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GENERIC FREE RESOLUTIONS AND ROOT SYSTEMS

by Jerzy WEYMAN (*)

ABSTRACT. — In this paper I give an explicit construction of the generic rings \hat{R}_{gen} for free resolutions of length 3 over Noetherian commutative \mathbb{C} -algebras. The key role is played by the defect Lie algebra introduced in [18]. The defect algebra turns out to be a parabolic subalgebra in a Kac–Moody Lie algebra associated to the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ corresponding to the format of the resolution. The ring \hat{R}_{gen} is Noetherian if and only if the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ corresponding to a given format is a Dynkin diagram. In such case \hat{R}_{gen} has rational singularities so it is Cohen–Macaulay. The ring \hat{R}_{gen} is a deformation of a commutative ring \hat{R}_{spec} which has a structure of a multiplicity free module over a product of Kac–Moody Lie algebras corresponding to the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ and a product of two general linear Lie algebras.

RÉSUMÉ. — Dans ce papier je présente une construction explicite des anneaux génériques \hat{R}_{gen} pour les résolutions libres de longueur 3 sur des \mathbb{C} -algèbres noethériennes commutatives. L'élément clé est l'algèbre de Lie de défaut introduite dans [18]. Il s'avère que l'algèbre de défaut est une sous-algèbre parabolique d'une algèbre de Kac–Moody associée au graphe $T_{p,q,r}$ correspondant au format de la résolution. L'anneau \hat{R}_{gen} est noethérien si et seulement si le graphe $T_{p,q,r}$ correspondant à un format donné est un diagramme de Dynkin. Dans ce cas \hat{R}_{gen} a des singularités rationnelles donc il est de Cohen–Macaulay. L'anneau \hat{R}_{gen} est une déformation d'un anneau commutatif \hat{R}_{spec} qui possède une structure de module sans multiplicité sur un produit d'algèbres de Kac–Moody correspondant au graphe $T_{p,q,r}$ et un produit de deux algèbres de Lie linéaires générales.

1. Introduction

In this paper I consider a problem of existence of generic free resolutions of length three.

Keywords: Finite free resolutions, structure theorems, Kac–Moody Lie algebras.

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Let us look at free acyclic complexes \mathbb{F}_\bullet (i.e. complexes whose only nonzero homology group is $H_0(\mathbb{F}_\bullet)$) of the form

$$\mathbb{F}_\bullet : 0 \longrightarrow F_3 \xrightarrow{d_3} F_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} F_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} F_0$$

over commutative Noetherian rings R , with $\text{rank } F_i = f_i$ ($0 \leq i \leq 3$), $\text{rank}(d_i) = r_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq 3$). The quadruple (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) is the format of the complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet . We always have $f_i = r_i + r_{i+1}$ ($0 \leq i \leq 3$), with the convention that $r_4 = 0$.

For the resolutions of such format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) we say that a pair $(R_{gen}, \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen})$ where R_{gen} is a commutative ring and \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen} is an acyclic free complex of format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) over R_{gen} is a generic resolution of this format if two conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen} is acyclic over R_{gen} ,
- (2) For every acyclic free complex \mathbb{G}_\bullet over a Noetherian ring S there exists a ring homomorphism $\varphi : R_{gen} \rightarrow S$ such that

$$\mathbb{G}_\bullet = \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen} \otimes_{R_{gen}} S.$$

Of particular interest is whether the ring R_{gen} is Noetherian, because it can be shown quite easily that a non-Noetherian (non-unique) generic pair always exists ([1]).

For complexes of length 2 the existence of the pairs $(R_{gen}, \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen})$ was established by Hochster ([9]). He also proved that this generic ring is Noetherian. Later the generic rings for resolutions of length two were described very explicitly (see [16] and references therein). This case is, however special, as only for the case of the resolution of length two the ring R_{gen} is unique.

For free resolutions of length three the situation is much more difficult. We limit ourselves to considering the case of characteristic zero. Thus all commutative rings considered in this paper are \mathbb{C} -algebras, i.e. we work over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. The results are true also for \mathbb{Q} -algebras as the representations of the group GL_n are defined over \mathbb{Q} .

In [18] I constructed for each format of length three a pair $(\hat{R}_{gen}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}_\bullet^{gen})$ obtained by a specific process of killing cycles in a generic complex. I conjectured that the pair $(\hat{R}_{gen}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}_\bullet^{gen})$ is generic for each format of length three.

The key point in the construction was defining a family of certain graded Lie algebras $\mathbb{L}(r, E, F)$ (defect Lie algebras) depending on a natural number r and two vector spaces E, F over \mathbb{C} . The defect Lie algebra related to the resolution \mathbb{F}_\bullet is the Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(r_1 + 1, F_3, F_1)$.

In [18] I proved that the assertion that the pair $(\hat{R}_{gen}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}_\bullet^{gen})$ gives a generic pair is true provided a certain family of three term complexes over the enveloping algebra of the corresponding defect Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(r, E, F)$ is exact at a middle term.

In the present paper this program is completed.

I associate to the format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ with p, q, r given by the rule $r_3 = r - 1, r_2 = q + 1, r_1 = p - 1$.

The key new observation is that the defect Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(p, E, F)$ corresponding to our format is the parabolic subalgebra associated to certain grading of the Kac–Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. This grading is determined by choosing a particular simple root of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. The complexes constructed in [18] turn out to be parts of the parabolic Bernstein–Gelfand–Gelfand complexes (BGG complexes for short) associated to this grading on $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. This shows immediately that these complexes are exact at prescribed places and thus it proves that the pair $(\hat{R}_{gen}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}_\bullet^{gen})$ indeed is a generic pair for every format of length three.

Moreover, the link with Kac–Moody Lie algebra allows to prove much more precise results. It turns out that the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} has a deformation to a commutative ring \hat{R}_{spec} which has a structure of a module over a bigger Kac–Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0)$. This allows to prove several properties of \hat{R}_{gen} .

We show that the ring \hat{R}_{gen} is Noetherian whenever the Lie algebra \mathbb{L} is finite dimensional. Thus the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} is Noetherian if and only if the diagram $T_{p,q,r}$ is a Dynkin diagram. Moreover, in Noetherian cases the ring \hat{R}_{gen} has rational singularities and so it is Cohen–Macaulay.

The paper is organized as follows.

In Section 2 we recall the basic notions on free resolutions and on the grade of ideals in the non-Noetherian rings (true grade in the sense of Northcott) we will use throughout.

Section 3 recalls the basic results on Kac–Moody Lie algebras. In Section 4 more precise formulas for the Kac–Moody Lie algebras associated to the graphs $T_{p,q,r}$ are worked out. The reader is advised to skip these two sections in the first reading.

Section 5 describes the geometric approach using higher derived image functors to proving acyclicity of complexes.

In Section 6 we discuss the structure of the rings R_a generated by the entries of maps in a generic complex and the Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multipliers. These rings are the starting point of our construction. We make explicit the representation structure of the rings R_a and of the homology of the generic complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a over R_a .

In Section 7 we define the higher structure maps p_i . These are the cycles we kill to get the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} . We also show the connection of these maps with the defect Lie algebra.

Section 8 summarizes the approach from [18]. We recall there that genericity of \hat{R}_{gen} would follow from exactness of some three term complexes.

In Section 9 the main results are proved. The identification of the defect algebra with the parabolic algebra in the Kac–Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ is carried out. The three terms complexes become parts of parabolic BGG resolutions of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ so they are exact in needed places.

In Section 10 we analyze the representation structure, generators and relations of the rings \hat{R}_{gen} , and discuss its deformation to \hat{R}_{spec} . We also prove that in cases these rings are Noetherian they have rational singularities.

In Section 11 we give precise descriptions of the pairs $(\hat{R}_{gen}, \hat{\mathbb{F}}_\bullet^{gen})$ in the simplest cases. It means we give a “naive” description of the generators as entries in the matrices of some cycles whose existence one could deduce just from the universality property of \hat{R}_{gen} .

Section 12 contains some applications, including questions and conjectures about possible variations of the present approach. We are interested in particular in extending our results to perfect resolutions. The triality for the graphs $T_{p,q,r}$ suggests a possible connection with linkage theory.

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2. Background on finite free resolutions

Throughout the paper we work with complexes

$$\mathbb{F}_\bullet : 0 \longrightarrow F_n \xrightarrow{d_n} F_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_i \xrightarrow{d_i} F_{i-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} F_0$$

of the free modules over a commutative Noetherian ring R . The map d_i can be thought of (after choosing bases in modules F_i) as a matrix with entries in R . We define the rank r_i of d_i as the size of the biggest non-vanishing minor of that matrix. It is routine to check that this notion does not depend on the choice of bases in our free modules. The ideal of $r_i \times r_i$ minors of d_i is denoted $I(d_i)$.

We assume that $d_i : F_i \longrightarrow F_{i-1}$ has rank r_i , and that

$$f_i := \text{rank } F_i = r_i + r_{i+1}$$

with the convention $r_{n+1} = 0, r_0 \geq 0$. We fix the numbers f_i, r_i . We will say that a complex with these ranks has a *format* (f_0, \dots, f_n) . We assume throughout that the format is valid, i.e. the numbers r_i satisfying the above conditions exist.

All of this is motivated by the Buchsbaum–Eisenbud exactness criterion.

THEOREM 2.1 ([2]). — *The complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet over a Noetherian ring R is acyclic if and only if*

- (1) $r_i + r_{i+1} = \text{rank } F_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$,
- (2) $\text{depth}_R(I(d_i)) \geq i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

A finite free resolution over R is a free acyclic complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet .

Buchsbaum and Eisenbud proved a fundamental structure theorem (the First Structure Theorem from [3]).

THEOREM 2.2. — *Let \mathbb{F}_\bullet be a finite free resolution over a Noetherian ring R . Then there exist unique maps $a_i : R \longrightarrow \bigwedge^{r_i} F_i$ such that*

- (1) $a_n = \bigwedge^{r_n} d_n$,
- (2) *We have factorizations*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bigwedge^{r_i} F_i = \bigwedge^{r_{i+1}} F_i^* & \xrightarrow{\bigwedge^{r_i} d_i} & \bigwedge^{r_i} F_{i-1} \\ & \searrow a_{i+1}^* & \nearrow a_i \\ & R & \end{array}$$

The coordinates of maps a_i are the Plücker coordinates of the images of maps d_i . In this formulation we identify the complementary exterior powers $\bigwedge^{r_i} F_i$ and $\bigwedge^{r_{i+1}} F_i^*$ so the diagram above is $\prod_i SL(F_i)$ equivariant. One

can easily write down more precise $\prod_i GL(F_i)$ equivariant version, and we do it in Section 6. We refer to the maps a_i as to Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multipliers.

Later Bruns generalized this result to prove the existence of the maps a_i for all free complexes \mathbb{F}_\bullet for which the rank condition $r_i + r_{i+1} = \text{rank}(F_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ is satisfied, and such that $\text{depth } I(d_1) \geq 1$, $\text{depth } I(d_i) \geq 2$ for all $i \geq 2$.

Let us fix a format (f_0, \dots, f_n) . We consider the pairs (S, \mathbb{G}) where S is a Noetherian ring and \mathbb{G} is a free resolution of format (f_0, \dots, f_n) over S . We say that a pair $(R_{gen}, \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen})$ is a generic free resolution of format (f_0, \dots, f_n) (or that R_{gen} is a generic ring for this format) if for every pair (S, \mathbb{G}) there exists a (not necessarily unique) homomorphism of rings $\varphi : R_{gen} \rightarrow S$ such that $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{F}_\bullet^{gen} \otimes_{R_{gen}} S$. The main problem considered in this paper is the existence and structure of generic rings for formats of length three.

Throughout the paper we will deal with the notion of depth of ideals over the rings that are not necessarily Noetherian. This is based on the results of Northcott from his book [14].

He defined the true grade

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Grade}_R(I, M) &= \sup_{n \geq 0} \text{grade}_{R[x_1, \dots, x_n]}(I \otimes_R R[x_1, \dots, x_n], M \otimes_R R[x_1, \dots, x_n]) \end{aligned}$$

and proved that Theorems 2.1 and 2.2 hold with this definition of the depth over any ring R . Thus we will use the theory over arbitrary rings and in case of (possibly) non-Noetherian ring, depth will mean the true grade in the above sense.

3. Generalities on Kac–Moody Lie algebras

3.1. Kac–Moody Lie algebras

In this section we recall the basic definitions of Kac–Moody Lie algebras. The main reference is [10].

Let A be a *generalized Cartan matrix*, i.e. an $n \times n$ integer matrix

$$A = (a_{i,j})_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$$

such that $a_{i,i} = 2$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, $a_{i,j} \leq 0$ for $i \neq j$ and such that $a_{i,j} = 0$ implies $a_{j,i} = 0$.

We will actually assume that A is *symmetrizable*, i.e. there exist a diagonal matrix D with diagonal entries $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n$ and a symmetric matrix B such that

$$A = DB.$$

Let $l = \text{rank}(A)$. Consider the complex vector space \mathfrak{h} of dimension $2n - l$. We take $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ in \mathfrak{h}^* to be the coordinate functions. This is the basis of *simple roots*. We take $\Pi^\vee = \{\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_n^\vee\}$ in \mathfrak{h} such that

$$\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_j \rangle = a_{i,j}.$$

Thus we can think of α_i^\vee as the i -th column of A . The set Π^\vee is a basis of *simple coroots*.

The *Kac–Moody Lie algebra* $\mathfrak{g}(A)$ is the Lie algebra generated by elements $e_i, f_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$, with the following defining relations:

$$\begin{aligned} [h, h'] &= 0 \text{ for } h, h' \in \mathfrak{h}, \\ [h, e_j] &= \langle h, \alpha_j \rangle e_j, \quad [h, f_j] = -\langle h, \alpha_j \rangle f_j, \\ [e_i, f_j] &= \delta_{i,j} \alpha_i^\vee, \\ \text{ad}(e_i)^{1-a_{i,j}}(e_j) &= \text{ad}(f_i)^{1-a_{i,j}}(f_j) = 0 \text{ for } i \neq j. \end{aligned}$$

Let $Q = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i$, $Q_+ = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}_+\alpha_i$, and $Q_- = -Q_+$. We define a partial ordering \geq on \mathfrak{h}^* by $\lambda \geq \mu$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu \in Q_+$. The Kac–Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(A)$ has the *root space decomposition* $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in Q} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, where $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [h, x] = \alpha(h)x\}$. An element $\alpha \in Q$ is called a *root* if $\alpha \neq 0$ and $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \neq 0$. The number $\text{mult}(\alpha) = \dim \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ is called *the multiplicity* of the root α . A root $\alpha > 0$ (resp. $\alpha < 0$) is called *positive* (resp. *negative*). One can easily show that every root is either positive or negative. We denote by $\Delta, \Delta_+, \Delta_-$ the sets of roots, positive and negative roots respectively.

For $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \alpha_i \in Q$ the number $ht(\alpha) := \sum_{i=1}^n k_i$ is called *the height* of α . We define *the principal gradation* on $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_j$ by setting $\mathfrak{g}_j = \bigoplus_{ht(\alpha)=j} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$. Note that $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{h}$, $\mathfrak{g}_{-1} = \bigoplus \mathbb{C}f_j$, $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \bigoplus \mathbb{C}e_i$. Let $\mathfrak{g}_\pm = \bigoplus_{j \geq 1} \mathfrak{g}_{\pm j}$. Then we have *the principal triangular decomposition*

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_-.$$

The *Weyl group* of A is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{h}^*)$ generated by *the simple reflections*

$$r_i(\lambda) = \lambda - \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \alpha_i$$

for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$.

We choose the weight $\rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ by requiring

$$\langle \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = 1, \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

A \mathfrak{g} -module V is \mathfrak{h} -diagonalizable if $V = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*} V_\lambda$ where $V_\lambda = \{v \in V \mid h \cdot v = \lambda(h)v \ \forall h \in \mathfrak{h}\}$ is the λ weight space. If $V_\lambda \neq 0$ then λ is a weight of V . The number $\text{mult}_\lambda(V) := \dim V_\lambda$ is called *the multiplicity of λ in V* . When all the weight spaces are finite dimensional we define *the character of V* to be

$$\text{ch } V = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*} (\dim V_\lambda) e^\lambda,$$

where e^λ are the basis elements of the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]$ with the binary operation $e^\lambda e^\mu = e^{\lambda+\mu}$.

