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THE BAR AUTOMORPHISM IN QUANTUM GROUPS AND GEOMETRY OF QUIVER REPRESENTATIONS

by Philippe CALDERO & Markus REINEKE

ABSTRACT. — Two geometric interpretations of the bar automorphism in the positive part of a quantized enveloping algebra are given. The first is in terms of numbers of rational points over finite fields of quiver analogues of orbital varieties; the second is in terms of a duality of constructible functions provided by preprojective varieties of quivers.

RÉSUMÉ. — On donne deux interprétations géométriques de l’automorphisme barre de la partie positive d’une algèbre enveloppante quantique. La première est en terme de nombre de points rationnels sur des corps finis d’analyses de variétés orbitales en théorie des carquois. La seconde est en terme de dualité dans les fonctions constructibles sur la variété préprojective.

1. Introduction

The canonical basis \( B \) of the positive part \( U_q(g)^+ \) of the quantized enveloping algebra of a semisimple Lie algebra \( g \), constructed by G. Lusztig [5], has many favourable properties, like for example inducing bases in all the finite dimensional irreducible representations of \( g \) simultaneously.

The basis \( B \) can be characterized algebraically by its elements being fixed under the so-called bar automorphism of \( U_q(g)^+ \), and by admitting a unitriangular base change to the PBW-type bases.

The Hall algebra approach to quantum groups [12] provides a realization of certain specializations \( U_q(g)^+ \) via a convolution product for constructible functions on varieties \( R_d \) parametrizing representations of Dynkin quivers. In this realization, the elements of PBW-type bases correspond to characteristic functions of orbits in \( R_d \) under a natural action of an algebraic

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group $G_d$, whereas the elements of $\mathcal{B}$ correspond to constructible functions naturally associated to the intersection cohomology complexes of the closures of $G_d$-orbits.

It is therefore natural to also ask for interpretations of the bar automorphism in terms of the geometry of the varieties $R_d$, since this automorphism plays a central role in defining the canonical basis algebraically.

In the present paper, two such interpretations are given. In the geometric setup of [7], analogues of orbital varieties in the quiver context are constructed. These parametrize quiver representations fixing certain flags, and their numbers of rational points over finite fields are shown (Theorem 3.4) to give essentially the coefficients $\Omega_{M,N}$ of the bar automorphism on a PBW-type basis of $U_q(g)^+$. The key ingredient in deriving this result in section 3 is a generalization (Corollary 2.6) of a very useful formula [9] by C. Riedtmann, relating numbers of filtrations of quiver representations over finite fields to cardinalities of orbital varieties; this generalization, together with the construction of the orbital varieties, is given in section 2. Theorem 3.4 is similar in spirit to a result in [4, Appendix], where the coefficients of an analogous bar involution in Hecke algebras are interpreted as numbers of rational points of varieties related to Schubert cells.

The second interpretation starts from a duality between constructible functions on the varieties $R_d$ provided by the preprojective varieties of a quiver, also used by G. Lusztig [6]. The coefficients $\Omega_{M,N}$ are shown (Proposition 4.2) to be essentially given by a convolution operator derived from a certain twisted version of this duality, constructed in section 4.

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2. A generalization of Riedtmann’s formula

2.1. Let $k$ be a field. We fix a finite quiver $Q$ with set of vertices $I$ and set of arrows $Q_1$, whose underlying unoriented graph is a disjoint union of Dynkin diagrams of type $A_n$, $D_n$, $E_6$, $E_7$ or $E_8$. Fixing a dimension type $d = \sum_i d_i i \in NI$, define an $I$-graded vector space $V_d := \oplus_{i \in I} k^{d_i}$. For any subquotient $W$ of $V_d$ compatible with the grading, we set $\dim(W) := \sum_i (\dim W_i)i \in NI$, where $W_i$ denotes the $i$-component of $W$. 

ANNALES DE L’INSTITUT FOURIER
Set \( R_d := R_d(Q) := \bigoplus_{\alpha: i \to j} \text{Hom}(k^{d_i}, k^{d_j}) \) and \( G_d := \prod GL_{d_i}(k) \). The algebraic group \( G_d \) acts linearly on the affine space \( R_d \) by \( (g.M)_{\alpha: i \to j} := g_j M \alpha g_i^{-1} \).

