

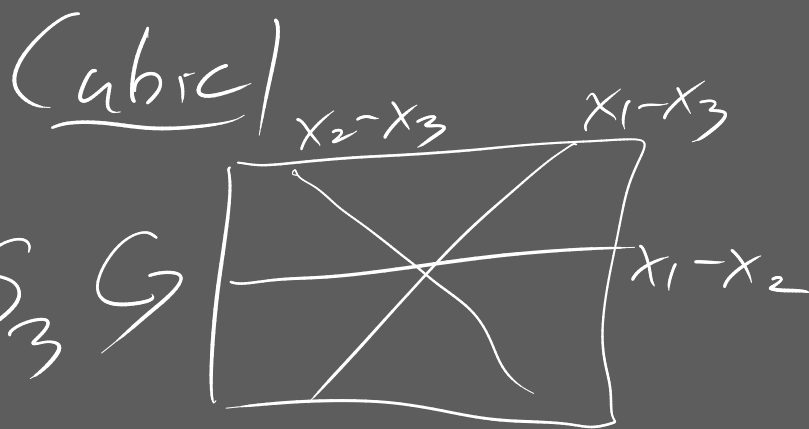
# Some Matrix Factorizations of Discriminants

→ NC resolutions

Discriminant  $at^2 + bt + c \rightarrow b^2 - 4ac$   
 $\begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ 0 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ \Delta \end{matrix}$

{ when poly has multiple roots

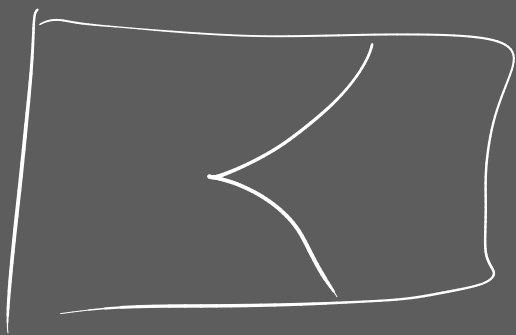
roots of polys  $\xrightarrow{p}$  poly  
 $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$   $\rightarrow (t+x_1) \dots (t+x_n)$   
 $= t^n + \sigma_1 t^{n-1} + \dots + \sigma_n$   
 $\sum x_i = 0$   $\sigma_1 = 0$



lines  
 reflections  
 Hyperplanes



$S = k[x_1, x_2, x_3] / \sigma_1$



$$R = \int S_3 = k(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3)$$

$$\Delta = -4\sigma_2^3 - 27\sigma_3^2 \quad \text{discriminant}$$

$$= (x_1 - x_2)^2 (x_2 - x_3)^2 (x_1 - x_3)^2$$

$$p_i = \frac{1}{i} (x_1^i + x_2^i + x_3^i) \quad \text{power sums}$$

(Bring back  $\sigma_i = p_i$ )

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 1 & x_2 & x_2^2 \\ 1 & x_3 & x_3^2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & p_1 & p_2 \\ p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \\ p_2 & p_3 & p_4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{Jac}^T & \text{Jac} & A \\ \left( \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial x_j} \right) & & \downarrow \det \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Jac}^T| \quad |\text{Jac}| &= (x_1 - x_2)^2 (x_1 - x_3)^2 / (x_2 - x_3)^2 \\ &= \Delta \end{aligned}$$

$$B = \det A (A^{-1}) \quad (B, A)$$

$(B, A)$  form a matrix factorization of  $\Delta$

Defn]  $(B, A)$  is a matrix fact. of  $\Delta$  if  $R^n \xrightarrow{B} R^n \xrightarrow{A} R^n$

$$\underline{BA} = \underline{\Delta id}$$

$$\underline{AB} = \underline{\underline{\Delta id}}$$

$MF(\Delta)$  is a category with  $\oplus$

Theorem] (Eisenbud) Max, Cohen, Macaulay

$$\frac{MF(\Delta)}{\{ \underline{(1, \Delta)} \}} \cong \text{MCM} \left( \frac{R}{(\Delta)} \right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C & D \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta id & 0 \\ 0 & \Delta id \end{pmatrix} = \Delta id$$

$$(B, A) \longmapsto \text{cok } B$$

$$(B, \det B B^{-1}) \longleftarrow M$$

$$0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{\text{nb}} R^2 \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$$

