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**CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS AND
CALOGERO-MOSER CELLS**

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INTRODUCTION

0.1. Reconstruction of Lie-theoretic structures from Weyl groups and extension to complex reflection groups

A number of Lie-theoretic questions have their answer in terms of the associated Weyl group. Our work is part of a program to reconstruct combinatorial and categorical structures arising in Lie-theoretic representation theory from rational Cherednik algebras. Such algebras are associated by Etingof and Ginzburg to more general complex reflection groups, and an aspect of the program is to generalize those combinatorial and categorical structures to complex reflection groups, that will not arise from Lie theory in general.

To be more precise, consider a complex semisimple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and let W be its Weyl group. Consider also a reductive algebraic group \mathbf{G} over \mathbb{Z} , with \mathfrak{g} the Lie algebra of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{C})$. Consider the following:

- (i) (Parabolic) Blocks of (deformed) category \mathcal{O} for \mathfrak{g} , blocks of categories of Harish-Chandra bimodules.
- (ii) The set of unipotent characters of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{F}_q)$, their generic degrees, Lusztig's Fourier transform matrices.
- (iii) The square part of decomposition matrices of unipotent blocks of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbb{F}_q)$ over a field of characteristic prime to q .
- (iv) The Hecke algebra of W .
- (v) Lattices in the Hecke algebra arising from the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis, Lusztig's asymptotic algebra J .
- (vi) Kazhdan-Lusztig cells of W and left cell representations, families of characters of W .
- (vii) Lusztig's modular categories associated to two-sided cells.

It is known or conjectured that the structures above depend only on W , viewed as a reflection group. One can hope that (possibly super or derived) versions of those structures still make sense for W a complex reflection group.

Consider the case where W is a real reflection group. A solution to (i) is provided by Soergel's bimodules [Soe]. A solution to (ii) was found [BroMa, Lus3, Mal1].

The combinatorial theory in (v,vi) extends (partly conjecturally) to that setting. Categories as in (vii) were constructed by Lusztig when W is a dihedral group [Lus3].

The structures above might make sense for arbitrary ("unequal") parameters, and this is already an open problem for W a Weyl group. A partly conjectural theory for (v,vi) has been developed by Lusztig [Lus4], who is developing an interpretation via character sheaves on disconnected groups [Lus5].

Hecke algebras are a starting point: they have a topological definition that makes sense for complex reflection groups [BrMaRo], providing a solution to (iv) (cf also [Ari, ArKo, BrMaRo, Cha1, Cha2, Cha3, Mar2, Mar3, Mar4, MaPf, Tsu]). The Hecke algebras are deformations of $\mathbb{Z}W$ over the space of class functions on W supported on reflections.

For certain complex reflection groups ("spetsial", see [Mal4]), a combinatorial set (a "spets") has been associated by Broué, Malle and Michel, that plays the role of unipotent characters, providing an answer to (ii) [Mal2, BMM1, BMM2]. Generic degrees are associated, building on Fourier transforms generalizing Lusztig's constructions for Weyl groups. There are generalized induction and restriction functors, and a d -Harish-Chandra theory.

When W is a cyclic group and for equal parameters, a solution to (vii) has been constructed in [BoRo]. It is a derived version of a modular category. It gives rise to the Fourier transform defined by Malle [Mal2]. This has been extended by Lacabanne to $G(d, 1, n)$ [Lac3, Lac4] and to some twisted groups [Lac1] using "super" versions of modular categories [Lac2], following suggestions of Etingof.

In this book, we provide a conjectural extension of (vi) to complex reflection groups, using the geometry of Calogero-Moser spaces.

0.2. Etingof-Ginzburg's rational Cherednik algebras and Calogero-Moser spaces

Consider a non-trivial finite group W acting on a finite-dimensional complex vector space V and let V^{reg} be the complement of the ramification locus of the quotient map $V \rightarrow V/W$. Assume W is a reflection group, i.e., W is generated by its set of reflections $\text{Ref}(W)$ (equivalently: V/W is smooth; equivalently: V/W is an affine space). The quotient variety $(V \times V^*)/\Delta W$ by the diagonal action of W is singular. It is a ramified covering of $V/W \times V^*/W$. These varieties carry a \mathbb{C}^\times -action coming from the symplectic action on $V \times V^* = T^*V$ induced by the scalar action on V .

Etingof and Ginzburg have constructed a flat deformation $\Upsilon : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W$ of this covering with a \mathbb{C}^\times -action [EtGi]. Here, \mathcal{C} is a vector space with basis the quotient of $\text{Ref}(W)$ by the conjugation action of W . The variety \mathcal{Z} is the Calogero-Moser space. The original covering corresponds to the point $0 \in \mathcal{C}$.

Etingof and Ginzburg define \mathcal{Z} as the spectrum of the center of the rational Cherednik algebra \mathbf{H} associated with W at $t = 0$. It is a remarkable feature of their work that those important but complicated Calogero-Moser spaces have an explicit description based on non-commutative algebra. We will now explain their constructions.

The rational Cherednik algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ associated to W is a flat deformation defined by generators and relations of the graded algebra $\mathbb{C}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W$ over the space of parameters $(c, t) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{C} \times \mathbb{A}^1$. Its specialization at $(c = 0, t = 1)$ is the crossed product of the Weyl algebra of V by W . The Cherednik algebra has a triangular decomposition $\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbb{C}[V] \otimes \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]W \otimes \mathbb{C}[V^*]$. Equivalently, it satisfies a PBW Theorem. The algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ has a faithful representation by Dunkl operators on $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$. The Euler element admits a deformation that acts by derivation as multiplication by dT on the degree d part of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.

Consider the algebra \mathbf{H} obtained by specializing $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ at $t = 0$ and let Z be its center. It contains $P = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[V]^W \otimes \mathbb{C}[V^*]^W$ as a subalgebra. The Calogero-Moser variety is defined as $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Spec} Z$ and the inclusion $P \subset Z$ defines the covering Υ .

Our main object of study is the representation theory of \mathbf{H} as a P -algebra and its interaction with the ramification of Υ above $c \times 0 \times 0$, $c \times 0 \times V^*/W$ and $c \times V/W \times 0$.

0.3. Families

Fix a parameter $c \in \mathcal{C}$. We consider \mathbf{H}_c the specialization of \mathbf{H} at c and the restricted rational Cherednik algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_c$, the specialization of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ at $(c \times 0 \times 0) \in \mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W$.

Given a simple $\mathbb{C}W$ -module E , we have a Verma \mathbf{H}_c -module $\Delta_c(E) = \mathbf{H}_c \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V] \rtimes W} E$, where V^* acts by 0 on E . We have also a restricted version $\bar{\Delta}_c(E) = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_c \otimes_{\mathbf{H}_c} \Delta_c(E)$ which has a unique simple quotient $L_c(E)$. The $L_c(E)$'s for $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$ give all simple $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_c$ -modules [Gor1].

The partition into blocks of those modules gives a partition of $\text{Irr}(W)$ into *Calogero-Moser families*. They are in bijection with $\Upsilon^{-1}(c \times 0 \times 0) = \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ [Gor1].

We show that, in a given Calogero-Moser family, the matrix of multiplicities $[\bar{\Delta}_c(E) : L_c(F)]$ has rank 1, a property conjectured by Ulrich Thiel [Thi1].

In each Calogero-Moser family there is a unique irreducible representation of W with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant (the invariant \mathbf{b}_E is the minimal d such that E occurs in $S^d(V)$).

Families satisfy a semi-continuity property with respect to specialization of the parameter. We show that families are minimal subsets that are unions of families for a generic parameter and unions of blocks of Hecke algebras for certain specializations (see Theorem 7.8.5). In particular, the subvariety of \mathcal{C} where families are

not generic is contained in the union of hyperplanes $c_E - c_F = 0$ where E and F are in distinct generic families.

0.4. Cellular characters

Let $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}$ be the function field of $c \times V/W \times 0 \subset \mathcal{P}$. The simple $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}$ -modules are determined by the action of the center and this provides a bijection from $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H})$ to the set of irreducible components of $\Upsilon^{-1}(c \times V/W \times 0)$.

Let \mathfrak{z} be the defining prime ideal of an irreducible component of $\Upsilon^{-1}(c \times V/W \times 0)$. Let $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$. We define $\text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z},E}^{\text{CM}}$ as the multiplicity of the simple $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}$ -module corresponding to \mathfrak{z} in $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}\Delta_c(E)$.

We put $\gamma_{\mathfrak{z}}^{\text{CM}} = \sum_{E \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z},E}^{\text{CM}} E$: this is the *cellular representation* of W associated with \mathfrak{z} .

If $\text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z},E}^{\text{CM}} \neq 0$, then E is contained in the family corresponding to the unique \mathbb{C}^\times -fixed point of $\text{Spec}(Z/\mathfrak{z})$. If that fixed point is smooth in \mathcal{X}_c , then there is a unique E in the corresponding family [Gor1] and

$$(0.4.1) \quad \gamma_{\mathfrak{z}}^{\text{CM}} = E.$$

In each cellular character, there is a unique irreducible representation of W with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant.

We show that cellular characters are sums of characters of projective modules of Hecke algebras for certain specializations (see Corollary 8.4.3).

0.5. Galois closure and ramification

The covering Υ , of degree $|W|$, is not Galois (unless $W = (\mathbb{Z}/2)^n$). Let $\rho : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ denote a Galois closure (with \mathcal{R} a normal variety) and let G be its Galois group. At $0 \in \mathcal{C}$, a Galois closure of the covering $(V \times V^*)/\Delta W \rightarrow V/W \times V^*/W$ is given by $(V \times V^*)/\Delta Z(W)$. This leads to a realization of G as a group of permutations of the set W .

This can be reformulated in terms of representations of \mathbf{H} : the semisimple $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P})$ -algebra $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P})\mathbf{H}$ is not split and $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{R})$ is a splitting field. The simple $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{R})\mathbf{H}$ -modules are in bijection with W . Our work can be viewed as the study of the partition of these modules into blocks corresponding to a given prime ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{R}]$.

We show that G is the Galois group of the minimal polynomial of the Euler element. This element plays an important role in the study of ramification, but is not enough to separate cells in general.

0.6. Calogero-Moser cells

Let X be an irreducible closed subvariety of \mathcal{R} . We define the X -cells of W as the orbits of the inertia group of X in G . The partition into X -cells corresponds to the partition of the simple $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{R})\mathbf{H}$ -modules into blocks for the defining prime ideal of X .

Given a parameter $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we define the *two-sided c -cells* (resp. *left c -cells*, resp. *right c -cells*) as the X -cells defined for X contained in $\rho^{-1}(c \times 0 \times 0)$ (resp. in $\rho^{-1}(c \times V/W \times 0)$, resp. in $\rho^{-1}(c \times 0 \times V^*/W)$).

The set of two-sided c -cells is in bijection with the set of families, i.e. with $\Upsilon^{-1}(c \times 0 \times 0)$. Given Γ a two-sided cell, we have

$$(0.6.1) \quad |\Gamma| = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{F}_\Gamma} (\dim E)^2,$$

where \mathcal{F}_Γ is the family associated with Γ .

The orbits of left cells under the decomposition group for X are in bijection with the irreducible components of $\Upsilon^{-1}(c \times V/W \times 0)$. This allows to associate to each left cell C a cellular character $[C]$. We have

$$(0.6.2) \quad |C| = \dim [C].$$

We analyze in detail the case where W is cyclic (and $\dim V = 1$): this is the only case where we have a complete description of all objects studied in this book.

0.7. Gaudin operators and topology

Our discussion so far has been in the algebraic setting. The study of ramification can be done in the topological setting.

Let $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} = \mathbf{H} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V]^W} \mathbb{C}[V^{\text{reg}}]^W$. Fix $(c, v, v^*) \in \mathcal{C} \times V \times V^*$ and consider $L(c, v, v^*) = \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V^*]} \mathbb{C}$ where the morphism $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ corresponds to the point (c, v) and the morphism $\mathbb{C}[V^*] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ corresponds to the point v^* .

The triangular decomposition of \mathbf{H} provides an isomorphism $\mathbb{C}W \xrightarrow{\sim} L(c, v, v^*)$.

Using Dunkl operators, Etingof and Ginzburg constructed an isomorphism of algebras $(\mathbb{C}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbb{C}[V^*]) \rtimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}$. The image of $V \subset \mathbb{C}[V^*]$ in \mathbf{H}^{reg} is a commutative Lie subalgebra that acts on $L(c, v, v^*)$ by left multiplication. This provides a commutative Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{gau}_{c,v,v^*} of $\text{End}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C}W)$ ("Gaudin operators").

Taking v generic, the generalized eigenspaces of $\mathfrak{gau}_{c,v,0}$ are the left cell representations of W .

When v^* is also generic, the generalized eigenspaces of \mathfrak{gau}_{0,v,v^*} are one-dimensional and can be parametrized by W . Consider now a continuous path in $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*$ starting at $(0, v, v^*)$ and ending at $(c, v, 0)$, avoiding the ramification locus except at

the end. The parametrization by W of the eigenvalues can be extended by continuity along the path. This gives a family of paths in V^* parametrized by W . Two elements of W are in the same left cell if and only if the corresponding paths have the same endpoints.

0.8. Coxeter groups

We assume here that W is a finite Coxeter group (i.e. a real reflection group) and that c takes real values. Forty years ago, Kazhdan-Lusztig [KaLu] and Lusztig [Lus1] used their basis of the Hecke algebra to define notions of families, cellular representations, and cells. Our work aims to generalize these notions to complex reflection groups using Cherednik algebras instead of Hecke algebras. We conjecture that our notions coincide with their notions for Coxeter groups.

The conjecture on families was first stated by Gordon-Martino [GoMa] and is known to hold in many cases [GoMa, Bel1, Mart2, BoTh].

The conjecture on cellular representations is known to hold in type A and in type B for some generic values of c (thanks to (0.4.1)) and in type $I_2(m)$ for any parameter [Bon6].

We prove here that the conjectures on cells hold in type B_2 . They also hold in type $I_2(m)$ when c is constant [BoGer] and in type A [BrGoWh].

We prove in the Calogero-Moser setting some properties known in the Kazhdan-Lusztig setting:

- (1) The cardinality of cells given by (0.6.1) and (0.6.2).
- (2) If $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V \in W$ and Γ (resp. C) is a two-sided (resp. left) cell, then Γw_0 (resp. $C w_0$) is a two-sided (resp. left) cell and

$$\mathcal{F}_{\Gamma w_0} = \mathcal{F}_{\Gamma} \cdot \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad [C w_0] = [C] \cdot \varepsilon.$$

- (3) Unicity of a representation with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant.

In Lusztig's theory, for c constant, there is a unique irreducible representation with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant in a family, the special representation. It occurs in every left cell representation in the family. This last fact does not hold for c non-constant but (3) is known to hold in the Kazhdan-Lusztig setting [Bon4] modulo a conjecture of Lusztig [Lus4]. It is an instance of the Calogero-Moser theory shedding some light on the Kazhdan-Lusztig and Lusztig theory.

We also provide a detailed study of type B_2 : the Galois group is a Weyl group of type D_4 and we show that the Calogero-Moser cells coincide with the Kazhdan-Lusztig cells. Our approach for B_2 is based on a detailed study of \mathcal{Z} and of the ramification of the covering, without constructing explicitly the variety \mathcal{R} .

0.9. Description of the chapters

We start in Chapter 1 with general notations about algebras, modules and gradings. We review in Chapter 2 the basic theory of complex reflection groups: invariant theory, hyperplane complement, rationality of representations, Hilbert series and fake degrees. We close that chapter with the particular case of real reflection groups endowed with the choice of a real chamber, i.e., finite Coxeter groups. Throughout the book, we devote special sections to the case of Coxeter groups when particular features arise in their case.

Chapters 3 and 4 are devoted to the basic structure theory of rational Cherednik algebras, following Etingof and Ginzburg [EtGi]. The definition of generic Cherednik algebras is given in Chapter 3, followed by the fundamental PBW Decomposition Theorem and the faithful polynomial representation via Dunkl operators. We discuss the spherical algebra and some of its basic properties, in particular the Double Endomorphism Theorem. We also introduce the Euler element and gradings, filtrations, and automorphisms.

Chapter 4 is devoted to the Cherednik algebra at $t = 0$. An important result is the Satake isomorphism between the center of the Cherednik algebra and the spherical subalgebra. We discuss localizations and cases of Morita equivalence between the Cherednik algebra and its spherical subalgebra. We provide some complements: filtrations, symmetrizing form, Poisson structure and Hilbert series.

Our original work starts in Part II: this part introduces and studies families of characters and cellular characters. There are the representation theoretic shadows of the Calogero-Moser cells that will be constructed later. An important aspect is that this part does not involve a Galois closure of the covering Υ .

Chapter 5 introduces a certain category \mathcal{O} of (graded) representations of rational Cherednik algebras. It is a highest category in the generalized sense of Appendix §F. Of particular importance are Verma modules and the action of the Euler element on them. When $t = 1$, we recover the category \mathcal{O} of [GGOR]. When $t = 0$, we explain representation-theoretic interpretations of the smoothness of the Calogero-Moser space [EtGi]. We introduce a generalization of Gaudin operators (cf [MuTaVa1, MuTaVa3] for the symmetric group case), as endomorphisms of a family of representations of \mathbf{H} . The spectral scheme of Gaudin operators identifies with a pullback of the covering Υ .

Chapter 6 is devoted to Hecke algebras. We recall in §6.1 the definition of Hecke algebras of complex reflection groups and some of their basic (partly conjectural) properties. We introduce a "cyclotomic" version, where the Hecke parameters are powers of a fixed indeterminate. We explain in §6.3 the construction of the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov functor [GGOR] realizing the category of representations of the

Hecke algebra as a quotient of a (non-graded) category \mathcal{O} for the Cherednik algebra at $t = 1$. Thanks to the Double Endomorphism Theorem, the semisimplicity of the Hecke algebra is equivalent to that of the category \mathcal{O} . We present in §6.4 Malle's splitting result [Ma13] for irreducible representations of Hecke algebras and we consider central characters. We discuss in §6.5 the notion of Hecke families. We finish in §6.6 with a brief exposition of the theory of Kazhdan-Lusztig cells of W and of families of characters of W and c -cellular characters.

Chapter 7 is devoted to the representation theory of restricted Cherednik algebras and to Calogero-Moser families. We recall in §7.1 and §7.2 some basic results of Gordon [Gor1] on representations of restricted Cherednik algebras and Calogero-Moser families. Graded representations give rise to a highest weight category, as proven by Bellamy and Thiel [BeTh1]. We show in §7.4 the existence of a unique representation with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant in each family and generalize results of [Gor1] on graded dimensions. We discuss in §7.6 and §7.7 the relation between the geometry of the Calogero-Moser space at $\Upsilon^{-1}(0)$ and the Calogero-Moser families, with a focus on smoothness [EtGi, GiKa, Gor1, Bel2, BST]. The final section §7.8 relates Calogero-Moser families with blocks of category \mathcal{O} at $t = 1$ and with blocks of Hecke algebras.

We give in Chapter 8 the definition of Calogero-Moser (left) cellular characters. Our first definition is in terms of representations of the specialization of \mathbf{H} at the prime ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{P}]$ defining the subvariety $V/W \times 0$ of $\mathcal{P} = V/W \times V^*/W$: to each irreducible representation of this specialization we associate a character of W . We provide a second equivalent definition based on the representation theory of Gaudin algebras, which is more convenient for explicit computations. We prove that Calogero-Moser cellular characters are sums of characters of projective modules of the suitably specialized Hecke algebra.

We analyze in Chapter 9 the \mathbb{C}^\times -action: its fixed points are in bijection with families. We relate attracting sets and cellular characters. We prove that there is a unique cellular character in a family corresponding to a smooth point of a Calogero-Moser space in $\Upsilon^{-1}(0)$ and that it is irreducible.

We build in Part III the foundations for defining general Calogero-Moser cells: the particular cases of left, right and two-sided cells will be studied in Part IV.

We introduce in Chapter 10 some basic objects of our study, namely a Galois closure of the covering Υ and its Galois group G . At parameter 0, the corresponding data is easily described, and its embedding in the family depends on a choice. We explain this in §10.1.B, and show that this allows an identification of the generic fiber of Υ with W . We show in §10.1.D that the extension $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{Z})/\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P})$ is generated by the Euler element. The semisimple algebra $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{P})\mathbf{H}$ is not split and we provide in

§10.2 a decomposition of the $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{R})$ -algebra $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{R})\mathbf{H}$ as a product of matrix algebras over $\mathbb{C}(\mathcal{R})$ indexed by W . In other parts of §10, we discuss gradings and automorphisms, and construct a central element of order 2 of G when all reflections of W have order 2 and $-\text{Id}_V \in W$. The last section §10.7 is a geometrical translation of the previous constructions.

We introduce general Calogero-Moser cells in Chapter 11. They are defined in §11.1 as orbits of inertia groups on W and shown in §11.2 to coincide with blocks of the Cherednik algebra. We study next the ramification locus and smoothness. We give two more equivalent definitions of Calogero-Moser cells: via irreducible components of the base change by Υ of the Galois cover (§11.5) and via lifting of paths (§11.6).

Part IV is the heart of the book. It discusses Calogero-Moser cells associated with the ramification above 0×0 , $V/W \times 0$ and $0 \times V^*/W$, and relations with representations of Cherednik algebras, as well as (conjectural) relations with Hecke algebras.

In Chapter 12, we go back to the Galois cover \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{P} and study two-sided cells. We construct a bijection between the set of two-sided cells and the set of families.

We continue in Chapter 13 with the study of left (and right) cells. We analyze in §13.1 the choices involved in the definition of left cells using Verma modules. We study the relevant decomposition groups, and we reinterpret left cells as blocks of a suitable specialization of the Cherednik algebra. We finish in §13.3 with basic properties relating cellular characters and left cells and we give an alternative definition of cellular characters as the socle of the restriction of a projective module. We also show that a cellular character involves a unique irreducible representation with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant. Section 13.4 shows, following a suggestion of Etingof, that cells can be interpreted in terms of spectra of Gaudin operators. This provides a topological approach to cells and cellular characters.

Chapter 14 brings decomposition matrices in the study of cells. We show in §14.4 that the decomposition matrix of baby Verma modules in a block has rank 1, as conjectured by Thiel [Thi1].

The next two chapters are devoted to conjectures. Chapter 15 discusses the motivation of this book, namely the expected relation between Calogero-Moser cells and Kazhdan-Lusztig cells when W is a Coxeter group. We start in §15.1 with Martino's conjecture that Calogero-Moser families are unions of Hecke families. §15.2 and §15.3 state and discuss our main conjectures. We provide some evidence and describe some cases where the conjectures hold.

Chapter 16 gives a conjecture on the cohomology ring and the \mathbb{C}^\times -equivariant cohomology ring of Calogero-Moser spaces, extending the description of Etingof-Ginzburg in the smooth case. We also conjecture that irreducible components of

the fixed points of finite order automorphisms on the Calogero-Moser space are Calogero-Moser spaces for reflection subquotients. This conjecture has been extended to symplectic leaves in [Bon7].

Part V is based on the study of particular cases. Chapter 17 presents the theory for the parameter $c = 0$.

Chapter 18 is devoted to the case where V has dimension 1. We give a description of the objects introduced earlier, in particular the Galois closure R . We show that generic decomposition groups can be very complicated for some values of the parameters. We also compute the cohomology of the Calogero-Moser space, even when it is singular, confirming the conjecture on cohomology.

Chapter 19 analyzes the case of W a Coxeter group of type B_2 . We determine in §19.3 the ring of diagonal invariants and the minimal polynomial of the Euler element. We continue in §19.4 with the determination of the corresponding deformed objects. The Calogero-Moser families are then easily found. We move next to the determination of the Galois group G . Section §19.7 is the more complicated study of ramification and the determination of the Calogero-Moser cells. We finish in §19.8 with a discussion of fixed points of the action of groups of roots of unity, confirming the conjecture on fixed points.

Chapter 20 illustrates the topological approach (via Gaudin algebras) of the computation of cells in the particular case of finite dihedral groups. No proof is given, but we provide pictures that give evidence for our main conjectures.

We have gathered in six appendices some general algebraic considerations, few of which are original.

Appendix A is a brief exposition of filtered modules and filtered algebras. We analyze in particular properties of an algebra with a filtration that are consequences of the corresponding properties for the associated graded algebra. We discuss symmetrizing forms in §A.4 and we finish with Weyl algebras in §A.5.

Appendix B gathers some basic facts on ramification theory for commutative rings around decomposition and inertia groups. We recollect some properties of Galois groups, discriminants and integral closures. We close the chapter with a topological version of ramification theory and its connection with commutative ring theory.

Appendix C is a discussion of some aspects of the theory of graded rings. We consider general rings in §C.1. We next discuss in §C.2 gradings in the setting of integral extensions of commutative rings. We finally consider gradings and invariant rings in §C.3.

We present in Appendix D some results on blocks and base change for algebras finite and free over a base. We discuss in particular decomposition maps, central characters and idempotents, and the locus where the block decomposition changes.

Appendix E deals with finite group actions on rings (commutative or not), and compares the cross-product algebra and the invariant ring. We consider in particular the module categories and the centers.

Appendix F provides a generalization of the theory of highest weight categories over commutative rings [**CPS1**, **CPS2**, **BeTh1**]. We discuss in particular base change (§F.1.E), Grothendieck groups (§F.1.F and §F.1.G), decomposition maps (§F.1.H) and blocks (§F.1.I). A particular class of highest weight categories arises from graded algebras with a triangular decomposition (§F.2), generalizing [**GGOR**] to non-inner gradings.

Before the index of notations, we have included in "Prime ideals and geometry" some diagrams summarizing the commutative algebra and geometry studied in this book.

We would like to thank G. Bellamy, P. Etingof, I. Gordon, G. Malle, M. Martino and U. Thiel for their help and their suggestions.

Commentary. — This book contains an earlier version of our work [**BoRo1**]. The structure of the text has changed and the presentation of classical results on Cherednik algebras is now mostly self-contained. There are a number of new results (see for instance Chapters 5, 7 and 8) based on appropriate highest weight category considerations (Appendix F is new), and a new topological approach (see Sections 5.5, 11.6 and 13.4 on Gaudin algebras in particular).

PART I

REFLECTION GROUPS AND CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS

CHAPTER 1

NOTATIONS

1.1. Integers

We put $\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

1.2. Modules

Let A be a ring. Given L a subset of A , we denote by $\langle L \rangle$ the two-sided ideal of A generated by L . Given M an A -module, we denote by $\text{Rad}(M)$ the intersection of the maximal proper A -submodules of M . We denote by $A\text{-Mod}$ the category of A -modules and by $A\text{-mod}$ the category of finitely generated A -modules. We put $G_0(A) = K_0(A\text{-mod})$, where $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ denotes the Grothendieck group of an exact category \mathcal{C} . We denote by $A\text{-proj}$ the category of finitely generated projective A -modules. Given \mathcal{A} an abelian category, we denote by $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})$ its full subcategory of projective objects.

Given $M \in A\text{-mod}$, we denote by $[M]_A$ (or simply $[M]$) its class in $G_0(A)$.

We denote by $\text{Irr}(A)$ the set of isomorphism classes of simple A -modules. Assume A is a finite-dimensional algebra over a field \mathbf{k} . We have an isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} G_0(A)$, $M \mapsto [M]$. If A is semisimple, we have a bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle_A$ on $G_0(A)$ given by $\langle [M], [N] \rangle = \dim_{\mathbf{k}} \text{Hom}_A(M, N)$. When A is split semisimple, $\text{Irr}(A)$ provides an orthonormal basis.

Let W be a finite group and \mathbf{k} a field. We denote by $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{k}}(W)$ (or simply by $\text{Irr}(W)$) the set of irreducible characters of W over \mathbf{k} . When $|W| \in \mathbf{k}^\times$, there is a bijection $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{k}}(W) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$, $\chi \mapsto E_\chi$. The group $\text{Hom}(W, \mathbf{k}^\times)$ of linear characters of W with values in \mathbf{k} is denoted by $W^{\wedge \mathbf{k}}$ (or W^\wedge). We have an embedding $W^\wedge \subset \text{Irr}(W)$, and equality holds if and only if W is abelian and \mathbf{k} contains all e -th roots of unity, where e is the exponent of W .

1.3. Gradings

1.3.A. Let \mathbf{k} be a ring and X a set. We denote by $\mathbf{k}X = \mathbf{k}^{(X)}$ the free \mathbf{k} -module with basis X . We sometimes denote elements of $\mathbf{k}X$ as formal sums: $\sum_{x \in X} \alpha_x x$, where $\alpha_x \in \mathbf{k}$.

1.3.B. Let Γ be a commutative monoid. We denote by $\mathbf{k}\Gamma$ (or $\mathbf{k}[\Gamma]$) the monoid algebra of Γ over \mathbf{k} . Its basis of elements of Γ is denoted by $\{t^\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$.

A Γ -graded \mathbf{k} -module is a \mathbf{k} -module L with a decomposition $L = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} L_\gamma$ (that is the same as a comodule over the coalgebra $\mathbf{k}\Gamma$). Given $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$, we denote by $L\langle\gamma_0\rangle$ the Γ -graded \mathbf{k} -module given by $(L\langle\gamma_0\rangle)_\gamma = L_{\gamma+\gamma_0}$. We denote by $\mathbf{k}\text{-free}^\Gamma$ the additive category of Γ -graded \mathbf{k} -modules L such that L_γ is a free \mathbf{k} -module of finite rank for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Given $L \in \mathbf{k}\text{-free}^\Gamma$, we put

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\Gamma(L) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \text{rank}_{\mathbf{k}}(L_\gamma) t^\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^\Gamma.$$

We have defined an isomorphism of abelian groups $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\Gamma : K_0(\mathbf{k}\text{-free}^\Gamma) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}^\Gamma$. This construction provides a bijection from the set of isomorphism classes of objects of $\mathbf{k}\text{-free}^\Gamma$ to \mathbb{N}^Γ . Given $P = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} p_\gamma t^\gamma$ with $p_\gamma \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the Γ -graded \mathbf{k} -module \mathbf{k}^P by $(\mathbf{k}^P)_\gamma = \mathbf{k}^{p_\gamma}$. We have $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\Gamma(\mathbf{k}^P) = P$.

We say that a subset E of a Γ -graded module L is *homogeneous* if every element of E is a sum of elements in $E \cap L_\gamma$ for various elements $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

1.3.C. A *graded \mathbf{k} -module* L is a \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbf{k} -module. We put $L_+ = \bigoplus_{i > 0} L_i$. Assume $L \in \mathbf{k}\text{-free}^\mathbb{Z}$. If $L_i = 0$ for $i \ll 0$ (for example, if L is \mathbb{N} -graded), then $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\mathbb{Z}(L)$ is an element of the ring of Laurent power series $\mathbb{Z}((\mathbf{t}))$: this is the Hilbert series of L . Similarly, if $L_i = 0$ for $i \gg 0$, then $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\mathbb{Z}(L) \in \mathbb{Z}((\mathbf{t}^{-1}))$.

When L has finite rank over \mathbf{k} , we define the *weight sequence* of L as the unique sequence of integers $r_1 \leq \dots \leq r_m$ such that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\mathbb{Z}(L) = t^{r_1} + \dots + t^{r_m}$.

A *bigraded \mathbf{k} -module* L is a $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$ -graded \mathbf{k} -module. We put $\mathbf{t} = t^{(1,0)}$ and $\mathbf{u} = t^{(0,1)}$, so that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(L) = \sum_{i,j} \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(L_{i,j}) \mathbf{t}^i \mathbf{u}^j$ for $L \in \mathbf{k}\text{-free}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}$. When L is $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -graded, we have $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}(L) \in \mathbb{Z}[[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]]$.

When A is a graded ring and M is a finitely generated graded A -module, we denote by $[M]_A^{\text{gr}}$ (or simply $[M]^{\text{gr}}$) its class in the Grothendieck group of the category $A\text{-modgr}$ of finitely generated graded A -modules. Note that $K_0(A\text{-modgr})$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{t}^{\pm 1}]$ -module, with $\mathbf{t}[M]^{\text{gr}} = [M\langle -1 \rangle]^{\text{gr}}$.

1.3.D. Assume \mathbf{k} is a commutative ring. There is a tensor product of Γ -graded \mathbf{k} -modules given by $(L \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} L')_\gamma = \bigoplus_{\gamma' + \gamma'' = \gamma} L_{\gamma'} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} L_{\gamma''}$. When the fibers of the multiplication map $\Gamma \times \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ are finite, the multiplication in Γ provides \mathbb{Z}^Γ with a ring structure, the tensor product preserves $\mathbf{k}\text{-free}^\Gamma$, and $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\Gamma(L \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} L') = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\Gamma(L) \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^\Gamma(L')$.

A Γ -graded \mathbf{k} -algebra is a \mathbf{k} -algebra A with a structure of Γ -graded k -modules such that $A_\gamma \cdot A_{\gamma'} \subset A_{\gamma\gamma'}$ for all $\gamma, \gamma' \in \Gamma$.

CHAPTER 2

REFLECTION GROUPS

Throughout this book, we consider a fixed characteristic 0 field \mathbf{k} , a finite-dimensional \mathbf{k} -vector space V of dimension n and a finite subgroup W of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$. We will write \otimes for $\otimes_{\mathbf{k}}$. We denote by

$$\mathrm{Ref}(W) = \{s \in W \mid \dim_{\mathbf{k}} \mathrm{Im}(s - \mathrm{Id}_V) = 1\}$$

the set of reflections of W . We assume that W is generated by $\mathrm{Ref}(W)$.

2.1. Determinant, roots, coroots

We denote by ε the determinant representation of W

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon : W &\longrightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times \\ w &\longmapsto \det_V(w). \end{aligned}$$

We have a perfect pairing between V and its dual V^*

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V^* \longrightarrow \mathbf{k}.$$

Given $s \in \mathrm{Ref}(W)$, we choose $\alpha_s \in V^*$ and $\alpha_s^\vee \in V$ such that

$$\mathrm{Ker}(s - \mathrm{Id}_V) = \mathrm{Ker} \alpha_s \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Im}(s - \mathrm{Id}_V) = \mathbf{k} \alpha_s^\vee$$

or equivalently

$$\mathrm{Ker}(s - \mathrm{Id}_{V^*}) = \mathrm{Ker} \alpha_s^\vee \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{Im}(s - \mathrm{Id}_{V^*}) = \mathbf{k} \alpha_s.$$

Note that, since \mathbf{k} has characteristic 0 and W is finite, all elements of $\mathrm{Ref}(W)$ are diagonalizable, hence

$$(2.1.1) \quad \langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle \neq 0.$$

Given $x \in V^*$ and $y \in V$ we have

$$(2.1.2) \quad s(y) = y - (1 - \varepsilon(s)) \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} \alpha_s^\vee$$

and

$$(2.1.3) \quad s(x) = x - (1 - \varepsilon(s)^{-1}) \frac{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} \alpha_s.$$

2.2. Invariants

We denote by $\mathbf{k}[V] = S(V^*)$ (respectively $\mathbf{k}[V^*] = S(V)$) the symmetric algebra of V^* (respectively V). We identify it with the algebra of polynomial functions on V (respectively V^*). The action of W on V induces an action by algebra automorphisms on $\mathbf{k}[V]$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$ and we will consider the graded subalgebras of invariants $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$. The *coinvariant algebras* $\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}$ are the graded finite-dimensional \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} = \mathbf{k}[V] / \langle \mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)} = \mathbf{k}[V^*] / \langle \mathbf{k}[V^*]_+^W \rangle.$$

Shephard-Todd-Chevalley's Theorem asserts that the property of W to be generated by reflections is equivalent to structural properties of $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$. We provide here a version augmented with quantitative properties (see for example [Bro2, Theorem 4.1]). We state a version with $\mathbf{k}[V]$, while the same statements hold with V replaced by V^* .

Let us define the sequence $d_1 \leq \dots \leq d_n$ of *degrees of W* as the weight sequence of $\langle \mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \rangle / \langle \mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \rangle^2$ (cf. §1.3.C): it has length n thanks to the following classical theorem.

Theorem 2.2.1 (Shephard-Todd, Chevalley). — (a) *The algebra $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ is a polynomial algebra generated by homogeneous elements of degrees d_1, \dots, d_n . We have*

$$|W| = d_1 \cdots d_n \quad \text{and} \quad |\text{Ref}(W)| = \sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - 1).$$

(b) *The $(\mathbf{k}[V]^W[W])$ -module $\mathbf{k}[V]$ is free of rank 1.*

(c) *The $\mathbf{k}W$ -module $\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}$ is free of rank 1. In particular $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} = |W|$.*

Remark 2.2.2. — Note that when $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$, there is a skew-linear isomorphism between the representations V and V^* of W , hence the sequence of degrees for the action of W on V is the same as the one for the action of W on V^* . In general, note that the representation V of W can be defined over a finite extension of \mathbb{Q} , which can be embedded in \mathbb{C} : so, the equality of degrees for the actions on V and V^* holds for any \mathbf{k} .

This equality can also be deduced from Molien's formula [Bro2, Lemma 3.28]. ■

Let $N = |\text{Ref}(W)|$. Since $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1-t^{d_i}}{1-t}$, we deduce that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} = 1$. A generator is given by the image of $\prod_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \alpha_s$: this provides an isomorphism $h : \mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}$.

The composition

$$\mathbf{k}[V]_N \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^W \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} \mathbf{k}[V] \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbf{k}[V]/(\mathbf{k}[V]^W \mathbf{k}[V]_{<N})$$

factors through an isomorphism $g : \mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[V]/(\mathbf{k}[V]^W \mathbf{k}[V]_{<N})$. We denote by p_N the composition

$$p_N : \mathbf{k}[V] \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathbf{k}[V]/(\mathbf{k}[V]^W \mathbf{k}[V]_{<N}) \xrightarrow{g^{-1}} \mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^W \xrightarrow[\sim]{h \otimes \text{Id}} \mathbf{k}[V]^W.$$

We refer to §A.4 for basic facts on symmetric algebras.

Proposition 2.2.3. — p_N is a symmetrizing form for the $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ -algebra $\mathbf{k}[V]$.

Proof. — We need to show that the morphism of graded $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ -modules

$$\hat{p}_N : \mathbf{k}[V] \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{k}[V]^W}(\mathbf{k}[V], \mathbf{k}[V]^W), \quad a \mapsto (b \mapsto p_N(ab))$$

is an isomorphism. By the graded Nakayama lemma, it is enough to do so after applying $-\otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V]^W} \mathbf{k}$. We have $\hat{p}_N \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V]^W} \mathbf{k} = \hat{p}_N$, where $\bar{p}_N : \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \xrightarrow[\sim]{h} \mathbf{k}$ is the projection onto the homogeneous component of degree N . This is a symmetrizing form for $\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}$ [Bro2, Theorem 4.25], hence \hat{p}_N is an isomorphism. \square

Note that the same statements hold for V replaced by V^* .

2.3. Hyperplanes

Notation. We fix an embedding of the group of roots of unity of \mathbf{k} in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . When the class of $\frac{1}{e}$ is in the image of this embedding, we denote by ζ_e the corresponding element of \mathbf{k} .

We denote by \mathcal{A} the set of reflecting hyperplanes of W :

$$\mathcal{A} = \{\text{Ker}(s - \text{Id}_V) \mid s \in \text{Ref}(W)\}.$$

There is a surjective W -equivariant map $\text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, $s \mapsto \text{Ker}(s - \text{Id}_V)$. Given X a subset of V , we denote by W_X the pointwise stabilizer of X :

$$W_X = \{w \in W \mid \forall x \in X, w(x) = x\}.$$

Given $H \in \mathcal{A}$, denote by $\alpha_H \in V^*$ a linear form such that $H = \text{Ker}(\alpha_H)$ and let $\alpha_H^\vee \in V$ such that $V = H \oplus \mathbf{k}\alpha_H^\vee$ and $\mathbf{k}\alpha_H^\vee$ is stable under W_H . We denote by e_H the

order of the cyclic subgroup W_H of W . We denote by s_H the generator of W_H with determinant ζ_{e_H} . This is a reflection with hyperplane H . We have

$$\text{Ref}(W) = \{s_H^j \mid H \in \mathcal{A} \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq e_H - 1\}.$$

The following lemma is clear.

Lemma 2.3.1. — s_H^j and $s_{H'}^{j'}$ are conjugate in W if and only if H and H' are in the same W -orbit and $j = j'$.

Given \mathcal{U} a W -orbit of hyperplanes of \mathcal{A} , we denote by $e_{\mathcal{U}}$ the common value of the e_H for $H \in \mathcal{U}$. Lemma 2.3.1 provides a bijection from $\text{Ref}(W)/W$ to the set \mathbf{U} of pairs (\mathcal{U}, j) where $\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W$ and $1 \leq j \leq e_{\mathcal{U}} - 1$.

We denote by \mathbf{U}° the set of pairs (\mathcal{U}, j) with $\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W$ and $0 \leq j \leq e_{\mathcal{U}} - 1$.

Let $V^{\text{reg}} = \{v \in V \mid \text{Stab}_W(v) = 1\}$. Define the discriminant $\delta = \prod_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \alpha_H^{e_H} \in \mathbf{k}[V]^W$. The following result shows that points outside reflecting hyperplanes have trivial stabilizers [Bro2, Theorem 4.7].

Theorem 2.3.2 (Steinberg). — Given $X \subset V$, the group W_X is generated by its reflections. As a consequence, $V^{\text{reg}} = V \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] = \mathbf{k}[V][\delta^{-1}]$.

We say that W is indecomposable if it acts irreducibly on V/V^W .

There is a unique decomposition $V = V^W \oplus V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_r$ as $\mathbf{k}W$ -modules where the V_i 's are irreducible. Define W_i to be the pointwise stabilizer in W of $\bigoplus_{j \neq i} V_j$. We have $W = W_1 \times \cdots \times W_r$ and W_i is an indecomposable reflection group on V (and irreducible on V_i).

2.4. Irreducible characters

The rationality property of the reflection representation of W is classical.

Proposition 2.4.1. — Let \mathbf{k}' be a subfield of \mathbf{k} containing the traces of the elements of W acting on V . Then there exists a $\mathbf{k}'W$ -submodule V' of V such that $V = \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}'} V'$.

Proof. — Assume first V is irreducible. Let V'' be a simple $\mathbf{k}'W$ -module such that $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}'} V'' \simeq V^{\oplus m}$ for some integer $m \geq 1$. Let $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. Since s has only one non-trivial eigenvalue on V , it also has only one non-trivial eigenvalue on V'' . Let L be the eigenspace of s acting on V'' for the non-trivial eigenvalue. This is an m -dimensional \mathbf{k}' -subspace of V'' , stable under the action of the division algebra $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}'W}(V'')$. Since that division algebra has dimension m^2 over \mathbf{k}' and has a module

L that has dimension m over \mathbf{k}' , we deduce that $m = 1$. The proposition follows by taking for V' the image of V'' by an isomorphism $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}'} V'' \xrightarrow{\sim} V$.

Assume now V is arbitrary. Let $V = V^W \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^l V_i$ be a decomposition of the $\mathbf{k}W$ -module V , where V_i is irreducible and non-trivial for $1 \leq i \leq l$. Let W_j be the subgroup of W of elements acting trivially on $\bigoplus_{i \neq j} V_i$. The group W_j is a reflection group on V_j . The discussion above shows there is a $\mathbf{k}'W_j$ -submodule V'_j of V_j such that $V_j = \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}'} V'_j$. Let V'' be a \mathbf{k}' -submodule of V^W such that $V^W = \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}'} V''$. Let $V' = V'' \oplus \bigoplus_{j=1}^l V'_j$. We have $W = \prod_{j=1}^l W_j$ and $V = \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}'} V'$: this proves the proposition. \square

The following rationality property of all representations of complex reflection groups is proven using the classification of those groups [Ben, Besi1].

Theorem 2.4.2 (Benard, Bessis). — *Let \mathbf{k}' be a subfield of \mathbf{k} containing the traces of the elements of W acting on V . Then the algebra $\mathbf{k}'W$ is split semisimple. In particular, $\mathbf{k}W$ is split semisimple.*

2.5. Hilbert series

2.5.A. Invariants. — The algebra $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] = \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]$ admits a standard bigrading, by giving to the elements of $V^* \subset \mathbf{k}[V]$ the bidegree $(0, 1)$ and to those of $V \subset \mathbf{k}[V^*]$ the bidegree $(1, 0)$. We have

$$(2.5.1) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]) = \frac{1}{(1-\mathbf{t})^n(1-\mathbf{u})^n}.$$

Using the notation of Theorem 2.2.1(a) and Remark 2.2.2, we find that

$$(2.5.2) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{W \times W}) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{(1-\mathbf{t}^{d_i})(1-\mathbf{u}^{d_i})}.$$

On the other hand, the bigraded Hilbert series of the diagonal invariant algebra $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ is given by a formula *à la Molien*

$$(2.5.3) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}) = \frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{1}{\det(1-w\mathbf{t}) \det(1-w^{-1}\mathbf{u})},$$

whose proof is obtained word by word from the proof of the usual Molien formula.

2.5.B. Fake degrees. — We identify $K_0(\mathbf{k}W\text{-modgr})$ with $G_0(\mathbf{k}W)[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$: given $M = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M_i$ a finite dimensional \mathbb{Z} -graded $\mathbf{k}W$ -module, we make the identification

$$[M]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\text{gr}} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} [M_i]_{\mathbf{k}W} \mathbf{t}^i.$$

The class $[M]_{\mathbf{k}W}$ is the evaluation at $\mathbf{t} = 1$ of $[M]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\text{gr}}$. When M is a bigraded $\mathbf{k}W$ -module, we identify similarly $[M]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}$ with an element of $K_0(\mathbf{k}W)[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}, \mathbf{u}^{-1}]$.

Let $(f_\chi(\mathbf{t}))_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)}$ denote the unique family of elements of $\mathbb{N}[\mathbf{t}]$ such that

$$(2.5.4) \quad [\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_\chi(\mathbf{t}) \chi.$$

Definition 2.5.5. — The polynomial $f_\chi(\mathbf{t})$ is called the *fake degree* of χ . Its \mathbf{t} -valuation is denoted by \mathbf{b}_χ and is called the *\mathbf{b} -invariant* of χ .

The fake degree of χ satisfies

$$(2.5.6) \quad f_\chi(1) = \chi(1).$$

Note that

$$(2.5.7) \quad [\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_\chi(\mathbf{u}) \chi^*,$$

(here, χ^* denotes the dual character of χ , that is, $\chi^*(w) = \chi(w^{-1})$). Note also that, if $\mathbf{1}_W$ denotes the trivial character of W , then

$$[\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}} \equiv \mathbf{1}_W \pmod{\mathbf{t}G_0(\mathbf{k}W)[\mathbf{t}]}$$

and

$$[\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}} \equiv \mathbf{1}_W \pmod{\mathbf{u}G_0(\mathbf{k}W)[\mathbf{u}]}.$$

We deduce the following lemma.

Lemma 2.5.8. — The elements $[\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}$ and $[\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}$ are not zero divisors in $K_0(\mathbf{k}W)[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}, \mathbf{u}^{-1}]$.

Remark 2.5.9. — Note that

$$[\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W} = [\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}]_{\mathbf{k}W} = [\mathbf{k}W]_{\mathbf{k}W} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \chi(1) \chi$$

is a zero divisor in $K_0(\mathbf{k}W)$ (as soon as $W \neq 1$). ■

We can now give another formula for the Hilbert series $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W})$.

Proposition 2.5.10. — $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^W) = \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \mathbf{t}^{d_i})(1 - \mathbf{u}^{d_i})} \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) f_{\chi}(\mathbf{u})$.

Proof. — Let \mathcal{H} be a W -stable graded complement to $\langle \mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \rangle$ in $\mathbf{k}[V]$. Since $\mathbf{k}[V]$ is a free $\mathbf{k}[V]_+^W$ -module, we have isomorphisms of graded $\mathbf{k}[W]$ -modules

$$\mathbf{k}[V] \simeq \mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \otimes \mathcal{H} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \simeq \mathcal{H}.$$

Similarly, if \mathcal{H}' is a W -stable graded complement of $\langle \mathbf{k}[V^*]_+^W \rangle$ in $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$, then we have isomorphisms of graded $\mathbf{k}[W]$ -modules

$$\mathbf{k}[V^*] \simeq \mathbf{k}[V^*]_+^W \otimes \mathcal{H}' \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)} \simeq \mathcal{H}'.$$

In other words, we have isomorphisms of graded $\mathbf{k}[W]$ -modules

$$\mathbf{k}[V] \simeq \mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{k}[V^*] \simeq \mathbf{k}[V^*]_+^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}.$$

We deduce an isomorphism of bigraded \mathbf{k} -vector spaces

$$(\mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*])^{\Delta W} \simeq (\mathbf{k}[V]_+^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]_+^W) \otimes (\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)})^{\Delta W}.$$

By (2.5.4) and (2.5.7), we have

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)})^{\Delta W} = \sum_{\chi, \psi \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) f_{\psi}(\mathbf{u}) \langle \chi \psi^*, \mathbf{1}_W \rangle_W.$$

So the formula follows from the fact that $\langle \chi \psi^*, \mathbf{1}_W \rangle = \langle \chi, \psi \rangle_W$. □

To conclude this section, we gather in a same formula Molien's Formula (2.5.3) and Proposition 2.5.10:

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}) &= \frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{1}{\det(1 - w\mathbf{t}) \det(1 - w^{-1}\mathbf{u})} \\ &= \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \mathbf{t}^{d_i})(1 - \mathbf{u}^{d_i})} \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) f_{\chi}(\mathbf{u}). \end{aligned}$$

2.6. Coxeter groups

Let us recall the following classical equivalences:

Proposition 2.6.1. — *The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) *There exists a subset S of $\text{Ref}(W)$ such that (W, S) is a Coxeter system.*
- (2) *$V \simeq V^*$ as $\mathbf{k}W$ -modules.*
- (3) *There exists a W -invariant non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$.*
- (4) *There exists a subfield $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ of \mathbf{k} and a W -stable $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -vector subspace $V_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}}$ of V such that $V = \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}} V_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}}$ and $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ embeds as a subfield of \mathbb{R} .*

Whenever one (or all the) assertion(s) of Proposition 2.6.1 is (are) satisfied, we say that W is a Coxeter group. In this case, the text will be followed by a gray line on the left, as below.

Assumption, choice. From now on, and until the end of §2.6, we assume that W is a Coxeter group. We fix a subfield $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ of \mathbf{k} that embeds as a subfield of \mathbb{R} and a W -stable $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -vector subspace $V_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}}$ of V such that $V = \mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}} V_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}}$. We also fix a connected component $C_{\mathbb{R}}$ of $\{v \in \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}} V_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}} \mid \text{Stab}_W(v) = 1\}$. We denote by S the set of $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$ such that $\overline{C_{\mathbb{R}}} \cap \ker_{\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}} V_{\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}}}(s - 1)$ has real codimension 1 in $\overline{C_{\mathbb{R}}}$. So, (W, S) is a Coxeter system. This notation will be used all along this book, provided that W is a Coxeter group.

The following is a particular case of Theorem 2.4.2.

Theorem 2.6.2. — The $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}}$ -algebra $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}} W$ is split. In particular, the characters of W are real valued, that is, $\chi = \chi^*$ for all characters χ of W .

Recall also the following.

Lemma 2.6.3. — If $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$, then s has order 2 and $\varepsilon(s) = -1$.

Corollary 2.6.4. — The map $\text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, $s \mapsto \text{Ker}(s - \text{Id}_V)$ is bijective and W -equivariant. In particular, $|\mathcal{A}| = |\text{Ref}(W)| = \sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - 1)$ and $|\mathcal{A}/W| = |\text{Ref}(W)/W|$.

Let $\ell : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ denote the length function with respect to S : given $w \in W$, the integer $\ell(w)$ is minimal such that w is a product of $\ell(w)$ elements of S . When $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_l$ with $s_i \in S$ and $l = \ell(w)$, we say that $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_l$ is a **reduced decomposition** of w . We denote by w_0 the longest element of W : we have $\ell(w_0) = |\text{Ref}(W)| = |\mathcal{A}|$.

Remark 2.6.5. — If $-\text{Id}_V \in W$, then $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V$. Conversely, if w_0 is central and $V^{w_0} = 0$, then $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V$. ■

CHAPTER 3

GENERIC CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS

Let \mathcal{C} be the \mathbf{k} -vector space of maps $c : \text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$, $s \mapsto c_s$ that are constant on conjugacy classes: this is the *space of parameters*, which we identify with the space of maps $\text{Ref}(W)/W \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$.

Given $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$ (or $s \in \text{Ref}(W)/W$), we denote by C_s the linear form on \mathcal{C} given by evaluation at s . The algebra $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ of polynomial functions on \mathcal{C} is the algebra of polynomials on the set of indeterminates $(C_s)_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)/W}$:

$$\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] = \mathbf{k}[(C_s)_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)/W}].$$

We denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ the \mathbf{k} -vector space $\mathbf{k} \times \mathcal{C}$ and we introduce $T : \tilde{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$, $(t, c) \mapsto t$. We have $T \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*$ and

$$\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] = \mathbf{k}[T, (C_s)_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)/W}].$$

3.1. Structure

3.1.A. Symplectic action. — We consider here the action of W on $V \oplus V^*$. Lemma E.1.2 and Proposition E.2.2 give the following result.

Proposition 3.1.1. — *We have $Z(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W) = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^W = \mathbf{k}[(V \times V^*)/W]$ and there is an isomorphism*

$$Z(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W) \xrightarrow{\sim} e(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W)e, \quad z \mapsto ze.$$

The action by left multiplication gives an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}[(V \times V^*)/W]^{\text{opp}}}((\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W)e)^{\text{opp}}.$$

3.1.B. Definition. — The *generic rational Cherednik algebra* (or simply the *generic Cherednik algebra*) is the $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ defined as the quotient of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus$

$V^*) \rtimes W$) by the following relations (here, $T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*)$ is the tensor algebra of $V \oplus V^*$):

$$(3.1.2) \quad \begin{cases} [x, x'] = [y, y'] = 0, \\ [y, x] = T\langle y, x \rangle + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} (\varepsilon(s) - 1) C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} s, \end{cases}$$

for $x, x' \in V^*$ and $y, y' \in V$.

Remark 3.1.3. — Thanks to (2.1.2), the second relation is equivalent to

$$(3.1.4) \quad [y, x] = T\langle y, x \rangle + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} C_s \langle s(y) - y, x \rangle s$$

and to

$$[y, x] = T\langle y, x \rangle + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} C_s \langle y, s^{-1}(x) - x \rangle s.$$

This avoids the use of α_s and α_s^\vee . ■

3.1.C. PBW Decomposition. — Given the relations (3.1.2), the following assertions are clear:

- There is a unique morphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathbf{k}[V] \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ sending $y \in V^*$ to the class of $y \in T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$ in $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.
- There is a unique morphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ sending $x \in V$ to the class of $x \in T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$ in $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.
- There is a unique morphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathbf{k}W \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ sending $w \in W$ to the class of $w \in T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$ in $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.
- The $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -linear map $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ induced by the three morphisms defined above and the multiplication map is surjective.

The last statement is strengthened by the following fundamental result [EtGi, Theorem 1.3], for which we will provide a proof in Theorem 3.1.11.

Theorem 3.1.5 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — *The multiplication map $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is an isomorphism of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -modules.*

3.1.D. Specialization. — Given $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, we denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{t,c}$ the maximal ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ given by $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{t,c} = \{f \in \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \mid f(t, c) = 0\}$: this is the ideal generated by $T - t$ and $(C_s - c_s)_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)/W}$. We put

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c} = (\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{t,c}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} \tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{t,c}\tilde{\mathbf{H}}.$$

The \mathbf{k} -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}$ is the quotient of $T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$ by the ideal generated by the following relations:

$$(3.1.6) \quad \begin{cases} [x, x'] = [y, y'] = 0, \\ [y, x] = t\langle y, x \rangle + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} (\varepsilon(s) - 1) c_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} s, \end{cases}$$

for $x, x' \in V^*$ and $y, y' \in V$.

Example 3.1.7. — We have $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{0,0} = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{T,0} = \mathcal{D}_T(V) \rtimes W$ (see §A.5). ■

More generally, given $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$, we put $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.

3.1.E. Filtration. — We endow the $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ with the filtration defined as follows:

- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq -1} = 0$
- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0}$ is the $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -subalgebra generated by V^* and W
- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 1} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0}V + \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0}$.
- $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq i} = (\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 1})^i$ for $i \geq 2$.

Specializing at $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, we have an induced filtration of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}$.

The canonical maps $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \rtimes W \rightarrow (\text{gr } \tilde{\mathbf{H}})^0$ and $V \rightarrow (\text{gr } \tilde{\mathbf{H}})^1$ induce a surjective morphism of algebras $\rho : \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W \rightarrow \text{gr } \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.

3.1.F. Localization at V^{reg} . — Recall that

$$V^{\text{reg}} = V \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H = \{v \in V \mid \text{Stab}_G(v) = 1\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] = \mathbf{k}[V][[\delta^{-1}]].$$

We put $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}[[\delta^{-1}]]$, the non-commutative localization of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ obtained by adding a two-sided inverse to the image of δ . Note that the filtration of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ induces a filtration of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}}$, with $(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}})^{\leq i} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq i}[[\delta^{-1}]]$.

Note that multiplication induces an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -vector spaces $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) = \mathcal{D}(V)[[\delta^{-1}]]$ (cf. Appendix §A.5).

Lemma 3.1.8. — We have the following properties.

- (a) *There is a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*] \rtimes W$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*]^W$ given by the bimodule $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*]$.*
- (b) *There is a Morita equivalence between $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$ and $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}})^W = \mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}/W)$ given by the bimodule $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}})$.*
- (c) *The action of $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$ on $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$ is faithful.*

Proof. — (a) follows from Corollary E.2.1.

(b) becomes (a) after taking associated graded, hence (b) follows from Lemmas A.3.4 and E.1.2.

(c) It follows from (b) that every two-sided ideal of $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$ is generated by its intersection with $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}})^W$. Since $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}})$ acts faithfully on $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$ (cf. §A.5), we deduce that the kernel of the action of $\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$ vanishes. \square

3.1.G. Polynomial representation and Dunkl operators. — Given $y \in V$, we define D_y , a $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -linear endomorphism of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$ by

$$D_y = T\partial_y - \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s \langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \alpha_s^{-1} s,$$

where ∂_y is the partial derivative along y . Note that $D_y \in \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W \subset \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$.

Remark 3.1.9. — The Dunkl operators are traditionally defined (cf for example [EtGi, p.280]) as

$$D'_y = T\partial_y - \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s \langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \alpha_s^{-1} (s - 1).$$

The operator D_y is constructed in [EtGi, p.281 and 284] and $D'_y = \delta_C^{-1} D_y \delta_C$, where $\delta_C = \prod_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \alpha_s^{C_s}$. The operator D_y behaves better than D'_y at $t = 0$. On the other hand, the operator D'_y preserves $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]$ while D_y does not. \blacksquare

Proposition 3.1.10. — *There is a unique structure of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module on $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$ where $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$ acts by multiplication, W acts through its natural action on V and $y \in V$ acts by D_y .*

Proof. — The following argument is due to Etingof. Let $y \in V$ and $x \in V^*$. We have

$$[\alpha_s^{-1} s, x] = (\varepsilon(s)^{-1} - 1) \frac{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} s,$$

hence

$$[D_y, x] = T\langle y, x \rangle + \sum_s (\varepsilon(s) - 1) C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} s.$$

Given $w \in W$, we have $w D_y w^{-1} = D_{w(y)}$.

Consider $y' \in V$. We have

$$[[D_y, D_{y'}], x] = [[D_y, x], D_{y'}] - [[D_{y'}, x], D_y]$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} [[D_y, x], D_{y'}] &= \sum_s (\varepsilon(s) - 1) C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} [s, D_{y'}] \\ &= \sum_s (\varepsilon(s) - 1)^2 C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle y', \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle^2} D_{\alpha_s^\vee s} \\ &= [[D_{y'}, x], D_y]. \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that $[[D_y, D_{y'}], x] = 0$ for all $x \in V^*$. On the other hand, $[D_y, D_{y'}]$ acts by zero on $1 \in \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$, hence $[D_y, D_{y'}]$ acts by zero on $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$. The proposition follows. \square

Proposition 3.1.10 provides a morphism of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebras $\Theta : \tilde{\mathbf{H}} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}})$. We denote by $\Theta^{\text{reg}} : \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}})$ its extension to $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}}$.

Theorem 3.1.11. — *We have the following statements:*

- (a) *The morphism Θ is injective, hence the polynomial representation of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is faithful.*
- (b) *The multiplication map is an isomorphism $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.*
- (c) *We have an isomorphism of algebras $\rho : \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr } \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.*
- (d) *The morphism Θ^{reg} is an isomorphism $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$.*
- (e) *Given \mathcal{C} a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$, the morphism $(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} \Theta$ is injective. If $T \notin \mathcal{C}$, then the polynomial representation of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathcal{C})$ is faithful and $Z(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathcal{C})) = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. — Let η be the composition

$$\eta : \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}} \xrightarrow{\Theta^{\text{reg}}} \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W.$$

Note that $\text{gr } \eta$ is an isomorphism, since it is equal to the graded map associated to the multiplication isomorphism

$$\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W.$$

We deduce that η is an isomorphism (Lemma A.3.1). Since the multiplication map is surjective, it follows that it is an isomorphism and Θ^{reg} is an isomorphism as well. We deduce also that ρ is injective, hence it is an isomorphism.

Since $\mathbf{k}[T] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$ is a faithful representation of $\mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W$ (Lemma 3.1.8), we deduce that the polynomial representation induces an injective map

$$\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W \hookrightarrow \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]).$$

There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W & \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}} & \xrightarrow{\text{pol. rep.}} & \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \text{can} & & \uparrow \text{pol. rep.} \\
\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W & \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}} & \xrightarrow{\Theta^{\text{reg}}} & \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W \\
& & \sim & & \\
& & \eta & &
\end{array}$$

It follows that the multiplication

$$\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \rightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$$

is an isomorphism and the polynomial representation of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is faithful.

Consider now \mathfrak{C} a prime ideal of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ and let $A = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\mathfrak{C}$. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
A \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W & \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathfrak{C}) & \xrightarrow{\text{pol. rep.}} & A \otimes \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \text{can} & & \uparrow \text{pol. rep.} \\
A \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W & \xrightarrow{\sim \text{mult}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}}(\mathfrak{C}) & \xrightarrow{\sim \Theta^{\text{reg}}} & A \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} (\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}})) \rtimes W \\
& & \sim & & \\
& & \eta & &
\end{array}$$

We deduce as above that $(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\mathfrak{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} \Theta$ is injective. Assume now $T \notin \mathfrak{C}$. Then the polynomial representation of $A \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} (\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}})) \rtimes W$ is faithful, hence the polynomial representation of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathfrak{C})$ is faithful as well. Since $Z(\mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}})) = \mathbf{k}$, we deduce that $Z(A \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} (\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathcal{D}_T(V^{\text{reg}})) \rtimes W) = A$, hence $Z(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\mathfrak{C})) = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\mathfrak{C}$. \square

Corollary 3.1.12. — *Given $f \in \mathbf{k}[V]$ and $y \in V$, we have*

$$[y, f] = T \partial_y(f) - \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s \langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \frac{s(f) - f}{\alpha_s} s.$$

Proof. — The result follows from Theorem 3.1.11. Note that the corollary can also be proven directly by induction on the degree of f . \square

3.1.H. Hyperplanes and parameters. — Let \mathcal{K} be the \mathbf{k} -vector space of maps $k : \mathbf{U}^\circ \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$, $(\mathbf{U}, j) \mapsto k_{\mathbf{U}, j}$ such that for all $\mathbf{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W$, we have $\sum_{j=0}^{e_{\mathbf{U}}-1} k_{\mathbf{U}, j} = 0$. Let $(K_{\mathbf{U}, j})_{(\mathbf{U}, j) \in \mathbf{U}^\circ}$ be the canonical basis of $\mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$. We put $K_{H, j} = K_{\mathbf{U}, j}$, where \mathbf{U} is the W -orbit of H .

There is an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -vector spaces

$$\mathcal{C}^* \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{K}^*, \quad C_{s_{H^i}} \mapsto \sum_{j=0}^{e_H-1} \zeta_{e_H}^{i(j-1)} K_{H, j}.$$

The surjectivity is a consequence of the invertibility of the Vandermonde determinant. We denote the dual of that isomorphism by $\kappa : \mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}$. We will often identify \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{K} via the isomorphism κ . Note that the canonical bases of \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{K} provide them with \mathbb{Q} -forms (and \mathbb{Z} -forms). Unless all reflections of W have order 2, the isomorphism κ is not compatible with the \mathbb{Q} -forms.

Note that

$$\sum_{w \in W_H} \varepsilon(w) C_w w = e_H \sum_{j=0}^{e_H-1} \varepsilon_{H,j} K_{H,j}$$

where $\varepsilon_{H,i} = e_H^{-1} \sum_{w \in W_H} \varepsilon(w)^i w$ and

$$(3.1.13) \quad \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} e_H K_{H,0} = - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{i=1}^{e_H-1} e_H K_{H,i}.$$

Via κ , we can view $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ as a $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{K}]$ -algebra and the second relation in (3.1.2) becomes

$$(3.1.14) \quad [y, x] = T \langle y, x \rangle + \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{i=0}^{e_H-1} e_H (K_{H,i} - K_{H,i+1}) \frac{\langle y, \alpha_H \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_H^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_H^\vee, \alpha_H \rangle} \varepsilon_{H,i}$$

for $x \in V^*$ and $y \in V$, where $K_{H,e_H} = K_{H,0}$.

Given $y \in V$, we have

$$\Theta(y) = \partial_y - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{i=0}^{e_H-1} \frac{\langle y, \alpha_H \rangle}{\alpha_H} e_H K_{H,i} \varepsilon_{H,i}.$$

COMMENT - Our convention for the definition of Cherednik algebras differs from that of [GGOR, §3.1]: we have added a coefficient $\varepsilon(s) - 1$ in front of the term C_s . On the other hand, our convention is the same as [EtGi, §1.15], with $c_s = c_{\alpha_s}$ (when W is a Coxeter group). Note that the $k_{H,i}$'s from [GGOR] are related to the $K_{H,i}$'s above by the relation $k_{H,i} = K_{H,0} - K_{H,i}$. ■

Remark 3.1.15. — The endomorphism $K_{U,j} \mapsto K_{U,j} - \frac{1}{e_U} \sum_{j'=0}^{e_U-1} K_{U,j'}$ of $\mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$ induces an injection $\mathcal{K}^* \hookrightarrow \mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$. The dual map $\text{sec} : \mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{K}$ provides a section to the inclusion of \mathcal{K} in $\mathbf{k}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$. It is defined over \mathbb{Q} . ■

3.2. Gradings

The algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ admits a natural $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading, thanks to which we can associate, to each morphism of monoids $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (or $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$), a \mathbb{Z} -grading (or an \mathbb{N} -grading) of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.

We endow the extended tensor algebra $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W)$ with an $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading by giving the elements of V the bidegree $(1, 0)$, the elements of V^* the bidegree $(0, 1)$, the elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*$ the bidegree $(1, 1)$ and those of W the bidegree $(0, 0)$. The relations (3.1.2) are homogeneous. Hence, $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ inherits an $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading whose homogeneous component of bidegree (i, j) will be denoted by $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j]$. We have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[0, 0] = \mathbf{k}W.$$

Note that all homogeneous components have finite dimension over \mathbf{k} .

If $\varphi : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is a morphism of monoids, then $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ inherits a \mathbb{Z} -grading whose homogeneous component of degree i will be denoted by $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^\varphi[i]$:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^\varphi[i] = \bigoplus_{\varphi(a,b)=i} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[a, b].$$

In this grading, the elements of V have degree $\varphi(1, 0)$, the elements of V^* have degree $\varphi(0, 1)$, the elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*$ have degree $\varphi(1, 1)$ and those of W have degree 0.

Example 3.2.1 (\mathbb{Z} -grading). — The morphism of monoids $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, $(i, j) \mapsto j - i$ induces a \mathbb{Z} -grading on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ for which the elements of V have degree -1 , the elements of V^* have degree 1 and the elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*$ and W have degree 0. We denote by $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$ the homogeneous component of degree i . We have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i].$$

By specialization at $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, the algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}$ inherits a \mathbb{Z} -grading whose homogeneous component of degree i will be denoted by $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$.

Assume W is irreducible. Let w_z be a generator of $Z(W) = W \cap Z(\mathrm{GL}(V))$ and let z_W be its order. We have $w_z = \zeta^{-1} \mathrm{Id}_V$ for some root of unity ζ of order z_W of \mathbf{k} . When \mathbf{k} is a subfield of \mathbb{C} , we take $w_z = e^{2i\pi/z_W} \mathrm{Id}_V$. Note that $z_W = \mathrm{gcd}(d_1, \dots, d_n)$ (a consequence of Theorem 2.2.1). Given $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$, we have $w_z h w_z^{-1} = \zeta^i h$. So, the $(\mathbb{Z}/z_W\mathbb{Z})$ -grading on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ deduced from the \mathbb{Z} -grading is given by an inner automorphism of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.

Consider again a general W and let $(W = W_1 \times \dots \times W_r, V = V^W \oplus V_1 \oplus \dots \oplus V_r)$ be the decomposition into indecomposable components (cf §2.3). Let w_i be the elements of $W_i \cap Z(\mathrm{GL}(V_i))$ defined as above. We put $w_z = w_1 \times \dots \times w_r \in Z(W)$ and $z_W = z_1 \cdots z_r = |Z(W)|$. ■

Example 3.2.2 (\mathbb{N} -grading). — The morphism of monoids $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $(i, j) \mapsto i + j$ induces an \mathbb{N} -grading on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ for which the elements of V and V^* have degree 1, the elements of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*$ have degree 2 and the elements of W have degree 0. We denote by $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ the homogeneous component of degree i . We have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{H}} = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}[i] \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}[0] = \mathbf{k}W.$$

Note that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}[i] < \infty$ for all i . This grading is not inherited after specialization at $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, except when $(t, c) = (0, 0)$: we retrieve the usual \mathbb{N} -grading on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{0,0} = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W$ (see Example 3.1.7). ■

3.3. Euler element

Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be a \mathbf{k} -basis of V^* and let (y_1, \dots, y_n) be its dual basis. We define the *generic Euler element* of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$

$$\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} = -nT + \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} C_s s \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}.$$

Note that

$$\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s s = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{j=0}^{e_H-1} e_H K_{H,j} \varepsilon_{H,j}.$$

It is easy to check that $\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}$ does not depend on the choice of the basis (x_1, \dots, x_n) of V^* . Note that

$$(3.3.1) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[1, 1].$$

We have

$$\Theta(\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}) = T \sum_{i=1}^n y_i x_i$$

Thanks to Theorem 3.1.11, we deduce the following result [GGOR, §3.1(4)].

Proposition 3.3.2. — *Given $x \in V^*$, $y \in V$ and $w \in W$, we have*

$$[\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}, x] = Tx, \quad [\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}, y] = -Ty \quad \text{and} \quad [\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}, w] = 0.$$

In [GGOR], the Euler element plays a fundamental role in the study of the category \mathcal{O} associated with $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{1,c}$. We will see in this book the role it plays in the theory of Calogero-Moser cells.

Proposition 3.3.3. — *Given $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$, we have $[\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}, h] = iT h$.*

3.4. Spherical algebra

Notation. Throughout this book, we denote by e the primitive central idempotent of $\mathbf{k}W$ defined by

$$e = \frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} w.$$

The $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra $e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}e$ will be called the *generic spherical algebra*.

By specializing at (t, c) , and since $e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}e$ is a direct summand of the $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -module $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, we get

$$(3.4.1) \quad e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}e = (\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{t,c}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}e.$$

Since e has degree 0, the filtration of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ induces a filtration of the generic spherical algebra given by $(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}e)^{\leq i} = e(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq i})e$. It follows from Theorem 3.1.11 and Proposition 3.1.1 that

$$(3.4.2) \quad \text{gr}(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}e) = e\text{gr}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}})e \simeq \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}.$$

Theorem 3.4.3 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — Let $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$.

- (a) The algebra $e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ is a finitely generated \mathbf{k} -algebra without zero divisors.
- (b) $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ is a finitely generated right $e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ -module.
- (c) Left multiplication of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})$ on the projective module $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ induces an isomorphism $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}$.
- (d) There is an isomorphism of algebras $Z(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})) \xrightarrow{\sim} Z(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)$, $z \mapsto ze$.
- (e) The $(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})^{\text{opp}})$ -module $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ has finite projective dimension. If $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ is regular, then $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ has finite global dimension.

Proof. — The assertion (a) follows from Lemmas A.3.2 and A.2.1. The assertion (b) follows from Lemma A.3.2.

Let $\alpha : \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) \rightarrow \text{End}_{(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}$ be the morphism of the theorem. Lemma A.3.3 provides an injective morphism

$$\beta : \text{gr} \text{End}_{(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}} \hookrightarrow \text{End}_{\text{gr}(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\text{gr} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}.$$

The composition

$$\text{gr} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}}) \xrightarrow{\text{gr} \alpha} \text{gr} \text{End}_{(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}} \xrightarrow{\beta} \text{End}_{\text{gr}(e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\text{gr} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e)^{\text{opp}}$$

is given by the left multiplication action. Via the isomorphism ρ (Theorem 3.1.11), it corresponds to the morphism given by left multiplication

$$\gamma : \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W)e}(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W)e)^{\text{opp}}.$$

Since the codimension of the complement of $(V \times (V^* \setminus (V^*)^{\text{reg}})) \cup ((V \setminus V^{\text{reg}}) \times V^*)$ in $V \times V^*$ is ≥ 2 , it follows from Proposition E.2.2 that γ is an isomorphism. So, $\text{gr } \alpha$ is an isomorphism, hence α is an isomorphism by Lemma A.3.1.

The assertion (d) follows from (c) by Lemma E.1.5.

The first part of assertion (e) follows from Lemma A.2.3 and the second part is an immediate consequence. \square

Remark 3.4.4. — It can actually be shown [EtGi, Theorem 1.5] that if $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/\tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ is Gorenstein (respectively Cohen-Macaulay), then so is the algebra $e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ as well as the right $e\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$ -module $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}(\tilde{\mathcal{C}})e$. \blacksquare

3.5. Some automorphisms of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$

Let $\text{Aut}_{\mathbf{k}\text{-alg}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}})$ denote the group of automorphisms of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.

3.5.A. Bigrading. — The bigrading on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ can be seen as an action of the algebraic group $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$ on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. Indeed, if $(\xi, \xi') \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$, we define the automorphism $\text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}$ of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ by the following formula:

$$\forall (i, j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}, \forall h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j], \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}(h) = \xi^i \xi'^j h.$$

Then

$$(3.5.1) \quad \text{bigr} : \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{k}\text{-alg}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}})$$

is a morphism of groups. Concretely,

$$\begin{cases} \forall y \in V, \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}(y) = \xi y, \\ \forall x \in V^*, \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}(x) = \xi' x, \\ \forall C \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*, \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}(C) = \xi \xi' C, \\ \forall w \in W, \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}(w) = w. \end{cases}$$

After specialization, for all $\xi \in \mathbf{k}^\times$ and all $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, the action of $(\xi, 1)$ induces an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$(3.5.2) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t, c} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\xi t, \xi c}.$$

3.5.B. Linear characters. — Let $\gamma : W \longrightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times$ be a linear character. It provides an automorphism of \mathcal{C} by multiplication: given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we define $\gamma \cdot c$ as the map $\text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$, $s \mapsto \gamma(s)c_s$. This induces an automorphism $\gamma_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, $f \mapsto (c \mapsto f(\gamma^{-1} \cdot c))$ sending C_s on $\gamma(s)^{-1}C_s$. It extends to an automorphism $\gamma_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}}$ of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ by setting $\gamma_{\tilde{\mathcal{C}}}(T) = T$.

On the other hand, γ induces also an automorphism of the group algebra $\mathbf{k}W$ given by $W \ni w \mapsto \gamma(w)w$. Hence, γ induces an automorphism of the $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\text{Tk}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W)$ acting trivially on V and V^* : it will be denoted by γ_T . Of course,

$$(\gamma\gamma')_T = \gamma_T\gamma'_T.$$

Since the relations (3.1.2) are stable by the action of γ_T , it follows that γ_T induces an automorphism γ_* of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. The map

$$(3.5.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} W^\wedge & \longrightarrow & \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{k}\text{-alg}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}) \\ \gamma & \longmapsto & \gamma_* \end{array}$$

is an injective morphism of groups. Given $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\gamma \in W^\wedge$, then γ_* induces an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$(3.5.4) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,\gamma \cdot c}.$$

3.5.C. Normalizer. — Let \mathcal{N} denote the normalizer of W in $\text{GL}(V)$. Then:

- \mathcal{N} acts naturally on V and V^* ;
- \mathcal{N} acts on W by conjugation;
- The action of \mathcal{N} on W stabilizes $\text{Ref}(W)$ and so \mathcal{N} acts on \mathcal{C} : if $g \in \mathcal{N}$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$, then ${}^g c : \text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$, $s \mapsto c_{g^{-1}sg}$.
- The action of \mathcal{N} on \mathcal{C} induces an action of \mathcal{N} on \mathcal{C}^* (and so on $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$) such that, if $g \in \mathcal{N}$ and $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$, then ${}^g C_s = C_{gsg^{-1}}$.
- \mathcal{N} acts trivially on T .

Consequently, \mathcal{N} acts on the $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\text{Tk}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W)$ and it is easily checked, thanks to the relations (3.1.2), that this action induces an action on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$: if $g \in \mathcal{N}$ and $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, we denote by ${}^g h$ the image of h under the action of g . By specialization at $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, an element $g \in \mathcal{N}$ induces an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$(3.5.5) \quad \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,{}^g c}.$$

Example 3.5.6. — If $\xi \in \mathbf{k}^\times$, then we can see ξ as an automorphism of V (by scalar multiplication) normalizing (and even centralizing) W . We then recover the automorphism of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ inducing the \mathbb{Z} -grading (up to a sign): if $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, then ${}^\xi h = \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi^{-1}}(h)$. ■

3.5.D. Compatibilities. — The automorphisms induced by $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$ and those induced by W^\wedge commute. On the other hand, the group \mathcal{N} acts on the group W^\wedge and on the \mathbf{k} -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. This induces an action of $W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N}$ on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ preserving the bigrading, that is, commuting with the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$. Given $\gamma \in W^\wedge$ and $g \in \mathcal{N}$, we will denote by $\gamma \rtimes g$ the corresponding element of $W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N}$. We have a morphism of groups

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N}) &\longrightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathbf{k}\text{-alg}}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}) \\ (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) &\longmapsto (h \mapsto \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'} \circ \gamma_*({}^g h)). \end{aligned}$$

Given $\tau = (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ and $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, we set

$${}^\tau h = \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}(\gamma_*({}^g h)).$$

The following lemma is immediate.

Lemma 3.5.7. — *Let $\tau = (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. Then:*

- (a) τ stabilizes the subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$, $\mathbf{k}[V]$, $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$ and $\mathbf{k}W$.
- (b) τ preserves the bigrading.
- (c) ${}^\tau \widetilde{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}} = \xi \xi' \widetilde{\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}}$.
- (d) ${}^\tau e = e$ if and only if $\gamma = 1$.

3.6. Special features of Coxeter groups

Assumption. *In this section 3.6, we assume that W is a Coxeter group, and we use the notation of §2.6.*

By Proposition 2.6.1, there exists a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear W -invariant form $\boldsymbol{\beta} : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$. We denote by $\sigma : V \xrightarrow{\sim} V^*$ the isomorphism induced by $\boldsymbol{\beta}$: given $y, y' \in V$, we have

$$\langle y, \sigma(y') \rangle = \boldsymbol{\beta}(y, y').$$

The W -invariance of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ implies that σ is an isomorphism of $\mathbf{k}W$ -modules and the symmetry of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ implies that

$$(3.6.1) \quad \langle y, x \rangle = \langle \sigma^{-1}(x), \sigma(y) \rangle$$

for all $x \in V^*$ and $y \in V$. We denote by $\sigma_{\mathbf{T}} : \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*)$ the automorphism of algebras induced by the automorphism of the vector space $V \oplus V^*$ defined by $(y, x) \mapsto (-\sigma^{-1}(x), \sigma(y))$. It is W -invariant, hence extends to an automorphism of $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$, with trivial action on W . By extension of scalars, we get another automorphism, still denoted by $\sigma_{\mathbf{T}}$, of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W)$. It is easy to check that $\sigma_{\mathbf{T}}$ induces an automorphism $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. We have proven the following proposition.

Proposition 3.6.2. — *There exists a unique automorphism $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ such that*

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(y) = \sigma(y) & \text{if } y \in V, \\ \sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(x) = -\sigma^{-1}(x) & \text{if } x \in V^*, \\ \sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(w) = w & \text{if } w \in W, \\ \sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(C) = C & \text{if } C \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 3.6.3. — *The following hold:*

- (a) $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ stabilizes the subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ and $\mathbf{k}W$ and exchanges the subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[V]$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$.
- (b) If $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j]$, then $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(h) \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[j, i]$.
- (c) If $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ (respectively $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$), then $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(h) \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ (respectively $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(h) \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{Z}}[-i]$).
- (d) $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ commutes with the action of W^\wedge on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$.
- (e) If $(t, c) \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$, then $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ induces an automorphism of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}$, still denoted by $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ (or $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{t,c}}$ if necessary).
- (f) $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}) = -nT - \tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}$.

Remark 3.6.4 (Action of $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$). — Let $\rho = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$. The \mathbf{k} -linear map

$$\begin{aligned} V \oplus V^* &\longrightarrow V \oplus V^* \\ y \oplus x &\longmapsto ay + b\sigma^{-1}(x) \oplus c\sigma(y) + dx \end{aligned}$$

is an automorphism of the $\mathbf{k}W$ -module $V \oplus V^*$. It extends to an automorphism of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$ by letting it act trivially on W and to an automorphism $\rho_{\mathbf{T}}$ of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes (\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W)$ by $\rho_{\mathbf{T}}(C) = \det(\rho)C$ for $C \in \tilde{\mathcal{C}}^*$.

It is easy to check that $\rho_{\mathbf{T}}$ induces an automorphism $\rho_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. Moreover, $(\rho\rho')_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}} = \rho_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}} \circ \rho'_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ for all $\rho, \rho' \in \mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$. So, we obtain an action of $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$ on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. This action preserves the \mathbb{N} -grading $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Finally, note that, for $\rho = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, we have $\rho_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}} = \sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ and, if $\rho = \begin{pmatrix} \xi & 0 \\ 0 & \xi' \end{pmatrix}$, then $\rho_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}} = \text{bigr}_{\xi, \xi'}$. Hence we have extended the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ to an action of $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k}) \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. ■

CHAPTER 4

CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS AT $t = 0$

Notation. We put $\mathbf{H} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}/T\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. The \mathbf{k} -algebra \mathbf{H} is called the Cherednik algebra at $t = 0$.

4.1. Generalities

We gather here those properties that are immediate consequences of results discussed in Chapter 3. We also introduce some notation.

Let us rewrite the defining relations (3.1.2). The algebra \mathbf{H} is the $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra quotient of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes (\mathrm{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W)$ by the ideal generated by the following relations:

$$(4.1.1) \quad \begin{cases} [x, x'] = [y, y'] = 0, \\ [y, x] = \sum_{s \in \mathrm{Ref}(W)} (\varepsilon(s) - 1) C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} s, \end{cases}$$

for $x, x' \in V^*$ and $y, y' \in V$.

The PBW-decomposition (Theorem 3.1.5) takes the following form.

Theorem 4.1.2 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — *The multiplication map gives an isomorphism of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -modules*

$$\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}.$$

Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we denote by \mathfrak{C}_c the maximal ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ defined by $\mathfrak{C}_c = \{f \in \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \mid f(c) = 0\}$: it is the ideal generated by $(C_s - c_s)_{s \in \mathrm{Ref}(W)/W}$. We set

$$\mathbf{H}_c = (\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}_c) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{H}/\mathfrak{C}_c \mathbf{H} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{0,c}.$$

The \mathbf{k} -algebra \mathbf{H}_c is the quotient of the \mathbf{k} -algebra $T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes W$ by the ideal generated by the following relations:

$$(4.1.3) \quad \begin{cases} [x, x'] = [y, y'] = 0, \\ [y, x] = \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} (\varepsilon(s) - 1) c_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle \cdot \langle \alpha_s^\vee, x \rangle}{\langle \alpha_s^\vee, \alpha_s \rangle} s, \end{cases}$$

for $x, x' \in V^*$ and $y, y' \in V$.

Since T is bi-homogeneous, the \mathbf{k} -algebra \mathbf{H} inherits all the gradings, filtrations of the algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$: we will use the obvious notation $\mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j]$, $\mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$, $\mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$ and $\mathbf{H}^{\leq i}$ for the constructions obtained by quotient from $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. We will denote by \mathbf{eu} the image of $\tilde{\mathbf{eu}}$ in \mathbf{H} . This is the *generic Euler element* of \mathbf{H} . Note that

$$(4.1.4) \quad \mathbf{eu} \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[1, 1] \subset \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{Z}}[0]$$

The ideal generated by T is also stable by the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$, so \mathbf{H} inherits an action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. The action of $\tau \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ on $h \in \mathbf{H}$ is still denoted by ${}^\tau h$. The following lemma is immediate from Lemma 3.5.7.

Lemma 4.1.5. — *Let $\tau = (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. Then*

- (a) τ stabilizes the subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, $\mathbf{k}[V]$, $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$ and $\mathbf{k}W$.
- (b) τ stabilizes the bigrading.
- (c) ${}^\tau \mathbf{eu} = \xi \xi' \mathbf{eu}$.

Theorem 3.4.3 implies the following result on the spherical algebra.

Theorem 4.1.6 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — *Let \mathcal{C} be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ and let $\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathbf{H}/\mathcal{C}\mathbf{H}$. Then*

- (a) *The algebra $e\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C})e$ is a finitely generated \mathbf{k} -algebra without zero divisors.*
- (b) *Left multiplication of $\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C})$ on the projective module $\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C})e$ induces an isomorphism*

$$\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{(e\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C})e)^{\text{opp}}}(\mathbf{H}(\mathcal{C})e)^{\text{opp}}.$$

Let $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}}$. Theorem 3.1.11 becomes the following result.

Theorem 4.1.7 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — *There exists a unique isomorphism of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebras*

$$\Theta : \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes (\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*] \rtimes W)$$

such that

$$\begin{cases} \Theta(w) = w & \text{for } w \in W, \\ \Theta(y) = y - \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle}{\alpha_s} s & \text{for } y \in V, \\ \Theta(x) = x & \text{for } x \in V^*. \end{cases}$$

Given \mathfrak{C} a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, the restriction of $(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \Theta$ to $(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{H}$ is injective.

4.2. Center

Notation. Throughout this book, we denote by $Z = Z(\mathbf{H})$ the center of \mathbf{H} . Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we set $Z_c = Z/\mathfrak{C}_c Z$. Let P denote the $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra obtained by tensor product of algebras $P = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$. We identify P with a $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -submodule of \mathbf{H} via Theorem 4.1.2.

4.2.A. A subalgebra of Z . — The first fundamental result about the center Z of \mathbf{H} is the next one [EtGi, Proposition 4.15] (we follow [Gor1, Proposition 3.6] for the proof).

Lemma 4.2.1. — P is a subalgebra of Z stable under the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. In particular, it is $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -graded.

Proof. — The subalgebra $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ is central in \mathbf{H} by Corollary 3.1.12. Dually, $\mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$ is central as well. The stability property is clear. \square

Corollary 4.2.2. — The PBW-decomposition is an isomorphism of P -modules. In particular, we have isomorphisms of P -modules:

- (a) $\mathbf{H} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]$.
- (b) $\mathbf{H}e \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]$.
- (c) $e\mathbf{H}e \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$.

Hence, \mathbf{H} (respectively $\mathbf{H}e$, respectively $e\mathbf{H}e$) is a free P -module of rank $|W|^3$ (respectively $|W|^2$, respectively $|W|$).

The main theme of this book is the study the algebra \mathbf{H} viewed as a P -algebra: given \mathfrak{p} a prime ideal of P , we will be interested in the finite dimensional $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})$ -algebra $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_P \mathbf{H}$ (splitting, simple modules, blocks, standard modules, decomposition matrix...). Here, $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})$ is the fraction field of P/\mathfrak{p} , cf. Appendix B.

Remark 4.2.3. — Let $(b_i)_{1 \leq i \leq |W|}$ be a $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ -basis of $\mathbf{k}[V]$ and let $(b_i^*)_{1 \leq i \leq |W|}$ be a $\mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$ -basis of $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$. Corollary 4.2.2 shows that $(b_i w b_j^*)_{\substack{1 \leq i, j \leq |W| \\ w \in W}}$ is a P -basis of \mathbf{H} and that $(b_i b_j^* e)_{1 \leq i, j \leq |W|}$ is a P -basis of $\mathbf{H}e$. \blacksquare

Set

$$P_{\bullet} = \mathbf{k}[V]^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W.$$

If $c \in \mathcal{C}$, then

$$P_{\bullet} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}_c \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} P = P/\mathfrak{C}_c P.$$

We deduce from Corollary 4.2.2 the next result.

Corollary 4.2.4. — *We have isomorphisms of P_{\bullet} -modules:*

- (a) $\mathbf{H}_c \simeq \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]$.
- (b) $\mathbf{H}_c e \simeq \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]$.
- (c) $e\mathbf{H}_c e \simeq \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$.

In particular, \mathbf{H}_c (respectively $\mathbf{H}_c e$, respectively $e\mathbf{H}_c e$) is a free P_{\bullet} -module of rank $|W|^3$ (respectively $|W|^2$, respectively $|W|$).

4.2.B. Satake isomorphism. — It follows from Proposition 3.3.2 that

$$(4.2.5) \quad \mathbf{e}\mathbf{u} \in Z.$$

Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we denote by $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}_c$ the image of $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}$ in \mathbf{H}_c .

The next structural theorem is a cornerstone of the representation theory of \mathbf{H} .

Theorem 4.2.6 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — *The morphism of algebras $Z \rightarrow e\mathbf{H}e$, $z \mapsto ze$ is an isomorphism of $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -graded algebras. In particular, $e\mathbf{H}e$ is commutative.*

Proof. — Recall (Theorem 3.4.3) that the map $\pi_e : Z(\mathbf{H}) \rightarrow Z(e\mathbf{H}e)$, $z \mapsto ze$ is an isomorphism of algebras. Theorem 4.1.7 shows that $\Theta(e\mathbf{H}e) = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes (e\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*]^W)$ and that Θ is injective, hence $e\mathbf{H}e$ is commutative. The theorem follows. \square

Corollary 4.2.7. — *Let \mathfrak{C} be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. Let $Z(\mathfrak{C}) = Z/\mathfrak{C}Z$ and $P(\mathfrak{C}) = P/\mathfrak{C}P$. We have:*

- (a) $Z(\mathfrak{C}) = Z(\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C}))$.
- (b) *The map $Z(\mathfrak{C}) \rightarrow e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e$, $z \mapsto ze$ is an isomorphism.*
- (c) $\text{End}_{\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})}(\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e) = Z(\mathfrak{C})$ and $\text{End}_{Z(\mathfrak{C})}(\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e) = \mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})$.
- (d) $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C}) = Z(\mathfrak{C}) \oplus e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})(1-e) \oplus (1-e)\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e \oplus (1-e)\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})(1-e)$. *In particular, $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ is a direct summand of the $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ -module $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})$.*
- (e) $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ *is a free $P(\mathfrak{C})$ -module of rank $|W|$.*
- (f) *If $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}$ is integrally closed, then $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ is an integrally closed domain.*

Proof. — Assertion (b) follows from Theorem 4.2.6. We deduce now (c) from Theorem 4.1.6 and (e) from Corollary 4.2.2. We deduce also that $Z(\mathfrak{C})(1-e) \cap Z(\mathfrak{C}) = 0$. It follows also that $e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e = Z(\mathfrak{C})e$, hence $e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e \subset Z(\mathfrak{C}) + \mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})(1-e)$. The decomposition $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C}) = e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e \oplus e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})(1-e) \oplus (1-e)\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e \oplus (1-e)\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})(1-e)$ implies (d).

The canonical map $Z(\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})) \rightarrow e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e$, $z \mapsto ze$ is injective since $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})$ acts faithfully on $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e$ by (c). Since $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ is a direct summand of $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})$ contained in $Z(\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C}))$, the assertion (a) follows from (b).

The fact that $Z(\mathfrak{C}) \simeq e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e$ is an integrally closed domain follows from the fact that $\text{gr}(e\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})e) \simeq (\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]/\mathfrak{C}) \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ is an integrally closed domain (Lemma A.2.2). \square

Example 4.2.8. — Recall (Example 3.1.7) that $\mathbf{H}_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W$. It follows from Proposition 3.1.1 and Corollary 4.2.7 (a) that $Z_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^W \simeq \mathbf{k}[(V \times V^*)/W]$. \blacksquare

4.2.C. Morphism to the center of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]W$. — Let $\text{pbw} : \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}$ denote the isomorphism given by the PBW-decomposition (see Theorem 4.1.2) and let $\text{ev}_{0,0} : \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]W$ denote the $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ -linear map defined by

$$\text{ev}_{0,0}(a \otimes f \otimes w \otimes g) = f(0)g(0)aw.$$

We set

$$\Omega^{\mathbf{H}} = \text{ev}_{0,0} \circ \text{pbw}^{-1} : \mathbf{H} \longrightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]W.$$

This is a W -equivariant morphism of bigraded $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ -modules but it is not a morphism of algebras (except if $W = 1$). Nevertheless, we have the following result:

Proposition 4.2.9. — *If $z \in Z$ and $h \in \mathbf{H}$, then $\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(z) \in Z(\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]W)$ and*

$$\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(zh) = \Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(z)\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(h).$$

Proof. — First, the fact that $\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(z) \in Z(\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]W)$ follows from the W -equivariance of $\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}$. Now, write $\text{pbw}^{-1}(z) = \sum_{i \in I} a_i \otimes f_i \otimes w_i \otimes g_i$ and $\text{pbw}^{-1}(h) = \sum_{j \in J} a'_j \otimes f'_j \otimes w'_j \otimes g'_j$. We have

$$zh = \sum_{j \in J} z a'_j f'_j w'_j g'_j = \sum_{j \in J} a'_j f'_j z w'_j g'_j$$

hence

$$\text{pbw}^{-1}(zh) = \sum_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in J}} a_i a'_j \otimes f_i f'_j \otimes w_i w'_j \otimes w_j^{-1} g_i g'_j w'_j.$$

This proves that $\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(zh) = \Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(z)\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}(h)$. \square

Let $\Omega : Z \rightarrow Z(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W)$ denote the restriction of $\Omega^{\mathbf{H}}$ to Z . Since Ω respects the bigrading and so respects the \mathbb{Z} -grading, we have

$$(4.2.10) \quad \Omega(z) = 0$$

if $z \in Z$ is \mathbb{Z} -homogeneous of non-zero \mathbb{Z} -degree.

