

Poisson–de Rham homology of hypertoric varieties and nilpotent cones

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Abstract We prove a conjecture of Etingof and the second author for hypertoric varieties that the Poisson–de Rham homology of a unimodular hypertoric cone is isomorphic to the de Rham cohomology of its hypertoric resolution. More generally, we prove that this conjecture holds for an arbitrary conical variety admitting a symplectic resolution if and only if it holds in degree zero for all normal slices to symplectic leaves. The Poisson–de Rham homology of a Poisson cone inherits a second grading. In the hypertoric case, we compute the resulting 2-variable Poisson–de Rham–Poincaré polynomial and prove that it is equal to a specialization of an enrichment of the Tutte polynomial of a matroid that was introduced by Denham (J Algebra 242(1):160–175, 2001). We also compute this polynomial for S3-varieties of type A in terms of Kostka polynomials, modulo a previous conjecture of the first author, and we give a conjectural answer for nilpotent cones in arbitrary type, which we prove in rank less than or equal to 2.

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1 Introduction

Let X be a Poisson variety over \mathbf{C} . Etingof and the second author [13] define a right \mathbf{D} -module $M(X)$ (whose definition we recall in Sect. 2) and define the **Poisson–de**

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Rham homology group $\mathrm{HP}_k(X)$ to be the cohomology in degree $-k$ of the derived pushforward of $M(X)$ to a point. If X is affine, then $\mathrm{HP}_0(X)$ coincides with the zeroth Poisson homology of $\mathbf{C}[X]$, but $\mathrm{HP}_*(X)$ does not directly relate to higher Poisson homology. If X is smooth and symplectic, then $M(X)$ is naturally isomorphic to the right D-module Ω_X of volume forms on X , and therefore, we have an isomorphism $\mathrm{HP}_k(X) \cong \mathrm{H}^{\dim X - k}(X; \mathbf{C})$. The next natural case to consider is when X is singular but admits a conical symplectic resolution¹ $\rho : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$; examples include hypertoric varieties, symmetric schemes of Kleinian singularities (more generally, Nakajima quiver varieties), nilpotent cones (more generally, S3-varieties), and certain slices to Schubert varieties in the affine Grassmannian [7, §2]. In this case, Etingof and the second author [15, 1.3.1] conjecture that $M(X)$ is (noncanonically) isomorphic to $\rho_*\Omega_{\tilde{X}}$ and therefore that $\mathrm{HP}_k(X) \cong \mathrm{H}^{\dim X - k}(\tilde{X}; \mathbf{C})$.

In this paper, we prove this conjecture for hypertoric varieties. More generally, we show that if the vector space isomorphism holds when $k = 0$ not just for X , but also for all normal slices to symplectic leaves of X , then the D-module isomorphism $M(X) \cong \rho_*\Omega_{\tilde{X}}$ holds, as well (Theorem 4.1). These vector space isomorphisms have already been established for hypertoric varieties by the first author [32, 3.2]; therefore, Theorem 4.1 applies. Also, since these vector space isomorphisms are well known to hold for slices to codimension two leaves, the isomorphism $M(X) \cong \rho_*\Omega_{\tilde{X}}$ always holds in codimension two, which gives another proof of a result of Namikawa [31, 4.2] on the sections of the local systems on codimension two leaves (see Corollary 4.7 below).²

Part of the structure of a conical symplectic resolution is an action of \mathbf{C}^\times on X with respect to which the Poisson bracket is homogeneous. The right D-module $M(X)$ is weakly \mathbf{C}^\times -equivariant, and this induces a second grading on $\mathrm{HP}_*(X)$, which we call the **weight grading**. We prove a general result (Theorem 5.1 and its corollaries) that computes $M(X)$, with its weight grading, in terms of the degree zero Poisson homology of the slices. Let $P_X(x, y)$ be the Poincaré polynomial of $\mathrm{HP}_*(X)$, where x encodes homological degree and y encodes weight. When X is a hypertoric variety, we show that $P_X(x, y)$ is equal to a specialization of a polynomial studied by Denham [10] that encodes the dimensions of the eigenspaces of the combinatorial Laplacian of a matroid (Theorem 6.1), which is closely related to the Tutte polynomial of the associated hyperplane arrangement. When X is an S3-variety of type A, we similarly compute $P_X(x, y)$ in terms of Kostka polynomials (Proposition 7.1), modulo a conjecture that appears in [32, 3.4]. Finally, we give a conjectural description of $P_X(x, y)$ where X is the nilpotent cone in arbitrary type (Conjecture 8.4) and prove it in certain cases.

2 The twistor family

We first recall the definition of the right D-module $M(X)$ from [13]. Let X be an affine Poisson variety over \mathbf{C} and $i : X \rightarrow V$ an embedding into a smooth affine variety $V = \mathrm{Spec} \mathcal{O}(V)$, let $I_X \subseteq \mathcal{O}(V)$ be the ideal of X , and $H(X) \subseteq \mathrm{Vect}(X)$ the Lie

¹ A precise definition of a conical symplectic resolution is given at the beginning of Sect. 3.

² Thanks to the anonymous referee for this observation.

algebra of Hamiltonian vector fields, $H(X) = \{\xi_f \mid f \in \mathcal{O}(X)\}$, with $\xi_f(g) = \{f, g\}$. Let $\widetilde{H(X)} \subseteq \text{Vect}(V)$ be the subspace of vector fields which are parallel to X and restrict there to Hamiltonian vector fields. Then we can define the right \mathcal{D} -module on X , $M(X) = i^!(\widetilde{H(X)} + I_X) \cdot \mathcal{D}(V) \backslash \mathcal{D}(V)$, where $\mathcal{D}(V)$ is the ring of differential operators on V . By Kashiwara’s theorem, the resulting \mathcal{D} -module on $M(X)$ does not depend on the choice of embedding. In fact, it can also be defined without using the embedding by $(H(X) \cdot \mathcal{D}_X) \backslash \mathcal{D}_X$, where now \mathcal{D}_X is the standard right \mathcal{D} -module on X (in terms of i , $\mathcal{D}_X = i^!(I_X \cdot \mathcal{D}(V) \backslash \mathcal{D}(V))$), which has a canonical action on the left by $\text{Vect}(X)$. Note that this definition extends in a canonical way to nonaffine Poisson varieties, but we will not need this extension.

From now on, let X be a normal, irreducible, affine Poisson variety of finite type over \mathbb{C} . Let $\rho : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a projective symplectic resolution, equipped with a particular choice of ample line bundle on \tilde{X} . Kaledin extends ρ to a projective map $\rho : \tilde{\mathfrak{X}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ of schemes over the formal disk $\Delta := \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[[t]]$, where over the closed point $0 \in \Delta$ we have

$$\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_0 \cong \tilde{X} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{X}_0 \cong X.$$

Furthermore, he shows that \mathfrak{X} is normal and flat over Δ and that over the generic point, ρ restricts to an isomorphism of smooth, affine, symplectic varieties [23, 2.2 and 2.5]. This family of maps over Δ is called the **twistor family**.

Let $M := M(X)$, and let $T := \rho_* \Omega_{\tilde{X}}$ be the derived pushforward to X of the right \mathcal{D} -module of volume forms on \tilde{X} . By [22, 2.11], ρ is semismall; hence, T is also a right \mathcal{D} -module (that is, the homology of T is concentrated in degree zero). These extend naturally to right \mathcal{D} -modules $\mathfrak{M} := M(\mathfrak{X})$ and $\mathfrak{T} := \rho_* \Omega_{\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}}$ on \mathfrak{X} (we note that the definition of these \mathcal{D} -modules makes perfect sense in families over Δ). Let \mathfrak{M}_0 be the right \mathcal{D} -module on \mathfrak{X} obtained by killing $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ -torsion in \mathfrak{M} , and let M_0 be the restriction of \mathfrak{M}_0 to X . (In Theorem 4.1, we will show that, under suitable hypotheses, M_0 is isomorphic to M . However, we *a priori* know only that M_0 is a quotient of M .)

We would like to perform the same construction on \mathfrak{T} and T , but it is unnecessary: If we forget the Poisson structure, the family $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ over Δ is locally trivial (that is, $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}$ admits an open cover by trivial families over Δ) [30, 17]; thus, \mathfrak{T} has no $\mathbb{C}[[t]]$ -torsion. Since $M(X)$ equals the canonical \mathcal{D} -module of volume forms when X is smooth and symplectic [13, 2.6], the right \mathcal{D} -modules \mathfrak{M}_0 , \mathfrak{M} , and \mathfrak{T} are all isomorphic at the generic fiber.

Proposition 2.1 *The semisimplification of M_0 is (noncanonically) isomorphic to T .*

Proof Since \mathfrak{M}_0 and \mathfrak{T} are isomorphic at the generic fiber, the semisimplifications of M_0 and T must be isomorphic (as they have the same class in the Grothendieck group of holonomic \mathcal{D} -modules on X). But T is semisimple by the decomposition theorem [2, 6.2.5], so it must be isomorphic to the semisimplification of M_0 . \square

3 Rigidity

We now add the hypothesis that $\rho : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is **conical**, which means the following:

- X and \tilde{X} are both equipped with actions of the multiplicative group \mathbf{C}^\times , and the map ρ is equivariant.
- The action of \mathbf{C}^\times induces a nonnegative grading on $\mathbb{C}[X]$, with only the constant functions in degree zero.
- The Poisson bracket on X (equivalently the symplectic form on \tilde{X}) is homogeneous for the action of \mathbf{C}^\times .