Let $P(V)$ be the set of weights in V and let $D(\lambda) = \{\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^* \mid \mu \leq \lambda\}$. We define the category \mathcal{O} as follows: its objects are \mathfrak{h} -diagonalizable \mathfrak{g} -modules with finite dimensional weight spaces such that there exist finitely many elements μ_1, \dots, μ_s with $P(V) \subset \cup_{i=1}^s D(\mu_i)$, and the morphisms are \mathfrak{g} -module homomorphisms. An \mathfrak{h} -diagonalizable module V is said to be integrable if all the e_i, f_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) are locally nilpotent on V . All the integrable modules in the category \mathcal{O} are completely reducible ([10, Corollary 10.7]).

A \mathfrak{g} -module V is called a *highest weight module* with highest weight λ if there is a nonzero vector $v \in V$ such that

- (i) $\mathfrak{g}_+ \cdot v = 0$,
- (ii) $h \cdot v = \lambda(h)v$ for all $h \in \mathfrak{h}$,
- (iii) $U(\mathfrak{g}) \cdot v = V$.

The vector v is called a *highest weight vector*. Let $\mathfrak{b}_+ = \mathfrak{h} + \mathfrak{g}_+$ be the Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} and \mathbb{C}_λ the one dimensional \mathfrak{b} -module defined by $\mathfrak{g}_+ \cdot 1 = 0, h \cdot 1 = \lambda(h)1$ for $h \in \mathfrak{h}$. The induced module $M(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_\lambda$ is called *the Verma module* with highest weight λ . Every highest weight \mathfrak{g} -module with highest weight λ is a quotient of $M(\lambda)$. The Verma module contains a unique maximal proper submodule $J(\lambda)$. Hence the quotient $V(\lambda) := M(\lambda)/J(\lambda)$ is irreducible, and we have a bijection between \mathfrak{h}^* and the set of irreducible modules in the category \mathcal{O} given by $\lambda \mapsto V(\lambda)$.

If λ is *dominant integral* i.e. $\lambda(\alpha_i^\vee) \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, then $V(\lambda)$ is integrable and we have the Weyl-Kac character formula ([10, Theorem 10.4])

$$\text{ch } V(\lambda) = \frac{\sum_{w \in W} (-1)^{l(w)} e^{w(\lambda+\rho)-\rho}}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} (1 - e^{-\alpha})^{\dim \mathfrak{g}_\alpha}}.$$

Here ρ is given by $\rho(\alpha_i^\vee) = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. When $\lambda = 0$ we obtain the *denominator identity*

$$\sum_{w \in W} (-1)^{l(w)} e^{w(\lambda+\rho)-\rho} = \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} (1 - e^{-\alpha})^{\dim \mathfrak{g}_\alpha}$$

3.2. Kostant formula

Let us choose a subset $S \subset \Pi$. This defines the grading on the Kac-Moody Lie algebra

$$\mathfrak{g}(A) = \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}(A)_m^{(S)}.$$

For $m \neq 0$ the component $\mathfrak{g}(A)_m^{(S)}$ is the span of root spaces $\mathfrak{g}(A)_\alpha$ where α is a root which written in a basis of simple roots has m as a sum of coefficients of α_i with $\alpha_i \notin S$. Such m is denoted $ht^S(\alpha)$. For $m = 0$ $\mathfrak{g}(A)_0^{(S)}$ also includes the Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} . We denote

$$\mathfrak{g}(A)_+^{(S)} = \bigoplus_{m>0} \mathfrak{g}(A)_m^{(S)}, \quad \mathfrak{g}(A)_-^{(S)} = \bigoplus_{m<0} \mathfrak{g}(A)_m^{(S)},$$

so we have

$$\mathfrak{g}(A) = \mathfrak{g}(A)_+^{(S)} \oplus \mathfrak{g}(A)_0^{(S)} \oplus \mathfrak{g}(A)_-^{(S)}.$$

We also define the subalgebra \mathfrak{g}_S , Weyl group W_S , Δ_S , Δ_S^\vee as the objects defined for the Cartan matrix $A' = (a_{k,l})_{k,l \in S}$. So W_S is generated by reflections r_k , $k \in S$.

Define $\Delta(S)^\pm = \Delta^\pm \setminus \Delta_S^\pm$ and similarly for $\Delta(S)$.

We also define the subset

$$W(S) = \{w \in W \mid \Phi_w \subset \Delta_+(S)\}.$$

where $\Phi_w = \{\alpha \in \Delta^+ \mid w^{-1}(\alpha) < 0\}$.

Let \mathbb{C} be a trivial \mathfrak{g} -module. The homology modules $H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}, \mathbb{C})$ are obtained from the complex of $\mathfrak{g}_0^{(S)}$ -modules

$$\dots \rightarrow \wedge^k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}) \xrightarrow{d_k} \wedge^{k-1}(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \wedge^1(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}) \xrightarrow{d_1} \wedge^0(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}) \xrightarrow{d_0} \mathbb{C} \rightarrow 0,$$

where the differential $d_k : \wedge^k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}) \rightarrow \wedge^{k-1}(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})$ is defined as follows

$$d_k(x_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_k) = \sum_{s < t} (-1)^{s+t} [x_s, x_t] \wedge x_1 \cdots \wedge \hat{x}_s \wedge \dots \wedge \hat{x}_t \wedge \dots \wedge x_k$$

for $k \geq 2$, $x_i \in \mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}$, and $d_1 = d_0 = 0$.

For simplicity we write $H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})$ instead of $H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}, \mathbb{C})$. Each of the terms $\wedge^k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})$ has a \mathbb{Z} -grading induced by that on $\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}$. For $j \geq 0$ we define $\wedge^k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})_{-j}$ to be the subspace of $\wedge^k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})$ spanned by the vectors of the form $x_1 \wedge \dots \wedge x_k$ such that $\deg(x_1) + \dots + \deg(x_k) = -j$. The homology module $H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})$ also has the induced \mathbb{Z} -grading. Note that $\wedge^k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})_{-j} = H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})_{-j} = 0$ for $k > j$. The $\mathfrak{g}_0^{(S)}$ -module structure of the

homology modules $H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)})$ is determined by the following formula known as *Kostant's formula*.

THEOREM 3.1 ([7], [13]).

$$H_k(\mathfrak{g}_-^{(S)}) = \bigoplus_{w \in W(S), l(w)=k} V_S(w\rho - \rho),$$

where $V_S(\lambda)$ denotes the integrable highest weight $\mathfrak{g}_0^{(S)}$ -module with highest weight λ .

3.3. Parabolic version of a BGG resolution

DEFINITION 3.2. — Let $S \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$. Let $\mathfrak{p}^{(S)} = \bigoplus_{j \geq 0} (\mathfrak{g}^{(S)})_{-j}$ be the parabolic subalgebra. Define a generalized Verma module

$$M(\lambda)^{(S)} = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{p}^{(S)})} L_S(\lambda)$$

where $V_S(\lambda)$ is considered as a $\mathfrak{g}_0^{(S)} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_+^{(S)}$ -module where $\mathfrak{g}_+^{(S)}$ acts trivially.

THEOREM 3.3 ([12, Section 9.2]). — There exists an exact complex of $\mathfrak{p}^{(S)}$ -modules

$$\dots \longrightarrow F_{(S)}^p \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_{(S)}^1 \longrightarrow F_{(S)}^0 \longrightarrow V(\lambda) \longrightarrow 0$$

where

$$F_{(S)}^p = \bigoplus_{w \in W'_{(S)}, l(w)=p} M(w^{-1} \cdot \lambda)^{(S)}.$$

Here $V(\lambda)$ is the irreducible \mathfrak{g} -module of highest weight λ , $w \cdot \lambda := w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$, and

$$W'_{(S)} = \{w \in W \mid l(wv) \geq l(w) \ \forall v \in W_{(S)}\}$$

where $W_{(S)}$ denotes the subgroup of W generated by r_i ($i \in S$). Thus $W'_{(S)}$ is the set of elements of minimal length in the cosets of $W_{(S)}$ (there is one in each coset).

Assume first that $T_{p,q,r}$ is not affine. We take $\Pi = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ in \mathfrak{h}^* to be the coordinate functions. This is the basis of simple roots. We take $\Pi^\vee = \{\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_n^\vee\}$ in \mathfrak{h} such that

$$\langle \alpha_i^\vee, \alpha_j \rangle = a_{i,j}.$$

Thus we can think of α_i^\vee as the i -th column of $A(T_{p,q,r})$. The set Π^\vee is a basis of simple coroots.

As defined in the previous section, the Weyl group of A is a subgroup of $Aut(\mathfrak{h}^*)$ generated by the simple reflections.

$$r_i(\lambda) = \lambda - \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \alpha_i.$$

for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. For the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ (or any tree) there is also a combinatorial formula

$$r_i(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) - 2\lambda_i \alpha_i + \sum_{x-i} \lambda_x \alpha_x.$$

This means that to calculate the value of the reflection r_i on λ (thought of as a graph $T_{p,q,r}$ with labeled vertices), we reverse the sign of a label at i , and add this label to the labels of all neighbors of i .

For the affine $T_{p,q,r}$ the above formulas are still true (one has to remember that $\alpha_1^\vee, \dots, \alpha_n^\vee$ are still independent because they also have a component on the $(n + 1)$ 'st coordinate α_{n+1} which is not a part of a basis of simple roots).

We now specialize to $A = A(T_{p,q,r})$ and to $S = [1, n] \setminus \{p+q\}$. This means the distinguished root is the root corresponding to the vertex z_1 . We will write $\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ and $\mathfrak{g}_i := \mathfrak{g}_i^{(S)}$ in this case. We have the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 4.2. — *We have*

- (1) $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{sl}_{r-1} \times \mathfrak{sl}_{p+q} \times \mathbb{C}$,
- (2) $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \mathbb{C}^{r-1} \otimes \bigwedge^p \mathbb{C}^{p+q}$,
- (3) $\mathfrak{g}_2 = \bigwedge^2 \mathbb{C}^{r-1} \otimes \text{Ker}(S_2(\bigwedge^p \mathbb{C}^{p+q}) \longrightarrow S_{2p} \mathbb{C}^{p+q})$
 $\oplus S_2 \mathbb{C}^{r-1} \otimes \text{Ker}(\bigwedge^2(\bigwedge^p \mathbb{C}^{p+q}) \longrightarrow S_{2p-1, 1^2} \mathbb{C}^{p+q})$.
- (4) *The higher components \mathbb{L}_m can be defined as cokernels of the graded components of the Koszul complex $(\bigwedge^3 \mathbb{L})_m \longrightarrow (\bigwedge^2 \mathbb{L})_m \longrightarrow \mathbb{L}_m \longrightarrow 0$.*

Proof. — We use the generalized Kostant formula to identify $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})_{>0}^{(S)}$ for $S = [1, n] \setminus \{p+q\}$. We denote by s_i the simple reflection corresponding to the vertex i , where vertices are labeled by $0, 1, \dots, p-1, 1', \dots, (q-1)', 1'', \dots, (r-1)''$ as in Section 3. The only elements of length two in the subgroup $W(S)$ are the elements $s_{1''} s_0$ and $s_{1''} s_{2''}$. We identify a weight

- (3) $q = 2, r = 3, p = 3, 4, 5,$
- (4) $q = 3, r = 2, p = 3, 4, 5,$
- (5) $q = 2, p = 3, r = 4, 5.$

Proof. — Indeed, the listed cases are exactly the cases when $T_{p,q,r}$ is a Dynkin diagram. To be more precise, we have $T_{p,q,r} = D_{r+2}$ in case a), $T_{p,q,r} = D_{p+2}$ in case b), $T_{p,q,r} = E_{p+3}$ in case c), $T_{p,q,r} = E_{p+3}$ in case d) and $T_{p,q,r} = E_{r+3}$ in case e). In the listed cases the algebra $\mathbb{L}(p, E, F)$ is obviously finite dimensional. In the other cases, the positive part of the Kac–Moody Lie algebra is infinite dimensional. \square

Let us also calculate the beginning part of the parabolic BGG resolutions for the case under consideration, i.e. $\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}), S = \{[1, n] \setminus \{p + q\}\}.$

PROPOSITION 4.4. — *Let $\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}), S = \{[1, n] \setminus \{p + q\}\}.$ Let us consider the highest weight $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n).$ The three initial terms of the parabolic BGG complex described in Theorem 3.3 are.*

$$\begin{array}{c}
 M(r_{p+q}r_1 \cdot \lambda)^{(S)} \oplus M(r_{p+q}r_{p+q+1} \cdot \lambda)^{(S)} \\
 \downarrow \\
 M(r_{p+q} \cdot \lambda)^{(S)} \\
 \downarrow \\
 M(\lambda)^{(S)}
 \end{array}$$

where $M(\mu)^{(S)}$ denotes the parabolic Verma module.

To make things explicit we identify the weights

$$r_{p+q} \cdot \lambda = (\lambda_1 + \lambda_{p+q} + 1, \dots, -\lambda_{p+q} - 2, \lambda_{p+q} + \lambda_{p+q+1} + 1, \dots),$$

where listed components are at vertices $1, p + q, p + q + 1$ and not listed ones are the same as in $\lambda.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{p+q}r_1 \cdot \lambda = & (\lambda_{p+q} - 1, \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + 1, \dots, \lambda_1 + \lambda_{p+1} + 1, \dots, \\
 & -\lambda_1 - \lambda_{p+q} - 3, \lambda_1 + \lambda_{p+q} + \lambda_{p+q+1} + 1, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

where listed components are at vertices $1, 2, p, p + q, p + q + 1$ and not listed ones are the same as in $\lambda.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{p+q}r_{p+q+1} \cdot \lambda = & (\lambda_1 + \lambda_{p+q} + \lambda_{p+q+1} + 1, \dots, -\lambda_{p+q} - \lambda_{p+q+1} - 5, \\
 & \lambda_{p+q} - 1, \lambda_{p+q+1} + \lambda_{p+q+2} + 1, \dots)
 \end{aligned}$$

where listed components are at vertices $1, p + q, p + q + 1, p + q + 2$ and not listed ones are the same as in $\lambda.$

5. Geometric approach to acyclicity

We prove the geometric result on acyclicity of free complexes. It is based on homological algebra and it is essential for our approach.

THEOREM 5.1. — *Let $X = \text{Spec}R$, and let $j : U \rightarrow X$ be an open immersion. Let*

$$\mathbb{G} : 0 \longrightarrow G_n \longrightarrow G_{n-1} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow G_1 \longrightarrow G_0$$

be a complex of free R -modules (treated as a complex of sheaves over X) such that $\mathbb{G} \mid_U$ is acyclic. Then $H_n(\mathbb{G} \otimes j_\mathcal{O}_U) = 0$, $H_{n-1}(\mathbb{G} \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U) = 0$, and the complex $\mathbb{G} \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U$ is acyclic if and only if $R^i j_*\mathcal{O}_U = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 2$.*

Proof. — Before we start, let us decompose the complex $\mathbb{G} \mid_U$ to short exact sequences. Denoting $B_i = \text{Im}(G_{i+1} \mid_U \rightarrow G_i \mid_U)$ we have exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow B_i \longrightarrow G_i \mid_U \longrightarrow B_{i-1} \longrightarrow 0$$

for $i = 2, \dots, n$ (with $B_n = 0$) and

$$0 \longrightarrow B_1 \longrightarrow G_1 \mid_U \longrightarrow G_0 \mid_U.$$

This induces long exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow j_*B_i \longrightarrow G_i \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U \longrightarrow j_*B_{i-1} \longrightarrow R^1 j_*B_i \longrightarrow \cdots$$

as well as an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow j_*B_1 \longrightarrow G_1 \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U \longrightarrow G_0 \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U.$$

Next we show that vanishing of higher direct images implies acyclicity. Indeed, our vanishing implies that $R^i j_*B_{n-s} = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - s - 1$. So the above exact sequences have last term zero and we get that $\mathbb{G} \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U$ is acyclic.

