_{i_2}} \Omega^{\omega, \phi} \end{aligned} \tag{4.47}$$

with $i_1, i_2, i_3 = 1, 2, \dots, N$ such that $e_{i_1} \in H_+^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ and $e_{i_2}, e_{i_3} \in H_-^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$.

5 Genus reduction and splitting

Let (X, ω, ϕ) and n be as in Theorem 1.2. For the remainder of this paper, we fix $J \in \mathcal{J}_\omega^\phi$ and omit it from the notation for the moduli spaces of maps. We define the arithmetic genus g of a closed, possibly nodal and disconnected, Riemann surface (Σ, \mathbf{j}) by

$$g-1 = \sum_{i=1}^m (g_i-1)$$

if g_1, \dots, g_m are the arithmetic genera of the topological components of Σ .

5.1 Comparisons of orientations

For $g \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$, and $B \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, we denote by $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi; \bullet}(B)$ the moduli space of stable real J -holomorphic degree B maps from closed, possibly nodal and disconnected, symmetric Riemann surfaces of arithmetic genus g with ℓ conjugate pairs of marked points. Thus,

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B) \subset \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi; \bullet}(B)$$

is a union of topological components. For each $i \in [\ell]$, let

$$\text{ev}_i: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi; \bullet}(B) \longrightarrow X \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}_i \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi; \bullet}(B)$$

be the natural evaluation map and the universal tangent line orbi-bundle, respectively, at the marked point z_i^+ . Let

$$(\mathcal{L}_i \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}}_i)^\mathbb{R} = \{rv \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} v \in \mathcal{L}_i \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{L}}_i : v \in \mathcal{L}_i, r \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

This real line bundle over $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi; \bullet}(B)$ is canonically oriented by the standard orientation of \mathbb{R} .

For each element $P \in \mathcal{P}(g-1, \ell)$ as in (2.3), let

$$\tilde{\iota}_{P,0}^{\mathbb{C}}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B) \equiv \bigsqcup_{\substack{B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_1 + B_2 = B}} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1, |I|+1}^\phi(B_1) \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2, |J|+1}^\phi(B_2) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2, \ell+2}^{\phi; \bullet}(B) \quad (5.1)$$

be the open embedding obtained by taking the disjoint union of the two maps and by re-ordering the pairs of marked points according to the bijection (2.1) with (I, J) replaced by $(I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J \sqcup \{\ell+2\})$. For disjoint subsets $I, J \subset \mathbb{Z}^+$ and a map $\mathbf{u} \equiv (\mathcal{C}, u)$ from a marked curve \mathcal{C} with the underlying Riemann surface (Σ, \mathbf{j}) as in (4.7), define

$$\mathfrak{D}_{I,J}(\mathbf{u}) = (\mathfrak{D}_{I,J}(\mathcal{C}), \mathfrak{D}(u): \widehat{\Sigma} \longrightarrow X) \quad \text{with} \quad \mathfrak{D}(u)|_{\{+\} \times \Sigma} = u, \quad \mathfrak{D}(u)|_{\{-\} \times \Sigma} = \phi \circ u.$$

For each $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell)$ as in (2.3), let

$$\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P},0}^{\mathbb{C}}: \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B) \equiv \bigsqcup_{(B', B_0) \in \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{P}}^\phi} \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g', |I \sqcup J|+1}^\phi(B') \times \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_0, |K|+1}^\phi(B_0) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2, \ell+2}^{\phi; \bullet}(B) \quad (5.2)$$

be the open embedding sending $([\mathbf{u}'], [\mathbf{u}_0])$ to the equivalence class of the marked map obtained by taking the disjoint union of $\mathfrak{D}_{I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J}(\mathbf{u}')$ and \mathbf{u}_0 and by re-ordering the pairs of marked points according to the bijection (2.1) with (I, J) replaced by $(I \sqcup J \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, K \sqcup \{\ell+2\})$. If $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$, let