Our aim in this section is to prove that $\text{Ext}^1(T, T) = 0$ and therefore that M_0 is in fact isomorphic to T . We accomplish this in two steps, first showing that all summands supported on a single leaf have no self-extensions, and then showing that there can be no extensions between summands of T supported on different leaves.

For the first step, we prove more generally that all topological local systems on a leaf are semisimple. We use the term **local system** to mean an \mathcal{O} -coherent right \mathcal{D} -module (equivalently, a vector bundle with a flat connection) on a locally closed smooth subvariety. We use the term **topological local system** to mean a representation of the fundamental group of such a subvariety. By the Riemann–Hilbert correspondence, the latter are equivalent to the former when we require that the connection has regular singularities. All of the local systems we consider will have regular singularities.

Proposition 3.1 *All finite-rank topological local systems on a leaf $S \subset X$ are semisimple.*

Remark 3.2 Proposition 3.1 does not require that X admit a symplectic resolution, but only that it be conical and be a symplectic variety in the sense of Beauville [3], which means that the Poisson bracket on the regular locus of X is nondegenerate and the inverse meromorphic symplectic form extends to a (possibly degenerate) 2-form on some (equivalently every) resolution of X . Such varieties include, for example, quotients of symplectic varieties by finite groups acting symplectically [3, 2.4], which often do not admit symplectic resolutions (see, e.g., [8]).

Proof of Proposition 3.1 Let Y be the normalization of the closure of S in X . Then Y is a symplectic variety in the sense of Beauville [22, 2.5], and the conical action on X induces a conical action on Y . The regular locus Y_{reg} is birational to S and isomorphic away from a subvariety of codimension 2; in particular, the fundamental groups of S and Y_{reg} are isomorphic. Thus it is sufficient to prove that every finite-rank topological local system on Y_{reg} is trivial.

Since Y_{reg} is a quasiprojective variety, $\pi_1(Y_{\text{reg}})$ is finitely generated (this follows, for example, from the finite triangulability of [25]). In the situation at hand, Namikawa has proved that the profinite completion $\hat{\pi}_1(Y_{\text{reg}})$ is finite [29]. By a theorem of Grothendieck [18], the map $\pi_1(Y_{\text{reg}}) \rightarrow \hat{\pi}_1(Y_{\text{reg}})$ induces an equivalence of categories of finite-dimensional representations; hence, the category of finite-dimensional representations of $\pi_1(Y_{\text{reg}})$ (equivalently, the category of finite-rank topological local systems on Y_{reg}) is semisimple. \square

Corollary 3.3 *For any topological local system K on S , the D -module $\text{IC}(S; K)$ is semisimple. Moreover, any D -module whose composition factors are of this form is semisimple. In particular, $\text{Ext}^1(\text{IC}(S; K), \text{IC}(S; L)) = 0$ for topological local systems K, L on S .*

Proof The first statement is a well-known consequence of the fact that K is semisimple. Indeed, if $K = K_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus K_m$ is a decomposition into simples, then $\mathrm{IC}(S; K) = \mathrm{IC}(S; K_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathrm{IC}(S; K_m)$, and each $\mathrm{IC}(S; K_i)$ is simple. For the second statement, let $j : S \rightarrow \bar{S}$ be the open inclusion. If M is any D -module whose composition factors are all of the form $\mathrm{IC}(S; K)$, then $M \cong \mathrm{IC}(S; j^*M)$. Indeed, we have canonical maps $H^0(j_*j^*M) \rightarrow M \rightarrow H^0(j_*j^*M)$, which become isomorphisms after restriction to S . Since all composition factors of M have support \bar{S} , the first map must be surjective and the second injective. Therefore M is isomorphic to the image of $H^0(j_*j^*M) \rightarrow H^0(j_*j^*M)$, i.e., to $\mathrm{IC}(S; j^*M)$. If we further assume that all composition factors $\mathrm{IC}(S; K)$ are topological local systems, then j^*M is semisimple, and hence so is $\mathrm{IC}(S; j^*M) \cong M$, implying the second statement. The final statement follows because any extension of $\mathrm{IC}(S; K)$ and $\mathrm{IC}(S; L)$ must be trivial. \square

Let $S \subset X$ be a symplectic leaf, and let $i : \bar{S} \setminus S \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of the boundary of S . Let $K_S := H^{\mathrm{codim} S} \rho_* \Omega_{\rho^{-1}(S)}$, which is a local system on S with regular singularities (i.e., a topological local system). Since the resolution ρ is semismall [22, 2.11], the decomposition theorem [2, 6.2.5] yields

$$T \cong \bigoplus_S \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S), \tag{3.1}$$

and that the K_S are semisimple; for us, this last fact also follows from Proposition 3.1. By Corollary 3.3, $\mathrm{Ext}^1(\mathrm{IC}(S; K_S), \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S))$ is zero.

It remains to show that there are no extensions between summands on different leaves. We do this using the following two lemmas.³

Lemma 3.4 *The complex $i_*i^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)$ of right D -modules is concentrated in degrees ≤ -2 .*

Proof It is a standard property of intermediate extensions of local systems that $i^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)$ is concentrated in negative degrees. Since i is a closed embedding, i_* is exact, and thus, $i_*i^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)$ is concentrated in negative degrees. Therefore we only have to show that $H^{-1}i_*i^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S) = 0$.

For a contradiction, let S' be a maximal symplectic leaf in the closure of S on which $H^{-1}i_*i^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)$ is supported, and let $j_{S'} : S' \rightarrow X$ the inclusion. Then

$$H^{-1}j_{S'}^*i_*i^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S) = H^{-1}j_{S'}^* \mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)$$

is a local system on S' . By our assumption, the stalk of $\mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)$ at every point of S' has nonzero cohomology in degree $-\dim S' - 1$.

Choose a point $x \in S'$. The stalk $\mathrm{IC}(S; K_S)_x$ is a summand of T_x . But $H^*(T_x)$ is the pushforward to a point of the restriction of $\Omega_{\bar{X}}$ to the fiber $\rho^{-1}(x)$. This is the same for the formal neighborhood (or an analytic neighborhood) of $\rho^{-1}(x)$; thus, we obtain the shifted topological cohomology $H^{*+\dim X}(\rho^{-1}(x); \mathbf{C})$ of the fiber. By [24, 1.9], $H^*(\rho^{-1}(x); \mathbf{C})$ is concentrated in even degrees, and hence, the same is true for $H^*(T_x)$. Since $\dim S'$ is even, this gives us a contradiction. \square

³ The authors thank Carl Mautner for explaining the following two lemmas and their proofs.

Lemma 3.5 *Let $S \neq S'$ be symplectic leaves of X . Then $\text{Ext}^1(\text{IC}(S; K_S), \text{IC}(S', K_{S'})) = 0$.*

Proof Assume first that S is not contained in the closure of S' . Thus, S is disjoint from the closure of S' . Let $j_S : S \rightarrow X$ and $i_S : \bar{S} \setminus S \rightarrow X$ be the inclusions. Then $j_S^* \text{IC}(S', K_{S'}) = 0$. We have the standard exact triangle

$$\rightarrow (j_S)_! K_S \rightarrow \text{IC}(S; K_S) \rightarrow (i_S)_* i_S^* \text{IC}(S; K_S) \rightarrow .$$

Apply $\text{Hom}(-, \text{IC}(S', K_{S'}))$, and we obtain in the long exact sequence,

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow \text{Ext}^1((i_S)_* i_S^* \text{IC}(S; K_S), \text{IC}(S', K_{S'})) &\rightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\text{IC}(S; K_S), \text{IC}(S', K_{S'})) \\ &\rightarrow \text{Ext}^1((j_S)_! K_S, \text{IC}(S', K_{S'})) \rightarrow . \end{aligned}$$

We want to show that the middle term is zero. By adjunction, since $j_S^* \text{IC}(S', K_{S'}) = 0$, the last term is zero. It suffices therefore to show that the first term is zero. However, by Lemma 3.4, $(i_S)_* i_S^* \text{IC}(S; K_S)$ has cohomology concentrated in degrees ≤ -2 , whereas $\text{IC}(S', K_{S'})$ is a D-module (in degree zero). Therefore, the first term is also zero.⁴

Next assume S is contained in the closure of S' . Since $S \neq S'$, S' is not contained in the closure of S . In this case, applying Verdier duality,

$$\text{Ext}^1(\text{IC}(S; K_S), \text{IC}(S', K_{S'})) = \text{Ext}^1(\mathbf{D}\text{IC}(S', K_{S'}), \mathbf{D}\text{IC}(S; K_S)).$$

But, since $\Omega_{\tilde{X}}$ is self-dual, so is T , and hence, $\mathbf{D}\text{IC}(S; K_S) = \text{IC}(S; \mathbf{D}K_S)$ is a summand of T . Therefore, $\text{IC}(S; \mathbf{D}K_S) \cong \text{IC}(S; K_S)$, and the same holds for S' . Thus we again have $\text{Ext}^1(\text{IC}(S; K_S), \text{IC}(S', K_{S'})) = 0$. \square

Putting together Lemma 3.5 and Proposition 3.1, (3.1) immediately implies:

Proposition 3.6 *The D-module T is rigid; that is, $\text{Ext}^1(T, T) = 0$.*

The following corollary is an immediate consequence of Propositions 2.1 and 3.6.

