

Spherical varieties: interactions with representation theory and generalizations

Part II

Guido Pezzini

DFG SPP 1388 Darstellungstheorie
Schwerpunkttagung 2015

March 12, 2015

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

$K =$ connected compact Lie group,

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

K = connected compact Lie group,

M = compact **multiplicity-free** Hamiltonian manifold,

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

K = connected compact Lie group,

M = compact **multiplicity-free** Hamiltonian manifold,

$P(M)$ = moment polytope of M ,

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

K = connected compact Lie group,

M = compact **multiplicity-free** Hamiltonian manifold,

$P(M)$ = moment polytope of M ,

Theorem (Knop)

$P(M)$ and the principal isotropy group determine M uniquely.

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

K = connected compact Lie group,

M = compact **multiplicity-free** Hamiltonian manifold,

$P(M)$ = moment polytope of M ,

Theorem (Knop)

$P(M)$ and the principal isotropy group determine M uniquely.

Problem: given P polytope,

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

K = connected compact Lie group,

M = compact **multiplicity-free** Hamiltonian manifold,

$P(M)$ = moment polytope of M ,

Theorem (Knop)

$P(M)$ and the principal isotropy group determine M uniquely.

Problem: given P polytope,

- 1 decide whether $\exists M$ with $P = P(M)$,

Introduction: multiplicity-free manifolds

K = connected compact Lie group,

M = compact **multiplicity-free** Hamiltonian manifold,

$P(M)$ = moment polytope of M ,

Theorem (Knop)

$P(M)$ and the principal isotropy group determine M uniquely.

Problem: given P polytope,

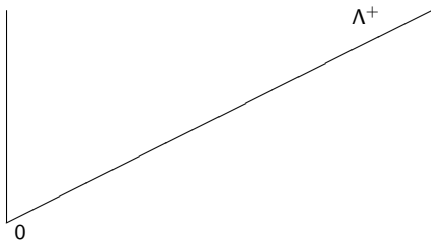
- 1 decide whether $\exists M$ with $P = P(M)$,
- 2 describe M .

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):

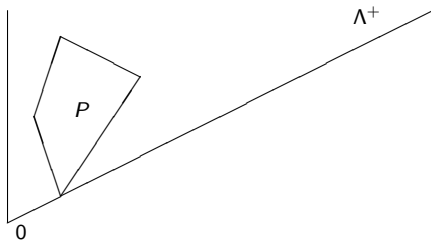
The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



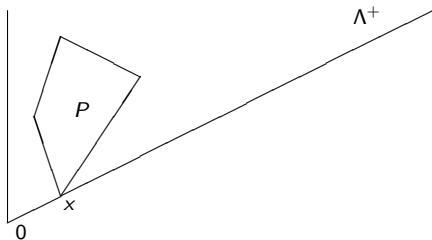
The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



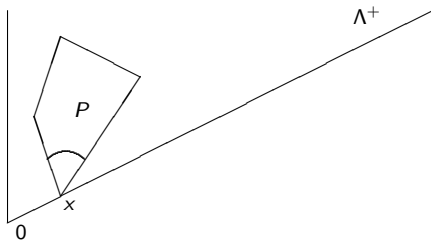
The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



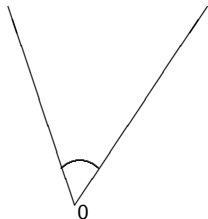
The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



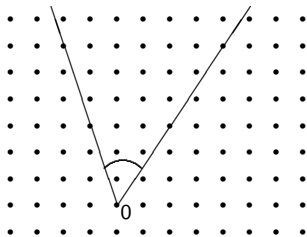
The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



The local problem

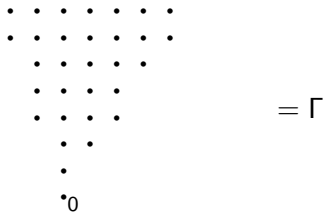
The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



(lattice determined by the principal isotropy)

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):



$= \Gamma$

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & & & \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & & & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & & & & & & & \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & & & & & & \\ & & & \cdot & & & & & & \\ & & & & \cdot & & & & & \\ & & & & & \cdot & & & & \\ & & & & & & \cdot & & & \\ & & & & & & & \cdot & & \\ & & & & & & & & \cdot & \\ & & & & & & & & & \cdot \end{array} = \Gamma$$

Then Γ must be the **weight monoid** of a smooth affine spherical variety,

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & & & & & \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \\ & & & \cdot & & & & \\ & & & & \cdot & & & \\ & & & & & \cdot & & \\ & & & & & & \cdot & \\ & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & \cdot \\ & \cdot \end{array} = \Gamma$$

Then Γ must be the **weight monoid** of a smooth affine spherical variety, which gives a “local model” of M .