2.2. Let \( \nu \) be a positive integer, and let \( d = (d^1, \ldots, d^\nu) \) be a \( \nu \)-tuple of elements in \( NI \) such that \( d = \sum_s d^s \). Let \( \mathcal{F}_d \) be the set of filtrations \( F^s = (0 = F^\nu \subset \ldots \subset F^1 \subset F^0 = V_d) \) of the graded space \( V_d \) such that \( \dim F^{s-1}/F^s = d^s \), \( 1 \leq s \leq \nu \). The action of the group \( G_d \) on \( V_d \) provides a transitive action of \( G_d \) on \( \mathcal{F}_d \).

We fix an arbitrary filtration \( F_0^s \) in \( \mathcal{F}_d \). Choosing successive complements, we can assume that \( V_d \) has a direct sum decomposition \( V_d = \bigoplus_{s=1}^\nu V^s_d \) (as \( I \)-graded \( k \)-space), such that \( F_0^s = \bigoplus_{t>s} V^t_d \) for \( s = 1, \ldots, \nu \). This induces a decomposition \( R_d = \bigoplus_{s,t=1}^\nu R^t_d \) by setting

\[
R^t_d = \bigoplus_{\alpha: i \to j} \text{Hom}((V^s_d)_i, (V^t_d)_j).
\]

Let \( P_d \) be the stabilizer of \( F_0^s \) in \( G_d \). This is a parabolic subgroup of \( G_d \), providing an identification \( \mathcal{F}_d \simeq G_d/P_d \).

We say that an element \( M \) in \( R_d \) is compatible with a filtration \( F^s \) in \( \mathcal{F}_d \) if \( M_\alpha(F_0^s) \subset F^s_j \) for any arrow \( \alpha : i \to j \) in \( Q_1 \) and any \( s = 1, \ldots, \nu \).

Set \( X_d := \{(M, F^s), M \in R_d, F^s \in \mathcal{F}_d, M \text{ compatible with } F^s\} \subset R_d \times \mathcal{F}_d \).

The diagonal action of the group \( G_d \) on \( R_d \times \mathcal{F}_d \) respects \( X_d \), and the projections \( p_1 \) and \( p_2 \) on \( R_d \) and \( \mathcal{F}_d \), respectively, are \( G_d \)-equivariant.

Set \( Y_d := p_2^{-1}(F_0^s) \), which will be identified with its image \( p_1(Y_d) \) in \( R_d \).

We have the identification

\[
(1.1) \quad G_d \times P_a Y_d \simeq X_d, \quad (g,y) := ((g.p^{-1}, y), p \in P_d) \mapsto (g.y, gF^s_0).
\]

Denote by \( U_d \) the unipotent radical of \( P_d \) and set \( \tilde{X}_d := G_d \times U_a Y_d \). Let \( \pi \) be the natural projection \( \tilde{X}_d \to G_d \times P_a Y_d \simeq X_d \). We have a Levi decomposition \( P_d = L_d U_d \), where \( L_d \) is the Levi of the parabolic \( P_d \) defined by all elements \( g \) of \( G_d \) fixing each \( V^s_d \). We have a diagonal action of \( L_d \) on \( \tilde{X}_d \) defined by \( l.(y, g) := (gl^{-1}, l.y) \), and a left action of \( G_d \) on \( \tilde{X}_d \) defined by \( g'.(g, y) := (g'.g, y) \). These two actions commute.

The above direct sum decomposition \( V_d = \bigoplus_s V^s_d \) provides a surjection \( \zeta : R_d \to \prod_s R^{d_s} \), which restricts to a surjection \( \zeta : Y_d \to \prod_s R^{d_s} \). This clearly defines a surjection \( \tilde{\zeta} : G_d \times U_a Y_d \to \prod_s R^{d_s} \) by projecting on the
second factor. We obtain the following diagram:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\prod_s R_{d^s} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\zeta}} & \tilde{X}_d \\
\downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \\
R_d & \xrightarrow{p_1} & X_d & \xrightarrow{p_2} & F_d \cong G_d/P_d.
\end{array}
\]

The following lemma follows immediately from the definitions:

**Lemma 2.1.** — The morphism \(\tilde{\zeta}\) commutes with the action of \(L_d\). The morphisms \(\pi, p_1\) and \(p_2\) commute with the action of \(G_d\).

