NOETHERIAN CENTRALIZING HOPF ALGEBRA
EXTENSIONS AND FINITE MORPHISMS OF QUANTUM
GROUPS

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ABSTRACT

We study finite centralizing extensions $A \subset H$ of noetherian Hopf algebras. Our main results provide necessary and sufficient conditions for the fibres of the surjection $\text{spec } H \twoheadrightarrow \text{spec } A$ to coincide with the $X$-orbits in $\text{spec } H$, where $X$ denotes the finite group of characters of $H$ that restrict to the counit of $A$. In particular, all of the fibres are $X$-orbits if and only if the fibre over the augmentation ideal of $A$ is an $X$-orbit. An application to the representation theory of quantum function algebras, at roots of unity, is presented.

1. Introduction

If $A \subset H$ is an extension of finitely generated commutative Hopf algebras (over an algebraically closed field $k$), then classical duality provides an exact sequence of affine algebraic groups,

$$1 \rightarrow X \rightarrow \text{max } H \rightarrow \text{max } A \rightarrow 1,$$

where the multiplication of maximal ideals is obtained from the convolution of their associated linear characters (that is, algebra homomorphisms onto $k$), and where $X$ consists of those linear characters of $H$ that restrict to the counit on $A$. However, supposing now that $A \subset H$ is a noncommutative extension of Hopf algebras, the preceding group structure does not—in most cases—apply to their primitive spectra. But $X$ can still be defined as before, and there are actions of $X$ on $H$ by automorphisms that fix $A$ pointwise (as explained in Subsection 2.1 below). Moreover, these automorphic actions on $H$ induce actions on its primitive spectrum, and these actions on the primitive spectrum reduce to the left and right multiplication by $X$ on $\text{max } H$, under convolution, that appeared in the original commutative case (see Subsection 3.1). One can therefore ask, in the noncommutative setting, whether the fibres of the correspondence from $\text{spec } H$ to $\text{spec } A$ are determined by the action of $X$, in a manner generalizing the classical theory. Our aim in this paper is to present an affirmative answer to this question, under hypotheses applicable to quantum function algebras at roots of unity.

Now assume that $G$ is a connected and simply connected complex semisimple Lie group, that $\ell$ is an odd positive integer prime to 3 if $G$ possesses a $G_2$ component, and that $\varepsilon$ is a primitive $\ell$th root of unity. Our main motivating example involves the Hopf algebra embedding $\mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}_\ell$, as studied by De Concini, Lyubashenko and Procesi [7, 8] (multiparameter analogues may be found in the work of Costantini and Varagnolo [4, 5]). Here, $\mathcal{F}_0$ is isomorphic to, and $\mathcal{F}_\ell$ is a quantization of, the classical coordinate ring of $G$. Moreover, $\mathcal{F}_0$ is contained within the centre of $\mathcal{F}_\ell$, and $\mathcal{F}_0$ is a finitely generated projective $\mathcal{F}_\ell$-module [7]. (Following the terminology of [17, 1.8], the embedding of $\mathcal{F}_0$...
into $F$ may be viewed as a covering of quantum groups.) Consequently, the group $X$ of characters of $F$ that restrict to the counit on $F$ is finite, and it follows from [8] that the fibres of the surjection $\text{prim } F \to \text{prim } F$ are precisely the $X$-orbits in $\text{prim } F$, under certain additional restrictions on $\mathcal{L}$. As an application of our analysis below, the additional assumptions on $\mathcal{L}$ can be removed; see (i) in Subsection 3.2. (This last result also follows from recent independent work by Montgomery and Schneider [16] concerning Hopf Galois extensions.)

To briefly describe the primary context for our study, and our main theorem, let $H$ be a noetherian Hopf algebra containing an associative subalgebra $A$. Suppose, further, that $A$ is a right coideal of $H$, and that $H$ is a finite centralizing extension of $A$ (that is, $H$ is generated as an $A$-module by finitely many elements $x$ such that $ax = xa$ for all $a \in A$). As before, let $X$ denote the finite set of characters of $H$ that restrict to the counit on $A$. In Theorem 2.9 we conclude that the following conditions are equivalent: (a) the primitive ideals of $H$ contracting to the augmentation ideal of $A$ all have codimension 1 in $H$; (b) the primitive ideals of $H$ contracting to the augmentation ideal of $A$ comprise a single $X$-orbit in $\text{prim } H$; (c) the fibres of the surjection $\text{prim } H \to \text{prim } A$ are precisely the $X$-orbits in $\text{prim } H$; (d) the fibres of the surjection $\text{spec } H \to \text{spec } A$ are precisely the $X$-orbits in $\text{spec } H$.

