

Geometrical Construction of
Quotients G/H in Super-symmetry

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Based on joint work with Yuta Takahashi
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Answer: Yes (M-Zubkov 2011): Yes. Moreover, the structure sheaf of the super-symmetric quotient G/H is...(M-Takahashi, this time)

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As a generalized symmetric tensor category we have the category (super-vector space) of super-vector spaces, based on which are defined *super-objects*, such as super-commutative super-algebra, super-Hopf algebra, super-Lie algebra.

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We have

$$(\text{vector space}) \subset (\text{super-vector space})$$

so that ordinary objects A are precisely super-objects which are purely even, $A = A_0$.

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The *affine super-scheme* $\text{Spec } A$ has $\text{Spec}(A_0)$ as the underlying topological space, and the structure sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec } A}$ is such that

$$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec } A}(D(x)) = A \otimes_{A_0} (A_0)_x, \quad \mathcal{O}_{\text{Spec } A, P} = A \otimes_{A_0} (A_0)_P,$$

where $x \in A_0$, $D(x) = \{x \notin P \in \text{Spec}(A_0)\}$ and $P \in \text{Spec}(A_0)$.

Functorial viewpoint:

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A *functorial affine super-scheme* is a representable \mathbb{k} -functor, which is thus of the form

$$\text{Sp } A = \text{SAlg}(A, -) : R \mapsto \text{SAlg}(A, R),$$

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Comparison Thm (M-Zubkov 2011): $\text{Spec } A \mapsto \text{Sp } A$ extends to a category equivalence

$$(\text{super-scheme}) \approx \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{functorial} \\ \text{super-scheme} \end{array} \right)$$

which assigns to X , the \mathbb{k} -functor $\text{Mor}(\text{Spec}(-), X)$ represented by X .

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Def (Grothendieck): A *faisceau* (or *\mathbb{k} -sheaf*) is a \mathbb{k} -functor F which preserve finite products, and turns every equalizer diagram

$$R \rightarrow S \rightrightarrows S \otimes_R S$$

associated with an *fppf* (= *faith. flat and finitely presented*) map $R \rightarrow S$ of super-algebras into the equalizer diagram of sets

$$F(R) \rightarrow F(S) \rightrightarrows F(S \otimes_R S).$$

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Fact: Given a \mathbb{k} -functor X there uniquely exists a faisceau \tilde{X} equipped with a morphism $\iota : X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$, such that the induced map

$$\text{Mor}(\iota, Y) : \text{Mor}(\tilde{X}, Y) \rightarrow \text{Mor}(X, Y)$$

is a bijection for every faisceau Y .

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Appl: Let G/H be the faisceau associated with [the coset functor](#) $R \mapsto G(R)/H(R)$.

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Appl: Let $G\tilde{}/H$ be the faisceau associated with the coset functor $R \mapsto G(R)/H(R)$. If this $G\tilde{}/H$ happens to be a super-scheme, that is the quotient super-scheme G/H .

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$$R \mapsto \text{invertible } \begin{pmatrix} x_{ij} & p_{il} \\ q_{kj} & y_{kl} \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i, j \leq m \\ 1 \leq k, l \leq n \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{l} x_{ij}, y_{kl} \in R_0, \\ p_{il}, q_{kj} \in R_1 \\ \text{even, odd elements} \end{array}$$

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represented by the super-Hopf algebra

$$A = \mathbb{k}[x_{ij}, y_{kl}, \det(X)^{-1}, \det(Y)^{-1}] \otimes \wedge(p_{il}, q_{kj});$$

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Analogous description of super-algebraic groups (M-Shibata 2017).

Alternative description of super-Lie algebras. A super-Lie algebra may be understood as a pair (\mathfrak{g}_0, V) of a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_0 and right \mathfrak{g}_0 -module V , equipped with a \mathfrak{g}_0 -equivariant symmetric linear map $[\ , \] : V \otimes V \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_0$ such that

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Every super-algebraic group arises uniquely from such a pair, **deforming** the semi-direct product

$$R \mapsto G_0(R_0) \ltimes (V \otimes R_1)$$

so that $(v \otimes a)(w \otimes b) = \exp([v, w] \otimes ab)(w \otimes b)(v \otimes a)$.

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$$\text{Gr}(r|s, m|n)(R) = \{ M \triangleleft \oplus R^{m|n} \mid M_P \simeq R_P^{r|s} \quad \forall P \in \text{Spec}(R_0) \}.$$

This is a super-scheme, covered by affine super-schemes F_W ,

$$F_W(R) = \{ M \mid M \oplus (W \otimes R) = R^{m|n} \},$$

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Fix a sub-super-vector space $U \subset \mathbb{k}^{m|n}$ s.t. $U \simeq \mathbb{k}^{r|s}$. Then

$$\text{GL}(m|n)(R) \rightarrow \text{Gr}(r|s, m|n)(R), \quad g \mapsto g(U \otimes R)$$

gives rise to

$$\text{GL}(m|n) / \tilde{\text{Stab}}_{\text{GL}(m|n)}(U) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Gr}(r|s, m|n).$$

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Classical result (Grothendieck): There exists the quotient scheme G_0/H_0 , which is Noetherian and represents the faisceau G_0/\tilde{H}_0 . The morphism $\pi : G_0 \rightarrow G_0/H_0$ is affine and fppf.

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Let $U \subset G_0/H_0$ be affine open, and regard $\pi^{-1}(U) (\subset |G_0| = |G|)$ as an open sub-super-scheme of G . The key is to construct a nice H -equivariant affine super-scheme X_U together with an H -equiv. open embedding

$$X_U \xrightarrow{\cong} \pi^{-1}(U) \subset G.$$

Using Hopf-algebra techniques we construct X_U so as

$$X_U = \text{Spec}((\mathcal{O}_{G_0}(\pi^{-1}(U)) \otimes \wedge(Z)) \times^{H_0} H),$$

where $Z = (\text{Lie}(G)_1/\text{Lie}(H)_1)^*$.

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Thm (M-Takahashi): The affine super-schemes X_U/\tilde{H} , where U ranges over the affine open subschemes of G_0/H_0 , are glued into a Noetherian super-scheme with the underlying topological space $|G_0/H_0|$, whose struc. sheaf is locally isomorphic to

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The resulting super-scheme is the quotient G/H , and represents the faisceau \tilde{G}/H . It has additional desirable properties including: an open subset $U \subset |G/H| (= |G_0/H_0|)$ is affine in $G/H \Leftrightarrow$ it is affine in G_0/H_0 .

Thanks, also to the organizers!