Corollary 4.2.11. — *The map $\Omega : Z \rightarrow Z(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W)$ is a morphism of bigraded $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebras.*

If \mathcal{C} is a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ (resp. if $c \in \mathcal{C}$), the map Ω induces a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -graded algebras $\Omega^{\mathcal{C}} : Z(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow (\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathcal{C}) \otimes Z(\mathbf{k}W)$ (resp. $\Omega^c : Z_c \rightarrow Z(\mathbf{k}W)$).

Remark 4.2.12. — By exchanging the roles of V and V^* , one gets an isomorphism $\text{pbw}_* : \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \rightarrow \mathbf{H}$ coming from the PBW-decomposition and a map $\text{ev}_{0,0}^* : \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W$ obtained by evaluating at $(0,0) \in V^* \times V$. One obtains another morphism of bigraded $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebras

$$\Omega^* : Z \rightarrow Z(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W).$$

It turns out that $\Omega \neq \Omega^*$. Indeed, using the automorphism ε_* of the $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W$ given by $w \mapsto \varepsilon(w)w$, then it follows from Section 3.3 that

$$\Omega(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s)C_s s = \varepsilon_*(\Omega^*(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u})).$$

We will see in Corollary 7.5.7 that

$$\Omega(z) = \varepsilon_*(\Omega^*(z))$$

for all $z \in Z$. ■

4.3. Localization

Recall that

$$V^{\text{reg}} = V \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H = \{v \in V \mid \text{Stab}_W(v) = 1\}.$$

Set $P^{\text{reg}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]^W \times \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$ and $Z^{\text{reg}} = P^{\text{reg}} \otimes_P Z$, so that $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} = P^{\text{reg}} \otimes_P \mathbf{H} = Z^{\text{reg}} \otimes_Z \mathbf{H}$. Given $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$, let $\alpha_s^W = \prod_{w \in W} w(\alpha_s) \in P$. We have $P^{\text{reg}} = P[\delta^{-1}]$ and $Z^{\text{reg}} = Z[\delta^{-1}]$. As a consequence,

$$(4.3.1) \quad \alpha_s \text{ is invertible in } \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}.$$

Corollary 4.3.2. — Θ restricts to an isomorphism of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebras $Z^{\text{reg}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*]^W$. In particular, Z^{reg} is regular.

Proof. — The first statement follows from the comparison between the centers of \mathbf{H}^{reg} and $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*] \rtimes W$ (Theorem 4.1.7). The second statement follows from the fact that W acts freely on $V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*$. \square

Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, let $Z_c^{\text{reg}} = Z_c[\delta^{-1}]$. Corollary 4.3.2 shows that

$$(4.3.3) \quad Z_c^{\text{reg}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*]^W \text{ is a regular ring.}$$

4.4. Geometry

The spectra of the \mathbf{k} -algebras P , Z , P_\bullet and Z_c are algebraic \mathbf{k} -varieties that will be denoted by \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{Z} , \mathcal{P}_\bullet and \mathcal{Z}_c respectively. Note that

$$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\bullet = V/W \times V^*/W$$

and that

$$\mathcal{Z}_0 = (V \times V^*)/\Delta W.$$

It follows from Corollary 4.2.7(f) that

$$(4.4.1) \quad \text{the varieties } \mathcal{Z} \text{ and } \mathcal{Z}_c \text{ are irreducible and normal.}$$

Note that this statement holds over any base field. The inclusions $P \subset Z$ and $P_\bullet \subset Z_c$ induce morphisms of varieties

$$\Upsilon: \mathcal{Z} \longrightarrow \mathcal{P} = \mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W$$

and

$$\Upsilon_c: \mathcal{Z}_c \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_\bullet = V/W \times V^*/W.$$

The surjective maps $P \rightarrow P/\mathcal{C}_c P \simeq P_\bullet$ and $Z \rightarrow Z_c$ induce closed immersions $j_c: \mathcal{Z}_c \hookrightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ and $i_c: \mathcal{P}_\bullet \hookrightarrow \mathcal{P}$, $p \mapsto (c, p)$. Moreover, the canonical injective map $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \hookrightarrow P$ induces the canonical projection $\pi: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and, in the diagram

$$(4.4.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z}_c & \xrightarrow{j_c} & \mathcal{Z} \\ \Upsilon_c \downarrow & & \downarrow \Upsilon \\ V/W \times V^*/W \equiv \mathcal{P}_\bullet & \xrightarrow{i_c} & \mathcal{P} \equiv \mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \{c\} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathcal{C} = \mathbf{A}^{\text{Ref}(W)/W} \end{array}$$

all the squares are cartesian. Note also that, by Corollary 4.2.7,

$$(4.4.3) \quad \text{the morphisms } \Upsilon \text{ and } \Upsilon_c \text{ are finite and flat.}$$

Moreover,

$$(4.4.4) \quad \pi \text{ is smooth,}$$

since $V/W \times V^*/W$ smooth.

Example 4.4.5. — We have $\mathcal{Z}_0 = (V \times V^*)/W$ and $\Upsilon_0 : (V \times V^*)/W = \mathcal{Z}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\bullet = V/W \times V^*/W$ is the canonical morphism. ■

Let \mathcal{Z}^{reg} denote the open subset $\text{Spec}(Z^{\text{reg}})$ of \mathcal{Z} . Corollary 4.3.2 shows that

$$(4.4.6) \quad \mathcal{Z}^{\text{reg}} \simeq \mathcal{C} \times (V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*)/W \text{ is smooth.}$$

Let $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}}$ denote the singular locus of $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Spec}(Z)$ and $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}}$ its defining ideal. Since Z is integrally closed, it follows that

$$(4.4.7) \quad \mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}} \text{ has codimension } \geq 2 \text{ in } \mathcal{Z}.$$

Of course, $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}}$ needs not be a prime ideal. Since $\Upsilon : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ is finite and flat, we deduce that

$$(4.4.8) \quad \Upsilon(\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}}) \text{ is closed and of codimension } \geq 2 \text{ in } \mathcal{P}.$$

The defining ideal of $\Upsilon(\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}})$ is $\sqrt{\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P}$.

Remark 4.4.9. — Note that the condition that $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}$ of Proposition 4.5.4 and Corollary 4.5.5 is equivalent to the fact that $\text{Spec}(P/\mathfrak{p})$ is not contained in $\Upsilon(\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}})$.

4.5. Morita equivalences

While Z and \mathbf{H} are only related by a double endomorphism theorem, after restricting to a smooth open subset of Z , they become Morita equivalent.

Let us first state a consequence of Corollary 4.2.7.

Lemma 4.5.1. — *Let R be a commutative Z -algebra. The following assertions are equivalent*

- $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z R$ is a projective R -module
- $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z R$ induces a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z R$ and R .

Proposition 4.5.2. — *Let U be a multiplicative subset of Z such that $Z[U^{-1}]$ is regular. Then $\mathbf{H}[U^{-1}]e$ induces a Morita equivalence between the algebras $\mathbf{H}[U^{-1}]$ and $Z[U^{-1}]$.*

Proof. — Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of Z such that $Z_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is regular. Let i be maximal such that $\mathrm{Tor}_i^Z(\mathbf{H}e, Z/\mathfrak{m}) \neq 0$. Given any finite length Z -module L with support \mathfrak{m} , we have $\mathrm{Tor}_i^Z(\mathbf{H}e, L) \neq 0$.

Let $\mathfrak{p} = P \cap \mathfrak{m}$. We have $\mathrm{Tor}_*^Z(\mathbf{H}e, Z/\mathfrak{p}Z) \simeq \mathrm{Tor}_*^Z(\mathbf{H}e, Z \otimes_P P/\mathfrak{p}) \simeq \mathrm{Tor}_*^P(\mathbf{H}e, P/\mathfrak{p})$ since Z is a free P -module (Corollary 4.2.7). Since $\mathbf{H}e$ is a free P -module (Corollary 4.2.2), it follows that $\mathrm{Tor}_{>0}^Z(\mathbf{H}e, Z/\mathfrak{p}Z) = 0$, hence $\mathrm{Tor}_{>0}^Z(\mathbf{H}e, (Z/\mathfrak{p}Z)_{\mathfrak{m}}) = 0$. We deduce that $i = 0$, hence $(\mathbf{H}e)_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is a free $Z_{\mathfrak{m}}$ -module.

We have shown that $\mathbf{H}[U^{-1}]e$ is a projective $Z[U^{-1}]$ -module. The Morita equivalence follows from Lemma 4.5.1. \square

Corollary 4.5.3. — *The $(\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{reg}}, Z^{\mathrm{reg}})$ -bimodule $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{reg}}e$ induces a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{reg}}$ and Z^{reg} .*

Proof. — This follows from Proposition 4.5.2 and Corollary 4.3.2. \square

Proposition 4.5.4. — *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of P that does not contain $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathrm{sing}} \cap P$.*

The $(\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{p}}, Z_{\mathfrak{p}})$ -bimodule $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{p}}e$ is both left and right projective and induces a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $Z_{\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proof. — By assumption, there exists $p \in \mathfrak{z}_{\mathrm{sing}} \cap P$ such that $p \notin \mathfrak{p}$. So $Z[1/p] = P[1/p] \otimes_P Z \subset Z_{\mathfrak{p}} = P_{\mathfrak{p}} \otimes_P Z$ and $\mathrm{Spec}(Z[1/p])$ is regular. It follows from Proposition 4.5.2 that $P[1/p] \otimes_P \mathbf{H}$ and $Q[1/p]$ are Morita equivalent via the bimodule $P[1/p] \otimes_P \mathbf{H}e$. The proposition follows by scalar extension. \square

By reducing modulo \mathfrak{p} , one gets the following consequence.

Corollary 4.5.5. — *Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of P that does not contain $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathrm{sing}} \cap P$.*

The $(k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})\mathbf{H}, k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})Z)$ -bimodule $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})\mathbf{H}e$ is both left and right projective and induces a Morita equivalence between $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})\mathbf{H}$ and $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})Z$.

Example 4.5.6. — Taking Corollary 4.3.2 into account, the condition $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathrm{sing}} \cap P \not\subset \mathfrak{p}$ is satisfied if $\mathrm{Spec}(P/\mathfrak{p})$ meets the open subset $\mathcal{D}^{\mathrm{reg}} = \mathcal{C} \times V^{\mathrm{reg}}/W \times V^*/W$ or, by symmetry, the open subset $\mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^{*\mathrm{reg}}/W$. \blacksquare

Let \mathbf{K} denote the fraction field of P and let $\mathbf{K}Z = \mathbf{K} \otimes_P Z$. Since Z is a domain and is integral over P , it follows that

$$(4.5.7) \quad \mathbf{K}Z \text{ is the fraction field of } Z.$$

In particular, $\mathbf{K}Z$ is a regular ring.

Theorem 4.5.8. — *The \mathbf{K} -algebras \mathbf{KH} and \mathbf{KZ} are Morita equivalent, the Morita equivalence being induced by \mathbf{KHe} . More precisely,*

$$\mathbf{KH} \simeq \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{KZ}).$$

Furthermore, \mathbf{KHe} is a free $(\mathbf{KZ})W$ -module of rank 1.

Proof. — Proposition 4.5.2 shows the Morita equivalence. Since $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$ is a free $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^W W$ -module of rank 1 and since $\Theta(\mathbf{KHe}) \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}](V \times V^*)$, it follows from Corollary 4.3.2 that \mathbf{KHe} is a free $\mathbf{KZ}W$ -module of rank 1. In particular, \mathbf{KHe} is a \mathbf{KZ} -vector space of dimension $|W|$, whence the isomorphism of \mathbf{KH} with a matrix algebra. \square

4.6. Complements

4.6.A. Poisson structure. — The PBW-decomposition induces an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -vector spaces $\mathbf{k}[T] \otimes \mathbf{H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. Given $h \in \mathbf{H}$, let \tilde{h} denote the image of $1 \otimes h \in \mathbf{k}[T] \otimes \mathbf{H}$ in $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ through this isomorphism. If $z, z' \in Z$, then $[z, z'] = 0$, hence $[\tilde{z}, \tilde{z}'] \in T\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. We denote by $\{z, z'\}$ the image of $[\tilde{z}, \tilde{z}']/T \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ in $\mathbf{H} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}/T\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$. It is easily checked that $\{z, z'\} \in Z$ and that

$$(4.6.1) \quad \{-, -\} : Z \times Z \longrightarrow Z$$

is a $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -linear *Poisson bracket*. Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, it induces a Poisson bracket

$$(4.6.2) \quad \{-, -\} : Z_c \times Z_c \longrightarrow Z_c.$$

4.6.B. $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ as a Rees algebra. — Let us define $\dot{\mathbf{H}} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[T]} (\mathbf{k}[T]/(T-1))$, an algebra over $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/(T-1)$ (we identify that ring with $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$).

Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we set $\dot{\mathbf{H}}_c = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{1,c}$.

We define a \mathbf{k} -algebra filtration of $\dot{\mathbf{H}}$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq -1} &= 0, \quad \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0} = \mathbf{k}[V] \rtimes W, \quad \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 1} = \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0} V + \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0} \mathcal{C}^* + \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 0} \\ &\text{and } \dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq i} = (\dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\leq 1})^i \text{ for } i \geq 2. \end{aligned}$$

The canonical maps $\mathbf{k}[V] \rtimes W \rightarrow (\text{gr}^{\leq} \dot{\mathbf{H}})^0$ and $V \oplus \mathcal{C}^* \rightarrow (\text{gr}^{\leq} \dot{\mathbf{H}})^1$ induce a morphism of \mathbb{N} -graded algebras $g : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow \text{gr}^{\leq} \dot{\mathbf{H}}$

The PBW decomposition (Theorem 3.1.5) shows the following result.

Proposition 4.6.3. — *The morphism g is an isomorphism.*

Note that this proposition shows that $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is the Rees algebra of $\dot{\mathbf{H}}$ for this filtration.

4.6.C. Additional filtration. — Define a P -algebra filtration of \mathbf{H} by

$$\mathbf{H}^{\leq -1} = 0, \mathbf{H}^{\leq 0} = P[W], \mathbf{H}^{\leq 1} = \mathbf{H}^{\leq 0} + \mathbf{H}^{\leq 0}V + \mathbf{H}^{\leq 0}V^* \text{ and } \mathbf{H}^{\leq i} = \mathbf{H}^{\leq 1}\mathbf{H}^{\leq i-1} \text{ for } i \geq 2.$$

Note that $\mathbf{H}^{\leq 2N-1} \neq \mathbf{H}$ and $\mathbf{H}^{\leq 2N} = \mathbf{H}$.

Let V' be the $\mathbf{k}W$ -stable complement to V^W in V . We have an injection of P -modules $P \otimes (V'^* \oplus V') \otimes \mathbf{k}[W] \hookrightarrow \mathbf{H}^{\leq 1}$. It extends to a morphism of graded P -algebras

$$f : P \otimes (\mathbf{k}[V']^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V'^*]^{\text{co}(W)}) \rtimes W \rightarrow \text{gr}^{\leq} \mathbf{H}$$

where P and W are in degree 0 and V'^* and V' are in degree 1.

Proposition 4.6.4. — *The morphism f is an isomorphism of graded P -algebras.*

Proof. — This follows from the PBW decomposition (Corollary 4.2.2). \square

4.6.D. Symmetrizing form. — Recall (Proposition 2.2.3) that we have symmetrizing forms $p_N : \mathbf{k}[V] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[V]^W$ and $p_N^* : \mathbf{k}[V^*] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$.

We define a P -linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\mathbf{H}} : \mathbf{H} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] &\longrightarrow P \\ a \otimes b \otimes w \otimes c &\longmapsto a \delta_{1w} p_N(b) p_N^*(c). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.6.5 ([BGS, Theorem 4.4]). — *The form $\tau_{\mathbf{H}}$ is symmetrizing for the P -algebra \mathbf{H} .*

Proof. — We have an isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{gr}^{\leq} \mathbf{H})^{2N} &\xrightarrow{\sim} PW \\ \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \ni a \otimes b \otimes w \otimes c &\longmapsto p_N(b) a w p_N^*(c). \end{aligned}$$

Via the isomorphism of Proposition 4.6.4, the P -linear form on $\text{gr}^{\leq} \mathbf{H}$ induced by $\tau_{\mathbf{H}}$ is given by

$$P \otimes (\mathbf{k}[V']_W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V'^*]_W) \rtimes W \ni a \otimes (b \otimes c) \otimes w \longmapsto a \delta_{1w} p_N(b) p_N^*(c).$$

It follows from Lemma A.4.1 that this is a symmetrizing form.

Let $L = V' \oplus V'^*$. We have $S^{N+1}(V') \subset S(V')_{>0}^W \cdot S^{\leq N-1}(V')$ and $S^{\geq N+2}(V') \subset S(V')_{>0}^W \cdot S^{\leq N}(V')$ (and similarly with V'^*), hence

$$L^{2N+1} \subset \mathbf{H}^{\leq 2N-1}.$$

It follows from Lemma A.4.2 that $\tau_{\mathbf{H}}$ is a trace. We deduce from Proposition A.4.3 that $\tau_{\mathbf{H}}$ is symmetrizing. \square

Remark 4.6.6. — Note that while there is no canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}$, there is a canonical choice of isomorphism $\mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{k}[V^*]_N^{\text{co}(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}$ obtained by requiring $\langle \alpha_s^V, \alpha_s \rangle = 1$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. This provides a canonical trace $\tau_{\mathbf{H}}$. \blacksquare

We denote by $\text{cas}_{\mathfrak{H}} \in Z$ the central Casimir element of \mathbf{H} (cf. §A.4).

4.6.E. Hilbert series. — We compute here the bigraded Hilbert series of \mathbf{H} , P , Z and $e\mathbf{H}e$. First of all, note that

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]) = \frac{1}{(1 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u})^{|\text{Ref}(W)/W|}},$$

so that it becomes easy to deduce the Hilbert series for \mathbf{H} , using the PBW-decomposition:

$$(4.6.7) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{H}) = \frac{|W|}{(1 - \mathbf{t})^n (1 - \mathbf{u})^n (1 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u})^{|\text{Ref}(W)/W|}}.$$

On the other hand, using the notation of Theorem 2.2.1, we get, thanks to (2.5.2),

$$(4.6.8) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P) = \frac{1}{(1 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u})^{|\text{Ref}(W)/W|} \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \mathbf{t}^{d_i})(1 - \mathbf{u}^{d_i})}.$$

Finally, note that the PBW-decomposition is a W -equivariant isomorphism of bigraded $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -modules, from which we deduce that $\mathbf{H}e \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]$ as bigraded $\mathbf{k}W$ -modules. So

$$(4.6.9) \quad \text{the bigraded } \mathbf{k}\text{-vector spaces } Z \text{ and } \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W} \text{ are isomorphic.}$$

We deduce that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z) = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]) \cdot \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W})$. By (2.5.3) and Proposition 2.5.10, we get

$$(4.6.10) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z) = \frac{1}{|W| (1 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u})^{|\text{Ref}(W)/W|}} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{1}{\det(1 - w\mathbf{t}) \det(1 - w^{-1}\mathbf{u})}$$

and

$$(4.6.11) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z) = \frac{\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) f_{\chi}(\mathbf{u})}{(1 - \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u})^{|\text{Ref}(W)/W|} \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \mathbf{t}^{d_i})(1 - \mathbf{u}^{d_i})}.$$

4.7. Special features of Coxeter groups

Assumption. In this section §4.7, we assume that W is a Coxeter group, and we use the notation of §2.6.

In relation with the aspects studied in this chapter, one of the features of the situation is that the algebra \mathbf{H} admits another automorphism $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$, induced by the

isomorphism of W -modules $\sigma : V \xrightarrow{\sim} V^*$. It is the reduction modulo T of the automorphism $\sigma_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}$ of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ defined in §3.6. Propositions 3.6.2 and 3.6.3 now becomes the following.

Proposition 4.7.1. — *There exists a unique automorphism $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ of \mathbf{H} such that*

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(y) = \sigma(y) & \text{if } y \in V, \\ \sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(x) = -\sigma^{-1}(x) & \text{if } x \in V^*, \\ \sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(w) = w & \text{if } w \in W, \\ \sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(C) = C & \text{if } C \in \mathcal{C}^*. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 4.7.2. — *We have the following statements:*

- (a) $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ stabilizes the subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ and $\mathbf{k}W$ and exchanges the subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[V]$ and $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$.
- (b) Given $h \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j]$, we have $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(h) \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[j, i]$.
- (c) Given $h \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ (respectively $h \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$), we have $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(h) \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ (respectively $h \in \mathbf{H}^{\mathbb{Z}}[-i]$).
- (d) $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ commutes with the action of W^\wedge on \mathbf{H} .
- (e) Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, then $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ induces an automorphism of \mathbf{H}_c , still denoted by $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ (or $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}_c}$ if necessary).
- (f) $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = -\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}$.

Similarly, there exists an action of $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$ on \mathbf{H} , which is obtained by reduction modulo T of the action on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ defined in Remark 3.6.4.

PART II

FAMILIES AND CELLULAR CHARACTERS

CHAPTER 5

REPRESENTATIONS

5.1. Highest weight categories

We define highest weight category structures on categories of (graded) representations of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, following Appendix F.2. The existence of such structures for the restricted Cherednik algebras (cf. §7) is due to Bellamy and Thiel [BeTh1].

We consider the \mathbb{Z} -grading on $A = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ and take $k = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$. We have three graded k -subalgebras $B_- = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V^*]$, $B_+ = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V]$ and $H = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]W$ of A . Theorem 3.1.5 and Example F.2.3 show that the conditions (Δi) - (Δix) of Appendix F.2 are satisfied with $I = \{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes E\}_{E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)}$.

We put $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_- = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V^*] \rtimes W$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_+ = \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V] \rtimes W$. Given E a graded $(\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W)$ -module, we define the Verma module

$$\tilde{\Delta}(E) = \text{Ind}_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_-}^{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}}(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes E) = \tilde{\mathbf{H}} \otimes_{\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_-}(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \otimes E).$$

Note that the functor $\tilde{\Delta}$ is exact, since $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is a free $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_-$ -module, by the PBW decomposition, which also gives a canonical isomorphism of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_+$ -modules

$$(5.1.1) \quad \mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V] \otimes E \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\Delta}(E)$$

where W acts diagonally and $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V]$ acts by left multiplication on $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}} \times V] \otimes E$. We will view $\mathbf{k}W$ -modules as graded $(\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W)$ -modules concentrated in degree 0 by letting V act by 0.

Let R be a noetherian commutative $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ be the category of finitely generated \mathbb{Z} -graded $(R \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} \tilde{\mathbf{H}})$ -modules that are locally nilpotent for the action of V .

Theorem F.2.7 provides the following result.

Theorem 5.1.2. — *The category $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ is a highest weight category over R with set of standard modules $\{R\tilde{\Delta}(E)\langle i \rangle\}_{E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W), i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and partial order $R\tilde{\Delta}(E)\langle i \rangle < \tilde{\Delta}(F)\langle j \rangle$ if $i < j$.*

We put $\tilde{\Delta}(\text{co}) = \tilde{\Delta}(\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}) = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}e \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]W} \mathbf{k}$.

Lemma 5.1.3. — We have $[\tilde{\Delta}(\text{co})] = \sum_{E \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_E(\mathbf{t}^{-1})[\tilde{\Delta}(E)]$ in $K_0(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]))$.

Proof. — The $(\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W)$ -module $M = \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)}$ has a finite filtration given by $M^{\leq i} = (\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)})^{\leq i}$ and the associated graded module is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{E \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_E(\mathbf{t}^{-1})E$. Consequently, we have a filtration of the $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module $\tilde{\Delta}(\text{co})$ given by $\tilde{\Delta}(\text{co})^{\leq i} = \tilde{\Delta}((\mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)})^{\leq i})$ and the associated graded $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module $\text{gr } \tilde{\Delta}(\text{co})$ is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{E \in \text{Irr}(W)} f_E(\mathbf{t}^{-1})\tilde{\Delta}(E)$. The result follows. \square

Remark 5.1.4. — Note that, for the filtration introduced in the proof of Lemma 5.1.3, the module $\text{gr } \tilde{\Delta}(\text{co})$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{\Delta}(\mathbf{k}W)$, as an ungraded $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module. \blacksquare

5.2. Euler action on Verma modules

The classical formula describing the action of the Euler element on Verma modules is given in the proposition below (cf [GGOR, §3.1(4)]).

Given $(\mathfrak{U}, j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ$, $H \in \mathfrak{U}$ and $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, we put

$$m_{\mathfrak{U},j}^E = \langle \text{Res}_{W_H}^W E, \det^j \rangle_{W_H}$$

and

$$C_E = \frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbf{k}} E} \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) \text{Tr}(s, E) C_s.$$

Lemma 5.2.1. — We have

$$C_E = \sum_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ} \frac{m_{\mathfrak{U},j}^E |\mathfrak{U}| e_{\mathfrak{U}}}{\dim_{\mathbf{k}} E} \cdot K_{\mathfrak{U},j} \in \bigoplus_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ} \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} K_{\mathfrak{U},j}.$$

Proof. — We have

$$C_E = \sum_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ} \sum_{H \in \mathfrak{U}} \frac{1}{\dim_{\mathbf{k}} E} \text{Tr}(e_H \varepsilon_{H,j}, E) K_{\mathfrak{U},j}.$$

Now, given $(\mathfrak{U}, j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ$, the central element $\sum_{H \in \mathfrak{U}} e_H \varepsilon_{H,j}$ of $\mathbf{k}W$ acts on E by the scalar $\frac{m_{\mathfrak{U},j}^E |\mathfrak{U}| e_{\mathfrak{U}}}{\dim_{\mathbf{k}} E}$. The lemma follows. \square

Proposition 5.2.2. — Let $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$. The element $\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u}$ acts on $\tilde{\Delta}(E)_i$ by multiplication by $Ti + C_E$.

Proof. — Recall (§3.3) that if (x_1, \dots, x_n) denotes a \mathbf{k} -basis of V^* and if (y_1, \dots, y_n) denotes its dual basis, then

$$\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s s.$$

Let $h \in (\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_+)_i$, $v \in E$ and $m = h \otimes v \in \tilde{\Delta}(E)_i$. We have

$$\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} \cdot m = h \tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{u} \otimes v + T m = h \otimes \left(\sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s s \cdot v \right) + T m.$$

Since $\sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s s$ acts on $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]E$ by multiplication by C_E , the result follows. \square

Remark 5.2.3. — Assume $W = W_1 \times \cdots \times W_r$ is the decomposition into indecomposables. Let $E_i \in \text{Irr}(W_i)$ and $E = E_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes E_r \in \text{Irr}(W)$. We have $C_E = C_{E_1} + \cdots + C_{E_r}$. \blacksquare

5.3. Case $T = 1$

It follows from Proposition 3.3.2 that the \mathbb{Z} -grading on $\dot{\mathbf{H}}$ is inner (i.e. given by the eigenspaces of $[\mathbf{eu}, -]$). We put $\dot{\Delta}(E) = \dot{\mathbf{H}} \otimes_{\dot{\mathbf{H}}} \tilde{\Delta}(E) = \tilde{\Delta}(E) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[T]} (\mathbf{k}[T]/\langle T-1 \rangle)$.

Let R be a commutative noetherian $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra. We assume that given any family $E_1, E_2, \dots, E_{n-1}, E_n = E_1 \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$ and given any family $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $a_i \neq a_{i+1}$ and $(C_{E_i} - C_{E_{i+1}} + a_i - a_{i+1})1_R$ non invertible in R for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, then $a_1 = a_n$. Note that this assumption is automatically satisfied if R is a local ring.

Let $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ be the category of finitely generated $R\dot{\mathbf{H}}$ -modules that are locally nilpotent for the action of V . Theorem F.2.10 shows that this is a highest weight category [GGOR, §3].

Theorem 5.3.1. — $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ is a highest weight category over R with set of standard objects $\{R\dot{\Delta}(E)\}_{E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)}$. The order is given by $E > F$ if $(C_E - C_F)1_R \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.

Let \mathcal{F}_1 be the set of height one prime ideals \mathfrak{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ such that $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$ is not semisimple. Note that given \mathfrak{m} a maximal ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, the category $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{m}))$ is not semisimple if and only if there is $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{F}_1$ such that $\mathfrak{C} \subset \mathfrak{m}$.

We have the following classical semisimplicity result (an improvement of which will be given in Corollary 6.3.3 below, using the KZ functor).

Theorem 5.3.2. — The ideals in \mathcal{F}_1 are of the form $\langle (C_E - C_F - r)1_R \rangle$ for some $E, F \in \text{Irr}(W)$ such that $C_E \neq C_F$ and some $r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. They correspond to affine hyperplanes in $\mathcal{X}(\mathbb{Q})$.

Assume R is a field and $(C_E - C_F)1_R \notin \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$ for all $E, F \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$. Then the category $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ is semisimple.

In particular, if R is a field and $\mathbb{Q} \cap \left(\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ} \mathbb{Z} K_{i,j} 1_R \right) = \{0\}$, then $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ is semisimple.

Proof. — Under the assumption on C_E 's, the order on $\text{Irr}(W)$ is trivial, hence $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ is semisimple. The second assertion follows from Lemma 5.2.1. \square

Consider now the case where R is a field and extend the structure of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra on R to a structure of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra by setting $T1_R = 1_R$. Consider a map $\text{lex} : R \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\text{lex}(z+n) = \text{lex}(z) + n$ for all $z \in R$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Proposition F.2.9 shows the following.

Proposition 5.3.3. — Assume R is a field. There is an equivalence of graded highest weight categories

$$\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)^{(\mathbb{Z})} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}(R), \quad \dot{\Delta}(E) \mapsto \tilde{\Delta}(E)\langle -\text{lex}(C_E 1_R) \rangle.$$

5.4. Case $T = 0$

5.4.A. Given E a \mathbb{Z} -graded $(\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W)$ -module, we put $\Delta(E) = \tilde{\Delta}(E) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[T]} \mathbf{k}[T] / \langle T \rangle$: it is a graded \mathbf{H} -module. We define $\mathbf{H}^+ = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^+ / T\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^+ = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V] \rtimes W$ and $\mathbf{H}^- = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^- / T\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^- = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^*] \rtimes W$. We have

$$\Delta(E) = \text{Ind}_{\mathbf{H}^-}^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes E) = \mathbf{H} \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} (\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes E).$$

Assume $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$. We denote by $\omega_E : Z(\mathbf{k}W) \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ its associated central character and we set

$$\Omega_E = (\text{Id}_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \otimes \omega_E) \circ \mathbf{\Omega} : Z \longrightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}],$$

where $\mathbf{\Omega} : Z \rightarrow Z(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W)$ is the morphism of algebras defined in §4.2.C. Note that Ω_E is a morphism of algebras.

Recall that Z^0 denotes the \mathbb{Z} -homogeneous component of Z of degree 0.

Proposition 5.4.1. — Given $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, an element $b \in Z^0$ acts on $\Delta(E)$ by multiplication by $\Omega_E(b)$.

Proof. — Using the PBW-decomposition, we can write

$$b = \sum_{i \in I} a_i f_i w_i g_i,$$

where $a_i \in \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, $f_i \in \mathbf{k}[V]$, $w_i \in W$ and $g_i \in \mathbf{k}[V^*]$. Since b is homogeneous of degree 0, we can choose the f_i 's and g_i 's to be homogeneous elements such that $\deg_{\mathbb{Z}}(f_i) + \deg_{\mathbb{Z}}(g_i) = 0$ for all $i \in I$.

Let $h \in \mathbf{H}$ and $v \in E$. We have

$$b \cdot (h \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} v) = bh \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} v = hb \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} v,$$

so

$$b \cdot (h \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} v) = \sum_{i \in I} a_i h f_i \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} (w_i g_i \cdot v).$$

Let I_0 denote the set of $i \in I$ such that $\deg_{\mathbb{Z}}(f_i) = \deg_{\mathbb{Z}}(g_i) = 0$. Then $g_i v = 0$ if $i \notin I_0$, and $f_i, g_i \in \mathbf{k}$ if $i \in I_0$, so

$$b \cdot (h \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} v) = \sum_{i \in I_0} h \otimes_{\mathbf{H}^-} (a_i f_i w_i g_i \cdot v).$$

Since $\sum_{i \in I_0} a_i f_i g_i w_i = \mathbf{\Omega}(b)$, the result follows. \square

Note that $\Omega_E(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = C_E$, so the next proposition follows also from Proposition 5.2.2.

Proposition 5.4.2. — *The element \mathbf{eu} acts by $\Omega_E(\mathbf{eu}) = C_E$ on $\Delta(E)$.*

Remark 5.4.3. — Let us assume in this remark that W is irreducible. Recall (Example 3.2.1) that the $(\mathbb{Z}/z_W\mathbb{Z})$ -grading on \mathbf{H} deduced from the \mathbb{Z} -grading is induced by conjugation by an element $w_z \in Z(W)$. As a consequence, the category of \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbf{H} -modules decomposes as a direct sum, parametrized by $l \in \mathbb{Z}/z_W\mathbb{Z}$, of subcategories with objects the graded modules M such that w_z acts on M^i by ζ^{i+l} .

Given R a noetherian commutative $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra, this induces a corresponding decomposition of the category $\mathcal{O}(R)$ of finitely generated graded $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} R)$ -modules that are locally nilpotent for the action of V .

5.4.B. Let \mathfrak{C} be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. Recall that $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})$ is a finitely generated module over its center $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ (Lemma 4.2.1 and Corollary 4.2.2) and $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ is a finitely generated $\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C})$ -algebra (Corollary 4.2.7 and Theorem 4.1.6). It follows that all simple $\mathbf{H}(\mathfrak{C})$ -modules are finite-dimensional over $\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C})$ and their annihilators in $Z(\mathfrak{C})$ are maximal ideals.

Proposition 5.4.4. — *Let \mathfrak{z} a prime ideal of Z and let L be a simple $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}})$ -module. Then*

- L is a composition factor of $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$
- the restriction of L to $Z(\mathfrak{z})W$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of $Z(\mathfrak{z})W$.

Proof. — Let $\mathfrak{p} = P \cap \mathfrak{z}$, a prime ideal of P . We have $\mathbf{H} \otimes_P \mathbf{K} \simeq (\mathbf{He} \otimes_P \mathbf{K})^{\oplus |W|}$ as $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_P \mathbf{K})$ -modules (Theorem 4.5.8). Since L is a composition factor of $\mathbf{H} \otimes_P P(\mathfrak{p})$, it follows from Proposition D.3.1 that it is a composition factor of $\mathbf{He} \otimes_P P(\mathfrak{p})$. Since L is annihilated by \mathfrak{z} , we deduce that L is a composition factor of $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$.

Since $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z \text{Frac}(Z) \simeq \text{Frac}(Z)W$ as $\text{Frac}(Z)W$ -modules (Theorem 4.5.8), it follows from Proposition D.3.1 that $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ and $Z(\mathfrak{z})W$ have the same class in $K_0(Z(\mathfrak{z})W)$, hence the $Z(\mathfrak{z})W$ -module $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is free of rank 1. The proposition follows. \square

The following theorem is [EtGi, Theorem 1.7].

Theorem 5.4.5. — *Let \mathfrak{z} be a prime ideal of Z . The following assertions are equivalent*

- (1) Z is smooth at \mathfrak{z}
- (2) $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}}$ is a progenerator for $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}}$
- (3) there is a unique simple $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}})$ -module
- (4) $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is a simple $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}})$ -module
- (5) there is a simple $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}})$ -module with dimension $\geq |W|$ over $Z(\mathfrak{z})$
- (6) the simple $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z_{\mathfrak{z}})$ -modules are free $Z(\mathfrak{z})W$ -modules of rank 1.

Proof. — Recall that the $Z(\mathfrak{z})W$ -module $\mathbf{He} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is free of rank 1 (proof of Proposition 5.4.4). It follows now from Proposition 5.4.4 that (3) \Leftrightarrow (4) \Leftrightarrow (5) \Leftrightarrow (6).

Assume (3). It follows from Proposition 5.4.4 that $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is a progenerator for $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$, hence there is a surjective morphism of $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ -modules $f : (\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z}))^r \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ for some $r > 0$. The composition

$$(\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z}))^r \xrightarrow{\text{can}} (\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z}))^r \xrightarrow{f} \mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$$

lifts to a morphism of $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ -modules $(\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z}))^r \rightarrow \mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ that is surjective by Nakayama's Lemma. It follows that $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is a progenerator for $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$. So (3) \Rightarrow (2).

Assume (2). It follows from Theorem 4.2.6 that $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is Morita equivalent to $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$. Since \mathbf{H} has finite projective dimension as a $(\mathbf{H} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]} \mathbf{H}^{\text{opp}})$ -module (Theorem 3.4.3), it follows that $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ has finite projective dimension as a $((\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]} (\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z}))^{\text{opp}})$ -module, hence $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ has finite projective dimension as a $(Z(\mathfrak{z}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]} Z(\mathfrak{z}))$ -module. It follows that Z is smooth at \mathfrak{z} . So (2) \Rightarrow (1).

Assume (1). Since $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_P P_{P \cap \mathfrak{z}}$ is a free $P_{P \cap \mathfrak{z}}$ -module (Corollary 4.2.4), it follows that its depth is equal to the Krull dimension of $P_{P \cap \mathfrak{z}}$. Since $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is a finite flat $P_{P \cap \mathfrak{z}}$ -module (Corollary 4.2.2), it follows that the $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ -module $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z}) = (\mathbf{H}e \otimes_P P_{P \cap \mathfrak{z}}) \otimes_{P_{P \cap \mathfrak{z}}} Z(\mathfrak{z})$ has depth equal to the Krull dimension of $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ [Bou10, §1, Proposition 11]. As $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is regular, it follows that $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ is a projective $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ -module [Bou10, §4, Proposition 3] hence $\mathbf{H}e \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ induces a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{H} \otimes_Z Z(\mathfrak{z})$ and $Z(\mathfrak{z})$ (Lemma 4.5.1). We deduce that (1) \Rightarrow (4). \square

5.5. Gaudin algebras

Gaudin operators have been introduced when W is a symmetric group via Schur-Weyl duality in [MuTaVa1, MuTaVa3].

5.5.A. W -covering of \mathcal{Z} . — Let $\mathcal{Z}' = \mathcal{Z}^{\text{reg}} \times_{V^{\text{reg}}/W} V^{\text{reg}}$. We have a cartesian square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z}' & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \mathcal{Z}^{\text{reg}} \\ \text{can} \downarrow & & \downarrow \Upsilon \\ \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}/W \times V^*/W \end{array}$$

There is an action of W on \mathcal{Z}' given by $w(z, v) = (z, w(v))$ for $z \in \mathcal{Z}^{\text{reg}}$ and $v \in V^{\text{reg}}$. Let $Z' = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{Z}'] = Z^{\text{reg}} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}/W]} \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$.

Lemma 5.5.1. — *The multiplication map gives an isomorphism $Z' \rtimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}$. The image of Z' by that map is $C_{\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}}(V^*) = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*])$.*

There are isomorphisms

$$\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^* \xrightarrow[\text{can}]{\sim} \mathcal{C} \times ((V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*)/\Delta W) \times_{V^{\text{reg}}/W} V^{\text{reg}} \xrightarrow[\Theta \# \text{id}]{\sim} \mathcal{Z}'.$$

Proof. — There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Z^{\text{reg}} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]_W} (\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \rtimes W) & \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} & \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} \\
\Theta \otimes \text{id} \downarrow \sim & & \sim \downarrow \Theta \\
\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times (V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*)/\Delta W] \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]_W} (\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] \rtimes W) & \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} & \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*] \rtimes W
\end{array}$$

Since the canonical map $V^{\text{reg}} \times V^* \rightarrow (V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*)/\Delta W \times_{V^{\text{reg}}/W} V^{\text{reg}}$ is an isomorphism, it follows that the bottom horizontal map in the diagram is an isomorphism, hence the top horizontal map is an isomorphism as well. The other assertions of the lemma are clear. \square

Recall that $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}e$ induces a Morita equivalence between \mathbf{H}^{reg} and Z^{reg} (Corollary 4.5.3). Through the isomorphisms of Lemma 5.5.1, this corresponds to the Morita equivalence between $Z' \rtimes W$ and $Z'^W = Z^{\text{reg}}$ given by Z' .

Let $\text{Hilb}^{|W|}(V^*)$ be the Hilbert scheme of 0-dimensional subschemes of length $|W|$ of V^* and let $F_{|W|} \subset \text{Hilb}^{|W|}(V^*) \times V^*$ be the associated universal family. Consider the inverse $\mathcal{Z}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*$ of the isomorphism of Lemma 5.5.1 and its composition with the projection $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^* \rightarrow V^*$. This defines a morphism $f : \mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow V^*$. The product map

$$\text{can} \times f : \mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow (\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W) \times V^*$$

is a closed immersion. Since the canonical map $\mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W$ is finite and flat of degree $|W|$, the universal property of $F_{|W|}$ shows that there is a unique morphism $\eta : \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W \rightarrow \text{Hilb}^{|W|}(V^*)$ and a (unique) isomorphism

$$\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W \times_{\text{Hilb}^{|W|}(V^*)} F_{|W|} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z}'$$

over $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W \times V^*$.

Let us describe the construction above at the level of points. Given m a (non-necessarily closed) point of $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W$, we put $L(m) = \mathbf{k}(m) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W]} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}e \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}(m) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W]} Z'$. We have $\dim_{\mathbf{k}(m)} L(m) = |W|$.

The action of $\Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*])$ by left multiplication on $Z' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}e$ induces an action on $L(m)$. It comes from a surjective morphism of algebras

$$\mathbf{k}(m) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*]) \twoheadrightarrow \mathbf{k}(m) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W]} Z'.$$

The kernel of that morphism defines a point of $\text{Hilb}^{|W|}(V^*)$. It corresponds to the schematic support of the $\Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*])$ -module $L(m)$.

Let \mathcal{Z}'' be the spectral scheme of $\Theta^{-1}(V)$ acting on the family $\{L(m)\}_m$. This is the closed subscheme of $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W \times V^*$ given by

$$\mathcal{Z}'' = \{(c, v, u, \lambda) \mid \det_{L(c,v,u)}(\Theta^{-1}(y) - \langle y, \lambda \rangle) = 0 \ \forall y \in V\}.$$

We have obtained the following proposition.

Proposition 5.5.2. — *There is an isomorphism $\mathcal{Z}'' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z}'$, $(c, v, u, \lambda) \mapsto (\Theta^\#(c, v, \lambda), u)$.*

Remark 5.5.3. — Note that the indecomposable direct summands of the $(\mathbf{k}(m) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*]))$ -module $L(m)$ have no composition factors in common.

5.5.B. Gaudin operators. — We consider the $(\Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*]) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} [\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{k}[V^*])$ -module $\bar{L} = \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}}$, where $\Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*]) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} [\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ acts by left multiplication and $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$ acts by right multiplication. Note that \bar{L} is a free $(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \mathbf{k}[V^*])$ -module with basis W . The action of $\Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*])$ on that module provides a morphism of varieties $\bar{\eta} : \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^* \rightarrow \text{Sym}^{|W|}(V^*)$, where $\text{Sym}^{|W|}(V^*)$ denotes the $|W|$ -th symmetric power of the variety V^* .

Given a closed point $(c, v, v^*) \in \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*$, we put $\bar{L}(c, v, v^*) = \mathbf{k}(c, v) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]} \mathbf{k}(v^*)$, a $\Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*])$ -module. We define similarly $\bar{L}(\tilde{m})$ for any point \tilde{m} of $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*$. We denote by $(e_w)_{w \in W}$ the $\mathbf{k}(\tilde{m})$ -basis of $\bar{L}(\tilde{m})$ obtained as the image of W .

Given $y \in V$, the action of $\Theta^{-1}(y)$ on $\bar{L}(c, v, v^*)$ is given by the operator

$$D_y^{c, v, v^*} : e_w \mapsto \langle y, w(v^*) \rangle e_w + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) c_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle}{\langle v, \alpha_s \rangle} e_{s.w}.$$

Let u be the image of v^* in V^*/W . The $(\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W)$ -module $\text{Ind}_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]}^{\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W} \mathbf{k}(v^*)$ is isomorphic to the semisimplification of $\text{Ind}_{\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W}^{\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W} (\mathbf{k}(u) \otimes \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{k}[V^*] \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*] \rtimes W} \mathbf{k}(u)$. Consequently, $\bar{L}(c, v, v^*)$ is isomorphic to the graded module associated with a filtration of $L(c, v, u)$ (the filtration does not depend on v^*). Similarly, given any \tilde{m} with image $m \in \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W$, the $(\mathbf{k}(\tilde{m}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} \Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[V^*]))$ -module $\bar{L}(\tilde{m})$ is isomorphic to the graded module associated with a filtration of $L(m)$ (in particular, $\bar{L}(\tilde{m})$ depends only on m). As a consequence, the morphism $\bar{\eta}$ is the composition

$$\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^* \xrightarrow{\text{can}} \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W \xrightarrow{\eta} \text{Hilb}^{|W|}(V^*) \xrightarrow{\text{Hilbert-Chow}} \text{Sym}^{|W|}(V^*).$$

We now introduce the spectral scheme of $\Theta^{-1}(V)$ acting on the family $\{\bar{L}(c, v, v^*)\}_{c, v, v^*}$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}''$ be the closed subscheme of $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W \times V^*$ given by

$$\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}'' = \{(c, v, u, \lambda) \mid \det_{\bar{L}(c, v, v^*)}(\Theta^{-1}(y) - \langle y, \lambda \rangle) = 0 \ \forall y \in V\}$$

where $v^* \in V^*$ has image u in V^*/W . Forgetting λ gives a morphism $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}'' \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W$ and the fiber at (c, v, u) is the spectrum of $\Theta^{-1}(V)$.

From Proposition 5.5.2, we deduce the following description of that variety.

Proposition 5.5.4. — *There is an isomorphism $\tilde{\mathcal{Z}}'' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z}'$, $(c, v, u, \lambda) \mapsto (\Theta^\#(c, v, \lambda), u)$.*

5.6. Automorphisms

The group $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ acts on $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$, hence it acts on the category of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -modules. The action is given as follows. Let M be an $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module and let $\tau \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. We denote by ${}^\tau M$ the $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module whose underlying \mathbf{k} -module is M and where the action of $h \in \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ on an element of ${}^\tau M$ is given by the action of ${}^{\tau^{-1}}h$ on the corresponding element of M .

This defines a functor

$$\tau : \tilde{\mathbf{H}}\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}\text{-mod}$$

and this induces an action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ on the category $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}\text{-mod}$. Similarly, we can define a functor

$$\tau : \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^-\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^-\text{-mod}$$

and an action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ on the category $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}^-\text{-mod}$. There is a commutative diagram

$$(5.6.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^-\text{-modgr} & \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}\text{-modgr} \\ \tau \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau \\ \tilde{\mathbf{H}}^-\text{-modgr} & \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}} & \tilde{\mathbf{H}}\text{-modgr} \end{array}$$

The next proposition is now clear.

Proposition 5.6.2. — Given $E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$ and $\tau = (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$, we have

$${}^\tau \tilde{\Delta}(E) \simeq \tilde{\Delta}({}^g E \otimes \gamma^{-1})$$

and

$$\Omega_E({}^\tau z) = {}^\tau(\Omega_{{}^g E \otimes \gamma^{-1}}(z))$$

for all $z \in Z$.

Corollary 5.6.3. — Given $E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$, then $\Omega_E : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ is a bigraded morphism. In particular, $\text{Ker}(\Omega_E)$ is a bi-homogeneous ideal of Z .

CHAPTER 6

HECKE ALGEBRAS

Notation. From now on, and until the end of this book, we fix a number field F contained in \mathbf{k} , which is Galois over \mathbb{Q} and contains all the traces of elements of W , and we denote by \mathcal{O} the integral closure of \mathbb{Z} in F . We also fix an embedding $F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. By Proposition 2.4.1, there exists a W -stable F -vector subspace V_F of V such that $V = \mathbf{k} \otimes_F V_F$. Let $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ denote the complex conjugation (it stabilizes F since F is Galois over \mathbb{Q}). Finally, we denote by μ_W the group of roots of unity of the field generated by the traces of elements of W .

The existence of such a field F is easy: we can take the field generated by the traces of elements of W (it is Galois over \mathbb{Q} as it is contained in a cyclotomic number field). Note also that F contains all the roots of unity of the form ζ_{e_H} , where $H \in \mathcal{A}$.

6.1. Definitions

6.1.A. Braid groups. — Set $V_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \otimes_F V_F$. Given $H \in \mathcal{A}$, let $H_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \otimes_F (H \cap V_F)$. We define

$$V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}} = V_{\mathbb{C}} \setminus \bigcup_{H \in \mathcal{A}} H_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

We fix a point $v_{\mathbb{C}} \in V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}$. Given $v \in V_{\mathbb{C}}$, we denote by \bar{v} its image in the quotient variety $V_{\mathbb{C}}/W$. The *braid group* associated with W , denoted B_W , is defined as

$$B_W = \pi_1(V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}/W, \bar{v}_{\mathbb{C}}).$$

The *pure braid group* associated with W , denoted by P_W , is then defined as

$$P_W = \pi_1(V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}, v_{\mathbb{C}}).$$

The covering $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}} \rightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}/W$ being unramified (Steinberg's Theorem 2.3.2), we obtain an exact sequence

$$(6.1.1) \quad 1 \longrightarrow P_W \longrightarrow B_W \xrightarrow{p_W} W \longrightarrow 1.$$

Given $H \in \mathcal{A}$, we denote by σ_H a generator of the monodromy around the hyperplane H , as defined in [BrMaRo, §2.A], and such that $p_W(\sigma_H) = s_H$. This is an element of B_W well-defined up to conjugacy by an element of P_W . Recall [BrMaRo, Theorem 2.17] that

$$(6.1.2) \quad B_W \text{ is generated by } (g\sigma_H g^{-1})_{H \in \mathcal{A}, g \in P_W}.$$

It can be proven [Bes2, BrMaRo] that B_W is already generated by $(\sigma_H)_{H \in \mathcal{A}}$, for a suitable choice of the elements σ_H .

Assume W is irreducible. We denote by π_z the image in B_W of the path in $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}$ defined by

$$\pi_z: [0, 1] \longrightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}} \\ t \longmapsto e^{2i\pi t/z} v_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

Recall that $z_W = |Z(W)|$. Note that [BrMaRo, Lemma 2.22]

$$(6.1.3) \quad \pi_z \in Z(B_W).$$

The image of π_z in W is the generator $w_z = e^{2i\pi/z_W} \text{Id}_V$ of $W \cap Z(\text{GL}(V))$. We put $\pi = (\pi_z)^{z_W} \in P_W \cap Z(B_W)$.

Consider now a general W with decomposition $W = W_1 \times \cdots \times W_r$ into indecomposables. We have a canonical isomorphism $B_{W_1} \times \cdots \times B_{W_r} \xrightarrow{\sim} B_W$. Let π_i be the element π_z for W_i . We put $\pi_z = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_r \in Z(B_W)$. Its image in W is w_z . We put $\pi = (\pi_z)^{z_W} \in P_W \cap Z(B_W)$.

6.1.B. Generic Hecke algebra. — Recall that \mathfrak{U}° is the set of pairs (\mathfrak{U}, j) with $\mathfrak{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W$ and $0 \leq j \leq e_{\mathfrak{U}} - 1$ (see §2.3).

Consider the affine variety \mathcal{T} over \mathcal{O} with ring of functions $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{T}] = \mathcal{O}[(\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j}^{\pm 1})_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ}]$. Its fraction field is $F(\mathcal{T})$. Given $\mathfrak{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W$, $H \in \mathfrak{U}$ and $0 \leq j \leq e_H - 1 = e_{\mathfrak{U}} - 1$, we put $\mathfrak{q}_{H,j} = \mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j}$.

The *generic Hecke algebra* associated with W , denoted by \mathcal{H} , is the quotient of the group algebra $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{T}]B_W$ by the ideal generated by the elements

$$(6.1.4) \quad \prod_{j=0}^{e_H-1} (\sigma_H - \zeta_{e_H}^j \mathfrak{q}_{H,j}^{|\mu_W|}),$$

where H runs over \mathcal{A} . Given $H \in \mathcal{A}$, let \mathbf{T}_H denote the image of σ_H in \mathcal{H} . By (6.1.2),

$$(6.1.5) \quad \mathcal{H} \text{ is generated by } (b\mathbf{T}_H b^{-1})_{H \in \mathcal{A}, b \in P_W},$$

where we still denote by b the image in \mathcal{H} of an element $b \in B_W$. If $H \in \mathcal{A}$, then

$$(6.1.6) \quad \prod_{j=0}^{e_H-1} (\mathbf{T}_H - \zeta_{e_H}^j \mathfrak{q}_{H,j}^{|\mu_W|}) = 0.$$

As a consequence,

$$(6.1.7) \quad \mathbf{T}_H \text{ is invertible in } \mathcal{H}.$$

The next lemma follows immediately from [BrMaRo, Proposition 2.18]:

Lemma 6.1.8. — *The specialization $\mathbf{q}_{\mathbb{U},j} \mapsto 1$ gives an isomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{P}]} \mathcal{H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}W$.*

Let $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ denote the unique automorphism of the \mathbb{Z} -algebra $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{P}]$ which extends the complex conjugation on \mathcal{O} and such that $\bar{\mathbf{q}}_{\mathbb{U},j} = \mathbf{q}_{\mathbb{U},j}^{-1}$.

The following Theorem was first conjectured in [BrMaRo, §4.C] and then proved case-by-case [Ari], [ArKo], [BrMaRo], [Cha1], [Cha2], [Cha3], [Mar2], [Mar3], [Mar4], [MaPf] and [Tsu].

Theorem 6.1.9. — *The Hecke algebra \mathcal{H} is a free $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{P}]$ -module of rank $|W|$.*

Let us now state a basic conjecture [BMM1, §2.A].

Conjecture 6.1.9. — *Assume W is irreducible. There exists a symmetrizing form $\tau_{\mathcal{H}} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{P}]$ such that:*

- (a) *After the specialization of Lemma 6.1.8 (i.e. $\mathbf{q}_{\mathbb{U},j} \mapsto 1$), $\tau_{\mathcal{H}}$ specializes to the canonical symmetrizing form of $\mathcal{O}W$ (i.e. $w \mapsto \delta_{w,1}$).*
- (b) *If $b \in B_W$, then*

$$\tau_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi) \overline{\tau_{\mathcal{H}}(b^{-1})} = \tau_{\mathcal{H}}(b\pi).$$

Remark 6.1.10. — • There is at most one form $\tau_{\mathcal{H}}$ satisfying (a) and (b) [BMM1, Theorem 2.1].

• If $W = W_1 \times \cdots \times W_r$ is the decomposition of W into irreducible components and if conjecture 6.1.9 holds for the W_i 's, then we obtain a symmetrizing form on \mathcal{H} as the tensor product of the forms on the Hecke algebras of the W_i 's.

• If Conjecture 6.1.9 holds, then $\tau_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi) \neq 0$ since, by the property (a) and by (6.1.3), $\tau_{\mathcal{H}}(\pi)$ specializes to 1 through $\mathbf{q}_{H,j} \mapsto 1$. ■

Conjecture 6.1.9 holds for real reflection groups [BMM1, Theorem 2.1]. It also holds for the following non-real complex reflection groups:

- The group G_4 by [MaMi], [MaWa], [BoChChKa] (three independent proofs);
- The groups G_5, G_6, G_7, G_8 by [BoChChKa];
- The group G_{12} by [MaMi];
- The group G_{13} by [BoChCh];

– The groups G_{22}, G_{24} by [MaMi].

A symmetrizing form satisfying property (a) of Conjecture 6.1.9 has been obtained for the groups of the infinite series $G(de, e, n)$ by [BreMa] and [MalMath].

6.1.C. Cyclotomic Hecke algebras. — We will not use here the classical definition of cyclotomic Hecke algebras [BMM1, §6.A], [Ch14, Definition 4.3.1], since we will need to work over a sufficiently large ring allowing us to let the parameters vary as much as possible.

Notation. Following [Bon1], [Bon2], [Bon3] or [Bon5], we will use an exponential notation for the group algebra $\mathcal{O}[\mathbb{C}]$, which will be denoted by $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$: $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] = \bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O} \mathbf{q}^r$, with $\mathbf{q}^r \mathbf{q}^{r'} = \mathbf{q}^{r+r'}$. Since \mathcal{O} is integral and \mathbb{C} is torsion-free, $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ is also integral and we denote by $F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})$ its fraction field. If $a = \sum_{r \in \mathbb{C}} a_r \mathbf{q}^r$, we denote by $\deg(a)$ (respectively $\text{val}(a)$) its degree (respectively its valuation), that is, the element of $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\}$ (respectively $\mathbb{R} \cup \{+\infty\}$) defined by

$$\deg(a) = \max\{r \in \mathbb{R} \mid a_r \neq 0\}$$

(respectively $\text{val}(a) = \min\{r \in \mathbb{R} \mid a_r \neq 0\}$).

We have $\deg(a) = -\infty$ (respectively $\text{val}(a) = +\infty$) if and only if $a = 0$. The usual properties of degree and valuation (with respect to the sum and the product) are of course satisfied. Let us start with an easy remark:

Lemma 6.1.11. — The ring $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ is integrally closed.

Proof. — This follows from the fact that $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] = \bigcup_{\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}} \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\Lambda}]$, where Λ runs over the finitely generated subgroups of \mathbb{C} , and that, if Λ has \mathbb{Z} -rank e , then $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\Lambda}] \simeq \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{t}_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, \mathbf{t}_e^{\pm 1}]$ is integrally closed. \square

Fix a family $k = (k_{\mathbb{U}, j})_{(\mathbb{U}, j) \in \mathbb{V}^{\circ}}$ of complex numbers (as usual, if $H \in \mathbb{U}$ and $0 \leq j \leq e_H - 1$, then we set $k_{H, j} = k_{\mathbb{U}, j}$). The cyclotomic Hecke algebra (with parameter k) is the $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ -algebra $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k) = \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]} \mathcal{H}$, where $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ is viewed as an $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$ -algebra through the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_k^{\text{cyc}}: \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}] &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] \\ \mathbf{q}_{\mathbb{U}, j} &\longmapsto \mathbf{q}^{k_{\mathbb{U}, j}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let T_H denote the image of \mathbf{T}_H in $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$; then

$$(6.1.12) \quad \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k) \text{ is generated by } (\bar{g} T_H \bar{g}^{-1})_{H \in \mathcal{A}, g \in P_W}$$

and, if $H \in \mathcal{A}$, then

$$(6.1.13) \quad \prod_{j=0}^{e_H-1} (T_H - \zeta_{e_H}^j \mathbf{q}^{|\mu_W| k_{H, j}}) = 0.$$

Remark 6.1.14. — It follows from Lemma 6.1.8 that, after the specialization $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$, $\mathbf{q}^r \mapsto 1$ (this is the augmentation morphism for the group \mathbb{C}), we obtain $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]} \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k) \simeq \mathcal{O}W$.

Similarly, $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(0) \simeq \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]W$. ■

Remark 6.1.15. — Let $(\lambda_{\mathfrak{U}})_{\mathfrak{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W}$ be a family of complex numbers and, if $H \in \mathfrak{U}$, set $\lambda_H = \lambda_{\mathfrak{U}}$. Let $k'_{\mathfrak{U},j} = k_{\mathfrak{U},j} + \lambda_{\mathfrak{U}}$ and let $k' = (k'_{\mathfrak{U},j})_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{V}}$. The map $\bar{g} T_H \bar{g}^{-1} \mapsto \mathbf{q}^{-\lambda_H} \bar{g} T_H \bar{g}^{-1}$ extends to an isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ -algebras $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k')$.

Hence, if we take $\lambda_{\mathfrak{U}} = -(k_{\mathfrak{U},0} + k_{\mathfrak{U},1} + \cdots + k_{\mathfrak{U},e_{\mathfrak{U}}-1})/e_{\mathfrak{U}}$, then $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k) \simeq \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k')$, with $k' \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{C})$.

This shows that, in the study of cyclotomic Hecke algebras, it is enough to consider the case of parameters in the subspace \mathcal{K} of $\mathbb{C}^{\mathfrak{V}}$. ■

Remark 6.1.16. — The group algebra $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^K]$ of any characteristic 0 field K is integrally closed. ■

6.2. Coxeter groups

We assume in §6.2 that W is a Coxeter group (cf. §2.6 for the notation). We assume $F \subset \mathbb{R}$ and $\nu_{\mathbb{C}} \in \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{R}}$, and we will in fact denote $\nu_{\mathbb{C}}$ by $\nu_{\mathbb{R}}$.

6.2.A. Braid groups. — For $s, t \in S$, let m_{st} denote the order of st in W . For $s \in S$ and $H = \text{Ker}(s - \text{Id}_V)$, let $\sigma_s = \sigma_H$ be the loop in $V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}}/W$ that is the image of the path

$$\begin{aligned} [0, 1] &\longrightarrow V_{\mathbb{C}}^{\text{reg}} \\ t &\longmapsto e^{i\pi t} \left(\frac{\nu_{\mathbb{R}} - s(\nu_{\mathbb{R}})}{2} \right) + \frac{\nu_{\mathbb{R}} + s(\nu_{\mathbb{R}})}{2} \end{aligned}$$

from $\nu_{\mathbb{R}}$ to $s(\nu_{\mathbb{R}})$. With this notation, B_W admits the following presentation [**Bri**]:

$$(6.2.1) \quad B_W \quad : \quad \begin{cases} \text{Generators:} & (\sigma_s)_{s \in S}, \\ \text{Relations:} & \forall s, t \in S, \underbrace{\sigma_s \sigma_t \sigma_s \cdots}_{m_{st} \text{ times}} = \underbrace{\sigma_t \sigma_s \sigma_t \cdots}_{m_{st} \text{ times}}. \end{cases}$$

Given $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_l$ a reduced decomposition of w , we set $\sigma_w = \sigma_{s_1} \sigma_{s_2} \cdots \sigma_{s_l}$: it is a classical fact that σ_w does not depend on the choice of the reduced decomposition. We have

$$(6.2.2) \quad \pi = \sigma_{w_0}^2.$$

6.2.B. Hecke algebras. —

Generic case. — Given $s \in S$, we put $\mathbf{q}_{s,j} = \mathbf{q}_{V^{s,j}}$. It follows from (6.2.1) that the generic Hecke algebra \mathcal{H} admits the following presentation, where \mathbf{T}_s denotes the image of σ_s in \mathcal{H} :

$$(6.2.3) \quad \mathcal{H} \quad : \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Generators:} \quad (\mathbf{T}_s)_{s \in S}, \\ \text{Relations:} \quad \forall s \in S, (\mathbf{T}_s - \mathbf{q}_{s,0}^2)(\mathbf{T}_s + \mathbf{q}_{s,1}^2) = 0, \\ \quad \quad \quad \forall s, t \in S, \underbrace{\mathbf{T}_s \mathbf{T}_t \mathbf{T}_s \cdots}_{m_{st} \text{ times}} = \underbrace{\mathbf{T}_t \mathbf{T}_s \mathbf{T}_t \cdots}_{m_{st} \text{ times}}. \end{array} \right.$$

Given $w = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_l$ a *reduced decomposition* of w , we set $\mathbf{T}_w = \mathbf{T}_{s_1} \mathbf{T}_{s_2} \cdots \mathbf{T}_{s_l}$. This is the image of σ_w in \mathcal{H} , hence \mathbf{T}_w does not depend on the choice of the reduced decomposition. Moreover,

$$(6.2.4) \quad \mathcal{H} = \bigoplus_{w \in W} \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{T}] \mathbf{T}_w.$$

Note that $\mathbf{T}_w \mathbf{T}_{w'} = \mathbf{T}_{ww'}$ if $\ell(ww') = \ell(w) + \ell(w')$. Note also that the basis $(\mathbf{T}_w)_{w \in W}$ of \mathcal{H} depends on the choice of S , that is, of $C_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Cyclotomic case. — We take $k = (k_{\cup,j})_{\cup \in \mathcal{A}/W, j \in \{0,1\}} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{C})$. Remark 6.1.15 shows that assuming $k_{\cup,0} + k_{\cup,1} = 0$ does not restrict the class of algebras we are interested in. Recall that for $H \in \mathcal{A}$, we set $c_{s_H} = -k_{H,0} + k_{H,1} = -2k_{H,0} = 2k_{H,1}$. We write $k_{s_H} = k_{H,0}$. The cyclotomic Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ is the $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ -algebra with the following presentation:

$$(6.2.5) \quad \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k) \quad : \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Generators:} \quad (T_s)_{s \in S}, \\ \text{Relations:} \quad \forall s \in S, (T_s - \mathbf{q}^{2k_s})(T_s + \mathbf{q}^{-2k_s}) = 0, \\ \quad \quad \quad \forall s, t \in S, \underbrace{T_s T_t T_s \cdots}_{m_{st} \text{ times}} = \underbrace{T_t T_s T_t \cdots}_{m_{st} \text{ times}}. \end{array} \right.$$

6.3. KZ functor

In this section §6.3, we assume that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$.

6.3.A. KZ functor and properties. — Consider a pair $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathfrak{m}$ consisting of a prime ideal and a maximal ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]$ and let R be the completion of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathcal{C}$ at \mathfrak{m}/\mathcal{C} . There is a highest weight category structure on $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ (Theorem 5.3.1).

Let $\exp : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ be the analytic map given by $q_{H,j} = e^{2i\pi k_{H,-j}/|\mu_W|}$. It endows the $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra R with a structure of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{T}]$ -algebra.

Let us recall the construction of the KZ functor $\text{KZ} : \hat{\mathcal{O}}(R) \rightarrow (R\mathcal{H})\text{-mod}$ and its main properties as in [GGOR, §5.3]. Our change of Dunkl operators corresponds to a twist of the monodromy representation of [GGOR] by the one-dimensional representation of B_W given by $\sigma_H \mapsto \mathbf{q}_{H,0}^{|\mu_W|}$.

Let $M \in \dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ and let $M^{\text{reg}} = R\dot{\mathbf{H}}^{\text{reg}} \otimes_{R\dot{\mathbf{H}}} M$. The isomorphism Θ^{reg} (Theorem 3.1.11(d)) makes M^{reg} into a $(R \otimes \mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}) \rtimes W)$ -module and the Morita equivalence of Lemma 3.1.8(b) produces a $(R \otimes \mathcal{D}(V^{\text{reg}}/W))$ -module \bar{M}^{reg} . It has regular singularities and taking horizontal sections, we obtain an (RB_W) -module $dR(\bar{M}^{\text{reg}})_{\bar{v}_c}$, finitely generated as an R -module. The action of RB_W on $dR(\bar{M}^{\text{reg}})_{\bar{v}_c}$ factors through an action of $R\mathcal{H}$: the resulting $(R\mathcal{H})$ -module is $\text{KZ}(M)$.

The KZ functor satisfies a ‘‘Double Endomorphism Theorem’’ [GGOR, Theorems 5.14 and 5.16].

Theorem 6.3.1. — *The functor $\text{KZ} : \dot{\mathcal{O}}(R) \rightarrow (R\mathcal{H})\text{-mod}$ is exact and its restriction to $\text{Proj}(\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R))$ is fully faithful. It induces an isomorphism*

$$\mathbf{Z}(\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{Z}(R\mathcal{H})$$

and an equivalence

$$\dot{\mathcal{O}}(R)/\{M \mid M^{\text{reg}} = 0\} \xrightarrow{\sim} (R\mathcal{H})\text{-mod}.$$

6.3.B. Semi-simplicity. — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{C})$ and $q = \exp(c)$. Let $\mathbb{C}_c = \mathbb{C}$ with the $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra structure given by $C \mapsto c$. Similarly, let $\mathbb{C}_q = \mathbb{C}$ with the $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{F}]$ -algebra structure given by $q = \exp(c)$.

Theorem 6.3.1 shows that the semisimplicity of $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbb{C}_c)$ is equivalent to that of $\mathbb{C}_q\mathcal{H}$. From Theorem 5.3.2, we deduce the following [Rou, Proposition 5.4]. Note that this result is equivalent to a result of Chlouveraki on Schur elements obtained independently [Ch14, Theorem 4.2.5].

Corollary 6.3.2. — *If the subgroup of \mathbb{C}^\times generated by $\{q_{\bar{v},j}^{|\mu_W|}\}_{(\bar{v},j) \in \mathbf{U}^\circ}$ is torsion-free, then $\mathbb{C}_q\mathcal{H}$ is semisimple.*

Proof. — Let $k = \kappa(c)$ and let Γ_0 be the subgroup of \mathbb{C} generated by the $k_{\bar{v},j}$'s for $(\bar{v}, j) \in \mathbf{U}^\circ$. By assumption, $\Gamma_0/(\mathbb{Z} \cap \Gamma_0)$ is torsion free. As a consequence, there is a subgroup Γ' of Γ_0 such that $\Gamma_0 = \Gamma' \times (\mathbb{Z} \cap \Gamma_0)$. Let $p : \Gamma_0 \rightarrow \Gamma'$ be the projection, let $k' = p(k)$ and let $c' = \kappa^{-1}(k')$. Theorem 5.3.2 shows that $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbb{C}_{c'})$ is semisimple, hence $\mathbb{C}_q\mathcal{H}$ is semisimple, since $\mathbb{C}_{\exp(c')}\mathcal{H} \simeq \mathbb{C}_{\exp(c)}\mathcal{H}$. \square

Corollary 6.3.2 provides an improvement of Theorem 5.3.2 using that the semisimplicity of $\mathbb{C}_q\mathcal{H}$ implies that of $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbb{C}_c)$ [Rou, Proposition 5.4].

Corollary 6.3.3. — *The prime ideals in \mathcal{F}_1 correspond to affine hyperplanes of \mathcal{H} of the form $\sum_{(\bar{v},j) \in \mathbf{U}^\circ} a_{\bar{v},j} K_{\bar{v},j} = \frac{b}{r}$ for some $a \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$ with $\gcd(\{a_{\bar{v},j}\}) = 1$ and $r, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $r \geq 2$, $b \geq 1$ and $\gcd(r, b) = 1$.*

If $(\mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}) \cap (\sum_{(\bar{v},j) \in \mathbf{U}^\circ} \mathbb{Z} k_{\bar{v},j}) = \emptyset$, then $\dot{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbb{C}_c)$ is semisimple.

Note that the affine hyperplane of \mathcal{H} coming from a prime ideal \mathfrak{C} in \mathcal{F}_1 has a unique equation of the form $\sum_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ} a_{\mathfrak{C},\mathfrak{U},j} K_{\mathfrak{U},j} = \frac{b_{\mathfrak{C}}}{r_{\mathfrak{C}}}$ as in the corollary.

We define a map $\mathcal{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{\mathfrak{U}^\circ}$ by setting $m(\mathfrak{C})_{\mathfrak{U},j} = a_{\mathfrak{C},\mathfrak{U},j}$. The elements of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathfrak{U}^\circ}$ can be viewed as functions on $(\mathbb{C}^\times)^{\mathfrak{U}^\circ}$. The previous results have the following corollary.

Corollary 6.3.4. — *The algebra $\mathbb{C}_q \mathcal{H}$ is semisimple if and only if $m(\mathfrak{C})(q) \neq e^{2i\pi|\mu_W|^{-1}b_{\mathfrak{C}}/r_{\mathfrak{C}}}$ for all $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{F}_1$.*

Note that the set $\{(m(\mathfrak{C}), |\mu_W|^{-1}b_{\mathfrak{C}}/r_{\mathfrak{C}} \pmod{\mathbb{Z}})\}_{\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{F}_1}$ is finite, so that Corollary 6.3.4 provides a finite set of conditions. Given $\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{F}_1$, let $\Psi_{\mathfrak{C}} \in F[t]$ be the minimal polynomial of $e^{2i\pi|\mu_W|^{-1}b_{\mathfrak{C}}/r_{\mathfrak{C}}}$.

6.4. Representations

The following result is due to Malle [Mal13, Theorem 5.2], the difficulty being the statement on splitting.

Theorem 6.4.1 (Malle). — *The $F(\mathcal{F})$ -algebra $F(\mathcal{F})\mathcal{H}$ is split semisimple.*

Since the algebra FW is also split semisimple (by Benard-Bessis Theorem 2.4.2), it follows from Tits Deformation Theorem [GePf, Theorem 7.4.6] that we have a bijective map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(W) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Irr}(F(\mathcal{F})\mathcal{H}) \\ E & \longmapsto & E^{\text{gen}} \end{array}$$

defined by the following property: the character of E is the specialization of the character of E^{gen} through $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mapsto 1$.

Let $\omega_E^{\text{gen}} : Z(F(\mathcal{F})\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow F(\mathcal{F})$ denote the central character associated with the representation E : given $a \in Z(F(\mathcal{F})\mathcal{H})$, we define $\omega_E^{\text{gen}}(a)$ as the element of $F(\mathcal{F})$ by which a acts on E^{gen} . This is a morphism of $F(\mathcal{F})$ -algebras. Since $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$ is integrally closed, ω_E^{gen} restricts to a morphism of $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$ -algebras $\omega_E^{\text{gen}} : Z(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$. We denote by $\omega_E : Z(\mathcal{O}W) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ the usual central character (specialization of ω_E^{gen} at $\mathfrak{q} = 1$).

The image of $\pi_z \in Z(B_W)$ in \mathcal{H} belongs to the center of this algebra. Hence, one can evaluate ω_E^{gen} at π_z and we recover the formula of [BrMi, Proposition 4.16].

Proposition 6.4.2. — *Assume W is irreducible. Given $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, we have*

$$\omega_E^{\text{gen}}(\pi_z) = \omega_E(w_z) \prod_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ} \mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j}^{\frac{|\mu_W|}{z_W} \frac{m_{\mathfrak{U},j}^E |\mathfrak{U}| e_{\mathfrak{U}}}{\dim E}}.$$

Proof. — Let \mathfrak{C} be the maximal ideal ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]$ corresponding to the point c and let R the completion of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]_{\mathfrak{C}}$. The element $w_z e^{2i\pi\mathbf{e}u/z_W}$ acts on objects M of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(R)$ and defines an element of $Z(\hat{\mathcal{O}}(R))^\times$. Its action on $\text{KZ}(M)$ is given by π_z . We deduce from Proposition 5.2.2 that π_z acts on $\text{KZ}(\Delta_c(E))$ by $\omega_E(w_z) e^{2i\pi c_E/z_W}$ and the proposition follows from Lemma 5.2.1. \square

The following result is a consequence of Corollary 6.3.2.

Corollary 6.4.3. — *The $F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})$ -algebra $F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ is split semisimple.*

By Tits Deformation Theorem, we get a sequence of bijective maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Irr}(W) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Irr}(F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Irr}(F(\mathcal{T})\mathcal{H}) \\ \chi & \longmapsto & \chi_k^{\text{cyc}} & \longmapsto & \chi^{\text{gen}} \end{array}$$

such that $\chi_k^{\text{cyc}} = \Theta_k^{\text{cyc}} \circ \chi^{\text{gen}}$.

Finally, let $\omega_{\chi,k}^{\text{cyc}} : Z(\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ denote the central character associated with χ_k^{cyc} . It follows from Proposition 6.4.2 that when W is irreducible, we have

$$(6.4.4) \quad \omega_{\chi,k}^{\text{cyc}}(\boldsymbol{\pi}) = \mathbf{q}^{|\mu_W| C_\chi(k)}.$$

6.5. Hecke families

6.5.A. Definition. — Let $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$, denote the ring

$$\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] = \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}][[(1 - \mathbf{q}^r)^{-1}]_{r \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}}].$$

Given b a central idempotent (not necessarily primitive) of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$, we denote by $\text{Irr}_{\mathcal{H}}(W, b)$ the set of irreducible representations E of W such that $E_k^{\text{cyc}} \in \text{Irr}(F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)b)$.

Definition 6.5.1. — *A Hecke k -family is a subset of $\text{Irr}(W)$ of the form $\text{Irr}_{\mathcal{H}}(W, b)$, where b is a primitive central idempotent of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$.*

The Hecke k -families form a partition of $\text{Irr}(W)$.

Lemma 6.5.2 (Broué-Kim). — *If E and E' are in the same Hecke k -family, then $C_E(k) = C_{E'}(k)$.*

Proof. — We could apply the argument contained in [BrKi, Proposition 2.9(2)]. However, our framework is slightly different and we propose a different proof, based on the particular form of $\omega_{E,k}^{\text{cyc}}(\pi)$ (see 6.4.4).

Remark 5.2.3 shows that it is enough to prove the lemma for W irreducible. So we assume now that W is irreducible.

Let $\mathcal{E} = \{r_1, r_2, \dots, r_m\}$, with $r_i \neq r_j$ if $i \neq j$, denote the image of the map $\text{Irr}(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $E \mapsto |\mu_W|_{C_E}(k)$. Given $1 \leq j \leq m$, we set

$$\mathcal{F}(j) = \{E \in \text{Irr}(W) \mid |\mu_W|_{C_E}(k) = r_j\}.$$

Given $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, let $e_{E,k}$ denote the associated primitive central idempotent of $F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$. We set

$$b_j = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{F}(j)} e_{E,k}.$$

To show the lemma, it is sufficient to check that $b_j \in \mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$. In $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$, we have

$$\pi = \mathbf{q}^{r_1} b_1 + \mathbf{q}^{r_2} b_2 + \dots + \mathbf{q}^{r_m} b_m.$$

Hence,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_m = 1 \\ \mathbf{q}^{r_1} b_1 + \mathbf{q}^{r_2} b_2 + \dots + \mathbf{q}^{r_m} b_m = \pi \\ \dots \\ \mathbf{q}^{(m-1)r_1} b_1 + \mathbf{q}^{(m-1)r_2} b_2 + \dots + \mathbf{q}^{(m-1)r_m} b_m = \pi^{m-1}. \end{array} \right.$$

The determinant of this system is a Vandermonde determinant, equal to

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (\mathbf{q}^{r_i} - \mathbf{q}^{r_j}),$$

which is invertible in $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ by construction. Since $1, \pi, \dots, \pi^{m-1} \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$, the result follows. \square

6.5.B. Reflections of order 2. — In this section §6.5.B, we assume that all the reflections of W have order 2. We explain results and constructions due to Maria Chlouveraki, whom we thank for her explanations.

Let $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$, $f \mapsto f^\dagger$ denote the unique involutive automorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebra exchanging $\mathbf{q}_{\mathbb{U},0}$ and $\mathbf{q}_{\mathbb{U},1}$ for all $\mathbb{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W$. Let $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]B_W \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]B_W$, $a \mapsto a^\dagger$ denote also the unique semilinear (for the involution $f \mapsto f^\dagger$ of $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$) automorphism such that $\beta^\dagger = \varepsilon(p_W(\beta))\beta$ for all $\beta \in B_W$. The relations (6.1.4) are stable under this automorphism. So it induces a semilinear automorphism $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, $h \mapsto h^\dagger$ of the generic Hecke algebra.

This automorphism, after the specialization $\mathbf{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mapsto 1$, becomes the unique \mathcal{O} -linear automorphism of $\mathcal{O}W$ which sends $w \in W$ to $\varepsilon(w)w$. In other words, it is the automorphism induced by the linear character ε .

Similarly, since $k_{\mathfrak{U},0} + k_{\mathfrak{U},1} = 0$, if we still denote by $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$, $f \mapsto f^\dagger$ the unique automorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebra such that $(\mathbf{q}^r)^\dagger = \mathbf{q}^{-r}$, then the specialization $\mathbf{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mapsto \mathbf{q}^{k_{\mathfrak{U},j}}$ induces an $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ -semilinear automorphism of the algebra \mathcal{H}^{cyc} , still denoted by $h \mapsto h^\dagger$. If $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$, let $(\chi^{\text{gen}})^\dagger$ (respectively $(\chi_k^{\text{cyc}})^\dagger$) denote the composition of χ^{gen} (respectively χ_k^{cyc}) with the automorphism \dagger : it is a new irreducible character of $F(\mathcal{F})\mathcal{H}$ (respectively $F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$). Since it is determined by its specialization through $\mathbf{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mapsto 1$ (respectively $\mathbf{q}^r \mapsto 1$), we have

$$(6.5.3) \quad (\chi^{\text{gen}})^\dagger = (\chi \varepsilon)^{\text{gen}} \quad \text{and} \quad (\chi_k^{\text{cyc}})^\dagger = (\chi \varepsilon)_k^{\text{cyc}}.$$

As the automorphism $f \mapsto f^\dagger$ of $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$ extends to the ring $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$, the next lemma follows immediately.

Lemma 6.5.4. — *Assume that all the reflections of W have order 2. If \mathcal{F} is a Hecke k -family, then $\mathcal{F} \varepsilon$ is a Hecke k -family.*

6.5.C. About the coefficient ring. — It might seem strange to work with such a large coefficient ring (far from being Noetherian for instance). A first argument for this choice is that this ring is still integral and integrally closed.

Moreover, this choice allows to work with a fixed ring, whatever the value of the parameter k is: as we let k vary in a *real* vector space of parameters, this choice becomes more natural. Also, as it has been seen in Corollary 6.4.3, the fact that it is possible to extract n -th roots of all “powers” of \mathbf{q} implies immediately the splitness of all the cyclotomic Hecke algebras over the same fixed ring.

This ring is of the form $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$, where Γ is a totally ordered abelian group: this allows to define for instance, thanks to the notion of degree and valuation, the \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{A} -invariants associated with irreducible characters of W (even though we will not use them in this book). Finally, as we will see in §6.6, it is also the general framework for Kazhdan-Lusztig theory, which we aim to generalize to complex reflection groups.

It is nevertheless necessary to compare the notion of Hecke families we have introduced in §6.5 with the classical definitions. In order to do so, let B be a commutative integral $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}]$ -algebra, with fraction field F_B . Let L_B denote the subgroup of B^\times generated by $\{1_B \mathbf{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j}\}_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ}$, a quotient of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathfrak{U}^\circ}$. We assume that L_B has no torsion, that $\mathcal{O}[L_B]$ embeds in B , and that $F[L_B] \cap B = \mathcal{O}[L_B]$. As in Corollary 6.4.3, the F_B -algebra $F_B \mathcal{H}$ is split semisimple and we get a bijective map $\text{Irr}(W) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr}(F_B \mathcal{H})$.

Example 6.5.5. — Let Λ be a torsion-free abelian group. As in Lemma 6.1.11, note that $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda]$ is integrally closed. Let $q : \mathbf{U}^\circ \rightarrow \Lambda$ be a map. It extends to a morphism of groups $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ} \rightarrow \Lambda$ and to a morphism between group algebras $\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{F}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Lambda]$. The algebra $B = \mathcal{O}[\Lambda]$ satisfies the previous assumption. ■

Let $B^{\text{cyc}} = B[(1-\nu)_{\nu \in L_B - \{0\}}^{-1}]$ (we write additively the abelian group L_B). As in §6.5.A, we have a notion of *Hecke B -family*.

Proposition 6.5.6. — *The Hecke B -families coincide with the Hecke $\mathcal{O}[L_B]$ -families.*

Proof. — Let $\Lambda = L_B$. We have $B^{\text{cyc}} \cap F_{\mathcal{O}[\Lambda]} = \mathcal{O}[\Lambda]^{\text{cyc}}$. We deduce that, if b is a primitive central idempotent of $F_{\mathcal{O}[\Lambda]} \mathcal{H}$ such that $b \in B^{\text{cyc}} \mathcal{H}$, then $b \in \mathcal{O}[\Lambda]^{\text{cyc}} \mathcal{H}$. □

The previous proposition reduces the study of Hecke families to the case where $B = \mathcal{O}[\Lambda]$ and Λ is a torsion-free quotient of $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$.

Let $\mathcal{M} = m(\mathcal{F}_1)$, a finite subset $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ}$ (cf. end of §6.3.B). Consider now a torsion-free abelian group Λ and a map $q : \mathbf{U}^\circ \rightarrow \Lambda$ as in Example 6.5.5. Let Λ' be a torsion-free abelian group and let $f : \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda'$ be a surjective morphism of groups.

Proposition 6.5.7. — *If $q(\mathcal{M}) \cap \text{Ker } f \subset \{0\}$, then the Hecke $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda]$ -families coincide with the Hecke $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda']$ -families.*

Proof. — The morphism f induces a surjective morphism between group algebras $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Lambda']$ which extends to a surjective morphism of algebras between localizations $f : \mathcal{O}[\Lambda][(1-\nu)_{\nu \in \Lambda - \text{Ker } f}^{-1}] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Lambda']^{\text{cyc}}$. Let $h \in F[\Lambda][\{(\Psi_{\mathfrak{C}} \circ m(\mathfrak{C}))^{-1}\}_{\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{F}_1, m(\mathfrak{C}) \notin \text{Ker } q}]$ (cf. end of §6.3.B). If $h \in \mathcal{O}[\Lambda]^{\text{cyc}}$, then $h \in f^{-1}(\mathcal{O}[\Lambda']^{\text{cyc}})$.

It follows from Corollary 6.3.4 that the idempotents of $Z(F(\Lambda) \mathcal{H})$ are in the algebra $F[\Lambda][\{\Psi_{\mathfrak{C}}(m(\mathfrak{C}))^{-1}\}_{\mathfrak{C} \in \mathcal{F}_1, m(\mathfrak{C}) \notin \text{Ker } q}] \mathcal{H}$. Consequently, any idempotent of $Z(\mathcal{O}[\Lambda]^{\text{cyc}} \mathcal{H})$ is contained in $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda][(1-\nu)_{\nu \in \Lambda - \text{Ker } f}^{-1}] \mathcal{H}$. Proposition D.1.2 shows that the central idempotents of $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda][(1-\nu)_{\nu \in \Lambda - \text{Ker } f}^{-1}] \mathcal{H}$ are in bijection with those of $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda']^{\text{cyc}} \mathcal{H}$ and the result follows. □

Given Λ and q as above, there exists a morphism of groups $f : \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\text{Ker } f \cap q(\mathcal{M}) \subset \{0\}$. So Proposition 6.5.7 reduces the study of Hecke $\mathcal{O}[\Lambda]$ -families (and so of Hecke B -families, by the above arguments) to the case of Hecke $\mathcal{O}[t^{\pm 1}]$ -families, for a choice of integers $m_{\mathfrak{U}, j} \in \mathbb{Z}$ defining a morphism of groups $\mathbb{Z}^{\mathbf{U}^\circ} \rightarrow t^{\mathbb{Z}}$, $q_{\mathfrak{U}, j} \mapsto t^{m_{\mathfrak{U}, j}}$. This is the usual framework for Hecke families.

6.6. Kazhdan-Lusztig cells

The constructions and results of §6.6 are due to Kazhdan-Lusztig [KaLu] (equal parameter case) and Lusztig [Lus1] (general case).

Assumption. From now on, and until the end of §6.6, we assume that W is a Coxeter group and we fix a family $k = (k_{\mathcal{U},j})_{\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{A}/W, j \in \{0,1\}} \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{R})$. We denote by $c : \text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, the map defined by $c_{s_H} = -2k_{H,0}$ for all $H \in \mathcal{A}$. It is constant on conjugacy classes and recall that we write $k_s = -c_s/2$ for $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$.

Giving the map $c : \text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ constant on conjugacy classes of reflections is equivalent to giving the family $k \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{R})$.

6.6.A. Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. — The involution $a \mapsto \bar{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]$ extends to an $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]$ -semilinear involution of the algebra $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ by setting

$$\bar{T}_w = T_{w^{-1}}.$$

If \mathbb{X} is a subset of \mathbb{R} , we set $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{X}}] = \bigoplus_{r \in \mathbb{X}} \mathcal{O} \mathbf{q}^r$. We also set

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{>0} = \bigoplus_{w \in W} \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}_{>0}}] T_w.$$

Theorem 6.6.1 (Kazhdan-Lusztig). — For $w \in W$, there exists a unique $C_w \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \bar{C}_w = C_w, \\ C_w \equiv T_w \pmod{\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{>0}}. \end{cases}$$

The family $(C_w)_{w \in W}$ is an $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]$ -basis of $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$.

Note that C_w depends only on k (i.e., on c). For example, if $s \in S$, then

$$C_s = \begin{cases} T_s - \mathbf{q}^{2k_s} & \text{if } k_s > 0, \\ T_s & \text{si } k_s = 0, \\ T_s + \mathbf{q}^{-2k_s} & \text{if } k_s < 0. \end{cases}$$

Similarly, as well as T_w , C_w depends on the choice of S . The basis $(C_w)_{w \in W}$ is called the *Kazhdan-Lusztig basis* of $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$.

6.6.B. Definition. — For $x, y \in W$, we will write $x \xleftarrow{L,c} y$ if there exists $h \in \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ such that C_x appears with a non-zero coefficient in the decomposition of hC_y in the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. Let \leq_L^c denote the transitive closure of this relation; it is a pre-order and we denote by $\sim_L^{\text{KL},c}$ the associated equivalence relation.

We define similarly $\xleftarrow{R,c}$ by multiplying on the right by h as well as \leq_R^c and $\sim_R^{\text{KL},c}$. Let \leq_{LR}^c be the transitive relation generated by \leq_L^c and \leq_R^c , and let $\sim_{LR}^{\text{KL},c}$ denote the associated equivalence relation.

Definition 6.6.2. — We call **Kazhdan-Lusztig left c -cells** of W the equivalence classes for the relation $\sim_L^{\text{KL},c}$. We define similarly **Kazhdan-Lusztig right c -cells** and **Kazhdan-Lusztig two-sided c -cells** using $\sim_R^{\text{KL},c}$ and $\sim_{LR}^{\text{KL},c}$ respectively. If $? \in \{L, R, LR\}$, we denote by ${}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_?^c(W)$ the corresponding set of Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cells in W .

If $? \in \{L, R, LR\}$ and if Γ is an equivalence class for the relation $\sim_?^{\text{KL},c}$ (that is, a Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cell of the type associated with $?$), we set

$$\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{\leq_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma} = \bigoplus_{w \leq_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma} \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}] C_w \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{<_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma} = \bigoplus_{w <_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma} \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}] C_w,$$

as well as

$$\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^? = \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{\leq_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma} / \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{<_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma}.$$

By construction, $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{\leq_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma}$ and $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)_{<_?^{\text{KL},c}\Gamma}$ are ideals (left ideals if $? = L$, right ideals if $? = R$ or two-sided ideals if $? = LR$) and $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^?$ is a left (respectively right) $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ -module if $? = L$ (respectively $? = R$), or an $(\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k), \mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k))$ -bimodule if $? = LR$. Note that

$$(6.6.3) \quad \mathcal{M}_\Gamma^? \text{ is a free } \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]\text{-module with basis the image of } (C_w)_{w \in \Gamma}.$$

Definition 6.6.4. — If C is a Kazhdan-Lusztig left c -cell of W , we denote by $[C]_c^{\text{KL}}$ the class of $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]} \mathcal{M}_C^L$ in the Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathbf{k}W) = \mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(W)$ (here, the tensor product $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]} -$ is viewed through the specialization $\mathbf{q}^i \mapsto 1$). We will call **c -cellular KL-character** of W every character of the form $[C]_c^{\text{KL}}$, where C is a left Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cell.

If Γ is a Kazhdan-Lusztig two-sided c -cell of W , we denote by $\text{Irr}_\Gamma^{\text{KL}}(W)$ the set of irreducible characters of W appearing in $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]} \mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{LR}$, viewed as a left $\mathbf{k}W$ -module. We will call **Kazhdan-Lusztig c -family** every subset of $\text{Irr}(W)$ of the form $\text{Irr}_\Gamma^{\text{KL}}(W)$ where Γ is a Kazhdan-Lusztig two-sided c -cell. We will say that $\text{Irr}_\Gamma^{\text{KL}}(W)$ is the Kazhdan-Lusztig c -family **associated** with Γ , or that Γ is the Kazhdan-Lusztig two-sided c -cell **covering** $\text{Irr}_\Gamma^{\text{KL}}(W)$.

Since $\mathbf{k}W$ is semisimple and since $\mathbf{k} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]} \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{LR}$ is a quotient of two-sided ideals of $\mathbf{k}W$, the Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families form a partition of $\text{Irr}(W)$

$$(6.6.5) \quad \text{Irr}(W) = \coprod_{\Gamma \in \text{KLCells}_{LR}^c(W)} \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}}(W)$$

and, since $\mathbf{k}W$ is split,

$$(6.6.6) \quad |\Gamma| = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}}(W)} \chi(1)^2.$$

Moreover, if C is a Kazhdan-Lusztig *left* c -cell of W , we set

$$[C]_c^{\text{KL}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{KL}} \chi,$$

where $\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{KL}} \in \mathbb{N}$. Then:

Lemma 6.6.7. — *With the previous notation, we have:*

- (a) *If $C \in \text{KLCells}_L^c(W)$, then $\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{KL}} \chi(1) = |C|$.*
- (b) *If $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$, then $\sum_{C \in \text{KLCells}_L^c(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{KL}} = \chi(1)$.*

Proof. — The equality (a) simply says that the dimension of $[C]_c^{\text{KL}}$ is equal to $|C|$ by (6.6.3). The equality (b) translates the fact that, since W is a disjoint union of Kazhdan-Lusztig left c -cells, we have $[\mathbf{k}W]_{\mathbf{k}W} = \sum_{C \in \text{KLCells}_L^c(W)} [C]_c^{\text{KL}}$. \square

6.6.C. Properties of cells. — The algebra $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(k)$ is endowed with an $\mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]$ -linear involutive anti-automorphism which sends T_w on $T_{w^{-1}}$: it will be denoted by $h \mapsto h^*$. It is immediate that

$$(6.6.8) \quad C_w^* = C_{w^{-1}},$$

which implies that, if x and y are two elements of W , then

$$(6.6.9) \quad x \leq_L^c y \text{ if and only if } x^{-1} \leq_R^c y^{-1}$$

and so

$$(6.6.10) \quad x \sim_L^{\text{KL},c} y \text{ if and only if } x^{-1} \sim_R^{\text{KL},c} y^{-1}.$$

In other words, the map $\text{KLCells}_L^c(W) \rightarrow \text{KLCells}_R^c(W)$, $\Gamma \mapsto \Gamma^{-1}$ is well-defined and bijective.

