K-CLASSES OF DELTA-MATROIDS AND EQUIVARIANT LOCALIZATION

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ABSTRACT. Delta-matroids are "type B" generalizations of matroids in the same way that maximal orthogonal Grassmannians are generalizations of Grassmannians. A delta-matroid analogue of the Tutte polynomial of a matroid is the interlace polynomial. We give a geometric interpretation for the interlace polynomial via the K-theory of maximal orthogonal Grassmannians. To do so, we develop a new Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch-type formula for the type B permutohedral variety.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a nonnegative integer n, let $[n] = \{1, \ldots, n\}$, and for a subset $S \subseteq [n]$, let $\mathbf{e}_S = \sum_{i \in S} \mathbf{e}_i$ be the sum of the corresponding standard basis vectors in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Let $[\bar{n}] = \{\bar{1}, \ldots, \bar{n}\}$, and consider $[n, \bar{n}] = [n] \sqcup [\bar{n}]$ equipped with the involution $i \mapsto \bar{i}$. Writing $\mathbf{e}_{\bar{i}} = -\mathbf{e}_i$, let $\mathbf{e}_S = \sum_{i \in S} \mathbf{e}_i$ for a subset $S \subseteq [n, \bar{n}]$. A subset $S \subseteq [n, \bar{n}]$ is *admissible* if $\{i, \bar{i}\} \not\subseteq S$ for all $i \in [n]$. Note that a *maximal admissible subset* of $[n, \bar{n}]$ has cardinality n.

Definition 1.1. A *delta-matroid* D on $[n, \bar{n}]$ is a nonempty collection $\mathcal{F}$ of maximal admissible subsets of $[n, \bar{n}]$ such that each edge of the polytope

$$P(\mathrm{D}) = \text{the convex hull of } \{\mathbf{e}_{B \cap [n]} : B \in \mathcal{F}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

is a parallel translate of $\mathbf{e}_i$ or $\mathbf{e}_i \pm \mathbf{e}_j$ for some $i, j \in [n]$.

The collection $\mathcal{F}$ is called the *feasible sets* of D, and $P(\mathrm{D})$ is called the *base polytope* of D. One often works with the following translation of the twice-dilated base polytope

$$\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})} = 2P(\mathrm{D}) - (1, \ldots, 1) = \text{the convex hull of } \{\mathbf{e}_B : B \in \mathcal{F}\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n.$$

Delta-matroids generalize matroids as the "minuscule type B matroids" in the theory of Coxeter matroids [GS87, BGW03], and as "2-matroids" in the theory of multimatroids [Bou97]. The Tutte polynomial of a matroid [Tut67, Cra69] admits a delta-matroid analogue called the *interlace polynomial*, introduced in [ABS04, BH14].

Definition 1.2. For a delta-matroid D on $[n, \bar{n}]$ with feasible sets $\mathcal{F}$ and a subset $S \subseteq [n]$, let

$$d_{\mathrm{D}}(S) = \min_{B \in \mathcal{F}} \big(|S \cup (B \cap [n])| - |S \cap B \cap [n]|\big), \text{ the lattice distance between } \mathbf{e}_S \text{ and } P(\mathrm{D}).$$

Then, the *interlace polynomial* $\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v) \in \mathbb{Z}[v]$ of D is defined as

$$\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v) = \sum_{S \subseteq [n]} v^{d_{\mathrm{D}}(S)}.$$

Similar to the Tutte polynomial of a matroid, the interlace polynomial has several alternative definitions: it satisfies a deletion-contraction recursion [BH14, Theorem 30], it is an evaluation of the rank generating function of a delta-matroid [Lar], and $\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v-1)$ has an activities description [Mor19]. Additionally, its evaluation at $q=0$ gives the number of feasible sets. Here, we show that Fink and Speyer's geometric interpretation of Tutte polynomials via the K-theory of Grassmannians [FS12] also generalizes to interlace polynomials. Let us first recall their result.

Each r-dimensional linear space $L \subseteq \Bbbk^n$ over a field $\Bbbk$ gives rise to a matroid M on $[n]$ and a point $[L]$ in the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}(r;n)$. The torus $T = (\Bbbk^*)^n$ acts on $\mathrm{Gr}(r;n)$, and we consider the torus-orbit-closure $\overline{T\cdot[L]}$ of L. The K-class of the structure sheaf $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$ in Grothendieck ring $K(\mathrm{Gr}(r;n))$ of vector bundles on $\mathrm{Gr}(r;n)$ depends only on M, and it admits a combinatorial formula which makes sense for any matroid M of rank r on $[n]$. This formula is used to define a class $y(\mathrm{M}) \in K(\mathrm{Gr}(r;n))$ such that $y(\mathrm{M}) = [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$ whenever M has a realization L.

Now, consider the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& \mathrm{Fl}(1,r,n-1;n) \arrow[dl, "\pi_r"'] \arrow[dr] \arrow[ddr, "\pi_{1n}"'] & \\
\mathrm{Gr}(r;n) & & \mathrm{Fl}(1,n-1;n) \arrow[d, hook] \\
& & \mathbb{P}^{n-1}\times\mathbb{P}^{n-1}
\end{tikzcd}$$

where π_r and π_{1n} are the natural forgetful maps. Then [FS12, Theorem 5.1] states that

$$\pi_{1n*}\pi_r^*\big(y(\mathrm{M})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]\big) = \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{M}}(\alpha,\beta),$$

where $\mathcal{O}(1)$ is the line bundle on $\mathrm{Gr}(r;n)$ defining the Plücker embedding, α and β are the K-classes of the structure sheaves of hyperplanes in each of the $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ factors, and T_{M} is the Tutte polynomial of M. This result was subsequently generalized to Tutte polynomials of morphisms of matroids in [CDMS22, DES21]. Here, we establish a similar geometric interpretation for the interlace polynomials of delta-matroids via the K-theory of maximal orthogonal Grassmanians.

Let $\Bbbk^{2n+1}$ have coordinates labelled $\bar{n},\dots,\bar{1},0,1,\dots,n$. Let q be the nondegenerate quadratic form on $\Bbbk^{2n+1}$ given by $q(x) = x_1x_{\bar{1}} + \cdots + x_nx_{\bar{n}} + x_0^2$. For $0\le r\le n$, let $\mathrm{OGr}(r;2n+1)$ be the *orthogonal Grassmannian*, which is the subvariety of $\mathrm{Gr}(r;2n+1)$ consisting of isotropic r-dimensional subspaces, i.e.,

$$\mathrm{OGr}(r;2n+1) = \{r\text{-dimensional linear subspaces } L\subset\Bbbk^{2n+1} \text{ such that } q|_L \text{ is identically zero}\}.$$

The action of the torus $T=(\Bbbk^*)^n$ on $\Bbbk^{2n+1}$ given by

$$(t_1,\dots,t_n)\cdot(x_{\bar{n}},\dots,x_{\bar{1}},x_0,x_1,\dots,x_n) = (t_n^{-1}x_{\bar{n}},\dots,t_1^{-1}x_{\bar{1}},x_0,t_1x_1,\dots,t_nx_n)$$

preserves the quadratic form q, and hence induces a T-action on $\mathrm{OGr}(r;2n+1)$. One has the T-equivariant Plücker embedding $\mathrm{OGr}(r;2n+1)\hookrightarrow\mathrm{Gr}(r;2n+1)\hookrightarrow\mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^r\Bbbk^{2n+1})$.

The *maximal orthogonal Grassmannian* is $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$. Points on $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ realize delta-matroids in the same way that points on the usual Grassmannian realize matroids. More precisely, [EFLS24, Proposition 6.2] [GS87] showed that the torus-orbit-closure $\overline{T\cdot[L]}$ of a point $[L]\in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$, considered as a T-invariant subvariety of $\mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^n \Bbbk^{2n+1})$ via the Plücker embedding, has moment polytope $\mu(\overline{T\cdot[L]})$ equal to $\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}$, where D is a delta-matroid with the set of feasible sets

$$\{\text{maximal admissible } B\subset[n,\bar{n}] \text{ such that the } B\text{-th Plücker coordinate of } L \text{ is nonzero}\}.$$

Using this polyhedral property, we construct for any (not necessarily realizable) delta-matroid D an element $y(\mathrm{D})$ in the Grothendieck ring $K(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1))$ of vector bundles on $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ (see Proposition 2.2).[1]

