Positivité des polynômes auspidante avec Ben Davison Setastian El Aloghes de Lac-Moody généralisées Schlegel Méjia M monoide, (-,-): M x M -> Z forme bilineaire. racines positives Rt = Em GM (m.m) <2} racines smiples primitives $\Sigma = \{ \{m \in \mathbb{R}^+ \mid \forall m = \sum m_i, m_i \in \mathbb{R}^+, \} \}$ $2 - \{m, m\} > \sum \{ \{-\{m_i, m_i\} \} \}$ raciels samples prositives $\phi^{\dagger} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} v_{i} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} w_{i} \xi_{i} \xi_{i} \left(w_{i} w_{i}\right) = 0$ A = ((m,n)) m,n & ot matrice de l'entan Hypothèses (m,n) 60 si (m,m)=2 $\pi: I \longrightarrow \emptyset^{+} ; \# \pi^{-1}(Em3) \leq 1 \text{ si } (m, m) = 2$ ensemble. π t algèbre de die engendrée par ϵ_i , $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, avec relations $\{(e_i, e_i) = 0\}$ si $\{\pi(e_i), \pi(e_i)\} = 0$ $\{(e_i, e_i) = 1\}$ $\{(e_i, \pi(e_i), \pi(e_i)\}\}$ et $\{(e_i, \pi(e_i), \pi(e_i)\}\} = 1$ $\{(e_i, \pi(e_i), \pi(e_i)\}\}$

* V(72f) algèbre enveloppante. « s compandre les relations en termes d'algèbre associative. * n+, v(n+) pont M-graduées * Si I est 2-gradué, nt, tr(27+) sont Mx 2-graduées P: p+ -> N[tit'] $m \mapsto \sum \# \pi^{-1}(m)[\ell] t^{\ell}$ outre façon de conprendre I.

tormule du caractère de Borcherds: ch 72+

It Fontiers uspidales Q = (Qo,Q1) carquois forme d'Euler: \(-,-\)a : NN lo x IN lo \(-> \) & diei - \(\) diei \(-> \) diei \(-> \) diei \(-> \) diei \(-> \) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \ For correstini
Haite algèbre de Hall de Q/Hg - algèbre de Hoff torque.
représentations de dimension représentations de dimension finie. Harting = Fungin (Repality)/~, C) avec produit de convolution: $(f \star g)([M]) = \sum_{R \subset M} q^{\frac{1}{2}(M_R, R)_{Q}} f(M_R) g(R)$ Coproduit défini de façon duale. $Af(MJ,(NJ) = \sum_{M\to E\to N} f(E).$

Folynomes cuspidaux:

Cond (9) = dim $H_{Q,H_q}^{usp}[d]$. * Si $\langle d, d \rangle_Q = 0$, c'est le lon objet. Ca, d:= Ca, d. * Si $\langle d, d \rangle_Q = 0$, Ca, d(q) = 0 => Ca, d (q) polynôme, Cals (9) = 9, connu depuis longtemps. Bozec-Schiffmann: Ca, d [q] & Z [q].

Conjecture:

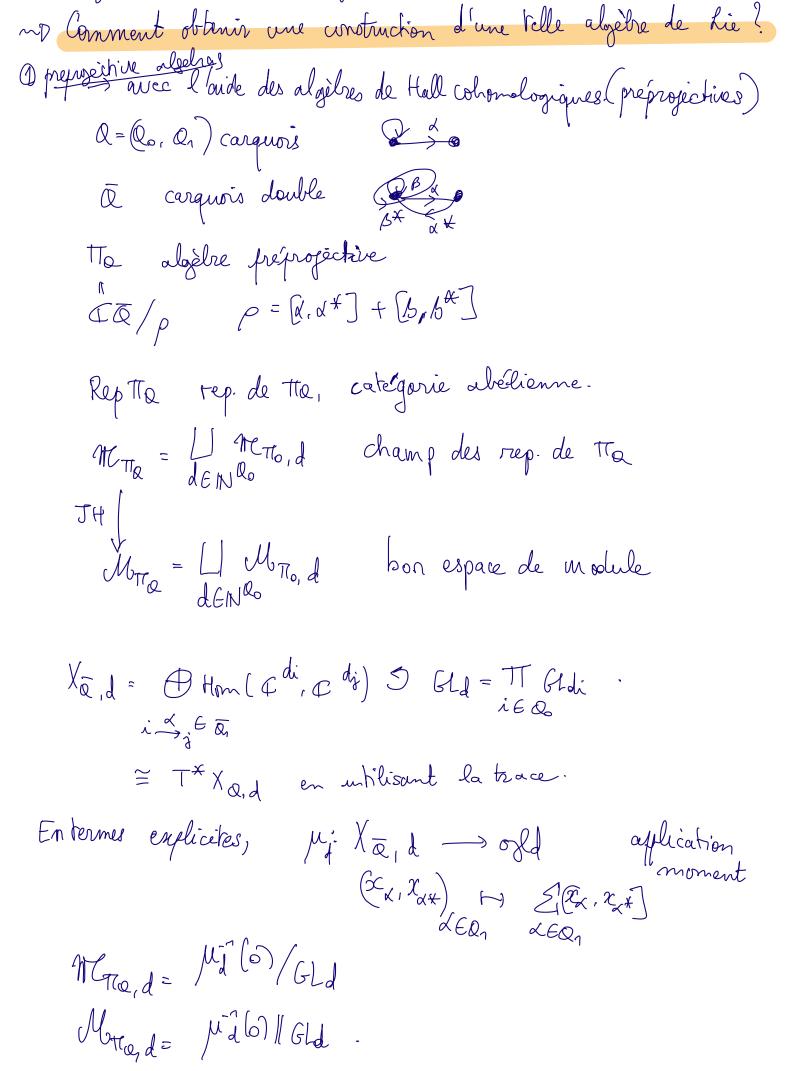
Conjec

Proposition (Borec - Schiffmann)

Si g est une absolve de Kac-Moody généralisée associée au monoride Nº avec forme Intinéraire induite par la forme d'Enler Symétrisée (·,-)e, avec caractère choj = S. Ae, d (9) 3ª, alors d'Enler de Nº alors d'Enler de Nº quadre de la racine d. En particulier, (a,d (9) EN[9].

> inversion itérative de la formule du caractère de forcherds.

I - Algèbres de Hall cohomologiques



Q Algèbres de Hall cohomologiques. · Construire une structure d'algebre sur HBM (MCTO).

construire une structure d'algèbre sur lécalage chomolosique

THX DRIVE E Dt (MHM (MMQ)).

· L'algèbre BPS. ATTO = JHX DQ NOTO E D+ (MHM (UTTO)) est concentre en degres cohomologiques >0.

* filtration perverse induste par JH; BPJ_{Ma, Ala} = H° (Ama) alagbre. BPS

Avantage: BNTe, Alg est un objet d'une catégorie abelienne. BPS TIRIAGE = H* BPS TIRIARS algèbre BPS Chmons) a BPL Alg & TI (900) on Ma est une algèbre de Lie (MHM(M_{TIQ}), D). algèbre de Kac-Movohy génévalisée. La structure monoidale & sur MHM (M Tra) est donnée par $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{G}}\mathcal{Y} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{X}} \left(\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{G}}\mathcal{Y}_{\mathcal{G}} \right).$

DBPS_{∏a,Alg} = V(27+) où 12+ est l'algèbre de Kac-Moody généralisée associée au monoide NRO, muni de la forme d'Euler symétrisée