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2. Noetherian centralizing Hopf algebra extensions

The main results of this section can be found in Subsections 2.7 and 2.9.

2.1 Preliminaries. All of the algebras considered in this section are defined over a single base field $k$.

(i) The comultiplication and counit (augmentation map) of a bialgebra will always be denoted $\Delta$ and $\varepsilon$, respectively, and the antipode of a Hopf algebra will always be denoted $S$. We shall use the notation $\Delta(b) = \sum b_{1} \otimes b_{2}$.

(ii) Let $B$ be a bialgebra, and let $\chi$ be a (linear) character of $B$ (that is, $\chi$ is an algebra homomorphism of $B$ onto $k$). Let $k_{\chi}$ denote the one-dimensional $B$-module defined by the action $b \cdot 1 = \chi(b)$. The assignment

$$\sigma_{\chi}: b \mapsto \sum \chi(b_{1})b_{2}, \quad \text{for } b \in B,$$

is an algebra endomorphism, which we shall call, following [10], a (right) winding endomorphism of $B$. If $B$ is a Hopf algebra, then every winding endomorphism is an automorphism; see, for example, [10, 1.3.4]. Furthermore, if $\chi'$ is also a character of $B$, then $\sigma_{\chi'} \circ \sigma_{\chi} = \sigma_{\chi \ast \chi'}$, where $\chi \ast \chi'$ is the convolution of these characters. Consequently, if $B$ is a Hopf algebra, then the character group of $B$ acts on $B$ by automorphisms.

(iii) Retaining the preceding notation, let $A$ be an associative subalgebra of $B$. Observe, when $\sigma_{\chi}$ acts as the identity on $A$, that $\chi|_{A} = \varepsilon|_{A}$, because

$$\chi(a) = \chi(\sum a_{1} \varepsilon(a_{2})) = \sum \chi(a_{1}) \varepsilon(a_{2}) = \varepsilon(\sum \chi(a_{1}) a_{2}).$$
for all \(a \in A\). Now assume that \(A\) is a right coideal of \(B\) (that is, \(\Delta(A) \subseteq A \otimes B\)). As a converse to the above, if \(\chi\) acts as \(e\) on \(A\), then \(\sigma_\chi\) restricts to the identity on \(A\). Also, the set \(X\) of characters of \(B\) restricting to \(e\) on \(A\) is closed under convolution, and so forms a subgroup of the character group of \(B\).

2.2. Let \(H\) be a Hopf algebra, and let \(V\) be an \(H\)-\(H\)-bimodule. Recall that the ad \(H\)-module structure on \(V\) is defined by the left action

\[
\text{ad}(h)v = \sum h_1 \cdot v \cdot S(h_2),
\]

where \(h \in H, v \in V\) and \(\Delta(h) = \sum h_1 \otimes h_2\).

Further recall, when \(V\) has a one-dimensional ad \(H\)-submodule \(k\)-spanned by the element \(n\), that

\[
n \cdot \sigma(h) = \sum n \cdot \chi(h_1)h_2 = \sum (\text{ad}(h)n) \cdot h_2
\]

\[
= \sum h_1 \cdot n \cdot S(h_2)h_3 = \sum h_1 \cdot n \cdot e(h_2) = \sum h_1 v(h_2) \cdot n = h \cdot n,
\]

for all \(h \in H\), where \(\chi\) is the character of \(H\) defined by \(\text{ad}(h)n = \chi(h)n\).

2.3. We now review some elementary facts from noetherian ring theory (the reader is referred to [9] or [14] for further details). Let \(R_s\) and \(R_p\) be prime noetherian rings, and let \(M\) be an \(R_s\)-\(R_p\)-bimodule that is finitely generated on each side.

