All Abelian Quotient C.I.-Singularities Admit Projective Crepant Resolutions in All Dimensions

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For Gorenstein quotient spaces $\mathbb{C}^d/G$, a direct generalization of the classical McKay correspondence in dimensions $d \geq 4$ would primarily demand the existence of projective, crepant desingularizations. Since this turned out to be not always possible, Reid asked about special classes of such quotient spaces that would satisfy the above property. We prove that the underlying spaces of all Gorenstein abelian quotient singularities, which are embeddable as complete intersections of hypersurfaces in an affine space, have torus-equivariant projective crepant resolutions in all dimensions. We use techniques from toric and discrete geometry.

1. INTRODUCTION

Up to isomorphism, the underlying spaces $\mathbb{C}^d/G$, $d \geq 2$, of Gorenstein quotient singularities can always be realized by finite subgroups $G$ of $\text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$ acting linearly on $\mathbb{C}^d$. For $d = 2$, these Gorenstein quotient spaces are embeddable in $\mathbb{C}^3$ as hypersurfaces of $A$-$D$-$E$ type. In 1979, McKay [19] observed a remarkable connection between the representation theory of the finite subgroups of $\text{SL}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and the Dynkin diagrams of certain irreducible root systems. This was the starting-point for Gonzalez-Sprinberg and

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Verdier [8], and Knörrer [16] to construct a purely geometric, direct correspondence

\[ \Psi: \text{Irr}^0(G) \to \text{Exc}(f) \]

"of McKay-type" between the set \( \text{Irr}^0(G) \) of non-trivial irreducible representations of \( G \), and the set \( \text{Exc}(f) \) of exceptional prime divisors of the minimal desingularization \( f: X \to \mathbb{C}^2/G \), (or, equivalently, between \( \text{Irr}^0(G) \) and the members of the natural basis of the cohomology ring \( H^*(X, \mathbb{Q}) \)). The bijection \( \Psi \) induces, in fact, an isomorphism between the graph of \( \text{Irr}^0(G) \) and the dual (resolution-) graph w.r.t. \( f \), i.e., the product of the images of two distinct elements of \( \text{Irr}^0(G) \) under \( \Psi \) is mapped onto the exceptional prime divisor corresponding to the "right" graph-vertex. (For various applications of the geometry of Kleinian singularities, including also "quiver-theoretic" methods, we refer to Slodowy [29]. Recently, Ito and Nakamura [13] gave another interpretation of the above correspondence by means of Hilbert schemes of \( G \)-orbits.)

There are several difficulties (not only of group-theoretic nature) to generalize (even partially) McKay-type correspondences in higher dimensions. Already for \( d = 3 \), many things change drastically. For instance, the minimal embedding dimension of \( \mathbb{C}^3/G \) is in many cases very high, and its singular locus is only rarely a singleton. In addition, crepant desingularizations (i.e., the high-dimensional analogues of the above \( f \), cf. [23, 25]) are unique only up to "isomorphisms in codimension 1", and there are lots of examples of non-projective \( f \)’s. Nevertheless, Markushevich [18], Ito [10–12], and Roan [27, 28] proved case-by-case the existence of crepant resolutions of \( \mathbb{C}^3/G \), for all possible finite subgroups \( G \) of \( \text{SL}(3, \mathbb{C}) \), by making use of Blichfeldt’s classification results, and Ito and Reid [14] established a canonical one-to-one correspondence between the conjugacy classes of the Tate twist \( G(-1) \) with age = 1 and the crepant discrete valuations on \( \mathbb{C}^d/G \) for any \( d \geq 2 \). It is worth mentioning that the existence of terminal Gorenstein quotient singularities for \( d \geq 4 \) (cf. [20, 21]) means automatically that not all Gorenstein quotient singularities can be resolved by crepant birational morphisms. On the other hand, Batyrev [2] and Kontsevich [17] recently announced proofs of the invariance of all cohomology dimensions of the overlying spaces of all "full" crepant desingularizations for arbitrary \( d \geq 2 \). (For the case of abelian acting groups, see [3, 5,4]). For these reasons, to proceed the investigation of these quotient spaces in dimensions \( d \geq 4 \) one has either to work with at most partial crepant morphisms (and lose the above quoted cohomology dimension invariance) or to determine special classes of quotients for which this classical type of McKay-correspondence makes sense. As there are only very few known examples to follow the latter approach to the problem.

