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NORMALITY AND NON-NORMALITY OF GROUP COMPACTIFICATIONS IN SIMPLE PROJECTIVE SPACES

PAOLO BRAVI, JACOPO GANDINI, ANDREA MAFFEI, ALESSANDRO RUZZI

ABSTRACT. If $G$ is a complex simply connected semisimple algebraic group and if $\lambda$ is a dominant weight, we consider the compactification $X_\lambda \subset \mathbb{P}(\text{End}(V(\lambda)))$ obtained as the closure of the $G \times G$-orbit of the identity and we give necessary and sufficient conditions on the support of $\lambda$ so that $X_\lambda$ is normal; as well, we give necessary and sufficient conditions on the support of $\lambda$ so that $X_\lambda$ is smooth.

Introduction

Consider a semisimple simply connected algebraic group $G$ over an algebraically closed field $k$ of characteristic zero. If $\lambda$ is a dominant weight (with respect to a fixed maximal torus $T$ and a fixed Borel subgroup $B \supset T$) and if $V(\lambda)$ is the simple $G$-module of highest weight $\lambda$, then $\text{End}(V(\lambda))$ is a simple $G \times G$-module. Let $I_\lambda \in \text{End}(V(\lambda))$ be the identity map and consider the variety $X_\lambda \subset \mathbb{P}(\text{End}(V(\lambda)))$ given by the closure of the $G \times G$-orbit of $[I_\lambda]$. In [7], S. Kannan studied for which $\lambda$ this variety is projectively normal, and this happens precisely when $\lambda$ is minuscule. In [12], D. Timashev studied the more general situation of a sum of irreducible representations, giving necessary and sufficient conditions for the normality and smoothness of these compactifications; however the conditions for normality are not completely explicit. In this paper we give an explicit characterization of the normality of $X_\lambda$, which allows to simplify the conditions for the smoothness as well.

To explain our results we need some notation. Let $\Delta$ be the set of simple roots (w.r.t. $T \subset B$) and identify $\Delta$ with the vertices of the Dynkin diagram. Define the support of $\lambda$ as the set $\text{Supp}(\lambda) = \{ \alpha \in \Delta : \langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \neq 0 \}$.

**Theorem A** (see Theorem 12). The variety $X_\lambda$ is normal if and only if $\lambda$ satisfies the following property:

(*) For every non-simply laced connected component $\Delta'$ of $\Delta$, if $\text{Supp}(\lambda) \cap \Delta'$ contains a long root, then it contains also the short root which is adjacent to a long simple root.

In particular, if the Dynkin diagram of $G$ is simply laced then $X_\lambda$ is normal, for all $\lambda$. In the paper we will prove the theorem in a more general form, for simple (i.e. with a unique closed orbit) linear projective compactifications of an adjoint group (see section 1.4). We will make use of the wonderful compactification of $G_{ad}$, the adjoint group of $G$, and of the results on projective normality of these compactifications proved by S. Kannan in [7]. These results hold in the more general case of a symmetric variety; however our method does not apply to this more general situation (see section 4.2).

**Theorem B** (see Theorem 21). The variety $X_\lambda$ is smooth if and only if $\lambda$ satisfies property (*) of Theorem A together with the following properties:

i) For every connected component $\Delta'$ of $\Delta$, $\text{Supp}(\lambda) \cap \Delta'$ is connected and, in case it contains a unique element, then this element is an extreme of $\Delta'$;

ii) $\text{Supp}(\lambda)$ contains every simple root which is adjacent to three other simple roots and at least two of the latter;

iii) Every connected component of $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ is of type $A$.

Theorem B can be generalized to any simple and normal adjoint symmetric variety. Following a criterion of $Q$-factoriality for spherical varieties given by M. Brion in [2], properties i) and ii) characterize
the $\mathbb{Q}$-factoriality of the normalization of $X_\lambda$ (see Proposition [19], while property iii) arises from a criterion of smoothness given by D. Timashev in [12] in the case of a linear projective compactification of a reductive group.

As a corollary of Theorem B, we get that $X_\lambda$ is smooth if and only if its normalization is smooth.

The paper is organized as follows. In the first section we introduce the wonderful compactification of $G_{\text{ad}}$ and the normalization of the variety $X_\lambda$. In the second section we prove Theorem A, and in the third section Theorem B. In the last section we discuss some possible generalizations of our results.

1. Preliminaries

1.1. Notation. Recall that $G$ is semisimple and simply connected. Fix a Borel subgroup $B \subset G$, a maximal torus $T \subset B$ and let $U$ denote the unipotent radical of $B$. Lie algebras of groups denoted by upper-case latin letters ($G, U, L, \ldots$) will be denoted by the corresponding lower-case german letter ($g, u, l, \ldots$). Let $\Phi$ denote the set of roots of $G$ relatively to $T$ and $\Delta \subset \Phi$ the basis associated to the choice of $B$. For all $\alpha \in \Delta$ let $e_\alpha, a^\vee, f_\alpha$ be an sl(2)-triple of $T$-weights $\alpha, 0, -\alpha$. Let $\Lambda$ denote the weight lattice of $T$ and $\Lambda^+$ the subset of dominant weights. For all $\alpha \in \Delta$, denote by $\omega_\alpha$ the corresponding fundamental weight.

If $\lambda \in \Lambda$, recall the definition of its support:

$$\text{Supp}(\lambda) = \{\alpha \in \Delta : \langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \neq 0\}.$$ 

If $I \subset \Delta$, define its border $\partial I$, its interior $I^\circ$ and its closure $\overline{I}$ as follows:

$$\partial I = \{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus I : \exists \beta \in I \text{ such that } \langle \beta, \alpha^\vee \rangle \neq 0\};$$

$$I^\circ = I \setminus \partial (\Delta \setminus I);$$

$$\overline{I} = I \cup \partial I.$$

For $\lambda \in \Lambda$, denote by $L_\lambda$ the line bundle on $G/B$ whose $T$-weight in the point fixed by $B$ is $-\lambda$. For $\lambda$ dominant, $V(\lambda) = \Gamma(G/B, L_\lambda)^\ast$ is an irreducible $G$-module of highest weight $\lambda$; when we deal with different groups we will use the notation $V_G(\lambda)$.

Denote by $\Pi(\lambda)$ the set of weights occurring in $V(\lambda)$ and set $\Pi^+(\lambda) = \Pi(\lambda) \cap \Lambda^+$. Let $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^*$ be the linear involution of $\Lambda$ defined by $(V(\lambda))^\ast \simeq V(\lambda^2)$, for any dominant weight $\lambda$.

The weight lattice $\Lambda$ is endowed with the dominance order $\leq$ defined as follows: $\mu \leq \lambda$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu \in \mathbb{N}\Delta$. If $\beta = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} n_\alpha \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}\Delta$, define its support over $\Delta$ (not to be confused with the previous one) as follows:

$$\text{Supp}_\Delta(\beta) = \{\alpha \in \Delta : n_\alpha \neq 0\}.$$ 

We introduce also some notations about the multiplication of sections. Notice that, for all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$, $L_\lambda \otimes L_\mu = L_{\lambda+\mu}$. Therefore, if $\lambda, \mu$ are dominant weights and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the multiplication of sections defines maps as follows:

$$m_{\lambda, \mu} : V(\lambda) \times V(\mu) \to V(\lambda + \mu) \text{ and } m^n_{\lambda} : V(\lambda) \to V(n\lambda).$$

We will also write $uv$ for $m_{\lambda, \mu}(u, v)$ and $u^n$ for $m^n_{\lambda}(u)$. Since $G/B$ is irreducible, $m_{\lambda, \mu}$ and $m^n_{\lambda}$ induce the following maps at the level of projective spaces:

$$\psi_{\lambda, \mu} : \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda)) \times \mathbb{P}(V(\mu)) \to \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda + \mu)) \text{ and } \psi^n_{\lambda} : \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda)) \to \mathbb{P}(V(n\lambda)).$$

The following lemma is certainly well known; however we do not know any reference.

**Lemma 1.** Let $\lambda, \mu$ be dominant weights.

i) If $\text{Supp}(\lambda) \cap \text{Supp}(\mu) = \varnothing$, then the map $\psi_{\lambda, \mu} : \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda)) \times \mathbb{P}(V(\mu)) \to \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda + \mu))$ is a closed embedding.

ii) For any $n > 0$, the map $\psi^n_{\lambda} : \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda)) \to \mathbb{P}(V(n\lambda))$ is a closed embedding.
Proof. i). Fix highest weight vectors $v_{\lambda} \in V(\lambda), v_{\mu} \in V(\mu)$ and $v_{\lambda+\mu} = v_{\lambda}v_{\mu} \in V(\lambda+\mu)$.

If $V$ is irreducible, then $P(V)$ has a unique closed orbit, namely the orbit of the highest weight vector. Consequently, since $P(V(\lambda)) \times P(V(\mu))$ has a unique closed orbit, in order to prove the claim it suffices to prove that $\psi_{\lambda,\mu}$ is smooth in $x = ([v_{\lambda}],[v_{\mu}])$ and that the inverse image of $[v_{\lambda+\mu}]$ is $x$. The second claim is clear for weight reasons.