$G =$ connected reductive algebraic group $/\mathbb{C}$

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & & \cdot & & & \\ & & \cdot & & & \\ & & \cdot & & & \\ & & \cdot & & & \end{array} = \Gamma$$

Then Γ must be the **weight monoid** of a smooth affine spherical variety, which gives a “local model” of M .

G = connected reductive algebraic group $/\mathbb{C}$

X = **smooth affine** spherical G -variety,

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & & & \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & & & & \\ & & & \cdot & & & & \\ & & & & \cdot & & & \\ & & & & & \cdot & & \\ & & & & & & \cdot & \\ & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & \cdot \end{array} = \Gamma$$

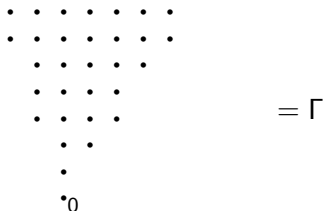
Then Γ must be the **weight monoid** of a smooth affine spherical variety, which gives a “local model” of M .

G = connected reductive algebraic group / \mathbb{C}

X = **smooth affine** spherical G -variety, $\Gamma(X)$ = its weight monoid

The local problem

The problem is local in P (as for *Delzant polytopes*):


$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & & & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & & & & \cdot & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & \cdot \\ & & & & & & & & & \cdot \end{array} = \Gamma$$

Then Γ must be the **weight monoid** of a smooth affine spherical variety, which gives a “local model” of M .

G = connected reductive algebraic group / \mathbb{C}

X = **smooth affine** spherical G -variety, $\Gamma(X)$ = its weight monoid

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1),

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

- 1 $\Gamma = \Lambda^+$

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

- 1 $\Gamma = \Lambda^+$
- 2 $\Gamma = 2\Lambda^+$

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

- 1 $\Gamma = \Lambda^+$
- 2 $\Gamma = 2\Lambda^+$
- 3 $\Gamma = 4\Lambda^+$

The local problem

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

- 1 $\Gamma = \Lambda^+$
- 2 $\Gamma = 2\Lambda^+ = \Gamma(G/T)$, and $2\omega \in \Sigma(G/T)$,
- 3 $\Gamma = 4\Lambda^+$

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

- 1 $\Gamma = \Lambda^+$
- 2 $\Gamma = 2\Lambda^+ = \Gamma(G/T)$, and $2\omega \in \Sigma(G/T)$,
- 3 $\Gamma = 4\Lambda^+ = \Gamma(G/N_G T)$, and $4\omega \in \Sigma(G/N_G T)$.

“Local” problem: given Γ monoid of dominant weights,

- 1 decide whether $\exists X$ with $\Gamma = \Gamma(X)$,
- 2 describe X .

Theorem (P., Van Steirteghem, 2014)

*There is an explicit combinatorial criterion that solves problem (1), and provides the **Luna-Vust invariants** of X .*

The criterion is quite involved due to a lack of an easy **smoothness criterion** for spherical varieties.

Example: $G = \mathrm{SL}(2)$, X exists if and only if

- 1 $\Gamma = \Lambda^+ = \Gamma(\mathbb{C}^2)$,
- 2 $\Gamma = 2\Lambda^+ = \Gamma(G/T)$, and $2\omega \in \Sigma(G/T)$,
- 3 $\Gamma = 4\Lambda^+ = \Gamma(G/N_G T)$, and $4\omega \in \Sigma(G/N_G T)$.

Question: what about other varieties Y with $\Gamma(Y) = \Gamma(X)$?

The moduli space

Question: what about other varieties Y with $\Gamma(Y) = \Gamma(X)$?

