

SYMMETRIC CUBIC SURFACES AND G_2 CHARACTER VARIETIES

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Abstract

We will consider a two dimensional “symmetric” subfamily of the four dimensional family of Fricke cubic surfaces. The main result is that such symmetric cubic surfaces arise as character varieties for the exceptional group of type G_2 . Further, this symmetric family will be related to the fixed points of the triality automorphism of $\text{Spin}(8)$, and an example involving the finite simple group of order 6048 inside G_2 will be considered.

1. Introduction

The Fricke family of cubic surfaces is the family

$$(1) \quad xyz + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b_1x + b_2y + b_3z + c = 0$$

of affine cubic surfaces parameterised by constants $(b_1, b_2, b_3, c) \in \mathbb{C}^4$. Note that the moduli space of (projective) cubic surfaces is four dimensional and a generic member will have an affine piece of this form, so this family includes an open subset of all cubic surfaces. We will say a Fricke surface is *symmetric* if $b_1 = b_2 = b_3$.

The full family (1) is known to be a semiuniversal deformation of a D_4 singularity (which occurs at the symmetric surface $b_i = -8, c = 28$). Many other examples of cubic surfaces are isomorphic to symmetric Fricke cubics: the Markov cubic surface ($b_i = c = 0$), Cayley’s nodal cubic surface ($b_i = 0, c = -4$), Clebsch’s diagonal cubic surface ($b_i = 0, c = -20$) and the Klein cubic surface ($b_i = -1, c = 0$); see §7 below.

The Fricke surfaces are interesting since they are some of the simplest non-trivial examples of complex character varieties (and as such they are amongst

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the simplest examples of complete hyperkähler four-manifolds for which we do not know how to construct the metric by finite dimensional means; cf. [13] §3.2). Namely if $\Sigma = \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4\}$ is a four-punctured sphere, then the moduli space

$$\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})) = \mathrm{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C}))/\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ representations of the fundamental group of Σ is a (complex) six dimensional algebraic Poisson variety, and its symplectic leaves are Fricke cubic surfaces. Indeed, choosing generators of the fundamental group leads to the identification of the character variety

$$\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})) \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})^3/\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$$

with the quotient of three copies of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ by diagonal conjugation. (All our quotients are affine geometric invariant theory quotients, taking the variety associated to the ring of invariant functions.) In this case the ring of invariant functions is generated by the seven functions

$$x = \mathrm{Tr}(M_2 M_3), \quad y = \mathrm{Tr}(M_1 M_3), \quad z = \mathrm{Tr}(M_1 M_2),$$

$$(2) \quad m_1 = \mathrm{Tr}(M_1), \quad m_2 = \mathrm{Tr}(M_2), \quad m_3 = \mathrm{Tr}(M_3), \quad m_4 = \mathrm{Tr}(M_1 M_2 M_3)$$

where $M_i \in \mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. These generators satisfy just one relation, given by equation (1), with:

$$b_1 = -(m_1 m_4 + m_2 m_3), \quad b_2 = -(m_2 m_4 + m_1 m_3), \quad b_3 = -(m_3 m_4 + m_1 m_2),$$

$$(3) \quad c = \prod m_i - 4 + \sum m_i^2.$$

This relation amongst the generators is known as the Fricke relation.¹ The symplectic leaves are obtained by fixing the conjugacy classes of the monodromy around the four punctures, and in general this amounts to fixing the values of the four invariants m_1, m_2, m_3, m_4 , and thus the symplectic leaves are Fricke cubics. Note that from this point of view the D_4 singularity occurs at the trivial representation of $\pi_1(\Sigma)$.

The aim of this article is to consider some simple examples of character varieties for the exceptional simple group $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ of dimension 14. Our main result (Corollary 11) may be summarised as:

Theorem 1. *There is a two parameter family of character varieties for the exceptional group $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ which are isomorphic to smooth symmetric Fricke cubic surfaces and thus to character varieties for the group $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$.*

¹Apparently ([27]) it was discovered by Vogt ([35] eq. (11)) in 1889, and repeatedly rediscovered by many others, including Fricke ([17] p. 366).

Note that the character varieties for complex reductive groups (and the naturally diffeomorphic Higgs bundle moduli spaces) are crucial to the geometric version of the Langlands program [5], and, in the case of compact curves Σ , the geometric Langlands story for G_2 shows significant qualitative differences to the case of SL_n , involving a nontrivial involution of the Hitchin base (see e.g. [22]). Thus it is surprising that there are G_2 character varieties which are in fact isomorphic to SL_2 character varieties.² As far as we know this is the first example of an isomorphism between nontrivial (symplectic) Betti moduli spaces involving an exceptional group. Some further motivation is described at the end of §2.

Philosophically we would like to separate (or distance) the choice of the group from the “abstract” moduli space, as in the theory of Lie groups, where it is useful to consider the abstract group independently of a given representation or embedding in another group. In this language our result says that an abstract (nonabelian Hodge) moduli space has a “ G_2 representation” as well as an SL_2 representation/realisation.

In the later sections of the paper we will also consider the following topics. In §5 the natural braid group actions on the spaces (coming from the mapping class group of the curve Σ) will be made explicit, and we will show that the isomorphisms of Theorem 1 are braid group equivariant. In §6 we will recall that the \mathbb{C}^4 parameter space of Fricke cubics is naturally related to the Cartan subalgebra of $Spin_8(\mathbb{C})$ (i.e. the simply connected group of type D_4) and show that the subspace $\mathbb{C}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}^4$ of symmetric Fricke cubics corresponds to the inclusion of Cartan subalgebras

$$\mathfrak{t}_{G_2} \subset \mathfrak{t}_{Spin(8)}$$

coming from the inclusion $G_2(\mathbb{C}) \subset Spin_8(\mathbb{C})$ identifying $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ as the fixed point subgroup of the triality automorphism of $Spin_8(\mathbb{C})$, as in Figure 1.

Finally in §7 we will revisit some of the finite braid group orbits on cubic surfaces found in [7, 10]. In particular we will consider the Klein cubic surface (the unique cubic surface containing a braid group orbit of size 7) and show that:

Theorem 2. *If the Klein cubic surface K is realised as a G_2 character variety (via Theorem 1), then the braid orbit of size 7 in K corresponds to some triples of generators of the finite simple group $G_2(\mathbb{F}_2)' \subset G_2(\mathbb{C})$ of order 6048. One such triple of generators is uniquely determined by the three lines passing through a single point in the Fano plane $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_2)$.*

²We expect there to be analogous isomorphisms also in the Dolbeault/Higgs and De Rham algebraic structures corresponding to the Betti version considered here.