In order to prove that $\psi_{\lambda,\mu}$ is smooth in $x$, consider $T$-stable complements $U \subset V(\lambda), V \subset V(\mu)$ and $W \subset V(\lambda+\mu)$ of $k v_{\lambda}, k v_{\mu}$ and $k v_{\lambda+\mu}$. So in a neighbourhood of $x$ the map $\psi_{\lambda,\mu}$ can be described as

$$\psi : U \times V \rightarrow W$$

where $\psi(u,v) = uv_{\mu} + v_{\lambda}v + uv$.

The differential of $\psi_{\lambda,\mu}$ in $x$ is then given by the differential of $\psi$ in $(0,0)$, thus it is described as follows:

$$d\psi_x(u,v) = uv_{\mu} + v_{\lambda}v.$$

Suppose that $d\psi_x$ is not injective. Since it is $T$-equivariant, consider a maximal weight $\eta \in \Pi(\lambda+\mu) \setminus \{\lambda+\mu\}$ such that there exists a couple of non-zero $T$-eigenvectors $(u,v) \in \ker d\psi_x$ with weights respectively $\eta - \mu$ and $\eta - \lambda$. Suppose that $\eta - \mu \in \Pi(\lambda) \setminus \{\lambda\}$ is not maximal and take $\alpha \in \Delta$ such that $\eta - \mu + \alpha \in \Pi(\lambda) \setminus \{\lambda\}$ and $e_{\alpha}u \neq 0$: then

$$(e_{\alpha}u)v_{\mu} + v_{\lambda}(e_{\alpha}v) = e_{\alpha}(uv_{\mu} + v_{\lambda}v) = 0$$

and $\eta + \alpha \in \Pi(\lambda+\mu) \setminus \{\lambda+\mu\}$, against the maximality of $\eta$. Thus $\eta - \mu$ is maximal in $\Pi(\lambda) \setminus \{\lambda\}$ and similarly $\eta - \lambda$ is maximal in $\Pi(\mu) \setminus \{\mu\}$. Therefore, on one hand it must be

$$\eta - \mu = \lambda - \alpha$$

with $\alpha \in \text{Supp}(\lambda)$, while on the other hand it must be

$$\eta - \lambda = \mu - \beta$$

with $\beta \in \text{Supp}(\mu)$. Since $\text{Supp}(\lambda) \cap \text{Supp}(\mu) = \emptyset$, this is impossible and shows that, if $(u,v) \in \ker d\psi_x$, then it must be $u = 0$ or $v = 0$. Suppose now that $(u,0) \in \ker d\psi_x$: then $uv_{\mu} = 0$ and by the irreducibility of $G/B$ also $u = 0$. A similar argument applies if $v = 0$.

ii). Suppose that $v,w \in V(\lambda)$ are such that $v^n = w^n$: then $v = tw$ for some $t \in k$. Thus $\psi_{\lambda}^v$ is injective. Let us show now that $\psi_{\lambda}^v$ is smooth; it is enough to show it in $x = [v_{\lambda}]$ where $v_{\lambda} \in V(\lambda)$ is a highest weight vector. Let $V \subset V(\lambda)$ be the $T$-stable complement of $k v_{\lambda}$, identified with the tangent space $T_xP(V(\lambda))$. If $v \in V$, the differential $d(\psi_{\lambda}^v)_x$ is described as follows

$$d(\psi_{\lambda}^v)_x(v) = nv_{\lambda}^{n-1}v.$$
Proof. By the discussion above we have to prove only that the condition is necessary. This follows by noticing that if $X_\lambda$ and $X_\mu$ are $G \times G$-isomorphic then also their closed $G \times G$-orbits are isomorphic, which is equivalent to the fact that $\lambda$ and $\mu$ have the same support. \qed

1.3. The wonderful compactification of $G_{ad}$ and the normalization of $X_\lambda$. When $\lambda$ is a regular weight (i.e. $\text{Supp}(\lambda) = \Delta$) the variety $X_\lambda$ is called the wonderful compactification of $G_{ad}$ and it has been studied by C. De Concini and C. Procesi in [6]. We will denote this variety by $M$: it is smooth and the complement of its open orbit is the union of smooth prime divisors with normal crossings whose intersection is the closed orbit. Moreover, following the general theory of spherical varieties (see [8]), $M$ dominates every simple normal completion of a quotient of $G_{ad}$. The closed orbit of $M$ is isomorphic to $G/B \times G/B$ and the restriction of line bundles determines an embedding of $\text{Pic}(M)$ into $\text{Pic}(G/B \times G/B)$, that we identify with $\Lambda$ as before; the image of this map is the set of weights of the form $(\lambda, \lambda)$. Therefore $\text{Pic}(M)$ is identified with $\Lambda$ and we denote by $M_\lambda$ a line bundle on $M$ whose restriction to $G/B \times G/B$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{L}_\lambda \boxtimes \mathcal{L}_\lambda$. If $D \subset M$ is a $G \times G$-stable prime divisor then the line bundle defined by $D$ is of the form $M_{\alpha_D}$, where $\alpha_D$ is a simple root. The map $D \mapsto \alpha_D$ defines a bijection between the set of $G \times G$-stable prime divisors and $\Delta$, and we denote by $M_\alpha$ the prime divisor which corresponds to a simple root $\alpha$. We denote by $s_\alpha$ a section of $M_\alpha$ whose associated divisor is $M_\alpha$; notice that such a section is $G \times G$-invariant. More generally if $\nu = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} n_\alpha \alpha \in \mathbb{N}\Delta$, set $s^\nu = \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta} s_\alpha^{n_\alpha} \in \text{Pic}(M, M_\nu)$. Then, given any $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the multiplication by $s^\nu$ injects $\Gamma(M, M_{\lambda - \nu})$ into $\Gamma(M, M_\nu)$.

If $\lambda$ is a dominant weight, the map $G_{ad} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(E(\lambda))$ extends to a map $q_\lambda : M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(E(\lambda))$ whose image is $X_\lambda$ and such that $M_\lambda = q_\lambda^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E(\lambda))}(1))$. If we pull back the homogeneous coordinates of $\mathbb{P}(E(\lambda))$ to $M$, we get then a submodule of $\Gamma(M, M_\lambda)$ which is isomorphic to $E(\lambda)^*$; by abuse of notation we will denote this submodule by $E(\lambda)^*$. If $\lambda \in \Lambda$, in [6] Theorem 8.3] the following decomposition of $\Gamma(M, M_\lambda)$ is given:

$$\Gamma(M, M_\lambda) = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Lambda^+, \mu \leq \lambda} s^\lambda - \mu E(\mu)^*.$$ 

Consider the graded algebra $A(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty A_n(\lambda)$, where $A_n(\lambda) = \Gamma(M, M_{n\lambda})$, and set $\tilde{X}_\lambda = \text{Proj} A(\lambda)$. We have then a commutative diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \xrightarrow{p_\lambda} & \tilde{X}_\lambda \\
\downarrow{q_\lambda} & & \downarrow{r_\lambda} \\
X_\lambda & & 
\end{array}$$

In [7], it has been shown that $A(\lambda)$ is generated in degree 1 and in [3] that $r = r_\lambda$ is the normalization of $X_\lambda$. Notice that the projective coordinate ring of $X_\lambda \subset \mathbb{P}(E(\lambda))$ is given by the graded subalgebra $B(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty B_n(\lambda)$ of $A(\lambda)$ generated by $E(\lambda)^* \subset \Gamma(M, M_\lambda)$.

1.4. The variety $X_\Sigma$. We consider now a generalization of the variety $X_\lambda$. Let $\Sigma$ be a finite set of dominant weights and define $E(\Sigma) = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Sigma} E(\mu)$; let $x_\Sigma = [\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}(E(\Sigma))}] \in \mathbb{P}(E(\Sigma))$ and define $X_\Sigma$ as the closure of the $G \times G$-orbit of $x_\Sigma$ in $\mathbb{P}(E(\Sigma))$. If $\Sigma = \lambda$, then we get the variety $X_\lambda$, while if $\Sigma = \Pi^+(\lambda)$ we get its normalization $\tilde{X}_\lambda$.

We say that $\Sigma$ is simple if there exists $\lambda \in \Sigma$ such that $\Sigma \subset \Pi^+(\lambda)$ or equivalently if $\Sigma$ contains a unique maximal element with respect to the dominance order $\leq$. Notice that, if $\Sigma$ is simple, then $X_\Sigma$ is simple: indeed by previous description, if $\lambda \in \Sigma$ is the maximal element, then we get

$$\tilde{X}_\lambda \xrightarrow{r} X_\Sigma \longrightarrow X_\lambda$$

In particular, it follows that $r = r_\Sigma : \tilde{X}_\lambda \rightarrow X_\Sigma$ is the normalization of $X_\Sigma$.
We say that a projective $G \times G$-variety $X$ is linear if there exists an equivariant embedding $X \subset \mathbb{P}(V)$ where $V$ is a finite dimensional rational $G \times G$-module. All compactifications considered in this paper are linear, in particular by [11 Corollary 2.6] all normal projective compactifications are linear.

If $\Sigma$ is contained in a coset of $\Lambda$ modulo $\mathbb{Z}\Delta$, then $X_{\Sigma}$ is simple if and only if $\Sigma$ is simple. Indeed, since $X_{\Sigma}$ is linear, by [12 Proposition 1], the normalization $\bar{X}_{\Sigma} \to X_{\Sigma}$ induces a bijection on the orbit sets: hence, if $X_{\Sigma}$ is simple, then $\bar{X}_{\Sigma}$ is simple as well and we get a morphism $M \to \bar{X}_{\Sigma} \subset \mathbb{P}(E(\Sigma))$. If $\mathcal{M}_\lambda \in \text{Pic}(M)$ is the pullback of the hyperplane bundle, it follows then $\lambda \in \Sigma$ and $\Sigma \subset \Pi^+(\lambda)$.

