

Zeitschrift: L'Enseignement Mathématique
Herausgeber: Commission Internationale de l'Enseignement Mathématique
Band: 49 (2003)
Heft: 1-2: L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

Artikel: LECTURES ON QUASI-INVARIANTS OF COXETER GROUPS AND THE CHEREDNIK ALGEBRA
Autor: Etingof, Pavel / Strickland, Elisabetta
Kapitel: 3.8 The Levasseur-Stafford theorem and its generalization
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-66677>

Nutzungsbedingungen

Die ETH-Bibliothek ist die Anbieterin der digitalisierten Zeitschriften. Sie besitzt keine Urheberrechte an den Zeitschriften und ist nicht verantwortlich für deren Inhalte. Die Rechte liegen in der Regel bei den Herausgebern beziehungsweise den externen Rechteinhabern. [Siehe Rechtliche Hinweise.](#)

Conditions d'utilisation

L'ETH Library est le fournisseur des revues numérisées. Elle ne détient aucun droit d'auteur sur les revues et n'est pas responsable de leur contenu. En règle générale, les droits sont détenus par les éditeurs ou les détenteurs de droits externes. [Voir Informations légales.](#)

Terms of use

The ETH Library is the provider of the digitised journals. It does not own any copyrights to the journals and is not responsible for their content. The rights usually lie with the publishers or the external rights holders. [See Legal notice.](#)

Download PDF: 18.04.2025

ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, E-Periodica, <https://www.e-periodica.ch>

3.8 THE LEVASSEUR-STAFFORD THEOREM AND ITS GENERALIZATION

Let us now recall a result of Levasseur and Stafford:

THEOREM 3.20 ([LS]). *If G is a finite group acting on a finite dimensional vector space V over the complex numbers, then the ring $\mathcal{D}(V)^G$ is generated by the subrings $\mathbf{C}[V]^G$ and $\mathbf{C}[V^*]^G$.*

As an example, notice that if we let $\mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$ act on the complex line by multiplication by the n^{th} roots of 1, we deduce that the operator $x \frac{d}{dx}$ can be expressed as a non commutative polynomial in the operators x^n and $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}$, a non-obvious fact. We note also that this theorem has a purely “quantum” nature, i.e. the corresponding “classical” statement, saying that the Poisson algebra $\mathbf{C}[V \times V^*]^G$ is generated, as a Poisson algebra, by $\mathbf{C}[V]^G$ and $\mathbf{C}[V^*]^G$, is in fact false, already for $V = \mathbf{C}$ and $G = \mathbf{Z}/n\mathbf{Z}$.

One can prove a similar result for the algebra $eH_c e$. Namely, recall that the algebra $eH_c e$ contains the subalgebras $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$, and $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W$.

THEOREM 3.21 ([BEG]). *If c is generic then the two subalgebras $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$ and $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W$ generate $eH_c e$.*

Notice that if $c = 0$, then $eH_0 e = \mathcal{D}(\mathfrak{h})^W$, so Theorem 3.21 reduces to the Levasseur-Stafford theorem.

REMARK. It is believed that this result holds without the assumption of generic c . Moreover, it is known to be true for all c if W is a Weyl group not of type E and F , since in this case Wallach proved that the corresponding classical statement for Poisson algebras holds true. Nevertheless, the genericity assumption is needed for the proof, because, similarly to the proof of the Levasseur-Stafford theorem, it is based on the simplicity of H_c .

3.9 THE ACTION OF THE CHEREDNIK ALGEBRA TO QUASI-INVARIANTS

We now go back to the study of Q_m . Notice that the algebra $eH_m e$ acts on $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$, since e gives the W -equivariant projection of $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]$ onto $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$. It is clear that this action is by differential operators. For instance, the subalgebra $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W \subset eH_m e$ acts by multiplication. Also, an element $q \in \mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}^*]^W \subset eH_m e$ acts via the operator $q(D_{x_1}, \dots, D_{x_n})$. By definition this operator coincides with L_q on $\mathbf{C}[\mathfrak{h}]^W$.