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ON THE (NON)EXISTENCE OF SYMPLECTIC RESOLUTIONS OF LINEAR QUOTIENTS

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ABSTRACT. We study the existence of symplectic resolutions of quotient singularities V/G , where V is a symplectic vector space and G acts symplectically. Namely, we classify the symplectically irreducible and imprimitive groups, excluding those of the form $K \rtimes S_2$ where $K < \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$, for which the corresponding quotient singularity admits a projective symplectic resolution. As a consequence, for $\dim V \neq 4$, we classify all symplectically irreducible quotient singularities V/G admitting a projective symplectic resolution, except for at most four explicit singularities, that occur in dimensions at most 10, for which the question of existence remains open.

1. INTRODUCTION

Symplectic quotient singularities have been intensively studied over the past decade, due to their rich geometric structures, as illustrated by the symplectic McKay correspondence [5], and their key role in the geometric representation theory of symplectic reflection algebras. One of the key questions regarding the geometry of symplectic quotient singularities is whether there exist symplectic resolutions of the singularity. In this paper, we classify all irreducible quotient singularities of dimension not equal to four which admit a projective symplectic resolution, excluding four exceptional cases. The main step is to prove that, in dimension four, a large class of singularities do not admit a resolution.

More precisely, we classify all symplectically imprimitive and irreducible symplectic reflection groups (excluding the groups $K \rtimes S_2 < \mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$ where $K < \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$) whose corresponding quotient singularity admits a projective symplectic resolution. This is an important step in an ongoing program to completely classify all finite subgroups G of $\mathrm{Sp}(V)$ such that V/G admits a symplectic resolution.

In order to state our main result we introduce some notation. Let (V, ω) be a symplectic vector space and $G \subset \mathrm{Sp}(V)$ a finite group. We are interested in the singularities of the quotient V/G . In particular, the quotient V/G is said to admit a (projective) *symplectic resolution* if there exists a (projective) resolution of singularities $\pi : X \rightarrow V/G$ such that X is a symplectic manifold; see section 4.2 for the precise definition.

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The number of known examples of such symplectic quotient singularities admitting symplectic resolutions is remarkably small: they are only products of the following singularities:

- The infinite series $\mathbf{C}^{2n}/(K \wr S_n)$, where K is a finite subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbf{C})$ (here and below, $K \wr S_n := K^n \rtimes S_n$), and
- Two exceptional quotients \mathbf{C}^4/G : the exceptional complex reflection group $G_4 < GL_2(\mathbf{C}) < Sp_4(\mathbf{C})$ [2, 15], and the group $Q_8 \times_{\mathbf{Z}/2} D_8 < Sp_4(\mathbf{C})$ [3].

We will assume throughout that V is a symplectically irreducible representation of G , i.e., that V does not admit a proper nonzero symplectic vector subspace invariant under G . As we will recall, all quotients that admit a symplectic resolution are products of singularities V/G of this form.

As a consequence of our main result we prove:

Theorem 1.1. Let (V, G) be symplectically irreducible. If V/G admits a projective symplectic resolution and $\dim V \neq 4$ then $(V, G) \simeq (\mathbf{C}^{2n}, K \wr S_n)$ for $K < SL_2(\mathbf{C})$, unless possibly (V, G) is one of four examples.

The four examples referred to above, whose corresponding reflection representation V has dimension at most 10, will be clarified below, and in these cases we do not resolve the question of whether V/G admits a projective symplectic resolution.

To state our main theorem, we introduce some more definitions. Recall that an element $g \in G$ is said to be a *symplectic reflection* if $\text{rk}(1-g) = 2$. The group G (or rather the triple (V, ω, G)) is said to be a *symplectic reflection group* if G is generated by the symplectic reflections that it contains. By [18], if V/G admits a projective symplectic resolution, then G is a symplectic reflection group.

If V were not symplectically irreducible, then V would decompose as $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$ where V_i are symplectic representations of G . When G is a symplectic reflection group as above, then G must decompose as $G = G_1 \times G_2$ where $G_i < Sp(V_i)$ is generated by symplectic reflections in $Sp(V_i)$; hence $V/G = V_1/G_1 \times V_2/G_2$. Therefore the classification of quotients V/G admitting symplectic resolutions reduces to the case where V is symplectically irreducible.

A symplectic representation V of G is said to be *symplectically imprimitive* if there exists a nontrivial decomposition $V = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$ into symplectic subspaces such that, for all i and all $g \in G$, there exists j such that $g(V_i) = V_j$. We call a group $G < Sp(V)$ *symplectically irreducible*, resp. *symplectically imprimitive*, if V is such as a representation of G .

As above, let K be a finite subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbf{C})$ (the classification of such groups is well known; see §3 below). The wreath product $K \wr S_n$ acts as a symplectic reflection group on \mathbf{C}^{2n} . By [7, Theorem 2.2 and 2.9], the symplectically imprimitive and irreducible symplectic reflection groups are all realized as subgroups (normal when $n > 2$) of $K \wr S_n$, for suitable K and n .

When $n = 2$, we will exclude the subgroups $K \rtimes S_2 < (K \times K) \rtimes S_2$, where $K \hookrightarrow (K \times K)$ is given by $k \mapsto (k, \alpha(k))$ for some involution $\alpha : K \rightarrow K$. Our main result reads:

Theorem 1.2. Let $G < Sp_{2n}(\mathbf{C})$ be symplectically imprimitive and irreducible. Assume that either $n > 2$ or that G is not of the form $K \rtimes S_2$ as above with $K < SL_2(\mathbf{C})$. Then the symplectic

quotient \mathbf{C}^{2n}/G admits a projective symplectic resolution if and only if G is isomorphic to either $K \wr S_n$ or $Q_8 \times_{\mathbf{Z}/2} D_8$, which is the group from [3] (for which $n = 2$).

In more detail, by [7, Theorem 2.2 and 2.9], the symplectically imprimitive and irreducible symplectic reflection groups $G < \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbf{C})$ are, up to conjugation, all of the form:

- For $n = 2$, the group $G = G(K, H, \alpha)$, where $H < K$ is a normal subgroup, α is an involution of K/H , and $G(K, H, \alpha) < K \wr S_2$ is the subgroup generated by S_2 , H^2 , and the cosets $(kH, \alpha(kH)) < K^2/H^2$ for all $k \in K$;
- For $n \geq 3$, the group $G = G_n(K, H)$, where $H < K$ is a subgroup containing the commutator subgroup $[K, K]$, and $G_n(K, H) < K \wr S_n$ is generated by S_n , H^n , and the cosets $(k_1H, \dots, k_nH) < K^n/H^n$ for all $k_1, \dots, k_n \in K$ such that $k_1 \cdots k_n \in H$.

Using results of Kaledin, we will reduce the theorem to the case $n = 2$, together with the single case $G_3(D_2, C_2)$. The condition that $G(K, H, \alpha)$ is not the group $K \rtimes S_2$ is precisely saying that H is nontrivial. Therefore the main step of the proof is to show that the groups $G := G(K, H, \alpha)$ do not admit projective symplectic resolutions when $H \neq \{1\}$. Let \mathbf{Y}_H denote the minimal resolution of \mathbf{C}^2/H . The key to proving Theorem 1.2 is to study the action of the quotient G/H^2 on $\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H$. In particular, we show that the symplectic variety $(\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H)/(G/H^2)$ does not, in general, admit a projective symplectic resolution.

1.1. The existence of projective symplectic resolutions of the quotient singularity V/G is known to be equivalent to the existence of a smooth Poisson deformation of V/G ; that is, a flat, affine Poisson deformation of V/G whose generic fibre is a smooth Poisson variety. Let $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{c}}(G)$ be the symplectic reflection algebra at $t = 0$ associated to G as defined in [9]. The centre of this algebra is denoted $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{c}}(G)$. When the parameter \mathbf{c} is zero, $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{c}}(G)$ is the coordinate ring of V/G . It is known, by [11], that $\mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{c}}(G)$ defines a flat Poisson deformation of V/G . As noted in [3, Theorem 1.2.1], results of Ginzburg-Kaledin and Namikawa imply that:

Corollary 1.3. Let G be a symplectically imprimitive symplectic reflection group obeying the assumption of Theorem 1.2. Then the variety $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{c}}(G)$ is singular for all parameters \mathbf{c} unless G is isomorphic to $K \wr S_n$ or $Q_8 \times_{\mathbf{Z}/2} D_8$.

Usually one uses the representation theory of symplectic reflection algebras to show that the variety $\mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{Z}_{\mathbf{c}}(G)$ is singular for all parameters and hence deduce that the corresponding symplectic quotient singularity does not admit a projective symplectic resolution. We have taken the opposite approach in this paper.

