

Handbook of Moduli

(Volume II)

模手册(卷Ⅲ)

Editors: Gavril Farkas · Ian Morrison





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(Volume Ⅲ)

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常州大学山书馆藏书章

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

模手册.3 = Handbook of Moduli. Vol. Ⅲ: 英文 / (德) 法卡斯 (Farkas, G.),(美) 莫里森 (Morrison, I.) 编. — 北京:高等教育出版社, 2013.1 ISBN 978-7-04-035174-3

I.①模 ··· Ⅱ.①法 ··· ②莫 ··· Ⅲ.①代数几何-文集-英文 Ⅳ.①O187-53

中国版本图书馆CIP 数据核字(2012)第 242457号

策划编辑 王丽萍 责任编辑 王丽萍 封面设计 张申申 责任印制 朱学忠

出版发行 高等教育出版社 咨询电话 400-810-0598 汁 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4号 XX 址 http://www.hep.edu.cn 邮政编码 100120 http://www.hep.com.cn 刷 涿州市星河印刷有限公司 印 网上订购 http://www.landraco.com 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 开 http://www.landraco.com.cn 次 2013年1月第1版 印 张 37.25 版 字 数 710 千字 盯 次 2013年1月第1次印刷 购书热线 010-58581118 定 价 128.00 元

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The Handbook of Moduli is dedicated to the memory of Eckart Viehweg, whose untimely death precluded a planned contribution, and to David Mumford, who first proposed the project, for all that they both did to nurture its subject; and to Angela Ortega and Jane Reynolds for everything that they do to sustain its editors.

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Birational geometry for nilpotent orbits

Yoshinori Namikawa

Abstract. The following topics are discussed:

- (1) Basic facts and examples of resolutions for nilpotent orbit.
- (2) Q-factorial terminalizations of nilpotent orbit closures and related birational geometry.
- (3) Poisson deformations of nilpotent orbit closures.

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²⁰¹⁰ Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 14E30, 17B08, 17B63; Secondary 14J17, 14L17. Key words and phrases. Birational geometry, Nilpotent orbits, Poisson deformations.

1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is to give an account of the birational point of view on nilpotent orbits in a complex simple Lie algebra. Let g be a complex simple Lie algebra and G the adjoint group. An adjoint orbit O in g is called a nilpotent orbit if O consists of nilpotent elements of a. The closure O of O is then an affine variety with singularities. In general, O is not necessarily normal (see for example [15] in this direction). In this paper we shall take its normalization \tilde{O} of \tilde{O} and consider the birational geometry on its (partial) resolutions. Each variety Õ has symplectic singularities. More precisely, the smooth locus \tilde{O}_{reg} admits the Kostant-Kirillov 2-form ω , which is d-closed and non-degenerate. Moreover, if we take a resolution $\mu: Y \to \tilde{O}$, then ω extends to a regular 2-form on Y. A resolution $\mu: Y \to \tilde{O}$ is called a crepant resolution if $K_Y = \mu^* K_{\tilde{\Omega}}$. The nilpotent cone N is defined to be the subset of g which consists of all nilpotent elements of g. By definition N is a disjoint union of all nilpotent orbits of g. There is a largest nilpotent orbit O_r and N coincides with its closure. Moreover, N is a normal variety. Let B be a Borel subgroup of G and let $T^*(G/B)$ be the cotangent bundle of the flag variety G/B. By using the Killing form of g, one can identify $T^*(G/B)$ with a vector bundle $G \times^B [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$ over G/B. Then there is a natural map

$$\nu: G \times^B [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}] \to \mathfrak{g}$$

defined by $[g,x] \to Ad_g(x)$. The image of ν coincides with N and ν gives a resolution of N ([25]). We call ν the *Springer resolution* of N. Since $T^*(G/B)$ admits a canonical symplectic 2-form and it coincides with the pull-back of the Kostant-Kirillov 2-form on O_r , the Springer resolution is a crepant resolution. One can generalize this construction to a parabolic subgroup Q of G. Let us start with the cotangent bundle $T^*(G/Q)$. Note that $T^*(G/Q)$ is identified with $G \times Q \mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{q})$ where $\mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{q})$ is the nil-radical of \mathfrak{q} . In a similar way to the above, we have a map

$$\nu: T^*(G/Q) \to \mathfrak{g}$$
,

whose image is the closure of a nilpotent orbit O. In general, ν is not birational onto its image, but a generically finite projective morphism (see 2.6 for a non-birational Springer map). When ν gives a resolution of \bar{O} , we call ν the Springer resolution of \bar{O} . In this case, the Stein factorization

$$T^*(G/Q) \stackrel{v^n}{\to} \tilde{O} \to \tilde{O}$$

gives a crepant resolution of Õ. B. Fu [7] proved the following.