Corollary 3.7 *M_0 is isomorphic to T .*

4 The main theorem

For each leaf S , choose a point $s \in S$, and let X_S be a formal slice to S at s . Then the base change of ρ along the inclusion of X_S into X induces a projective symplectic resolution $\tilde{X}_S \rightarrow X_S$. The following theorem asserts that, if the weak version [15, 1.3(a)] of the conjecture of Etingof and the first author holds for each X_S , then the strong version [15, 1.3(c)] holds for X .

⁴ More generally, for any triangulated category with a t -structure, if M is a complex whose cohomology is concentrated in negative degrees and N is a complex whose cohomology is concentrated in nonnegative degrees, then $\text{Hom}(M, N) = 0$.

Theorem 4.1 *Suppose that, for every leaf S of X , $\dim \text{HP}_0(X_S) = \text{rk } K_S$. Then $M \cong T$.*

Our proof of Theorem 4.1 easily extends to the following more general statement.

Theorem 4.2 *If $U \subseteq X$ is an open subset and $\dim \text{HP}_0(X_S) = \text{rk } K_S$ for all leaves S intersecting U , then $M|_U \cong T|_U$.*

Remark 4.3 In fact, we can relax the assumption that X admit a symplectic resolution and assume only that X is a conical symplectic variety in the sense of Beauville [3] and that $U \subseteq X$ admits a projective symplectic resolution, replacing $T|_U$ by the corresponding D-module on U .

If S is a symplectic leaf of codimension two, the equality $\dim \text{HP}_0(X_S) = \text{rk } K_S$ is well known (since X_S is a Kleinian singularity), so we automatically conclude the following result.

Corollary 4.4 *If U is the complement of all symplectic leaves of codimension greater than two, then $M|_U \cong T|_U$.*

Note that the isomorphism of Theorem 4.1 is not canonical; we can correct this as follows. Let $i : S \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion, and let $L_S := H^0(i^*M)$ be the local system studied in [13, §4.3].⁵ The fiber $L_{S,s}$ of L_S at the point s is canonically isomorphic to the vector space $\text{HP}_0(X_S)$ [13, 4.10].

Corollary 4.5 *Under the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1, there is a canonical isomorphism $M \cong \bigoplus_S \text{IC}(S; L_S)$, and a noncanonical isomorphism $L_S \cong K_S$ for each symplectic leaf S . More generally, for each leaf S , we can conclude $L_S \cong K_S$ if we know that $\dim \text{HP}_0(X_{S'}) = \text{rk } K_{S'}$ for all S' whose closure contains S .*

Remark 4.6 As in Remark 4.3, for the final assertion we need not require X admits a symplectic resolution, rather that X be a conical symplectic variety and that an open subset containing S admit a projective symplectic resolution.

Proof of Corollary 4.5 As explained by Etingof and the second author [13, §4.3], the right D-modules $\text{IC}(S; L_S)$ are subquotients of M . Now, by Theorem 4.1 and Corollary 3.3, M is semisimple, so in fact $\text{IC}(S; L_S)$ is a direct summand of M , and since $\text{Hom}(\text{IC}(S; L_S), \text{IC}(S'; K_{S'})) = 0$ for $S \neq S'$, we must have that $\text{IC}(S; L_S)$ is a direct summand of $\text{IC}(S; K_S) \subseteq M$. Restricting to S , we see that L_S is a direct summand of K_S . Since $\text{rk } L_S = \dim \text{HP}_0(X_S) = \text{rk } K_S$, K_S and L_S are in fact isomorphic.

Consider the canonical adjunction morphism $M \rightarrow H^0(i_*L_S)$, which induces a surjection from M to $\text{IC}(S; L_S)$. By Proposition 3.6, the map $M \rightarrow \bigoplus_S \text{IC}(S; L_S)$ is an isomorphism.

The final assertion is obtained by the same argument along with Theorem 4.2. \square

⁵ It is not *a priori* clear that L_S has regular singularities, though this will follow from Corollary 4.5.

Corollary 4.5 allows us to give a new proof of a result of Namikawa [31, 4.2].⁶

Corollary 4.7 *Let S be a codimension two symplectic leaf of a conical symplectic variety (such as a variety admitting a conical symplectic resolution). Then the dimension of $\Gamma(S, L_S)$ is equal to the number of irreducible components of the inverse image $\rho^{-1}(S)$.*

Proof Let $U \subseteq X$ be the complement of the symplectic leaves of codimension greater than two. Then U automatically admits a symplectic resolution (which is the minimal resolution), so by Remark 4.6, Corollary 4.5 applies (if we assume X admits a conical symplectic resolution, this argument is unnecessary). Thus $\Gamma(S, L_S) \cong \Gamma(S, K_S)$. Next, K_S is the local system with fibers $H^2(\rho^{-1}(s))$ for $s \in S$ (the top cohomology of the fibers $\rho^{-1}(s)$), and so one sees that the global sections identify with the functions on the irreducible components of $\rho^{-1}(S)$. Thus the dimension is the number of such components. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1 Let N be the kernel of the surjection $M \rightarrow M_0 \cong T$, so that we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow T \rightarrow 0$$

of right D-modules on X . Assume for the sake of contradiction that the support of N is nontrivial. It is necessarily a union of symplectic leaves; let S be a maximal such leaf. Restrict to the formal neighborhood of the leaf S . Then N, M , and T are local systems along S (that is, upon restriction to a contractible analytic open neighborhood U of every point of S , they become external tensor products of local systems on U and D-modules on the normal slice). We can therefore make use of the exact restriction functor for such D-modules to the slice X_S at s , given by $P \mapsto P_S := i_{X_S}^* P[-\dim S]$ (for i_{X_S} the inclusion of X_S into the formal neighborhood of S), and we obtain the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N_S \rightarrow M_S \rightarrow T_S \rightarrow 0.$$

By functoriality and the definitions of M and T , M_S is isomorphic to $M(X_S)$, and T_S is isomorphic to the derived pushforward of the canonical sheaf of \tilde{X}_S .

Let π be the pushforward of X_S to a point. We have

$$H^{-1} \pi_*(T_S) \cong H^{\dim X_S - 1}(\rho^{-1}(s); \mathbb{C}) = 0$$

⁶ Namikawa works in greater generality, not requiring that X be conical. He also uses an *a priori* different local system than L_S , notated by \mathcal{H} , and defined only on codimension two leaves. In particular, \mathcal{H} is defined as a topological local system, unlike L_S . However, it follows from the discussion in [31, §4] that L_S and \mathcal{H} have the same monodromy; hence, the underlying topological local system of L_S is isomorphic to \mathcal{H} . Moreover, under our assumptions, we show that L_S has regular singularities, so it can be viewed as a topological local system isomorphic to \mathcal{H} .

by [22, 2.12]. Also, N_S is a delta-function D-module at s , so $\pi_* N_S$ is concentrated in degree zero. Thus, we obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^0 \pi_*(N_S) \rightarrow H^0 \pi_*(M_S) \rightarrow H^0 \pi_*(T_S) \rightarrow 0.$$

We have

$$H^0 \pi_*(T_S) \cong H^{\dim X_S}(\rho^{-1}(s); \mathbf{C}).$$

By assumption, we also have

$$\dim H^0 \pi_*(M_S) = \dim \text{HP}_0(X_S) = \text{rk } K_S = \dim H^{\dim X_S}(\rho^{-1}(s); \mathbf{C}).$$

Thus $H^0 \pi_*(M_S)$ and $H^0 \pi_*(T_S)$ have the same dimension, and therefore, $H^0 \pi_*(N_S) = 0$. This means that $N_S = 0$, which is a contradiction. \square

Let π be the map from X to a point. By definition, we have $\text{HP}_k(X) := H^{-k} \pi_*(M)$. By the de Rham theorem, we have an isomorphism $H^{-k} \pi_*(T) \cong H^{\dim X - k}(\tilde{X}; \mathbf{C})$. Thus, as explained by Etingof and the second author [15, 1.3], Theorem 4.1 implies that the Poisson–de Rham homology of X is isomorphic to the de Rham cohomology of \tilde{X} .

Corollary 4.8 *Under the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1, we have a (noncanonical) isomorphism $\text{HP}_k(X) \cong H^{\dim X - k}(\tilde{X}; \mathbf{C})$ for all k .*

Corollary 4.9 *Any two conical projective symplectic resolutions of X have the same Betti numbers.*

Remark 4.10 In fact, it is possible to show that any two conical projective symplectic resolutions of X have canonically isomorphic cohomology rings; this follows from [30, 25].