1.2. The paper is structured as follows. In section two we recall the definition of symplectic variety and symplectic resolutions. Using work of Namikawa and Kaledin we give two general criteria for the non-existence of projective symplectic resolutions of V/G . In section three, in order to fix

notation, we recall the Kleinian groups. Cohen’s classification of symplectic reflection groups is recalled in section four.

In section five we consider more specific criteria that can be used to prove the non-existence of projective symplectic resolutions of V/G when G is symplectically imprimitive and $V = \mathbf{C}^4$. Then, in section six, we work through the list of such groups, showing case-by-case that they do not possess projective symplectic resolutions. In section seven, we deduce the main result for $\dim V \geq 6$ from these cases and one additional case, in Lemma 7.1. In section eight, we summarize the resulting proof of Theorem 1.2, and deduce Theorem 1.1 from this. Finally, in section nine, we list some open questions (“exercises for the interested reader”).

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2. SYMPLECTIC VARIETIES AND SYMPLECTIC RESOLUTIONS

2.1. In this section we recall the definition of a symplectic variety and of symplectic resolutions. We give some criteria for the (non-)existence of projective symplectic resolutions. The definition of symplectic variety was introduced by Beauville in the seminal paper [1].

Definition 2.1. Let X be an affine variety. Then X is said to be a *symplectic variety* if

- (1) X is normal.
- (2) There exists a symplectic form ω on the smooth locus X_{sm} of X .
- (3) There exists a resolution of singularities $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $\pi^*\omega$ extends to a regular 2-form on Y .

One says that X admits a *symplectic resolution* if there is a resolution of singularities $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ such that $\pi^*\omega$ extends to a *non-degenerate* 2-form on Y .

2.2. Conic symplectic varieties. Let X be an affine symplectic variety. Then X is said to be equipped with a good \mathbf{C}^\times -action if there is an algebraic action of \mathbf{C}^\times on X such that

- (1) The weights of \mathbf{C}^\times on X are positive and there exists a unique fixed point $0 \in X$.
- (2) The symplectic form ω has positive weight $l > 0$.

Let X and Y be normal, quasi-projective varieties over \mathbf{C} and Ω_X , resp. Ω_Y the corresponding canonical sheaves. A morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ is said to be *crepant* if $\pi^*\Omega_X \simeq \Omega_Y$. If X is a symplectic variety, Y a smooth variety and $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ a crepant, proper birational morphism, then π is a

symplectic resolution. The composition of two crepant morphisms is again crepant. The following is a direct consequence of the results of [17].

Theorem 2.2. Let X be an affine symplectic variety equipped with a good \mathbf{C}^\times -action. Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a crepant, projective, birational morphism and let $U \subset Y$ be an affine open subset. If X admits a projective symplectic resolution then U admits a projective symplectic resolution.

Proof. Assume that X admits a projective symplectic resolution. Since X is equipped with a good \mathbf{C}^\times -action, the proof of [17, Theorem 5.5] shows that every crepant, projective, birational morphism $\pi_0 : Z_0 \rightarrow X$ from a space Z_0 having at worst \mathbf{Q} -factorial terminal singularities is necessarily a symplectic resolution. By [6], the minimal model program implies that there exists some crepant, projective, birational morphism $\rho : Z \rightarrow Y$ such that Z has only \mathbf{Q} -factorial terminal singularities. Therefore $\pi \circ \rho : Z \rightarrow X$ must be a projective symplectic resolution, by the first observation. In particular, Z is a symplectic manifold. The restriction $\rho|_{\rho^{-1}(U)} : \rho^{-1}(U) \rightarrow U$ is a resolution of singularities. Since $\rho^{-1}(U)$ is a symplectic manifold, [10, Proposition 1.6] implies that $\rho|_{\rho^{-1}(U)}$ is a projective symplectic resolution of U . \square

2.3. The case that will be of interest to us is the following. Let (V, ω, G) be a symplectic reflection group acting on a symplectic vector space V and assume that we are given a normal subgroup H of G such that

- H acts on V as a symplectic reflection group.
- There exists a projective symplectic resolution $\pi : X \rightarrow V/H$.
- The action of $Q := G/H$ lifts to an action on X making π a G/H -equivariant morphism.

To each $x \in X$, we associate the pair $(Q_x, T_x X)$, where Q_x is the stabilizer of x in Q and $T_x X$ is the tangent space of X at x . Note that $T_x X$ is a symplectic representation of Q_x . This representation is faithful. To see this we note that the fact that π is equivariant implies that Q acts freely on some dense open subset of X . On the other hand, if there is some $g \in Q_x$ acting trivially on $T_x X$, then this implies that $\dim \text{Fix}_X(g) = \dim X$ and hence $g = 1$.

Proposition 2.3. If the quotient V/G admits a projective symplectic resolution then $T_x X/Q_x$ admits a projective symplectic resolution for all $x \in X$.

Proof. Let \mathbf{C}^\times act on V with weight one. This action commutes with the action of G and the symplectic form ω has weight 2 with respect to this action. Therefore, it descends to a good \mathbf{C}^\times -action on V/G . Hence, as in Theorem 2.2, we may choose some crepant projective morphism $\rho : Y \rightarrow X/Q$ such that Y has at worst \mathbf{Q} -factorial, terminal singularities. As shown there, the fact that there exists some projective symplectic resolution of V/G implies that Y is smooth. Choose $x \in X$ and let \bar{x} denote its image in X/Q . Write \widehat{Y}_x for the completion of Y along the closed sub-scheme $\rho^{-1}(\bar{x})$. The completion of X/Q at \bar{x} is isomorphic to the quotient of the completion $\widehat{T_x X}$ by Q_x . Then ρ induces a projective morphism $\widehat{\rho} : \widehat{Y}_x \rightarrow \widehat{T_x X}/Q_x$. Since \widehat{Y}_x is smooth with

trivial canonical bundle, $\hat{\rho}$ is a projective smooth formal crepant resolution in the sense of [14, §1]. Therefore [14, Theorem 1.4] implies that $T_x X/Q_x$ admits a projective symplectic resolution. \square

3. THE KLEINIAN GROUPS

3.1. Let $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{R} \oplus \mathbf{R}\mathbf{i} \oplus \mathbf{R}\mathbf{j} \oplus \mathbf{R}\mathbf{k}$ be the skew-field of quaternions. In order to fix notation, we remark that the finite subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H}^1)$ up to isomorphism are the cyclic group $\mathbf{C}_m = \langle \zeta \mid \zeta^m = 1 \rangle$, of order m , the binary dihedral group $\mathbf{D}_m = \langle \mathbf{C}_{2m}, \mathbf{k} \rangle$, of order $4m$ and the three exceptional groups $\mathbf{T} = \langle \mathbf{D}_2, \boldsymbol{\omega} \rangle$ of order 24, where $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$, $\mathbf{O} = \langle \mathbf{T}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + \mathbf{i}) \rangle$ of order 48 and

$$\mathbf{I} = \langle \mathbf{D}_2, \frac{1}{2}(\rho + \sigma\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}) \rangle, \text{ of order 120, where } \rho = 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5}\right) \text{ and } \sigma = 2 \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{5}\right).$$

3.2. Complexification. We consider $\mathbf{C} \subseteq \mathbf{H}$ to be the subfield $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{R} \oplus \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{i}$. Given a finite subgroup G of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H}^n)$, a choice of complex structure on \mathbf{H} realizes G as a subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{C}^{2n})$ (we consider matrices acting on the *right* of \mathbf{H}^n). The standard choice of complex structure, as used in [7] is $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{C} \oplus \mathbf{C}\mathbf{j}$. However, in order to use the results of [13], we choose the complexification $\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{C} \oplus \mathbf{C}\mathbf{k}$. The procedure $G \subset \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H}^n)$ goes to $G^\vee \subset \mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{C}^{2n})$ is called *complexification*. Noting that $\epsilon := e^{\frac{2\pi\mathbf{i}}{8}} = \frac{1+\mathbf{i}}{\sqrt{2}}$, complexification is uniquely defined by

$$\mathbf{i} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{j} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The complexification map defines an embedding $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H}^n) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(\mathbf{C}^{2n})$, where \mathbf{H} is viewed as a two-dimensional symplectic complex vector space with the form $\langle 1, \mathbf{k} \rangle = 1$. As explained in [7, §1], this induces an equivalence between finite subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H}^n)$, up to conjugation, and finite subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}(\mathbf{C}^{2n})$, up to conjugation.

