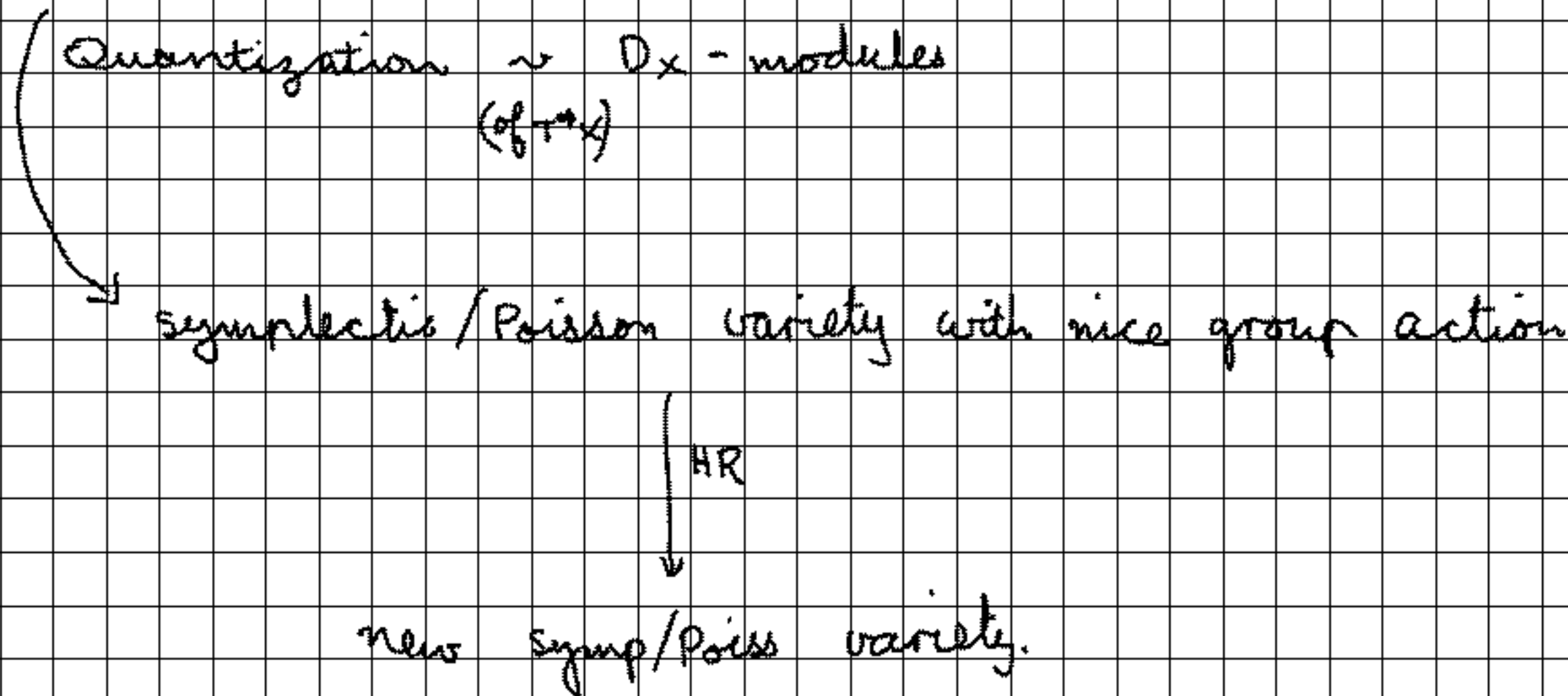
