

The McKay correspondence

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Abstract

The original McKay correspondence was observed by John McKay for finite subgroup G of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and developed as a geometric correspondence with the quotient singularity $\mathbb{C}^2/G$. In Kinosaki, the author introduced the McKay correspondence in dimension three and showed recent progress and open problems with some examples.

1 Introduction

In this section, we introduce McKay correspondence which was originally observed by McKay in 1979 [20]. This is a bijective correspondence between the exceptional divisors of the minimal resolution of simple singularities and non-trivial representations of the group $G \subset \mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$.

(i) Let G be a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and $X := \mathbb{C}^2/G$. Then we call the singularities of X as simple singularities and there is a unique minimal resolution of X ,

$$f : \tilde{X} \longrightarrow X.$$

Then we can see the correspondence between the exceptional divisors and the non-trivial representations:

1) Take irreducible representations of the group G up to the isomorphism

$$\rho_1, \dots, \rho_k$$

i.e., $\rho_i : G \mapsto \mathrm{GL}(n_i, \mathbb{C})$, and let ρ be a regular representation of G in $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$.

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2) Take tensor product:

$$\rho_i \otimes \rho = \sum a_{ij} \rho_j, \quad (1 \leq i, j \leq k).$$

Then we obtain the coefficients a_{ij} .

3) Construct the extended Dynkin diagram by the following manner:

- (i) If $a_{ij} = 0$, then there are no edge between vertices i and j .
- (ii) If $a_{ij} = 1$, then there are an edge between vertices i and j .

If we forget one vertex which corresponds to the trivial representation, then we get a dual graph $\tilde{\Gamma}$ of the exceptional divisors of the minimal resolution.

Theorem 1 (McKay[20]). *$\tilde{\Gamma}$ is isomorphic to the affine Dynkin diagram of an irreducible root system. This root system is of type A_n if G is cyclic of order $n+1$, of type D_n if G is binary dihedral of order $4(n-2)$, and of type E_6 (resp. E_7 resp. E_8) if G is the binary tetrahedral (resp. octahedral resp. icosahedral) group.*

(ii) Gonzalez-Springberg and Verdier construct a direct geometric correspondence between the set $\text{Irr}(G)$ of irreducible representations of G and the set $\text{Irr}(D)$ of irreducible components of the exceptional divisor D in the minimal resolution $f : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ of the singularity of $X = \mathbb{C}^2/G$ [9]. Let $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(E)$ be a non-trivial irreducible representation of G . By $\mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$, we denote the associated G -equivariant vector bundle on $\mathbb{C}^2$. So the associated locally free sheaf on $\mathbb{C}^2$ is equal to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} E$ with canonical G -action. Since G acts freely on $\mathbb{C}^2 - \{0\}$ and $\mathcal{E}$ is a G -vector bundle. $\mathcal{E}$ defines a vector bundle $\mathcal{E}'$ on the quotient $X - \{0\} = (\mathbb{C}^2 - \{0\})/G$. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{E}} := f^*(\mathcal{E}')$ be the pull-back of this bundle on $\tilde{X} - D \cong X - \{0\}$, and denote by $i : \tilde{X} - D \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ the inclusion map. If s is a global section of $\mathcal{E}$, then s induces a global section of $\mathcal{E}'$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$, so it defines a section $\pi(s)$ of the sheaf $i_*(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ on $\tilde{X}$. Denote $\pi(\mathcal{E})$ or $\pi(\rho)$ the subsheaf of $i_*(\tilde{\mathcal{E}})$ generated by the sections $\pi(s)$.