To relate the K-class $y(\mathrm{D})$ to the the interlace polynomial, we consider the orthogonal partial flag variety $\mathrm{OFl}(1,n;2n+1)\subset \mathrm{OGr}(1;2n+1)\times\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$. Note that $\mathrm{OGr}(1;2n+1)$ is a smooth quadric inside of $\mathrm{Gr}(1;2n+1)=\mathbb{P}^{2n}$. We have the diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd}
 & \mathrm{OFl}(1,n;2n+1) \arrow[dl, "\pi_n"'] \arrow[dr] \arrow[ddr, "\pi_1"'] & \\
\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1) & & \mathrm{OGr}(1;2n+1) \arrow[d, hook] \\
 & & \mathbb{P}^{2n}.
\end{tikzcd}$$

Let $\mathcal{O}(1)$ denote the ample line bundle that generates the Picard group of $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$. Its square $\mathcal{O}(2)$ defines the Plücker embedding $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)\hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(n;2n+1)\hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^n \Bbbk^{2n+1})$. This fact about $\mathcal{O}(2)$ follows from the description of the Picard group of $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ in terms of the representation theory of $\mathrm{SO}(2n+1)$; see [BL00, Section 2.8] for a summary of general theory, and [FH91, Chapter 19.4] for features particular to $\mathrm{SO}(2n+1)$. The line bundle $\mathcal{O}(1)$ defines the Spinor embedding of $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ into $\mathbb{P}^{2^n-1}$. Recall that $K(\mathbb{P}^{2n})\simeq \mathbb{Z}[u]/(u^{2n+1})$, where u is the structure sheaf of a hyperplane in $\mathbb{P}^{2n}$. So we may represent any class in $K(\mathbb{P}^{2n})$ uniquely as a polynomial in u of degree at most $2n$.

Theorem A. Let $\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v)\in\mathbb{Z}[v]$ be the interlace polynomial of a delta-matroid D. We have

$$\pi_{1*}\pi_n^*\big(y(\mathrm{D})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]\big)=u\cdot \mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(u-1)\in K(\mathbb{P}^{2n}).$$

To prove the theorem, in Proposition 4.1 we transport the pullback-pushforward $\pi_{1*}\pi_n^*(-)$ computation to a sheaf Euler characteristic $\chi(-)$ computation on a smooth projective toric variety X_{B_n} known as the *type B permutohedral variety* (Definition 2.6). Then, to carry out the sheaf Euler characteristic computation, we establish the following new Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch-type formula for X_{B_n}. Let $A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$ be the Chow ring of X_{B_n}, with the degree map $\int_{X_{B_n}}: A^n(X_{B_n})\xrightarrow{\sim}\mathbb{Z}$.

[1]We caution that, unlike the matroid case in [FS12], the class $y(\mathrm{D})$ of a delta-matroid D with a realization $[L]\in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ may not be equal to the K-class of the structure sheaf $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$, although it is closely related, see Proposition 2.9 and Proposition 2.3. For a detailed discussion of $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$, see Remark 2.10 and Section 5 .

Theorem B. There is an injective ring homomorphism $\psi\colon K(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$, which becomes an isomorphism after tensoring with $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$. For any $[\mathcal{E}] \in K(X_{B_n})$, the map ψ satisfies

$$\chi(X_{B_n}, [\mathcal{E}]) = \frac{1}{2^n}\int_{X_{B_n}} \psi([\mathcal{E}]) \cdot (1 + \gamma + \gamma^2 + \cdots + \gamma^n)$$

where γ is the anti-canonical divisor of X_{B_n}.

The map ψ in Theorem B is unrelated to the usual Chern character. It also differs from the Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch-type isomorphism of [EFLS24, Theorem C], which is not as suitable for proving Theorem A.

Question 1.3. The g-polynomial [Spe09] of a matroid is an invariant of matroids that can be (conjecturally) used to give strong bounds on the number of pieces in a matroid polytope subdivision. The coefficients of the g-polynomial are certain linear combinations of the coefficients that are used to express $y(\mathrm{M})$ in terms of structure sheaves of Schubert varieties in $K(\mathrm{Gr}(r;n))$. In [FS12, Theorem 6.1], the authors express the g-polynomial in terms of a computation similar to the one in Theorem A. Is there an invariant of delta-matroids which gives strong bounds on the number of pieces in a delta-matroid polytope subdivision?

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we discuss equivariant K-theory and define $y(\mathrm{D})$. We also discuss a key tool, the theory of *valuative* invariants of delta-matroids, which we repeatedly use to reduce statements to the case of realizable delta-matroids. In Section 3, we prove Theorem B and discuss certain class in $K(X_{B_n})$ which will be used in the proof of Theorem A. In Section 4, we prove Theorem A. In Section 5, we give some examples and questions.

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2. K-CLASSES OF DELTA-MATROIDS

Throughout, we will use localization for the torus-equivariant K-theory of toric varieties and flag varieties, for which one can consult [FS12, §2.2], [DES21, §2.2], or [CDMS22, §8] along with the references therein. Let $T = (\Bbbk^*)^n$ for $\Bbbk$ an algebraically closed field, and denote by $K_T(X)$ the T-equivariant K-ring of vector bundles on a T-variety X. Identifying the character lattice of T with $\mathbb{Z}^n$, we write $K_T(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathbb{Z}[T_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, T_n^{\pm 1}]$ for the equivariant K-ring of a point pt. For $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, \ldots, m_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, we write $T^{\mathbf{m}} = T_1^{m_1} \cdots T_n^{m_n}$.

For a countable-dimensional T-representation $V \simeq \bigoplus_i \Bbbk \cdot v_i$, where T acts on v_i by $t \cdot v_i = t^{\mathbf{m}_i} v_i$, the *Hilbert series* $\mathrm{Hilb}(V) = \sum_i T^{\mathbf{m}_i}$ is the sum of the characters of the action, which is often a rational function. For an affine semigroup $S \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^n$, we write $\mathrm{Hilb}(S) = \mathrm{Hilb}(\Bbbk[S]) = \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in S} T^{-\mathbf{m}}$. Note the minus sign, which arise because for $\chi^{\mathbf{m}} \in \Bbbk[S]$, we have $t \cdot \chi^{\mathbf{m}} = t^{-\mathbf{m}} \chi^{\mathbf{m}}$.

2.1. **K-classes on the maximal orthogonal Grassmannian.** We begin by recalling some facts about the T-action on $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$, whose verification is routine and is omitted. Recall that we have set $\mathbf{e}_{\bar{i}} = -\mathbf{e}_i$.

- The T-fixed points $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)^T$ of $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ are in bijection with maximal admissible subsets, where such a subset $B \subset [n,\bar{n}]$ corresponds to the isotropic subspace
$$L_B = \{x \in \Bbbk^{2n+1} : x_0 = 0 \text{ and } x_j = 0 \text{ for all } j \in [n,\bar{n}] \setminus B\}.$$
Polyhedrally, by identifying $B \subset [n,\bar{n}]$ with $\mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, we may further identify the T-fixed points with the vertices of the unit cube $[0,1]^n \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.
- Each T-fixed point L_B admits a T-invariant affine chart $U_B \simeq \mathbb{A}^{n(n+1)/2}$, on which T acts with characters in the finite set
$$\mathcal{T}_B = \{-\mathbf{e}_i : i \in B\} \cup \{-\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{e}_j : i \neq j \in B\}.$$
In particular, for $\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{T}_B$ with $B' \subset [n,\bar{n}]$ such that $\mathbf{e}_{B'} = \mathbf{e}_B + 2\mathbf{v}$, we have an 1-dimensional T-orbit in $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ whose boundary points are L_B and $L_{B'}$. All 1-dimensional T-orbits of $\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1))$ arise in this way.

Now, the localization theorem applied to $K_T(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1))$ states the following:

Theorem 2.1. [VV03, Corollary 5.11] The restriction map
$$K_T(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)) \to K_T(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)^T) = \prod_{L_B \in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)^T} \mathbb{Z}[T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots T_n^{\pm 1}]$$
is injective, and its image is
$$\left\{ (f_B)_B \in \prod_{L_B \in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)^T} \mathbb{Z}[T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots T_n^{\pm 1}] : \begin{array}{c} \text{for } \mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{T}_B \text{ with } B' \subset [n,\bar{n}] \text{ such that } \mathbf{e}_{B'} = \mathbf{e}_B + 2\mathbf{v} \\ f_B - f_{B'} \equiv 0 \bmod (1 - T^{\mathbf{v}}) \end{array} \right\}.$$

For an equivariant K-class $[\mathcal{E}] \in K_T(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1))$ and a maximal admissible subset B, we write $[\mathcal{E}]_B \in \mathbb{Z}[T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1}]$ for the B-th factor of the image of $[\mathcal{E}]$ under the restriction map in Theorem 2.1.