Notice also that if $X$ is any simple linear compactification of a quotient of $G_{ad}$, then the same argument shows that $X \simeq X_{\Sigma}$ for some simple $\Sigma$.

If $\Sigma$ is simple, denote $B(\Sigma) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} B_n(\Sigma)$ the projective coordinate ring of $X_{\Sigma} \subset \mathbb{P}(E(\Sigma))$: it is the subalgebra of $A(\lambda)$ generated by $E(\Sigma)^* \subset \Gamma(M, \mathcal{M}_\lambda)$.

2. Normality

In this section we determine for which simple $\Sigma$ the variety $X_{\Sigma}$ is normal, proving in particular Theorem A. In the following, by $\lambda$ we will always denote the maximal element of $\Sigma$.

Let $\varphi \in E(\lambda)^*$ be a highest weight vector and set $X_{\Sigma}^0 \subset X_{\Sigma}$ the open affine subset defined by the non-vanishing of $\varphi_{\lambda}$. In particular, we set $\bar{X}_{\lambda} = X_{\Pi^+(\lambda)}$ and notice that $\bar{X}_{\lambda}^0 = r^{-1} X_{\Sigma}^0$. Notice that $X_{\Sigma}^0$ is $B \times B$-stable and, since it intersects the closed orbit, it intersects every orbit: therefore $X_{\Sigma}$ is normal if and only if $X_{\Sigma}^0$ is normal if and only if the restriction $r|_{\bar{X}_{\lambda}} : \bar{X}_{\lambda} \to \bar{X}_{\lambda}^0$ is an isomorphism. Denote by $\bar{B}(\Sigma)$ the coordinate ring of $\bar{X}_{\lambda}^0$ and by $\bar{A}(\lambda)$ the coordinate ring of $\bar{X}_{\lambda}^0$; then we have

$$\bar{A}(\lambda) = \{ \frac{\varphi}{\varphi_{\lambda}} : \varphi \in A_n(\lambda) \} \supset \{ \frac{\varphi}{\varphi_{\lambda}} : \varphi \in B_n(\Sigma) \} = \bar{B}(\Sigma)$$

and $X_{\Sigma}$ is normal if and only if $\bar{A}(\lambda) = \bar{B}(\Sigma)$. The rings $\bar{A}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{B}(\Sigma)$ are not $G \times G$-modules, however since $X_{\Sigma}^0$ is an open subset of $X_{\Sigma}$ we still have an action of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ on them.

By [7], $\bar{A}(\lambda)$ is generated by the elements of the form $\varphi/\varphi_{\lambda}$ with $\varphi \in A_1(\lambda)$. In particular we have the following lemma.

Lemma 3. The variety $X_{\Sigma}$ is normal if and only if for all $\mu \in \Lambda^+$ such that $\mu \leq \lambda$ there exists $n > 0$ such that

$$s^{\lambda-\mu}E(\mu + (n-1)\lambda)^* \subset B_n(\Sigma).$$

Proof. Let $\varphi_{\mu} \in s^{\lambda-\mu}E(\mu)$ be a highest weight vector and suppose that $X_{\Sigma}$ is normal. Then, by the descriptions of $\bar{A}(\lambda)$ and $\bar{B}(\Sigma)$, for every dominant weight $\mu \leq \lambda$ there exist $n > 0$ and $\varphi \in B_n(\Sigma)$ such that $\varphi/\varphi_{\lambda} = \varphi_{\mu}/\varphi_{\lambda}$ or equivalently $\varphi = \varphi_{\mu}\varphi_{\lambda}^{-n-1} \in B_n(\Sigma)$. Since $\varphi$ is a highest weight vector of the module $s^{\lambda-\mu}E(\mu + (n-1)\lambda)^*$ the claim follows.

Conversely assume that for every dominant weight $\mu \leq \lambda$ there exists $n$ such that

$$s^{\lambda-\mu}E(\mu + (n-1)\lambda)^* \subset B_n(\Sigma);$$

in particular $\varphi = \varphi_{\mu}\varphi_{\lambda}^{-n-1} \in B_n(\Sigma)$. Let’s prove that $\varphi/\varphi_{\lambda} \in \bar{B}(\Sigma)$ for every $\varphi \in s^{\lambda-\mu}E(\mu)^*$; this implies the thesis since $\bar{A}(\lambda)$ is generated in degree one. If $\varphi = \varphi_{\mu}$ this is clear. Using the action of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ on $\bar{B}(\Sigma)$, let’s show that if $\varphi = \varphi_{\mu}$ $\in \bar{B}(\Sigma)$ then $f_\alpha(\varphi)/\varphi_{\lambda} \in \bar{B}(\Sigma)$: indeed we have

$$\frac{f_\alpha(\varphi)}{\varphi_{\lambda}} = \frac{f_\alpha(\varphi_{\lambda})}{\varphi_{\lambda}} + \frac{\varphi}{\varphi_{\lambda}} \cdot \frac{f_\alpha(\varphi_{\lambda})}{\varphi_{\lambda}}$$

and the claim follows since $f_\alpha(\varphi_{\lambda}) \in E(\lambda)^* \subset B_1(\Sigma)$. \qed

We can describe the set $B_n(\Sigma)$ more explicitly. Indeed, as in [4] or in [7], it is possible to identify sections of a line bundle on $M$ with functions on $G$ and use the description of the multiplication of matrix coefficients. Recall that as a $G \times G$-module we have $k[G] = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda^+} E(\lambda)^* \simeq \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda^+} V(\lambda)^* \otimes V(\lambda)$. More
Lemma 7. Fix \( \lambda, \mu, \nu \in \Lambda^+ \) such that \( V(\nu) \subseteq V(\lambda) \otimes V(\mu) \). Then, for any \( \nu' \in \Lambda^+ \), it also holds

\[ V(\nu + \nu') \subseteq V(\lambda + \nu') \otimes V(\mu). \]
are linearly independent, there exists no maximal vector of weight $(\lambda + \nu')$ in $V(\mu)$ is a $U$-invariant vector of weight $\nu + \nu'$. \hfill \Box

We now describe some more explicit results. When we deal with explicit irreducible root systems, unless otherwise stated, we always use the numbering of simple roots and fundamental weights of Bourbaki [11].

In order to describe the simple subsets $\Sigma \subset \Lambda^+$ which give rise to a non-normal variety $X_\Sigma$, we will make use of following lemma.

Lemma 8.

1. Let $G$ be of type $B_r$. Then, for any $n$, $V((n-1)\omega_1) \not\subseteq V(\omega_1)^\otimes n$.

2. Let $G$ be of type $G_2$. Then, for any $n$, $V(\omega_1 + (n-1)\omega_2) \not\subseteq V(\omega_2)^\otimes n$.

Proof. We consider only the first case, the second is similar. Fix a highest weight vector $v_1 \in V(\omega_1)$.

If $\alpha$ is any simple root and if $1 \leq s \leq r$, notice that $f_\alpha$ acts non-trivially on $f_{\alpha_{s-1}} \cdots f_{\alpha_1} v_1$ if and only if $\alpha = \alpha_s$. The $T$-eigenspace of weight $0$ in $V(\omega_1)$ is spanned by $v_0 = f_\alpha \cdots f_{\alpha_1} v_1$, and similarly the $T$-eigenspace of weight $(n-1)\omega_1$ in $V(\omega_1)^\otimes n$ is spanned by $v_1^{\otimes i-1} \otimes v_0 \otimes v_1^{\otimes n-i}$, where $1 \leq i \leq n$. Since the vectors

$$e_{\alpha_s}(v_1^{\otimes i-1} \otimes v_0 \otimes v_1^{\otimes n-i}) = v_1^{\otimes i-1} \otimes (e_{\alpha_s} v_0) \otimes v_1^{\otimes n-i}$$

are linearly independent, there exists no maximal vector of weight $(n-1)\omega_1$ in $V(\omega_1)^\otimes n$. \hfill \Box

Dual results will be needed to describe the subsets $\Sigma$ which give rise to a normal variety $X_\Sigma$, but before we need to introduce some further notation.

If $\Phi$ is an irreducible root system and $\Delta$ is a basis for $\Phi$ we will denote by $\eta$ the highest root if $\Phi$ is simply laced or the highest short root if $\Phi$ is not simply laced. For the convenience of the reader we list the highest short root of every irreducible root system in Table 1.