2.3. Let \(\text{mod } kQ\) be the category of finite dimensional \(k\)-representations of \(Q\). For a representation \(X\) in \(\text{mod } kQ\) of dimension type \(\dim(X) = d\), we denote by \(\mathcal{O}_X\) the corresponding \(G_d\)-orbit in \(R_d\). The \(G_d\)-orbits are in bijection with the isoclasses of representations of dimension type \(d\) in \(\text{mod } kQ\) by definition. We denote by \(\text{mod } kQ\) this set of isoclasses, and \(X\) will be the isoclass corresponding to the representation \(X\).

We now suppose that \(\nu\) is the number of isoclasses of indecomposable representations in \(\text{mod } kQ\) (which coincides with the number of positive roots of the root system corresponding to \(Q\) by Gabriel’s Theorem), and we denote by \(I_s\) for \(1 \leq s \leq \nu\) these indecomposable representations, ordered such that

\[
(2.3) \quad \text{Hom}_Q(I_t, I_s) = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq s < t \leq \nu,
\]

where \(\text{Hom}_Q\) denotes the space of homomorphisms in the category \(\text{mod } kQ\) (such an ordering exists since the category \(\text{mod } kQ\) is directed; for this and other facts on \(\text{mod } kQ\) see, for example, [10]).

We fix two representations \(N\) and \(M\) in \(R_d\). In the following, we define analogues of the varieties introduced in the previous section, naturally associated to \(N\) and \(M\).

Let \(N = \bigoplus_s N_s\) be the unique decomposition of the representation \(N\) such that \(N_s\) is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of \(I_s\) for \(1 \leq s \leq \nu\). We can suppose without loss of generality that the spaces \(N_s\) are compatible with the direct sum decomposition \(V_d = \bigoplus_s V_{d^s}\), so that \(N_s\) belongs to \(R_{d^s}\).

We define \(X_{\overline{N}}\) as the set of pairs \((P, F^*)\) in \(X_d\) such that the representation induced by \(P\) on \(F^{s-1}/F^s\) is isomorphic to \(N_s\) for any \(s = 1, \ldots, \nu\). Let \(X_{\overline{N}}^M\) be the subset of pairs \((P, F^*)\) in \(X_{\overline{N}}\) such that \(P\) belongs to \(\mathcal{O}_M\). Set \(Y_{\overline{N}} := \zeta^{-1}(\prod_s \mathcal{O}_{N_s}) \subset Y_d\). Again, the following lemma follows immediately from the definitions:
Lemma 2.2. — Via the identification 2.1, we have

\[ X_N \simeq G_d \times \mathbb{P}d Y_N \text{ and } X^M_N \simeq G_d \times \mathbb{P}d (Y_N \cap O_M). \]

We define

\[ \tilde{X}^M_N := G_d \times U_d (Y_N \cap O_M) \subset \tilde{X}_N := G_d \times U_d Y_N \subset X_d. \]

The left action of \( G_d \) and the diagonal action of \( L_d \) both stabilize these varieties.

2.4. From now on, we suppose that \( k \) is a finite field with \( q \) elements. For any representation \( P \) in \( R_d \), we denote by \( \text{Aut}(P) \subset G_d \) the stabilizer of \( P \) (which coincides with the automorphisms of \( P \) as an object in mod \( kQ \) by definition). With the notation of the previous section, let \( Y_N \) be the fiber of \( \zeta \) over the point \( (N_s) \), that is, \( Y_N : \zeta^{-1}(N_s) \subset Y_d \). Note that \( U_d \) acts on \( Y_N \).

Proposition 2.3. — With notation as above, we have

\[ |p_1^{-1}(M) \cap X_N| = \frac{|\text{Aut}(M)| \cdot |Y_N \cap O_M|}{|\prod_s |\text{Aut}(N_s)| \cdot |U_d|}. \]

Proof. — First we have

\[ \pi^{-1}p_1^{-1}(O_M) \cap \tilde{X}_N = \tilde{X}^M_N \simeq G_d \times U_d (Y_N \cap O_M). \]

Since \( p_1 \pi \) commutes with the \( G_d \)-action, we obtain

\[ |\pi^{-1}p_1^{-1}(M) \cap \tilde{X}_N| = \frac{|G_d \cdot |Y_N \cap O_M|}{|O_M \cdot |U_d|} = \frac{|\text{Aut}(M)| \cdot |Y_N \cap O_M|}{|U_d|}. \]