(i) Suppose that \(M\) is torsionfree (compare [14, 3.4.2]) on each side; \(M\) is then said to be a bond from \(R_s\) to \(R_p\). Next, let \(m\) be a nonzero normal element of \(M\) (that is, \(R_s \cdot m = m \cdot R_p\)), and let \(a\) be an element of \(R_s\) for which \(a \cdot m = 0\). Then \(0 = a \cdot m = R_s \cdot a \cdot m = R_p \cdot a \cdot R_p \cdot m\), and so \(a = 0\). (Recall, from Goldie’s Theorem, that every nonzero ideal in a noetherian prime ring contains a regular element.) We see, therefore, that the left and right annihilators of any nonzero normal element of \(M\) are both equal to zero. If \(R_s\) is also a prime noetherian ring, and \(N\) is a bond from \(R_s\) to \(R_p\), then there exists an \(R_s\)-\(R_p\)-bimodule factor of \(M \otimes_{R_p} N\) that is a bond from \(R_s\) to \(R_p\); see, for example, [20, 5.1].

(ii) Let \(R\) be a noetherian ring, and let \(N\) be an \(R\)-\(R\)-bimodule that is finitely generated on each side. Let \(P_s\) and \(P_p\) be prime ideals of \(R\), and suppose that \(N\) is a bond from \(R/P_s\) to \(R/P_p\). Assume, further, that there exists an automorphism \(\sigma\) of \(R\) and a nonzero element \(n\) of \(N\) such that \(r \cdot n = n \cdot \sigma(n)\) for all \(r \in R\). Observe that \(0 = P_s \cdot n = n \cdot \sigma(P_p)\) and that \(0 = P_p \cdot n = \sigma^{-1}(P_s) \cdot n\). Consequently, using (i), \(\sigma(P_p) = P_s\).

2.4. Let \(H\) be a noetherian Hopf algebra containing a noetherian subalgebra \(A\) such that \(H\) is finitely generated as a left and right \(A\)-module. Assume, further, that every \(H\)-module composition factor of the finite dimensional left \(H\)-module \(H \otimes_A k\) is one-dimensional, and let \(X\) denote the set of characters of \(H\) corresponding to these composition factors.

**Lemma.** Let \(P_s\) and \(P_p\) be prime ideals of \(H\), and let \(Q\) be a prime ideal of \(A\).

(i) Suppose that there exists an \(H\)-\(A\)-bimodule factor of \(H\) bonding \(H/P_s\) to \(A/Q\), and an \(A\)-\(H\)-bimodule factor of \(H\) bonding \(A/Q\) to \(H/P_p\). Then \(\sigma(P_s) = P_p\) for some \(\chi \in X\).

(ii) Suppose that \(P_s \cap A\) and \(P_p \cap A\) are both equal to \(Q\). Then \(\sigma(P_s) = P_p\) for some \(\chi \in X\).
Proof. (i) By (i) in Subsection 2.3, there is a nonzero $H$-$H$-bimodule factor $V$ of $H \otimes \Lambda H$ that is a bond from $H/P_\alpha$ to $H/P_\beta$. Let $e$ denote the image in $V$ of $1 \otimes 1$. Observe that $e$ is nonzero since it is the generator of $V$ as an $H$-$H$-bimodule. Furthermore, since $a \cdot e = e \cdot a$ for all $a \in A$, it follows that the ad $H$-module generated by $e$ is isomorphic, as a left $H$-module, to a nonzero factor of $H \otimes \Lambda k$. Consequently, $V$ contains an element $n$ such that $\text{ad}(h)n = \chi(h)n$ for some $\chi \in X$. It now follows from Subsection 2.2 that $h \cdot n = n \cdot \sigma(h)$, for all $h \in H$, and it follows from (ii) in Subsection 2.3 that $\sigma(P_\alpha) = P_\beta$.

(ii) It follows, for example, from [11, 1.1] that there exists an $H$-$A$-bimodule factor of $H/P_\beta$ bonding $H/P_\alpha$ to $A/Q$. Similarly, there exists an $A$-$H$-bimodule factor of $H/P_\beta$ bonding $A/Q$ to $H/P_\alpha$. Part (ii) now follows from part (i).

2.5. (i) Let $R$ be an algebra. The set of prime ideals of $R$ will be denoted $\text{spec } R$, and the set of (left) primitive ideals of $R$ will be denoted $\text{prim } R$; these sets will be endowed with the Jacobson (Zariski) topology. If $\mathcal{A}$ is a group acting on $R$ by automorphisms, one immediately obtains actions of $\mathcal{A}$ on $\text{spec } R$ and $\text{prim } R$.