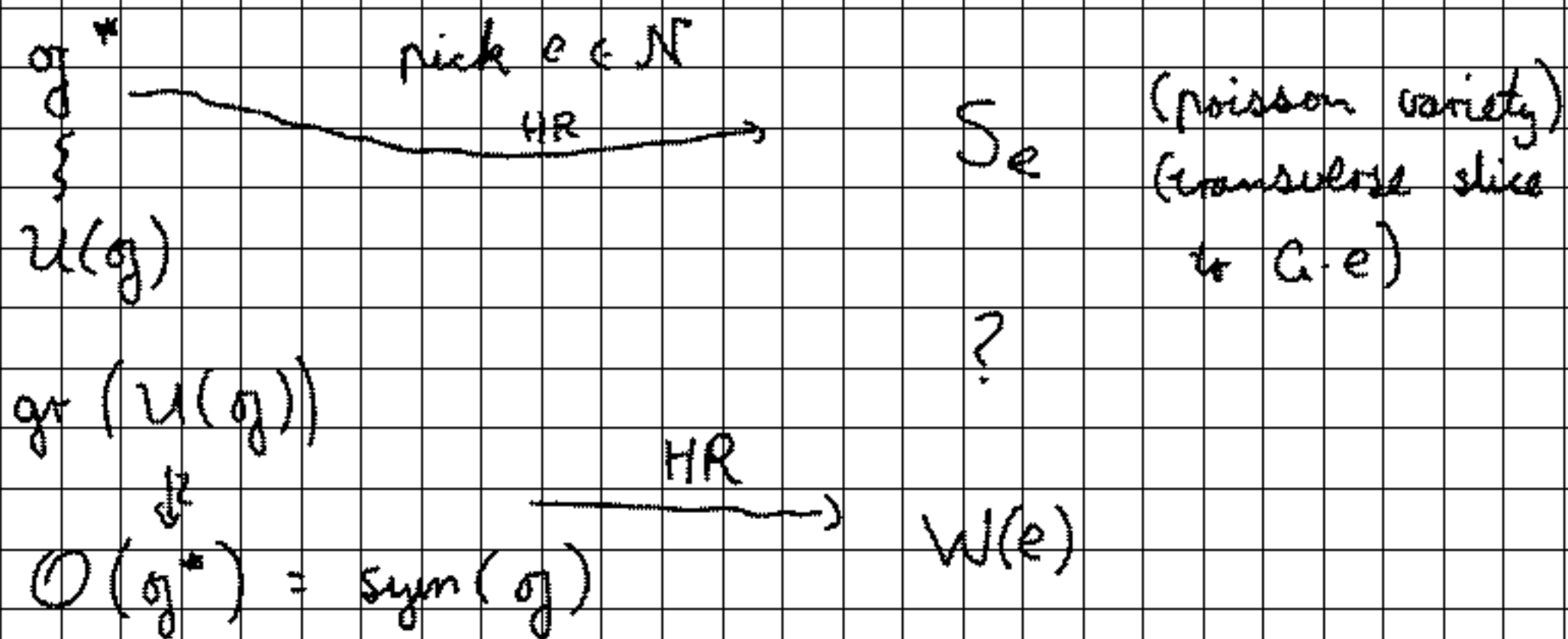


