

# ELLIPTIC ALGEBRAS

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Ongoing work with Alex Chirvasitu (SUNY, Buffalo) and Ryo Kanda (Osaka).

This talk concerns the elliptic algebras  $Q_{n,k}(E, \tau)$  defined by Odesskii and Feigin in 1989. Each  $Q_{n,k}(E, \tau)$  is a connected graded  $\mathbb{C}$ -algebra, usually not commutative, depending on a pair of relatively prime integers  $n > k \geq 1$ , an elliptic curve  $E = \mathbb{C}/\Lambda$ , and a translation automorphism  $z \mapsto z + \tau$  of  $E$ . At first glance, its definition as the free algebra  $\mathbb{C}\langle x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} \rangle$  modulo the  $n^2$  relations

$$\sum_{r \in \mathbb{Z}_n} \frac{\theta_{j-i+r(k-1)}(0)}{\theta_{j-i-r}(-\tau)\theta_{kr}(\tau)} x_{j-r}x_{i+r} \quad (i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}_n^2$$

reveals nothing. Here the  $\theta_\alpha(z)$ ,  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_n$ , are theta functions of order  $n$  that are quasi-periodic with respect to the lattice  $\Lambda$ . For a fixed  $(n, k, E)$  the  $Q_{n,k}(E, \tau)$ 's form a flat family of deformations of the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{C}[x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}]$ . They are Koszul algebras so their Koszul duals form a flat family of finite dimensional algebras that are deformations of the exterior algebra  $\wedge(\mathbb{C}^n)$ . In a sequence of fascinating papers Feigin and Odesskii proved and claimed that the  $Q_{n,k}(E, \tau)$ 's have a number of remarkable properties. The ingredients that appear in the study of these algebras indicate the richness of the subject:

- the quantum Yang-Baxter equation with spectral parameter;
- the negative continued fraction expansion for  $\frac{n}{k}$ ;
- a distinguished invertible sheaf  $\mathcal{L}_{n/k}$  on  $E^g = E \times \dots \times E$ , where  $g$  is the length of the continued fraction;
- the Fourier-Mukai transform  $\mathbf{R}pr_{1*}(\mathcal{L}_{n/k} \otimes^{\mathbf{L}} pr_g^*(\cdot))$  is an auto-equivalence of the bounded derived category  $\mathbf{D}^b(\text{coh}(E))$  that provides a bijection  $\mathcal{E}(1, 0) \rightarrow \mathcal{E}(k, n)$  where  $\mathcal{E}(r, d)$  is the set of isomorphism classes of indecomposable bundles of rank  $r$  and degree  $d$  on  $E$ ;
- identities for theta functions in one and in  $g$  variables;
- the variety  $X_{n/k}$  defined as the image of the morphism  $|\mathcal{L}_{n/k}| : E^g \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{n-1} = \mathbb{P}(H^0(E^g, \mathcal{L}_{n/k})^*)$ , and an automorphism  $\sigma : X_{n/k} \rightarrow X_{n/k}$  defined in terms of  $\tau$  and the continued fraction;
- $X_{n/k} \cong E^g/\Sigma_{n/k}$ , the quotient modulo the action of a subgroup of the symmetric group  $\Sigma_{g+1}$  defined in terms of the location of the 2's in the continued fraction;
- a homomorphism  $Q_{n,k}(E, \tau) \rightarrow B(X_{n/k}, \sigma, \mathcal{L}_{n/k}) = B(E^g, \sigma, \mathcal{L}_{n/k})^{\Sigma_{n/k}}$  where  $B(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$  is a twisted homogeneous coordinate ring à la Artin-Tate-Van den Bergh;
- when  $X_{n/k}$  is  $E^g$ , an adjoint triple of functors  $i^* \dashv i_* \dashv i^!$  where  $i_* : \text{Qcoh}(E^g) \rightarrow \text{QGr}(Q_{n,k}(E, \tau))$  plays the role of a direct image functor for a morphism  $E^g \rightarrow \text{Proj}_{nc}(Q_{n,k}(E, \tau))$  in the sense of non-commutative algebraic geometry;
- a similar result when  $X_{n/k}$  is the symmetric power  $S^g E$ ;

The algebras  $Q_{n,1}(E, \tau)$  when  $n = 3, 4$  are the 3- and 4-dimensional Sklyanin algebras discovered by Artin-Schelter (1986) and Sklyanin (1982) and studied by Artin-Tate-Van den Bergh and Smith-Stafford and Levasseur-Smith. For  $n \geq 5$ , a lot is known about  $Q_{n,1}(E, \tau)$  due to work of Tate-Van den Bergh and Staniszkis.

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