Local cohomology and G-modules

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Local cohomology modules capture many properties of R and I, e.g.,

- the depth of I
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However, they are often very large (not finitely generated) and can be difficult to describe.



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- $\mathbb{C}[X]$ is the polynomial ring in the entries of X,
- $\Delta = (\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n)$ the ideal generated by the *maximal* minors of X

Goal.

Describe
$$H^i_{\Lambda}(\mathbb{C}[X])$$
.

Local cohomology of $H^i_{\Delta}\left(\mathbb{C}[X]\right)$.

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$$\max\{i\mid H^N_\Delta\left(\mathbb{C}[X]\right)\neq 0\}=r(s-r)+1:=N$$
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• Note that $N = \dim \mathbb{C}[\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_n]$.



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$$H^3_{\Delta}(\mathbb{C}[X]) \cong E_{\mathbb{C}[X]}(\mathbb{C}),$$

Walther's example.

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the injective hull of \mathbb{C} as a $\mathbb{C}[X]$ -module.

Theorem.

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 for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$.

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Goal: Show $\alpha = 1$.

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Critical:

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Critical: G is linearly reductive.

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General Idea:

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 $H^N_{\Delta}\left(\mathbb{C}[X]\right)^G$ indecomposable $\mathbb{C}[X]^G$ -module

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 $\operatorname{Soc} H_{\Delta}^{N}\left(\mathbb{C}[X]\right)$

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Using invariant theory

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Main Theorem.

• Let R be a polynomial ring / k,

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- We may study $H_I^i(R)$.