Important in Landau Ginzburg Models  
String Theory

Problem Given  $\Delta \in R$

Find  $\{M_1, \dots, M_k\} \subseteq \text{MCM}(R/\Delta)$

$S_0 \text{ End}_R(\bigoplus_{i=1}^k M_i)$  has  
finite global dim

$\text{MF}(\Delta) / (1, \Delta)$

NC  
 resolution  
 of  $R/\Delta$

Known FNC

Finite MCM-type - Auslander

$\Leftrightarrow$  simple singularity ADE

McKay correspondence  
 $\dim 2$

Quotient Singularities

Toric Faber, Smith  
Speisken Vden Borch

Generic det. Varieties Buchweitz  
Leuschke VdB

Discriminants of Reflection Groups  
— Buchweitz, Faber, I

$$S_n \hookrightarrow \left( \frac{k[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{\sigma_1} \right) \cong S \quad \Delta = \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)^2$$
$$R = S^{S_n} \quad z^2 = \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)$$

$$S \xrightarrow{z} S \xrightarrow{z} S \quad z^2 = \Delta \in R$$
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \eta & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ R^{n!} \xrightarrow{p_{\pm z}} R^{n!} \xrightarrow{p_{\pm z}} R^{n!} \end{array}$$

$(p_{\pm z}, p_{\pm z})$  is  $\text{MF}(\Delta)$

$\text{End}_{R/\Delta} \left( \frac{S}{z} \right)$  fin. global dim  
NCR of  $\Delta$  BFI

?  $p_{\pm z}$ ? need basis of  $S/R$   
to write a matrix



$ST(\lambda) = \{ \text{tableau}^{\text{stand}} \text{ shape } \lambda \}$

$F_T^\vee \in S$  Highest Spectral polys

Ariti, Triasane, Yanada.

$F_T^\vee$  + variant

$T \in ST(\lambda) \quad \lambda \vdash n$

$C(T) = \text{Col. stab.} \leq S_n$

$R(T) = \text{Row. stab.} \leq S_n$

$$C_T = \sum_{c \in (T)} \text{sgn}(c) c \quad \Gamma_T = \sum_{r \in R(T)} r$$

$$\varepsilon_T = C_T \Gamma_T \quad \sigma_T = \Gamma_T C_T$$

Young symmetrizer

Charge  $i(T)$  vector length  $n$ .

$$X_T^\vee = X_{i(T)}^{\vee} := \prod_j X_{i(T)_j}^{\vee}$$

Hight. Spectral Polys

$$F_T^\vee = \varepsilon_T X_T^\vee$$
$$H_T^\vee = \sigma_T X_T^\vee$$

Ordered Least letter order.

Theorem  $(p_{\pm z}, p_{\pm z}) \simeq \bigoplus_{\substack{\lambda \vdash n \\ \tau_1, \tau_2 \in \text{TEST}(\lambda)}} \bigoplus \left( p_{\pm z} \Big|_{H_{\tau_1}} \Big|_{F_{\tau_1}} \right) \Big|_{F_{\tau_2}}$

$\& (p_{\pm z} \Big|_{H_{\tau_1}} \Big|_{F_{\tau_1}}) \simeq (p_{\pm z} \Big|_{H_{\tau_2}} \Big|_{F_{\tau_2}})$

Using pairing

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: S \otimes_R S \rightarrow R$$

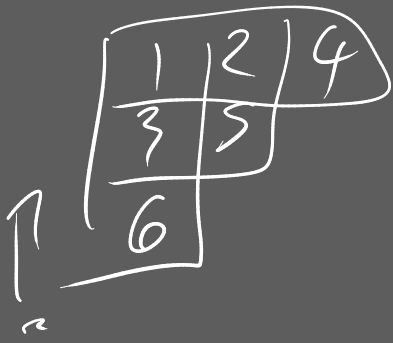
$$\langle F_i, F_j \rangle = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\pi \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\pi) \pi(F_j)$$

$$\langle F_i, F_j \rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \\ & * \end{pmatrix}$$

→ Formula

In progress →  $h(\mu_1, \mu_2) = \sum_{\lambda} \mu_{\lambda}$





$$w(T) = (6 \ 3 \ 1 \ 5 \ 2 \ 4)$$

$$i(T) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{F} = \underline{E}_T X_{w(T)}^{i(T)}$$

$$V, T \in \pi(\lambda)$$