To prove the reverse implication let us proceed by induction on n . For $n = 2$ there is nothing to prove. For $n = 3$ we see from the exact sequences that $H_3(\mathbb{G}) = H_2(\mathbb{G}) = 0$ and $H_1(\mathbb{G}) = \text{Ker}(R^1 j_*G_3 \rightarrow R^1 j_*G_2)$. We need

LEMMA 5.2. — *Let M be an R -module. Let $\varphi : F \rightarrow G$ be a map of free R -modules of finite rank. Denote by $I(\varphi)$ the ideal of maximal minors of φ . Then $\varphi \otimes M$ is a monomorphism if and only if $\text{depth}_R(I(\varphi), M) \geq 1$.*

Proof. — This is a special case of Theorem 2, Appendix B from [14]. \square

In our case $R^1j_*\mathcal{O}_U$ is supported on $X \setminus U$ so $\text{Ker}(R^1j_*G_3 \rightarrow R^1j_*G_2) = 0$ implies $R^1j_*\mathcal{O}_U = 0$, completing the case $n = 3$. Assume the result is proved for $n - 1$ and the complex $j_*\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G} \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U$ is acyclic. By induction (applied to \mathbb{G} truncated at G_1) we have

$$R^1j_*\mathcal{O}_U = R^2j_*\mathcal{O}_U = \dots = R^{n-3}j_*\mathcal{O}_U = 0.$$

Now our long exact sequences imply that $R^{n-3}j_*B_{n-2} = R^{n-4}j_*B_{n-3} = \dots = R^1j_*B_2$. We also have the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow R^{n-3}j_*B_{n-2} \longrightarrow R^{n-2}j_*G_n \longrightarrow R^{n-2}j_*G_{n-1}.$$

Also, from the exact sequences we can deduce that

$$H_1(\mathbb{G} \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U) = \text{Ker}(R^1j_*B_2 \rightarrow R^1j_*G_2) = R^1j_*B_2$$

This means that if $H_1(\mathbb{G} \otimes j_*\mathcal{O}_U) = 0$ then $R^1j_*B_2 = 0$, so the map $R^{n-2}j_*G_n \rightarrow R^{n-2}j_*G_{n-1}$ is a monomorphism, which implies by Lemma 5.2 that $R^{n-2}j_*\mathcal{O}_U = 0$. □

6. The rings R_a generated by Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multipliers

In this section we recall properties of the rings R_a which are obtained from coordinate rings of the varieties of generic complexes by adding the Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multipliers and factoring the relations satisfied by them. These rings are the starting point of our construction. Their properties (rational singularities and sphericity) are essential for the whole approach. Most of the results of this section were proved in [16, Section 1]. The additional results are easy consequences.

In what follows we use heavily representation theory of GL_n . For a GL_n dominant weight $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ we denote $S_\lambda F = S_{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)} F$ the Schur functor on the space $F = K^n$. For the purpose of this paper a spherical variety is a variety with a linearly reductive group action whose coordinate ring is a multiplicity free representation of this group.

Let us fix the format (f_0, \dots, f_n) . We work over a fixed field K . In this section we assume that K has characteristic zero. Consider the variety X_c of complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow F_n \xrightarrow{d_n} F_{n-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} F_0$$

of vector spaces over K , with $\text{rank } F_i = f_i$ and $\text{rank } d_i \leq r_i$. We fix bases $\{e_{j(i)}^i\}_{1 \leq j(i) \leq f_i}$ of F_i for each $i = 1, \dots, n$.

The coordinate ring R_c of X_c can be obtained as follows. We add to K the variables $X_{j^{(i)},k^{(i)}}^{(i)}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j^{(i)} \leq f_{i-1}, 1 \leq k^{(i)} \leq f_i$) which are the entries of the generic maps d_i in bases $\{e_{j^{(i)}}^i\}_{1 \leq j^{(i)} \leq f_i}$. The corresponding $f_{i-1} \times f_i$ matrix of variables over S_c is denoted $X^{(i)}$. We denote the resulting polynomial ring S_c . We define the ideal J_c in the polynomial ring S_c as follows. J_c is generated by the entries of matrices $X^{(i-1)} \circ X^{(i)}$ ($2 \leq i \leq n$) and by the $(r_i + 1) \times (r_i + 1)$ minors of $X^{(i)}$ ($1 \leq i \leq n - 1$). Finally we define $R_c := S_c/J_c$. The ring R_c is the coordinate ring of X_c which is the variety of generic complexes.

Recall that the variety X_c has a natural desingularization Z_c . For $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$ denote by $\text{Grass}(r_{i+1}, F_i)$ the Grassmannian of subspaces of rank r_{i+1} of F_i . Let

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_i \longrightarrow F_i \times \text{Grass}(r_{i+1}, F_i) \longrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_i \longrightarrow 0$$

be the tautological sequence on $\text{Grass}(r_{i+1}, F_i)$.

$$Z_c = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} ((d_1, \dots, d_n), (R_1, \dots, R_{n-1})) \\ \in X_c \times \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{Grass}(r_{i+1}, F_i) \end{array} \middle| \text{Im}(d_{i+1}) \subset R_i \right\}.$$

Denote $p : Z_c \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} F_i$, $q : Z_c \rightarrow X_c$ the natural projections. We have $p_* \mathcal{O}_{Z_c} = \otimes_{i=1}^n \text{Sym}(\mathcal{Q}_i \otimes \mathcal{R}_{i-1}^*)$, where $\mathcal{Q}_n = F_n$.

THEOREM 6.1 ([5], [16]). — *The variety X_c carries the natural action of the group $GL := \prod_{i=0}^n GL(F_i)$. It is a spherical variety and it has rational singularities. The coordinate ring R_c has a multiplicity free decomposition to the irreducible representations of GL given by the formula*

$$R_c = \bigoplus_{\alpha^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(n)}} \otimes_{i=0}^n S_{(\alpha_1^{(i)}, \dots, \alpha_{r_i}^{(i)}, -\alpha_{r_{i+1}}^{(i+1)}, \dots, -\alpha_1^{(i+1)})} F_i$$

where we sum over all n -tuples $(\alpha^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(n)})$ of partitions, with the i -th partition $\alpha^{(i)} = (\alpha_1^{(i)}, \dots, \alpha_{r_i}^{(i)})$ having at most r_i parts. Here by convention $\alpha^{(n+1)} = 0$ has no parts and $\alpha^{(0)} = (0^{f_0-r_1})$ has $f_0 - r_1$ parts.

This result follows by standard methods from Cauchy decomposition

$$\otimes_{i=1}^n \text{Sym}(\mathcal{Q}_i \otimes \mathcal{R}_{i-1}^*) = \bigoplus_{\alpha^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(n)}} \otimes_{i=1}^n S_{\alpha^{(i)}} \mathcal{Q}_i \otimes S_{\alpha^{(i)}} \mathcal{R}_{i-1}^*,$$

and the fact that by Bott theorem the higher cohomology of the above sheaf vanishes and the sections decompose as given in the Theorem 6.1.

We have a generic complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet^c of format (f_0, \dots, f_n) defined over the ring R_c . It is a complex

$$\mathbb{F}_\bullet^c : 0 \rightarrow F_n \otimes R_c \xrightarrow{d_n} F_{n-1} \otimes R_c \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow F_1 \otimes R_c \xrightarrow{d_1} F_0 \otimes R_c$$

with d_i given (in our bases of F_i) by the matrix $X^{(i)}$.

In [16, Section 1] we carried a similar procedure for the rings R_a .

Consider the affine space $X = \prod_{i=1}^n Hom_K(F_i, F_{i-1}) \times \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \bigwedge^{r_i} F_{i-1}$. The coordinates in $Hom_K(F_i, F_{i-1})$ are the entries of the map d_i and the coordinates of $\bigwedge^{r_i} F_{i-1}$ are the Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multipliers a_i . We also consider the analogue of the desingularization Z_c .

$$Z_a \subset X \times \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} Grass(r_{i+1}, F_i)$$

DEFINITION 6.2. — *The variety Z_a ,*

$$Z_a \subset X \times \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} Grass(r_{i+1}, F_i)$$

is defined by the following conditions. A point

$$\{(d_1, \dots, d_n; a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), (R_1, \dots, R_{n-1})\} \in X \times \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} Grass(r_{i+1}, F_i)$$

is in Z_a if and only if the following conditions are satisfied.

- (1) $Im(d_i) \subset R_i \subset Ker(d_{i-1})$,
- (2) $a_i \in \bigwedge^i R_{i-1}$,
- (3) *For the induced map $d'_i : Q_i \rightarrow R_{i-1}$ we have $d'_n = a_n$, $d'_i = a_{i+1}a_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$.*

We denote $p : Z_a \rightarrow X$, $q : Z_a \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} Grass(r_{i+1}, F_i)$ two projections, and we define the variety $X_a := p(Z_a) \subset X$.

The variety Z_a is fiber bundle over $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} Grass(r_{i+1}, F_i)$, and the fibre over a point (R_1, \dots, R_{n-1}) is the affine variety given by the general $r_i \times r_i$ matrices $d'_i : Q_i \rightarrow R_{i-1}$ and elements $a_i \in \bigwedge^{r_i} R_{i-1}$ satisfying relations (3).

It turns out that Z_a has rational singularities so it can be used in a similar way to Z_c . The following result is proved in [16, Section 1].

THEOREM 6.3. — *The variety X_a carries the natural action of the group $GL := \prod_{i=0}^n GL(F_i)$. It is a spherical variety and it has rational singularities. The coordinate ring R_a of X_a has a multiplicity free decomposition to the irreducible representations of GL given by the formula*

$$R_a = \bigoplus_{\alpha^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(n)}, x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(n)}} \bigotimes_{i=0}^n S_{(\chi^{(i)} + \alpha_1^{(i)}, \dots, \chi^{(i)} + \alpha_{r_i-1}^{(i)}, \chi^{(i)}, -\chi^{(i+1)}, -\chi^{(i+1)} - \alpha_{r_{i+1}-1}^{(i+1)}, \dots, -\chi^{(i+1)} - \alpha_1^{(i+1)})} F_i.$$

Here the notation is as follows. We sum over all n -tuples $(\alpha^{(1)}, \dots, \alpha^{(n)})$ of partitions, with the i -th partition $\alpha^{(i)} = (\alpha_1^{(i)}, \dots, \alpha_{r_i-1}^{(i)})$ having at most $r_i - 1$ parts. Here by convention $\alpha^{(n+1)} = 0$ has no parts and $\alpha^{(0)} = (0^{f_0-r_1})$ has $f_0 - r_1$ parts.

We also sum over n -tuples of natural numbers $x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(n)}$ (degrees with respect to the a_i 's). The numbers $\chi^{(i)}$ are partial Euler characteristics and they are

$$\chi^{(i)} = \sum_{j=1}^i (-1)^{i-j} x^{(j)}.$$

Note that $\chi^{(i)} + \chi^{(i+1)} = x^{(i+1)}$, so all the weights listed in the formula are dominant.

The defining relations of the ring R_a are written down explicitly in [16, Section 1]. The structure of R_a can be described also in a characteristic free way (replacing K by \mathbb{Z} and using filtrations instead of direct sums). This was done in [16, Section 1] and in [17] where some errors in characteristic free part of the approach were fixed.

We denote by \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a the complex $\mathbb{F}_\bullet^c \otimes_{R_c} R_a$. This complex has a weaker universality property, true even in a characteristic free version.

THEOREM 6.4. — *The complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a is the universal complex of format (f_0, \dots, f_n) which is acyclic in codimension 1. This means that for every pair (S, \mathbb{G}) such that S is a Noetherian ring and \mathbb{G} is a complex of free modules of format (f_0, \dots, f_n) over S which is acyclic of codimension 1 (i.e. the set of points where the complex is not acyclic has a defining ideal of depth ≥ 2), then there is a unique homomorphism $\varphi : R_a \rightarrow S$ such that $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a \otimes_{R_a} S$.*

This has the following consequence (which goes back to Hochster ([9]) and is even true over \mathbb{Z}).

COROLLARY 6.5. — *For $n = 2$ the pair $(R_a, \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a)$ is a generic acyclic complex for the format (f_0, f_1, f_2) .*

In the remainder of this section we look more closely at the homology modules of the complex \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a . These modules are possible to analyze thanks to the multiplicity free structure of the ring R_a .

We look at the module $F_j \otimes R_a$ and compare it to the modules $F_{j+1} \otimes R_a$ and $F_{j-1} \otimes R_a$. We describe the cancellations that occur between them when applying the map d_{j+1} and d_j . Looking at the representations $F_j \otimes R_a$ and $F_{j-1} \otimes R_a$, let us assume that they have common representations coming

from summands

$$F_j \otimes \left[\bigotimes_{i=0}^n S \left(\begin{matrix} \chi^{(i)+\alpha_1^{(i)}, \dots, \chi^{(i)+\alpha_{r_i-1}^{(i)}, \chi^{(i)}, -\chi^{(i+1)}, \\ -\chi^{(i+1)-\alpha_{r_{i+1}-1}^{(i+1)}, \dots, -\chi^{(i+1)-\alpha_1^{(i+1)}} \end{matrix} \right) F_i \right]$$

and

$$F_{j-1} \otimes \left[\bigotimes_{i=0}^n S \left(\begin{matrix} \psi^{(i)+\beta_1^{(i)}, \dots, \psi^{(i)+\beta_{r_i-1}^{(i)}, \psi^{(i)}, -\psi^{(i+1)}, \\ -\psi^{(i+1)-\beta_{r_{i+1}-1}^{(i+1)}, \dots, -\psi^{(i+1)-\beta_1^{(i+1)}} \end{matrix} \right) F_i \right]$$

We denote the degree of the first (resp. the second) representation with respect to the structure map a_i by $x^{(i)}$ (resp. $y^{(i)}$).

We note that by Pieri formula we have two possibilities. On the coordinate F_j we can add a box to first $r_j - 1$ entries, or to the r_j -th entry.

It is easy to see that when we add a box in $F_j \otimes R_a$ to one of the first $r_j - 1$ places, we can always find a corresponding representation in $F_{j-1} \otimes R_a$, with $\alpha^{(i)} = \beta^{(i)}$, $\chi^{(i)} = \psi^{(i)}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Consider the crucial case when we add a box in $F_j \otimes R_a$ to the r_j -th place, and we add a box in $F_{j-1} \otimes R_a$ in the $(r_{j-1} + 1)$ 'st place. Then comparing the weights we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^{(i)} &= \psi^{(i)}, \quad \alpha^{(i)} = \beta^{(i)}, \quad \forall i \neq j, \\ \chi^{(j)} + 1 &= \psi^{(j)}, \quad \alpha_k^{(j)} = \beta_k^{(j)} - 1, \quad \forall 1 \leq k \leq r_j - 1. \end{aligned}$$

This translates to $x^{(i)} = y^{(i)} \forall i \neq j, j + 1$, and $x^{(j)} = y^{(j)} + 1, x^{(j+1)} = y^{(j+1)} - 1$.

This means such cancellation cannot occur when $y^{(j+1)} = 0$, so the corresponding representations stay in $H_{j-1}(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a)$. Notice that this does not happen for $j - 1 = n, n - 1$, as there is no $y^{(j+1)}$ in such cases.