### Definition 9. If $\Delta' \subset \Delta$ is a non-simply laced connected component, order the simple roots in $\Delta' = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_r\}$ starting from the extreme of the Dynkin diagram of $\Delta'$ which contains a long root and denote $\alpha_q$ the first short root in $\Delta'$. If $\lambda$ is a dominant weight such that $\alpha_q \not\in \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ and such that

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type of $\Phi$</th>
<th>highest short root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_r$</td>
<td>$\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_r = \omega_1 + \omega_r$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B_r$</td>
<td>$\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_r = \omega_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_r$</td>
<td>$\alpha_1 + 2(\alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-1}) + \alpha_r = \omega_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_r$</td>
<td>$\alpha_1 + 2(\alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_{r-2}) + \alpha_{r-1} + \alpha_r = \omega_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_6$</td>
<td>$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 + 3\alpha_4 + 2\alpha_5 + 3\alpha_6 = \omega_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_7$</td>
<td>$2\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 4\alpha_4 + 3\alpha_5 + 2\alpha_6 + \alpha_7 = \omega_1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$E_8$</td>
<td>$2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + 4\alpha_3 + 6\alpha_4 + 5\alpha_5 + 4\alpha_6 + 3\alpha_7 + 2\alpha_8 = \omega_8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_4$</td>
<td>$\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4 = \omega_4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$G_2$</td>
<td>$2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = \omega_1$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Proof. Fix a maximal vector $v_{\nu'} \in V(\nu')$ and consider the $U$-equivariant map

$$\phi : V(\lambda) \otimes V(\mu) \longrightarrow V(\lambda + \nu') \otimes V(\mu)$$

$$w_1 \otimes w_2 \longmapsto m_{\lambda, \nu'}(w_1, v_{\nu'}) \otimes w_2$$

The claim follows since, if $v_\nu \in V(\lambda) \otimes V(\mu)$ is a $U$-invariant vector of weight $\nu$, then $\phi(v_\nu) \in V(\lambda + \nu') \otimes V(\mu)$ is a $U$-invariant vector of weight $\nu + \nu'$. \hfill \Box
Supp(λ) ∩ Δ' contains a long root, denote α_p the last long root which occurs in Supp(λ) ∩ Δ'; for instance, if Δ' is not of type G_2, then the numbering is as follows:

\[\begin{array}{cccccc}
\alpha_1 & \cdots & \alpha_p & \cdots & \alpha_q & \cdots \alpha_r
\end{array}\]

The little brother of λ with respect to Δ' is the dominant weight

\[\lambda^{lb}_{Δ'} = \lambda - \sum_{i=p}^{q} \alpha_i = \begin{cases} 
\lambda - \omega_1 + \omega_2 & \text{if } G \text{ is of type } G_2 \\
\lambda + \omega_{p-1} - \omega_p + \omega_{q+1} & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}\]

where \(\omega_i\) is the fundamental weight associated to \(\alpha_i\) if \(1 \leq i \leq r\), while \(\omega_0 = \omega_{r+1} = 0\). The set of the little brothers of \(\lambda\) will be denoted by \(LB(\lambda)\); notice that \(LB(\lambda)\) is empty if and only if \(\lambda\) satisfies condition (*) of Theorem A. For convenience, define \(\overline{LB}(\lambda) = LB(\lambda) \cup \{\lambda\}\), while if \(\Delta\) is connected and non-simply laced set \(\lambda^{lb} = \lambda^{lb}_{\Delta'}\).

**Lemma 10.** Assume \(G\) to be simple and let \(\lambda \in \Lambda^+ \setminus \{0\}\). Denote \(\eta\) the highest root of \(\Phi\) if the latter is simply laced or the highest short root otherwise.

1. If \(\lambda\) satisfies the condition (*) then
   \[V(\lambda) \subset V(\eta) \otimes V(\lambda)\]
2. If \(\lambda\) does not satisfy the condition (*) and if \(\lambda^{lb}\) is the little brother of \(\lambda\) then
   \[V(\lambda) \subset V(\eta) \otimes V(\lambda^{lb})\]

**Proof.** If \(\Delta\) is simply laced, then \(V(\eta) \simeq g\) is the adjoint representation: in this case the claim follows straightforward by considering the map \(g \otimes V(\lambda) \to V(\lambda)\) induced by the \(g\)-module structure on \(V(\lambda)\), which is non-zero since \(\lambda\) is non-zero.

Suppose now that \(\Delta\) is not simply laced. If \(\lambda\) satisfies condition (*), then by Lemma 7 it is enough to study the case \(\lambda = \omega_\alpha\) where \(\alpha\) is a short simple root:

- **Type B_r:** \(V(\omega_r) \subset V(\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_r)\).
- **Type C_r:** \(V(\omega_i) \subset V(\omega_2) \otimes V(\omega_i)\), with \(i < r\).
- **Type F_4:** \(V(\omega_3) \subset V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_3)\) and \(V(\omega_4) \subset V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_4)\).
- **Type G_2:** \(V(\omega_1) \subset V(\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_1)\).

If \(\lambda\) does not satisfy condition (*), by Lemma 7 we can assume that \(\lambda = \omega_\alpha\) with \(\alpha\) a long root:

- **Type B_r:** \(V(\omega_i) \subset V(\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_{i-1})\), if \(1 < i < r\), and \(V(\omega_1) \subset V(\omega_1) \otimes V(0)\).
- **Type C_r:** \(V(\omega_i) \subset V(\omega_2) \otimes V(\omega_{i-2})\).
- **Type F_4:** \(V(\omega_1) \subset V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_4)\) and \(V(\omega_2) \subset V(\omega_4) \otimes V(\omega_1 + \omega_4)\).
- **Type G_2:** \(V(\omega_2) \subset V(\omega_2) \otimes V(\omega_1)\).

The above mentioned inclusion relations for tensor products are essentially known: let us treat the case of type C_r with \(\lambda = \omega_1\) and \(i < r\), the other cases are easier or can be checked directly.

Let \(v_0\) be a highest weight vector of \(V(\omega_2)\) and \(w_0\) be a highest weight vector of \(V(\omega_1)\). Let \(f\) be the following product (in the universal enveloping algebra \(\mathfrak{U}(u^-)\))

\[f = f_{\alpha_1} \cdots f_{\alpha_1} \cdots f_{\alpha_1} \cdots f_{\alpha_{r-1}} \cdots f_{\alpha_r} \cdots f_{\alpha_2}\]

and consider all the factorizations \(f = p \cdot q\) such that \(p,q \in \mathfrak{U}(u^-)\). If \(\beta_1,\ldots,\beta_j \in \Delta\), set

\[r(\beta_1 \cdots \beta_j) = (-1)^j 2^\delta f_{\beta_1} \cdots f_{\beta_j}\]

where \(\delta\) equals 0 (resp. 1) if \(\alpha_i\) occurs an even (resp. odd) number of times in \(\{\beta_1,\ldots,\beta_j\}\). Then it is easy to check that the vector

\[\sum_{p,q=f} p.v_0 \otimes q.w_0\]

is a \(U\)-invariant vector in \(V(\omega_2) \otimes V(\omega_1)\) of \(T\)-weight \(\omega_1\). \(\square\)
If the Dynkin diagram of $G$ is not simply laced we will need some further properties of tensor products. If $\Delta$ is connected but not simply laced, we will denote by $\alpha_S$ the short simple root that is adjacent to a long simple root $\alpha_L$; moreover, we will denote the associated fundamental weights by $\omega_S$ and $\omega_L$.

Finally, define $\zeta$ as the sum of all simple roots and notice that $\omega_S + \zeta$ is dominant.

**Lemma 11.** Let $\lambda$ be a non-zero dominant weight.

1. If $G$ is of type $F_r$ or $C_r$ (r \(\geq 3\)) and if $\text{Supp}(\lambda)$ contains a long root then

\[ V(\lambda + \omega_S) \subseteq V(\zeta + \omega_S) \otimes V(\lambda). \]

2. If $G$ is of type $G_2$ and if $\lambda$ does not satisfy (*) then

\[ V(\lambda + \omega_1) \subseteq V(\omega_2) \otimes V(\lambda^{lb}). \]

3. If $G$ is of type $G_2$ and if $\alpha_S \in \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ then

\[ V(\lambda + \omega_1) \subseteq V(\omega_2) \otimes V(\lambda). \]

**Proof.** By Lemma 7 it is enough to check the statements for $\lambda = \omega_1$ with $\alpha$ a long root in the first two cases and $\alpha = \alpha_S$ in the last case.

- **Type $C_r$:** by Lemma 7 it is enough to check that $V(\omega_{r-1}) \subseteq V(\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_r)$.
- **Type $F_r$:** we have $\lambda = \omega_1$ or $\lambda = \omega_2$ and $\omega_S + \zeta = \omega_1 + \omega_2$.
- **Type $G_2$:** we have $\lambda = \omega_2$ and $\lambda^{lb} = \omega_1$ in point (2) and $\lambda = \omega_1$ in point (3). \(\square\)

### 2.2. Normality and non-normality of $X_\Sigma$.

We are now able to state the main theorem.

**Theorem 12.** Let $\Sigma$ be a simple set of dominant weights and let $\lambda$ be its maximal element. The variety $X_\Sigma$ is normal if and only if $\Sigma \supset \text{LB}(\lambda)$.

Theorem A stated in the introduction follows immediately by considering the case $\Sigma = \{\lambda\}$. The remaining part of this section will be devoted to the proof of Theorem 12. The general strategy will be based on Proposition 5 and will proceed by induction on the dominance order of weights. The ingredients of this induction will be the results proved in section 2.1 together with the description of the dominance order given by J. Stembridge in [11]: the dominance order between dominant weights is generated by pairs which differ by the highest short root for a subsystem of the root system.

If $K$ is a subset of $\Delta$, denote $\Phi_K \subseteq \Phi$ the associated root subsystem and, in case $K$ is connected, denote by $\eta_K$ the corresponding highest short root. Moreover, if $\beta = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta} n_{\alpha} \alpha$, set $\beta|_K = \sum_{\alpha \in K} n_{\alpha} \alpha$.