Example 4.11 Let \mathcal{A} be a coloop-free, unimodular, rational, central hyperplane arrangement, and let $X(\mathcal{A})$ be the associated hypertoric variety [33, §1]. Any simplification $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ of \mathcal{A} determines a conical projective symplectic resolution $\tilde{X}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ of $X(\mathcal{A})$. The symplectic leaves of $X(\mathcal{A})$ are indexed by coloop-free flats of \mathcal{A} , and the slice to the leaf indexed by F is isomorphic to a formal neighborhood of the cone point of $X(\mathcal{A}_F)$, where \mathcal{A}_F is the localization of \mathcal{A} at F [33, §2]. Hence the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1 is that, for every coloop-free flat F ,

$$\dim \text{HP}_0(X(\mathcal{A}_F)) = \dim H^{2\text{rk } F}(\tilde{X}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_F); \mathbf{C}).$$

This is proved in [32, 3.2]; hence, Theorem 4.1 holds for hypertoric varieties.

5 Weights

We assume throughout this section that the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1 is satisfied.

By homogeneity of the Poisson bracket, the vector space

$$\text{HP}_0(X) \cong \mathbf{C}[X]/\{\mathbf{C}[X], \mathbf{C}[X]\}$$

inherits a grading from the action of \mathbf{C}^\times . Moreover, the D-module M has a canonical weak \mathbf{C}^\times -equivariant structure; thus, $\text{HP}_k(X) = \mathbf{H}^{-k} \pi_*(M)$ is naturally graded for all k (where π is the map from X to a point).

Let n be the positive integer such that the Poisson bracket on X has weight $-n$ (this weight must be negative since the bracket vanishes along $\rho^{-1}(0)$ in the resolution \tilde{X}). Suppose that, for every symplectic leaf S , the normal slice X_S admits a conical \mathbf{C}^\times -action equipping the Poisson bracket on X_S with the same weight $-n$. More generally, we can suppose X_S to be equipped with a vector field ξ such that $L_\xi \pi_{X_S} = -n \pi_{X_S}$, where π_{X_S} is the Poisson bivector (that is, we only require an infinitesimal action of \mathbf{C}^\times). In fact, this is no additional assumption: such a ξ always exists by virtue of the Darboux–Weinstein decomposition $\hat{X}_S \cong \hat{S}_S \hat{\times} X_S$ [22, 2.3]. If $p : \hat{X}_S \rightarrow X_S$ is the projection, we may take $\xi = p_*(\text{Eu}_{\hat{X}_S}|_{\{0\} \times X_S})$, where $\text{Eu}_{\hat{X}_S}$ is the vector field for the \mathbf{C}^\times -action. However, we impose no requirement that the vector field ξ be obtained in this way.

Let π be the Poisson bivector on X , and let θ be any vector field such that $L_\theta \pi = c\pi$ for some $c \in \mathbf{C}$. Then the bracket of θ with any Hamiltonian vector field is again Hamiltonian, and thus, left multiplication by θ is an endomorphism of the right D-module $M(X)$. It is the zero endomorphism if and only if θ is Hamiltonian (in which case $c = 0$). Since $\text{IC}(S; L_S)$ is (canonically) a quotient of $M(X)$, this also induces an endomorphism of $\text{IC}(S; L_S)$ and hence of L_S and its fiber $L_{S,s}$. In the case of the Euler vector field Eu_X , which is induced by an honest action of \mathbf{C}^\times , this endomorphism must be semisimple. By the same construction, the vector field ξ on X_S induces an endomorphism of $M(X_S)$ and therefore of the vector space $\text{HP}_0(X_S)$. In this case, since we do not assume that ξ integrates to an honest action of \mathbf{C}^\times , we do not know *a priori* that the endomorphism is semisimple. The following result says that it is, and that the induced gradings on $L_{S,s} \cong \text{HP}_0(X_S)$ agree up to a shift.

Theorem 5.1 *The endomorphism of $\text{HP}_0(X_S)$ induced by ξ is semisimple, and the canonical vector space isomorphism $L_{S,s} \rightarrow \text{HP}_0(X_S)[n \dim S/2]$ respects the weight gradings.*

In many cases, including hypertoric and Nakajima quiver varieties, the local systems $L_S \cong K_S$ are trivial. This allows us to conclude the following two corollaries.

Corollary 5.2 *If the local systems $\{K_S\}$ are trivial, then there is an isomorphism of weakly \mathbf{C}^\times -equivariant D-modules*

$$M(X) \cong \sum_S \text{IC}(S; L_S) \cong \sum_S \text{IC}(S; \Omega_S) \otimes \text{HP}_0(X_S)[n \dim S/2],$$

where the grading on $\text{HP}_0(X_S)$ is induced by the (possibly infinitesimal) action of \mathbf{C}^\times on X_S .

Define $P_X(x, y)$ to be the Poincaré polynomial of $\text{HP}_*(X)$, where x records homological degree and y records weights for the \mathbf{C}^\times -action. Note that weights can be both positive and negative, so $P_X(x, y)$ is a polynomial in x, y , and y^{-1} . For each leaf S , let $Q_{\bar{S}}(x)$ be the intersection cohomology Poincaré polynomial of \bar{S} , that is, $Q_{\bar{S}}(x) := \sum \dim \text{IH}^k(\bar{S}; \mathbf{C}) x^k$.

Corollary 5.3 *If the local systems $\{K_S\}$ are trivial, then*

$$P_X(x, y) = \sum_S x^{\dim S} y^{-n \dim S/2} Q_{\bar{S}}(x^{-1}) P_{X_S}(0, y).$$

Proof Let π be the map from X to a point. Then the corollary follows from Corollary 5.2 and the fact that $\text{H}^{-k}(\pi_* \text{IC}(S; \Omega_S)) \cong \text{IH}^{\dim S - k}(\bar{S}; \mathbf{C})$. \square

Remark 5.4 The first author has conjectured that, if $n = 2$ and X^1 is **symplectic dual** to X in the sense of [5, 10.15], then $P_X(0, y) = Q_{X^1}(y)$ [32, 3.4]. Thus, if each K_S is trivial, each slice X_S has a symplectic dual, and the aforementioned conjecture holds, then Corollary 5.3 allows us to express $P_X(x, y)$ entirely in terms of intersection cohomology Poincaré polynomials.⁷

In the next two sections, we will apply this result to compute $P_X(x, y)$ when X is a unimodular hypertoric cone or a type A S3-variety. In both of these cases, the leaf closures, the slices, and their symplectic duals are varieties of the same type [5, 10.4, 10.8, 10.16, 10.18, and 10.19]; the local systems are trivial, and we know how to compute their intersection cohomology Poincaré polynomials. In the former case we obtain h -polynomials of the broken circuit complexes of matroids, and in the latter case we obtain Kostka polynomials. The conjecture about symplectic duals is proved for hypertoric varieties but not for S3-varieties; thus, the computations in Section 7 are conditional on this unproved statement.

To prove Theorem 5.1, we need the following result. Let U_s be a contractible open neighborhood of s in the analytic topology.

Proposition 5.5 *Every analytic Poisson vector field on U_s is Hamiltonian, and so is any algebraic Poisson vector field on the formal completion \hat{X}_s .*

Proof By normality of X , it is enough to prove each statement on the regular locus. On a smooth symplectic manifold, Poisson vector fields correspond to closed one-forms and Hamiltonian vector fields correspond to exact one-forms. Thus, we need to show that the global sections of the de Rham complex have vanishing first cohomology on the regular locus. For the analytic statement, it suffices to show that the topological cohomology of U_s^{reg} vanishes, since in this case every closed one-form is the differential of a smooth function, and if the one-form is analytic, the same must be true of the function.

⁷ As explained in [32], the full version of the conjecture [32, 3.4] applied to a slice X_S with a symplectic dual would imply that $\dim \text{HP}_0(X_S) = \text{rk } K_S$; thus, the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1 would be satisfied.

We begin by observing that $U_s^{\text{reg}} \cong \rho^{-1}(U_s^{\text{reg}})$. By [22, 2.12], $H^1(\rho^{-1}(U_s); \mathbf{C}) = 0$, so we need to show that passing to the preimage of the regular locus does not introduce any cohomology in degree 1. Since $U_s \setminus U_s^{\text{reg}}$ has complex codimension at least one, hence real codimension at least two, every loop in U_s can be homotoped to U_s^{reg} , so the map $\pi_1(U_s^{\text{reg}}) \rightarrow \pi_1(U_s)$ is surjective. Consider the stratification

$$\rho^{-1}(U_s \setminus U_s^{\text{reg}}) = \bigsqcup_{S'} \rho^{-1}(U_s \cap S'),$$

where S' ranges over all symplectic leaves of X whose closure contains S other than the open leaf. Suppose S' is such a leaf. By the semismallness property [22, 2.11], the codimension of $\rho^{-1}(U_s \cap S')$ is at least half the codimension of S' . If the codimension of S' is at least four, then $\rho^{-1}(U_s \cap S')$ therefore has codimension at least two, hence real codimension four. The fundamental group of a smooth manifold is unchanged by removing a locus of real codimension greater than two (since homotopies of loops can be pushed off this locus). Therefore the fundamental group of U_s is unchanged by removing the union of $\rho^{-1}(U_s \cap S')$ over all leaves S' of codimension at least four. Next, if S' has codimension two, then the singularity at $s' \in S'$ is of Kleinian type, and hence in a small enough neighborhood $U_{s'}$ of s' , the fundamental group $\pi_1(\rho^{-1}(U_{s'}))$ is a finite subgroup of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$. Therefore, the kernel of the map $\pi_1(\rho^{-1}(U_s \setminus S')) \rightarrow \pi_1(\rho^{-1}(U_s))$ is generated by this finite subgroup of $\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$. We conclude that the surjection $\pi_1(\rho^{-1}(U_s^{\text{reg}})) \rightarrow \pi_1(\rho^{-1}(U_s))$ is generated by elements of finite order, and hence, this surjection descends to an isomorphism on homology

$$0 = H_1(\rho^{-1}(U_s^{\text{reg}}), \mathbf{C}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_1(\rho^{-1}(U_s), \mathbf{C}).$$

Dualizing, we obtain the desired result.