For a matroid M on a ground set $[n]$, Fink and Speyer defined a T-equivariant K-class $y(\mathrm{M})$ on a Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}(r;n)$. We now define an analogous T-equivariant K-class $y(\mathrm{D})$ for a delta-matroid D. For a feasible set B of D, denote by $\mathrm{cone}_B(\mathrm{D})$ the tangent cone of $P(\mathrm{D})$ at the vertex $\mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]}$, i.e.,
$$\mathrm{cone}_B(\mathrm{D}) = \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{P(\mathrm{D}) - \mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]}\}.$$
Since $\mathrm{cone}_B(\mathrm{D})$ is a rational strongly convex cone whose set of primitive rays is a subset of $\mathcal{T}_B$, the multigraded Hilbert series
$$\mathrm{Hilb}(\mathrm{cone}_B(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n) = \sum_{\mathbf{m} \in \mathrm{cone}_B(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n} T^{-\mathbf{m}}$$
is a rational function whose denominator divides $\prod_{\mathbf{v}\in\mathcal{T}_B}(1 - T^{-\mathbf{v}})$ [Sta12, Theorem 4.5.11].

Proposition-Definition 2.2. For a delta-matroid D on $[n,\bar{n}]$, define $y(\mathrm{D}) \in K_T(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)^T)$ by

$$y(\mathrm{D})_B = \begin{cases} \mathrm{Hilb}(\mathrm{cone}_B(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n) \cdot \prod_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{T}_B}(1 - T^{-\mathbf{v}}) & \text{if } B \text{ a feasible set of } \mathrm{D} \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for any maximal admissible subset $B \subset [n,\bar{n}]$. Then $y(\mathrm{D})$ lies in the subring $K_T(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1))$.

We omit the proof of the proposition, as it is essentially identical to the proof of the analogous statement [FS12, Proposition 3.2] for matroids. Alternatively, it can be deduced from Theorem 2.8 and Proposition 2.9. Let us note however the following difference from the matroid case. For a matroid M on $[n]$, the class $y(\mathrm{M})$ in [FS12] has the property that if $[L] \in \mathrm{Gr}(r;n)$ realizes M, then $y(\mathrm{M})$ equals $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$, the K-class of the structure sheaf of the torus-orbit closure. This property often fails for delta-matroids because delta-matroid base polytopes often do not enjoy certain polyhedral properties enjoyed by matroid base polytopes, namely normality and very ampleness.

Recall that a lattice polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ (with respect to the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^n$) is *normal* if for all positive integer ℓ one has $(\ell P) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n = \{\mathbf{m}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{m}_\ell : \mathbf{m}_i \in P \cap \mathbb{Z}^n \text{ for all } i = 1,\dots,\ell\}$. If P is normal, then it is *very ample*, meaning that for every vertex $\mathbf{v}$ of P, one has

$$\big(\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{P - \mathbf{v}\}\big) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\{(P-\mathbf{v}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n\}.$$

Proposition 2.3. For a delta-matroid D realized by $[L] \in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$, the T-equivariant K-class $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$ of the structure sheaf of the torus-orbit-closure of L satisfies

$$[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]_B = \begin{cases} \mathrm{Hilb}\left(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\{(P(\mathrm{D}) - \mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n\}\right) \prod_{\mathbf{v} \in \mathcal{T}_B}(1 - T^{-\mathbf{v}}) & \text{if } B \text{ a feasible subset of } \mathrm{D} \\ 0 & \text{if otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for any maximal admissible subset B. In particular, the T-equivariant K-class $y(\mathrm{D})$ equals $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$ if and only if $P(\mathrm{D})$ is very ample.

Proof. For a finite subset $\mathscr{A} \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$, let $Y_{\mathscr{A}}$ be the projective toric variety defined as the closure of the image of the map $T \to \mathbb{P}^{|\mathscr{A}|-1}$ given by $\mathbf{t} \mapsto (\mathbf{t}^{\mathbf{m}})_{\mathbf{m}\in\mathscr{A}}$. Writing $\mathbf{e}_0 = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, let us consider

$$\mathscr{A}(L) = \left\{ \mathbf{e}_S : \begin{array}{c} S \subset [n,\bar{n}] \cup \{0\} \text{ with } |S| = n \text{ such that} \\ \text{the } S\text{-th Plücker coordinate of } L \text{ is nonzero} \end{array} \right\}.$$

There is an embedding of $\mathbb{P}^{|\mathscr{A}|-1}$ into $\mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^n \Bbbk^{2n+1})$ which identifies the orbit closure $\overline{T\cdot[L]} \subset \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^n \Bbbk^{2n+1})$ with $Y_{\mathscr{A}(L)}$. We now claim that

$$\mathscr{A}(L) = \{\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}' - (1,\dots,1) : \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{m}' \in P(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n\} \subset \widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}.$$

That is, up to translation by $-(1,\dots,1)$, the set $\mathscr{A}(L)$ is the set of all sums of two (not necessarily distinct) lattice points in $P(\mathrm{D})$. When B is a feasible set of D, in the T-invariant affine chart U_B around L_B, the coordinate ring $\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}(U_B)$ equals the semigroup algebra $\Bbbk[\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\{\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{e}_B : \mathbf{m} \in \mathscr{A}(L)\}]$, which the claim implies equals $\Bbbk[\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\{(P(\mathrm{D}) - \mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n\}]$, and thus the proposition follows from [MS05, Theorem 8.34] (see also [FS10, Theorem 2.6]).

For the claim, we first note that $\mathscr{A}(L)$ is contained in $\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})} \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ and contains all vertices of $\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}$ because the moment polytope $\mu(\overline{T \cdot [L]})$ equals $\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}$ by [EFLS24, Proposition 6.2]. The Plücker embedding $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\bigwedge^n \Bbbk^{2n+1})$ is given by the square $\mathcal{O}(2)$ of the very ample generator $\mathcal{O}(1)$ of the Picard group of $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$. Because homogeneous spaces are projectively normal, we find that $\overline{T \cdot [L]}$ is isomorphic to $Y_{\mathscr{A}}$ for some subset $\mathscr{A} \subseteq P(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$ that includes all vertices of $P(\mathrm{D})$. But all lattices points of $P(\mathrm{D})$ are its vertices, so $\mathscr{A} = P(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^n$. Therefore, the projective embedding of $\overline{T \cdot [L]}$ given by $\mathcal{O}(2)$ is isomorphic to $Y_{2\mathscr{A}}$ where $2\mathscr{A} = \{\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}' : \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{m}' \in \mathscr{A}\}$, which after translating each element by $-(1, \dots, 1)$ is exactly $\mathscr{A}(L)$. □

The polytope $P(\mathrm{D})$ can fail to be very ample in various degrees. See Section 5 for a series of examples. In particular, the class $y(\mathrm{D})$ may not equal $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L]}}]$ when L realizes D.

Remark 2.4. Proposition 2.3 also implies that the class $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L]}}]$ depends only on the delta-matroid D, independently of the realization L of D. The analogous statement fails when delta-matroids are considered as "type C Coxeter matroids," a.k.a. symplectic matroids. More precisely, in [BGW98], realizations of delta-matroids are points on the Lagrangian Grassmannian $\mathrm{LGr}(n; 2n)$ consisting of maximal isotropic subspaces with respect to the standard symplectic form on $\Bbbk^{2n}$. However, in this case, the K-class of the torus-orbit-closure of a point $[L] \in \mathrm{LGr}(n; 2n)$ may not be determined by the delta-matroid that L realizes. See the following example. This is related to the fact that the parabolic subgroup corresponding to $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$ is *minuscule*, but the parabolic subgroup corresponding to $\mathrm{LGr}(n; 2n)$ is not [BL00, Section 2.11].

Example 2.5. Let $\mathbb{C}^4$ (with coordinates labeled by $(1, 2, \bar{1}, \bar{2})$ be equipped with the standard symplectic form. The torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ acts on $\mathbb{C}^4$ by $(t_1, t_2) \cdot (x_1, x_2, x_{\bar{1}}, x_{\bar{2}}) = (t_1 x_1, t_2 x_2, t_1^{-1} x_{\bar{1}}, t_2^{-1} x_{\bar{2}})$. For each $z \in \mathbb{C}$, consider the 2-dimensional subspace L_z spanned by $(1, 0, 1, z)$ and $(0, 1, z, 1)$, which is isotropic. For all $z \neq \pm 1$, every Plücker coordinate corresponding to a maximal admissible subset is nonzero. Thus, the moment polytope $\mu(\overline{T \cdot [L_z]})$ always equals $[-1, 1]^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ as long as $z \neq \pm 1$. However, when $z = 0$, one computes that $\overline{T \cdot [L_z]} \simeq \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, whereas $\overline{T \cdot [L_z]}$ is a toric surface with four conical singularities when $z \neq \pm 1$ and $z \neq 0$. As a result, one verifies that the $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L_0]}}] \neq [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L_3]}}]$, even as non-equivariant K-classes.