The result of [11] that we will use is the following.

**Lemma 13.** ([11] Lemma 2.5]). Let $\lambda, \mu$ be two dominant weights with $\lambda > \mu$; set $I = \text{Supp}_\Delta(\lambda - \mu)$. Let $\Phi_K$ be an irreducible subsystem of $\Phi_I$ (where $K \subset I$).

1. If $(\langle \lambda - \mu \rangle|_K, \alpha') \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in K \cap \text{Supp}(\mu)$, then $\mu + \eta_K \leq \lambda$.
2. If in addition $(\mu + \eta_K, \alpha') \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in I \setminus K$, then $\mu + \eta_K \in \Lambda^+$. 

The next two lemmas are the main steps of our induction.

**Lemma 14.** Suppose that $\Phi$ is irreducible; let $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda^+$ such that $\lambda > \mu$ and $\text{Supp}_\Delta(\lambda - \mu) = \Delta$.

Assume that either $\Phi$ is simply laced, or there exists a short root $\alpha \in \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ such that $\langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha' \rangle \geq 0$, or $\alpha_S \notin \text{Supp}(\mu)$. Then there exists a connected subset $K$ of $\Delta$ such that

1. $\mu + \eta_K \leq \lambda$;
2. $\mu + \eta_K \in \Lambda^+$;
3. $K \cap \text{Supp}(\lambda) \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof.** Set $K_1 = \{ \alpha \in \Delta : \langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha' \rangle \geq 0 \}$. Since $\lambda > \mu$ we have that $K_1 \cap \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ is non-empty. Notice also that $\text{Supp}(\mu) \supset \Delta \setminus K_1$. Define $K$ as follows:
a) If \( \Phi \) is simply laced, let \( K \) be a connected component of \( K_1 \) which intersects \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) \).

b) If \( \alpha \in \text{Supp}(\lambda) \) is a short root such that \( (\lambda - \mu, \alpha^\vee) \geq 0 \) let \( K \) be the connected component of \( K_1 \) containing \( \alpha \).

c) If \( \Phi \) is not simply laced and there does not exist a short root \( \alpha \) as in b), let \( K \) be a connected component of \( K_1 \) which intersects \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) \).

Properties i) and iii) are then easily verified by Lemma 13(a) and by construction.

To prove ii) notice that, if \( \Phi \) is not simply laced, by the construction of \( K \) it follows that if \( \alpha_L \in K \) then \( \alpha_S \notin K \) as well: indeed, \( K \) is a connected component of \( K_1 \) and if there is no short root \( \alpha \) as in b) then \( \alpha_L \notin \text{Supp}(\mu) \) implies \( \alpha_S \notin K_1 \). By the description of highest short roots in Table 1 we deduce that, if \( \alpha \in K \setminus K^\circ \), then the respective coefficient in \( \eta_{K} \) is 1: hence \( \langle \eta_{K}, \alpha^\vee \rangle = -1 \) for all \( \alpha \in \partial K \) and, since \( \text{Supp}(\mu) \supset \Delta \setminus K_1 \supset \partial K \), we get \( \mu + \eta_{K} \in \Lambda^+ \).

In order to proceed with the induction, in the next lemma we will need to consider the condition (\text{*}) also for a Levi subgroup of \( G \). If \( K \subset \Delta \) let \( L_K \) be the associated standard Levi subgroup; we say that \( \lambda \in \Lambda^+ \) satisfies condition (\text{**}) if, for every non-simply laced connected component \( K' \) of \( K \) that \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) \cap K' \) contains a long root, \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) \cap K' \) contains also the short root adjacent to a long root. Notice that if \( \lambda \) satisfies (\text{*}) then it also satisfies (\text{**}) for all \( K \subset \Delta \).

Similarly we can also define the little brother of a dominant weight w.r.t. the Levi subgroup \( L_K \): if \( K' \) is a connected component of \( K \) such that \( \lambda \) does not satisfy (\text{**}) define the little brother \( \lambda^{\text{lb}}_{K'} \), w.r.t. \( K' \) as in Definition 9 and denote by \( \text{LB}_{K}(\lambda) \) the set of little brothers of \( \lambda \) constructed in this way. Notice that if \( K' \) is a connected component of \( K \) such that \( \lambda \) does not satisfy (\text{**}) and if \( \Delta' \) is the connected component of \( \Delta \) containing \( K' \), then \( \lambda \) does not satisfy (\text{**}) as well and \( \lambda^{\text{lb}}_{K'} = \lambda^{\text{lb}}_{\Delta'} \). In particular \( \text{LB}_{K}(\lambda) \subset \text{LB}(\lambda) \).

**Lemma 15.** Assume \( G \) to be simple and let \( \lambda, \mu \) be two dominant weights such that \( \lambda > \mu \) and \( \text{Supp}_{\Delta}(\lambda - \mu) = \Delta \). Then there exist \( \mu' \in \Lambda^+ \) and \( \lambda' \in \overline{\text{LB}}(\lambda) \) such that \( \mu < \mu' \leq \lambda \) and

\[
V(\mu + \lambda) \subset V(\mu') \otimes V(\lambda').
\]

**Proof.** Suppose first that either \( \Phi \) is simply laced or \( \alpha_S \notin \text{Supp}(\mu) \) or there exists a short root \( \alpha \) in \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) \) such that \( \langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle \geq 0 \). Take \( K \) as in Lemma 14 and set \( \mu' = \mu + \eta_{K} \); then by Lemma 10 together with Lemma 7 we get

\[
V_{L_K}(\mu + \lambda) \subset V_{L_K}(\mu') \otimes V_{L_K}(\lambda')
\]

with \( \lambda' \in \overline{\text{LB}}_{K}(\lambda) \). The claim follows by Lemma 6 together with the inclusion \( \text{LB}_{K}(\lambda) \subset \text{LB}(\lambda) \).

Suppose now that \( \Phi \) is not simply laced, that \( \alpha_S \notin \text{Supp}(\mu) \) and that there is no short root \( \alpha \in \text{Supp}(\lambda) \) such that \( \langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle \geq 0 \). Since \( \lambda > \mu \) there exists \( \alpha \in \text{Supp}(\lambda) \) such that \( \langle \lambda - \mu, \alpha^\vee \rangle \geq 0 \); therefore, \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) \) contains at least a long root. Set \( \mu' = \mu + \zeta \); notice that \( \mu' \leq \lambda \) and that \( \mu' \) is dominant. The claim follows then by Lemma 10 and by Lemma 7 if \( \Phi \) is of type \( B \), while if \( \Phi \) is of type \( C, F_4 \) or \( G_2 \) it follows by Lemma 11 and by Lemma 7. \[\square\]

**Proof of Theorem 12.** We prove first that the condition is necessary. Assume that there exists a little brother \( \mu = \lambda^{\text{lb}}_{\Delta} \) of \( \lambda \) which is not in \( \Sigma \). We prove that for every positive \( n \) and for every choice of weights \( \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \in \Sigma \) the module \( V(\mu + (n - 1)\lambda) \) is not contained in \( V(\lambda_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(\lambda_n) \).

We proceed by contradiction. Assume there exist weights \( \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \) as above and notice that any of them satisfies \( \mu \leq \lambda_i \leq \lambda \): indeed, \( \lambda - \mu = n\lambda - (\mu + (n - 1)\lambda) \geq n\lambda - \sum \lambda_i \geq \lambda - \lambda_i \) for every \( i \). Therefore \( \text{Supp}_{\Delta}(\sum \lambda_i - (\mu + (n - 1)\lambda)) \subset \text{Supp}_{\Delta}(\lambda - \mu) \). By Definition 9 together with Lemma 6 it is enough to analyse the case \( G \) of type \( B_n \) and \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) = \{\alpha_1\} \) or \( G \) of type \( G_2 \) and \( \text{Supp}(\lambda) = \{\alpha_2\} \). We analyse these two cases separately.

**Type \( B_n \):** we have \( \lambda = a\omega_1, \mu = (a - 1)\omega_1 \) and \( \mu + (n - 1)\lambda = (na - 1)\omega_1 \). If \( a = 1 \) we notice that there are no dominant weights between \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \). So the only possibility is \( \lambda_i = \lambda = \omega_1 \) for all
i and this is in contradiction with Lemma 8. If $a > 1$, notice that there is only one dominant weight between $\lambda$ and $\mu$, namely $\nu = \lambda - a_1 = (a - 2)\omega_1 + \omega_2$; hence for all $i$ it must be $\lambda_i = \lambda$ or $\lambda_i = \nu$. Since $\sum \lambda_i \geq \mu + (n - 1)\lambda$, at most one $\lambda_i$ can be equal to $\nu$; therefore $V(\mu + (n - 1)\lambda) \subset V(\lambda)^n$ or $V(\mu + (n - 1)\lambda) \subset V(\nu) \otimes V(\lambda)^{(n-1)}$. In the first case we obtain

$$V((na - 1)\omega_1) = V(\mu + (n - 1)\lambda) \subset V(\lambda)^n \subset V(\omega_1)^{na},$$

against Lemma 8. In the second case we notice that $V(\omega_2) = \Lambda^2 V(\omega_1) \subset V(\omega_1)^{2}$, hence $V(\nu) \subset V((a - 2)\omega_1) \otimes V(\omega_2) \subset V(\omega_1)^{na}$ and we can conclude as in the first case.