Now the correspondence between the graph Γ and the resolution graph of the singularity X is given by the first Chern classes of the sheaves $\pi(\rho)$. Denote by $\text{Irr}^0(G) \subset \text{Irr}(G)$ the set of non-trivial irreducible representation of G . Then

Theorem 2 (Gonzalez-Springberg and Verdier[9]). *For each $\rho \in \text{Irr}^0(G)$ the sheaf $\pi(\rho)$ on $\tilde{X}$ is locally free of rank $\deg(\rho)$. There is a bijection*

$\phi : \text{Irr}^0(G) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(G)$ such that for all $d \in \text{Irr}(D)$

$$c_1(\pi(\rho)) \cdot d = \begin{cases} 0 & d \neq \phi(\rho) \\ 1 & d = \phi(\rho) \end{cases}$$

Furthermore

$$\phi(\rho_i)\phi(\rho_j) = a_{ij},$$

for all $\rho_i, \rho_j \in \text{Irr}^0(G)$, $\rho_i \neq \rho_j$.

Artin and Verdier [1] proved this more generally with reflexive modules and this theory was developed by Esnault and Knörrer ([7], [8]) for more general quotient surface singularities. After Riemenchneider's definition of speciality [23], Wunram [28] constructed a nice generalized McKay correspondence for any quotient surface singularities in 1988.

2 Three dimensional McKay correspondence

2.1 Existence of a crepant resolution

As an analogue of two dimensional McKay correspondence, let us consider finite subgroup G of $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$. The quotient singularity $\mathbb{C}^3/G$ is canonical but not terminal. Around 1985, Calabi-Yau manifold appeared in Super String theory and they considered Orbifold Euler characteristic $\chi(M, G)$. When $M = \mathbb{C}^3$ and G is a finite subgroup of $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$, $\chi(\mathbb{C}^3, G) = \#\{\text{conjugacy class of } G\}$ and Hirzebruch and Höfer conjectured existence of a crepant resolution of $\mathbb{C}^3/G$ ([10]) and it was proved positively:

Theorem 3 (Markushevich[19, 2, 18], Roan[24, 25, 26], Ito[13, 14]). *Let G be a finite subgroup of $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$. Then there exists a resolution of singularities $\pi : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3/G$ with $\omega_{\tilde{X}} \simeq \mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$ and $\chi(\tilde{X}) = \#\{\text{conjugacy classes of } G\}$.*

When a group G is abelian, the quotient $\mathbb{C}^3/G$ is a toric variety, whose corresponding cone σ is

$$\sigma = \{x_1e_1 + x_2e_2 + x_3e_3 | x_i \geq 0\} \text{ in } N_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R}^3,$$

where $N = \mathbb{Z}^3 + \frac{1}{r}(a, b, c)\mathbb{Z}$ and $N_{\mathbb{R}} = N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. Toric crepant resolution can be given by a triangulation of the triangle $\triangle$ with vertices $\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ and $\frac{1}{r}(a, b, c)$ is corresponding to $g = \text{diag}(\epsilon^a, \epsilon^b, \epsilon^c)$ of G ($\epsilon = r$ -th root of 1).

Example 4. When G is a cyclic group of order 6 generated by a matrix $\text{diag}(\epsilon, \epsilon^2, \epsilon^3)$ where ϵ is 6-th root of 1. It is called singularity of type $\frac{1}{6}(1, 2, 3)$. The triangle $\triangle$ can be drawn as follows and you can obtain crepant resolution by subdivision of the triangle $\triangle$ with vertices $e_1, e_2, e_3, \frac{1}{6}(1, 2, 3), \frac{1}{6}(2, 4, 0), \frac{1}{6}(3, 0, 3)$ and $\frac{1}{6}(4, 2, 0)$. And there are five crepant resolutions of this quotient singularity.