Theorem (Losev, 2007)

X is the unique *smooth* one.

The moduli space

Question: what about other varieties Y with $\Gamma(Y) = \Gamma(X)$?

Theorem (Losev, 2007)

X is the unique *smooth* one.

Since X is smooth, it corresponds to a **general point** of an irreducible component of the moduli space M_Γ .

The moduli space

Question: what about other varieties Y with $\Gamma(Y) = \Gamma(X)$?

Theorem (Losev, 2007)

X is the unique *smooth* one.

Since X is smooth, it corresponds to a **general point** of an irreducible component of the moduli space M_Γ .

Conjecture

M_Γ is *irreducible* if it has a point corresponding to a *smooth* variety.

The moduli space

Question: what about other varieties Y with $\Gamma(Y) = \Gamma(X)$?

Theorem (Losev, 2007)

X is the unique *smooth* one.

Since X is smooth, it corresponds to a **general point** of an irreducible component of the moduli space M_Γ .

Conjecture

M_Γ is *irreducible* if it has a point corresponding to a *smooth* variety.

Theorem (P., 2015)

The conjecture is true if X is *factorial*,

The moduli space

Question: what about other varieties Y with $\Gamma(Y) = \Gamma(X)$?

Theorem (Losev, 2007)

X is the unique *smooth* one.

Since X is smooth, it corresponds to a **general point** of an irreducible component of the moduli space M_Γ .

Conjecture

M_Γ is *irreducible* if it has a point corresponding to a *smooth* variety.

Theorem (P., 2015)

The conjecture is true if X is *factorial*, or if $X = G/H$ is *homogeneous*.

From the invariants to X

Problem: Extract (geometrical) information on X from its Luna-Vust invariants.

From the invariants to X

Problem: Extract (geometrical) information on X from its Luna-Vust invariants.

Recall:

Luna-Vust invariants =

From the invariants to X

Problem: Extract (geometrical) information on X from its Luna-Vust invariants.

Recall:

Luna-Vust invariants =
Homogeneous spherical datum
(determines the open G -orbit $G/H \subseteq X$)

From the invariants to X

Problem: Extract (geometrical) information on X from its Luna-Vust invariants.

Recall:

Luna-Vust invariants =
Homogeneous spherical datum
(determines the open G -orbit $G/H \subseteq X$)
+
colored fan (given G/H , determines X)

From the invariants to X

Problem: Extract (geometrical) information on X from its Luna-Vust invariants.

Recall:

Luna-Vust invariants =
Homogeneous spherical datum
(determines the open G -orbit $G/H \subseteq X$)
+
colored fan (given G/H , determines X)

Theorem (Bravi, P., 2011)

*For any homogeneous spherical datum, there exists a corresponding G/H , and the subgroup H can be **described explicitly**.*

From the invariants to X

Problem: Extract (geometrical) information on X from its Luna-Vust invariants.

Recall:

Luna-Vust invariants =
Homogeneous spherical datum
(determines the open G -orbit $G/H \subseteq X$)
+
colored fan (given G/H , determines X)

Theorem (Bravi, P., 2011)

*For any homogeneous spherical datum, there exists a corresponding G/H , and the subgroup H can be **described explicitly**.*

The description of H rests ultimately on a list of ~ 30 basic cases.

Question: What about other information on X ?

Question: What about other information on X ?

B = Borel subgroup of G

Goal: describe the finite set

$$\mathfrak{B}(X) = \{B\text{-orbits of } X\}$$

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight.

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

Theorem (Gandini, P., 2014)

There is a natural injection

$$s: \mathfrak{B}(G/H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(P)$$

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

Theorem (Gandini, P., 2014)

There is a natural *injection*

$$s: \mathfrak{B}(G/H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(P)$$

such that $BwH \mapsto \{w\lambda\}$.

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

Theorem (Gandini, P., 2014)

There is a natural **W -equivariant** injection

$$s: \mathfrak{B}(G/H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(P)$$

such that $BwH \mapsto \{w\lambda\}$.