For the statement about the formal completion, we follow [12, § 4.4]. Let $V := U \setminus U_s^{\text{reg}}$ be the singular locus. By Hartshorne’s theorem [19, 20], the de Rham hypercohomology of the formal completion $\hat{X}_{\rho^{-1}(s)}$ equals the topological cohomology of the fiber $\rho^{-1}(s)$, which also equals the topological cohomology of $\rho^{-1}(U_s)$. Then, as in [12, (4.40)], the Mayer–Vietoris sequences for the triples $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} \setminus \rho^{-1}(V), \hat{X}_{\rho^{-1}(s)})$ and $(\tilde{X}, \tilde{X} \setminus \rho^{-1}(V), \rho^{-1}(U_s))$ are isomorphic. Since the intersections of the second two open subsets of \tilde{X} are $\rho^{-1}(\hat{X}_s^{\text{reg}}) \cong \hat{X}_s^{\text{reg}}$ and $\rho^{-1}(U_s^{\text{reg}}) \cong U_s^{\text{reg}}$, respectively, we may take hypercohomology of the de Rham complex to conclude that $\mathbf{H}_{DR}^1(\hat{X}_s^{\text{reg}}) \cong \mathbf{H}_{DR}^1(U_s^{\text{reg}})$. The latter, by Grothendieck’s theorem, is equal to the topological cohomology, which we showed is zero.

To conclude, we need to compare the hypercohomology of the de Rham complex with the cohomology of global sections of the de Rham complex. The spectral sequence computing hypercohomology degenerates in degree one on the second page, yielding an isomorphism $\mathbf{H}_{DR}^1(\hat{X}_s^{\text{reg}}) \cong H^1(\Gamma(\Omega_{\hat{X}_s^{\text{reg}}}^\bullet) \oplus (R^1\Gamma)(\mathcal{O}_{\hat{X}_s^{\text{reg}}}))$. Hence both summands are zero. □

Proof of Theorem 5.1 Passing to a formal neighborhood of s , we obtain the Darboux–Weinstein decomposition $\hat{X}_s \cong \hat{S}_s \hat{\times} X_S$. Then we can view ξ as a vector field on

\hat{X}_S parallel to the X_S factor everywhere, and set $\xi' := \text{Eu}_{\hat{S}_S} + \xi$. Letting π be the Poisson bivector on X and hence on \hat{X}_S , we have $L_{\xi'}\pi = -n\pi = L_{\text{Eu}}\pi$. This implies that $\xi' - \text{Eu}$ is Poisson and therefore Hamiltonian by Proposition 5.5. Thus the endomorphisms of $M(\hat{X}_S) \cong M(\hat{S}_S) \boxtimes M(X_S)$ induced by Eu and ξ' are equal.

The endomorphism induced by Eu is responsible for the grading on $L_{S,S}$, and the endomorphism of $M(X_S)$ induced by ξ is responsible for the grading on $\text{HP}_0(X_S)$. To prove the theorem, we need to show that the endomorphism of $M(\hat{S}_S)$ induced by $\text{Eu}_{\hat{S}_S}$ is multiplication by $-n \dim S/2$. To see this last fact, note that $M(\hat{S}_S) \cong \Omega_{\hat{S}_S}$ via the map that sends the canonical generator to $\omega^{\dim S/2}$, where ω is the symplectic form on \hat{S}_S . Since the Lie derivative map from vector fields to differential operators is an antihomomorphism, we have

$$\text{Eu}_{\hat{S}_S} \cdot \omega^{\dim S/2} = -L_{\text{Eu}_{\hat{S}_S}} \omega^{\dim S/2} = -(n \dim S/2) \omega^{\dim S/2},$$

by our assumption that the Poisson bracket on X , and hence on S , has weight $-n$. \square

6 The hypertoric case

In this section, we compute the polynomial $P_{X(\mathcal{A})}(x, y)$ for a coloop-free, unimodular, rational, central hyperplane arrangement \mathcal{A} with ℓ hyperplanes. We use the action of \mathbb{C}^\times described in [32, §2], for which the symplectic form on the resolution has weight $n = 2$.

Denham [10, §3] defines a polynomial $\Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, b_1, \dots, b_\ell)$ whose coefficients are the dimensions of certain eigenspaces (determined by the b exponents) of “combinatorial Laplacian” operators on certain vector spaces (determined by the x and y exponents). We will identify all of the b variables to obtain a 3-variable polynomial $\Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, b)$. This is an enrichment of the Tutte polynomial in the sense that $\Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x - 1, y - 1, 1) = T_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y)$ [10, 23(2)].

Theorem 6.1 $P_{X(\mathcal{A})}(x, y) = y^{-2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} \Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x^2 - 1, y^{-2} - 1, y^2)$.

Proof As stated in Example 4.11, the symplectic leaves of $X(\mathcal{A})$ are indexed by coloop-free flats of \mathcal{A} , and the leaf indexed by F has a formal slice that is isomorphic to a formal neighborhood of the cone point of $X(\mathcal{A}_F)$. Furthermore, the closure of the leaf is isomorphic to $X(\mathcal{A}^F)$, where \mathcal{A}^F is the restriction of \mathcal{A} to F [33, §2].

Let $T_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y)$ be the Tutte polynomial of \mathcal{A} . By [33, 4.3 and 5.5], we have

$$Q_{X(\mathcal{A})}(x) = h_{\mathcal{A}}^{\text{br}}(x^2) = x^{2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} T_{\mathcal{A}}(x^{-2}, 0).$$

Applying this to the restricted arrangement \mathcal{A}^F , we obtain

$$Q_{X(\mathcal{A}^F)}(x) = x^{2\text{crk } F} T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x^{-2}, 0),$$

where $\text{crk } F = \text{rk } \mathcal{A} - \text{rk } F$. By [32, 3.1], we have

$$P_{X(\mathcal{A})}(0, y) = Q_{X(\mathcal{A}^\vee)}(y) = y^{2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}^\vee} T_{\mathcal{A}^\vee}(y^{-2}, 0) = y^{2|\mathcal{A}|-2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} T_{\mathcal{A}}(0, y^{-2}),$$

where \mathcal{A}^\vee is the Gale dual of \mathcal{A} . Applying this to the localized arrangement \mathcal{A}_F , we obtain

$$P_{X(\mathcal{A}_F)}(0, y) = y^{2|F|-2\text{rk } F} T_{\mathcal{A}_F}(0, y^{-2}).$$

Applying Corollary 5.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P_{X(\mathcal{A})}(x, y) &= \sum_F x^{2\text{crk } F} y^{-2\text{crk } F} x^{-2\text{crk } F} T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x^2, 0) y^{2|F|-2\text{rk } F} T_{\mathcal{A}_F}(0, y^{-2}) \\ &= y^{-2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} \sum_F y^{2|F|} T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x^2, 0) T_{\mathcal{A}_F}(0, y^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\chi_{\mathcal{A}}(x) = (-1)^{\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} T_{\mathcal{A}}(1-x, 0)$ be the characteristic polynomial of \mathcal{A} . By the first equation in [10, §3.1], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x, y, b) &= \sum_F (-1)^{\text{rk } \mathcal{A}-|F|} \chi_{\mathcal{A}^F}(-x) \chi_{(\mathcal{A}_F)^\vee}(-y) b^{|F|} \\ &= \sum_F (-1)^{\text{rk } \mathcal{A}-|F|} (-1)^{\text{rk } \mathcal{A}^F} (-1)^{\text{rk } (\mathcal{A}_F)^\vee} \\ &\quad \times T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x+1, 0) T_{(\mathcal{A}_F)^\vee}(y+1, 0) b^{|F|} \\ &= \sum_F T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x+1, 0) T_{(\mathcal{A}_F)^\vee}(y+1, 0) b^{|F|} \\ &= \sum_F T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x+1, 0) T_{\mathcal{A}_F}(0, y+1) b^{|F|}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} y^{-2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} \Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x^2-1, y^{-2}-1, y^2) &= y^{-2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} \sum_F T_{\mathcal{A}^F}(x^2, 0) T_{\mathcal{A}_F}(0, y^{-2}) y^{2|F|} \\ &= P_{X(\mathcal{A})}(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

and the theorem is proved. □

Remark 6.2 Specializing at $y = 1$, we obtain the equation

$$P_{X(\mathcal{A})}(x, 1) = \Phi_{\mathcal{A}}(x^2-1, 0, 1) = T_{\mathcal{A}}(x^2, 1) = x^{2\text{rk } \mathcal{A}} h_{\mathcal{A}}(x^{-2}),$$

matching the known formula for the Betti numbers of a conical symplectic resolution of $X(\mathcal{A})$ given in [21, 1.2] and [33, 3.5 and 5.5].