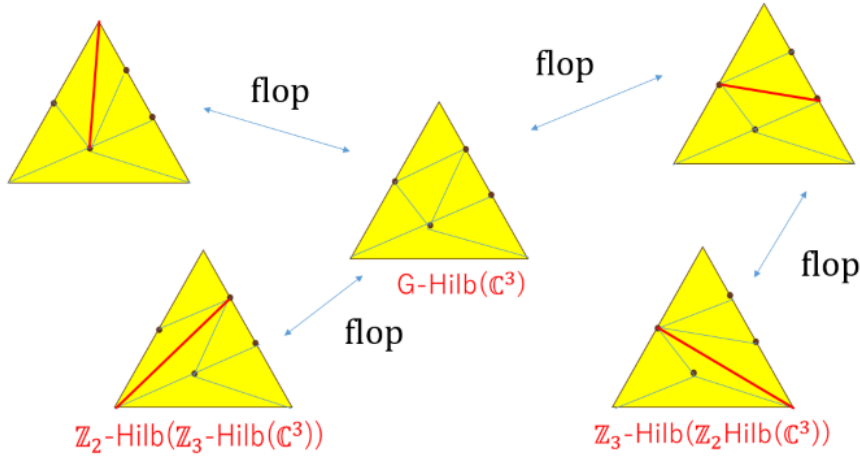


Figure 1: crepant resolutions of $\frac{1}{6}(1, 2, 3)$

2.2 G-Hilbert Scheme

For one quotient $\mathbb{C}^3/G$, we can obtain several crepant resolutions in general. In particular, we have one good projective crepant resolution, so-called G -Hilbert scheme.

Definition 5. G -Hilbert scheme $G\text{-Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ is a set of G -invariant ideals I in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ such that $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]/I \cong \mathbb{C}[G]$.

When $n = 2$, the G -Hilbert scheme $G\text{-Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is the minimal resolution of $\mathbb{C}^2/G$ for $G \subset \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$. It was proved by Ito and Nakamura for $G \subset \text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ [15], Kidoh for cyclic $G \subset \text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ [17] and Ishii for any small groups in $\text{GL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ [11].

When $n = 3$, $G\text{-Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^3)$ is a projective crepant resolution of $\mathbb{C}^3/G$ for $G \subset \text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$. It was proved by Nakamura for abelian groups [21] and by

Bridgeland, King and Reid for general and they also showed "Mukai implies McKay", that is, the McKay correspondence is a derived equivalence in [3]

The G -Hilbert scheme $G\text{-Hilb}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ is also a moduli space of G -clusters Z , where Z is a G -invariant subscheme of $\mathbb{C}^n$ such that $H^0(\mathcal{O}_Z) = R_G$ regular representation as $\mathbb{C}[G]$ module. Moreover it is isomorphic to $M_\theta(Q, R)$ which is a moduli space of McKay quiver with relations where θ is 0-generated.

Then Craw and Ishii stated the following conjecture and proved it for abelian groups in [4].

Conjecture 6 (Craw and Ishii [4]). *For any finite subgroup $G \subset \text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$, all projective crepant resolutions is isomorphic to M_θ , where θ is some GIT stability parameter.*

Theorem 7 (Craw and Ishii [4]). *The above conjecture is true for abelian subgroups of $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$.*

2.3 Reid's recipe

When G is an abelian finite subgroup of $\text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$, there is a recipe for geometric correspondence, so-called Reid's recipe ([22], [5]). This is a correspondence between a set of non-trivial irreducible representations and a set of exceptional divisors and curves.

Example 8. *In case of $\frac{1}{6}(1, 2, 3)$, the corresponding representations ρ_i are appear in the figure 2. ρ_5 corresponds to the exceptional divisor and each ρ_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) corresponds to an exceptional curves.*

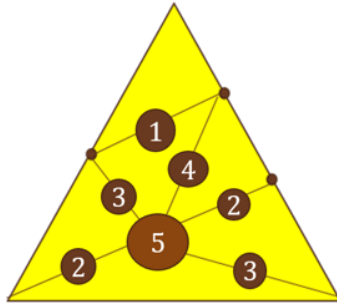


Figure 2: Reid's recipe for $\frac{1}{6}(1, 2, 3)$

3 Next steps

As we saw, many examples can be seen by toric geometry and we can see the geometric structure concretely. However, we would like to know more about non-abelian cases, higher dimensional crepant resolutions and the McKay correspondence.