The next property is less obvious [Lus4, Corollary 11.7]

$$(6.6.11) \quad x \leq_{\mathfrak{z}}^c y \text{ if and only if } w_0 y \leq_{\mathfrak{z}}^c w_0 x \text{ if and only if } y w_0 \leq_{\mathfrak{z}}^c x w_0.$$

It follows that

$$(6.6.12) \quad x \sim_{\mathfrak{z}}^c y \text{ if and only if } w_0 x \sim_{\mathfrak{z}}^c w_0 y \text{ if and only if } x w_0 \sim_{\mathfrak{z}}^c y w_0.$$

Moreover, if $C \in {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_L^c(W)$, then [Lus4, Proposition 21.5]

$$(6.6.13) \quad [w_0 C]_c^{\text{KL}} = [C w_0]_c^{\text{KL}} = [C]_c^{\text{KL}} \cdot \varepsilon.$$

Similarly, if $\Gamma \in {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^c(W)$, then [Lus4, proposition 21.5]

$$(6.6.14) \quad \text{Irr}_{w_0\Gamma}^{\text{KL}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\Gamma w_0}^{\text{KL}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}}(W) \cdot \varepsilon.$$

This shows in particular that

$$(6.6.15) \quad w_0 \Gamma w_0 = \Gamma.$$

So tensoring by ε induces a permutation of Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families and of c -cellular KL-characters.

If $\gamma : W \rightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times$ is a linear character (note that γ has values in $\{1, -1\}$), we set $\gamma \cdot c : \text{Ref}(W) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $s \mapsto \gamma(s)c_s$. The following Lemma is proven in [Bon2, Corollary 2.5 and 2.6]:

Lemma 6.6.16. — *If $\gamma \in W^\wedge$ and let $? \in \{L, R, LR\}$. Then:*

- (a) *The relations $\leq_?^c$ and $\leq_?^{\gamma \cdot c}$ coincide.*
- (b) *The relations $\sim_?^{\text{KL}, c}$ and $\sim_?^{\text{KL}, \gamma \cdot c}$ coincide.*
- (c) *If $C \in {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_L^c(W) = {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_L^{\gamma \cdot c}(W)$, then $[C]_{\gamma \cdot c}^{\text{KL}} = \gamma \cdot [C]_c^{\text{KL}}$.*
- (d) *If $\Gamma \in {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^c(W) = {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^{\gamma \cdot c}(W)$, then $\text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}, \gamma \cdot c}(W) = \gamma \cdot \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}, c}(W)$.*

The next result is easy [Lus4, Lemma 8.6]:

Lemma 6.6.17. — *Assume that $c_s \neq 0$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. Then:*

- (a) *$\{1\}$ and $\{w_0\}$ are Kazhdan-Lusztig left, right or two-sided c -cells.*
- (b) *Let $\gamma : W \rightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times$ be the unique linear character such that $\gamma(s) = 1$ if $k_s > 0$ and $\gamma(s) = -1$ if $k_s < 0$. Then $[1]_c^{\text{KL}} = \gamma$ and $[w_0]_c^{\text{KL}} = \gamma \varepsilon$.*

Remark 6.6.18. — In fact, [Lus4, Lemma 8.6] is proven whenever $k_s > 0$ for all s . To obtain the general statement of Lemma 6.6.17, it is sufficient to apply Lemma 6.6.16. ■

Example 6.6.19 (Vanishing parameters). — If $c = 0$ (i.e. if $c_s = 0$ for all s), then $C_w = T_w$, $\mathcal{H}^{\text{cyc}}(0) = \mathcal{O}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}][W]$ and there is only one Kazhdan-Lusztig left, right or two-sided 0-cell, namely W . We then have $\text{Irr}_W^{\text{KL}, 0}(W) = \text{Irr}(W)$ and $[W]_0^{\text{KL}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \chi(1)\chi$. ■

CHAPTER 7

RESTRICTED CHEREDNIK ALGEBRA AND CALOGERO-MOSER FAMILIES

In this chapter, we start by recalling in §7.1 and §7.2 some results of Gordon [Gor1] on the representations of the restricted Cherednik algebras. We do not need to extend the defining field for representations, as the algebras are split. This is useful to derive consequences about the partition into Calogero-Moser two-sided cells (§ 12).

Notation. Given \mathfrak{C} a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, we denote by $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{C}) = \text{Spec } \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}$ the closed irreducible subscheme of \mathcal{C} defined by \mathfrak{C} . We denote by $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ the prime ideal of P corresponding to the closed irreducible subscheme $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{C}) \times \{0\} \times \{0\}$. We set

$$\bar{P}_{\mathfrak{C}} = P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C}$$

and we define the $\bar{P}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ -algebra $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \mathbf{H}/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}\mathbf{H}$. We denote by $\bar{Z}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ the image of Z in $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. We also define $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = k_P(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}})$. To simplify the notation, when $\mathfrak{C} = 0$, the index \mathfrak{C} will be omitted in all the previous notations (\bar{P} , $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$, $\bar{\mathbf{K}}$). Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$, the index \mathfrak{C}_c will be replaced by c ($\bar{\mathbf{K}}_c, \dots$). Note for instance that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \bar{\mathfrak{p}} + \mathfrak{C}P$ and that $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \simeq \mathbf{k}$.

7.1. Representations of restricted Cherednik algebras

The restricted Cherednik algebra is the $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -algebra $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ defined by

$$\bar{\mathbf{H}} = \mathbf{H}/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes_P \mathbf{H}.$$

Theorem 4.1.2 gives a PBW decomposition for that algebra.

Proposition 7.1.1. — *The map $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes \mathbf{k}W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^{\text{co}(W)} \rightarrow \bar{\mathbf{H}}$ induced by the product is an isomorphism of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -modules. In particular, $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ is a free $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ -module of rank $|W|^3$.*

The algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ inherits an $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading, a \mathbb{Z} -grading and an \mathbb{N} -grading from $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ (cf. §3.2).

Given $E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$, we put $\bar{\Delta}(E) = \Delta(E) \otimes_p \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, a \mathbb{Z} -graded $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ -module. Note that $\bar{\Delta}(E)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes E$ as a graded $(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]W)$ -module.

We put $\bar{\Delta}(\text{co}) = \Delta(\text{co}) \otimes_p \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] = \Delta(\text{co}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V]^W} \mathbf{k} = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}e$.

Let \mathcal{C} be a prime ideal of \mathcal{C} . Theorem F.2.7 has the following consequence [**BeTh1**].

Theorem 7.1.2 (Bellamy-Thiel). — $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{-modgr}$ is a split highest weight category over $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$ with standard objects the baby Verma modules $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(E) = \bar{\Delta}(E) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$, $E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$, and their shifts.

Proposition 7.1.3. — Given $E \in \text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W)$, the $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -module $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ has a unique simple quotient $L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$. The map $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{k}W) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}})$, $E \mapsto L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ is bijective and the algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is split.

7.2. Calogero-Moser families

Let $\theta_{\mathcal{C}} : \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$ be the quotient map and let $\Omega_E^{\mathcal{C}} = \theta_{\mathcal{C}} \circ \Omega_E = \theta_{\mathcal{C}} \circ \omega_E \circ \Omega : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$ for $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$.

Lemma 7.2.1. — If $z \in Z$, then z acts by multiplication by $\Omega_E^{\mathcal{C}}(z)$ on $L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$.

Proof. — We may assume that z is \mathbb{Z} -homogeneous of degree i . If $i = 0$, then the lemma follows from Proposition 5.4.1. If $i \neq 0$, then, as $L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ is \mathbb{Z} -graded and finite-dimensional, z acts nilpotently on $L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ and, as it also acts by a scalar, this scalar must be equal to 0. But $\Omega(z) = 0$ by (4.2.10), and the result follows. \square

Given $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}))$, let $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$ denote the set of irreducible representations E of W such that $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ is in the block $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}b$, i.e., $b\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(E) \neq 0$. Note that $E \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$ if and only if $L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ belongs to $\text{Irr}(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}b)$. It follows from Proposition D.1.2 that

$$\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}) = \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(\tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}})).$$

So,

$$(7.2.2) \quad \text{Irr}(W) = \coprod_{b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}})} \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b).$$

A Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -family is a subset of $\text{Irr} W$ of the form $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$, where $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}})$.

The next lemma follows from Corollary D.2.4, Proposition 7.1.3 and Lemma 7.2.1.

Lemma 7.2.3. — *Let $E, E' \in \text{Irr } W$. Then E and E' are in the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family if and only if $\Omega_E^{\mathfrak{C}} = \Omega_{E'}^{\mathfrak{C}}$. Moreover, the map*

$$(7.2.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Theta_{\mathfrak{C}}: \text{Irr } W & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) \\ E & \longmapsto & \text{Ker } \Omega_E^{\mathfrak{C}} \end{array}$$

is surjective and its fibers are the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -families.

Let $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathfrak{C}})$. We denote by $\Omega_b^{\mathfrak{C}}$ the common value of the $\Omega_E^{\mathfrak{C}}$ for $E \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$. When $\mathfrak{C} = 0$, we put $\Omega_b = \Omega_b^{\mathfrak{C}}$. When $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$ for some $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we put $\Omega_b^c = \Omega_b^{\mathfrak{C}_c}$.

Corollary 7.2.5. — *If \mathfrak{z} is a prime ideal of Z lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, then the inclusion $P \hookrightarrow Z$ induces an isomorphism $P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \xrightarrow{\sim} Z/\mathfrak{z}$.*

Proof. — By Lemma 7.2.3, there exists $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$ such that $\mathfrak{z} = \text{Ker}(\Omega_E^{\mathfrak{C}})$. Since $\Omega_E^{\mathfrak{C}}: Z \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C})$ factors through a surjective morphism $Z \rightarrow P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, the corollary follows. \square

Example 7.2.6. — We will call *generic Calogero-Moser family* every Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C}' -family, where $\mathfrak{C}' = 0$. In this case, the map $\Theta_{\mathfrak{C}}$ will be simply denoted by Θ . Every Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family is a union of generic Calogero-Moser families. \blacksquare

Example 7.2.7. — Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we define a *Calogero-Moser c -family* to be a Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C}_c -family. In this case, $\Omega_{\chi}^{\mathfrak{C}_c}$ will be denoted by Ω_{χ}^c and $\Theta_{\mathfrak{C}_c}$ will be denoted by Θ_c . \blacksquare

Example 7.2.8. — We have $|\Upsilon_0^{-1}(0)| = 1$, hence there is a unique Calogero-Moser 0-family. \blacksquare

7.3. Linear characters and Calogero-Moser families

From Proposition 5.6.2 we deduce the following result.

Proposition 7.3.1. — *Given $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$ and $\tau = (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) \in \mathbf{k}^{\times} \times \mathbf{k}^{\times} \times (W^{\wedge} \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ stabilizing \mathfrak{C} , we have*

$${}^{\tau}L_{\mathfrak{C}}(E) \simeq L_{\mathfrak{C}}({}^gE \otimes \gamma^{-1}).$$

The following result follows from Proposition 5.6.2 with $\xi = \xi' = 1$.

Corollary 7.3.2. — *Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$, let γ be a linear character of W and let \mathcal{F} be a Calogero-Moser c -family. Then $\mathcal{F}\gamma$ is a Calogero-Moser $\gamma \cdot c$ -family.*

Using Proposition 5.6.2 again, we obtain the following result.

Corollary 7.3.3. — *Let $\tau = (\xi, \xi', \gamma \rtimes g) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ and let \mathcal{F} be a Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -family. If τ stabilizes \mathcal{C} , then $\mathcal{F}\gamma$ is a Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -family.*

Corollary 7.3.4. — *Let γ be a linear character of W and let \mathcal{F} be a **generic** Calogero-Moser family. Then $\mathcal{F}\gamma$ is a generic Calogero-Moser family.*

Corollary 7.3.5. — *Assume that all the reflections of W have order 2. Let \mathcal{F} be a Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -family. Then $\mathcal{F}\varepsilon$ is a Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -family (recall that ε is the determinant).*

Proof. — The element $\tau = (-1, 1, \varepsilon \rtimes 1)$ of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ acts trivially on $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. The result follows now from Corollary 7.3.3. \square

Example 7.3.6 (Generic families and linear characters). — Let $\gamma \in W^\wedge$ and $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$ be in the same *generic* Calogero-Moser family. Then $\Omega_\chi(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = \Omega_\gamma(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u})$, hence $\chi(s) = \gamma(s)\chi(1)$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. In other words, all the reflections of W are in the center of χ (that is, the normal subgroup of W consisting of elements which acts on E_χ by scalar multiplication). It follows that the center of χ is W itself, hence $\chi = \gamma$.

Consequently, a linear character is alone in its generic Calogero-Moser family. This result applies in particular to $\mathbf{1}_W$ and ε , and is compatible with Corollary 7.3.4. \blacksquare

7.4. Graded dimension, \mathbf{b} -invariant

By Proposition C.1.2, the elements of $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}})$ have \mathbb{Z} -degree 0. In particular, given $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}})$, then $b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}$ is a finite-dimensional graded $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$ -algebra. The aim of this section is to study this grading. We put $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{co}) = \bar{\Delta}(\text{co}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$.

Theorem 7.4.1. — *Let $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}})$ and let $\mathcal{F} = \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$. Then:*

- (a) $\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})}^{\text{gr}} b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}} = \sum_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} f_\chi(\mathbf{t}^{-1}) f_\chi(\mathbf{t})$.
- (b) *There exists a unique $\chi \in \mathcal{F}$ with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant, which we denote by $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}$.*
- (c) *The coefficient of $\mathbf{t}^{\mathbf{b}\chi_{\mathcal{F}}}$ in $f_{\chi_{\mathcal{F}}}(\mathbf{t})$ is equal to 1.*
- (d) $b\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{co}) = b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e$ is a projective cover of $L_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi_{\mathcal{F}})$.
- (e) *The algebra $\text{End}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}}(\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi_{\mathcal{F}}))$ is a quotient of $b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}$. In particular, it is commutative.*

The character $\chi_{\mathcal{F}}$ is called the *special* character of the family \mathcal{F} (relative to \mathcal{C}).

By (2.5.6), we obtain the following immediate consequence:

Corollary 7.4.2. — Given $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}})$, we have

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})} b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)} \chi(1)^2.$$

Remark 7.4.3. — Theorem 7.4.1 generalizes [Gor1, Theorem 5.6] and Corollary 7.4.2 generalizes [Gor1, Corollary 5.8] (case of families with only one element). As pointed out to us by Gordon, in [Gor1, Theorem 5.6], $p_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^{b_{\chi^*} - b_{\chi}} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) f_{\chi^*}(\mathbf{t}^{-1})$ should be replaced by $p_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) = f_{\chi^*}(\mathbf{t}) f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}^{-1})$ with the notation of [Gor1]. Note that the difference with our result comes from the fact that we have used a \mathbb{Z} -grading opposed to the one of [Gor1, §4.1], which amounts to swapping V and V^* and so to swap, in this formula, χ and χ^* . ■

Proof of Theorem 7.4.1. — Lemma 5.1.3 shows that

$$[b\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{co})]_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}}^{\text{gr}} = \sum_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}^{-1}) [\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi)]_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}}^{\text{gr}}.$$

The right action of $b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}$ on $b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e$ induces an isomorphism of graded algebras $b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}} \xrightarrow{\sim} e b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e$ (Corollary 4.2.7). We deduce now assertion (a):

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})}^{\text{gr}}(b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}) = \dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})}^{\text{gr}}(e b\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{co})) = \sum_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}^{-1}) \dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})}^{\text{gr}}((\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes E_{\chi})^W) = \sum_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}^{-1}) f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}).$$

Since $\text{End}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}}(b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e)$ is isomorphic to the local commutative algebra $b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}$, the $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -module $b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e$ is indecomposable (and of course projective), so it admits a unique simple quotient $L_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi_{\mathcal{F}})$, for some $\chi_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathcal{F}$. The highest weight category structure of $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}\text{-modgr}$ shows that

$$[b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e] - \mathbf{t}^{b_{\chi_{\mathcal{F}}}} [\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi_{\mathcal{F}})] \in \bigoplus_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} \mathbf{t}^{b_{\chi} + 1} \mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{t}] [\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi)].$$

The assertions (b), (c) and (d) follow.

Let M be the kernel of a surjection $b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e \rightarrow \bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi_{\mathcal{F}})$. Since $\text{End}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}}(b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e)$ is generated by $\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}}$, it follows that the $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}$ -endomorphisms of $b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e$ stabilize M . We obtain by restriction a morphism of $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$ -algebras $b\bar{Z}_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}}(\bar{\Delta}_{\mathcal{C}}(\chi_{\mathcal{F}}))$ which is surjective since $b\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathcal{C}}e$ is projective. \square

Corollary 7.4.4. — Let $z \in Z$ and let $\text{car}_z(\mathbf{t}) \in P[\mathbf{t}]$ denote the characteristic polynomial of the multiplication by z in the P -module Z . Then

$$\text{car}_z(\mathbf{t}) \equiv \prod_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} (\mathbf{t} - \Omega_\chi(z))^{\chi(1)^2} \pmod{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}.$$

Proof. — Let $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z})$. Since $z - \Omega_b(z)$ is a nilpotent endomorphism of $b\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}$, the characteristic polynomial of z on $b\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}$ is $(\mathbf{t} - \Omega_b(z))^{\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})} b\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}}$. Consequently,

$$\text{car}_z(\mathbf{t}) \equiv \prod_{b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z})} (\mathbf{t} - \Omega_b(z))^{\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})} b\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}} \pmod{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}.$$

Since $\Omega_b(z) = \Omega_\chi(z)$ for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$, the result follows from (7.2.2) and from Corollary 7.4.2. \square

Corollary 7.4.5. — Let $\gamma : W \rightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times$ be a linear character. Then Z is unramified over P at $\text{Ker}(\Omega_\gamma)$.

Proof. — Indeed, if b_γ denotes the primitive idempotent of $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}$ associated with γ , then $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b_\gamma) = \{\gamma\}$ by Example 7.3.6. This implies, by Corollary 7.4.2, that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})}(b_\gamma\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}) = 1$.

Set $\mathfrak{z}_\gamma = \text{Ker}(\Omega_\gamma)$ (we have $\mathfrak{z}_\gamma \cap P = \bar{\mathfrak{p}}$). Then $Z/\mathfrak{z}_\gamma \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, hence $Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma}/\mathfrak{z}_\gamma Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma} \simeq \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$. But, on the other hand, $Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma}/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma} = b_\gamma\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}$. So $\dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})}(Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma}/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma}) = 1$, which implies that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma} = \mathfrak{z}_\gamma Z_{\mathfrak{z}_\gamma}$, as desired. \square

7.5. Exchanging V and V^*

If E is a graded $(\mathbf{k}[V] \rtimes W)$ -module, one can define

$$\Delta^*(E) = \text{Ind}_{\mathbf{H}^+}^{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \otimes E),$$

which is a graded \mathbf{H} -module, as well as its reduction modulo $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$, denoted by $\bar{\Delta}^*(E)$, which is a graded $\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ -module. If \mathfrak{C} is a prime ideal, we also set $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E) = \mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \bar{\Delta}^*(E)$, which is a graded $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ -module.

Assume now that $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$. Then, as in Proposition 7.1.3, the $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ -module $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E)$ is indecomposable and admits a unique simple quotient, which will be denoted by $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E)$. Moreover, the map

$$(7.5.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(W) & \longrightarrow & \text{Irr}(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) \\ E & \longmapsto & L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E) \end{array}$$

is bijective.

Remark 7.5.2. — From Proposition 7.1.3 and (7.5.1), it follows that there exists a unique permutation $\star_{\mathfrak{C}}$ of $\text{Irr}(W)$ such that

$$L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E) = L_{\mathfrak{C}}(\star_{\mathfrak{C}}(E))$$

for all $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$. It turns out that the permutation $\star_{\mathfrak{C}}$ is in general difficult to compute, and that it depends heavily on the prime ideal \mathfrak{C} , as the reader can already check when $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} V = 1$. ■

We say that E and F belong to the same $*$ -Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family if $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E)$ and $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(F)$ are two simple modules belonging to the same block of $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. It follows from Remark 7.5.2 that E and F belong to the same $*$ -Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family if and only if $\star_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\star_{\mathfrak{C}}(F)$ belong to the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family.

However, there is another easier description of $*$ -families which has been explained to us by Gwyn Bellamy. It follows from (5.1.1) that

$$\text{Res}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}^+}^{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}} \bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E) \simeq \mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}) \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^{\text{co}(W)} \otimes E.$$

Recall that $N = |\text{Ref}(W)|$ and that $\mathbf{k}[V]_N^{\text{co}(W)}$ is one dimensional, affording the character ε (as a $\mathbf{k}W$ -module) and that $\mathbf{k}[V]_{>N}^{\text{co}(W)} = 0$. So one gets an injective morphism of $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}^+$ -modules $E \otimes \varepsilon \hookrightarrow \text{Res}_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}^+}^{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}} \bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$. By adjunction, one gets a non-zero morphism

$$(7.5.3) \quad \bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E \otimes \varepsilon) \longrightarrow \bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E).$$

In particular,

$$(7.5.4) \quad \text{the simple module } L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E \otimes \varepsilon) \text{ is a composition factor of } \bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E).$$

Since $\bar{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E)$ is indecomposable with unique simple quotient $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E)$, this implies that

$$(7.5.5) \quad \text{the simple modules } L_{\mathfrak{C}}^*(E \otimes \varepsilon) \text{ and } L_{\mathfrak{C}}(E) \text{ belong to the same block of } \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{\mathfrak{C}}.$$

Proposition 7.5.6. — *The simple $\mathbf{k}W$ -modules E and F belong to the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family if and only if $E \otimes \varepsilon$ and $F \otimes \varepsilon$ belong to the same $*$ -Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family.*

The following consequence was announced in Remark 4.2.12.

Corollary 7.5.7. — *If $z \in Z$, then $\Omega(z) = \varepsilon(\Omega^*(z))$.*

Proof. — It is sufficient to prove that, for all $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, we have $\omega_E(\Omega(z)) = \omega_E(\varepsilon\Omega^*(z))$. Since $\omega_E(\varepsilon(\Omega^*(z))) = \omega_{E \otimes \varepsilon}(\Omega^*(z))$, it is sufficient to prove that

$$\omega_E(\Omega(z)) = \omega_{E \otimes \varepsilon}(\Omega^*(z)).$$

Take \mathfrak{C} to be the zero ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, so that $\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}) = \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$. By Lemma 7.2.1 (and its version obtained by swapping V and V^*), we get that $\omega_E(\Omega(z))$ is the scalar by which

z acts on the simple module $L_{\mathcal{C}}(E)$ while $\omega_{E \otimes \varepsilon}(\Omega^*(z))$ is the scalar by which z acts on the simple module $L_{\mathcal{C}}^*(E \otimes \varepsilon)$. So the result follows from (7.5.5). \square

7.6. Geometry

The composition

$$(7.6.1) \quad \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \hookrightarrow Z \xrightarrow{\Omega_b} \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$$

is the identity, which means that the morphism of \mathbf{k} -varieties $\Omega_b^\sharp : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ induced by Ω_b is a section of the morphism $\pi \circ \Upsilon : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (see the diagram 4.4.2). Lemma 7.2.3 says that the map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}) & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\bar{\rho}) \\ b & \longmapsto & \text{Ker}(\Omega_b) \end{array}$$

is bijective or, in geometric terms, that the irreducible components of $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{C} \times 0)$ are in bijection with $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z})$, through the map $b \mapsto \Omega_b^\sharp(\mathcal{C})$. We deduce the following proposition.

Proposition 7.6.2. — *Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $|\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z})| = |\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{\mathbf{K}}_c \bar{Z})|$.
- (2) $|\Upsilon_c^{-1}(0)|$ is equal to the number of irreducible components of $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{C} \times 0)$.
- (3) Every element of $\Upsilon_c^{-1}(0)$ belongs to a unique irreducible component of $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathcal{C} \times 0)$.
- (4) If b and b' are two distinct elements of $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z})$, then $\theta_c \circ \Omega_b \neq \theta_c \circ \Omega_{b'}$.

We say that $c \in \mathcal{C}$ is *generic* if it satisfies one of the equivalent conditions of Proposition 7.6.2. It will be called *particular* otherwise. We will denote by \mathcal{C}_{gen} (respectively \mathcal{C}_{par}) the set of generic (respectively particular) elements of \mathcal{C} .

Corollary 7.6.3. — *\mathcal{C}_{gen} is a Zariski dense and open subset of \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}_{par} is Zariski closed in \mathcal{C} . If $W \neq 1$, then \mathcal{C}_{par} is of pure codimension 1 and contains 0.*

Moreover, \mathcal{C}_{gen} and \mathcal{C}_{par} are stable under the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$.

Proof. — The stability under the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ is obvious. The fact that \mathcal{C}_{gen} (respectively \mathcal{C}_{par}) is open (respectively closed) follows from Proposition D.2.11(2). Whenever $W \neq 1$, the trivial character is alone in its generic Calogero-Moser family (see Example 7.3.6) while its Calogero-Moser 0-family is $\text{Irr}(W)$. This shows that $0 \in \mathcal{C}_{\text{par}}$ and, by Proposition D.2.11(1), \mathcal{C}_{par} has pure codimension 1. \square

We deduce the following from Example 7.3.6.

Corollary 7.6.4. — *If $c \in \mathcal{C}$ is generic, then any linear character of W is alone in its Calogero-Moser c -family.*

Corollary 7.6.5. — *Let $\gamma : W \rightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times$ be a linear character and assume that c is generic. Then Z is unramified over P at $\text{Ker}(\Omega_\gamma^c)$.*

7.7. Smoothness and Calogero-Moser families

Let $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_c)$ and let $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_b$ denote the prime ideal of Z equal to the kernel of $\Omega_b^c : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$. Note that $b\bar{Z}_c$ is a local finite dimensional $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$ -algebra with residue field $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})$.

By [Gor1, §5], we have the following characterization of smoothness.

Proposition 7.7.1. — *The ring Z is regular at $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_b$ if and only if $|\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)| = 1$. Moreover, if Z is regular at $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_b$, then*

$$\bar{\mathbf{H}}_c b \simeq \text{Mat}_{|W|}(b\bar{Z}_c).$$

Proof. — Theorem 5.4.5 provides the first equivalence. Assume now Z is regular at $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_b$. Theorem 5.4.5 shows that $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_c b e$ induces a Morita equivalence between $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_c b$ and $\text{Mat}_{|W|}(b\bar{Z}_c)$. Since $b\bar{Z}_c$ is local, it follows that the finitely generated projective $b\bar{Z}_c$ -module $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_c b e$ is free. On the other hand, Theorem 5.4.5 shows that $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_c b e \otimes_{b\bar{Z}_c} Z(\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_b)$ is a vector space of dimension $|W|$ over $Z(\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_b)$, hence $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_c b e$ is a free $b\bar{Z}_c$ -module of rank $|W|$. The proposition follows. \square

Consider now $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_c)$. Let z_b denote the point of $\Upsilon_c^{-1}(0) \subset \mathcal{Z}_c \subset \mathcal{Z}$ corresponding to b .

Proposition 7.7.2. — *The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathcal{Z} is smooth at z_b .
- (2) \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth at z_b .

Proof. — Let us first recall the following Lemma:

Lemma 7.7.3. — Let $\varphi : \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be a morphism of \mathbf{k} -varieties (not necessarily reduced), let $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ and let $x = \varphi(y)$. We assume that there exists a morphism of \mathbf{k} -varieties $\sigma : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ such that $y = \sigma(x)$ and $\varphi \circ \sigma = \text{Id}_{\mathcal{X}}$. Then

$$\mathcal{T}_y(\mathcal{Y}) = \mathcal{T}_y(\varphi^*(x)) \oplus \mathcal{T}_y(\sigma(\mathcal{X})).$$

Here, $\mathcal{T}_y(\mathcal{Y})$ denotes the tangent space to the \mathbf{k} -variety \mathcal{Y} and $\varphi^*(x)$ denotes the (scheme-theoretic) fiber of φ at x , viewed as a closed \mathbf{k} -subvariety of \mathcal{Y} , not necessarily reduced.

Let $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$. The morphism of varieties $\Omega_{\chi}^{\sharp} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is a section of the morphism $\pi \circ \Upsilon : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Moreover, by assumption, $z_b = \Omega_{\chi}^{\sharp}(c)$. By Lemma 7.7.3 above, we have

$$\mathcal{T}_{z_b}(\mathcal{Z}) = \mathcal{T}_{z_b}(\mathcal{Z}_c) \oplus \mathcal{T}_{z_b}(\Omega_{\chi}^{\sharp}(\mathcal{C})).$$

Since $\mathcal{T}_{z_b}(\Omega_{\chi}^{\sharp}(\mathcal{C})) \simeq \mathcal{T}_c(\mathcal{C})$, the Proposition follows from the smoothness of \mathcal{C} and from the fact that $\dim(\mathcal{Z}) = \dim(\mathcal{Z}_c) + \dim(\mathcal{C})$. \square

After the work of Etingof-Ginzburg [EtGi], Ginzburg-Kaledin [GiKa], Gordon [Gor1] and Bellamy [Bel2], a complete classification of complex reflection groups W such that there exists $c \in \mathcal{C}$ such that \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth has been obtained. Note that the statements “There exists $c \in \mathcal{C}$ such that \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth” and “The ring $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} Z = \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})Z$ is regular” are equivalent. We recall now the result.

Theorem 7.7.4 (Etingof-Ginzburg, Ginzburg-Kaledin, Gordon, Bellamy)

Assume that W is irreducible. Then the ring $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})Z$ is regular if and only if we are in one of the following two cases:

- (1) W has type $G(d, 1, n)$, with $d, n \geq 1$.
- (2) W is the group denoted G_4 in the Shephard-Todd classification.

The following proposition is a consequence of the work of Etingof-Ginzburg [EtGi], Gordon [Gor1] and Bellamy [Bel2], by using the Shephard-Todd classification of complex reflection groups. Recently, Bellamy-Schedler-Thiel gave a proof of this fact which does not rely on the classification [BST, Corollary 1.4].

Proposition 7.7.5. — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) The variety \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth.
- (2) The points belonging to $\Upsilon_c^{-1}(0)$ are smooth in \mathcal{Z}_c .

7.8. Blocks and Calogero-Moser families

We assume in §7.8 that W is irreducible.

Calogero-Moser families and blocks of the category $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}$ are closely related, as the following lemma shows. Given $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, we put $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E) = \tilde{\Delta}(E) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]} \mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C})$. As in Example 3.2.1, we consider $w_z = \zeta^{-1} \text{Id}_V$ a generator of $W \cap Z(\text{GL}(V))$.

Proposition 7.8.1. — *Let $E, F \in \text{Irr}(W)$ and let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The standard objects $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(F)\langle i \rangle$ are in the same block of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$ if and only if E and F are in the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family and $\omega_E(w_z) = \zeta^i \omega_F(w_z)$.*

Proof. — We use the notation of Example 3.2.1. The element $w_z \in Z(W)$ acts on the degree r part of $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(F)\langle i \rangle$ by $\omega_F(w_z)\zeta^{r+i}$. It follows from §5.4 that if $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]} \mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C})$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(F) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]} \mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C})\langle i \rangle$ are in the same block of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$, then $\omega_E(w_z) = \omega_F(w_z)\zeta^i$.

Note that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ has a filtration whose successive quotients are isomorphic to $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}} (\mathbb{C}[V]^W)^i$. As a consequence, $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)\langle -i \rangle$ are in the same block, whenever $(\mathbb{C}[V]^W)^i \neq 0$. Since $z_W = \text{gcd}(d_1, \dots, d_n)$, it follows that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)\langle z_W \rangle$ are in the same block.

Assume now E and F are in the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family and $\omega_E(w_z) = \zeta^i \omega_F(w_z)$. There is an integer j such that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(F)\langle j \rangle$ are in the same block of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$. It follows that $\omega_E(w_z) = \omega_F(w_z)\zeta^j$, hence $d \mid (i - j)$. So, $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(F)\langle i \rangle$ are in the same block of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$. \square

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ be the set of height one prime ideals \mathfrak{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ such that the blocks of $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$ are not trivial, i.e., there exists $E, F \in \text{Irr}(W)$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(E)$ and $\tilde{\Delta}_{\mathfrak{C}}(F)\langle r \rangle$ are in the same block and $E \neq F\langle r \rangle$. Note that the ideals of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ are homogeneous for the \mathbb{Z} -grading on $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$.

We assume for the remainder of §7.8 that $V \neq 0$.

Proposition 7.8.2. — *The ideals in $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ are (T) and the ideals $(C_E - C_F - rT)$ such that $(C_E - C_F - r) \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1$, where $E, F \in \text{Irr}(W)$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.*

Proof. — Proposition 7.8.1 shows that $\tilde{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathfrak{C}))$ has non-trivial blocks for all prime ideals \mathfrak{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$. It follows that $(T) \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$.

Let \mathfrak{C} be an ideal of $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ distinct from (T) . Since \mathfrak{C} is homogeneous, it follows that it is generated by some irreducible polynomial $P(T) = \sum_{i=0}^r a_i T^i$, where $r \geq 0$ and a_i is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $d - i$ in the indeterminates C_s , for some $d \in \mathbb{Z}$. Consider the proper ideal $\mathfrak{q} = (T - 1, P(T))$ of $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$. Since $\mathfrak{C} \in \tilde{\mathcal{F}}$ and $\mathfrak{C} \subset \mathfrak{q}$, it follows that $P(1)\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ contains an ideal in $\tilde{\mathcal{F}}_1$, hence $P(1)$ is divisible by $C_E - C_F - r$ for some $E, F \in \text{Irr}(W)$ with $C_E \neq C_F$ and some $r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Since $P(T)$ is homogeneous, it follows that it is divisible by $C_E - C_F - rT$. We deduce that $(P(T)) = (C_E - C_F - rT)$. \square

Define \mathcal{F}_0 to be the set of height one prime ideals \mathcal{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ such that the Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -families are different from the generic Calogero-Moser families. Propositions 7.8.1 and 7.8.2 have the following consequence. The fact that the ideals in \mathcal{F}_0 define hyperplanes of \mathcal{C} (and not merely hypersurfaces) is due to Bellamy, Schedler and Thiel [BST, Theorem 5.1].

Corollary 7.8.3. — *The ideals in \mathcal{F}_0 are those ideals of the form $(C_E - C_F)$ for some $E, F \in \text{Irr}(W)$ such that there exists $r \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ with $(C_E - C_F - r) \in \mathcal{F}_1$.*

Theorem 7.8.4. — *Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$. The Calogero-Moser c -families are the smallest subsets of $\text{Irr}(W)$ that are unions of generic Calogero-Moser families and unions of blocks of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\hbar))$ for all morphisms of \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\hbar)$ of the form $C \mapsto \hbar c + c'$ with $\kappa(c') \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Q})$.*

Proof. — Let I be the set of prime ideals $\mathcal{C} = (C_E - C_F - r) \in \mathcal{F}_1$ such that $C_E(c) = C_F(c)$.

By Propositions 7.8.1 and 7.8.2, the Calogero-Moser c -families are the smallest subsets of $\text{Irr}(W)$ that are unions of generic Calogero-Moser families and unions of blocks of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{C})$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in I$.

Consider a morphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\hbar)$ of the form $C \mapsto \hbar c + c'$ with $\kappa(c') \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Q})$. Let $I(c')$ be the set of $\mathcal{C} = (C_E - C_F - r) \in \mathcal{F}_1$ such that $(C_E - C_F - r)(\hbar c + c') = 0$, i.e., $C_E(c) = C_F(c)$ and $(C_E - C_F)(c') = r$. The blocks of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\hbar))$ are the smallest subsets of $\text{Irr}(W)$ that are unions of blocks of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C}))$ for all $\mathcal{C} \in I(c')$. Since $I = \bigcup_{c' \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Q})} I(c')$, the theorem follows. \square

Since blocks of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$ correspond to blocks of the Hecke algebra (cf. §6.3.B), we can reformulate the previous result.

Theorem 7.8.5. — *Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $k = \kappa(c)$. The Calogero-Moser c -families are the smallest subsets of $\text{Irr}(W)$ that are unions of generic Calogero-Moser families and unions of blocks of $\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^k)\mathcal{H}$ for all morphisms of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^k)$ of the form $\mathbf{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mapsto \zeta_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mathbf{q}^{k_{\mathfrak{U},j}}$ where $(\zeta_{\mathfrak{U},j})_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ}$ is a family of roots of unity.*

Using Proposition 7.7.1, we deduce a description of Calogero-Moser families from blocks of the Hecke algebra, when the Calogero-Moser space is smooth for generic values of the parameter.

Corollary 7.8.6. — *Assume \mathcal{X}_η is smooth, for η the generic point of \mathcal{C} . Let $c \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbf{k})$. Let I be a subset of $\text{Irr}(W)$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *I is a union of Calogero-Moser c -families.*
- (ii) *I is a union of blocks of $\hat{\mathcal{O}}(\mathbf{k}(\hbar))$ for all morphisms of \mathbf{k} -algebras $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbf{k}(\hbar)$ of the form $C \mapsto \hbar c + c'$ with $\kappa(c') \in \mathcal{K}(\mathbb{Q})$.*
- (iii) *I is a union of blocks of $\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^k)\mathcal{H}$ for all morphisms of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{q}^k]$ of the form $\mathbf{q}_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mapsto \zeta_{\mathfrak{U},j} \mathbf{q}^{k_{\mathfrak{U},j}}$ where $(\zeta_{\mathfrak{U},j})_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ}$ is a family of roots of unity.*

Remark 7.8.7. — When W has a unique conjugacy class of reflections, the previous results are trivial: when $c \neq 0$, the algebras $\mathbb{C}(\mathfrak{q}^k)\mathcal{H}$ in Theorem 7.8.5 and Corollary 7.8.6 are semisimple. ■

CHAPTER 8

CALOGERO-MOSER CELLULAR CHARACTERS

In this Chapter 8, \mathfrak{C} denotes a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. We use Verma modules for \mathbf{H}^{left} to define the notion of *Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular characters*. We expect that they coincide with the Kazhdan-Lusztig cellular characters when W is a Coxeter group.

This chapter will mainly consider *left* Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular characters and (left) Verma modules: definitions and results can be immediately transposed to the *right* setting.

Notation. Given \mathfrak{C} a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, we denote by $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$) the prime ideal of P corresponding to the closed irreducible subscheme $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{C}) \times V/W \times \{0\}$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}(\mathfrak{C}) \times \{0\} \times V^*/W$). We set

$$\begin{cases} P_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = P/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]^W, \\ P_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = P/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W, \end{cases}$$

and we define

$$\begin{cases} \text{the } P_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}\text{-algebra } \mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = \mathbf{H}/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}, \\ \text{the } P_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}\text{-algebra } \mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = \mathbf{H}/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}\mathbf{H}. \end{cases}$$

We denote by $Z_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ (resp. $Z_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$) the image of Z in $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ (resp. $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$). We also define

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = k_P(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}), \\ \mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = k_P(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}). \end{cases}$$

To simplify the notation, when $\mathfrak{C} = 0$, the index \mathfrak{C} will be omitted in all the previous notations ($\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$, $\mathbf{H}^{\text{right}}$, \mathbf{K}^{left} , ...). Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$, the index \mathfrak{C}_c will be replaced by c ($\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}}$, $\mathbf{H}_c^{\text{left}}$, $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{right}}$, ...).

8.1. Verma modules and cellular characters

8.1.A. Morita equivalence. — Let $P^{\text{reg, left}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}/W \times \{0\}] = P^{\text{reg}} \otimes_P P^{\text{left}}$, $Z^{\text{reg, left}} = P^{\text{reg, left}} Z$, and $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}} = P^{\text{reg, left}} \mathbf{H}$. Note that, by Example 4.5.6, $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$. Hence, Theorem 11.4.2 can be applied. Thanks to Corollary 4.5.3, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 8.1.1. — *The $(\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}, Z^{\text{reg, left}})$ -bimodule $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}} e$ induces a Morita equivalence between the algebras $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$ and $Z^{\text{reg, left}}$. Consequently, the $(\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}, \mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}})$ -bimodule $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} e$ induces a Morita equivalence between the algebras $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ and $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$.*

The Morita equivalence of Theorem 8.1.1 induces a bijection

$$(8.1.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}) \\ L & \longmapsto & eL. \end{array}$$

On the other hand, the (isomorphism classes of) simple $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$ -modules are in bijection with the maximal ideals of $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$, that is, with the minimal prime ideals of $Z_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ or, in other words, with $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})$. Using (8.1.2), we obtain a bijection

$$(8.1.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) \\ \mathfrak{z} & \longmapsto & L_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z}). \end{array}$$

8.1.B. Cellular characters. — Let $\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})$ and let $e_{\mathfrak{z}}$ be the corresponding primitive idempotent of $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$.

We identify $G_0((Z_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})_{\mathfrak{z}}[W])$ with $G_0(\mathbf{k}W)$ by $[(Z/\mathfrak{z}) \otimes E] \mapsto [E]$ for $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$.

The right action by multiplication of $\mathbf{k}W$ on $\mathbf{k}W$ induces a right action of $\mathbf{k}W$ on $\Delta(\mathbf{k}W)$.

Definition 8.1.4. — *We define the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular character associated with \mathfrak{z} as the character of W given by*

$$\gamma_{\mathfrak{z}}^{\text{CM}} = ([Z_{\mathfrak{z}} e_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\mathbf{k}W)]_{(Z_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})_{\mathfrak{z}} W})^*.$$

When $\mathfrak{C} = 0$ (respectively $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$ for some $c \in \mathcal{C}$), they will be called *generic Calogero-Moser cellular characters* (respectively *Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters*).

Given $\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})$ and $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$, we denote by $\text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z}, \chi}^{\text{CM}}$ the multiplicity of the simple module $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})$ in a composition series of the Verma module $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)$.

The above definition can be expressed in terms of length of $Z_{\mathfrak{z}}$ -modules, through the Morita equivalence. We first need the following lemma. Given M a finitely generated $Z_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}$ -module, the $Z_{\mathfrak{z}}$ -module $M_{\mathfrak{z}}$ has finite length and we denote this length by $\text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(M_{\mathfrak{z}})$.

Lemma 8.1.5. — *Let M be a finitely generated $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}$ -module. Then $eM_{\mathfrak{z}}$ is a $Z_{\mathfrak{z}}$ -module of finite length and $\text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(eM_{\mathfrak{z}})$ is equal to the multiplicity of $L_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})$ in the $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}M$.*

Proof. — By construction, $\text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(eM_{\mathfrak{z}})$ is equal to the multiplicity of $eL_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})$ in the $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}Z^{\text{left}}$ -module $e\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}M$. The result follows now from the Morita equivalence of Theorem 8.1.1. \square

Given $\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}})$, we put

$$\text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z}, \chi}^{\text{CM}} = \text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(e\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(\chi))_{\mathfrak{z}}.$$

Proposition 8.1.6. — *Let $\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}})$. We have*

$$\gamma_{\mathfrak{z}}^{\text{CM}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{In}(W)} \text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z}, \chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot \chi.$$

Proof. — We have $\Delta(\mathbf{k}W) = \bigoplus_{E \in \text{In}(W)} \Delta(E) \otimes E^*$, hence

$$Z_{\mathfrak{z}}e\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(\mathbf{k}W) = \bigoplus_E Z_{\mathfrak{z}}e\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(E) \otimes E^*.$$

Since $[Z_{\mathfrak{z}}e\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(E)]_{(Z_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}})_{\mathfrak{z}}} = \text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(e\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(E))_{\mathfrak{z}}[Z/\mathfrak{z}]$, we deduce the first equality. The second equality follows from Lemma 8.1.5. \square

Remark 8.1.7. — We expect that the cellular characters associated to two different prime ideals are distinct and that the cellular characters are linearly independent.

8.2. Choices

Lemma 8.2.1. — *Given γ a linear character of W , the $\mathbf{K}^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module $\mathbf{K}^{\text{left}}\Delta(\gamma)$ is absolutely simple.*

Proof. — This follows from Theorem 8.1.1 and (5.1.1). \square

Fix now a linear character γ of W . By Lemma 8.2.1, the endomorphism algebra of $\mathbf{K}^{\text{left}}\Delta(\gamma)$ is equal to \mathbf{K}^{left} . This induces a morphism of P -algebras $\Omega_\gamma^{\text{left}} : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{K}^{\text{left}}$ whose restriction to P is the canonical morphism $P \rightarrow P^{\text{left}}$. Since Z is integral over P , the image of $\Omega_\gamma^{\text{left}}$ is integral over P^{left} and contained in $\mathbf{K}^{\text{left}} = \text{Frac}(P^{\text{left}})$. Since $P^{\text{left}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V/W]$ is integrally closed, this forces $\Omega_\gamma^{\text{left}}$ to factor through P^{left} . We set

$$\mathfrak{z}^{\text{left}} = \text{Ker}(\Omega_1^{\text{left}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} = \text{cop}(\mathfrak{z}^{\text{left}}).$$

Proposition 8.2.2. — *The ideal $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ of Q satisfies the following properties:*

- (a) $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ is a prime ideal of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$.
- (b) $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{\mathfrak{q}}$.
- (c) $P^{\text{left}} = P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} \simeq Q/\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$.

Proof. — Since \mathbf{K}^{left} is a field, $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ is prime. Since the restriction of Ω_1^{left} to P is the canonical morphism $P \rightarrow P^{\text{left}}$, $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} \cap P = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$. This shows (a).

By construction, $\Delta(\gamma)/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}\Delta(\gamma) = \bar{\Delta}(\gamma)$ and so the morphism $\Omega_\gamma : Z \rightarrow \bar{P} = P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ factors through the morphisms $\Omega_\gamma^{\text{left}} : Z \rightarrow P^{\text{left}}$ and $P^{\text{left}} \rightarrow \bar{P}$, whence (b).

Finally, the isomorphism (c) follows from the fact that the image of Ω_γ is P^{left} . \square

Proposition 8.2.2 allows us to choose a prime ideal of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$ and compatible with our choice of $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$. The next lemma shows that this choice is unique:

Lemma 8.2.3. — *We have $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}} = \mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$.*

Proof. — It is sufficient to prove that $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$ is a prime ideal of $Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$. By Lemma 12.1.1, the local morphism of local rings $P_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \rightarrow Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$ is étale. Moreover, $P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^*/W]$ is integrally closed (it is a polynomial algebra) and so $P_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}P_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}$ is also integrally closed. By base change, the ring morphism $P_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}P_{\bar{\mathfrak{p}}} \hookrightarrow Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$ is étale, which implies that $Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$, which is a local ring (hence is connected), is also integrally closed (by [SGA1, Exposé I, Corollaire 9.11]) and so is a domain (because it is connected). This shows that $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$ is a prime ideal of $Q_{\bar{\mathfrak{q}}}$, as desired. \square

Corollary 8.2.4. — *The ideal $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ is the unique prime ideal of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$. Moreover, Q is étale over P at $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$.*

Since $Q/\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} \simeq P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V/W]$, we get that $Q/(\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} + \mathfrak{C}Q) \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathfrak{C} \otimes \mathbf{k}[V/W]$ and so $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} + \mathfrak{C}Q$ is a prime ideal of Q . We will denote it by $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$.

Corollary 8.2.5. — We have $Q/\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \simeq P/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. Moreover, $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ is the unique prime ideal of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$.

Proof. — The first statement is immediate and the second one follows from the first one. \square

Remark 8.2.6. — It has been shown in Corollary 7.2.5 that, if $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_*$ is a prime ideal of Q lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$, then $Q/\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_* \simeq P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$. Even though $Q/\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} \simeq P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$, we will see in Chapter 19 that this cannot be extended in general to other prime ideals of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$: indeed, if W has type B_2 , then there exists a prime ideal $\mathfrak{q}_*^{\text{left}}$ of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$ such that $P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$ is a proper subring of $Q/\mathfrak{q}_*^{\text{left}}$ (see Lemma 19.7.12(c)). So, in general, $\mathbf{K}^{\text{left}} \subsetneq \mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, where $\mathfrak{C} = 0$. ■

Proposition 8.2.7. — Let $\mathfrak{z}_*^{\text{left}}$ be a prime ideal of Z lying over $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. Then there exists a unique prime ideal of Z lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ and containing $\mathfrak{z}_*^{\text{left}}$: it is equal to $\mathfrak{z}_*^{\text{left}} + \langle Z_{<0}, Z_{>0} \rangle$.

Proof. — The proposition follows from Lemma C.2.11 applied to the extension Z/P and the prime ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ and $\mathfrak{z}_*^{\text{left}}$. \square

Proposition 8.2.7 provides a surjective map

$$(8.2.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \lim_{\text{left}} : \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}) & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) \\ \mathfrak{z}_*^{\text{left}} & \longmapsto & \mathfrak{z}_*^{\text{left}} + \langle Z_{<0}, Z_{>0} \rangle. \end{array}$$

The notation \lim_{left} will be justified in Chapter 9.

8.3. Gaudin algebra and cellular characters

8.3.A. Left specialization. — Let $Z^{\text{left}} = Z' \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]W} \mathbf{k} = Z^{\text{reg, left}} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]W} \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}]$, a $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ -algebra, free of rank $|W|$ as a $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ -module. It is acted on by W and $(Z^{\text{left}})^W = Z^{\text{reg, left}}$.

Lemma 5.5.1 shows that Θ gives an isomorphism $Z^{\text{left}} \rtimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$ and the image of Z^{left} by that map is the $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ -subalgebra generated by $\Theta^{-1}(V)$.

There is a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$ and $Z^{\text{reg, left}}$ given by the bimodule $\Delta(\text{co})^{\text{reg}} = \Delta(\text{co}) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V]} \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}}] = \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} e \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]W} \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}} e$. It corresponds to the Morita equivalence between $Z^{\text{left}} \rtimes W$ and $Z^{\text{reg, left}}$ given by Z^{left} . Note in particular that $Z^{\text{left}} \rtimes W$ acts faithfully on $\Delta(\text{co})^{\text{reg}}$.

8.3.B. Gaudin algebra. — There is a canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg}} \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]} \mathbf{k} = \Delta^{\text{reg}}(\mathbf{k}W)$. Through this isomorphism, the action of $\Theta^{-1}(y)$ (for $y \in V$) is given by left multiplication by

$$\mathcal{D}_y = \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) C_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle}{\alpha_s} s \in \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W]$$

where $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W]$ denote the group algebra of W over the algebra $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$: note that, in this algebra, the elements of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ and those of W commute. In other words, $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W] = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes \mathbf{k}W$ as an algebra. Note that the action of \mathcal{D}_y by left multiplication on the specialization of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W]$ at a closed point (c, v) is the operator $D_y^{c, v, 0}$ of §5.5.B.

We denote by $\text{Gau}(W)$ (resp. $\mathfrak{gau}(W)$) the $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ -subalgebra (resp. submodule) of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W]$ generated by the \mathcal{D}_y 's ($y \in V$). It will be called the *generic Gaudin algebra* (resp. *generic Gaudin Lie algebra*) associated with W . Note that it is commutative.

Gaudin Lie algebras and Proposition 8.3.1 below are in [AgFeVe] when W is a real reflection group.

Proposition 8.3.1. — $\mathfrak{gau}(W)$ is a commutative Lie subalgebra of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W]$. The $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ -module $\mathfrak{gau}(W)$ is free of rank $\dim(V/V^W)$.

Let $y' \in V^{\text{reg}}$ and $c \in \mathcal{C}$ be \mathbf{k} -points with $c_s \neq 0$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. Then the image of $\mathfrak{gau}(W)$ in $\mathbf{k}[W]$, the specialization of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][W]$ at (y', c) , is a \mathbf{k} -vector space of dimension $\dim(V/V^W)$.

Proof. — Note that the map $a \otimes y \mapsto a\mathcal{D}_y$ for $y \in V$ and $a \in \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ gives a surjective morphism of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]$ -modules $f : \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes V \rightarrow \mathfrak{gau}(W)$. We have $f(a \otimes y) = 0$ if $y \in V^W$. Consider now $b \in \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes V$ with $f(b) = 0$. Given $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$, we have $\langle b, \alpha_s \rangle = 0$. It follows that $b \in \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes V^W$. The first part of the proposition follows.

The second part of the proposition follows by a similar argument. \square

Let $R = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}][\{C_s^{-1}\}_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)}]$. One can deduce from the proposition above that the R -module $R \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}]} \mathfrak{gau}(W)$ is a direct summand of $R[W]$, because the quotient module is flat, hence projective.

Note also that the external action of W stabilizes $\text{Gau}(W)$: we have ${}^w\mathcal{D}_y = \mathcal{D}_{w(y)}$ for $y \in V$ and $w \in W$. Therefore, we can consider the algebra $\text{Gau}(W) \rtimes W$.

Recall that $\Delta^{\text{reg}}(\text{co})$ has a filtration with $\text{gr } \Delta^{\text{reg}}(\text{co}) \simeq \Delta(\mathbf{k}W)$. There is a filtration of $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$ given for $r \leq 0$ by

$$\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}, \leq r} = \{h \in \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}} \mid h\Delta^{\text{reg}}(\text{co})^{\leq i} \subset \Delta^{\text{reg}}(\text{co})^{\leq i+r}, \forall i \leq 0\}.$$

Via the isomorphism $Z^{\text{left}} \rtimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$, we obtain a filtration with $(Z^{\text{left}} \rtimes W)^{\leq r} = (Z^{\text{left}})^{\leq r} \otimes \mathbf{k}W$. We deduce the following:

- The algebra $\text{Gau}(W)$ is the image of $Z' = \Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*])$ in $\text{End}(\Delta(\mathbf{k}W))$
- The algebra $\text{Gau}(W)^W$ is the image of $Z^{\text{reg}} = \Theta^{-1}(\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*]^{\Delta W})$ in $\text{End}(\Delta(\mathbf{k}W))$
- The algebra $\text{Gau}(W) \rtimes W$ is the image of $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$ in $\text{End}(\Delta(\mathbf{k}W))$
- the kernel of the action of $\mathbf{H}^{\text{reg, left}}$ on $\Delta(\mathbf{k}W)$ is a nilpotent ideal.

Thanks to Proposition E.1.3, we also deduce that $\text{Gau}(W)$ induces a Morita equivalence between $\text{Gau}(W) \rtimes W$ and $\text{Gau}(W)^W$.

8.3.C. Cellular characters. — Let \mathfrak{m} be a maximal ideal of $\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}} \text{Gau}(W)$. We define a character of W

$$\gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\text{Gau}} = ((\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})(V) \otimes \mathbf{k}W)_{\mathfrak{m}}]_{(\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}} \text{Gau}(W))_{\mathfrak{m}}}^*).$$

By Proposition E.1.3, the restriction map induces a bijection

$$(8.3.2) \quad (\text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}} \text{Gau}(W))) / W \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}} \text{Gau}(W)^W).$$

Let \mathfrak{z} be the maximal ideal of $Z_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}}$ corresponding to the orbit of \mathfrak{m} via this bijection.

Theorem 8.3.3. — We have $\gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\text{Gau}} = \gamma_{\mathfrak{z}}^{\text{CM}}$.

Note that, as consequence, we have $\gamma_{w\mathfrak{m}}^{\text{Gau}} = \gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\text{Gau}}$ for all $w \in W$.

There is a corresponding result for cellular multiplicities:

$$\text{Length}_{(\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}} \text{Gau}(W))_{\mathfrak{m}}}((\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})(V) \otimes E)_{\mathfrak{m}}) = \text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z}, \chi}^{\text{CM}}.$$

Consider now an algebraically closed field K and a K -point p of $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})[V^{\text{reg}}])$ outside the ramification locus of $f : \text{Spec}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})Z^{\text{left}}) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})) \times V^{\text{reg}}$.

There is a bijection $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\text{left}} \text{Gau}(W)) \xrightarrow{\sim} f^{-1}(p)$. Denote by $z_{\mathfrak{m}}$ the point of $f^{-1}(p)$ corresponding to \mathfrak{m} . We have $\gamma_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\text{Gau}} = [K(f^{-1}(p))]_{K, W}$. So, the \mathcal{C} -cellular characters are the generalized eigenspaces of the Gaudin operators at p .

Remark 8.3.4. — The description of Calogero-Moser cellular characters provided by Theorem 8.3.3 allows efficient computations in small groups. ■

8.4. Projective modules for Hecke algebras

Let $c, c' \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{C})$ with $c \neq 0$. Consider the morphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(\hbar)$, $C_s \mapsto \hbar c_s + c'_s$ and the corresponding embedding $\mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ given by $\hbar \mapsto \hbar c + c'$.

We consider also the morphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(\hbar)$, $T \mapsto \hbar^{-1}$, $C_s \mapsto c_s + \hbar^{-1} c'_s$. There is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{C}(\hbar)$ -algebras $\mathbb{C}(\hbar) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}(\hbar) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]} \tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ (cf. §3.5.A). It induces an equivalence $\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/(T-1)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))$ and an isomorphism $K_0(\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/(T-1))) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar)))$.

Recall (Proposition 5.3.3) that there is an equivalence

$$\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))^{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]/(T-1)).$$

Composing with the equivalence above provides an equivalence $\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))^{\mathbb{Z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))$, hence an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{t}^{\pm 1}]$ -modules

$$K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar)))[\mathbf{t}^{\pm 1}] \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))), [\dot{\Delta}(E)] \mapsto [\tilde{\Delta}(E)] \cdot \mathbf{t}^{\text{lex}(c_E + c'_E)}$$

where $\text{lex}(z) = z - \text{Log}(\exp(z))$ and Log is the principal branch of logarithm.

Consider the discrete valuation ring $\mathbb{C}[\hbar^{-1}]_{(\hbar^{-1})}$. There is a decomposition map (cf. §F.1.H) $K_0(\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))) \rightarrow K_0(\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}_c))$ corresponding to the specialization $\hbar^{-1} \mapsto 0$, hence $T \mapsto 0$. Composing with the isomorphism above provides a morphism of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{t}^{\pm 1}]$ -modules $K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar)))[\mathbf{t}^{\pm 1}] \rightarrow K_0(\tilde{\partial}(\mathbb{C}_c))$.

Forgetting the gradings, i.e. setting $\mathbf{t} = 1$, we obtain a morphism of abelian groups d' from $K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar)))$ to the Grothendieck group L of the category of finitely generated \mathbf{H}_c -modules that are locally nilpotent for V .

Applying $\mathbb{C}(V)^W \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V]^W} -$ provides a morphism from L to the Grothendieck group L' of the category of finitely generated $(\mathbb{C}(V)^W \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V]^W} \mathbf{H}_c)$ -modules that are locally nilpotent for V . Composing with d' , we obtain a morphism $d'' : K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))) \rightarrow L'$.

Since every finitely generated $(\mathbb{C}(V)^W \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V]^W} \mathbf{H}_c)$ -module that is locally nilpotent for V is a finite extension of $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}$ -modules, it follows that pullback through the quotient map $\mathbb{C}(V)^W \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V]^W} \mathbf{H}_c \rightarrow \mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}$ induces an isomorphism $K_0(\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}\text{-mod}) \xrightarrow{\sim} L'$. Composing d'' with the inverse of that map provides a morphism $d''' : K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))) \rightarrow K_0(\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}\text{-mod})$.

Consider the morphisms of \mathbb{C} -algebras $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{P}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}]$, $\mathbf{q}_{i,j} \mapsto \mathbf{q}^{k_{i,j}} e^{2i\pi r k'_{H,-j}/|\mu_W|}$ and $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}}] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}((\hbar))$, $\mathbf{q}^r \mapsto e^{2i\pi \hbar r/|\mu_W|}$. We have an isomorphism $K_0(\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}\text{-mod}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\mathbb{C}((\hbar))\mathcal{H}\text{-mod})$.

Given $M \in \dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))$ with $\mathbb{C}[V^{\text{reg}}] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[V]} M = 0$, we have $d''([M]) = 0$. It follows from Theorem 6.3.1 that d'' factors through $K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}(\hbar))) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\dot{\partial}(\mathbb{C}((\hbar)))) \xrightarrow{KZ} K_0(\mathbb{C}((\hbar))\mathcal{H}\text{-mod})$. This provides a morphism

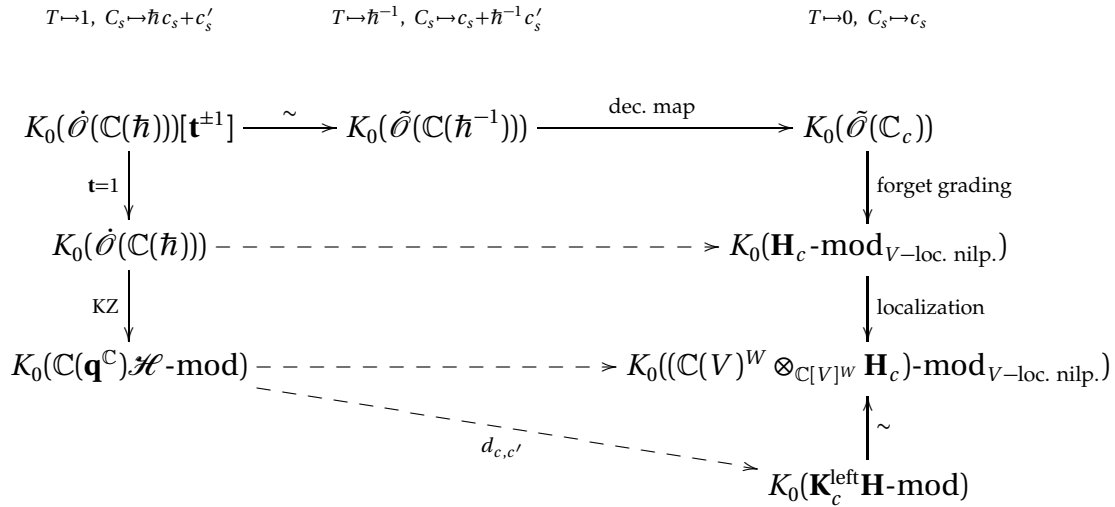
$$d_{c,c'} : K_0(\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{C}})\mathcal{H}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}\text{-mod}).$$

Let us summarize these constructions in the following theorem.

Theorem 8.4.1. — *There is a (unique) morphism $d_{c,c'} : K_0(\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^c)\mathcal{H}\text{-mod}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}\text{-mod})$ such that $d_{c,c'}([E^{\text{gen}}]) = [\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}\Delta(E)]$ for all $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$.*

Given L a simple $\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^c)\mathcal{H}$ -module, there are non-negative integers $d_{L,\mathfrak{z}}$ such that $d_{c,c'}([L]) = \sum_{\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}})} d_{L,\mathfrak{z}}([L_c^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})])$.

Here is a commutative diagram summarizing the situation (we indicate above each column which specialization it corresponds to):



Remark 8.4.2. — The discussion above shows that the cellular multiplicities measure something like the regular part of the characteristic cycle of a Verma module $\mathbb{C}_c\dot{\Delta}(E)$ (with respect to the filtration \mathbf{H}^\natural of §4.6.B), although this doesn't seem to fit with the usual characteristic cycle theory. ■

Corollary 8.4.3. — *The Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters are sums of classes of projective indecomposable $(\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^c)\mathcal{H})$ -modules.*

Remark 8.4.4. — When W has a unique class of reflections and $c \neq 0$, the algebra $\mathbb{C}(\mathbf{q}^c)\mathcal{H}\text{-mod}$ is semisimple, so Theorem 8.4.1 brings no information on cellular characters. ■

Remark 8.4.5. — When W is a Coxeter group of type B_n , the Lusztig cellular characters for equal parameters are characters of projective indecomposable modules [LeMi].

CHAPTER 9

BIALYNICKI-BIRULA CELLS OF \mathcal{Z}_c

Assumption. *In this chapter §9, we assume that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$ and we fix an element $c \in \mathcal{C}$.*

The group \mathbb{C}^\times acts on the algebraic variety \mathcal{Z}_c . We shall interpret geometrically several notions introduced in this book (families, cellular characters,...) using this action (fixed points, attractive or repulsive sets...). The main result of this chapter is concerned with the case of a family corresponding to a smooth point of \mathcal{Z}_c : we will show that the associated cell characters are irreducible. This result will be seen as a geometric result. Indeed, the smoothness of the fixed point implies that the attractive and repulsive sets are affine spaces which intersect properly and transversally; a computation of the intersection multiplicity will conclude the proof (see Theorem 9.4.1). Note that another proof can be obtained using results of Bellamy that appeared after the first version of this book [Bel6].

9.1. Generalities on \mathbb{C}^\times -actions

Let \mathcal{X} be an *affine* algebraic variety endowed with a regular \mathbb{C}^\times -action $\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$, $(\xi, x) \mapsto \xi \cdot x$. We will denote by $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ the closed subvariety consisting of the fixed points under the action of \mathbb{C}^\times . Given $x \in \mathcal{X}$, we say that $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi \cdot x$ exists and is equal to x_0 if there exists a morphism of varieties $\varphi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that, if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, then $\varphi(\xi) = \xi \cdot x$ and $\varphi(0) = x_0$. It is then clear that $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$. Similarly, we will say that $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi^{-1} \cdot x$ exists and is equal to x_0 if there exists a morphism of varieties $\varphi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ such that, if $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, then $\varphi(\xi) = \xi^{-1} \cdot x$ and $\varphi(0) = x_0$.

We denote by \mathcal{X}^{att} (respectively \mathcal{X}^{rep}) the set of $x \in \mathcal{X}$ such that $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi \cdot x$ (respectively $\lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi^{-1} \cdot x$) exists. It is a closed subvariety of \mathcal{X} and the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\text{att}} : \mathcal{X}^{\text{att}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times} \\ x &\longmapsto \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\text{rep}} : \mathcal{X}^{\text{rep}} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times} \\ x &\longmapsto \lim_{\xi \rightarrow 0} \xi^{-1} \cdot x \end{aligned}$$

are morphisms of varieties (which are of course surjective: a section is given by the closed immersion $\mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times} \subset \mathcal{X}^{\text{att}} \cap \mathcal{X}^{\text{rep}}$), because \mathcal{X} is affine by assumption (this follows from the facts that this is true for the affine space \mathbb{C}^N endowed with a linear action of \mathbb{C}^\times and that \mathcal{X} can be seen as a \mathbb{C}^\times -stable closed subvariety of such a \mathbb{C}^N). Note that this is no longer true in general if \mathcal{X} is not affine, as it is shown by the example $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$ endowed with the action $\xi \cdot [x; y] = [\xi x; y]$.

Finally, given $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$, we denote by $\mathcal{X}^{\text{att}}(x_0)$ (respectively $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rep}}(x_0)$) the inverse image of x_0 by the map \lim_{att} (respectively \lim_{rep}). The closed subvariety $\mathcal{X}^{\text{att}}(x_0)$ (respectively $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rep}}(x_0)$) will be called the *attractive set* (respectively the *repulsive set*) of x_0 : it is a closed subvariety of \mathcal{X} . Let us recall the following classical fact, due to Bialynicki-Birula [Bia]:

Proposition 9.1.1. — *If $x_0 \in \mathcal{X}^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ is a smooth point of \mathcal{X} , then there exists $N \geq 0$ such that $\mathcal{X}^{\text{att}}(x_0) \simeq \mathbb{C}^N$. In particular, $\mathcal{X}^{\text{att}}(x_0)$ is smooth and irreducible.*

The same statements hold for $\mathcal{X}^{\text{rep}}(x_0)$.

We will describe the notions developed in the previous chapters (families, cellular characters) via fixed points and attractive sets of the \mathbb{C}^\times -action on \mathcal{Z}_c .

9.2. Fixed points and families

The results of this section §9.2 are due to Gordon [Gor1]. There are several \mathbb{C}^\times -actions on all of our varieties ($\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{R}, \dots$). We will use the one which induces the \mathbb{Z} -grading of Example 3.2.1. In other words, an element $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ acts on \mathbf{H} as the element $(\xi^{-1}, \xi, 1 \rtimes 1)$ of $\mathbb{C}^\times \times \mathbb{C}^\times \times (\text{Hom}(W, \mathbb{C}^\times) \rtimes \mathcal{N})$. Therefore, for the action on \mathbf{H} , ξ acts trivially on $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{G}] \otimes \mathbb{C}W$, acts with non-negative weights on $\mathbb{C}[V]$, with non-positive weights on $\mathbb{C}[V^*]$. We get an action on P and Z_c , which induces regular actions of \mathbb{C}^\times on the varieties $\mathcal{P}_\bullet \simeq V/W \times V^*/W$ and \mathcal{Z}_c making the morphism

$$\Upsilon_c : \mathcal{Z}_c \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}_\bullet = V/W \times V^*/W$$

\mathbb{C}^\times -equivariant. Given $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ and $z \in \mathcal{Z}_c$, the image of z through this action of ξ will be denoted by $\xi \cdot z$. The unique fixed point of \mathcal{P}_\bullet is $(0, 0)$:

$$(9.2.1) \quad \mathcal{P}_\bullet^{\mathbb{C}^\times} = (0, 0).$$

Since Υ_c is a finite morphism, we deduce that

$$(9.2.2) \quad \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times} = \Upsilon_c^{-1}(0, 0).$$

Proposition 9.2.3. — *The construction above provides a bijection between $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ and the set of Calogero-Moser c -families.*

9.3. Attractive sets and cellular characters

First of all, note that

$$(9.3.1) \quad \mathcal{P}_\bullet^{\text{att}} = V/W \times 0 \subset V/W \times V^*/W \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\bullet^{\text{rep}} = 0 \times V^*/W \subset V/W \times V^*/W.$$

In other words, $\mathcal{P}_\bullet^{\text{att}}$ is the irreducible subvariety of \mathcal{P}_\bullet associated with the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}$. Moreover, since Υ_c is a finite morphism, we have

Lemma 9.3.2. — *We have $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}} = \Upsilon_c^{-1}(V/W \times 0)$ and $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{rep}} = \Upsilon_c^{-1}(0 \times V^*/W)$.*

Proof. — Let $\rho : Z_c \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$ be a morphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras such that $\rho(P_\bullet) \subset \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{t}]$. Since Z_c is integral over P_\bullet , it follows that $\rho(Z_c)$ is integral over $\rho(P_\bullet)$. As $\mathbb{C}[\mathbf{t}]$ is integrally closed, we deduce that $\rho(Z_c) \subset \mathbb{C}[\mathbf{t}]$. This shows that $\mathcal{P}_\bullet^{\text{att}} = V/W \times 0 \subset \Upsilon_c(\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}})$. The reverse inclusion is clear, and the other equality is proven similarly. \square

We have the following immediate consequence.

Proposition 9.3.3. — *There is a bijection from $\Upsilon_c^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}})$ to the set of irreducible components of $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}$ sending \mathfrak{z} to the corresponding irreducible closed subvariety $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}[\mathfrak{z}]$.*

Since $\lim_{\text{att}} : \mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ is a morphism of varieties, the image of $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}[\mathfrak{z}]$ is irreducible. As $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ is a finite set, we deduce that $\lim_{\text{att}}(\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}[\mathfrak{z}])$ is reduced to a point. Hence, the morphism of varieties $\lim_{\text{att}} : \mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ induces a surjective map $\Upsilon_c^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}) \rightarrow \Upsilon_c^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_c)$: this is the map \lim_{left} defined in (8.2.8).

9.4. The smooth case

Assumption and notation. We fix in §9.4 a point $z_0 \in \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ which is assumed to be *smooth* in \mathcal{Z}_c . We denote by χ the unique irreducible character of the associated Calogero-Moser c -family.

Since z_0 is smooth (and isolated), we have

$$\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}(z_0) \simeq \mathbb{C}^N$$

for some N , hence $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}(z_0)$ is smooth and irreducible (Proposition 9.1.1). This shows that $\lim_{\text{att}}^{-1}(z_0)$ is irreducible and isomorphic to an affine space. We denote by \mathfrak{z}_L the

prime ideal of Z_c corresponding to this irreducible subvariety of \mathcal{Z}_c . The aim of this section is to show the following result.

Theorem 9.4.1. — *The cellular character $\gamma_{\mathfrak{z}_L}^{\text{CM}}$ is irreducible, i.e. $\gamma_{\mathfrak{z}_L}^{\text{CM}} = \chi$.*

We will provide a geometrical proof of Theorem 9.4.1. An entirely algebraic proof can be deduced from [Bel6, Theorem 10(3)]. In type A_n , this can also be deduced, using Gaudin operators (cf. Chapter 5.5), from [MuTaVa2].

NOTATION - Given A is a commutative local ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} and given M a finitely generated A -module, we denote by $e_{\mathfrak{m}}(M)$ the *multiplicity* of M for the ideal \mathfrak{m} , as it is defined in [Ser, Chapitre V, §A.2].

Let A be a regular commutative ring (not necessarily local) and M and N two finitely generated A -modules such that $M \otimes_A N$ has finite length. Given a prime ideal of A , we put

$$\chi_{\mathfrak{a}}(M, N) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim A} (-1)^i \text{Length}_{A_{\mathfrak{a}}}(\text{Tor}_i^A(M, N)_{\mathfrak{a}}),$$

as in [Ser, Chapitre V, §B, Théorème 1] . ■

Proof. — We define similarly \mathfrak{z}_R as being the defining ideal of $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{rep}}(z_0)$: we denote by $\gamma_{\mathfrak{z}_R}^{\text{CM, right}}$ the associated *right* Calogero-Moser c -cellular character. We have

$$(\clubsuit) \quad \gamma_{\mathfrak{z}_L}^{\text{CM}} = m_L \chi(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_{\mathfrak{z}_R}^{\text{CM, right}} = m_R \chi$$

for some m_L, m_R . We must show that $m_L = m_R = 1$.

Let us first compute the multiplicity of the $Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$ -module $Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$ for $\mathfrak{z} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$. The Krull dimension of this module is $n = \dim_{\mathbf{k}} V$. By the additivity formula [Ser, Chapitre V, §A.2], we have

$$(\diamond) \quad e_{\mathfrak{z} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}) = \sum_{\text{coht}(\mathfrak{z})=n} \text{Length}_{Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}) e_{\mathfrak{z} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{z} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}).$$

Here, $\text{coht}(\mathfrak{z})$ denotes the coheight of the prime ideal \mathfrak{z} of $Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$. Since $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}(z_0)$ is irreducible of dimension n , there is only one prime ideal of $Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$ with coheight n which contains $\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$ (and so such that $\text{Length}_{Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}})$ is non-zero), this is the prime ideal \mathfrak{z}_L . Moreover, since $Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{z}_L Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}$ is a regular ring (because $\mathcal{Z}_c^{\text{att}}(z_0)$ is smooth), the multiplicity $e_{\mathfrak{z}_L Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{z}_L Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}})$ is equal to 1 (see [Ser, Chapitre IV]). Hence, it follows from (\clubsuit) and (\diamond) that

$$(\heartsuit_L) \quad e_{\mathfrak{z}_L Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}) = m_L \chi(1).$$

By symmetry,

$$(\heartsuit_R) \quad e_{\mathfrak{z}_R Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}}(Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}} Z_{c, \mathfrak{z}}) = m_R \chi(1).$$

On the other hand, $P/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}$ is a polynomial algebra and $Z_c/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}Z_c$ is a free $P/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}$ -module of rank $|W|$. So $Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}$ is a Cohen-Macaulay $Z_{c,\bar{3}}$ -module of dimension n . Similarly, $Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}$ is a Cohen-Macaulay $Z_{c,\bar{3}}$ -module of dimension n . Since Z_c has dimension $2n$, it follows from [Ser, Chapitre V, §B, Corollaire du Théorème 4] that

$$(\spadesuit) \chi_{\bar{3}}(Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}, Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}) = \text{Length}_{Z_{c,\bar{3}}}(Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}Z_{c,\bar{3}} \otimes_{Z_{c,\bar{3}}} Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}) = \chi(1)^2 > 0.$$

The last equality follows from the fact that $\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} + \mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}} = \bar{\mathfrak{p}}_c$ and Corollary 7.4.2.

Consequently [Ser, Chapitre V, §B, Complément du Théorème 1],

$$e_{\bar{3}Z_{c,\bar{3}}}(Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}) \cdot e_{\bar{3}Z_{c,\bar{3}}}(Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}) \leq \chi_{\bar{3}}(Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}, Z_{c,\bar{3}}/\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{right}}Z_{c,\bar{3}}).$$

From this last equality and (\heartsuit_L) , (\heartsuit_R) and (\spadesuit) , we deduce that

$$m_L m_R \leq 1.$$

We obtain $m_L = m_R = 1$, as desired. □

PART III

THE EXTENSION Z/P

Important notation. Throughout this book, we fix a copy Q of the P -algebra Z , as well as an isomorphism of P -algebras $\text{cop} : Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$. This means that P will be seen as a \mathbf{k} -subalgebra of both Z and Q , but that Z and Q will be considered as different.

We then denote $\mathbf{K} = \text{Frac}(P)$ and $\mathbf{L} = \text{Frac}(Q)$ and we fix a **Galois closure** \mathbf{M} of the extension \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{K} . Set $G = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{K})$ and $H = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{L})$. We denote by R the integral closure of P in \mathbf{M} . We then have $P \subset Q \subset R$ and, by Corollary 4.2.7, $Q = R^H$ and $P = R^G$. This is the Galois context of Appendix B which will be used extensively in this part.

Recall that $\mathbf{K}Z = \mathbf{K} \otimes_P Z$ is the fraction field of Z (see (4.5.7)). We still denote by $\text{cop} : \text{Frac}(Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}$ the extension of cop to the fraction fields.

Let $Z^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$, $Z^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $Z^{\mathbb{Z}}$ denote respectively the $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading, the \mathbb{N} -grading, the \mathbb{Z} -grading induced by the corresponding one of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ (see §3.2, and the examples 3.2.2 and 3.2.1). Through the isomorphism cop , we obtain gradings $Q^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$, $Q^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $Q^{\mathbb{Z}}$ on Q .

This Galois extension is the main object studied in this book: we shall be particularly interested in the inertia groups of prime ideals of R , and their relation with the representation theory of \mathbf{H} . Throughout this part, we will use the results of the Appendices B and C, which deal with generalities about Galois theory, integral extensions and gradings.

CHAPTER 10

GALOIS THEORY

10.1. Action of G on the set W

Since Q is a free P -module of rank $|W|$, the field extension \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{K} has degree $|W|$:

$$(10.1.1) \quad [\mathbf{L} : \mathbf{K}] = |W|.$$

Recall that the fact that \mathbf{M} is a Galois closure of \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{K} implies that

$$(10.1.2) \quad \bigcap_{g \in G} {}^g H = 1.$$

It follows from (10.1.1) that

$$(10.1.3) \quad |G/H| = |W|.$$

This equality establishes a first link between the pair (G, H) and the group W . We will now construct, using Galois theory, a bijection (depending on some choices) between G/H and W .

10.1.A. Specialization. — We fix here $c \in \mathcal{C}$. Recall that \mathfrak{C}_c is the maximal ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ whose elements are maps which vanish at c . We set

$$\mathfrak{p}_c = \mathfrak{C}_c P \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{q}_c = \mathfrak{C}_c Q = \mathfrak{p}_c Q.$$

Since $P_\bullet = P/\mathfrak{p}_c \simeq \mathbf{k}[V]^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$ and $Q_c = Q/\mathfrak{q}_c$ are domains (see Corollary 4.2.7(f)), we deduce that \mathfrak{p}_c and \mathfrak{q}_c are prime ideals of P and Q respectively. Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{r}_c of R lying over \mathfrak{p}_c and let $R_c = R/\mathfrak{r}_c$. Now, let D_c (respectively I_c) be the decomposition (respectively inertia) group $G_{\mathfrak{r}_c}^D$ (respectively $G_{\mathfrak{r}_c}^I$). Let

$$\mathbf{K}_c = \text{Frac}(P_c), \quad \mathbf{L}_c = \text{Frac}(Q_c) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{M}_c = \text{Frac}(R_c).$$

In other words, $\mathbf{K}_c = k_P(\mathfrak{p}_c)$, $\mathbf{L}_c = k_Q(\mathfrak{q}_c)$ and $\mathbf{M}_c = k_R(\mathfrak{r}_c)$.

Remark 10.1.4. — Here, the choice of the ideal \mathfrak{r}_c is relevant. We will meet such issues all along this book. ■

Since $\mathfrak{q}_c = \mathfrak{p}_c Q$ is a prime ideal, it follows from Proposition B.4.5 that

$$(10.1.5) \quad G = H \cdot D_c = D_c \cdot H.$$

We also obtain that Q is unramified in P at \mathfrak{q}_c (by definition). Theorem B.3.6 implies that $I_c \subset H$. Since I_c is normal in D_c , we deduce from (10.1.2) and (10.1.5) that $I_c \subset \bigcap_{d \in D_c} {}^d H = \bigcap_{g \in G} {}^g H = 1$, so that

$$(10.1.6) \quad I_c = 1.$$

It follows now from Proposition B.4.9 that

$$(10.1.7) \quad \mathbf{M}_c \text{ is a Galois closure of the extension } \mathbf{L}_c / \mathbf{K}_c.$$

Finally, by (10.1.6) and Theorem B.3.4, we get

$$(10.1.8) \quad \text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}_c / \mathbf{K}_c) = D_c \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}_c / \mathbf{L}_c) = D_c \cap H.$$

We denote by $\text{cop}_c : Z_c \rightarrow Q_c$ the specialization of cop at c and we still denote by $\text{cop}_c : \text{Frac}(Z_c) \rightarrow \mathbf{L}_c$ the extension of cop_c to the fraction fields.

Remark 10.1.9. — In §10.1.B, we will study the particular case where $c = 0$, and obtain an explicit description of D_0 . However, obtaining an explicit description of D_c in general seems to be very difficult, as it will be shown by the examples treated in chapter 18 (case $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}(V) = 1$), see §18.5.C. ■

10.1.B. Specialization at 0. — Recall that $P_0 = P_\bullet = \mathbf{k}[V]^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$ and $Q_0 \simeq Z_0 = Z(\mathbf{H}_0) \simeq \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$, where $\Delta : W \rightarrow W \times W$, $w \mapsto (w, w)$ is the diagonal morphism. So,

$$\mathbf{K}_0 = \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{W \times W} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{L}_0 = \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta W},$$

On the other hand, the extension $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*) / \mathbf{K}_0$ is Galois with group $W \times W$, whereas the extension $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*) / \mathbf{L}_0$ is Galois with group ΔW . Since $\Delta Z(W)$ is the biggest normal subgroup of $W \times W$ contained in ΔW , it follows from (10.1.7) that

$$\mathbf{M}_0 \simeq \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta Z(W)}.$$

Fundamental choice. We fix once and for all a prime ideal \mathfrak{r}_0 of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}_0 = \mathfrak{C}_0 Q$ as well as a field isomorphism

$$\text{iso}_0 : \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta Z(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{M}_0$$

whose restriction to $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta W}$ is the canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta W} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Frac}(Z_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}_0$. Here, the isomorphism $\text{Frac}(Z_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}_0$ is cop_0 .

Convention. The action of the group $W \times W$ on the field $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$ is as follows: $V \times V^*$ will be seen as a vector subspace of $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$ which generates this field, and the action of (w_1, w_2) sends $(y, x) \in V \times V^*$ to $(w_1(y), w_2(x))$.

Remark 10.1.10. — The action of $W \times W$ on $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$ described above is not the one obtained by first making $W \times W$ act on the variety $V \times V^*$ and then making it act on the function field $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$ by precomposition: one is deduced from the other thanks to the isomorphism $W \times W \xrightarrow{\sim} W \times W$, $(w_1, w_2) \mapsto (w_2, w_1)$. Nevertheless, this slight difference is important (see Remark 19.7.25). ■

These choices being made, we get a canonical isomorphism $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}_0/\mathbf{K}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} (W \times W)/\Delta Z(W)$, which induces a canonical isomorphism $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}_0/\mathbf{L}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Delta W/\Delta Z(W)$. Since $D_0 = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}_0/\mathbf{K}_0)$ by (10.1.8), we obtain a group morphism

$$\iota : W \times W \longrightarrow G$$

satisfying the following properties:

Proposition 10.1.11. — (a) $\text{Ker } \iota = \Delta Z(W)$.

(b) $\text{Im } \iota = D_0$.

(c) $\iota^{-1}(H) = \Delta W$.

Using now (10.1.5), Proposition 10.1.11 provides a bijection

$$(10.1.12) \quad (W \times W)/\Delta W \xleftarrow{\sim} G/H.$$

Of course, one can build a bijection between $(W \times W)/\Delta W$ and W using left or right projection. We fix a choice:

Identification. The morphism $W \rightarrow W \times W$, $w \mapsto (w, 1)$ composed with the morphism $\iota : W \times W \rightarrow G$ is injective, and we will identify W with its image in G .

More concretely, $w \in W \subset G$ is the unique automorphism of the P -algebra R such that

$$(10.1.13) \quad (w(r) \bmod \mathfrak{r}_0) = (w, 1)(r \bmod \mathfrak{r}_0) \quad \text{in } \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta Z(W)}$$

for all $r \in R$. Hence, by (10.1.12),

$$(10.1.14) \quad G = H \cdot W = W \cdot H \quad \text{and} \quad H \cap W = 1.$$

Corollary 10.1.15. — *Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, the natural map $D_c \rightarrow G/H \xrightarrow{\sim} W$ induces a bijection $D_c/(D_c \cap H) \xrightarrow{\sim} W$.*

Proof. — This follows from (10.1.5) and (10.1.14). □

10.1.C. Action of G on W . — Let \mathfrak{S}_W denote the permutation group of the set W . We identify the group $\mathfrak{S}_{W \setminus \{1\}}$ of permutations of the set $W \setminus \{1\}$ with the stabilizer of 1 in \mathfrak{S}_W . The identification $G/H \xrightarrow{\sim} W$ and the action of G by left translations on G/H identify G with a subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_W . Summarizing, we have

$$(10.1.16) \quad G \subset \mathfrak{S}_W \quad \text{and} \quad H = G \cap \mathfrak{S}_{W \setminus \{1\}}.$$

Given $g \in G$ and $w \in W$, we denote by $g(w)$ the unique element of W such that $g\iota(w, 1)H = \iota(g(w), 1)H$. Through this identification of G as a subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_W , the map $\iota : W \times W \rightarrow G$ is described as follows. Given $(w_1, w_2) \in W \times W$ and $w \in W$, then

$$(10.1.17) \quad \iota(w_1, w_2)(w) = w_1 w w_2^{-1}.$$

This is the action of $W \times W$ on the set W by left and right translation. Since ΔW is the stabilizer of $1 \in W$ for this action, we get

$$(10.1.18) \quad \iota(\Delta W) = \iota(W \times W) \cap \mathfrak{S}_{W \setminus \{1\}}.$$

This is of course compatible with Proposition 10.1.11(c) and (10.1.16).

Finally, the choice of the embedding of W in G through $w \mapsto \iota(w, 1)$ amounts to identify W with a subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_W through the action on itself by left translation.

10.1.D. Euler element and Galois group. — Let $\mathbf{e}u = \text{cop}(\mathbf{e}u) \in Q$.

Proposition 10.1.19. — *The minimal polynomial of $\mathbf{e}u$ over P has degree $|W|$. Its specialization at c is the minimal polynomial of $\mathbf{e}u_c$ over P .*

We have $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{e}u]$.

Proof. — Since $\mathbf{H}_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W$, we have $Z(\mathbf{H}_0) = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ and $P_\bullet = \mathbf{k}[V/W \times V^*/W] \subset Z_0$. Moreover, it follows from Theorem 2.2.1 that Z_0 is a free P_\bullet -module of rank $|W|$. On the other hand, $\mathbf{eu}_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ (using the notation of §3.3). It corresponds to Id_V via the canonical isomorphism $V \otimes V^* \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$. Since W acts faithfully on V , it follows that the different elements of W define different elements of $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$. Consequently, the orbit of \mathbf{eu}_0 under the action of $W \times W$ has $|W|$ elements. We deduce that the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}_0 over P_\bullet has degree $|W|$. As a consequence, the field $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta W}$ is generated by \mathbf{eu}_0 over $\mathbf{k}(V/W \times V^*/W)$.

Let $F_{\mathbf{eu}}(\mathbf{t}) \in P[\mathbf{t}]$ be the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} over P . Since Z is a free P -module of rank $|W|$ (Corollary 4.2.7), we have $\deg F_{\mathbf{eu}} \leq |W|$. Since the specialization \mathbf{eu}_0 has a minimal polynomial over P_0 of degree $|W|$, it follows that $\deg F_{\mathbf{eu}} = |W|$.

Denote by \mathcal{C} the prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ corresponding to the line $\mathbf{k}c$. Let F be the minimal polynomial over $P \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathcal{C}$ of the image of \mathbf{eu} in the integrally closed domain $Z \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]} \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathcal{C}$ (Corollary 4.2.7). We have $\deg F \leq |W|$. Since \mathbf{eu}_0 has a minimal polynomial of degree $|W|$, it follows that $\deg F \geq |W|$, hence $\deg F = |W|$, so F is the specialization of $F_{\mathbf{eu}}$.

The Euler element is homogeneous for the \mathbb{Z} -grading of Example 3.2.2 (cf. Lemma 4.1.5). It follows from Lemma C.2.12 that the specialization of F (hence of $F_{\mathbf{eu}}$) is the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}_c over P_\bullet .

The last assertion follows from (10.1.1). \square

The computation of the Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(\mathbf{M}/\mathbf{K})$ is now equivalent to the computation of the Galois group of the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} (or \mathbf{eu}). Classical methods (reduction modulo a prime ideal, see for instance § B.6) will be useful in small examples.

Let us come back to the computation of the embedding $W \hookrightarrow G \subset \mathfrak{S}_W$. Given $w \in W$, let $\mathbf{eu}_w = w(\mathbf{eu}) \in \mathbf{M}$. Recall (see (10.1.16)) that if $g \in G$ and $w \in W$, then $g(w)$ is defined by the equality $g(w)H = gwH$. Since H acts trivially on \mathbf{eu} , we deduce that

$$(10.1.20) \quad g(\mathbf{eu}_w) = \mathbf{eu}_{g(w)}$$

and so, given $(w_1, w_2) \in W \times W$, we have

$$(10.1.21) \quad \iota(w_1, w_2)(\mathbf{eu}_w) = \mathbf{eu}_{w_1 w w_2^{-1}}.$$

This extends the equality

$$(10.1.22) \quad w_1(\mathbf{eu}_w) = \mathbf{eu}_{w_1 w}$$

which is an immediate consequence of the definition of \mathbf{eu}_w . In particular, by (10.1.14),

$$(10.1.23) \quad \text{the minimal polynomial of } \mathbf{eu} \text{ over } P \text{ is } \prod_{w \in W} (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{eu}_w).$$

Note also that, using (10.1.13) and the convention used for the action of $W \times W$ on $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$, we obtain

$$\text{iso}_0^{-1}(\mathbf{eu}_w \bmod \mathfrak{r}_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n w(y_i) x_i \in \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)}.$$

Proposition 10.1.24. — *We have $Z = P[\mathbf{eu}]$ if and only if W is generated by a single reflection.*

Proof. — Assume W is generated by a single reflection. An immediate argument allows to reduce to the case where $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} V = 1$. So we assume now $n = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(V) = 1$ and let $d = |W|$. Let $y \in V \setminus \{0\}$ and $x \in V^*$ with $\langle y, x \rangle = 1$. Then $P_{\bullet} = \mathbf{k}[x^d, y^d]$, $\mathbf{eu}_0 = xy$ and it is easily checked that $Z_0 = \mathbf{k}[x^d, y^d, xy]$, that is, $Z_0 = P_{\bullet}[\mathbf{eu}_0]$. We will prove here that

$$Z = P[\mathbf{eu}].$$

Indeed, $\text{Irr}(W) = \{\varepsilon^i \mid 0 \leq i \leq d-1\}$ and $f_{\varepsilon^i}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^i$ for $0 \leq i \leq d-1$. Consequently, (4.6.11) implies that

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z) = \frac{1 + (\mathbf{tu}) + \dots + (\mathbf{tu})^{d-1}}{(1 - \mathbf{tu})^{d-1} (1 - \mathbf{t}^d) (1 - \mathbf{u}^d)}$$

whereas, since $P[\mathbf{eu}] = P \oplus P\mathbf{eu} \oplus \dots \oplus P\mathbf{eu}^{d-1}$ by Proposition 10.1.19, we have

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P[\mathbf{eu}]) = \frac{1 + (\mathbf{tu}) + \dots + (\mathbf{tu})^{d-1}}{(1 - \mathbf{tu})^{d-1} (1 - \mathbf{t}^d) (1 - \mathbf{u}^d)}.$$

Hence, $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P[\mathbf{eu}]) = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z)$, so $Z = P[\mathbf{eu}]$.

Conversely, if $Z = P[\mathbf{eu}]$, then

$$Z = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{|W|-1} P\mathbf{eu}^j$$

since the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} over P has degree $|W|$ (by Proposition 10.1.19). We deduce, using (4.6.8), that

$$\dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z) = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{|W|-1} (\mathbf{tu})^j}{(1 - \mathbf{tu})^{|\text{Ref}(W)|/|W|} \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \mathbf{t}^{d_i})(1 - \mathbf{u}^{d_i})}.$$

It then follows from (4.6.10) that

$$\frac{1}{|W|} \sum_{w \in W} \frac{(1-\mathbf{t})^n}{\det(1-w\mathbf{t}) \det(1-w^{-1}\mathbf{u})} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{|W|-1} (\mathbf{t}\mathbf{u})^j}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1+\mathbf{t}+\cdots+\mathbf{t}^{d_i-1})(1-\mathbf{u}^{d_i})}.$$

By specializing $\mathbf{t} \mapsto 1$ in this equality, the left-hand side contributes only when $w = 1$. Since $|W| = d_1 \cdots d_n$ by Theorem 2.2.1(a), we obtain

$$\frac{1}{(1-\mathbf{u})^n} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{|W|-1} \mathbf{u}^j}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1-\mathbf{u}^{d_i})}.$$

In other words,

$$\prod_{i=1}^n (1+\mathbf{u}+\cdots+\mathbf{u}^{d_i-1}) = \sum_{j=0}^{|W|-1} \mathbf{u}^j.$$

By comparison of the degrees, we get

$$|W| - 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - 1).$$

But, again by Theorem 2.2.1(a), we have $|\text{Ref}(W)| = \sum_{i=1}^n (d_i - 1)$, which shows that

$$\text{Ref}(W) = W \setminus \{1\}.$$

Therefore, if $w, w' \in W$, then $ww'w^{-1}w'^{-1}$ has determinant 1, so it cannot be a reflection, so it must be equal to 1. In other words $ww' = w'w$ and W is abelian, hence diagonalizable. The proposition follows. \square

10.2. Splitting the algebra \mathbf{KH}

Recall that Theorem 4.5.8 shows the existence of an isomorphism

$$\mathbf{KH} \simeq \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{KZ}).$$

Recall also that \mathbf{KZ} is the fraction field of Z (see (4.5.7)) and that $\text{cop} : \mathbf{KZ} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}$ denotes the extension of $\text{cop} : Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$. The \mathbf{K} -algebra \mathbf{KH} is semisimple, but not \mathbf{K} -split in general.