This explicitly realizes all the finite subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H})$ above as subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbf{C}) = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$. Moreover, this explicitly realizes the subgroups of [7] as subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbf{C})$, since they are described there in terms finite subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{H}^n)$.

4. COHEN'S CLASSIFICATION OF SYMPLECTIC REFLECTION GROUPS

4.1. The irreducible symplectic reflection groups were first classified by A. Cohen in [7]. We recall here the the outline of his classification. His results are stated in terms of quaternionic reflection groups, but, as explained in section 3, the results of [7, §1] show that there is a bijective correspondence between quaternionic and symplectic reflection groups preserving symplectic imprimitivity and symplectic irreducibility.

A symplectic reflection group $G < \mathrm{Sp}(V)$ is said to be *improper* if it preserves a Lagrangian subspace $L \subseteq V$, so that $G < \mathrm{GL}(L)$ is a complex reflection group and $V \simeq L \oplus L^*$ as a G -module (otherwise, we say that G is proper). Complex reflection groups were classified by Chevalley,

Shephard, and Todd, and for these groups our main results are immediate consequences of [2]. Thus from now on we assume G is proper.

We further say that a symplectic reflection group is *complex imprimitive* if it is imprimitive considered as a subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(\mathbf{C}^{2n})$, i.e., if there exists a decomposition $\mathbf{C}^{2n} = V_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$ into complex subspaces such that, for all $g \in G$ and all i , there exists j such that $g(V_i) = V_j$. There exist symplectically primitive symplectic reflection groups which are, nonetheless, complex imprimitive. Therefore there are three natural classes to consider (assuming, without loss of generality that G is symplectically irreducible and proper):

- (1) The symplectically imprimitive symplectic reflection groups. These are the groups that we will consider in this paper. By [7, Theorem 2.2], such subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$ are of the form $G(K, H, \alpha)$ as defined in the introduction, and by [7, Theorem 2.6], they must be listed in Tables 1 and 2. By [7, Theorem 2.9], such subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbf{C})$ for $n > 2$ are of the form $G_n(K, H)$, as defined in the introduction. Conversely, all of these groups are symplectically imprimitive (and irreducible) symplectic reflection groups.
- (2) The symplectically primitive symplectic reflection groups which are complex imprimitive. These all lie in $\mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$ and are classified in [7, Lemma 3.3]. The fact that those listed are all such groups follows from [7, Theorem 3.6].
- (3) The complex primitive symplectic reflection groups. In this case, [7, Theorem 4.2] say that the groups in this case are precisely those listed in [7, Table III]. Thus there are only thirteen such groups and they occur in dimension at most ten.

It is interesting to note that the three exceptional groups P_1, P_2 , and P_3 that occur in (3) above are all extensions of some group by the symplectic reflection group $Q_8 \times_{\mathbf{Z}/2} D_8$ studied in [3].

4.2. Symplectically imprimitive groups. We denote by K a finite subgroup of $SL_2(\mathbf{C})$ and H a normal subgroup of K . The Kleinian singularity \mathbf{C}^2/H is denoted X_H and the corresponding minimal resolution is $\pi : \mathsf{Y}_H \rightarrow \mathsf{X}_H$.

We let α be an involution of $\Gamma := K/H$. We choose coordinates on \mathbf{C}^2 so that the ring of polynomial functions on \mathbf{C}^2 is $\mathbf{C}[x, y]$. We also endow \mathbf{C}^2 with the standard symplectic form so that $\{x, y\} = 1$, where $\{-, -\}$ is the corresponding Poisson bracket. Associated to H, K, α is the symplectically imprimitive and irreducible group $G := G(K, H, \alpha)$, acting on $\mathbf{C}^4 = \mathbf{C}^2 \times \mathbf{C}^2$. The explicit description of G as a subgroup of $K \wr S_2$ was given in the introduction. In §4 below, we recall the action of G and $K \wr S_2$ on \mathbf{C}^4 .

Recall also that the pair (id, α) defines an embedding of K into K^2 . This induces an embedding K/H into $(K/H)^2$. Since α has order at most 2, S_2 preserves the image of this map and we may form a twisted semi-direct product $(K/H) \rtimes_{\alpha} S_2$. Then $G/H^2 \simeq (K/H) \rtimes_{\alpha} S_2$. The involutions in $(K/H) \rtimes_{\alpha} S_2$ are all given by $\{(x, \alpha(x)) \mid x^2 = 1\} \cup \{(x, \alpha(x)) \cdot s_{12} \mid x\alpha(x) = 1\}$ (note that the latter condition $x\alpha(x) = 1$ can also be written as $x \in L_{\alpha}/H$). The group G/H^2 is denoted Q .

If T is a group, ρ a representation of T and g an automorphism of T then the twist of ρ by g is denoted ${}^g\rho$. As a vector space, ${}^g\rho = \rho$ and $t \cdot m := g(t)m$ for $t \in T$ and $m \in {}^g\rho$.

4.3. We continue to take $G = G(K, H, \alpha)$. Let $s_{12} \in S_2 < G < K \wr S_2$ be the transposition. Following [7, §2], let $L_\alpha := \{x \in K \mid x\alpha(x) \in H\}$. As observed in [7], the symplectic reflections in G are the elements of $H \times \{1\}$, $\{1\} \times H$, and $\{(x, x^{-1})_{s_{12}} \mid x \in L_\alpha\}$.

Lemma 4.1. The subgroup $H \wr S_2$ is normal in G if and only if $\alpha = 1$, and the subgroup H^2 is always normal in G .

Proof. By considering $k = (x, y) \cdot s_{12}$ acting by conjugation on $H^2 \cdot s_{12}$, where $(x, y) \in K^2$ satisfies $y \in \alpha(xH)$, we see that $H \wr S_2$ is normal in G if and only if $xHy^{-1} = H$ for all $x \in K$ and $y \in \alpha(xH)$. But this is the same as saying that $\alpha = 1$ on the quotient. The second statement is clear. \square

4.4. A complete list of groups $G(K, H, \alpha)$ (up to isomorphism) is given in table 1. In table 1 the automorphism $\alpha_r \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{D}_m)$ is defined by $\alpha_r(u) = u^r$; $\alpha_r(v) = v$, where $\mathbf{D}_m = \langle u, v \mid u^m = v^2 = (uv)^2 = 1 \rangle$ and the automorphism $\beta_r \in \text{Aut}(\mathbf{D}_m)$ is defined by $\beta_r(\zeta_m) = \zeta_m^r$ and $\beta_r(\mathbf{k}) = -\mathbf{k}$.

5. SINGULAR SUBGROUPS OF G

This section is rather technical, therefore we provide an outline. We wish to show that the groups $G(K, H, \alpha)$, with $H \neq \{1\}$, do not admit symplectic resolutions. The purpose of this section is to provide two general criteria, Theorem 5.4 and Proposition 5.6, for the non-existence of projective symplectic reflections for these groups. This is done by analyzing the set of points on $\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H$ that have non-trivial stabilizer under the action of the group Q and showing that this set has components of dimension zero.

5.1. A subgroup P of Γ is said to be a *parabolic* subgroup if there exists some $x \in \mathbf{Y}_H$ such that $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(x) = P$. The set of all points x in \mathbf{Y}_H such that $\text{Stab}_\Gamma(x) = P$ is denoted $\mathbf{Y}_H(P)$. Since \mathbf{Y}_H is smooth, $\mathbf{Y}_H(P)$ is a smooth, though not generally connected, locally closed subset of \mathbf{Y}_H . We denote by $\mathbf{Y}_H(P)_0$, resp. $\mathbf{Y}_H(P)_{>0}$, the union of all components of dimension zero, resp. greater than zero, in $\mathbf{Y}_H(P)$. Key to our classification theorem is the following technical definition.

Definition 5.1. Let P be a parabolic subgroup of Γ .

- (1) A point $x \in \mathbf{Y}_H(P)_0$ is *isolated* if there exists no parabolic subgroup $\{1\} \neq T \subsetneq P$ such that $x \in \overline{\mathbf{Y}_H(T)}$.
- (2) The group P is said to be *singular* if there exist isolated points $x \in \mathbf{Y}_H(P)_0$ and $y \in \mathbf{Y}_H(\alpha(P))_0$ such that $y \notin \Gamma \cdot x$.

Note that a singular subgroup of Γ is actually the data of a four-tuple $(P, x; \alpha(P), y)$.