2.2. **K-classes on the type B permutohedral variety.** We explain how the geometry of the type B permutohedral variety X_{B_n} relates to the class $y(\mathrm{D})$ on $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$, which we will use to prove Theorem A. We begin by briefly reviewing the relation between delta-matroids and X_{B_n}, details of which can be found in [EFLS24, Section 2].

Definition 2.6. Let W be the *signed permutation group* on $[n, \bar{n}]$, which is the subgroup of the permutation group $\mathfrak{S}_{[n,\bar{n}]}$ defined as

$$W = \{w \in \mathfrak{S}_{[n,\bar{n}]} : w(\bar{i}) = \overline{w(i)} \text{ for all } i \in [n]\}.$$

The B_n *permutohedral fan* Σ_{B_n} is the complete fan in $\mathbb{R}^n$, unimodular with respect to the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^n$, whose maximal cones are labeled by elements of W, with the maximal cone σ_w being

$$\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{\mathbf{e}_{w(1)}, \mathbf{e}_{w(1)} + \mathbf{e}_{w(2)}, \dots, \mathbf{e}_{w(1)} + \mathbf{e}_{w(2)} + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_{w(n)}\} \quad \text{for each } w \in W.$$

Let X_{B_n} be the (smooth projective) toric variety of the fan Σ_{B_n}, which contains T as its open dense torus. For each $w \in W$, let pt_w be the T-fixed point of X_{B_n} corresponding to the maximal cone σ_w. We follow [Ful93, CLS11] for toric variety conventions.

The normal fan of a delta-matroid polytope $P(\mathrm{D})$ is always a coarsening of Σ_{B_n}[ACEP20, Section 4.4]. Hence, under the standard correspondence between nef toric line bundles and polytopes, the polytope $P(\mathrm{D})$ defines a line bundle whose K-class we denote $[P(\mathrm{D})] \in K(X_{B_n})$. See [CLS11, Chapter 6] and [EFLS24, Section 2.2] for details. The assignment $\mathrm{D} \mapsto [P(\mathrm{D})]$ is *valuative* in the following sense.

Definition 2.7. For a subset $S \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, let $\mathbf{1}_S \colon \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{Z}$ be defined by $\mathbf{1}_S(x) = 1$ if $x \in S$ and $\mathbf{1}_S(x) = 0$ if otherwise. Define the *valuative group* of delta-matroids on $[n, \bar{n}]$ to be

$$\mathbb{I}(\mathsf{DMat}_n) = \text{the subgroup of } \mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{R}^n)} \text{ generated by } \{\mathbf{1}_{P(\mathrm{D})} : \mathrm{D} \text{ a delta-matroid on } [n, \bar{n}]\}.$$

A function f on delta-matroids valued in an abelian group is *valuative* if it factors through $\mathbb{I}(\mathsf{DMat}_n)$.

We record the following useful consequence of [EFLS24, Theorem D].

Theorem 2.8. Let $\mathscr{D} = \{\mathrm{D} \text{ a delta-matroid on } [n, \bar{n}] : \mathrm{D} \text{ has a realization } L \text{ with } [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L]}}] = y(\mathrm{D})\}$. Then, the delta-matroids in $\mathscr{D}$ generate both the K-ring $K(X_{B_n})$, considered as an abelian group, and the valuative group $\mathbb{I}(\mathsf{DMat}_n)$. That is, the set $\{[P(\mathrm{D})] : \mathrm{D} \in \mathscr{D}\}$ generates $K(X_{B_n})$, and the set $\{1_{P(\mathrm{D})} : \mathrm{D} \in \mathscr{D}\}$ generates $\mathbb{I}(\mathsf{DMat}_n)$.

Proof. We first note that the set $\mathscr{D}$ includes the family of delta-matroids known as *Schubert delta-matroids* [EFLS24, Definition 2.6]. Indeed, Schubert delta-matroids are realizable [EFLS24, Example 6.3], and their base polytopes, being isomorphic to a polymatroid polytope, are normal [Wel76, Chapter 18.6, Theorem 3]. Hence, by Proposition 2.3, the set $\mathscr{D}$ includes all Schubert delta-matroids. Now, Schubert delta-matroids generate both $K(X_{B_n})$ [EFLS24, Theorem D] and $\mathbb{I}(\mathsf{DMat}_n)$ [EFLS24, Proposition 2.7]. $\square$

Lastly, the K-class $y(\mathrm{D})$ relates to the geometry of X_{B_n} in the following way. When D has a realization $[L] \in \mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$, there exists a unique T-equivariant map $\varphi_L \colon X_{B_n} \to \mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$ such that the identity point of the torus $T \subset X_{B_n}$ is mapped to $[L]$ [EFLS24, Proposition 7.2]. Note that its image is the torus-orbit-closure $\overline{T \cdot [L]}$.

Proposition 2.9. The assignment $\mathrm{D} \mapsto y(\mathrm{D})$ is the unique valuative map such that $y(\mathrm{D}) = \varphi_{L*}[\mathcal{O}_{X_{B_n}}]$ whenever D has a realization L.

Proof. The assignment $\mathrm{D} \mapsto y(\mathrm{D})$ is valuative because taking the Hilbert series of the tangent cone at a chosen point is valuative. When D has a realization L and $P(\mathrm{D})$ is very ample, the map φ_L, considered as a map $X_{B_n} \to \overline{T \cdot [L]}$ of toric varieties, is induced by a map of tori with a connected kernel. Hence, in this case we have $\varphi_{L*}[\mathcal{O}_{X_n}] = [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L]}}]$ by [CLS11, Theorem 9.2.5] and $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot [L]}}] = y(\mathrm{D})$ by Proposition 2.3. The uniqueness then follows from Theorem 2.8.

To see that $y(\mathrm{D}) = \varphi_{L*}[\mathcal{O}_{X_{B_n}}]$ whenever D has a realization L, even if $P(\mathrm{D})$ is not very ample, we compute the pushforward using the Atiyah–Bott formula. First, for a maximal admissible $B \subset [n, \bar{n}]$, the construction of the map φ_L shows that the fiber $\varphi_L^{-1}(L_B)$ is

$$\varphi_L^{-1}(L_B) = \begin{cases} \left\{ \mathrm{pt}_w \in X_{B_n}^T : \begin{array}{c} w \in W \text{ such that the dual cone of} \\ \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{P(\mathrm{D}) - \mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]}\} \text{ contains } \sigma_w \end{array} \right\} & \text{if } B \text{ a feasible set of D} \\ \varnothing & \text{if otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We note that, because the normal fan of $P(\mathrm{D})$ is a coarsening of Σ_{B_n}, for B a feasible set of D, the cones $\{\sigma_w : \mathrm{pt}_w \in \varphi_L^{-1}(L_B)\}$ form a polyhedral subdivision of the dual cone of $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{P(\mathrm{D}) - \mathbf{e}_{B\cap[n]}\}$. Now, the desired result follows from combining [CG10, Theorem 5.11.7] and the generalized Brion's formula [Ish90, Theorem 2.3], [Bri88]. □

Remark 2.10. One could have defined a K-class on $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$ for an arbitrary delta-matroid D via the formula in Proposition 2.3 instead of Proposition-Definition 2.2. Abusing notation, denote this alternate K-class by $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}]$, even though D may not be realizable. Proposition 2.3 states that $y(\mathrm{D}) = [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}]$ exactly when $P(\mathrm{D})$ is very ample (with respect to $\mathbb{Z}^n$). Unlike $\mathrm{D} \mapsto y(\mathrm{D})$, the assignment $\mathrm{D} \mapsto [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}]$ enjoys the feature that $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}] = [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot [L]}}]$ whenever D has a realization L, but it is not valuative by Proposition 2.9. Moreover, Theorem A fails when $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}]$ is used in place of $y(\mathrm{D})$, and we do not know a description of $\pi_{1*}\pi_n^*\big([\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}] \cdot [\mathcal{O}(1)]\big)$ in terms of known delta-matroid invariants. See Section 5 for examples and questions about $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}]$.

3. The exceptional Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch formula

In this section, we prove Theorem B. We first construct ψ and prove that it is an isomorphism after inverting 2. Then, we discuss how ψ relates to the *isotropic tautological classes* of delta-matroids constructed in [EFLS24], which we use to finish the proof of Theorem B.

3.1. **The isomorphism.** We follow the notation and conventions in [EFLS24, Sections 2.1 and 3.1], recalling what is necessary. For a variety with a T-action, we will denote the Chow ring and equivariant Chow ring by $A^\bullet(X)$ and $A^\bullet_T(X)$ respectively. We use the language of moment graphs; see [FS10, Section 2.4] or [Mac07, Lecture 2].