Given $g \in G$, the morphism $\mathbf{K}Z \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$, $z \mapsto g(\text{cop}(z))$ obtained by restriction of g to \mathbf{L} (through the isomorphism cop) is \mathbf{K} -linear and it extends uniquely to a morphism of \mathbf{M} -algebras

$$\begin{aligned} g_Z : \mathbf{M} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{K}Z &\longrightarrow \mathbf{M} \\ m \otimes_{\mathbf{K}} z &\longmapsto mg(\text{cop}(z)). \end{aligned}$$

Of course, $g_Z = (gh)_Z$ for all $h \in H$ and it is a classical fact (see the Proposition B.4.10) that

$$(g_Z)_{gH \in G/H} : \mathbf{M} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{K}Z \longrightarrow \prod_{gH \in G/H} \mathbf{M}$$

is an isomorphism of \mathbf{M} -algebras. Taking (10.1.14) into account, this can be rewritten as follows: there is an isomorphism of \mathbf{M} -algebras

$$(10.2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathbf{M} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{K}Z &\xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{w \in W} \mathbf{M}, \\ x &\longmapsto (w_Z(x))_{w \in W}. \end{aligned}$$

So, the \mathbf{M} -algebra $\mathbf{M} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{K}Z$ is semisimple and split, and its simple representations are the w_Z , for $w \in W$.

Theorem 4.5.8 provides a Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{M} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}} \mathbf{K}Z$ and $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}$. We will denote by \mathcal{L}_w the simple $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}$ -module corresponding to w_Z .

Fix an ordered $\mathbf{K}Z$ -basis \mathcal{B} of $\mathbf{K}\mathbf{H}e$ (recall that $|\mathcal{B}| = |W|$). This choice provides an isomorphism of \mathbf{K} -algebras

$$\rho^{\mathcal{B}} : \mathbf{K}\mathbf{H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{K}Z).$$

Now, given $w \in W$, let $\rho_w^{\mathcal{B}}$ denote the morphism of \mathbf{M} -algebras $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H} \rightarrow \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{M})$ defined by

$$\rho_w^{\mathcal{B}}(m \otimes_P h) = m \cdot w(\text{cop}(\rho^{\mathcal{B}}(h)))$$

for all $m \in \mathbf{M}$ and $h \in \mathbf{H}$. Then $\rho_w^{\mathcal{B}}$ is an irreducible representation of $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}$ corresponding to the simple module \mathcal{L}_w .

Let $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H})$ denote the set of isomorphism classes of simple $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}$ -modules. We have a bijection

$$(10.2.2) \quad \begin{aligned} W &\xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr} \mathbf{M}\mathbf{H} \\ w &\longmapsto \mathcal{L}_w \end{aligned}$$

and an isomorphism of \mathbf{M} -algebras

$$(10.2.3) \quad \prod_{w \in W} \rho_w^{\mathcal{B}} : \mathbf{M}\mathbf{H} \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{w \in W} \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{M}).$$

In particular,

$$(10.2.4) \quad \text{the } \mathbf{M}\text{-algebra } \mathbf{M}\mathbf{H} \text{ is split semisimple.}$$

Moreover, the bijection (10.2.2) allows us to identify its Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H})$ with the \mathbb{Z} -module $\mathbb{Z}W$:

$$(10.2.5) \quad K_0(\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}W, [\mathcal{L}_w] \mapsto w.$$

Since the \mathbf{M} -algebra \mathbf{MH} is split semisimple, it follows from [GePf, Theorem 7.2.6 and Proposition 7.3.9] that there exists a unique family $(\text{sch}_w)_{w \in W}$ of elements of R such that

$$\tau_{\mathbf{MH}} = \sum_{w \in W} \frac{\text{car}_w}{\text{sch}_w},$$

where $\text{car}_w : \mathbf{MH} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$ denotes the character of the simple \mathbf{MH} -module \mathcal{L}_w and $\tau_{\mathbf{MH}} : \mathbf{MH} \rightarrow \mathbf{M}$ denotes the extension of the symmetrizing form $\tau_{\mathbf{H}} : \mathbf{H} \rightarrow P$. The element sch_w of R is called the *Schur element* associated with the simple module \mathcal{L}_w . By [GePf, Theorem 7.2.1], $|W| \cdot \text{sch}_w$ is equal to the scalar by which the Casimir element $\text{cas}_{\mathbf{H}} \in Z$ (defined in § 4.6.D) acts on the simple module \mathcal{L}_w . Therefore,

$$(10.2.6) \quad \text{sch}_w = |W|^{-1} \cdot w(\text{cop}(\text{cas}_{\mathbf{H}})).$$

Remark 10.2.7. — In the general theory of symmetric algebras, the Schur element sch_w is an important invariant, which can be useful to determine the blocks of a reduction of $R\mathbf{H}$ modulo some prime ideal of R . Here, the formula (10.2.6) shows that this computation is equivalent to the resolution of the following two problems:

- (1) Compute the Casimir element $\text{cas}_{\mathbf{H}}$.
- (2) Understand the action of W (or G) on the image of $\text{cas}_{\mathbf{H}}$ in $Q \subset R$.

If Problem (1) seems doable (and its solution would be interesting as it would provide, after the Euler element, a new element of the center Z of \mathbf{H}), it seems however more difficult to attack Problem (2), as the computation of the ring R (and even of the Galois group G) is for the moment out of reach. ■

10.3. Grading on R

Proposition 10.3.1. — *There exists a unique $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading on R extending the one of Q . The Galois group G stabilizes this $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading.*

Proof. — The proposition is a consequence of Propositions C.2.8 and C.2.4 and of Proposition C.2.1 and Corollary C.2.2. □

Let $R = \bigoplus_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}} R^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i, j]$ denote the $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading extending the one of Q . Similarly, $R = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} R^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ (respectively $R = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} R^{\mathbb{Z}}[i]$) will denote the \mathbb{N} -grading (respectively \mathbb{Z} -grading) extending the one of Q : in other words,

$$R^{\mathbb{N}}[i] = \bigoplus_{i_1 + i_2 = i} R^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i_1, i_2] \quad \text{and} \quad R^{\mathbb{Z}}[i] = \bigoplus_{i_2 - i_1 = i} R^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[i_1, i_2].$$

Corollary C.2.10 provides the following stability result.

Corollary 10.3.2. — *The prime ideal \mathfrak{r}_0 of R chosen in § 10.1.B is bi-homogeneous (in particular, it is homogeneous).*

Corollary 10.3.3. — *We have $R^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[0, 0] = \mathbf{k}$.*

Proof. — By Corollary 10.3.2, we have $\mathfrak{r}_0 \subset R_+$. Consequently, $R^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}[0, 0]$ is isomorphic to the homogeneous component of bidegree $(0, 0)$ of R/\mathfrak{r}_0 . Since $k_R(\mathfrak{r}_0) \simeq \mathbf{k}(V \times V^{\ast})^{\Delta Z(W)}$ and R/\mathfrak{r}_0 is integral over $Q_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^{\ast}]^{\Delta W}$, it follows that $R/\mathfrak{r}_0 \subset \mathbf{k}[V \times V^{\ast}]^{\Delta Z(W)}$, and this inclusion preserves the bigrading, by the uniqueness of the bigrading on R/\mathfrak{r}_0 extending the one of $Q_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^{\ast}]^{\Delta W}$ (Proposition C.2.1). This shows the result. \square

Denote by R_+ the unique maximal bi-homogeneous ideal of R .

Corollary 10.3.4. — *Let D_+ (respectively I_+) be the decomposition (respectively inertia) group of R_+ in G . Then $D_+ = I_+ = G$.*

Proof. — Let $\mathfrak{p}_+ = R_+ \cap P$. Then $k_R(R_+)/k_P(\mathfrak{p}_+)$ is a Galois extension with Galois group D_+/I_+ (see Theorem B.3.4). By Corollary 10.3.3, $k_R(R_+) = \mathbf{k} = k_P(\mathfrak{p}_+)$, so $D_+/I_+ = 1$. Note finally that $D_+ = G$ by Proposition 10.3.1. \square

Remark 10.3.5. — We don't know if G acts as a reflection group on $R_+/(R_+)^2$: this is the case when $\dim V = 1$ (see §18). When this properties holds, the algebra R is a complete intersection (Proposition C.3.7).

10.4. Action on R of natural automorphisms of \mathbf{H}

The previous Section 10.3 was concerned with the extension to R of the automorphisms of Q induced by $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$. In Section 3.5, we have introduced an action of $W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N}$ on \mathbf{H} which stabilizes Z (of course), P , but also \mathfrak{p}_0 and so $\mathfrak{p}_0 Z$: this action can be transferred to $Q \simeq Z$ and still stabilizes $\mathfrak{q}_0 = \mathfrak{p}_0 Q$. We will show how to extend this action to R , and we will derive some consequences about the Galois group. For this, we will work in a more general framework:

Assumption. In this section 10.4, we fix a group \mathcal{G} acting both on Z and on $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ and satisfying the following properties:

- (1) \mathcal{G} stabilizes P and \mathfrak{p}_0 .
- (2) The action of \mathcal{G} on $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ normalizes the action of $W \times W$ and the one of ΔW .
- (3) The canonical isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras $Z_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ is \mathcal{G} -equivariant.

The action of \mathcal{G} on Z induces, through the isomorphism cop , an action of \mathcal{G} on Q . If $\tau \in \mathcal{G}$, we denote by τ° the automorphism of $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ induced by τ : by (2), τ° stabilizes $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)}$, $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ and $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{W \times W}$.

Proposition 10.4.1. — If $\tau \in \mathcal{G}$, then there exists a unique extension $\tilde{\tau}$ of τ to R satisfying the following two properties:

- (1) $\tilde{\tau}(\mathfrak{r}_0) = \mathfrak{r}_0$.
- (2) The automorphism of R/\mathfrak{r}_0 induced by $\tilde{\tau}$ is equal to τ° , via the identification $\text{iso}_0 : \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{M}_0$ of §10.1.B.

Proof. — Let us start by showing the existence. First of all, \mathbf{M} being a Galois closure of the extension \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{K} , there exists an extension $\tau_{\mathbf{M}}$ of τ to \mathbf{M} . Since R is the integral closure of Q in \mathbf{M} , it follows that $\tau_{\mathbf{M}}$ stabilizes R . Moreover, since $\tau(q_0) = q_0$, there exists $h \in H$ such that $\tau_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathfrak{r}_0) = h(\mathfrak{r}_0)$. Let $\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M}} = h^{-1} \circ \tau_{\mathbf{M}}$. Then

$$\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathfrak{r}_0) = \mathfrak{r}_0 \quad \text{and} \quad (\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M}})|_{\mathbf{L}} = \tau.$$

Let $\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M},0}$ denote the automorphism of R/\mathfrak{r}_0 induced by $\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M}}$.

By construction, the restriction of $\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M},0}$ to Q/q_0 is equal to the restriction of $\text{iso}_0 \circ \tau^\circ \circ \text{iso}_0^{-1}$. Hence, there exists $d \in D_0 \cap H$ such that $\tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M},0} = d \circ (\text{iso}_0 \circ \tau^\circ \circ \text{iso}_0^{-1})$. We then set $\tilde{\tau} = d^{-1} \circ \tilde{\tau}_{\mathbf{M}}$: it is clear that $\tilde{\tau}$ satisfies (1) and (2).

Let us now show the uniqueness. Let $\tilde{\tau}_1$ be another extension of τ to R satisfying (1) and (2) and let $\sigma = \tilde{\tau}^{-1} \tilde{\tau}_1$. We have $\sigma \in G$ and, by (1), σ stabilizes \mathfrak{r}_0 , hence $\sigma \in D_0$. Moreover, by (2), σ induces the identity on R/\mathfrak{r}_0 , hence $\sigma \in I_0 = 1$ (cf. (10.1.6)), and so $\tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau}_1$. \square

The existence and the uniqueness statements of Proposition 10.4.1 have the following consequences.

Corollary 10.4.2. — The action of \mathcal{G} on Q extends uniquely to an action of \mathcal{G} on R , which stabilizes \mathfrak{r}_0 and is compatible with the isomorphism iso_0 .

In this book, we will denote again by τ the extension $\tilde{\tau}$ of τ defined in Proposition 10.4.1. Since \mathcal{G} stabilizes $P, Q, \mathfrak{p}_0, \mathfrak{q}_0 = \mathfrak{p}_0 Q$ and τ_0 , we deduce the following.

Corollary 10.4.3. — *The action of \mathcal{G} on R normalizes $G, H, D_0 = \iota(W \times W)$ and $D_0 \cap H = \iota(\Delta W) = W/Z(W)$.*

From Corollary 10.4.3, we deduce that \mathcal{G} acts on the set $G/H \simeq W$ and that

$$(10.4.4) \quad \text{the image of } \mathcal{G} \text{ in } \mathfrak{S}_W \text{ normalizes } G.$$

Example 10.4.5. — The group $\mathcal{G} = \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ acts on \mathbf{H} and stabilizes P and \mathfrak{p}_0 ; by the same formulas, it acts on $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ and normalizes $W \times W$ and ΔW (in fact, $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times \text{Hom}(W, \mathbf{k}^\times)$ commutes with $W \times W$ and only \mathcal{N} acts non-trivially on $W \times W$).

It follows from the previous results that the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ on Q extends uniquely to an action on R which stabilizes τ_0 and is compatible with the isomorphism iso_0 . By the uniqueness statement, the extension of the action of $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times W^\wedge$ to R commutes with the action of G whereas the one of \mathcal{N} is such that the morphism $G \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_W$ is \mathcal{N} -equivariant.

Finally, still by the uniqueness statement, the extension of the action of the subgroup $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$ corresponds to the extension to R of the $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading described in Proposition 10.3.1. ■

10.5. A particular situation: reflections of order 2

Assumption and notation. *In this section 10.5, we assume that all the reflections of W have order 2 and that $-\text{Id}_V \in W$. We set $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V$ and $\tau_0 = (-1, 1, \varepsilon) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times W^\wedge$.*

By construction, the restriction of τ_0 to $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ is equal to the identity. Since $-\text{Id}_V \in W$, the restriction of τ_0 to $\mathbf{k}[V]^W$ is equal to the identity. Similarly, the restriction of τ_0 to $\mathbf{k}[V^*]^W$ is also equal to the identity. Consequently,

$$(10.5.1) \quad \forall p \in P, \tau_0(p) = p.$$

Recall that τ_0 denotes also the automorphism of R defined by Proposition 10.4.1. By definition of the Galois group, we have $\tau_0 \in G$. More precisely, we have the following description.

Proposition 10.5.2. — Assume that all the reflections of W have order 2 and that $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V \in W$. Then τ_0 is a central element of G . Its action on W is given by $\tau_0(w) = w_0 w$ (which means that $\tau_0 = w_0 = \iota(w_0, 1)$, through the canonical embedding $W \hookrightarrow G$) and, through the embedding $G \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_W$, we have

$$G \subset \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_W \mid \forall w \in W, \sigma(w_0 w) = w_0 \sigma(w)\}.$$

Moreover, given $w \in W$, we have

$$\tau_0(\mathbf{e}u_w) = -\mathbf{e}u_w = \mathbf{e}u_{w_0 w}.$$

Proof. — By Lemma 3.5.7(c), we have $\tau_0(\mathbf{e}u) = -\mathbf{e}u$. Moreover, by Example 10.4.5, the action of τ_0 on R commutes with the action of G . Therefore, if $w \in W$, then $\tau_0(\mathbf{e}u_w) = -\mathbf{e}u_w$.

On the other hand, there exists $w_1 \in W$ such that $\tau_0(\mathbf{e}u) = \mathbf{e}u_{w_1}$. As $-\mathbf{e}u_0 = w_0(\mathbf{e}u_0)$, it follows from the characterization of the action of W on \mathbf{L} that $\tau_0(\mathbf{e}u) = \mathbf{e}u_{w_0} = -\mathbf{e}u$. Since w_0 is central in W , we have $w_0(\mathbf{e}u_w) = \mathbf{e}u_{w_0 w} = \mathbf{e}u_{w w_0} = w(\mathbf{e}u_{w_0}) = -\mathbf{e}u_w$. So $\tau_0 = w_0$ because $\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{K}[(\mathbf{e}u_w)_{w \in W}]$.

Now, the fact that $G \subset \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_W \mid \forall w \in W, \sigma(w_0 w) = w_0 \sigma(w)\}$ follows from the fact that $\tau_0 = w_0$ commutes with the action of G . \square

Note that $w_0 w = -w$ and so the inclusion of Proposition 10.5.2 can be rewritten

$$(10.5.3) \quad G \subset \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_W \mid \forall w \in W, \sigma(-w) = -\sigma(w)\}.$$

Viewed like this, it shows that, under the assumption of this section, G is contained in a Weyl group of type $B_{|W|/2}$.

10.6. Special features of Coxeter groups

Assumption. In this section 10.6, we assume that W is a Coxeter group, and we use the notation of §2.6.

Recall (Proposition 4.7.1) that the algebra \mathbf{H} admits another automorphism $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ stabilizing P .

Proposition 10.6.1. — The automorphism $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ of Q extends uniquely to an automorphism $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ of R . Given $g \in G \subset \mathfrak{S}_W$ and $w \in W$, we have $(\sigma_{\mathbf{H}} g)(w) = g(w^{-1})^{-1}$.

Proof. — Note that $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ induces an automorphism of $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ which normalizes $W \times W$ and ΔW . More precisely, consider $\sigma_2 : V \oplus V^* \xrightarrow{\sim} V \oplus V^*$, $(y, x) \mapsto (-\sigma^{-1}(x), \sigma(y))$. We have

$$(10.6.2) \quad \sigma_2(w, w')\sigma_2^{-1} = (w', w)$$

for all $(w, w') \in W \times W$. By Proposition 10.4.1, $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ extends uniquely to an automorphism of R which stabilizes τ_0 and which is compatible with iso_0 . Since $\sigma_{\mathbf{H}}$ normalizes G and its subgroup $\iota(W \times W)$ (see (10.4.4)), it follows from (10.6.2) that its action on the elements of $W \subset G$ satisfies

$$(10.6.3) \quad \sigma_{\mathbf{H}} w H = w^{-1} H \quad \text{and} \quad H \sigma_{\mathbf{H}} w = H w^{-1}$$

for all $w \in W$. The proposition follows now from (10.4.4). \square

Remark 10.6.4. — Note that if $W \neq 1$, then the action of $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$ on \mathbf{H} does not induce an action on R , since $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{k})$ does not normalize $W \times W$. \blacksquare

10.7. Geometry

10.7.A. Extension R/P . — Since R and $Q \simeq Z$ are also \mathbf{k} -algebras of finite type, they are associated with \mathbf{k} -varieties \mathcal{R} and $\mathcal{Q} \simeq \mathcal{Z}$: the isomorphism $\text{cop}^* : \mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z}$ is induced by $\text{cop} : Z \xrightarrow{\sim} Q$. The inclusion $P \hookrightarrow R$ (respectively $Q \hookrightarrow R$) defines a morphism of varieties $\rho_G : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ (respectively $\rho_H : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$) and the equalities $P = R^G$ and $Q = R^H$ show that ρ_G and ρ_H induce isomorphisms

$$(10.7.1) \quad \mathcal{R}/G \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{R}/H \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Q}.$$

In this setting, the choice of a prime ideal τ_c lying over \mathfrak{q}_c is equivalent to the choice of an irreducible component \mathcal{R}_c of $\rho_H^{-1}(\mathcal{Q}_c)$ (whose ideal of definition is τ_c). Similarly, the argument leading to Proposition 10.1.11 implies for instance that the number of irreducible components of $\rho_G^{-1}(\mathcal{P}_0)$ is equal to $|G| \cdot |\Delta Z(W)| / |W|^2$. It also shows that $\iota(W \times W)$ is the stabilizer of \mathcal{R}_0 in G and $\mathcal{R}_0 / \iota(W \times W) \simeq \mathcal{P}_0$, that $\iota(\Delta W)$ is the

stabilizer of \mathcal{R}_0 in H and that $\mathcal{R}_0/\iota(\Delta W) \simeq \mathcal{Q}_0$. We have a commutative diagram

(10.7.2)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{R}_c \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{R} & \\
 \downarrow & \searrow^{\rho_H} & \\
 \mathcal{Q}_c \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{Q} & \\
 \downarrow \Upsilon_c & \downarrow \Upsilon & \searrow^{\rho_G} \\
 V/W \times V^*/W \simeq \mathcal{P}_c \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{P} & \simeq \mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow \pi & \\
 \{c\} \hookrightarrow & \mathcal{C} &
 \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{j_c}$ $\xrightarrow{i_c}$

which completes the diagram (4.4.2) (if we identify \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Z} through cop^*). Only the two bottom squares of the diagram (10.7.2) are cartesian.

10.7.B. Automorphisms. — The group $\mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times (W^\wedge \rtimes \mathcal{N})$ (which acts on \mathbf{H} through automorphisms of \mathbf{k} -algebras) stabilizes the \mathbf{k} -subalgebras $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$, \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} of \mathbf{H} . Therefore, it acts by automorphisms of \mathbf{k} -varieties on \mathcal{C} , \mathcal{P} and \mathcal{Q} . Also, this action extends to an action on \mathcal{R} (see Corollary 10.4.2), making the morphisms Υ , π , ρ_H and ρ_G of diagram (10.7.2) equivariant for that action.

10.7.C. Irreducible components of $\mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z}$. — Given $w \in W$, we set

$$\mathcal{R}_w = \{(r, \text{cop}^*(\rho_H(w(r)))) \mid r \in \mathcal{R}\} \subset \mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z}.$$

Lemma 10.7.3. — *If $w \in W$, then \mathcal{R}_w is an irreducible component of $\mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z}$, isomorphic to \mathcal{R} . Moreover,*

$$\mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z} = \bigcup_{w \in W} \mathcal{R}_w$$

and $\mathcal{R}_w = \mathcal{R}_{w'}$ if and only if $w = w'$.

Proof. — This is only the geometric translation of the fact that the morphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 R \otimes_P Z & \longrightarrow & \prod_{w \in W} R \\
 x & \longmapsto & (w_Z(x))_{w \in W}
 \end{array}$$

defined by restriction from the morphism (10.2.1) is finite and becomes an isomorphism after extending scalars to \mathbf{K} . □

CHAPTER 11

CALOGERO-MOSER CELLS

Notation. From now on, and until the end of Chapter 11, we fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{r} of R and we set $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{r} \cap Q$ and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{r} \cap P$. We denote by $D_{\mathfrak{r}}$ (respectively $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$) the decomposition (respectively inertia) group of \mathfrak{r} in G .

11.1. Definition, first properties

Recall that, since we have chosen once and for all a prime ideal \mathfrak{r}_0 as well as an isomorphism $k_R(\mathfrak{r}_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta Z(W)}$, we can identify the sets G/H and W (see §10.1.B). So G acts on the set W .

Definition 11.1.1. — A *Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cell* is an orbit of the inertia group $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$ in the set W . We will denote by $\sim_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\text{CM}}$ the equivalence relation corresponding to the partition of W into Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells.

The set of Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells will be denoted by ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{r}}(W)$.

Recall that W can be identified with the set $\text{Hom}_{P\text{-alg}}(Q, R) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{K}\text{-alg}}(\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{M})$. By Proposition B.4.5, if w and w' are two elements of W , then

$$(11.1.2) \quad w \sim_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\text{CM}} w' \text{ if and only if } w(q) \equiv w'(q) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}} \text{ for all } q \in Q.$$

Remark 11.1.3. — If \mathfrak{r} and \mathfrak{r}' are two prime ideals of R such that $\mathfrak{r} \subset \mathfrak{r}'$, then $I_{\mathfrak{r}} \subset I_{\mathfrak{r}'}$ and so the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r}' -cells are unions of Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells. ■

Example 11.1.4 (Reflections of order 2). — If all the reflections of W have order 2 and if $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V \in W$, then it follows from Proposition 10.5.2 that $G \subset \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_W \mid \forall w \in W, \sigma(w_0 w) = w_0 \sigma(w)\}$. Consequently, if Γ is a Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cell, then $w_0 \Gamma = \Gamma w_0$ is a Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cell. ■

The action of G being compatible with the bigrading of R , the following result is not surprising.

Proposition 11.1.5. — *Let Γ be a finitely generated free abelian group and $R = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} R_\gamma$ a G -stable Γ -grading on R . Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{r}} = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mathfrak{r} \cap R_\gamma$. Then $I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{r}}} = I_{\mathfrak{r}}$, hence the Calogero-Moser $\tilde{\mathfrak{r}}$ -cells and the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells coincide.*

Proof. — This follows from Corollary C.2.14. \square

11.2. Blocks

Given $w \in W$, we denote by $e_w \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{MH}))$ the central primitive idempotent of \mathbf{MH} (which is split semisimple by (10.2.4)) associated with the simple module \mathcal{L}_w . It is the unique central primitive idempotent of \mathbf{MH} which acts as the identity on the simple \mathbf{MH} -module \mathcal{L}_w . Given $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathbf{Z}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathbf{H}))$, we denote by $\text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b)$ the unique subset of W such that

$$(11.2.1) \quad b = \sum_{w \in \text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b)} e_w.$$

In other words, the bijection $W \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr } \mathbf{MH}$ restricts to a bijection $\text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr } \mathbf{MH}b$. It is clear that $(\text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b))_{b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathbf{H})}$ is a partition of W . In fact, this partition coincides with the partition into Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells.

Theorem 11.2.2. — *Let $w, w' \in W$ and let b and b' be the central primitive idempotents of $R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathbf{H}$ such that $w \in \text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b)$ and $w' \in \text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b')$. Then $w \sim_{\text{CM}}^{\mathfrak{r}} w'$ if and only if $b = b'$.*

Proof. — Let $\omega_w : \mathbf{Z}(\mathbf{RH}) = R \otimes_p \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow R$ denote the central character associated with the simple \mathbf{MH} -module \mathcal{L}_w (see § D.2.A). By the very definition of \mathcal{L}_w , we have

$$\omega_w(r \otimes_p z) = r w(\text{cop}(z))$$

for all $r \in R$ and $z \in \mathbf{Z}$. Consequently, by (11.1.2), we have $w \sim_{\text{CM}}^{\mathfrak{r}} w'$ if and only if $\omega_w \equiv \omega_{w'} \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}$. The result follows now from Corollary D.2.4. \square

Via Proposition D.2.3, we obtain bijections

$$(11.2.3) \quad {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{r}}(W) \xleftarrow[\text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b) \mapsto \bar{b}]{\sim} \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathbf{Z}) \xrightarrow[\bar{b}]{\sim} \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{Z})$$

where \bar{b} denote the image of b in $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{Z}$.

Since \mathbf{MZ} is the center of \mathbf{MH} , the fact that \mathbf{MH} is split semisimple implies immediately that

$$(11.2.4) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{MZ}b) = |\text{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b)|.$$

Recall that, since Z is a direct summand of \mathbf{H} , the algebra $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z$ can be identified with its image in $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$. Note however that this image might be different from the center of $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$.

Corollary 11.2.5. — *We have $\dim k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z\bar{b} = |\mathrm{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b)|$.*

Proof. — The $R_{\mathfrak{r}}$ -module $R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z$ is free (of rank $|W|$), so the $R_{\mathfrak{r}}$ -module $R_{\mathfrak{r}}Zb$ is projective, hence free since $R_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is local. By (11.2.4), the $R_{\mathfrak{r}}$ -rank of $R_{\mathfrak{r}}Zb$ is $|\mathrm{CM}_{\mathfrak{r}}(b)|$. The corollary follows. \square

Example 11.2.6 (Specialization). — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$. Let \mathfrak{r}_c be a prime ideal of R lying over \mathfrak{p}_c and, as in §10.1.A, define $D_c = G_{\mathfrak{r}_c}^D$ and $I_c = G_{\mathfrak{r}_c}^I$. Then $I_c = 1$ by (10.1.6), hence

the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r}_c -cells are singletons. ■

11.3. Ramification locus

Let $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathrm{ram}}$ denote the defining ideal of the ramification locus of the finite morphism $\mathrm{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \mathrm{Spec}(P)$: in other words, R is étale over P at \mathfrak{r} if and only if $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathrm{ram}} \not\subset \mathfrak{r}$. Recall [SGA1, Exposé V, Corollaire 2.4] that the following assertions are equivalent:

- R is étale over P at \mathfrak{r} ;
- $I_{\mathfrak{r}} = 1$;
- R is unramified over P at \mathfrak{r} .

As G acts faithfully on W , we deduce the following result (taking into account Theorem 11.2.2).

Proposition 11.3.1. — *The following are equivalent:*

- (1) $I_{\mathfrak{r}} \neq 1$.
- (2) R is not étale over P at \mathfrak{r} .
- (3) R is ramified over P at \mathfrak{r} .
- (4) $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathrm{ram}} \subset \mathfrak{r}$.
- (5) $|\mathrm{Idem}_{\mathrm{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}Q)| < |W|$.

Note that $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathrm{ram}}$ is not necessarily a prime ideal of R . However, the purity theorem [SGA1, Exposé X, Théorème 3.1] implies that $\mathrm{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{r}_{\mathrm{ram}})$ is empty or of pure

codimension 1 in $\text{Spec}(R)$ (since R is integrally closed and P is regular). By Corollary 10.3.4 and Proposition 11.3.1, the morphism $\text{Spec}(R) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(P)$ is not étale if $W \neq 1$. Hence, if $W \neq 1$, we deduce that

$$(11.3.2) \quad \text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{r}_{\text{ram}}) \text{ is of pure codimension 1 in } \text{Spec}(R).$$

Of course,

$$(11.3.3) \quad \mathfrak{r}_{\text{ram}} \text{ is stable under the action of } \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times ((W^\wedge \times G) \rtimes \mathcal{N}).$$

While it is difficult to determine the ideal $\mathfrak{r}_{\text{ram}}$ (we even do not know how to determine the ring R), the ideal $\mathfrak{p}_{\text{ram}} = \mathfrak{r}_{\text{ram}} \cap P$ is determined by the extension Q/P . The following result is classical [SGA1, Proposition 4.10].

Lemma 11.3.4. — *Let $\text{disc}(Q/P)$ denote the discriminant ideal of Q in P . Then $\mathfrak{p}_{\text{ram}} = \sqrt{\text{disc}(Q/P)}$.*

Remark 11.3.5. — We proved that $\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{r}_{\text{ram}})$ is of pure codimension 1 in $\text{Spec}(R)$ by using the purity theorem. Using the equivalence between (4) and (5) in Lemma 11.3.1, we obtain another proof using Proposition D.2.11. ■

11.4. Smoothness

Extending scalars, we have the following consequence of Corollary 4.5.5.

Corollary 11.4.1. — *Assume $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}$.*

The $(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}, k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z)$ -bimodule $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}e$ is both left and right projective and induces a Morita equivalence between $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ and $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z$.

Theorem 11.4.2. — *Assume $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P \not\subseteq \mathfrak{p}$.*

The $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ is split. Every block of $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ admits a unique simple module, which has dimension $|W|$. In particular, the simple $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ -modules are parametrized by the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells, that is, by the $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$ -orbits in W .

Proof. — Let us first show that $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z = k_R(\mathfrak{r}) \otimes_P Z = k_R(\mathfrak{r}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{p}} Z_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a split $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra. Let $\mathfrak{z}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{z}_l$ be the prime ideals of Z lying over \mathfrak{p} : in other words, $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{z}_1), \dots, k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{z}_l)$ are the prime (so, maximal) ideals of $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{z}) = Z_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}Z_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Then $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})(\mathfrak{z}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathfrak{z}_l)$ is the radical I of $k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})Z$. Moreover,

$$(k_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{p})Z)/I \simeq k_Z(\mathfrak{z}_1) \times \dots \times k_Z(\mathfrak{z}_l).$$

Since $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ is a Galois extension of $k_P(\mathfrak{p})$ containing (the image through cop^{-1} of) $k_Z(\mathfrak{z}_i)$, for all i , it follows that $k_R(\mathfrak{r}) \otimes_{k_P(\mathfrak{p})} k_Z(\mathfrak{z}_i)$ is a split $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra (see Proposition B.4.10). As a consequence, $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z$ is split. We deduce from Corollary 11.4.1 that $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ is also split.

On the other hand, since $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z$ is commutative, every block of $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z$ admits a unique simple module. Using again the Morita equivalence, the same property holds for $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$. Finally, as the projective $Z_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -module $\mathbf{H}_{\mathfrak{p}}e$ has rank $|W|$, the same is true for the projective $k_R(\mathfrak{r})Z$ -module $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}e$, and so the simple $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ -modules have dimension $|W|$.

The last statement of the theorem is now clear. \square

11.5. Geometry

By Lemma 10.7.3, the irreducible components of $\mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z}$ are the

$$\mathcal{R}_w = \{(r, \text{cop}^*(\rho_H(w(r)))) \mid r \in \mathcal{R}\},$$

where w runs over W and the morphism $\Upsilon_{\mathcal{R}} : \mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ obtained from $\Upsilon : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ by base change induces an isomorphism between the irreducible component \mathcal{R}_w and \mathcal{R} .

Consequently, the inverse image through $\Upsilon_{\mathcal{R}}$ of the closed irreducible subvariety $\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{r}) = \text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{r})$ is a union of closed irreducible subvarieties

$$(11.5.1) \quad \Upsilon_{\mathcal{R}}^{-1}(\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{r})) = \bigcup_{w \in W} \mathcal{R}_w(\mathfrak{r}),$$

where $\mathcal{R}_w(\mathfrak{r}) \simeq \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{r})$ is the inverse image of $\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{r})$ in \mathcal{R}_w .

Lemma 11.5.2. — *Let w and $w' \in W$. We have $\mathcal{R}_w(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathcal{R}_{w'}(\mathfrak{r})$ if and only if $w \sim_{\mathfrak{r}}^{\text{CM}} w'$.*

Proof. — Indeed, $\mathcal{R}_w(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathcal{R}_{w'}(\mathfrak{r})$ if and only if, for all $r \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{r})$, we have $\rho_H(w(r)) = \rho_H(w'(r))$. Translated at the level of the rings Q and R , this becomes equivalent to saying that, for all $q \in Q$, we have $w(q) \equiv w'(q) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}$. \square

In other words, Lemma 11.5.2 shows that the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells parametrize the irreducible components of the inverse image of $\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{r})$ in the fiber product $\mathcal{R} \times_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{Z}$.

11.6. Topology

We assume in §11.6 that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$ and we identify the schemes \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{R} with their \mathbb{C} -points and we endow them with the usual complex topology. We fix for the remainder of the book a pair $(v_{\mathbb{C}}, v_{\mathbb{C}}^*) \in V^{\text{reg}} \times V^{*\text{reg}}$.

We denote by \mathcal{R}^{nr} the complement of the ramification locus of $\rho_G : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ and by \mathcal{P}^{nr} its image under ρ_G .

Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ be a path with $\gamma([0, 1]) \subset \mathcal{P}^{\text{nr}}$ and such that $\gamma(0) = (0, W \cdot v_{\mathbb{C}}, W \cdot v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$. Given $w \in W$, there is a unique path $\gamma_w : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$ lifting γ and such that $\gamma_w(0) = (0, (w(v_{\mathbb{C}}), v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)\Delta W)$ (Lemma B.8.2).

Definition 11.6.1. — We say that $w, w' \in W$ are in the same *Calogero-Moser γ -cell* if $\gamma_w(1) = \gamma_{w'}(1)$.

The choice of the prime ideal \mathfrak{r}_0 (cf. §10.1.B) corresponds to the choice of an irreducible component of $\rho_G^{-1}(\{0\} \times V/W \times V^*/W)$. The isomorphism iso_0 extends to an isomorphism $\mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^{*\text{reg}}]^{\Delta Z(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} (R/\mathfrak{r}_0) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{W \times W}} \mathbf{k}[V^{\text{reg}} \times V^{*\text{reg}}]^{W \times W}$. We have a corresponding isomorphism of varieties

$$\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{r}_0) \times_{V/W \times V^*/W} (V^{\text{reg}}/W \times V^{*\text{reg}}/W) \xrightarrow{\sim} (V^{\text{reg}} \times V^{*\text{reg}})/\Delta Z(W).$$

We denote by y_0 the point of the component that is the inverse image of $(v_{\mathbb{C}}, v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)\Delta Z(W)$. Let $x_0 = \rho_G(y_0)$. The choice of y_0 provides a bijection $H \backslash G \xrightarrow{\sim} \Upsilon^{-1}(x_0)$, $Hg \mapsto \rho_H(g \cdot y_0)$. The bijection $W \xrightarrow{\sim} H \backslash G \xrightarrow{\sim} \Upsilon^{-1}(x_0)$ is given by $w \mapsto (w(v_{\mathbb{C}}), v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)\Delta W$.

Let y_1 be a point of \mathcal{R} that lies in the irreducible component determined by \mathfrak{r} and satisfies $\text{Stab}_G(y_1) = G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I$.

We fix a path $\tilde{\gamma} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ such that $\tilde{\gamma}([0, 1]) \subset \mathcal{R}^{\text{nr}}$, $\tilde{\gamma}(0) = y_0$ and $\tilde{\gamma}(1) = y_1$. We denote by γ the image of $\tilde{\gamma}$ in \mathcal{P} .

From §B.8 we deduce the following result.

Proposition 11.6.2. — *Two elements $w, w' \in W$ are in the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cell if and only if they are in the same Calogero-Moser γ -cell.*

PART IV

CELLS AND FAMILIES

Definition. — Fix a prime ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$) of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, resp. $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$). A **Calogero-Moser two-sided** (resp. **left**, resp. **right**) \mathfrak{C} -cell is defined to be an $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ -cell (resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ -cell, resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$ -cell).

When $\mathfrak{C} = 0$, they will also be called **generic Calogero-Moser** (two-sided, left or right) cells and we write $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, resp. $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{right}}$) for $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$). Given $c \in \mathfrak{C}$ and $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$, they are called **Calogero-Moser** (two-sided, left or right) c -cells and we write $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_c$ (resp. $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$, resp. $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{right}}$) for $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}_c}$ (resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}_c}^{\text{left}}$, resp. $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}_c}^{\text{right}}$).

Remark. — Of course, the notion of Calogero-Moser (two-sided, left, or right) \mathfrak{C} -cell depends on the choice of the ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ or $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$; however, as all the prime ideals of R lying over a prime ideal of P are G -conjugate, changing the ideal amounts to transforming the cells according to the action of G . ■

Remark (Semi-continuity). — It is of course possible to choose the ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ or $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$ so that $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ contains $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ and $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$: in this case, by Remark 11.1.3, the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells are unions of Calogero-Moser left (resp. right) \mathfrak{C} -cells.

Similarly, if \mathfrak{C}' is another prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ such that $\mathfrak{C} \subset \mathfrak{C}'$, then one can choose the ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}'}$, $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}}$ or $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{right}}$ in such a way that they contain respectively $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ or $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$. Then the Calogero-Moser two-sided (resp. left, resp. right) \mathfrak{C}' -cells are unions of Calogero-Moser two-sided (resp. left, resp. right) \mathfrak{C} -cells. ■

With the definition of Calogero-Moser two-sided, left or right cells given above, this completes the first aim of this book. The aim of this part is now to study these particular cells, in relation with the representation theory of \mathbf{H} : in each case, a family of *Verma modules* will help us in this study. More precisely:

- In Chapter 12, we will associate a *Calogero-Moser family* with each two-sided cell: the Calogero-Moser families define a partition of $\text{Irr}(W)$.
- In Chapter 13, we will associate a *Calogero-Moser cellular character* with each left cell.

We conjecture that, whenever W is a Coxeter group, all these notions coincide with the analogous notions defined by Kazhdan-Lusztig in the framework of Coxeter groups. The conjectures will be stated precisely in Chapter 15 and some evidence will be given (see §15.3).

CHAPTER 12

CALOGERO-MOSER TWO SIDED CELLS

In this chapter, we fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. We study the relation between Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells and \mathfrak{C} -families.

12.1. Choices

In order to relate the Calogero-Moser two-sided cells with the Kazhdan-Lusztig ones, we need to make an appropriate choice of a prime ideal $\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. We do not have a general procedure to make this choice (see §15.2.A for a discussion in the case of Coxeter groups).

Recall that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ denotes the prime ideal of P corresponding to the closed irreducible subvariety $\mathcal{C} \times \{0\} \times \{0\}$ of \mathcal{P} (c.f. page 93). There are several prime ideals of Z lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$. They are described in Lemma 7.2.3, which says that they are in bijection with the set of generic Calogero-Moser families of W . Recall also that (Example 7.3.6) the trivial character $\mathbf{1}_W$ of W is itself a generic Calogero-Moser family. We denote by $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}$ the associated prime ideal of Z :

$$\bar{\mathfrak{z}} = \text{Ker}(\Omega_{\mathbf{1}_W}).$$

We put $\bar{\mathfrak{q}} = \text{cop}(\bar{\mathfrak{z}})$.

Lemma 12.1.1. — *The ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$ of Q is the unique prime ideal lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ and containing $\mathbf{eu} - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} e_H K_{H,0}$. The algebra Q is étale over P at $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$.*

Proof. — It follows from Corollary 7.4.5 that Q is unramified over P at $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$: as Q is a free (hence flat) P -module and since, in characteristic zero, all the field extensions are separable, we deduce that Q is étale over P at $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$. The fact that $\mathbf{eu} - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} e_H K_{H,0} \in \bar{\mathfrak{z}}$ follows from Corollary 5.4.2. Now, if $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}'$ is a prime ideal of Z lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ and containing $\mathbf{eu} - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} e_H K_{H,0}$, then there exists $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$ such that $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}' = \text{Ker}(\Omega_{\chi})$. In

particular, $\Omega_\chi(\mathbf{eu}) = \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} e_H K_{H,0}$ and so $\Omega_\chi(\mathbf{eu}) = \Omega_{\mathbf{1}_W}(\mathbf{eu})$. It has been shown in Example 7.3.6 that this implies $\chi = \mathbf{1}_W$. \square

Let us use now the notation of §7. Lemma 7.2.3 says that the set of prime ideals of Q lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_\mathfrak{C}$ is in bijection with the set of Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -families. Let $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_\mathfrak{C}$ denote the prime ideal corresponding to the \mathfrak{C} -family containing the trivial character $\mathbf{1}_W$ of W :

$$\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_\mathfrak{C} = \text{Ker}(\Omega_{\mathbf{1}_W}^\mathfrak{C}).$$

We set $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_\mathfrak{C} = \text{cop}(\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_\mathfrak{C})$.

Lemma 12.1.2. — *We have $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_\mathfrak{C} = \bar{\mathfrak{q}} + \mathfrak{C}Q$.*

Proof. — The morphism $\Omega_{\mathbf{1}_W} : Z \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ induces an isomorphism $Z/\bar{\mathfrak{z}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$. Since $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_\mathfrak{C}$ contains \mathfrak{C} , it follows that $\bar{\mathfrak{z}} + \mathfrak{C}Z$ is a prime ideal of Z , corresponding to the closed irreducible subscheme $\mathfrak{C}_\mathfrak{C}$ of \mathfrak{C} . \square

Corollary 12.1.3. — *The ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_\mathfrak{C}$ of Q is the unique prime ideal lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_\mathfrak{C}$ and containing $\mathbf{eu} - \sum_{H \in \mathcal{A}} e_H K_{H,0}$.*

12.2. Two-sided cells

Assumption. *From now on, and until the end of §12.2, we fix a prime ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_\mathfrak{C}$ of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_\mathfrak{C}$. Recall that $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_\mathfrak{C} = k_P(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_\mathfrak{C}) = k_{\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]}(\mathfrak{C})$. We put $\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\mathfrak{C} = k_Q(\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_\mathfrak{C})$ and $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_\mathfrak{C} = k_R(\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_\mathfrak{C})$. We denote by $\bar{\mathbf{K}}, \bar{\mathbf{L}}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{M}}$ (respectively $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_c, \bar{\mathbf{L}}_c$ and $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_c$) the fields $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_\mathfrak{C}, \bar{\mathbf{L}}_\mathfrak{C}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_\mathfrak{C}$ whenever $\mathfrak{C} = 0$ (respectively $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$ for some $c \in \mathfrak{C}$).*

The decomposition (respectively inertia) group of $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_\mathfrak{C}$ will be denoted by $\bar{D}_\mathfrak{C}$ (respectively $\bar{I}_\mathfrak{C}$). We define similarly $\bar{D}, \bar{I}, \bar{D}_c$ and \bar{I}_c .

12.2.A. Galois theory. — Recall that, by Corollary 7.2.5, the canonical embedding $P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_\mathfrak{C} \hookrightarrow Q/\bar{\mathfrak{q}}_\mathfrak{C}$ is an isomorphism, hence $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_\mathfrak{C} = \bar{\mathbf{L}}_\mathfrak{C}$. Since $\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathbf{M}}_\mathfrak{C}/\bar{\mathbf{L}}_\mathfrak{C}) = \bar{D}_\mathfrak{C}/\bar{I}_\mathfrak{C}$ (Theorem B.3.4), we deduce that

$$(12.2.1) \quad (\bar{D}_\mathfrak{C} \cap H)/(\bar{I}_\mathfrak{C} \cap H) \simeq \bar{D}_\mathfrak{C}/\bar{I}_\mathfrak{C}.$$

In particular,

$$(12.2.2) \quad (\bar{D}_\mathfrak{C} \cap H)\bar{I}_\mathfrak{C} = \bar{D}_\mathfrak{C}.$$

Moreover, since the algebra Q is unramified over P at \bar{q} (Lemma 12.1.1), it follows from Theorem B.3.6 that $\bar{I} \subset H$. Combined with (12.2.2), we obtain

$$(12.2.3) \quad \bar{I} \subset \bar{D} \subset H.$$

Note that this last result is not true in general for $\bar{I}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, as shown by (17.1.2),

To conclude with basic Galois properties, note that, by Corollaries 7.2.5 and B.4.7, we have

$$(12.2.4) \quad \bar{I}_{\mathfrak{C}} \backslash G/H = \bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}} \backslash G/H.$$

12.2.B. Two-sided cells and grading. — Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathfrak{C} \cap \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$ be the maximal homogeneous ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ contained in \mathfrak{C} . Then $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$ is a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ (see Lemma C.2.9). Let $\bar{\tau}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}$ denote the maximal homogeneous ideal of R contained in $\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}$: it is a prime ideal of R lying over $\bar{q}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}$ (see Corollary C.2.13). The following is a consequence of Proposition 11.1.5.

Lemma 12.2.5. — *We have $\bar{I}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \bar{I}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}$. The Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells and the Calogero-Moser two-sided $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$ -cells coincide.*

12.2.C. Two-sided cells and families. — The $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ -algebra $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ is a finite field extension of $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = k_P(\bar{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}) = \text{Frac}(\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]/\mathfrak{C})$ and $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}}\mathbf{H} = \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}$. Theorem 11.2.2 says that there is a bijection between the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells and the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -families: given $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}}Z)$, this bijection sends $\text{CM}_{\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}}(b)$ to $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, \bar{b})$, where \bar{b} denotes the image of b in $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}$, and $\bar{b} \in \bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ since $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ is split.

Terminology, notation. Given $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}}Z)$, we say that the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell $\text{CM}_{\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}}(b)$ *covers* the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family $\text{Irr}_{\mathbf{H}}(W, b)$. Given Γ a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell, we denote by $\text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{CM}}(W)$ the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family covered by Γ . The set of Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells will be denoted by ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^{\mathfrak{C}}(W)$.

Remark 12.2.6. — The definition of Calogero-Moser two-sided cells depends on the choice of the prime ideal $\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ lying over $\bar{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. Given $\bar{\tau}'_{\mathfrak{C}}$ another prime ideal of R lying over $\bar{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, there exists $h \in H$ such that $\bar{\tau}'_{\mathfrak{C}} = h(\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}})$ and the Calogero-Moser $\bar{\tau}'_{\mathfrak{C}}$ -cells are obtained from the Calogero-Moser $\bar{\tau}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ -cells via the action of h on $W \xrightarrow{\sim} G/H$. ■

The link between Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells and Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -families is strengthened by the following theorem.

Theorem 12.2.7. — (a) The decomposition group $\bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ acts trivially on ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^{\mathfrak{C}}(W)$.

(b) Given $w \in W$ and $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$, the following are equivalent

- the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell of w is associated with the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family of χ
- $w^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) \cap Q = \text{cop}(\text{Ker}(\Omega_{\chi}^{\mathfrak{C}}))$
- $(w(q) \bmod \bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) = \Omega_{\chi}^{\mathfrak{C}}(\text{cop}^{-1}(q)) \in \bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = k_R(\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}})$ for all $q \in Q$.

(c) Given Γ is a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell, we have $|\Gamma| = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{CM}}(W)} \chi(1)^2$.

Proof. — (a) follows from 12.2.4.

(b) Let $\bar{\omega}_w : Q \rightarrow R/\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ denote the morphism of P -algebras which sends $q \in Q$ to the image of $\omega_w(q) = w(q) \in R$ in $R/\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. Then w belongs to the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell associated with the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family of χ if and only if $\bar{\omega}_w = \Omega_{\chi}$. But, by Lemma 7.2.3, this is equivalent to say that $\text{Ker}(\bar{\omega}_w) = \text{cop}(\text{Ker}(\Omega_{\chi}^{\mathfrak{C}}))$. Since $\text{Ker}(\bar{\omega}_w) = w^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) \cap Q$, the first equivalence follows. Since $Q = (w^{-1}(\mathfrak{t}) \cap Q) + \mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ (Corollary 7.2.5), the second equivalence follows.

The assertion (c) follows from Corollaries 7.4.2 and 11.2.5. \square

Corollary 12.2.8. — Let \mathfrak{C}' be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ contained in \mathfrak{C} and let $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}'}$ be a prime ideal of R lying above $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}'}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. Then the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cells are unions of Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C}' -cells. Moreover, if Γ is a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell and if $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \coprod \cdots \coprod \Gamma_r$ where the Γ_i 's are Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C}' -cells, then

$$\text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{CM}, \mathfrak{C}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\Gamma_1}^{\text{CM}, \mathfrak{C}'}(W) \coprod \cdots \coprod \text{Irr}_{\Gamma_r}^{\text{CM}, \mathfrak{C}'}(W).$$

Corollary 12.2.9. — Assume that all the reflections of W have order 2 and that $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V \in W$. If Γ is a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell covering the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family \mathfrak{F} , then $w_0\Gamma = \Gamma w_0$ is the Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell covering the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family $\varepsilon\mathfrak{F}$.

Proof. — First of all, $w_0\Gamma = \Gamma w_0$ is a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell by Example 11.1.4 whereas $\varepsilon\mathfrak{F}$ is a Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family by Corollary 7.3.5.

Let $w \in \Gamma$, $\chi \in \mathfrak{F}$ and $q \in Q$. By Theorem 12.2.7(b), we only need to show that $w w_0(q) \equiv \Omega_{\chi\varepsilon}(q) \bmod \bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. Let $\tau_0 = (-1, 1, \varepsilon) \in \mathbf{k}^{\times} \times \mathbf{k}^{\times} \times W^{\wedge}$. By Proposition 10.5.2, we have $w_0(q) = {}^{\tau_0}q$ for all $q \in Q$. Moreover, by Corollary 5.6.2, we have $\Omega_{\chi\varepsilon}(q) = {}^{\tau_0}\Omega_{\chi}({}^{\tau_0}q)$ (because τ_0 has order 2). Since τ_0 acts trivially on $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$, we have $\Omega_{\chi\varepsilon}(q) = \Omega_{\chi}({}^{\tau_0}q)$. It is now sufficient to show that $w({}^{\tau_0}q) \equiv \Omega_{\chi}({}^{\tau_0}q) \bmod \bar{\mathfrak{t}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. This follows from Theorem 12.2.7(b). \square

Example 12.2.10 (Smoothness). — If the ring Q is regular at \bar{q}_b and if χ denotes the unique element of $\text{Irr}_H(W, b)$ (see Proposition 7.7.1), then $|\text{CM}_\tau(b)| = \chi(1)^2$ by Theorem 12.2.7(c). ■

Remark 12.2.11. — If $\bar{\tau}_\mathcal{C}$ and $\bar{\tau}$ are chosen so that $\bar{\tau} \subset \bar{\tau}_\mathcal{C}$, then $\bar{I} \subset \bar{I}_\mathcal{C}$ and so every Calogero-Moser \mathcal{C} -cell is a union of generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cells. It is the “cell version” of the corresponding result on families. ■

If γ is a linear character, then it is alone in its generic Calogero-Moser family (Example 7.3.6) and its covering generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cell contains only one element (Theorem 12.2.7(c)). Let w_γ denote this element. By Theorem 12.2.7(b), we have

$$(12.2.12) \quad w_\gamma^{-1}(\bar{\tau}) \cap Q = \text{Ker}(\Omega_\gamma).$$

Corollary 12.2.13. — We have $w_{1_W} = 1$. In other words 1 is alone in its generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cell and covers the generic Calogero-Moser family of the trivial character 1_W (which is a singleton).

Proof. — By Theorem 12.2.7 and (12.2.12), w_{1_W} is the unique element $w \in W$ such that $w^{-1}(\bar{\tau}) \cap Q = \text{Ker}(\Omega_{1_W}) = \bar{q}$. Since $\bar{\tau} \cap Q = \bar{q}$, we have $w_{1_W} = 1$. □

Proposition 12.2.14. — Let $\gamma \in W^\wedge$. Then $\bar{I} \subset w_\gamma H w_\gamma^{-1}$.

Proof. — We shall give two proofs of this fact. First, w_γ is alone in its generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cell, so $\bar{I} w_\gamma H = w_\gamma H$, whence the result.

Let us now give a second proof. By Corollary 7.4.5, Q is unramified over P at $\text{Ker}(\Omega_\gamma) = w_\gamma^{-1}(\bar{\tau}) \cap Q$. So, by Theorem B.3.6, $I_{w_\gamma^{-1}(\bar{\tau})} \subset H$, which is exactly the desired statement, since $I_{w_\gamma^{-1}(\bar{\tau})} = w_\gamma^{-1} \bar{I} w_\gamma$. □

Remark 12.2.15. — The action of H on $W \xrightarrow{\sim} G/H$ stabilizes the identity element (that is, H stabilizes \mathbf{eu}). This shows that the statement of Corollary 12.2.13 does not depend on the choice of $\bar{\tau}$. ■

CHAPTER 13

CALOGERO-MOSER LEFT AND RIGHT CELLS

In this Chapter 13, \mathfrak{C} denotes a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. We relate Calogero-Moser cellular characters to Calogero-Moser left cells. This chapter will mainly consider *left* Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cells and (left) Verma modules: definitions and results can be immediately transposed to the *right* setting.

13.1. Choices

As in the case of two-sided cells, the notion of Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell depends on the choice of a prime ideal of R lying over $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. We will use Verma modules to restrict choices.

Choices, notation. *From now on, and until the end of this Part IV, we fix a prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. We put*

$$\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = k_R(\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}).$$

The decomposition (respectively inertia) group of $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ is denoted by $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ (respectively $I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$).

Whenever $\mathfrak{C} = 0$ (respectively $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$ with $c \in \mathcal{C}$), the objects $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, $\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ and $I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ are denoted respectively by $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, \mathbf{K}^{left} , D^{left} and I^{left} (respectively $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$, $\mathbf{K}_c^{\text{left}}$, D_c^{left} and I_c^{left}).

Corollary 13.1.1. — *We have $I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset H$. If moreover $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ contains $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, then $I^{\text{left}} \subset I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$.*

Proof. — By Corollary 8.2.5 and Theorem B.3.6, $\bar{I}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset H$ and $k_p(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}) = k_Q(\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})$. So, $(D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap H)/(I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap H) \simeq D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}/I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, and the first sequence of inclusions follows.

The last inclusion is obvious. □

We will prove that $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ determines $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$: for this, we will use the \mathbb{Z} -grading on R defined in §10.3. Set

$$R_{<0} = \bigoplus_{i<0} R^{\mathbb{Z}}[i] \quad \text{and} \quad R_{>0} = \bigoplus_{i>0} R^{\mathbb{Z}}[i].$$

Then:

Proposition 13.1.2. — $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} + \langle R_{>0}, R_{<0} \rangle$.

Proof. — The proposition follows from Lemma C.2.11 applied to the extension R/P and the prime ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ and $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. \square

Corollary 13.1.3. — $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}}$.

Proof. — This follows immediately from Proposition 13.1.2 and from the fact that $R_{<0}$ and $R_{>0}$ are G -stable (see Proposition 10.3.1). \square

Remark 13.1.4. — The algebraic proof of Proposition 13.1.2 given here is in fact the translation of a geometric fact, as will be explained in Chapter 9. \blacksquare

13.2. Left cells

13.2.A. Definitions. — Recall the definitions given in the preamble of §IV.

Definition 13.2.1. — A *Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell* is a Calogero-Moser $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ -cell. Given $c \in \mathfrak{C}$, a *Calogero-Moser left c -cell* is a Calogero-Moser $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$ -cell. A *generic Calogero-Moser left cell* is a Calogero-Moser $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ -cell.

The set of Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cells is denoted by ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\mathfrak{L}}(W)$. When $\mathfrak{C} = 0$ (respectively $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$, with $c \in \mathfrak{C}$), this set is denoted by ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{L}}(W)$ (respectively ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{L}}^c(W)$).

As usual, the notion of Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell depends on the choice of the prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. The next proposition is immediate.

Proposition 13.2.2. — If \mathfrak{C}' is a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ contained in \mathfrak{C} and if $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}}$ is contained in $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, then every Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell is a union of Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C}' -cells.

Also, since $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, we have the following result.

Proposition 13.2.3. — *Every Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell is a union of Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cells.*

Finally, let $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$ be the maximal homogeneous ideal contained in \mathfrak{C} (i.e. $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathfrak{C} \cap \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]^{\mathbb{N}}[i]$). Then $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$ is a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ (see Lemma C.2.9). Let $\mathfrak{r}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}^{\text{left}}$ denote the maximal homogeneous ideal contained in $\mathfrak{r}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}^{\text{left}}$: it is a prime ideal of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}^{\text{left}}$ (see Corollary C.2.13). We deduce from Proposition 11.1.5 the following result.

Proposition 13.2.4. — *We have $I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}^{\text{left}}$. In particular, the Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cells and the Calogero-Moser left $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$ -cells coincide.*

13.2.B. Left and two-sided cells. — We fix here a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell Γ as well as a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell C contained in Γ . Since $\bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ stabilizes Γ (see Theorem 12.2.7(a)) and since $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ (see Corollary 13.1.3), the group $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ stabilizes Γ (and permutes the left cells contained in Γ). Set

$$C^D = \bigcup_{d \in D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}} d(C).$$

Let $w \in C^D$. We set $\bar{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma) = w^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}) \cap Q$ and $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D) = w^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}) \cap Q$. We also set $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma) = \text{cop}^{-1}(\bar{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma))$ and $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D) = \text{cop}^{-1}(\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D))$. It follows from Proposition B.4.5 that $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma)$ depends only on Γ and not on the choice of C or w , whereas $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D)$ depends only on C^D and not on the choice of w . We set

$$\text{deg}_{\mathfrak{C}}(C^D) = [k_Z(\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D)) : k_P(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})].$$

We sometimes use the notation $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C)$ or $\text{deg}_{\mathfrak{C}}(C)$ instead of $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D)$ or $\text{deg}_{\mathfrak{C}}(C^D)$.

Proposition 13.2.5. — *Let $w \in C^D$. Then:*

- (a) $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma) = \lim_{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D))$.
- (b) $\text{deg}_{\mathfrak{C}}(C^D) = \frac{|C^D|}{|C|} = \frac{|D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}|}{|(D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap wH)I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}|}$.
- (c) *The map $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \backslash \Gamma \longrightarrow \lim_{\text{left}}^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma))$, $C^D \longmapsto \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D)$ is bijective.*

Proof. — (a) Note that $\bar{\mathfrak{z}}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma) \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}})$, $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D) \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})$ and $\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D) \subset \bar{\mathfrak{z}}_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma)$, whence the result by Proposition 8.2.7.

(b) Through the action of w , the extension $k_R(w^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}))/k_P(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}})$ is Galois with group ${}^{w^{-1}}D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}/{}^{w^{-1}}I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ whereas the extension $k_R(w^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}))/k_Q(\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C^D))$ is Galois with group $({}^{w^{-1}}D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap H)/({}^{w^{-1}}I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap H)$. Hence

$$\deg_{\mathfrak{C}}(C^D) = \frac{|D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}|}{|(D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap {}^w H)I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}|}.$$

Moreover, $|C^D|/|C|$ is equal to the index of the stabilizer of C in $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$: but this stabilizer is exactly $(D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \cap {}^w H)I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$.

(c) follows essentially from the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \backslash G/H & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{lim}_{\text{left}} \\ \bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}} \backslash G/H & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \Upsilon^{-1}(\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}), \end{array}$$

where the left vertical arrow is the canonical map (since $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}}$), and the horizontal bijective maps are given by Proposition B.4.5. The additional ingredient is the equality $\bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}} \backslash G/H = \bar{I}_{\mathfrak{C}} \backslash G/H$ (see (12.2.4)). \square

13.2.C. Left cells and simple modules. — By Example 4.5.6, we have $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P \not\subset \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$. Consequently, the results of §11.4 can be applied. Let us recall here some consequences (see Theorem 11.4.2):

Theorem 13.2.6. — *We have:*

- (a) *The algebra $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ is split and its simple modules have dimension $|W|$.*
- (b) *Every block $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ admits a unique simple module.*

Given $C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_L^{\mathfrak{C}}(W)$, we denote by $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C)$ the unique simple $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module belonging to the block of $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ associated with C . When $\mathfrak{C} = 0$ (respectively $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$, for some $c \in \mathfrak{C}$), the module $L_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C)$ is denoted by $L^{\text{left}}(C)$ (respectively $L_c^{\text{left}}(C)$).

The decomposition group $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ acts on the commutative ring $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$ (the action factors through a faithful action of $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}/I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$) and

$$(13.2.7) \quad \mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}} = (\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}})^{D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}}.$$

So the primitive idempotents of the left-hand side (which are in one-to-one correspondence with the simple $\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$ -modules) are in one-to-one correspondence with the $D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}$ -orbits of primitive idempotents of $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$. Thus we get a bijection

$$(13.2.8) \quad \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \left(\text{Irr}(\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}) \right) / D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}.$$

Similarly, the decomposition group $D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}$ acts on the commutative ring $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ and

$$(13.2.9) \quad \mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} = \left(\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} \right)^{D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}}.$$

So, through the bijection (13.2.8) and the Morita equivalence of Theorem 8.1.1, we get another bijective map

$$(13.2.10) \quad \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \left(\text{Irr}(\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) \right) / D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}.$$

Using the one-to-one correspondence $D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \backslash W \xrightarrow{\sim} D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \backslash G/H \xrightarrow{\sim} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}})$, $C^D \mapsto \mathfrak{z}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(C^D)$ given by Proposition B.4.5, we obtain the following commutative diagram of bijective maps.

$$(13.2.11) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \backslash W & \longleftrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}) & \longleftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}) & \longleftrightarrow & \text{Irr}(\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) \\ & & & & \updownarrow & & \updownarrow \\ & & & & \left(\text{Irr}(\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}) \right) / D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} & \longleftrightarrow & \left(\text{Irr}(\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) \right) / D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \end{array}$$

Proposition 13.2.12. — *Let C° be a $D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}$ -orbit in W and let $\mathfrak{z} = \mathfrak{z}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(C^\circ)$. We have*

$$\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}} L_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\substack{C \in \text{CMCells}_L^\mathfrak{c}(W) \\ C \subset C^\circ}} L_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(C).$$

Proof. — First, it is clear that if C is a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell such that $L_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(C)$ is contained in the $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}} L_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})$, then $\mathfrak{z}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(C^D) = \mathfrak{z}$, hence $C^D \subset C^\circ$. It follows that $C \subset C^\circ$.

Since the field extension $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}/\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}$ is separable, the $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}} L_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})$ is semisimple. As it is stable under the action of $D_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}$, it is a multiple of the right-hand side of the formula. By Theorem 13.2.6, the proof of the Proposition can be reduced to the proof of the analogous statement for the algebra $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} Z^{\text{left}}$. Since this algebra is commutative, it follows that $\mathbf{M}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}} L_\mathfrak{c}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})$ is multiplicity-free. \square

13.3. Back to cellular characters

13.3.A. Left cells and cellular characters. — Recall that the simple $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -modules are parametrized by ${}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W)$. There exists a unique family of non-negative integers $(\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}})_{C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W), \chi \in \text{Irr}(W)}$ such that

$$[\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = \sum_{C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot [L_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(C)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}$$

for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$. They can be used to define the cellular characters, since

$$(13.3.1) \quad \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} = \text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(C),\chi}^{\text{CM}}.$$

Proof. — By construction, we have

$$[\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = \sum_{\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}})} \text{mult}_{\mathfrak{z},\chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot [\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \otimes_{\mathbf{K}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}} L_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(\mathfrak{z})]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}$$

for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$. The result follows now from Proposition 13.2.12. \square

We can also prove the following family of identities, which are similar to identities for the Kazhdan-Lusztig multiplicities $\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{KL}}$ (see Lemma 6.6.7).

Proposition 13.3.2. — *With the above notation, we have:*

- (a) *If $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$, then $\sum_{C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} = \chi(1)$.*
- (b) *If $C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W)$, then $\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \chi(1) = |C|$.*
- (c) *If $C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W)$, if Γ is the unique Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell containing C and if $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$ is such that $\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \neq 0$, then $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{CM}}(W)$.*

Proof. — (a) follows from the computation of the dimension of Verma modules (see (5.1.1)).

Let us now show (b). First of all, note that, thanks to the Morita equivalence of Theorem 4.5.8, we have

$$[\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}e]_{\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}} = \sum_{w \in W} [L_w]_{\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}}.$$

By applying $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}$ to this equality, we deduce that

$$[\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} e]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = \sum_{C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(W)} |C| \cdot [L_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}}(C)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}.$$

Since $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} e = \mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\text{co})$, we have the following equality

$$(13.3.3) \quad [\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} e]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \chi(1) \cdot [\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}$$

and (b) follows.

(c) is immediate, as the reduction modulo $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ of the Verma module is the corresponding baby Verma module, and so is indecomposable as a $\bar{\mathbf{K}}_{\mathfrak{e}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ -module. \square

Given C a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell, we set

$$(13.3.4) \quad [C]_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{CM}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot \chi.$$

In other words,

$$(13.3.5) \quad [C]_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{CM}} = \gamma_{\mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{CM}}(C^D)}.$$

Taking Proposition 13.3.2(c) into account, the set of irreducible characters appearing with a non-zero multiplicity in a Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular character is contained in a unique Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family \mathcal{F} : we will say that the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular character *belongs to* \mathcal{F} .

If $d \in D_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}$ and C is a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell, then $d(C)$ is also a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell. The equality (13.3.5) shows that the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular characters associated with C and $d(C)$ coincide:

Corollary 13.3.6. — *If $d \in D_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}$ and C is a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell, then*

$$[d(C)]_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{CM}} = [C]_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{CM}}.$$

Remark 13.3.7. — The previous Corollary 13.3.6 shows in particular that $d(C)$ is contained in the same Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell as C , which has already been proven by a different argument (see the beginning of §13.2.B). \blacksquare

Corollary 13.3.8. — *Let C be a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell and let $\mathfrak{z} = \mathfrak{z}_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}(C^D)$. Then $|C| = \text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(Z/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}Z)_{\mathfrak{z}}$.*

Proof. — We have $[P_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}e] = [P_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(\text{co})] = \sum_{\chi} \chi(1)[P_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}\Delta(\chi)]$. Via the Morita equivalence of Corollary 4.5.5, the module $Z/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}Z$ corresponds to the module $P_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}e$, hence

$$\text{Length}_{Z_{\mathfrak{z}}}(Z/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{e}}^{\text{left}}Z)_{\mathfrak{z}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot \chi(1) = |C|$$

using Proposition 13.3.2(b). \square

Corollary 13.3.9. — Assume that all the reflections of W have order 2 and let $\tau_0 = (-1, 1, \varepsilon) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times W^\wedge$. Let \mathfrak{z} be a prime ideal of Z lying over $\mathfrak{p}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}$ and let C and C_ε be two Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cells such that $\mathfrak{z}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C^D) = \mathfrak{z}$ and $\mathfrak{z}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C_\varepsilon^D) = \tau_0(\mathfrak{z})$. Then

$$[C_\varepsilon]_\varepsilon^{\text{CM}} = \varepsilon \cdot [C]_\varepsilon^{\text{CM}}.$$

If moreover $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V \in W$, then we can take $C_\varepsilon = C w_0$, hence

$$[C w_0]_\varepsilon^{\text{CM}} = \varepsilon \cdot [C]_\varepsilon^{\text{CM}}.$$

Proof. — The first statement follows from the fact that ${}^{\tau_0}\Delta(\chi) \simeq \Delta(\chi\varepsilon)$ whereas the second can be proven as in Corollary 12.2.9. \square

Remark 13.3.10. — Corollary 13.3.8 is interesting in that it provides a numerical invariant (the cardinality) of an object (a left cell) which is defined using the Galois extension \mathbf{M}/\mathbf{K} (and the ring R) in terms of an invariant which is computable inside the extension \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{K} (and the ring Z). \blacksquare

13.3.B. Cellular characters and projective covers. — Note that $\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}^-$ is a $\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}$ -subalgebra of $\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ of dimension $|W|^2$, whose Grothendieck group is identified with $\mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(W) = K_0(\mathbf{k}W)$.

Given C a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell, we denote by $\mathcal{P}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C)$ a projective cover of the simple $\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module $L_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C)$. We denote by $\text{Soc}(M)$ the largest semisimple submodule (the socle) of a module M .

Proposition 13.3.11. — We have

$$[\text{Soc}(\text{Res}_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}^-}^{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} \mathcal{P}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C))]_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}^-} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot \chi = [C]_\varepsilon^{\text{CM}}.$$

Proof. — Let $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$. Since the algebra \mathbf{H} is symmetric (see (4.6.5)), $\mathcal{P}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C)$ is also an injective hull of $L_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C)$. So

$$\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} = \dim_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}(\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\Delta(\chi), \mathcal{P}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C)).$$

As $\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\Delta(\chi) = \text{Ind}_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}^-}^{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}(\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}} \otimes E_\chi)$, we deduce that

$$\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} = \dim_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}^-}(E_\chi, \text{Res}_{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}^-}^{\mathbf{M}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}\mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} \mathcal{P}_\varepsilon^{\text{left}}(C)).$$

The result follows. \square

13.3.C. Cellular characters and \mathbf{b} -invariant. — The following theorem is an analogue of Theorem 7.4.1 (statements (b) and (c)).

Theorem 13.3.12. — *Let C be a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell. Then there exists a unique irreducible character χ with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant such that $\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \neq 0$. We denote this character by χ_C . The coefficient of $\mathbf{t}^{\mathbf{b}^{\chi_C}}$ in $f_{\chi_C}(\mathbf{t})$ is equal to 1.*

The character χ_C is called the *special* character of the left \mathfrak{C} -cell C .

Proof. — Let b_C be the primitive central idempotent of $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ associated with C . The endomorphism algebra of $b_C \mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} e$ is equal to $(\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \otimes_p Z) b_C$ and this (commutative) algebra is local. This shows that the projective module $b_C \mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}} e$ admits a unique simple quotient. The proof continues as that of Theorem 7.4.1. \square

13.4. Topology

We assume in §13.4 that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$.

13.4.A. γ -cells. — Recall (cf §5.5.B) that given $(c, v, v^*) \in \mathfrak{C}(\mathbb{C}) \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*$, we have a family of commuting operators $\{D_y^{c,v,v^*}\}_{y \in V}$ acting on $\bigoplus_{w \in W} \mathbb{C} e_w$:

$$D_y^{c,v,v^*} : e_w \mapsto \langle y, w(v^*) \rangle e_w + \sum_{s \in \text{Ref}(W)} \varepsilon(s) c_s \frac{\langle y, \alpha_s \rangle}{\langle v, \alpha_s \rangle} e_{sw}.$$

Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}(\mathbb{C}) \times V^{\text{reg}}/W \times V^*/W$ be a path with $\gamma([0, 1]) \subset \mathcal{D}^{\text{nr}}$ and $\gamma(0) = (0, W \cdot v_{\mathbb{C}}, W \cdot v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$ as in §11.6. We denote by $\hat{\gamma}$ the path in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathbb{C}) \times V \times V^*$ lifting γ with $\hat{\gamma}(0) = (0, v_{\mathbb{C}}, v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$.

Theorem 13.4.1. — *Let $w \in W$. There is a unique path $\rho_w : [0, 1] \rightarrow V^*$ such that*

- (1) $\rho_w(0) = w^{-1}(v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$.
- (2) $\langle y, \rho_w(t) \rangle$ is an eigenvalue of $D_y^{\hat{\gamma}(t)}$ for $y \in V$ and $t \in [0, 1]$

Two elements $w', w'' \in W$ are in the same Calogero-Moser γ -cell if and only if $\rho_{w'}(1) = \rho_{w''}(1)$.

Proof. — Appendix §B.8 applied to the covering $\mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow \mathfrak{C} \times V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*/W$ of §5.5.A shows the existence of a path $\tilde{\gamma}_w$ in \mathcal{Z}' lifting the image of $\hat{\gamma}$ in $\mathfrak{C}(\mathbb{C}) \times V \times V^*/W$ and such that $\tilde{\gamma}_w(0) = (z_w, w^{-1}(v_{\mathbb{C}}^*))$, where $z_w = (0, (v_{\mathbb{C}}, w^{-1}(v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)) \Delta W)$. Note that the image of $\tilde{\gamma}_w$ in \mathcal{Z} is the path γ_w of §11.6. Define $\rho_w(t)$ to be the λ -component of the image of $\tilde{\gamma}_w(t)$ in \mathcal{Z}'' , via the inverse of the isomorphism of Proposition 5.5.4. It satisfies the required properties.

The last statement follows by base change via the unramified map $V^{\text{reg}} \rightarrow V^{\text{reg}}/W$. \square

13.4.B. Left cells. — Let \mathfrak{C} be a prime ideal of $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]$ and let $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ be a prime ideal of R as in the preamble to Part IV. Recall that we have defined a point $y_0 \in \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{C})$ above $(0, v_{\mathbb{C}}, v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$ in §11.6.

Let $y_1 \in \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{C})$ be a point in the irreducible component determined by $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ such that $\text{Stab}_G(y_1) = G_{\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}}^I$. Fix a path $\hat{\gamma} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{C}) \times_{V/W \times V^*/W} (V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*)$ such that $\hat{\gamma}([0, 1]) \subset \mathcal{R}(\mathbb{C})^{\text{nr}} \times_{V/W \times V^*/W} (V^{\text{reg}} \times V^*)$, $\hat{\gamma}(0) = (y_0, (v_{\mathbb{C}}, v_{\mathbb{C}}^*))$ and $\hat{\gamma}(1)$ maps onto y_1 . We denote by $\hat{\gamma}$ the image of $\hat{\gamma}$ in $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{C}) \times V \times V^*$.

Theorem 13.4.1 and Proposition 11.6.2 have the following consequence.

Theorem 13.4.2. — *Let $w \in W$. There is a unique path $\rho_w : [0, 1] \rightarrow V^*$ such that*

- (1) $\rho_w(0) = w^{-1}(v_{\mathbb{C}}^*)$.
- (2) $\langle y, \rho_w(t) \rangle$ is an eigenvalue of $D_y^{\hat{\gamma}(t)}$ for $y \in V$ and $t \in [0, 1]$

Two elements $w', w'' \in W$ are in the same Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell if and only if $\rho_{w'}(1) = \rho_{w''}(1)$.

13.5. The smooth case

Assumption and notation. We assume here that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$. We fix in §13.5 a point $z_0 \in \mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ which is assumed to be **smooth** in $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. We denote by χ the unique irreducible character of the associated Calogero-Moser c -family. We denote by Γ the Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cell associated with z_0 and we fix a Calogero-Moser left c -cell C contained in Γ .

The next result is a translation of Theorem 9.4.1 in the cell world.

Theorem 13.5.1. — *With the assumption and notation above, we have:*

- (a) $|\Gamma| = \chi(1)^2$.
- (b) $\bigcup_{d \in D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}} {}^d C = \Gamma$.
- (c) $[C]_c^{\text{CM}} = \chi$.
- (d) $|C| = \chi(1)$.
- (e) $\deg_c(C) = \chi(1)$.

Proof. — (a) follows from Theorem 12.2.7(c).

(b) The set of irreducible components of $\lim_{\text{att}}^{-1}(z_0)$ is in bijection with $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \setminus \Gamma$ (see Proposition 13.2.5(c)). As explained in §9.4, $\lim_{\text{att}}^{-1}(z_0)$ is irreducible because z_0 is smooth. In other words, with the notation introduced in §13.2.B, we have $C^D = \Gamma$.

(c) follows from Theorem 9.4.1 and (d) follows immediately from (c).

(e) follows from (b) and from Proposition 13.2.5(b). □

CHAPTER 14

DECOMPOSITION MAPS

14.1. The general framework

Let R_1 be a commutative R -algebra which is a domain, and let \mathfrak{r}_1 be a prime ideal of R_1 . We set $R_2 = R_1/\mathfrak{r}_1$, $K_1 = \text{Frac}(R_1)$ and $K_2 = \text{Frac}(R_2) = k_{R_1}(\mathfrak{r}_1)$. We will say that the pair (R_1, \mathfrak{r}_1) satisfies Property (*Dec*) if the three following statements are satisfied (see the Appendix D):

- (D1) R_1 is noetherian.
- (D2) If $h \in R_1\mathbf{H}$ and if \mathcal{L} is a simple $K_1\mathbf{H}$ -module, then the characteristic polynomial of h (for its action on \mathcal{L}) has coefficients in R_1 (note that this assumption is automatically satisfied if R_1 is integrally closed).
- (D3) The algebras $K_1\mathbf{H}$ and $K_2\mathbf{H}$ are split.

In this context, completely similar to the one of § D.3, the decomposition map

$$\text{dec}_{R_2\mathbf{H}}^{R_1\mathbf{H}} : K_0(K_1\mathbf{H}) \longrightarrow K_0(K_2\mathbf{H})$$

is well-defined (see Proposition D.3.1).

Let \mathfrak{r}_2 be a prime ideal of R_1 containing \mathfrak{r}_1 . Let $R_3 = R_1/\mathfrak{r}_2 = R_2/(\mathfrak{r}_2/\mathfrak{r}_1)$, $K_3 = \text{Frac}(R_3) = k_{R_1}(\mathfrak{r}_2) = k_{R_2}(\mathfrak{r}_2/\mathfrak{r}_1)$ and assume that (R_2, \mathfrak{r}_2) satisfies (*Dec*). Then the maps $\text{dec}_{R_2\mathbf{H}}^{R_1\mathbf{H}}$, $\text{dec}_{R_3\mathbf{H}}^{R_1\mathbf{H}}$ and $\text{dec}_{R_3\mathbf{H}}^{R_2\mathbf{H}}$ are well-defined and, by Corollary D.3.2, the diagram

$$(14.1.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} K_0(K_1\mathbf{H}) & \xrightarrow{\text{dec}_{R_2\mathbf{H}}^{R_1\mathbf{H}}} & K_0(K_2\mathbf{H}) \\ & \searrow \text{dec}_{R_3\mathbf{H}}^{R_1\mathbf{H}} & \downarrow \text{dec}_{R_3\mathbf{H}}^{R_2\mathbf{H}} \\ & & K_0(K_3\mathbf{H}) \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Example 14.1.2 (Specialization). — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$. Recall that $\mathfrak{q}_c = \mathfrak{p}_c Q$ is prime and let \mathfrak{r}_c be a prime ideal of R lying over \mathfrak{q}_c . Let us use the notations of example 11.2.6 and of §10.1.A. Then R/\mathfrak{r}_c is an R -algebra, with fraction field \mathbf{M}_c . As in the proof of Theorem 4.5.8, we deduce from Corollary 4.5.5 an isomorphism of \mathbf{K}_c -algebras

$$\mathbf{H}_c \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{L}_c)$$

which induces, as in the generic case (see §10.2), an isomorphism of \mathbf{M}_c -algebras

$$\mathbf{M}_c \mathbf{H}_c \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{d(D_c \cap H) \in D_c / (D_c \cap H)} \text{Mat}_{|W|}(\mathbf{M}_c).$$

So the \mathbf{M}_c -algebra $\mathbf{M}_c \mathbf{H}_c$ is split, as well as $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}$, and its simple modules are indexed by $D_c / (D_c \cap H)$: this last set is in one-to-one correspondence with W (Corollary 10.1.15). So, the decomposition map $\text{dec}_{R_c \mathbf{H}}^{R\mathbf{H}}$ is well-defined, and will be denoted by dec_c . We can moreover identify $K_0(\mathbf{M}_c \mathbf{H}_c)$ with the \mathbb{Z} -module $\mathbb{Z}W$ and, through this identification, the diagram

$$(14.1.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} K_0(\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}) & \xrightarrow{\text{dec}_c} & K_0(\mathbf{M}_c \mathbf{H}_c) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \mathbb{Z}W & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}_{\mathbb{Z}W}} & \mathbb{Z}W \end{array}$$

is commutative. This follows from the fact that the Morita equivalence between $\mathbf{K}_c \mathbf{H}_c$ and \mathbf{L}_c is the “specialization at c ” of the Morita equivalence between \mathbf{H} and \mathbf{L} . ■

14.2. Cells and decomposition maps

Let \mathfrak{r} be a prime ideal of R . We will denote by $D_{\mathfrak{r}}$ the decomposition group of \mathfrak{r} in G and $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$ its inertia group. The Galois group G (respectively the decomposition group $D_{\mathfrak{r}}$) acts naturally on the Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H})$ (respectively $K_0(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H})$). Then:

Lemma 14.2.1. — Assume that the $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ is split. Then:

- (a) The decomposition map $\text{dec}_{(R/\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}}^{R\mathbf{H}}$ is well-defined (it will be denoted by $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}} : K_0(\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}) \rightarrow K_0(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H})$).
- (b) The decomposition map $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is $D_{\mathfrak{r}}$ -equivariant.
- (c) The group $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$ acts trivially $K_0(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H})$.
- (d) If w and w' are in the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cell, then $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}}(\mathcal{L}_w) = \text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}}(\mathcal{L}_{w'})$.

Proof. — Since R is integrally closed, saying that the $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ is split is equivalent to say that (R, \mathfrak{r}) satisfies *(Dec)*. The decomposition maps being computed by reduction of the characteristic polynomials, the statement (b) is immediate. The group $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$ acting trivially on $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ by definition, (c) is clear. The statement (d) then follows from (b) and (c) because the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells are $I_{\mathfrak{r}}$ -orbits. \square

Lemma 14.2.1 says that, when restricted to an \mathfrak{r} -block, the decomposition map $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}}$ has rank 1.

Example 14.2.2. — Set $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{r} \cap P$ and assume in this example, and only in this example, that $\mathfrak{z}_{\text{sing}} \cap P \not\subset \mathfrak{p}$. Then Theorem 11.4.2(a) implies that the $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ is split. Consequently, the decomposition map $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}} : K_0(\mathbf{MH}) \rightarrow K_0(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H})$ is well-defined. Since the simple modules of \mathbf{MH} have dimension $|W|$, as well as the simple $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ -modules, the decomposition map sends the isomorphism class of a simple \mathbf{MH} -module on the isomorphism class of a simple $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ -module. So $\text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}}$ defines a surjective map

$$(14.2.3) \quad \text{dec}_{\mathfrak{r}} : W \longrightarrow \text{Irr}(k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H})$$

whose fibers are the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{r} -cells (see Lemma 14.2.1). \blacksquare

Remark 14.2.4. — The previous example can be applied in the case where $\mathfrak{r} = \mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ or $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$, thanks to Theorem 13.2.6(a). \blacksquare

14.3. Left, right, two-sided cells and decomposition maps

In order to define decomposition maps, one must check that some assumptions are satisfied (see the previous conditions (D1), (D2) and (D3)). It is the aim of the next proposition to check that these assumptions hold in the cases we are interested in:

Proposition 14.3.1. — *Let \mathfrak{r} be a prime ideal of R amongst $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}$, $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$, $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}$ or $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$. Then:*

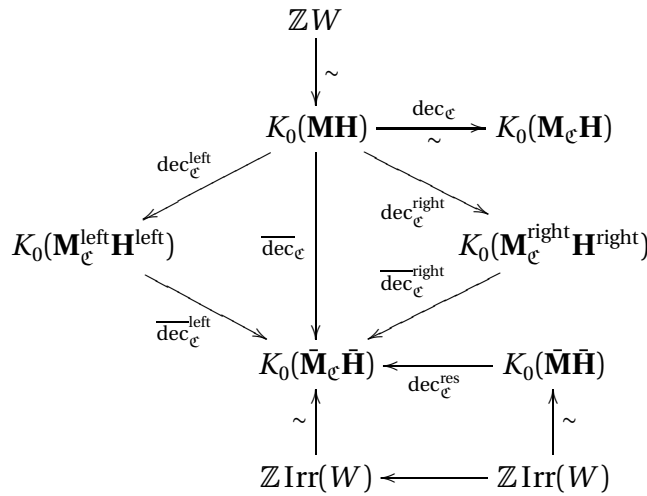
- (a) *The $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ -algebra $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ is split.*
- (b) *Assume here that $\mathfrak{r} \neq \bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$ or $\mathfrak{C} = 0$ or $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_c$ for some $c \in \mathfrak{C}$. If \mathcal{L} is a simple $k_R(\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$ -module and if $h \in \mathbf{H}/\mathfrak{r}\mathbf{H} = (R/\mathfrak{r})\mathbf{H}$, then the characteristic polynomial of h (for its action on \mathcal{L}) has coefficients in R/\mathfrak{r} .*

Proof. — (a) has been proven for $\tau = \tau_c$ in Example 14.1.2, for $\tau = \tau_c^{\text{left}}$ or $\tau = \tau_c^{\text{right}}$ in Theorem 13.2.6(a) and for $\tau = \bar{\tau}_c$ in Proposition 7.1.3.

Let us now show (b). First of all, if $\tau = \tau_c$ or τ_c^{left} or τ_c^{right} , then the images in the Grothendieck group $K_0(k_R(\tau)\mathbf{H})$ of simple $k_R(\tau)\mathbf{H}$ -modules are the images of simple \mathbf{MH} -modules through the decomposition map (see Example 14.2.2 and Remark 14.2.4). So, if h is the image in $\mathbf{H}/\tau\mathbf{H}$ of $h' \in \mathbf{H}$, then the characteristic polynomial of h' acting on a simple \mathbf{MH} -module has coefficients in R (because R is integrally closed) and so the characteristic polynomial of h has coefficients in R/τ (it is the reduction modulo τ of the one of h).

Now, if $\tau = \bar{\tau}$ or $\bar{\tau}_c$, then the simple $k_R(\tau)\mathbf{H}$ -modules are obtained by scalar extension from the simple $k_P(\tau \cap P)\mathbf{H}$ -modules, and the result follows from the fact that $P/\bar{p} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ and $P/\bar{p}_c \simeq \mathbf{k}$ is integrally closed. \square

Taking Proposition 14.3.1 into account, we can define decomposition maps giving rise to a commutative diagram



As usual, the index \mathcal{C} will be omitted if $\mathcal{C} = 0$ or will be replaced by c if $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_c$ (for some $c \in \mathcal{C}$). Recall that dec_c is an isomorphism (by Example 14.1.2, which extends easily to the case where \mathcal{C}_c is replaced by any prime ideal \mathcal{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$) and that

$$K_0(\mathbf{M}_c\mathbf{H}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}W \quad \text{and} \quad K_0(\bar{\mathbf{M}}_c\bar{\mathbf{H}}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(W).$$

Note however that $\text{dec}_c^{\text{res}} : K_0(\bar{\mathbf{M}}\bar{\mathbf{H}}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(W) \longrightarrow K_0(\bar{\mathbf{M}}_c\bar{\mathbf{H}}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(W)$ is not an isomorphism in general. Some transitivity formulas follow from 14.1.1.

14.4. Isomorphism classes of baby Verma modules

The Verma modules $\Delta(\chi)$ being defined over the ring P , the fundamental properties of decomposition maps show that

$$(14.4.1) \quad \overline{\text{dec}}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} [\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = [\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\Delta}(\chi)]_{\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}}.$$

The multiplicities $\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}}$ are defined from the image of $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)$ in the Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}})$. We will now be interested to the image of $\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\Delta}(\chi)$ in the Grothendieck group $K_0(\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\mathbf{H}})$:

Fix now a Calogero-Moser two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell Γ and set $L_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma) = \overline{\text{dec}}_{\mathfrak{C}}[\mathcal{L}_w]_{\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}}$, for $w \in \Gamma$. Note that $L_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma)$ does not depend on the choice of $w \in \Gamma$ by Lemma 14.2.1.

Proposition 14.4.2. — *If $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{CM}}(W)$, then*

$$[\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\Delta}(\chi)]_{\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}} = \chi(1) L_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma).$$

Remark 14.4.3. — Proposition 14.4.2 says that, inside a given Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family, the decomposition matrix of baby Verma modules in the basis of simple modules has rank 1: this was conjectured by U. Thiel [**Thi1**].

A similar property holds for restricted enveloping algebras or Lusztig's small quantum groups at a root of unity [**BeTh2**, Prop. 4.16, (1) and (2)]. ■

Proof. — Let C be a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell. Then $\text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} = 0$ if C is not contained in Γ (see Proposition 13.3.2(c)). Hence, by (14.4.1), we have

$$[\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\Delta}(\chi)]_{\bar{\mathbf{M}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \bar{\mathbf{H}}} = \sum_{\substack{C \in \text{CMCells}_{\Gamma}^{\mathfrak{C}}(W) \\ C \subset \Gamma}} \text{mult}_{C,\chi}^{\text{CM}} \cdot \overline{\text{dec}}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} [L_{\mathfrak{C}}(C)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}.$$

But, if $C \subset \Gamma$, then $[L_{\mathfrak{C}}(C)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = \text{dec}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}[\mathcal{L}_w]_{\mathbf{M}\mathbf{H}}$ where $w \in C$. Then, by the transitivity of decomposition maps, we have

$$\overline{\text{dec}}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} [L_{\mathfrak{C}}(C)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = L_{\mathfrak{C}}(\Gamma)$$

(by Lemma 14.2.1). The result follows now from Proposition 13.3.2(a). □

We conclude with a result comparing the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular characters for different prime ideals \mathfrak{C} :

Proposition 14.4.4. — Let \mathfrak{C}' be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathfrak{C}]$ contained in \mathfrak{C} and choose a prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}}$ lying over $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. Let C be a Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C} -cell and let us write $C = C_1 \coprod \cdots \coprod C_r$, where the C_i 's are Calogero-Moser left \mathfrak{C}' -cells (see Proposition 13.2.2). Then

$$[C]_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{CM}} = [C_1]_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{CM}} + \cdots + [C_r]_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{CM}}.$$

Proof. — By Proposition 14.3.1, the decomposition map $\mathbf{d}: K_0(\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}})$ is well-defined and it satisfies the transitivity property $\mathbf{d} \circ \text{dec}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}} = \text{dec}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$. Moreover, we have

$$\mathbf{d} [\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = [\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \Delta(\chi)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}.$$

The result then follows from the fact that $\mathbf{d} [L_{\mathfrak{C}'}(C_i)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}'}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}} = [L_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C)]_{\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}}$ for all i (see Example 14.2.2). \square

CHAPTER 15

CALOGERO-MOSER VERSUS KAZHDAN-LUSZTIG

We have recalled in § 6.6 the definition of Kazhdan-Lusztig left, right or two-sided c -cells, of Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families, and of Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cellular characters, starting from the representation theory of Hecke algebras. On the other hand, the notions of Calogero-Moser left, right or two-sided c -cells, of Calogero-Moser c -families and of Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters have been defined and studied in Part IV of this book. We conjecture that these notions coincide. The aim of this chapter is to state precise conjectures and to give arguments which support these conjectures.

15.1. Hecke families

The aim of this section is to recall the statement of Martino's Conjecture [Mart1] which relates Calogero-Moser families and Hecke families (see definition 6.5.1), to recall what is known about this conjecture, and to show some theoretical arguments which support it.

Let $k^\sharp = (k_{\mathfrak{U},j}^\sharp)_{(\mathfrak{U},j) \in \mathfrak{U}^\circ}$ denote the element of \mathcal{C} defined by $k_{\mathfrak{U},j}^\sharp = k_{\mathfrak{U},-j}$ (the indices j being viewed modulo $e_{\mathfrak{U}}$). We assume that Assumption (Free-Sym) is satisfied (see §6.1.B).

15.1.A. Statement and known cases. — We recall here the statement given in [Mart1, Conjecture 2.7]:

Conjecture FAM (Martino). — If $b \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\bar{Z}_c)$, then there exists a central idempotent $b^{\mathcal{H}}$ of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{cyc}}[\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}}]\mathcal{H}_W^{\text{cyc}}(k^\sharp)$ such that:

- (a) $\text{Irr}_{\mathbb{H}}(W, b) = \text{Irr}_{\mathcal{H}}(W, b^{\mathcal{H}})$;
- (b) $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\bar{Z}b) = \dim_{F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}})}(F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}})\mathcal{H}_W^{\text{cyc}}(k^\sharp)b^{\mathcal{H}})$.

In particular, every Calogero-Moser c -family is a union of Hecke k^\sharp -families.

This Conjecture has been checked in many cases by computing separately the Calogero-Moser families and Hecke families. At the time this book is written, no theoretical link has been made towards a proof of this Conjecture which does not rely on the Shephard-Todd classification.

Theorem 15.1.1 (Bellamy, Chlouveraki, Gordon, Martino)

Assume that W has type $G(de, e, n)$ and assume that, if $n = 2$, then e is odd or $d = 1$. Then the Conjecture FAM holds.

The proof of this Theorem follows from the following works:

- M. Chlouveraki has computed the Hecke families in [Ch13] and [Ch15].
- Whenever $e = 1$, the Calogero-Moser families have been computed by I. Gordon [Gor2] for rational values of k (using Hilbert schemes). This result has been extended to all values of k by M. Martino [Mart2] using purely algebraic methods.
- M. Chlouveraki's combinatoric and I. Gordon's combinatoric have been compared by M. Martino [Mart1] to show that Conjecture FAM holds whenever $e = 1$.
- Whenever e is any non-negative integer (satisfying the conditions of the Theorem), the Calogero-Moser families have been computed by [Bel5] for rational values of k , because this computation relied on I. Gordon's result. His method can nevertheless be extended to any value of k , once M. Martino's result has been established [Mart2].

It was also conjectured by M. Martino that, whenever c is generic, then the Calogero-Moser c -families and the Hecke k^\sharp -families coincide. A counter-example has been found by U. Thiel [Thi1].