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^{\mathbb{C}}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}^{\mathbb{C}}(B) &\equiv \bigsqcup_{\substack{B' \in H_2(X;\mathbb{Z}) \\ B' - \phi_*(B') = B}} \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}(B') \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B) \quad \text{and} \\ \tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^E: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}^E(B) &\equiv \bigsqcup_{\substack{B' \in H_2(X;\mathbb{Z}) \\ B' - \phi_*(B') = B}} \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}(B') \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)\end{aligned}\tag{5.3}$$

be the open embedding sending $[\mathbf{u}']$ to the equivalence class of $\mathfrak{D}_{I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J \sqcup \{\ell+2\}}(\mathbf{u}')$ and the open embedding sending $[\mathbf{u}']$ to the equivalence class of $\mathfrak{D}_{I \sqcup \{\ell+1\}, J}(\mathbf{u}')$. If $g \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ (resp. $g \notin 2\mathbb{Z}$), we define $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ (resp. $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}^E(B)$) to be the empty set.

Define

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) &= \{[\mathbf{u}] \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B): \text{ev}_{\ell+1}([\mathbf{u}]) = \text{ev}_{\ell+2}([\mathbf{u}])\}, \\ \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) &= \{[\mathbf{u}] \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B): \text{ev}_{\ell+1}([\mathbf{u}]) \in X^{\phi}\}.\end{aligned}$$

The short exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned}0 \longrightarrow T\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) &\longrightarrow T\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)} \longrightarrow \text{ev}_{\ell+1}^* TX \longrightarrow 0, \\ 0 \longrightarrow T\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) &\longrightarrow T\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)} \longrightarrow \text{ev}_{\ell+1}^* \mathcal{N}_X X^{\phi} \longrightarrow 0\end{aligned}$$

induce isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)))|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)} &\approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B))) \otimes \text{ev}_{\ell+1}^*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(TX)), \\ \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)))|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)} &\approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B))) \otimes \text{ev}_{\ell+1}^*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(\mathcal{N}_X X^{\phi}))\end{aligned}\tag{5.4}$$

of real line bundles over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)$, respectively.

We denote by

$$\tilde{\iota}'_{g,\ell}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\iota}''_{g,\ell}: \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) \longrightarrow \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)\tag{5.5}$$

the immersion obtained by identifying the marked points $z_{\ell+1}^+$ and $z_{\ell+1}^-$ of the domain of each map with $z_{\ell+2}^+$ and $z_{\ell+2}^-$, respectively, to form a conjugate pair of nodes and the immersion obtained by identifying the marked point $z_{\ell+1}^+$ of the domain of each map with $z_{\ell+1}^-$ to form an E -node. The first immersion is generically 4:1 onto its image, while the second is generically 2:1. There are canonical isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}'_{g,\ell} &\equiv \frac{\tilde{\iota}'_{g,\ell}^* T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B))}{d\tilde{\iota}'_{g,\ell}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)))} \approx \mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{L}_{\ell+2}, \\ \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}''_{g,\ell} &\equiv \frac{\tilde{\iota}''_{g,\ell}^* T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B))}{d\tilde{\iota}''_{g,\ell}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B)))} \approx (\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}})^{\mathbb{R}}.\end{aligned}\tag{5.6}$$

They induce isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}^*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)))) &\approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B))) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^2(\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{L}_{\ell+2}), \\ \tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}''*(\Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)))) &\approx \Lambda_{\mathbb{R}}^{\text{top}}(T(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B))) \otimes (\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}})^{\mathbb{R}}\end{aligned}\quad (5.7)$$

of real line bundles over $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$, respectively.

The symplectic orientation on X and the orientation on X^ϕ induced by a real orientation $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ on (X, ω, ϕ) determines an orientation on $\mathcal{N}_X X^\phi$ via the short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow TX^\phi \longrightarrow TX|_{X^\phi} \longrightarrow \mathcal{N}_X X^\phi \longrightarrow 0$$