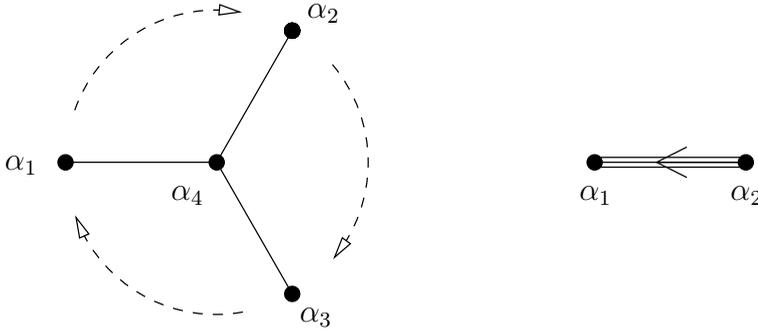


FIGURE 1. Triality automorphism of D_4 and the resulting G_2 Dynkin diagram

2. Tame character varieties

Let Σ be a smooth complex algebraic curve and let G be a connected complex reductive group. Then we may consider the space

$$\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma, p), G)$$

of representations of the fundamental group of Σ into the group G (where $p \in \Sigma$ is a base point). This is an affine variety with an action of G given by conjugating representations. The character variety

$$\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G) = \text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)/G$$

is defined to be the resulting affine invariant geometric theory quotient (the variety associated to the ring of G invariant functions on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma, p), G)$). It is independent of the choice of basepoint, so we suppress p from the notation. Set-theoretically the points of $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$ correspond bijectively to the *closed* G -orbits in $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma, p), G)$.

It is known that $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$ has a natural algebraic Poisson structure [2, 3]. The symplectic leaves of $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$ are obtained as follows. Suppose $\Sigma = \overline{\Sigma} \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ is obtained by removing m points from a smooth compact curve $\overline{\Sigma}$. Choose a conjugacy class

$$\mathcal{C}_i \subset G$$

for $i = 1, \dots, m$ and let \mathcal{C} denote this m -tuple of conjugacy classes. Consider the subvariety

$$\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G, \mathcal{C}) \subset \mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$$

consisting of the representations taking a simple loop around a_i into the class \mathcal{C}_i for each i . Then the symplectic leaves of $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$ are the connected

components of the subvarieties $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G, \mathcal{C})$. We will also refer to these symplectic varieties $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G, \mathcal{C})$ (and their connected components) as character varieties. Note that in general $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G, \mathcal{C})$ is not an affine variety (i.e. it is not a closed subvariety of $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$), although it will be if all the conjugacy classes $\mathcal{C}_i \subset G$ are semisimple (since this implies that each \mathcal{C}_i is itself an affine variety), and this will be the case in the examples we will focus on here.

2.1. Ansatz. Consider the following class of examples of character varieties. Let G be as above and choose n distinct complex numbers a_1, \dots, a_n . Let

$$\Sigma = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} = \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n, \infty\}$$

be the n -punctured affine line (i.e. an $n + 1$ -punctured Riemann sphere), and suppose conjugacy classes $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n, \mathcal{C}_\infty \subset G$ are chosen so that:

- a) $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n \subset G$ are semisimple conjugacy classes of minimal possible (positive) dimension, and
- b) $\mathcal{C}_\infty \subset G$ is a regular semisimple conjugacy class.

For example:

1) If $G = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$, then these conditions just say that all the conjugacy classes are semisimple of dimension two.

2) If $G = \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, then the minimal dimensional semisimple conjugacy classes are those with an eigenvalue of multiplicity $n - 1$; after multiplying by an invertible scalar to make the corresponding eigenvalue 1, any such class contains complex reflections (i.e. linear automorphisms of the form “one plus rank one”), and the monodromy group will be generated by n complex reflections (note that the term “complex reflection group” is often used to refer to such a group which is also *finite*).

3) If $G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$, then this means all the classes $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n$ are equal to the unique semisimple orbit $\mathcal{C} \subset G$ of dimension 6 and that \mathcal{C}_∞ is one of the twelve dimensional semisimple conjugacy classes.

Suppose we now (and for the rest of the article) specialise to the case $n = 3$, so that Σ is a four-punctured sphere. This is the simplest genus zero case such that Σ has an interesting mapping class group. Then it turns out that the above ansatz yields two dimensional character varieties in all of the above cases.

Lemma 3. *Suppose $n = 3$ so that Σ is a four-punctured sphere. Then in each case 1), 2), 3) listed above the corresponding character variety $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G, \mathcal{C})$ is of complex dimension two, provided \mathcal{C}_∞ is sufficiently generic.*

Proof. We will just sketch the idea: Assuming \mathcal{C}_∞ is generic the action of G on

$$\{(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_\infty) \mid g_i \in \mathcal{C}_i, g_1 g_2 g_3 g_\infty = 1\}$$

will have a stabiliser of dimension $\dim(Z)$ where $Z \subset G$ is the centre of G . The expected dimension of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{B}}(\Sigma, G, \mathcal{C})$ is then $\sum \dim(\mathcal{C}_i) - 2 \dim(G/Z)$.

For 1) each orbit is dimension two, so it comes down to the sum

$$4 \times 2 - 2 \times 3 = 2.$$

The resulting surfaces are the Fricke surfaces.

For 2) if $G = \mathrm{GL}_3(\mathbb{C})$ the first three orbits are of dimension four and the generic orbit is of dimension six, so the dimension of the character variety is

$$3 \times 4 + 6 - 2 \times (9 - 1) = 2.$$

This case was first analysed in [6, 7], and the resulting character varieties were explicitly related to the full four parameter family of Fricke surfaces (using the Fourier–Laplace transform). In brief, the analogue of the Fricke relation that arises is given in [7] (16), and this relation is related to the Fricke relation in [7] Theorem 1, using an explicit algebraic map that is derived from the Fourier–Laplace transform.

For 3), the group $G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$ has dimension 14 (with trivial centre), the first three orbits are of dimension six and the generic orbit is of dimension twelve, so the dimension of the character variety is

$$3 \times 6 + 12 - 2 \times 14 = 2$$

so is again a complex surface. Note that since G_2 has rank two, there is a two parameter family of choices for the orbit \mathcal{C}_{∞} , and so we expect to obtain a two parameter family of surfaces in this way. \square

This yields our main question: what are the complex surfaces arising in the G_2 case?

Some further motivation for this question is as follows:

1) In [13] §3.2 there is a conjectural classification of the hyperkähler manifolds of real dimension four that arise in nonabelian Hodge theory. If this conjecture is true we should be able to locate the G_2 character varieties of Lemma 3 on the list of [13]. We do this here. (These complete hyperkähler manifolds are noncompact analogues of K3 surfaces.)

2) The article [12] introduced the notion of parahoric bundles (by defining the notion of weight for parahoric torsors) and the notion of logarithmic connection on a parahoric bundle (also known as “logahoric connections”), and established a precise Riemann–Hilbert correspondence for them. At first glance these seem to be quite exotic objects, and the G_2 example considered here is one of the simplest contexts where this Riemann–Hilbert correspondence is necessary. Our main result shows that the corresponding character varieties are in fact not at all exotic. The moduli spaces of such connections will be considered elsewhere.

3. Octonions and G_2

The compact exceptional simple Lie group G_2 arises as the group of automorphisms of the octonions. In this section we will describe the corresponding complex simple group $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ as the group of automorphisms of the complex octonions (or complex Cayley algebra) and describe its unique semisimple conjugacy class $\mathcal{C} \subset G_2(\mathbb{C})$ of dimension six.

This conjugacy class is somewhat remarkable since there is not a six dimensional semisimple adjoint orbit $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathfrak{g}_2 = \text{Lie}(G_2(\mathbb{C}))$.