TABLE 1. Nonconjugate Symplectically Imprimitve, Symplectically Irreducible Proper Four-Dimensional Reflection Groups $G(K, H, \alpha)$

	K	H	K/H	α		$ G(K, H, \alpha) $	$ L_\alpha $
(A)	D_m	C_{2m}	C_2	1		$16m^2$	$4m$
(B)	D_{2ml}	C_{2m}	D_{2l}	α_r^*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where } 0 \leq r \leq l, r \text{ odd} \\ l = \gcd(l, (r+1)/2) \gcd(l, (r-1)/2) \end{array} \right.$	$32m^2l$	$2m \left(\begin{array}{l} \gcd(2l, r-1) \\ + \\ \gcd(2l, r+1) \end{array} \right)$
(C)	$D_{(2m+1)l}$	C_{2m+1}	D_l	β_r^\dagger	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where } 0 \leq r \leq l, r \text{ odd} \\ l = \gcd(l, (r+1)/2) \gcd(l, (r-1)/2) \end{array} \right.$	$8(2m+1)^2l$	$(2m+1) \left(\begin{array}{l} \gcd(2l, r-1) \\ + \\ \gcd(2l, r+1) \end{array} \right)$
(D)	D_{2m}	∞D_m	C_2	1		$64m^2$	$8m$
(E)	D_m	D_m	1	1		$32m^2$	$4m$
(F)	D_{2m+1}	C_2	D_{2m+1}	α_r^*	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where } 0 \leq r \leq m, \\ 2m+1 = \gcd(2m+1, r+1) \gcd(2m+1, r-1) \end{array} \right.$	$16(2m+1)$	$2 \left(\begin{array}{l} \gcd(2m+1, r+1) \\ + \\ \gcd(2m+1, r-1) \end{array} \right)$
(G)	D_m	1	D_m	β_r^\dagger	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{where } 0 \leq r \leq m, r \text{ odd} \\ m = \gcd(m, (r+1)/2) \gcd(m, (r-1)/2) \end{array} \right.$	$8m$	$\left(\begin{array}{l} \gcd(2m, r+1) \\ + \\ \gcd(2m, r-1) \end{array} \right)$
(H)	T	T	1	1		1152	24

TABLE 2. Nonconjugate Symplectically Imprimitve, Symplectically Irreducible Proper Four-Dimensional Reflection Groups $G(K, H, \alpha)$ (cont.)

	K	H	K/H	α	$ G(K, H, \alpha) $	$ L_\alpha $
(I)	\mathbb{T}	\mathbb{D}_2	\mathbb{C}_3	Inversion	384	24
(J)	\mathbb{T}	\mathbb{C}_2	$\text{Alt}(4)$	Conjugation by (12)	96	12
(K)	\mathbb{T}	1	\mathbb{T}	Conjugation by $(i - j)$	48	12
(L)	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{O}	1	1	4608	48
(M)	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{T}	\mathbb{C}_2	1	2304	48
(N)	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{D}_2	\mathbb{D}_3	1	768	32
(O)	\mathbb{O}	\mathbb{C}_2	$\text{Sym}(4)$	1	192	14
(P)	\mathbb{O}	1	\mathbb{O}	Conjugation by k	96	18
(Q)	\mathbb{O}	1	\mathbb{O}	$1 \neq \alpha \in \text{Ker} : \text{Aut}(\mathbb{O}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{Sym}(4))$	96	14
(R)	\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{I}	1	1	14400	120
(S)	\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{C}_2	$\text{Alt}(5)$	1	480	32
(T)	\mathbb{I}	\mathbb{C}_2	$\text{Alt}(5)$	Conjugation by (12)	480	20
(U)	\mathbb{I}	1	\mathbb{I}	Conjugation by j	240	30
(V)	\mathbb{I}	1	\mathbb{I}	Preimage of conjugation by (12) under $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{I}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{Alt}(5))$	240	20

Lemma 5.2. If P is a singular subgroup of Γ then there exists an affine open, Q -stable subset $U \subset \mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H$ and closed point $p \in U$ such that $\text{Stab}_Q(p) = P$ and Q acts freely on $U \setminus Q \cdot p$, where P is realized as a subgroup of Q via (id, α) .

Proof. Let $P = P_1, P_2 = \alpha(P), \dots, P_k$ be all the conjugates of either P or $\alpha(P)$ in Γ . The dense open subset of $\mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H$ consisting of all points with trivial stabilizer is denoted $(\mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H)_{\text{reg}}$ and we write $\mathbb{Y}_H(P_i)_{\text{iso}}$ for the set of all isolated points in $\mathbb{Y}_H(P_i)_0$. Set

$$U_0 = (\mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H)_{\text{reg}} \cup \left[\bigcup_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Y}_H(P_i)_{\text{iso}} \times \mathbb{Y}_H(\alpha(P_i))_{\text{iso}} \right].$$

It is a Q -stable, dense subset of $\mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H$. Let

$$\Delta = \bigcup_{h \in \Gamma} \{(h \cdot x, x) \in \mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H \mid x \in \mathbb{Y}_H\}.$$

It is a proper, closed, Q -stable subvariety of $\mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H$. We set $U_1 = U_0 \setminus \Delta$.

Claim 5.3. U_1 is a Q -stable, dense *open* subset of $\mathbb{Y}_H \times \mathbb{Y}_H$.

Proof. That U_1 is Q -stable and dense is straight-forward. To see that it is open, we note firstly that the stabilizer of any $x \in U_1$ is either trivial or $(\text{id} \times \alpha)(P_i)$. This follows from the fact that if

$s_{12} \cdot (h, \alpha(h))$ stabilizes x for some $h \in \Gamma$, then $x \in \Delta$. Now decompose

$$(\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H) \setminus U_1 = \bigsqcup_{\beta} C_{\beta}$$

into the connected components of the stabilizer stratification of $(\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H) \setminus U_1$. To show that U_1 is open, it suffices to show that $\overline{C}_{\beta} \cap U_1 = \emptyset$: clearly $\overline{C}_{\beta} \cap (\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H)_{\text{reg}} = \emptyset$, therefore if $\overline{C}_{\beta} \cap U_1 \neq \emptyset$, then there exists some point $x \in \overline{C}_{\beta} \setminus C_{\beta} \cap U_1$ whose stabilizer is $(\text{id} \times \alpha)(P_i)$. If $y \in C_{\beta}$ then $\text{Stab}_Q(y) \subseteq (\text{id} \times \alpha)(P_i)$, which implies that $y = (y_1, y_2)$ with $\text{Stab}_{\Gamma}(y_1) \subseteq P_i$. In this case there exists some connected components D_1 of $\mathbf{Y}_H(\text{Stab}_{\Gamma}(y_1))$ and D_2 of $\mathbf{Y}_H(\alpha(\text{Stab}_{\Gamma}(y_1)))$ such that $C_{\beta} \subset D_1 \times D_2$ is a dense subset. This implies that $x \in \overline{D_1 \times D_2}$, contradicting the fact that $x = (x_0, x_1)$ with each x_i isolated. This completes the proof of the claim. \square

By assumption, there exists some $x \in \mathbf{Y}_H(P)_0$ and $y \in \mathbf{Y}_H(\alpha(P))_0$ such that $y \notin \Gamma \cdot x$. Set $p = (x, y)$. The condition $y \notin \Gamma \cdot x$ implies that $p \notin \Delta$. Therefore it belongs to U_1 . We may choose an open subset U_2 of p in U_1 such that the stabilizer of every point in U_2 (except p itself) has trivial stabilizer. Then the set U we require is $\bigcup_{g \in Q} g \cdot U_2$, except that U may not be affine. However, [4, Lemma 1.3] shows that we can replace U by a smaller, affine open and Q -stable neighborhood of p . \square

Theorem 5.4. If there exists a singular subgroup P of Γ then V/G does not admit a projective symplectic resolution.