7 The case of S3-varieties in type A

Let λ and μ be partitions of the same positive integer r . Let \mathcal{O}_λ be the nilpotent coadjoint orbit in \mathfrak{sl}_r^* whose Jordan blocks have sizes given by the parts of λ ;⁸ then, $\lambda \geq \mu$ in the dominance order if and only if \mathcal{O}_μ is contained in the closure of \mathcal{O}_λ . In this case, let $X_{\lambda,\mu}$ be the normal slice to \mathcal{O}_μ inside of the closure of \mathcal{O}_λ . This space is sometimes called an **S3-variety**, after Slodowy, Spaltenstein, and Springer [5,35]. The variety $X_{\lambda,\mu}$ is a Nakajima quiver variety for a finite type A quiver, and conversely any such variety is an S3-variety [28]; in particular, $X_{\lambda,\mu}$ admits a projective symplectic resolution (the fibers are known as **Spaltenstein varieties**), and the local systems associated with the symplectic leaves are trivial. We equip these varieties with the standard action of \mathbf{C}^\times with the property that the Poisson bracket is homogeneous of weight -2. The symplectic leaves of $X_{\lambda,\mu}$ are indexed by the poset $[\mu, \lambda]$. For any $\nu \in [\mu, \lambda]$, the closure of the leaf S_ν is isomorphic to $X_{\nu,\mu}$, and the normal slice to S_ν is isomorphic to $X_{\lambda,\nu}$.

Let $n_\lambda = \sum_i (i - 1)\lambda_i$, so that $\dim X_{\lambda,\mu} = 2(n_\mu - n_\lambda)$. A theorem of Lusztig [26, Theorem 2] says that

$$Q_{X_{\lambda,\mu}}(x) = x^{2(n_\mu - n_\lambda)} K_{\lambda,\mu}(x^{-2}), \tag{7.1}$$

where $K_{\lambda,\mu}(t)$ is the **Kostka polynomial** associated with λ and μ . We will assume that the conjecture [32, 3.4] holds; we have $X_{\lambda,\mu}^\dagger = X_{\mu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}$, so the explicit statement of the conjecture in this case is that

$$P_{X_{\lambda,\mu}}(0, y) = Q_{X_{\mu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}}(y) = y^{2(n_{\lambda^\dagger} - n_{\mu^\dagger})} K_{\mu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}(y^{-2}). \tag{7.2}$$

Proposition 7.1 *If Eq. (7.2) holds for all type A S3-varieties, then*

$$P_{X_{\lambda,\mu}}(x, y) = y^{2(n_{\lambda^\dagger} - n_\mu)} \sum_{\nu \in [\mu, \lambda]} y^{2(n_\nu - n_{\nu^\dagger})} K_{\nu,\mu}(x^2) K_{\nu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}(y^{-2}).$$

Proof For all $\nu \in [\mu, \lambda]$, Eq. (7.2) tells us that

$$\dim \text{HP}_0(X_{\lambda,\nu}) = P_{X_{\lambda,\nu}}(0, 1) = K_{\nu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}(1),$$

which is in turn equal to the rank of the local system K_{S_ν} [6, 3.5(b)]; thus, the hypothesis of Theorem 4.1 is satisfied. Then by Corollary 5.3, we have

$$\begin{aligned} P_{X_{\lambda,\mu}}(x, y) &= \sum_{\nu \in [\mu, \lambda]} x^{2(n_\mu - n_\nu)} y^{-2(n_\mu - n_\nu)} x^{2(n_\nu - n_\mu)} K_{\nu,\mu}(x^2) y^{2(n_{\lambda^\dagger} - n_{\nu^\dagger})} K_{\nu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}(y^{-2}) \\ &= y^{2(n_{\lambda^\dagger} - n_\mu)} \sum_{\nu \in [\mu, \lambda]} y^{2(n_\nu - n_{\nu^\dagger})} K_{\nu,\mu}(x^2) K_{\nu^\dagger,\lambda^\dagger}(y^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. □

⁸ More precisely, the elements of the image of this orbit under the Killing form isomorphism $\mathfrak{sl}_r^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_r$ have this Jordan decomposition.

8 The case of the nilpotent cone in general type

Let \mathfrak{g} be any semisimple Lie algebra, and let $X \subseteq \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the nilpotent cone. As before, one can consider coadjoint orbits in X and slices to one inside the closure of another; however, these do not admit symplectic resolutions in general, and even when they do, the assumptions of Theorem 4.1 are not known to be satisfied. Here we consider only the case of X itself, where Theorem 4.1 is known to hold for the Springer resolution $T^*\mathcal{B} \rightarrow X$ [14], where \mathcal{B} is the flag variety.⁹ If \mathfrak{g} is not of type A, then the hypothesis of Corollary 5.3 fails, so we have no direct way of using that result to compute $P_X(x, y)$. However, we will conjecture a formula for $P_X(x, y)$ based on the type A case and a suggestion of G. Lusztig and P. Etingof.

8.1 Generalized Kostka polynomials

Let W be the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g} . Springer theory tells us that T is equipped with an action of W , and that for every irreducible representation χ of W , we may associate a nilpotent coadjoint orbit $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}$ and an irreducible local system $M_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}$ on $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}$ such that

$$M \cong T \cong \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} \mathrm{IC}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}; M_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}) \otimes \chi \tag{8.1}$$

as a W -equivariant D-module. By pushing forward to a point and taking cohomology, we obtain an action of W on $H^*(T^*\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C}) = H^*(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C})$ which is isomorphic (after forgetting the grading) to the regular representation.

For each χ of W , let

$$K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t) := \sum_{i \geq 0} t^i \dim \mathrm{Hom}_W(\chi, H^{2 \dim \mathcal{B} - 2i}(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C})).$$

We call $K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t)$ a **generalized Kostka polynomial**, motivated by the following well-known proposition.

Proposition 8.1 *For any \mathfrak{g} and any representation χ of W , we have*

$$K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t^2) = \sum_{i \geq 0} t^i \dim \mathrm{IH}^{\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} - i}(\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}; M_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}).$$

If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_r$, χ is an irreducible representation of S_r , and ν is the partition of r with the property that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} = \mathcal{O}_\nu$, then $K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t) = K_{\nu(1^r)}(t)$.

Proof The first statement follows immediately from pushing Eq. (8.1) forward to a point and taking cohomology. To obtain the second statement from the first, we use Eq. (7.1) (for $\mu = (1^r)$ and $\lambda = \nu$), along with the fact that, in type A, all the local systems $M_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}$ are trivial. □

⁹ In fact, in [14] the conclusion $M \cong T$ of Theorem 4.1 is proved first, and then, the hypothesis follows.

Remark 8.2 By Poincaré duality, for σ the sign representation, $\text{Hom}_W(\chi, H^{2i}(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C})) \cong \text{Hom}_W(\chi \otimes \sigma, H^{2 \dim \mathcal{B} - 2i}(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C}))$, thus we also have

$$K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(t) = \sum_{i \geq 0} t^i \dim \text{Hom}_W(\chi \otimes \sigma, H^{2i}(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C})).$$

Remark 8.3 Note that $H^*(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C})$ is canonically isomorphic as a W -equivariant graded algebra to the coinvariant algebra $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]/(\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W)$, where $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+ \subset \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$ is the augmentation ideal and $\mathfrak{h}^* \subset \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$ sits in degree 2.

8.2 The conjecture

Since the summand $\text{IC}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}; M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi})$ of M is simple, the weak \mathbf{C}^\times -equivariant structure on M induces a grading on the multiplicity space χ . Let $h(\chi; t)$ be the Hilbert series for this grading.

Conjecture 8.4 *For each irreducible representation χ of W , we have*

$$h(\chi; y) = K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(y^{-2}),$$

and therefore

$$P_X(x, y) = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irrep}(W)} K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(x^2) K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(y^{-2}).$$

Remark 8.5 Conjecture 8.4 holds at the specialization $y = 1$ by the fact that $H^*(\mathcal{B}; \mathbf{C})$ is isomorphic to the regular representation of W .

Remark 8.6 If $M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}$ is trivial, then $\text{IH}^0(\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}; M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}) \cong \mathbf{C}$, thus Proposition 8.1 tells us that the top degree of $K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(x^2)$ is equal to the dimension of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}$. Similarly, the bottom degree of $K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(y^{-2})$ is equal to $-\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}$, which is what the bottom degree of $h(\chi)$ should be according to Theorem 5.1.

Remark 8.7 By Theorem 5.1, Conjecture 8.4 implies that, for each nilpotent orbit S ,

$$P_{X_S}(0, y) = y^{\dim S} \sum \text{rk } M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi} \cdot K_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}(y^{-2}), \tag{8.2}$$

where the sum is taken over all χ such that $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi} = S$. If there is only one such χ (and hence $M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}$ is trivial), then Conjecture 8.4 for χ is equivalent to Eq. (8.2) for S .

Let σ denote the sign representation of W and triv the trivial representation.

Example 8.8 In the case where $\chi = \text{triv}$, which corresponds to the trivial local system on the open orbit, Eq. (8.2) says that $h(\text{triv}; y) = y^{-\dim X}$. On the other hand, if $\chi = \sigma$ is the sign representation, which corresponds to the cone point, it says $h(\sigma; y) = 1$. These conclusions both agree with Theorem 5.1, since in both cases the Poisson homology of the slice is one dimensional and concentrated in degree zero.