U. Thiel has also obtained many cases of Conjecture FAM amongst the exceptional complex reflection groups [Thi2, Theorem 25.4]. His algorithm has recently been improved by Thiel and the first author [BoTh] and new cases have been settled [BoTh, Theorem 5.15]. It must be noticed that M. Chlouveraki has computed the partitions into Hecke families for exceptional groups [Ch14] in all cases, while the partition into Calogero-Moser families is known only for some exceptional groups, and mainly in the generic parameter case. Comparison of both sides gives the following result (note that $G_{23} = W(H_3)$ and $G_{28} = W(E_4)$):

Theorem 15.1.2 (Thiel). — *If W has type G_n with*

$$n \in \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28\}$$

and c is any parameter (except for $n = 20$, where it is assumed generic), then the Conjecture FAM holds.

15.1.B. Theoretical arguments. — Corollary 7.4.2 shows that:

Proposition 15.1.3. — *In Conjecture FAM, the statement (a) implies the statement (b).*

Proof. — Keep the notation of Conjecture FAM ($b, b^{\mathcal{H}}, \dots$). Since the algebra $F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}})\mathcal{H}_W^{\text{cyc}}(k^{\sharp})$ is split semisimple, we have

$$\dim_{F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}})}(F(\mathbf{q}^{\mathbb{R}})\mathcal{H}_W^{\text{cyc}}(k^{\sharp})b^{\mathcal{H}}) = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathcal{H}}(W, b^{\mathcal{H}})} \chi(1)^2.$$

But, on the other hand, it follows from Corollary 7.4.2 that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\bar{Z}_c b) = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}_{\mathbb{H}}(W, b)} \chi(1)^2.$$

Whence the result. □

Remark 15.1.4. — An important result supporting Conjecture FAM is the following. It has been proven that, if χ and χ' are in the same Calogero-Moser c -family (respectively Hecke k^{\sharp} -family), then $\Omega_{\chi}^c(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = \Omega_{\chi'}^c(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u})$ (respectively $C_{\chi}(k^{\sharp}) = C_{\chi'}(k^{\sharp})$): see Lemma 7.2.3 (respectively Lemma 6.5.2). But it follows from Corollary 5.4.2 and from the definition of $C_{\chi}(k^{\sharp})$ that

$$(15.1.5) \quad \Omega_{\chi}^c(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}_c) = C_{\chi}(k^{\sharp}).$$

Even though this numerical invariant is not enough for determining in general the Calogero-Moser families, it is relatively sharp. ■

A last argument is given by the next proposition, which follows from Lemma 6.5.4 and Corollary 7.3.5:

Proposition 15.1.6. — *If \mathcal{F} is a Calogero-Moser c -family (respectively a Hecke k^{\sharp} -family), then $\mathcal{F}\varepsilon$ is a Calogero-Moser c -family (respectively a Hecke k^{\sharp} -family).*

15.2. Kazhdan-Lusztig cells

Assumption. In §15.2, we assume that W is a Coxeter group, that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$ and that $\mathbf{k}_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}$. We fix an element $c \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$, we set $k = \kappa(c) \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbb{R})$ and recall that we set $k_s = -c_s/2$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$.

15.2.A. Cells and characters. — The first conjecture is concerned with two-sided cells and their associated families.

Conjecture LR. — There exists a choice of the prime ideal $\bar{\nu}_c$ lying over \bar{q}_c such that:

- (a) The partition of W into Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cells coincides with the partition into Kazhdan-Lusztig two-sided c -cells.
- (b) Assume that $k_s \geq 0$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. If $\Gamma \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^c(W) = {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_{LR}^c(W)$, then $\text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}}(W)$.

We propose a similar conjecture for left cells and cellular characters.

Conjecture L. — There exists a choice of the prime ideal $\bar{\nu}_c^{\text{left}}$ lying over \bar{q}_c^{left} such that:

- (a) The partition of W into Calogero-Moser left c -cells coincides with the partition into Kazhdan-Lusztig left c -cells.
- (b) Assume that $k_s \geq 0$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$. If $C \in {}^{\text{CM}}\text{Cells}_L^c(W) = {}^{\text{KL}}\text{Cells}_L^c(W)$, then $[C]_c^{\text{CM}} = [C]_c^{\text{KL}}$.

A similar conjecture can be stated for right cells. Also, if Conjectures LR and L have positive answer, it should be true that $\bar{\nu}_c^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{\nu}_c$.

We propose a specific choice of ideals $\bar{\nu}_0$, $\bar{\nu}_c$ and $\bar{\nu}_c^{\text{left}}$. We describe that choice in the equivalent setting of paths, cf. §11.6.

Let $C_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ be the dual chamber to $C_{\mathbb{R}}$, obtained as the image of $C_{\mathbb{R}}$ through some isomorphism of $\mathbb{R}W$ -modules $V_{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{\sim} V_{\mathbb{R}}^*$. We choose $(\nu_c, \nu_c^*) \in C_{\mathbb{R}} \times C_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ and we choose the path $\hat{\gamma}$ contained in $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}) \times \overline{C_{\mathbb{R}}} \times \overline{C_{\mathbb{R}}^*}$ and such that $\hat{\gamma}([0, 1[) \subset \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}) \times C_{\mathbb{R}} \times C_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ and we denote by γ its image in $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}/W \times V^*/W$. We conjecture that the image of $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}) \times C_{\mathbb{R}} \times C_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ in $\mathcal{C} \times V^{\text{reg}}/W \times V^*/W$ is contained in $\mathcal{R}(\mathbb{C})^{\text{nr}}$ so that we can define Calogero-Moser γ -cells as in Theorems 13.4.1 and 13.4.2. Moreover, as $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}) \times C_{\mathbb{R}} \times C_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ is simply connected, Calogero-Moser γ -cells do not depend on the particular choice of $\hat{\gamma}$. We then conjecture that the Conjectures LR and L hold with such choices.

15.2.B. Characters. — First of all, note that the set of Calogero-Moser c -families, as well as the set of Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters, do not depend on the choice of the ideal $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$. At the level of characters, the statements (b) of Conjectures LR and L imply the following simpler statement, which does refer to the choice of a prime ideal of R .

Conjecture C. — (a) *The partition of $\text{Irr}(W)$ into Calogero-Moser c -families coincides with the partition into Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families (Gordon-Martino).*
 (b) *The set of Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters coincides with the set of Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cellular characters.*

Note that (a) above has been conjectured by Gordon and Martino [GoMa, Conjecture 1.3(1)]. So Conjecture LR lifts Gordon-Martino's Conjecture at the level of two-sided cells.

COMMENTARY - The choices of the prime ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_c$ or $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$ are not relevant for the Conjecture C, but they are relevant for the Conjectures LR and L. ■

15.3. Evidence

As will be explained in Part V, the conjectures stated in § 15.2 hold when W has type A_1 or B_2 : they also hold in type A_2 , but we have not included the computations in this book. The case of type B_2 will be treated in § 19. However, the difficulty of the computations does not allow us for now to extend this list of examples. Note that Conjectures LR and L have been proved by the first author whenever W is dihedral of order $2m$, with m odd [Bon6, Corollary 6.3] (it turns out that, in this case, the Galois group G is \mathfrak{S}_W). The prime ideals involved in the conjectures have not been determined. However, in the case of dihedral groups at equal parameters, Conjectures L and LR have been solved by Germoni and the first author [BoGer] with the specific choice of ideals as discussed above.

Again with this specific choice of ideals, the best evidence for Conjecture L is the following result [BrGoWh]:

Theorem 15.3.1 (Brochier-Gordon-White). — *Conjecture L holds for W of type A.*

The article [BrGoWh] gives a new description of the Robinson-Schensted-Knuth correspondence, a bijection from matrices with non-negative integer entries to pairs of semistandard Young tableaux. This is realized using the collision of spectra of Gaudin operators acting on sections of a vector bundle over \mathbb{C}^n with fiber $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_r]^{\otimes n}$,

via a combinatorial description using \mathfrak{gl}_r -crystals based on [HKRW]. The representation $(\mathbb{C}^r)^{\otimes n}$ of \mathfrak{gl}_r is a direct summand of that representation, and the collision pattern of Gaudin operators on a vector bundle with that fiber can be deduced. The conclusion is obtained by using some version of Schur-Weyl duality [MuTaVa1, MuTaVa3] that relates this system with the Calogero-Moser one.

The aim of §15.3 is to give some evidence in support of these conjectures. Note however that Conjecture C, which only deals with characters (and not with the partition of W into cells), holds for some infinite series of groups (see the details below).

15.3.A. The case $c = 0$. — The following facts will be shown in § 17.

Proposition 15.3.2. — *When $c = 0$, there is only one Calogero-Moser left, right or two-sided cell: it is W itself. Moreover,*

$$\text{Irr}_W^{\text{CM}}(W) = \text{Irr}(W) \quad \text{and} \quad [W]_0^{\text{CM}} = [CW]_{\text{CW}} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \chi(1)\chi.$$

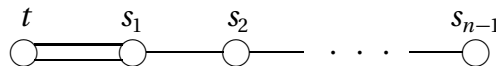
Corollary 15.3.3. — *Conjectures L and LR hold when $c = 0$.*

Proof. — This follows from the comparison of [Bon2, Corollaries 2.13 et 2.14] with Proposition 15.3.2. □

15.3.B. Constructible characters, Lusztig families. — In the sequel of this Chapter, we will only deal with positive parameters. We do not know how to treat the case where only some parameters are equal to 0 (in order to compare with [Bon2, Corollaries 2.13 et 2.14]).

From now on, and until the end §15, we assume that $k_s > 0$ for all $s \in \text{Ref}(W)$.

CONVENTION - When (W, S) has type B_n , we write $S = \{t, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}\}$ with the convention that t is not conjugate to some s_i , so the Dynkin diagram is



In this case, we will set $b = c_t$ and $a = c_{s_1} = c_{s_2} = \cdots = c_{s_{n-1}}$. ■

Lusztig [Lus4, §22] has defined a notion of *constructible characters* of W (that we will call here *c-constructible characters*). We can then define a graph $\mathcal{G}_c(W)$ as follows:

- The set of vertices of $\mathcal{G}_c(W)$ is $\text{Irr}(W)$.
- Two distinct irreducible characters of W are linked in $\mathcal{G}_c(W)$ if they appear in the same c -constructible character.

We then define *Lusztig c-families* as the connected components of $\mathcal{G}_c(W)$. Lusztig conjectures that Lusztig c -families coincide with Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families and that c -constructible characters coincide with Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cellular characters. This conjecture is proven in the following cases:

Proposition 15.3.4. — *Assume that one of the following hold:*

- (1) c is constant;
- (2) $|S| \leq 2$;
- (3) (W, S) has type F_4 ;
- (4) (W, S) has type B_n , $a \neq 0$ and $b/a \in \{1/2, 1, 3/2, 2\} \cup]n-1, +\infty)$.

Then:

- (a) *The c-constructible characters and the Kazhdan-Lusztig c-cellular characters coincide.*
- (b) *The Lusztig c-families and the Kazhdan-Lusztig c-families coincide.*

Proof. — Lusztig [Lus4, Conjectures 14.2] has proposed a series of conjectures (numbered P1, P2, ..., P15) about Kazhdan-Lusztig cells and the \mathbf{a} -function. They have been proven in the following cases:

- (1) when c is constant in [Lus4, chapitre 15];
- (2) when $|S| \leq 2$ in [Lus4, chapitre 17];
- (3) when (W, S) has type F_4 in [Gec2];
- (4) when (W, S) has type B_n and $a = 0$ or when $a \neq 0$ and $b/a \in \{1/2, 1, 3/2, 2\}$ in [Lus4, Chapter 16];
- (4') when (W, S) has type B_n , $a \neq 0$ and $b/a > n-1$ in [Bo1a], [Bon1] et [Ge1a].

Also, it is shown in [Lus4, Lemma 22.2] and [Gec3, §6 and §7] that these conjectures implies that the c -constructible characters and the Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cellular characters coincide. This shows (a). The statement (b) now follows from [BoGec, Corollary 1.8]. □

15.3.C. Conjectures about characters. —

Families. — The c -constructible characters (and so the Lusztig c -families) have been computed in all cases by Lusztig [Lus4]. We deduce from Proposition 15.3.4 that the Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families are known in the cases (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Proposition 15.3.4. But, the explicit computation of Calogero-Moser c -families has been made in all irreducible types except H_4 , E_6 , E_7 and E_8 in the series of articles [Bel1, Bel5, Gor1, Gor2, GoMa, Mart2, BoTh]. In all cases, they coincide with Lusztig families. Proposition 15.3.4 then implies the following theorem.

Theorem 15.3.5. — *Assume that one of the following holds:*

- (1) $|S| \leq 2$.
- (2) (W, S) has type A_n or D_n .
- (3) (W, S) has type B_n , $a > 0$ and $b/a \in \{1/2, 1, 3/2, 2\} \cup]n-1, +\infty)$.
- (4) (W, S) has type H_3 or F_4 .

Then Conjecture C(a) holds.

Cellular characters. — If (W, S) has type A_n or if (W, S) has type B_n with $a > 0$ and $b/a \in \{1/2, 3/2\} \cup]n-1, +\infty)$, then it follows from the previous results that the Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cellular characters are irreducible. Moreover, it follows from the work of Gordon and Martino that, in those same cases, the Calogero-Moser space \mathcal{X}_c is smooth. Therefore, the next theorem follows from Theorem 13.5.1.

Theorem 15.3.6. — *Assume that one of the following holds:*

- (1) (W, S) has type A_n ;
- (2) (W, S) has type B_n with $a \neq 0$ and $b/a \in \{1/2, 3/2\} \cup]n-1, +\infty)$.

Then Conjecture C(b) holds (and the c -cellular characters are irreducible).

Whenever W is dihedral, the first author proved Conjecture C(b), by a direct explicit computation using Gaudin algebras [Bon6, Table 4.14].

Other arguments. — First of all, note that, if we assume that Lusztig's Conjectures P1, P2, ..., P15 hold (see [Lus4, conjectures 14.2]), then the previous argument imply that Conjecture C(a) holds in type B_n and Conjecture C(b) holds in type B_n whenever $a > 0$ and $b/a \notin \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ (because in this case, the c -constructible characters are irreducible and the Calogero-Moser space is smooth).

Remark 15.3.7. — If \mathcal{F} is a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) c -family, then $\mathcal{F}\varepsilon$ is a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) c -family: see Corollary 7.3.5 and (6.6.14).

Similarly, if χ is a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) c -cellular character, then $\chi\varepsilon$ is a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) c -cellular character: see Corollaries 13.3.9 and (6.6.13). ■

Remark 15.3.8. — If \mathcal{F} is a Calogero-Moser (respectively Lusztig) c -family, then there exists a unique character $\chi \in \mathcal{F}$ with minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant: see Theorem 7.4.1(b) (respectively [Bon4], or [Lus2, Theorem 5.25 and its proof] whenever c is constant).

Similarly, if χ is a Calogero-Moser c -cellular character (respectively a c -constructible character), then there exists a unique irreducible component χ of minimal \mathbf{b} -invariant: see Theorem 13.3.12 (respectively [Bon4]). ■

15.3.D. Cells. —

Two-sided cells. — The first argument which supports Conjecture LR comes from the comparison of the cardinality of cells, and from the fact that Conjecture C(a) has been proven in many cases.

Remark 15.3.9. — Assume here (W, c) satisfies one of the assumptions of Theorem 15.3.5. Let \mathcal{F} be a Calogero-Moser c -family (that is, a Kazhdan-Lusztig c -family according to Theorem 15.3.5). Let Γ_{CM} (respectively Γ_{KL}) denote the Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) two-sided c -cell covering \mathcal{F} . It follows from Theorem 12.2.7(c) that

$$|\Gamma_{\text{CM}}| = \sum_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} \chi(1)^2$$

and it follows from (6.6.6) that

$$|\Gamma_{\text{KL}}| = \sum_{\chi \in \mathcal{F}} \chi(1)^2.$$

Therefore,

$$|\Gamma_{\text{CM}}| = |\Gamma_{\text{KL}}|.$$

This is not sufficient to show that $\Gamma_{\text{CM}} = \Gamma_{\text{KL}}$. However, this shows Conjecture LR whenever the Galois group G is equal to \mathfrak{S}_W : indeed, by replacing $\bar{\tau}_c$ by some $g(\bar{\tau}_c)$ for some $g \in G = \mathfrak{S}_W$, we can arrange that $\Gamma_{\text{CM}} = \Gamma_{\text{KL}}$ (for all families \mathcal{F}). This also shows the importance of making the choice of $\bar{\tau}_c$ precise in Conjecture LR. ■

Remark 15.3.10. — Let Γ_{CM} (respectively Γ_{KL}) be a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) two-sided c -cell. Let w_0 denote the longest element of W . Then:

- By (6.6.12) and (6.6.15), $w_0\Gamma_{\text{KL}} = \Gamma_{\text{KL}}w_0$ is a Kazhdan-Lusztig c -cell and $\text{Irr}_{w_0\Gamma_{\text{KL}}}^{\text{KL}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\Gamma_{\text{KL}}}^{\text{KL}}(W)\varepsilon$.
- Since all the reflections of W have order 2, it has been shown in Corollary 12.2.9 that, if w_0 is central in W , then $w_0\Gamma_{\text{CM}} = \Gamma_{\text{CM}}w_0$ is a Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cell and $\text{Irr}_{w_0\Gamma_{\text{CM}}}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\Gamma_{\text{CM}}}^{\text{CM}}(W)\varepsilon$.

These results show some analogy whenever w_0 is central in W . For the second statement, it is not reasonable to expect that it is true whenever w_0 is not central (as is shown by the type A_2) without making a judicious choice of $\bar{\varepsilon}_c$. ■

Left cells. — Let us recall that numerous Kazhdan-Lusztig left cells give rise to the same Kazhdan-Lusztig cellular character. On the Calogero-Moser side, Corollary 13.3.6 also shows that numerous Calogero-Moser left cells give rise to the same Calogero-Moser cellular character (see for instance Theorem 13.5.1 in the smooth case).

Remark 15.3.11. — Let C_{CM} (respectively C_{KL}) be a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) left c -cell. Let w_0 denote the longest element of W . Then:

- It follows from (6.6.12) and (6.6.13) that w_0C_{KL} and $C_{\text{KL}}w_0$ are Kazhdan-Lusztig left c -cells and that $[w_0C_{\text{KL}}]_c^{\text{KL}} = [C_{\text{KL}}w_0]_c^{\text{KL}} = [C_{\text{KL}}]_c^{\text{KL}}\varepsilon$.
- Since all the reflections of W have order 2, it follows from Corollary 13.3.9 that, if w_0 is central in W , then $w_0C_{\text{CM}} = C_{\text{CM}}w_0$ is a Calogero-Moser left c -cell and that $[w_0C_{\text{CM}}]_c^{\text{CM}} = [C_{\text{CM}}w_0]_c^{\text{CM}} = [C_{\text{CM}}]_c^{\text{CM}}\varepsilon$. ■

Remark 15.3.12. — Note also the analogy between the following equalities: if C is a Calogero-Moser (respectively Kazhdan-Lusztig) left c -cell and if $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$, then

$$\begin{cases} |C| = \sum_{\psi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\psi}^{\text{CM}} \psi(1), \\ \chi(1) = \sum_{C' \in \text{CMCells}_L(W)} \text{mult}_{C',\chi}^{\text{CM}} \end{cases}$$

(respectively

$$\begin{cases} |C| = \sum_{\psi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \text{mult}_{C,\psi}^{\text{KL}} \psi(1), \\ \chi(1) = \sum_{C' \in \text{KLCells}_L(W)} \text{mult}_{C',\chi}^{\text{KL}} \end{cases}).$$

See Proposition 13.3.2 (respectively Lemma 6.6.7). It would be interesting to study if other numerical properties of Kazhdan-Lusztig left cells (as for instance [Gec3, Lemma 4.6]) are also satisfied by Calogero-Moser left cells. ■

A final argument to support Conjectures L and LR is the following.

Theorem 15.3.13. — *Assume that we are in one of the following cases:*

- (1) (W, S) has type A_n and $c > 0$;
- (2) (W, S) has type B_n with $a > 0$ and $b/a \in \{1/2, 3/2\} \cup]n-1, +\infty)$.

Then there exists a bijective map $\varphi : W \rightarrow W$ such that:

- (a) *If Γ is a Kazhdan-Lusztig two-sided c -cell, then $\varphi(\Gamma)$ is a Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cell and $\text{Irr}_{\Gamma}^{\text{KL}}(W) = \text{Irr}_{\varphi(\Gamma)}^{\text{CM}}(W)$.*
- (b) *If C is a Kazhdan-Lusztig left c -cell, then $\varphi(C)$ is a Calogero-Moser left c -cell and $[C]_c^{\text{KL}} = [\varphi(C)]_c^{\text{CM}}$.*

Proof. — Under the assumptions (1) or (2), the Calogero-Moser space \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth (see [EtGi, Theorem 1.24] in case (1) and [Gor1, Lemma 4.3 and its proof] in case (2)) and so Theorem 13.5.1 can be applied to all the Calogero-Moser c -cells of W . The result follows now from a comparison of cardinalities of cells. □

CHAPTER 16

CONJECTURES ABOUT THE GEOMETRY OF \mathcal{X}_c

Assumption. We assume in this chapter that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$.

16.1. Cohomology

We follow some of the notation of Appendix A. Given $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set

$$(\mathbb{C}W)^i = \bigoplus_{\substack{w \in W \\ \text{codim}_{\mathbb{C}}(V^w) = i}} \mathbb{C}w,$$

so that $\mathbb{C}W = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{C}W)^i$. This is of course not a grading on the algebra $\mathbb{C}W$, but the filtration by the vector subspaces $(\mathbb{C}W)^{\leq i} = \bigoplus_{j \leq i} (\mathbb{C}W)_j$ induces a structure of filtered algebra on $\mathbb{C}W$.

If A is any subalgebra of $\mathbb{C}W$, it inherits a structure of filtered algebra by setting $A^{\leq i} = A \cap (\mathbb{C}W)^{\leq i}$. As in Appendix A, we can then define its associated Rees algebra $\text{Rees}(A)$ (which is contained in $\mathbb{C}[\hbar] \otimes A$), as well as its associated graded algebra $\text{gr}(A)$.

If \mathcal{X} is a quasi-projective complex algebraic variety, we denote by $H^i(\mathcal{X})$ its i -th singular cohomology group with coefficients in \mathbb{C} . We denote by $H^{2\bullet}(\mathcal{X})$ the graded algebra $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} H^{2i}(\mathcal{X})$. The Euler characteristic of \mathcal{X} will be denoted by $\chi(\mathcal{X})$. If \mathcal{X} is endowed with an algebraic action of \mathbb{C}^\times , we denote by $H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^i(\mathcal{X})$ its i -th equivariant cohomology group, with coefficients in \mathbb{C} . We denote by $H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{2\bullet}(\mathcal{X})$ the graded algebra $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{2i}(\mathcal{X})$: it will be viewed as a $\mathbb{C}[\hbar]$ -algebra by identifying $H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{2\bullet}(\text{pt})$ with $\mathbb{C}[\hbar]$ in the usual way.

Recall that, given $c \in \mathcal{C}$, we have defined in §4.2.C a morphism of algebras $\Omega^c : Z_c \rightarrow Z(\mathbb{C}W)$. We propose the following conjectures about the (equivariant) cohomology of the variety \mathcal{X}_c .

Conjecture COH. — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$.

- (1) If $i \in \mathbb{N}$, then $H^{2i+1}(\mathcal{X}_c) = 0$.

(2) We have an isomorphism of graded algebras $H^{2^\bullet}(\mathcal{Z}_c) \simeq \text{gr}(\text{Im } \Omega^c)$.

Conjecture ECOH. — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$.

(1) If $i \in \mathbb{N}$, then $H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{2i+1}(\mathcal{Z}_c) = 0$.

(2) We have an isomorphism of graded $\mathbb{C}[\hbar]$ -algebras $H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^{2^\bullet}(\mathcal{Z}_c) \simeq \text{Rees}(\text{Im } \Omega^c)$.

We refer to [BoSh, Conjecture 3.3] for a more precise version of the conjecture.

Example 16.1.1. — Assume here that $c = 0$. Recall (Example 4.2.8) that $\mathbf{H}_0 = \mathbb{C}[V \times V^*] \rtimes W$ and that $Z_0 = \mathbb{C}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$. In particular, $\mathcal{Z}_0 = (V \times V^*)/\Delta W$ and $\text{Im}(\Omega^0) = \mathbb{C}$. Therefore,

$$H^i(\mathcal{Z}_0) = H^i(V \times V^*)^W = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & \text{if } i = 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^i(\mathcal{Z}_0) = H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^i(V \times V^*)^W \simeq H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^i(\text{pt}),$$

so Conjectures COH and ECOH hold. ■

Given $E \in \text{Irr}(W)$, we denote by $e_E \in Z(\mathbb{C}W)$ the corresponding primitive central idempotent (the unique one such that $\omega_E(e_E) = 1$). Given \mathcal{F} is a subset of $\text{Irr}(W)$, we set $e_{\mathcal{F}} = \sum_{E \in \mathcal{F}} e_E$. It follows from Lemma 7.2.3 and from (9.2.2) that

$$(16.1.2) \quad \text{Im } \Omega^c = \bigoplus_{p \in \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}} \mathbb{C} e_{\Theta_c^{-1}(p)}.$$

In particular,

$$(16.1.3) \quad \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\text{Im } \Omega^c) = |\mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}|$$

hence

$$(16.1.4) \quad \chi(\mathcal{Z}_c) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\text{Im } \Omega^c).$$

This is compatible with Conjecture COH.

Theorem 16.1.5 (Etingof-Ginzburg). — If \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth, then Conjecture COH holds.

Proof. — Assume that \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth. In [EtGi, Theorem 1.8], Etingof and Ginzburg proved that this implies that \mathcal{Z}_c has no odd cohomology, and that

$$H^{2^\bullet}(\mathcal{Z}_c) \simeq \text{gr}(Z(\mathbb{C}W)).$$

By Proposition 7.7.1, the smoothness of \mathcal{Z}_c implies that $\Theta_c : \text{Irr}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ is bijective, so that $\text{Im } \Omega^c = Z(\mathbb{C}W)$. □

Based on Etingof-Ginzburg's result, Peng Shan and the first author proved the following, using localization methods [BoSh, Theorem A]:

Theorem 16.1.6. — *If \mathcal{Z}_c is smooth, then Conjecture ECOH holds.*

Apart from the smooth case and the case $c = 0$, both conjectures are known only in rank 1. For Conjecture COH, see the upcoming Chapter 18 (Theorem 18.5.8). For Conjecture ECOH, see [BoSh, Proposition 1.7].

16.2. Fixed points

Assumption and notation. Recall that $\mathcal{N} = N_{\mathrm{GL}_c(V)}(W)$. We fix in this section an element of finite order $\tau \in \mathcal{N}$. That element τ acts on \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{Z} and, if $c \in \mathcal{C}^\tau$, it acts on \mathcal{Z}_c . We denote by \mathcal{Z}^τ (respectively \mathcal{Z}_c^τ , for $c \in \mathcal{C}^\tau$) the **reduced** closed subvariety of \mathcal{Z} (respectively \mathcal{Z}_c) consisting of fixed points of τ in \mathcal{Z} (respectively \mathcal{Z}_c): it is an affine variety whose algebra of regular functions is $Z / \sqrt{\langle \tau(z) - z, z \in Z \rangle}$ (respectively $Z_c / \sqrt{\langle \tau(z) - z, z \in Z_c \rangle}$).

We say that a pair (V', W') is a *reflection subquotient* of (V, W) if V' is a subspace of V and if there exists a subgroup N' of the stabilizer of V' in W such that $W' = N'/N'_1$ is a reflection group on V' , where N'_1 is the kernel of the action of N' on V' . In this case, we denote by $\mathrm{Ref}(W')$ the set of reflections of W' for its action on V' , by $\mathcal{C}(W')$ the vector space of maps $c' : \mathrm{Ref}(W') \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ constant on W' -conjugacy classes and by $\mathcal{Z}(V', W')$ the Calogero-Moser space associated with (V', W') .

Conjecture FIX. — *Given \mathcal{X} an irreducible component of \mathcal{Z}^τ , there exists a reflection subquotient (V', W') of (V, W) and a linear map $\varphi : \mathcal{C}^\tau \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(V', W')$ such that*

$$\mathcal{X} \simeq \mathcal{Z}(V', W') \times_{\mathcal{C}(W')} \mathcal{C}^\tau.$$

Remark 16.2.1. — Conjecture FIX has been extended to symplectic leaves of \mathcal{Z}^τ and made more precise by the second author [Bon7]. In that more general case, the closures of symplectic leaves are not always normal. We do not know if this can occur in Conjecture. ■

Example 16.2.2. — Assume in this example that $\tau \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ is a root of unity, acting on V by scalar multiplication. Note that $\mathcal{C}^\tau = \mathcal{C}$ in this case. Under this assumption, we will show in § 19.8 that Conjecture FIX holds when W is of type B_2 . It is shown by the first author [Bon6, Theorem 7.1 and Proposition 8.3] that it also holds if W is of type G_2 (computer calculation using the MAGMA software [Magma]), or if W is dihedral of order $2m$, with m odd, and τ is a primitive m -th root of unity.

When τ is a root of unity, it is shown in [BoMa] that Conjecture FIX holds if W is the group denoted G_4 in Shephard-Todd classification (this uses again the MAGMA software). The best result about Conjecture FIX has been obtained by Ruslan Maksimau and the first author [BoMa]. We need some notation to state it. Let \mathcal{C}_{sm} denote the (open) subset of \mathcal{C} consisting of elements $c \in \mathcal{C}$ such that \mathcal{X}_c is smooth (it can be empty, see Theorem 7.7.4). We put $\mathcal{X}_{\text{sm}} = \mathcal{X} \times_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{C}_{\text{sm}}$.

Theorem 16.2.3. — *Let \mathcal{X} be an irreducible component of \mathcal{X}_{sm} and assume that τ is a root of unity. Then there exists a reflection subquotient (V', W') of (V, W) and a linear map $\varphi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(V', W')$ such that $\varphi(\mathcal{C}_{\text{sm}}) \subset \mathcal{C}_{\text{sm}}(V', W')$ and*

$$\mathcal{X} \simeq \mathcal{X}_{\text{sm}}(V', W') \times_{\mathcal{C}_{\text{sm}}(W')} \mathcal{C}_{\text{sm}}.$$

Note also that the linear map φ of the above theorem is explicitly described in [BoMa]. ■

Example 16.2.4. — Conjecture FIX also holds if W has type D_n or $I_2(m)$ and τ is the order 2 diagram automorphism [Bon7, Bon8].

PART V

EXAMPLES

CHAPTER 17

CASE $c = 0$

17.1. Two-sided cells, families

Recall that R_+ denotes the unique maximal bi-homogeneous ideal of R and that

$$R/R_+ \simeq \mathbf{k}$$

(see Corollary 10.3.3). Recall also that D_+ (respectively I_+) denotes its decomposition (respectively inertia) group and that

$$D_+ = I_+ = G$$

(see Corollary 10.3.4).

Proposition 17.1.1. — R_+ is the unique prime ideal of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_0$.

Proof. — Indeed, $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_0 = P_+$ and so R_+ is a prime ideal of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_0$: since it is stabilized by G , the uniqueness is proven. \square

So if we denote by $\bar{\mathfrak{t}}_0$ the unique prime ideal of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_0 = P_+$, \bar{D}_0 its decomposition group and \bar{I}_0 its inertia group, then

$$(17.1.2) \quad \bar{\mathfrak{t}}_0 = R_+ \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{D}_0 = \bar{I}_0 = G.$$

Hence:

Corollary 17.1.3. — W contains only one Calogero-Moser two-sided 0-cell, namely W itself, and

$$\text{Irr}_W^{\text{CM}}(W) = \text{Irr}(W).$$

A feature of the specialization at 0 is that the algebra $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0$ inherits the $(\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N})$ -grading, and so the \mathbb{N} -grading. If we set

$$\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{0,+} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 1} \bar{\mathbf{H}}_0^{\mathbb{N}}[i],$$

then $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_{0,+}$ is a nilpotent two-sided ideal of $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0$ and, since $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0^{\mathbb{N}}[0] = \mathbf{k}W$, we get the following result:

Proposition 17.1.4. — $\text{Rad}(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0) = \bar{\mathbf{H}}_{0,+}$ and $\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0 / \text{Rad}(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0) \simeq \mathbf{k}W$.

In particular,

$$(17.1.5) \quad [\bar{\mathcal{L}}_{\bar{\mathbf{K}}_0}(\chi)]_{\mathbf{k}W}^{\text{gr}} = \chi \in K_0(\mathbf{k}W)[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$$

and

$$(17.1.6) \quad [\bar{\mathbf{K}}_0\text{-}\bar{\mathcal{M}}(\chi)]_{\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0} = \chi(1) [\mathbf{k}W]_{\mathbf{k}W} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{Irr}(W) \simeq K_0(\bar{\mathbf{H}}_0).$$

17.2. Left cells, cellular characters

Recall that, in §10.1.B, we have fixed a prime ideal \mathfrak{r}_0 of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}_0 = \mathfrak{C}_0 Q$ as well as a field isomorphism

$$\text{iso}_0 : \mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta Z(W)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{M}_0 = k_R(\mathfrak{r}_0)$$

whose restriction to $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta W}$ is the canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)^{\Delta W} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Frac}(Z_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{L}_0$. Hence, $R/\mathfrak{r}_0 \subset \text{iso}_0(\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)})$ and these two rings have the same fraction field, the field \mathbf{M}_0 . Recall also that we do not know if these two rings are equal, or equivalently, if R/\mathfrak{r}_0 is integrally closed or not.

Proposition 17.2.1. — *There exists a unique prime ideal of R lying over $\mathfrak{p}_0^{\text{left}}$ and containing \mathfrak{r}_0 .*

Proof. — Let $\mathfrak{p}^* = \text{iso}_0^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}_0^{\text{left}}/\mathfrak{p}_0)$. Since $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{W \times W} / \mathfrak{p}^* \simeq \mathbf{k}[V \times 0]^{W \times W}$, there is only one prime ideal \mathfrak{r}^* of $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ lying over \mathfrak{p}^* : it is the defining ideal of the irreducible closed subvariety $V \times 0$ of $V \times V^*$. In other words,

$$\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*] / \mathfrak{r}^* = \mathbf{k}[V \times 0].$$

Consequently, the unique prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}_0^{\text{left}}$ of R lying over $\mathfrak{p}_0^{\text{left}}$ and containing \mathfrak{r}_0 is defined by $\mathfrak{r}_0^{\text{left}}/\mathfrak{r}_0 = \text{iso}_0(\mathfrak{r}^* \cap \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)}) \cap (R/\mathfrak{r}_0)$. \square

Let τ_0^{left} be the unique prime ideal of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}_0^{\text{left}}$ and containing τ_0 (see Proposition 17.2.1) and let D_0^{left} (respectively I_0^{left}) denote its decomposition (respectively inertia) group.

Proposition 17.2.2. — (a) $\iota(W \times W) \subset D_0^{\text{left}}$ and $\iota(W \times 1) \subset I_0^{\text{left}}$.

(b) The canonical map $\bar{\iota} : W \times W \rightarrow D_0^{\text{left}}/I_0^{\text{left}}$ is surjective and its kernel contains $W \times Z(W)$.

(c) $D_0^{\text{left}}/I_0^{\text{left}}$ is a quotient of $W/Z(W)$.

(d) If R/τ_0 is integrally closed (i.e. if $R/\tau_0 \simeq \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)}$), then $\text{Ker}(\bar{\iota}) = W \times Z(W)$ and $D_0^{\text{left}}/I_0^{\text{left}} \simeq W/Z(W)$.

Proof. — The first statement of (a) follows from the uniqueness of τ_0^{left} (see Proposition 17.2.1). For the second statement, let us use here the notation of the proof of Proposition 17.2.1, and note that $W \times 1$ acts trivially on $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]/\tau^*$.

Now, let B_0 be the inverse image of R/τ_0 in $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$ through iso_0 . Then $\mathbf{k}[V \times 0]^{W \times W} \subset B_0/\tau^* \subset \mathbf{k}[V \times 0]^{\Delta Z(W)} = \mathbf{k}[V \times 0]^{W \times Z(W)} \subset \mathbf{k}[V \times 0]$. (b), (c) and (d) follow from these observations. \square

This study of decomposition and inertia groups allows us to deduce the following result.

Corollary 17.2.3. — W contains only one Calogero-Moser left 0-cell, namely W itself, and

$$[W]_0^{\text{CM}} = [\mathbf{k}W]_{\mathbf{k}W} = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)} \chi(1).$$

Proof. — The first statement follows from Proposition 17.2.2(a) whereas the second one follows from Proposition 13.3.2(a). \square

Let us conclude with an easy remark, which, combined with Proposition 17.2.2, shows that the pair $(I_0^{\text{left}}, D_0^{\text{left}})$ has a surprising behaviour.

Proposition 17.2.4. — Let \mathfrak{C} be a prime ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$. Then there exists $h \in H$ such that ${}^h I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset I_0^{\text{left}}$.

Proof. — Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}$ denote the maximal homogeneous ideal of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}]$ contained in \mathfrak{C} . By Proposition 13.2.4, we have $I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{C}}}^{\text{left}}$. This means that we may assume that \mathfrak{C} is homogeneous. In particular, $\mathfrak{C} \subset \mathfrak{C}_0$. So $\mathfrak{q}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset \mathfrak{q}_0^{\text{left}}$ and there exists $h \in H$ such that $h(\tau_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}) \subset \tau_0^{\text{left}}$. Therefore, ${}^h I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \subset I_0^{\text{left}}$. \square

It would be tempting to think, after Proposition 17.2.2, that $D_0^{\text{left}} = \iota(W \times W)$ and $I_0^{\text{left}} = \iota(W \times Z(W))$. However, this would contradict Proposition 17.2.4, if we assume that Conjectures LR and L hold: indeed, I_0^{left} must contain conjugates of subgroups admitting as orbits the left cells. We will see in Chapter 18 that if $\dim_{\mathbf{k}}(V) = 1$, then $D_0^{\text{left}} = G$.

CHAPTER 18

GROUPS OF RANK 1

Assumption and notation. In §18, we assume that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} V = 1$, we fix a non-zero element y of V and we denote by x the element of V^* such that $\langle y, x \rangle = 1$. We also fix an integer $d \geq 2$ and we assume that \mathbf{k} contains a primitive d -th root of unity ζ . We denote by s the automorphism of V defined by $s(y) = \zeta y$, so that $s(x) = \zeta^{-1} x$. We assume finally that $W = \langle s \rangle$: s is a reflection and W is cyclic of order d .

18.1. The algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$

18.1.A. Definition. — We have $\text{Ref}(W) = \{s^i \mid 1 \leq i \leq d-1\}$. Given $1 \leq i \leq d-1$, we denote by C_i the indeterminate C_{s^i} , so that $\mathbf{k}[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}] = \mathbf{k}[T, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{d-1}]$ and $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] = \mathbf{k}[C_1, C_2, \dots, C_{d-1}]$. The $k[\tilde{\mathcal{C}}]$ -algebra $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ is generated by x, y, s with the relations

$$(18.1.1) \quad s y s^{-1} = \zeta y, \quad s x s^{-1} = \zeta^{-1} x \quad \text{and} \quad [y, x] = T + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq d-1} (\zeta^i - 1) C_i s^i.$$

We set $C_0 = C_{s^0} = 0$. The hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} is reduced to one element, and \mathcal{A}/W as well (we write $\mathcal{A}/W = \{\mathcal{U}\}$), we put $K_j = K_{\mathcal{U}, j}$ (for $0 \leq j \leq d-1$). Recall that the family $(K_j)_{0 \leq j \leq d-1}$ is determined by the relations

$$(18.1.2) \quad \forall 0 \leq i \leq d-1, \quad C_i = \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \zeta^{i(j-1)} K_j.$$

We put

$$K_{di+j} = K_j$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $j \in \{0, 1, \dots, d-1\}$. Recall that

$$K_0 + K_1 + \dots + K_{d-1} = 0.$$

The last defining relation for $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$ can be rewritten as

$$[y, x] = T + d \sum_{0 \leq i \leq d-1} (K_{H,i} - K_{H,i+1}) \mathbf{e}_i,$$

where $\varepsilon_i = d^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} \zeta^{ij} s^j$.

18.1.B. Differential operators on \mathbb{C}^\times . — We have

$$D_y = T\partial_y - x^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} \zeta^i C_i s^i = T\partial_y - dx^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} K_i \varepsilon_i.$$

Given L a $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}][y] \rtimes W$ -module, the W -equivariant connection on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^\times} \otimes L$ is given by

$$\nabla(p \otimes l) = \frac{dp}{dx} \otimes l + p \otimes y \cdot l + dx^{-1} \sum_{i=0}^{d-1} K_i p \otimes \varepsilon_i l.$$

When $L = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}][y]/(y) \otimes \det^n = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]$, we obtain $\nabla = \partial + x^{-1} K_n$.

18.1.C. The variety $(V \times V^*)/\Delta W$. — Let $X = x^d$ and $Y = y^d$. Recall that $\mathbf{eu}_0 = xy$. We have

$$\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W} = \mathbf{k}[X, Y, \mathbf{eu}_0]$$

and the relation

$$(18.1.3) \quad \mathbf{eu}_0^d = XY$$

holds. It is easy to check that this relation generates the ideal of relations.

18.2. The algebra Z

Recall that $\mathbf{eu} = yx + \sum_{i=1}^{d-1} C_i s^i$ (its image in \mathbf{H}_0 is \mathbf{eu}_0) and that $\varepsilon : W \rightarrow \mathbf{k}^\times$ is the determinant, characterized by $\varepsilon(s) = \zeta$. We have $\varepsilon^d = 1$ and

$$\text{Irr } W = \{1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon^2, \dots, \varepsilon^{d-1}\}.$$

The image of the Euler element by Ω_χ can be computed thanks to Corollary 5.4.2: we have

$$(18.2.1) \quad \Omega_{\varepsilon^i}(\mathbf{eu}) = dK_{-i}$$

for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Recall that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}} = \langle X, Y \rangle_P$ and that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}Z \subset \text{Ker}(\Omega_\chi)$ for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(W)$. More precisely, we have

$$(18.2.2) \quad \bigcap_{i=1}^d \text{Ker}(\Omega_{\varepsilon^i}) = \bar{\mathfrak{p}}Z = \langle X, Y \rangle_Z.$$

Proof. — It follows from Example 7.3.6 that the generic Calogero-Moser families are reduced to one element. Given $1 \leq i \leq d$, let b_i denote the primitive central idempotent of $\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{\mathbf{H}}$ such that $\text{Irr } \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{\mathbf{H}}b_i = \{L_{(0)}(\varepsilon^i)\}$. We have

$$\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z} \simeq \prod_{i=1}^d \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}b_i$$

and, by Theorem 7.4.1,

$$(18.2.3) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})} \mathbf{k}(\mathcal{C})\bar{Z}b_i = 1.$$

Since b_j is characterized by $\Omega_{\varepsilon^i}(b_j) = \delta_{i,j}$ (the Kronecker symbol) for all $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$, the equality (18.2.2) follows. \square

The next result is well-known.

Theorem 18.2.4. — *We have $Z = P[\mathbf{eu}] = \mathbf{k}[C_1, \dots, C_{d-1}, X, Y, \mathbf{eu}] = \mathbf{k}[K_1, \dots, K_{d-1}, X, Y, \mathbf{eu}]$ and the ideal of relations is generated by*

$$\prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{eu} - dK_i) = XY.$$

Proof. — The equality $Z = \mathbf{k}[C_1, \dots, C_{d-1}, X, Y, \mathbf{eu}] = P[\mathbf{eu}]$ has been proven in Proposition 10.1.24. Define

$$z = \prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{eu} - dK_i).$$

Since $\Omega_{\varepsilon^i}(z) = 0$ for all i by (18.2.1), it follows from (18.2.2) that

$$z \equiv 0 \pmod{\langle X, Y \rangle_Z}.$$

Moreover, since $\mathbf{eu}_0^d = XY$, we have

$$z \equiv XY \pmod{\langle C_1, \dots, C_{d-1} \rangle_Z}.$$

Therefore,

$$z - XY \in \langle X, Y \rangle_Z \cap \langle C_1, \dots, C_{d-1} \rangle_Z = \langle C_1X, C_1Y, C_2X, C_2Y, \dots, C_{d-1}X, C_{d-1}Y \rangle_Z.$$

On the other hand, $z - XY$ is bi-homogeneous with bidegree (d, d) , whereas C_iX and C_iY are bi-homogeneous with bidegree $(d+1, 1)$ and $(1, d+1)$ respectively. Consequently, $z - XY = 0$, which is the required relation.

Since the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} over P has degree $|W| = d$ (Proposition 10.1.19), we deduce that

$$\prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - dK_i) - XY$$

is the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} over P : this concludes the proof of the theorem. \square

Corollary 18.2.5. — *The \mathbf{k} -algebra Z is a complete intersection.*

We denote by $F_{\mathbf{eu}}(\mathbf{t}) \in P[\mathbf{t}]$ the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} over P . Theorem 18.2.4 gives

$$(18.2.6) \quad F_{\mathbf{eu}}(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - dK_i) - XY.$$

18.3. The ring R , the group G

18.3.A. Symmetric polynomials. — To take advantage of the fact that the minimal polynomial of the Euler element is symmetric in the variables K_i , we will recall here some classical facts about symmetric polynomials. Given T_1, T_2, \dots, T_d a family of indeterminates and given $1 \leq i \leq d$, we denote by $\sigma_i(\mathbf{T})$ the i -th elementary symmetric function

$$\sigma_i(\mathbf{T}) = \sigma_i(T_1, \dots, T_d) = \sum_{1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_i \leq d} T_{j_1} \cdots T_{j_i}.$$

Recall the well-known formula

$$(18.3.1) \quad \det\left(\frac{\partial \sigma_i(\mathbf{T})}{\partial T_j}\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq d} = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (T_j - T_i).$$

The group \mathfrak{S}_d acts on $\mathbf{k}[T_1, \dots, T_d]$ by permutation of the indeterminates. Recall the following classical result (a particular case of Theorem 2.2.1).

Proposition 18.3.2. — *The polynomials $\sigma_1(\mathbf{T}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{T})$ are algebraically independent and $\mathbf{k}[T_1, \dots, T_d]^{\mathfrak{S}_d} = \mathbf{k}[\sigma_1(\mathbf{T}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{T})]$. Moreover, the \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathbf{k}[T_1, \dots, T_d]$ is a free $\mathbf{k}[\sigma_1(\mathbf{T}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{T})]$ -module of rank $d!$*

Recall also that $\sigma_1(\mathbf{T}) = T_1 + \dots + T_d$.

Corollary 18.3.3. — *We have $(\mathbf{k}[T_1, \dots, T_d]/\langle \sigma_1(\mathbf{T}) \rangle)^{\mathfrak{S}_d} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\sigma_2(\mathbf{T}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{T})]$ and the \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathbf{k}[T_1, \dots, T_d]/\langle \sigma_1(\mathbf{T}) \rangle$ is a free $\mathbf{k}[\sigma_2(\mathbf{T}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{T})]$ -module of rank $d!$.*

As a consequence of Proposition 18.3.2, there exists a unique polynomial Δ_d in d variables such that

$$(18.3.4) \quad \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (T_j - T_i)^2 = \Delta_d(\sigma_1(\mathbf{T}), \sigma_2(\mathbf{T}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{T})).$$

18.3.B. Presentation of R . — Let $\sigma_i(\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_i(K_1, \dots, K_d)$ (in particular, $\sigma_1(\mathbf{K}) = 0$). By Corollary 18.3.3, the ring $P_{\text{sym}} = \mathbf{k}[\sigma_2(\mathbf{K}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{K}), X, Y]$ is the invariant ring, in P , of the group \mathfrak{S}_d acting by permutation of the K_i 's. Moreover,

$$(18.3.5) \quad P \text{ is a free } P_{\text{sym}}\text{-module of rank } d!.$$

Let us introduce a new family of indeterminates E_1, \dots, E_{d-1} , and let $E_d = -(E_1 + \dots + E_{d-1})$ and $\sigma_i(\mathbf{E}) = \sigma_i(E_1, \dots, E_d)$ (in particular $\sigma_1(\mathbf{E}) = 0$). Let $R_{\text{sym}} = \mathbf{k}[E_1, \dots, E_{d-1}, X, Y] = \mathbf{k}[E_1, \dots, E_d, X, Y]/\langle \sigma_1(\mathbf{E}) \rangle$, on which the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_d acts by permutation of the E_i 's. The ring $R_{\text{sym}}^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ is again a polynomial algebra equal to $\mathbf{k}[\sigma_2(\mathbf{E}), \dots, \sigma_d(\mathbf{E}), X, Y]$ (still thanks to Corollary 18.3.3).

Identification. We identify the \mathbf{k} -algebras P_{sym} and $R_{\text{sym}}^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ through the equalities

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_1(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_1(\mathbf{E}) = 0 \\ \forall 2 \leq i \leq d-1, \sigma_i(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_i(\mathbf{E}) \\ \sigma_d(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_d(\mathbf{E}) + (-1)^d XY \end{cases}$$

Note that $\sigma_i(d\mathbf{K}) = d^i \sigma_i(\mathbf{K})$.

As a consequence,

$$(18.3.6) \quad R_{\text{sym}} \text{ is a free } P_{\text{sym}}\text{-module of rank } d!.$$

Lemma 18.3.7. — The ring $P \otimes_{P_{\text{sym}}} R_{\text{sym}}$ is an integrally closed domain.

Proof. — First of all, note that we may, and we will, assume in this proof that \mathbf{k} is integrally closed. Let $\tilde{R} = P \otimes_{P_{\text{sym}}} R_{\text{sym}}$. Then \tilde{R} admits the following presentation:

$$(\mathcal{P}) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Generators: } K_1, K_2, \dots, K_d, E_1, E_2, \dots, E_d, X, Y \\ \text{Relations: } \begin{cases} \sigma_1(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_1(\mathbf{E}) = 0 \\ \forall 2 \leq i \leq d-1, \sigma_i(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_i(\mathbf{E}) \\ \sigma_d(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_d(\mathbf{E}) + (-1)^d XY \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

The presentation (\mathcal{P}) of \tilde{R} shows that \tilde{R} is endowed with an \mathbb{N} -grading such that $\deg(K_i) = \deg(E_i) = 2$ and $\deg(X) = \deg(Y) = d$. Thus, the degree 0 component of \tilde{R} is isomorphic to \mathbf{k} , which shows that

$$(\clubsuit) \quad \tilde{R} \text{ is connected.}$$

Since \tilde{R} is a free P_{sym} -module of finite rank, it follows that \tilde{R} has pure dimension $d+1$. The presentation (\mathcal{P}) shows that

$$(\heartsuit) \quad \tilde{R} \text{ is complete intersection.}$$

Let us now show that

(♠) \tilde{R} is regular in codimension 1.

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{R}} = \text{Spec } \tilde{R}$, a closed subvariety of $\mathbb{A}^{2d+2}(\mathbf{k})$ consisting of elements $r = (k_1, \dots, k_d, e_1, \dots, e_d, x, y)$ satisfying the equations (\mathcal{P}). The Jacobian $\text{Jac}(r)$ of this system of equations (\mathcal{P}) in $r \in \tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ is given by

$$\text{Jac}(r) = \begin{pmatrix} d & \cdots & d & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_2(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_1}(r) & \cdots & \frac{\partial \sigma_2(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_d}(r) & -\frac{\partial \sigma_2(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_1}(r) & \cdots & -\frac{\partial \sigma_2(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_d}(r) & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_{d-1}(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_1}(r) & \cdots & \frac{\partial \sigma_{d-1}(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_d}(r) & -\frac{\partial \sigma_{d-1}(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_1}(r) & \cdots & -\frac{\partial \sigma_{d-1}(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_d}(r) & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{\partial \sigma_d(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_1}(r) & \cdots & \frac{\partial \sigma_d(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_d}(r) & -\frac{\partial \sigma_d(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_1}(r) & \cdots & -\frac{\partial \sigma_d(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_d}(r) & (-1)^{d+1}y & (-1)^{d+1}x \end{pmatrix}$$

Since $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$ is of pure dimension $d + 1$, its singular locus is the closed subvariety X of points r where the rank of $\text{Jac}(r)$ is less than or equal to d . A point of X satisfies the equations

$$\det\left(\frac{\partial \sigma_i(d\mathbf{K})}{\partial K_j}(k_1, \dots, k_d)\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq d} = \det\left(\frac{\partial \sigma_i(\mathbf{E})}{\partial E_j}(e_1, \dots, e_d)\right)_{1 \leq i, j \leq d} = 0.$$

By (18.3.1), this means that

$$\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (k_j - k_i) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (e_j - e_i) = 0$$

In particular,

$$\Delta_d(\sigma_1(k_1, \dots, k_d), \dots, \sigma_d(k_1, \dots, k_d)) = \Delta_d(\sigma_1(e_1, \dots, e_d), \dots, \sigma_d(e_1, \dots, e_d)) = 0.$$

It is well-known that $\Delta_d(0, U_2, \dots, U_d)$ is an irreducible polynomial in the indeterminates U_2, \dots, U_d . It follows that the variety of $(a_2, \dots, a_d, x, y) \in \mathbb{A}^{d+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that

$$(*) \quad \Delta_d(0, a_2, \dots, a_{d-1}, a_d) = \Delta_d(0, a_2, \dots, a_{d-1}, a_d + (-1)^d x y) = 0.$$

has dimension $\leq d - 1$. Consequently, X has codimension ≥ 2 in $\tilde{\mathcal{R}}$.

The assertions (\diamond) and (\spadesuit) imply that \tilde{R} is normal (see [Ser, §IV.D, Théorème 11]). So it is a direct product of integrally closed domains. Since it is connected, it follows that it is an integrally closed domain. \square

We can now describe the ring R .

Theorem 18.3.8. — *The ring R satisfies the following properties:*

(a) R is isomorphic to $P \otimes_{P_{\text{sym}}} R_{\text{sym}}$. It admits the following presentation:

$$(\mathcal{P}) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Generators:} & K_1, K_2, \dots, K_d, E_1, E_2, \dots, E_d, X, Y \\ \text{Relations:} & \begin{cases} \sigma_1(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_1(\mathbf{E}) = 0 \\ \forall 2 \leq i \leq d-1, \sigma_i(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_i(\mathbf{E}) \\ \sigma_d(d\mathbf{K}) = \sigma_d(\mathbf{E}) + (-1)^d XY \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

(b) R is complete intersection and is a free P -module of rank $d!$.

(c) There exists a unique morphism of P -algebras $\text{cop} : Z \rightarrow R$ such that $\text{cop}(\mathbf{e}_u) = E_d$.

This morphism is injective, with Q its image.

(d) For the action of \mathfrak{S}_d by permutation of the E_i 's, we have $R^{\mathfrak{S}_d} = P$ and $R^{\mathfrak{S}_{d-1}} = Q$.

(e) $G = \mathfrak{S}_W \simeq \mathfrak{S}_d$; given $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ and $1 \leq i \leq d$, we have $\sigma(E_i) = E_{\sigma(i)}$.

(f) G is a reflection group for its action on $R_+/(R_+)^2$.

Proof. — Let $\tilde{R} = P \otimes_{P_{\text{sym}}} R_{\text{sym}}$. The relations (\mathcal{P}) show that, in the polynomial ring $\tilde{R}[\mathbf{t}]$, the equality

$$\prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - dK_i) - XY = \prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - E_i)$$

holds. It follows that $F_{\mathbf{e}_u}(E_d) = 0$. By Theorem 18.2.4, we deduce that there exists a unique morphism of P -algebras $\text{cop} : Z \rightarrow \tilde{R}$ such that $\text{cop}(\mathbf{e}_u) = E_d$. Let $\mathfrak{z} = \text{Ker}(\text{cop})$. We have $\mathfrak{z} \cap P = 0$ since $P \subset \tilde{R}$ and, since Z is a domain and is integral over P , this forces $\mathfrak{z} = 0$. So $\text{cop} : Z \rightarrow \tilde{R}$ is injective.

Let $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}$ be the fraction field of \tilde{R} (recall that \tilde{R} is a domain by Lemma 18.3.7). By construction, \tilde{R} is a free P -module of rank $d!$ and, by Corollary 18.3.3, $\tilde{R}^{\mathfrak{S}_d} = P$. So the extension $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}/\mathbf{K}$ is Galois, contains \mathbf{L} (the fraction field of Q) and satisfies $\text{Gal}(\tilde{\mathbf{M}}/\mathbf{K}) = \mathfrak{S}_d$. Moreover, $\text{Gal}(\tilde{\mathbf{M}}/\mathbf{L}) = \mathfrak{S}_{d-1}$ since \mathfrak{S}_{d-1} is the stabilizer of E_d in \mathfrak{S}_d . Since the unique normal subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_d contained in \mathfrak{S}_{d-1} is the trivial group, this shows that $\tilde{\mathbf{M}}/\mathbf{K}$ is a Galois closure of \mathbf{L}/\mathbf{K} . So $\tilde{\mathbf{M}} \simeq \mathbf{M}$.

Since \tilde{R} is integrally closed (Lemma 18.3.7) and integral over P , this implies that $\tilde{R} \simeq R$. Now all the statements of Theorem 18.3.8 can be deduced from these observations. For the statement (f), we can use (b), and Proposition C.3.7 because \mathfrak{S}_d acts trivially on the relations, or check it directly by noting that $R_+/(R_+)^2$ is the \mathbf{k} -vector space of dimension $2d$ generated by $K_1, \dots, K_d, E_1, \dots, E_d, X, Y$, with the relations $K_1 + \dots + K_d = 0$ and $E_1 + \dots + E_d = 0$: this shows that, as a representation of \mathfrak{S}_d , $R_+/(R_+)^2$ is the direct sum of the irreducible reflection representation and of $d+1$ copies of the trivial representation. \square

18.3.C. Choice of the ideal \mathfrak{r}_0 . — Let \mathfrak{r}' denote the ideal of R generated by the elements $E_i - \zeta^i E_d$. We then have

$$\sigma_1(\mathbf{E}) \equiv \sigma_2(\mathbf{E}) \equiv \cdots \equiv \sigma_{d-1}(\mathbf{E}) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}'}$$

We choose the ideal of R $\mathfrak{r}_0 = \mathfrak{r}' + \langle K_1, \dots, K_d \rangle_R$. The \mathbf{k} -algebra R/\mathfrak{r}_0 has the following presentation:

$$(\mathcal{P}_0) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Generators:} & E_d, X, Y \\ \text{Relation:} & E_d^d = XY \end{cases}$$

Recall that $Z(W) = W$. We recover the isomorphisms of P -algebras $R/\mathfrak{r}_0 \simeq Q/\mathfrak{q}_0 \simeq \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ by mapping $\mathbf{e}u = E_d$ to $\mathbf{e}u_0 = yx \in \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$. Recall that an element $w \in W$, viewed as an element of the Galois group $G = \mathfrak{S}_W \simeq \mathfrak{S}_d$, is characterized by the equality

$$(w(\mathbf{e}u) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_0}) \equiv w(y)x \in \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}.$$

Since $s^i(y) = \zeta^i y$, we have

$$(18.3.9) \quad s^i(\mathbf{e}u) = E_i.$$

For the action of $G = \mathfrak{S}_W \simeq \mathfrak{S}_d$, this corresponds to identifying the sets $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ and W via the bijective map $i \mapsto s^i$.

18.3.D. Choice of the ideals $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{right}}$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$. — Let \mathfrak{r}'' denote the ideal of R generated by the $E_i - dK_i$'s. Then

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq d, \sigma_i(d\mathbf{K}) \equiv \sigma_i(\mathbf{E}) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}''}$$

In particular, $XY \in \mathfrak{r}''$. We choose $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{r}'' + \langle Y \rangle_R$, $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{right}} = \mathfrak{r}'' + \langle X \rangle_R$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{r}} = \mathfrak{r}'' + \langle X, Y \rangle_R$. Then

$$(18.3.10) \quad \begin{cases} R/\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[K_1, \dots, K_{d-1}, X] = P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}, \\ R/\mathfrak{r}^{\text{right}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[K_1, \dots, K_{d-1}, Y] = P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{right}}, \\ R/\bar{\mathfrak{r}} \simeq \mathbf{k}[K_1, \dots, K_{d-1}] = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] = P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}. \end{cases}$$

The next proposition follows easily.

Proposition 18.3.11. — $D^{\text{left}} = I^{\text{left}} = D^{\text{right}} = I^{\text{right}} = \bar{D} = \bar{I} = 1$.

18.4. Cells, families, cellular characters

Notation. We fix in this section a prime ideal \mathfrak{C} of $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]$ and we denote by k_i the image of K_i in $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]/\mathfrak{C}$.

By (18.3.10), we have

$$(18.4.1) \quad \mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}} + \mathfrak{C}R, \quad \mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = \mathfrak{r}^{\text{right}} + \mathfrak{C}R \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \bar{\mathfrak{r}} + \mathfrak{C}R$$

and

$$(18.4.2) \quad \begin{cases} R/\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]/\mathfrak{C} \otimes \mathbf{k}[X] = P/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}, \\ R/\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]/\mathfrak{C} \otimes \mathbf{k}[Y] = P/\mathfrak{p}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}}, \\ R/\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]/\mathfrak{C} = P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}_{\mathfrak{C}}. \end{cases}$$

We will denote by $\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{C}]$ the subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_d consisting of permutations stabilizing the fibers of the natural map $\{1, 2, \dots, d\} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}[\mathcal{G}]/\mathfrak{C}$, $i \mapsto k_i$. In other words,

$$\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{C}] = \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid \forall 1 \leq i \leq d, k_{\sigma(i)} = k_i\}.$$

Proposition 18.4.3. — $D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} = D_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = I_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{right}} = \bar{D}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \bar{I}_{\mathfrak{C}} = \mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{C}]$.

Corollary 18.4.4. — Let $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then s^i and s^j are in the same Calogero-Moser two-sided (respectively left, respectively right) \mathfrak{C} -cell if and only if $k_i = k_j$.

Let us conclude with the description of families and cellular characters.

Corollary 18.4.5. — Let $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then ε^{-i} and ε^{-j} are in the same Calogero-Moser family if and only if $k_i = k_j$.

The map $\omega \mapsto \sum_{i \in \omega} \varepsilon^{-i}$ induces a bijective map between the set of $\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{C}]$ -orbits in $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ (that is, the set of fibers of the map $i \mapsto k_i$) and the set of Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -cellular characters.

Proof. — Since $Z = P[\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}]$, we deduce that ε^{-i} and ε^{-j} are in the same Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family if and only if $\Omega_{\varepsilon^{-i}}^{\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}}}(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = \Omega_{\varepsilon^{-j}}^{\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}}}(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u})$. So the first statement follows from (18.2.1).

For the second statement, note that $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}$ acts on \mathcal{L}_{s^i} by multiplication by $s^i(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}) = E_i$. So, modulo $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}$ (or $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$), the element $s^i(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u})$ is congruent to $dk_i = \Omega_{\varepsilon^{-i}}^{\bar{\mathfrak{K}}_{\mathfrak{C}}}(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u})$. Hence, if ω is an $\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{C}]$ -orbit in $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$, then $C = \{s^i \mid i \in \omega\}$ is a Calogero-Moser left, right or two-sided \mathfrak{C} -cell (see Corollary 18.4.4) and, as a two-sided cell, it covers the Calogero-Moser \mathfrak{C} -family $\{\varepsilon^{-i} \mid i \in \omega\}$. Since $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathcal{M}^{\text{left}}(\varepsilon^{-i})$ is an absolutely simple $\mathbf{M}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}} \mathbf{H}^{\text{left}}$ -module (because it has dimension $|W|$), it must be isomorphic to $\mathcal{L}_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{left}}(C)$. This shows that $[C]_{\mathfrak{C}}^{\text{CM}} = \sum_{i \in \omega} \varepsilon^{-i}$. \square

18.5. Complements

We will be interested here in geometric properties of \mathcal{Z} (smoothness, ramification) and in the properties of the group D_c . To simplify the statements, we will make the following assumption:

Assumption and notation. *In this section, and only in this section, we will assume that \mathbf{k} is algebraically closed. We will identify the variety \mathcal{Z} with*

$$\mathcal{Z} = \{(k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y, e) \in \mathbb{A}^{d+3}(\mathbf{k}) \mid k_1 + \dots + k_d = 0 \text{ and } \prod_{i=1}^d (e - dk_i) = xy\}.$$

Similarly, \mathcal{P} (respectively \mathcal{C}) will be identified with the affine space

$$\mathcal{P} = \{(k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y) \in \mathbb{A}^{d+2}(\mathbf{k}) \mid k_1 + \dots + k_d = 0\}$$

(respectively

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(k_1, \dots, k_d) \in \mathbb{A}^d(\mathbf{k}) \mid k_1 + \dots + k_d = 0\} \quad),$$

which allows to redefine

$$\Upsilon: \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{P} \\ (k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y, e) & \longmapsto & (k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y). \end{array}$$

Finally, we denote by $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}}$ the singular locus of \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{Z}_{ram} the ramification locus of Υ .

18.5.A. Smoothness. — Let us start by the description of the singular locus of \mathcal{Z} :

Proposition 18.5.1. — *Given $1 \leq i < j \leq d$, let $\mathcal{Z}_{i,j} = \{(k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y, e) \in \mathcal{Z} \mid e = dk_i = dk_j \text{ and } x = y = 0\}$. Then*

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}} = \bigcup_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} \mathcal{Z}_{i,j}.$$

Moreover, $\mathcal{Z}_{i,j} \simeq \mathbb{A}^{d-2}(\mathbf{k})$ is an irreducible component of $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}}$ and $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}}$ is purely of codimension 3.

Proof. — The variety \mathcal{Z} being described as an hypersurface in the affine space $\{(k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y, e) \in \mathbb{A}^{d+3}(\mathbf{k}) \mid k_1 + \dots + k_d = 0\} \simeq \mathbb{A}^{d+2}(\mathbf{k})$, a point of $z = (k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y, e) \in \mathcal{Z}$ is singular if and only if the jacobian matrix of the equation vanishes at z . This is equivalent to the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} x = y = 0, \\ \forall 1 \leq i \leq d, \prod_{j \neq i} (e - dk_j) = 0, \\ \sum_{i=1}^d \prod_{j \neq i} (e - dk_j) = 0. \end{cases}$$

The last equation is implied by the second family of equations, it is then easy to check that $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{sing}}$ is as expected.

The last statements are immediate. □

Corollary 18.5.2. — *Given $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and $z \in \mathcal{Z}_c$, then z is singular in \mathcal{Z} if and only if it is singular in \mathcal{Z}_c .*

18.5.B. Ramification. — The variety \mathcal{Z} being normal, the variety \mathcal{P} being smooth and the morphism $\Upsilon : \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ being finite and flat, the purity of the branch locus [SGA1, Exposé X, Théorème 3.1] tells us that the ramification locus of Υ is purely of codimension 1. It is in fact easily computable:

Proposition 18.5.3. — *Let $z = (k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y, e) \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $p = (k_1, \dots, k_d, x, y) = \Upsilon(z) \in \mathcal{P}$. Let $F_{\text{eu},p}(\mathbf{t}) \in \mathbf{k}[\mathbf{t}]$ denote the specialization of $F_{\text{eu}}(\mathbf{t})$ at p . Then Υ is ramified at z if and only if $F'_{\text{eu},p}(e) = 0$, that is if and only if e is a multiple root of $F_{\text{eu},p}$.*

Proof. — Since $Z = P[\mathbf{t}]/\langle F_{\text{eu}}(\mathbf{t}) \rangle$ (see Theorem 18.2.4), this follows immediately from [SGA1, Exposé I, Corollaire 7.2]. □

Corollary 18.5.4. — *Let $c = (k_1, \dots, k_d) \in \mathcal{C}$ and $(x, y) \in \mathbb{A}^2(\mathbf{k})$ (so that $(c, x, y) \in \mathcal{P}$). Then $(c, x, y) \in \Upsilon(\mathcal{Z}_{\text{ram}})$ if and only if $\Delta_d(0, \sigma_2(c), \dots, \sigma_{d-1}(c), \sigma_d(c) - (-1)^d xy) = 0$.*

18.5.C. About the group D_c . — Amongst the groups D_c , the only one we use is D_0 . In this subsection, we will show that, even when $n = \dim_{\mathbf{k}}(V) = 1$, the groups D_c have a very subtle behaviour.

The material of this subsection §18.5.C has been explained to us by G. Malle (any errors being of course our responsibility). We thank him warmly for his help.

Fix $c \in \mathcal{C}$, and let $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t}) \in \mathbf{k}[X, Y][\mathbf{t}]$ denote the specialization of $F_{\text{eu}}(\mathbf{t})$ at c . Note that D_c is the Galois group of $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$, viewed as a polynomial with coefficients in the field $\mathbf{k}(X, Y)$. Actually, we have $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t}) \in \mathbf{k}[T][\mathbf{t}]$, where $T = XY$. The following result will be helpful for computing D_c .

Lemma 18.5.5. — *D_c is the Galois group of $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$ viewed as a polynomial with coefficients in $\mathbf{k}(T)$.*

Proof. — If L is a splitting field of $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$ over $\mathbf{k}(T)$, then the field $L(Y)$ of rational functions in one variable is a splitting field of the same polynomial over $\mathbf{k}(T, Y) = \mathbf{k}(X, Y)$. The result follows. □

Corollary 18.5.6. — *The subgroup D_c of $G = \mathfrak{S}_d$ contains a cycle of length d .*

Proof. — Thanks to Lemma 18.5.5, we may view $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$ as an element of $\mathbf{k}[T][\mathbf{t}]$. Since \mathbf{k} has characteristic zero and $\mathbf{k}[T]$ is regular of dimension 1, the inertia group at infinity I is cyclic. Since $d \geq 2$, the polynomial $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$ is totally ramified at infinity, which implies that I acts transitively on $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$. Whence the result. \square

Corollary 18.5.6 gives very restrictive conditions on the group D_c . For instance, we have the following results, the first of which is due to Schur, the second one to Burnside.

Corollary 18.5.7. — (a) *If d is not prime and D_c is primitive, then D_c is 2-transitive.*
 (b) *If d is prime, then D_c is 2-transitive or D_c contains a normal Sylow d -subgroup.*

We will give now some examples that show that the description of D_c in general can be rather complicated. In the following table, we assume that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$, and $c \in \mathcal{C}$ is chosen so that $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t}) \in \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{t}]$. We will denote by $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$ the Galois group of $F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$ viewed as an element of $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{t}]$: it might be different from D_c , as it is shown by table. We denote by Fr_{pr} the Frobenius group $(\mathbb{Z}/r\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$, viewed as a subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_p , where p is prime and r divides $p-1$.

$F_{\text{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$	$D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$	D_c
$(\mathbf{t}^2 + 20\mathbf{t} + 180)(\mathbf{t}^2 - 5\mathbf{t} - 95)^4 - XY$	$\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{A}_6)$	$\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{A}_6)$
$(\mathbf{t} + 1)^4(\mathbf{t} - 2)^2(\mathbf{t}^3 - 3\mathbf{t} - 14) - XY$	$(\mathfrak{S}_3 \wr \mathfrak{S}_3) \cap \mathfrak{A}_9$	$(\mathfrak{S}_3 \wr \mathfrak{S}_3) \cap \mathfrak{A}_9$
$\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{t}^8 + 6\mathbf{t}^4 + 25) - XY$	\mathfrak{A}_9	\mathfrak{A}_9
$\mathbf{t}(\mathbf{t}^4 + 6\mathbf{t}^2 + 25)^2 - XY$	\mathfrak{A}_9	\mathfrak{A}_9
$\mathbf{t}^9 - 9\mathbf{t}^7 + 27\mathbf{t}^5 - 30\mathbf{t}^3 + 9\mathbf{t} - XY$	$\mathfrak{S}_3 \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^2$	$\mathfrak{S}_3 \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^2$
$\mathbf{t}^{11} - 11\mathbf{t}^9 + 44\mathbf{t}^7 - 77\mathbf{t}^5 + 55\mathbf{t}^3 - 11\mathbf{t} - XY$	Fr_{110}	Fr_{22}
$\mathbf{t}^{13} - 13\mathbf{t}^{11} + 65\mathbf{t}^9 - 156\mathbf{t}^7 + 182\mathbf{t}^5 - 91\mathbf{t}^3 + 13\mathbf{t} - XY$	Fr_{156}	Fr_{26}

To prove the results contained in the table, let us recall some classical facts:

(a) D_c is a normal subgroup of $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$.

- (b) The computation of $D_c^{\mathbb{Q}}$ in all the cases can be performed thanks to the MAGMA software [Magma].
- (c) Since there are no non-trivial unramified coverings of the complex affine line, the group D_c is generated by its inertia subgroups.
- (d) Given $z \in \mathbb{C}$, let $F_{\mathbf{eu}}^{c,z}(\mathbf{t})$ denote the specialization $T \mapsto z$ of $F_{\mathbf{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$. If $a \in \mathbb{C}$ is a root of $F_{\mathbf{eu}}^{c,z}(\mathbf{t})$ with multiplicity m , then D_c contains an element of order m .

From these facts, the result in the table can be obtained as follows. Let $\Delta_c(T) \in \mathbf{k}[T]$ denote the discriminant of the polynomial $F_{\mathbf{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$.

- (1) The computation of $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$ in the first example is done in [MalMatz, Theorem I.9.7]. Note that, to retrieve the polynomial of [MalMatz, Theorem I.9.7], one must replace \mathbf{t} by $2\mathbf{t} - 5$, and renormalize: this operation allows to obtain a polynomial whose coefficient in \mathbf{t}^9 is zero, as must be the case for all the $F_{\mathbf{eu}}^c(\mathbf{t})$. Going from \mathbb{Q} to \mathbb{C} then follows, as this example comes from a rigid triple.
- (2) In the second example, the MAGMA software tells us that $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})} = (\mathfrak{S}_3 \wr \mathfrak{S}_3) \cap \mathfrak{A}_9$. On the other hand, D_c is a normal subgroup of $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$. Moreover, -1 is a root of $F_{\mathbf{eu}}^{c,0}(\mathbf{t})$ with multiplicity 4, so D_c contains an element of order 4 (see (d)). It also contains an element of order 9 (see Corollary 18.5.6). But $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$ contains only one normal subgroup containing both an element of order 9 and an element of order 4, namely itself. So $D_c = D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$.
- (3-4) In the third and fourth examples, the equality $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})} = \mathfrak{A}_9$ is obtained by the MAGMA software. The fact that $D_c = \mathfrak{A}_9$ follows from the fact that D_c is normal in $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$ and contains an element of order 9.
- (5) Once the computation of $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$ done by the MAGMA software, note that

$$F_{\mathbf{eu}}^{c,2}(\mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{t} - 2)(\mathbf{t} + 1)^2(\mathbf{t}^3 - 3\mathbf{t} + 1)^2.$$

This allows to say, thanks to (d) and Corollary 18.5.6, that D_c contains an element of order 9 and an element of order 2. So 18 divides $|D_c|$. But $D_c^{(\mathbb{Q})}$ does not contain any normal subgroup of index 3 and containing an element of order 9.

- (6-7) The last two examples can be treated similarly. We will only deal with the last one. In this case, thanks to the MAGMA software, we get

$$\Delta_c(T) = 13^{13}(T - 2)^6(T + 2)^6.$$

This discriminant is not a square in $\mathbb{Q}(T)$, but it is a square in $\mathbb{C}(T)$. The non-trivial inertia groups in D_c , except the inertia group at infinity, lie above the ideals $\langle T - 2 \rangle$ and $\langle T + 2 \rangle$. But,

$$F_{\mathbf{eu}}^{c,2}(\mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{t} - 2)(\mathbf{t}^6 + \mathbf{t}^5 - 5\mathbf{t}^4 - 4\mathbf{t}^3 + 6\mathbf{t}^2 + 3\mathbf{t} - 1)^2$$

and

$$F_{\text{eu}}^{c,-2}(\mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{t} + 2)(\mathbf{t}^6 - \mathbf{t}^5 - 5\mathbf{t}^4 + 4\mathbf{t}^3 + 6\mathbf{t}^2 - 3\mathbf{t} - 1)^2.$$

So the inertia groups have order 2, which shows that D_c is generated by its elements of order 2. So $D_c = \text{Fr}_{26}$.

18.5.D. Cohomology. — We assume in this subsection that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$. We aim to prove the following result:

Theorem 18.5.8. — *If $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V) = 1$, then Conjecture COH holds.*

Proof. — Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$ and let k_1, \dots, k_d be the images of K_1, \dots, K_d in $\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C}]/\mathcal{C}_c$. We put $r = |\mathcal{Z}_c^{\mathbb{C}^\times}| = |\{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_d\}|$. The equations defining \mathcal{Z}_c show that it is rationally smooth (it has only type A singularities). So it follows from the Proposition 18.5.9 below that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} H^i(\mathcal{Z}_c) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 0, \\ r - 1 & \text{if } i = 2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

On the other hand,

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \text{gr}(\text{Im } \Omega^c)^i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i = 0, \\ r - 1 & \text{if } i = 2, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

So, both $H^{2\bullet}(\mathcal{Z}_c)$ and $\text{gr}(\text{Im } \Omega^c)$ are isomorphic to the graded algebra $k[a_1, \dots, a_{r-1}]/(a_i a_j)_{1 \leq i, j \leq r-1}$, with a_i 's in degree 2. \square

In order to complete the proof of Theorem 18.5.8, we fix an infinite sequence of non-zero natural numbers d_1, d_2, \dots , as well as an infinite sequence z_1, z_2, \dots of complex numbers such that $z_i \neq z_j$ if $i \neq j$. We set

$$\mathcal{X}(r) = \{(e, x, y) \in \mathbf{A}^3(\mathbb{C}) \mid \prod_{i=1}^r (e - z_i)^{d_i} = xy\}.$$

First, note that $\mathcal{X}(r)$ admits an automorphism $\sigma : \mathcal{X}(r) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(r)$, $(e, x, y) \mapsto (e, y, x)$. It is an involution. So σ acts on the cohomology of $\mathcal{X}(r)$. We denote by \mathbb{C}_+ (respectively \mathbb{C}_-) the $\mathbb{C}\langle\sigma\rangle$ -module of dimension 1 on which σ acts by multiplication by 1 (respectively -1). Finally, if $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we set

$$\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z} = \{(e, x, y) \in \mathcal{X}(r) \mid e \neq z\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{X}(r)_{=z} = \{(e, x, y) \in \mathcal{X}(r) \mid e = z\}.$$

These are σ -stable subvarieties of $\mathcal{X}(r)$. The following result describes the cohomology of $\mathcal{X}(r)$ as a $\mathbb{C}\langle\sigma\rangle$ -module. We denote by $H_c^i(\mathcal{X}(r))$ the i -th cohomology group with compact support of $\mathcal{X}(r)$.

Proposition 18.5.9. — *With the above notation, we have:*

(a) *The cohomology with compact support of $\mathcal{X}(r)$ is given, as a $\mathbb{C}\langle\sigma\rangle$ -module, by*

$$\begin{cases} H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)) = \mathbb{C}_-^{r-1}, \\ H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)) = 0, \\ H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(r)) = \mathbb{C}_+. \end{cases}$$

(b) *If $r \neq 1$ or $z \neq z_1$, then the cohomology with compact support of $\mathcal{X}(r)$ is given, as a $\mathbb{C}\langle\sigma\rangle$ -module, by*

$$\begin{cases} H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}_-^r & \text{if } z \notin \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r\}, \\ \mathbb{C}_-^{r-1} & \text{if } z \in \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r\}, \end{cases} \\ H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) = \mathbb{C}_+, \\ H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) = \mathbb{C}_+. \end{cases}$$

(c) *Finally,*

$$\begin{cases} H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(1)_{\neq z_1}) = \mathbb{C}_-, \\ H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(1)_{\neq z_1}) = \mathbb{C}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}_-, \\ H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(1)_{\neq z_1}) = \mathbb{C}_+. \end{cases}$$

REMARK - As $\mathcal{X}(r)$ and $\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}$ are affine surface, their cohomology with compact support vanishes in degree different from 2, 3 or 4. ■

Proof. — We first gather some elementary fact which will allow a proof of this Theorem by induction. If $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, let

$$\mathcal{H}_\lambda = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid xy = \lambda\}.$$

It is endowed with an action of σ given by $(x, y) \mapsto (y, x)$. Then it is well-known that

$$(\clubsuit) \quad \begin{cases} H_c^1(\mathcal{H}_\lambda) = \mathbb{C}_-, \\ H_c^2(\mathcal{H}_\lambda) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}_+ & \text{if } \lambda \neq 0, \\ \mathbb{C}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}_- & \text{if } \lambda = 0. \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Also, the quotient of \mathbb{C}^2 by the action of σ given by $(x, y) \mapsto (y, x)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^2 , through the map $(x, y) \mapsto (x + y, xy)$. Therefore, by setting $u = x + y$ and $v = xy$, we obtain that

$$\mathcal{X}(r)/\langle\sigma\rangle = \{(e, u, v) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid \prod_{i=1}^r (e - z_i)^{d_i} = v\},$$

so

$$(\diamond) \quad \mathcal{X}(r)/\langle\sigma\rangle \simeq \mathbb{C}^2.$$

On the other hand, there is an obvious isomorphism of varieties

$$(\heartsuit) \quad \mathcal{X}(r)_{=z} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{H}_{\prod_{i=1}^r (z-z_i)^{d_i}}$$

which is σ -equivariant. Finally, if ξ denotes a complex number such that $\xi^2 = \prod_{i=1}^{r-1} (z_r - z_i)^{d_i}$, then the map

$$(\spadesuit) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z_r} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{X}(r-1)_{\neq z_r} \\ (e, x, y) & \longmapsto & (e, \xi^{-1}x, \xi^{-1}y) \end{array}$$

is a σ -equivariant isomorphism of varieties.

We can now start the proof of the proposition by induction on r .

- If $r = 1$, then, if we translate $e \mapsto e - z_1$, we may assume that $z_1 = 0$. Then

$$\mathcal{X}(1) = \{e, x, y\} \in \mathbb{C}^3 \mid e^{d_1} = xy\} \simeq \mathbb{C}^2/\mu_{d_1},$$

where the group μ_{d_1} of d_1 -th roots of unity in \mathbb{C}^\times acts on \mathbb{C}^2 by $\zeta \cdot (x, y) = (\zeta x, \zeta^{-1}y)$. So the cohomology of $\mathcal{X}(1)$ is equal to the space of invariants, under the action of μ_{d_1} , of the cohomology of \mathbb{C}^2 . So (a) follows. Now, the “open-closed” long exact sequence gives, by using (\heartsuit) , the following exact sequence of $\mathbb{C}\langle\sigma\rangle$ -modules

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H_c^1(\mathcal{H}_{z^{d_1}}) & \longrightarrow & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(1)_{\neq z}) & \longrightarrow & H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(1)) & \longrightarrow & H_c^2(\mathcal{H}_{z^{d_1}}) & \longrightarrow & \\ & & & & & & \\ H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(1)_{\neq z}) & \longrightarrow & H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(1)) & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \\ & & & & & & \\ H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(1)_{\neq z}) & \longrightarrow & H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(1)) & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \end{array}$$

But, by (a), $H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(1)) = H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(1)) = 0$, so (b) follows from (\clubsuit) .

- Let $r \geq 2$ and assume that the result cohomology of $\mathcal{X}(r-1)$ is given by Proposition 18.5.9. If $z \in \mathbb{C}$, let $\lambda(z) = \prod_{i=1}^r (z - z_i)^{d_i}$. The “open-closed” long exact sequence

gives, by using (\heartsuit) , the following exact sequence of $\mathbb{C}\langle\sigma\rangle$ -modules

$$\begin{aligned}
& 0 \longrightarrow H_c^1(\mathcal{H}_{\lambda(z)}) \longrightarrow \\
& H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) \longrightarrow H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)) \longrightarrow H_c^2(\mathcal{H}_{\lambda(z)}) \longrightarrow \\
(*) \quad & H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) \longrightarrow H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \\
& H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) \longrightarrow H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(r)) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow
\end{aligned}$$

Assume first that $z = z_r$. Then $\lambda(z) = 0$ and, by (\spadesuit) , $\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z_r} \simeq \mathcal{X}(r-1)_{\neq z_r}$. Using the induction hypothesis and (\clubsuit) , the exact sequence $(*)$ becomes

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_- \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_-^{r-1} \longrightarrow H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_+ \oplus \mathbb{C}_- \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_+ \longrightarrow H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_+ \longrightarrow H_c^4(\mathcal{X}(r)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

But it follows from (\diamond) that $H_c^i(\mathcal{X}(r))^\sigma = 0$ if $i \in \{2, 3\}$. Since the map $\mathbb{C}_+ \rightarrow H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r))$ is surjective, this forces $H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)) = 0$. Also, $H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)) = \mathbb{C}_-^l$ for some l so, taking the \mathbb{C}_- -isotypic component in the above exact sequence yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_- \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_-^{r-1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_-^l \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_- \longrightarrow 0.$$

So $l = r - 1$, as desired. This proves (a).

Now, if $z \in \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r\}$ then, by symmetry, we may assume that $z = z_r$ and the isomorphism (\spadesuit) yields (b) in this case by the induction hypothesis. Now, assume that $z \notin \{z_1, z_2, \dots, z_r\}$. Then $\lambda(z) \neq 0$ and it follows from (a) that the exact sequence $(*)$ becomes

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_- \longrightarrow H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_-^{r-1} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_+ \longrightarrow H_c^3(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow 0 \longrightarrow H_c^2(\mathcal{X}(r)_{\neq z}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}_+ \longrightarrow 0.$$

So (b) follows because the maps are σ -equivariant. \square

CHAPTER 19

TYPE B_2

Assumption and notation. In §19, we assume that $\dim_{\mathbf{k}} V = 2$, we fix a \mathbf{k} -basis (x, y) of V and we denote by (X, Y) its dual basis. Let s and t be the two reflections of $\text{GL}(V)$ whose matrices in the basis (x, y) are given by

$$s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad t = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We assume moreover that $W = \langle s, t \rangle$: it is a Weyl group of type B_2 .

19.1. The algebra H

We set $w = st$, $w' = ts$, $s' = tst$, $t' = sts$ and $w_0 = stst = tsts = -\text{Id}_V$. Then

$$W = \{1, s, t, w, w', s', t', w_0\} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Ref}(W) = \{s, t, s', t'\}.$$

Moreover,

$$\text{Ref}(W)/W = \{\{s, s'\}, \{t, t'\}\}.$$

The matrices of the elements w, w', s', t' and w_0 in the basis (x, y) are given by

$$(19.1.1) \quad \begin{cases} w = st = s't' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ w' = ts = t's' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ s' = tst = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \\ t' = sts = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \\ w_0 = ss' = tt' = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \end{cases}$$

We set $K_s = -C_s/2$ and $K_t = -C_t/2$ (as in §6.2.B). We set $A = -C_s = 2K_s$ and $B = -C_t = 2K_t$ so that, in \mathbf{H} , the following relations hold:

$$(19.1.2) \quad \begin{cases} [x, X] = A(s + s') + 2Bt, \\ [x, Y] = A(s' - s), \\ [y, X] = A(s' - s), \\ [y, Y] = A(s + s') + 2Bt'. \end{cases}$$

We deduce for example that

$$(19.1.3) \quad \begin{cases} [x, X^2] = A(s + s')X + A(s - s')Y, \\ [x, XY] = 2BtY, \\ [x, Y^2] = -A(s + s')X - A(s - s')Y, \\ [y, X^2] = -A(s + s')Y - A(s - s')X, \\ [y, XY] = 2Bt'X, \\ [y, Y^2] = A(s + s')Y + A(s - s')X. \end{cases}$$

Finally, note that \mathbf{H} is endowed with an automorphism η corresponding to $\begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in \mathcal{N}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(x) = y - x, \quad \eta(y) = x + y, \quad \eta(X) = \frac{Y - X}{2}, \quad \eta(Y) = \frac{X + Y}{2}, \\ \eta(A) = B, \quad \eta(B) = A, \quad \eta(s) = t \quad \text{and} \quad \eta(s') = t'. \end{aligned}$$

19.2. Irreducible characters

Let ε_s (respectively ε_t) denote the unique linear character of W such that $\varepsilon_s(s) = -1$ and $\varepsilon_s(t) = 1$ (respectively $\varepsilon_t(s) = 1$ and $\varepsilon_t(t) = -1$). Note that $\varepsilon_s \varepsilon_t = \varepsilon$. Let χ denote the character of the representation V of W . Then

$$\text{Irr}(W) = \{1, \varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_t, \varepsilon, \chi\}$$

and the character table of W is given by Table 19.2.1. The fake degrees are given by

$$(19.2.2) \quad \begin{cases} f_1(\mathbf{t}) = 1, \\ f_{\varepsilon_s}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^2, \\ f_{\varepsilon_t}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^2, \\ f_{\varepsilon}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^4, \\ f_{\chi}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t} + \mathbf{t}^3. \end{cases}$$

g	1	w_0	s	t	w
$ \text{Cl}_W(g) $	1	1	2	2	2
$o(g)$	1	2	2	2	4
$C_W(g)$	W	W	$\langle s, s' \rangle$	$\langle t, t' \rangle$	$\langle w \rangle$
1	1	1	1	1	1
ε_s	1	1	-1	1	-1
ε_t	1	1	1	-1	-1
ε	1	1	-1	-1	1
χ	2	-2	0	0	0

TABLE 19.2.1. Character Table of W

19.3. Computation of $(V \times V^*)/\Delta W$

Before computing the center Z of \mathbf{H} , we will compute its specialization Z_0 at $(A, B) \mapsto (0, 0)$. By Example 4.4.5,

$$Z_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}.$$

Thanks to (19.2.2) and Proposition 2.5.10, the bigraded Hilbert series of Z_0 is given by

$$(19.3.1) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(Z_0) = \frac{1 + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{t}\mathbf{u}^3 + 2\mathbf{t}^2\mathbf{u}^2 + \mathbf{t}^3\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{t}^3\mathbf{u}^3 + \mathbf{t}^4\mathbf{u}^4}{(1 - \mathbf{t}^2)(1 - \mathbf{t}^4)(1 - \mathbf{u}^2)(1 - \mathbf{u}^4)}.$$

Set

$$\sigma = x^2 + y^2, \quad \pi = x^2 y^2, \quad \Sigma = X^2 + Y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \Pi = X^2 Y^2.$$

Then

$$(19.3.2) \quad \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W = \mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi] \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{k}[V]^W = \mathbf{k}[\Sigma, \Pi].$$

So the bigraded Hilbert series of $P_{\bullet} = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{W \times W} = \mathbf{k}[V]^W \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*]^W = \mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi]$ is given by

$$(19.3.3) \quad \dim_{\mathbf{k}}^{\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}}(P_{\bullet}) = \frac{1}{(1 - \mathbf{t}^2)(1 - \mathbf{t}^4)(1 - \mathbf{u}^2)(1 - \mathbf{u}^4)}.$$

Now, set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{eu}_0 &= xX + yY, \quad \mathbf{eu}'_0 = (xY + yX)XY, \quad \mathbf{eu}''_0 = xy(xY + yX), \quad \mathbf{eu}'''_0 = xy(xX + yY)XY, \\ \delta_0 &= xyXY, \quad \delta'_0 = (x^2 - y^2)(X^2 - Y^2) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_0 = xy(x^2 - y^2)XY(X^2 - Y^2). \end{aligned}$$

It is then easy to check that the family $(1, \mathbf{eu}_0, \mathbf{eu}'_0, \mathbf{eu}''_0, \mathbf{eu}'''_0, \delta_0, \delta'_0, \Delta_0)$ is P_\bullet -linearly independent and is contained in $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$. On the other hand, $1, \mathbf{eu}_0, \mathbf{eu}'_0, \mathbf{eu}''_0, \mathbf{eu}'''_0, \delta_0, \delta'_0$ and Δ_0 have respective bidegrees $(0,0), (1,1), (1,3), (3,1), (3,3), (2,2), (2,2)$ and $(4,4)$. So the bigraded Hilbert series of the free P_\bullet -module with basis $(1, \mathbf{eu}_0, \mathbf{eu}'_0, \mathbf{eu}''_0, \mathbf{eu}'''_0, \delta_0, \delta'_0, \Delta_0)$ is equal to the one of Z_0 (see (19.3.1) and (19.3.3)). Hence

$$(19.3.4) \quad \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W} = P_\bullet \oplus P_\bullet \mathbf{eu}_0 \oplus P_\bullet \mathbf{eu}'_0 \oplus P_\bullet \mathbf{eu}''_0 \oplus P_\bullet \mathbf{eu}'''_0 \oplus P_\bullet \delta_0 \oplus P_\bullet \delta'_0 \oplus P_\bullet \Delta_0.$$

The following result, already known (see for instance [AlFo]), describes the algebra Z_0 :

Theorem 19.3.5. — $Z_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W} = \mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, \mathbf{eu}_0, \mathbf{eu}'_0, \mathbf{eu}''_0, \delta_0]$ and the ideal of relations is generated by the following ones:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (1) & \mathbf{eu}_0 \mathbf{eu}'_0 = \sigma \Pi + \Sigma \delta_0, \\ (2) & \mathbf{eu}_0 \mathbf{eu}''_0 = \Sigma \pi + \sigma \delta_0, \\ (3) & \delta_0 \mathbf{eu}'_0 = \Pi \mathbf{eu}''_0, \\ (4) & \delta_0 \mathbf{eu}''_0 = \pi \mathbf{eu}'_0, \\ (5) & \delta_0^2 = \pi \Pi, \\ (6) & \mathbf{eu}_0'^2 = \Pi(4 \delta_0 - \mathbf{eu}_0^2 + \sigma \Sigma), \\ (7) & \mathbf{eu}_0''^2 = \pi(4 \delta_0 - \mathbf{eu}_0^2 + \sigma \Sigma), \\ (8) & \mathbf{eu}'_0 \mathbf{eu}''_0 = 4\pi \Pi + \sigma \Sigma \delta_0 - \delta_0 \mathbf{eu}_0^2, \\ (9) & \mathbf{eu}_0(4 \delta_0 - \mathbf{eu}_0^2 + \sigma \Sigma) = \sigma \mathbf{eu}'_0 + \Sigma \mathbf{eu}''_0. \end{array} \right.$$

Moreover, $Z_0 = P \oplus P \mathbf{eu}_0 \oplus P \mathbf{eu}_0^2 \oplus P \delta_0 \oplus P \delta_0 \mathbf{eu}_0 \oplus P \delta_0 \mathbf{eu}_0^2 \oplus P \mathbf{eu}'_0 \oplus P \mathbf{eu}''_0$.

