

ЭКВИВАЛЕНТНОСТЬ СКРАВИНА.

$\mathfrak{g} = \frac{n}{n}$ алгебра Ли \mathfrak{g} , (e, h, f) — \mathfrak{sl}_2 -тройка,
 \mathfrak{g}_1 — симметрическая форма, $\mathfrak{g}_1 \subset \mathfrak{g}$ — Картановское.

$$\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=2}^n \mathfrak{g}_i \quad x \in \mathfrak{g}^*, \chi(x) = (e, x)$$

$$Q_x = \frac{U(\mathfrak{g})}{I_x}, \quad I_x = \langle a - \chi(a) \mid a \in \mathfrak{m} \rangle.$$

$$W_x = (\text{End } Q_x)^{\text{op}} = Q_x^{\text{ad } \mathfrak{m}} = H^0(\mathfrak{m}, Q_x)$$

W_x -мод?

Опр. \mathfrak{g} -модуль E — модуль Гиммеркера, если $(a - \chi(a))$ действует на E как линейно-функционал $\forall a \in \mathfrak{m}$.

$x \in E$ — вектор Гиммеркера, если $(a - \chi(a))x = 0 \forall a \in \mathfrak{m}$.

\mathfrak{g} - W -мод x — категория \mathfrak{K}_n модулей Гимм.

$$E \in \mathfrak{g}\text{-Mod}^x, \quad \text{Wh}(E) = \{x \in E \mid (a - \chi(a))x = 0 \forall a \in \mathfrak{m}\}$$

Лемма. (1) $E \in \mathfrak{g}$ - W -мод x . На $\text{Wh}(E)$ есть действие

W_x :

$$\bar{y} \cdot v = yv, \quad \forall y \in U(\mathfrak{g}), \quad \bar{y} \in \left(\frac{U(\mathfrak{g})}{I_x} \right)^{\text{ad } \mathfrak{m}} = W_x$$

(2) $V \in W_x$ -мод, $Q_x \otimes_{W_x} V$ — \mathfrak{g} -модуль Гиммеркера:

$$y \cdot (q \otimes v) = (yq) \otimes v.$$

□ (1) The submodule on \mathfrak{g} is $I_x = (a - x(a))$

$$W_x = \{ \bar{y} \mid (a - x(a))y \in I_x \ \forall a \in \mathfrak{m} \}$$

$$\forall v \in \text{Wh}(E), \bar{y}, v \in \text{Wh}(E).$$

(2) Show that $Q_x \in \text{Wh}(\mathfrak{m}^x)$.

$$(a - x(a))^N \cdot x = 0 \in Q_x \Leftrightarrow \text{ad}_{a-x(a)}^N x = 0 \in U(\mathfrak{g})$$

$\text{ad}_{a-x(a)} = \text{ad}_a$, \mathfrak{m} generated by \mathfrak{m} elements in \mathfrak{g} ,
 $U(\mathfrak{g}) = \langle \mathfrak{g} \rangle$ m.k. \mathfrak{m} -multiplication property holds. □

$$\text{Wh}(Q_x) = W_x.$$

Functor Wh :

$$\text{Wh}: \mathfrak{g}\text{-Wh}(\mathfrak{m}^x) \rightarrow W_x\text{-mod}$$

$$E \mapsto \text{Wh}(E)$$

$$Q_x \otimes_{W_x}^- : W_x\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}\text{-Wh}(\mathfrak{m}^x)$$

Th. Wh and $Q_x \otimes_{W_x}^-$ - quasi-inverses
 equivalence of categories. (Serre, 2002)

□ This functor is compatible

$$\text{comp. k. } Q_x \otimes_{W_x}^- \text{ - this } \text{Hom}(Q_x, \sim) =$$

$$= (-)^{\mathfrak{m}_x} = \text{Wh}(-).$$

Rem.

$$\text{Hom}(FX, Y) = \text{Hom}(X, GY), \quad \overline{FGY_1 \cong Y_1 + GF = \text{id}}$$

$$\text{Hom}(Y_1, Y_2) = \text{Hom}(GY_1, GY_2) \quad X \rightarrow GY_1$$

$$(1) \text{Wh}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V) \cong V \quad 1 \otimes v \mapsto v$$

$$(2) \mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} \text{Wh}(V) \cong V, \quad \bar{y} \otimes v \rightarrow yv.$$

(1) V локально конечномерно V_0 , $\dim V_0 < \infty$. на V можно задать структуру $F_k^n V = (F_k^n W_x) V_0$.

$$\text{Wh}(\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{W_x} V) = H^0(\mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V).$$

← геометрически \mathfrak{m}_x

$$V \rightarrow \text{Wh}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V) \Rightarrow \text{геометрически:}$$

$$\text{gr} V \cong \text{gr} \text{Wh}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V)$$