Type $G_2$: we have $\lambda = a\omega_2$, $\mu = \omega_1 + (a - 1)\omega_2$ and we proceed as in the previous case.

We now prove that the condition is sufficient, showing that for every dominant weight $\mu \leq \lambda$ there exist $n > 0$ and weights $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{LB}(\lambda)$ such that $V(\lambda_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(\lambda_n)$. To do this, we proceed by decreasing induction with respect to the dominance order.

If $\mu = \lambda$ then the claim is clear, so we assume $\mu < \lambda$. Let $\lambda - \mu = \beta_1 + \cdots + \beta_m$ where $\mathbf{Supp}_\Delta(\beta_i)$ are the connected components of $\mathbf{Supp}_\Delta(\lambda - \mu)$. Set $K = \mathbf{Supp}_\Delta(\beta_1)$ and $\beta' = \beta_2 + \cdots + \beta_m$. Notice that $\mu + \beta_1$ is dominant: indeed if $\alpha \notin K$ then $(\mu + \beta_1, \alpha') = (\mu, \alpha') \geq 0$, while if $\alpha \in K$ then $(\mu + \beta_1, \alpha') = (\mu, \alpha') \geq 0$. Notice moreover that, if $\nu \in \mathbb{LB}_K(\mu + \beta_1)$, then $\nu + \beta' \in \mathbb{LB}(\lambda)$.

By Lemma 5 applied to the semisimple part of the Levi $L = L_K$ associated to $K$, there exists a weight $\mu'$ which is dominant with respect to $K$ such that $\mu < \mu' \leq \mu + \beta_1$ and there exists $\nu \in \mathbb{LB}_K(\mu + \beta_1)$ which satisfy

$$V_L(\mu + \beta_1 + \mu) \subset V_L(\mu') \otimes V_L(\nu).$$

By tensoring with $V_L(\beta')$, which is a one dimensional representation, we get $V_L(\mu + \lambda) \subset V_L(\mu') \otimes V_L(\lambda')$ with $\lambda' = \nu + \beta' \in \mathbb{LB}(\lambda)$. Since $|\mu', \alpha'| \geq |\mu + \beta_1, \alpha'|$ for every $\alpha \notin K$, $\mu'$ is a dominant weight; by Lemma 6 we get then $V(\mu + \lambda) \subset V(\mu') \otimes V(\lambda')$ and we may apply the induction on $\mu' \leq \lambda$. Therefore there exist weights $\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{LB}(\lambda)$ such that $V(\mu' + (n - 1)\lambda) \subset V(\lambda_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(\lambda_n)$. Finally by Lemma 7 we conclude

$$V(\mu + n\lambda) \subset V(\mu' + (n - 1)\lambda) \otimes V(\lambda') \subset V(\lambda_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes V(\lambda_n) \otimes V(\lambda').$$

\[\Box\]

3. Smoothness

In this section we will study the variety $\tilde{X}_\lambda$; in particular we will give necessary and sufficient conditions on $\mathbf{Supp}(\lambda)$ for its $\mathbb{Q}$-factoriality and for its smoothness.

Thanks to Lemma 1 we may assume that $G$ is a simple group. Indeed suppose $\Delta = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \Delta_i$ is the decomposition in connected components and write $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n$ with $\mathbf{Supp}(\lambda_i) \subset \Delta_i$: correspondingly we get a decomposition $X_\lambda = X_{\lambda_1} \times \cdots \times X_{\lambda_n}$, and every $X_{\lambda_i}$ is an embedding of the corresponding simple factor of $G_{\text{ad}}$ if $\lambda_i \neq 0$ or a point if $\lambda_i = 0$. From now on, we will therefore assume that $\Phi$ is an irreducible root system.

By the Bruhat decomposition, the group $G_{\text{ad}}$ has an open $B \times B^-$-orbit; therefore it is a spherical $G \times G$-homogeneous space. Following the general theory of spherical embeddings (see S), its simple normal embeddings are classified by combinatorial data called the colored cones. Here we will skip an overview of such theory, and we will simply recall the definition of the colored cone in the particular case of a simple normal embedding of $G_{\text{ad}}$.

Recall that a normal variety $X$ is said $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial if, given any Weil divisor $D$ of $X$, there exists an integer $n \neq 0$ such that $nD$ is a Cartier divisor. In subsection 3.1 we will explicitly describe the colored cone of $\tilde{X}_\lambda$; then in subsection 3.2 we will study $\mathbb{Q}$-factoriality of $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ following [2]. Finally, in subsection 3.3 we will use Theorem 12 together with the description of the colored cone of $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ to make
more explicit the criterion of smoothness given in [12] in the case of a linear projective compactification of a reductive group.

3.1. The colored cone of $\tilde{X}_\lambda$. Let $X$ be a simple normal compactification of $G_{ad}$, call $Y$ its unique closed orbit. Set $D(G_{ad})$ the set of $B \times B^*$-stable prime divisors of $G_{ad}$ and $D(X) \subset D(G_{ad})$ the set of divisors whose closure in $X$ contains $Y$. Let $N(X)$ be the set of $G \times G$-stable prime divisors of $X$, so that the set of $B \times B^*$-stable prime divisors of $X$ is identified with $D(G_{ad}) \cup N(X)$.

Let $T_{ad} \subset G_{ad}$ be the image of $T$; then the character group $X'(T_{ad})$ coincides with the root lattice $\mathbb{Z}\Delta$, while the cocharacter group $X^\vee(T_{ad})$ coincides with the coweight lattice $\Lambda^\vee$. If $V$ is a simple $G \times G$-module denote by $V(B \times B^*)$ the subset of $B \times B^*$-eigenvectors. Notice that $k(G_{ad})/(B \times B^*)/k^* \simeq \mathbb{Z}\Delta$ and define a natural map $\rho: D(G_{ad}) \cup N(X) \to \Lambda^\vee$ by associating to a $B \times B^*$-stable prime divisor of $X$ the cocharacter associated to the rational discrete valuation induced by $D$. If $D \in N(X)$, then $\rho(D)$ is the opposite of a fundamental coweight, while if $D \in D(G_{ad})$, then $\rho(D)$ is a simple coroot; moreover, $\rho$ is injective and $\rho(D(G_{ad})) = \Delta^\vee$ (see [12 § 7]).

Let $C(X)$ be the convex cone in $\Lambda^\vee_{\mathbb{Q}}$ generated by $\rho(D(X) \cup N(X))$; by the general theory of spherical embeddings we have that $C(X)$ is generated by $\rho(D(X))$ together with the negative Weyl chamber of $\Phi$. The colored cone of $X$ is then the couple $(C(X), D(X))$: up to equivariant isomorphisms, it uniquely determines $X$ as a $G \times G$-compactification of $G_{ad}$.

In the case of the compactification $\tilde{X}_\lambda$, then $\rho(D(X)) = \Delta^\vee \smallsetminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)^\vee$ (see [12 Theorem 7]).

3.2. Q-factoriality. In order to give a necessary and sufficient condition for the $\mathbb{Q}$-factoriality of $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ we need to determine the set of extremal rays of the associated cone $C(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$.

Lemma 16. If $\alpha \in \Delta \smallsetminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$, then $\alpha^\vee$ generates an extremal ray of $C(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$.

Proof. If a simple coroot $\alpha^\vee \in C(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$ does not generate an extremal ray, then we can write

$$\alpha^\vee = \sum_{\beta \in \Delta \smallsetminus \{\alpha\}} a_\beta \beta^\vee - \sum_{\beta \in \Delta} b_\beta \omega^\vee_\beta,$$

with $a_\beta, b_\beta \geq 0$ for every $\beta$: this yields a contradiction since then it would be $\langle \alpha, \alpha^\vee \rangle \leq 0$. \qed

Recall that a convex cone is said to be simplicial if it is generated by linearly independent vectors; the following proposition is a particular case of a characterization of $\mathbb{Q}$-factoriality that M. Brion gave in [2] in the general case of a spherical variety. We recall it in the case of our interest.

Proposition 17 (see [2 Proposition 4.2]). The variety $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial if and only if $C(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$ is simplicial.

Therefore, since $C(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$ has maximal dimension, $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial if and only if the number of extremal rays of the associated cone equals the rank of $G$. To describe such rays we need to introduce some more notation; the description will be slightly more complicated if $\Phi$ is of type $D$ or $E$.

Denote $\Delta^e$ the set of extremal roots of $\Delta$ and set $\Delta \smallsetminus \text{Supp}(\lambda) = \bigcup_{I_i} I_i$ the decomposition in connected components. Denote

$$I^e = \bigcup_{I_i \neq I_{de}} I_i,$$

where $I_{de}$ is defined as follows. If $\Delta$ is of type $D$ or $E$, denote $\gamma_{de}$ the unique simple root which is adjacent to other three simple roots and, if it exists, denote $I_{de} \subset \Delta \smallsetminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ the unique connected component such that $\gamma_{de} \in I_{de}$ and $|I_{de} \cap \Delta^e| = 1$, otherwise define $I_{de}$ to be the empty set. Denote $I_{de}^e \subset I_{de}$ the minimal connected subset such that $\gamma_{de} \in I_{de}^e$ and $I_{de}^e \cap \Delta^e \neq \emptyset$, or define it to be the empty set otherwise. Finally define

$$J(\lambda) = (\Delta \smallsetminus (I^e \cup I_{de}^e)) \cup (\Delta^e \smallsetminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)).$$
Lemma 18. The extremal rays of $C(X_\lambda)$ are generated by the simple coroots $\alpha^\vee$ with $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ and by the opposite of fundamental coweights $-\omega^\vee_\alpha$ with $\alpha \in J(\lambda)$.