THEOREM 6.6. — *The homology groups $H_n(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a) = H_{n-1}(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a) = 0$. For $1 \leq j - 1 \leq n - 2$ we have*

$$\begin{aligned} H_{j-1}(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a) &= \bigoplus_{\beta^{(1)}, \dots, \beta^{(n)}, y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(n)}, y^{(j+1)}=0} \\ &\otimes \bigotimes_{i=0}^{j-2} S \left(\begin{matrix} \psi^{(i)+\beta_1^{(i)}, \dots, \psi^{(i)+\beta_{r_i-1}^{(i)}, \psi^{(i)}, \psi^{(i+1)}, -\psi^{(i+1)-\beta_{r_{i+1}-1}^{(i+1)}, \dots, -\psi^{(i+1)-\beta_1^{(i+1)}} \end{matrix} \right) F_i \\ &\otimes S \left(\begin{matrix} \psi^{(j-1)+\beta_1^{(j-1)}, \dots, \psi^{(j-1)+\beta_{r_{j-1}-1}^{(j-1)}, \psi^{(j-1)}, 1-\psi^{(j)}, -\psi^{(j)-\beta_{r_j-1}^{(j)}, \dots, -\psi^{(j)-\beta_1^{(j)}} \end{matrix} \right) F_{j-1} \\ &\otimes \bigotimes_{i=j}^n S \left(\begin{matrix} \psi^{(i)+\beta_1^{(i)}, \dots, \psi^{(i)+\beta_{r_i-1}^{(i)}, \psi^{(i)}, -\psi^{(i+1)}, -\psi^{(i+1)-\beta_{r_{i+1}-1}^{(i+1)}, \dots, -\psi^{(i+1)-\beta_1^{(i+1)}} \end{matrix} \right) F_i. \end{aligned}$$

In particular the homology group $H_{j-1}(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a)$ is annihilated by the ideal $I(a_{j+1})$ generated by the entries of the $(j + 1)$ 'st Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multiplier map.

Proof. — To prove the theorem it is enough to show that the indicated cancellations indeed occur. This is not difficult since for each i the module $F_i \otimes R_a$ is multiplicity free as a $\text{GL}(\mathbb{F})$ -module. Moreover the highest weight vectors of irreducible representations are not difficult to write down as only the Pieri formula of multiplying by F_i is involved. We skip the details here since the result is not used elsewhere. \square

Let us look at the generator of $H_{j-1}(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a)$ for $n - 2 \geq j - 1 \geq 1$. It will be a minimal partition in $H_{j-1}(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a)$. We obtain it by setting $\beta^{(i)} = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\psi^{(i)} = 0$ for $i > j - 1$, $\psi^{(i)} = (-1)^{j-1-i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq j - 1$. The resulting representation is (up to maximal exterior powers of F_i) $\bigwedge^{r_{j-1}+1} F_{j-1}$. The existence of such cycle $q_1^{(j-1)}$ means in the generic ring one will need to add a representation $F_j^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_{j-1}+1} F_{j-1}$, corresponding to the map $p_1^{(j-1)} : \bigwedge^{r_{j-1}+1} F_{j-1} \otimes R \rightarrow F_j \otimes R$ covering this cycle. The maps $p_1^{(j-1)}$ are the same as the maps b_{j-1} coming from the Second Structure Theorem of Buchsbaum and Eisenbud ([3, Section 6]).

Finally we note the key property of the lattice of weights of R_a .

Remark 6.7. — Let Λ be the lattice of highest weights of the ring R_a . Let Λ_{even} (resp. Λ_{odd}) be the projection of the weight of $\text{GL}(\mathbb{F})$ onto the weight of $\text{GL}(\mathbb{F}_{\text{even}})$ (resp. $\text{GL}(\mathbb{F}_{\text{odd}})$), where

$$\text{GL}(\mathbb{F})_{\text{even}} = \prod_{i \text{ even}} \text{GL}(F_i), \text{GL}(\mathbb{F})_{\text{odd}} = \prod_{i \text{ odd}} \text{GL}(F_i).$$

Then the projections $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{even}}$ (resp. $\Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda_{\text{odd}}$) are isomorphisms. In other words every weight in R_a is uniquely determined by its even and odd parts.

Let us specialize to the case $n = 3$. We will use slightly different notation.

The incidence variety Y_a giving a modification of variety $X_a := \text{Spec } R_a$.

Y_a is a subset of $X_a \times \text{Grass}(r_3, F_2) \times \text{Grass}(r_2, F_1) \times \text{Gras}(r_1, F_0)$ consisting of tuples $((d_3, d_2, d_1, a_2, a_1), R_2, R_1, R_0)$ such that

- (1) $(d_3, d_2, d_1, a_2, a_1) \in X_a$,
- (2) $\text{Im}(a_i) \subset \bigwedge^{r_i} R_i$, $\text{Im } d_i \subset R_i \subset \text{Ker } d_{i-1}$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$,
- (3) For the induced maps $d'_i : Q_i := F_i/R_i \rightarrow R_{i-1}$ and $a'_i \in \bigwedge^{r_i} R_i$, we have $\det(d'_3) = a'_3$, $\det(d'_2) = a'_3 a'_2$, $\det(d'_1) = a'_2 a'_1$.

One has natural projections $p_a : Y_a \rightarrow X_a$, $q_a : Y_a \rightarrow \text{Grass}$ where $\text{Grass} := \text{Grass}(r_3, F_2) \times \text{Grass}(r_2, F_1) \times \text{Gras}(r_1, F_0)$.

One gets the decomposition of R_a ([16, Section 1], [18, (10)])

PROPOSITION 6.8. — We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_a = & \bigoplus_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma} S(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{c}+\alpha_1, \dots, \mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{c}+\alpha_{r_3-1}, \mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b}+\mathbf{c}) F_3 \\
 & \otimes S(\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c}+\beta_1, \dots, \mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c}+\beta_{r_2-1}, \mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c}-\alpha_{r_3-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}-\mathbf{c}-\alpha_1) F_2 \\
 & \otimes S(\mathbf{c}+\gamma_1, \dots, \mathbf{c}+\gamma_{r_1-1}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c}-\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}-\mathbf{b}-\beta_{r_2-1}, \dots, \mathbf{c}-\mathbf{b}-\beta_1) F_1 \\
 & \otimes S(0^{r_0}, -\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{c}-\gamma_{r_1-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{c}-\gamma_1) F_0
 \end{aligned}$$

where we sum over all triples of natural numbers $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ and triples of partitions α, β, γ such that $\alpha'_1 < r_3, \beta'_1 < r_2$ and $\gamma'_1 < r_1$.

COROLLARY 6.9. — The ring R_a is a multiplicity free representation for the action of the group $\prod_{i=0}^3 GL(F_i)$, so the variety X_a is spherical.

In the case of $n = 3$ we have over the ring R_a $\text{depth } I(d_1) = 1, \text{depth } I(d_2) = \text{depth } I(d_3) = 2$. In order to get acyclicity of \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a it is enough to raise the depth of $I(d_3)$ to 3. This can be done by killing the cycles in \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a , in the Koszul complex on $I(d_3)$ and killing the higher direct image $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ where $U_a = X_a \setminus V(I(d_3))$ and $j : U_a \rightarrow X_a$ is an inclusion. By the results of section 5 we know that vanishing of first homology groups of both complexes and of $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ is equivalent.

We denote

$$\mathcal{K}_a : 0 \longrightarrow \bigwedge^0 \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \bigwedge^1 \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \bigwedge^2 \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \bigwedge^3 \mathcal{K}$$

the beginning of the Koszul complex on $I(d_3)$, the ideal of maximal minors of d_3 . Thus $\mathcal{K} := \bigwedge^{r_3} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3} F_2 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R_a$. We treat \mathcal{K}_a as a complex concentrated in degrees, 0 to 3 with differential of degree -1 .

PROPOSITION 6.10. — We have the following isomorphisms.

- (1) $H_1(\mathbb{F}_\bullet^a) = \text{Ker} \left(\bigwedge^3 \mathcal{K} \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}) \xrightarrow{d_3 \otimes 1} \bigwedge^2 \mathcal{K} \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}) \right)$.
- (2) $H_1(\mathcal{K}_a) = \text{Ker} \left(F_3 \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}) \xrightarrow{d_3 \otimes 1} F_2 \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}) \right)$, i.e. it is the set of elements in $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ annihilated by $I(d_3)$.

Let us identify the generator of $H_1(\mathcal{K}_a)$.

PROPOSITION 6.11. — *The module $H_1(\mathcal{K}_a)$ is generated by the image of the map*

$$\begin{aligned}
 q_1 : F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 &\longrightarrow \bigwedge^2 \left(\bigwedge^{r_3} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3} F_2 \right) \otimes R_a \\
 &= S_{2r_3} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^2 \left(\bigwedge^{r_3} F_2 \right) \otimes R_a.
 \end{aligned}$$

There is the only one (up to nonzero scalar) nonzero equivariant map of this type.

In terms of the formula it is given by

$$h_t^* \otimes f_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge f_{i_{r_1+1}} \longmapsto \sum_{J,K} u_{I,J,K} g_J \otimes g_K$$

where the coefficient $u_{I,J,K}$ is given by the formula

$$\sum \pm \langle 1, \dots, \hat{t}, \dots, r_3 | j_1, \dots, \hat{j}_s, \dots, j_{r_3} \rangle_3 \langle (j_s, k_1, \dots, k_{r_3})' | (i_1, \dots, i_{r_1+1})' \rangle_2.$$

Here $I = (i_1, \dots, i_{r_1+1})$, $J = (j_1, \dots, j_{r_3})$, $K = (k_1, \dots, k_{r_3})$, and J' denotes the complement of the set J . Also $\langle \cdot \rangle_i$ denotes the minors of d_i for $i = 2, 3$.

Proof. — Let us look at possible equivariant maps q_1 as stated in the Proposition 6.11. Looking at the weight corresponding to $GL(F_1)$ we see that the only way such a map can occur is for the summand in R_a having $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = 0$, $\gamma = 0$ and $\beta_1 = \cdots = \beta_{r_2-1} = 1$. Looking at the weight of $GL(F_2)$ we need a trivial $SL(F_2)$ representation in $\bigwedge^2(\bigwedge^{r_3} F_2) \otimes S_{(1^{r_2-1}, 0^2, (-1)^{r_3-1})} F_2$. It can happen only once, choosing the representation $S_{2r_3-1, 1^2} F_2$ in $\bigwedge^2(\bigwedge^{r_3} F_2)$. Similar reasoning shows that the representation $F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1$ cannot occur in $\bigwedge^{r_3} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3} F_2 \otimes R_a$. Indeed, looking at the weight of $GL(F_1)$ we see again that we need $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = \gamma = 0$ and $\beta_1 = \cdots = \beta_{r_2-1} = 1$. Then looking at the weight of $GL(F_2)$ we get a contradiction. Finally looking at the occurrence of $F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1$ in $\bigwedge^3(\bigwedge^{r_3} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3} F_2) \otimes R_a$ we see it cannot happen, as the representation $S_{(3^{r_3-1}, 2, 1)} F_2$ does not occur in $\bigwedge^3(\bigwedge^{r_3} F_2)$.

There is another way to see that there is a cycle q_1 of the required form and that it generates $H_1(\mathcal{K}_a)$.

We can calculate the higher direct image of \mathcal{O}_{Z_a} with the map a'_3 inverted. This is done using Bott Theorem, applied to the quadruples of weights (corresponding respectively to F_3, F_2, F_1, F_0):

$$((\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_1, \dots, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_{r_3-1}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_1, \dots, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_{r_2-1}, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, \\
 &\quad -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_{r_3-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_1), \\
 &(\mathbf{c} + \gamma_1, \dots, \mathbf{c} + \gamma_{r_1-1}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_{r_2-1}, \dots, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_1), \\
 &\quad (0^{r_0}, -\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_{r_1-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_1))
 \end{aligned}$$

where we sum over all partitions $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{Z}$, and then calculate the homology by Bott Theorem. We see that in $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ we get the required representation for

$$\mathbf{a} = -2, \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = \gamma = 0, \beta_1 = \dots = \beta_{r_2-1} = 1, \alpha_1 = \dots = \alpha_{r_3-1} = 1.$$

Moreover, if we increase \mathbf{a} by one to -1 , there will be no corresponding representation in $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$, so our representation is annihilated by $I(d_3)$, so it gives an element in $H_1(\mathcal{K}_a)$.

The formula giving q_1 can be deduced from analyzing the way the equivariant map q_1 was constructed. Looking at the summand of R_a we used it is clear it has to involve the products of $(r_3 - 1) \times (r_3 - 1)$ minors of d_3 and of $(r_2 - 1) \times (r_2 - 1)$ minors of d_2 . □

Remark 6.12. — Notice that we used the $SL(F_2) \times SL(F_1)$ equivariance instead of $GL(F_2) \times GL(F_1)$ equivariance to construct the map q_1 . It is caused by the fact that under the exact identification of weights in the Lie algebra of type $T_{p,q,r}$ with the weights of $GL(F_3) \times GL(F_1)$ there is a copy of line bundle which centralizes \mathfrak{g}_0 which acts in a nontrivial way.

Let us compare the elements $q^{(1)}$ and q_1 as elements of $F_3 \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ and $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ respectively. Representation theory and Bott theorem show that they are related as follows.

The map $q^{(1)}$ can be expressed as a composition

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 \otimes M_3^{-1} \otimes M_2 \otimes M_1^{-1} &\xrightarrow{tr \otimes 1} F_3 \otimes F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 \otimes M_3^{-1} \otimes M_2 \otimes M_1^{-1} \\
 &\xrightarrow{q_1 \otimes 1} F_3 \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, the map q_1 can be expressed in terms of $q^{(1)}$ as follows

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 \otimes M_3^{-1} \otimes M_2 \otimes M_1^{-1} &\xrightarrow{1 \otimes q^{(1)}} F_3^* \otimes F_3 \otimes R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}) \\
 &\xrightarrow{ev \otimes 1} R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a}).
 \end{aligned}$$

This follows from the fact that $R^1 j_*(\mathcal{O}_{U_a})$ is multiplicity free.

We conclude that adding to R_a the entries of the cycle b killing $q^{(1)}$ and cycle p_1 killing q_1 , and performing the ideal transform with respect to

$I(d_3)$ results in the same ring R_1 . We denote $X_1 = \text{Spec}(R_1)$ and $U_1 = X_1 \setminus V(I(d_3))$. Over the open set U_a these rings are isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_{U_a} with the variables corresponding to the first defect $F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1$.

7. The structure maps p_i

Let \mathbb{F}_\bullet be an acyclic complex of length three over a ring R . Let $\mathbb{L} := \mathbb{L}(r_1 + 1, F_3, F_1)$ be the corresponding defect algebra. Finally, let

$$0 \longrightarrow \bigwedge^0 \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \bigwedge^1 \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \bigwedge^2 \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \bigwedge^3 \mathcal{K}$$

be the beginning of the Koszul complex on $I(d_3)$, the ideal of maximal minors of d_3 . Thus $\mathcal{K} := \bigwedge^{r_3} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3} F_2 \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$.

In Section 6 we constructed the map $p_1 : \mathbb{L}_1^* \longrightarrow \bigwedge^1 \mathcal{K}$ covering the cycle q_1 . We continue to construct the higher maps p_i ($i \geq 2$).

PROPOSITION 7.1. — *Let \mathbb{F}_\bullet be an acyclic complex of format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) . There exists a structure map p_2 making the following diagram commute.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^0 \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^1 \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^2 \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^3 \mathcal{K} \\ & & & & \uparrow p_2 & & \uparrow \bigwedge^2(p_1) & & \\ & & & & \mathbb{L}_2^* & \longrightarrow & (\bigwedge^2 \mathbb{L}_1)^* & & \end{array}$$

Proof. — Since the upper row is an exact sequence, it is enough to check that the composition of the Koszul differential with $\bigwedge^2(p_1)$ restricted to the image of \mathbb{L}_2^* is zero. This calculation is carried out in Theorem 2.9 from [18] (the map p_1 is denoted there by $b^\#$). □

The defect of the map p_2 is equal to \mathbb{L}_2 . The definition of the defect algebra allows to introduce the higher maps p_i .

THEOREM 7.2 ([18]). — *Let \mathbb{F}_\bullet be an acyclic complex of format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) . There exists a sequence of structure maps $p_i : \mathbb{L}_i^* \longrightarrow \bigwedge^1 \mathcal{K}$ satisfying the following commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^0 \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^1 \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^2 \mathcal{K} & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^3 \mathcal{K} \\ & & & & \uparrow p_{m+1} & & \uparrow q_{2,m+1} & & \uparrow q_{3,m+1} \\ & & & & \mathbb{L}_{m+1}^* & \longrightarrow & (\bigwedge^2 \mathbb{L})_{m+1}^* & \longrightarrow & (\bigwedge^3 \mathbb{L})_{m+1}^* \end{array}$$

where $q_{2,m+1} = \sum(p_i \wedge p_j)$, $q_{3,m+1} = \sum(p_i \wedge p_j \wedge p_k)$.