of real vector bundles over X^ϕ . By [16, Section 3.3], $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ endows the moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ with an orientation and a virtual fundamental class of dimension (4.14). The space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ naturally splits into unions of topological components, such as $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^\phi(B)$ and the images of $\tilde{\iota}_{P;0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ with $P \in \mathcal{P}(g+1, \ell-2)$, $\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P};0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ with $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g+2, \ell-2)$, $\tilde{\iota}_{g+2, (I,J);0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ with $[\ell-2] = I \sqcup J$, and $\tilde{\iota}_{g+1, (I,J);0}^E$ with $[\ell-1] = I \sqcup J$. By the first statements of [16, Propositions 3.12/3], the signs $(-1)^\varepsilon$ of the open embeddings in (5.1)-(5.3) with respect to the orientations induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ and the complex orientations on the complex moduli space $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g',\ell'}(B')$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{P;0}^{\mathbb{C}} &= \varepsilon_n(P), \quad \varepsilon_{P;0}^{\mathbb{C}}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g',|I \sqcup J|+1}(B') \times \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g_0,|K|+1}^\phi(B_0)} = \langle c_1(L), \phi_*(B') \rangle + |J|, \\ \varepsilon_{g,(I,J);0}^{\mathbb{C}} &|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}(B')} = \langle c_1(L), \phi_*(B') \rangle + |J| + 1, \\ \varepsilon_{g,(I,J);0}^E &|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}(B')} = \langle c_1(L), \phi_*(B') \rangle + |J|,\end{aligned}\quad (5.8)$$

respectively.

Along with the canonical orientations on $\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{L}_{\ell+2}$ and $(\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{L}_{\ell+1}})^{\mathbb{R}}$, $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ also determines orientations on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ via (5.4) and (5.7). By the first statement of [16, Proposition 3.14], the orientations on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ defined via the first isomorphisms in (5.4) and (5.7) are the same. By the first statement of [16, Proposition 3.16], the orientations on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)$ defined via the second isomorphisms in (5.4) and (5.7) are opposite.

5.2 Proof of R13 and R14

Fix a tuple $\mu \equiv (\mu_i)_{i \in [\ell]}$ of elements of $H^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. Let $\gamma' \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}; \mathbb{Q})$ and

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi}(B) = \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B) \cap \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^\phi(B).$$

By the definition of $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ below (4.18) and (2.4),

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}} \gamma' \mathcal{I}_{g-1,\ell+1,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, \text{PD}_X^{-1}([X^\phi]_X)) \\ &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^\phi(B)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma') (\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell) (\text{ev}_{\ell+1}^* (\text{PD}_X^{-1}([X^\phi]_X))) \\ &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi;\bullet}(B)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma') \tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}''* ((\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell)).\end{aligned}\quad (5.9)$$

The last virtual fundamental class above is taken with respect to the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi}(B)$ induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ via the second isomorphism in (5.4). By (2.13) with $r=1$ and $\mathbb{R}8$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}} \gamma'(\iota_{g,\ell}^E)^*(\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= (-1)^{g-1+|\mu|} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} (\iota_{g,\ell}^E)_*(\gamma') \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu) \\ &= (-1)^{g-1+|\mu|} \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^*((\iota_{g,\ell}^E)_*(\gamma')))(\text{ev}_1^*\mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^*\mu_\ell). \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

The restriction $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}^E$ of $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}''$ to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi}(B)$ is the fiber product of the forgetful morphism \mathfrak{f} in (4.16) and the immersion $\iota_{g,\ell}^E$ in (4.5). The bundle homomorphism

$$d\mathfrak{f}: \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}^E = \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}''|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi}(B)} \longrightarrow \{\mathfrak{f}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi}(B)}\}^* \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,\ell}^E$$

induced by the differential of \mathfrak{f} , with \mathfrak{f} on the right-hand side as in (4.16) with (g, ℓ) replaced by $(g-1, \ell+1)$, is generically an isomorphism that intertwines the two canonical orientations. Thus, the integral on the right-hand side of (5.10) equals to the right-hand side in (5.9) with the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi}(B)$ induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ via the second isomorphism in (5.7). Along with the first statement of [16, Proposition 3.16], this implies the second claim in $\mathbb{R}13$.