Hamiltonian Reduction



can Quantise $X \Rightarrow$ can quantise $X//G$

Examples: G -semisimple alg. gp. (e.g. $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$)



$$\mathfrak{g}^* \xrightarrow{\text{HR}} S_e$$

$$M \subset \mathfrak{g}^*$$

$$\mathfrak{g}^* \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathfrak{m}^* \xrightarrow{\psi} X$$

HR a) $\mu^{-1}(x)$ as a variety

HR b) $M \subset \mu^{-1}(x)$; $S_p := \mu^{-1}(x) // M$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{HR a) } \mathcal{O}(M^*) & \xrightarrow{\mu^*} & \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g}^*) \\
 \downarrow \cup & & \downarrow \\
 I_x & \longrightarrow & I_x \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g}^*)
 \end{array}$$

← this defines $\mu^{-1}(x)$
 $\mathcal{O}(\mu^{-1}(x)) = \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g}^*) / I_x$

$$\text{HR b) } \mathcal{O}(S_e) = \left(\mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g}^*) / I_x \right)^M \xrightarrow{\text{M-invariants}} \text{quotient by M.}$$

Now do the same thing to the $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow W_e$ row.

Quantum Ham. Red.

$$\text{QHR a) } I_x \subseteq \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) ; \quad \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{m}) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$\downarrow$$

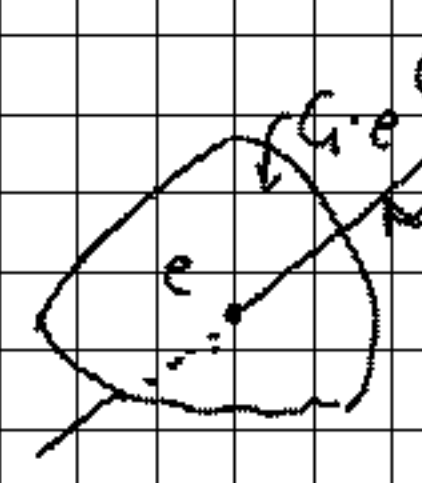
$$I_x := \langle \mathfrak{m} - \chi(\mathfrak{m}) \mid \mathfrak{m} \in \mathfrak{M} \rangle \quad (\text{different from previous } I_x)$$

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) / I_x \quad (\text{NB. not a ring: } I_x \text{ is only a left ideal})$$

$$\text{QHR b) } W_e := \left(\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) / I_x \right)^M \quad \text{this is an algebra (something to check here - if doing a Lag corresp, it's not an algebra if you only go halfway)}$$

Then: $W(e)$ is a filtered non-comm ring

$$\text{gr}(W(e)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(S_e)$$

Inspiration:  $S_e = \text{slice (actually affine)}$

$$T_e(\mathfrak{g}^*) = T_e(G \cdot e) \oplus T_e(S_e)$$

we have a Poisson structure on the whole thing, which restricts to a symplectic structure on $T_e(G \cdot e)$.

$$\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})_{\hbar} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{W}_{\hbar} \hat{\otimes} W(e)_{\hbar}$$

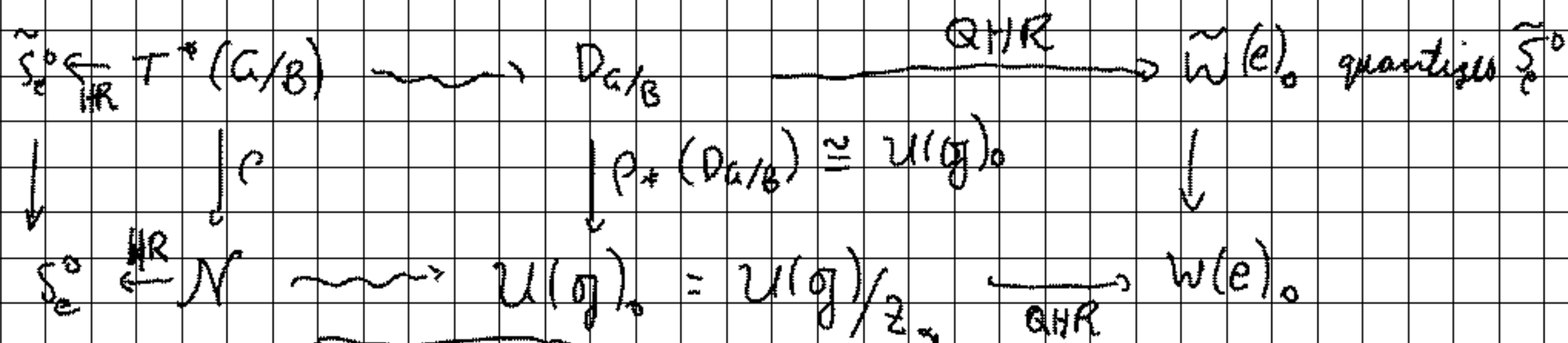
$$\text{If } M \in \text{Mod}(\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}))$$