Proof. — It is easily checked that

$$(19.3.6) \quad \delta'_0 = 2 \mathbf{eu}_0^2 - \sigma \Sigma - 4 \delta_0, \quad \Delta_0 = \delta_0 \delta'_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{eu}'''_0 = \delta_0 \mathbf{eu}_0.$$

According to (19.3.4), these three relations imply immediately that $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W} = \mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, \mathbf{eu}_0, \mathbf{eu}'_0, \mathbf{eu}''_0, \delta_0]$. This shows the first statement.

The relations given in Theorem 19.3.5 follow from direct computations. Taking (5) into account, the relation (8) can be rewritten

$$(8') \quad \mathbf{eu}'_0 \mathbf{eu}''_0 = \delta_0(4 \delta_0 + \sigma \Sigma - \mathbf{eu}_0^2),$$

whereas (6) and (7) imply

$$(10) \quad \pi \mathbf{eu}_0'^2 = \Pi \mathbf{eu}_0''^2.$$

Let E, E', E'' and D be indeterminates over the field $\mathbf{k}(\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi)$ and let

$$\rho : \mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, E, E', E'', D] \longrightarrow \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$$

denote the unique morphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras which sends the sequence $(\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, E, E', E'', D)$ to $(\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, \mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}'_0, \mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}''_0, \delta_0)$. Then ρ is surjective. Let f_i denote the element of $\mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, E, E', E'', D]$ corresponding to the relation (i) of the Theorem (for $1 \leq i \leq 9$), by subtracting the right-hand side to the left-hand side. Set

$$\mathfrak{J} = \langle f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, f_5, f_6, f_7, f_8, f_9 \rangle \subset \text{Ker } \rho.$$

Let $\tilde{Z}_0 = \mathbf{k}[\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, E, E', E'', D]/\mathfrak{J}$ and let e, e', e'' and d denote the respective images of E, E', E'' and D in \tilde{Z}_0 . Set

$$\tilde{Z}'_0 = P_{\bullet} + P_{\bullet}e + P_{\bullet}e^2 + P_{\bullet}e' + P_{\bullet}e'' + P_{\bullet}d + P_{\bullet}de + P_{\bullet}de^2.$$

Then \tilde{Z}'_0 is a \mathbf{k} -vector subspace of \tilde{Z}_0 . The relations given by $(f_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 9}$ show that \tilde{Z}'_0 is a \mathbf{k} -subalgebra of \tilde{Z}_0 . As moreover $\sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, e, e', e''$ and d belong to \tilde{Z}'_0 , we deduce that $\tilde{Z}_0 = \tilde{Z}'_0$.

Consequently, \tilde{Z}_0 is a quotient of the graded \mathbf{k} -vector space

$$\mathcal{E} = P_{\bullet} \oplus P_{\bullet}[-2] \oplus (P_{\bullet}[-4])^3 \oplus P_{\bullet}[-6] \oplus P_{\bullet}[-8],$$

and Z_0 is a quotient of \tilde{Z}_0 . As the Hilbert series of the \mathbf{k} -vector space \mathcal{E} is equal to the Hilbert series of Z_0 , we deduce that

$$\tilde{Z}'_0 = P_{\bullet} \oplus P_{\bullet}e \oplus P_{\bullet}e^2 \oplus P_{\bullet}e' \oplus P_{\bullet}e'' \oplus P_{\bullet}d \oplus P_{\bullet}de \oplus P_{\bullet}de^2$$

and that $\tilde{Z}_0 \simeq Z_0$. This shows that $\text{Ker } \rho = \mathfrak{J}$, as desired. \square

Corollary 19.3.7. — *The relations (1), (2), ..., (9) is a minimal system of relations. In particular, the \mathbf{k} -algebra $Z_0 = \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta W}$ is not complete intersection.*

Proof. — Let us use the notation of the proof of Theorem 19.3.5. It is sufficient to show that $(f_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 9}$ is a minimal system of generators of \mathfrak{J} . Let $\tilde{Z}_0 = Z_0/\langle \sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi \rangle$ and let e, e', e'' and d denote the respective images of $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}_0, \mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}'_0, \mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}''_0$ and δ_0 in \tilde{Z}_0 . Then it follows from (19.3.2) and from the relations (19.3.6) that

$$\tilde{Z}_0 = \mathbf{k} \oplus \mathbf{k}e \oplus \mathbf{k}e^2 \oplus \mathbf{k}e' \oplus \mathbf{k}e'' \oplus \mathbf{k}d \oplus \mathbf{k}de \oplus \mathbf{k}de^2.$$

Let $\bar{f}_i \in \mathbf{k}[E, E', E'', D]$ denote the reduction of the polynomial f_i modulo $\langle \sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi \rangle$. We only need to show that $(\bar{f}_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 9}$ is a minimal system of generators of the kernel of the morphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras

$$\bar{\rho} : \mathbf{k}[E, E', E'', D] \longrightarrow \tilde{Z}_0$$

which sends E, E', E'' and D on e, e', e'' and d respectively.

The algebra $N = \mathbf{k}[E, E', E'', D]$ is bigraded, with E, E', E'' and D of respective bidegrees $(1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1)$ and $(2, 2)$, and the elements $\bar{f}_1, \dots, \bar{f}_9$ are homogeneous of

respective bidegrees $(2, 4), (4, 2), (3, 5), (5, 3), (4, 4), (2, 6), (6, 2), (4, 4), (3, 3)$. We deduce that

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^9 \mathbf{k}\bar{f}_i\right) \cap \left(\sum_{i=1}^9 N_+ \bar{f}_i\right) \subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^9 \mathbf{k}\bar{f}_i\right) \cap \left(\sum_{i=1}^9 \mathbf{k}E \bar{f}_i\right)$$

Since all these spaces are bigraded, this intersection is contained in

$$(\mathbf{k}\bar{f}_3) \cap (\mathbf{k}E \bar{f}_1) + (\mathbf{k}\bar{f}_4) \cap (\mathbf{k}E \bar{f}_2) + (\mathbf{k}\bar{f}_5 + \mathbf{k}\bar{f}_8) \cap (\mathbf{k}E \bar{f}_9).$$

Since E divides neither \bar{f}_3 nor \bar{f}_4 , nor any non-zero element of $\mathbf{k}\bar{f}_5 + \mathbf{k}\bar{f}_8$, we conclude that $\left(\sum_{i=1}^9 \mathbf{k}\bar{f}_i\right) \cap \left(\sum_{i=1}^9 N_+ \bar{f}_i\right) = 0$, so $(\bar{f}_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 9}$ is a minimal system of generators of $\text{Ker } \bar{\rho}$. \square

Corollary 19.3.8. — *The minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}_0 over P_\bullet is*

$$\mathbf{t}^8 - 2\sigma\Sigma \mathbf{t}^6 + (\sigma^2\Sigma^2 + 2(\sigma^2\Pi + \Sigma^2\pi - 8\pi\Pi)) \mathbf{t}^4 - 2\sigma\Sigma(\sigma^2\Pi + \Sigma^2\pi - 8\pi\Pi) \mathbf{t}^2 + (\sigma^2\Pi - \Sigma^2\pi)^2.$$

Proof. — By multiplying the relation (9) by \mathbf{eu}_0 and by using the relations (1) and (2), we get

$$\mathbf{eu}_0^2(4\delta_0 + \sigma\Sigma - \mathbf{eu}_0^2) = \sigma^2\Pi + \Sigma^2\pi + 2\sigma\Sigma\delta_0.$$

We deduce immediately that

$$\delta_0(4\mathbf{eu}_0^2 - 2\sigma\Sigma) = \mathbf{eu}_0^4 - \sigma\Sigma\mathbf{eu}_0^2 + \sigma^2\Pi + \Sigma^2\pi.$$

Taking the square of this relation and using the relation (5), we get that the polynomial of the Corollary vanishes at \mathbf{eu}_0 . The degree of the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}_0 over P_\bullet being equal to $|W| = 8$, the proof of the Corollary is complete. \square

19.4. The algebra Z

Recall that

$$\mathbf{eu} = xX + yY - A(s + s') - B(t + t')$$

and set

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{eu}' = (xY + yX)XY + A(s - s')XY - BtY^2 - Bt'X^2, \\ \mathbf{eu}'' = xy(xY + yX) + Ax y(s - s') - By^2t - Bx^2t', \\ \delta = xyXY - Bxt'X - BytY + B^2(1 + w_0) + AB(w + w'). \end{cases}$$

A brute force computation shows that

$$(19.4.1) \quad \mathbf{eu}, \mathbf{eu}', \mathbf{eu}'', \delta \in Z = Z(\mathbf{H})$$

and that the following equalities hold:

$$(19.4.2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (Z1) & \mathbf{eu} \mathbf{eu}' = \sigma \Pi + \Sigma \delta, \\ (Z2) & \mathbf{eu} \mathbf{eu}'' = \Sigma \pi + \sigma \delta, \\ (Z3) & \delta \mathbf{eu}' = \Pi \mathbf{eu}'' + B^2 \Sigma \mathbf{eu}, \\ (Z4) & \delta \mathbf{eu}'' = \pi \mathbf{eu}' + B^2 \sigma \mathbf{eu}, \\ (Z5) & \delta^2 = \pi \Pi + B^2 \mathbf{eu}^2, \\ (Z6) & \mathbf{eu}'^2 = \Pi(4 \delta - \mathbf{eu}^2 + \sigma \Sigma + 4A^2 - 4B^2) + B^2 \Sigma^2, \\ (Z7) & \mathbf{eu}''^2 = \pi(4 \delta - \mathbf{eu}^2 + \sigma \Sigma + 4A^2 - 4B^2) + B^2 \sigma^2, \\ (Z8) & \mathbf{eu}' \mathbf{eu}'' = \delta(4 \delta - \mathbf{eu}^2 + \sigma \Sigma + 4A^2 - 4B^2) - B^2 \sigma \Sigma, \\ (Z9) & \mathbf{eu}(4 \delta - \mathbf{eu}^2 + \sigma \Sigma + 4A^2 - 4B^2) = \sigma \mathbf{eu}' + \Sigma \mathbf{eu}'' \end{array} \right.$$

We immediately see that \mathbf{eu}_0 , \mathbf{eu}'_0 , \mathbf{eu}''_0 and δ_0 are the respective images, in $Z_0 = Z/\mathfrak{p}_0 Z$, of the elements \mathbf{eu} , \mathbf{eu}' , \mathbf{eu}'' and δ . On the other hand, the relations (1), (2), ..., (9) of Theorem 19.3.5 are also the images, modulo \mathfrak{p}_0 , of the relations (Z1), (Z2), ..., (Z9).

Theorem 19.4.3. — *The \mathbf{k} -algebra Z is generated by $A, B, \sigma, \pi, \Sigma, \Pi, \mathbf{eu}, \mathbf{eu}', \mathbf{eu}''$ and δ . The ideal of relations is generated by (Z1), (Z2), ..., (Z9).*

Moreover, $Z = P \oplus P\mathbf{eu} \oplus P\mathbf{eu}' \oplus P\mathbf{eu}'' \oplus P\delta \oplus P\delta\mathbf{eu} \oplus P\delta\mathbf{eu}' \oplus P\delta\mathbf{eu}'' \oplus P\mathbf{eu} \oplus P\mathbf{eu}' \oplus P\mathbf{eu}''$.

Proof. — The proof follows exactly the same arguments as the ones of Theorem 19.3.5, based in part on comparisons of bigraded Hilbert series. \square

Corollary 19.4.4. — *The relations (Z1), (Z2), ..., (Z9) is a minimal system of relations. In particular, the \mathbf{k} -algebra Z is not complete intersection.*

Proof. — This follows immediately from Theorem 19.4.3, using the same arguments as in the proof of Corollary 19.3.7. \square

Corollary 19.4.5. — *The minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} over P is*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{t}^8 - 2(\sigma \Sigma + 4A^2 + 4B^2) \mathbf{t}^6 + (\sigma^2 \Sigma^2 + 2(\sigma^2 \Pi + \Sigma^2 \pi - 8\pi \Pi) + 8(A^2 + B^2)\sigma \Sigma + 16(A^2 - B^2)^2) \mathbf{t}^4 \\ & - 2((\sigma \Sigma + 4A^2 - 4B^2)(\sigma^2 \Pi + \Sigma^2 \pi) - 8\sigma \Sigma \pi \Pi + 2B^2 \sigma^2 \Sigma^2) \mathbf{t}^2 + (\sigma^2 \Pi - \Sigma^2 \pi)^2. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. — The proof follows exactly the same steps as the proof of Corollary 19.3.8, but by starting with the relations (Z1), ..., (Z9) instead of the relations (1), ..., (9). \square

$z \in Z$	\mathbf{eu}	\mathbf{eu}'	\mathbf{eu}''	δ
Ω_1	$2(B+A)$	0	0	$2B(B+A)$
Ω_{ε_s}	$2(B-A)$	0	0	$2B(B-A)$
Ω_{ε_t}	$-2(B-A)$	0	0	$2B(B-A)$
Ω_ε	$-2(B+A)$	0	0	$2B(B+A)$
Ω_γ	0	0	0	0

TABLE 19.5.1. Table central characters of $\tilde{\mathbf{H}}$

Acknowledgments — The above computations (checking that \mathbf{eu} , \mathbf{eu}' , \mathbf{eu}'' and δ are central, and checking the relations (Z1), ..., (Z9)) have been done without computer. Even though we have been very carefully, the heaviness of the computations imply that it might happen that some mistakes occur. However, U. Thiel has developed a MAGMA package (called CHAMP, see [Thi3]) for computing in the algebra \mathbf{H} : hence, he has checked *independently* that the elements \mathbf{eu} , \mathbf{eu}' , \mathbf{eu}'' and δ are central and that the relations (Z1), ..., (Z9) hold. We wish to thank warmly U. Thiel for this checking: he has also checked that the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu} is given by Corollary 19.4.5. ■

19.5. Calogero-Moser families

The Table 19.5.1 gives the values of Ω_ψ (for $\psi \in \text{Irr}(W)$) at the generators of the P -algebra Z . They are obtained by computing effectively the actions of \mathbf{eu} , \mathbf{eu}' , \mathbf{eu}'' and δ or by using Corollary 5.4.2 and using the relations (Z1), ..., (Z9) (knowing that $\Omega_\psi(\sigma) = \Omega_\psi(\pi) = \Omega_\psi(\Sigma) = \Omega_\psi(\Pi) = 0$).

Now, let K be a field and fix a morphism $\mathbf{k}[\mathcal{C}] \rightarrow K$. Let a and b denote the respective images of A and B in K . The previous Table allows to compute immediately the partitions of $\text{Irr}(W)$ into Calogero-Moser K -families, according to the values of a and b . The (well-known) result is given in Table 19.5.2.

Conditions	K -families
$a = b = 0$	$\text{Irr}(W)$
$a = 0, b \neq 0$	$\{1, \varepsilon_s\}, \{\varepsilon_t, \varepsilon\}$ et $\{\chi\}$
$a \neq 0, b = 0$	$\{1, \varepsilon_t\}, \{\varepsilon_s, \varepsilon\}$ et $\{\chi\}$
$a = b \neq 0$	$\{1\}, \{\varepsilon\}$ et $\{\varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_t, \chi\}$
$a = -b \neq 0$	$\{\varepsilon_s\}, \{\varepsilon_t\}$ et $\{1, \varepsilon, \chi\}$
$ab \neq 0, a^2 \neq b^2$	$\{1\}, \{\varepsilon_s\}, \{\varepsilon_t\}, \{\varepsilon\}$ et $\{\chi\}$

TABLE 19.5.2. Calogero-Moser K -families

19.6. The group G

Since $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V$ belongs to W (and since all the reflections of W have order 2), the results of § 10.5 can be applied. In particular, if $\tau_0 = (-1, 1, \varepsilon) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times \times W^\wedge$, then τ_0 can be seen as the element $w_0 \in W \hookrightarrow G$ and is central in G (see Proposition 10.5.2). Hence, by (10.5.3), we get

$$G \subset W_4,$$

where W_4 is the subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_W consisting of permutations σ of W such that $\sigma(-x) = -\sigma(x)$ for all $x \in W$. We denote by N_4 the (normal) subgroup of W_4 consisting of permutations $\sigma \in W_4$ such that $\sigma(x) \in \{x, -x\}$ for all $x \in W$. Then, if we set $\mu_2 = \{1, -1\}$,

$$N_4 \simeq (\mu_2)^4.$$

Moreover,

$$|W_4| = 384 \quad \text{and} \quad |N_4| = 16.$$

Let $\varepsilon_W : \mathfrak{S}_W \rightarrow \mu_2 = \{1, -1\}$ be the sign character and let $W'_4 = W_4 \cap \text{Ker } \varepsilon_W$ and $N'_4 = W'_4 \cap N_4$. Then

$$N'_4 = \{(\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4) \in (\mu_2)^4 \mid \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_3 \eta_4 = 1\} \simeq (\mu_2)^3.$$

Moreover,

$$|W'_4| = 192 \quad \text{and} \quad |N'_4| = 8.$$

Recall that H is identified with the stabilizer, in G , of $1 \in W$. Moreover, G contains the image of $W \times W$ in \mathfrak{S}_W . This image, isomorphic to $(W \times W)/\Delta Z(W)$, has order 32 and its intersection with H , isomorphic to $\Delta W/\Delta Z(W) \simeq W/Z(W)$, has order 4.

The elements (s, s) and (t, t) of $W \times W$ are sent to distinct elements of N_4 . So $H \cap N_4$ is a subgroup of N'_4 of order 4. Since $(w_0, 1)$ is sent to an element of N'_4 which does not belong to H , we deduce that

$$N'_4 \subset G.$$

Let $f(\mathbf{t}) \in P[\mathbf{t}]$ denote the unique monic polynomial of degree 4 such that $f(\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}^2) = 0$ (it is given by Corollary 19.4.5). According to (B.7.1), we have

$$\text{disc}(f(\mathbf{t}^2)) = 256 \text{disc}(f)^2 \cdot (\sigma^2 \Pi - \Sigma^2 \pi)^2,$$

and so the discriminant of the minimal polynomial of $\mathbf{e}\mathbf{u}$ is a square in P . Hence,

$$G \subset W'_4.$$

We will show that this inclusion is an equality.

Theorem 19.6.1. — $G = W'_4$.

Proof. — It is sufficient to show that $|G| = 192$. We already know that $N'_4 \subset G \subset W'_4$, which shows that $G \cap N_4 = N'_4$. To show the Theorem, it is sufficient to show that $G/N'_4 \simeq \mathfrak{S}_4$. But, $G/N'_4 = G/(G \cap N_4)$ is the Galois group of the polynomial f . So we only need to show that the Galois group of f over \mathbf{K} is \mathfrak{S}_4 . Let \bar{G} denote this Galois group.

Let $\mathfrak{p} = \langle \sigma - 2, \Sigma + 2, A - 1, B, \Pi - \pi \rangle$. Then \mathfrak{p} is a prime ideal and $P/\mathfrak{p} \simeq \mathbf{k}[\pi]$. Let \bar{f} denote the reduction of f modulo \mathfrak{p} . Then

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}(\mathbf{t}^3 + (16\pi - 16\pi^2)\mathbf{t} - 64\pi^2).$$

So, by (B.7.2), we have

$$\text{disc}(\bar{f}) = (64\pi^2)^2 \cdot (-4(16\pi - 16\pi^2)^3 - 27 \cdot (-64\pi^2)^2) = 2^{24} \pi^7 (\pi - 4)(2\pi + 1)^2.$$

So the discriminant of \bar{f} is not a square in $\mathbf{k}[\pi]$, which implies that the discriminant of f is not a square in P . So \bar{G} is not contained in the alternating group \mathfrak{A}_4 .

Since f is irreducible, \bar{G} is a transitive subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_4 . In particular, 4 divides $|\bar{G}|$. Moreover, if $c \in \mathcal{C}$ is such that $c_s = c_t = 1$, then, by Table 19.5.2 and Theorem 12.2.7, G admits a subgroup (the inertia group of \bar{v}_c) which admits an orbit of length 6. So 3 divides $|G|$ and so 3 divides also $|\bar{G}|$. Hence, 12 divides $|\bar{G}|$ and, since $\bar{G} \not\subset \mathfrak{A}_4$, this forces $\bar{G} = \mathfrak{S}_4$. \square

Remark 19.6.2. — Recall that W_4 is a Weyl group of type B_4 and that W'_4 is a Weyl group of type D_4 . \blacksquare

19.7. Calogero-Moser cells, Calogero-Moser cellular characters

19.7.A. Results. — The aim of this section is to show that the Conjectures LR and L hold for W . If a and b are positive real numbers and if $c_s = -a$ and $c_t = -b$, then the description of Kazhdan-Lusztig left, right or two-sided c -cells, of Kazhdan-Lusztig c -families and c -cellular characters is easy and can be found, for instance, in [Lus4]. The different cases to be considered are $a > b$, $a = b$ and $a < b$: by using the automorphism η of W which exchanges s and t , we can assume that $a \geq b > 0$. The Conjectures LR and L then follow from the description of Calogero-Moser left, right or two-sided c -cells, of Calogero-Moser c -families and c -cellular characters given in Table 19.7.2:

Theorem 19.7.1. — *Let $c \in \mathcal{C}$, set $a = -c_s$ and $b = -c_t$ and assume that $ab \neq 0$. Then there exists a choice of prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_c^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{\mathfrak{v}}_c$ such that the Calogero-Moser left, right or two-sided c -cells, of Calogero-Moser c -families and c -cellular characters given by Table 19.7.2. Consequently, Conjectures LR and L hold if W has type B_2 .*

NOTATION - In Table 19.7.2, we have set

$$\Gamma_\chi = \{t, st, ts, sts\}, \Gamma_\chi^+ = \{t, st\}, \Gamma_\chi^- = \{ts, sts\}, \Gamma_s = \{s, ts, sts\} \text{ et } \Gamma_t = \{t, st, tst\}.$$

Moreover:

- $W'_3 = H$ denotes the stabilizer of $1 \in W$ in $G = W'_4$ and W'_2 denotes the stabilizer of s in W'_3 . Note that W'_3 (respectively W'_2) is a Weyl group of type $D_3 = A_3$ (respectively $D_2 = A_1 \times A_1$).
- \mathfrak{S}_3 denotes the subgroup of W'_3 which stabilizes Γ_s (this is also the stabilizer of Γ_t): it is isomorphic to the symmetric group of degree 3.
- $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ denotes the stabilizer, in W'_2 , of Γ_χ^+ (or Γ_χ^-). ■

We will now concentrate on the proof of Theorem 19.7.1: we will first start by the generic case, by running over the descending chain of prime ideals $\bar{\mathfrak{p}} \supset \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} \supset \langle \pi \rangle$. The use of the ideal $\langle \pi \rangle$ will help us to remove some ambiguity for the computation of Calogero-Moser left cells. It is natural to ask whether this method can be extended, since the prime ideal $\langle \pi \rangle$ is not chosen randomly: it is the defining ideal of a W -orbit of hyperplanes in V^* .

After studying the generic case, we will specialize our parameters to deduce Theorem 19.7.1. The most difficult step is the computation of left cells (see for instance Proposition 19.7.23).

Conditions	$\bar{D}_c = \bar{I}_c$	Two-sided cells			ψ	$\dim_{\mathbf{k}} \mathcal{L}_c(\psi)$	I_c^{left}	D_c^{left}	Left cells		
		Γ	$ \Gamma $	$\text{Irr}_{\Gamma}(W)$					C	$ C $	$[C]_c^{\text{CM}}$
$a^2 \neq b^2$ $ab \neq 0$	W'_2	1	1	$\mathbf{1}_W$	$\mathbf{1}_W$	8	$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$	W'_2	1	1	$\mathbf{1}_W$
		w_0	1	ε	ε	8			w_0	1	ε
		s	1	ε_s	ε_s	8			s	1	ε_s
		w_0s	1	ε_t	ε_t	8			w_0s	1	ε_t
		Γ_{χ}	4	χ	χ	8			Γ_{χ}^+	2	χ
								Γ_{χ}^-	2	χ	
$a = b$ $ab \neq 0$	W'_3	1	1	$\mathbf{1}_W$	$\mathbf{1}_W$	8	\mathfrak{S}_3	\mathfrak{S}_3	1	1	$\mathbf{1}_W$
		w_0	1	ε	ε	8			w_0	1	ε
		$W \setminus \{1, w_0\}$	6	$\varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_t, \chi$	ε_s	1			Γ_s	3	$\varepsilon_s + \chi$
					ε_t	1			Γ_t	3	$\varepsilon_t + \chi$
					χ	6					

TABLE 19.7.2. Calogero-Moser cells, families, cellular characters

Notation. If $z \in Z$ (or $q \in Q$), we denote by $F_z(\mathbf{t})$ (or $F_q(\mathbf{t})$) the minimal polynomial of z (or q) over P . If $F(\mathbf{t}) \in P[\mathbf{t}]$, we will denote by $\bar{F}(\mathbf{t})$ (respectively $F^{\text{left}}(\mathbf{t})$, respectively $F^{\pi}(\mathbf{t})$) the reduction of $F(\mathbf{t})$ modulo $\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$ (respectively $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$, respectively $\langle \pi \rangle$).

19.7.B. Generic two-sided cells. — We set $eu = \text{cop}(eu)$, $eu' = \text{cop}(eu')$, $eu'' = \text{cop}(eu'')$ and $\delta = \text{cop}(\delta)$. Recall that $\bar{\mathfrak{p}} = \langle \sigma \pi, \Sigma, \Pi \rangle_P$, that $\bar{\mathfrak{j}} = \text{Ker}(\Omega_1)$ and that $\bar{q} = \text{cop}(\bar{\mathfrak{j}})$: according to Table 19.5.1, we have

$$(19.7.3) \quad \bar{q} = \bar{\mathfrak{p}}Q + \langle eu - 2(A + B), \delta - 2B(A + B), eu', eu'' \rangle_Q.$$

Also, $Q/\bar{q} = P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathbf{k}[A, B]$. Recall that

$$(19.7.4) \quad \bar{F}_{eu}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^4(\mathbf{t} + 2(A + B))(\mathbf{t} + 2(B - A))(\mathbf{t} - 2(A + B))(\mathbf{t} - 2(B - A)).$$

Recall also that, since $w_0 = -\text{Id}_V \in W$ and that W is generated by reflections of order 2, we have $eu_{vw_0} = -eu_v$ for all $v \in W$ (see Proposition 10.5.2).

Lemma 19.7.5. — Let $v \in W \setminus \{1, w_0\}$. Then there exists a unique prime ideal $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$ of R lying over \bar{q} and such that $eu_v \equiv 2(B - A) \pmod{\bar{\mathfrak{r}}}$.

Proof. — Let us first show the existence statement. Let $\bar{\tau}'$ be a prime ideal of R lying over \bar{q} : then $eu \equiv 2(A+B) \pmod{\bar{\tau}'}$ and $eu_{w_0} \equiv -2(A+B) \pmod{\bar{\tau}'}$. By (19.7.4), there exists a unique element $v' \in W \setminus \{1, w_0\}$ such that $eu_{v'} \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\bar{\tau}'}$.

Recall also that H is the stabilizer of $1 \in W$ in $G = W'_4 \subset \mathfrak{S}_W$: this is also the stabilizer of w_0 . Then H acts transitively on $W \setminus \{1, w_0\}$ (by Theorem 19.6.1) and so there exists $\sigma \in H$ such that $\sigma(v') = v$. Let $\bar{\tau} = \sigma(\bar{\tau}')$. Then $\bar{\tau}$ is a prime ideal of R lying over \bar{q} (since $\sigma \in H$) and $eu_v \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$. This concludes the proof of the existence statement.

Let us now show the uniqueness statement. So let $\bar{\tau}$ and $\bar{\tau}'$ be two prime ideals of R lying over \bar{q} such that $eu_v + 2(A-B) \in \bar{\tau} \cap \bar{\tau}'$. Then there exists $\sigma \in H$ such that $\bar{\tau}' = \sigma(\bar{\tau})$. We then have $eu_v \equiv eu_{\sigma(v)} \equiv 2(A-B) \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$. By (19.7.4), we know that $2(B-A)$ is a simple root of $\bar{f}(t)$, so $\sigma(v) = v$. Consequently, $\sigma \in I$, where I is the stabilizer of v in H . By Theorem 19.6.1, I is the Klein group acting on $W \setminus \{1, w_0, v, vw_0\}$ (note that $|I| = 4$).

Let \bar{D} (respectively \bar{I}) denote the decomposition (respectively inertia) group of $\bar{\tau}$ (in G). By (19.7.4), we have $\bar{I} \subset \bar{D} \subset I$ and it remains to show that $I = \bar{I}$. But the generic two-sided cell covering the generic Calogero-Moser family $\{\chi\}$ has cardinality $\chi(1)^2 = 4$, and it is an orbit under the action of \bar{I} . So $|\bar{I}| \geq 4 = |I|$. Whence the result. \square

As a consequence of the proof of the previous Lemma, we obtain the next result:

Corollary 19.7.6. — *Let $v \in W \setminus \{1, w_0\}$. Let $\bar{\tau}$ denote the unique prime ideal of R lying over \bar{q} and such that $eu_v \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$. Let \bar{D} (respectively \bar{I}) denote the decomposition (respectively inertia) group of $\bar{\tau}$ in G . Then:*

- (a) $\bar{D} = \bar{I} = \{\tau \in G \mid \tau(1) = 1 \text{ and } \tau(v) = v\} \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.
- (b) $R/\bar{\tau} = Q/\bar{q} = P/\bar{p} \simeq \mathbf{k}[A, B]$.
- (c) *The generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cells (with respect to $\bar{\tau}$) are $\{1\}$, $\{w_0\}$, $\{v\}$, $\{vw_0\}$ and $W \setminus \{1, w_0, v, vw_0\}$. Moreover, $\text{Irr}_{\{1\}}(W) = \{\mathbf{1}_W\}$, $\text{Irr}_{\{w_0\}}(W) = \{\varepsilon\}$, $\text{Irr}_{\{v\}}(W) = \{\varepsilon_s\}$, $\text{Irr}_{\{vw_0\}}(W) = \{\varepsilon_t\}$ and $\text{Irr}_{\{1\}}(W) = \{\chi\}$.*

Choice. *From now on, and until the end of this Chapter, we denote by $\bar{\tau}$ the unique prime ideal of R lying over \bar{q} and such that $eu_s \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\bar{\tau}}$.*

With this choice,

$$(19.7.7) \quad \bar{D} = \bar{I} = W'_2,$$

and the generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cells are $\{1\}$, $\{s\}$, $\{w_0s\}$, $\{w_0\}$ and Γ_χ , and

$$(19.7.8) \quad \begin{cases} \text{Irr}_{\{1\}}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \{\mathbf{1}_W\}, \\ \text{Irr}_{\{s\}}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \{\varepsilon_s\}, \\ \text{Irr}_{\{w_0s\}}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \{\varepsilon_t\}, \\ \text{Irr}_{\{w_0\}}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \{\varepsilon\}, \\ \text{Irr}_{\Gamma_\chi}^{\text{CM}}(W) = \{\chi\}. \end{cases}$$

19.7.C. Generic cellular characters. — Recall that $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} = \langle \Sigma, \Pi \rangle_P$.

Lemma 19.7.9. — *We have $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \langle \text{eu} - 2(B + A), \text{eu}' - B\Sigma, \text{eu}'', \delta - 2B(A + B) \rangle_Q$.*

Proof. — Let $\mathfrak{q}' = \langle \text{eu} - 2(B + A), \text{eu}' - B\Sigma, \text{eu}'', \delta - 2B(A + B) \rangle_Q$. First of all, note that $Q/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q$ is the $P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} = \mathbf{k}[A, B, \Sigma, \Pi]$ -algebra admitting the following presentation:

$$(19.7.10) \quad \begin{cases} (\text{Q1}^{\text{left}}) & \text{eu eu}' = \Sigma \delta, \\ (\text{Q2}^{\text{left}}) & \text{eu eu}'' = 0, \\ (\text{Q3}^{\text{left}}) & \delta \text{eu}' = \Pi \text{eu}'' + B^2\Sigma \text{eu}, \\ (\text{Q4}^{\text{left}}) & \delta \text{eu}'' = 0, \\ (\text{Q5}^{\text{left}}) & \delta^2 = B^2 \text{eu}^2, \\ (\text{Q6}^{\text{left}}) & \text{eu}'^2 = \Pi(4 \delta - \text{eu}^2 + 4A^2 - 4B^2) + B^2\Sigma^2, \\ (\text{Q7}^{\text{left}}) & \text{eu}''^2 = 0, \\ (\text{Q8}^{\text{left}}) & \text{eu}' \text{eu}'' = \delta(4 \delta - \text{eu}^2 + 4A^2 - 4B^2), \\ (\text{Q9}^{\text{left}}) & \text{eu}(4 \delta - \text{eu}^2 + 4A^2 - 4B^2) = \Sigma \text{eu}'' . \end{cases}$$

A straightforward computation shows that these relations hold in Q/\mathfrak{q}' . Let $\mathfrak{q}'' = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \mathfrak{q}'$. Then $Q/\mathfrak{q}'' \simeq \mathbf{k}[\Sigma, \Pi, A, B] \simeq P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$, so \mathfrak{q}'' is a prime ideal of Q , containing $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{q}}$ (by (19.7.3)). The result then follows from the uniqueness statement in Corollary 8.2.4. \square

Recall that the Calogero-Moser cellular characters can be defined without computing the Calogero-Moser left cells, by using only prime ideals of Z (or Q) lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$. Note also that

$$(19.7.11) \quad F_{\text{eu}}^{\text{left}}(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^4(\mathbf{t} + 2(A + B))(\mathbf{t} + 2(B - A))(\mathbf{t} - 2(A + B))(\mathbf{t} - 2(B - A)).$$

This equality allows us to construct other prime ideals of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$:

Lemma 19.7.12. — Set

$$\begin{cases} \mathfrak{q}_1^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \langle \mathbf{eu} - 2(B + A), \mathbf{eu}' + B\Sigma, \mathbf{eu}'', \delta - 2B(B + A) \rangle_Q, \\ \mathfrak{q}_{\varepsilon_s}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \langle \mathbf{eu} - 2(B - A), \mathbf{eu}' + B\Sigma, \mathbf{eu}'', \delta - 2B(B - A) \rangle_Q, \\ \mathfrak{q}_{\varepsilon_t}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \langle \mathbf{eu} + 2(B - A), \mathbf{eu}' - B\Sigma, \mathbf{eu}'', \delta - 2B(B - A) \rangle_Q, \\ \mathfrak{q}_{\varepsilon}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \langle \mathbf{eu} + 2(B + A), \mathbf{eu}' - B\Sigma, \mathbf{eu}'', \delta - 2B(A + B) \rangle_Q, \\ \mathfrak{q}_{\chi}^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q + \langle \mathbf{eu}, \mathbf{eu}'', \delta \rangle_Q. \end{cases}$$

Then:

- (a) If $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(W)$, then $\mathfrak{q}_{\gamma}^{\text{left}}$ is a prime ideal of Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$. The associated generic Calogero-Moser cellular character is γ .
- (b) If $\gamma \in \text{Hom}(W, \mathbf{k}^{\times})$, then $\mathfrak{q}_{\gamma}^{\text{left}} = \text{Ker}(\Omega_{\gamma}^{\text{left}})$ and $Q/\mathfrak{q}_{\gamma}^{\text{left}} = P^{\text{left}}$.
- (c) If we denote by \mathbf{eu}'_{χ} the image of \mathbf{eu}' in $Q/\mathfrak{q}_{\chi}^{\text{left}}$, then $Q/\mathfrak{q}_{\chi}^{\text{left}} = (P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}})[\mathbf{eu}'_{\chi}]$ and the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}'_{χ} is $\mathbf{t}^2 - \Pi(4A^2 - 4B^2) - B^2\Sigma^2$. In particular, $[k_Q(\mathfrak{q}_{\chi}^{\text{left}}) : k_P(\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}})] = 2$.
- (d) If \mathfrak{q} is a prime ideal Q lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$, then there exists $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(W)$ such that $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{q}_{\gamma}^{\text{left}}$.

Proof. — (b) is easily checked by a direct computation, and it implies (a) whenever γ is a linear character.

It follows from the presentation (19.7.10) of $Q/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}Q$ that $Q/\mathfrak{q}_{\chi}^{\text{left}} = (P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}})[\mathbf{eu}'_{\chi}]$ and that the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}'_{χ} is $\mathbf{t}^2 - \Pi(4A^2 - 4B^2) - B^2\Sigma^2$. Since this last polynomial with coefficients in $P/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}} = \mathbf{k}[\Sigma, \Pi, A, B]$ is irreducible, this implies that $\mathfrak{q}_{\chi}^{\text{left}}$ is a prime ideal lying over $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$. We deduce (c) and the first statement of (a). The last statement of (a) follows from Theorem 13.5.1.

(d) follows from the fact that the sum of the already constructed Calogero-Moser cellular characters is equal to the character of the regular representation of W . \square

19.7.D. Generic left cells. — We will now lift the results about cellular characters to results about left cells. The first one is a consequence of Theorem 19.7.12.

Corollary 19.7.13. — Let $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ be a prime ideal of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$ and let D^{left} (respectively I^{left}) denote its decomposition (respectively inertia) group. Then $D^{\text{left}} = W'_2$ and $|I^{\text{left}}| = 2$.

Proof. — First of all, by Corollary 13.1.3, we have $D^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{D} = W'_2$. It follows from Lemma 19.7.12(c) that, if C is a generic Calogero-Moser cell contained in the generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cell Γ covering the family $\{\chi\}$, then $|C| = 2$ and $|C^p| = 4$. In particular, 2 divides $|I^{\text{left}}|$ and $I^{\text{left}} \not\subset D^{\text{left}}$ by Proposition 13.2.5(b). The Corollary follows. \square

Corollary 19.7.14. — *There exists a unique prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{v}}$.*

Proof. — Let $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ and $\mathfrak{r}_*^{\text{left}}$ be two prime ideals of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{v}}$. Then there exists $h \in H$ such that $\mathfrak{r}_*^{\text{left}} = h(\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}})$. We deduce from Proposition 13.1.2 that $\bar{\mathfrak{v}} = g(\bar{\mathfrak{v}})$. So h belongs to the decomposition group of $\bar{\mathfrak{v}}$, which is the same as the one of $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ (by Corollary 19.7.13). So $\mathfrak{r}_*^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$. \square

We will denote by $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ the unique prime ideal of R lying over $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}}$ and contained in $\bar{\mathfrak{v}}$. We will denote by D^{left} (respectively I^{left}) its decomposition (respectively inertia) group.

Corollary 19.7.13 says that

$$(19.7.15) \quad D^{\text{left}} = W_2' \quad \text{and} \quad |I^{\text{left}}| = 2.$$

Corollary 19.7.16. — *$R/\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}} \simeq Q/\mathfrak{q}_\chi^{\text{left}}$ is integrally closed.*

Corollary 19.7.17. — *$\{1\}$, $\{s\}$, $\{tst\}$ and $\{w_0\}$ are generic Calogero-Moser left cells, and their associated generic Calogero-Moser cellular characters are given by*

$$\begin{cases} [1]^{\text{CM}} = \mathbf{1}_W, \\ [s]^{\text{CM}} = \varepsilon_s, \\ [tst]^{\text{CM}} = \varepsilon_t, \\ [w_0]^{\text{CM}} = \varepsilon. \end{cases}$$

Proof. — This follows from the fact that the subsets given in the Corollary are also generic Calogero-Moser two-sided cells and that their associated generic Calogero-Moser families are given by Corollary 19.7.6. \square

Corollary 19.7.18. — *The following congruences hold in R :*

$$\begin{cases} \text{eu} \equiv 2(B+A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ s(\text{eu}) \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ tst(\text{eu}) \equiv -2(B-A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ w_0(\text{eu}) \equiv -2(B+A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(\text{eu}) \equiv s t(\text{eu}) \equiv t s(\text{eu}) \equiv s t s(\text{eu}) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. — By (19.7.11), the following congruence holds in $R[\mathbf{t}]$:

$$(*) \prod_{w \in W} (\mathbf{t} - w(\mathbf{e}u)) \equiv \mathbf{t}^4 (\mathbf{t} + 2(A+B)) (\mathbf{t} + 2(B-A)) (\mathbf{t} - 2(A+B)) (\mathbf{t} - 2(B-A)) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}} R[\mathbf{t}]}.$$

We already know that, since $\mathfrak{q}^{\text{left}} \subset \mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, that $\mathbf{e}u \equiv +2(B+A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$. This implies that $s(\mathbf{e}u)$ is congruent to $2(B-A)$, $-2(B+A)$, $-2(B-A)$ or 0 modulo $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$. But, since $s(\mathbf{e}u) \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\bar{\mathfrak{r}}}$ by construction, this forces $s(\mathbf{e}u) \equiv 2(B-A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$.

The third and fourth congruences are obtained from the first two ones by noting that $tst(\mathbf{e}u) = w_0 s(\mathbf{e}u) = -s(\mathbf{e}u)$ and $w_0(\mathbf{e}u) = -\mathbf{e}u$.

The last one follows from (*). \square

Corollary 19.7.19. — *The following congruences hold in R :*

$$\begin{cases} \delta \equiv 2B(B+A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ s(\delta) \equiv 2B(B-A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ tst(\delta) \equiv 2B(B-A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ w_0(\delta) \equiv 2B(B+A) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(\delta) \equiv s(\delta) \equiv ts(\delta) \equiv st(\delta) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } \begin{cases} \mathbf{e}u' \equiv B\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ s(\mathbf{e}u') \equiv B\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ tst(\mathbf{e}u') \equiv -B\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ w_0(\mathbf{e}u') \equiv -B\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(\mathbf{e}u')^2 \equiv st(\mathbf{e}u')^2 \equiv ts(\mathbf{e}u')^2 \equiv st(\mathbf{e}u')^2 \equiv B^2(\Sigma^2 - 4\Pi) + 4A^2\Pi \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}. \end{cases}$$

Finally, $g(\mathbf{e}u'') \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$ for all $g \in G$.

Proof. — The equalities $(Q1^{\text{left}}), \dots, (Q9^{\text{left}})$ are of course also satisfied in the algebra $R/\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}R$. Since $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}R$ is a G -stable ideal of R , we can apply any element of G to the equalities $(Q1^{\text{left}}), \dots, (Q9^{\text{left}})$, and then reduce modulo $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$. We deduce for instance from $(Q7^{\text{left}})$ that $g(\mathbf{e}u'') \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$ for all $g \in G$, as desired.

Whenever $g(\mathbf{e}u) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$, we deduce from $(Q9^{\text{left}})$ that $4g(\delta) \equiv g(\mathbf{e}u)^2 - 4A^2 + 4B^2 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$, which allows to show that the congruences of δ , $s(\delta)$, $tst(\delta)$ and $w_0(\delta)$ modulo $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ are the ones expected. Moreover, if $g \in W \setminus \{1, s, tst, w_0\}$, then $g(\mathbf{e}u) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$ and we deduce from $(Q5^{\text{left}})$ that $g(\delta) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$.

Finally, whenever $g(\mathbf{e}u) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$, the congruence of $g(\mathbf{e}u')$ modulo $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ is easily determined thanks to $(Q1^{\text{left}})$, and is as expected. However, whenever $g(\mathbf{e}u) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$, then $g(\delta) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$ by the previous observations, and it follows from $(Q6^{\text{left}})$ that $g(\mathbf{e}u')^2 \equiv B^2(\Sigma^2 - 4\Pi) + 4A^2\Pi \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$. \square

Lemma 19.7.20. — $F_{\mathbf{e}u'}^{\text{left}}(\mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{t} - B\Sigma)^2 (\mathbf{t} + B\Sigma)^2 (\mathbf{t}^2 - B^2\Sigma^2 - 4A^2\Pi + 4B^2\Pi)^2$.

Proof. — First of all, by applying the elements of $W \times W$ to $\mathbf{eu}'_0 \in \mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$, we note that \mathbf{eu}'_0 has 8 conjugates, and so the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}'_0 over P has degree 8. Consequently, $F_{\mathbf{eu}'}(\mathbf{t})$ has degree 8: it is in fact the characteristic polynomial of the multiplication by \mathbf{eu}' in the free P -module Z . Hence,

$$F_{\mathbf{eu}'}(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{w \in W} (\mathbf{t} - w(\mathbf{eu}'))$$

and the result then follows from Corollary 19.7.19. \square

As a conclusion, if $g \in \{t, st, ts, st s\}$ and if $q \in \{\mathbf{eu}, \mathbf{eu}'', \delta\}$ then

$$(19.7.21) \quad g(q) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$$

and

$$(19.7.22) \quad g(\mathbf{eu}')^2 \equiv B^2(\Sigma^2 - 4\Pi) + 4A^2\Pi \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}.$$

The next Proposition makes the congruence (19.7.22) more precise: it is the most subtle point of this Chapter.

Proposition 19.7.23. — *The following congruences hold in R :*

$$\begin{cases} t(\mathbf{eu}') \equiv st(\mathbf{eu}') \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ ts(\mathbf{eu}') \equiv st s(\mathbf{eu}') \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(\mathbf{eu}') \not\equiv ts(\mathbf{eu}') \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. — By Corollary 19.7.19,

$$(\mathbf{t} - t(\mathbf{eu}'))(\mathbf{t} - st(\mathbf{eu}'))(\mathbf{t} - ts(\mathbf{eu}'))(\mathbf{t} - st s(\mathbf{eu}')) \equiv (\mathbf{t}^2 - B^2\Sigma^2 - 4A^2\Pi + 4B^2\Pi)^2 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}R[\mathbf{t}]}.$$

This shows that there exists a unique $g_0 \in \{st, ts, st s\}$ such that $g_0(\mathbf{eu}') \equiv t(\mathbf{eu}') \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$. Since $t(\mathbf{eu}') \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$ and $st s(\mathbf{eu}') = tw_0(\mathbf{eu}') = -t(\mathbf{eu}')$, the element g_0 is not equal to $st s$. So

$$g_0 \in \{st, ts\}.$$

We only need to show that

$$(*) \quad g_0 = st.$$

Let $F_{\mathbf{eu}'}^\pi(\mathbf{t})$ be the reduction modulo πP of the minimal polynomial of \mathbf{eu}' . Set

$$\begin{aligned} F^\pi(\mathbf{t}) &= \mathbf{t}^4 - 2B\Sigma\mathbf{t}^3 + (-4A^2\Pi + 4B^2\Pi - \sigma\Sigma\Pi)\mathbf{t}^2 \\ &\quad + (8A^2B\Sigma\Pi + 2B^3\Sigma^3 - 8B^3\Sigma\Pi + 2B\sigma\Sigma^2\Pi - 4B\sigma\Pi^2)\mathbf{t} \\ &\quad - 4A^2B^2\Sigma^2\Pi - B^4\Sigma^4 + 4B^4\Sigma^2\Pi - B^2\sigma\Sigma^3\Pi + 4B^2\sigma\Sigma\Pi^2 + \sigma^2\Pi^3. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$F_{\mathbf{eu}'}^\pi(\mathbf{t}) = F^\pi(\mathbf{t}) \cdot F^\pi(-\mathbf{t}).$$

Let \mathfrak{r}^π be a prime ideal of R lying over πP and contained in $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$. Let \mathfrak{r}_0^π be a prime ideal of R lying over $\pi P + \mathfrak{p}_0$ and contained in \mathfrak{r}^π . One checks easily that $F^\pi(\mathbf{t})$ is prime to $F^\pi(-\mathbf{t})$ and is separable, so $F_{\text{eu}'}^\pi(\mathbf{t})$ admits 8 different roots in R/\mathfrak{r}^π , which are the classes of the $g(\text{eu}')$'s, where g runs over W . Let $F^{\text{left}}(\mathbf{t})$ denote the reduction modulo $\mathfrak{p}^{\text{left}}$ of $F^\pi(\mathbf{t})$. Then

$$F^{\text{left}}(\mathbf{t}) = (\mathbf{t} - B\Sigma)^2(\mathbf{t}^2 - B^2\Sigma^2 - 4A^2\Pi + 4B^2\Pi).$$

So it follows from Corollary 19.7.19 that eu' and $s(\text{eu}')$ are roots of $F^\pi(\mathbf{t})$ in R/\mathfrak{r}^π . On the other hand, since W_2' acts transitively $\{t, st, ts, stst\}$ and stabilizes $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, we may, by replacing \mathfrak{r}^π by $g(\mathfrak{r}^\pi)$ for some $g \in W_2'$ if necessary, assume that $t(\text{eu}')$ is a root of $F^\pi(\mathbf{t})$ modulo \mathfrak{r}^π . The other roots modulo \mathfrak{r}^π is then $st(\text{eu}')$ or $ts(\text{eu}')$ (this cannot be $stst(\text{eu}') = -t(\text{eu}')$, as this one is a root of $F^\pi(-\mathbf{t})$ modulo \mathfrak{r}^π). So let g_1 denote the unique element of $\{st, ts\}$ such that $g_1(\text{eu}')$ is a root of $F^\pi(\mathbf{t})$ modulo \mathfrak{r}^π . By reduction modulo \mathfrak{r}_0^π , we get

$$\text{eu}' \cdot s(\text{eu}') \cdot t(\text{eu}') \cdot g_1(\text{eu}') \equiv F^\pi(0) \equiv \sigma^2\Pi^3 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_0^\pi}.$$

Moreover, there exists $g \in G$ such that $\mathfrak{r}_0 \subset g(\mathfrak{r}_0^\pi)$. But, since $G = W_4'$, there exists signs $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \eta_4$ such that $\{g(1), g(s), g(t), g(g_1)\} = \{\eta_1, \eta_2s, \eta_3t, \eta_4g_1\}$ and $\eta_1\eta_2\eta_3\eta_4 = 1$. Consequently,

$$\text{eu}' \cdot s(\text{eu}') \cdot t(\text{eu}') \cdot g_1(\text{eu}') \equiv \sigma^2\Pi^3 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_0}.$$

The next computation can be performed directly inside $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]^{\Delta Z(W)} \supset R/\mathfrak{r}_0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{eu}'_0 \cdot s(\text{eu}'_0) \cdot t(\text{eu}'_0) \cdot ts(\text{eu}'_0) &= (xY + yX)(xX + yY)(-xY + yX)(-xX + yY)X^4Y^4 \\ &= (y^2Y^2 - x^2X^2)(y^2X^2 - x^2Y^2)\Pi^2 \\ &= ((x^4 + y^4)\Pi - \pi(X^4 + Y^4))\Pi^2 \\ &\equiv \sigma^2\Pi^3 \pmod{\pi\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]}. \end{aligned}$$

So $g_1 = ts$.

We have therefore proven that

$$(\mathbf{t} - \text{eu}')(\mathbf{t} - s(\text{eu}'))(\mathbf{t} - t(\text{eu}'))(\mathbf{t} - ts(\text{eu}')) \equiv F^\pi(\mathbf{t}) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^\pi R[\mathbf{t}]}.$$

By reduction modulo $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$, we get

$$(\mathbf{t} - t(\text{eu}'))(\mathbf{t} - ts(\text{eu}')) \equiv \mathbf{t}^2 - B^2\Sigma^2 - 4A^2\Pi + 4B^2\Pi \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}} R[\mathbf{t}]}.$$

So $t(\text{eu}') \equiv -ts(\text{eu}') \pmod{\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}}$, which shows that $g_0 \neq ts$. So $g_0 = st$. \square

Corollary 19.7.24. — For the choice of $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ made in this section, the generic Calogero-Moser left cells are $\{1\}, \{s\}, \{tst\}, \{w_0\}, \{ts, sts\}$ and $\{t, st\}$.

Let g_{left} denote the involution of G which leaves $1, s, tst$ and w_0 fixed and such that $g_{\text{left}}(t) = st$ and $g_{\text{left}}(ts) = sts$. Then $I^{\text{left}} = \langle g_{\text{left}} \rangle$.

Remark 19.7.25. — We understand better here the convention chosen for the action of $W \times W$ on $\mathbf{k}(V \times V^*)$ (see §10.1.B). Indeed, if we had chosen the other action (the one described in Remark 10.1.10), the generic Calogero-Moser *left* cells would have coincided with the Kazhdan-Lusztig *right* cells. ■

19.7.E. Proof of Theorem 19.7.1. — Keep here the notation of Theorem 19.7.1 ($a = -c_s$, $b = -c_t$). Let us fix for the moment a prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$ of R containing $\mathfrak{r}^{\text{left}}$ and $\mathfrak{p}_c R$. Since $R/\bar{\mathfrak{r}} \simeq P/\bar{\mathfrak{p}}$, we deduce that $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_c = \bar{\mathfrak{r}} + \bar{\mathfrak{p}}_c R$ is the unique prime ideal of R lying over $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}$ and containing $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$. Let D_c^{left} (respectively I_c^{left}) be the decomposition (respectively inertia) group of $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$ and \bar{D}_c (respectively \bar{I}_c) be the decomposition (respectively inertia) group of $\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_c$.

It follows from Corollaries 19.7.18 and 19.7.19 and from Proposition 19.7.23 that

$$(\clubsuit) \quad \begin{cases} eu \equiv 2(b+a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ s(eu) \equiv 2(b-a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ tst(eu) \equiv -2(b-a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ w_0(eu) \equiv -2(b+a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(eu) \equiv st(eu) \equiv ts(eu) \equiv st s(eu) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}. \end{cases}$$

$$(\diamond) \quad \begin{cases} \delta \equiv 2b(b+a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ s(\delta) \equiv 2b(b-a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ tst(\delta) \equiv 2b(b-a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ w_0(\delta) \equiv 2b(b+a) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(\delta) \equiv st(\delta) \equiv ts(\delta) \equiv st s(\delta) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}. \end{cases}$$

$$(\heartsuit) \quad \begin{cases} eu' \equiv b\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ s(eu') \equiv b\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ tst(eu') \equiv -b\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ w_0(eu') \equiv -b\Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(eu') \equiv st(eu') \equiv -ts(eu') \equiv -st s(eu') \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}, \\ t(eu')^2 \equiv b^2\Sigma^2 + 4(a^2 - b^2)\Pi \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}. \end{cases}$$

and

$$(\spadesuit) \quad g(eu'') \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}$$

for all $g \in G$. Recall that we assume that $ab \neq 0$ and that two elements g and g' of W are in the same Calogero-Moser left (respectively two-sided) c -cell if and only if $g(q) \equiv g'(q) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}$ (respectively $\pmod{\bar{\mathfrak{r}}_c}$) for all $q \in \{eu, eu', eu'', \delta\}$ (since $Q = P[eu, eu', eu'', \delta]$).

The case $a^2 \neq b^2$. — Assume here that $a^2 \neq b^2$. It follows from the congruences (\clubsuit), (\diamond), (\heartsuit) and (\spadesuit) that the Calogero-Moser left c -cells are $\{1\}$, $\{s\}$, $\{tst\}$, $\{w_0\}$, $\Gamma_\chi^+ = \{t, st\}$ and $\Gamma_\chi^- = \{ts, sts\}$ and that the Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cells are $\{1\}$, $\{s\}$, $\{tst\}$, $\{w_0\}$ and Γ_χ .

The results on Calogero-Moser c -families Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters given by Table 19.7.2 then follow from Corollary 12.2.8, from Proposition 14.4.4, from (19.7.8) and from Corollary 19.7.17.

Let us now determine D_c^{left} and I_c^{left} . Note that $I^{\text{left}} \subset I_c^{\text{left}}$ and that, according to the description of Calogero-Moser left c -cells, that is of I_c^{left} -orbits, this forces the equality. On the other hand, since $\bar{v}_c = \bar{v} + \bar{p}_c R$, we have $D^{\text{left}} \subset D_c^{\text{left}}$. Since the D_c^{left} -orbits are contained in the Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cells, the description of these last ones forces again the equality. We show similarly that $\bar{D}_c = \bar{D} = W'_2$ and that $\bar{I}_c = \bar{I} = W'_2$.

The case where $a = b$. — In this case, the last congruence of (\heartsuit) becomes

$$t(\text{eu}')^2 \equiv b^2 \Sigma^2 \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}.$$

So $t(\text{eu}') \equiv b \Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}$ or $t(\text{eu}') \equiv -b \Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}$. By replacing $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$ by $g(\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}})$, where $g \in W'_2 = D^{\text{left}}$ exchanges t and sts , we can make the following choice:

Choice of $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$. We choose the prime ideal $\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}$ so that $t(\text{eu}') \equiv -b \Sigma \pmod{\mathfrak{r}_c^{\text{left}}}$.

The family of congruences (\clubsuit), (\diamond), (\heartsuit) and (\spadesuit) show that the Calogero-Moser left c -cells are $\{1\}$, $\{w_0\}$, $\Gamma_s = \{s, ts, sts\}$ and $\Gamma_t = \{t, st, tst\}$ and that the Calogero-Moser two-sided c -cells are $\{1\}$, $\{w_0\}$ and $W \setminus \{1, w_0\}$.

As previously, the results on Calogero-Moser c -families and Calogero-Moser c -cellular characters given by Table 19.7.2 follow from Corollary 12.2.8, from Proposition 14.4.4, from (19.7.8) and from Corollary 19.7.17.

Let us conclude by the description of D_c^{left} , I_c^{left} , \bar{D}_c and \bar{I}_c . First of all, I_c^{left} has two orbits of length 3 (Γ_s and Γ_t) so its order is divisible by 3. Moreover, it contains I^{left} which has order 2. So its order is divisible by 6. The description of left c -cells then allows to conclude that $I_c^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{S}_3$. On the other hand, D_c^{left} permutes the left c -cells which have the same associated c -cellular character. So D_c^{left} stabilizes Γ_s and Γ_t . This forces the equality $D_c^{\text{left}} = I_c^{\text{left}} = \mathfrak{S}_3$.

On the two-sided cells side, recall that $\bar{D}_c = \bar{I}_c$ because \bar{D}_c/\bar{I}_c is a quotient of \bar{D}/\bar{I} . Moreover, the inclusions $W'_2 \subset \bar{I}_c$ and $I_c^{\text{left}} \subset \bar{I}_c$ show that $W'_3 \subset \bar{I}_c$. The equality $\bar{I}_c = W'_3$ becomes obvious.

19.8. Complement: fixed points

As announced in Example 16.2.2, we will show that Conjecture FIX holds when W is of type B_2 and τ is a root of unity. If τ is not of order dividing 4, then $\mathcal{Z}^\tau = \mathcal{Z}^{\mathbb{C}^\times}$ is a union of affine spaces isomorphism \mathcal{C} , so this case is easy. If τ has order dividing 2, then $\mathcal{Z}^\tau = \mathcal{Z}$, and there is again nothing to prove.

Assumption. We assume in this section that $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$ and we fix a primitive 4-th root of unity τ .

We identify \mathcal{Z} with the set of $(a, b, s, S, p, P, e, e', e'', d) \in \mathbf{A}^{10}(\mathbb{C})$ satisfying the relations (Z1), (Z2), ..., (Z9) in (19.4.2), with $A, B, \sigma, \Sigma, \pi, \Pi, \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{e}', \mathbf{e}''$ and δ replaced by $a, b, s, S, p, P, e, e', e''$ and d respectively. Then

$$\mathcal{Z}^\tau = \{(a, b, s, S, p, P, e, e', e'', d) \in \mathcal{Z} \mid s = S = e' = e'' = 0\}.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{Z}^\tau \simeq \{(a, b, p, P, e, d) \in \mathbf{A}^6(\mathbb{C}) \mid \begin{cases} d^2 = e^2 + pP \\ p(4d - e^2 + 4a^2 - 4b^2) = 0 \\ P(4d - e^2 + 4a^2 - 4b^2) = 0 \\ d(4d - e^2 + 4a^2 - 4b^2) = 0 \\ e(4d - e^2 + 4a^2 - 4b^2) = 0 \end{cases} \}.$$

This shows that \mathcal{Z}^τ has two irreducible components \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{X}_0 , where

$$\mathcal{X} = \{(a, b, p, P, e, d) \in \mathbf{A}^6(\mathbb{C}) \mid d^2 = e^2 + pP \text{ and } 4d - e^2 + 4a^2 - 4b^2 = 0\}$$

and $\mathcal{X}_0 = \{(a, b, p, P, e, d) \in \mathbf{A}^6(\mathbb{C}) \mid p = P = d = e = 0\}$.

Note that the intersection of \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{X}_0 is not empty.

So $\mathcal{X}_0 \simeq \mathcal{C} \simeq \text{pt} \times_{\text{pt}} \mathcal{C}$ and Conjecture FIX holds for this easy irreducible component. On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X} &\simeq \{(a, b, p, P, e) \in \mathbf{A}^5(\mathbb{C}) \mid (e^2 - 4a^2 + 4b^2)^2 = 16(e^2 + pP)\} \\ &= \{(a, b, p, P, e) \in \mathbf{A}^5(\mathbb{C}) \mid (e - 2(a + b))(e - 2(a - b))(e + 2(a + b))(e + 2(a - b)) = pP\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let V' be the τ -eigenspace of w and take $W' = \langle w \rangle$. Then (V', W') is a reflection subquotient of (V, W) , with $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V' = 1$. We now use the description of $\mathcal{Z}(V', W')$ given in Theorem 18.2.4:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}(V', W') &\simeq \{(k_0, k_1, k_2, k_3, e, x, y) \in \mathbf{A}^7(\mathbb{C}) \mid (e - 4k_0)(e - 4k_1)(e - 4k_2)(e - 4k_3) = xy \\ &\quad \text{and } k_0 + k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

where the k_i 's are the coordinates in $\mathcal{C}(V', W')$. So, if we set $\varphi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(V', W')$, $(a, b) \mapsto \frac{1}{2}(a + b, a - b, -a - b, -a + b)$, then φ is linear and

$$(19.8.1) \quad \mathcal{X} \simeq \mathcal{X}(V', W') \times_{\mathcal{C}(V', W')} \mathcal{C}.$$

Note that φ is well-defined only up to permutation of the four coordinates in $\mathcal{C}(V', W')$.

CHAPTER 20

LEFT CELLS IN SMALL DIHEDRAL GROUPS

We illustrate here the topological version of the construction of Calogero-Moser cells (see Theorem 13.4.2) in the special case of dihedral groups. In particular, the figures drawn in this chapter give evidence that Conjecture L holds for dihedral groups of order ≤ 10 (similar computations and drawings can be done for larger groups and they give evidence that Conjecture L holds for dihedral groups of order ≤ 20). The underlying computations have been done using MAGMA [Magma] and SAGE [Sage].

Hypothesis and notation. We assume in this chapter, and only in this chapter, that W is a Coxeter group, that V has dimension 2 and is irreducible as a CW -module. Write $S = \{s, t\}$ and let m denote the order of st . We denote by $\tau \in \mathcal{N}$ the unique element of order 2 such that $\tau s \tau^{-1} = t$ and $\tau(C_{\mathbb{R}}) = C_{\mathbb{R}}$ and we assume that $v_{\mathbb{R}} \in C_{\mathbb{R}}$ is chosen so that $\tau(v_{\mathbb{R}}) = v_{\mathbb{R}}$. We also fix $c \in \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$, we set $a = k_s$ and $b = k_t$ and we assume that $a, b \geq 0$.

Note that the above conditions imply that $m \geq 3$, and determine $v_{\mathbb{R}}$ up to multiplication by an element of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Note also that, if m is odd, then $a = b$. We denote by $\hat{\gamma}_c : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R}) \times C_{\mathbb{R}} \times C_{\mathbb{R}}^*$ the path defined by

$$\hat{\gamma}_c(t) = (tc, v_{\mathbb{R}}, (1-t)v_{\mathbb{R}}^*)$$

and we define γ_c as the image of $\hat{\gamma}_c$ in $\mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W$. In all cases we encounter in this chapter, it turns out that the image of $\hat{\gamma}_c([0, 1[)$ in $\mathcal{C} \times V/W \times V^*/W$ does not meet the ramification locus of Υ : since $\hat{\gamma}_c(1) = (c, v_{\mathbb{R}}, 0)$, we can define left Calogero-Moser c -cells using the path γ_c as in §13.4. We aim here to show pictures of the paths $(\rho_w)_{w \in W}$ in $V_{\mathbb{R}}$ constructed in Theorems 13.4.1 and 13.4.2 for $3 \leq m \leq 6$, and explain how this describes left Calogero-Moser c -cells. This gives evidence for Conjecture L in those cases. To be more precise, the full paths have not been calculated, but only an approximation of them and we have drawn only the points corresponding to the values $t = j/15$, for $0 \leq j \leq 15$.

Before explaining how to read these pictures, we need to introduce more notations. When m is even, we denote by ε_s (resp. ε_t) the unique non-trivial linear character of W such that $\varepsilon_s(t) = 1$ (resp. $\varepsilon_t(s) = 1$). Note that $\varepsilon_s \varepsilon_t = \varepsilon$. We denote by χ the character of the reflection representation V and, when $m \in \{5, 6\}$, we denote by χ' the unique irreducible character of W of degree 2 different from χ . Recall that

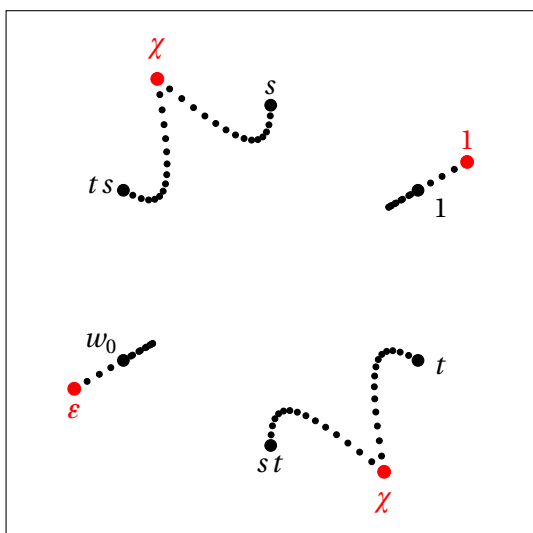
$$\text{Irr}(W) = \begin{cases} \{1, \varepsilon, \chi\} & \text{if } m = 3, \\ \{1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_t, \chi\} & \text{if } m = 4, \\ \{1, \varepsilon, \chi, \chi'\} & \text{if } m = 5, \\ \{1, \varepsilon, \varepsilon_s, \varepsilon_t, \chi, \chi'\} & \text{if } m = 6. \end{cases}$$

We will provide pictures for $3 \leq m \leq 6$, noting that, if $m \in \{3, 5\}$, then $a = b$ (and only one picture will be shown) and, if $m \in \{4, 6\}$, only some pictures for $a \geq b \geq 1$ will be shown (since the automorphism τ exchanges s and t and the roles of a and b). Then the pictures must be read as follows:

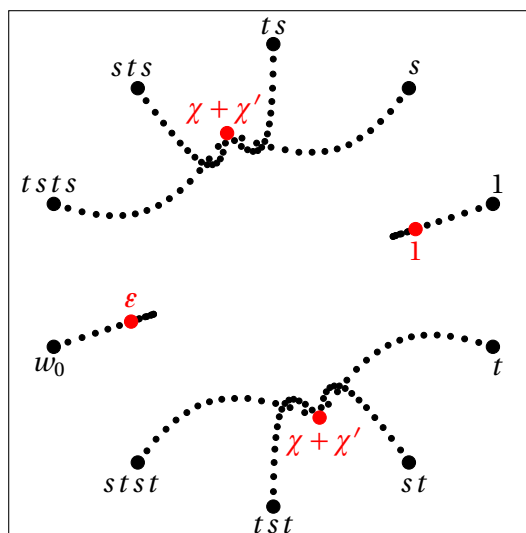
- The plane of the page represents $V_{\mathbb{R}}^*$.
- The large black dots are the elements $(w^{-1}(v_{\mathbb{R}}^*))_{w \in W}$. The element of w is written next to the point (here, w_0 stands for the longest element).
- For $1 \leq j \leq 14$, there are $|W| = 2m$ elements $\lambda_1^{(j)}, \dots, \lambda_{2m}^{(j)}$ of V^* such that, for any $y \in V$, the eigenvalues of the Gaudin operator $D_y^{\hat{f}_c(j/15)}$ are $(\langle y, \lambda_{j'}^{(j)} \rangle)_{1 \leq j' \leq 2m}$, counted with multiplicity. The small black dots represent the full collection $(\lambda_{j'}^{(j)})_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq 14 \\ 1 \leq j' \leq 2m}}$.

From this collection, the reader can get an idea from the pictures what the paths ρ_w 's look like.

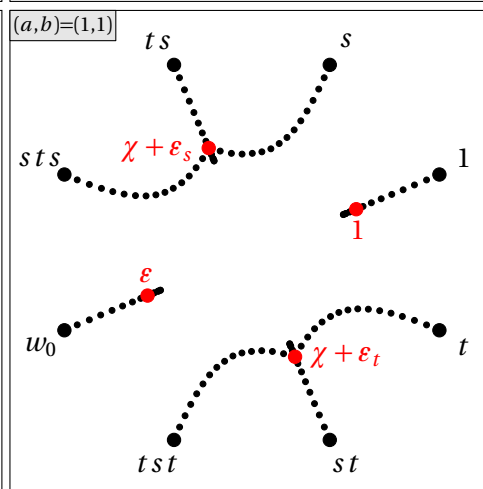
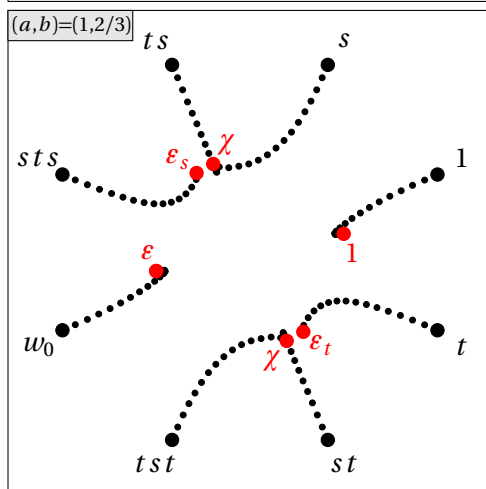
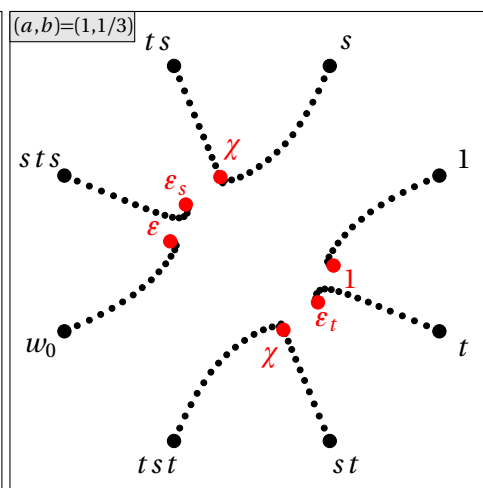
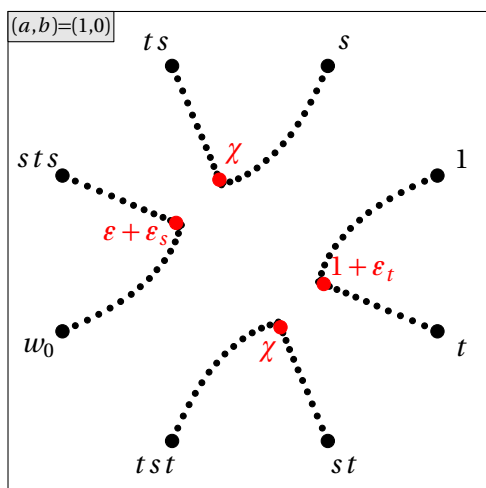
- The large red dots correspond to the elements $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$ of V^* such that, for any $y \in V$, the eigenvalues of the Gaudin operator $D_y^{\hat{f}_c(1)} = D_y^{c, v_{\mathbb{R}}, 0}$ are $(\langle y, \lambda_{j'} \rangle)_{1 \leq j' \leq r}$. To each such large red dot is associated a Calogero-Moser cellular character as in §8.3.C. The corresponding cellular character is written in red next to that dot.
- Two elements w and w' of W are in the same c -cell if and only if the two paths starting at the large black dots named w and w' end at the same large red dot. One can then check (using for instance [Bon5, Theorem 21.3.1 and Corollary 21.3.4] for a description of left Kazhdan-Lusztig cells and the Kazhdan-Lusztig cellular characters) that Conjecture L holds for $3 \leq m \leq 6$ and the given values of (a, b) . Note that similar figures can be reproduced for many values of (a, b) and for m up to 12 using a standard computer.



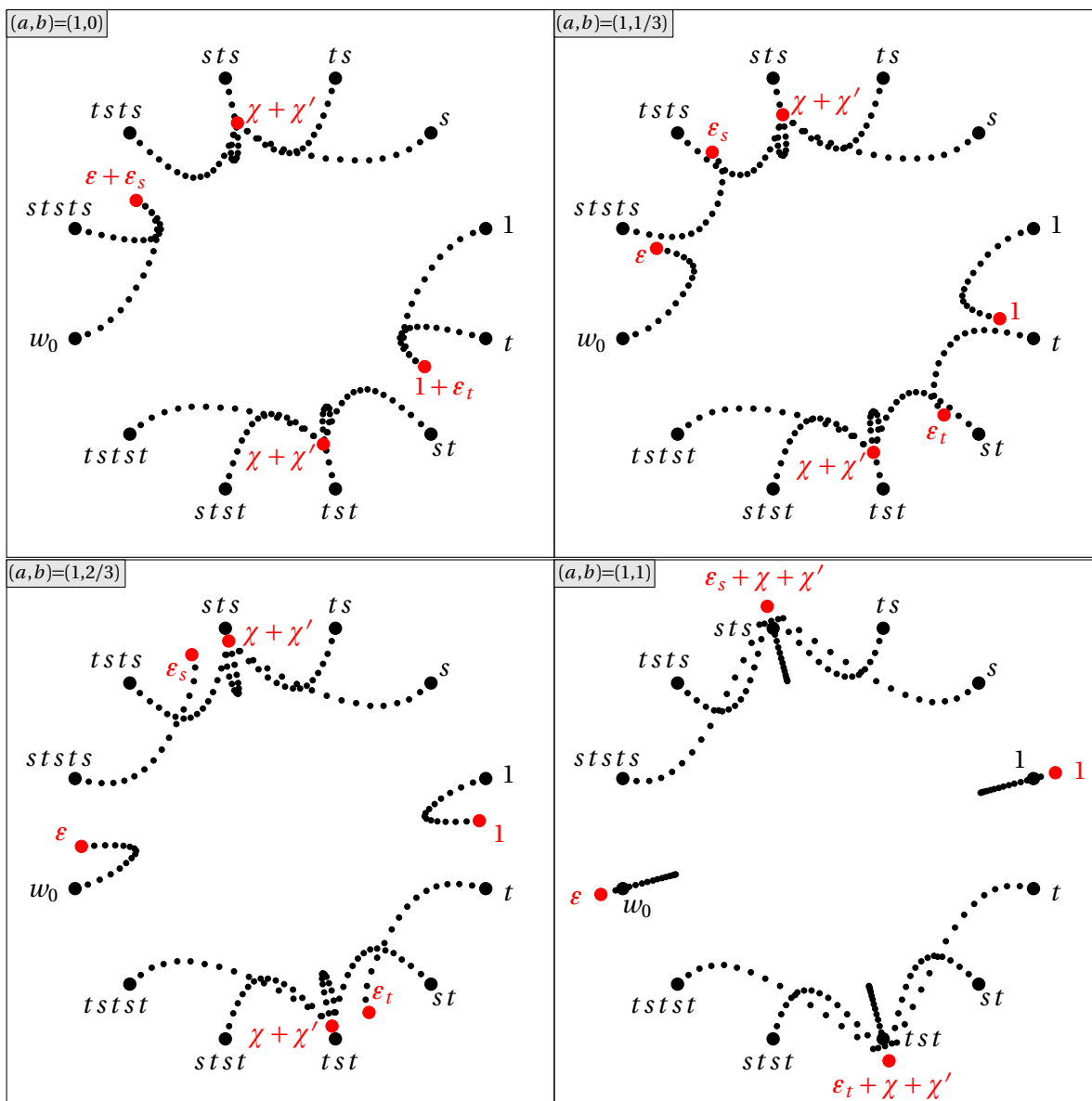
Type A_2



Type $I_2(5)$



Type $B_2 = I_2(4)$, $a = 1 \geq b \geq 0$



Type $G_2 = I_2(6)$, $a = 1 \geq b \geq 0$

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

FILTRATIONS

A.1. Filtered modules

Let R be a commutative ring. A *filtered R -module* is an R -module M together with R -submodules $M^{\leq i}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$M^{\leq i} \subset M^{\leq i+1} \text{ for } i \in \mathbb{Z}, M^{\leq i} = 0 \text{ for } i \ll 0 \text{ and } M = \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M^{\leq i}.$$

Given M a filtered R -module, the *associated \mathbb{Z} -graded R -module* $\text{gr } M$ is given by

$$(\text{gr } M)_i = M^{\leq i} / M^{\leq i-1}.$$

The *principal symbol map* $\xi : M \rightarrow \text{gr } M$ is defined by $\xi(m) = m \bmod M^{\leq i-1} \in (\text{gr } M)_i$, where i is minimal such that $m \in M^{\leq i}$. The principal symbol map is injective but not additive.

The *Rees module* associated with M is the $R[\hbar]$ -submodule $\text{Rees}(M) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \hbar^i M^{\leq i}$ of $R[\hbar^{\pm 1}] \otimes_R M$. We have $R[\hbar^{\pm 1}] \otimes_{R[\hbar]} \text{Rees}(M) = R[\hbar^{\pm 1}] \otimes_R M$. In particular, given $t \in R^\times$, we have an isomorphism of R -modules

$$(R[\hbar]/\langle \hbar - t \rangle) \otimes_{R[\hbar]} \text{Rees}(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} M, 1 \otimes \hbar^i m \mapsto t^i m.$$

There is an isomorphism of R -modules

$$R[\hbar]/\langle \hbar \rangle \otimes_{R[\hbar]} \text{Rees}(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr } M, 1 \otimes \hbar^i m \mapsto \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \in M^{< i} \\ \xi(m) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

A.2. Filtered algebras

Let A be an R -algebra. A *filtration* on A is the data of a filtered R -module structure on A such that

$$1 \in A^{\leq 0} \text{ and } A^{\leq i} \cdot A^{\leq j} \subset A^{\leq i+j} \text{ for all } i, j \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

We fix a filtration on A . The associated graded R -module $\text{gr } A$ is a graded R -algebra. The Rees module associated with A is an $R[\hbar]$ -algebra.

Lemma A.2.1. — *If $\text{gr } A$ has no zero divisors, then the principal symbol map $\xi : A \rightarrow \text{gr } A$ is multiplicative and A has no zero divisors.*

Proof. — Let $a, b \in A$ be two non-zero elements and let i, j be minimal such that $a \in A^{\leq i}$ and $b \in A^{\leq j}$. Since $\text{gr } A$ has no zero divisors, it follows that $\xi(a)\xi(b) \neq 0$, hence $ab \notin A^{< i+j}$. This shows that $\xi(ab) = \xi(a)\xi(b)$, and that $ab \neq 0$. \square

Let us recall some facts of commutative algebra (cf. [Mat, Exercises 9.4-9.5]). Let R' be a commutative domain with field of fractions K . An element $x \in K$ is said to be *almost integral* over R' if there exists $a \in R'$, $a \neq 0$, such that for all $n \geq 0$, we have $ax^n \in R'$. If x is integral over R' , then x is almost integral over R' , and the converse holds if R' is noetherian.

We say that R' is *completely integrally closed* if the elements of K that are almost integral over R' are in R' .

Lemma A.2.2. — *Assume A is a commutative ring. If $\text{gr } A$ is a completely integrally closed domain, then A is a completely integrally closed domain.*

Proof. — Lemma A.2.1 shows that A is a domain. Let K be its field of fractions. Let $x \in K$ be a non-zero element that is almost integral over A . Let $c, d \in A$ such that $x = c/d$. Let i (resp. j) be minimal such that $c \in A^{\leq i}$ (resp. $d \in A^{\leq j}$). We show by induction on i that $x \in A$.

Let $a \in A$, $a \neq 0$, such that $ax^n \in A$ for all $n \geq 0$. Let $\alpha_n = ax^n$. We have $d^n \alpha_n = ac^n$, hence $\xi(d)^n \xi(\alpha_n) = \xi(a)\xi(c)^n$ (cf. Lemma A.2.1). It follows that $\frac{\xi(c)}{\xi(d)}$ is an element of the field of fractions of $\text{gr } A$ that is almost integral over $\text{gr } A$. Consequently, it is in $\text{gr } A$. Since $\text{gr } A$ has no zero divisors, it follows that it is homogeneous of degree $i - j$. Let $u \in A$ with $\xi(u) = \frac{\xi(c)}{\xi(d)}$. Let $x' = x - u = \frac{c - ud}{d}$. We have $c - ud \in A^{\leq i-1}$ and x' is almost integral over A . It follows by induction that $x' \in A$, hence $x \in A$. \square

Lemma A.2.3. — *If $\text{gr } A$ is noetherian, then A is noetherian.*

Assume $\text{gr } A$ is noetherian and $A^{\leq i}/A^{\leq i-1}$ is a flat R -module for every $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. If $\text{gr } A$ has finite projective dimension as a $(\text{gr } A \otimes_R (\text{gr } A)^{\text{opp}})$ -module, then A has finite projective dimension as an $(A \otimes_R A^{\text{opp}})$ -module.

Proof. — The first statement is [NaVa, Proposition IV.6].

Let us prove the second statement. We consider the product filtration on $A \otimes_R A$, so that there is a canonical isomorphism $\text{gr}(A \otimes_R A^{\text{opp}}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{gr } A \otimes (\text{gr } A)^{\text{opp}}$. The $(\text{gr } A \otimes (\text{gr } A)^{\text{opp}})$ -module $\text{gr } A$ has finite projective dimension, hence finite Tor dimension. It follows that A has finite Tor dimension as an $(A \otimes_R A^{\text{opp}})$ -module by [Bj, Ch. 2, Proposition 3.12]. We deduce from [Wei1, Theorem 3.2.7 and Lemma 4.1.6] that A has finite projective dimension as an $(A \otimes_R A^{\text{opp}})$ -module. \square

A.3. Filtered modules over filtered algebras

A filtered A -module is an A -module M together with a structure of filtered R -module such that

$$A^{\leq i} \cdot M^{\leq j} \subset M^{\leq i+j} \text{ for all } i, j \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Given M and N two filtered A -modules, a filtered morphism of A -modules is a morphism of A -modules $f : M \rightarrow N$ such that $f(M^{\leq i}) \subset N^{\leq i}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Lemma A.3.1. — *Let $f : M \rightarrow N$ be a filtered morphism of A -modules. If $\text{gr } f$ is surjective (resp. injective), then f is surjective (resp. injective).*

Proof. — Assume $\text{gr } f$ is surjective. We have $N^{\leq i} = f(M^{\leq i}) + N^{\leq i-1}$. Since $N^{\leq i} = 0$ for $i \ll 0$, it follows by induction that $N^{\leq i} = f(M^{\leq i})$, hence f is surjective.

Assume $\text{gr } f$ is injective. Let $m \in M - \{0\}$ and let i be minimal such $m \in M^{\leq i}$. We have $f(m) \notin N^{\leq i-1}$, hence $f(m) \neq 0$. \square

Lemma A.3.2. — *Let M be a filtered A -module and let E be a subset of M . If $\xi(E)$ generates $\text{gr } M$ as a $\text{gr } A$ -module, then E generates M as an A -module.*

Let F be a subset of A . If $\xi(F)$ generates $\text{gr } A$ as an R -algebra, then F generates A as an R -algebra.

Proof. — We have a canonical morphism of A -modules $f : A^{(E)} \rightarrow M$. Let us endow $A^{(E)}$ with the following filtration: $(A^{(E)})^{\leq i} = f^{-1}(M^{\leq i})$. By assumption, $\text{gr } f$ is surjective, hence f is surjective by lemma A.3.1.

The second assertion follows from the first one by taking $A = R$, $M = A$ and E the set of elements of A that are products of elements of F . \square

Let M and N be two filtered A -modules. Assume M is a finitely generated A -module. We endow the R -module $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$ with the filtration given by

$$\text{Hom}_A(M, N)^{\leq i} = \{f \in \text{Hom}_A(M, N) \mid f(M^{\leq j}) \subset N^{\leq i+j} \ \forall j \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

A map $f \in \text{Hom}_A(M, N)^{\leq i} \setminus \text{Hom}_A(M, N)^{\leq i-1}$ induces a morphism of $(\text{gr } A)$ -modules $\xi(f) : \text{gr } M \rightarrow \text{gr } N$, homogeneous of degree i .

Lemma A.3.3. — *The construction above provides an injective morphism of graded R -modules*

$$\text{gr } \text{Hom}_A(M, N) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\text{gr } A}(\text{gr } M, \text{gr } N).$$

Lemma A.3.4. — *Let e be an idempotent of $A^{\leq 0}$. Then $\text{gr } A \cdot \xi(e)$ is a progenerator for $\text{gr } A$ if and only if Ae is a progenerator for A .*

Proof. — Note that $\xi(e)$ is an idempotent of $\text{gr } A$. The A -module Ae is a progenerator if and only if e generates A as an (A, A) -bimodule. The lemma follows from Lemma A.3.2. \square

A.4. Symmetric algebras

Let us recall some basic facts about symmetric algebras (cf. for example [Bro1, §2, 3]). A *symmetric R -algebra* is an R -algebra A , finitely generated and projective as an R -module, and endowed with an R -linear map $\tau_A : A \rightarrow R$ such that

- $\tau_A(ab) = \tau_A(ba)$ for all $a, b \in A$ (i.e., τ_A is a trace) and
- the morphism of (A, A) -bimodules

$$\hat{\tau}_A : A \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(A, R), \quad a \mapsto (b \mapsto \tau(ab))$$

is an isomorphism.

Such a form τ_A is called a *symmetrizing form* for A .

Consider the sequence of isomorphisms

$$A \otimes_R A \xrightarrow[\sim]{\hat{\tau} \otimes \text{id}} \text{Hom}_R(A, R) \otimes_R A \xrightarrow[\sim]{f \otimes a \mapsto (b \mapsto f(b)a)} \text{End}_R(A).$$

The *Casimir element* is the inverse image of id_A through the composition of maps above. The *central Casimir element* cas_A is its image in A by the multiplication map $A \otimes_R A \rightarrow A$. It is an element of $Z(A)$.

Assume A is free over R , with R -basis \mathcal{B} and dual basis $(b^\vee)_{b \in \mathcal{B}}$ for the bilinear form $A \otimes_R A \rightarrow R$, $a \otimes a' \mapsto \tau(aa')$. We have $\text{cas}_A = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} b b^\vee$.

Lemma A.4.1. — *Let (A, τ_A) be a symmetric R -algebra and G a finite group acting on the R -algebra A and such that $\tau_A(g(a)) = \tau_A(a)$ for all $g \in G$ and $a \in A$.*

Let $B = A \rtimes G$ and define an R -linear form $\tau_B : B \rightarrow R$ by $\tau_B(a \otimes g) = \tau_A(a) \delta_{1,g}$ for $a \in A$ and $g \in G$.

The form τ_B is symmetrizing for B .

Proof. — We have

$$\tau_B((a \otimes g)(a' \otimes g')) = \tau_A(ag(a')) \delta_{g^{-1}, g'} = \tau_A(a'g^{-1}(a)) \delta_{g^{-1}, g'} = \tau_B((a' \otimes g')(a \otimes g)).$$

Given $g \in G$, let $B_g = A \otimes Rg$ and $C_g = \text{Hom}_R(B_g, R)$. We have $B = \bigoplus_{g \in G} B_g$ and $\text{Hom}_R(B, R) = \bigoplus_g C_g$. Given $g \in G$ and $a, a' \in A$, we have

$$(\hat{\tau}_B(a \otimes g))(a' \otimes g^{-1}) = (\hat{\tau}_A(g^{-1}(a)))(a').$$

It follows that the restriction of $\hat{\tau}_B$ to B_g is an isomorphism $B_g \xrightarrow{\sim} C_{g^{-1}}$ with inverse $f \mapsto g(\hat{\tau}_A^{-1}(a' \mapsto f(a' \otimes g^{-1}))) \otimes g$. \square

Let now A be a filtered R -algebra with $A^{\leq -1} = 0$, $A^{\leq d-1} \neq A$ and $A^{\leq d} = A$ for some $d \geq 0$. Denote by $p_i : A^{\leq i} \rightarrow (\text{gr } A)_i$ the canonical projection. Let $\bar{\tau} : (\text{gr } A)_d \rightarrow R$ be an R -linear form. We extend it to an R -linear form on $\text{gr } A$ by setting it to 0 on $(\text{gr } A)_i$ for $i < d$. We define an R -linear form τ on A as the composition

$$\tau : A \xrightarrow{p_d} (\text{gr } A)_d \xrightarrow{\bar{\tau}} R.$$

Let $x \in A^{\leq i}$ and $y \in A^{\leq j}$. We have $\tau(xy) = \bar{\tau}(p_d(xy))$. We have $p_d(xy) = 0$ if $i + j < d$. If $i + j = d$, we have $p_d(xy) = p_i(x)p_j(y)$, hence $\tau(xy) = \bar{\tau}(p_i(x)p_j(y))$. The R -module $\text{Hom}_R(A, R)$ is filtered with $\text{Hom}_R(A, R)^{\leq i} = \text{Hom}_R(A/A^{\leq d-i-1}, R)$ and $\hat{\tau}$ is a morphism of filtered R -modules with $\text{gr}(\hat{\tau}) = \bar{\tau}$.

Lemma A.4.2. — *Let L be an R -submodule of $A^{\leq 1}$ such that $A = A^{\leq 0}(R+L)^d$, $L^{d+1} \subset A^{< d}$ and $A^{\leq 0}L = LA^{\leq 0}$.*

If $\bar{\tau}$ is a trace, then τ is a trace.

Proof. — Note that $A = A^{\leq 0}L^d + A^{< d}$. We have $p_d(A^{\leq 0}L^dL) \subset p_d(A^{< d}) = 0$ and $p_d(LA^{\leq 0}L^d) = p_d(A^{\leq 0}LL^d) = 0$. It follows that $\tau(al) = \tau(la) = 0$ for $a \in A^{\leq 0}L^d$ and $l \in L$. The considerations above show that $\tau(al) = \tau(la)$ for $a \in A^{< d}$ and $l \in L$, hence $\tau(al) = \tau(la)$ for all $a \in A$ and $l \in L$. Since $\tau(aa') = \tau(a'a)$ for all $a \in A$ and $a' \in A^{\leq 0}$, we deduce that τ is a trace. \square

The next proposition is inspired by a result of Brundan and Kleshchev on degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebras [BrKl, Theorem A.2].

Proposition A.4.3. — *Assume $\text{gr } A$ is projective and finitely generated as an R -module and assume τ and $\bar{\tau}$ are traces.*

If $\bar{\tau}$ is a symmetrizing form for $\text{gr } A$, then τ is a symmetrizing form for A .

Proof. — Note that A is a finitely generated projective R -module. Since $\hat{\tau}$ is an isomorphism, it follows that $\hat{\tau}$ is an isomorphism (Lemma A.3.1). \square

A.5. Weyl algebras

Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over a field \mathbf{k} of characteristic 0. Let $\mathcal{D}(V) = \tilde{\mathbf{H}}_{1,0}$ be the Weyl algebra of V . This is the quotient of the tensor algebra $\mathbf{T}_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*)$ by the relations

$$[x, x'] = [y, y'] = 0, [y, x] = \langle y, x \rangle \text{ for } x, x' \in V^* \text{ and } y, y' \in V.$$

There is an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -modules given by multiplication: $\mathbf{k}[V] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V^*] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D}(V)$.

The \mathbf{k} -algebra $\mathcal{D}(V)$ is filtered, with $\mathcal{D}(V)^{\leq -1} = 0$, $\mathcal{D}(V)^{\leq 0} = \mathbf{k}[V]$, $\mathcal{D}(V)^{\leq 1} = \mathbf{k}[V] \oplus \mathbf{k}[V] \otimes V$ and $\mathcal{D}^{\leq i} = (\mathcal{D}^{\leq 1})^i$ for $i \geq 2$. The associated graded algebra $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}(V)$ is $\mathbf{k}[V \times V^*]$. The associated Rees algebra $\mathcal{D}_{\hbar}(V)$ is the quotient of $\mathbf{k}[\hbar] \otimes T_{\mathbf{k}}(V \oplus V^*)$ by the relations

$$[x, x'] = [y, y'] = 0, [y, x] = \hbar \langle y, x \rangle \text{ for } x, x' \in V^* \text{ and } y, y' \in V.$$

Consider the induced $\mathcal{D}(V)$ -module $\mathcal{D}(V) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]} \mathbf{k}$, where $\mathbf{k}[V^*]$ acts on \mathbf{k} by evaluation at 0. Via the canonical isomorphism $\mathbf{k}[V] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{D}(V) \otimes_{\mathbf{k}[V^*]} \mathbf{k}$, $a \mapsto a \otimes 1$, we obtain the faithful action of $\mathcal{D}(V)$ by polynomial differential operators on $\mathbf{k}[V]$: an element $x \in V^*$ acts by multiplication, while $y \in V$ acts by $\partial_y = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. As a consequence of the faithfulness of the action, the centralizer of $\mathbf{k}[V]$ in $\mathcal{D}(V)$ is $\mathbf{k}[V]$.

Note that there is an injective morphism of $\mathbf{k}[\hbar]$ -algebras

$$\mathcal{D}_{\hbar}(V) \hookrightarrow \mathbf{k}[\hbar] \otimes \mathcal{D}(V), \quad V^* \ni x \mapsto x, \quad V \ni y \mapsto \hbar y.$$

This provides by restriction $\mathbf{k}[\hbar] \otimes \mathbf{k}[V]$ with the structure of a faithful representation of $\mathcal{D}_{\hbar}(V)$.

APPENDIX B

GALOIS THEORY AND RAMIFICATION

B.1. Setting

Let R be a commutative ring, G a finite group acting on R and H a subgroup of G . We set $Q = R^H$ and $P = R^G$, so that $P \subset Q \subset R$. Let \mathfrak{r} be a prime ideal of R . We denote by $k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ the fraction field of R/\mathfrak{r} (that is, the quotient $R_{\mathfrak{r}}/\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}}$) and by $G_{\mathfrak{r}}^D$ the stabilizer of \mathfrak{r} in G . This subgroup of G acts on R/\mathfrak{r} and we denote by $G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I$ the kernel of this action. In other words,

$$G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I = \{g \in G \mid \forall r \in R, g(r) \equiv r \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}\}.$$

The group $G_{\mathfrak{r}}^D$ (respectively $G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I$) is called the *decomposition group* (respectively the *inertia group*) of G at \mathfrak{r} .