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

Theorem (Gandini, P., 2014)

There is a natural W -equivariant injection

$$s: \mathfrak{B}(G/H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(P)$$

such that $BwH \mapsto \{w\lambda\}$. If $s(Z) \subset s(Y)$ then $Z \subset \bar{Y}$.

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

Theorem (Gandini, P., 2014)

There is a natural **W -equivariant** injection

$$s: \mathfrak{B}(G/H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(P)$$

such that $BwH \mapsto \{w\lambda\}$. If $s(Z) \subset s(Y)$ then $Z \subset \bar{Y}$.

The converse of the last statement is false,

B -orbits: strongly solvable case

Let $X = G/H$ be spherical with $H \subseteq B$.

Let P be the convex envelope of $\{w\lambda \mid w \in W\}$ where λ is a regular dominant weight. Let $\mathcal{S}(P)$ be the set of its **subpolytopes**.

Theorem (Gandini, P., 2014)

There is a natural **W -equivariant** injection

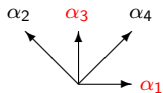
$$s: \mathfrak{B}(G/H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(P)$$

such that $BwH \mapsto \{w\lambda\}$. If $s(Z) \subset s(Y)$ then $Z \subset \bar{Y}$.

The converse of the last statement is false, the Bruhat order in $\mathfrak{B}(G/H)$ is still unknown.

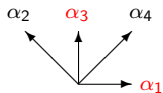
B -orbits: example

$$G = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$$
$$H = TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4}$$



B-orbits: example

$$\begin{aligned}G &= \mathrm{Sp}(4) \\H &= TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4} \\ \Psi &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}\end{aligned}$$

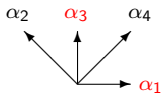


B-orbits: example

$$G = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$$

$$H = TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4}$$

$$\Psi = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$$



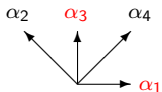
Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$

B-orbits: example

$$G = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$$

$$H = TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4}$$

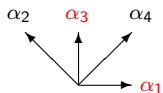
$$\Psi = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$$



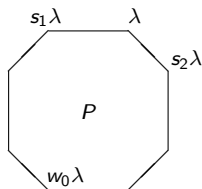
Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$ and $w(\alpha_{i_j}) < 0$ for all j .

B-orbits: example

$$\begin{aligned}G &= \mathrm{Sp}(4) \\ H &= TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4} \\ \Psi &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}\end{aligned}$$

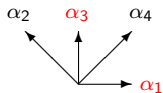


Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$ and $w(\alpha_{i_j}) < 0$ for all j .

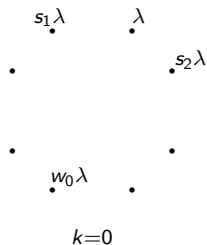


B-orbits: example

$$\begin{aligned}G &= \mathrm{Sp}(4) \\H &= TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4} \\ \Psi &= \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}\end{aligned}$$



Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$ and $w(\alpha_{i_j}) < 0$ for all j .

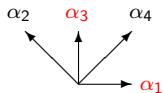


B-orbits: example

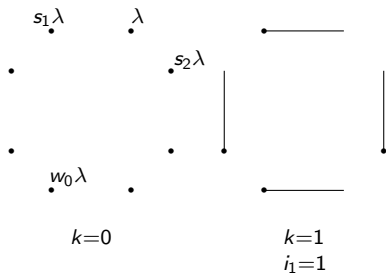
$$G = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$$

$$H = TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4}$$

$$\Psi = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$$



Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$ and $w(\alpha_{i_j}) < 0$ for all j .

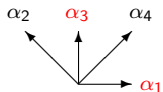


B-orbits: example

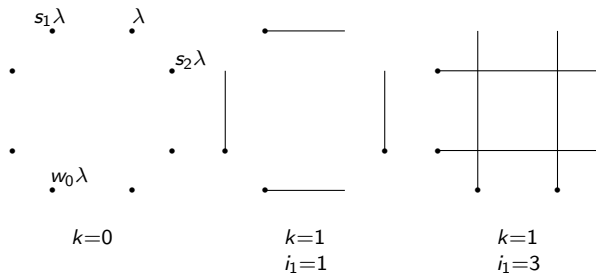
$$G = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$$

$$H = TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4}$$

$$\Psi = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$$



Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$ and $w(\alpha_{i_j}) < 0$ for all j .