Proof. Let

$$F = \bigcup_{1 \neq h \in Q} \text{Fix}(h)$$

be the closed subset of $\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H$ consisting of all points with non-trivial stabilizer. If U is the open subset of $\mathbf{Y}_H \times \mathbf{Y}_H$ whose existence is guaranteed by Lemma 5.2, then $U \cap F = Q \cdot p$ is a finite union of points. Let $x \in U \cap F$ and Q_x the stabilizer of x . By assumption $Q_x \neq 1$. By assumption, Q_x acts freely on $T_x U \setminus \{0\}$, therefore $T_x U / Q_x$ is an isolated symplectic singularity. Hence Q_x contains no symplectic reflections. Therefore $(T_x U, Q_x)$ does not admit any symplectic resolution by Verbitsky's Theorem, [18]. Then Proposition 2.3 implies that V/G does not admit a projective symplectic resolution. \square

5.2. The case where $H = \mathbf{C}_2$ occurs several times in Tables 1 and 2. In this case $\mathbf{Y}_H = T^*\mathbf{P}^1$ and the action of Γ on $T^*\mathbf{P}^1$ comes from the embedding $\Gamma \hookrightarrow PSL_2(\mathbf{C}) = \text{Aut}(\mathbf{P}^1)$. Let $V = \mathbf{C}^2$ with basis v_1, v_2 and x_1, x_2 the dual basis of V^* so that $\mathbf{C}[V] = \mathbf{C}[x_1, x_2]$, $\mathbf{C}[V^*] = \mathbf{C}[v_1, v_2]$. Then

$$T^*\mathbf{P}^1 = \{(v, w) \in (V \setminus \{0\}) \times V^* \mid w(v) = 0\} / \mathbf{C}^{\times}.$$

The charts $U_1 = (x_2 \neq 0)$, $U_2 = (x_1 \neq 0)$ cover $T^*\mathbf{P}^1$ and

$$\mathbf{C}[\pi^{-1}(U_1)] = \mathbf{C} \left[\frac{x_1}{x_2}, v_1 x_2 \right], \quad \mathbf{C}[\pi^{-1}(U_2)] = \mathbf{C} \left[\frac{x_2}{x_1}, v_2 x_1 \right],$$

where $\pi : T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$. We say that $T \subset \Gamma$ is a *maximal cyclic* subgroup of Γ if it is a cyclic subgroup of Γ and there is no other cyclic subgroup of Γ that properly contains T .

Lemma 5.5. Let $p \in \mathbf{P}^1$ and $T = \text{Stab}_\Gamma(p)$. Then T is a maximal cyclic subgroup of Γ .

Proof. Assume that $1 \neq g \in \Gamma$ fixes p . Diagonalizing g , we may assume that $p = [1 : 0]$ or $[0 : 1]$. This implies that every non-zero g fixes exactly two points in \mathbf{P}^1 . If h is another non-zero element of Γ that fixes $[1 : 0]$, then

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \eta & 0 \\ 0 & \eta^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta & b \\ 0 & \zeta^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

where η, ζ are some roots of unity. The matrix h above has infinite order if $b \neq 0$. Therefore the fact that Γ is finite implies that g and h are contained in some common cyclic subgroup of Γ and fix the same points of \mathbf{P}^1 . Hence the stabilizer of $[1 : 0]$ in \mathbf{P}^1 is some maximal cyclic subgroup of Γ . \square

Proposition 5.6. If there exists a point $p \in \mathbf{P}^1$ such that $|\text{Stab}_\Gamma(p)| > 2$, then there exists a point $x \in T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1$ such that $(Q_x, T_x(T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1))$ does not admit a symplectic resolution.

Proof. By Lemma 5.5, the stabilizer of p is a maximal cyclic subgroup of Γ . Therefore we may assume that

$$\text{Stab}_\Gamma(p) = \langle s \rangle \simeq C_m$$

for some $m > 2$. Let $r = \alpha(s)$. Thinking of s and r as elements of order $2m$ in K , we may assume that s is a diagonal matrix with respect to the basis v_1, v_2 of V . We choose another basis w_1, w_2 of V and dual basis y_1, y_2 of V^* such that r is diagonal with respect to these basis. Then there exists a primitive $2m^{\text{th}}$ root of unity ζ such that

$$s \cdot v_1 = \zeta v_1, \quad s \cdot v_2 = \zeta^{-1} v_2, \quad r \cdot w_1 = \zeta^a w_1, \quad r \cdot w_2 = \zeta^{-a} w_2,$$

for some integer a coprime to $2m$. Let $p_1 = [1 : 0], p_2 = [0 : 1]$, resp. $q_1 = [1 : 0], q_2 = [0 : 1]$, with respect to the coordinates $[x_1 : x_2]$, resp. $[y_1 : y_2]$ of \mathbf{P}^1 . Then $s \cdot p_i = p_i$ and $r \cdot q_i = q_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let $\mathbf{x} = (p_1, q_1) \in T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1$. Recall that $Q = (K/H) \rtimes_\alpha S_2$. It is a subgroup of $(K/H) \wr S_2 = (K/H)^2 \cup (K/H)^2 \cdot s_{12}$. We decompose $T = \text{Stab}_Q(\mathbf{x})$ as

$$T_0 = T \cap (K/H)^2, \quad T_1 = (K/H)^2 \cdot s_{12}.$$

There are two cases to consider: case a) $T_1 = \emptyset$, and case b) $T_1 \neq \emptyset$.

We begin by considering case a). In this case we have $T = T_0 = \langle s_{(1)} r_{(2)} \rangle$. Let $e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2 = (\frac{x_1}{x_2})^*, (v_1 x_2)^*, (\frac{y_1}{y_2})^*, (w_1 y_2)^*$ so that

$$T_{\mathbf{x}}(T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1) = \mathbf{C} \cdot \{e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2\}.$$

With respect to this chosen basis of $T_{\mathbf{x}}(T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1)$, we have

$$s_{(1)}r_{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \zeta^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \zeta^{-2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \zeta^{2a} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \zeta^{-2a} \end{pmatrix}.$$

This is not a symplectic reflection. Therefore $(Q_{\mathbf{x}}, T_{\mathbf{x}}(T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1))$ does not admit a symplectic resolution by Verbitsky's Theorem, [18].

In the second case, there exists some $h \in \Gamma$ such that $t = s_{12}h_{(1)}\alpha(h)_{(2)} \in T_1$ (in fact, $T_1 = T_0 \cdot t$). Hence $h \cdot p_1 = q_1$ and $\alpha(h) \cdot q_1 = p_1$. This implies that

$$\alpha(h)h = s^\lambda, \quad h\alpha(h) = r^\mu,$$

for some λ and μ . Applying α to the above equations shows that in fact $\lambda = \mu$. Moreover

$$h^{-1} \text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_1)h = \alpha(h) \text{Stab}_\Gamma(q_1)h = \text{Stab}_\Gamma(p_1).$$

Therefore, $h \cdot p_2 = q_2$ and $\alpha(h) \cdot q_2 = p_2$. If $\text{Stab}_Q(x)$ is generated by symplectic reflections then we may assume that t is a symplectic reflection. We have

$$t^2 = \alpha(h)_{(1)}h_{(1)}h_{(2)}\alpha(h)_{(2)} = (s_{(1)}r_{(2)})^\lambda.$$

This cannot be a symplectic reflection. Therefore it must be the identity, $\lambda = 0$, and $t^2 = \pm \text{id}$ in G . Possibly after rescaling, we have $h \cdot x_1 = y_1$ and $h \cdot x_2 = y_2$. Thus, with respect to the basis e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2 above, t is given by

$$t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $\text{Stab}_Q(\mathbf{x}) = C_m \cup C_m \cdot t$. The characteristic polynomial of $(s_{(1)}r_{(2)})^i \cdot t$ is $u^4 - (\zeta^{2i(a+1)} + \zeta^{-2i(a+1)})u^2 + 1$. Therefore it is a symplectic reflection if and only if $\zeta^{2i(a+1)} + \zeta^{-2i(a+1)} = 2$ i.e. $i(a+1) = 0$ modulo m . If $a+1$ is not zero modulo m then the solutions to this equation form a proper subgroup C_d of C_m . Then the subgroup of Q generated by all symplectic reflections is the proper subgroup $G(d, d, 2)$ of Q . Thus, for $\text{Stab}_Q(\mathbf{x})$ to be a symplectic reflection group we must have $a = -1$. In this case,

$$(\text{Stab}_Q(x), T_{\mathbf{x}}(T^*\mathbf{P}^1 \times T^*\mathbf{P}^1)) \simeq (G(m, m, 2), \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{h}^*),$$

where \mathfrak{h} is the reflection representation for $G(m, m, 2)$. By [2], such a pair admits a symplectic resolution only if $m = 1, 2$. \square

Remark 5.7. Note that there will exist a point $p \in \mathbf{P}^1$ such that $|\text{Stab}_\Gamma(p)| > 2$ if and only if there is an element in K of order at least 6.

6. THE ACTION OF Γ ON $\text{Hilb}^H(\mathbf{C}^2)$

In this section we show case-by-case, based on tables 1 and 2, that the symplectically imprimitive and irreducible symplectic reflection groups $G(K, H, \alpha)$, with $H \neq \{1\}$, satisfy at least one of the criteria required to apply either Theorem 5.4 or Proposition 5.6. Our results are summarized in Theorem 6.4.

6.1. The minimal resolution of $X_H = \mathbf{C}^2/H$ is denoted Y_H . We denote by $\text{Hilb}^n \mathbf{C}^2$ the Hilbert scheme of n points in the plane. This is a smooth, symplectic manifold of dimension $2n$, see [16].