Proposition 8.9 *If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_r$, then the first formula of Conjecture 8.4 agrees with Eq. (7.2) and the second with Proposition 7.1.*

Proof If $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} = \mathcal{O}_\nu$, then Eq. (7.2) with $\lambda = (r)$ and $\mu = \nu$ tells us that

$$\begin{aligned} P_{X_{(r)\nu}}(0, y) &= y^{2(n_{(1^r)} - n_{\nu^t})} K_{\nu^t(1^r)}(y^{-2}) = y^{\dim \mathcal{O}_{\nu^t}} K_{\nu^t(1^r)}(y^{-2}) \\ &= y^{\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi \otimes \sigma}} K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi \otimes \sigma}(y^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the first formula of Conjecture 8.4 is equivalent to Eq. (8.2), which says that

$$P_{X_{(r)\nu}}(0, y) = y^{\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}} K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(y^{-2}).$$

Thus we need to prove the following identity:

$$K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t^2) = t^{\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} - \dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi \otimes \sigma}} K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi \otimes \sigma}(t^2). \tag{8.3}$$

Using Poincaré duality (Remark 8.2) and the fact that $\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} = r(r - 1) - n_\nu$, this identity reduces to the following palindromic property of $K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t^2)$:

$$K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t^2) = t^{n_{\nu^t} - n_\nu + r(r-1)} K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t^{-2}).$$

This follows from [4, Propositions A and B, (1)], and (as explained there) is originally due to Steinberg [34]. □

Remark 8.10 As pointed out by G. Lusztig, it is possible to generalize (8.3) to arbitrary irreducible types. For any irreducible representation χ of W , let χ^s denote the unique special representation in the same two-sided cell as χ . In [4], there is an involution i defined on the set of irreducible representations of W , which is the identity except for six irreducible representations in types E_7 and E_8 , called “exceptional” ones, which are exactly the representations for which $K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t)$ is not palindromic.

Lusztig pointed out that, combining [4, Propositions A and B] with the determinant of [27, 5.12.2], and comparing powers of u in the latter, one can conclude the following identity (when W is irreducible):

$$K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}(t^2) = t^{\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi^s} - \dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi^s \otimes \sigma}} K_{\mathfrak{g},i(\chi) \otimes \sigma}(t^2). \tag{8.4}$$

In type A , i is trivial and $\chi = \chi^s$ for all χ , thus we recover the identity in Eq. (8.3).

Remark 8.11 Motivated by in part by symplectic duality [5], we originally guessed the following formula for $h(\chi)$:

$$y^{-\dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi} + \dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}^L,\chi \otimes \sigma}} K_{\mathfrak{g},\chi \otimes \sigma}(y^{-2}).$$

(Here \mathfrak{g}^L is the Langlands dual of \mathfrak{g} , whose Weyl group is canonically isomorphic to that of \mathfrak{g} .) This agrees with Conjecture 8.4 in all of the examples considered in this

paper: types A_ℓ , B_2 , C_2 , and G_2 , and also for the subregular orbit in general (and, in the B_2 , C_2 , and G_2 cases, the Langlands duality is required for it to hold). However, as Lusztig pointed out, the formulas do not coincide in some cases, such as when χ is the (nonexceptional) 50-dimensional irreducible representation of E_8 for which $M_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}$ is trivial; moreover, Remark 8.6 implies that our original guess was incorrect in this case.

8.3 A proof of the conjecture along the subregular orbit

In this subsection, we verify Conjecture 8.4 when $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g},\chi}$ is equal to the subregular orbit R . First suppose \mathfrak{g} is simply laced; in this case, the only such representation is the reflection representation $\chi = \mathfrak{h}$.

Proposition 8.12 *If \mathfrak{g} is simply laced, then Conjecture 8.4 holds for $\chi = \mathfrak{h}$.*

Proof Since there is only one irreducible representation associated with the subregular orbit, Conjecture 8.4 for \mathfrak{h} is equivalent to Eq. (8.2) for R , which says

$$P_{X_R}(0, y) = y^{\dim R} K_{\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{h}}(y^{-2}).$$

By Remarks 8.2 and 8.3, since $\text{codim } R = 2$, we have

$$y^{\dim R} K_{\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{h}}(y^{-2}) = y^{-2} h(\text{Hom}_W(\mathfrak{h}, \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]/(\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W); y).$$

Consider the map from $\Phi : \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W \rightarrow \text{Hom}_W(\mathfrak{h}, \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]/(\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W))$ taking f to Φ_f , which is defined by the formula $\Phi_f(x) := \partial_x(f)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{h}$. The restriction of Φ to the linear span of the fundamental invariants (the ring generators of $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$) is an isomorphism. Since Φ lowers degree by 2, this implies that

$$y^{\dim R} K_{\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{h}}(y^{-2}) = y^{-2} \sum_i y^{2d_i-2} = \sum_i y^{2(d_i-2)},$$

where $\{2d_i\}$ are the degrees of the fundamental invariants.¹⁰ This indeed coincides with $P_{X_R}(0, y)$, as desired [1, 17]. □

In the nonsimply laced case, let \tilde{D} be the simply laced Dynkin diagram folding to the type of \mathfrak{g} , let \tilde{W} be the corresponding Weyl group, and let $\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ be its reflection representation. As representations of W , we have $\mathfrak{h} \cong \tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \oplus \tau$ for some irreducible representation $\tau \not\cong \mathfrak{h}$ of W , and τ and \mathfrak{h} are the only two irreducible representations lying over R . The slice X_R is a Kleinian singularity of type \tilde{D} , and Theorem 5.1 tells us that $\text{HP}_0(X_R)$ is isomorphic as a graded vector space to a fiber of the local system $L_R[-\dim R]$, where

$$L_R = (M_{\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{h}} \otimes \mathfrak{h}) \oplus (M_{\mathfrak{g},\tau} \otimes \tau).$$

¹⁰ The factor of 2 is there because \mathfrak{h}^* sits in degree 2.

Proposition 8.13 *If \mathfrak{g} is not simply laced, then Conjecture 8.4 holds for $\chi = \mathfrak{h}$ and for $\chi = \tau$.*

Proof For $\chi = \mathfrak{h}$ or τ , let $\text{HP}_0(X_R)_\chi \subset \text{HP}_0(X_R)$ be the summand corresponding to a fiber of the local system $M_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}}[-\dim R] \subset L_R[-\dim R]$. As in the proof of Proposition 8.12, we need to show that the Hilbert series of $\text{HP}_0(X_R)_\chi$ is equal to

$$y^{-2h} \left(\text{Hom}_W \left(\chi, \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] / \left(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W \right) \right); y \right). \tag{8.5}$$

We first consider the case where $\chi = \mathfrak{h}$. The local system $M_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}}$ is trivial, so $\text{HP}_0(X_R)_\mathfrak{h}$ is the part of $\text{HP}_0(X_R)$ that is fixed by the action of $\pi_1(R)$. As in the proof of Proposition 8.12, Eq. (8.5) simplifies to

$$\sum_i y^{2(d_i-2)},$$

where $\{2d_i\}$ are the degrees of the fundamental invariants for the action of W on $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$. (Note that these are a subset of the fundamental invariants for the action of \tilde{W} on $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]$.) We will check on a case-by-case basis that this is equal to the Hilbert series of $\text{HP}_0(X_R)_\mathfrak{h}$. We will skip the case of G_2 , since that will be treated separately in Proposition 8.15. In all other cases, $\pi_1(R) \cong \mathbf{Z}/2$, and the action on $\text{HP}_0(X_R)$ can be deduced from the explicit bases for the latter in [11, §5.1]. It is straightforward to check that our formula is correct.

Next, consider the case $\chi = \tau$. In view of the above, we need to show that

$$y^{-2h} \left(\text{Hom}_W \left(\tau, \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] / \left(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W \right) \right); y \right) = \sum_i y^{2(e_i-2)},$$

where $\{2e_i\}$ are the degrees of the fundamental invariants for the action of \tilde{W} on $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]$ that restrict to zero on $\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$. To prove this, it is sufficient to show that there exists a graded vector space isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\tilde{W}} \left(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}, \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}] / \left(\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]_+^{\tilde{W}} \right) \right) \cong \text{Hom}_W \left(\mathfrak{h}, \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}] / \left(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W \right) \right).$$

The restriction map from $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]$ to $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$ induces a natural map from the left-hand side to the right-hand side. Moreover, both sides have the same dimension (equal to $\dim \mathfrak{h}$), since the coinvariant algebras for W and \tilde{W} are the regular representations of W and \tilde{W} , respectively. Therefore, it suffices to prove that the natural map is injective.