3.1. Complex octonions. Let $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{C})$ denote the eight dimensional nonassociative algebra with \mathbb{C} -basis the symbols

$$1, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7$$

and with multiplication table determined by the Fano plane $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_2)$ (and the fact that 1 is central); see Figure 2. Namely each triple i, j, k of vertices of an oriented line in the Fano plane (for example, e_1, e_2, e_4) forms a quaternionic triple:

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1.$$

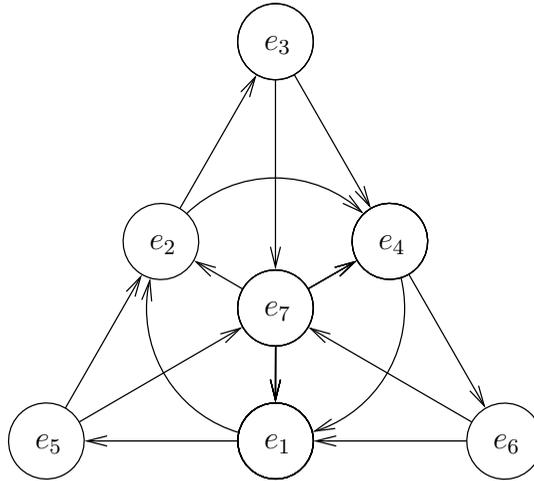


FIGURE 2. Points and lines in the Fano plane $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{F}_2)$

Thus for example $e_1e_2 = e_4$. (Note, of course, that any two points lie on a unique line and so this determines the multiplication.) This multiplication table is symmetric under both of the two permutations

$$e_n \mapsto e_{n+1}$$

and

$$e_n \mapsto e_{2n}$$

of the indices (where all the indices are read modulo 7, and we prefer to write e_7 rather than e_0). This immediately implies that the triples of basis vectors with indices

$$124, 235, 346, 457, 561, 672, 713$$

form quaternionic triples, so it is easy to remember the labelling on the Fano plane. (Beware that some authors use a less symmetric multiplication table such that e_1, e_2, e_3 is a quaternionic triple; we follow [4, 15].)

Let $V \cong \mathbb{C}^7$ denote the complex span of the $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7$ and let

$$\mathrm{Tr} : \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

denote the linear map with kernel V taking $1 \in \mathbb{O}$ to $1 \in \mathbb{C}$. Define an involution $q \mapsto \bar{q}$ of \mathbb{O} to be the \mathbb{C} -linear map fixing 1 and acting as -1 on V . Then there is a nondegenerate symmetric \mathbb{C} -bilinear form on \mathbb{O} :

$$\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle = \mathrm{Tr}(q_1 \cdot \bar{q}_2) \in \mathbb{C}.$$

Let $n(q) = \langle q, q \rangle \in \mathbb{C}$ denote the corresponding quadratic form, and we will say that $n(q)$ is the norm of q . Note that if $v_1, v_2 \in V$, then $\langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = -\mathrm{Tr}(v_1 \cdot v_2)$.

The group $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ is the group of algebra automorphisms of \mathbb{O} . As such it acts trivially on 1 and faithfully on V , preserving the quadratic form, so there is an embedding

$$G_2(\mathbb{C}) \subset \mathrm{SO}(V, n) \cong \mathrm{SO}_7(\mathbb{C}).$$

Henceforth we will write $G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$ and think of it in this seven dimensional representation.

3.2. The six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class. Let $T \subset G$ be a maximal torus so that $T \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$. Any semisimple conjugacy class in G contains an element of T , and so to determine the dimension of the possible semisimple conjugacy classes it is sufficient to study the centralisers in G of the elements of T .

Of course any element $t \in T$ is the exponential of some element $X \in \mathfrak{t} = \mathrm{Lie}(T)$, but it is not always true that the centralisers of X and t are the same and so care is needed (this is essentially the phenomenon of resonance in the theory of linear differential equations). This has been analysed in detail by Kac [24], and it is possible to determine the centraliser of t in terms of X (see Serre [34]). The result is that there is a unique semisimple conjugacy class of dimension six containing certain (special) order three elements of G . The centraliser of such elements is a copy of $\mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{C}) \subset G$, and so we see immediately that $\dim \mathcal{C} = \dim G / \mathrm{SL}_3(\mathbb{C}) = 14 - 8 = 6$.

In fact once we know (by the theorem of Borel–de Siebenthal or otherwise) that there is such an embedding of groups, it is clear that the desired element of G generates the centre of $SL_3(\mathbb{C})$ and so is of order 3.

We will skip the details of the above discussion since in terms of octonions we can be more explicit, as follows. First we will recall Zorn’s proposition. Suppose $a \in \mathbb{O}$ is a nonzero octonion and let $T_a : \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$ denote the linear map

$$T_a(q) = a.q.a^{-1}$$

given by conjugation by a . (This is well-defined since \mathbb{O} is associative on subalgebras generated by pairs of elements.) However nonassociativity implies such maps are not always automorphisms of \mathbb{O} . Zorn characterised which maps T_a are automorphisms:

Proposition 4 (Zorn, see [15] p. 98). $T_a \in G$ if and only if $a^3 \in \mathbb{C}$.

Thus suppose we take an “imaginary” octonion $v \in V$ of norm $n(v) = 3$. This means that v is a square root of -3 , i.e. $v^2 = -3$. Then we can consider the element

$$(4) \quad a(v) = \frac{1+v}{2} \in \mathbb{O}.$$

By construction $a(v)^3 = -1$ (cf. the fact that $(1 + \sqrt{-3})/2 = \exp(\pi\sqrt{-1}/3)$). Hence we have constructed an element

$$T_{a(v)} \in G = G_2(\mathbb{C}),$$

and it is clear that it is of order three in G . The eigenvalues of $T_{a(v)} \in \text{Aut}(V)$ are one (with multiplicity one) and the two nontrivial cube roots of one (each with multiplicity three).

Let $\mathcal{O} \subset V$ denote the set of elements of norm 3. The group G acts transitively on \mathcal{O} , so \mathcal{O} is a single orbit of G (in the representation V).

Proposition 5. *The map $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$ taking an element $v \in \mathcal{O}$ to $T_{a(v)} \in G$ is a G -equivariant isomorphism of \mathcal{O} onto the six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class \mathcal{C} in G .*

Proof. The G -equivariance is straightforward (where G acts on itself by conjugation). Thus \mathcal{O} is mapped onto a single conjugacy class. To see the map is injective note that the eigenspace of $T_{a(v)} \in \text{Aut}(V)$ with eigenvalue 1 is one dimensional and spanned by v , so it is sufficient to check that $T_{a(v)} \neq T_{a(-v)}$, but this is clear since they are inverse to each other (and of order three). Note that \mathcal{O} is the quadric hypersurface $n(v) = 3$ in V , so has dimension 6. \square

Note in particular that if i, j, k is a quaternionic triple in \mathbb{O} , then $i + j + k \in \mathcal{O}$, and so we get an element $\frac{1}{2}(1 + i + j + k)$ of \mathcal{C} for any line in the Fano plane. We will return to this in §7.

4. Some invariant theory for G_2

Our basic aim is to consider affine varieties obtained from the ring of $G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$ invariant functions on affine varieties of the form

$$(5) \quad \{(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_\infty) \mid g_1, g_2, g_3 \in \mathcal{C}, g_\infty \in \mathcal{C}_\infty, g_1 g_2 g_3 g_\infty = 1 \in G\}$$

where $\mathcal{C} \subset G$ is the six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class and \mathcal{C}_∞ is one of the twelve dimensional semisimple classes, and G acts by diagonal conjugation.