Proposition 6.1. The action of G/H^2 on $X_H \times X_H$ lifts to an action of G/H^2 on $Y_H \times Y_H$.

Proof. Let $n = |H|$. The action of K on \mathbf{C}^2 induces an action of K on $\text{Hilb}^n \mathbf{C}^2$. One can realize Y_H as the component $\text{Hilb}^H \mathbf{C}^2$ of $(\text{Hilb}^n \mathbf{C}^2)^H$ whose generic point I is a radical ideal (or in other words $V(I)$ is a free H -orbit). This is a K -stable subvariety of $(\text{Hilb}^n \mathbf{C}^2)^H$ and $Y_H \times Y_H$ is a G -stable subvariety of $\text{Hilb}^n \mathbf{C}^2 \times \text{Hilb}^n \mathbf{C}^2$. By definition, the action of G on $Y_H \times Y_H$ factors through G/H^2 . \square

6.2. We will identify Y_H with $\text{Hilb}^H \mathbf{C}^2$ throughout this section. By the classical McKay correspondence, the vertices $\{\rho_i\}_{i \in I}$ of the Dynkin diagram can be put in bijection with the irreducible components of the exceptional fiber of the minimal resolution of \mathbf{C}^2/H in such a way that the edges between two vertices are in bijection with the number of points (which is always 0 or 1) of intersection of the two irreducible components. The component labeled by the vertex ρ_i is denoted \mathbf{P}_i . On the other hand, the vertices of the *affine* Dynkin diagram can be naturally labeled by the isomorphism classes $\text{Irr}(H)$ of simple H -modules such that $\dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_i, \rho_j)$ is twice the number of edges between the vertices ρ_i and ρ_j (note that the representation \mathbf{C}^2 is self-dual so that $\dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_i, \rho_j) = \dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_j, \rho_i)$). The trivial representation ρ_0 labels an extending vertex of the affine diagram. Therefore $\text{Irr}_*(H) = \text{Irr}(H) \setminus \{\text{triv}\}$ labels the vertices of the non-affine Dynkin diagram. This allows us to define two actions of Γ on the Dynkin diagram of H by graph automorphisms. The *geometric action* is defined by $g \cdot \rho_i = \rho_j$ if $g(\mathbf{P}_i) = \mathbf{P}_j$ and the edge labeled by $p \in \mathbf{P}_{i_1} \cap \mathbf{P}_{i_2}$ is sent to the edge labeled by $g \cdot p \in g(\mathbf{P}_{i_1}) \cap g(\mathbf{P}_{i_2})$. The *representation action* is defined by $g \cdot \rho_i = \rho_j$ if ${}^g \rho_i \simeq \rho_j$ and if $g \cdot \rho_{i_k} = \rho_{j_k}$, for $k = 1, 2$ with $\dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_{i_1}, \rho_{i_2}) = 2$ then the fact that $g \in SL_2(\mathbf{C})$ normalizes H implies that ${}^g \mathbf{C}^2 \simeq \mathbf{C}^2$, hence

$$\dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_{i_1}, \rho_{i_2}) = \dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_{j_1}, \rho_{j_2})$$

and so g take the edge between ρ_{i_1} and ρ_{i_2} to the edge between ρ_{j_1} and ρ_{j_2} . Using $\text{Hilb}^H \mathbf{C}^2$, Ito and Nakamura, [13], constructed a natural bijection between the irreducible components of the exceptional fiber and $\text{Irr}_*(H)$ in such a way that the geometric action and the representation action become equal (a beautiful case free proof was later given by Crawley-Boevey [8]). We recall their bijection. They showed that for $I \in \pi^{-1}(0)$, the socle of $\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I$ is either irreducible as a

H -module or consists of a pair of non-isomorphic simple H -modules. Moreover, if $I \in \mathbf{P}_i$ does not belong to any other component then the socle of $\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I$ is irreducible and the isomorphism class of this simple module depends only on \mathbf{P}_i (and not on the specific choice of I). Hence we may label the Dynkin diagram so that the socle of $\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I$, with $I \in \mathbf{P}_i$ generic, is ρ_i . If $I \in \mathbf{P}_i \cap \mathbf{P}_j$ then they showed that

$$\text{soc}(\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I) \simeq \rho_i \oplus \rho_j, \quad \text{and} \quad \dim \text{Hom}_H(\mathbf{C}^2 \otimes \rho_i, \rho_j) = 2.$$

If the socle of $\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I$ is isomorphic to λ say as a H -module then

Lemma 6.2. The bijection $\rho_i \leftrightarrow \mathbf{P}_i$ intertwines the geometric action and the representation action of Γ on the Dynkin diagram of H .

Proof. It is straight-forward, but we include a brief explanation for the reader's convenience. Let $g \in K$. Applying g to the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow I \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[x, y] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}[x, y]/I \rightarrow 0$ and using the fact that ${}^g\mathbf{C}[x, y] \simeq \mathbf{C}[x, y]$ as a H -module implies that ${}^g(\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I) \simeq \mathbf{C}[x, y]/g(I)$. The identification restricts to ${}^g\text{soc}(\mathbf{C}[x, y]/I) \simeq \text{soc}(\mathbf{C}[x, y]/g(I))$. \square

The above lemma gives us an easy, representation theoretic way to describe the action of Γ on the irreducible components of the exceptional fiber.

Remark 6.3. The action of Γ on \mathbf{Y}_H preserves the symplectic form. Therefore, each component of the closed subvariety $(\mathbf{Y}_H)^\Gamma$ is either two-dimensional or zero-dimensional. Since \mathbf{Y}_H is irreducible and the action of Γ is effective, we see that $(\mathbf{Y}_H)^\Gamma$ is actually a finite collection of points.

6.3. (A). In this case we have $K = \mathbf{C}_{2m}$, $H = \mathbf{D}_m$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{C}_2$, which is generated by the image g of \mathbf{k} . The irreducible representations of \mathbf{C}_{2m} are labeled ρ_i , $0 \leq i \leq 2m - 1$ and ${}^g\rho_i = \rho_{2m-i}$. Therefore the only irreducible representations fixed by \mathbf{C}_2 are ρ_0 and ρ_m . As described above, the irreducible component of the exceptional locus corresponding to ρ_i is denoted \mathbf{P}_i so that \mathbf{P}_m is the only component that is mapped to itself by g . There are exactly two points p, q in \mathbf{P}_m that are fixed g . Obviously, $q \notin \Gamma \cdot p$. Since $\alpha = 1$, $(\mathbf{C}_2, p; \mathbf{C}_2, q)$ is a singular subgroup of \mathbf{C}_2 .

6.4. (B). In this case we have $H = \mathbf{C}_{2m}$, $K = \mathbf{D}_{2ml}$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{D}_{2l} = \langle u, v \rangle$, where u is the image of ζ and v is the image of \mathbf{k} . The element u acts trivially on $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{C}_{2m})$ and the action of v is given by ${}^v\rho_i = \rho_{2m-i}$. Therefore $\text{Stab}_{\mathbf{D}_{2l}}(\rho_i) = \mathbf{C}_{2l}$ if $1 \leq i \neq m \leq 2m - 1$ and $\text{Stab}_{\mathbf{D}_{2l}}(\rho_m) = \mathbf{D}_{2l}$. *Provided* $m \neq 1$, we choose some $1 \leq i \neq m \leq 2m - 1$ and let $p, q \in \mathbf{P}_i$ be the two points whose stabilizer is $\mathbf{C}_{2l} = \langle u \rangle$. Since v maps \mathbf{P}_i to \mathbf{P}_{2m-i} , we have $q \notin \Gamma \cdot p$. Noting that $\alpha_r(\mathbf{C}_{2l}) = \mathbf{C}_{2l}$, $(\mathbf{C}_{2l}, p; \mathbf{C}_{2l}, q)$ is a singular subgroup.

Assume now that $m = 1$. Then we are in the situation described in (5.2). When $l = 1$, the group G is the subject of the paper [3], where it is shown that the corresponding quotient singularity admits a projective symplectic resolution. The group \mathbf{D}_{2l} contains a cyclic subgroup of order $4l$.

Therefore, when $l \geq 2$, there is an element in K of order ≥ 8 . Therefore we may apply Proposition 5.6.

