

Finite generation of invariants

(T) (Artin-Tate) Ass A Noether ring, S a fin gen A -alg and $T \subset S$ sub A -alg. Assume S fin / T . Then T is fin gen / R .

$$A \subset \overset{\text{fin gen}}{T} \subset S \Rightarrow A \subset \overset{\text{fin gen}}{T} \subset S$$

Pf. Let $S = A[t_1, \dots, t_r]$, $S = \sum_j T s_j$. So $\sigma_i = \sum_j t_{ij} s_j$, $s_i s_j = \sum_k t'_{ijk} s_k$.

Let $T_0 = A[t_{ij}, t'_{ijk}, \dots] \subset T$.

Claim 1. $S = \sum_j T_0 s_j$ [indeed $\sigma_i \sigma_j = \sum_k t_{ijk} s_k = \sum_k t'_{ijk} s_k$]

Claim 2. T fin / T_0 [indeed T_0 Noether b/c fin gen / A so S Noether T_0 -mod so T fin gen T_0 -mod]

Write $T = \sum_j T_0 t_j$.

Claim 3. $T = A[t_{ij}, t'_{ijk}, \dots, t_j^{\#}]$ clear.

(C) k field, A fin gen k -alg, $G < \text{Aut}_k A$ fin subgrp. Then A^G fin gen / k .

Pf $k \subset A^G \subset A$, $A^G \subset A$ integral b/c $\forall a \in A \text{ roots of } \prod (x - \sigma(a)) \in A^G[x]$.

But A fin gen / A^G so A fin / A^G & done by \uparrow .

(D) A rep of G is a k -linear $G \rightarrow GL(V)$, V fin dim k -lin sp. ρ called irred if no proper G -invariant subsp.

ρ called compl. reducible if $V \cong \bigoplus V_i$, V_i irred.

(D) k field, G grp $\curvearrowright A$, A a k -alg, A^G . A Reynolds operator for $G \curvearrowright A$ is a k -linear map $R: A \rightarrow A^G$ which is id on A^G and an A^G -mod map.

(D) A graded k -alg, G grp (not nec fin) (sending $A_n \rightarrow A_n$ (call it homog))

(T) (Hilbert) Let $G \curvearrowright A = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, Ass \exists Reynolds op. Then A^G fin gen / k .

Pf. Note A^G graded $(x \text{ plus } A^G = \bigoplus A_i^G, A_i^G \cap A_j = \text{hom poly of deg } i)$. Let $A^G = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} A_i^G$.

Basis th $\Rightarrow A^G \cdot A = \sum_{j=1}^m A \cdot f_j$. May an $f_j \in A_{m_j}^G$; Claim: $A^G = k[f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m]$

Pv by ind on n that $A_n^G \subset k[f_1, \dots, f_m]$. Take $f \in A_n^G$. Then

$f = \sum a_j f_j$. May an $a_j \in A_{n-m_j}^G$. Have $f = Rf = \sum (R a_j) f_j$ & apply ind to $R a_j$.

(T) (Hilbert) $\text{char } k = 0$ & $SL_n(k) \curvearrowright k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ linearly (xplc). Then \exists homog Reynolds op.

(C) $\text{char } k \neq 0$ & $SL_n(k) \curvearrowright k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ linearly. Then $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]^{SL_n(k)}$ fin gen / k .

Pf of (C) Step 1 $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$ -inv $\Leftrightarrow SU(n)$ -inv [look @ Lie alg's]

Step 2 $R(f) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} f^g$ is G -inv. } sketch