3.1 Non-abelian cases

Even if G is non-abelian finite subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$, Ishii, Ito and Nolla de Celis showed that an iterated G -Hilbert schemes "Hilb of Hilb" is also a moduli space which satisfies Conjecture 6 ([4]).

Theorem 9 (Ishii, Ito and Nolla de Celis [12]). *Let G be a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}(3, \mathbb{C})$, N be the abelian normal subgroup of G . Then G/N -Hilb(N -Hilb($\mathbb{C}^3$)) is a projective crepant resolution of $\mathbb{C}^3/G$ and isomorphic to a moduli space M_θ , where θ is some GIT stability parameter.*

By this theorem, we can check the conjecture partially, and there are more crepant resolutions that are not "Hilb of Hilb". Moreover, when G is a simple group, we cannot use this construction.

Example 10. *In case $\frac{1}{6}(1, 2, 3)$, there are five crepant resolutions. One of them is the G -Hilb($\mathbb{C}^3$) and two of them are iterated G -Hilb($\mathbb{C}^3$), they are $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -Hilb($\mathbb{Z}_3$ -Hilb($\mathbb{C}^3$)) and $\mathbb{Z}_3$ -Hilb($\mathbb{Z}_2$ -Hilb($\mathbb{C}^3$)). The remaining two crepant resolutions cannot be obtained as a G -Hilbert scheme or an iterated G -Hilbert scheme. (cf. Figure 1)*

When G is non-abelian, we would also like to know more about the geometric correspondence like Reid's recipe.

3.2 Higher dimensional cases

Existence of a crepant resolution is not known in general in higher dimension even if G is abelian. Moreover, G -Hilbert schemes are not crepant resolution in general.

Dais, Henk and Ziegler found some conditions to admit a crepant resolutions for four dimensional Gorenstein abelian quotient singularities [6].

Recently, Kohei Saito and Yusuke Sato constructed higher dimensional crepant resolutions using with Fujiki-Oka resolution [27].

3.3 Reid's recipe for non-abelian quotients

This part is a joint work with Ben Wormleighton and work in progress, We show one example which gives a good geometric correspondence for a non-abelian quotient.

Example 11. *Let G be a trihedral group generated by*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \epsilon^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \epsilon^4 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\epsilon^7 = 1) \text{ and } T = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We can take the normal abelian subgroup N of type $\frac{1}{7}(1, 2, 4)$ and the crepant resolution is unique. Then Reid's recipe gives the geometric correspondence between non-trivial irreducible representations and exceptional divisors and curves as follows.

ρ_1, ρ_2 and ρ_4 correspond to the exceptional curves and ρ_3, ρ_5 and ρ_6 corresponds to three exceptional divisors in the crepant resolution of $\mathbb{C}^3/N$.

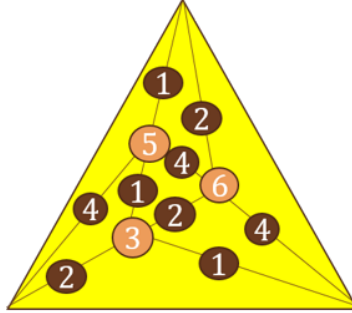


Figure 3: Reid's recipe for $\frac{1}{7}(1, 2, 4)$

To consider a crepant resolution of $\mathbb{C}^3/G$, we can identify three curves and three divisors and we have two more exceptional curves. On the other hand, there are 2 three-dimensional irreducible representations for G which are induced from N . Then the geometric correspondence for a crepant resolution of $\mathbb{C}^3/G$ become as follows.

One three dimensional representation $\rho_1 \oplus \rho_2 \oplus \rho_4$ corresponds to exceptional curve, the other three dimensional representation $\rho_3 \oplus \rho_5 \oplus \rho_6$ corresponds to the exceptional divisor and there are two more one dimensional irreducible representations which correspond to two other exceptional curves.

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