From Lemma 2.1, we conclude

\[ |p_1^{-1}(M) \cap X_N| = \frac{|\text{Aut}(M)| \cdot |Y_N \cap O_M|}{|L_d \cdot |U_d|} = \frac{|\text{Aut}(M)| \cdot (\prod_s |O_{N_s}|) \cdot |Y_N \cap O_M|}{|L_d \cdot |U_d|}. \]

This implies the proposition. \( \square \)

2.5. In this section, we give a more precise version of Proposition 2.3. Let \( g_d := \bigoplus_i \mathfrak{g}(k^{d_i}) \) be the Lie algebra of the group \( G_d \). The components of an element \( \xi \) in \( g_d \) will be denoted by \( \xi_i \). Let \( u_d \subset g_d \) be the Lie algebra of \( U_d \). The differential of the morphism \( G_d \to G_d.N \) gives rise to a morphism of vector spaces \( \phi: g_d \to R_d \) given by \( \phi(\xi)_{\alpha:i \to j} = \xi_j N_\alpha - N_\alpha \xi_i \).
Lemma 2.4. — The morphism $\phi$ has the following properties:

(i) $\text{Ker}(\phi) = \text{End}_Q(N)$,
(ii) $\text{Im}(\phi) = T_N$, where $T_N := T_N(O_N)$ is the tangent space to $O_N$ at the point $N$,
(iii) $\text{Im}(\phi)$ is compatible with the decomposition $R_d = \bigoplus_{s,t} R_{d}^{s,t}$, and it contains the subspace $\bigoplus_{s \leq t} R_{d}^{s,t}$,
(iv) the restriction of $\phi$ to $u_d$ is injective.

Proof. — (i) follows from the definition of $\phi$ and of the category mod $kQ$. (ii) is clear. The first assertion of (iii) follows from the fact that $\phi$ decomposes into a direct sum $\phi = \bigoplus_{s,t} \phi_{s,t}$, where

$$\phi_{s,t} : \bigoplus_i \text{Hom}_k((V_d^s)_i, (V_d^t)_i) \rightarrow R_{d}^{s,t}. \tag{2.4}$$

The second assertion is [5, Lemma 10.4]. To prove (iv), we remark that $\phi|_{u_d} = \bigoplus_{s > t} \phi_{s,t}$ which implies that $\text{Ker} \phi|_{u_d} = 0$ by formula 2.3 and (i).

We now consider the affine space $Y_N$ identified with its tangent vector space $T_N(Y_N)$ by $x \mapsto x + N$.

Proposition 2.5. — The space $Y_N$ contains $\phi(u_d)$. Let $E_N$ be any complement of $\phi(u_d)$ in $Y_N$ which is compatible with the decomposition $\bigoplus R_{d}^{s,t}$ of $R_d$. Then,

(i) the space $E_N$ is a direct summand of $T_N(O_N)$ in $R_d$,
(ii) $E_N$ is a transversal slice for the action of $U_d$ on $Y_N$.

Proof. — First we remark that, by construction, the space $Y_N$ is compatible with the decomposition $R_d = \bigoplus_{s,t} R_{d}^{s,t}$. Thus, a complement $E_N$ as above exists by Lemma 2.4 (iii).

(i) is a consequence of Lemma 2.4 (ii), (iii) and the decomposition 2.4 of $\phi$.

Now we prove (ii). Fix a complement $E_N$ and let $X$ be in $E_N$. We claim that $X$ is the unique element of $E_N$ in the orbit $U_d.X$. Suppose that $Y = U.X \in E_N$, with $U \in U_d$. The component of $U$ (induced by the decomposition $V_d = \bigoplus_s V_d^s$) belonging to $\bigoplus_i \text{Hom}((V_d^s)_i, (V_d^t)_i)$ is denoted by $U_{s,t}$ for $s \geq t$. Note that $U_{s,s}$ is the identity for all $s = 1, \ldots, \nu$.

We prove by induction on $s - t > 0$ that $U_{s,t} = 0$, for $s > t$. Fix a pair $(s, t)$ for $1 \leq t < s \leq \nu$. It is easily seen by a weight argument that the induction hypothesis implies that the component $Y_{s,t}$ of $Y$ has the following form: $Y_{s,t} = U_{s,t}N_t - N_s U_{s,t}$. So, we have $U_{s,t}N_t - N_s U_{s,t} = Y_{s,t} \in E_N.$
by the hypothesis on \( E_N \). This implies that \( Y_{s,t} \in E_N \cap \phi(u_d) = \{0\} \). By Lemma 2.4, this gives \( U_{s,t} = 0 \). The claim is proved.