Proof. Recall that $C(X_\lambda)$ is generated by the simple coroots $\alpha^\vee$ with $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ together with the fundamental coweights $-\omega^\vee_\alpha$ with $\alpha \in \Delta$ and that every coroot $\alpha^\vee$ with $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ generates an extremal ray of $C(X_\lambda)$.

A coweight $-\omega^\vee_\alpha$ does not generate an extremal ray if and only if it can be written as follows

$$-\omega^\vee_\alpha = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{K}} a_\beta \beta^\vee - \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{H}} b_\beta \omega^\vee_\beta$$

with $a_\beta > 0$ for every $\beta \in \mathcal{K}$ and with $b_\beta > 0$ for every $\beta \in \mathcal{H}$, for suitable non-empty subsets $\mathcal{K} \subset \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ and $\mathcal{H} \subset \Delta \setminus \{\alpha\}$. Since the right member of the equality is negative against every simple root in $\partial \mathcal{K}$, we get $\partial \mathcal{K} = \{\alpha\}$.

Notice that $\mathcal{K}$ is connected. Indeed if $\mathcal{K}' \subset \mathcal{K}$ is a connected component then $\partial \mathcal{K}' = \{\alpha\}$ and $\sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{K}'} a_\beta \langle \alpha, \beta^\vee \rangle < 0$: therefore if $\mathcal{K}$ contains two connected components it must be

$$\sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{K}} a_\beta \langle \alpha, \beta^\vee \rangle \leq -2.$$ 

On the other hand $\langle \alpha, \omega^\vee_\beta \rangle = 0$ for every $\beta \in \mathcal{H}$, therefore if $\mathcal{K}$ is not connected it follows

$$-1 = -\langle \alpha, \omega^\vee_\alpha \rangle = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{K}} a_\beta \langle \alpha, \beta^\vee \rangle \leq -2.$$ 

Since $\partial \mathcal{K}$ is one single root, $\mathcal{K}$ contains an extreme of $\Delta$, thus we get $\mathcal{K} \subset I^c \cup I_{de}$. Suppose that $\gamma_{de} \in \mathcal{K} \subset I_{de}$: then we get a contradiction since it would be $|\partial \mathcal{K}| = 2$. Therefore we get $\mathcal{K} \subset I^c \cup (I_{de} \setminus \{\gamma_{de}\})$ and $\alpha \in I^c \cup I_{de}$. Such a subset $\mathcal{K}$ cannot exist if $\alpha \in \Delta^c \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$, otherwise it would be $\mathcal{K} = \Delta \setminus \{\alpha\}$ which intersects $\text{Supp}(\lambda)$. We get then that every $-\omega^\vee_\alpha$ with $\alpha \in J(\lambda)$ generates an extremal ray of $C(X_\lambda)$.

Suppose conversely that $\alpha \notin J(\lambda)$. Then we can construct a connected subset $\mathcal{K} \subset I^c \cup (I_{de} \setminus \{\gamma_{de}\})$ such that $\partial \mathcal{K} = \{\alpha\}$. If $\gamma \in \mathcal{K} \cap \Delta^c$, consider the fundamental coweight $(\omega^\vee_\gamma)\gamma$ associated to $\gamma$ in the irreducible root subsystem associated to $\mathcal{K}$: then we get

$$(\omega^\vee_\gamma)^\gamma = \sum_{\beta \in \mathcal{K}} a_\beta \beta^\vee = \omega^\vee_\gamma - m \omega^\vee_\alpha,$$

where $a_\beta > 0$ are rational coefficients and where $m > 0$ is an integer. Therefore $-\omega^\vee_\alpha$ does not generate an extremal ray of $C(X_\lambda)$.

Proposition 19. The variety $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is Q-factorial if and only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

i) Supp($\lambda$) is connected;

ii) If Supp($\lambda$) contains a unique element, then this element is an extreme of $\Delta$;

iii) If $\Delta$ is of type D or E, then Supp($\lambda$) contains $\gamma_{de}$ and at least two simple roots adjacent to $\gamma_{de}$.

Proof. By Proposition 17 together with Lemma 18 $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is Q-factorial if and only if $|\text{Supp}(\lambda)| = |J(\lambda)|$.

Suppose that $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is Q-factorial. Consider the dominant weight $\lambda' = \sum_{\alpha \notin I^c \cup I_{de}} \omega_\alpha$: then $J(\lambda') = J(\lambda)$ and

$$|\Delta| = |J(\lambda)| + |\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)| \geq |J(\lambda')| + |\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda')| \geq |\Delta|,$$

which implies $\text{Supp}(\lambda') = \text{Supp}(\lambda)$. This shows $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda) = I^c \cup I_{de}$, and we get the following decomposition of $J(\lambda)$:

$$J(\lambda) \cap \text{Supp}(\lambda) = \Delta \setminus (I^c \cup I_{de}), \quad J(\lambda) \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda) = \Delta^c \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda).$$

If $I_{de} \neq \emptyset$, set $I_{de} \cap \Delta^c = \{\alpha_{de}\}$. Define a surjective map $F : J(\lambda) \setminus \{\alpha_{de}\} \to \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ as follows: $F$ is the identity on $J(\lambda) \cap \text{Supp}(\lambda)$, while if $\alpha \in J(\lambda) \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ consider the connected component $K \subset \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ containing $\alpha$ and define $F(\alpha)$ by the relation $\partial K = \{F(\alpha)\}$: since $\alpha \neq \alpha_{de}$, it must
be $|\partial K| = 1$. Therefore $F$ is well defined and it is surjective since $\text{Supp}(\lambda) \setminus J(\lambda) = \partial I^c$. Therefore $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda) = I^c$ and we get i). Being surjective, $F$ has to be injective as well; this easily implies both ii) and iii).

Suppose conversely that $\text{Supp}(\lambda)$ is connected, or equivalently that $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda) = I^c$: then ii) and iii) imply $|\Delta^c \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)| = |\partial I^c|$. This shows that $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial, since then $|J(\lambda)| + |\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)| = |\Delta|$.

**Corollary 20.** If $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial, the extremal rays of $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$ are generated by:

i) the coroots $\alpha^\vee$ with $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$,

ii) the coweights $-\omega_j^\vee$ with $\alpha \in \text{Supp}(\lambda)^\circ \cup (\Delta^c \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda))$.

3.3. Smoothness. Suppose that $\Sigma = \{\lambda, \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_s\}$ is a simple set of dominant weights, where $\lambda$ is the maximal one. In this section we will prove the following generalization of Theorem B.

**Theorem 21.** The variety $X_\Sigma$ is smooth if and only if $X_\lambda$ is normal, $\mathbb{Q}$-factorial and every connected component of $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ has type $A$.

**Corollary 22.** $X_\Sigma$ is smooth if and only if $X_\lambda$ is smooth.

To prove Theorem 21, we will make use of a characterization of smoothness for arbitrary group compactifications given by D. Timashev in [12]. For convenience, we will use a generalization of it which can be found in [10] in the more general context of symmetric spaces. We recall it in the case of a simple group compactification.

**Theorem 23 (see [10] Theorem 2.2], [12] Theorem 9).** The variety $\tilde{X}_\lambda$ is smooth if and only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

i) All connected components of $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ are of type $A$ and there are no more than $|\text{Supp}(\lambda)|$ of them.

ii) The cone $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{X}_\lambda)$ is simplicial and it is generated by a basis of the coweight lattice $\Lambda^\vee$.

iii) One can enumerate the simple roots in order of their positions at Dynkin diagrams of connected components $I_k = \{\alpha^1_k, \ldots, \alpha^k_{n_k}\}$ of $\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$, $k = 1, \ldots, n$, and partition the basis of the free semigroup $\mathcal{C}(\tilde{X}_\lambda)^\vee \cap \mathbb{Z}\Delta$ into subsets \{\pi_1^k, \ldots, \pi^k_{n_k+1}\}, $k = 1, \ldots, p$, $p \geq n$, in such a way that $\langle \pi_j^k, (\alpha^1_k)^\vee \rangle = \delta_{1,j} \delta_{h,k}$ and $\pi_j^k = \frac{j - 1}{n_k+1} \pi^k_{n_k+1}$ is the $j$-th fundamental weight of the root system generated by $\{\alpha^1_k, \ldots, \alpha^k_{n_k}\}$ for all $j, k$.

**Proof of Theorem 23.** First, we prove that the conditions are necessary; since we only have to prove that $X_\lambda$ is normal, we may assume that $\Delta$ is non-simply laced. By Theorem 23 i), $\text{Supp}(\lambda)$ contains at least one of the two simple roots $\lambda_S, \lambda_L$; suppose that $\text{Supp}(\lambda)$ contains $\lambda_L$ but not $\lambda_S$. Denote $K = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, n\} \subset \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)$ the connected component which contains $\lambda_S$ and number its simple roots starting from $\lambda_S$; therefore $\alpha_1 = \lambda_S$ and $\alpha_l \in \Delta^c$, moreover $\overline{K}$ is either of type $C_{l+1}$ or of type $G_2$. Set $\omega^\vee = (l+1)(\omega^k_1)^\vee$, where $(\omega^k_1)^\vee$ is the fundamental coweight associated to $\alpha_l$ in the root subsystem $\Phi_K$ associated to $K$; then

$$\omega^\vee = \sum_{i=1}^{l} i\alpha^\vee_i = (l+1)\omega^\vee_{\alpha_l} - m\omega^\vee_{\lambda_L},$$

where $m = 2$ if $\overline{K}$ is of type $C_{l+1}$ (with $l \geq 1$) and $m = 3$ if $\overline{K}$ is of type $G_2$.