Now a generic element t of the maximal torus $T \subset G$ will be a member of such a conjugacy class \mathcal{C}_∞ , and two such elements $t_1, t_2 \in T$ are in the same class if and only if they are in an orbit of the action of the Weyl group $W = N_G(T)/T$ on T .

The Weyl group W of G is a dihedral group of order 12 and its action on $T \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ is well understood. In brief there is a basis of V such that T is represented by diagonal matrices of the form

$$t = \text{diag}(1, a_1, a_2, (a_1 a_2)^{-1}, a_1^{-1}, a_2^{-1}, a_1 a_2) \in \text{GL}(V)$$

for elements $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{C}^*$. The action of W on T is generated by the two reflections

$$r_1(a_1, a_2) = (a_1^{-1}, a_1 a_2), \quad r_2(a_1, a_2) = (a_2, a_1)$$

fixing the hypertori $a_1 = 1$ and $a_1 = a_2$ respectively.

Lemma 6 ([26] p. 60). *The ring of W -invariant functions on T is generated by the two functions*

$$\alpha = a_1 + 1/a_1 + a_2 + 1/a_2 + a_1 a_2 + 1/(a_1 a_2),$$

$$\beta = a_1/a_2 + a_2/a_1 + a_1^2 a_2 + a_1 a_2^2 + 1/(a_1^2 a_2) + 1/(a_1 a_2^2).$$

Note that if $t \in T$ is represented as a diagonal matrix as above, then

$$\alpha = \text{Tr}_V(t) - 1, \quad 2\beta = \alpha^2 - 2\alpha - \text{Tr}_V(t^2) - 5$$

so that specifying the values of α, β is equivalent to specifying the values of $\text{Tr}_V(t)$ and $\text{Tr}_V(t^2)$. Of course the functions $\text{Tr}_V(t), \text{Tr}_V(t^2)$ are just the restrictions of the functions $\text{Tr}_V(g), \text{Tr}_V(g^2)$ defined on $G \subset \text{GL}(V)$, and so (in this way) we can just as well view α and β as invariant functions on G . (The resulting formulae are simpler if we work with β rather than $\text{Tr}_V(g^2)$.)

Thus we may rephrase our main question differently: suppose we consider the affine variety

$$\mathbb{M} := \mathcal{C}^3/G$$

associated to the ring of G -invariant functions on \mathcal{C}^3 (where G acts by diagonal conjugation). Then the affine varieties

$$\{(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_\infty) \mid g_1, g_2, g_3 \in \mathcal{C}, g_\infty \in \mathcal{C}_\infty, g_1g_2g_3g_\infty = 1 \in G\}/G$$

(associated to the invariant functions on (5)) arise as fibres of the map

$$\pi : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2; \quad [(g_1, g_2, g_3)] \mapsto (\alpha(g_1g_2g_3), \beta(g_1g_2g_3)),$$

since fixing (sufficiently generic) values of the map π will fix the conjugacy class of the product $g_1g_2g_3$, as required. Thus as a first step we need to understand the affine variety $\mathbb{M} = \mathcal{C}^3/G$, and secondly we need to understand the map π from \mathbb{M} to \mathbb{C}^2 .

Proposition 7. *The affine variety $\mathbb{M} = \mathcal{C}^3/G$ is isomorphic to an affine space of dimension four (more precisely the ring of G invariant functions on \mathcal{C}^3 is a polynomial algebra in four variables).*

Proof. Via Proposition 5 the affine variety \mathcal{C}^3 is G -equivariantly isomorphic to \mathcal{O}^3 where $\mathcal{O} \subset V$ is the affine quadric of “imaginary” octonions of norm 3.

In other words \mathcal{O}^3 is the subset of $(v_1, v_2, v_3) \in V^3$ such that $n(v_i) = 3$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. Thus we can first consider the quotient V^3/G .

Now G. Schwarz has classified all the representations of simple algebraic groups such that the ring of invariants is a polynomial algebra [32]. Row 1 of Table 5a of [32] (see also [33]) says that the ring $\mathbb{C}[V^3]^G$ is a polynomial algebra with 7 generators and the generators can be taken to be the invariant functions:

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} & n(v_1), \quad n(v_2), \quad n(v_3), \\ p_1 &= \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle, \quad p_2 = \langle v_1, v_3 \rangle, \quad p_3 = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle, \\ p_4 &= \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We are interested in the algebra obtained by fixing the values of the first three invariants to be 3, which is thus a polynomial algebra generated by the remaining four functions p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 . □

In other words the map $p = (p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^4$, with components the four functions p_i , identifies \mathbb{M} with \mathbb{C}^4 . Thus the question now is to understand the map $\pi : \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ in terms of the functions p_i . The key formulae are the following, which may be verified symbolically.

Theorem 8. *Suppose $v_1, v_2, v_3 \in \mathcal{O} \subset V \subset \mathbb{O}$ are octonions in V with norm 3, and $g_i = T_{a(v_i)} \in \mathcal{C} \subset G$ ($i = 1, 2, 3$) are the corresponding elements in the six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class in $G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$. Then the invariant functions*

$$\alpha = \alpha(g_1 g_2 g_3), \quad \beta = \beta(g_1 g_2 g_3)$$

of the product $g_1 g_2 g_3 \in G$ are related to the invariants

$$p_1 = \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle, \quad p_2 = \langle v_1, v_3 \rangle, \quad p_3 = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle, \quad p_4 = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle$$

of the octonions v_1, v_2, v_3 by the following formulae:

$$8\alpha = p_4 s_1 - s_1^2 + 3p_4 + 3s_1 + 3s_2 + s_3 - 6,$$

$$64\beta = -p_4^3 + 3p_4^2 s_1 - 3p_4 s_1^2 - 7s_1^3 + 9p_4^2 - 12p_4 s_1 + 18p_4 s_2 + 6p_4 s_3 + 39s_1^2 + 18s_1 s_2 + 6s_1 s_3 - 9p_4 - 9s_1 - 90s_2 - 30s_3 - 183,$$

where $s_1 = p_1 + p_2 + p_3$, $s_2 = p_1 p_2 + p_2 p_3 + p_3 p_1$, $s_3 = p_1 p_2 p_3$.

Now we will explain how the symmetric Fricke cubics arise. Fix constants $k_\alpha, k_\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ and consider the subvariety of $\mathbb{M} \cong \mathbb{C}^4$ cut out by the equations

$$\alpha = k_\alpha, \quad \beta = k_\beta$$

where α, β are viewed as functions on \mathbb{M} via the above formulae.

First suppose we change coordinates on \mathbb{M} by replacing p_4 by the function b defined so that

$$(7) \quad p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4 = 4b + 5.$$

Then, in the presence of the relation $\alpha = k_\alpha$, the equation $\beta = k_\beta$ simplifies to the equation:

$$(8) \quad b^3 + 6b^2 - 3(k_\alpha - 1)b + k_\beta + 2 = 0.$$

This is a cubic equation for b , and so specifying k_α, k_β determines b up to three choices.