We fix in this chapter a prime ideal \mathfrak{r} of R and we set $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{r} \cap Q$ and $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{r} \cap P = \mathfrak{q} \cap P$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{r} & \subset & R \\ \mid & & \mid \\ \mathfrak{q} & \subset & Q \\ \mid & & \mid \\ \mathfrak{p} & \subset & P \end{array}$$

We also set

$$\rho_G : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spec } P,$$

$$\rho_H : \text{Spec } R \rightarrow \text{Spec } Q$$

and

$$\Upsilon : \text{Spec } Q \rightarrow \text{Spec } P$$

the maps respectively induced by the inclusions $P \subset R, Q \subset R$ and $P \subset Q$. We have $\rho_G = \Upsilon \circ \rho_H$: in other words, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Spec } R & \xrightarrow{\rho_H} & \text{Spec } Q & \xrightarrow{\Upsilon} & \text{Spec } P \\ & & & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & & & \rho_G & \end{array}$$

is commutative. For instance,

$$\rho_G(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{p}, \quad \rho_H(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{q} \quad \text{and} \quad \Upsilon(\mathfrak{q}) = \mathfrak{p}.$$

Finally, we set

$$D = G_{\mathfrak{r}}^D \quad \text{and} \quad I = G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I.$$

B.2. Around Dedekind’s Lemma

Recall that (R, \times) is a monoid. Given M a monoid, we denote by $\text{Hom}_{\text{mon}}(M, R)$ the set of morphisms of monoids $M \rightarrow (R, \times)$, a subset of the R -module $\mathcal{F}(M, R)$ of maps from M to R . Given A a commutative ring, we denote by $\text{Hom}_{\text{ring}}(A, R)$ the set of morphisms of rings from A to R , a subset of $\text{Hom}_{\text{mon}}((A, \times), R)$.

Dedekind’s Lemma. *If R is a domain, then $\text{Hom}_{\text{mon}}(M, R)$ is an R -linearly independent subset of $\mathcal{F}(M, R)$.*

Proof. — Let $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_d$ be a family of distinct elements of $\text{Hom}_{\text{mon}}(M, R)$ and consider $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d$ in R such that

$$(*) \quad \lambda_1 \varphi_1 + \dots + \lambda_d \varphi_d = 0.$$

We shall show by induction on d that $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_d = 0$. When $d = 1$, this is clear as $\varphi_1(1) = 1$.

So assume that $d \geq 2$ and that there is no non-trivial R -linear relation of length $\leq d - 1$ between distinct elements of $\text{Hom}_{\text{mon}}(M, R)$. Since $\varphi_1 \neq \varphi_2$, there exists $m_0 \in M$ such that $\varphi_1(m_0) \neq \varphi_2(m_0)$. It follows from $(*)$ that

$$\lambda_1 \varphi_1(m_0 m) + \dots + \lambda_d \varphi_d(m_0 m) = 0$$

and
$$\varphi_1(m_0) \cdot (\lambda_1 \varphi_1(m) + \dots + \lambda_d \varphi_d(m)) = 0$$

for all $m \in M$. By subtracting the second equation to the first one, we get

$$\sum_{i=2}^d \lambda_i (\varphi_i(m_0) - \varphi_1(m_0)) \varphi_i = 0.$$

By the induction hypothesis, we have $\lambda_2(\varphi_2(m_0) - \varphi_1(m_0)) = 0$, hence $\lambda_2 = 0$ because R is a domain. The induction hypothesis allows also to conclude that $\lambda_1 = \lambda_3 = \dots = \lambda_d = 0$. \square

Corollary B.2.1. — *Let A be a commutative ring and assume that R is a domain. Then $\text{Hom}_{\text{ring}}(A, R)$ is an R -linearly independent subset of $\mathcal{F}(A, R)$.*

Proof. — Indeed, the set $\text{Hom}_{\text{ring}}(A, R)$ is a subset of the set $\text{Hom}_{\text{mon}}((A, \times), R)$ and the corollary follows from Dedekind's Lemma. \square

B.3. Decomposition group, inertia group

We recall some classical results:

Proposition B.3.1. — *The ideal \mathfrak{r} is maximal if and only if \mathfrak{p} is maximal.*

Proposition B.3.2. — *The group G acts transitively on the fibers of ρ_G .*

Proof. — See [Bou, Chapter 5, §2, Theorem 2(i)]. \square

Remark B.3.3. — The statement above can also be applied to H : the group H acts transitively on the fibers of ρ_H . ■

Theorem B.3.4. — *The field extension $k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_P(\mathfrak{p})$ is normal, with Galois group $D/I (= G_{\mathfrak{r}}^D/G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I)$.*

Proof. — See [Bou, Chapter 5, §2, Theorem 2(ii)]. \square

Corollary B.3.5. — *Let \mathfrak{r}' be a prime ideal of R containing \mathfrak{r} and let $D' = G_{\mathfrak{r}'}^D$ and $I' = G_{\mathfrak{r}'}^I$. Then D'/I' is isomorphic to a subquotient of D/I .*

Proof. — By replacing R by R/\mathfrak{r} , Q by Q/\mathfrak{q} and P by P/\mathfrak{p} , the group D/I can be identified with G (Theorem B.3.4) and the corollary follows from Theorem B.3.4. \square

Theorem B.3.6. — *If Q is unramified over P at \mathfrak{q} (i.e. if $\mathfrak{p}Q_{\mathfrak{q}} = \mathfrak{q}Q_{\mathfrak{q}}$), then I is contained in H .*

Proof. — See [Ray, Chapter X, Théorème 1]. \square

B.4. On the P/\mathfrak{p} -algebra $Q/\mathfrak{p}Q$

B.4.A. Double classes. — The classical proposition B.4.5 below is a basic tool for our constructions. We provide a proof for the convenience of the reader. Given $g \in G$, the composed morphism $Q \xrightarrow{g} R \xrightarrow{\text{can}} R/\mathfrak{r}$ factors through a morphism $\bar{g} : Q/\mathfrak{p}Q \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{r}$. The following remark is obvious:

$$(B.4.1) \quad \text{Given } h \in H \text{ and } i \in I, \text{ we have } \overline{igh} = \bar{g}.$$

As a consequence, we have a map

$$(B.4.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} I \backslash G/H & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r}) \\ IgH & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \bar{g} \end{array}.$$

Note that $\text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r}) = \text{Hom}_{P\text{-alg}}(Q, R/\mathfrak{r})$. Given $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r})$ we denote by $\tilde{\varphi}$ the composition $Q \xrightarrow{\text{can}} Q/\mathfrak{p}Q \xrightarrow{\varphi} R/\mathfrak{r}$. This defines a map

$$(B.4.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r}) & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) \\ \varphi & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi}. \end{array}$$

Since R/\mathfrak{r} is a domain, $\text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi}$ is a prime ideal of Q and it is clear that $\text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$.

Given $g \in G$, we have $g(\mathfrak{r}) \cap Q \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$. Moreover, for $h \in H$ and $d \in D$ we have

$$hgd(\mathfrak{r}) \cap Q = g(\mathfrak{r}) \cap Q.$$

We obtain a map

$$(B.4.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} D \backslash G/H & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) \\ DgH & \xrightarrow{\sim} & g^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \cap Q. \end{array}$$

Proposition B.4.5. — *The map $I \backslash G/H \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r})$ defined in (B.4.2) is bijective, as well as the map $D \backslash G/H \rightarrow \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$ defined in (B.4.4). Moreover, the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} I \backslash G/H & \xrightarrow[\sim]{IgH \mapsto \bar{g}} & \text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r}) \\ \text{can} \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi \mapsto \text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi} \\ D \backslash G/H & \xrightarrow[\sim]{DgH \mapsto g^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \cap Q} & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) \end{array}$$

is commutative.

Proof. — Let us start by showing that the first map is injective. Let g and g' be two elements of G such that $\bar{g} = \bar{g}'$. This means that

$$\forall q \in Q, g(q) \equiv g'(q) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}.$$

Consequently,

$$\forall r \in R, \sum_{h \in H} gh(r) \equiv \sum_{h \in H} g'h(r) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}.$$

By Dedekind's Lemma, the family of morphisms of rings $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{r}$ is (R/\mathfrak{r}) -linearly independent. So there exists $h \in H$ such that

$$\forall r \in R, g(r) \equiv g'h(r) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}$$

or, equivalently,

$$\forall r \in R, g'h(g^{-1}(r)) \equiv r \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}.$$

In other words, $g'hg^{-1} \in I$ hence $g' \in IgH$.

Let us now show that the first map is surjective. Let $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{(P/\mathfrak{p})\text{-alg}}(Q/\mathfrak{p}Q, R/\mathfrak{r})$ and let $\mathfrak{q}' = \text{Ker } \tilde{\varphi}$. Since φ is (P/\mathfrak{p}) -linear, we have $\mathfrak{q}' \cap P = \mathfrak{p}$. Let \mathfrak{r}' be a prime ideal of R lying over \mathfrak{q}' . There exists $g \in G$ such that $\mathfrak{r}' = g(\mathfrak{r})$. So the map $g \circ \tilde{\varphi} : Q \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{r}'$ has $\mathfrak{q}' = \mathfrak{r}' \cap Q$ for kernel and is P -linear. By Theorem B.3.4, there exists $d \in G_{\mathfrak{r}'}^D$ such that $g \circ \tilde{\varphi}(q) \equiv d(q) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}'}$ for all $q \in Q$. Hence, $\tilde{\varphi}(q) \equiv g^{-1}d(q) \pmod{\mathfrak{r}}$, that is, $\varphi = \overline{g^{-1}d}$.

Let us now show that the second map is bijective. Given $\mathfrak{q}' \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$, there exists $\mathfrak{r}' \in \text{Spec } R$ such that $\mathfrak{q}' \cap Q = \mathfrak{r}'$. Also, $\mathfrak{r}' \cap P = \mathfrak{q}' \cap P = \mathfrak{p}$ and so, by Proposition B.3.2, there exists $g \in G$ such that $\mathfrak{r}' = g(\mathfrak{r})$. This shows that the bottom horizontal row is surjective. The injectivity follows again from Proposition B.3.2 (applied to the extension R/Q).

The commutativity of the diagram follows from the previous arguments. \square

B.4.B. Residue fields. — Let $g \in G$. We put $\mathfrak{q}_g = \mathfrak{r} \cap g(Q)$. Note that $\mathfrak{q}_g \cap P = \mathfrak{p}$ and that we obtain a sequence of morphisms of rings $P/\mathfrak{p} \hookrightarrow g(Q)/\mathfrak{q}_g \hookrightarrow R/\mathfrak{r}$. So we have a sequence of inclusions of fields

$$k_P(\mathfrak{p}) \subset k_{g(Q)}(\mathfrak{q}_g) \subset k_R(\mathfrak{r}).$$

Lemma B.4.6. — *The extension $k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_{g(Q)}(\mathfrak{q}_g)$ is normal with Galois group $(D \cap {}^s H)/(I \cap {}^s H)$.*

Proof. — This follows from the fact that $g(Q) = R^{sH}$ and from Theorem B.3.4. \square

Corollary B.4.7. — *Assume that for all prime ideals $\mathfrak{q}' \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$ we have $k_Q(\mathfrak{q}') = k_P(\mathfrak{p})$. Then $D \setminus G/H = I \setminus G/H$.*

Proof. — By Lemma B.4.6 and Theorem B.3.4, it follows from the assumption that, for all $g \in G$, we have $(D \cap {}^g H)/(I \cap {}^g H) \simeq D/I$. In other words,

$$\forall g \in G, D = I \cdot (D \cap {}^g H).$$

Now let $g \in G$ and $d \in D$. Then there exists $i \in I$ and $h \in H$ such that $d = ighg^{-1}$, that is $dg = igh$. We deduce that $DgH = IgH$. \square

Lemma B.4.8. — Assume that Q is unramified over P at all prime ideals in $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$. Then $I \subset \bigcap_{g \in G} {}^g H$.

Proof. — Let $g \in G$. Since $g(\mathfrak{r}) \cap Q \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{p})$ it follows from Theorem B.3.6 that ${}^g I \subset H$ (since ${}^g I$ is the inertia group of $g(\mathfrak{r})$). Hence, $I \subset {}^{g^{-1}} H$. \square

Proposition B.4.9. — If $I = \bigcap_{g \in G} {}^g H = 1$ and if the extension $k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_P(\mathfrak{p})$ is separable, then $k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_P(\mathfrak{p})$ is a Galois closure of the family of extensions $k_{g(Q)}(g(\mathfrak{q}))/k_P(\mathfrak{p})$ for $g \in [G/H]$.

REMARK - If R is a domain (which implies that P and Q are domains) and if G acts faithfully on R , then the assumption $\bigcap_{g \in G} {}^g H = 1$ is equivalent to the fact that the extension $\text{Frac}(R)/\text{Frac}(P)$ is a Galois closure of $\text{Frac}(Q)/\text{Frac}(P)$.

Note also that the assumption $I = 1$ implies that G acts faithfully. \blacksquare

Proof. — By Theorem B.3.4, the extension $k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_P(\mathfrak{p})$ is normal with Galois group D . By Lemma B.4.6, the extension $k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_{g(Q)}(g(\mathfrak{q}))$ is normal with Galois group $D \cap {}^g H$.

Let k be a normal closure of the family of extensions $k_{g(Q)}(g(\mathfrak{q}))/k_P(\mathfrak{p})$, $g \in [G/D]$. The Galois group $\text{Gal}(k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k)$ is the intersection of the D -conjugates of the groups $D \cap {}^g H$, for g running in $[G/D]$. So

$$\text{Gal}(k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k) = \bigcap_{\substack{g \in [G/D] \\ d \in D}} {}^d (D \cap {}^g H) = \bigcap_{g \in G} (D \cap {}^g H) = D \cap \bigcap_{g \in G} {}^g H = 1.$$

The proposition follows. \square

B.4.C. The case of fields. — The discussion above simplifies considerably when R is a field.

Assumption. *In this subsection, and only in this subsection, we assume that R is a field: it will be denoted by M . We set $L = Q = M^H$ and $K = P = M^G$. We also assume that G acts faithfully on M . Hence, M/K is a Galois extension with Galois group G and M/L is a Galois extension with Galois group H .*

It follows from the assumption that $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{r} = 0$ and that $D = G$ and $I = 1$. Hence Proposition B.4.5 provides a bijective map

$$G/H \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{K\text{-alg}}(L, M).$$

Given $g \in G$, the morphism of K -algebras $L \rightarrow M$, $q \mapsto g(q)$, extends to a morphism of M -algebras

$$\begin{aligned} g_L: M \otimes_K L &\longrightarrow M \\ m \otimes_K l &\longmapsto mg(l). \end{aligned}$$

Proposition B.4.10. — *The morphism of M -algebras*

$$\sum_{g \in [G/H]} g_L: M \otimes_K L \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{g \in [G/H]} M$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. — Since L is a K -vector space of dimension $|G/H|$, it follows that $M \otimes_K L$ is an M -vector space of dimension $|G/H|$. It is enough to show that $\sum_{g \in [G/H]} g_L$ is injective, which is equivalent to the M -linear independence of the family of maps $L \rightarrow M$, $q \mapsto g(q)$, where g runs over $[G/H]$. Corollary B.2.1 provides the conclusion. \square

B.5. Integral closure

Proposition B.5.1. — *Let $f \in P[\mathbf{t}]$, let P' be a P -algebra containing P and let $g \in P'[\mathbf{t}]$. Assume that f and g are monic and that g divides f (in $P'[\mathbf{t}]$). Then the coefficients of g are integral over P .*

Proof. — See [Bou, Chapter 5, §1, Proposition 11]. \square

Corollary B.5.2. — *If P is integral and integrally closed, with fraction field K , if A is a K -algebra and if $x \in A$ is integral over P , then the minimal polynomial of x over K belongs to $P[\mathbf{t}]$.*

Proof. — See [Bou, Chapter 5, §1, Corollary of Proposition 11]. \square

Proposition B.5.3. — *If P is a domain and if $f \in P[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$ is integral over P , then $f \in P$.*

Proof. — Let $d \geq 1$ and let p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{d-1} be elements of P such that $p_0 + p_1 f + \dots + p_{d-1} f^{d-1} = f^d$. Let δ be the \mathbf{t} -valuation of f and δ' its degree. Since P is a domain, the degree of f^d is $d\delta'$, and so the above equality can hold only if $\delta' = 0$. Similarly, $\delta = 0$. So f is constant. \square

B.6. On the calculation of Galois groups

Let K be a field and let $f(\mathbf{t}) = \mathbf{t}^d + a_{d-1} \mathbf{t}^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 \mathbf{t} + a_0 \in K[\mathbf{t}]$ be a separable polynomial. We denote by M a splitting field of f (over K) and we put

$$\text{Gal}_K(f) = \text{Gal}(M/K).$$

The group $\text{Gal}_K(f)$ is the *Galois group* of f over K .

Let t_1, \dots, t_d be elements of M such that

$$f(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - t_i),$$

so that

$$M = K[t_1, \dots, t_d] = K(t_1, \dots, t_d).$$

This provides an injective morphism of groups

$$\text{Gal}_K(f) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_d.$$

Assume now that P is an integrally closed domain with field of fractions K and that $f \in P[\mathbf{t}]$. Let R denote the integral closure of P in M and let $G = \text{Gal}(M/K)$. Since P is integrally closed we have $P = R^G$. Given $r \in R$, we denote by \bar{r} its image in R/\mathfrak{r} . Write

$$\bar{f} = \prod_{j=1}^l f_j,$$

where $f_j \in k_P(\mathfrak{p})[\mathbf{t}]$ is an irreducible polynomial. We have $D/I = \text{Gal}(k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_P(\mathfrak{p}))$ by Theorem B.3.4. Since R contains t_1, \dots, t_d we have

$$\bar{f}(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - \bar{t}_i).$$

We denote by Ω_j the subset of $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ such that

$$f_j(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i \in \Omega_j} (\mathbf{t} - \bar{t}_i).$$

Let $k_j = k_P(\mathfrak{p})(\bar{t}_i)_{i \in \Omega_j}$: it is a splitting field of f_j over $k_P(\mathfrak{p})$. Let $G_j = \text{Gal}(k_j/k_P(\mathfrak{p})) = \text{Gal}(\bar{f}_j)$. Then

(B.6.1)

the canonical morphism $D/I = \text{Gal}(k_R(\mathfrak{r})/k_P(\mathfrak{p})) \rightarrow \text{Gal}(k_j/k_P(\mathfrak{p})) = G_j$ is surjective

for all j . Since G_j acts transitively on Ω_j , we obtain in particular that

(B.6.2) $|\Omega_j|$ divides $|G|$ for all j .

B.7. Some facts on discriminants

Let $f(\mathbf{t}) \in P[\mathbf{t}]$ be a monic polynomial of degree d . We denote by $\text{disc}(f)$ its discriminant. We have

$$(B.7.1) \quad \text{disc}(f(\mathbf{t}^2)) = (-4)^d \text{disc}(f)^2 \cdot f(0).$$

Proof. — By easy specialization arguments, we may assume that P is an algebraically closed field. Let E_1, \dots, E_d be the elements of P such that

$$f(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^d (\mathbf{t} - E_i).$$

We fix a square root e_i of E_i in P . So

$$f(\mathbf{t}^2) = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq d \\ \varepsilon \in \{1, -1\}}} (\mathbf{t} - \varepsilon e_i)$$

and the discriminant of $f(\mathbf{t}^2)$ is then equal to

$$\text{disc}(f(\mathbf{t}^2)) = \left(\prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq d \\ \varepsilon, \varepsilon' \in \{1, -1\}}} (\varepsilon e_i - \varepsilon' e_j)^2 \right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^d (e_i - (-e_i))^2.$$

In other words,

$$\text{disc}(f(\mathbf{t}^2)) = 4^d \cdot \left(\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (E_i - E_j)^4 \right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^d E_i = 4^d \text{disc}(f)^2 \cdot (-1)^d f(0),$$

as expected. □

Let us conclude with another easy result:

$$(B.7.2) \quad \text{disc}(\mathbf{t}f(\mathbf{t})) = \text{disc}(f) \cdot f(0)^2.$$

Proof. — As in the previous proof, we may assume that P is an algebraically closed field, and we denote by E_1, \dots, E_d the elements of P such that

$$f(\mathbf{t}) = \prod_{i=1}^n (\mathbf{t} - E_i).$$

Then

$$\text{disc}(\mathbf{t}f(\mathbf{t})) = \left(\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq d} (E_i - E_j)^2 \right) \cdot \prod_{i=1}^d (0 - E_i)^2.$$

Whence the result. \square

B.8. Topological version

Let Y be a locally simply connected separated topological space endowed with a faithful left action of a finite group G . Let $X = G \backslash Y$ and let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be the quotient map.

Let $Y^{\text{nr}} = \{y \in Y \mid \text{Stab}_G(y) = 1\}$ be the complement of the ramification locus and let $X^{\text{nr}} = \pi(Y^{\text{nr}})$. Fix $y_0 \in Y^{\text{nr}}$ and let $F = G \cdot y_0$. We define a right action of G on F by $(g \cdot y_0) \cdot g' = g g' \cdot y_0$.

Let y_1 be a point of Y in the closure of the connected component of Y^{nr} that contains y_0 . Let $I = \text{Stab}_G(y_1)$. The right action of I on F can be described in terms of lifting of paths, as we recall below.

Fix a path $\tilde{\gamma} : [0, 1] \rightarrow Y$ with $\tilde{\gamma}([0, 1]) \subset Y^{\text{nr}}$, $\tilde{\gamma}(0) = y_0$ and $\tilde{\gamma}(1) = y_1$. Let $\gamma = \pi(\tilde{\gamma})$.

Lemma B.8.1. — *Given $y \in F$, there is a unique path $\tilde{\gamma}_y$ in Y starting at y and lifting γ .*

Given $y', y'' \in F$, we have $y'' \in y' \cdot I$ if and only if $\tilde{\gamma}_{y'}(1) = \tilde{\gamma}_{y''}(1)$.

Proof. — Let $E = \pi^{-1}(\gamma([0, 1]))$. We have

$$E = \coprod_{\Omega \in G/I} \left(\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \omega(\tilde{\gamma}([0, 1])) \right)$$

where the $\bigcup_{\omega \in \Omega} \omega(\tilde{\gamma}([0, 1]))$ are the connected components of E and the $\omega(\tilde{\gamma}([0, 1]))$ are the connected components of $E \setminus (G \cdot y_1)$.

Let $y \in F$. There is a unique element $g \in G$ such that $y = g \cdot y_0$. The restricted path $g(\tilde{\gamma})|_{[0, 1]}$ is the unique lift of $\gamma|_{[0, 1]}$ starting at y . It follows from the description of E that $g(\tilde{\gamma})$ is the unique lift of γ starting at y . The lemma follows. \square

We consider now the case of a non-Galois covering. Let H be a subgroup of G and let $\tilde{Y} = H \backslash Y$. We denote by $\phi : Y \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ the quotient map and by $\psi : \tilde{Y} \rightarrow X$ the map such that $\pi = \psi \circ \phi$. Let $\tilde{F} = \phi(F)$. The right action of I on F induces a right action on \tilde{F} . We have a bijection $H \backslash G \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{F}$, $Hg \mapsto \phi(g \cdot y_0)$ and the right action of I on \tilde{F} corresponds to the right action on $H \backslash G$ by right multiplication.

Lemma B.8.2. — Given $\bar{y} \in \bar{F}$, there is a unique path $\tilde{\gamma}_{\bar{y}}$ in \bar{Y} starting at \bar{y} and lifting γ .
 Given $\bar{y}', \bar{y}'' \in \bar{F}$, we have $\bar{y}'' \in \bar{y}' \cdot I$ if and only if $\tilde{\gamma}_{\bar{y}'}(1) = \tilde{\gamma}_{\bar{y}''}(1)$.

Proof. — There is an element $g \in G$ such that $\bar{y} = \phi(g \cdot y_0)$, and Hg is uniquely determined by \bar{y} . The path $\phi(g(\tilde{\gamma}))$ is the unique lift of γ starting at \bar{y} . The lemma follows. \square

We assume now that R is a finitely generated commutative reduced \mathbb{C} -algebra and Y is the topological space $(\text{Spec } R)(\mathbb{C})$, for the classical topology. We have $\bar{Y} = (\text{Spec } Q)(\mathbb{C})$ and $X = (\text{Spec } P)(\mathbb{C})$.

The prime ideal \mathfrak{r} of R corresponds to an irreducible subvariety Z of $\text{Spec } R$. There is a non-empty Zariski open subset U of Z such that given $y \in U(\mathbb{C})$, we have $\text{Stab}_G(y) = G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I$.

Fix a point $y_1 \in U(\mathbb{C})$. We have $I = G_{\mathfrak{r}}^I$. Lemma B.8.2 provides a topological description of the orbits of I on the fibers of ψ .

APPENDIX C

GRADINGS AND INTEGRAL EXTENSIONS

C.1. Idempotents, radical

Let Γ be a monoid. Denote by $\Delta : \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$, $\gamma \mapsto \gamma \otimes \gamma$ the comultiplication. Let A be a ring. Let us recall the equivalence between the notion of a Γ -grading on A and that of a coaction of $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ on A .

Put $A[\Gamma] = A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$. Given $A = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} A_{\gamma}$ a Γ -graded ring structure on A , we have a morphism of rings

$$\mu = \mu_A : A \longrightarrow A[\Gamma], \quad A_{\gamma} \ni a \mapsto a \otimes \gamma$$

such that

$$(C.1.1) \quad \begin{cases} \mu \otimes \text{Id} : A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma] \rightarrow A[\Gamma], \quad a \otimes \gamma \mapsto \mu(a)\gamma \text{ is an isomorphism and} \\ (1 \otimes \Delta) \circ \mu = (\mu \otimes \text{Id}) \circ \mu : A \longrightarrow A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]. \end{cases}$$

Conversely, consider a morphism of rings $\mu : A \rightarrow A[\Gamma]$ satisfying the two properties (C.1.1) above. Let $A_{\gamma} = \mu_A^{-1}(A \otimes \gamma)$. Note that given $a \in A_{\gamma}$ and $a' \in A_{\gamma'}$, we have $aa' \in A_{\gamma+\gamma'}$. Let $a \in A$ and write $\mu(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \otimes \gamma_i$ with $a_i \in A$ and $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$. We have $(1 \otimes \Delta) \circ \mu(a) = (\mu \otimes \text{Id}) \circ \mu(a)$, hence $\sum_i a_i \otimes \gamma_i \otimes \gamma_i = \sum_i \mu(a_i) \otimes \gamma_i$. It follows that $\mu(a_i) = a_i \otimes \gamma_i$, hence $a_i \in A_{\gamma_i}$. We deduce that $A = \sum_{\gamma} A_{\gamma}$. The first property shows that μ is injective, hence $A = \bigoplus_{\gamma} A_{\gamma}$: we have obtained a Γ -graded ring structure on A .

Given $f : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ a morphism of monoids and given a Γ -grading on A , we have a Γ' -grading on A given by $A'_{\gamma'} = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in f^{-1}(\gamma')} A_{\gamma}$.

Proposition C.1.2. — *Assume that A is commutative and Γ is a torsion-free abelian group. Let e be an idempotent of A . Then $e \in A_0$.*

Proof. — Replacing A by the ring generated by the homogeneous components of e , we may assume that A is noetherian and Γ is finitely generated. Given $d > 0$, consider the ring morphism $m_d : A[\Gamma] \rightarrow A[\Gamma]$, $a \otimes \gamma \mapsto a \otimes \gamma^d$. Note that $m_d(\mu(e))$

is an idempotent of $A[\Gamma]$. If $e \notin A_0$, then $\mu(e) \notin A$, hence the $m_d(\mu(e))$ are distinct for different d . Since A is commutative and noetherian, $A[\Gamma]$ is also commutative and noetherian, and so contains only finitely many idempotents. We deduce that $e \in A_0$. \square

Let us recall a basis result on the homogeneity of the radical [Row, Theorem 2.5.40].

Proposition C.1.3. — *If Γ is a free abelian group, then $\text{Rad}(A)$ is a homogeneous ideal of A .*

Proof. — Let $r \in \text{Rad}(A)$. Write $r = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq d} r_i$ with $r_i \in A_{\gamma_i}$ for some $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$ with $\gamma_i \neq \gamma_j$ for $i \neq j$. Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, d\}$. Fix a group morphism $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\rho(\gamma_j) \neq \rho(\gamma_i)$ for $j \neq i$.

Let n be a positive integer with $n > |\rho(\gamma_i) - \rho(\gamma_j)|$ for all $j \neq i$. Let $\Gamma' = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ and write ζ for its generator 1, so that $A[\Gamma'] = A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$. We have $\text{Rad}(A) = \text{Rad}(A[\Gamma']) \cap A$. Consider the group morphism $\theta_l : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$, $\gamma \mapsto \zeta^{l\rho(\gamma)}$ and denote by θ_l again the induced ring morphism $A[\Gamma] \rightarrow A[\Gamma']$. We have

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \zeta^{-\rho(\gamma_i)l} \theta_l(\mu(r)) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq d} r_j \sum_{1 \leq l \leq n} \zeta^{l(\rho(\gamma_j) - \rho(\gamma_i))} = nr_i.$$

Since $\theta_l \circ \mu$ is a morphism of rings, it follows that $nr_i \in \text{Rad}(A[\Gamma'])$, hence $nr_i \in \text{Rad}(A)$. Similarly, we obtain $(n+1)r_i \in \text{Rad}(A)$, hence $r_i \in \text{Rad}(A)$. So, $\text{Rad}(A)$ is a homogeneous ideal. \square

We assume for the remainder of §C.1 that $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$. Let B be a ring containing A and let $\xi \in B^\times$ commuting with A . There exists a unique morphism of rings

$$\mu_A^\xi : A \longrightarrow B$$

such that $\mu_A^\xi(a) = a\xi^i$ for $a \in A_i$. Note that, if A is \mathbb{N} -graded (that is, if $A_i = 0$ for $i < 0$), then μ_A^ξ can be defined also when ξ is not invertible. Given \mathbf{t} an indeterminate over A , then

$$\mu_A^{\mathbf{t}} : A \longrightarrow A[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$$

is a morphism of rings. Denote by $\text{ev}_A^\xi : A[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}] \rightarrow B$ the evaluation morphism at ξ . We have

$$(C.1.4) \quad \mu_A^\xi = \text{ev}_A^\xi \circ \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}}.$$

In particular, if $B = A$ and $\xi = 1$, then

$$(C.1.5) \quad \mu_A^1 = \text{Id}_A \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ev}_A^1 \circ \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}} = \text{Id}_A.$$

On the other hand, the morphism $\mu_A^\xi : A \longrightarrow B$ can be extended to a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$ -linear morphism $\mu_A^\xi : A[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}] \longrightarrow B[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$ and

$$(C.1.6) \quad \mu_A^\xi \circ \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}} = \mu_A^{\xi \mathbf{t}}.$$

As particular cases, one can take $B = A[\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}^{-1}]$ and $\xi = \mathbf{u}$, where \mathbf{u} is another indeterminate, or take $B = A[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$ and $\xi = \mathbf{t}^{-1}$. We obtain the following equalities:

$$(C.1.7) \quad \mu_A^{\mathbf{u}} \circ \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}} = \mu_A^{\mathbf{tu}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}^{-1}} \circ \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}}(a) = a \in A[\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{t}^{-1}]$$

for all $a \in A$. Finally, note that

$$(C.1.8) \quad \text{ev}_A^1 \circ \mu_A^{\mathbf{t}^{-1}} = \text{ev}_A^1.$$

C.2. Extension of gradings

Notation. We fix in this section a finitely generated free abelian group Γ and a commutative Γ -graded domain P . Let Q be a domain containing P and integral over P .

The aim of this section is to study the gradings on Q which extend the one on P . We first start with the uniqueness problem.

Lemma C.2.1. — *If $Q = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \tilde{Q}_\gamma = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \hat{Q}_\gamma$ are two gradings on Q extending the one of P (that is, $P_\gamma = \tilde{Q}_\gamma \cap P = \hat{Q}_\gamma \cap P$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$), then $\tilde{Q}_\gamma = \hat{Q}_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.*

Proof. — As in § C.1 (from which we keep the notation), the gradings $Q = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \tilde{Q}_\gamma$ and $\bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \hat{Q}_\gamma$ correspond to ring morphisms $\tilde{\mu}_Q : Q \rightarrow Q[\Gamma]$ and $\hat{\mu}_Q : Q \rightarrow Q[\Gamma]$ extending $\mu_P : P \rightarrow P[\Gamma]$. Consider the morphism of rings $\beta : Q[\Gamma] \rightarrow Q[\Gamma]$, $q \otimes \gamma \mapsto \hat{\mu}_Q(q)\gamma^{-1}$ and let $\alpha = \beta \circ \tilde{\mu}_Q : Q \rightarrow Q[\Gamma]$. Then α is a morphism of rings and $\alpha(p) = p$ for all $p \in P$ by (C.1.1). Therefore, if $q \in Q$, then $\alpha(q) \in Q[\Gamma]$ is integral over P , hence over Q . Since Q is a domain, this implies that $\alpha(q) \in Q$ (Proposition B.5.3). On the other hand, (C.1.1) shows that the composition

$$Q \xrightarrow{\alpha} Q[\Gamma] \xrightarrow{q \otimes \gamma \mapsto q} Q$$

is the identity, hence $\alpha(q) = q$ for all $q \in Q$. It follows that $\beta \circ \tilde{\mu}_Q = \beta \circ \hat{\mu}_Q$, hence $\tilde{\mu}_Q = \hat{\mu}_Q$ since β is an isomorphism (C.1.1). \square

Corollary C.2.2. — *If $Q = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} Q_\gamma$ is a grading on Q extending the one on P and if G is a group acting on Q , stabilizing P and its homogeneous components, then G stabilizes the homogeneous components of Q .*

Proof. — Indeed, if $g \in G$, then $Q = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} g(Q_\gamma)$ is a grading on Q extending the one on P . According to Lemma C.2.1, we have $g(Q_\gamma) = Q_\gamma$ for all γ . \square

Counter-example C.2.3. — The assumption that Q is a *domain* is necessary in Lemma C.2.1. Indeed, if $P = P_0$ and if $Q = P \oplus P\varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon^2 = 0$, then we can endow Q with infinitely many gradings extending the one on P : ε can be made homogeneous of any degree. \blacksquare

Proposition C.2.4. — Assume $Q = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} Q_\gamma$ is a grading on Q extending the one on P . If Γ is endowed with a structure of totally ordered group such that $P_\gamma = 0$ for all $\gamma < 0$, then $Q_\gamma = 0$ for all $\gamma < 0$.

Proof. — See [Bou, Chapter 5, §1, Proposition 20 and Exercise 25]. \square

We will now be interested in the question of the existence of a grading on Q extending the one on P . For this, let $K = \text{Frac}(P)$, $L = \text{Frac}(Q)$ and we assume that the field extension L/K is finite.

Lemma C.2.5. — The grading on P extends to a grading of its integral closure in K .

Proof. — See [Bou, Chapter 5, §1, Proposition 21 and Exercise 25]. \square

We will now show how the question of the existence can be read on a normal closure of the field extension L/K . Let M denote a normal closure of the field extension L/K and let R be the integral closure of P in M .

Lemma C.2.6. — Let $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Define a grading on $P[\mathbf{x}]$ extending the grading on P by giving \mathbf{x} the degree γ . Let $F \in P[\mathbf{x}]$ be a monic polynomial, which is homogeneous for this grading. If $F = F_1 \cdots F_r$, with $F_i \in P[\mathbf{x}]$ monic, then F_i is homogeneous for all i .

Proof. — We have $\mu_{P[\mathbf{x}]}(\mathbf{x}a) = \mathbf{x}\mu_P(a)\gamma$ for $a \in P$. Let $\gamma_F \in \Gamma$ denote the total degree of F . We have

$$\mu_{P[\mathbf{x}]}(F) = F\gamma_F = \mu_{P[\mathbf{x}]}(F_1) \cdots \mu_{P[\mathbf{x}]}(F_r).$$

Since $P[\mathbf{x}]$ is a domain with fraction field $K(\mathbf{x})$ the fact that $K(\mathbf{x})[\Gamma]$ is a unique factorization domain implies that there exists $G_1, \dots, G_r \in K(\mathbf{x})$ and $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r \in \Gamma$ such that

$$\mu_{P[\mathbf{x}]}(F_i) = G_i\gamma_i$$

for all i . This forces F_i to be homogeneous of degree γ_i , and $F_i = G_i$. \square

Corollary C.2.7. — Let $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Define a grading on $P[\mathbf{x}]$ extending the grading on P by giving \mathbf{x} the degree $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Let $F \in P[\mathbf{x}]$ be a monic polynomial, which is homogeneous for this grading. We assume that M is the splitting field of F over K . Then R admits a grading extending the one on P .

Proof. — By Lemma C.2.5, we may assume that P is integrally closed. Let δ denote the degree of F in the variable \mathbf{x} . We shall show the result by induction on δ , the case where $\delta = 1$ being trivial (because $P = R$ in this case).

So assume that $\delta \geq 2$ and let F_1 be a monic irreducible polynomial of $K[\mathbf{x}]$ dividing F . By Proposition B.5.1, we have $F_1 \in P[\mathbf{x}]$. Set $K' = K[\mathbf{x}]/\langle F_1 \rangle$ and let x be the image of \mathbf{x} in K' . Then K' is a field which contains the ring $P' = P[\mathbf{x}]/\langle F_1 \rangle$. In fact, K' is the fraction field of P' . Since F_1 is homogeneous by Lemma C.2.6, P' is graded (with x homogeneous of degree γ). By Lemma C.2.5, the integral closure P'' of P' in K' inherits a grading. On the other hand, $K' \subset M$ and M is the splitting field of F over K' . In $P''[\mathbf{x}]$, we have

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - x)F_0(\mathbf{x}),$$

where $F_0(\mathbf{x}) \in P''[\mathbf{x}]$ is homogeneous with degree in the variable \mathbf{x} is equal to $\delta - 1$. Since the splitting field of F over K is equal to the splitting field of F_0 over K' , the result follows from the induction hypothesis. \square

Proposition C.2.8. — Assume that P and Q are integrally closed. If the grading on P extends to a grading on Q , then this grading also extends to a grading on R .

Proof. — Let q_1, \dots, q_r be elements of Q , homogeneous of respective degrees $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_r$ and such that $L = K[q_1, \dots, q_r]$. We denote by $F_i \in K[\mathbf{t}]$ the minimal polynomial of q_i over K : in fact, $F_i \in P[\mathbf{t}]$ according to Corollary B.5.2. Then M is the splitting field of $F_1 \cdots F_r$. By an easy induction argument, we may assume that $r = 1$: we then write $q = q_1$, $\gamma = \gamma_1$ and $F = F_1$.

If we give the variable \mathbf{t} the degree γ , then we check easily that F becomes homogeneous (for the total degree on $P[\mathbf{t}]$). The existence of an extension of the grading follows from Corollary C.2.7. \square

Lemma C.2.9. — Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of P and let $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the maximal homogeneous ideal of P contained in \mathfrak{p} (that is $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mathfrak{p} \cap P_\gamma$). Then $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ is prime.

Proof. — Indeed, $(P/\mathfrak{p})[\Gamma]$ is a domain and $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the kernel of the morphism obtained by composition $P \xrightarrow{\mu_P} P[\Gamma] \xrightarrow{\text{can}} (P/\mathfrak{p})[\Gamma]$. \square

Lemma C.2.10. — Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime ideal of Q and let $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap P$. Assume that the grading on P extends to a grading on Q . Then \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous if and only if \mathfrak{q} is homogeneous.

Proof. — If \mathfrak{q} is homogeneous, then \mathfrak{p} is clearly homogeneous. Conversely, assume that \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous. Let $\mathfrak{q}' = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} (\mathfrak{q} \cap Q_\gamma)$. Then \mathfrak{q}' is a homogeneous ideal of Q contained in \mathfrak{q} and $\mathfrak{q}' \cap P = \mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap P$. By Lemma C.2.9, \mathfrak{q}' is a prime ideal, so $\mathfrak{q}' = \mathfrak{q}$ since Q is integral over P . \square

Lemma C.2.11. — Assume $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a homogeneous prime ideal of P and \mathfrak{q} be a homogeneous prime ideal of Q . Assume $P/(P \cap \mathfrak{q})$ is \mathbb{N} -graded and $P_{<0} + P_{>0} \subset \mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{q} + \langle Q_{>0}, Q_{<0} \rangle$.

Then $\mathfrak{q} + \langle Q_{>0}, Q_{<0} \rangle$ is a prime ideal of Q and it is the unique prime ideal of Q lying over \mathfrak{p} and containing \mathfrak{q} .

Proof. — Let $I = \langle Q_{>0}, Q_{<0} \rangle$ and $I_0 = I \cap Q_0 = Q_0 \cap (Q_{<0} \cdot Q_{>0})$. Since Q/\mathfrak{q} is an integral extension of $P/(P \cap \mathfrak{q})$ and $P/(P \cap \mathfrak{q})$ is \mathbb{N} -graded, it follows that Q/\mathfrak{q} is \mathbb{N} -graded (Proposition C.2.4). It follows that $Q_{<0} \subset \mathfrak{q}$, hence $I_0 \subset \mathfrak{q}$. Since I and \mathfrak{q} are homogeneous, we have $Q_0 \cap (I + \mathfrak{q}) = I_0 + (Q_0 \cap \mathfrak{q}) = Q_0 \cap \mathfrak{q}$, a prime ideal of Q_0 . We have $Q/(\mathfrak{q} + I) \simeq Q_0/(Q_0 \cap (I + \mathfrak{q}))$, hence $\mathfrak{q} + I$ is a prime ideal of Q .

Let \mathfrak{q}' be a prime ideal of Q lying over \mathfrak{p} and containing $\langle Q_{>0}, Q_{<0} \rangle$. Since \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous, it follows that \mathfrak{q}' is homogeneous (Corollary C.2.10). The extension Q/\mathfrak{q}' of P/\mathfrak{p} is integral and, since P/\mathfrak{p} has its \mathbb{Z} -grading concentrated in degree 0, it follows that the \mathbb{Z} -grading of Q/\mathfrak{q}' is concentrated in degree 0. It follows that $I \subset \mathfrak{q}'$, hence $\mathfrak{q} + I \subset \mathfrak{q}'$. We have $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{q} + I$ and $P \cap \mathfrak{q}' = \mathfrak{p}$, hence $P \cap (\mathfrak{q} + I) = \mathfrak{p}$. So, $\mathfrak{q} + I = \mathfrak{q}'$. \square

Lemma C.2.12. — Assume $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of P and let P' be the largest graded subring of $P_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Assume that the composition $P'_i \subset P_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\text{can}} P/\mathfrak{p}$ is bijective for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let q be a homogeneous element of Q and let $F \in P[X]$ be its minimal polynomial. Then the image of F in $(P/\mathfrak{p})[X]$ is the minimal polynomial of $q \otimes 1 \in Q \otimes_P P/\mathfrak{p}$.

Proof. — Let $F' = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i X^i \in (P/\mathfrak{p})[X]$ be the minimal polynomial of $q \otimes 1$, with $a_n = 1$. Note that $\deg F' \leq \deg F$.

Let d be the homogeneous degree of q and let $G = \sum_{i=0}^n f_{d(n-i)}^{-1}(a_i) \in P'[X]$, where $f_j : P'_j \xrightarrow{\sim} P/\mathfrak{p}$ is the canonical bijection. We have $G(q) \in P'_{dn} \cap \mathfrak{p}P_{\mathfrak{p}} = 0$. It follows that $G = F$. \square

We conclude this section with some results about the homogeneization of prime ideals of P or Q .

Corollary C.2.13. — Assume that the grading on P extends to Q . Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime ideal of Q and let $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{q} \cap P$. Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}$ (respectively $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$) be the maximal homogeneous ideal of P (respectively Q) contained in \mathfrak{p} (respectively \mathfrak{q}). Then $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}} = \tilde{\mathfrak{q}} \cap P$.

Proof. — This follows from the proof of Lemma C.2.10 and from the fact that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} P & \xrightarrow{\mu_P} & P[\Gamma] & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & (P/\mathfrak{p})[\Gamma] \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \\ Q & \xrightarrow{\mu_Q} & Q[\Gamma] & \xrightarrow{\text{can}} & (Q/\mathfrak{q})[\Gamma] \end{array}$$

is commutative. □

Corollary C.2.14. — Assume that the grading on P extends to Q and that there exists a finite group G acting on Q , stabilizing P and preserving the grading. Let \mathfrak{q} be a prime ideal of Q and let $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$ be the maximal homogeneous ideal of Q contained in \mathfrak{q} . Let $D_{\mathfrak{q}}$ (respectively $D_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}}$) be the decomposition group of \mathfrak{q} (respectively $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$) in G and $I_{\mathfrak{q}}$ (respectively $I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}}$) be the inertia group of \mathfrak{q} (respectively $\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$) in G . Then

$$D_{\mathfrak{q}} \subset D_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}} \quad \text{and} \quad I_{\mathfrak{q}} = I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}}.$$

Proof. — The first inclusion is immediate, since G preserves the grading (see Corollary C.2.2). Moreover, Q/\mathfrak{q} is a quotient of $Q/\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$, so $I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}} \subset I_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Conversely, if $g \in I_{\mathfrak{q}} \subset D_{\mathfrak{q}} \subset D_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}}$ and if $q \in \mathfrak{q} \cap Q_{\gamma}$, then $g(q) - q \in \mathfrak{q} \cap Q_{\gamma} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{q}}$. So $g \in I_{\tilde{\mathfrak{q}}}$. □

C.3. Gradings and reflection groups

Notation. In this section, we fix a field k of characteristic zero and a commutative \mathbb{N} -graded k -algebra $R = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} R_i$. We assume moreover that R is a domain, that $R_0 = k$ and R is a finitely generated k -algebra. We also fix a finite group G acting faithfully on R by automorphisms of graded k -algebras and we set $P = R^G$. Let $R_+ = \bigoplus_{i > 0} R_i$: it is the unique graded maximal ideal of R . We fix a G -stable graded vector subspace E^* of R such that $R_+ = R_+^2 \oplus E^*$ (such a subspace exists because kG is semisimple) and we denote by E the k -dual of E^* .

The group G acts on the vector space E and the aim of this section is to give some criterion allowing to determine whether G is a reflection subgroup of $\text{GL}_k(E)$. Our results are inspired by [BBR].

First of all, the grading on E^* induces a grading on E and a grading on $k[E]$, the algebra of polynomial functions on E (that is, the symmetric algebra of E^*).

Similarly, $k[E]$ inherits an action of G , which preserves the grading. We denote by $k[E]_+$ the unique graded maximal ideal of $k[E]$. The inclusion $E^* \hookrightarrow R$ induces a G -equivariant morphism of graded k -algebras

$$\pi : k[E] \longrightarrow R.$$

It is easily checked that

$$(C.3.1) \quad \text{the minimal number of generators of the } k\text{-algebra } R \text{ is } \dim_k E$$

(see for instance [BBR, Lemme 2.1]). We put

$$I = \text{Ker } \pi,$$

so that

$$(C.3.2) \quad R \simeq k[E]/I.$$

In particular, G acts faithfully on E . Since I is homogeneous, it follows from the graded Nakayama Lemma that

$$(C.3.3) \quad \text{the minimal number of generators of the ideal } I \text{ is } \dim_k I/k[E]_+I$$

Moreover, it is also easy to check that

$$(C.3.4) \quad I = k[E]I^G \text{ if and only if } G \text{ acts trivially on } I/k[E]_+I.$$

(see for instance [BBR, Lemme 3.1]). Finally, since kG is semisimple, we have

$$(C.3.5) \quad P \simeq k[E]^G/I^G.$$

We will also need the next lemma.

Lemma C.3.6. — *If R is a free P -module, then the rank of the P -module R is $|G|$.*

Proof. — Let d be the P -rank of R . Since R is a domain, P is also a domain and, if we set $K = \text{Frac}(P)$ and $M = \text{Frac}(R)$, then $K = L^G$ (and so $[L : K] = |G|$) and $L = K \otimes_P R$ (and so $[L : K] = d$). Therefore, $d = |G|$. \square

The main result of this section is the following (compare with [BBR, Théorème 3.2], from which we borrow the proof).

Proposition C.3.7. — *Assume that P is regular and that R is a free P -module. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) R is complete intersection and G acts trivially on $I/k[E]_+I$.
- (2) G is a subgroup of $\text{GL}_k(E)$ generated by reflections.

Remark C.3.8. — If P is regular and since we are working with graded objects, the following statements are equivalent:

- R is a free P -module.

- R is a flat P -module.
- R is Cohen-Macaulay.

Moreover, if R is complete intersection, then R is Cohen-Macaulay.

Proof. — Let $e = \dim_k E$, let $i = \dim_k I/k[E]_+I$ and let d denote the Krull dimension of R (which is also the one of P). Moreover, e is the Krull dimension of $k[E]$ and of $k[E]^G$.

Let us first show (1) \Rightarrow (2). So assume that R is complete intersection and that G acts trivially on $I/k[E]_+I$. Since R is complete intersection, (C.3.2) and (C.3.3) show that

$$d = e - i.$$

Moreover, since G acts trivially on $I/k[E]_+I$, the ideal I of $k[E]$ can be generated by i homogeneous G -invariant elements f_1, \dots, f_i and so the ideal I^G of $k[E]^G$ is generated by f_1, \dots, f_i . Since P is regular of Krull dimension d , the algebra $P = k[E]^G/I^G$ can be generated by d elements $\pi(g_1), \dots, \pi(g_d)$ where $g_j \in k[E]^G$ is homogeneous. Therefore, the k -algebra $k[E]^G$ is generated by $f_1, \dots, f_i, g_1, \dots, g_d$, that is, it is generated by $i + d = e$ elements. Since the Krull dimension of $k[E]^G$ is also equal to e , this shows that $k[E]^G$ is a polynomial algebra, and so G is a reflection subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_k(E)$ by Theorem 2.2.1.

Conversely, let us now show (2) \Rightarrow (1). So assume that G is a reflection subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_k(E)$. Then $k[E]$ is a free $k[E]^G$ -module of rank $|G|$ (by Theorem 2.2.1) hence $(k[E]^G/I^G) \otimes_{k[E]^G} k[E]$ is a free P -module of rank $|G|$ (see (C.3.5)). Moreover, $k[E]/I = R$ is a free P -module of rank $|G|$ (see Lemma C.3.6). So the canonical surjection $(k[E]^G/I^G) \otimes_{k[E]^G} k[E] \twoheadrightarrow k[E]/I$ (between two free P -modules of the same rank) is an isomorphism, hence I is generated by I^G . We deduce that G acts trivially on $I/k[E]_+I$ (by (C.3.4)).

On the other hand, since $k[E]^G$ and $k[E]^G/I^G = P$ are both polynomial algebras (see Theorem 2.2.1 for $k[E]^G$), P is complete intersection and so I^G can be generated by $e - d$ elements. We deduce from (C.3.3) and (C.3.4) that $i \leq e - d$ and so necessarily $i = e - d$ and R is complete intersection. \square

APPENDIX D

BLOCKS, DECOMPOSITION MAPS

Assumption and notation. We fix in this appendix a commutative ring R , which will be assumed **noetherian**, **integral** and **integrally closed**. Let \mathfrak{r} denote a prime ideal of R . We also fix an R -algebra \mathcal{H} which will be assumed to be finitely generated and free as an R -module. We denote by $Z(\mathcal{H})$ the center of \mathcal{H} . We set $k = \text{Frac}(R/\mathfrak{r}) = k_R(\mathfrak{r})$ and $K = \text{Frac}(R) = k_R(0)$. Finally, the image of an element $h \in \mathcal{H}$ in $k\mathcal{H}$ will be denoted by \bar{h} .

D.1. Blocks of $k\mathcal{H}$

If A is a ring (not necessarily commutative), we denote by $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A)$ the set of its primitive idempotents. For instance, $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(\mathcal{H}))$ is the set of primitive central idempotents of \mathcal{H} . Since $Z(\mathcal{H})$ is noetherian,

$$(D.1.1) \quad 1 = \sum_{e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(\mathcal{H}))} e.$$

Moreover, the morphism $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow k\mathcal{H}$ induces a morphism $\pi_Z : kZ(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow Z(k\mathcal{H})$ (which might be neither injective nor surjective). However, the following result has been proven by Müller [Mül, Theorem 3.7]:

Proposition D.1.2 (Müller). — (a) If $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H}))$, then $\pi_Z(e) \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H}))$.
 (b) The map $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H})) \rightarrow \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H}))$, $e \mapsto \pi_Z(e)$ is bijective.

In a finite dimensional commutative k -algebra \mathcal{A} (for instance, $Z(k\mathcal{H})$ or $kZ(\mathcal{H})$), the prime ideals are maximal and are in one-to-one correspondence with the set of primitive idempotents of \mathcal{A} : if $\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Spec } \mathcal{A}$ and $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(\mathcal{A})$, then e and \mathfrak{m} are associated through this bijective map if and only if $e \notin \mathfrak{m}$ (that is, if and only if

$\mathfrak{m} = \text{Rad}(\mathcal{A}e) + (1 - e)\mathcal{A}$. The Proposition D.1.2 shows that $\text{Spec } kZ(\mathcal{H})$ is in one-to-one correspondence with $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H}))$, that is, with the set of primitive central idempotents of $k\mathcal{H}$.

Moreover, the natural (and injective) morphism $R \hookrightarrow Z(\mathcal{H})$ induces a morphism $\Upsilon : \text{Spec } Z(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$. The map $Z(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow kZ(\mathcal{H})$ induces a bijective map between the sets $\text{Spec } kZ(\mathcal{H})$ and $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r})$. Recall that

$$\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) = \{\mathfrak{z} \in \text{Spec } Z(\mathcal{H}) \mid \mathfrak{z} \cap R = \mathfrak{r}\}.$$

Finally, we obtain a bijective map

$$(D.1.3) \quad \Xi_{\mathfrak{r}} : \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r})$$

which is characterized by the following property:

Lemma D.1.4. — *If $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H}))$ and if $\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r})$, then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mathfrak{z} = \Xi_{\mathfrak{r}}(e)$.
- (2) $e \notin \pi_Z(k\mathfrak{z})$.
- (3) \mathfrak{z} is the preimage, in $Z(\mathcal{H})$, of $\pi_Z^{-1}(\text{Rad}(Z(k\mathcal{H})e) + (1 - e)Z(k\mathcal{H}))$.

Now, by localization at \mathfrak{r} , $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r})$ is in one-to-one correspondence with $\Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}})$, where $\Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}} : \text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \text{Spec } R_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is the map induced by the inclusion $R_{\mathfrak{r}} \hookrightarrow R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H})$. The bijective maps, in both directions, between $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r})$ and $\Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}})$ are given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}}) \\ \mathfrak{z} & \longmapsto & R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathfrak{z} \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}}) & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \\ \mathfrak{z} & \longmapsto & \mathfrak{z} \cap Z(\mathcal{H}). \end{array}$$

The center of the algebra $R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathcal{H}$ is equal to $R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H})$ and the canonical morphism $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow k\mathcal{H}$ extends to a morphism $R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathcal{H} \rightarrow k\mathcal{H}$, which will still be denoted by $h \mapsto \bar{h}$. Finally, we denote by $R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow kZ(\mathcal{H})$, $z \mapsto \hat{z}$, the canonical morphism (so that $\bar{z} = \pi_Z(\hat{z})$ if $z \in R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H})$).

To summarize, we obtain a diagram of natural bijective maps

$$(D.1.5) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Spec } kZ(\mathcal{H}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Spec } Z(k\mathcal{H}) \\ & & & & \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr \\ & & & & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H})) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H})). \end{array}$$

D.2. Blocks of $R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathcal{H}$

Assumption. From now on, and until the end of this Appendix, we will assume that the K -algebra $K\mathcal{H}$ is *split*.

The question of lifting idempotents whenever the ring $R_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is complete for the \mathfrak{r} -adic topology is classical. We propose here another version, valid only whenever the K -algebra $K\mathcal{H}$ is split (we only need that R is integrally closed: no assumption on the Krull dimension of R or on its completeness is necessary).

D.2.A. Central characters. — If V is a simple $K\mathcal{H}$ -module, and if $z \in KZ(\mathcal{H})$, then z acts on V by multiplication by a scalar $\omega_V(z) \in K$ (indeed, since $K\mathcal{H}$ is split, we have $\text{End}_{K\mathcal{H}}(V) = K$). This defines a morphism of K -algebras

$$\omega_V : KZ(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow K$$

whose restriction to $Z(\mathcal{H})$ has valued in R (since $Z(\mathcal{H})$ is integral over R and R is integrally closed). Hence, this defines a morphism of R -algebras

$$\omega_V : Z(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow R.$$

By composition with the canonical projection $R \rightarrow R/\mathfrak{r}$, we obtain a morphism of R -algebras

$$\omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}} : Z(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow R/\mathfrak{r}.$$

Since $\omega_V(1) = 1$ and R/\mathfrak{r} is integral, $\text{Ker } \omega_V$ is a prime ideal of $Z(\mathcal{H})$ such that $\text{Ker } \omega_V \cap R = \mathfrak{r}$. So

$$(D.2.1) \quad \text{Ker } \omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}).$$

This defines a map

$$\mathcal{Ker}_{\mathfrak{r}} : \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H}) & \longrightarrow & \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \\ V & \longmapsto & \text{Ker } \omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}} \end{array}.$$

Definition D.2.2. — The fibers of the map $\mathcal{Ker}_{\mathfrak{r}}$ are called the \mathfrak{r} -blocks of \mathcal{H} .

The \mathfrak{r} -blocks of \mathcal{H} are subsets of $\text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})$, of which they form a partition. Note that, since $Z(\mathcal{H}) = R + \text{Ker}(\omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}})$, the central character $\omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}}$ is determined by its kernel. Hence, two simple $K\mathcal{H}$ -modules V and V' belong to the same \mathfrak{r} -block if and only if $\omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}} = \omega_{V'}^{\mathfrak{r}}$.

D.2.B. Lifting idempotents. — The main result of this section is the following:

Proposition D.2.3. — *We have:*

- (a) *If $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H}))$, then $\hat{e} \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H}))$.*
- (b) *The map $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H})) \rightarrow \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H}))$, $e \mapsto \hat{e}$ is bijective.*

Proof. — Let

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega: R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H}) &\longrightarrow \prod_{V \in \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})} R_{\tau} \\ z &\longmapsto (\omega_V(z))_{V \in \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})}. \end{aligned}$$

Then Ω is a morphism of R_{τ} -algebras, whose kernel I is equal to $R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H}) \cap \text{Rad}(K\mathcal{H})$ and whose image will be denoted by A .

Consequently, I is nilpotent and so Ω induces a bijective map $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A)$. Moreover, by Corollary D.4.3 (which will be proven in § D.4), the reduction modulo τ induces a bijective map $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kA)$. It then remains to show that the kernel of the natural map $kZ(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow kA$ is nilpotent: it is obvious as it is the image of I in $kZ(\mathcal{H})$. \square

Corollary D.2.4. — *The map $\mathcal{Ker}_{\tau} : \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \Upsilon^{-1}(\tau)$ is surjective. Its fibers are of the form $\text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H}e)$, where $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H}))$.*

Proof. — The first statement follows from (D.4.4) below and the second from the proof of Proposition D.2.3. \square

By combining Propositions D.1.2 and D.2.3, we get the next corollary:

Corollary D.2.5. — *We have:*

- (a) *If $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H}))$, then $\bar{e} \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H}))$.*
- (b) *The map $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H})) \rightarrow \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H}))$, $e \mapsto \bar{e}$ is bijective.*

Therefore, we get a bijective map

$$(D.2.6) \quad \Upsilon^{-1}(\tau) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H})).$$

If $\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\tau R_{\tau})$ and if $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H}))$, then

$$(D.2.7) \quad e \text{ and } \mathfrak{z} \text{ are associated through this bijective map if and only if } e \notin R_{\tau}\mathfrak{z}.$$

To summarize, we obtain a diagram of natural bijective maps

$$(D.2.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) & \xleftrightarrow{\sim} & \Upsilon_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}R_{\mathfrak{r}}) & \xleftrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Spec } kZ(\mathcal{H}) & \xleftrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Spec } Z(k\mathcal{H}) \\ & \searrow \sim & \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr & & \uparrow \wr \\ & & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H})) & \xleftrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H})) & \xleftrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(Z(k\mathcal{H})), \end{array}$$

where the maps with dashed arrows exist only whenever the K -algebra $K\mathcal{H}$ is split.

Let

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H})) \\ \mathfrak{z} & \longmapsto & e_{\mathfrak{z}} \end{array}$$

denote the bijective map of diagram D.2.8. We get a partition of $\text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})$ thanks to the action of the central idempotents $e_{\mathfrak{z}}$:

$$(D.2.9) \quad \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H}) = \coprod_{\mathfrak{z} \in \Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r})} \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H}e_{\mathfrak{z}}).$$

The subsets $\text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H}e_{\mathfrak{z}})$ are the \mathfrak{r} -blocks of \mathcal{H} .

Example D.2.10. — Whenever \mathfrak{r} is the zero ideal, then $R_{\mathfrak{r}} = k = K$, $\Upsilon^{-1}(\mathfrak{r}) \simeq \text{Spec } KZ(\mathcal{H})$, $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}\mathcal{H}) = \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(K\mathcal{H})$ and $\omega_V^{\mathfrak{r}} = \omega_V$. ■

D.2.C. Ramification locus. — The following proposition is certainly classical (but is valid because R is integrally closed):

Proposition D.2.11. — Assume that the algebra $K\mathcal{H}$ is **split**. Then there exists a (unique) radical ideal \mathfrak{a} of R satisfying the following two properties:

- (1) $\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{a})$ is empty or purely of codimension 1 in $\text{Spec}(R)$;
- (2) If \mathfrak{r} is a prime ideal of R , then $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\mathfrak{r}}Z(\mathcal{H})) = \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H}))$ if and only if $\mathfrak{a} \not\subset \mathfrak{r}$.

Let \mathfrak{r} be a prime ideal of R containing \mathfrak{a} . A subset of $\text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})$ is an \mathfrak{r} -block if and only if it is minimal for the property of being a \mathfrak{p} -block for all height one prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R with $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{r}$.

Proof. — Let (b_1, \dots, b_n) be an R -basis of \mathcal{H} and let $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H})) = \{e_1, \dots, e_l\}$ with $l = |\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kZ(\mathcal{H}))|$. We write

$$e_i = \sum_{j=1}^n k_{ij} b_j$$

with $k_{ij} \in K$.

Let us now fix a prime ideal τ of R . Then $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H})) = \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(KZ(\mathcal{H}))$ if and only if

$$(*) \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq l, \forall 1 \leq j \leq n, k_{ij} \in R_{\tau}.$$

If $k \in K$, we set $\mathfrak{a}_k = \{r \in R \mid rk \in R\}$. Then \mathfrak{a}_k is an ideal of R and, if τ is a prime ideal of R , then $k \in R_{\tau}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{a}_k \not\subset \tau$. Define \mathfrak{a} to be the radical of

$$\prod_{\substack{1 \leq i \leq l \\ 1 \leq j \leq n}} \mathfrak{a}_{k_{ij}}.$$

Now $(*)$ becomes equivalent to $\mathfrak{a} \not\subset \tau$. This proves the statement (2).

Let us now show that $\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{a})$ is empty or purely of codimension 1 in $\text{Spec}(R)$. For this, it is sufficient to prove that $\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{a}_k)$ is empty or purely of codimension 1 in $\text{Spec}(R)$. If $k \in R$, then $\mathfrak{a}_k = R$ and $\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{a}_k)$ is empty. Assume that $k \notin R$, let us show that $\text{Spec}(R/\mathfrak{a}_k)$ is then purely of codimension 1 in $\text{Spec}(R)$. Let \mathfrak{p} be a minimal prime ideal of R containing \mathfrak{a}_k . Then $k \notin R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. We need to prove that \mathfrak{p} has height 1. But, since R is integrally closed, the same holds for $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$: so $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the intersection of the localized rings $R_{\mathfrak{p}'}$, where \mathfrak{p}' runs over the set of prime ideals of height 1 of R contained in \mathfrak{p} (see [Mat, Theorem 11.5]). So there exists a prime ideal \mathfrak{p}' of R of height 1 contained in \mathfrak{p} and such that $k \notin R_{\mathfrak{p}'}$. Hence $\mathfrak{a}_k \subset \mathfrak{p}' \subset \mathfrak{p}$ and the minimality of \mathfrak{p} implies that $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}'$, which implies that \mathfrak{p} has height 1.

Assume now $\mathfrak{a} \subset \tau$. Let I be a subset of $\text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})$ that is a union of \mathfrak{p} -blocks for all height one prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R with $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p} \subset \tau$. There is an idempotent e of $KZ(\mathcal{H})$ such that given $V \in \text{Irr}(K\mathcal{H})$, we have $eV \neq 0$ if and only if $V \in I$. The coefficients of e in the K -basis (b_1, \dots, b_n) of $K\mathcal{H}$ are in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all height one prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R with $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p} \subset \tau$.

The discussion above shows that $e \in R_{\mathfrak{p}}Z(\mathcal{H})$ for all height one prime ideals \mathfrak{p} of R that do not contain \mathfrak{a} . So, the coefficients of e in the K -basis (b_1, \dots, b_n) of $K\mathcal{H}$ are in $\bigcap_{\mathfrak{p}} R_{\mathfrak{p}}$, where \mathfrak{p} runs over all height one prime ideals of R contained in τ . Since that intersection is R_{τ} , we deduce that $e \in R_{\tau}Z(\mathcal{H})$. This shows that I is a union of τ -blocks. \square

D.3. Decomposition maps

Let R_1 be a commutative R -algebra and let τ_1 be a prime ideal of R_1 . We set $R_2 = R_1/\tau_1$, $K_1 = \text{Frac}(R_1)$ and $K_2 = \text{Frac}(R_2) = k_{R_1}(\tau_1)$. Let $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, K_1[\mathbf{t}])$ denote the set of maps $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow K_1[\mathbf{t}]$. If V is a $K_1\mathcal{H}$ -module of finite type and if $h \in \mathcal{H}$, we denote by $\text{Char}_{K_1}^V(h)$ the characteristic polynomial of h for its action on the finite dimensional

K_1 -vector space V . Therefore, $\text{Char}_{K_1}^V \in \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, K_1[\mathbf{t}])$. Also, $\text{Char}_{K_1}^V$ depends only on the class of V in the Grothendieck group $K_0(K_1\mathcal{H})$. This defines a map

$$\text{Char}_{K_1} : K_0^+(K_1\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, K_1[\mathbf{t}]),$$

where $K_0^+(K_1\mathcal{H})$ denotes the submonoid of $K_0(K_1\mathcal{H})$ consisting of the isomorphism classes of $K_1\mathcal{H}$ -modules of finite type. It is well-known that Char_{K_1} is injective [GeRo, proposition 2.5].

We will say that the pair (R_1, \mathfrak{r}_1) satisfies the property (*Dec*) if the following three statements are fulfilled:

- (D1) R_1 is noetherian and integral.
- (D2) If $h \in R_1\mathbf{H}$ and if V is a simple $K_1\mathbf{H}$ -module, then $\text{Char}_{K_1}^V(h) \in R_1[\mathbf{t}]$ (note that this property is automatically satisfied if R_1 is integrally closed).
- (D3) The algebras $K_1\mathbf{H}$ and $K_2\mathbf{H}$ are split.

Let $\text{red}_{\mathfrak{r}_1} : \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, R_1[\mathbf{t}]) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, R_2[\mathbf{t}])$ denote the reduction modulo \mathfrak{r}_1 . By assumption (D3), if K_2' is an extension of K_2 , the scalar extension induces an isomorphism $K_0(K_2\mathcal{H}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(K_2'\mathcal{H})$, and we will identify these two Grothendieck groups.

Proposition D.3.1 (Geck-Rouquier). — *If (R_1, \mathfrak{r}_1) satisfies (*Dec*), then there exists a unique map $\text{dec}_{R_2\mathcal{H}}^{R_1\mathcal{H}} : K_0(K_1\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow K_0(K_2\mathcal{H})$ which makes the following diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_0(K_1\mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Char}_{K_1}} & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, R_1[\mathbf{t}]) \\ \text{dec}_{R_2\mathcal{H}}^{R_1\mathcal{H}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{red}_{\mathfrak{r}_1} \\ K_0(K_2\mathcal{H}) & \xrightarrow{\text{Char}_{K_2}} & \mathcal{F}(\mathcal{H}, R_2[\mathbf{t}]) \end{array}$$

commutative. If \mathcal{O}_1 is a subring of K_1 containing R_1 , if \mathfrak{m}_1 is a prime ideal of \mathcal{O}_1 such that $\mathfrak{m}_1 \cap R_1 = \mathfrak{r}_1$, and if \mathcal{L} is an $\mathcal{O}_1\mathcal{H}$ -module which is free of finite rank over \mathcal{O}_1 , then $k_{\mathcal{O}_1}(\mathfrak{m}_1)$ is an extension of K_2 and

$$\text{dec}_{R_1\mathcal{H}}^{R_2\mathcal{H}} [K_1\mathcal{L}]_{K_1\mathcal{H}} = [k_{\mathcal{O}_1}(\mathfrak{m}_1)\mathcal{L}]_{k_{\mathcal{O}_1}(\mathfrak{m}_1)\mathcal{H}}.$$

Proof. — This proposition is proven in [GeRo, Proposition 2.11] whenever R_1 is integrally closed. We will show how to deduce our proposition from this case. If we assume only that (D2) holds, let R_1' denote the integral closure of R_1 in K_1 . Since R_1' is integral over R_1 , there exists a prime ideal \mathfrak{r}'_1 of R_1' such that $\mathfrak{r}'_1 \cap R_1 = \mathfrak{r}_1$. Set $R_2' = R_1'/\mathfrak{r}'_1$. Then $k_{R_1'}(\mathfrak{r}'_1)$ is an extension of $k_{R_1}(\mathfrak{r}_1)$ so $k_{R_1'}(\mathfrak{r}'_1)\mathcal{H}$ is split, which means that, by [GeRo, Proposition 2.11], $\text{dec}_{R_2'\mathcal{H}}^{R_1'\mathcal{H}} : K_0(K_1\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow K_0(k_{R_1'}(\mathfrak{r}'_1)\mathcal{H})$ is well-defined and satisfies the desired properties. We then define $\text{dec}_{R_2\mathcal{H}}^{R_1\mathcal{H}}$ by using the isomorphism

$K_0(k_{R_1'}(\mathfrak{r}'_1)\mathcal{H}) \simeq K_0(K_2\mathcal{H})$ and it is easy to check that this map satisfies the expected properties. \square

It then follows a transitivity property [GeRo, proposition 2.12]:

Corollary D.3.2 (Geck-Rouquier). — *Let R_1 be an R -algebra, let \mathfrak{r}_1 be a prime ideal of R_1 and let \mathfrak{r}_2 be a prime ideal of $R_2 = R_1/\mathfrak{r}_1$. We assume that (R_1, \mathfrak{r}_1) and (R_2, \mathfrak{r}_2) both satisfy (Dec) and we set $R_3 = R_2/\mathfrak{r}_2$. Then*

$$\text{dec}_{R_3\mathcal{H}}^{R_1\mathcal{H}} = \text{dec}_{R_3\mathcal{H}}^{R_2\mathcal{H}} \circ \text{dec}_{R_2\mathcal{H}}^{R_1\mathcal{H}}.$$

D.4. Idempotents and central characters

The aim of this section is to complete the proof of Corollary D.2.4. Let \mathcal{O} be a local noetherian ring and let A be a \mathcal{O} -subalgebra of $\mathcal{O}^d = \mathcal{O} \times \mathcal{O} \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}$ (d times). Let $\mathfrak{m} = \text{Rad}(\mathcal{O})$, $k = \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{m}$ and, if $r \in \mathcal{O}$, let \bar{r} denote its image in k .

If $1 \leq i \leq d$, let $\pi_i : \mathcal{O}^d \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ denote the i -th projection and

$$\omega_i : A \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}$$

denotes the restriction of π_i to A . We set

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\omega}_i : A &\longrightarrow \frac{k}{\omega_i(a)} \\ a &\longmapsto \frac{k}{\omega_i(a)}. \end{aligned}$$

On the set $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$, we denote by \sim the equivalence relation defined by

$$i \sim j \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \bar{\omega}_i = \bar{\omega}_j.$$

Finally, we set

$$e_i = (0, \dots, 0, \underbrace{1}_{i\text{-th position}}, 0, \dots, 0) \in \mathcal{O}^d.$$

Then:

Lemma D.4.1. — *Let $I \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}/\sim$. Then $\sum_{i \in I} e_i \in A$.*

Proof. — By reordering if necessary the idempotents, we may assume that $I = \{1, 2, \dots, d'\}$ with $d' \leq d$. We proceed in several steps:

(♣) *If $i \in I$ and $j \notin I$, then there exists $a_{ij} \in A$ such that $\omega_i(a_{ij}) = 1$ and $\omega_j(a_{ij}) = 0$.*

Proof of (♣). Since $i \neq j$, there exists $a \in A$ such that $\bar{\omega}_i(a) \neq \bar{\omega}_j(a)$. Let $r = \omega_j(a)$ and $u = \omega_i(a) - \omega_j(a)$. Then $u \in \mathcal{O}^\times$ because \mathcal{O} is local and $a_{ij} = u^{-1}(a - r \cdot 1_A) \in A$ satisfies the two conditions. ■

(◇) *There exists $a_1 \in A$ such that $\omega_1(a_1) = 1$ and $\omega_j(a_1) = 0$ if $j \notin I$.*

Proof of (◇). By (♣), there exists, for all $i \in I$ and $j \notin I$, $a_{ij} \in A$ such that $\omega_i(a_{ij}) = 1$ and $\omega_j(a_{ij}) = 0$. Note that, if $i' \in I$, then $\omega_{i'}(a_{ij}) \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}$ because $\bar{\omega}_i = \bar{\omega}_{i'}$. Set $a = \prod_{i \in I, j \notin I} a_{ij}$. Then it is clear that $\omega_j(a) = 0$ if $j \notin I$ and $\omega_i(a) \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}$ if $i \in I$. It is then sufficient to take $a_1 = \omega_1(a)^{-1}a$. ■

We then define by induction the sequence $(a_i)_{1 \leq i \leq d'}$ as follows:

$$a_{i+1} = a_i^2(1 + \omega_{i+1}(a_i)^{-2}(1 - a_i^2)).$$

We will show by induction on $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d'\}$ the following two facts:

(♥_i) *The element a_i is well-defined and belongs to A .*

(♠_i) *If $1 \leq i' \leq i$ and $j \notin I$, then $\omega_{i'}(a_i) = 1$ and $\omega_j(a_i) = 0$.*

Proof of (♥_i) and (♠_i). This is obvious if $i = 1$. Let us now assume that (♥_i) and (♠_i) hold (for some $i \leq d' - 1$). Let us prove that this implies that (♥_{i+1}) and (♠_{i+1}) also hold.

Then $i \sim i + 1$ and so $\omega_{i+1}(a_i) \equiv \omega_i(a_i) \equiv 1 \pmod{\mathfrak{m}}$. So $\omega_{i+1}(a_i)$ is invertible and so a_{i+1} is well-defined and belongs to A (this is exactly (♥_{i+1})).

Now, let us set $r = \omega_{i+1}(a_i)$ for simplifying. Then:

- If $1 \leq i' \leq i$, we have $\omega_{i'}(a_{i+1}) = 1 \cdot (1 + r^{-2}(1 - 1^2)) = 1$.
- $\omega_{i+1}(a_{i+1}) = r^2(1 + r^{-2}(1 - r^2)) = 1$.
- If $j \notin I$, then $\omega_j(a_{i+1}) = 0 \cdot (1 + r^{-2}(1 - 0^2)) = 0$.

So (♠_{i+1}) holds. ■

Therefore, $a_{d'} = \sum_{i \in I} e_i \in A$. □

Corollary D.4.2. — *The map*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{1, 2, \dots, d\} / \sim & \longrightarrow & \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A) \\ I & \longmapsto & \sum_{i \in I} e_i \end{array}$$

is well-defined and bijective.

Proof. — The Lemma D.4.1 shows that, if $I \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\} / \sim$, then $e_I = \sum_{i \in I} e_i \in A$. If e_I is not primitive, this means that, since \mathcal{O} is local, there exists two non-empty subsets I_1 and I_2 of I such that $e_{I_1}, e_{I_2} \in A$, and $I = I_1 \amalg I_2$. But, if $i_1 \in I_1$ and $i_2 \in I_2$, then $\bar{\omega}_{i_1}(e_{I_1}) = 1 \neq 0 = \bar{\omega}_{i_2}(e_{I_1})$, which is impossible because $i_1 \sim i_2$. So the map $I \mapsto e_I$ is well-defined. It is now clear that it is bijective. \square

If $a \in A$, let \hat{a} denote its image in $kA = k \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} A$.

Corollary D.4.3. — *With this notation, we have:*

- (a) *If $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A)$, then $\hat{e} \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kA)$.*
- (b) *The map $\text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A) \rightarrow \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(kA)$, $e \mapsto \hat{e}$ is bijective.*

Proof. — (a) Let $e \in \text{Idem}_{\text{pr}}(A)$ and assume that $\hat{e} = e_1 + e_2$, where e_1 and e_2 are two orthogonal idempotents of kA . The ring \mathcal{O} being noetherian, kA is a finite dimensional commutative k -algebra. So there exists two morphisms of k -algebras $\rho_1, \rho_2 : kA \rightarrow k'$ (where k' is a finite extension of k) such that $\rho_i(e_j) = \delta_{i,j}$. Let $\tilde{\rho}_i$ denote the composition $A \rightarrow kA \xrightarrow{\rho_i} k'$.

Set $\mathfrak{a}_i = \text{Ker}(\tilde{\rho}_i)$. The image of ρ_i being a subfield k' , \mathfrak{a}_i is a maximal ideal of A . Since \mathcal{O}^d is integral over A , there exists a maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_i of \mathcal{O}^d such that $\mathfrak{a}_i = \mathfrak{m}_i \cap A$. Since \mathcal{O} is local, \mathfrak{m}_i is of the form $\mathcal{O} \times \dots \times \mathcal{O} \times \mathfrak{m} \times \mathcal{O} \times \dots \times \mathcal{O}$, where \mathfrak{m} is in t_i -th position (for some $t_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$), which implies that $\tilde{\rho}_i = \bar{\omega}_{t_i}$.

Since $\rho_1 \neq \rho_2$ and $\rho_i(e_j) = \delta_{i,j}$, we get $\bar{\omega}_{t_1} \neq \bar{\omega}_{t_2}$ and $\bar{\omega}_{t_1}(e) = \rho_1(e_1 + e_2) = 1 = \rho_2(e_1 + e_2) = \bar{\omega}_{t_2}(e)$. This contradicts Corollary D.4.2. \square

During this proof, the following result has been proven: if k' is a finite extension of k and if $\rho : kA \rightarrow k'$ is a morphism of k -algebras, then

$$(D.4.4) \quad \text{there exists } i \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\} \text{ such that } \rho(\hat{a}) = \bar{\omega}_i(a) \text{ for all } a \in A.$$

APPENDIX E

INVARIANT RINGS

Let \mathbf{k} be a field. Let R be a \mathbf{k} -algebra acted on by a finite group G whose order is invertible in \mathbf{k} . Let $e = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} g$, a central idempotent of $\mathbf{k}G$. Let $A = R \rtimes G$. The aim of this appendix is to relate representations of A and of R^G . We are mainly interested in the case where R is commutative.

E.1. Morita equivalence

The natural action of G on R and the action of R by left multiplication on R induce a structure of A -module on R .

The following lemma is classical.

Lemma E.1.1. — *The restriction to R of a semisimple A -module is semisimple.*

Proof. — Let S be a simple A -module. Since $\text{Res}_R^A(S)$ is finitely generated, it admits a maximal submodule M . Since $\bigcap_{g \in G} g(M)$ is a proper A -submodule of S , it is zero. Consequently, the canonical morphism of R -modules $S \rightarrow \bigoplus_{g \in G} S/g(M)$ is injective. Since $S/g(M)$ is a simple R -module for all $g \in G$, it follows that S is a semisimple R -module. \square

The following lemma is clear.

Lemma E.1.2. — *There is an isomorphism of A -modules $R \xrightarrow{\sim} Ae$, $r \mapsto re$ that restricts to an isomorphism of \mathbf{k} -algebras $R^G \xrightarrow{\sim} eAe$.*

Let M be an R -module whose isomorphism class is stable under the action of a subgroup H of G . There are isomorphisms of A -modules $\phi_h : h^*(M) \xrightarrow{\sim} M$ for $h \in H$, unique up to left multiplication by $\text{Aut}_R(M)$. Consequently, the elements $\phi_h \in N_{\text{Aut}_R(M)}(\text{Aut}_R(M))$ define a morphism of groups $H \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{R^G}(M)/\text{Aut}_R(M)$.

Proposition E.1.3. — *The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) Ae is a progenerator for A
- (2) Ae induces a Morita equivalence between A and R^G
- (3) $A = AeA$
- (4) for every simple A -module S , we have $S^G \neq 0$.
- (5) for every simple R -module T whose isomorphism class is stable under the action of a subgroup H of G and for every non-zero direct summand U of $\text{Ind}_R^{R \times H} T$, we have $U^H \neq 0$.

Proof. — Note that Ae is a direct summand of A , as a left A -module, hence Ae is a finitely generated projective A -module. The equivalence between (1) and (2) follows from Lemma E.1.2.

If Ae is a progenerator, then A is isomorphic to a quotient of a multiple of Ae . Since the image of a morphism of A -modules $Ae \rightarrow A$ is contained in AeA , we deduce that if (1) holds, then (3) holds. Conversely, assume (3). There are $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ such that $1 \in Ae a_1 + \dots + Ae a_n$, hence the morphism $(Ae)^n \rightarrow A$, $(r_1, \dots, r_n) \mapsto r_1 a_1 + \dots + r_n a_n$ is surjective and (1) follows.

We have $A/AeA = 0$ if and only if A/AeA has no simple module, hence if and only if e does not act by 0 on any simple A -module. This shows the equivalence of (3) and (4).

Assume (4). Let S be a simple A -module that is a direct summand of $\text{Ind}_{R \times H}^A(U)$. We have $S^G \neq 0$, hence $U^H \neq 0$. So (5) holds.

Assume (5). Let S be a simple A -module. Let T be a simple R -module that is a direct summand of the semisimple module $\text{Res}_R^A(S)$. Let H be the stabilizer of the isomorphism class of T . There is a simple $(R \times H)$ -module U that is a direct summand of $\text{Ind}_R^{R \times H}(T)$ such that $S = \text{Ind}_{R \times H}^A(U)$. Since $U^H \neq 0$, we deduce that $S^G \neq 0$. This shows (4). \square

Corollary E.1.4. — *If $AeA = A$, then $Z(A) = Z(R^G)$.*

Proof. — By Proposition E.1.3, the rings A and $eAe \simeq R^G$ are Morita equivalent via the bimodule Ae . This provides an isomorphism $Z(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} Z(R^G)$, the isomorphism being given by the action on the bimodule Ae (Lemma E.1.5 below). The result follows. \square

Lemma E.1.5. — *Let A and B be two rings and M an (A, B) -bimodule such that the canonical maps give isomorphisms $B \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_A(M)$ and $A \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{B^{\text{opp}}}(M)^{\text{opp}}$. Then we have an isomorphism $Z(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} Z(B)$.*

In particular, if e is an idempotent of a ring A and if left multiplication gives an isomorphism $A \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_{(eAe)^{\text{opp}}}(Ae)^{\text{opp}}$, then there is an isomorphism $Z(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} Z(eAe)$, $a \mapsto ae$.

Proof. — The left multiplication on M induces a ring morphism $\alpha : Z(A) \rightarrow Z(B)$ such that $zm = m\alpha(z)$ for all $z \in Z(A)$ and $m \in M$. Similarly, the right multiplication induces a ring morphism $\beta : Z(B) \rightarrow Z(A)$ such that $mz = \beta(z)m$ for all $z \in Z(B)$ and $m \in M$. Hence, if $z \in Z(A)$ and $m \in M$, then $zm = \beta(\alpha(z))m$, and so $\beta \circ \alpha = \text{Id}_{Z(A)}$ since the action of A on M is faithful by assumption. Similarly $\alpha \circ \beta = \text{Id}_{Z(B)}$. \square

E.2. Geometric setting

We assume now that $R = \mathbf{k}[X]$, where X is an affine scheme of finite type over \mathbf{k} , i.e., R is a finitely generated commutative \mathbf{k} -algebra. Proposition E.1.3 has the following consequence.

Corollary E.2.1. — *If G acts freely on X , then Ae induces a Morita equivalence between A and R^G .*

Let $X^{\text{reg}} = \{x \in X \mid \text{Stab}_G(x) = 1\}$ and let $A^{\text{reg}} = \mathbf{k}[X^{\text{reg}}] \rtimes G$. We assume X^{reg} is dense in X , i.e., the pointwise stabilizer of an irreducible component of X is trivial. The following proposition gives a sufficient condition for a double centralizer theorem.

Proposition E.2.2. — *Assume that X is a normal variety, i.e., all localizations of A at prime ideals are integral and integrally closed.*

- (1) *The canonical morphism of algebras $A \rightarrow \text{End}_{R^G}(R)$ is injective.*
- (2) *If the codimension of $X \setminus X^{\text{reg}}$ is ≥ 2 in each connected component of X , then the morphism above is an isomorphism and $Z(A) = R^G$.*

Proof. — It follows from Corollary E.2.1 that given $f \in R^G$ such that $D(f) \subset X^{\text{reg}}$, then the canonical morphism $R[f^{-1}] \rtimes G \rightarrow \text{End}_{R^G[f^{-1}]}(R[f^{-1}])$ is an isomorphism. In particular, the morphism of the proposition $A \rightarrow \text{End}_{(R^G)}(R)$ is an injective morphism of R -modules, since X^{reg} is dense in X .

Let K be the cokernel of the canonical morphism $A \rightarrow \text{End}_{(R^G)}(R)$. We have $K \otimes_R \mathbf{k}[X^{\text{reg}}] = 0$, hence the support of K has codimension ≥ 2 . Since A is normal, it has depth ≥ 2 , hence $\text{Ext}_R^1(K, R) = 0$. We deduce that K is a direct summand of the torsion free R -module $\text{End}_{(R^G)}(R)$, hence $K = 0$. The last statement follows from Lemma E.1.5. \square

The statement on the center of A can be obtained more directly.

Lemma E.2.3. — *If R is an integral domain and G acts faithfully on X , then $Z(A) = R^G$.*

Proof. — Let $a = \sum_{g \in G} r_g g \in Z(A)$ with $r_g \in R$ for $g \in G$. Given g_0 a non-trivial element of G , there is $x \in R$ such that $g_0 x g_0^{-1} \neq x$. We have

$$0 = [x, a] = \sum_{g \in G} (x - g x g^{-1}) r_g g$$

hence $(x - g_0 x g_0^{-1}) r_{g_0} = 0$. Since R is integral, it follows that $r_{g_0} = 0$. We have shown that $a = r_1 \in A$. Since $[a, g] = 0$ for all $g \in G$, we deduce that $a \in R^G$. \square

We conclude with a description of the simple A -modules when $A = AeA$. In this case, using the Morita equivalence between A and R^G induced by the bimodule Ae , we obtain a bijective map

$$(E.2.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Irr}(A) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \text{Irr}(R^G) \\ S & \longleftrightarrow & eS. \end{array}$$

Since R is commutative, $\text{Irr}(R)$ (respectively $\text{Irr}(R^G)$) is in one-to-one correspondence with the set of maximal ideals of R (respectively of R^G), so we obtain a bijective map

$$(E.2.5) \quad \text{Irr}(R)/G \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr}(R^G)$$

(see Propositions B.3.1 and B.3.2). By composing the two previous bijective maps, we obtain a third bijective map

$$(E.2.6) \quad \text{Irr}(R)/G \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Irr}(R)$$

We will describe more concretely this last map. In order to do that, let Ω be a G -orbit of (isomorphism classes of) simple R -modules. The R -module $S_\Omega = R / \cap_{T \in \Omega} \text{Ann}_R(T)$ inherits an action of G , hence it becomes an A -module.

Proposition E.2.7. — *Assume that $A = AeA$ and that R is commutative and finitely generated.*

- (a) *If $\Omega \in \text{Irr}(R)/G$, then S_Ω is a simple A -module.*
- (b) *The map $\text{Irr}(R)/G \rightarrow \text{Irr}(A)$, $\Omega \mapsto S_\Omega$ is bijective (and coincides with the bijective map E.2.6).*
- (c) *If S is a simple A -module, then $\text{Res}_R^A(S)$ is semisimple and multiplicity-free, and two simple R -modules occurring in $\text{Res}_R^A(S)$ are in the same G -orbit.*
- (d) *If S and S' are two simple A -modules, then $S \simeq S'$ if and only if $\text{Res}_R^A(S)$ and $\text{Res}_R^A(S')$ have a common irreducible submodule.*

Proof. — (a) By construction, we have a well-defined injective morphism of R -modules $S_\Omega \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{T \in \Omega} T$ (here, we identify T and $R/\text{Ann}_R(T)$). Let S be a non-zero A -submodule of S_Ω . Its restriction to R contains a submodule isomorphic to some $T \in \Omega$. Since the action of G stabilizes S , it follows that $S = S_\Omega$ and that

$$(*) \quad \text{Res}_R^A(S_\Omega) = \bigoplus_{T \in \Omega} T.$$

This proves (a).

(b) It follows from (*) that the map $\text{Irr}(R)/G \rightarrow \text{Irr}(R)$, $\Omega \mapsto S_\Omega$ is injective. Now, let $\Omega \in \text{Irr}(R)/G$, let $T \in \Omega$ and let $\mathfrak{m} = \text{Ann}_R(T)$. Denote by H the stabilizer of \mathfrak{m} in G (that is, the decomposition group of \mathfrak{m}). We have $eS_\Omega = S_\Omega^G \simeq T^H = (R/\mathfrak{m})^H$. By Theorem B.3.4, $(R/\mathfrak{m})^H = R^G/(\mathfrak{m} \cap R^G)$. This proves that eS_Ω is the simple R^G -module associated with the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m} \cap R^G$ of R^G or, in other words, is the simple R^G -module associated with Ω through the bijective map E.2.5. This completes the proof of (b).

(c) and (d) now follow from (a), (b) and (*). □

APPENDIX F

HIGHEST WEIGHT CATEGORIES

We fix in Appendix F a commutative noetherian ring k .

F.1. General theory

F.1.A. Definitions and first properties. — We say that a poset Δ is *locally finite* if given any $D, D' \in \Delta$, then there are only finitely many $D'' \in \Delta$ such that $D < D'' < D'$. We say that a subset Γ of Δ is an *ideal* if given $D \in \Delta$ and $D' \in \Gamma$ with $D < D'$, then $D \in \Gamma$. Given $D \in \Delta$, we define $\Delta_{\leq D} = \{D' \in \Delta \mid D' \leq D\}$, and we define similarly $\Delta_{< D}$, $\Delta_{\geq D}$ and $\Delta_{> D}$. We say that an ideal Γ is *finitely generated* if there are $D_1, \dots, D_n \in \Delta$ such that $\Gamma = \Delta_{\leq D_1} \cup \dots \cup \Delta_{\leq D_n}$.

Let \mathcal{C} be a k -linear abelian category. We say that \mathcal{C} is *noetherian* if all its objects are noetherian.

Let Δ be a family of isomorphism classes of objects of \mathcal{C} (the *standard objects*). We assume Δ is endowed with a locally finite poset structure.

Given $\Gamma \subset \Delta$, we denote by

- $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} of objects M such that $\text{Hom}(D, M) = 0$ for all $D \in \Delta \setminus \Gamma$
- \mathcal{C}^Γ the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} of objects M that have a filtration $0 = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_r = M$ such that $M_i/M_{i-1} \in \Gamma$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$
- $i(\mathcal{C}^\Gamma)$ the full subcategory of \mathcal{C} of objects that are direct summands of objects of \mathcal{C}^Γ .

We extend now the definition of (split) highest weight categories over k of [Rou] to the case of a non-necessarily finite Δ .

Definition F.1.1. — We say that \mathcal{C} , endowed with the poset of standard objects Δ , is a *highest weight category* if

- (i) for all $D \in \Delta$, we have $\text{End}(D) = k$
- (ii) given $D_1, D_2 \in \Delta$ such that $\text{Hom}(D_1, D_2) \neq 0$, we have $D_1 \leq D_2$

- (iii) every object of \mathcal{C} is the quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Δ
 (iv) for all $M \in \mathcal{C}$, $D, D' \in \Delta$, there is a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow D$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta > D}$ such that $\text{Hom}(R, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module and $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$.

Remark F.1.2. — Assumption (iv) is aimed at making sense of the existence of an approximation of a projective module, and of the requirement that objects of Δ are finitely generated and projective over k . ■

We assume from now on that \mathcal{C} is a highest weight category.

Note first that Definition F.1.1 (iv) admits a version where D is replaced by an arbitrary object of \mathcal{C}^Δ . The next lemma shows that this stronger version is actually a consequence of Definition F.1.1 (iv).

Lemma F.1.3. — Let $N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$, $D' \in \Delta$ and $M \in \mathcal{C}$. Then, there exists a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow N$ with kernel in \mathcal{C}^Δ such that $\text{Hom}(R, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module and $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$.

Proof. — Fix a filtration $0 = N_0 \subset N_1 \subset \cdots \subset N_r = N$ such that $N_i/N_{i-1} \in \Delta$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Given i , there exists a surjection $f_i : R_i \twoheadrightarrow N_i/N_{i-1}$ such that $\ker f_i \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$, $\text{Hom}(R_i, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module and $\text{Ext}^1(R_i, N_{i-1} \oplus M) = 0$. So, f_i lifts to a map $g_i : R_i \rightarrow N_i$ and the sum $g = \sum_i g_i : \bigoplus_i R_i \rightarrow N$ is surjective. Let $L_i = \ker(g_1 + \cdots + g_i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. We have a filtration $0 = L_0 \subset L_1 \subset \cdots \subset L_r$ such that $L_i/L_{i-1} \simeq \ker f_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. It follows that $L_r \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. Note finally that $\text{Ext}^1(\bigoplus_i R_i, M) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}(\bigoplus_i R_i, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module. □

Lemma F.1.4. — Let $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow L \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence in \mathcal{C} with $L, N \in i(\mathcal{C}^\Delta)$. Then $M \in i(\mathcal{C}^\Delta)$.