If $\overline{K}$ is not of type $B_2$, then $\Delta$ is either of type $C_r$ (with $r > 2$) or of type $F_4$ or of type $G_2$ and every simple coroot $\beta^\vee \in \Delta^\vee$ is a primitive element in $\Lambda^\vee$ (i.e. there does not exist $\pi^\vee \in \Lambda^\vee$ which satisfies $t\pi^\vee = \beta^\vee$ with $t > 1$); therefore by Lemma 18 together with Theorem 23 ii) \{\alpha^1_1, \ldots, \alpha^r_j, \omega^\vee_{\alpha_l}\} is part of a basis of $\Lambda^\vee$ and we get a contradiction since then the equality above would imply $\omega^\vee_{\alpha_l} \notin \Lambda^\vee$. Otherwise $\overline{K}$ is of type $B_2$, thus $\Delta$ is of type $B_r$ and $\frac{1}{2}\omega^\vee_{\alpha_l} \in \Lambda^\vee$: then we get a contradiction since by Theorem 23 iii) there exists $\pi \in \mathcal{C}(\tilde{X}_\lambda)^\vee \cap \mathbb{Z}\Delta$ such that $\langle \pi, \alpha^\vee_1 \rangle = 1$. 

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Let’s prove now that conditions of Theorem 23 are verified if \(X_\lambda\) is normal, Q-factorial and \(\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)\) has type A. Set \(N = \mathcal{C}(\bar{X}_\lambda) \cap \Delta^\vee\) the monoid generated by the primitive elements of the extremal rays of \(\mathcal{C}(\bar{X}_\lambda)\).

To prove condition i), it is enough to notice as in Proposition 19 that, since \(\text{Supp}(\lambda)\) is connected, we have \(\Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda) = I^\circ\) and the number of its connected components equals \(|\Delta^\circ \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)| \leq |J(\lambda)| = |\text{Supp}(\lambda)|\).

To prove condition ii), let’s show that, if \(\beta \in \Delta \setminus J(\lambda) = T^\circ \setminus \Delta^\circ\), then \(-\omega_\beta^\vee \in N\). Denote \(I = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l\} \subset \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)\) the connected component which contains \(\beta\) in its closure and number its simple roots starting from the extreme of \(I\) which is not an extreme of \(\Delta\); therefore \(\alpha_l \in \Delta^\circ\). Let \(j\) be such that \(\beta = \alpha_j\) or set \(j = 0\) if \(\beta \in \text{Supp}(\lambda)\). Set \(K = \{\alpha_{j+1}, \ldots, \alpha_l\}\) and set \(\omega^\vee = (l - j + 1)(\omega^K)^\vee\), where \((\omega^K)^\vee\) is the fundamental weight associated to \(\alpha_l\) in the root subsystem \(\Phi_K\) associated to \(K\); then
\[
\omega^\vee = \sum_{i=1}^{l-j} i \alpha_j^\vee = (l - j + 1)\omega^K + \langle \beta, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle \omega^\vee.
\]
Since \(X_\lambda\) is normal, by Theorem A we get \(\langle \beta, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle = -1\); therefore by Corollary 21 \(-\omega_\beta^\vee \in N\).

Finally let’s show that condition iii) holds. Suppose that \(K = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l\} \subset \Delta \setminus \text{Supp}(\lambda)\) is a connected component, where the simple roots in \(K\) are numbered starting from the extreme of \(K\) which is not an extreme of \(\Delta\), and define
\[
\pi^K_i = \begin{cases} 
(\alpha_i^\vee)^* & \text{if } i \leq l \\
(-\omega^K_i)^* & \text{if } i = l + 1
\end{cases}
\]
where, if \(\{v_1, \ldots, v_r\}\) is a basis of \(\Lambda^\vee\), \(\{v_1^*, \ldots, v_r^*\}\) denotes the dual basis of \(\Lambda\). Therefore, if \(\omega^K_j\) is the \(j\)-th fundamental weight of \(\Phi_K\), we have \(\omega^K_j = \pi^K_j - \frac{j}{r+1}\pi^K_{l+1} \square\).

4. Remarks and generalizations

In this section we will consider the more general situation of compactifications of symmetric varieties.

Let \(G\) be as before and \(\sigma : G \to G\) an involution of \(G\). We denote by \(H^\circ\) the subgroup of points fixed by \(\sigma\) and by \(H\) its normalizer. The notation is not completely coherent with those of previous sections: \(G\) plays now the role that \(G \times G\) played before, while \(H^\circ\) has now the role of the diagonal of \(G \times G\) had before.

Let \(\Omega^+\) be the set of dominant weights \(\lambda\) such that \(V(\lambda)\) has a non-zero vector fixed by \(H^\circ\) and \(\Omega\) the sublattice of \(\Lambda\) generated by \(\Omega^+\). The monoid \(\Omega^+\) (resp. the lattice \(\Omega\)) is in a natural way the set of dominant weights (resp. the set of weights) of a (possibly non-reduced) root system \(\Phi\), which is called the restricted root system. For \(\lambda \in \Omega^+\) we can consider the (unique) point \(x_\lambda \in \mathbb{P}(V(\lambda))\) fixed by \(H\) and define \(X_\lambda\) as the closure of the \(G\)-orbit of \(x_\lambda\) in \(\mathbb{P}(V(\lambda))\).

Proposition 2 generalizes to this more general situation without any further comment.

4.1. Normality of \(X_\lambda\) and the closure of a maximal torus orbit. Let \(T \subset G\) be a maximal torus such that the dimension of \(TH\) is maximal and let \(Z_\lambda = TX_\lambda \subset X_\lambda\). In 10, it is proved that when \(X_\lambda\) is normal then \(Z_\lambda\) also is normal. The converse of this result does not hold in general. Indeed \(Z_\lambda\) is always normal in the case of the \(G \times G\)-compactification of \(G_{\text{ad}}\).

4.2. Generalization to symmetric varieties: normality. The wonderful compactification has been defined in the more general situation of symmetric varieties and the description of the normalization of \(X_\lambda\) generalizes thanks to the results contained in 3 and 8 (which generalize 7 and 5). In particular, Lemma 3 holds here in general. However, in the case of symmetric varieties we do not have a clear description of the multiplication of sections as in Lemma 4. In particular, we have no analogue of Proposition 5.
One may wonder whether the normality of $X_\lambda$ is equivalent to the analogous combinatorial condition on the weight $\lambda$, that is, $\lambda$ satisfies condition $(\ast)$ w.r.t. the root system $\Phi$; here is a counterexample.

Let $G$ be of type $B_2$ and let $\sigma$ be the involution of type $B$ $\Pi$: thus $G/H \simeq SO(5)/S(O(3) \times O(2))$ and $\Delta = 2\Delta$. Consider $\lambda = 2\omega_1 \in \Omega^+$; then $X_\lambda$ is a normal embedding of $G/H$.

Denote by $\leq_\sigma$ the dominance order w.r.t. the root system $\Phi$ and suppose that $X_\lambda$ is normal. Then $\lambda$ satisfies

$$\text{for all } \mu \in \Omega^+ \text{ such that } \mu \lessdot_\sigma \lambda \text{ there exists } n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } V(\mu + (n-1)\lambda) \subset S^\ast(V(\lambda)).$$

If one assumes that the multiplication map is as generic as possible, then also the converse is true.

4.3. Generalization to symmetric varieties: smoothness. In the setting of normal compactifications of symmetric varieties $G/H^\circ$, fix a maximal torus $T$ such that $TH^\circ$ has maximal dimension and a Borel subgroup $B \supset T$ such that $BH^\circ \subset G$ is dense. If $X$ is a simple normal compactification of $G/H$, denote $D(X)$ the set of $B$-stable and not $G$-stable prime divisors of $X$ which contain the closed orbit. Denote $\rho : D(X) \to \Omega^\vee$ the map defined by the evaluation of functions; by [13, Proposition 1] $\rho(D(X))$ is a basis of the restricted coroot system $\tilde{\Phi}^\vee$. Since the map $\rho$ is not always injective, following the criterion of $Q$-factoriality in [2] in order to generalize Proposition [19] we only need to assume that $\rho$ is injective on $D(X)$, and the proof is the same. Such proposition is true also for compactifications of $G/H^\circ$, and not only of $G/H$, since $Q$-factoriality concerns no integrality questions.

Theorem [21] also can be generalized to this setting with the same proof, but we do not have anymore the equivalence between property $(\ast)$ and the normality of $X_\lambda$. Thus the theorem has to be reformulated as follows (recall that a simple normal spherical variety is always quasi-projective).

**Theorem 24.** A simple normal compactification $X$ of $G/H$ is smooth if and only if it is $Q$-factorial, $\Delta \lessdot \rho(D(X))$ satisfies $(\ast)$ and every connected component of $\rho(D(X))$ has type A.

**References**


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