In particular, this implies that the action of the group \( U_d \) on \( Y_N \) is free. Thus, \( |E_N| = \frac{|Y_N|}{|U_d|} = |Y_N/U_d| \). This equality, together with the claim just proved, gives (ii). \( \square \)

The following corollary can be seen as a generalization of Riedtmann’s formula, [9].

**Corollary 2.6.** — Let \( E_N \) be as in the previous proposition. Then,

\[
|F_{N_{\nu}, \ldots, N_1}^M| = \frac{|\Aut(M)| \cdot |E_N \cap O_M|}{\prod_s |\Aut(N_s)|},
\]

where \( F_{N_{\nu}, \ldots, N_1}^M \) denotes the set of filtrations \( 0 = M_\nu \subset \ldots \subset M_1 \subset M_0 = M \) of the representation \( M \) with successive subquotients \( M^s-1/M^s \) isomorphic to \( N_s \) for \( 1 \leq s \leq \nu \).

**Proof.** — By construction, we have \( F_{N_{\nu}, \ldots, N_1}^M = p_{i=1}^{-1}(M) \cap X_N \). Moreover, as \( U_d \subset G_d \), the previous proposition implies that \( E_N \cap O_M \) is a transversal slice for the action of \( U_d \) on \( Y_N \cap O_M \). The corollary then follows from Proposition 2.3. \( \square \)

It is known [11] that there exists a polynomial \( F_{N_{\nu}, \ldots, N_1}^M(t) \in \mathbb{Z}[t] \), called the generalized Hall polynomial, whose value at any prime power \( q \) equals the number of \( F_q \)-rational points of the variety \( F_{N_{\nu}, \ldots, N_1}^M \).

3. Hall algebras and coefficients of the bar automorphism

3.1. We define the Euler form \( \langle , \rangle \) on \( \mathbb{N}I \) by \( \langle \langle d, e \rangle \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} d_i e_i - \sum_{\alpha: i \rightarrow j} d_i e_j \). We suppose in this section that \( k \) is a field with \( q = v^2 \) elements for some \( v \in \mathbb{C} \). The dimension type \( d \) and the representations \( M, N \) are no longer fixed. For all finite sets \( X \) on which \( G_d \) acts, we denote by \( \mathbb{C}_{G_d}[X] \) the set of \( G_d \)-invariant functions from \( X \) to \( \mathbb{C} \). Define

\[
\mathcal{H}_v(Q) = \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{N}I} \mathbb{C}_{G_d}[R_d].
\]

The space \( \mathcal{H}_v(Q) \) is endowed with a structure of \( \mathbb{N}I \)-graded \( \mathbb{C} \)-algebra by the convolution product:

\[
(f \ast g)(X) = \nu^{<d,e>} \sum_{U \subset X} f(X/U)g(U),
\]

\[
f \in \mathbb{C}_{G_d}[R_d], \ g \in \mathbb{C}_{G_e}[R_e], \ X \in R_{d+e},
\]
where \( U \) runs over all subrepresentations of \( X \) of dimension type \( e \). It is known [11] that this product defines the structure of an associative algebra on \( H_v(Q) \), which is called the (twisted) Hall algebra of the quiver \( Q \).

For any representation \( M \) of \( Q \) with isoclass \( \overline{M} \), let \( e_M = e_{\overline{M}} \) be \( v^{\dim \text{End} N - \dim N} \) times the characteristic function of the orbit \( O_M \). It is clear that \( \{ e_M \}_{M \in \text{mod } kQ} \) is a basis of \( H_v(Q) \).

Let \( S_i \) be the simple representation corresponding to the vertex \( i \) in \( I \). It is known [12] that there exists an isomorphism \( \eta \) from the Hall algebra \( H_v(Q) \) to the positive part \( U_q(g)^+ \) of the quantum enveloping algebra associated to \( Q \), such that \( \eta \) maps \( e_{S_i} \) to the canonical generator \( e_i \) of \( U_q(g)^+ \). Note that the basis \( e_M = e_{\overline{M}} \) is sent to the so-called Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt basis of \( U_q(g)^+ \) which corresponds to a reduced decomposition of the longest Weyl group element naturally associated to \( Q \), see [5, 4.12].