We first define the moment graph Γ associated to the T-action on X_{B_n}. The vertex set $V(\Gamma)$ is the signed permutation group W, which indexes the torus-fixed points of X_{B_n}, and the edges $E(\Gamma)$ are given by $(w, w\tau)$ for a transposition $\tau \in \{(1,2), (2,3), \dots, (n-1,n), (n,\bar{n})\}$, indexing T-invariant $\mathbb{P}^1$'s joining torus-fixed points of X_{B_n}. Denote $\tau_{i,i+1} := (i, i+1)$ and $\tau_n := (n, \bar{n})$. We have edge labels $c(w, w\tau)$ which are characters of T up to sign (i.e., elements of $\mathbb{Z}^n/\pm 1$) by taking $c(w, w\tau_n) = \pm \mathbf{e}_{w(n)} \in \mathbb{Z}^n/\pm 1$ and $c(w, w\tau_{i,i+1}) = \pm(\mathbf{e}_{w(i)} - \mathbf{e}_{w(i+1)}) \in \mathbb{Z}^n/\pm 1$, recalling the convention that $\mathbf{e}_{\bar{i}} = -\mathbf{e}_i$. For an edge label $c(ij)$, write $c(ij)_k$ for the k-component.

By the identification of the character lattice of T with $\mathbb{Z}^n$, we write $K_T(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathbb{Z}[T_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, T_n^{\pm 1}]$ and $A^\bullet_T(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathbb{Z}[t_1, \dots, t_n]$. By equivariant localization we have

$$K_T(X_{B_n}) = \{(f_v)_{v\in V(\Gamma)} : f_i - f_j \equiv 0 \pmod{1 - \prod_{k=1}^n T_k^{c(ij)_k}} \text{ for all } (i,j) \in E(\Gamma)\} \subset \bigoplus_{v\in\Gamma} K_T(\mathrm{pt}),$$

$$A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n}) = \{(f_v)_{v\in V(\Gamma)} : f_i - f_j \equiv 0 \pmod{\sum_{k=1}^n c(ij)_k \cdot t_k} \text{ for all } (i,j)\in E(\Gamma)\} \subset \bigoplus_{v\in\Gamma} A^\bullet_T(\mathrm{pt}).$$

Note that both compatibility conditions are invariant under $c(ij)\mapsto -c(ij)$. These are algebras over the rings $\mathbb{Z}[T_1^{\pm1},\dots,T_n^{\pm1}]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[t_1,\dots,t_n]$ respectively, which are identified as subrings of $K_T(X_{B_n})$ and $A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})$ via the constant collections of $(f_v)_{v\in V}$. Additionally, we have that

$$K(X_{B_n}) = K_T(X_{B_n})/(T_1-1,\dots,T_n-1) \text{ and } A^\bullet(X_{B_n}) = A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})/(t_1,\dots,t_n).$$

Finally, there are W-actions on $K_T(X_{B_n})$ by $(w\cdot f)_{w'}(T_1,\dots,T_n) = f_{w^{-1}w'}(T_{w(1)},\dots,T_{w(n)})$, and on $A_T(X_{B_n})$ by $(w\cdot f)_{w'}(t_1,\dots,t_n) = f_{w^{-1}w'}(t_{w(1)},\dots,t_{w(n)})$, where we set

$$T_{\bar{i}} = T_i^{-1} \text{ and } t_{\bar{i}} = -t_i.$$

This action descends to the usual action of $W\subset \operatorname{Aut} X_{B_n}$ on $K(X_{B_n})$ and $A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$.

Theorem 3.1. There is an injective ring map

$$\psi_T\colon K_T(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})[1/(1\pm t_i)] := A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})[\{\tfrac{1}{1-t_i},\tfrac{1}{1+t_i}\}_{1\le i\le n}]$$

obtained by

$$(\psi_T(f))_w(t_1,\dots,t_n) = f_w\left(\frac{1+t_1}{1-t_1},\dots,\frac{1+t_n}{1-t_n}\right). \tag{1}$$

This map descends to a non-equivariant map $\psi\colon K(X_{B_n})\to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$, which is injective and becomes an isomorphism after tensoring with $\mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$.

Finally, ψ_T and ψ are W-equivariant in the sense that they intertwine the W-actions:

$$\psi_T(w\cdot f) = w\cdot\psi_T(f) \text{ and } \psi(w\cdot f) = w\cdot\psi(f).$$

Proof. The map ψ_T is defined via the composition

$$K_T(X_{B_n}) \to K_T(X^T_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet_T(X^T_{B_n})[\{\tfrac{1}{1-t_i},\tfrac{1}{1+t_i}\}_{1\le i\le n}],$$

where the second map is given by (1). We claim the image of this composition lands in the image of the injective map $A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet_T(X^T_{B_n})[\{\frac{1}{1-t_i},\frac{1}{1+t_i}\}_{1\le i\le n}]$. If this is the case, then ψ_T is an injective ring homomorphism, as the maps in the composition are injective ring homomorphisms. We therefore need to check that the compatibility conditions are preserved by ψ_T. Let $p(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$.

- If $c(ij) = \pm\mathbf{e}_k$, then $f_i(T_1,\dots,T_n) = f_j(T_1,\dots,T_n)$ when we set $T_k = 1$. Because $p(0) = 1$, this implies that $f_i(p(t_1),\dots,p(t_n)) = f_j(p(t_1),\dots,p(t_n))$ when we set $t_k = 0$.
- If $c(ij) = \pm(\mathbf{e}_k - \mathbf{e}_\ell)$, then $f_i(T_1,\dots,T_n) = f_j(T_1,\dots,T_n)$ when we set $T_k = T_\ell$. This implies that $f_i(p(t_1),\dots,p(t_n)) = f_j(p(t_1),\dots,p(t_n))$ when we set $t_i = t_j$.
- If $c(ij) = \pm(\mathbf{e}_k+\mathbf{e}_\ell)$, then $f_i(T_1,\dots,T_n) = f_j(T_1,\dots,T_n)$ when we set $T_k = T_\ell^{-1}$. Because $p(z) = p(-z)^{-1}$, this implies that $f_i(p(t_1),\dots,p(t_n)) = f_j(p(t_1),\dots,p(t_n))$ when we set $t_k = -t_\ell$.

We now check that the map ψ_T descends to a map $\psi\colon K(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$. Note that, under the map $A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$, we have $1 \pm t_i \mapsto 1$, so there is an induced map $A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}] \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$. To obtain the map ψ, we have to show that, under the composition $K_T(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}] \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$, the ideal $(T_1 - 1, \ldots, T_n - 1)$ gets mapped to 0. Indeed, $\psi_T(T_i - 1) = \frac{2t_i}{1-t_i}$, which gets mapped to 0 under the map $A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}] \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$ because t_i maps to 0.

We now check that ψ is an isomorphism after inverting 2. Note that, under the map $K_T(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$, the element $1+T_i$ maps to the unit $\frac{2}{1-t_i}$, and hence, by the universal property of localization, we have a map $K_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1+T_i}][\frac{1}{2}] \to A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$. We claim that this is an isomorphism.

Indeed, first note that it is clearly injective by definition of ψ_T, so we just have to check surjectivity. For $g \in A^\bullet(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$, it is easy to see that $g_w(\frac{T_1-1}{T_1+1}, \ldots, \frac{T_n-1}{T_n+1}) \in K_T(\mathrm{pt})[\frac{1}{1+T_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$, and arguing as before, we see that

$$w \mapsto g_w\left(\frac{T_1-1}{T_1+1}, \ldots, \frac{T_n-1}{T_n+1}\right)$$

gives a preimage of g in $K_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1+T_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$.