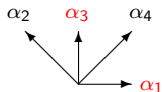


B-orbits: example

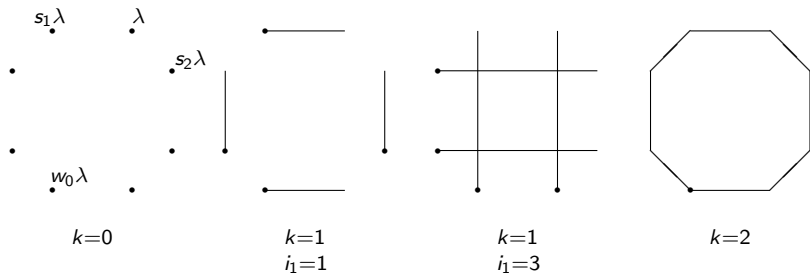
$$G = \mathrm{Sp}(4)$$

$$H = TU_{\alpha_2} U_{\alpha_4}$$

$$\Psi = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_3\}$$



Subpolytopes: $w\lambda + (P \cap w(\mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbb{Q}\alpha_{i_k}))$ provided $\alpha_{i_j} \in \Psi$ and $w(\alpha_{i_j}) < 0$ for all j .



Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, D = hyperplane at ∞ .

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, D = hyperplane at ∞ .

Goal: Classify log-homogeneous varieties.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, D = hyperplane at ∞ .

Goal: Classify log-homogeneous varieties.

If X is log-homogeneous and $A = \text{Aut}^\circ(X, D)$ is linear,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $D =$ hyperplane at ∞ .

Goal: Classify log-homogeneous varieties.

If X is log-homogeneous and $A = \text{Aut}^\circ(X, D)$ is linear, then X is **spherical** under the action of a **Levi** subgroup G of A (Brion).

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, D = hyperplane at ∞ .

Goal: Classify log-homogeneous varieties.

If X is log-homogeneous and $A = \text{Aut}^\circ(X, D)$ is linear, then X is **spherical** under the action of a **Levi** subgroup G of A (Brion).

Proposition (P., 2014)

Suppose that A is linear.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, D = hyperplane at ∞ .

Goal: Classify log-homogeneous varieties.

If X is log-homogeneous and $A = \text{Aut}^\circ(X, D)$ is linear, then X is **spherical** under the action of a **Levi** subgroup G of A (Brion).

Proposition (P., 2014)

Suppose that A is linear. Then X is log-homogeneous if and only if it is spherical under G

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

X = complete smooth variety, D = divisor with normal crossings.

Definition (Brion, 2007)

X is **log-homogeneous** if the logarithmic tangent bundle $\mathcal{T}_X(-\log D)$ is generated by global sections.

Examples: smooth complete toric varieties, semiabelic varieties,
 $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, D = hyperplane at ∞ .

Goal: Classify log-homogeneous varieties.

If X is log-homogeneous and $A = \text{Aut}^\circ(X, D)$ is linear, then X is **spherical** under the action of a **Levi** subgroup G of A (Brion).

Proposition (P., 2014)

Suppose that A is linear. Then X is log-homogeneous if and only if it is spherical under G and any B -stable prime divisor containing an A -orbit is A -stable.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$).

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Example: $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Example: $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $\mathbb{C}^n = \text{open } A\text{-orbit}$,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Example: $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $\mathbb{C}^n = \text{open } A\text{-orbit}$, $G = \text{GL}(n)$,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Example: $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $\mathbb{C}^n = \text{open } A\text{-orbit}$, $G = \text{GL}(n)$,
 $\Sigma(X) = \emptyset$,

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Example: $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $\mathbb{C}^n = \text{open } A\text{-orbit}$, $G = \text{GL}(n)$,
 $\Sigma(X) = \emptyset$, $\Sigma_A(X) = \text{highest weight of } (\mathbb{C}^n)^*$.

Generalizations I: non-reductive group actions

Let X be log-homogeneous with A linear ($G = \text{Levi of } A$). Define $\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{A\text{-invariant discrete valuations of } \mathbb{C}(X)\} \subseteq \mathcal{V}(X)$.