Theorem ([7]). Let O be a nilpotent orbit of \mathfrak{g} and assume that \tilde{O} admits a crepant resolution. Then it coincides with a Springer resolution. More exactly, there is a parabolic subgroup Q of G such that v^n is the given crepant resolution.

However there still remain interesting problems. At first, there actually exists a nilpotent orbit which has no crepant resolutions. Secondly, if Õ has a crepant

resolution, it is not unique, that is, the choice of Q is not unique even up to conjugacy class. Our purpose is to survey complete answers (cf. [18], [19], [21] and [8]) to these problems.

A substitute for a crepant resolution is a \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization. A birational projective morphism $\mu: Y \to \tilde{O}$ is a \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization if Y has only \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminal singularities and $K_Y = \mu^* K_{\tilde{O}}$. The existence of a \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization is established by Birkar, Cascini, Hacon and M^cKernan [2]. But, we shall give here more concrete forms of \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization. A hint is already in the work of Lusztig and Spaltenstein [17]. They introduced the notion of an *induced orbit*. Let us start with a parabolic subgroup Q of G and its Levi factor L(Q). Let $O' \subset I(q)$ be a nilpotent orbit with respect to the adjoint L(Q)-action. Then one can make an associated bundle $G \times^Q (\mathfrak{n}(q) + \tilde{O'})$ and define a map

$$\nu: G \times^Q (\mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{q}) + \tilde{O'}) \to \mathfrak{g}$$

by $\nu([g,x])=Ad_g(x)$. Since this is a G-equivariant closed map, its image is the closure of a nilpotent orbit O of $\mathfrak g$. Then we say that O is induced from O' and write $O=Ind^{\mathfrak g}_{\mathfrak l(\mathfrak q)}(O')$. The map ν is called the generalized Springer map. The generalized Springer map ν is a generically finite projective morphism. But if ν is birational onto its image, then the Stein factorization

$$\mathsf{G} \times^\mathsf{Q} (\mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{q}) + \tilde{\mathsf{O}'}) \overset{\mathbf{v}^{\mathfrak{n}}}{\to} \tilde{\mathsf{O}} \to \tilde{\mathsf{O}}$$

gives a partial resolution of Õ. Now one can prove:

Theorem 2.6. Let O be a nilpotent orbit of a complex simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak g$. Then there are a parabolic subalgebra $\mathfrak q$ of $\mathfrak g$ and a nilpotent orbit O' of $\mathfrak l(\mathfrak q)$ such that the following holds:

- (1) $O = Ind_{I(\mathfrak{g})}^{\mathfrak{g}}(O')$.
- (2) v^n gives a \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalization of \tilde{O} .

In order to look for other \mathbb{Q} -factorial terminalizations of \tilde{O} , we introduce a flat deformation of $G \times^Q (\mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{q}) + \tilde{O'})$. For simplicity we put $\mathfrak{l} := \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{q})$ and let L be the corresponding Levi subgroup. Let $\mathfrak{r}(\mathfrak{q})$ be the solvable radical of \mathfrak{q} and consider the variety $G \times^Q (\mathfrak{r}(\mathfrak{q}) + \tilde{O'})$. Its normalization $X_{\mathfrak{q},O'}$ is isomorphic to $G \times^Q (\mathfrak{r}(\mathfrak{q}) + \tilde{O'})$. Let \mathfrak{k} be the center of \mathfrak{l} . In 3.3 we shall define a map

$$X_{\sigma,\Omega'} \to \mathfrak{k}$$

whose central fiber $X_{\mathfrak{q},O',0}$ is $G \times^Q (\mathfrak{n}(\mathfrak{q}) + \tilde{O'})$. This map factorizes as

$$X_{\mathfrak{q},O'} \stackrel{\mu_{\mathfrak{q}}}{\to} \operatorname{Spec} \Gamma(X_{\mathfrak{q},O'}, \mathfrak{O}_{X_{\mathfrak{q},O'}}) \to \mathfrak{k}.$$

Put

$$Y_{I,O'} := \operatorname{Spec} \Gamma(X_{\mathfrak{q},O'}, \mathfrak{O}_{X_{\mathfrak{q},O'}}).$$

An important fact is that $Y_{I,O'}$ depends only on I and O'. Moreover its central fiber $Y_{I,O',O}$ is isomorphic to \tilde{O} . Define

$$S(\mathfrak{l}) := \{ \text{parabolic subalgebras } \mathfrak{q}' \text{ of } \mathfrak{g}; \ \mathfrak{l}(\mathfrak{q}') = \mathfrak{l} \}.$$