(ii) Assume that $R$ is a finite centralizing extension of a subalgebra $U$ (that is, assume that $R = U_{r_0} + \cdots + U_{r_s}$, for elements $r_0, \ldots, r_s \in R$, such that $ur_i = r_i u$ for all $0 \leq i \leq s$ and all $u \in U$). It is well known that $U$ is noetherian if and only if $R$ is noetherian (see, for example, [14, 10.1.11]), and that if $P$ is a prime ideal of $U$, then $P \cap U$ is a prime ideal of $R$ (for example, [14, 10.2.4]).

(iii) Assigning $P \cap U$ to each prime ideal $P$ of $R$ produces closed continuous surjections

$$u: \text{spec } R \rightarrow \text{spec } U \quad \text{and} \quad u: \text{prim } R \rightarrow \text{prim } U,$$

with finite fibres. See, for example, [14, Chapter 10] for more details. (Finiteness of the fibres follows from [19, 3.4].)

(iv) Let $M$ be a simple left $U$-module, and let $r_0, \ldots, r_s$ be as in (ii). Then $R \otimes \Lambda M = r_0 \otimes M + \cdots + r_s \otimes M$, and we see that $R \otimes \Lambda M$ is a semisimple $U$-module, of length no greater than $s$, with each $U$-module composition factor isomorphic to $M$.

(v) We shall say that an $R$-module $V$ restricts to a character $\xi$ of $U$ if $u \cdot v = \xi(u)v$ for all $u \in U$ and $v \in V$. Observe that any finitely generated $R$-module restricting to a character of $U$ must be finite dimensional. Furthermore, it follows from (iv) that a simple $R$-module $W$ restricts to $\xi$ if and only if $W$ is an $R$-module composition factor of $R \otimes \Lambda k$. Consequently, there are only finitely many simple $R$-modules restricting to $\xi$, and so there are at most finitely many characters of $R$ restricting to $\xi$. (This last assertion also follows from (iii).)

2.6. Let $B$ be a bialgebra that is a finite centralizing extension of an associative subalgebra $A$.

(i) In view of (v) in Subsection 2.5, the set of characters of $B$ restricting to $\varepsilon$ on $A$ is finite.

(ii) The kernel of $\varepsilon|_A$ will be denoted $A^+$. Note that $BA^+ = A^+ B$, that $BA^+$ is contained within the augmentation ideal of $B$, and that $B/BA^+$ is a finite dimensional algebra. Of course, if $A$ is a Hopf algebra, and if the inclusion of $A$ in $B$ is a homomorphism of Hopf algebras, then $B/BA^+$ is the Hopf cokernel.
2.7. We now record our primary abstract result, stated in its most general form. A more condensed version is presented in Theorem 2.9.

**Theorem.** Let \( H \) be a noetherian Hopf algebra that is a finite centralizing extension of an associative subalgebra \( A \), and let \( X \) denote the set of characters of \( H \) that restrict to \( \varepsilon \) on \( A \). The following conditions are equivalent.

(i) Every irreducible \( H/HA^\varepsilon \)-module is one-dimensional.

(ii) Every irreducible \( H \)-module restricting to \( \varepsilon \) on \( A \) is one-dimensional.

(iii) If \( P_x \) and \( P_y \) are primitive ideals of\( H \) for which \( P_x \cap A = P_y \cap A \), then there exists \( \chi \in X \) such that \( \sigma_x(P_x) = P_y \).

(iv) If \( P_x \) and \( P_y \) are prime ideals of \( H \) for which \( P_x \cap A = P_y \cap A \), then there exists \( \chi \in X \) such that \( \sigma_x(P_x) = P_y \).

**Proof.** (ii) \( \Rightarrow \) (iv) Let \( P_x \) and \( P_y \) be prime ideals of \( H \) for which \( P_x \cap A = P_y \cap A \). It follows from (v) in Subsection 2.5 and (ii) that every \( H \)-module composition factor of \( H \otimes \mathcal{A}_k \) is one-dimensional. Statement (iv) now follows from (ii) in Subsection 2.4.

The remaining implications are immediate.