Theorem (P., 2014)

$\mathcal{V}_A(X) \subseteq \Xi_{\mathbb{Q}}^*$ is a polyhedral convex cone.

Definition

Define the **spherical roots** $\Sigma_A(X)$ of the A -action to be such that

$$\mathcal{V}_A(X) = \{\langle \Sigma_A(X), - \rangle \leq 0\}$$

Example: $X = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{n+1})$, $\mathbb{C}^n = \text{open } A\text{-orbit}$, $G = \text{GL}(n)$,
 $\Sigma(X) = \emptyset$, $\Sigma_A(X) = \text{highest weight of } (\mathbb{C}^n)^*$.

Project: Classify log-homogeneous varieties using the Luna-Vust invariants (as a G -variety) $+\Sigma_A(X)$.

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G}

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G} if \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} is a spherical L -variety.

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G} if \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} is a spherical L -variety.

It is possible to define the **homogeneous spherical datum** of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} using \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} ,

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G} if \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} is a spherical L -variety.

It is possible to define the **homogeneous spherical datum** of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} using \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} , e.g.

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}) = \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H})$$

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G} if \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} is a spherical L -variety.

It is possible to define the **homogeneous spherical datum** of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} using \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} , e.g.

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}) = \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H})$$

Example: $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{T} \times (\mathcal{B}_-^u, \mathcal{B}_-^u)$, (\mathcal{B}_- = standard negative Borel)

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G} if \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} is a spherical L -variety.

It is possible to define the **homogeneous spherical datum** of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} using \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} , e.g.

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}) = \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H})$$

Example: $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{T} \times (\mathcal{B}_-^u, \mathcal{B}_-^u)$, (\mathcal{B}_- = standard negative Borel)

$\Sigma(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}) = \{ \text{all simple roots} \}$,

Generalizations II: Kac-Moody groups

\mathcal{G} = Kac-Moody group,

\mathcal{P} = (negative) parabolic subgroup with finite-dimensional Levi L ,

\mathcal{H} = subgroup of \mathcal{P} .

Definition

\mathcal{H} is a **spherical subgroup of finite type** of \mathcal{G} if \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} is a spherical L -variety.

It is possible to define the **homogeneous spherical datum** of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} using \mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H} , e.g.

$$\Sigma(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}) = \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}(\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{H})$$

Example: $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{T} \times (\mathcal{B}_-^u, \mathcal{B}_-^u)$, (\mathcal{B}_- = standard negative Borel)

$\Sigma(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H}) = \{ \text{all simple roots} \}$, Luna diagram for \mathcal{G} of type $A_1^{(1)}$:



Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} satisfies the same combinatorial axioms as in the finite-dimensional case,

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} satisfies the same combinatorial axioms as in the finite-dimensional case, plus one axiom corresponding to the existence of \mathcal{P} .

Kac-Moody groups: results

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} satisfies the same combinatorial axioms as in the finite-dimensional case, plus one axiom corresponding to the existence of \mathcal{P} .

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} does not depend on \mathcal{P} ,

Kac-Moody groups: results

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} satisfies the same combinatorial axioms as in the finite-dimensional case, plus one axiom corresponding to the existence of \mathcal{P} .

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} does not depend on \mathcal{P} , and is invariant under conjugation of \mathcal{H} in \mathcal{G} .

Kac-Moody groups: results

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} satisfies the same combinatorial axioms as in the finite-dimensional case, plus one axiom corresponding to the existence of \mathcal{P} .

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} does not depend on \mathcal{P} , and is invariant under conjugation of \mathcal{H} in \mathcal{G} .

Conjecture

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} determines \mathcal{H} up to conjugation.

Kac-Moody groups: results

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} satisfies the same combinatorial axioms as in the finite-dimensional case, plus one axiom corresponding to the existence of \mathcal{P} .

Theorem (P., 2014)

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} does not depend on \mathcal{P} , and is invariant under conjugation of \mathcal{H} in \mathcal{G} .

Conjecture

The homogeneous spherical datum of \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{H} determines \mathcal{H} up to conjugation.

(true if the Cartan matrix of \mathcal{G} has size 2 or 3)