Let $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$ and $g \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$. The spaces

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2,\ell+1}(B) &\equiv \{[\mathbf{u}] \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}^{\mathbb{C}}(B) : \text{ev}_{\ell+1}([\mathbf{u}]) = \phi(\text{ev}_{\ell+1}([\mathbf{u}]))\} \quad \text{and} \\ \overline{\mathfrak{M}}''_{g/2,\ell+1}(B) &\equiv \{[\mathbf{u}] \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}^E(B) : \text{ev}_{\ell+1}([\mathbf{u}]) \in X^\phi\} \end{aligned}$$

inherit orientations from the complex orientations of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}^E(B)$ via the analogues of the isomorphisms in (5.4). Furthermore,

$$\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^{\mathbb{C}}(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}(B)) \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\prime\phi;\bullet}(B) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^E(\overline{\mathfrak{M}}''_{g/2,\ell+1}(B)) \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi;\bullet}(B).$$

Suppose in addition $g \in 2\mathbb{Z}^{\geq 0}$ and $\gamma' \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}; \mathbb{Q})$. The composition $\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J)}^E$ of the restriction of $\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^E$ to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}''_{g/2,\ell+1}(B)$ with $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}''$ is the fiber product of the forgetful morphism \mathfrak{f} in (4.16) and the immersion $\iota_{g,(I,J)}^E$ in (4.9). The bundle homomorphism

$$d\mathfrak{f}: \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J)}^E \approx \tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^{E*} \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}''|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}''(B)} \longrightarrow \{\mathfrak{f}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}''(B)}\}^* \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,(I,J)}^E$$

induced by the differential of \mathfrak{f} , with \mathfrak{f} on the right-hand side as in (3.9) with (g, ℓ) replaced by $(g/2, \ell+1)$, is generically an isomorphism that intertwines the two canonical orientations. By the first statements of [16, Propositions 3.13/6], the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}''(B)$ induced from the canonical orientation of $\mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J)}^E$ via the analogue of the second isomorphism in (5.7) differs from the above orientation by -1 to the power of $\varepsilon_{g,(I,J);0}^E + 1$. Along with (5.9) and (5.10) with

$$\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g-1,\ell+1,B}^{\omega,\phi}, \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\phi}(B), \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1,\ell+1}^{\prime\prime\phi}(B), \quad \tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}'', \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{g,\ell}^E$$

replaced by

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g/2,(I,J),B'}^{\omega,\phi,L}, \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}(B'), \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}''_{g/2,\ell+1}(B) \cap \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2,\ell+1}(B'), \quad \tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J)}^E, \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{g,(I,J)}^E$$

respectively, this implies the last claim in $\mathbb{R}14$.

Let $\gamma' \in H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}; \mathbb{Q})$ and

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B) = \overline{\mathfrak{M}}'^{\phi,\bullet}_{g-2,\ell+2}(B) \cap \overline{\mathfrak{M}}^\phi_{g-2,\ell+2}(B).$$

By the definition of $\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}$ below (4.18), (2.2), and (2.4),

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i,j=1}^N g^{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}} \gamma' \mathcal{I}_{g-2,\ell+2,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu, e_i, e_j) \\ &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}^\phi_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma') (\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell) (\{\text{ev}_{\ell+1} \times \text{ev}_{\ell+2}\}^* (\text{PD}_{X^2}^{-1}(\Delta_X))) \quad (5.11) \\ &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma') \tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}^* ((\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell)). \end{aligned}$$

The last virtual fundamental class above is taken with respect to the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)$ induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ via the first isomorphism in (5.4). By (2.13) with $r=2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}} \gamma' (\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}})^* (\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} (\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}})_* (\gamma') \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu) \\ &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}^\phi_{g,\ell}(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* ((\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}})_* (\gamma'))) (\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_\ell^* \mu_\ell). \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

The restriction $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}}$ of $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}$ to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)$ is the fiber product of the forgetful morphism \mathfrak{f} in (4.16) and the immersion $\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}}$ in (4.5). The bundle homomorphism

$$d\mathfrak{f}: \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}} = \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)} \longrightarrow \{\mathfrak{f}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)}\}^* \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,\ell}^{\mathbb{C}}$$

induced by the differential of \mathfrak{f} , with \mathfrak{f} on the right-hand side as in (4.16) with (g, ℓ) replaced by $(g-2, \ell+2)$, is \mathbb{C} -linear with respect to the identifications in (4.11) and (5.6) and is generically an isomorphism. Thus, the right-hand side of (5.12) equals to the right-hand side in (5.11) with the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2,\ell+2}(B)$ induced by $(L, [\psi], \mathfrak{s})$ via the first isomorphism in (5.7). Along with the first statement of [16, Proposition 3.14], this implies the first claim in $\mathbb{R}13$.