3.2. We consider the inner product on \( H_v(Q) \), called Green form, defined by
\[
(e_M, e_N) = v^{2 \dim \text{End} N} a_M^{-1} \delta_{N,M},
\]
where \( \delta \) is the Kronecker symbol and \( a_M := a_M(v^2) = |\text{Aut}(M)| \). Hence, we obtain the dual PBW type basis by setting \( e^*_M = v^{-2 \dim \text{End} N} a_M e_M \).

The following lemma is an easy consequence of the definition of the convolution product in the Hall algebra and of the properties of the decomposition \( N = \bigoplus_s N_s \).

**Lemma 3.1.** Suppose that \( N = \bigoplus_s N_s \) is the decomposition of \( N \) into powers of indecomposables as above. Then,

(i) \( e_N = e_{N_1} \ldots e_{N_r} \),
(ii) \( e^*_N = e^*_{N_1} \ldots e^*_{N_r} \),
(iii) \( e_{N_r} \ldots e_{N_1} = \sum_M v^{S - \dim \text{End} M} F^M_{N_r, \ldots, N_1} (v^2) e_M \),

where \( S = \sum_s \dim \text{End} N_s + \sum_{s > t} \dim N_s - \dim N_t \).

3.3. Using the basis elements \( e_M \) introduced above, the multiplication in the Hall algebra reads as follows:
\[
e_M \cdot e_N = \sum_X v^{\dim \text{End} M + \dim \text{End} N + \langle \dim M, \dim N \rangle - \dim X} F^X_{M,N} (v^2) \cdot e_X.
\]
Since the \( F^X_{M,N} \) are polynomials, we can thus take the above formula as the definition of structure constants for a \( \mathbb{Q}(v) \)-algebra, the generic (twisted) Hall algebra [12], which will still be denoted by \( H_v(Q) \).

We define a \( \mathbb{Q} \)-linear involution on \( \mathbb{Q}(v) \) by \( \overline{v} = v^{-1} \). We define on \( H_v(Q) \):
- a \( \overline{\cdot} \)-linear involution by \( \overline{e_i} = e_i \), called the bar involution,
- the \( \mathbb{Q}(v) \)-linear antiinvolution \( \sigma \) by \( \sigma(e_i) = e_i \).

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Denote by $\omega_{M,N}$ the $e_N$-coefficient of $e_M$ in the PBW-basis. It is clear that $\omega_{M,N}$ is zero if $M$ and $N$ do not have the same dimension type. Following Lusztig [5], we use the normalization $\Omega_{M,N} = v^{\dim O_N - \dim O_M} \omega_{M,N} = v^{\dim \text{End } M - \dim \text{End } N} \omega_{M,N}$. We say that $M$ degenerates to $N$ if $O_N$ belongs to the closure of $O_M$. The following is proved in [5].

**Lemma 3.2.** — For any two representations $M$, $N$ in mod $kQ$, we have:

(i) if $\Omega_{M,N} \neq 0$, then $M$ degenerates to $N$,
(ii) $\Omega_{M,M} = 1$,
(iii) $\Omega_{M,N} \in \mathbb{Z}[v^{-2}]$.

We now want to give a geometric interpretation of the polynomial $\overline{\Omega}_{M,N}$. This will be provided by Theorem 3.4. The following proposition precises a result of [3, Proposition 3.1], where the formula was asserted up to a power of $v$.

**Proposition 3.3.** — Let $M$, $N$ be two representations in mod $kQ$, and let $N = \bigoplus_s N_s$ be the decomposition into powers of indecomposables as above. Then, the polynomial $\overline{\Omega}_{M,N} \in \mathbb{Z}[v^2]$ is given by

$$
\overline{\Omega}_{M,N} = F_{N_\nu, \ldots, N_1}^M(v^2) \prod_s a_{N_s} a_{N_1}^{-1}.
$$

**Proof.** — We first calculate $\omega_{M,N} = (e_M, e^*_N)$ by using the adjoint of the bar automorphism for the Green form. From [7, 1.2.10.], we have:

$$
\overline{\omega}_{M,N} = (-v)^{-\dim M} v^{-<\dim N, \dim N>} (e_M, \sigma \overline{e}^*_N).
$$