Proof. — The upper row is an exact complex, and the diagram commutes by the definition of the Koszul differential and the maps in the lower row. The result follows by an elementary diagram chase. \square

The relation with the defect Lie algebra is that the defect (i.e. non-uniqueness) of each map p_m is equal to \mathbb{L}_m . Defect refers to the fact that p_{m+1} is a lifting of certain cycles and we can modify p_m by the map from \mathbb{L}_m^* to R , i.e. by an element of \mathbb{L}_m .

The idea of the construction of the generic ring carried out in [18] is to build it up taking these symmetries into account. More precisely, define R_m to be the ring we obtain from R_a by adding generically the coefficients of the maps p_1, \dots, p_m , and then dividing by the appropriate relations (those that vanish when specializing to a splitting complex with arbitrary choice of the maps p_1, \dots, p_m , compare [18, Lemma 2.4]), and take the ideal transform with respect to $I(d_2)I(d_3)$. We get the action of the Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}/(\sum_{j>m} \mathbb{L}_j)$ on such ring R_m ([18, Theorem 2.12]).

DEFINITION 7.3. — We define $\hat{R}_{gen} := \lim_m R_m, \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen} = \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^a \otimes_{R_a} \hat{R}_{gen}$.

Similarly, for every m we have a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U_m := Y_m \setminus p_m^{-1}(D_3) & \xrightarrow{j'_m} & Y_m \xrightarrow{q_{gen}} \text{Grass} \\
 \downarrow p'_m & & \downarrow p_m \\
 X_m \setminus D_3 & \xrightarrow{j_m} & X_m
 \end{array}$$

so finally, after including all p_i 's we get a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U_{gen} := Y_{gen} \setminus p_{gen}^{-1}(D_3) & \xrightarrow{j'_{gen}} & Y_{gen} \xrightarrow{q_{gen}} \text{Grass} \\
 \downarrow p'_{gen} & & \downarrow p_{gen} \\
 X_{gen} \setminus D_3 & \xrightarrow{j_{gen}} & X_{gen}
 \end{array}$$

Our goal is to show that $\mathcal{R}^1(j_{gen})_* \mathcal{O}_{X_{gen} \setminus D_3} = 0$ proving that the complex $\mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen} := \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^a \otimes_{R_a} \mathcal{O}_{X_{gen}}$ is the generic complex.

Remark 7.4. — Two observations will be useful in the future.

- (1) The set $U_{gen} := Y_{gen} \setminus p_{gen}^{-1}(D_3)$ has a simple geometric interpretation. It is isomorphic to $U_0 := X_a \setminus p_a^{-1}(D_3) \times \oplus_{i>0} \mathbb{L}_i$. Indeed, if the map d_3 splits, then each map p_i splits into its defect and a map defined uniquely. Moreover, the affine space $\oplus_{i>0} \mathbb{L}_i$ is clearly isomorphic to the open Schubert cell in the homogeneous space \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{P} where \mathcal{G} is the Kac–Moody group associated to the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ and

\mathcal{P} is the parabolic associated to the simple root corresponding to the vertex z_1 .

- (2) The rings R_m (and therefore the ring R_{gen}) are domains. Indeed, by construction the depth of the ideal $I(d_3)$ in these rings is ≥ 1 and after inverting an $r_3 \times r_3$ minor D of d_3 we get a polynomial ring over $R_a[D^{-1}]$.

8. The spectral sequence and the complexes $\mathcal{K}(\alpha, \beta, s)$ over $U(\mathbb{L})$

The next step ([18, Section 3]) is the analysis of the spectral sequence which allows us to calculate the cohomology of $\mathcal{F}_{gen} := q_{gen*}(\mathcal{O}_{Y_{gen} \setminus D_3})$ (see notation preceding Remark 7.4). The spectral sequence is equivariant with respect to the group $\prod_{i=0}^3 GL(F_i)$. However the representations occurring in $U(\mathbb{L})$ do not contain the representations of F_0 and they contain only the maximal exterior power of F_2 . Thus the $U(\mathbb{L})$ -module structure will be preserved on the isotypic components of the group $\mathbb{G}_{even} := SL(F_2) \otimes GL(F_0)$. Let us also denote $\mathbb{G}_{odd} := SL(F_3) \otimes SL(F_1)$.

Analyzing the isotypic components of the representations one reaches the following conclusion. The isotypic component of the cohomology of \mathcal{F}_{gen} is calculated as a cohomology of a complex $\mathcal{K}(\sigma, \tau, t)$ of the form

$$0 \longrightarrow K_0 \longrightarrow K_1 \longrightarrow K'_2 \oplus K''_2$$

where each term consists of a single irreducible representation of the group $\hat{\mathbb{G}}_{L_{odd}} := GL(F_3) \times GL(F_1)$ tensored with $U(\mathbb{L})^*$. Dualizing we obtain the following statement.

THEOREM 8.1 ([18, page 26, formula (38)]). — *All duals of isotypic components of the spectral sequence are the complexes of the form*

$$\begin{aligned} & S_{(\sigma_1+t+u, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{r_3})} F_3 \\ & \quad \otimes S_{(\tau_1+t+u, \dots, \tau_{r_1}+t+u, \tau_{r_1+1}+t, \tau_{r_1+2}+u, \tau_{r_1+3}, \dots, \tau_{r_1+r_2})} F_1^* \otimes U(\mathbb{L}) \\ \oplus & S_{(\sigma_1+t, \sigma_2+s, \sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_{r_3})} F_3 \otimes S_{(\tau_1+t+s, \dots, \tau_{r_1+1}+t+s, \tau_{r_1+2}, \dots, \tau_{r_1+r_2})} F_1^* \otimes U(\mathbb{L}) \\ & \quad \downarrow \\ & S_{(\sigma_1+t, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{r_3})} F_3 \otimes S_{(\tau_1+t, \dots, \tau_{r_1+1}+t, \tau_{r_1+2}, \dots, \tau_{r_1+r_2})} F_1^* \otimes U(\mathbb{L}) \\ & \quad \downarrow \\ & S_{(\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{r_3})} F_3 \otimes S_{(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_{r_1+1}, \tau_{r_1+2}, \dots, \tau_{r_1+r_2})} F_1^* \otimes U(\mathbb{L}). \end{aligned}$$

Here the numbers u and s are uniquely determined by the triple (σ, τ, t) by equalities

$$\sigma_2 + s = \sigma_1 + 1, \quad \tau_{r_1+2} + u = \tau_{r_1+1} + 1.$$

We denote the complex listed in the Theorem by $\mathcal{K}^*(\sigma, \tau, t)$.

We have the following crucial consequence.

COROLLARY 8.2 ([18, Theorem 3.1]). — *Assume that all the complexes $\mathcal{K}^*(\sigma, \tau, t)$ are exact at their middle term. Then $\mathcal{R}^1(j_{gen})_*\mathcal{F}_{gen} = 0$ and therefore*

$$(j_{gen})_*\mathcal{O}_{X_{gen}\setminus D_3} = H^0(\text{Grass}, \mathcal{F}_{gen})$$

and the complex $\mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen}$ is acyclic over $(j_{gen})_*\mathcal{O}_{X_{gen}\setminus D_3}$, so it is the generic ring for our format.

In the next section we will see that the complexes are indeed exact at the middle term by identifying them with the beginning part of certain parabolic *BGG* resolution.

9. Main result

In this section we draw the consequences from previous considerations. The main result is

THEOREM 9.1. — *For every format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) there exists a generic pair*

$$(\hat{R}_{gen}, \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen}) := ((j_{gen})_*\mathcal{O}_{X_{gen}\setminus D_3}, \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^a \otimes_{R_a} (j_{gen})_*\mathcal{O}_{X_{gen}\setminus D_3}).$$

The generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} is a general fibre of a flat family where a special fibre \hat{R}_{spec} has a multiplicity free action of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0)$, where $f_3 = r - 1, f_2 = q + r, f_1 = p + q, r_1 = p - 1$. If the algebra $\mathbb{L}(r_1 + 1, F_3, F_1)$ is finite dimensional, then the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} is Noetherian.

Proof. — The complexes $\mathcal{K}^*(\sigma, \tau, t)$ from the Corollary 8.2. are identical to the part of *BGG* complex identified in Proposition 4.4. The partition α is just λ restricted to the third arm of the graph. The partition β is λ restricted to the graph A_{p+q-1} we get when we omit the third arm of the graph $T_{p,q,r}$. The number $t := \lambda_{p+q} + 1$. The differentials are the same because each component is nonzero and there is (up to a nonzero scalar) only one possible $\mathfrak{gl}(F_3) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_1)$ map of free $U(\mathbb{L})$ -modules in each case, so both differentials have to be the same.

Thus the complexes $\mathcal{K}^*(\sigma, \tau, t)$ are exact at the middle term so Corollary 8.2 assures that the complex $\mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen}$ is acyclic over \hat{R}_{gen} .

Let us prove that the pair $(\hat{R}_{gen}, \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen})$ has the universality property. It was constructed by killing a series of cycles in the Koszul complex of $I(d_3)$. In every realization $(S, \mathbb{G}_{\bullet})$ where S is Noetherian and \mathbb{G}_{\bullet} is a resolution of format (r_1, r_2, r_3) these cycles are boundaries. This and the universal property of the ideal transform give a homomorphism $\varphi : \hat{R}_{gen} \rightarrow S$ such that $\mathbb{G}_{\bullet} = \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^{gen} \otimes_{\hat{R}_{gen}} S$.

This completes the proof that \hat{R}_{gen} is indeed a generic ring.

To prove the part about the deformation, let us decompose the ring \hat{R}_{gen} to the $\mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0)$ isotypic components.

$$\hat{R}_{gen} = \bigoplus_{\mu} \hat{R}_{gen, \mu} = \bigoplus_{\mu} S_{\varphi(\mu)} F_0 \otimes S_{\theta(\mu)} F_2 \otimes V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}$$

The cokernel of the complex $\mathcal{K}^*(\sigma, \tau, t)$ (i.e. the parabolic BGG complex) is an irreducible highest weight module for $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$, so the component $\hat{R}_{gen, \mu}$ acquires the structure of an irreducible $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0)$ lowest weight module. This action on $\bigoplus_{\mu} \hat{R}_{gen, \mu}$ is obviously multiplicity free. The problem is that this does not give the structure of the $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0)$ module on the ring \hat{R}_{gen} because the multiplication might not be $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0)$ equivariant.

However for every two pieces $\hat{R}_{gen, \mu}$ and $\hat{R}_{gen, \nu}$ their product goes to the sum of several graded pieces with the extremal one being $\hat{R}_{gen, \mu+\nu}$. We can deform the multiplication on \hat{R}_{gen} by shrinking the other components of the product to zero. This gives us a new commutative algebra

$$\hat{R}_{spec} := \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Lambda} \hat{R}_{gen, \mu}$$

The connection between the rings \hat{R}_{gen} and \hat{R}_{spec} was explained in Grosshans lecture notes [8, Chapter 15]. In its theorem 15.14 Grosshans showed that there is an algebra D which is a free $\mathbb{C}[x]$ module such that the general fibre of the resulting map

$$\pi : \text{Spec } D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

over a point $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is isomorphic to $\text{Spec } \hat{R}_{gen}$ and the fibre over 0 is isomorphic to \hat{R}_{spec} . The next point is that the Cartan part of the multiplication map

$$\hat{R}_{gen, \mu} \otimes \hat{R}_{gen, \nu} \rightarrow \hat{R}_{gen, \mu+\nu}$$

is not only $\mathfrak{sl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{sl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{g}_+(T_{p,q,r})$ -equivariant, but also $\mathfrak{sl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{sl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ -equivariant (so an epimorphism). The reason is as follows. It is well-known (see [12, Chapter X]) that the homogeneous coordinate ring of the homogeneous space \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{P} is a direct sum of irreducible representations $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} V(\lambda)$ of irreducible representations $V(\lambda)$ of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ with Λ consisting

of all weights of type $\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})$. The multiplication map in this ring is just the Cartan multiplication $V(\lambda_1) \otimes V(\lambda_2) \rightarrow V(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$, which is an epimorphism.

In order to compare the multiplications in the homogeneous coordinate ring of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{P} and the map $\hat{R}_{gen,\mu} \otimes \hat{R}_{gen,\nu} \rightarrow \hat{R}_{gen,\mu+\nu}$ we need one more fact.

The complexes $\mathcal{K}(\sigma, \tau, t)$ we got in [18] as isotypic components of the spectral sequence, before dualizing to get $\mathcal{K}^*(\sigma, \tau, t)$ have another interpretation in terms of Grothendieck–Cousin complex introduced by George Kempf in [11]. The precise definitions of all the notions using in the remainder of this section can be found in [12, Chapter 9].

The terms of the Grothendieck–Cousin complex are the local cohomology modules associated to the stratification of the homogeneous space $Z := \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{P}$ where \mathcal{G} is the Kac–Moody group corresponding to $T_{p,q,r}$ and \mathcal{P} is the parabolic subgroup corresponding to the simple root corresponding to the vertex z_1 (see Section 4). The homogeneous space Z has a stratification by Schubert cells and we denote by Z_i the closed subset which is a union of all Schubert cells of codimension $\geq i$. Let $\mathcal{V}(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a}))$ be a homogeneous vector bundle on Z corresponding to the weight $\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})$.

PROPOSITION 9.2 ([11], [12, section 9.2]). — *The isotypic component $\mathcal{K}(\sigma, \tau, t)$ of the spectral sequence is the beginning part of the Grothendieck–Cousin complex*

$$0 \rightarrow H_{Z_0/Z_1}^0(Z, \mathcal{V}(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a}))) \rightarrow H_{Z_1/Z_2}^1(Z, \mathcal{V}(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a}))) \rightarrow H_{Z_2/Z_3}^2(Z, \mathcal{V}(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a}))).$$

Now, looking at two weights $(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a}))$ and $(\lambda(\sigma(\nu), \tau(\nu), \mathbf{a}'))$ we see that both the Cartan part of their multiplication in \hat{R}_{gen} and the multiplication of the elements of the kernels of Grothendieck–Cousin complexes from Proposition 9.2 are the same because they come from multiplication of sections on the open set U_{gen} which, as we noted in Remark 7.4, is just the open Schubert cell, i.e. $Z_0 \setminus Z_1$.

This allows us to prove that if $T_{p,q,r}$ is a Dynkin diagram, then the rings \hat{R}_{gen} and \hat{R}_{spec} are Noetherian.

We know that the Lie algebra $\mathbb{L}(r_1 + 1, F_3, F_1)$ is finite dimensional if and only if $T_{p,q,r}$ is a Dynkin diagram. In such a case all irreducible highest weight modules for $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ are finite dimensional. Therefore it is enough to show that the semigroup of weights occurring in \hat{R}_{gen} is finitely generated. But this semigroup is the semigroup of the terms in our spectral sequence which give the contribution to H_0 . Thus we get the set of sextuples

$(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ with $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that all the weights

$$\begin{aligned} &(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_1, \dots, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_{r_3-1}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}), \\ &(\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_1, \dots, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_{r_2-1}, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, \\ &\quad -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_{r_3-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_1) \\ &(\mathbf{c} + \gamma_1, \dots, \mathbf{c} + \gamma_{r_1-1}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_{r_2-1}, \dots, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_1), \\ &(0^{f_0-r_1}, -\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_{r_1-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_1) \end{aligned}$$

are dominant. This translates to the condition that $\mathbf{a} \geq 0$, so our semigroup is finitely generated. □

Let us summarize the properties of \hat{R}_{spec} .

PROPOSITION 9.3. — We have an $\mathfrak{gl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ decomposition

$$\hat{R}_{spec} = \oplus_{\mu} S_{\varphi(\mu)} F_0 \otimes S_{\theta(\mu)} F_2 \otimes V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}$$

where V_{λ} is the irreducible lowest weight module of weight λ for $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. It is the highest weight representation for the opposite Borel subalgebra. It is also irreducible. The ring \hat{R}_{spec} is a multiplicity free representation of $\mathfrak{gl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. Its lattice of weights is saturated.