Suppose $[\ell] = I \sqcup J$, $g \in \mathbb{Z}^+ - 2\mathbb{Z}$, and $\gamma' \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}; \mathbb{Q})$. The composition $\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J)}^{\mathbb{C}}$ of the restriction of $\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2,\ell+1}(B)$ with $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}$ is the fiber product of the forgetful morphism \mathfrak{f} in (4.16) and the immersion $\iota_{g,(I,J)}^{\mathbb{C}}$ in (4.9). The bundle homomorphism

$$d\mathfrak{f}: \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J)}^{\mathbb{C}} \approx \tilde{\iota}_{g,(I,J);0}^{\mathbb{C}} \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}(B)} \longrightarrow \{\mathfrak{f}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2,\ell+2}(B)}\}^* \mathcal{N}\iota_{g,(I,J)}^{\mathbb{C}}$$

induced by the differential of \mathfrak{f} , with \mathfrak{f} on the right-hand side as in (3.9) with (g, ℓ) replaced by $((g-1)/2, \ell+2)$, is \mathbb{C} -linear with respect to the identifications in (4.12) and (5.6) and is generically an isomorphism. By the first statements of [16, Propositions 3.13/4], the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2, \ell+2}(B)$ induced from the complex orientation of $\mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g, (I, J)}^{\mathbb{C}}$ via the analogue of the first isomorphism in (5.7) differs from the orientation induced via the analogue of the first isomorphism in (5.4) by -1 to the power of $\varepsilon_{g, (I, J); 0}^{\mathbb{C}}$. Along with (5.11) and (5.12) with

$$\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g-2, \ell+2}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g-2, \ell+2, B}^{\omega, \phi}, \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2, \ell+2}^{\phi}(B), \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{g-2, \ell+2}^{\phi}(B), \quad \tilde{\iota}_{g, \ell}' \text{ and } \iota_{g, \ell}^{\mathbb{C}}$$

replaced by

$$\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{(g-1)/2, \ell+2}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{(g-1)/2, (I, J), B'}^{\omega, \phi, L}, \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2, \ell+2}(B'), \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}'_{(g-1)/2, \ell+1}(B) \cap \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2, \ell+2}(B'),$$

$\tilde{\iota}_{g, (I, J)}^{\mathbb{C}}$, and $\iota_{g, (I, J)}^{\mathbb{C}}$, respectively, this implies the third claim in $\mathbb{R}14$.

For $I \equiv \{i_1, \dots, i_m\} \subset [\ell]$ with $i_1 < \dots < i_m$, let

$$\text{ev}_I^* \mu = (\text{ev}_1^* \mu_{i_1}) \dots (\text{ev}_m^* \mu_{i_m}).$$

For $P \in \mathcal{P}(g-1, \ell)$ as in (2.3), define

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B) &= \{([\mathbf{u}_1], [\mathbf{u}_2]) \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B) : \text{ev}_{|I|+1}([\mathbf{u}_1]) = \text{ev}_{|J|+1}([\mathbf{u}_2])\}, \\ [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}} &= \sum_{\substack{B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_1 + B_2 = B}} [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g_1, |I|+1}^{\phi}(B_1)]^{\text{vir}} \times [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g_2, |J|+1}^{\phi}(B_2)]^{\text{vir}}, \\ [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}} &= \{\text{ev}_{|I|+1} \times \text{ev}_{|J|+1}\}^*(\text{PD}_{X^2}^{-1}(\Delta_X)) \cap [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}}. \end{aligned}$$

For $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g, \ell)$ as in (2.3), we similarly define

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B) &= \{([\mathbf{u}'], [\mathbf{u}_0]) \in \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B) : \text{ev}_{|I \sqcup J|+1}([\mathbf{u}']) = \text{ev}_{|K|+1}([\mathbf{u}_0])\}, \\ [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}} &= \sum_{\substack{(B', B_0) \in \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{P}}^{\phi}(B) \\ (B', B_0) \in \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{P}}^{\phi}(B)}} [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g', |I \sqcup J|+1}^{\phi}(B')]^{\text{vir}} \times [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g_0, |K|+1}^{\phi}(B_0)]^{\text{vir}}, \\ [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}} &= \{\text{ev}_{|I \sqcup J|+1} \times \text{ev}_{|K|+1}\}^*(\text{PD}_{X^2}^{-1}(\Delta_X)) \cap [\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}}. \end{aligned}$$