Now we can reconsider the remaining equation $\alpha = k_\alpha$, which is easily seen to be a symmetric Fricke cubic: expanding the symmetric functions and making the substitutions

$$(9) \quad p_1 = 1 - 2x, \quad p_2 = 1 - 2y, \quad p_3 = 1 - 2z$$

converts the equation $\alpha = k_\alpha$ into the Fricke cubic

$$(10) \quad x y z + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b(x + y + z) + c = 0$$

where

$$(11) \quad c = k_\alpha - 2 - 3b.$$

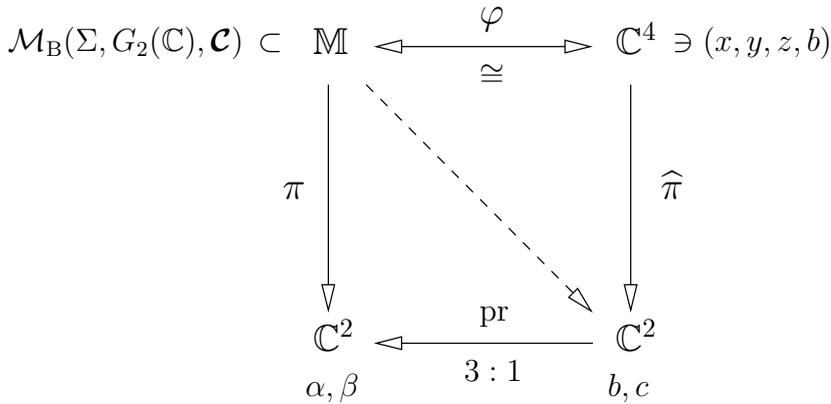


FIGURE 3. Main diagram

The situation may be summarised in the commutative diagram in Figure 3. Here, in the top left corner, $\mathbb{M} = \mathcal{C}^3/G_2(\mathbb{C})$, which we identified with \mathbb{C}^4 using the functions p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 in Proposition 7. The map π on the left is given by the invariant functions α, β , expressed as explicit functions on \mathbb{M} as in Theorem 8. The fibre of the map π over a generic point $(k_\alpha, k_\beta) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ is the $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ character variety $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G_2(\mathbb{C}), \mathcal{C})$ where $\mathcal{C} = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_\infty)$ with \mathcal{C}_∞ the twelve dimensional conjugacy class in $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ with eigenvalues having invariants $\alpha = k_\alpha, \beta = k_\beta$.

On the right we consider a universal family of symmetric Fricke cubics: we take a copy of \mathbb{C}^4 with coordinates x, y, z, b and consider the map $\hat{\pi}$ to \mathbb{C}^2 given by (b, c) , where c is viewed as a function of x, y, z, b via the Fricke equation (10). The fibre of $\hat{\pi}$ over a point $(b, c) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ is the symmetric Fricke cubic (10) with these values of b, c .

The isomorphism φ along the top is defined by the equations (7), (9) expressing x, y, z, b in terms of p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 .

The map pr along the bottom is given by the equations (8), (11) expressing the values k_α, k_β of α, β in terms of b, c :

$$(12) \quad \alpha = c + 2 + 3b, \quad \beta = -b^3 + 3b^2 + 3bc + 3b - 2.$$

This is a finite surjective map, with generic fibres consisting of three points. In fact by examining the discriminants we can be more precise.

4.1. Discriminants. First we can consider the discriminant $\mathcal{D}_{\text{pr}} \subset \mathbb{C}_{\alpha, \beta}^2$ of the cubic polynomial (8), characterising when the fibres of pr have less than

3 elements. This discriminant locus (with α, β replacing k_α, k_β resp.) is

$$(13) \quad 4\alpha^3 - 12\alpha\beta - \beta^2 - 36\alpha - 24\beta - 36 = 0.$$

Secondly we can consider the discriminant $\mathcal{D}_W \subset \mathbb{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^2$ of the quotient map $(\alpha, \beta) : T \rightarrow T/W \cong \mathbb{C}^2$. This discriminant is the image of the 6 “reflection hypertori” in T and is the subvariety of \mathbb{C}^2 for which the fibres of this quotient map have less than $12 = \#W$ points. Explicitly it is cut out by the square of the Weyl denominator function, which ([18] p. 413) is the following W -invariant function on T :

$$((a_1 - a_2)(a_2 - a_3)(a_3 - a_1))^2 \times (a_1a_2 + a_2a_3 + a_3a_1 - a_1 - a_2 - a_3)^2$$

where $a_3 = 1/(a_1a_2)$. The two factors here correspond to the long and the short roots of G_2 . If we now rewrite these two factors in terms of the basic invariants α, β we find that $\mathcal{D}_W = \mathcal{D}_1 \cup \mathcal{D}_2$ has two irreducible components corresponding to the two factors and that the first component is equal to (13), the discriminant locus \mathcal{D}_{pr} of the map pr . The other irreducible component \mathcal{D}_2 of \mathcal{D}_W is given by

$$(14) \quad \alpha^2 - 4\beta - 12 = 0.$$

Since $\mathcal{D}_{\text{pr}} \subset \mathcal{D}_W$ this implies that: *if \mathcal{C}_∞ has dimension twelve, then the corresponding values k_α, k_β of the invariants α, β are not on the discriminant (13), and so the fibre $\text{pr}^{-1}(k_\alpha, k_\beta)$ has exactly three points.*

In turn we can relate this to the locus of *singular* symmetric Fricke cubic surfaces.

4.2. Singular points. Given $b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ the corresponding symmetric Fricke surface (10) is singular if and only if the derivatives of the defining equation all vanish, i.e. if there is a simultaneous solution (x, y, z) of (10) and the three equations

$$xy + 2z + b = 0, \quad yz + 2x + b = 0, \quad xz + 2y + b = 0.$$

Eliminating two variables and considering the resultant of the remaining two equations we find:

Lemma 9. *The symmetric Fricke surface (10) determined by $b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ is singular if and only if*

$$(15) \quad (b^2 - 8b - 4c - 16) (4b^3 - 3b^2 - 6bc + c^2 + 4c) = 0.$$

Now we can consider the image of this singular locus $\mathcal{D}_{\text{sing}} \subset \mathbb{C}_{b,c}^2$ under the map $\text{pr} : \mathbb{C}_{b,c}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^2$.

Proposition 10. *The singular locus $\mathcal{D}_{sing} \subset \mathbb{C}_{b,c}^2$ maps onto the discriminant locus $\mathcal{D}_W \subset \mathbb{C}_{b,c}^2$. Specifically the first (left-hand) irreducible component of \mathcal{D}_{sing} maps onto the first component $\mathcal{D}_1 = \mathcal{D}_{pr}$ of \mathcal{D}_W given in (13), and the second component of \mathcal{D}_{sing} maps onto the second component \mathcal{D}_2 of \mathcal{D}_W , given in (14).*

Note however that the inverse image $pr^{-1}(\mathcal{D}_1)$ has another irreducible component,

$$(16) \quad b^2 + b - c - 1 = 0$$

(with multiplicity two), besides the first component of the singular locus (15).