Remarks 9.4.

- (1) The easiest way to identify the module $V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}$ is as follows. This module has a grading

$$V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})} = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}^{(i)}$$

induced by the grading on $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. The lowest graded component $V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}^{(0)}$ is the representation of $GL(F_3) \times GL(F_1)$ that occurs in the $GL(F_2) \times GL(F_1)$ isotopic component of $R_{\mathbf{a}}$ corresponding to $(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})$. This identification allows also to describe the correct $GL(F_3) \times GL(F_1)$ structure of higher graded components of $V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}$. The multiplication by the first component $F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1$

$$F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 \otimes V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}^{(i)} \longrightarrow V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})}^{(i+1)}$$

has to be $GL(F_3) \times GL(F_1)$ -equivariant.

- (2) I expect that the rings \hat{R}_{gen} are also $\mathfrak{gl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ equivariant. In fact it is enough to check the quadratic relations more precisely to see that they really hold in \hat{R}_{gen} . In every example analyzed below it is true.

Let us exhibit the decomposition of \hat{R}_{spec} explicitly. For given α, β, t we define the weight $\lambda(\sigma, \tau, t)$ of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ as follows. We label the vertices of $T_{p,q,r}$ on the third arm by the coefficients of fundamental weights in σ , i.e.

$$\lambda_{p+q+i} = \sigma_{r-1-i} - \sigma_{r-i}$$

for $i = 1, \dots, r - 2$. We also label the vertices at the center and the first two arms by coefficients of fundamental weights in τ , i.e.

$$\lambda_0 = \tau_p - \tau_{p+1},$$

$$\lambda_i = \tau_{p-i} - \tau_{p-i+1}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq p - 1$, and

$$\lambda_i = \tau_i - \tau_{i+1}$$

for $i = p + 1, \dots, p + q - 1$. Finally, we put

$$\lambda_{p+q} = \mathbf{a}.$$

We also set $t := \mathbf{a} + 1$.

For a sextuple $\mu = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ with $\mathbf{a} \geq 0$, as in the decomposition of $(q_a)_* \mathbb{F}_\bullet^a$ we define

$$\sigma(\mu) := (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_1, \dots, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_{r_3-1}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}),$$

$$\tau(\mu) := (\mathbf{c} + \gamma_1, \dots, \mathbf{c} + \gamma_{r_1-1}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_{r_2-1}, \dots, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_1),$$

$$\theta(\mu) := (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_1, \dots, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_{r_2-1}, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c},$$

$$-\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_{r_3-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_1),$$

$$\varphi(\mu) := (0^{f_0-r_1}, -\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_{r_1-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_1).$$

For the formats for which the algebra is not finite dimensional we do not have a Noetherian generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} . Still the multiplicity free structure of \hat{R}_{spec} could be useful for applications.

Remark 9.5. — In particular we proved the conjecture from [16] stating that the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} constructed there for the format $(f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) = (1, n, n, 1)$ is Noetherian. However the generators stated in [16] in that case are not correct. See the next section for more precise analysis of this case.

10. Properties of the rings \hat{R}_{gen}

We start with the description of generators of the semigroup of weights of representations in \hat{R}_{spec} . This will be useful when identifying the generators of \hat{R}_{gen} . This semigroup is the same as the semigroup of weights of R_a . Therefore we have.

PROPOSITION 10.1. — *The generators of the semigroup of weights in \hat{R}_{spec} are as follows*

- (1) $\alpha = (1^i), \beta = \gamma = \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = 0$, for $1 \leq i \leq r_3 - 1$,
- (2) $\mathbf{a} = 1, \alpha = \beta = \gamma = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = 0$,
- (3) $\beta = (1^j), \alpha = \gamma = \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = 0$, for $1 \leq j \leq r_2 - 1$,
- (4) $\mathbf{b} = 1, \alpha = \beta = \gamma = \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} = 0$,
- (5) $\gamma = (1^k), \alpha = \beta = \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} = 0$, for $1 \leq k \leq r_1 - 1$,
- (6) $\mathbf{c} = 1, \alpha = \beta = \gamma = \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = 0$.

The multiplicity free property of the ring \hat{R}_{spec} also implies the following.

THEOREM 10.2. — *Assume that the ring \hat{R}_{gen} constructed above is Noetherian (i.e. the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ is Dynkin). Then $\text{Spec } \hat{R}_{gen}$ has rational singularities, in particular it is Cohen–Macaulay.*

Proof. — As observed above the semigroup of weights of \hat{R}_{spec} is saturated so the ring \hat{R}_{spec} is normal and therefore its spectrum is an affine spherical variety. This means that \hat{R}_{spec} has rational singularities, by standard results on spherical varieties, see [15, Corollary 4.3.15 and the following footnote]. Now \hat{R}_{gen} also has rational singularities by the old result of Elkik [6]. □

Our next goal is to describe the (non-minimal) presentation of the ring \hat{R}_{gen} . In order to do this let us recall the deformation technique of Grosshans [8, Chapter 15].

Given an irreducible affine spherical variety X for a reductive group G , with the coordinate ring

$$K[X] = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} V_\lambda,$$

where Λ is some saturated lattice in the lattice of dominant integral weights for G , he constructed a flat deformation of X with the special fibre X_0 where we also have

$$K[X_0] = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} V_\lambda$$

but the product in $K[X_0]$ is given by the Cartan product that multiplies two representations V_λ and V_μ into their Cartan piece $V_{\lambda+\mu}$.

It is then known (Kostant’s theorem, see [12, Section 10.1, especially Corollary 10.1.11]) that the relations defining $K[X_0]$ are quadratic in the generators.

Applying this result we get

THEOREM 10.3. — *The ring \hat{R}_{gen} is generated by its subrepresentations $\hat{R}_{gen,\mu}$ corresponding to the generators μ of the semigroup of weights for*

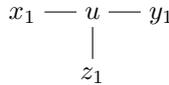
\hat{R}_{spec} given by Proposition 10.1, with the relations that are quadratic in those generators. This presentation is not minimal.

The way to deal with relations is to use the following result from [18].

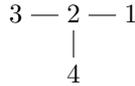
PROPOSITION 10.4. — A given $\prod_{i=0}^3 GL(F_i)$ -equivariant set W of relations holds in \hat{R}_{gen} if and only if it vanishes when specializing to the splitting complex \mathbb{G}_\bullet of the format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) with the generic choice of the structure maps.

We conclude this section with the example of how one can work out the relations effectively.

Example 10.5. — We analyze the presentation of \hat{R}_{gen} for the format $(1, 4, 4, 1)$. The graph $T_{p,q,r}$ is a graph of type D_4



We number the vertices as follows

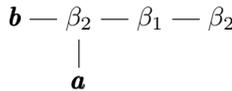


The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ is $\mathfrak{so}(F_1 \oplus F_1^*)$.

The weights of Proposition 9.3 are

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(\mu) &= (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}), \\ \tau(\mu) &= (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_2, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_1), \\ \theta(\mu) &= (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_1, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_2, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}), \\ \varphi(\mu) &= (-\mathbf{c}). \end{aligned}$$

The weight $\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})$ is



The generators given by the Proposition 10.1. are as follows (the generators of type (1) and (5) do not exist in this case)

- (2) $F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_4)$,
- (3) $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1), \wedge^2 F_2 \otimes V(\omega_2)$,
- (4) $V(\omega_3)$,
- (6) \mathbb{C} .

Restricting to $F_1 \oplus F_1^*$ and using the convention from part (1) of Remark 9.4 we get

- (2) $F_2^* \otimes [F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^2 F_1 \oplus F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^4 F_1] = (d_3, p_1, v_2)$,
- (3) $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1) = F_2 \otimes (F_1^* \oplus F_3^* \otimes F_1) = (d_2, c)$, $\bigwedge^2 F_2 \otimes V(\omega_2)$ do not give new generators,
- (4) $V(\omega_3) = (F_1 \oplus F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1) = (a_2, p'_1)$,
- (6) $\mathbb{C} = (a_1)$.

Here d_3, d_2, d_1 are differentials in \mathbb{F}_\bullet , a_2, a_1 are the Buchsbaum–Eisenbud multipliers, $p_1 : \bigwedge^2 F_1 \rightarrow F_2$ is the second structure map, $c : F_1 \otimes F_2 \rightarrow F_3$ and $p'_1 : \bigwedge^3 F_1 \rightarrow F_3$ are graded components of multiplication in \mathbb{F}_\bullet , $v_2 : \bigwedge^4 F_1 \rightarrow F_2$ is the structure map coming from the comparison of \mathbb{F}_\bullet and the Koszul complex on a_2 (see the next section).

We know that the relations are quadratic, so let us look at them in order. For the remainder of this consideration we skip the powers of representation F_3 .

There are four basic representations (the representation of type (6) just adds the extra variable a_1). They are:

$$F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_4), F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1), V(\omega_3) \quad \text{and} \quad \bigwedge^2 F_2 \otimes V(\omega_2).$$

Let us look at the quadratic relations we get.

In degree $(2, 0, 0, 0)$ we have

$$S_2(F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_4)) = \bigwedge^2 F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_2) \oplus S_2 F_2^* \otimes [V(2\omega_4) \oplus \mathbb{C}].$$

The first summand is the second representation of type (3). In the second summand the first part is a Cartan piece. The second part gives relation which is the factorization $d_3 v_2 = S_2(p_1)$.

The next case of degree $(1, 1, 0, 0)$ will be considered in some detail. We look at the relations of type $F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_4) \otimes F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1)$. We have a tensor product decomposition $V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_1) = V(\omega_1 + \omega_4) \oplus V(\omega_3)$. Of course we also have $F_2^* \otimes F_2 = \text{adj}(F_2) \oplus \mathbb{C}$. Out of four representations in the tensor product, two $(\text{adj}(F_2) \otimes V(\omega_1 + \omega_4)$ and $\mathbb{C} \otimes V(\omega_3))$ are in \hat{R}_{gen} (as a Cartan piece and the generators of type (4)).

The remaining two representations form relations. Indeed we see from that representations of this type do not occur in \hat{R}_{gen} .

The representation $\mathbb{C} \otimes V(\omega_1 + \omega_4)$ consists of relations that can be described as follows. The representation $V(\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_4) = (F_1^* + F_1) \otimes (\mathbb{C} + \bigwedge^2 F_1 + \bigwedge^4 F_1)$, with the subrepresentation $V(\omega_3) = F_1 + \bigwedge^3 F_1$. The factor has four components: F_1^* (giving relation $d_2 d_3 = 0$), $S_{1,1,0,-1} F_1 + S_{1,0,0,0} F_1$

(giving relations coming from the factorization $d_3c = d_2p_1 \pm x$), $S_{2,1,0,0}F_1 + S_{1,1,1,0}F_1$ (giving the relation between d_2v_2 and cp_1), and $S_{2,1,1,1}F_1$ (giving the relation cv_2).

The most interesting are the relations from the representation $\text{adj}(F_2) \otimes V(\omega_3)$. They are not readily seen from the relations of R_a .

We use Proposition 10.4. Taking the splitting resolution in the form

$$d_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad d_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad d_1 = [0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1]$$

and denoting $\{e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4\}$ a basis in F_1 , $\{f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4\}$ a basis in F_2 , g the basis element in F_3 , the generic multiplication is given by

$$e_1 \cdot e_2 = b_{12}f_4, \quad e_1 \cdot e_3 = b_{13}f_4, \quad e_2 \cdot e_3 = b_{23}f_4,$$

$$e_1 \cdot e_4 = -f_1 + b_{14}f_4, \quad e_2 \cdot e_4 = -f_2 + b_{24}f_4, \quad e_3 \cdot e_4 = -f_3 + b_{34}f_4$$

where $b_{i,j}$ are variables. One calculates easily that

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 \cdot f_1 &= 0, & e_1 \cdot f_2 &= -b_{12}g, & e_1 \cdot f_3 &= -b_{13}g, & e_1 \cdot f_4 &= 0, \\ e_2 \cdot f_1 &= b_{12}g, & e_2 \cdot f_2 &= 0, & e_2 \cdot f_3 &= -b_{23}g, & e_2 \cdot f_4 &= 0, \\ e_3 \cdot f_1 &= b_{13}g, & e_3 \cdot f_2 &= b_{23}g, & e_3 \cdot f_3 &= 0, & e_3 \cdot f_4 &= 0, \\ e_4 \cdot f_1 &= -b_{14}g, & e_4 \cdot f_2 &= -b_{24}g, & e_4 \cdot f_3 &= -b_{34}g, & e_4 \cdot f_4 &= g. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover we have the multiplication $e_1e_2e_3 = 0$, $e_1e_2e_4 = b_{1,2}g$, $e_1e_3e_4 = b_{1,3}g$, $e_2e_3e_4 = b_{2,3}g$. Finally we have the components of v_2 to be equal to $(v_2)_1 = b_{2,3}$, $(v_2)_2 = -b_{1,3}$, $(v_2)_3 = b_{1,2}$, $(v_2)_4 = b_{1,2}b_{3,4} - b_{1,3}b_{2,4} + b_{1,4}b_{2,3}$.

The relations corresponding to $\mathbb{C} \otimes V(\omega_1 + \omega_4)$ involve the polynomials of the type

$$(v_2)_4(d_2)_{1,1} = p_{23}^4c_4^1 - p_{24}^4c_3^1 + p_{34}^4c_2^1$$

corresponding to the weight vector $f_4^* \otimes f_1 \otimes e_2 \wedge e_3 \wedge e_4$ in $\text{adj}(F_2) \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1 \subset \text{adj}(F_2) \otimes V(\omega_3)$.

Using Proposition 10.4 we can prove these relations are satisfied. After specializing we get on both sides $b_{12}b_{34} - b_{13}b_{24} + b_{14}b_{23}$.

Relations of degree $(1, 0, 1, 0)$ form the subrepresentation $F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_1)$ inside of $F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_3)$. The first component $F_2^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1$ contains the commutativity relations of type $p_1a_2 = p'_1d_3$. The second component $F_2^* \otimes S_{2,1,1,1}F_1$ contains the equalities of type $p_1p'_1 = v_2a_2$.

Relations of degree $(1, 0, 0, 1)$ are a subrepresentation in

$$F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_4) \otimes \bigwedge^2 F_2 \otimes V(\omega_2) = [S_{1,0,0,0}F_2 \oplus S_{1,1,0,-1}F_2] \otimes [V(\omega_2 + \omega_4) \oplus V(\omega_1 + \omega_3) \oplus V(\omega_4)].$$

Only $S_{1,1,0,-1}F_1 \otimes V(\omega_2 + \omega_4)$ survives in the ring \hat{R}_{gen} . The relations come from the relations in degree $(1, 1, 0, 0)$ by multiplying by $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1)$. Indeed, we have that $V(\omega_1 + \omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_1)$ maps epimorphically onto $V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_2)$ and $V(\omega_3) \otimes V(\omega_1)$ maps onto $V(\omega_1 + \omega_3) + V(\omega_4)$.

Relations of degree $(0, 2, 0, 0)$ occur in

$$S_2(F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1)) = S_{2,0,0,0}F_2 \otimes [V(2\omega_1) + \mathbb{C}] \oplus S_{1,1,0,0}F_2 \otimes V(\omega_2)$$

so only the representation $S_{2,0,0,0}F_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is a relation. This is a relation of the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^4 (d_2)_{i,j} c_{k,i} + \sum_{i=1}^4 (d_2)_{i,k} c_{j,i}$$

which can be checked by restricting to the splitting case.

Relations of degree $(0, 1, 1, 0)$ occur in

$$F_2 \otimes [V(\omega_1 + \omega_3) \oplus V(\omega_4)]$$

and only $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_4)$ give the relations. Three components are $F_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}$ (giving the relation $a_2 d_2 = 0$), $F_2 \otimes \bigwedge^2 F_1$ (giving the relations of type $d_2 p'_1 + ca_2$), and $F_2 \otimes \bigwedge^4 F_1$ (giving the relation of type cp'_1).

