

February 13, 2018

Noncommutative McKay correspondence [pretalk]

(UIC - AG seminar)

A lot of what I do generalizes results in commutative algebra & in Algebraic Geometry to the noncommutative / quantum setting.

Classic Setting

affine space $A_{\mathbb{C}}^n$



Coordinate ring of $A_{\mathbb{C}}^n$
= $\mathbb{C}[v_1, \dots, v_n]$

Symmetries of $A_{\mathbb{C}}^n$
= automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}[v]$
from group actions

parts of $A_{\mathbb{C}}^n$ remaining
fixed under symmetries $\{A^n/G\}$
= invariant ring $\mathbb{C}[v]^G$
for G -action on $\mathbb{C}[v]$

Noncom / Quantum Setting

"quantum affine space"



Noncom. graded algebra A
that behaves ring theoretically &
homologically like $\mathbb{C}[v_1, \dots, v_n]$
= coordinate ring of q. aff. space

group, and more generally
actions of Hopf algebras on A
= "quantum symmetries"

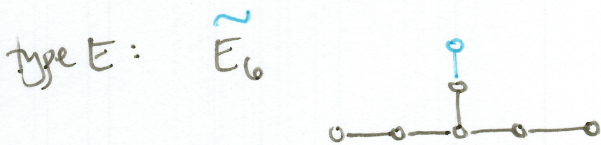
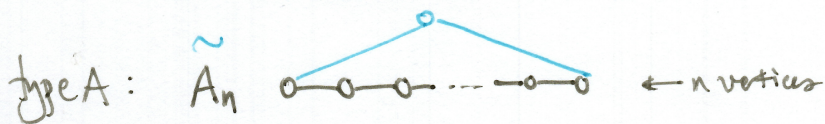
"quantum affine space // Hopf algs"
(largely unexplored) →
= $A^{\#}$ invariant ring
(well-studied) →

In today's talk, the specific aim is to generalize the classic McKay corresp. to the noncommutative setting

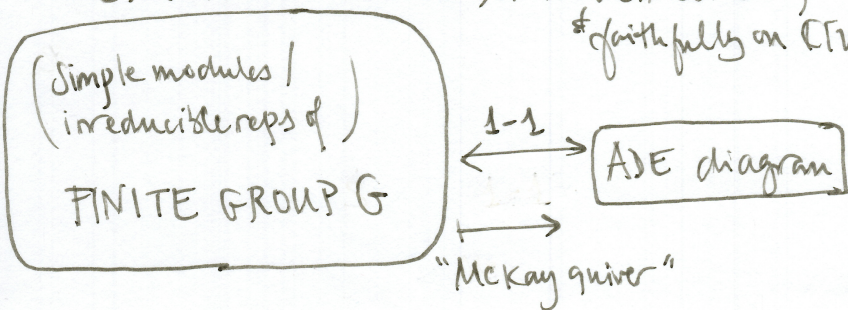
Classic Setting

Several algebraic, geometric, rep-theoretic notions that correspond to

ADE Dynkin diagrams
extended

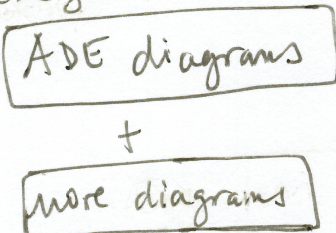


For now, let's focus on one part of the corresp.
Start with $G \subseteq SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ that acts linearly & faithfully on $\mathbb{C}[u, v]$



We'll see that in
Noncom setting

One gets



Let's consider

$$G = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \subseteq SL_2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$= \mathbb{Z}_2$$

acts on $A = \mathbb{C}\langle u, v \rangle$
 $(uv + vu)$

by swapping gens $u \leftrightarrow v$

this is a noncom alg.
that behaves a lot like $\mathbb{C}[u, v]$

There are five families of subgroups G of $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ up to isomorphism; they act on $\mathbb{C}\langle u, v \rangle$ and were studied extensively by F. Klein, 1884.

J. McKay (1980) used reps G to construct a directed graph (quiver) for which its isomorphism class corresponds

McKay quiver:

vertices corresponding to set of non-isomorphic simple modules of G

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \# \text{ of vertices} \\ = |G| - 1 \end{array} \right]$

$\{V_0, V_1, \dots, V_d\}$

for trivial module

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \# \text{ of vertices of extended ver} \\ = |G| \end{array} \right]$

arrows $V_i \xrightarrow{m_{ij}} V_j$

replace 2-cycles with edge

if $V_j \otimes \underbrace{[\text{fundamental rep } \mathbb{C}u \oplus \mathbb{C}v]}_{\text{Fund}} = V_i \oplus \dots$

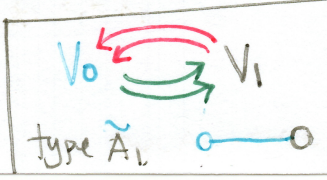
Ex. $G = \langle g | g^2 = 1 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \in SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ acts on $\mathbb{C}\langle u, v \rangle$

$V_0 = \text{triv rep} = \mathbb{C}x_0, g \cdot x_0 = x_0$ $V_1 = \text{sign rep} = \mathbb{C}x_1, g \cdot x_1 = -x_1$

Fund rep: $\mathbb{C}u \oplus \mathbb{C}v, g \cdot u = -u, g \cdot v = -v$

$V_0 \otimes \text{Fund} = V_1 \oplus V_1$

$V_1 \otimes \text{Fund} = V_0 \oplus V_0$



$G = \langle g | g^2 = 1 \rangle = \langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \in SL_2(\mathbb{C})$

acts on

$\mathbb{C}\langle u, v \rangle$

$(uv + vu)$

linearity & faithfully

$V_0 = \mathbb{C}x_0, g \cdot x_0 = x_0$

$V_1 = \mathbb{C}x_1, g \cdot x_1 = -x_1$

Fund = $\mathbb{C}u \oplus \mathbb{C}v$

$g \cdot u = v, g \cdot v = u$

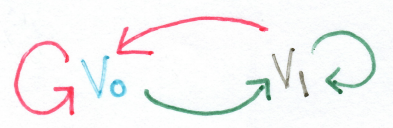
also by change of basis:

$g \cdot (u+v) = u+v$

$g \cdot (u-v) = -(u-v)$

$V_0 \otimes \text{Fund} = V_0 \oplus V_1$

$V_1 \otimes \text{Fund} = V_0 \oplus V_1$



yields $\text{O} \text{---} \text{O}$

NOT ADE diagram type \tilde{A}_1 **New!**

more in Minimal models of ADE...