Consequently we see that:

Corollary 11. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset G_2(\mathbb{C})$ be the six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class. Then for any regular semisimple conjugacy class $\mathcal{C}_\infty \subset G_2(\mathbb{C})$ the character variety*

$$\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G_2(\mathbb{C}), \mathcal{C})$$

with $\mathcal{C} = (\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{C}_\infty)$ has three connected components, each of which is isomorphic to a smooth symmetric Fricke cubic surface.

Proof. Such a character variety is the fibre of the map π over a point $(k_\alpha, k_\beta) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_W$. Since π factors through pr (going around the square, i.e. via the dashed diagonal map) and $\mathcal{D}_{pr} \subset \mathcal{D}_W$, such fibres consist of three fibres of $\hat{\pi}$ over the smooth locus $\mathbb{C}_{b,c}^2 \setminus \mathcal{D}_{sing}$. These fibres are smooth symmetric Fricke cubic surfaces. □

Note in particular that this implies we can canonically associate two other smooth cubic surfaces to any smooth symmetric Fricke cubic surface with parameters b, c not on the conic (16), namely the other two components of $\pi^{-1}(pr(b, c)) \subset \mathbb{M}$.

Note also that in [7] the map relating the $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ character varieties to the Fricke cubics (as in part 2 of Lemma 3 above) was derived from earlier work on the Fourier–Laplace transform, whereas here we have identified the character varieties directly. We do not (yet) understand if there is a G_2 analogue/extension of Fourier–Laplace.

In the next section we will consider the natural braid group actions and show that the isomorphism φ is braid group equivariant.

Remark 12. Suppose instead we replace \mathcal{C}_∞ by the closure of the regular unipotent conjugacy class in the definition of $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G_2(\mathbb{C}), \mathcal{C})$. The resulting variety is the fibre of π over the point $\alpha = \beta = 6$, and we readily see it has two components: the Fricke cubic $(b, c) = (-8, 28)$ with the D_4 singularity, and (with multiplicity two) the Fricke cubic with $(b, c) = (1, 1)$. This surface is also singular; in fact these parameters lie at the cusp of the cuspidal cubic on the right in the singular locus (15).

Remark 13. The first irreducible component of the singular locus (15) could be called the “very symmetric locus” of Fricke cubics, since in the original Fricke–Vogt $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ picture it corresponds to the case where *all* the local monodromies are conjugate: $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m_4$ so that, by the formulae (3):

$$b = -2m^2, \quad c = m^4 - 4 + 4m^2,$$

and thus $b^2 - 8b = 4c + 16$. Although all these surfaces are singular this case has many applications, for example to anti-self-dual four-manifolds ([21] Theorem 3).

Remark 14. This very symmetric locus is closely related to the one-parameter family $b = 0$ (which does admit smooth members, so is related to G_2 via Corollary 11). This family is the family of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ -character varieties for the once-punctured torus ([19] p. 584, or [27, 35]). The basic statement relating this case to the very symmetric case is that there is a (degree four) ramified covering map between the two families, as follows (cf. [7] Remark 14). Suppose $b \in \mathbb{C}$ and $c = b^2/4 - 2b - 4$ so that the polynomial

$$f = xyz + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + b(x + y + z) + c$$

defines a very symmetric Fricke cubic. If we define $d = -4 - b/2$ and consider the polynomial

$$g = XYZ + X^2 + Y^2 + Z^2 + d,$$

then if the variables are related by $x = 2 - X^2, y = 2 - Y^2, z = 2 - Z^2$, the relation

$$f(x, y, z) = g(X, Y, Z)g(-X, Y, Z)$$

holds, so the surface $g = 0$ maps to the surface $f = 0$, and the generic fibre contains 4 points. Note that if $b = 0$, then $c = d = -4$, so this is an endomorphism of the Cayley cubic surface.

5. Braid group actions

Since the symmetric Fricke cubics are character varieties they admit braid group actions coming from the mapping class group of the four-punctured sphere Σ . In explicit terms (cf. [8] §4) this can be expressed in terms of changing the choice of loops generating the fundamental group of Σ , whence it becomes the classical Hurwitz braid group action:

Lemma 15. *Let G be a group. Then there is an action of the three string Artin braid group B_3 on G^3 , generated by the two operations β_1, β_2 where:*

$$(17) \quad \beta_1(g_1, g_2, g_3) = (g_2, g_2^{-1} g_1 g_2, g_3),$$

$$(18) \quad \beta_2(g_1, g_2, g_3) = (g_1, g_3, g_3^{-1} g_2 g_3).$$

Taking G to be a complex reductive group, this describes the B_3 action on the character variety $\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G)$, and given four conjugacy classes $\mathbf{C} \subset G^4$ this action restricts to the symplectic leaves

$$\mathcal{M}_B(\Sigma, G, \mathbf{C}) \cong \{(g_1, g_2, g_3, g_\infty) \mid g_i \in \mathcal{C}_i, g_1 g_2 g_3 g_\infty = 1\} / G$$

provided the first three conjugacy classes are equal.

In the case $G = \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ it is easy to compute the resulting action on the G -invariant functions on $\text{Hom}(\pi_1(\Sigma), G)$ and in turn on the family of Fricke surfaces [7, 23]. In the symmetric case, for fixed constants $b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ the formula is as follows:

$$(19) \quad \beta_1(x, y, z) = (x, -b - z - xy, y), \quad \beta_2(x, y, z) = (z, y, -b - x - yz).$$

The main aim of this section is to compute directly the action in the case $G = G_2(\mathbb{C})$ we have been studying. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset G_2(\mathbb{C})$ denote the six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class, and let $\mathcal{O} \subset V$ denote the orbit of elements of norm 3.

Proposition 16.

1) *The braid group action (17), (18) on triples $(g_1, g_2, g_3) \in \mathcal{C}^3$ of elements of \mathcal{C} corresponds to the action*

$$\beta_1(v_1, v_2, v_3) = (v_2, \bar{w}_2 \cdot v_1 \cdot w_2, v_3),$$

$$\beta_2(v_1, v_2, v_3) = (v_1, v_3, \bar{w}_3 \cdot v_2 \cdot w_3)$$

on triples of elements $(v_1, v_2, v_3) \in \mathcal{O}^3 \subset V^3 \subset \mathbb{O}^3$, via the isomorphism $\mathcal{C}^3 \cong \mathcal{O}^3$ of Proposition 5, where $w_i = (1 + v_i)/2 \in \mathbb{O}$ (so that $g_i = T_{w_i}$).

2) *The resulting B_3 action on $\mathbb{M} = \mathcal{C}^3/G \cong \mathbb{C}^4$ is given by the formulae*

$$\beta_1(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = ((p_4 + p_1 p_3 - p_2)/2, p_1, p_3, (p_4 + 3p_2 - p_1 p_3)/2),$$

$$\beta_2(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = (p_1, (p_4 + p_1 p_2 - p_3)/2, p_2, (p_4 + 3p_3 - p_1 p_2)/2)$$

in terms of the invariant functions p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 defined in (6).

Proof. 1) is straightforward (taking care due to the nonassociativity of \mathbb{O}) and can be verified symbolically.