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(cf. Hirzebruch–Höfer [9, p. 257] and Roan [27, Section 5]), Reid asked about conditions on $G$’s which would guarantee the existence of the required “full” crepant (preferably projective) resolutions of the corresponding quotient spaces (see [26; 14, Section 4.5]). We believe that one significant class of Gorenstein quotient spaces which enjoys this property is that of complete intersections (“c.i.’s”).

**Conjecture 1.1.** For all finite subgroups $G$ of $\text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$, for which $\mathbb{C}^d/G$ is minimally embeddable as complete intersection (in an affine space $\mathbb{C}^r$, $r \geq d + 1$), the quotient space $\mathbb{C}^d/G$ admits crepant, projective desingularizations for all $d \geq 2$.

In this paper, we prove the following:

**Theorem 1.2.** Conjecture 1.1 is true for all abelian finite groups $G \subseteq \text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$ (for which $\mathbb{C}^d/G$ is a “c.i.”).

For other, non-c.i. abelian quotient spaces having such desingularizations, we refer to [5]. Our proof makes use of toric geometry and Watanabe’s classification result [33], and is motivated by the so-called “nice polyhedral subdivisions” of Knudsen and Mumford [15, Ch. III]. More precisely, the paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we introduce those notions of the theory of toric varieties which will enable a convenient combinatorial characterization of the inner structure of $\mathbb{C}^d/G$. Useful tools and arguments coming from convex geometry and the theory of triangulations of polyhedral complexes are presented in Section 3. In Section 4 we explain why the existence of projective, crepant resolutions can be deduced from the existence of b.c.b.-triangulations of the junior simplex. The method of how one passes from “special data” (parametrizing the defining groups of c.i.-quotient spaces) to “Watanabe forests” and to their lattice-geometric realization via “Watanabe simplices” is described explicitly in Section 5. Section 6 provides the inductive, constructive procedure leading to the desired “nice” b.c.b.-triangulations of all Watanabe simplices. Finally, in Section 7 we give concrete formulae for the computation of the dimensions of the cohomology groups of the spaces desingularizing $\mathbb{C}^d/G$’s (which are “c.i.”) by any crepant morphism.

Concerning the general terminology, we always work with normal complex varieties, i.e., with normal, integral, separated schemes defined over $\mathbb{C}$. A partial desingularization of such an $X$ is a proper birational morphism $f: Y \to X$ on $X$, in which $Y$ is assumed to be normal. $f: Y \to X$ is called a full (or overall) desingularization of $X$ if, in addition, we have $\text{Sing}(Y) = \emptyset$, i.e., if the overlying space $Y$ is smooth. For brevity’s sake, the word desingularization of $X$ (or the phrase resolution of singularities of $X$) is sometimes used as synonymous with the phrase “full (or overall)
desingularization of $X''$. When we refer to partial desingularizations, we mention it explicitly. (By the word singularity we intimate either a singular point or the germ of a singular point, but the meaning will be in each case clear from the context.)

A partial desingularization $f: Y \to X$ of a $\mathbb{Q}$-Gorenstein complex variety $X$ with global index $j$ is called non-discrepant or simply crepant if $\omega_Y^j \cong f_*(\omega_X^j)$, or, in other words, if the (up to rational equivalence uniquely determined) difference $K_Y - f^*(K_X)$ contains exceptional prime divisors which have vanishing multiplicities. ($\omega_X$, $K_X$ and $\omega_Y$, $K_Y$ denote the dualizing sheaves and the canonical divisors of $X$ and $Y$ respectively.) Furthermore, $f: Y \to X$ is projective if $Y$ admits an $f$-ample Cartier divisor.