Relations of degree $(0, 1, 0, 1)$ occur in

$$[S_{2,1,0,0}F_2 \oplus S_{1,1,1,0}F_2] \otimes [V(\omega_1 + \omega_2) \oplus V(\omega_3 + \omega_4) \oplus V(\omega_1)].$$

The representations surviving in the ring are

$$S_{2,1,0,0}F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1 + \omega_2), S_{1,1,1,0}F_2 \otimes V(\omega_3 + \omega_4).$$

The relations come from the Cauchy formula (as $\bigwedge^3 V(\omega_1) = V(\omega_3 + \omega_4)$ and $S_{2,1}V(\omega_1) = V(\omega_1 + \omega_2) + V(\omega_1)$) and from multiplying the relation of degree $(0, 2, 0, 0)$ by $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1)$.

Relations of degree $(0, 0, 2, 0)$ occur in

$$S_2V(\omega_3) = V(2\omega_3) \oplus \mathbb{C}$$

and only \mathbb{C} gives a relation which is of the type $a_2 p'_1$, checked by restricting to the splitting case.

Relations of degree $(0, 0, 1, 1)$ occur in

$$\bigwedge^2 F_2 \otimes [V(\omega_2 + \omega_3) \oplus V(\omega_1 + \omega_4) \oplus V(\omega_3)]$$

and two representations are in the relations. They come from multiplying the relations of degree $(0, 1, 1, 0)$ by $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1)$.

Relations of degree $(0, 0, 0, 2)$ occur in

$$[S_{2,2,0,0}F_2 \oplus S_{1,1,1,1}F_2] \otimes [V(2\omega_2) \oplus V(2\omega_1) \oplus V(2\omega_3) \oplus V(2\omega_4)] \\ \oplus [S_{2,1,1,0}F_2 \otimes [V(\omega_1 + \omega_3 + \omega_4) \oplus V(\omega_2)]]$$

The surviving representations are $S_{2,2}F_2 \otimes V(2\omega_2)$, $S_{2,1,1,0}F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1 + \omega_3 + \omega_4)$. The relations involving $S_{2,2}F_2$ and $S_{2,1,1,0}F_2$ come from the relations involving Cauchy formula and the relations of degrees $(0, 2, 0, 0)$ and $(0, 1, 0, 1)$. The relations involving $S_{1,1,1,1}F_2$ come from the fact that $\bigwedge^4 V(\omega_1) = V(2\omega_3) + V(2\omega_4)$ and in the ring \hat{R}_{gen} $S_{1,1,1,1}F_2$ occurs only with $V(\omega_3)$.

We conclude this example with the comment on the action of $\mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ on \hat{R}_{gen} . The lowering operators for the action of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ are the derivations acting on \hat{R}_{gen} , forming the algebra \mathbb{L} . The subring of constants of these derivations is the ring R_a . In each representation

$$S_{\theta(\mu)}F_2 \otimes S_{\varphi(\mu)}F_0 \otimes V(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), a))$$

it picks the lowest component with respect to the induced grading on the module $V(\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), a))$. Let us consider the subring spanned by the highest graded components. Recall that on the generators we had

- (1) $F_2^* \otimes [F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^2 F_1 \oplus F_3^* \bigwedge^4 F_1] = (d_3, p_1, v_2)$,
- (2) $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_1) = F_2 \otimes (F_1^* \oplus F_3^* \otimes F_1) = (d_2, c)$, $\bigwedge^2 F_2 \otimes V(\omega_2)$ do not give new generators,
- (3) $V(\omega_3) = (F_1 \oplus F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1) = (a_2, p'_1)$,
- (4) $\mathbb{C} = (a_1)$.

So our subring contains v_2, c, p'_1 and a_1 . Let us look at the sequence of maps:

$$\bigwedge^4 F_1 \otimes \hat{R}_{gen} \xrightarrow{v_2} F_2 \otimes \hat{R}_{gen} \xrightarrow{c} F_1^* \otimes \hat{R}_{gen} = \bigwedge^3 F_1 \otimes \hat{R}_{gen} \xrightarrow{p'_1} F_3 \otimes \hat{R}_{gen}.$$

The relations described above show this is a complex. Moreover, the structure map p_1 of this complex is our map p_1 . So the situation becomes self-dual. The resulting differential operators give the raising operators for the action of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. This is the simplest way to see that in this case \hat{R}_{gen} indeed carries the action of $\mathfrak{gl}(F_2) \times \mathfrak{gl}(F_0) \times \mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ in this case.

We conclude this section with some remarks on the expected generators of the ring \hat{R}_{gen} . Before we start let us recall certain fact about the representations of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$. Let us use the labeling on vertices by the labels x_i, y_j, z_k, u . We will use the convention that $u = x_p = y_q = z_r$. For a given vertex v we denote $V(\omega_v)$ the fundamental representation of $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ corresponding to the weight ω_v which has label 1 at v and label 0 at all other vertices.

PROPOSITION 10.6. — *For each i ($1 \leq i \leq p$) the representation $V(\omega_{x_{p-i}})$ occurs in $\bigwedge^i V(x_{p-1})$. Similar statement is true for vertices y_j and z_k .*

Proof. — For the root systems of finite type this can be done by LiE computer algebra system. The general case follows from the fact that the highest weight in $\bigwedge^i V(\omega_{x_{p-1}})$ is $\omega_{x_{p-i}}$. □

Remark 10.7. — Let us look more closely at the generators of \hat{R}_{gen} given in Proposition 10.1.

- (1) The generators of type (1) for $i = 1$ (or of type (2) if $r_3 = 1$) give is $F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_{z_{r-1}})$. The first graded component of this representation (when considered as the representation of $\mathfrak{g}_0(T_{p,q,r})$, with the grading coming from the grading on $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$), is the map d_3 . We denote the others by p_i . They are indeed the maps p_i , all maps p_i appear there. The later components are also tensors corresponding to maps p_i occurring for the bigger formats (so for our format they sometimes do not have a defect). This will be clear in the examples. The maps of type (1) for higher i should not give new generators: because of the Proposition 10.6 we expect these to be the minors of the generators of type (1) with $i = 1$.
- (2) The generators of type (2): This is $\bigwedge^{r_2} F_2 \otimes V(\omega_{z_1})$. These should also be the minors of generators of type (1) with $i = 1$.
- (3) The generators of type (3) for $j = 1$ give is $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_{y_{q-1}})$. The first graded component of this representation (when considered as the representation of $\mathfrak{g}_0(T_{p,q,r})$, with the grading coming from the grading on $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$), is the map d_2 . We denote the others by w_0, w_1, \dots . In the most interesting case of $r_1 = 1$ the tensor w_0 is $F_2 \otimes F_3^* \otimes F_2$ which gives part of the multiplicative structure on the resolution. For higher j the maps of type (3) should not give new generators: because of the Proposition 10.6 we expect these to be the minors of the generators of type (3) with $j = 1$.

- (4) Here we get the representation $V(\omega_{x_1})$. In the most interesting case $r_1 = 1$ of resolutions of the cyclic modules we get the first component to be a_2 and the second to be the tensor $F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1$ which is the map p'_1 giving the other part of the multiplicative structure on the resolution. The other components are denoted u_0, u_1, \dots , with $u_0 = p'_1$.
- (5) Again the generators for higher k should just be the minors in the generators for $k = 1$. For $k = 1$ we get a representation $F_0^* \otimes V(\omega_{x_{p-1}})$. these generators do not exist for $r_1 = 1$.
- (6) We get the representation $\bigwedge^{r_1} F_0^* \otimes V(\omega_{x_1})$. In the case $r_1 = 1$ this is just the map a_1 . Otherwise this is the first component of our representation.

11. Examples

This section is devoted to presenting the explicit descriptions of the generic rings \hat{R}_{gen} in the simplest cases. We do this for the diagrams $T_{p,q,r}$ of types A and D.

11.1. The graph $T_{p,q,r}$ is of type A_n

Formally there are three such cases: $p - 1 = 0 = r_1$, $q - 1 = 0 = r_2 - 2$, $r - 1 = 0 = r_3$. The first and third cases are not legitimate, so we consider the second. This means we have

$$\dim F_3 = r_3, \quad \dim F_2 = r_3 + 2, \quad \dim F_1 = r_1 + 2, \quad \dim F_0 = r_1.$$

Before we go further let us make some remarks about the resolutions of this type.

Consider some free minimal acyclic complex

$$0 \longrightarrow G_3 \xrightarrow{d_3} G_2 \xrightarrow{d_2} G_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} G_0$$

over some Noetherian ring S , with

$$\begin{aligned} \dim G_3 = r_3, \quad \dim G_2 = r_3 + 2, \quad \dim G_1 = r_1 + 2, \quad \dim G_0 = r_1, \\ \text{rank}(d_3) = r_3, \quad \text{rank}(d_2) = 2, \quad \text{rank}(d_1) = r_1. \end{aligned}$$

There is a structure map $p_1 : \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 \longrightarrow F_2$ (the second structure map of Buchsbaum–Eisenbud, called b in [3]) and this map can be extended to

the comparison map of complexes

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & G_3 & \xrightarrow{d_3} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2} & G_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} G_0 \\
 & & \uparrow p'_1 & & \uparrow p_1 & & \uparrow 1 \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^{r_1+2} G_1 \otimes G_0^* & \xrightarrow{d_1^*} & \bigwedge^{r_1+1} G_1 & \xrightarrow{q_1} & G_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} G_0
 \end{array}$$

What happens is that after adding the coefficients of p_1 to the generic ring, the coefficients of p'_1 are added when taking the ideal transform with respect to $I(d_3)$.

Now we come back to the generic ring we constructed.

The diagram $T_{p,q,r}$ looks like this

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 x_{p-1} & - & x_{p-2} & - & \dots & - & x_1 & - & u \\
 & & & & & & & & | \\
 & & & & & & & & z_1 \\
 & & & & & & & & | \\
 & & & & & & & & \vdots \\
 & & & & & & & & | \\
 & & & & & & & & z_{r-2} \\
 & & & & & & & & | \\
 & & & & & & & & z_{r-1}
 \end{array}$$

with the distinguished root z_1 .

The algebra $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r})$ can be identified with $\mathfrak{sl}(F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1) = \mathfrak{sl}(F_3 \oplus F_1^*)$.

Proposition 9.3 reduces to

$$\hat{R}_{gen} = \oplus_{\mu} S_{\varphi(\mu)} F_0 \otimes S_{\theta(\mu)} F_2 \otimes S_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})} \left(F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^{r_1+1} F_1 \right)$$

where for a sextuple $\mu = (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ with $\mathbf{a} \geq 0$, as in the decomposition of $(q_a)_* \mathbb{F}_{\bullet}^a$ we define

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sigma(\mu) &:= (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_1, \dots, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_{r_3-1}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}), \\
 \tau(\mu) &:= (\mathbf{c} + \gamma_1, \dots, \mathbf{c} + \gamma_{r_1-1}, \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_1), \\
 \theta(\mu) &:= (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_1, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, \\
 &\quad -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_{r_3-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_1), \\
 \varphi(\mu) &:= (0^{f_0-r_1}, -\mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_{r_1-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{c} - \gamma_1).
 \end{aligned}$$

THEOREM 11.1. — *The generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} for the resolution of the format $(r_3, r_3 + 2, r_1 + 2, r_1)$ is generated as an algebra over R_a by the entries of the structure maps a_3, a_2, a_1 and the structure maps p_1, p'_1 .*

The defining relations for the generic ring include the relations coming from R_a and the commutative diagram relating p_1 and p'_1 given above. They will be described in detail in a subsequent paper.

A very interesting special case occurs when $r_1 = 1$.

THEOREM 11.2. — *The generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} for the resolution of the format $(r_3, r_3 + 2, 3, 1)$ is a polynomial ring on the entries of the map $(d_3, p_1) : F_3 \oplus F_1^* \rightarrow F_2$ and the variable a_1 .*

Proof. — We know by the second structure theorem of Buchsbaum and Eisenbud that in this case the map $q_1 = a_2$ is expressed through d_3 and p_1 . The only thing to show is to see that the map p'_1 is expressed through d_3 and p_1 . Looking at the diagram defining p'_1 is not difficult to see that in the polynomial ring

$$\text{Sym}((F_3 \oplus F_1^*) \otimes F_2) \otimes \text{Sym}(F_0)$$

the entries of the map p'_1 will span the representation

$$\bigwedge^{r_3-1} F_3 \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3+2} F_2^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1^* \subset \bigwedge^{r_3-1} F_3 \otimes \bigwedge^{r_3-1} F_2^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_2^*$$

in bidegree $(r_3 - 1, 3)$. So the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} is generated by the entries of d_3 and p_1 . We thus have

$$\hat{R}_{gen} = \text{Sym}((F_3 \oplus F_1^*) \otimes F_2) \otimes \text{Sym}(F_0)$$

as one can see easily that there are no relations satisfied by d_3 and p_1 that vanish on any specialization to an acyclic complex. Alternatively one could just prove using the exactness criterion of Buchsbaum and Eisenbud [2] that the complex of length 3 with differentials d_3, d_2, d_1 is acyclic over the polynomial ring. Also, one can identify the decomposition of \hat{R}_{gen} to the irreducible representations with the one we get for the polynomial ring using Cauchy formulas.

Just for completeness, let us give the formulas giving the differential d_1 in terms of d_3, p_1 . Denoting the matrix of $p_1 : F_1^* \rightarrow F_2$ by

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{1,1} & b_{1,2} & b_{1,3} \\ b_{2,1} & b_{2,2} & b_{2,3} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ b_{r_3+2,1} & b_{r_3+2,2} & b_{r_3+2,3} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us also denote

$$\Delta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \Delta_{1,2} & \Delta_{1,3} & \dots & \Delta_{1,r_3+2} \\ -\Delta_{1,2} & 0 & \Delta_{2,3} & \dots & \Delta_{2,r_3+2} \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -\Delta_{1,r_3+2} & -\Delta_{2,r_3+2} & -\Delta_{3,r_3+2} & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

the skew-symmetric matrix whose entry $\Delta_{i,j}$ is the maximal minor of the matrix of d_3 with the i -th and j -th row omitted. We have

$$d_1 = (a_1x_1, a_1x_2, a_1x_3)$$

where the entries x_1, x_2, x_3 are given by the matrix equation of skew-symmetric matrices

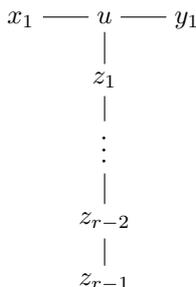
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_3 & -x_2 \\ -x_3 & 0 & x_1 \\ x_2 & -x_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B^T \Delta B \quad \square$$

Remark 11.3. — The case covered by Theorem 11.2 was already observed by Buchsbaum and Eisenbud in Section 7 of [3]. Notice that the present approach gives this result and the more general Theorem 11.1 from our main result just by analyzing the decomposition of \hat{R}_{gen} into irreducible representations, without any additional considerations.

11.2. The graph $T_{p,q,r}$ is of type D_n

We have three possible cases.

(a) $p = q = 2$. These are resolutions of the format $(1, 4, r_3 + 3, r_3)$. The graph $T_{p,q,r}$ looks as follows



with the distinguished root z_1 . The corresponding Lie algebra is

$$\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) = \mathfrak{so}(2(r_3 + 3)).$$

The orthogonal space in question is

$$U := F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^2 F_1 \oplus F_3^*.$$

The generic ring is given by

$$\hat{R}_{gen} = \oplus_{\mu} S_{\varphi(\mu)} F_0 \otimes S_{\theta(\mu)} F_2 \otimes V_{\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})} \left(F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^2 F_1 \oplus F_3^* \right)$$

where V_{λ} denotes the irreducible representation of the special orthogonal Lie algebra of highest weight λ .