2) is now a nice exercise in expanding G -invariant functions on \mathcal{O}^3 in terms of the basic invariants p_i . To illustrate this we will show $\langle v_3, (v_2 v_1) v_2 \rangle = 3p_2 - 2p_1 p_3$. If $q \in \mathbb{O}$ we will write $q = \text{Tr}(q) + \text{Im}(q)$ with $\text{Im}(q) \in V$ and $\text{Tr}(q) \in \mathbb{C}$.

and note that $\langle v_1, v_2 v_3 \rangle$ is a skew-symmetric 3-form if $v_1, v_2, v_3 \in V$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle v_3, (v_2 v_1) v_2 \rangle &= \langle v_3, \operatorname{Tr}(v_2 v_1) v_2 \rangle + \langle v_3, \operatorname{Im}(v_2 v_1) v_2 \rangle \\ &= -p_1 p_3 - \langle v_3, v_2 \operatorname{Im}(v_2 v_1) \rangle \\ &= -p_1 p_3 - \langle v_3, v_2 (v_2 v_1) \rangle + \langle v_3, v_2 \operatorname{Tr}(v_2 v_1) \rangle \\ &= -p_1 p_3 + 3p_2 - p_1 p_3. \end{aligned}$$

The stated formulae can all be derived in this way. \square

Observe that the sum $p_1 + p_2 + p_3 + p_4$ is preserved by this braid group action. This corresponds to the fact that b is preserved by the action on Fricke surfaces, and in fact there is a complete correspondence:

Corollary 17. *The isomorphism φ in Figure 3 identifying $\mathbb{M} = \mathcal{C}^3/G$ with the universal family of symmetric Fricke cubic surfaces is braid group equivariant.*

Proof. Given the explicit formulae (in (19) and Proposition 16) for the braid group actions, this follows directly from the formulae (7), (9) defining φ . \square

6. Triality

The fact that the full family of Fricke cubics is a semiuniversal deformation of a D_4 singularity is not just a coincidence and has deep moduli theoretic meaning.³ In brief the whole family of these Fricke moduli spaces (in fact the whole “hyperkähler nonabelian Hodge structure”) is naturally attached to the D_4 root system (or more precisely to the affine D_4 root system, but that is determined by the finite root system). Note that the D_4 Dynkin diagram is the most symmetric (finite) Dynkin diagram since it has an automorphism of order three, the triality automorphism, indicated in Figure 1.

There are various ways to see the appearance of D_4 from the moduli space of rank 2 representations of the fundamental group of the four-punctured sphere Σ :

1) Translating to our notation, Okamoto [31] found that if we label the eigenvalues of $M_i \in \operatorname{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ as $\exp(\pm\pi\sqrt{-1}\theta_i)$ where $\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4) \in \mathbb{C}^4$, then this copy of \mathbb{C}^4 should be viewed as the Cartan subalgebra of type D_4 : he showed there is a natural action of the affine D_4 Weyl group on this \mathbb{C}^4 , and it lifts to automorphisms of the corresponding moduli spaces

³Here we mean cubic surfaces as moduli spaces of local systems. See [29] for more on the direct relation between D_4 and the moduli of cubic surfaces themselves.

of rank two logarithmic connections on Σ fibred over \mathbb{C}^4 (at least off of the affine root hyperplanes; cf. [1]). Further Okamoto showed one can add in the automorphisms of the affine D_4 Dynkin diagram to obtain an action of $\text{Sym}_4 \rtimes W_{\text{aff}}(D_4)$ (which is isomorphic to the affine F_4 Weyl group).

2) The moduli spaces of rank two logarithmic connections on Σ mentioned in 1) above have simple open pieces \mathcal{M}^* (where the underlying vector bundle on \mathbb{P}^1 is holomorphically trivial), and these open pieces are isomorphic to the D_4 asymptotically locally Euclidean hyperkähler four-manifolds constructed by Kronheimer [25]. In fact Kronheimer constructs these spaces as a finite dimensional hyperkähler quotient starting with a vector space of linear maps in both directions along the edges of the affine D_4 Dynkin graph (an early example of a “quiver variety”).

3) The space of representations of the fundamental group of Σ is closely related to the perverse sheaves on \mathbb{P}^1 with singularities at the marked points, and such perverse sheaves have a well-known quiver description, again in terms of linear maps in both directions along the edges of an affine D_4 Dynkin graph. This leads to the statement that the Fricke cubic surfaces are affine D_4 “multiplicative quiver varieties”, in the sense of [16, 36].

Note that each of these points of view has an extension to many other moduli spaces, often of higher dimensions (cf. [11, 14]).

In any case, whichever is the reader’s preferred viewpoint, it is natural to consider the action of the triality automorphism on the space \mathbb{C}^4 of parameters θ (and the induced action on the Fricke coefficients b_1, b_2, b_3, c). It is well-known that the root system of G_2 arises by ‘folding’ the D_4 root system via the triality automorphism in this way, as indicated in Figure 1. It turns out that the fixed locus is the space of symmetric Fricke cubics, so there is another (a priori different) link between symmetric Fricke cubics and G_2 :

Proposition 18. *The action of the triality automorphism on $\theta \in \mathbb{C}^4$ permutes $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ cyclically and fixes θ_4 . The fixed locus $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3$ maps onto the parameter space $b_1 = b_2 = b_3$ of the symmetric Fricke cubic surfaces.*

Proof. Note that the triality automorphism is only well-defined up to conjugation by an inner automorphism, so we have some freedom. The key point is that, in Okamoto’s setup, one should not use the standard (Bourbaki) convention for the D_4 root system; rather, as explained in [8] Remark 5, it naturally appears as the set of *short* F_4 roots, i.e. as the set of 24 norm one vectors:

$$(20) \quad \theta \in D_4^- = \left\{ \pm\varepsilon_1, \quad \pm\varepsilon_2, \quad \pm\varepsilon_3, \quad \pm\varepsilon_4, \quad \frac{1}{2}(\pm\varepsilon_1 \pm \varepsilon_2 \pm \varepsilon_3 \pm \varepsilon_4) \right\} \subset \mathbb{C}^4,$$

where ε_i are the standard (orthonormal) basis vectors of \mathbb{C}^4 (i.e. as the group of unit Hurwitz integral quaternions). Then we just note that the vectors

$$\alpha_1 = \varepsilon_1, \quad \alpha_2 = \varepsilon_2, \quad \alpha_3 = \varepsilon_3, \quad \alpha_4 = \frac{1}{2}(\varepsilon_4 - \varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3)$$

form a basis of simple roots, and the longest root is $\varepsilon_4 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 + 2\alpha_4$ and the mutual inner products of these simple roots are as indicated in the D_4 Dynkin diagram in Figure 1. Thus the triality automorphism shown in Figure 1 acts as

$$\tau(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4) = (\theta_3, \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_4)$$

and the fixed point locus is indeed $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3$. Using the formulae (2) it is clear that this maps to the locus of symmetric Fricke cubics. \square

Remark 19. In fact the Fricke functions b_1, b_2, b_3, c of θ have a direct Lie-theoretic interpretation, as follows (this is a minor modification of [30] pp. 888-9, adjusting the weight, and thus coroot, lattice): Let $\mathfrak{t} \cong \mathbb{C}^4$ be the D_4^- Cartan subalgebra. Then the ‘‘Fricke map’’ (2), (3)

$$\mathfrak{t} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^4, \quad \theta = \sum \theta_i \varepsilon_i \mapsto (b_1, b_2, b_3, c)$$

is the quotient by the D_4^- affine Weyl group (the semidirect product of the finite Weyl group W and the coroot lattice Γ_R). Indeed with these conventions (cf. also [9]) $\Gamma_R = \langle 2D_4^- \rangle \subset \mathfrak{t}$ and the quotient \mathfrak{t}/Γ_R is a maximal torus $T_{\text{Spin}(8)}$ of the simply connected group $\text{Spin}_8(\mathbb{C})$ of type D_4 . In turn it is well known that the W -invariant functions on $T_{\text{Spin}(8)}$ form a polynomial algebra generated by the fundamental weights ([18] p. 376), and these weights D_1, D_2, D^+, D^- are described in [18] (23.30). A straightforward computation then shows that

$$D_1 = -b_1, \quad D_2 = c, \quad D^+ = -b_3, \quad D^- = -b_2,$$

so it is clear that permuting the b_i corresponds to triality, permuting the standard representation and the two half-spin representations of $\text{Spin}_8(\mathbb{C})$.