2. A BRIEF TORIC GLOSSARY

We recall some basic facts from the theory of toric varieties and fix the notation which will be used in the sequel. For details the reader is referred to the standard textbooks [6, 7, 15, 22]. (a) For a set $A$ of vectors of $\mathbb{R}^d$, the linear hull, the positive hull, the affine hull and the convex hull of $A$ is

$$\text{lin}(A) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i x_i \mid x_i \in A, \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

$$\text{pos}(A) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i x_i \mid x_i \in A, \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}, \mu_i \geq 0, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

$$\text{aff}(A) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i x_i \mid x_i \in A, \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i = 1, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

$$\text{conv}(A) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i x_i \mid x_i \in A, \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}^+ \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i = 1, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\},$$

respectively. Moreover, we define the integral affine hull of $A$ as

$$\text{aff}_I(A) = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i x_i \mid x_i \in A, \mu_i \in \mathbb{Z}, \sum_{i=1}^{k} \mu_i = 1, k \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

For a set $A \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ the dimension of its affine hull is denoted by $\text{dim}(A)$.

(b) Let $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$ be a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module of rank $d \geq 1$. $N$ can be regarded as a lattice in $N_k := N \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}^d$. (We shall represent the elements of $N$ by column vectors.) If $\{n_1, ..., n_d\}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of $N$, then

$$\det(N) := |\det(n_1, ..., n_d)|$$
is the lattice determinant. An \( n \in N \) is primitive if \( \text{conv}(\{0, n\}) \cap N \) contains no other lattice points except 0 and \( n \).

Let \( N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d \) be a lattice as above, \( M := \text{Hom}_N(N, \mathbb{Z}) \) its dual, \( N_R, M_R \) their real scalar extensions, and \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : N_R \times M_R \to \mathbb{R} \) the natural \( \mathbb{R} \)-bilinear pairing. A subset \( \sigma \) of \( N_R \) is a strongly convex polyhedral cone (s.c.p. cone, for short), if there exist \( n_1, \ldots, n_k \in N_R \), such that \( \sigma = \text{pos}(\{n_1, \ldots, n_k\}) \), and \( \sigma \cap (\sigma^-) = \{0\} \). Its relative interior \( \text{int}(\sigma) \) is the usual topological interior of it, considered as a subset of \( \text{lin}(\sigma) \).

The dual cone of an s.c.p. cone \( \sigma \) is defined by

\[
\sigma^\vee := \{x \in M_R \mid \langle x, y \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } y \in \sigma\}
\]

and satisfies: \( \sigma^\vee + (\sigma^-) = M_R \) and \( \dim(\sigma^\vee) = d \). A subset \( \tau \) of a s.c.p. cone \( \sigma \) is called a face of \( \sigma \) (notation: \( \tau < \sigma \)), if \( \tau = \{y \in \sigma \mid \langle m_0, y \rangle = 0\} \), for some \( m_0 \in \sigma^\vee \). A s.c.p. cone \( \sigma \) is simplicial (resp. rational) if \( \sigma = \text{pos}(\{n_1, \ldots, n_k\}) \), where the vectors \( n_1, \ldots, n_k \) are \( \mathbb{R} \)-linearly independent (resp. if \( n_1, \ldots, n_k \in N_R \)). If \( \sigma \in N_R \) is a rational s.c.p. cone, then \( \sigma \) is “pointed” and the subsemigroup \( \sigma \cap N \) of \( N \) is a monoid having the origin 0 as its neutral element. Using its dual \( M \cap \sigma^\vee \), one constructs a finitely generated, normal \( \mathbb{C} \)-subalgebra \( \mathbb{C}[M \cap \sigma^\vee] \) of \( \mathbb{C}[M] \) and a \( d \)-dimensional affine complex variety

\[
U_\sigma := \text{Max-Spec}(\mathbb{C}[M \cap \sigma^\vee]).
\]