6.5. (C). In this case we have $H = \mathbf{C}_{2m+1}$, $K = \mathbf{D}_{(2m+1)l}$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{D}_l = \langle g, t \rangle$, where g is the image of ζ and t is the image of \mathbf{k} . The element g acts trivially on $\text{Irr}(\mathbf{C}_{2m+1})$ and ${}^t\rho_i = \rho_{2m+1-i}$. Therefore $\text{Stab}_{\mathbf{D}_l}(\rho_i) = \mathbf{C}_{2l}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq 2m$. Choose some $1 \leq i \leq 2m$ and let $p, q \in \mathbf{P}_i$ be the two points whose stabilizer is \mathbf{C}_{2l} . Then $(\mathbf{C}_{2l}, p; \mathbf{C}_{2l}, q)$ is a singular subgroup for all $1 \leq i \leq 2m$.

6.6. (D). In this case we have $H = \mathbf{D}_m$, $K = \mathbf{D}_{2m}$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{C}_2 = \langle g \rangle$, where g is the image of ζ . Note that $g(\zeta^2) = \zeta^2$ and $g(\mathbf{k}) = \zeta^2\mathbf{k}$. The element g acts trivially on all irreducible representations of H except for two of the non-trivial one-dimensional representations, which are swapped. Take any \mathbf{P}^1 that is fixed by Γ and let $p, q \in \mathbf{P}^1$ be the two points whose stabilizer is Γ . Then $(\mathbf{C}_2, p; \mathbf{C}_2, q)$ is a singular subgroup of Γ .

6.7. (I). In this case we have $H = \mathbf{D}_2$, $K = \mathbf{T}$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{C}_3 = \langle g \rangle$, where g is the image of ω . Then g permutes cyclically the three non-trivial one dimensional representations of H and fixes the unique irreducible two dimensional representation, in addition to fixing the trivial representation. Let \mathbf{P}_2 be the projective line labeled by the two-dimensional irreducible representation of H and $p, q \in \mathbf{P}_2$ the two points whose stabilizer is Γ . Then $(\mathbf{C}_3, p; \mathbf{C}_3, q)$ is a singular subgroup of Γ .

6.8. (M). In this case we have $H = \mathbf{T}$, $K = \mathbf{O}$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{C}_2 = \langle g \rangle$, where g is the image of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + \mathbf{i})$. The element g swaps the two non-trivial one dimensional irreducible representations, swaps the two irreducible two dimensional representation that are not isomorphic to the realization of \mathbf{T} in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ and fixes all other irreducible representations (i.e. it is the obvious symmetry of the Dynkin diagram coming from taking duals of representations). Therefore if \mathbf{P} is one of the two exceptional components that is labeled by a non-trivial, self-dual irreducible representation of \mathbf{T} then there are exactly two points p, q in \mathbf{P} whose stabilizer is \mathbf{C}_2 . Then $(\mathbf{C}_2, p; \mathbf{C}_2, q)$ is a singular subgroup of Γ .

6.9. (N). In this case we have $H = \mathbf{D}_2$, $K = \mathbf{O}$ and $\Gamma = \mathbf{D}_3 = \langle u, v \rangle$, where u is the image of ω and v the image of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + \mathbf{i})$ in Γ . Hence $u^3 = v^2 = 1$. We label the irreducible representations of \mathbf{D}_2 so that ρ_0 is the trivial representation, ρ_2 is the two dimensional representation and ρ_1, ρ_3 and ρ_4 are the three non-trivial one-dimensional representations. Then

$$u \cdot \rho_1 = \rho_4, \quad u \cdot \rho_4 = \rho_3, \quad u \cdot \rho_3 = \rho_1,$$

and u fixes all other representations. Similarly, v swaps ρ_3 and ρ_4 and fixes all other representations. Thus, $\text{Stab}_{\Gamma}(\rho_1) = \mathbf{C}_2$. The stabilizer of \mathbf{P}_1 is $\mathbf{C}_2 = \langle v \rangle$. Let $p_1, q_1 \in \mathbf{P}_1$ be the two points whose stabilizer is \mathbf{C}_2 . The group $\alpha(\mathbf{C}_2)$ will also fix one of the extremal vertices ρ_1, ρ_3 or ρ_4 , without loss of generality we assume that it is ρ_3 . The points in \mathbf{P}_3 whose stabilizer is $\alpha(\mathbf{C}_2)$ are p_3, q_3 say. Since

both C_2 and $\alpha(C_2)$ fix the central vertex ρ_2 , one of the two points p_i or q_i must be the intersection point $\mathbf{P}_2 \cap \mathbf{P}_i$. Let's say its p_i in both cases. Then there can be no element of \mathbf{D}_3 that maps p_1 to q_3 . Thus, $(C_2, p_1; \alpha(C_2), q_3)$ is a singular subgroup of Γ .

6.10. The cases where $H = C_2$. In the cases (F),(J),(O), (S), and (T) we have $H = C_2$. Therefore we are in the situation described in (5.2). In all these cases the group K contains at least one element of order ≥ 6 . Therefore we may apply Proposition 5.6 to conclude that (V, ω, G) does not admit a projective symplectic resolution.

6.11. Now, let $G = G(K, H, \alpha) < \mathbf{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$ be symplectically irreducible. In order for V/G to admit a symplectic resolution, by Verbitsky's theorem, G must be a symplectic reflection group. If G is improper (cf. §4.1), then G is a complex reflection group, and in this case by [2], V/G can admit a symplectic resolution only if $G = K \wr S_2$ for K a cyclic Kleinian group, or else $G = G_4$. The latter possibility is excluded, however, since as a subgroup of $\mathbf{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ it is primitive, and hence as a subgroup of $\mathbf{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$ it is symplectically primitive. Therefore, by [7, Theorem 2.6], (K, H, α) must be on the list in Tables 1 and 2.

Summarizing the above calculations and applying Theorem 5.4 therefore implies the following result.

Theorem 6.4. If $G = G(K, H, \alpha)$ is such that $H \neq \{1\}$ and $H \neq K$, then (V, ω, G) admits a projective symplectic resolution if and only if $G = G(D_2, C_2, \text{Id})$.

Note that $G(D_2, C_2, \text{Id})$ is the symplectic reflection group $Q_8 \times_{\mathbf{Z}_2} D_8$ studied in [3].

7. THE IMPRIMITIVE GROUPS IN DIMENSION ≥ 6

7.1. As in the introduction by [7, Theorem 2.9], the symplectically imprimitive and irreducible symplectic reflection groups in dimensions greater than four are, up to conjugation, of the form $G_n(K, H)$ where $K < \mathbf{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ is a Kleinian group and $H \leq K$ contains the commutator subgroup $[K, K]$.

Lemma 7.1. The symplectic reflection group $G_3(C_2, D_2)$ does not admit a projective symplectic resolution.

Proof. The group $G_3(C_2, D_2)/C_2^3 \simeq G_3(\{1\}, \mathbf{D}_2)$ acts on $\mathbf{Y} \times \mathbf{Y} \times \mathbf{Y}$ where $\mathbf{Y} = T^*\mathbf{P}^1$ is the minimal resolution of \mathbf{C}^2/C_2 . We prove that $\mathbf{C}^6/G_3(C_2, D_2)$ does not admit a projective symplectic resolution by showing that there exists an isolated point $p \in \mathbf{Y}^3$ whose stabilizer with respect to $G_3(\{1\}, \mathbf{D}_2)$ is non-trivial i.e. there is an affine open subset U of p such that $G_3(\{1\}, \mathbf{D}_2)$ acts freely on $U \setminus \{p\}$. Repeating the argument given in the proof of Theorem 5.4 then implies the claim of the lemma.

In order to simplify things, we consider the action of the larger group $G' := \mathbf{D}_2 \wr S_2$ on \mathbf{Y}^3 . As in the proof of Lemma 5.2, let

$$\Delta_{1,2} = \bigcup_{h \in \mathbf{D}_2} \{(h \cdot x, x, y) \in \mathbf{Y}^3 \mid (x, y) \in \mathbf{Y}^2\}$$

and $\Delta = \Delta_{1,2} \cup \Delta_{1,3} \cup \Delta_{2,3}$ (where $\Delta_{i,j}$ is defined in the obvious manner). This is a proper closed subset of \mathbf{Y}^3 . If there exists some $p \in \mathbf{Y}^3$ and $g \in G' \setminus \mathbf{D}_2^3$ such that $g \cdot p = p$ then $p \in \Delta$. To get an isolated point we need to consider points in $\mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1 \times \mathbf{P}^1$ not contained in Δ . The group $\mathbf{D}_2 \simeq \mathbf{C}_2 \times \mathbf{C}_2$ acts on \mathbf{P}^1 by the image of its reflection representation in $PSL_2(\mathbf{C})$. Thus, the three non-trivial elements of \mathbf{D}_2 are

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}, \quad h = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad gh = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in PSL_2(\mathbf{C}).$$

The fixed points of g are $F_g = \{[1 : 0], [0 : 1]\}$, of h are $F_h = \{[1 : i], [1 : -i]\}$ and of gh are $F_{gh} = \{[1 : 1], [1 : -1]\}$. Each set F_w is stable under the action of \mathbf{D}_2 with both the non-trivial elements of \mathbf{D}_2 not equal to w swapping the two points in F_w . If we take

$$p = ([1 : 0], [1 : i], [1 : 1]) \in \mathbf{Y}^3 \setminus \Delta$$

then, noting that $g \cdot h \cdot gh = 1$ in $PSL_2(\mathbf{C})$, the stabilizer of p in G' is $\{1, g\} \times \{1, h\} \times \{1, gh\} \simeq \mathbf{C}_2^3$ and hence the stabilizer of p in $G_3(\{1\}, \mathbf{D}_2)$ is $\{(1, 1, 1), (g, h, gh)\} \simeq \mathbf{C}_2$ and p is isolated. \square

Therefore we may conclude:

Theorem 7.2. Let $n > 2$. Then the symplectic quotient $\mathbf{C}^{2n}/G_n(K, H)$ admits a projective symplectic resolution if and only if $K = H$.