With $P \in \mathcal{P}(g-1, \ell)$ as in (2.3), let

$$\gamma_1 \in H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1, |I|+1}; \mathbb{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_2 \in H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2, |J|+1}; \mathbb{Q}).$$

By the definition of $\mathcal{I}_{g, \ell, B}^{\omega, \phi}$ below (4.18), (2.7), $\mathbb{R}8$, $\mathbb{R}7$, (2.2), and (2.4),

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\substack{B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_1 + B_2 = B}} \sum_{i, j=1}^N g^{ij} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1, |I|+1} \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2, |J|+1}} (\gamma_1 \times \gamma_2) (\mathcal{I}_{g_1, |I|+1, B_1}^{\omega, \phi}(\mu_I, e_i) \times \mathcal{I}_{g_2, |J|+1, B_2}^{\omega, \phi}(e_j, \mu_J)) \\ &= (-1)^{(g_1-1)|\gamma_2|} \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}}} ((\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma_1) \times (\mathfrak{f}^* \gamma_2)) ((\text{ev}_I^* \mu) \times (\text{ev}_J^* \mu)) (\{\text{ev}_{|I|+1} \times \text{ev}_{|J|+1}\}^*(\text{PD}_{X^2}^{-1}(\Delta_X))) \quad (5.13) \\ &= (-1)^{(g_1-1)|\gamma_2| + \varepsilon(P, \mu)} \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)]^{\text{vir}}} ((\mathfrak{f} \times \mathfrak{f})^*(\gamma_1 \times \gamma_2)) \tilde{\iota}_P^{\mathbb{C}*} ((\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_{\ell}^* \mu_{\ell})). \end{aligned}$$

By (2.13) with $r=2$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1,|I|+1} \times \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2,|J|+1}} (\gamma_1 \times \gamma_2) (\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}})^* (\mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu)) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,\ell}} (\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}})_* (\gamma_1 \times \gamma_2) \mathcal{I}_{g,\ell,B}^{\omega,\phi}(\mu) \\ &= \int_{[\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g,\ell}^{\phi}(B;J)]^{\text{vir}}} (\mathfrak{f}^* ((\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}})_* (\gamma_1 \times \gamma_2))) (\text{ev}_1^* \mu_1) \dots (\text{ev}_{\ell}^* \mu_{\ell}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

The image of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ under $\tilde{\iota}_{P,0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ is contained in $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi,\bullet}(B)$. The composition $\tilde{\iota}_P^{\mathbb{C}}$ of the restriction of $\tilde{\iota}_{P,0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ with $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}$ is the fiber product of the forgetful morphism \mathfrak{f} in (4.16) and the immersion $\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}}$ in (4.6). The bundle homomorphism

$$d\mathfrak{f}: \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_P^{\mathbb{C}} \approx \tilde{\iota}_{P,0}^{\mathbb{C}*} \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)} \longrightarrow \{\mathfrak{f} \times \mathfrak{f}\}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)} \}^* \mathcal{N}\iota_P^{\mathbb{C}}$$

induced by the differential of \mathfrak{f} , with \mathfrak{f} on the right-hand side as in (4.16) with (g,ℓ) replaced by $(g_1,|I|+1)$ and $(g_2,|J|+1)$, is \mathbb{C} -linear with respect to the identifications in (4.12) and (5.6) and is generically an isomorphism. Thus, the right-hand side of (5.14) equals to the last integral in (5.13) with the orientation on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ induced from the complex orientation of $\mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_P^{\mathbb{C}}$ via the analogue of the first isomorphism in (5.7). Along with the first statements of [16, Propositions 3.12/4], this implies the first claim in R14.