Упроб. $\text{gr} H^0(\mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V) = H^0(\mathfrak{m}, \text{gr}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V)) =$

$$= \text{gr} V.$$

$$\wedge H^{>0}(\mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V) = H^{>0}(\mathfrak{m}, \text{gr}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V)) = 0.$$

$$\square \text{gr}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{gr} \mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{\text{gr} W_x} \text{gr} V =$$

$$= (\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{M}]) \otimes_{\text{gr} W_x} \text{gr} V = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{M}] \otimes \text{gr} V.$$

$$1 \text{gr} \mathbb{Q}_x = \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{m}^+ + e] = \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{M}] \otimes_{\text{gr} W_x} \mathbb{C}[S]$$

$$H^i(\mathfrak{m}, \text{gr}(\mathbb{Q}_x \otimes_{W_x} V)) = \text{gr} V \otimes H^i(\mathfrak{m}, \mathbb{C}[\mathcal{M}]) \cong$$

$$= \delta_{i,0} \text{gr} V$$

$$\text{gr}(A \otimes_c B) \leftarrow \text{gr} A \otimes_{\text{gr} c} \text{gr} B \quad \text{gr} A \text{ конечномерно}$$

$$(A \otimes_c B)_k \leftarrow \bigoplus_{i+j=k} \underbrace{A_i}_{A_{i-1}} \otimes \underbrace{B_j}_{B_{j-1}}$$

$A \cong \mathbb{C}^N$

$$\leftarrow A_i \otimes B_j \quad \square$$

$$(2) \mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E) \xrightarrow{\gamma} E \quad \bar{y} \otimes v \rightarrow yv.$$

γ -uzamapuzum?

Rem. $\text{Wh}(E) = 0 \Rightarrow E = 0$, nju $E \in \mathcal{W}\text{mod}^x$.

$$0 \rightarrow E' \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E) \xrightarrow{\gamma} E \rightarrow E'' \rightarrow 0$$

\parallel
 $\text{ker } \gamma$
 \parallel
 $\text{coker } \gamma$

(i) $E' = 0$.

$$\text{Wh}(E') = E' \cap \text{Wh}(\mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E)) = E' \cap \text{Wh}E = 0$$

\parallel
 $1 \otimes \text{Wh}E$

(ii) $E'' = 0$:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E) \xrightarrow{\gamma} E \rightarrow E'' \rightarrow 0$$

$$C^n(m, E) = \Lambda^n m^* \otimes E$$

$$C^n(m, E'') = \Lambda^n m^* \otimes E''$$

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(m, \mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E)) \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} H^0(m, E) \rightarrow H^0(m, E'') \rightarrow$$

$\rightarrow H^1(m, \mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E))$

\parallel
 0

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Wh}(\mathcal{Q}_x \otimes_{\mathcal{W}_x} \text{Wh}(E)) \xrightarrow{\gamma^*} \text{Wh}(E) \rightarrow \text{Wh}(E'') \rightarrow 0$$

\parallel
 $\text{Wh}(E)$

γ^* -uzamapuzum $\Rightarrow \text{Wh}(E'') = 0 \Rightarrow E'' = 0$

\square

Функтор Таммиэстовой редукции:

$U(\mathfrak{g}) \dashrightarrow$ произвольная алгебра A .

\uparrow
 $\mathfrak{m} \dashrightarrow$ алгебра \mathfrak{m} α , $\rho: \mathfrak{m} \rightarrow A$

$$Q = \frac{A}{A\rho(\mathfrak{m})}$$

$$U = (\text{End}_A \frac{A}{A\rho(\mathfrak{m})})^{\text{op}} = Q^{\text{op}}$$

(A, α) - мод - категория \mathcal{K}_n A -модулей, которые вполне приводимы как α -модули.

M^{α} - инварианты, $M_{\alpha} = \frac{M}{\alpha M}$, A^{α} -модули

Prop. $M \in (A, \alpha)\text{-mod}$, $M_{\alpha} = M^{\alpha}$

□ Если M - неприводим мод α , то очевидно □

Rem. $\text{Hom}_A(Q, M) = M^{\alpha}$

Def. Функтор Таммиэстовой редукции:

$$H: (A, \alpha)\text{-mod} \rightarrow U\text{-mod}$$

$$M \mapsto M^{\alpha} = \text{Hom}(Q, M)$$

Th A -вполне приводимо над α . 1) H - точен.

2) у H есть ^{левый} сопряженный

$$H^T: E \rightarrow Q \otimes_n E$$

$$3) E \cong H(H^T E)$$

Сор. H - квадратный-квадратный

$$\frac{(A-\alpha)\text{-mod}}{\ker H} \xrightarrow{\sim} U\text{-mod.}$$

Сор. H переводит нулевые в нулевые.