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(\mu) &= (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_1, \dots, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} + \alpha_{r_3-1}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}), \\ \tau(\mu) &= (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_2, \mathbf{c} - \mathbf{b} - \beta_1), \\ \theta(\mu) &= (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_1, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} + \beta_2, \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}, \\ &\quad -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_{r_3-1}, \dots, -\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} - \alpha_1), \\ \varphi(\mu) &= (-\mathbf{c}). \end{aligned}$$

The weight $\lambda(\sigma(\mu), \tau(\mu), \mathbf{a})$ is given by labeling

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} b & \text{---} & \beta_2 & \text{---} & \beta_1 - \beta_2 & & \\ & & | & & & & \\ & & \mathbf{a} & & & & \\ & & | & & & & \\ & & \sigma_{r_3-1} - \sigma_{r_3} & & & & \\ & & | & & & & \\ & & \vdots & & & & \\ & & | & & & & \\ & & \sigma_2 - \sigma_3 & & & & \\ & & | & & & & \\ & & \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 & & & & \end{array}$$

We analyze the generators according to Proposition 10.1.

- (1) with $i = 1$, $\alpha = (1, 0^{r_3-2})$. We get the representation $F_2^* \otimes (F_3 \oplus \bigwedge^2 F_1 \oplus F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^4 F_1)$. The first component is just d_3 , the second is p_1 , the third one is p_2 . It comes from the following factorization. The usual comparison map

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & G_3 & \xrightarrow{d_3} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{d_1} & R \\ & & \uparrow p'_1 & & \uparrow p_1 & & \uparrow 1 & & \uparrow 1 \\ R = \bigwedge^4 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^3 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^2 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & R \end{array}$$

be an acyclic complex over a Noetherian ring R . We have a comparison map from the Koszul complex

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \xrightarrow{d_3} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{d_1} & R \\
 & & \uparrow p'_1 & & \uparrow p_1 & & \uparrow 1 & & \uparrow 1 \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^4 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^3 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^2 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & R
 \end{array}$$

Since $d_3 p'_1 \delta = 0$ we have $p'_1 \delta = 0$. This can be interpreted as a relation between the entries of d_1 , more precisely, as a cycle u_2 in the diagram, which can be then completed as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \xrightarrow{d_3} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{d_1} & R \\
 & & \uparrow v'_2 & & \uparrow v_2 & & \uparrow 1 & & \uparrow 1 \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^6 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^5 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^4 G_1 & \xrightarrow{u_2} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & R
 \end{array}$$

Since $d_3 v'_2 \delta = 0$ we have $v'_2 \delta = 0$. This can be interpreted as a relation between the entries of d_1 , more precisely, as a cycle u_3 in the diagram, which can be then completed as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \xrightarrow{d_3} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{d_2} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{d_1} & R \\
 & & \uparrow v'_3 & & \uparrow v_3 & & \uparrow 1 & & \uparrow 1 \\
 \dots & \longrightarrow & \bigwedge^8 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^7 G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \bigwedge^6 G_1 & \xrightarrow{u_2} & G_1 & \xrightarrow{\delta} & R
 \end{array}$$

In this way we construct the sequence of structure maps $v_i : \bigwedge^{2i} G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ and $v'_i : \bigwedge^{2i+1} G_1 \rightarrow R$.

We define $v_1 := p_1, v'_1 := p'_1$.

We have proved

THEOREM 11.5. — *The generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} for the format $(1, r_2 + 1, r_2 + 1, 1)$ is generated over R_a by the entries of the maps c, v_i, v'_i .*

Remarks 11.6.

- (1) This case was analyzed in [16, section 4]. In fact we conjectured there (Conjecture 4.4) that the generic ring for that format is Noetherian and we proposed the generators, (which did not include the v'_i 's) at the same time giving the elementary interpretation of v_i 's. In [16] we worked assuming we automatically add to \hat{R}_{gen} the fractions from ideal transforms with respect to $I(d_3)$. What happens

- (3) with $j = 1$, this gives a representation $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_{r_3+3})$, where $V(\omega_{r_3+3})$ is another half-spinor representation of $\mathfrak{so}(U)$. It can be identified as $\bigoplus_{s \geq 0} F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^{2s+1} F_1$.
- (4) This gives the representation $\bigwedge^{r_1-3}(F_1 \oplus F_1^*)$.
- (5) This, for $k = 1$, gives a representation $F_0^* \otimes (F_1 \oplus F_1^*)$. Its first component is d_1 .
- (6) This representation does not give new generators.

We finish this section with a remark on the resolutions of cyclic modules. In such cases the traditional approach to analyzing these resolutions was through an associative, graded commutative multiplicative structure (proved in [4]). The following result, which can be established by direct calculation, allows to see the tensors corresponding to this structure in the generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} .

PROPOSITION 11.7. — *Let us restrict to a format $(1, f_1, f_2, f_3)$. In the ring \hat{R}_{gen} we have three critical representations corresponding to tensors giving maps d_3, d_2, a_2 in R_a . They are (compare Remark 10.7): $F_2^* \otimes V(\omega_{z_{r-1}})$, $F_2 \otimes V(\omega_{y_{q-1}})$ and $\mathbb{C} \otimes V(\omega_{x_1})$. The initial graded components $V^{(0)}$ in these representations give (as explained in Remark 9.4) the representations $F_2^* \otimes F_3$, $F_2 \otimes F_1^*$ and F_1 respectively. The next graded components $V^{(1)}$ give the representations $F_2^* \otimes \bigwedge^2 F_1$, $F_2 \otimes F_3^* \otimes F_1$ and $F_3^* \otimes \bigwedge^3 F_1$ respectively, so we see three tensors corresponding to the multiplicative structure.*

12. Applications and symmetries

In this section we look at the possibilities of extending the structure theorems to perfect ideals of codimension three. First we characterize the formats (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) of Euler characteristic zero for which the minimal complexes of a given format exist over a Noetherian local ring. Throughout the section (R, \mathfrak{m}) will denote a local ring satisfying $\text{depth}(\mathfrak{m}) \geq 3$.

We start with the perfect complexes resolving cyclic modules. Thus we want to characterize the pairs (n, l) such that there exist the acyclic complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow R^n \longrightarrow R^{n+l} \longrightarrow R^{l+1} \longrightarrow R$$

resolving the cyclic modules R/I with $\text{depth}(I) = 3$.

THEOREM 12.1. — Assume that one of the following conditions is satisfied

- (1) $l \geq 3, n \geq 2,$
- (2) $n = 1, l$ is even, $l > 0.$

Then there exists a minimal acyclic complex

$$0 \longrightarrow R^n \longrightarrow R^{n+l} \longrightarrow R^{l+1} \longrightarrow R$$

resolving a cyclic module R/I with $\text{depth}(I) = 3.$

Proof. — We recall the basic construction involving linkage. Let

$$0 \longrightarrow R^n \longrightarrow R^{n+l} \longrightarrow R^{l+1} \longrightarrow R$$

be an acyclic complex resolving a cyclic module R/I with $\text{depth}(I) = 3.$ Let (x_1, x_2, x_3) be a regular sequence contained in $I.$ We have the comparison map from the Koszul complex on (x_1, x_2, x_3) to our complex which gives rise to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & R^n & \longrightarrow & R^{n+l} & \longrightarrow & R^{l+1} & \longrightarrow & R \\ & & \uparrow \varphi_3 & & \uparrow \varphi_2 & & \uparrow \varphi_1 & & \uparrow 1 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \longrightarrow & R^3 & \longrightarrow & R^3 & \longrightarrow & R. \end{array}$$

The dual of the mapping cone of the map φ then resolves R/J where $J := I : (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ is another ideal of depth 3.

We can now make the following construction. Taking x_1 to be among the minimal generators of $I,$ and x_2, x_3 to be in $\mathfrak{m}^s I$ for such large s that x_2 and x_3 are not among the minimal generators of I and the maps φ_2 and φ_3 have matrix entiers in $\mathfrak{m}.$ Then the dual of the mapping cone $C(\varphi)_\bullet$ gives a minimal complex

$$0 \longrightarrow R^l \longrightarrow R^{n+l+2} \longrightarrow R^{n+3} \longrightarrow R.$$

This means that the existence of our complex for the pair (n, l) implies that similar complex exists for the pair $(l, n + 2).$

Now we perform the induction on $l + n.$ Denoting the set of pairs (n, l) satisfying the conditions $a), b)$ by $\mathfrak{F},$ we see that if for a given (n, l) the pair $(l - 2, n) \in \mathfrak{F}$ then by induction we establish the existence of the complex in question for the pair $(n, l).$

Next we notice that if $n \geq 4, l \geq 4$ the pair $(l - 2, n)$ is indeed in $\mathfrak{F}.$ This means we need to deal with the remaining cases to provides the base for the induction.

We next observe that the case $l = 3,$ i.e. the case of an almost complete intersection is resolved in [4].

Next we deal with the case $n = 3$.

We recall from [4] that by using linkage argument and the structure theorem for Gorenstein ideals of codimension 3 we can construct for any $t \geq 2$ the minimal acyclic complex

$$0 \longrightarrow R^t \longrightarrow R^{t+3} \longrightarrow R^4 \longrightarrow R$$

resolving R/J for a perfect ideal J .

Taking a regular sequence (x_1, x_2, x_3) in J such that x_1 is among minimal generators of J and x_2 , and x_3 are not, with the maps φ_2, φ_3 in the comparison map are minimal (this can be achieved by taking $x_2, x_3 \in \mathfrak{m}^s J$ for large s), we construct the minimal complex

$$0 \longrightarrow R^3 \longrightarrow R^{t+5} \longrightarrow R^{t+3} \longrightarrow R$$

satisfying the conditions of theorem for $n = 3$.

Finally to deal with the case $n = 2$ we again start with the resolution

$$0 \longrightarrow R^t \longrightarrow R^{t+3} \longrightarrow R^4 \longrightarrow R$$

resolving R/J for a perfect ideal J . We choose a regular sequence (x_1, x_2, x_3) in J in such way that the first two elements are among the minimal generators of J , but the third is in the $\mathfrak{m}^s J$ for large s .

We can also arrange that the Koszul relation between x_1, x_2 is not a minimal generator of the syzygy module. This follows from the classification of the multiplicative structures on the resolutions of length 3 (see [18]). Then the dual of the mapping cone of the comparison map gives a minimal complex of the type

$$0 \longrightarrow R^2 \longrightarrow R^{t+4} \longrightarrow R^{t+3} \longrightarrow R.$$

This takes care of the case $n = 2$. The case $n = 1$ is the result of Buchsbaum and Eisenbud [4]. \square

COROLLARY 12.2. — *Let R be a local ring of depth ≥ 3 . Let (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) be the format of Euler characteristic zero. Assume that we have $r_2 > 1$. Then there exists a minimal acyclic free resolution of the format (f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) over R .*

Proof. — Let us handle the case $r_1 = 1$ first. By our assumption and Theorem 12.1 the required complex exists unless $r_3 = 1$, r_2 is odd. This means we need to construct the minimal acyclic complexes

$$0 \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow R^{2t} \longrightarrow R^{2t} \longrightarrow R.$$

We start with $R = \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_{2t}]$ and we take the ideal J generated by monomials $J = (p_1, \dots, p_{2t})$ where

$$p_1 = X_1 \dots X_{2t-2}, \quad p_2 = X_2 \dots X_{2t-1}, \quad p_i = \frac{X_1 \dots X_{2t}}{X_{i-2} X_{i-1}}$$

for $3 \leq i, \leq 2t$.

One sees easily (using Buchsbaum–Eisenbud exactness criterion [2]) that the free resolution of R/J is given by the complex

$$0 \longrightarrow R(-2t) \longrightarrow R^{2t}(-2t+1) \longrightarrow R^{2t}(-2t+2) \longrightarrow R$$

where the differentials are given by the matrices

$$d_3 = \begin{pmatrix} X_{2t} \\ X_1 \\ X_2 \\ \dots \\ X_{2t-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_2 = \begin{pmatrix} X_{2t-1} & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -X_{2t} \\ -X_1 & X_{2t} & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -X_2 & X_1 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ \dots & & & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -X_{2t-1} & X_{2t-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$d_1 = (p_1, p_2, \dots, p_{2t}).$$

To specialize to an arbitrary ring R we just need to find a sequence of elements x_1, \dots, x_{2t} in \mathfrak{m} such that each triple of elements x_i, x_j, x_k forma a regular sequence, and specialize X_i to x_i . The pecialized complex will still be acyclic by the exactness criterion [2].

To deal with the formats with $r_1 > 1$ we take the complex corresponding to the triple $(r_3, r_2, 1)$ and add to it $r_1 - 1$ copies of the complex $0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{x} R$ for some non-zerodivisor $x \in R$. □

Remark 12.3. — The condition $r_2 > 1$ is necessary by the first structure theorem of Buchsbaum and Eisenbud [3].

Next we explore the symmetries of our construction. We have in mind the possibility of generalizing the present approach to the structure theorems to perfect complexes and to see the effect of linkage on our construction.

Let us consider the format of the complex of length 3 with Euler characteristic zero.

Let us take $(f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3) = (p-1, p+q, q+r, r-1)$. Thus the sequence of ranks is $(p-1, q+1, r-1)$. Notice that this is the only format with Euler

characteristic zero whose associated defect Lie algebra \mathbb{L} is a parabolic corresponding to the graph $T_{p,q,r}$ with the distinguished root z_1 .

For the dual complex the ranks will be $(r - 1, q + 1, p - 1)$, so the corresponding algebra \mathbb{L} will be the parabolic associated to the Kac–Moody Lie algebra corresponding to the same graph $T_{p,q,r}$ but with the distinguished root x_1 .

Consider a perfect complex

$$\mathbb{G}_\bullet : 0 \longrightarrow R^{p-1} \longrightarrow R^{p+q} \longrightarrow R^{q+r} \longrightarrow R^{r-1}$$

with ranks $(p - 1, q + 1, r - 1)$ (i.e. such complex for which the dual complex is also acyclic). We can construct a perfect complex of another format by using generalized linkage. More precisely, consider the perfect complex of length 3 of the format

$$\mathbb{H}_\bullet : 0 \longrightarrow R^{p-1} \longrightarrow R^{p+1} \longrightarrow R^{p+1} \longrightarrow R^{p-1}$$

by choosing a $(p - 1) \times (p + 1)$ submatrix of the first differential d_1 of the complex \mathbb{G}_\bullet with the ideal of minors of grade three. This can be always achieved by prime avoidance techniques. There is an obvious map of complexes $\mathbb{H}_\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_\bullet$ and taking its mapping cone, dualizing and minimalizing we get a complex of the format

$$0 \longrightarrow R^{q-1} \longrightarrow R^{q+r} \longrightarrow R^{p+r} \longrightarrow R^{p-1}.$$

The defect Lie algebra \mathbb{L} for the complexes of this format is again a parabolic for the Kac–Moody Lie algebra corresponding to the same graph $T_{p,q,r}$ but with the distinguished root y_1 .

These symmetries could be viewed as a version of triality for the graphs $T_{p,q,r}$ (understood loosely as permuting three arms of the graph). They give some hope that the approach will generalize to the perfect complexes.

We finish with several important remarks and questions:

Remarks 12.4.

- (1) The generic ring \hat{R}_{gen} is a coordinate ring of some deformation of a homogeneous space for the group $\mathfrak{g}(T_{p,q,r}) \times GL(F_2) \times GL(F_0)$. What is the geometric description of this object.
- (2) The types of the resolutions that could be related by linkage (in perfect case) come from the parabolic algebras in the same Kac–Moody Lie algebra. Can we relate the perfect resolutions to Kac–Moody Lie algebras? One possibility would be to use two defect Lie algebras: one related to F_1 and F_3 and the other (for the dual complex) built from F_2^* and F_0^* .

- (3) What is the relation of higher terms of the spectral sequence with higher terms of the parabolic BGG complex?
- (4) Can we get similar results for modules of codimension 3 with a selfdual resolution (with an antisymmetric and symmetric middle matrix)?
- (5) Can we get similar results for Gorenstein ideals of codimension 4? They also are expected to have a manageable structure.
- (6) Does the approach generalize to resolutions of length bigger than 3? The depth raising procedure seems to work, we just need more direct images $\mathcal{R}^i j_*$ to be zero. One possibility would be to have two Kac–Moody Lie algebras: one built from the even terms of \mathbb{F}_\bullet and the other from the odd terms of \mathbb{F}_\bullet .
- (7) Can one construct the generic ring over the integers? It seems that in the cases when $T_{p,q,r}$ is a Dynkin diagram the ring \hat{R}_{gen} might be characteristic free as it might have a good filtration.

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