Suppose now that $\tilde{P} \in \tilde{\mathcal{P}}(g,\ell)$ is as in (2.3),

$$\gamma_1 \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g',|I \sqcup J|+1}; \mathbb{Q}) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_2 \in H^*(\mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_0,|K|+1}; \mathbb{Q}).$$

The image of $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ under $\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P},0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ is again contained in $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2,\ell+2}^{\phi,\bullet}(B)$. The composition $\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}$ of the restriction of $\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P},0}^{\mathbb{C}}$ to $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$ with $\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}$ is the fiber product of the forgetful morphism \mathfrak{f} in (4.16) and the immersion $\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}$ in (4.8). The bundle homomorphism

$$d\mathfrak{f}: \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}} \approx \tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P},0}^{\mathbb{C}*} \mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{g,\ell}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)} \longrightarrow \{\mathfrak{f} \times \mathfrak{f}\}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)} \}^* \mathcal{N}\iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}$$

induced by the differential of \mathfrak{f} , with \mathfrak{f} on the right-hand side as in (3.9) with (g,ℓ) replaced by $(g',|I \sqcup J|+1)$ and as in (4.16) with (g,ℓ) replaced by $(g_0,|K|+1)$, is \mathbb{C} -linear with respect to the identifications in (4.12) and (5.6) and is generically an isomorphism. By the first statements of [16, Propositions 3.12/3/4], the orientation on

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B) \cap (\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g',|I \sqcup J|+1}(B') \times \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g_0,|K|+1}^{\phi}(B_0)) \subset \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B)$$

induced from the complex orientation of $\mathcal{N}\tilde{\iota}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}$ via the analogue of the first isomorphism in (5.7) differs from the orientation induced via the analogue of the first isomorphism in (5.4) by -1 to the power of $\langle c_1(L), \phi_*(B') \rangle + |J|$. Along with (5.13) and (5.14) with

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{B_1, B_2 \in H_2(X; \mathbb{Z}) \\ B_1 + B_2 = B}} , \quad \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_1,|I|+1}, \quad \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_2,|J|+1}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g_1,|I|+1, B_1}^{\omega,\phi}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g_2,|J|+1, B_2}^{\omega,\phi}, \\ I, \quad J, \quad g_1, \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_P^{\mathbb{C}}(B), \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B), \quad \tilde{\iota}_P^{\mathbb{C}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}} \end{aligned}$$

replaced by

$$\sum_{(B', B_0) \in \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{P}}^\phi(B)}, \quad \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g', |I \sqcup J|+1}, \quad \mathbb{R}\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g_0, |K|+1}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g, |I \sqcup J|+1, B'}^{\omega, \phi, L}, \quad \mathcal{I}_{g_0, |K|+1, B_0}^{\omega, \phi},$$

$$I \sqcup J, \quad K, \quad 2g' - 1, \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}(B), \quad \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{\tilde{P}}'^{\mathbb{C}}(B), \quad \iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \iota_{\tilde{P}}^{\mathbb{C}},$$

respectively, this implies the second claim in R14.

Remark 5.1. Suppose $\tilde{\phi}$ is a conjugation on L lifting ϕ and the moduli spaces $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g, \ell}^\phi(B)$ are oriented via (1.4) as in [14]. By the second statement of [16, Proposition 3.14], the orientations on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-2, \ell+2}^{\phi; \bullet}(B)$ defined via the first isomorphisms in (5.4) and (5.7) are then opposite. By the second statement of [16, Proposition 3.16], the orientations on $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g-1, \ell+1}^{\phi; \bullet}(B)$ defined via the second isomorphisms in (5.4) and (5.7) are the same if and only if $g + \langle c_1(X, \omega), B \rangle / 2$ is even. By the second statements of [16, Propositions 3.12/3], the sign exponents in (5.8) become

$$\varepsilon_{P;0}^{\mathbb{C}} = \frac{n-1}{2}(g_1-1)(g_2-1) + (g_1-1+\langle c_1(X, \omega), B_1 \rangle / 2)(g_2-1+\langle c_1(X, \omega), B_2 \rangle / 2),$$

$$\varepsilon_{\tilde{P};0}^{\mathbb{C}}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g', |I \sqcup J|+1}(B') \times \overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g_0, |K|+1}^\phi(B_0)} = g' - 1 + |J|,$$

$$\varepsilon_{g, (I, J); 0}^{\mathbb{C}}|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{(g-1)/2, \ell+2}(B')} = (g-1)/2 + |J|, \quad \varepsilon_{g, (I, J); 0}^E|_{\overline{\mathfrak{M}}_{g/2, \ell+1}(B')} = g/2 - 1 + |J|.$$

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