2.8. Retaining the notation of Subsection 2.7, assume, further, that \( A \) is a right coideal of \( H \). It follows from (iii) in Subsection 2.1 and (v) in Subsection 2.5 that \( X \) is a finite subgroup of the character group of \( H \), and that the set \( \{ \sigma_x | \chi \in X \} \) is precisely the group of winding automorphisms of \( H \) that fix \( A \) pointwise. Consequently, each fibre of the surjection \( u : \text{spec} H \to \text{spec} A \) is an union of \( X \)-orbits.

The following is now an immediate corollary to the theorem in Subsection 2.7, and presents a somewhat smoother alternative to that result.

2.9 **Theorem.** Let \( H \) be a noetherian Hopf algebra that is a finite centralizing extension of an associative subalgebra \( A \), and suppose that \( A \) is a right coideal of \( H \). Let \( X \) be the finite group of characters of \( H \) that restrict to the counit on \( A \). The following conditions are equivalent.

(i) Every irreducible \( H \)-module restricting to the counit on \( A \) is one-dimensional.

(ii) The primitive ideals of \( H \) contracting to the augmentation ideal of \( A \) comprise a single \( X \)-orbit in \( \text{prim} \, H \).

(iii) The fibres of the surjection \( u : \text{prim} \, H \to \text{prim} \, A \) are precisely the \( X \)-orbits in \( \text{prim} \, H \).

(iv) The fibres of the surjection \( u : \text{spec} \, H \to \text{spec} \, A \) are precisely the \( X \)-orbits in \( \text{spec} \, H \).

2.10 **Remark.** Retaining the assumptions of Theorem 2.9, but additionally supposing that \( A \) is a Hopf subalgebra of \( H \), it turns out that the choice of \( \varepsilon \) in (i) is somewhat arbitrary. To explain, let \( \xi \) be any character of \( A \) for which every irreducible \( H \)-module restricting to \( \xi \) is one-dimensional, and let \( \chi \) denote one of the characters of \( H \) restricting to \( \xi \). Set \( \sigma = \sigma_x \). Because \( A \) is a Hopf subalgebra, \( \sigma \) maps \( A \) to itself automorphically. Now let \( K \) be the kernel of \( \xi \), and observe for \( a \in K \) that \( \varepsilon(\sigma(a)) = \sum \chi(a_i)e(a_i) = \chi(a) = \xi(a) = 0 \). Therefore \( \sigma(K) = A^\varepsilon \), and so \( \sigma(HK) = HA^\varepsilon \). In particular, \( \sigma \) induces an algebra isomorphism from \( H/HK \) onto \( H/HA^\varepsilon \), and so the irreducible \( H \)-modules restricting to \( \varepsilon \) are also all one-dimensional.
3. Finite morphisms of quantum groups

In this section we outline some connections between the results in the previous section and the representation theory of quantum groups.

3.1. We first review the classical case (compare [1, Chapter 4] and [15, §9.3]), which was briefly sketched in the Introduction. To begin, assume that $k$ is an algebraically closed field, and let

$$1 \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{\pi} Z \rightarrow 1$$

be a short exact sequence of $k$-affine algebraic groups. Recall that there is a corresponding embedding $A \subset H$ of finitely generated reduced commutative Hopf algebras, where $Z$ is the character group of $A$, and $Y$ is the character group of $H$. Conversely, an epimorphism of algebraic groups can be associated to each embedding of finitely generated commutative $k$-Hopf algebras (that need not be assumed reduced—see, for example, [15, 9.2.11–12]).

Observe that $X$, viewed as a subgroup of $Y$, is equal to the group of characters of $H$ that act as $\varepsilon$ on $A$. Hence, by (iii) in Subsection 2.1, $X$ acts on $H$ by winding automorphisms, and $\{\sigma_\gamma| \gamma \in X\}$ is precisely the set of winding automorphisms of $H$ that fix $A$ pointwise.

On the other hand, by imposing the group structures of $Y$ and $Z$ (that is, convolution of characters) onto max $H$ and max $A$, respectively, we see that the subgroup $X$ of $Y$ acts on max $H$ by left and right multiplication. Moreover, since $X$ is the kernel of $\pi$, it immediately follows that the induced multiplication actions on max $A$ are trivial, and that the fibres of the surjection max $H \rightarrow$ max $A$ are exactly the $X$-orbits, under the right or left multiplication action, in max $H$. Finally, it is easy to check that the $X$-orbits in max $H$ under the multiplication actions are precisely the $X$-orbits, in max $H$, induced by the winding automorphisms mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

In particular, for finite extensions of finitely generated commutative Hopf algebras over algebraically closed fields, the equivalent conditions in Theorem 2.9 may be deduced from the classical theory.

