

# SEMI-ORTHOGONAL DECOMPOSITION OF GIT QUOTIENT STACKS

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Aim: SOD of  $D(X/G)$  consisting of NCR of "quotient subvarieties" of  $X//G$

In this talk:

$G$  reductive group

$X = W^v$   $W$  finite dim  $G$ -representation ( $k[X] = SW$ )

In general  $X$  smooth variety s.t. the good quotient exists

$$D(\Lambda) = D_+^b(\Lambda), \quad D(X/G) = D_{\text{coh}}^b(X/G)$$

## 1. NC (crepant) resolutions of quotient singularities

a)  $G$  finite group

$U$  fin dim  $G$ -rep.

$M(U) = (k[X] \otimes U)^G$  module of covariants

$M(\text{End } U)$  algebra of covariants

Thm [Auslander]

$$U = \bigoplus_{V \in \text{Im } G} V \quad U \otimes k[X] \text{ proj. gen. mod } (k[X], G)$$

•  $\text{gldim } (M(\text{End } U)) < \infty$

• if  $G$  does not fix any hyperplane point-wise

$$M(\text{End } U) \cong \text{End}_{k[X]^G}(M(U)) \text{ NCCR of } k[X]^G$$

b)  $G$  reductive group

Problem:  $\text{mod } (k[X], G)$  does not have a proj. gen.

$\leadsto$  construct complexes which relate projections

Thm  $\exists U \neq 0$  fin. dim.  $G$ -repr. such that  $\text{gldim } M(\text{End } U) < \infty$

•  $G$  acts generically on  $X$  if  $\text{codim}(X - X^G, X) \geq 2$

$$X^G = \{x \in X / Gx \text{ closed } G_x = \{1\}\}$$

•  $W$   $T$ -representation  $(\zeta_i)_{i=1}^n$

$$W \text{ is quasi-symmetric if } \forall 0 \in \Lambda \in X(T)_R \quad \sum_{\zeta_i \in \Lambda} \zeta_i = 0$$

Thm  $W$  is generic + quasi-symmetric + "generacy condition"  $\Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \exists U \neq 0 \text{ fin. dim. } G\text{-repr. such that } \text{End}_{k[X]^G}(M(U))$$

NCCR of  $k[X]^G$