Now the ideal $(T_1 - 1, \ldots, T_n - 1) \subset K_T(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1+T_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$ maps to the ideal $(\frac{-2t_1}{1-t_1}, \ldots, \frac{-2t_n}{1-t_n}) = (t_1, \ldots, t_n) \subset A^\bullet(X_{B_n})[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}][\frac{1}{2}]$. Hence we obtain that $\psi \otimes \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1}{2}]$ is the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} K(X_{B_n})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right] = K_T(X_{B_n})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]/(T_1-1,\ldots,T_n-1) &= K_T(X_{B_n})\left[\frac{1}{1+T_i}\right]\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]/(T_1-1,\ldots,T_n-1) \\ &\cong A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})\left[\frac{1}{1\pm t_i}\right]\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]/(t_1,\ldots,t_n) \\ &= A^\bullet_T(X_{B_n})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]/(t_1,\ldots,t_n) = A^\bullet(X_{B_n})\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we check W-equivariance. Let $\epsilon_i(w)$ equal 1 if $w(i) \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and -1 if $w(i) \in \{\overline{1}, \ldots, \overline{n}\}$. Then, for $f \in K_T(X_{B_n})$, we verify the W-equivariance of ψ_T by computing

$$(w \cdot \psi_T(f))_{w'} = f_{w^{-1}w'}\left(\frac{1+t_{w(1)}}{1-t_{w(1)}}, \ldots, \frac{1+t_{w(n)}}{1-t_{w(n)}}\right), \text{ and}$$

$$(\psi_T(w \cdot f))_{w'} = f_{w^{-1}w'}\left(\left(\frac{1+\epsilon_1(w)t_{w(1)}}{1-\epsilon_1(w)t_{w(1)}}\right)^{\epsilon_1(w)}, \ldots, \left(\frac{1+\epsilon_n(w)t_{w(n)}}{1-\epsilon_n(w)t_{w(n)}}\right)^{\epsilon_n(w)}\right)$$

which are equal as $p(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$ has $p(z) = p(-z)^{-1}$. The W-equivariance then descends to ψ. □

Remark 3.2. Although we state the theorem above for X_{B_n}, we note that the only hypothesis on the moment graph Γ used in the proof up to the verification of W-equivariance is that all edge labels lie in the set $\{\pm\mathbf{e}_k : 1 \le k \le n\} \cup \{\pm(\mathbf{e}_k + \mathbf{e}_\ell) : 1 \le k < \ell \le n\} \cup \{\pm(\mathbf{e}_k - \mathbf{e}_\ell) : 1 \le k < \ell \le n\}$.

Remark 3.3. The map $\psi\colon K(X_{B_n}) \to A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$ differs from the previous Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch-type isomorphisms for X_{B_n} established in [EFLS24], but is related as follows. Let ϕ^B and ζ^B be the exceptional isomorphisms $K(X_{B_n}) \xrightarrow{\sim} A^\bullet(X_{B_n})$ as in [EFLS24, Theorem C] and [EFLS24, Proposition 3.7]. Comparing the formulas for their T-equivariant maps, one can show that ψ is the unique ring map such that

$$\psi([\mathcal{L}]) = \phi^B([\mathcal{L}]) \cdot \zeta^B([\mathcal{L}]) \quad \text{for any line bundle } \mathcal{L} \text{ on } X_{B_n}.$$

3.2. **Isotropic tautological classes.** We now discuss the "isotropic tautological class" $[\mathcal{I}_D] \in K(X_{B_n})$ of a delta-matroid D, which was introduced in [EFLS24]. We show how this class is related to $[P(\mathrm{D})]$ via the ψ map, which will allow us to use the relationship between $[\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}]$ and interlace polynomials established in [EFLS24, Theorem 7.15].

By pulling back the tautological sequence $0 \to \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{O}^{\oplus 2n+1}_{\mathrm{Gr}(n;2n+1)} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0$ involving the tautological subbundle and quotient bundle on the Grassmannian, one has a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{O}^{\oplus 2n+1}_{\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0 \tag{2}$$

of vector bundles on $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$. For a realization $[L] \in \mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$ of a delta-matroid D, pulling back this sequence via φ_L yields T-equivariant vector bundles $\mathcal{I}_L$ and $\mathcal{Q}_L$ on X_{B_n}. In general, we have the following T-equivariant K-classes for a delta-matroid [EFLS24, Proposition 7.4]. Denote $T_{\bar{i}} = T_i^{-1}$ for $i \in [n]$, and let $B_w(\mathrm{D})$ denote the *w-minimal feasible set* of D for $w \in W$, which is the feasible set corresponding to the vertex of $P(\mathrm{D})$ that minimizes the inner product with any vector $\mathbf{v}$ in the interior of σ_w.

Definition 3.4. For a delta-matroid D on $[n, \bar{n}]$, define $[\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}] \in K_T(X_{B_n})$ to be the *isotropic tautological class* of D, given by

$$[\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}]_w = \sum_{i \in B_w(\mathrm{D})} T_i \quad \text{for all } w \in W.$$

Define $[\mathcal{Q}_\mathrm{D}] \in K_T(X_{B_n})$ as $[\mathcal{O}^{\oplus 2n+1}_{X_{B_n}}] - [\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}]$, that is,

$$[\mathcal{Q}_\mathrm{D}]_w = 1 + \sum_{i \in [n,\bar{n}] \setminus B_w(\mathrm{D})} T_i.$$

We will use the following fundamental computation relating Chern classes of isotropic tautological classes and interlace polynomials. For $[\mathcal{E}] \in K(X_{B_n})$, let $c_i(\mathcal{E})$ denote its i-th Chern class, and denote by $c(\mathcal{E}, q) = \sum_{i \geq 0} c_i(\mathcal{E}) q^i$ its Chern polynomial. Recall that γ is the class of the anti-canonical divisor on X_{B_n}, which is the line bundle on X_{B_n} corresponding to the cross polytope.

Theorem 3.5. [EFLS24, Theorem 7.15] Let D be a delta-matroid on $[n, \bar{n}]$. Then

$$\int_{X_{B_n}} c(\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}^\vee, v) \cdot \frac{1}{1-\gamma} = (1+v)^n \, \mathrm{Int}_\mathrm{D}\left(\frac{1-v}{1+v}\right).$$

Many constructions using isotropic tautological classes are valuative (cf. [BEST23, Proposition 5.6]), which is often useful when combined with Theorem 2.8.

Lemma 3.6. Any function that maps a delta-matroid D to a fixed polynomial expression in the exterior powers of $[\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}]$ or $[\mathcal{Q}_\mathrm{D}]$ or their duals is valuative, and similarly for a fixed polynomial expression in the Chern classes of $[\mathcal{I}_\mathrm{D}]$ or $[\mathcal{Q}_\mathrm{D}]$.

Proof. Let $\mathbb{Z}^{2^{[n,\bar{n}]}}$ be the free abelian group with basis given by subsets of $[n,\bar{n}]$. By [EHL23, Proposition A.4] (see also [McM09, Theorem 4.6]), the function

$$\{\text{delta-matroids on } [n,\bar{n}]\} \to \bigoplus_{w\in W} \mathbb{Z}^{2^{[n,\bar{n}]}} \text{ given by } \mathrm{D} \mapsto \sum_{w\in W} \mathbf{e}_{B_w(\mathrm{D})}$$

is valuative. Any such polynomial expression depends only on $B_w(\mathrm{D})$ for each $w \in W$, and so it factors through this map and is therefore valuative. □

We also note the following property of Chern classes of $[\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}]$ and $[\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}]$.

Proposition 3.7. Let D be a delta-matroid. Then $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}) = c(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)$ and $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}})c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee) = 1$.

Proof. We claim that one has the following short exact sequence of vector bundles

$$0 \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{Q}^\vee \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)} \to 0.$$

The claim implies the proposition for realizable delta-matroids, and by valuativity (Theorem 2.8 and Lemma 3.6), for all delta-matroids. For the claim, let b be the map $\Bbbk^{2n+1} \to (\Bbbk^{2n+1})^\vee$ given by the bilinear pairing of the quadratic form q, that is, $\mathrm{b}(x)\colon y \mapsto q(x+y) - q(x) - q(y)$. Note that if $L \subseteq \Bbbk^{2n+1}$ is isotropic, then $\mathrm{b}(L) \subseteq (\Bbbk^{2n+1}/L)^\vee \subseteq (\Bbbk^{2n+1})^\vee$, since $\mathrm{b}(\ell)(\ell') = q(\ell+\ell') - q(\ell) - q(\ell') = 0$ for all $\ell, \ell' \in L$. When $\operatorname{char}\Bbbk \neq 2$, the map b is an isomorphism, and when $\operatorname{char}\Bbbk = 2$, its kernel is $\operatorname{span}(\mathbf{e}_0)$, which is not isotropic. Hence, the map b gives an injection of vector bundles $0 \to \mathcal{I} \to \mathcal{Q}^\vee$, whose quotient line bundle is necessarily trivial because $\det \mathcal{I} \simeq \det \mathcal{Q}^\vee$ from (2).

Alternatively, one can prove the proposition via localization as follows. In $K_T(X_{B_n})$, we have that $[\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}]+1 = [\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee]$, which gives that $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}) = c(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)$, and therefore that $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee) = c(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}})$. Because $[\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}] + [\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}] = [\mathcal{O}_{X_{B_n}}^{\oplus 2n+1}]$, we have that $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}})c(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}) = 1$, and substituting gives the result. □

In order to prove Theorem B, it remains to prove the Hirzebruch–Riemann–Roch-type formula. We prepare by doing the following computation, which will be used in the proof of Theorem A as well. Recall that $\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})} = 2P(\mathrm{D}) - (1,\dots,1)$.

Proposition 3.8. Let D be a delta-matroid. Then $\psi([P(\mathrm{D})]) = c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)$.