Equivalently, we need to show that, for every fundamental invariant $f \in \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]^{\tilde{W}}$ which restricts to zero on \mathfrak{h} , the corresponding homomorphism $\Phi_f \in \text{Hom}_{\tilde{W}}(\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}, \mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]/(\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]_+^{\tilde{W}}))$ defined above restricts to a nonzero element of $\text{Hom}_W(\tau, \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]/(\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W))$. This is easy to verify explicitly in the case where \mathfrak{g} is of type B_n (so $\tilde{D} = A_{2n-1}$), using the embedding $W(B_n) \hookrightarrow W(A_{2n-1}) \cong S_{2n-1}$, since then $\mathbb{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]^{\tilde{W}}$ is the ring of symmetric polynomials (modulo linear symmetric

polynomials). In the case C_n , τ is one dimensional and $\tau \otimes \tau$ is trivial, thus $\mathfrak{h}^\perp \subseteq (\tilde{\mathfrak{h}})^*$ is one dimensional. Then, the fundamental invariant f of $\mathbf{C}[\tilde{\mathfrak{h}}]^{\tilde{W}}$ which restricts to zero in $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$ lies in (\mathfrak{h}^\perp) but not in $(\mathfrak{h}^\perp)^2$. It follows that the corresponding element Φ_f indeed restricts to a nonzero element of $\text{Hom}_W(\tau, \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]/(\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]_+^W))$. In the case F_4 , one can explicitly verify the statement. \square

8.4 Proof of the conjecture for semisimple Lie algebras of rank at most 2

Conjecture 8.4 is easy to verify for \mathfrak{g} of type A_1 and A_2 by checking Eq. (7.2) in low dimensions.¹¹ In the two remaining examples, we prove the conjecture for \mathfrak{g} of type B_2 and G_2 and therefore for all \mathfrak{g} of semisimple rank at most 2.

Proposition 8.14 *Conjecture 8.4 for \mathfrak{g} of type B_2 ($\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}_5$).*

Proof There are four nilpotent orbits: the zero orbit, the minimal orbit (of dimension four), the subregular orbit (of dimension six), and the open orbit (of dimension eight). Call these O_0, O_2, O_4, O_6 , and O_8 , where O_k has dimension k . These orbits are all simply connected except for O_6 , which has fundamental group $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$. Let Ω_k denote the rank-one trivial local system on O_k , and let L_6 be the nontrivial rank-one local system (with regular singularities) on O_6 . The Weyl group is isomorphic to the dihedral group of order eight, which has five irreducible representations: $\text{triv}, \sigma, \tau, \tau \otimes \sigma$, and \mathfrak{h} . The Springer correspondence for \mathfrak{g} takes the following form [9, §13.3].

χ	$(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}, M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi})$
triv	(O_8, Ω_8)
σ	(O_0, Ω_0)
τ	(O_6, L_6)
$\tau \otimes \sigma$	(O_4, Ω_4)
\mathfrak{h}	(O_6, Ω_6)

The W -equivariant Poincaré polynomial of the coinvariant algebra is equal to

$$1 + \mathfrak{h} \cdot t^2 + (\tau + \tau \otimes \sigma) \cdot t^4 + \mathfrak{h} \cdot t^6 + \sigma \cdot t^8,$$

therefore

$$K_{\mathfrak{g}, \text{triv}}(t^2) = t^8, \quad K_{\mathfrak{g}, \sigma}(t^2) = 1, \quad K_{\mathfrak{g}, \tau}(t^2) = t^4 = K_{\mathfrak{g}, \tau \otimes \sigma}(t^2), \\ K_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}}(t^2) = t^2 + t^6.$$

Thus, Conjecture 8.4 says that

$$h(\text{triv}; y) = y^{-8}, \quad h(\sigma; y) = 1, \quad h(\tau; y) = y^{-4} = h(\tau \otimes \sigma; y), \\ h(\mathfrak{h}; y) = y^{-2} + y^{-6}.$$

¹¹ In fact, in these cases, the result also follows from Example 8.8 and Proposition 8.12.

All of the slices except the slice to O_6 have one-dimensional HP_0 ; therefore, the conjectural formulas for triv , σ , and $\tau \otimes \sigma$ follow from Theorem 5.1. Our table tells us that $\text{IC}(O_6; \Omega_6)$ appears in M with multiplicity $2 = \dim \mathfrak{h}$ and $\text{IC}(O_6; \Omega_6)$ appears in M with multiplicity $1 = \dim \sigma$. The slice to O_6 is a Kleinian singularity of type A_2 , where a basis for HP_0 is given by the images of $1, xy, (xy)^2 \in \mathbb{C}[x, y]^{\mathbb{Z}/3}$. Since the generator in top degree can be taken to be the square of the generator in middle degree, we see that the nontrivial local system L_6 must be in middle degree and the trivial one Ω_6 must be in top and bottom degrees; this allows us to conclude that the formulas for $h(\sigma; y)$ and $h(\mathfrak{h}; y)$ are correct. \square

Proposition 8.15 *Conjecture 8.4 holds for \mathfrak{g} of type G_2 .*

Proof There are five nilpotent orbits, call them O_0, O_6, O_8, O_{10} , and O_{12} (again $\dim O_k = k$), and these are all simply connected except for the subregular orbit O_{10} , which has fundamental group S_3 [9, p. 427]. Let Ω_k denote the trivial local system on O_k , and on O_{10} , let L_{10} denote the local system corresponding to the reflection representation of the fundamental group S_3 (this is irreducible of rank two, with regular singularities).

Let τ be the irreducible one-dimensional representation of W other than σ (it is denoted by $\phi'_{1,3}$ in [9, p. 412]). Then the Springer correspondence for \mathfrak{g} takes the following form [9, p. 427].

χ	$(\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi}, M_{\mathfrak{g}, \chi})$
1	(O_{12}, Ω_{12})
σ	(O_0, Ω_0)
τ	(O_{10}, L_{10})
$\tau \otimes \sigma$	(O_6, Ω_6)
\mathfrak{h}	(O_{10}, Ω_{10})
$\mathfrak{h} \otimes \tau$	(O_8, Ω_8)

The W -equivariant Poincaré polynomial of the coinvariant algebra is equal to

$$1 + \mathfrak{h} \cdot t^2 + (\mathfrak{h} \otimes \tau) \cdot t^4 + (\tau + \tau \otimes \sigma) \cdot t^6 + (\mathfrak{h} \otimes \tau) \cdot t^8 + \mathfrak{h} \cdot t^{10} + \sigma \cdot t^{12}$$

therefore

$$K_{\mathfrak{g}, 1}(t^2) = t^{12}, \quad K_{\mathfrak{g}, \sigma}(t^2) = 1, \quad K_{\mathfrak{g}, \tau} = t^6 = K_{\mathfrak{g}, \tau \otimes \sigma},$$

$$K_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}}(t^2) = t^2 + t^{10}, \quad K_{\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h} \otimes \tau}(t^2) = t^4 + t^8.$$

Thus, Conjecture 8.4 says that

$$h(\text{triv}; y) = y^{-12}, \quad h(\sigma; y) = 1, \quad h(\tau; y) = y^{-6} = h(\tau \otimes \sigma; y),$$

$$h(\mathfrak{h}; y) = y^{-2} + y^{-10}, \quad h(\mathfrak{h} \otimes \tau; y) = y^{-4} + y^{-8}.$$

The slices to O_0, O_6 , and O_{12} have one-dimensional HP_0 ; therefore, the conjectural formulas for triv , σ , and $\tau \otimes \sigma$ follow from Theorem 5.1. The slice to O_{10} is a Kleinian

singularity of type D_4 , thus $\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_{10}})$, has the Hilbert series $1 + 2t^4 + t^8$. Since L_{10} has rank two, it must occur in weight 4; this proves our conjecture for τ and \mathfrak{h} .

Finally, to prove our conjecture for $\mathfrak{h} \otimes \tau$, we need to show that $h(\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_8}); t) = 1 + t^4$. First note that the dimension of $\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_8})$ must be two, as a consequence of [14]. Since X_{O_8} is conical and singular, the function $1 \in \mathbf{C}[X_{O_8}]$ has nonzero image in $\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_8})$; thus, we only need to show that there is a nonzero element of $\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_8})$ in degree four. To do this we can use the explicit realization of X_{O_8} given in [16]: It is the intersection of the nilpotent cone with the Slodowy slice $Y := \Phi(e + \ker(\mathrm{Ad} f))$, with $\Phi : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^*$ given by the Killing form, with $e \in O_8$ and (e, h, f) a corresponding \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple. Since there is only one nilpotent orbit of dimension 8, it is easy to see that we can take e to be the generator e_α of the root space for the short simple root α , $f = f_\alpha$, and $h = h_\alpha$. Moreover, as explained in [14], it suffices to compute $\mathrm{HP}_0(Y)$ itself, since this is a free module over $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{g}]^{\mathfrak{g}}$, with $\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_8}) \cong \mathrm{HP}_0(Y)/(\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{g}]_+^{\mathfrak{g}})$, the latter being the augmentation ideal. The latter can be computed explicitly in the first few degrees: Under the Kazhdan grading, $\mathbf{C}[Y]$ is a polynomial algebra on generators in degrees 2, 2, 2, 4, 5, and 5. The first three generators are the \mathfrak{sl}_2 triple mentioned above, and they act trivially on the generator in degree 4. Thus in degree four, $\mathrm{HP}_0(Y)$ has dimension two. However, the generators of $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{g}]^{\mathfrak{g}}$ are in degrees four and twelve (these are the fundamental invariants, and the Kazhdan grading restricts on $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{g}]^{\mathfrak{g}}$ to the usual grading placing \mathfrak{g}^* in degree two, and the latter is well known to assign the generators degrees four and twelve). Thus, in degree four, $\mathrm{HP}_0(X_{O_8})$ has dimension one, as desired. \square

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