Proof. — It is enough to prove the lemma for $L, N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. By Lemma F.1.3, there is a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow N$ with kernel $N' \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ and with $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$. Let L' be the kernel of the canonical map $L \oplus R \twoheadrightarrow N$. The composition of canonical maps $L' \hookrightarrow L' \oplus R \twoheadrightarrow L$ is surjective and its kernel is isomorphic to N' , hence $L' \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. The kernel of the canonical map $L' \twoheadrightarrow R$ is isomorphic to M . Since $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$, it follows that M is a direct summand of L' , hence $M \in i(\mathcal{C}^\Delta)$. □

Lemma F.1.5. — Let Γ be an ideal of \mathcal{C} and let $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Let $D \in \Delta$ and let $i \geq 0$. If $\text{Ext}^i(D, M) \neq 0$, then there exists $D_0, \dots, D_i \in \Gamma$ with $D = D_0 < D_1 < \cdots < D_i$.

Proof. — When $i = 0$, we have $D \in \Gamma$. We proceed now by induction on $i \geq 1$.

There exists $M' \in \mathcal{C}$, $\zeta \in \text{Ext}^1(D, M')$ and $\xi \in \text{Ext}^{i-1}(M', M)$ such that $\xi \circ \zeta \neq 0$. There exists a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow D$ with kernel L in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta > D}$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(R, M') = 0$. So, ζ factors through a map $f : L \rightarrow M'$. Since $\xi \circ \zeta \neq 0$, it follows that $\xi \circ f \neq 0$. So, there exists $D' > D$ such that $\text{Ext}^{i-1}(D', M) \neq 0$. By induction, we deduce that there exists

$D'_0, \dots, D'_{i-1} \in \Gamma$ such that $D' = D'_0 < D'_1 < \dots < D'_{i-1}$. It follows that the lemma holds for D, M and i . \square

Lemma F.1.6. — *Given $M, N \in \mathcal{C}$, the k -module $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is finitely generated.*

Proof. — Recall that k is noetherian. By Definition F.1.1 (iv), the k -module $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is finitely generated if $M, N \in \Delta$. Consequently, the lemma holds if $M, N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$.

Assume now $M \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. There exists a surjection $N' \twoheadrightarrow N$ with $N' \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ and we denote by N'' the kernel of that surjection. Lemma F.1.3 shows there exists a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow M$ with $R \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ and $\text{Ext}^1(R, N'') = 0$. The canonical map $\text{Hom}(R, N') \rightarrow \text{Hom}(R, N)$ is surjective and $\text{Hom}(R, N')$ is finitely generated, hence $\text{Hom}(R, N)$ is finitely generated. It follows that $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is finitely generated.

A general M is a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Δ , hence $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is finitely generated. \square

Lemma F.1.7. — *Let $M, M' \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. The k -module $\text{Ext}^1(M, M')$ is finitely generated. If it is non-zero and $M, M' \in \Delta$, then $M < M'$.*

Proof. — Assume first $M, M' \in \Delta$. Fix a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow M$ with kernel $L \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta > M}$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(R, M') = 0$. Since $\text{Hom}(L, M')$ is a finitely generated k -module, we deduce that $\text{Ext}^1(M, M')$ is a finitely generated k -module. If $\text{Ext}^1(M, M') \neq 0$, then $\text{Hom}(L, M') \neq 0$, hence there is $M'' > M$ such that $M'' \leq M'$. So, $M < M'$.

The general case follows by induction on the length of a Δ -filtration. \square

Lemma F.1.8. — *Let I be a finite subset of Δ . Fix a total order $<$ on I such that $\text{Ext}^1(D, D') \neq 0$ implies $D < D'$.*

Consider $M \in \mathcal{C}$ with a filtration $0 = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_r = M$ such that $M_i/M_{i-1} \in I$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. Then, M has another filtration $0 = M'_0 \subset M'_1 \subset \dots \subset M'_r = M$ such that $M'_i/M'_{i-1} \in I$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $M'_{i+1}/M'_i \leq M'_i/M'_{i-1}$ for $1 \leq i < r$.

Proof. — We prove the result by induction on r . Take $D \in I$ maximal for $<$ such that $D \simeq M_i/M_{i-1}$ for some i , and consider i minimal with this property. We have $D \not\leq M_j/M_{j-1}$ for $j < i$, hence $\text{Ext}^1(D, M_j/M_{j-1}) = 0$ for $j < i$. It follows that $\text{Ext}^1(D, M_{i-1}) = 0$, hence M_i has a subobject L isomorphic to D such that $M_i = L \oplus M_{i-1}$. The object M/L has a filtration with $(M/L)_j = M_j$ for $j < i$ and $(M/L)_j = M_{j+1}/L$ for $j \geq i$. That filtration has length $r - 1$, and the subquotients are in I . By induction, $N = M/L$ has another filtration $0 = N'_0 \subset \dots \subset N'_{r-1} = N$ with $N'_i/N'_{i-1} \in I$ for $1 \leq i < r$ and $N'_{i+1}/N'_i \leq N'_i/N'_{i-1}$ for $1 \leq i < r - 1$. We obtain an appropriate filtration of M by taking $M'_1 = L$ and M'_i the inverse image of N'_{i-1} for $i > 1$. \square

We define the partial order $<$ on Δ as the one generated by $D < D'$ if $\text{Ext}^1(D, D') \neq 0$ for some $i \in \{0, 1\}$.

The following proposition shows that \triangleleft is the coarsest order on Δ that makes (\mathcal{C}, Δ) into a highest weight category.

Proposition F.1.9. — *Let \triangleleft be a partial order on Δ . The category \mathcal{C} equipped with the poset (Δ, \triangleleft) is a highest weight category if and only if \triangleleft is finer than \triangleleft .*

Proof. — If (Δ, \triangleleft) defines a highest weight category structure on \mathcal{C} , then it follows from Lemma F.1.7 that \triangleleft is finer than \triangleleft .

Assume now \triangleleft is finer than \triangleleft . Consider $M \in \mathcal{C}$ and $D, D' \in \Delta$. There is a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow D$ with kernel $N \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \triangleright D}$ and such that $\text{Hom}(R, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module and $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$. By Lemma F.1.8, there is a filtration $0 = R_0 \subset R_1 \subset \cdots \subset R_{r-2} \subset R_{r-1} = N \subset R_r = R$ with subquotients in Δ and there is an integer $i \in \{1, \dots, r-1\}$ such that given $j \in \{1, \dots, r-1\}$, we have $D \triangleleft (R_j/R_{j-1})$ if and only if $j > i$.

Consider $j > i$ and $l \in \{1, \dots, r-1\}$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(R_j/R_{j-1}, R_l/R_{l-1}) \neq 0$. We have $(R_j/R_{j-1}) \triangleleft (R_l/R_{l-1}) \neq 0$, hence $D \triangleleft (R_l/R_{l-1})$. It follows that $l > i$. We deduce that $\text{Ext}^1(R/R_i, R_i) = 0$, hence $R \simeq R/R_i \oplus R_i$. The k -module $\text{Hom}(R/R_i, D')$ is finitely generated and projective and $\text{Ext}^1(R/R_i, M) = 0$. So (iv) holds for $(\mathcal{C}, \Delta, \triangleleft)$. The conditions (i)–(iii) are clear. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

F.1.B. Ideals and Serre subcategories. —

Proposition F.1.10. — *Let Γ be an ideal of Δ .*

- (i) *Every object of \mathcal{C}^Δ has a subobject in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ whose quotient is in \mathcal{C}^Γ .*
- (ii) *An object of \mathcal{C} is in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ if and only if it is a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Γ .*
- (iii) *$\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ is a Serre subcategory of \mathcal{C} . It is a highest weight category with poset of standard objects Γ .*
- (iv) *The inclusion functor $i_\Gamma : \mathcal{C}[\Gamma] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a left adjoint ${}^\vee i_\Gamma$ sending an object $M \in \mathcal{C}$ to its largest quotient in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. If \mathcal{C} is noetherian, it has a right adjoint i_Γ^\vee sending an object $M \in \mathcal{C}$ to its largest subobject in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$.*
- (v) *We have ${}^\vee i_\Gamma(\mathcal{C}^\Delta) = \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$ and ${}^\vee i_\Gamma(\text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})) \subset \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$.*

Proof. — Statement (i) follows immediately from Lemma F.1.8.

Let $f : P \twoheadrightarrow M$ be a surjection with $P \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$ and $M \in \mathcal{C}$. Let $D \in \Delta \setminus \Gamma$. There exists a surjection $g : R \twoheadrightarrow D$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta \triangleright D}$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(R, \ker f) = 0$.

Consider now $h : D \rightarrow M$ and let $h' = h \circ g : R \rightarrow M$. The map h' factors through a map $h'' : R \rightarrow P$. Since $R \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $P \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$, we deduce that $h'' = 0$, hence $h = 0$. So, $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. We have shown that every quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Γ is in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$.

Let $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Consider a surjection $f : R \twoheadrightarrow M$ with $R \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. By (i), there is $R' \leq R$ such that $R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $R/R' \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$. By induction on the length of the filtration, we see that $\text{Hom}(N, M) = 0$ for all $N \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$. In particular, $\text{Hom}(R', M) = 0$. So, f factors

through a surjection $R/R' \twoheadrightarrow M$, hence M is a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Γ . This shows (ii).

Note that $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ is closed under subobjects and extensions, while the category of quotients of objects of \mathcal{C}^Γ is closed under taking quotients. It follows that $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ is a Serre subcategory.

Let $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ and $D, D' \in \Gamma$. We fix a surjection $f : R \twoheadrightarrow D$ as in Definition F.1.1(iv). By (i), there is $R' \leq \ker f$ such that $R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $\ker f/R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma > D}$. The map f factors through a surjection $R/R' \twoheadrightarrow D$.

We have $\text{Hom}(R', D') = 0$, hence $\text{Hom}(R/R', D') \simeq \text{Hom}(R, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module. Since $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}(R', M) = 0$, we deduce that $\text{Ext}^1(R/R', M) = 0$. So, the surjection $R/R' \twoheadrightarrow D$ satisfies Definition F.1.1(iv) for $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. We deduce that $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ is a highest weight category, hence (iii) holds.

Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$. There exists a surjection $f : R \twoheadrightarrow M$ with $R \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. As above, there is $R' \leq R$ such that $R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $R/R' \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$. Let $M' = f(R')$. Note that M/M' is a quotient of R/R' , so $M/M' \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Consider now $N \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Since $\text{Hom}(R', N) = 0$, we have $\text{Hom}(M', N) = 0$, hence every map $M \rightarrow N$ factors through M/M' . We deduce that M/M' is the largest quotient of M that is in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. The functor $M \mapsto M/M'$ is left adjoint to the inclusion functor.

Assume now all objects of \mathcal{C} are noetherian. Consider now the family I of subobjects of M that are in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Since M is noetherian, the family of finite sums of objects of I has a supremum M'' . Given $N \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, we have an isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}(N, M'') \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(N, M)$. We deduce that the inclusion functor $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma] \hookrightarrow \mathcal{C}$ has a right adjoint, sending an object M to M'' . This shows (iv).

Let $M \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. It follows from (i) that M has a subobject $M' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ with $M/M' \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$. Since ${}^\vee i_\Gamma$ is right exact, we have an exact sequence ${}^\vee i_\Gamma(M') \rightarrow {}^\vee i_\Gamma(M) \rightarrow M/M' \rightarrow 0$. On the other hand, $\text{Hom}(M', {}^\vee i_\Gamma(M')) = 0$, hence ${}^\vee i_\Gamma(M') = 0$. It follows that ${}^\vee i_\Gamma(M) \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$.

The last statement of (v) is a standard property of the left adjoint of the inclusion of a full abelian subcategory. \square

Corollary F.1.11. — *The category \mathcal{C} is the union of the full subcategories $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ .*

F.1.C. Projective objects. — Note first that since every object of \mathcal{C} is a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Δ , it follows that every projective object of \mathcal{C} is a direct summand of an object of \mathcal{C}^Δ , that is, is an object of $i(\mathcal{C}^\Delta)$.

We start with a projectivity criterion.

Lemma F.1.12. — *Let $N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(N, D) = 0$ for all $D \in \Delta$. Then, N is projective.*

Proof. — Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$. By Lemma F.1.3, there exists a surjection $f : R \rightarrow N$ such that $\ker f \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ and $\text{Ext}^1(R, M) = 0$. We have $\text{Ext}^1(N, \ker f) = 0$, hence f is a split surjection and $\text{Ext}^1(N, M) = 0$. It follows that N is projective. \square

Lemma F.1.13. — *Let D be an object of Δ such that $\Delta_{>D}$ is finite. Then, there is a projective object P of \mathcal{C} and a surjective map $P \rightarrow D$ whose kernel is in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta_{>D}}$.*

Proof. — Fix $r \geq 0$ and an increasing bijection $\phi : \Delta_{>D} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$. Let $P_0 = D$. We construct by induction on $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ a family of objects P_1, \dots, P_r in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta_{>D}}$ and surjections $f_i : P_i \rightarrow P_{i-1}$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(P_i, \phi^{-1}(i)) = 0$ and $\ker f_i$ is a finite multiple of $\phi^{-1}(i)$.

Assume P_i has been constructed. Since $\text{Ext}^1(P_i, \phi^{-1}(i+1))$ is a finitely generated k -module (Lemma F.1.7), there exists an object P_{i+1} of \mathcal{C} and a surjection $f_{i+1} : P_{i+1} \rightarrow P_i$ such that the canonical map $\text{Ext}^1(P_i, \phi^{-1}(i+1)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(P_{i+1}, \phi^{-1}(i+1))$ vanishes and $\ker f_{i+1}$ is a finite multiple of $\phi^{-1}(i+1)$. Since $\text{Ext}^1(\phi^{-1}(i+1), \phi^{-1}(i+1)) = 0$, it follows that $\text{Ext}^1(P_{i+1}, \phi^{-1}(i+1)) = 0$.

We put $P = P_r$ and $g_i = f_i \circ \dots \circ f_r : P \rightarrow P_{i-1}$. Note that $\ker g_i \in \mathcal{C}^{\phi^{-1}(\{i, \dots, r\})}$.

Given $D' \in \Delta$ with $D \not\leq D'$, we have also $\phi^{-1}(i) \not\leq D'$ for all i , hence $\text{Ext}^1(P, D') = 0$.

Let $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$. We have $\text{Ext}^1(\ker g_{i+1}, \phi^{-1}(i)) = 0$ and $\text{Ext}^1(P_i, \phi^{-1}(i)) = 0$, hence $\text{Ext}^1(P, \phi^{-1}(i)) = 0$. So, $\text{Ext}^1(P, D') = 0$ for all $D' \in \Delta$. We deduce from Lemma F.1.12 that P is projective. \square

Let us now provide a criterion for the existence of enough projective objects.

Proposition F.1.14. — *If $\Delta_{>D}$ is finite for all $D \in \Delta$, then \mathcal{C} has enough projective objects. More precisely, fix P_D a projective object with quotient D for every $D \in \Delta$. Then, $\{P_D\}_{D \in \Delta}$ is a generating family of projective objects. Furthermore, every object of \mathcal{C}^Δ has a finite projective resolution.*

Proof. — Given $D \in \Delta$, Lemma F.1.13 shows there is a projective object P_D and a surjection $P_D \rightarrow D$. Let $M \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ with a filtration $0 = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_r = M$ such that $M_i/M_{i-1} \in \Delta$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$. We have a surjection $P_{M_i/M_{i-1}} \rightarrow M_i/M_{i-1}$. It lifts to a map $f_i : P_{M_i/M_{i-1}} \rightarrow M_i$ and the sum $\sum f_i : \bigoplus P_{M_i/M_{i-1}} \rightarrow M$ is surjective. So, every object of \mathcal{C}^Δ , hence every object of \mathcal{C} , is a quotient of a projective object. The last statement follows from Lemma F.1.5. \square

Proposition F.1.15. — *Let Γ be an ideal of Δ . Given $M, N \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, we have $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}^i(M, N) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(M, N)$ for all $i \geq 0$.*

Proof. — Note that the statement of the proposition is clear when $i \leq 1$ since $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ is a Serre subcategory of \mathcal{C} (Proposition F.1.10).

* Assume first Γ is a finitely generated ideal.

• Assume further that $M \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ is a projective object of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Assume $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(M, N) \neq 0$ for some $i > 1$. There is $N' \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\zeta \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(M, N')$ and $\xi \in \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^{i-1}(N', N)$ with $\xi \circ \zeta \neq 0$. By Lemma F.1.3, there exists a surjection $f : P \twoheadrightarrow M$ with $P \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ such that $\text{Ext}^1(P, N') = 0$. By Proposition F.1.10(i), there exists $P' \leq P$ such that $P' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $P/P' \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$. Since $\text{Hom}(P', M) = 0$, we deduce that f factors through a surjection $P/P' \twoheadrightarrow M$. As M is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, that last surjection splits, hence there is $\tilde{P} \leq P$ such that f restricts to a surjection $g : \tilde{P} \twoheadrightarrow M$ with kernel P' . Since the composition $\zeta \circ f$ vanishes, we deduce that $\zeta \circ g$ vanishes, hence ζ factors through a map $h : P' \rightarrow N'$ and $\xi \circ h \neq 0$. By Lemma F.1.5, we have $\text{Ext}^{i-1}(P', N) = 0$, hence a contradiction. So, $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(M, N) = 0$ for all $i > 0$.

• Consider now an arbitrary $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Since Δ is locally finite, the sets $\Delta_{>D} \cap \Gamma$ are finite for all $D \in \Gamma$. By Proposition F.1.14, there exist $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$ and a surjection $f : P \twoheadrightarrow M$. Given $i > 1$, there are isomorphisms $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^{i-1}(\ker f, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(M, N)$ (by the discussion above) and $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}^{i-1}(\ker f, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}^i(M, N)$. By induction on i , we have $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}^{i-1}(\ker f, N) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^{i-1}(\ker f, N)$. It follows that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}^i(M, N) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(M, N)$.

★ Consider finally the case of an arbitrary ideal Γ . There exists a finitely generated ideal Γ' contained in Γ and such that $M, N \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma']$. We have $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']}^i(M, N) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}^i(M, N)$ by what we have proven already in the case of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ and Γ' . Since $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']}^i(M, N) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(M, N)$, the proposition follows. \square

Lemma F.1.16. — *Let $M, N \in \mathcal{C}$.*

- (i) *If $M \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})$ and $N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$, then the k -module $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is projective.*
- (ii) *Given $i \geq 0$, the k -module $\text{Ext}^i(M, N)$ is finitely generated.*
- (iii) *If $M \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$, then $\text{Ext}^i(M, N) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$.*
- (iv) *Let Γ be an ideal of Δ such that $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. If $\text{Ext}^i(D, M) \neq 0$ for some $D \in \Delta$ and $i \geq 0$, then $D \in \Gamma$.*

Proof. — Assume $M \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})$ and $N \in \Delta$. By Lemma F.1.3, there exists a surjection $R \twoheadrightarrow M$ such that $\text{Hom}(R, N)$ is a finitely generated projective k -module. Since $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is a direct summand of $\text{Hom}(R, N)$, we deduce that it is a finitely generated projective k -module as well.

When $M \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})$ and $N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$, it follows by induction on the length of a filtration of N that $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is a finitely generated projective k -module. This shows (i).

When $M \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})$ and $N \in \mathcal{C}$, there exists $N' \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ such that N is a quotient of N' . We deduce that $\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is a finitely generated k -module.

Let us now prove (ii) and (iii). Thanks to Proposition F.1.15, we can assume that Δ is finitely generated as an ideal, hence \mathcal{C} has enough projectives by Proposition F.1.14.

Consider a surjection $f : P \twoheadrightarrow M$ with P projective. Since $\text{Hom}(P, N)$ is a finitely generated k -module, so is $\text{Hom}(M, N)$. We deduce (ii) by induction on $i > 0$. We

have a surjection $\text{Ext}^{i-1}(\ker f, N) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^i(M, N)$. By induction, $\text{Ext}^{i-1}(\ker f, N)$ is finitely generated, hence so is $\text{Ext}^i(M, N)$. This shows (ii).

It is enough to prove (iii) for $M \in \Delta$. We proceed by induction: we assume that given $D \in \Delta_{>M}$, we have $\text{Ext}^i(D, N) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$. We can assume that $\ker f \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta_{>M}}$, hence $\text{Ext}^i(\ker f, N) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$. So, $\text{Ext}^i(M, N) = 0$ for $i \gg 0$. This shows (iii).

Let us show (iv). We can assume that Γ is finitely generated. Assume $D \notin \Gamma$. Let $\Gamma' = \Delta_{\leq D} \cup \Gamma$. Since D is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']$, we have $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']}^i(D, M) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(D, M) = 0$ if $i > 0$ (Proposition F.1.15). So we have $i = 0$. There is $M' \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$ and a surjection $M' \rightarrow M$. Since $\text{Hom}(D, M) \neq 0$, it follows that $\text{Hom}(D, M') \neq 0$, a contradiction. So (iv) holds. \square

Proposition F.1.17. — *Assume Δ is finite. Then, (\mathcal{C}, Δ) is a highest category over k as in [Rou, Definition 4.11]. There is a split quasi-hereditary k -algebra A [CPS2, Definition 3.2] and an equivalence $A\text{-mod} \simeq \mathcal{C}$.*

Proof. — It follows from Proposition F.1.14 that \mathcal{C} has a progenerator P and from Lemma F.1.16 that $A = \text{End}(P)$ is finitely generated and projective as a k -module. So, we have an equivalence $\text{Hom}(P, -): \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} A\text{-mod}$. By Lemma F.1.16, $\text{Hom}(P, D)$ is a finitely generated projective k -module for all $D \in \Delta$. Finally, Lemma F.1.13 shows that given $D \in \Delta$, there is $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})$ and a surjection $P \rightarrow D$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta_{>D}}$. It follows that (\mathcal{C}, Δ) is a highest category over k as in [Rou, Definition 4.11]. The statement about quasi-hereditary algebras is [Rou, Theorem 4.16]. \square

Remark F.1.18. — If Δ contains a unique object D , then there is an equivalence $\text{Hom}(D, -): \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} k\text{-mod}$.

Given \mathcal{A} an abelian category, M an object of \mathcal{A} and L a simple object of \mathcal{A} , we denote by $[M : L] \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \cup \{\infty\}$ the maximum of the set of integers n such that M has a filtration $0 = M_{-1} \subset M_0 \subset \dots \subset M_{2n} = M$ with $M_{2i-1}/M_{2i-2} \simeq L$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Proposition F.1.19. — *Assume k is a field and \mathcal{C} is noetherian. Then,*

- any object $D \in \Delta$ has a unique simple quotient $L(D)$ and we have $\text{End}(L(D)) = k$ and $[D : L(D)] = 1$
- every simple object of \mathcal{C} is isomorphic to $L(D)$ for a unique $D \in \Delta$
- Let $D, D' \in \Delta$ such that $[D : L(D')] \neq 0$. Then, we have $D' \leq D$ and $[D : L(D')] < \infty$.

Assume furthermore that Δ is finitely generated as an ideal. Then every object of \mathcal{C} has a projective cover. In particular, given $D \in \Delta$, the simple object $L(D)$ has a projective cover $P(D)$ and $[M : L(D)] = \dim_k \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(P(D), M) < \infty$ for all $M \in \mathcal{C}$.

Proof. — Let L be a simple object of \mathcal{C} . There is $D \in \Delta$ such that $\text{Hom}(D, L) \neq 0$, since L is a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^Δ . Consider now $D' \in \Delta$ such that $\text{Hom}(D', L) \neq 0$.

Assume $D \not\leq D'$ and let Γ be the ideal of Δ generated by D and D' . Then D is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ hence a surjection $D \twoheadrightarrow L$ factors as the composite of a surjection $D' \twoheadrightarrow L$ and a non-zero map $D \rightarrow D'$. Since $\text{Hom}(D, D') = 0$, we obtain a contradiction. It follows that $D \leq D'$. By symmetry, we obtain $D' \leq D$, hence $D = D'$. It follows that there is a unique $D \in \Delta$ such that L is a quotient of D .

Fix now $D \in \Delta$ and assume there are simple objects $L, L' \in \mathcal{C}$ and a surjective map $f : D \twoheadrightarrow L \oplus L'$. We have $L, L' \in \mathcal{C}[\Delta_{\leq D}]$ and D is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Delta_{\leq D}]$. It follows that composition with f induces a surjection $\text{End}(D) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Hom}(D, L \oplus L')$. Since $\text{End}(D) = k$, we obtain a contradiction: D has at most one simple quotient and $\dim_k \text{Hom}(D, L) \leq 1$ for all simple objects L .

Let M be the largest subobject of D that is in $\mathcal{C}[\Delta_{< D}]$. Since $\text{Hom}(D, M) = 0$, we deduce that $D/M \neq 0$. Since $\mathcal{C}[\Delta_{< D}]$ is a Serre subcategory of \mathcal{C} , we have $\text{Hom}(N, D/M) = 0$ for all $N \in \mathcal{C}[\Delta_{< D}]$. Let L be a non-zero subobject of D/M . Since $L \in \mathcal{C}[\Delta_{\leq D}]$ but $L \notin \mathcal{C}[\Delta_{< D}]$, there exists a non-zero map $D \rightarrow L$. That map lifts to a non-zero map $D \rightarrow D$, hence an isomorphism since $\text{End}(D) = k$. So, $L = D/M$, hence D/M is simple.

We have shown that every $D \in \Delta$ has a unique simple quotient $L(D)$, that $L(D) \simeq L(D')$ implies $D \simeq D'$ and every simple object of \mathcal{C} is isomorphic to $L(D)$ for some $D \in \Delta$.

Since D is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Delta_{\leq D}]$ and $\text{End}(D) = k$, we deduce that $[D : L(D)] = 1$ and $\text{End}(L(D)) = k$, since $\dim_k \text{Hom}(D, L(D)) \leq 1$.

Let $D' \in \Delta$ such that $[D : L(D')] \neq 0$. Let Γ be the ideal of Δ generated by D and D' . By Lemma F.1.12, there is $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$ and a surjection $P \twoheadrightarrow D'$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma_{> D'}}$. We have $\dim_k \text{Hom}(P, D) < \infty$ (Lemma F.1.16), hence $[D : L(D')] < \infty$. Also, $\text{Hom}(P, D) \neq 0$, hence $D' \leq D$.

Assume now Δ is finitely generated as an ideal. Let $D \in \Delta$. There is a projective object P of \mathcal{C} and a surjection $P \twoheadrightarrow L(D)$. Since $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(P)$ is finite-dimensional, it follows that there is $P(D)$ an indecomposable direct summand of P and a surjection $f : P(D) \twoheadrightarrow L(D)$. As $\text{End}_{\mathcal{C}}(P(D))$ is a local k -algebra, it follows that f is a projective cover. \square

F.1.D. Ideals and quotients. — Let Γ be an ideal of Δ . Recall that $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ is a Serre subcategory of \mathcal{C} (Proposition F.1.10). We put $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma) = \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$.

Proposition F.1.20. — *Let Γ be an ideal of Δ . Then $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ is a highest weight category with poset of standard objects $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$ and the quotient functor induces an equivalence $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$.*

Given Γ' an ideal of Δ , there is a canonical equivalence

$$(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'])(\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma))[\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')].$$

Proof. — Given $M \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $N \in \mathcal{C}$, we have an isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)}(M, N)$ since $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(M, M') = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(M, M') = 0$ for all $M' \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ (Lemma F.1.5).

We deduce that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(D, D') \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)}(D, D')$ for all $D, D' \in \Delta \setminus \Gamma$. It follows that (i) and (ii) in Definition F.1.1 hold for $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$.

Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$. By Proposition F.1.10(iv), there is $N \subset M$ such that M/N is the largest quotient of M in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. There is a surjection $f : R \rightarrow N$ with $R \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta}$. By Proposition F.1.10(i), there is a subobject $R' \subset R$ with $R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $R/R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma}$. Let $N' = f(R')$. We have a surjection $R/R' \rightarrow N/N'$, hence $N/N' \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. It follows that $N/N' = 0$, hence N is a quotient of R' . The image in $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ of the map $R' \rightarrow M$ is a surjection. So, (iii) in Definition F.1.1 holds for $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$.

Let \mathcal{J} (resp. \mathcal{I}) be the thick subcategory of $D^b(\mathcal{C})$ generated by $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ (resp. $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$). Since $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(D, D') = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$, $D \in \Delta \setminus \Gamma$ and $D' \in \Gamma$ (Lemma F.1.5), it follows that $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{C})}(C, C') = 0$ for $C \in \mathcal{I}$ and $C' \in \mathcal{J}$. We deduce that $\text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{C})}(M, M') \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{C})/\mathcal{I}}(M, M')$ for all $M \in \mathcal{I}$ and $M' \in D^b(\mathcal{C})$. Since $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ is the heart of the canonical quotient t -structure on $D^b(\mathcal{C})/\mathcal{I}$, we deduce that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^1(M, M') \simeq \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)}^1(M, M')$ for all $M \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and $M' \in \mathcal{C}$. In particular, if $M \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ is projective in \mathcal{C} , then it is projective in $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$. Also, $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma))^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$.

Let us now assume that Δ is finitely generated as an ideal. Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$. We have seen that there exists $R \in \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$ and a map $R \rightarrow M$ that becomes surjective in $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$. In the proof of Proposition F.1.14, we saw that there exists a surjection $P \twoheadrightarrow R$ with $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}) \cap \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma}$. The composition $P \rightarrow R \rightarrow M$ is surjective in $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ and P is projective in $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$. We deduce that the quotient functor induces an equivalence $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}) \cap \mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma))$ and that $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ has enough projectives. So, (iv) in Definition F.1.1 holds for $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$.

Let us consider again an arbitrary Δ . We have $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'](\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')}$ and $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')} = \mathcal{C}[\Gamma']^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')}$. So, we have an equivalence

$$(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'](\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')} \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')}.$$

We have shown that every object of $(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'](\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')}$ is the cokernel of a morphism in $(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'](\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')}$, hence the canonical functor $(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'](\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ is fully faithful.

Let $D, D' \in \Delta \setminus \Gamma$ and $M \in \mathcal{C}$. There is a finitely generated ideal Γ' of Γ containing D, D' and such that $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma']$.

There exists a surjection $P \twoheadrightarrow D$ with kernel in $\mathcal{C}^{\Gamma'_{>D}}$ and $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'])$. Since $(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'](\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')))^{\Gamma' \setminus (\Gamma \cap \Gamma')}$ is a highest weight category, we deduce that (iv) in Definition F.1.1 holds for $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$. The last statement of the proposition follows. \square

Lemma F.1.21. — Let Γ be an ideal of Δ . The quotient functor $q_\Gamma : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$ has a left adjoint ${}^\vee q_\Gamma$.

Assume Δ is finitely generated as an ideal. Given $M \in \mathcal{C}$, there is a finitely generated ideal Γ of Δ such that $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$ is finite and such that the canonical map ${}^\vee q_\Gamma q_\Gamma(M) \rightarrow M$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. — Thanks to Corollary F.1.11 and Proposition F.1.20, it is enough to prove the lemma when Δ is finitely generated as an ideal, and we make now that assumption.

Let \mathcal{P}_Γ be the full subcategory of projective objects of \mathcal{C} that are in $i(\mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma})$. The quotient functor q_Γ restricts to an equivalence ϕ from \mathcal{P}_Γ to the category of projective objects of $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$. Let $N \in \mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$. Fix a projective presentation $P \xrightarrow{f} Q \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$. Define ${}^\vee q_\Gamma(N) = \text{coker}(\phi^{-1}(f))$. It is easy to check that this defines a functor $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ that is left adjoint to q_Γ .

Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$. Let $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ be a projective presentation of M . There is an ideal Γ of Δ such that $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$ is finite and $P, Q \in i(\mathcal{C}^{\Delta \setminus \Gamma})$. It follows that the canonical map ${}^\vee q_\Gamma q_\Gamma(M) \rightarrow M$ is an isomorphism. \square

F.1.E. Base change. — Let \mathcal{D} be an additive category. We denote by $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ the abelian category of additive functors $\mathcal{D}^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod}$ and by $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ its full subcategory of functors that are quotients of representable functors. The Yoneda functor defines a fully faithful embedding

$$\mathcal{D} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}, M \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, M).$$

The family of representable functors is a generating family of projective objects of $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ and we will identify \mathcal{D} with the corresponding full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$.

The full subcategory $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ of $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ is closed under extensions and quotients. We say that \mathcal{D} is *locally noetherian* if $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ is closed under taking subobjects in $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$. When \mathcal{D} is locally noetherian, the subcategory $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ of $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ is a Serre subcategory.

Lemma F.1.22. — Let \mathcal{A} be an abelian category with enough projectives. The canonical functor $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-Mod}$, $M \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, M)$ is exact and fully faithful and it takes values in $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-mod}$.

The following conditions are equivalent

- (i) \mathcal{A} is noetherian
- (ii) $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})$ is locally noetherian
- (iii) the Yoneda functor gives an equivalence $\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-mod}$.

Proof. — The first part of the lemma is clear.

Assume (i). Let $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})$ and let Ψ be a subobject of $\text{Hom}(-, P)$. There is a family I of objects of $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})$ and maps $f_Q : \text{Hom}(-, Q) \rightarrow \Psi$ for $Q \in I$ such that

$\sum f_Q : \bigoplus_{Q \in I} \text{Hom}(-, Q) \rightarrow \Psi$ is surjective. Define $g_Q : Q \rightarrow P$ such that $\text{Hom}(-, g_Q)$ is the composition of f_Q with the inclusion $\Psi \hookrightarrow \text{Hom}(-, P)$. By assumption, there is a finite subset I' of I such that $\text{Im}(g_Q) \subset \sum_{Q' \in I'} \text{Im}(g_{Q'})$ for all $Q \in I$. It follows that Ψ is a quotient of $\text{Hom}(-, \bigoplus_{Q' \in I'} Q')$, hence $L \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-mod}$. This shows that (ii) holds.

Assume (ii). Every object M of $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-mod}$ is isomorphic to the cokernel of a map $f : \text{Hom}(-, P) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(-, Q)$ with $P, Q \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})$. There is $g \in \text{Hom}(P, Q)$ such that $f = \text{Hom}(-, g)$. We have $M \simeq \text{coker } f = \text{Hom}(-, \text{coker } g)$ and (iii) follows.

Assume (iii). Let $M \in \mathcal{A}$ and let I be a family of subobjects of M . Since sums of subobjects exist in $\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod}$, they exist in $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-Mod}$. So, there is a subobject $\Psi = \sum_{Q \in I} \text{Hom}(-, Q)$ of $\text{Hom}(-, M)$. Let $\Phi = \text{Hom}(-, M)/\Psi$. Since $\Phi \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{A})\text{-mod}$, there is $N \in \mathcal{A}$ and an isomorphism $\Phi \simeq \text{Hom}(-, N)$. There is a map $f \in \text{Hom}(M, N)$ such that $\text{Hom}(-, f)$ corresponds to the quotient map $\text{Hom}(-, M) \twoheadrightarrow \Phi$. We have $\Psi = \ker(\text{Hom}(-, f)) \simeq \text{Hom}(-, \ker f)$. We deduce that $\ker f = \sum_{Q \in I} Q$. So, (i) holds. \square

Let \mathcal{D} be a k -linear category. Note that the forgetful functor from the category of k -linear functors $\mathcal{D}^{\text{opp}} \rightarrow k\text{-Mod}$ to the category $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ is an isomorphism of categories.

Let k' be a commutative k -algebra. We denote by $k'\mathcal{D}$ the k' -linear category with set of objects $\{k'M\}$ where M runs over the set of objects of \mathcal{D} and with $\text{Hom}_{k'\mathcal{D}}(k'M, k'N) = k' \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(M, N)$. There is a base change functor $k' \otimes - : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow k'\mathcal{D}$, $M \mapsto k'M$ that is compatible, via the Yoneda embedding, with the base change functor $k' \otimes - : \mathcal{D}\text{-Mod} \rightarrow (k'\mathcal{D})\text{-Mod}$, $F \mapsto (k'N \mapsto k' \otimes F(N))$.

Lemma F.1.23. — Assume k' is a localization of k . Let $M \in (k'\mathcal{D})\text{-mod}$. There exists $\tilde{M} \in \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ such that $k'\tilde{M} \simeq M$.

Proof. — Let $Q \in \mathcal{D}$ and N a subobject of $k'Q$ in $(k'\mathcal{D})\text{-Mod}$ such that $M \simeq (k'Q)/N$.

Let $\phi : k \rightarrow k'$ be the canonical algebra map and $\phi_Q = \phi \otimes \text{Id}_Q : Q \rightarrow k' \otimes Q$. Let $L = \phi_Q^{-1}(N) \subset Q$. We have a canonical isomorphism $k'L \xrightarrow{\sim} N$, hence $M \simeq k'(Q/L)$. \square

Lemma F.1.24. — Assume k' is a finitely generated module over a localization of k .

If \mathcal{D} is locally noetherian, then $k'\mathcal{D}$ is locally noetherian.

Proof. — Let $M \in \mathcal{D}$ and let N be a subobject of $k'M$ in $(k'\mathcal{D})\text{-Mod}$.

Assume k' is a localization of k . The proof of Lemma F.1.23 shows that there exists a subobject L of M such that $k'L \simeq N$. Since $L \in \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$, it follows that $N \in (k'\mathcal{D})\text{-mod}$.

Assume k' is a finitely generated k -module. The restriction of $k'M$ to $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ is a quotient of a finite direct sum of copies of M , hence the restriction N_0 of N to $\mathcal{D}\text{-Mod}$ is the quotient of an object of $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$. So, there exists $P \in \mathcal{D}$ and a surjective map $P \twoheadrightarrow N_0$ in $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$. By adjunction, we obtain a surjective map $k'P \twoheadrightarrow N$ in $(k'\mathcal{D})\text{-Mod}$. So $N \in (k'\mathcal{D})\text{-mod}$.

The general case follows. \square

Assume k is a discrete valuation ring with residue field \bar{k} and field of fractions K .

Lemma F.1.25. — Assume Hom -spaces in $K\mathcal{D}$ are finite-dimensional vector spaces over K and \mathcal{D} is locally noetherian. Then $K\mathcal{D}$ and $\bar{k}\mathcal{D}$ are locally noetherian.

Let $M \in K\mathcal{D}$. There exists $\tilde{M} \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $K\tilde{M} \simeq M$ and $\text{Hom}(P, M)$ is a free k -module of finite rank for every $P \in \mathcal{D}$.

Given any such \tilde{M} , the class $[\bar{k}\tilde{M}] \in K_0((\bar{k}\mathcal{D})\text{-mod})$ depends only on $[M] \in K_0((K\mathcal{D})\text{-mod})$.

Proof. — Note that $K\mathcal{D}$ and $\bar{k}\mathcal{D}$ are locally noetherian by Lemma F.1.24.

Lemma F.1.23 ensures the existence of $N \in \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ such that $k'N \simeq M$. Let N' be the torsion subobject of N and $\tilde{M} = N/N'$. We have $k'\tilde{M} \simeq M$. Let $P \in \mathcal{D}$. Since $\text{Hom}(P, M)$ is a torsion-free k -module such that $K \otimes \text{Hom}(P, M)$ is a finite-dimensional K -vector space, it follows that $\text{Hom}(P, M)$ is a free k -module of finite rank.

Let \tilde{M}_1 and \tilde{M}_2 be two objects of $\mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$. Given $P \in \mathcal{D}$, the canonical map $K \text{Hom}(P, \tilde{M}_2) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(KP, K\tilde{M}_2)$ is an isomorphism. Since \tilde{M}_1 has a resolution $P'_1 \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow \tilde{M}_1 \rightarrow 0$ with $P'_1, P_1 \in \mathcal{D}$, it follows that the canonical map $K \text{Hom}(\tilde{M}_1, \tilde{M}_2) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(K\tilde{M}_1, K\tilde{M}_2)$ is an isomorphism.

Assume now we have an isomorphism $g : K\tilde{M}_1 \xrightarrow{\sim} K\tilde{M}_2$. There is $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ and $m \geq 0$ such that $Kf = \pi^m g$, where π is a generator of the maximal ideal of k . Similarly, there is $f' : M_2 \rightarrow M_1$ and $m' \geq 0$ such that $Kf' = \pi^{m'} g^{-1}$. Let $n = m + m'$. Since $f' \circ f = \text{Id}^n$, it follows that f is injective. We have $f \circ f' = \pi^n \text{Id}$, hence $\pi^n \tilde{M}_2 \subset \text{Im}(f)$.

We proceed by induction on n to show that $[\bar{k}\tilde{M}_1] = [\bar{k}\tilde{M}_2]$.

Assume $n = 1$. Let $L = \text{coker } f$. There is an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Tor}_1^k(\bar{k}, L) \rightarrow \bar{k}\tilde{M}_1 \rightarrow \bar{k}\tilde{M}_2 \rightarrow \bar{k}L \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $\pi L = 0$, we have $\text{Tor}_1^k(\bar{k}, L) \simeq \bar{k}L$, hence $[\bar{k}\tilde{M}_1] = [\bar{k}\tilde{M}_2]$.

In the general case, let $\tilde{M}_3 = \text{Im}(f) + \pi^{n-1}\tilde{M}_2$. We have $\pi\tilde{M}_3 \subset \text{Im}(f)$, hence $[\bar{k}\tilde{M}_1] = [\bar{k}\tilde{M}_3]$. We have $\pi^{n-1}\tilde{M}_2 \subset \tilde{M}_3$, so it follows by induction that $[\bar{k}\tilde{M}_2] = [\bar{k}\tilde{M}_3]$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

The previous lemma provides a decomposition map

$$d : K_0((K\mathcal{D})\text{-mod}) \rightarrow K_0((\bar{k}\mathcal{D})\text{-mod})$$

with the property that $d([KM]) = [\bar{k}M]$ when $M \in \mathcal{D}\text{-mod}$ and $\text{Hom}(P, M)$ is a projective k -module for all $P \in \mathcal{D}$.

We assume from now on that \mathcal{C} is a highest weight category over k with poset of standard objects Δ .

Proposition F.1.14 and Lemma F.1.22 imply the following result.

Lemma F.1.26. — *Assume Δ is finitely generated as an ideal and \mathcal{C} is noetherian. The Yoneda functor induces an equivalence $\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})\text{-mod}$.*

Given two ideals $\Gamma \subset \Gamma'$, we have a functor $F_{\Gamma \subset \Gamma'} : \mathcal{C}[\Gamma'] \rightarrow \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ sending an object of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']$ to its largest quotient in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ (Proposition F.1.10). This functor sends projective objects to projective objects.

When Γ and Γ' are finitely generated, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{C}[\Gamma] & \xrightarrow[\sim]{M \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, M)} & \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])\text{-mod} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow - \circ F_{\Gamma \subset \Gamma'} \\ \mathcal{C}[\Gamma'] & \xrightarrow[\sim]{M \mapsto \text{Hom}(-, M)} & \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'])\text{-mod} \end{array}$$

and the vertical arrow $- \circ F_{\Gamma \subset \Gamma'}$ is fully faithful.

Given $M \in \mathcal{C}$, there is a finitely generated ideal Γ of Δ such that $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ (Corollary F.1.11) and $\text{Hom}(-, M)$ defines an object of $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])\text{-mod}$. So, we obtain a functor

$$\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{colim}_{\Gamma} \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])\text{-mod},$$

where the colimit is taken using the system of strictly transitive transition functors $- \circ F_{\Gamma \subset \Gamma'}$. Lemma F.1.26 shows the following result.

Corollary F.1.27. — *The Yoneda functor gives an equivalence*

$$\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{colim}_{\Gamma} \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])\text{-mod},$$

where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ .

Let k' be a noetherian commutative k -algebra. Given Γ a finitely generated ideal of Δ , we put $(k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma} = (k' \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]))\text{-mod}$. We define $k'\mathcal{C} = \text{colim}_{\Gamma} (k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma}$, where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ . Note that, in this colimit, given $\Gamma_1 \subset \Gamma_2$, the functors $(k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma_1} \rightarrow (k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma_2}$ are fully faithful.

The base change functor $k' \otimes - : \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])\text{-mod} \rightarrow (k' \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]))\text{-mod}$ induces a base change functor $k' \otimes - : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow k'\mathcal{C}$.

Proposition F.1.28. — *Assume $\text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$ and $k' \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$ are locally noetherian for all finitely generated ideals Γ of Δ (note that that the assertion over k' is a consequence of the one over k when k' is a finitely generated module over a localization of k).*

The category $k'\mathcal{C}$ is a highest weight category with set of standard objects $k'\Delta = \{k'D\}_{D \in \Delta}$.

Proof. — Let $D \in \Delta$. The object D is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Delta_{\leq D}]$, hence

$$\text{End}_{k'\mathcal{C}}(k'D) = \text{End}_{(k'\mathcal{C})_{\Delta_{\leq D}}}(k'D) = k' \text{End}_{\mathcal{C}[\Delta_{\leq D}]}(D) = k'.$$

So, (i) in Definition F.1.1 holds for $k'\mathcal{C}$.

Let $D_1, D_2 \in \Delta$ and let Γ be the ideal of Δ generated by D_1 and D_2 . If $D_1 \not\leq D_2$, then D_1 is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, hence as above we have $\text{Hom}(k'D_1, k'D_2) \simeq k' \text{Hom}(D_1, D_2) = 0$. We deduce that (ii) holds.

By assumption, every object of $k'\mathcal{C}$ is a quotient of an object of the form $k'P$, where P is a projective object of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ for some finitely generated Γ . Note that $k'P \in (k'\mathcal{C})^{k'\Delta}$ and (iii) holds.

Let Γ be a finitely generated ideal of Δ . Let $M \in (k'\mathcal{C})_\Gamma$. Let $D \in \Delta \setminus \Gamma$ and consider $g : k'D \rightarrow M$. Let $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$ and $f : k'P \twoheadrightarrow M$ be a surjection. Let $\Gamma' = \Gamma \cup \Delta_{\leq D}$. Since D is projective in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma']$ (Lemma F.1.13), it follows that $k'D$ is projective in $(k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma'}$, hence there is $h : k'D \rightarrow k'P$ such that $g = f \circ h$. On the other hand, $\text{Hom}_{(k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma'}}(k'D, k'P) \simeq k' \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(D, P) = 0$. So, $g = 0$. We deduce that $\text{Hom}(k'D, M) = 0$, hence $(k'\mathcal{C})_\Gamma \subset (k'\mathcal{C})[k'\Gamma]$.

Let $D, D' \in \Delta$ and $M \in k'\mathcal{C}$. Let Γ be a finitely generated ideal of Δ containing D and D' and such that $M \in (k'\mathcal{C})_\Gamma$. By Lemma F.1.13, there is $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$ and a surjective map $P \twoheadrightarrow D$ whose kernel is in $\mathcal{C}^{\Delta > D}$. So, we have a surjection $k'P \twoheadrightarrow k'D$ whose kernel is in $(k'\mathcal{C})^{k'\Delta > D}$. We have $\text{Hom}_{(k'\mathcal{C})_\Gamma}(k'P, k'D') \simeq k' \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]}(P, D')$ and $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(P, D')$ is a finitely generated projective k -module (Lemma F.1.16). It follows that $\text{Hom}_{k'\mathcal{C}}(k'P, k'D')$ is a finitely generated projective k' -module.

Consider an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow N \rightarrow k'P \rightarrow 0$ with $N \in k'\mathcal{C}$. There is a finitely generated ideal Γ' of Δ containing Γ and such that $N \in (k'\mathcal{C})_{\Gamma'}$. Now, there is $R \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma'])$ and a surjection $f : k'R \twoheadrightarrow N$. By Proposition F.1.10(i), there is $R' \leq R$ such that $R' \in \mathcal{C}^{\Gamma' \setminus \Gamma}$ and $R/R' \in \mathcal{C}^\Gamma$. We have $\text{Hom}(k'R', k'P) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}(k'R', M) = 0$, hence f factors through a surjection $k'(R/R') \twoheadrightarrow N$. We have $k'(R/R') \in (k'\mathcal{C})_\Gamma$, hence $N \in (k'\mathcal{C})_\Gamma$, so the surjection $N \twoheadrightarrow k'P$ splits. This shows that $\text{Ext}_{k'\mathcal{C}}^1(k', M) = 0$, hence (iv) holds. This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

F.1.F. Grothendieck groups. — The next lemma follows from [Wei2, Lemma II.6.2.7].

Lemma F.1.29. — *We have $K_0(\mathcal{C}) = \text{colim}_\Gamma K_0(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$, where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ .*

Let $V \in k\text{-mod}$. Given $M \in \mathcal{D}$, the object $V \otimes_k \text{Hom}(-, M)$ is representable by an object $V \otimes_k M$: given $k^r \xrightarrow{f} k^s \rightarrow V \rightarrow 0$ an exact sequence in $k\text{-mod}$, we have $V \otimes_k M = \text{coker}(f \otimes M : M^r \rightarrow M^s)$.

Lemma F.1.30. — *Let $M \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$ and let $0 \rightarrow V_1 \rightarrow V \rightarrow V_2 \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence in $k\text{-mod}$. We have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow V_1 \otimes_k M \rightarrow V \otimes_k M \rightarrow V_2 \otimes_k M \rightarrow 0$.*

Proof. — We can assume that Δ is finitely generated as an ideal, so that \mathcal{C} has enough projectives. Let $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C})$. Since $\text{Hom}(P, M)$ is projective over k , it follows that we have an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow V_1 \otimes_k \text{Hom}(P, M) \rightarrow V \otimes_k \text{Hom}(P, M) \rightarrow V_2 \otimes_k$

$\text{Hom}(P, M) \rightarrow 0$, hence an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \text{Hom}(P, V_1 \otimes_k M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(P, V \otimes_k M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(P, V_2 \otimes_k M) \rightarrow 0$. The lemma follows. \square

Lemma F.1.31. — *Let Γ be an ideal of Δ such that $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$ is finite. We have an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. — Without assumption on $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$, there is an exact sequence [Wei2, Theorem II.6.4]

$$K_0(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Assume $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$ has a single element D_0 . It follows from Lemma F.1.30 that the functor $D_0 \otimes_k - : k\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is exact. Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$. Let N be the cone of the adjunction map $f : D_0 \otimes_k \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(D_0, M) \rightarrow M$. Since $\text{Hom}(D_0, f)$ is an isomorphism and D_0 is projective, it follows that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(D_0, H^i(N)) = 0$ for all i . So, N is a bounded complex with cohomology contained in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. It follows that $M \rightarrow N$ provides a left adjoint to the inclusion functor of the thick subcategory of $D^b(\mathcal{C})$ of complexes with cohomology in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. As a consequence, the canonical map $K_0(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C})$ is a split injection. So, the lemma holds when $|\Delta \setminus \Gamma| = 1$. The general case follows by induction on $|\Delta \setminus \Gamma|$. \square

It follows from Lemma F.1.30 that given $V \in k\text{-mod}$ and $D \in \Delta$, the class $[V \otimes_k D] \in K_0(\mathcal{C})$ depends only on $[V] \in G_0(k)$ and $[D]$. We denote it by $[V] \cdot [D]$. This provides $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ with a structure of $G_0(k)$ -module.

Lemma F.1.32. — *The morphism of $G_0(k)$ -modules*

$$G_0(k)^{(\Delta)} \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}), (a_D)_{D \in \Delta} \mapsto \sum_D a_D \cdot [D]$$

is injective.

If Δ is finitely generated as an ideal, then the canonical map $K_0(\mathcal{C}\text{-proj}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C})$ is injective with image the free \mathbb{Z} -submodule generated by $\{[D]\}_{D \in \Delta}$.

Proof. — When Δ is finite, the lemma follows from Lemma F.1.31. When Δ is finitely generated, given a finite subset I of Δ , there is an ideal Γ of Δ such that $\Delta \setminus \Gamma$ is finite and contains I . Since the lemma holds for $\mathcal{C}(\Delta \setminus \Gamma)$, we deduce that the lemma holds for \mathcal{C} . The general case follows from Lemma F.1.29. \square

Definition F.1.33. — *We say that \mathcal{C} is separated if $D^b(\mathcal{C})$ is generated as a triangulated category by $\{V \otimes_k D\}$, where $V \in k\text{-mod}$ and $D \in \Delta$.*

Lemma F.1.34. — *If all the finitely generated ideals of Γ are finite, then \mathcal{C} is separated.*

Proof. — When Δ is finite, the statement follows by induction as in the proof of Lemma F.1.31, cf Remark F.1.18.

Let M be a bounded complex of objects of \mathcal{C} . There is a finitely generated ideal Γ of Δ such that M is a bounded complex of objects of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Since the lemma holds for $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, we are done. \square

Lemma F.1.35. — *If \mathcal{C} is separated, then $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ is a free $K_0(k\text{-mod})$ -module with basis $\{[D]\}_{D \in \Delta}$.*

If in addition Δ is finite and $\text{Spec } k$ is connected, then there is an isomorphism

$$K_0(k\text{-mod}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_0(\mathcal{C}\text{-proj}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\mathcal{C}), \quad a \otimes [P] \mapsto a \cdot [P].$$

Proof. — The first statement follows immediately from Lemma F.1.32. The second statement follows by induction from Lemma F.1.31. \square

Remark F.1.36. — *If $D^b(\mathcal{C})$ is generated, as a triangulated category closed under taking direct summands, by $\{V \otimes_k D\}$, where $V \in k\text{-mod}$ and $D \in \Delta$, then it is separated: this is shown by the proof of Lemma F.1.31 when Δ is finite, and the general case follows. \blacksquare*

F.1.G. Completed Grothendieck groups. — We define the *completed Grothendieck group* of \mathcal{C} as $\hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}) = \text{colim}_{\Gamma} \lim_{\Omega \subset \Gamma} K_0(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]/\mathcal{C}[\Omega])$ where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ and Ω runs over ideals of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is finite.

Note that given $\Omega \subset \Omega' \subset \Gamma$, the transition map $K_0(\mathcal{C}(\Gamma \setminus \Omega)) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{C}(\Gamma \setminus \Omega'))$ is surjective, while given $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$, the transition map $\lim_{\Omega \subset \Gamma} K_0(\mathcal{C}(\Gamma \setminus \Omega)) \rightarrow \lim_{\Omega \subset \Gamma'} K_0(\mathcal{C}(\Gamma' \setminus \Omega))$ is injective.

There is a canonical morphism of groups

$$K_0(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}), \quad [M] \mapsto [[M]]$$

since $\mathcal{C} = \text{colim}_{\Gamma} \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$, where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ .

When Γ is finitely generated, we have $\hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}) = \lim_{\Omega \subset \Gamma} K_0(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]/\mathcal{C}[\Omega])$ where Ω runs over ideals of Δ such that $\Delta \setminus \Omega$ is finite.

When Δ is finite, we have a canonical isomorphism $K_0(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C})$.

Let $\text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, K_0(k\text{-mod}))$ be the abelian group of maps $\chi : \Delta \rightarrow K_0(k\text{-mod})$ such that $\{D \in \Delta \mid \chi(D) \neq 0\}$ is contained in a finitely generated ideal of Δ .

Lemma F.1.37. — *There is an isomorphism*

$$\sigma : \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, K_0(k\text{-mod})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}), \quad \chi \mapsto \sum_{D \in \Delta} [\chi(D)] \cdot [[D]]$$

and an isomorphism

$$\hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, K_0(k\text{-mod})), \quad [[M]] \mapsto (D \mapsto \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i [\text{Ext}^i(D, M)]).$$

Proof. — Assume first Δ is finite. Consider the morphisms

$$f : K_0(k\text{-mod})^\Delta \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\mathcal{C}), ([V_D])_{D \in \Delta} \mapsto \sum_{D \in \Delta} [V_D] \cdot [D]$$

and

$$g : K_0(\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(k\text{-mod})^\Delta, [M] \mapsto (D \mapsto \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i [\text{Ext}^i(D, M)]).$$

Lemma F.1.35 shows that f is an isomorphism. Since $g \circ f$ has a triangular matrix with entries 1 on the diagonal, it follows that g is an isomorphism.

Consider now a general Δ . We have $\text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, K_0(k\text{-mod})) = \text{colim}_\Gamma \lim_\Omega K_0(k\text{-mod})^\Omega$ where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ and Ω runs over ideals of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is finite. The lemma follows from the case where Δ is finite. \square

Lemmas F.1.35 and F.1.37 have the following consequence.

Proposition F.1.38. — *If \mathcal{C} is separated, then we have a canonical injection $K_0(\mathcal{C}) \hookrightarrow \hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C})$.*

Lemma F.1.39. — *Assume k is a field and \mathcal{C} is noetherian. The map $M \mapsto ([M : L(D)])_{D \in \Delta}$ induces an injection $\hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}) \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}^\Delta$.*

Proof. — Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$ and $D \in \Delta$. There is a finitely generated ideal Γ of Δ and an ideal Ω of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is finite and contains D and such that $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. We have $[M : L(D)] = [M' : L(D)]$, where M' is the image of M in $\mathcal{C}(\Gamma \setminus \Omega)$. It follows that $[M : L(D)]$ depends only on the class of M in $\hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C})$.

When Δ is finite, \mathcal{C} is equivalent to the category of finite-dimensional modules over a finite-dimensional k -algebra, hence the class of a module in K_0 is determined by the multiplicities of simple modules in a composition series. So, we obtain the injectivity when Δ is finite, and the general case follows. \square

Let k' be a noetherian commutative flat k -algebra. There is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0(\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \hat{K}_0(\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow{\sigma^{-1}} & \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, K_0(k\text{-mod})) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_0(k'\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \hat{K}_0(k'\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow[\sigma^{-1}]{} & \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, K_0(k'\text{-mod})) \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are induced by the functor $k' \otimes_k -$.

F.1.H. Decomposition maps. — We assume in §F.1.H that \mathcal{C} is noetherian.

If k is a discrete valuation ring with residue field \bar{k} and field of fractions K , it follows from §F.1.E that there is a decomposition map

$$d : K_0(K\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow K_0(\bar{k}\mathcal{C})$$

with the property that $d([KM]) = [\bar{k}M]$ when M is an object of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ where Γ is a finitely generated ideal of Δ and $\text{Hom}(P, M) \in k\text{-proj}$ for all $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$.

We construct now decomposition maps over more general local rings k , using completed Grothendieck groups.

Assume k is a local integral ring with residue field \bar{k} and field of fractions K . We have canonical isomorphisms $\text{dim}_K : K_0(K\text{-mod}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}$ and $\text{dim}_{\bar{k}} : K_0(\bar{k}\text{-mod}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}$. We define $\hat{d} : K_0(K\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(\bar{k}\mathcal{C})$ as the map making the following diagram commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \hat{K}_0(K\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow[\sim]{\sigma^{-1}} & \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, \mathbb{Z}) \\ \hat{d} \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \hat{K}_0(k'\mathcal{C}) & \xrightarrow[\sigma^{-1}]{\sim} & \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

Proposition F.1.40. — Let $M \in \mathcal{C}$ and let Γ be a finitely generated ideal of Δ such that $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Assume $\text{Hom}(P, M) \in k\text{-proj}$ for all $P \in \text{Proj}(\mathcal{C}[\Gamma])$. Then $\hat{d}([[KM]]) = [[kM]]$.

Proof. — Assume first Δ is finite. There are objects \bar{D} of \mathcal{C} for $D \in \Delta$ such that $\text{Ext}^i(D, \bar{D}') = \delta_{0i} \delta_{D, D'}$ for all $D, D' \in \Delta$ and $i \geq 0$ (Proposition F.1.17 and [Rou, Proposition 4.19]). The assumption on M guarantees that it has a finite projective resolution $0 \rightarrow P^{-n} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P^0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$ [Rou, Proposition 4.23]. As a consequence, $[[M]] = \sigma(D \mapsto \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i [\text{Hom}(P^i, \bar{D})])$. Since $\text{dim}_K[\text{Hom}_{K\mathcal{C}}(KP^i, K\bar{D})] = \text{dim}_k[\text{Hom}_{k\mathcal{C}}(kP^i, k\bar{D})]$, the proposition follows.

Consider the general case. Let Γ be a finitely generated ideal of Δ such that $M \in \mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$. Let Ω be a finitely generated ideal of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is finite. There exists a projective object of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]$ whose image in $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma]/\mathcal{C}[\Omega]$ is a progenerator, and $\text{Hom}(P, M) \simeq \text{Hom}(q_\Omega(P), q_\Omega(M))$ (cf. Lemma F.1.21). Since the proposition holds for $q_\Omega(M)$, we deduce that it holds for M . \square

When k is a discrete valuation ring, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_0(K\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \hat{K}_0(K\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow[\sim]{\sigma^{-1}} \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, \mathbb{Z}) \\ \hat{d} \downarrow & & \hat{d} \downarrow \quad \parallel \\ K_0(\bar{k}\mathcal{C}) & \longrightarrow & \hat{K}_0(k'\mathcal{C}) \xrightarrow[\sigma^{-1}]{\sim} \text{Map}^{\text{fg}}(\Delta, \mathbb{Z}) \end{array}$$

F.1.I. Blocks. — We assume in §F.1.I that $\text{Spec } k$ is connected.

We define the equivalence relation \sim on Δ as the one generated by $D \sim D'$ when $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(D, D') \neq 0$ for some $i \in \{0, 1\}$. This is the equivalence relation generated by the partial order $<$ (cf. Proposition F.1.9).

Proposition F.1.41. — Given $I \in \Delta / \sim$, the full subcategory $\mathcal{C}[I]$ of \mathcal{C} is an indecomposable Serre subcategory whose objects are the quotients of objects of \mathcal{C}^I . It is a highest weight category with poset of standard objects I . We have $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{I \in \Delta / \sim} \mathcal{C}[I]$.

Proof. — Let $I, J \in \Delta / \sim$ with $I \neq J$. Given $M \in \mathcal{C}^I$ and $N \in \mathcal{C}^J$, we have $\text{Ext}^1(M, N) = 0$ and $\text{Hom}(M, N) = 0$. It follows that $\mathcal{C}^\Delta = \bigoplus_{I \in \Delta / \sim} \mathcal{C}^I$. We deduce that a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^I is in $\mathcal{C}[I]$.

Let $L \in \mathcal{C}$. There is an exact sequence $M \xrightarrow{f} N \rightarrow L \rightarrow 0$ with $M, N \in \mathcal{C}^\Delta$. We have decompositions $M = \bigoplus_{I \in \Delta / \sim} M^I$, $N = \bigoplus_{I \in \Delta / \sim} N^I$ and $f = \sum_I f^I$ with $f^I : M^I \rightarrow N^I$ and $M^I, N^I \in \mathcal{C}^I$. It follows that $L = \bigoplus_I \text{coker} f^I$ and $\text{coker} f^I$ is a quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^I . Assume $L \in \mathcal{C}[I]$. Consider $J \neq I$. We have $\text{Hom}(N^J, L) = 0$, hence $\text{coker} f^J = 0$. It follows that $L = \text{coker} f^I$ is the quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^I . We have shown that $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{I \in \Delta / \sim} \mathcal{C}[I]$.

Let e be an idempotent of the center of $\mathcal{C}[I]$. Note that e acts by 0 or 1 on an object of Δ . Let I_e be the subset of I of objects on which e acts by 0. Given $D, D' \in I$ with $\text{Ext}^i(D, D') \neq 0$ for some $i \in \{0, 1\}$, we have $D, D' \in I_e$ or $D, D' \in I \setminus I_e$. We deduce that $I = I_e$ or $I_e = \emptyset$. Since every object of $\mathcal{C}[I]$ is the quotient of an object of \mathcal{C}^I , it follows that $e = 0$ or $e = 1$. So, $\mathcal{C}[I]$ is indecomposable.

Since $(\mathcal{C}, \Delta, \leq)$ is a highest weight category (Proposition F.1.9), it follows that $\mathcal{C}[I]$ is a highest weight category with set of standard I and partial order \leq , hence it is a highest weight category with the partial order $<$. \square

Lemma F.1.42. — Let $D, D' \in \Delta$.

We have $D \sim D'$ if and only if there is a finitely generated ideal Γ of Δ and an ideal Ω of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is a finite set containing D and D' and such that $q_\Omega(D)$ and $q_\Omega(D')$ are in the same block of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma](\Gamma \setminus \Omega)$.

Proof. — Let Γ be a finitely generated ideal of Δ and Ω an ideal of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is a finite set containing D and D' . We have $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^i(D, D') \simeq \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma](\Omega)}^i(q_\Omega(D), q_\Omega(D'))$ for $i \in \{0, 1\}$ (cf. proof of Proposition F.1.20).

We have $D \sim D'$ if and only if there exists $D_0 = D, D_1, \dots, D_n = D'$ in Δ such that $\text{Ext}^*(D_i, D_{i+1}) \neq 0$ or $\text{Ext}^*(D_{i+1}, D_i) \neq 0$ for some $* \in \{0, 1\}$, for all $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$. So, $D \sim D'$ if and only if there is a finitely generated ideal Γ of Δ , an ideal Ω of Γ and $D_0 = D, D_1, \dots, D_n = D'$ in $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ such that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma](\Omega)}^*(q_\Omega(D_i), q_\Omega(D_{i+1})) \neq 0$ or $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}[\Gamma](\Omega)}^*(q_\Omega(D_{i+1}), q_\Omega(D_i)) \neq 0$ for some $* \in \{0, 1\}$, for all $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$: this is equivalent to the requirement that $q_\Omega(D)$ and $q_\Omega(D')$ are in the same block of $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma](\Gamma \setminus \Omega)$ by Proposition F.1.41. \square

We assume for the remainder of §F.1.I that \mathcal{C} is noetherian.

Given Γ a finitely generated ideal of Δ and Ω an ideal of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is a finite set containing D and D' , there is a finite family $B_{\Gamma, \Omega}$ of prime ideals of k such that given a prime ideal \mathfrak{q} of k , we have $k_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k D \sim k_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k D'$ if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{q}$.

Lemma F.1.43. — *Let $D, D' \in \Delta$ and let k' be a commutative noetherian k -algebra that is a finitely generated module over a localization of k . If $k' \otimes_k D \sim k' \otimes_k D'$ in $k'\Delta$ then $D \sim D'$.*

Proof. — Assume first Δ is finite. In that case, the result is classical: we have $R\mathrm{Hom}_{k', \mathcal{C}}^{\bullet}(k'D, k'D') \simeq k' \otimes^{\mathbb{L}} R\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}^{\bullet}(D, D')$. So, if $\mathrm{Ext}_{k', \mathcal{C}}^*(k'D, k'D') \neq 0$ for some $* \in \{0, 1\}$, then $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^*(D, D') \neq 0$ for some $* \geq 0$.

Consider $D = D_0, \dots, D_n = D'$ in Δ with $\mathrm{Ext}_{k', \mathcal{C}}^*(k'D_i, k'D_{i+1}) \neq 0$ or $\mathrm{Ext}_{k', \mathcal{C}}^*(k'D_{i+1}, k'D_i) \neq 0$ for some $* \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $i \in \{0, n-1\}$. We have $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^*(D_i, D_{i+1}) \neq 0$ or $\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}}^*(D_{i+1}, D_i) \neq 0$ for some $* \geq 0$ for all $i \in \{0, n-1\}$. It follows that D and D' are in the same block of \mathcal{C} , hence $D \sim D'$ by Proposition F.1.41.

The general case follows from Proposition F.1.28 and its proof. □

Proposition F.1.44. — *Assume k is integral and integrally closed and let K be its field of fractions.*

There exists a (unique) family \mathcal{F} of height one prime ideals of k with the following property:

given \mathfrak{p} a prime ideal of k , the partition of Δ into blocks of $k_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathcal{C}$ is the same as the partitions into blocks of $K\mathcal{C}$ if and only if \mathfrak{p} contains no element of \mathcal{F} .

Given \mathfrak{p} a prime ideal of k containing an element of \mathcal{F} , a subset of Δ corresponds to a block of $k_{\mathfrak{p}}\mathcal{C}$ if and only if it is a union of blocks of $k_{\mathfrak{q}}\mathcal{C}$ for all $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{F}$ with $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{p}$.

The set \mathcal{F} has the cardinality of a union over the set of finite subsets of Δ , of finite sets.

Proof. — Assume Δ is finite. We have $\mathcal{C} \simeq A\text{-mod}$ where A is a k -algebra that is finitely generated and projective as a k -module. The proposition follows from Proposition F.1.41 and Proposition D.2.11

The general case follows from Lemma F.1.42. The set \mathcal{F} is the union of the finite sets associated with the categories $\mathcal{C}[\Gamma](\Omega)$, where Γ runs over finitely generated ideals of Δ , Ω runs over ideals of Γ such that $\Gamma \setminus \Omega$ is finite and generates Γ as an ideal of Δ . □

Remark F.1.45. — Proposition F.1.43 shows that if $D \not\sim D'$, then $k_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k D \not\sim k_{\mathfrak{q}} \otimes_k D'$ for all prime ideals \mathfrak{q} of k . ■

F.2. Triangular algebras

The construction of a highest weight category from representations of triangular algebras in [GGOR, §2] is done under the presence of a grading coming from an

inner derivation. The method used there does not actually use that the gradings are inner, and we describe here constructions following [GGOR, §2], with a more general setting.

F.2.A. Definition. — Let A be a graded k -algebra with three graded subalgebras B^+ , B^- and H such that

(Δ i) H , B^- and B^+ are flat k -modules

(Δ ii) the multiplication map $\mu: B^+ \otimes H \otimes B^- \rightarrow A$ is an isomorphism of k -modules

(Δ iii) $\mu(B^+ \otimes H) = \mu(H \otimes B^+)$ and $\mu(B^- \otimes H) = \mu(H \otimes B^-)$

(Δ iv) $B_{>0}^- = B_{<0}^+ = 0$, $B_0^- = B_0^+ = k$ and $H = H_0$.

The canonical maps $H \rightarrow (B^+H)/(B^+H)_{<0}$ and $H \rightarrow (B^-H)/(B^-H)_{>0}$ are isomorphisms. Composing their inverse with the quotient maps, we obtain a canonical morphism of graded k -algebras $B^\epsilon H \twoheadrightarrow H$ for $\epsilon \in \{+, -\}$.

We identify the category of H -modules with the category of graded H -modules that are concentrated in degree 0.

F.2.B. Induced modules. —

F.2.B.1. Given F a graded (B^-H) -module, we put $\Delta(F) = A \otimes_{B^-H} F$. Note that Δ is an exact functor that is left adjoint to the restriction functor from the category of graded A -modules to the category of graded (B^-H) -modules.

There is a canonical isomorphism of graded (B^+H) -modules

$$B^+H \otimes_H F \xrightarrow{\sim} \Delta(F)$$

and a canonical isomorphism of graded B^+ -modules

$$B^+ \otimes F \xrightarrow{\sim} \Delta(F).$$

When E is an H -module, we view E as a graded (B^-H) -module concentrated in degree 0 through the canonical map $p: B^-H \twoheadrightarrow H$ and we put $\Delta(E) = \Delta(p^*(E))$. There is a canonical isomorphism of graded (B^+H) -modules

$$B^+H \otimes_H E \xrightarrow{\sim} \Delta(E).$$

Let $n \geq 0$. We put

$$\Delta_n(E) = \Delta\left(\left((B^-H)/(B^-H)_{<-n}\right) \otimes_H E\right).$$

Note that $\Delta_0(E) = \Delta(E)$ and $\Delta_n(E)$ has a filtration with subquotients

$$\Delta(E), \Delta\left((B^-H)_{-1} \otimes_H E\right), \dots, \Delta\left((B^-H)_{-n} \otimes_H E\right).$$

F.2.B.2. Given M a B^- -module and n a non-positive integer, let $\text{Ann}_{B_{<n}^-}(M) = \{m \in M \mid B_{<n}^- m = 0\}$, a B^- -submodule of M . We put $M_{\text{ln}} = \bigcup_{n < 0} \text{Ann}_{B_{<n}^-}(M)$ and we say that M is *locally nilpotent* for B^- if $M = M_{\text{ln}}$. The functor $M \mapsto M_{\text{ln}}$ is right adjoint to the inclusion functor from the category of locally nilpotent B^- -modules to the category of B^- -modules.

Note that

- When M is a graded B^- -module, M_{ln} is a graded B^- -submodule of M .
- If M is a (B^-H) -module, then M_{ln} is a (B^-H) -submodule of M , since $HB_{<n}^- = (HB^-)_{<n} = (B^-H)_{<n} = B_{<n}^-H$.

Assume now M is an A -module. Since $(B^-)_{<i}H(B^+)_{<j} \subset A_{<i+j} \subset A(B^-)_{<i+j}$ for $i + j < 0$, it follows that M_{ln} is an A -submodule of M . We deduce that $M \mapsto M_{\text{ln}}$ is right adjoint to the inclusion functor from the category of A -modules (resp. graded A -modules) that are locally nilpotent as B^- -modules to the category of A -modules (resp. graded A -modules).

Let $M \in A\text{-modgr}$ and $E \in H\text{-modgr}$. We have an isomorphism of k -modules

$$\text{Hom}_{A\text{-modgr}}(\Delta_n(E), M) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{H\text{-modgr}}(E, \text{Ann}_{B_{<n}^-}(M)), f \mapsto f|_{1 \otimes E}$$

If E is concentrated in degree d , then

$$\text{Hom}_{H\text{-modgr}}(E, \text{Ann}_{B_{<n}^-}(M)) = \text{Hom}_H(E, (\text{Ann}_{B_{<n}^-}(M))_d) \subset \text{Hom}_H(E, M_d).$$

Note that if M is a finitely generated graded A -module that is locally nilpotent for B^- , then $M_{<i} = 0$ for $i \ll 0$.

Lemma F.2.1. — *Let $M \in A\text{-modgr}$, let E be an H -module, let $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and let $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $M_{<i} = 0$. Then the canonical map $\text{Hom}_{A\text{-modgr}}(\Delta_n(E)\langle -d \rangle, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_H(E, M_d)$ is an isomorphism for $n \geq d - i$.*

Proof. — We have $(\text{Ann}_{B_{<n}^-}(M))_d = M_d$ since $(B^-)_{<-n}M_d \subset M_{<d-n} = 0$ and the result follows. □

Lemma F.2.2. — *Let $E, E' \in H\text{-mod}$ and let $d \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

If $d < 0$, then $\text{Hom}_{A\text{-modgr}}(\Delta(E), \Delta(E')\langle d \rangle) = 0$.

The functor Δ induces an isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_H(E, E') \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{A\text{-modgr}}(\Delta(E), \Delta(E')).$$

Proof. — We have

$$\text{Hom}_{A\text{-modgr}}(\Delta(E), \Delta(E')\langle d \rangle) \simeq \text{Hom}_{B^-H\text{-modgr}}(E, \Delta(E')\langle d \rangle)$$

If $d < 0$ then $(\Delta(E')\langle d \rangle)_0 = 0$, hence $\text{Hom}_{B^-H\text{-modgr}}(E, \Delta(E')\langle d \rangle) = 0$. This shows the first statement.

Note that $E' = \Delta(E')_0$ is a (B^-H) -submodule of $\Delta(E')$. It follows that

$$\text{Hom}_{B^-H\text{-modgr}}(E, \Delta(E')) \simeq \text{Hom}_H(E, E')$$

and the second statement follows. □

F.2.C. Category \mathcal{O}^{gr} . — We fix a set I of isomorphism classes of H -modules that are finitely generated as k -modules.

We assume that

- (Δ v) given $E \in I$, every submodule of E is a quotient of a finite multiple of E
- (Δ vii) $\text{End}_H(E) = k$ for all $E \in I$
- (Δ viii) the H -modules $((B^+H)_{\geq n}/(B^+H)_{>n}) \otimes_H E$ and $((B^-H)_{\leq -n}/(B^-H)_{<-n}) \otimes_H E$ are direct summands of finite direct sums of objects of I for all $E \in I$ and $n \geq 0$
- (Δ ix) the A -module $\Delta(E)$ is noetherian for all $E \in I$.

We denote by \mathcal{O}_H the full subcategory of $H\text{-Mod}$ with objects the quotients of finite direct sums of objects in I . Note that \mathcal{O}_H is an abelian subcategory of $H\text{-Mod}$ closed under quotients and subobjects, and I is a set of projective generators for \mathcal{O}_H . There is an equivalence of categories

$$(F.2.2) \quad \bigoplus_{E \in I} \text{Hom}(E, -) : \mathcal{O}_H \xrightarrow{\sim} (k\text{-mod})^{(I)}.$$

Example F.2.3. — Let I be a family of isomorphism classes of H -modules. Assume for every $E \in I$, the quotient of H by the annihilator of E is a matrix algebra over k and E is the pullback of its vector representation.

Note that the modules in I are free k -modules of finite rank. We have the equivalence of categories (F.2.2) and the conditions (Δ v)-(Δ vii) hold. ■

Remark F.2.4. — Note that Assertion (Δ ix) is satisfied if B^+ is noetherian: since E is a finitely generated k -module, it follows that $\Delta(E) \simeq B^+ \otimes E$ is a finitely generated B^+ -module, hence a noetherian B^+ -module. ■

We denote by \mathcal{O}^{gr} the category of finitely generated graded A -modules M that are locally nilpotent for B^- and satisfy $M_i \in \mathcal{O}_H$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since \mathcal{O}_H is closed under taking quotients, we deduce that \mathcal{O}^{gr} is a full subcategory of $A\text{-modgr}$ closed under taking quotients. Note that if \mathcal{O}_H is closed under extensions, then \mathcal{O}^{gr} will also be closed under extensions.

Lemma F.2.5. — Let M be a graded A -module. The following conditions are equivalent

- (i) $M \in \mathcal{O}^{gr}$
- (ii) there exists a finite family S of objects of I , $d_E \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $n_E \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for $E \in S$ such that M is a quotient of $\bigoplus_{E \in S} \Delta_{n_E}(E\langle d_E \rangle)$.

Proof. — Assume (i). There is a finite subset J of \mathbb{Z} such that M is generated by $\bigoplus_{j \in J} M_j$ as an A -module. Given $j \in J$, there is a finite family S_j of objects of I and a surjective morphism of H -modules $f_j : \bigoplus_{E \in S_j} E \rightarrow M_j$. By adjunction, we obtain a morphism of graded (B^-H) -modules $g_j : \bigoplus_{E \in S_j} B^-H \otimes_H E \langle -j \rangle \rightarrow M$. Let $E \in S_j$. Since $f_j(E)$ is a finitely generated H -module, there is a non-negative integer n_E such that $(B^-)_{\leq -n_E} f_j(E) = 0$. So, g_j factors through a morphism of graded (B^-H) -modules $h_j : \bigoplus_{E \in S_j} ((B^-H)/(B^-H)_{\leq -n_E}) \otimes_H E \langle -j \rangle \rightarrow M$. Let

$$h'_j : \bigoplus_{E \in S_j} A \otimes_{B^-H} ((B^-H)/(B^-H)_{\leq -n_E}) \otimes_H E \langle -j \rangle \rightarrow M$$

be the morphism of graded A -modules obtained from h_j by adjunction. The map $\sum_{j \in J} h'_j$ is surjective and this shows (ii) holds.

Assume (ii). Let $E \in I$. Note that $(\Delta_n(E))_{< -n} = 0$, hence $B^-_{< -n-i}(\Delta_n(E))_i = 0$. It follows that $\Delta_n(E)$ is locally nilpotent for B^- . There is an isomorphism of H -modules $(B^-H)/(B^-H)_{< -n} \simeq \bigoplus_{i=0}^n (B^-H)_{\leq -i}/(B^-H)_{< -i}$, hence

$$\Delta_n(E)_i \simeq \bigoplus_j (B^+H)_{i+j} \otimes_H ((B^-H)_{-j} \otimes_H E)$$

is isomorphic to a direct summand of a finite direct sum of objects of I . We deduce that $\Delta_n(E) \in \mathcal{O}^{gr}$.

Since \mathcal{O}^{gr} is closed under taking finite direct sums, quotients and shifts, it follows that (i) holds. \square

Lemma F.2.6. — *Let $E \in I$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and let $M \in \mathcal{O}^{gr}$. If $M_{< -n} = 0$, then $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}^{gr}}^1(\Delta_n(E), M) = 0$.*

In particular, given $E' \in I$ and $d \leq n$, we have $\text{Ext}_{A\text{-modgr}}^1(\Delta_n(E), \Delta(E' \langle d \rangle)) = 0$.

Proof. — We have

$$\text{Hom}_{A\text{-modgr}}(A \otimes_{B^-H} (B^-H)_{< -n} \otimes_H E, M) \simeq \text{Hom}_{(B^-H)\text{-modgr}}((B^-H)_{< -n} \otimes_H E, M) = 0$$

since $((B^-H)_{< -n} \otimes_H E)_i = 0$ for $i \geq -n$, while $M_i = 0$ for $i < -n$.

There is an exact sequence of graded A -modules

$$0 \rightarrow A \otimes_{B^-H} (B^-H)_{< -n} \otimes_H E \rightarrow A \otimes_H E \rightarrow \Delta_n(E) \rightarrow 0.$$

Since $A \otimes_H E$ is projective in the category of graded A -modules whose restriction to H is in \mathcal{O}_H , we deduce that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}^{gr}}^1(\Delta_n(E), M) = 0$. \square

Let $\Delta^{gr} = \{\Delta(E \langle n \rangle)\}_{E \in I, n \in \mathbb{Z}}$, a set of objects of \mathcal{O}^{gr} (cf. Lemma F.2.5). We put a partial order on Δ^{gr} : given $E, F \in I$ and $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we put $E \langle i \rangle < F \langle j \rangle$ if $i < j$. Given $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we put $\Delta^{gr, \leq n} = \{\Delta(E \langle r \rangle)\}_{E \in I, r \leq n}$.

Theorem F.2.7. — *\mathcal{O}^{gr} is a noetherian highest weight category with poset of standard objects Δ^{gr} .*

Given $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the set $\{\Delta_{n-r}(E \langle r \rangle)\}_{r \leq n, E \in I}$ is a set of projective generators for $\mathcal{O}^{gr}[\Delta^{gr, \leq n}]$.

Proof. — Let $E \in I$. By (Δix) , every A -submodule of $\Delta_n(E)$ is finitely generated. So, all subobjects of objects of \mathcal{O}^{gr} are finitely generated as B^+ -modules by Lemma F.2.5. We deduce that \mathcal{O}^{gr} is closed under taking subobjects, since \mathcal{O}_H has that property.

We check now the conditions of Definition F.1.1. Conditions (i) and (ii) are given by Lemma F.2.2, and (iii) by Lemma F.2.5.

Let $E, E' \in I$, $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $M \in \mathcal{O}^{gr}$. By Lemma F.2.5, there is $m \geq 0$ such that $M_{<-m} = 0$. It follows from Lemma F.2.6 that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}^{gr}}^1(\Delta_n(E), M) = 0$ for $n \geq m$. There is $m' \geq 0$ such that $\Delta(E')_d$ is killed by $B_{<-m'}^-$. Consequently given $n \geq m'$, we have

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^{gr}}(\Delta_n(E), \Delta(E')_d) \simeq \text{Hom}_{H\text{-modgr}}(E, \text{Ann}_{B_{<-n}^-}(\Delta(E')_d)) = \text{Hom}_{H\text{-modgr}}(E, \Delta(E')_d).$$

Since $\Delta(E')_d$ is a direct summand of a finite direct sum of objects of I , we deduce that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}^{gr}}(\Delta_n(E), \Delta(E')_d) \in k\text{-proj}$. So, (iv) holds.

The projectivity of the objects $\Delta_{n-r}(E(r))$ follows from Lemmas F.2.6 and F.1.12. Since every object of $\mathcal{O}^{gr}[\Delta^{gr, \leq n}]$ is a quotient of an object filtered by $\Delta(E(r))$'s with $r \leq n$, the generation follows. \square

Let k' be a noetherian commutative k -algebra. We put $A' = k'A$, $B'^{\pm} = k'B^{\pm}$ and $H' = k'H$. The conditions (Δi) - (Δiv) are satisfied for those k' -algebras.

Let $I' = \{k'E\}_{E \in I}$. Note that assumption $(\Delta viii)$ is satisfied for I' . We assume that assumptions (Δv) - (Δvii) hold for I' (this will be the case if I is as in Remark F.2.3) and that assumption (Δix) holds.

We obtain a highest category \mathcal{O}'^{gr} over k' . Given E an H -module and given $n \geq 0$, we have a canonical isomorphism $k'\Delta_n(E) \xrightarrow{\sim} \Delta'_n(k'E)$. It follows that tensoring by k' the projective generating family for $\mathcal{O}^{gr}[\Delta^{gr, \leq n}]$ given by Theorem F.2.7 gives a projective generating family for $\mathcal{O}'^{gr}[\Delta'^{gr, \leq n}]$. We deduce that $k'\mathcal{O}^{gr} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}'^{gr}$.

F.2.D. Inner grading. — We assume in §F.2.D that k is a \mathbb{Q} -algebra and that there is $h \in A$ such that $A_i = \{a \in A \mid ha - ah = ia\}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. We assume that $A \neq A_0$.

Lemma F.2.8. — *There is a unique decomposition $h = h' + h_0$ where $h' \in B^+ \otimes H \otimes B_{<0}^-$ and $h_0 \in Z(H)$.*

Proof. — We have $h \in A_0$. Write $h = h' + h_0$ where $h' \in B^+ \otimes H \otimes B_{<0}^-$ and $h_0 \in B^+ \otimes H$. Since $h_0 \in A_0$, it follows that $h_0 \in H$. Let $a \in H$. We have $0 = [h, a] = [h', a] + [h_0, a]$. Since $[h', a] \in B^+ \otimes H \otimes B_{<0}^-$ and $[h_0, a] \in H$, we deduce that $[h_0, a] = 0$. This shows that $h_0 \in Z(H)$. \square

Let $E \in I$. The action of h_0 on E is given by multiplication by an element C_E of k . Note that h acts by $C_E + i$ on $\Delta(E)_i$.

We put $L = \bigcup_{E \in I} (C_E + \mathbb{Z}) \subset k$. Let \sim be the equivalence relation on L generated by $\lambda \sim \lambda'$ if $\lambda - \lambda' \notin k^\times$. We assume in §F.2.D that

(x) $C_E \not\sim C_E + i$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z} - \{0\}$.

We define a relation on I as the transitive closure of the relation $E > F$ if $C_E - C_F + \mathbb{Z}_{<0} \notin k^\times$. Our assumption above ensures that $>$ is a partial order on I .

Let \mathcal{O} be the category of finitely generated A -modules that are locally nilpotent for B^- and whose restriction to H is the quotient of a (possibly infinite) direct sum of objects of I .

Let $M \in A\text{-Mod}$. Given $\lambda \in k$, we put

$$\mathcal{W}_\lambda(M) = \{m \in M \mid (h - \lambda)^n m = 0 \text{ for } n \gg 0\}.$$

Given $\alpha \in L/\sim$, we put $\mathcal{W}_\alpha(M) = \sum_{\lambda \in \alpha} \mathcal{W}_\lambda(M)$.

We denote by $\mathcal{O}^{gr,\alpha}$ the full subcategory of \mathcal{O}^{gr} of objects M such that $M_i \subset \mathcal{W}_{i+\alpha}(M)$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. We denote by $\mathcal{O}^{\alpha+\mathbb{Z}}$ the full subcategory of \mathcal{O} of objects M such that $M = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{W}_{\alpha+i}(M)$.

Proposition F.2.9. — We have $\mathcal{O}^{gr} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in L/\sim} \mathcal{O}^{gr,\alpha}$ and $\mathcal{O} = \bigoplus_{\alpha+\mathbb{Z} \in (L/\sim)/\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}^{\alpha+\mathbb{Z}}$. Furthermore, given $\alpha \in L/\sim$, the forgetful functor gives an equivalence $\mathcal{O}^{gr,\alpha} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}^{\alpha+\mathbb{Z}}$.

Fix an element $\tilde{\beta} \in L/\sim$ for each $\beta \in (L/\sim)/\mathbb{Z}$. There is an equivalence of graded categories $\mathcal{O}^{(\mathbb{Z})} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}^{gr}$ sending $\Delta(E)$ to $\Delta(E)(\overline{C_E + \mathbb{Z} - C_E})$.

Proof. — Let $M \in \mathcal{O}$. Let us first show that $M = \sum_{\lambda \in L} \mathcal{W}_\lambda(M)$. This is clear when $M = \Delta(E)$ for some E . It follows that it holds also when $M = \Delta_n(E)$, hence for M a direct sum of $\Delta_n(E)$'s. One shows as in Lemma F.2.5 that every object $M \in \mathcal{O}$ is a quotient of a finite direct sum of $\Delta_n(E)$'s, hence the result holds for M .

Note that if $\lambda \not\sim \lambda'$, then $\mathcal{W}_\lambda(M) \cap \mathcal{W}_{\lambda'}(M) = 0$. It follows that we have an H -module decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in L/\sim} \mathcal{W}_\alpha(M)$.

Let $M(\alpha + \mathbb{Z}) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{W}_{\alpha+i}(M)$: this is an A -submodule of M in $\mathcal{O}^{\alpha+\mathbb{Z}}$ and $M = \bigoplus_{\alpha+\mathbb{Z} \in (L/\sim)/\mathbb{Z}} M(\alpha + \mathbb{Z})$. This gives the required decomposition of \mathcal{O} .

Assume now $M \in \mathcal{O}^{gr}$. Let $M(\alpha)_i = \mathcal{W}_{\alpha+i}(M) \cap M_i$ and $M(\alpha) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} M(\alpha)_i$, a graded A -submodule of M contained in $\mathcal{O}^{gr,\alpha}$. We have $M = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in L/\sim} M(\alpha)$, and this provides the required decomposition of \mathcal{O}^{gr} .

Let $M \in \mathcal{O}^{\alpha+\mathbb{Z}}$. Let $M^i = \mathcal{W}_{\alpha+i}(M)$. This defines a structure of graded A -module on M , and gives an object M' of $\mathcal{O}^{gr,\alpha}$. The construction $M \mapsto M'$ is inverse to the forgetful functor $\mathcal{O}^{gr,\alpha} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{\alpha+\mathbb{Z}}$.

Consider now an element $\tilde{\beta} \in L/\sim$ for each $\beta \in (L/\sim)/\mathbb{Z}$. We have constructed an equivalence $F : \mathcal{O}^\beta \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}^{gr,\tilde{\beta}}$. These functors extend uniquely to the required equivalence of graded categories $\mathcal{O}^{(\mathbb{Z})} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}^{gr}$. \square

From Proposition F.2.9 and Theorem F.2.7, we deduce the following result ([GGOR, Theorem 2.19] when k is a field). Let $\Delta = \{\Delta(E)\}_{E \in I}$, with the poset structure of I .

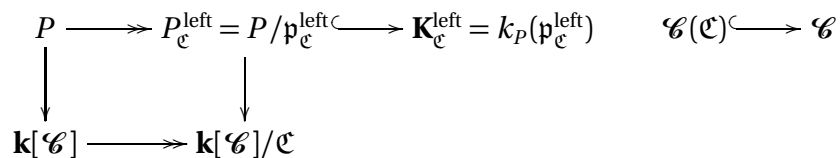
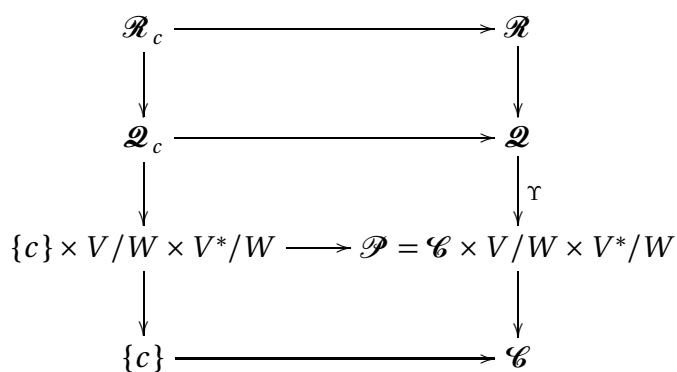
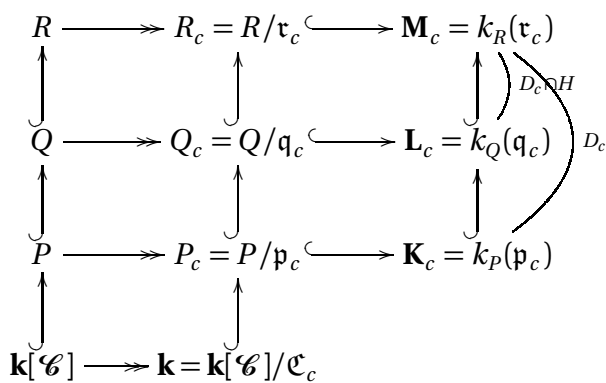
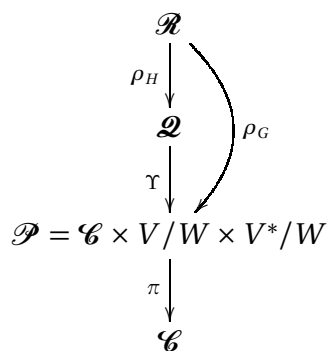
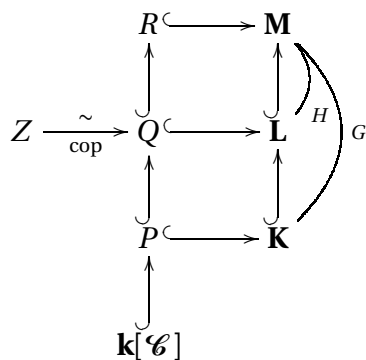
Theorem F.2.10. — \mathcal{O} is a noetherian highest weight category with poset of standard objects Δ .

Example F.2.11. — Let \mathfrak{g} be a finite dimensional reductive Lie algebra over $k = \mathbb{C}$. Let \mathfrak{b}_+ be a Borel subalgebra and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{b}_+$ a Cartan subalgebra. Let \mathfrak{b}^- be the opposite Borel subalgebra. Let $A = U(\mathfrak{g})$, $B^\pm = U(\mathfrak{b}^\pm)$ and $H = U(\mathfrak{h})$. Let $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ be the sum of the simple coroots. We consider the inner grading on \mathfrak{g} , hence on A defined by $\text{ad}(h)$. We have $\mathfrak{b}_{<0}^+ = \mathfrak{b}_{>0}^- = \mathfrak{b}_{\neq 0} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{b}_0^- = \mathfrak{b}_0^+ = \mathbb{C}$.

We take for I the set of isomorphism classes of simple \mathfrak{h} -modules, so that \mathcal{O}_H is the category of semisimple \mathfrak{h} -modules. Then \mathcal{O} is the usual BGG category. ■

Remark F.2.12. — If the grading on A is not inner, then \mathcal{O} is not a highest weight category in general. ■

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