Proof. The class in $K_T(X_{B_n})$ defined by the line bundle corresponding to $\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}$ under the usual correspondence between polytopes and nef toric line bundles on a toric variety has

$$[\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}]_w = \prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})} T_{\bar{i}}.$$

Therefore, we see that

$$\psi^T([\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}])_w = \prod_{a\in B_w(\mathrm{D})\cap[n]} \frac{1-t_a}{1+t_a} \cdot \prod_{\bar{a}\in B_w(\mathrm{D})\cap[\bar{n}]} \frac{1+t_a}{1-t_a}.$$

On the other hand, by the definition of $[\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}]$ and $[\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}]$, we have that

$$c^T(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}})_w = \prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})} (1+t_i), \text{ and } c^T(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}})_w = \prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})} (1-t_i).$$

We see that $\psi^T([\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}]) = c^T(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}})/c^T(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}})$. Because $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee) = c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}})^{-1} = c(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}})$ by Proposition 3.7, we get that

$$\psi([\widehat{P(\mathrm{D})}]) = \psi([P(\mathrm{D})]^2) = c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)^2.$$

In a graded ring, a class which has degree zero part equal to 1 has at most one square root with degree zero part equal to 1. Using this, we conclude that $\psi([P(\mathrm{D})]) = c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)$. □

Proof of Theorem B. We have already constructed ψ, so it suffices to show that, for any $[\mathcal{E}] \in K(X_{B_n})$,

$$\chi(X_{B_n}, [\mathcal{E}]) = \frac{1}{2^n}\int_{X_{B_n}} \psi([\mathcal{E}]) \cdot \frac{1}{1-\gamma}.$$

By Theorem 2.8, $K(X_{B_n})$ is spanned by the classes $[P(\mathrm{D})]$ for D a delta-matroid, so it suffices to check this for $[\mathcal{E}] = [P(\mathrm{D})]$. Note that $\chi(X_{B_n}, [P(\mathrm{D})])$ is the number lattice points in $P(\mathrm{D})$, which is the number of feasible sets of D. It follows from Proposition 3.5 that $\frac{1}{2^n}\int_{X_{B_n}} c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)\cdot\frac{1}{1-\gamma}$ is the number of feasible sets of D as well, so the result follows from Proposition 3.8. □

4. The push-pull computation

Our strategy to prove Theorem A is based on transferring the computation of $\pi_{1*}\pi_n^*(y(\mathrm{D})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)])$ to a computation on $\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1)$. This idea first appeared in [FS12, Lemma 4.1] and was also used in [DES21]. This is implemented in Proposition 4.1. We then reduce to a computation on X_{B_n}, following the strategy in [BEST23, Section 10.2].

Proposition 4.1. For $\epsilon \in K(\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1))$, define a polynomial

$$R_\epsilon(v) = \sum_{i\geq 0} \chi(\mathrm{OGr}(n; 2n+1), \epsilon\cdot[\textstyle\bigwedge^i \mathcal{Q}^\vee])v^i.$$

Then $\pi_{1*}\pi_n^*\epsilon = R_\epsilon(u-1) \in K(\mathbb{P}^{2n})$, where $u = [\mathcal{O}_H] \in K(\mathbb{P}^{2n})$ is the class of the structure sheaf of a hyperplane $H \subset \mathbb{P}^{2n}$.

Proof. We prove the claim in a slighter more general setting: Let X be a variety with a short exact sequence of vector bundles $0 \to \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus N} \to \mathcal{Q} \to 0$. Let $\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{S}) = \operatorname{Proj}\operatorname{Sym}^\bullet \mathcal{S}^\vee$ be the projective bundle with the projection $\pi\colon \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{S}) \to X$ and the inclusion $\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{S}) \hookrightarrow X \times \mathbb{P}^{N-1}$. Let $\rho\colon \mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{S}) \to \mathbb{P}^{N-1}$ be the composition $\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{S}) \hookrightarrow X \times \mathbb{P}^{N-1} \to \mathbb{P}^{N-1}$. We claim that for $\epsilon \in K(X)$, one has

$$\sum_{i\geq 0} \chi\big(X, \epsilon\cdot[\textstyle\bigwedge^i \mathcal{Q}^\vee]\big)(u-1)^i = \rho_*\pi^*\epsilon,$$

where u is the class of the structure sheaf of a hyperplane in $\mathbb{P}^{N-1}$.

To prove the claim, since $K(\mathbb{P}^{N-1}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}[u]/(u^N)$, and since $\chi(\mathbb{P}^{N-1}, u^k)$ is equal to 1 if $0 \leq k \leq N-1$ and is equal to 0 if $k \geq N$, we first note that

$$\xi = \sum_{i\geq 0} \chi\big(\mathbb{P}^{N-1}, \xi\cdot u^{N-1-i}\cdot(1-u)\big)u^i \quad \text{for } \xi \in K(\mathbb{P}^{N-1}).$$

We consider the polynomial

$$\sum_{i\geq 0}\chi\big(\mathbb{P}^{N-1},\rho_*\pi^*\epsilon\cdot u^{N-1-i}(1-u)\big)v^i = \chi\left(\mathbb{P}^{N-1},\rho_*\pi^*\epsilon\cdot v^N\cdot\frac{1-u}{v}\cdot\frac{1}{1-uv^{-1}}\right)$$
$$= v^N\chi\left(\mathbb{P}^{N-1},\rho_*\pi^*\epsilon\cdot\frac{1}{1+(1-u)^{-1}(v-1)}\right).$$

Letting $\lambda=(1-u)^{-1}=[\mathcal{O}(1)]\in K(\mathbb{P}^{N-1})$ and substituting v with $v+1$, the right-hand-side becomes

$$(v+1)^N\chi\left(\mathbb{P}^{N-1},\rho_*\pi^*\epsilon\cdot\frac{1}{1+\lambda v}\right)=(v+1)^N\chi\left(X,\epsilon\cdot\pi_*\rho^*\left(\frac{1}{1+\lambda v}\right)\right),$$

where the equality is due to the projection formula in K-theory. Thus, to finish we need show

$$(v+1)^N\pi_*\rho^*\left(\frac{1}{1+\lambda v}\right)=\sum_{i\geq 0}[\textstyle\bigwedge^i\mathcal{Q}^\vee]v^i.$$

But this follows by combining the following three facts from [Har77, III.8] and [Eis95, A.2]:

- We have $\pi_*\rho^*(\lambda^i)=[\operatorname{Sym}^i\mathcal{S}^\vee]$ for all $i\geq 0$.
- We have $\big(\sum_{i\geq 0}[\bigwedge^i\mathcal{S}^\vee]v^i\big)\big(\sum_{i\geq 0}[\bigwedge^i\mathcal{Q}^\vee]v^i\big)=(v+1)^N$ from the dual short exact sequence $0\to\mathcal{Q}^\vee\to(\mathcal{O}_X^{\oplus N})^\vee\to\mathcal{S}^\vee\to 0$.
- We have $\big(\sum_{i\geq 0}(-1)^i[\operatorname{Sym}^i\mathcal{S}^\vee]v^i\big)\big(\sum_{i\geq 0}[\bigwedge^i\mathcal{S}^\vee]v^i\big)=1$ from the exactness of the Koszul complex $\bigwedge^\bullet\mathcal{S}^\vee\otimes\operatorname{Sym}^\bullet\mathcal{S}^\vee\to\mathcal{O}_X\to 0$.

Lastly, the desired result follows from the general claim by setting $X=\operatorname{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ and $\mathcal{S}=\mathcal{I}$, since $\operatorname{OFl}(1,n;2n+1)=\mathbb{P}_{\operatorname{OGr}(n;2n+1)}(\mathcal{I})$. □

Before proving Theorem A, we make one more preparatory computation.