From Lemma 3.1 (ii), this gives:

$$
\overline{\omega}_{M,N} = (-v)^{-\dim M} v^{-<\dim N, \dim N>} (e_M, \sigma \overline{e}^*_N \ldots \sigma \overline{e}^*_N).
$$

By [2], the elements $e^*_N$ belong to the dual canonical basis. Hence, by [8, Lemma 4.3],

$$
\sigma(e^*_N) = (-v) \sum_{s=1}^\nu \dim N_s v^{<\dim N_s, \dim N_t>} e^*_N
$$

for all $s = 1, \ldots, \nu$. We deduce that

$$
\overline{\omega}_{M,N} = v^{-\sum_{s=1}^\nu <\dim N_s, \dim N_t>} (e_M, e^*_N \ldots e^*_N).
$$

It remains to calculate the $e^*_M$-component of the product $e^*_N \ldots e^*_N$ in the dual PBW-basis. This is obtained from Lemma 3.1:

$$(e_M, e^*_N \ldots e^*_N) = v^T F_{N_\nu, \ldots, N_1}^M a_{N_1} \ldots a_{N_\nu} a_M^{-1},$$

where $T = -\sum_s \dim \text{End } N_s + \dim \text{End } M + \sum_{s>1} <\dim N_s, \dim N_t>$. Now, from the interpretation of $<$ as the homological Euler form in
mod $kQ$, namely $<\dim M, \dim N> = \dim \text{Hom}(M, N) - \dim \text{Ext}^1(M, N)$, we easily obtain
\[
\dim \text{End}(N) = \sum_s \dim \text{End}(N_s) + \sum_{s \leq t} <\dim N_s, \dim N_t>,
\]
and the claimed formula follows. \hfill \Box

### 3.4. Our efforts are rewarded in that we can deduce a geometric interpretation of the coefficient $\bar{\Omega}_{M,N}$.

#### Theorem 3.4. — Let $k$ be the finite field $\mathbb{F}_v^2$. Fix a dimension type $d$ in $\mathbb{N}I$, and fix representations $N, M$ in $R_d$. Let $E_N$ be a graded complementary of the tangent space of $\mathcal{O}_N$ at $N$ as in Proposition 2.5. Then, the value of the polynomial $\bar{\Omega}_{M,N}$ at $v^2$ equals the cardinality of the set $E_N \cap \mathcal{O}_M$.

**Proof.** — This is Proposition 3.3 combined with Corollary 2.6. \hfill \Box

Note that the theorem implies the following curious identity:

#### Corollary 3.5. — Let $d$ be in $\mathbb{N}I$ and $N$ in $R_d$. Then,
\[
\sum_P \bar{\Omega}_{P,N} = |E_N| = q^{\dim \text{Ext}^1(N, N)},
\]
where $P$ runs over the set of isoclasses of representations of dimension type $d$.

We finish the section with the following remark. The (generalized) Hall polynomials are known to have leading coefficient equal to one. Hence, by the Lang-Weil theorem, all the varieties $E_N \cap \mathcal{O}_M$ have a unique irreducible component of maximal dimension.

### 4. The preprojective variety and coefficients of the bar automorphism

#### 4.1. For any arrow $\alpha : i \to j$ in the quiver $Q$, we define $i(\alpha) = i$ and $h(\alpha) = j$. Let $Q^{op}$ be the opposite quiver, having the same vertices as $Q$, and an arrow $\alpha^* : j \to i$ for each arrow $\alpha : i \to j$ in $Q$.

Fix a dimension type $d = \sum_i d_i i$ in $\mathbb{N}I$. As above, $G_d$ acts on $R_d(Q) = R_d$ and on $R_d(Q^{op})$. Note that the map sending a linear map to its adjoint induces an isomorphism $R_d(Q) \to R_d(Q^{op})$, $M \mapsto M^*$.
Let $\Pi_d$ be the preprojective variety (see [6]):

$$\Pi_d := \{(M_\alpha, (N_{\alpha^*})_\alpha) \in R_d(Q) \times R_d(Q^{op}), \text{ for all } i \in I :$$

$$\sum_{\alpha \in Q^1, h(\alpha) = i} N_{\alpha^*} M_\alpha - \sum_{\alpha \in Q^1, i(\alpha) = i} M_\alpha N_{\alpha^*} \} \subset R_d(Q) \times R_d(Q^{op}).$$

We denote by $p$ (resp. $p^{op}$) the canonical projection $\Pi_d \to R_d(Q)$ (resp. $\Pi_d \to R_d(Q^{op})$). We also define a twisted projection $\tilde{p}: \Pi_d \to R_d(Q)$ by mapping $(M, N)$ to $M + N^*$ using the identification $R_d(Q) \simeq R_d(Q^{op})$ above.