3.2. Now let $G$ be a connected, simply connected, complex semisimple Lie group. Fix an odd positive integer $\ell$ (prime to 3 if $G$ has a $G_2$ component), and let $\varepsilon$ be a primitive $\ell$th root of 1.

(i) It is shown by De Concini and Lyubashenko that the complex quantum function algebra $F_\varepsilon$ of $G$ (as specified in [7, §9]) contains a central sub-Hopf-algebra $F_0$ isomorphic to the ring of regular functions on $G$, and that $F_\varepsilon$ is finitely generated as an $F_0$-module [7, 6.4, 7.2]. Furthermore, it follows from [7, 10.7] that every irreducible $F_\varepsilon$-module restricting to the counit on $F_0$ is one-dimensional. Hence, by Theorem 2.9, the fibres of the surjections

$$\text{spec } F_\varepsilon \rightarrow \text{spec } F_0 \quad \text{and} \quad \text{prim } F_\varepsilon \rightarrow \text{prim } F_0$$

are precisely the $X$-orbits in $\text{spec } F_\varepsilon$ and $\text{prim } F_\varepsilon$, respectively, where $X$ is the group of characters of $F_\varepsilon$ restricting to the counit of $F_0$.

The preceding conclusion has been independently verified by S. Montgomery and H.-J. Schneider, in their study of Hopf Galois extensions [16]. Also, under the additional assumption that $\ell$ is prime to the bad primes of the associated root system,
the conclusion already follows from \cite[§4.10]{8}. The approach in \cite{7,8} involves a detailed analysis of certain Azumaya algebras, obtained as localizations of factors of \( F \), and precise calculations of the dimensions of the irreducible representations are obtained.

(ii) Assuming that \( G \) is simple, an extension \( F_0 < F_\epsilon \) of complex Hopf algebras is studied by Costantini and Varagnolo \cite{4,5}, where \( F_\epsilon \) is a multiparametric quantization of the coordinate algebra of \( G \) (compare \cite{6,18}) and \( F_0 \) is isomorphic to the ring of regular functions on \( G \). It is shown in \cite{4} that \( F_0 \) is contained within the centre of \( F_\epsilon \), and that \( F_\epsilon \) is finitely generated as an \( F_0 \)-module. Furthermore, it follows as in \cite{7} that every irreducible representation of \( F_\epsilon \) restricting to the counit of \( F_0 \) is one-dimensional \cite{3}, and so the conditions in Theorem 2.9 hold for \( \text{spec} F_\epsilon \rightarrow \text{spec} F_0 \). Under certain additional restrictions on \( \epsilon \), this result follows from \cite{5}, where dimensions of the irreducible representations are also calculated.

(iii) In contrast, it is a fundamental property of the central Hopf algebra embeddings featured in the representation theory, at roots of unity, of quantized enveloping algebras of semisimple Lie algebras (see, for example, \cite[Chapter 5]{8} and \cite[Chapter 35]{13}) that the conditions in Theorem 2.9 are not satisfied.

(iv) Letting \( k \) be an arbitrary field, there is a \( k \)-bialgebra embedding of the classical coordinate ring \( k[M_n] \) of \( n \times n \) matrices into the centre of the quantum coordinate ring \( k_q[M_n] \) of \( n \times n \) matrices, where \( q \) is a primitive \( r \)th root of unity in \( k \), and \( r \) is odd (compare \cite[Chapter 7]{17}). Letting \( X \) denote the group of convolution invertible characters of \( k_q[M_n] \) that restrict to the counit of \( k[M_n] \), there is an action of \( X \times X \) on \( k_q[M_n] \), by right and left winding automorphisms, that fixes \( k[M_n] \) pointwise. It is shown in \cite[2.12]{12} that the fibres of \( \text{spec} k_q[M_n] \rightarrow \text{spec} k[M_n] \) coincide with the \( X \times X \) orbits in \( \text{spec} k_q[M_n] \).

References


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