Proposition 4.2. Let D be a delta-matroid. Then

$$\psi\left(\sum_{p\geq 0}[\wedge^p\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee]v^p\right)=(v+1)^{n+1}\cdot c\left(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}},\frac{v-1}{v+1}\right)\cdot c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}).$$

Proof. We compute equivariantly. We have that

$$\sum_{p\geq 0}[\wedge^p\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee]_w v^p=(1+v)\prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})}(1+T_iv),$$

see, e.g., [EHL23, Section 2]. Therefore, we get that

$$\psi^T\left(\sum_{p\geq 0}[\wedge^p\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee]\right)_w v^p=(1+v)\prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})}\left(1+\frac{1+t_i}{1-t_i}v\right)$$
$$=(1+v)^{n+1}\prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})}\left(1+\frac{t_i(v-1)}{v+1}\right)\cdot\prod_{i\in B_w(\mathrm{D})}\frac{1}{(1-t_i)}$$
$$=(1+v)^{n+1}\cdot c^T\left(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}},\frac{v-1}{v+1}\right)\cdot c^T(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)^{-1}.$$

As $c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)^{-1}=c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}})$ by Proposition 3.7, the result follows. □

Proof of Theorem A. By Proposition 4.1, we need to show that

$$R_{y(\mathrm{D})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) := \sum_{p\geq 0} \chi(\mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1), y(\mathrm{D})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]\cdot[\wedge^p \mathcal{Q}^\vee])v^p = (v+1)\,\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v).$$

The left-hand-side is valuative by Proposition 2.9, and the right-hand-side also by [ESS21, Theorem 3.6]. Thus, by Theorem 2.8, it suffices to verify this equality when D has a realization $[L] \in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$ such that $y(\mathrm{D}) = [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$. As in the proof of Proposition 2.9, in this case we have a toric map $\varphi_L \colon X_{B_n} \to \overline{T\cdot[L]}$ such that $\varphi_{L*}[\mathcal{O}_{X_{B_n}}] = y(\mathrm{D})$, and by construction $\varphi_L^*[\mathcal{O}(1)] = [P(\mathrm{D})]$ and $\varphi_L^*[\wedge^p\mathcal{Q}^\vee] = [\wedge^p \mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee]$. Hence, by the projection formula, we have that

$$R_{y(\mathrm{D})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) = \sum_{p\geq 0} \chi(X_{B_n}, [P(\mathrm{D})]\cdot[\wedge^p\mathcal{Q}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee])v^p.$$

Applying Theorem B and Proposition 4.2, we get that

$$\begin{aligned} R_{y(\mathrm{D})\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) &= \frac{1}{2^n}\int_{X_{B_n}} \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\cdot c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}^\vee)\cdot (v+1)^{n+1}\cdot c\left(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}, \frac{v-1}{v+1}\right)\cdot c(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}) \\ &= \frac{(v+1)^{n+1}}{2^n}\int_{X_{B_n}} \frac{1}{1-\gamma}\cdot c\left(\mathcal{I}_{\mathrm{D}}, \frac{v-1}{v+1}\right) \\ &= (v+1)\,\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v). \end{aligned}$$

In the second line we used Proposition 3.7, and in the third line we used Proposition 3.5. □

5. Structure sheaves of orbit closures

We noted in Remark 2.10 that, using the formula in Proposition 2.3, one may assign a K-class $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot \mathrm{D}}}]$ to a delta-matroid D, different from $y(\mathrm{D})$. It has the feature that $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot\mathrm{D}}}] = [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$ whenever D has a realization $[L] \in \mathrm{OGr}(n;2n+1)$. Here, we collect various examples and questions about this K-class. The Macaulay2 code used for the computation of these examples can be found at `https://github.com/chrisweur/KThryDeltaMat`. A database of small delta-matroids can be found at `https://eprints.bbk.ac.uk/id/eprint/19837/` [FMN18].

We start with the smallest example where $y(\mathrm{D}) \neq [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot\mathrm{D}}}]$.

Example 5.1. Let $L \subset \Bbbk^7$ be the maximal isotropic subspace given by the row span of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -a & 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -b & -c & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for a, b, c generic elements of $\Bbbk$. Then the delta-matroid D represented by L has feasible sets

$$\{1,2,3\}, \{1,\bar{2},\bar{3}\}, \{\bar{1},2,\bar{3}\}, \{\bar{1},\bar{2},3\}.$$

The stabilizer of $[L]$ is $\{(1,1,1),(-1,-1,-1)\} \in T$, so the map $X_{B_3} \to \overline{T\cdot[L]}$ is a double cover. This implies that $y(\mathrm{D}) \neq [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$. Alternatively, one can verify that $P(\mathrm{D})$ is not very ample with respect to $\mathbb{Z}^3$ and use Proposition 2.3. We have $\pi_{1*}\pi_n^*([\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]) = R_{[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(u-1)$ by Proposition 4.1. A computer computation shows that

$$R_{[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) = 4v^2 + 8v + 4 = (v+1)\,\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v).$$

In other words, here Theorem A holds with $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$ in place of $y(\mathrm{D})$ even though $y(\mathrm{D}) \neq [\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot[L]}}]$.

Let us say that a delta-matroid has property $(*)$ if Theorem A holds with $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot\mathrm{D}}}]$ in place of $y(\mathrm{D})$, that is, by Proposition 4.1, if

$$(*) \qquad R_{[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot\mathrm{D}}}]\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) = (v+1)\,\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v).$$

We now feature an example where $(*)$ fails.

Example 5.2. Let D be the delta-matroid with feasible sets

$$\{\bar{1},\bar{2},\bar{3},\bar{4}\},\{1,\bar{2},\bar{3},\bar{4}\},\{\bar{1},2,\bar{3},\bar{4}\},\{\bar{1},\bar{2},3,\bar{4}\},\{\bar{1},\bar{2},\bar{3},4\},\{\bar{1},2,3,4\},\{1,\bar{2},3,4\},\{1,2,\bar{3},4\},\{1,2,3,\bar{4}\}.$$

A computer computation shows that $(v+1)\,\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v) = 9 + 16v + 7v^2$, but

$$R_{[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot\mathrm{D}}}]\cdot[\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) = 9 + 16v + 6v^2 - v^3 + v^4 + v^5.$$

A computer search shows that Example 5.2 is the only delta-matroid up to $n = 4$ that fails $(*)$. The delta-matroids in the above two examples differ in the following ways. The delta-matroid in Example 5.1

- is realizable,
- is *even* in the sense that the parity of $|B \cap [n]|$ is constant over all feasible sets B, and
- has the polytope $P(\mathrm{D})$ very ample with respect to the lattice (affinely) generated by its vertices.

The last property, when D has a realization $[L]$, is equivalent to stating that $\overline{T\cdot[L]}$ is a normal variety. All three properties fail for the delta-matroid in Example 5.2. We thus ask:

Question 5.3. When does Theorem A hold with $[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T\cdot\mathrm{D}}}]$ in place of $y(\mathrm{D})$? More specifically, is $(*)$ satisfied when

- D is realizable?
- D is an even delta-matroid?
- the polytope $P(\mathrm{D})$ is very ample with respect to the lattice (affinely) generated by its vertices?

We expect $(*)$ to fail for some realizable delta-matroid, but we do not know any examples. We conclude with the following realizable even delta-matroid example.

Example 5.4. Let G be the graph with vertex set $[7]$ and edges $\{12, 13, 23, 34, 45, 56, 57, 67\}$. Let $A(G)$ be its adjacency matrix, considered over $\mathbb{F}_2$ so that it is skew-symmetric with diagonal entries equal to zero. Let D be the delta-matroid realized by the row span of the $7 \times (7+7+1)$ matrix $[\, A \mid I_7 \mid 0 \,]$. That is, its feasible sets are

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{maximal admissible subsets } B \subset [7, \bar{7}] \text{ such that the principal minor} \\ \text{of } A(G) \text{ corresponding to the subset } B \cap [7] \text{ is nonzero} \end{matrix} \right\}.$$

The polytope $P(\mathrm{D})$ is not very ample with respect to the lattice (affinely) generated by its vertices, demonstrated as follows. One verifies that $P(\mathrm{D})$ contains the origin, and the semigroup $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\{P(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^7\}$ is generated by

$$\{\mathbf{e}_{12}, \mathbf{e}_{13}, \mathbf{e}_{23}, \mathbf{e}_{34}, \mathbf{e}_{45}, \mathbf{e}_{56}, \mathbf{e}_{57}, \mathbf{e}_{67}\}.$$

In the intersection of the cone $\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}\{P(\mathrm{D})\}$ and the lattice $\mathbb{Z}\{P(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^7\}$, we have the point

$$(1,1,1,0,1,1,1) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{e}_{12} + \mathbf{e}_{13} + \mathbf{e}_{23}) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{e}_{56} + \mathbf{e}_{57} + \mathbf{e}_{67}) = \mathbf{e}_{13} + \mathbf{e}_{23} - \mathbf{e}_{34} + \mathbf{e}_{45} + \mathbf{e}_{67},$$

but this point is not in the semigroup $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\{P(\mathrm{D}) \cap \mathbb{Z}^7\}$. In particular, the torus-orbit-closure is not normal. Nonetheless, this even delta-matroid satisfies ($*$): a computer computation shows that

$$R_{[\mathcal{O}_{\overline{T \cdot \mathrm{D}}}] \cdot [\mathcal{O}(1)]}(v) = 32 + 92v + 92v^2 + 36v^3 + 4v^4 = (v+1)\,\mathrm{Int}_{\mathrm{D}}(v).$$

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