$$\text{Supp}(M) \subseteq \mathfrak{g}^*$$

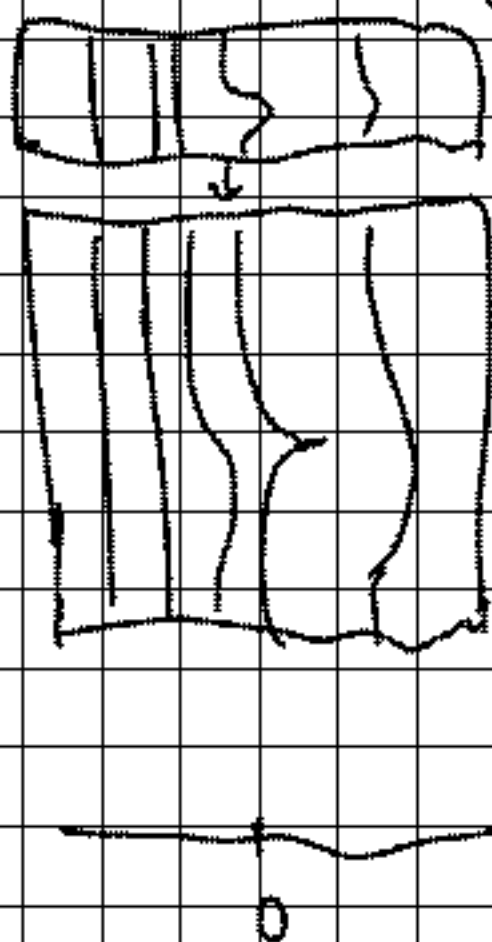
$$\{ M \in \text{Mod}(\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})) \mid \text{Supp}(M) = \overline{G \cdot e} \}$$

these are important in representation theory.

\uparrow
closely related to ${}_{\hbar}W(e)$ -mod. fin. dim.



Picture:



$$\begin{array}{c}
 \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g}^*) = \text{Sym}(\mathfrak{g}) \\
 \uparrow \text{quantise} \\
 U(\mathfrak{g}) \\
 \uparrow \\
 \mathcal{O}(\hbar^*/\hbar) \cong \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{g}]
 \end{array}$$

Vague generalities: $\text{Rep}(W(e)_0) \xrightarrow{\text{fact}} \text{Mod}(\tilde{W}(e)_0)$

hope

$$\text{Fuk}(\tilde{S})$$

hope: Fuk HR (lag isosp)

$$\text{Rep}(U(\mathfrak{g})_0) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Mod}(D_{A/B}) \sim \text{Fuk}(T^*(A/B))$$

Algebraic version of getting from $W(e)$ -mod to $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -mod.

(HR on modules)

$$\widetilde{\mu^{-1}(x)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{S} \quad [\mu^{-1}(x)/M = S]$$

principal M -bundle

(pull everything back to resolution)

$$\text{Sh}(\tilde{S}) = \text{Sh}(\widetilde{\mu^{-1}(x)}; M) \quad \uparrow M \text{ equivariant}$$

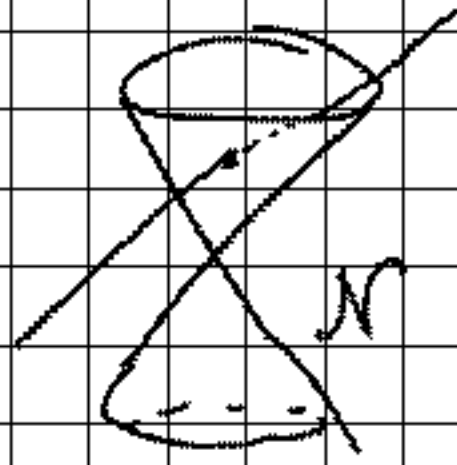
$$\text{Mod}(\tilde{W}(e)_0)$$

$$D_{A/B}\text{-mod}; (M, X)$$

everything here is supported on $\widetilde{\mu^{-1}(x)}$

$$\text{Mod}(U(\mathfrak{g})_0; (M, X))$$

E.g. $G = SL_2$



$$S_\lambda = e + \lambda f$$

$$S_0 = \{e\}$$

$$w(e)_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$G/B \text{ for } sl_2: \{0 \neq l \in \mathbb{C}^2\} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$M \supset N = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ x & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

N acts on \mathbb{P}^1 by conjugation: orbits are $\{\infty\}$, A^1 .
induces iso. $N \cong A^1$.

let $V \in (\mathbb{C}[x] \text{-mod}, N, X)$ module $V|_{A^1}$.

ex: on A^1 , $\left(D_{A^1} / \partial - 1 \right)$

on \mathbb{P}^1 : $J_* \left(D_{A^1} / \partial - 1 \right)$