Note that Manin [28] §1.6 considered ‘‘Landin transforms’’ in this context. They are defined on a distinguished two dimensional subspace of the full space \mathbb{C}^4 of parameters. This looks to be different (and inequivalent) to the symmetric subspace we are considering (it looks to be the fixed locus arising from the involution of the affine D_4 Dynkin diagram swapping two pairs of feet, rather than the triality automorphism).

7. The Klein cubic surface

The article [7] found that there was a Fricke cubic surface containing a braid group orbit of size seven. This arose by considering Klein’s simple group of order $168 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$, the group of automorphisms of Klein’s quartic curve (the modular curve $X(7)$):

$$X^3Y + Y^3Z + Z^3X = 0,$$

and then taking the corresponding complex reflection group in $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$, of order 336. The braid group orbit of the conjugacy class of the standard triple of generating reflections of this complex reflection group has size 7 and lives in a character variety of dimension two (as in part 2 of Lemma 3 above). Then using the Fourier–Laplace transform it was shown how to relate this $GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ character variety to the usual $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ Fricke–Vogt story, i.e. to show that it is a Fricke cubic surface. The resulting surface has

$$m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = 2 \cos(2\pi/7), \quad m_4 = 2 \cos(4\pi/7)$$

([7] p. 177), and the corresponding $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ monodromy group is a lift to $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ of the (infinite) 2, 3, 7 triangle group $\Delta_{237} \subset PSL_2(\mathbb{C})$ (cf. [10] Appendix B).⁴ Thus from the formulae (2) and the fact that $4 \cos(2\pi/7) \cos(4\pi/7) + 4 \cos(2\pi/7)^2 = 1$, we see that the *Klein cubic surface* is

$$(21) \quad xyz + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x + y + z$$

(i.e. it is the (smooth) symmetric Fricke cubic with $b = -1, c = 0$). The braid orbit of size seven consists of the points:

$$(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0), (0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1).$$

Thus, even though we started with a group involving lots of seventh roots of unity, the resulting cubic surface and braid orbit only involve the integers 0 and 1.

This braid orbit turns out to have a very nice realisation from the G_2 point of view (which is perhaps not surprising given the strong link to the number 7):

Suppose we take three lines passing through a single point in the Fano plane (see Figure 2), for example the three lines

$$(e_1, e_3, e_7), \quad (e_2, e_6, e_7), \quad (e_4, e_5, e_7)$$

through e_7 . Then we obtain three imaginary octonions of norm 3:

$$v_1 = e_1 + e_3 + e_7, \quad v_2 = e_2 + e_6 + e_7, \quad v_3 = e_4 + e_5 + e_7$$

⁴In fact there are three inequivalent choices of seventh root of unity that one can make: for two choices the projective monodromy group is a subgroup of PSU_2 isomorphic to Δ_{237} , and for the other choice one obtains the usual $\Delta_{237} \subset PSL_2(\mathbb{R})$.

and, via Proposition 5, we can consider the corresponding elements of the six dimensional semisimple conjugacy class $\mathcal{C} \subset G_2$, obtained by conjugating by $a(v_i) = (1 + v_i)/2$ respectively:

$$g_1 = T_{a(v_1)}, \quad g_2 = T_{a(v_2)}, \quad g_3 = T_{a(v_3)} \in \mathcal{C} \subset G_2.$$

Note that the fact that we have chosen three lines passing through a single point implies that the three elements $(1 + v_i)/2$ are all *octavian integers* (i.e. they lie in the same maximal order, the 7-integers; cf. [15] §9.2). The octavian integers form a copy of the E_8 root lattice (rescaled so roots have norm 1), and our three elements $(1 + v_i)/2$ are amongst the 240 units and so correspond to E_8 roots. This implies that with respect to a \mathbb{Z} -basis of the octavian integers the elements g_1, g_2, g_3 are represented by matrices with \mathbb{Z} entries. In fact they generate a finite simple group and braid to give the Klein orbit of size seven:

Theorem 20.

1) *The elements $g_1, g_2, g_3 \in G_2(\mathbb{C})$ obtained from three lines passing through a single point in the Fano plane generate a finite subgroup of $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ isomorphic to the finite simple group $G_2(2)' \cong U_3(3)$ of order 6048.*

2) *The braid group orbit of the conjugacy class of (g_1, g_2, g_3) in $\mathbb{C}^3/G = \mathbb{M}$ is of size seven and lives in a $G_2(\mathbb{C})$ character variety isomorphic to the Klein cubic surface.*

Proof. For 1), by construction we obtain a subgroup of the full automorphism group ($\cong G_2(2)$) of the ring of octavian integers. Computing the order shows it is the index two subgroup $\cong G_2(2)'$. (This was actually our starting point, using Griess's tables [20] to see that $G_2(2)'$ contains elements of the six dimensional class $\mathcal{C} \subset G_2(\mathbb{C})$.)

2) By construction $\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = 1$ if $i \neq j$ so that $p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = 1$ and also we compute $p_4 = \langle v_1, v_2 \cdot v_3 \rangle = -2$. Thus from (7) and (9) $b = -1$ and $x = y = z = 0$ so that in turn (by (10)) $c = 0$. Since these parameters are off of all the discriminants we get an isomorphism from the corresponding component of the G_2 character variety to the Klein cubic surface. By Corollary 17 the braid group orbits match up. \square

Thus the Klein cubic surface (21) is related to both the simple group of order $168 = 2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ and the simple group of order $6048 = 2^5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7$.

Remark 21. If we consider, from the G_2 point of view, the symmetric Fricke cubic containing the size 18 braid orbit of [10] p. 104 (also related to the 237 triangle group), then we find $p_1 = p_2 = -1, p_3 = 1 - 4 \cos(\pi/7), p_4 = 1 + p_3$. Any corresponding triple of elements $g_1, g_2, g_3 \in \mathcal{C} \subset G_2$ generate an infinite group: this value of p_3 implies $g_1^2 g_2$ has an eigenvalue x with minimal polynomial $x^6 - 2x^5 + 2x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 - 2x + 1$, and this polynomial has a

real root > 1 , so x is not a root of unity. Thus the speculation/conjecture (of [10] p. 104), that there is a realisation of this Fricke surface relating this braid orbit to a finite group, remains open.

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