

ANNALES SCIENTIFIQUES DE L'É.N.S.

LAKSHMI BAI

C. MUSILI

C. S. SESHADRI

Correction to “Cohomology of line bundles on G/B ”

Annales scientifiques de l'É.N.S. 4^e série, tome 8, n° 3 (1975), p. 421

http://www.numdam.org/item?id=ASENS_1975_4_8_3_421_0

© Gauthier-Villars (Éditions scientifiques et médicales Elsevier), 1975, tous droits réservés.

L'accès aux archives de la revue « Annales scientifiques de l'É.N.S. » (<http://www.elsevier.com/locate/ansens>) implique l'accord avec les conditions générales d'utilisation (<http://www.numdam.org/conditions>). Toute utilisation commerciale ou impression systématique est constitutive d'une infraction pénale. Toute copie ou impression de ce fichier doit contenir la présente mention de copyright.

NUMDAM

Article numérisé dans le cadre du programme
Numérisation de documents anciens mathématiques
<http://www.numdam.org/>

Correction to

COHOMOLOGY OF LINE BUNDLES ON G/B

BY LAKSHMI BAI, C. MUSILI AND C. S. SESHADRI

(Ann. Scient. Éc. Norm. Sup., 4^e série, t. 7, 1974, p. 89 à 138.)

G. Kempf has pointed out that the computation of the line bundle K_r on $X(w_n)_r$ [cf. § 3, B, type B_n , 6, 7 (b) and 8; p. 115 to 121] is incorrect and that in fact it turns out to be the trivial line bundle. However this does not affect the proof of the main theorem of paragraph 3, Type B_n (Theorem B. 11), in fact the proof of the essential step I on p. 121 now becomes immediate after writing the exact cohomology sequence. Further as we shall now see, the proof that K_r is trivial also turns out to be simpler than the considerations of the paper for computing K_r .

Thus one has to make the following correction: In place of Proposition B. 9 (p. 119) one has

PROPOSITION. — K_r is isomorphic to the trivial line bundle and in particular, we have the exact sequence.

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X(w_n)_r} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{Z_r} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X(w_n)_r} \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. — Let $P = P_{\hat{g}}$, T , B be the subgroups of $G = \text{SO}(2n+1) \subset \text{GL}(2n+1)$ and identify $P \setminus G$ with the quadric $Q \equiv x_1 y_n + \dots + x_n y_1 + z^2 = 0$ in $P^{2n} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n, z, y_1, \dots, y_n)\}$ as in the paper. The coordinate functions $x_1, \dots, x_n, z, y_1, \dots, y_n$ can be canonically identified with functions on G , namely the entries of the last row. We have the ideals $I = (x_1, \dots, x_n, z)$ and $J = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ in $A = k[G]$. Take the action of G on A induced by right translation. Recall that I and J are B -stable ideals. Further notice that the element z is B -invariant modulo J (not merely B -stable modulo J , we see that B acts on $z \bmod J$ through the trivial character).

Let $K = I/J$ as in the paper. Let $R = A/I$; then $R = k[X(w_n)]$. Since $I^2 \subset J$, I/J acquires a B -action consistent with the canonical B -action on R (B -actions induced by right multiplication). To prove that K_r is the trivial line bundle on $X(w_n)_r$, we have to show that (as R -module) I/J is B -isomorphic to R , R being considered as a module over itself. Since K_1 is a line bundle, we know that I/J is a projective R -module of rank 1. Hence it suffices to show that there exists $m \in I/J$ such that: 1° m generates I/J over R and 2° m is B -invariant. For m we take the image in I/J of $z \in I$. Since $z^2 \in J$ it follows that z generates I/J over R and we have seen that $z \bmod J$ is a B -invariant element.

Q. E. D.