4.2. Observe that, for all $N$ in $R_d$, the identification $R_d(Q) \to R_d(Q^{op})$ maps the orbit $G_d.N$ to $G_d.N^*$ and the tangent space $T_N(O_N)$ to $T_{N^*}(O_{N^*})$.

We consider the non degenerate pairing on $R_d(Q) \times R_d(Q^{op})$ given by

$$<(M_\alpha), (N_{\alpha^*})> = \sum_{\alpha \in Q^1} Tr(M_\alpha N_{\alpha^*}).$$

We have the following

**Lemma 4.1.** — With respect to the pairing above, we have

$$T_N(O_N)^\perp = p^{op}(p^{-1}(N)),$$

for all $N$ in $R_d(Q)$.

**Proof.** — By Lemma 2.4 (ii), an element $(f_{\alpha^*})$ of $R_d(Q^{op})$ belongs to $T_N(O_N)^\perp$ if and only if for all $X$ in $g_d$, we have

$$\sum_{\alpha \in Q^1} Tr((X_{h(\alpha)} N_\alpha - N_\alpha X_{i(\alpha)}) f_{\alpha^*}) = 0.$$

By well known properties of the trace form, this is equivalent to

$$\sum_{\alpha \in Q^1} Tr(X_{h(\alpha)} N_\alpha f_{\alpha^*}) - Tr(X_{i(\alpha)} f_{\alpha^*} N_\alpha) = 0,$$

thus

$$\sum_{i \in I} Tr(X_i (\sum_{i(\alpha) = i} N_\alpha f_{\alpha^*} - \sum_{h(\alpha) = i} f_{\alpha^*} N_\alpha)) = 0.$$

Since the trace form is non-degenerate, this gives

$$\sum_{i(\alpha) = i} N_\alpha f_{\alpha^*} - \sum_{h(\alpha) = i} f_{\alpha^*} N_\alpha = 0,$$

which proves $(f_{\alpha^*}) \in p^{op}(p^{-1}(N))$ as required. □
For any morphism \( \pi: X \to Y \) of \( k \)-varieties, and any function \( f \) (resp. \( g \)) on \( X \) (resp. \( Y \)), we define as usual:

\[
\pi^*(g) : X \to k, \ x \mapsto g(\pi(x)),
\]

\[
\pi_*(f) : Y \to k, \ y \mapsto \sum_{\pi(x) = y} f(x).
\]

For a subset \( A \) of \( R_d \) or \( R_d(Q^{op}) \), we denote by \( 1_A \) the corresponding characteristic function. The previous lemma gives the following interpretation of the polynomials \( \Omega_{M,N} \) in terms of the geometry of the preprojective variety:

**Proposition 4.2.** — For \( M \) in \( R_d(Q) \) and \( N^* \) in \( R_d(Q^{op}) \), we have

\[
(p^{op})^*(\tilde{\rho})^*(1_{O_M})(N^*) = \Omega_{M,N}.
\]

**Proof.** — Obviously, \( (p^{op})^*(\tilde{\rho})^*(1_{O_M}) \) belongs to \( C_{G_d}[R_d(Q^{op})] \).

Fix \( N \) in \( R_d \). By the definitions, \( (p^{op})^*(\tilde{\rho})^*(1_{O_M})(N^*) \) can be rewritten as \( (p^{op})^*(f_M)(N^*) \), where the function \( f \) on \( \Pi_d \) is defined by \( f_M(A,B^*) = 1 \) if \( A + B \in O_M \), and 0 otherwise. Hence, by the previous lemma,

\[
(p^{op})^*(\tilde{\rho})^*(1_{O_M})(N^*) = \sum_{A \in T_{N^*}(O_{N^*})} f_M(A, N^*)
\]

\[
= |O_M \cap (N + T_{N^*}(O_{N^*})^\perp)|.
\]

By Theorem 3.4, this gives \( (p^{op})^*(\tilde{\rho})^*(1_{O_M})(N^*) = \Omega_{M,N} \). \( \square \)

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


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