Proof. If $G_n(K, H) \neq G_n(\mathbf{C}_2, \mathbf{D}_2)$ and $K \neq H$, then we choose $n - 2$ distinct points p_3, \dots, p_n in $\mathbf{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ and consider the point $(0, 0, p_3, \dots, p_n)$ in \mathbf{C}^{2n} . The stabilizer of this point is $G_2(K, H) = G(K, H, \text{Id})$. We have shown in Theorem 6.4 that all those groups $G(K, H, \alpha)$ such that Γ is abelian (except for $G(\mathbf{D}_{2l}, \mathbf{C}_2, \text{Id})$) do not admit projective symplectic resolutions. Now the result follows from [14, Theorem 1.6]. On the other hand, if $G_n(K, H) = G_n(\mathbf{C}_2, \mathbf{D}_2)$ with $n = 3$, then we have shown in Lemma 7.1 that the corresponding symplectic quotient does not admit a projective symplectic resolution. If $n > 3$ then one can realize $G_3(\mathbf{C}_2, \mathbf{D}_2)$ as a parabolic subgroup of $G_n(\mathbf{C}_2, \mathbf{D}_2)$ as above and the same argument shows that $G_n(\mathbf{C}_2, \mathbf{D}_2)$ does not admit a projective symplectic resolution. \square

8. PROOF OF THE MAIN THEOREMS

8.1. Proof of Theorem 1.2. Assume $G < \mathbf{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbf{C})$ is symplectically imprimitive and irreducible. As a consequence of Theorems 6.4 and 7.2, \mathbf{C}^{2n}/G cannot admit a projective symplectic resolution if $G = G(K, H, \alpha)$ (for $n = 2$) or if $G = G_n(K, H)$ (for $n > 2$), unless $G = K \wr S_n$ or $G = G(\mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{C}_2, \text{Id}) \simeq Q_8 \times_{\mathbf{Z}/2} D_8$. By [7, Theorems 2.2 and 2.9], this includes all cases where G is

proper. If G were not proper, then it would be a complex reflection group, and then by [2], \mathbf{C}^{2n}/G could only admit a projective symplectic resolution if G were a wreath product $(\mathbf{Z}/m) \wr S_n$ or $G = G_4 < \mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$, although the latter is excluded since it would be symplectically primitive (as $G_4 < \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ is a primitive complex reflection group). Therefore, \mathbf{C}^{2n}/G can only admit a projective symplectic resolution if it is one of the listed cases. On the other hand, we know that a projective symplectic resolution exists in each of these cases. This completes the proof.

8.2. Proof of Theorem 1.1. As before, by [18] we can assume G is a symplectic reflection group, and by [2], we can assume that G is proper. If $G < \mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbf{C}) = \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$, then we know that a projective symplectic resolution exists. So assume $G < \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}(\mathbf{C})$ for $n \geq 3$. As explained in §4.1, G must be either of the form $G_n(K, H)$ or are one of the groups listed in [7, Table III], where $n \leq 5$. In the former case, the result follows from Theorem 1.2. In the latter case, there are seven groups listed, of types Q, R, S_1, S_2, S_3, T , and U . The table there also lists the stabilizers in each of these groups of roots of the associated quaternionic root system. For each group G and each symplectic reflection $g \in G$, this stabilizer subgroup, call it H , is the stabilizer of generic vectors in the image of $g - \mathrm{Id}$. The action of H on the kernel of $g - \mathrm{Id}$ identifies H as a subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}_{2n-2}(\mathbf{C})$. By [14, Theorem 1.6], if \mathbf{C}^{2n}/G admits a projective symplectic resolution, so does \mathbf{C}^{2n-2}/H .

In type Q , we have $H = G(\mathbf{C}_4, \mathbf{C}_2, 1) < \mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$, and we showed that \mathbf{C}^4/H does not admit a projective symplectic resolution in Theorem 1.2. Similarly, in type S_3 , we have $H = G_3(\mathbf{D}_2, \mathbf{C}_2)$, and we showed \mathbf{C}^6/H does not admit a resolution in the same theorem (or in Lemma 7.1). In type T , the group H becomes a complex reflection group, associated to the Coxeter group of type H_3 ; in this case \mathbf{C}^6/H does not admit a projective symplectic resolution by [12, 11] (which is also a special case of the main result of [2] referred to before).

This reduces us to the cases R, S_1, S_2 , and U , which are the four cases remaining, in dimensions six, eight, eight, and ten respectively.

Remark 8.1. If one could show that type S_1 does not admit a projective symplectic resolution, then the same would follow for type U , since the stabilizer group H mentioned above has type S_1 . Thus, if the four remaining cases (as one might suspect) do not admit projective symplectic resolutions, it suffices only to show it for the three types R, S_1 , and S_2 .

9. QUESTIONS

9.1. By definition, symplectic reflection groups are the symplectic analogue of complex reflection groups. Therefore it is natural to ask which properties of complex reflection groups have natural analogues for symplectic reflection groups. In particular, one can ask if the analogue of Steinberg's Theorem holds:

Question 9.1. Let (V, ω, G) be a symplectic reflection group, $v \in V$ and $G_v = \mathrm{Stab}_G(v)$. Let U be the symplectic complement to V^{G_v} in V . Is $(U, \omega|_U, G_v)$ a symplectic reflection group?

Remark 9.2. Steinberg’s Theorem for complex reflection groups, together with other elementary considerations, show that it suffices to consider the case where V is irreducible as a G -module. Furthermore, one can explicitly check for every complex imprimitive group that $(U, \omega|_U, G_v)$ is indeed a symplectic reflection group. Thus, it actually suffices to resolve the question for the complex primitive, symplectically irreducible symplectic reflection groups; and of these we can further restrict to the case of dimension at least six, since all finite subgroups of $\mathrm{Sp}_2(\mathbf{C})$ are symplectic reflection groups. This narrows us down to checking Steinberg’s theorem for the seven groups discussed in the previous section. However, if it is indeed the case that the analogue of Steinberg’s Theorem holds for symplectic reflection groups, it would be interesting to have a conceptual proof that does not rely on Cohen’s classification.

9.2. To complete the classification of symplectic reflection groups admitting projective symplectic resolutions one needs to answer the following three questions.

Question 9.3. Let $G := G(K, 1, \alpha) \cong K \rtimes S_2$ be a symplectically irreducible proper symplectic reflection group (so that G belongs to one of the families (G),(K),(P),(Q),(U),(V) of Tables 1 and 2). Does the quotient singularity \mathbf{C}^4/G admit a projective symplectic resolution?

Question 9.4. Let G be symplectically primitive and irreducible, but complex imprimitive, i.e., $G < \mathrm{Sp}_4(\mathbf{C})$ is one of the groups classified in [7, Lemma 3.3]. Does \mathbf{C}^4/G admit a projective symplectic resolution?

Question 9.5. Let G be one of the finitely many primitive exceptional symplectic reflection groups, as listed in [7, Table III]. Does the quotient singularity V/G admit a projective symplectic resolution?

It seems likely that many of these exceptional groups G will contain parabolic subgroups G_v such that $(U, \omega|_U, G_v)$ is known not to admit projective symplectic resolutions. In these cases (V, ω, G) will also not admit a projective symplectic resolution. In particular, using the stabilizer groups discussed in §8.2, as we mentioned, this already allows us to eliminate types Q, S_3 , and T . Thus there remain at most ten groups in [7, Table III] to check.

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