(c) For \( N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d \) we define an algebraic torus \( T_N \cong (\mathbb{C}^*)^d \) by

\[
T_N := \text{Hom}_N(M, \mathbb{C}^*) = N \otimes_\mathbb{Z} \mathbb{C}^*.
\]

Every \( m \in M \) assigns a character \( \epsilon(m) : T_N \to \mathbb{C}^* \) with \( \epsilon(m)(t) := t(m) \), for all \( t \in T_N \). We have

\[
\epsilon(m + m') = \epsilon(m) \cdot \epsilon(m') \quad \text{for } m, m' \in M, \quad \text{and } \epsilon(0) = 1.
\]

Moreover, for each \( n \in N \) we define an 1-parameter subgroup of \( T_N \) by

\[
\gamma_n : \mathbb{C}^* \to T_N \quad \text{with} \quad \gamma_n(\lambda)(m) := \lambda^{\langle m, n \rangle} \quad \text{for } \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*, m \in M,
\]

(\( \gamma_{n + n'} = \gamma_n \cdot \gamma_{n'} \), for \( n, n' \in N \)). We can therefore identify \( M \) with the character group of \( T_N \) and \( N \) with the group of 1-parameter subgroups of \( T_N \).

Furthermore, \( U_\sigma \) (as above) can be identified with the set of semigroup homomorphisms:

\[
U_\sigma = \{ u : M \cap \sigma^\vee \to \mathbb{C}^* \mid u(0) = 1, u(m + m') = u(m) \cdot u(m') \},
\]

for all \( m, m' \in M \cap \sigma^\vee \) and for all \( u \in U_\sigma \).
(d) A fan $\mathcal{A}$ w.r.t. $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$ is a finite collection of rational s.c.p. cones in $N_\mathbb{R}$ such that:

(i) any face $\tau$ of $\sigma \in \mathcal{A}$ belongs to $\mathcal{A}$, and

(ii) for $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \mathcal{A}$, the intersection $\sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$ is a face of both $\sigma_1$ and $\sigma_2$.

The union $|\mathcal{A}| := \bigcup \{\sigma \mid \sigma \in \mathcal{A}\}$ is called the support of $\mathcal{A}$. Furthermore, we define

$$A(i) := \{\sigma \in \mathcal{A} \mid \dim(\sigma) = i\}, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq d.$$ 

If $g \in \mathcal{A}(1)$, then there exists a unique primitive vector $n(g) \in N \cap g$ with $g = \mathbb{R}_{>0} n(g)$ and each cone $\sigma \in \mathcal{A}$ can be therefore written as

$$\sigma = \sum_{\substack{\tau \in \mathcal{A}(1) \\
 \tau < \sigma}} \mathbb{R}_{>0} n(\tau).$$

The set $\text{Sk}^i(\sigma) := \{n(\tau) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{A}(1), \tau < \sigma\}$ is called the set of minimal generators (within the pure first skeleton) of $\sigma$. The toric variety $X(N, \mathcal{A})$ associated to a fan $\mathcal{A}$ w.r.t. the lattice $N$ is by definition the identification space

$$X(N, \mathcal{A}) := \left( \bigcup_{\sigma \in \mathcal{A}} U_\sigma \right) / \sim$$

with $U_{\sigma_i} \ni u_1 \sim u_2 \in U_{\sigma_i}$ if and only if there is a $\tau \in \mathcal{A}$, such that $\tau < \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_2$ and $u_1 = u_2$ within $U_\tau$. As a complex variety, $X(N, \mathcal{A})$ turns out to be irreducible, normal, Cohen-Macaulay and to have at most rational singularities (cf. [7, p. 76] and [22, Thm. 1.4, p. 7 and Cor. 3.9, p. 125]). $X(N, \mathcal{A})$ admits a canonical $T_N$-action which extends the group multiplication of $T_N = U_{\{0\}}$:

$$T_N \times X(N, \mathcal{A}) \ni (t, u) \mapsto t \cdot u \in X(N, \mathcal{A}) \quad (2.1)$$

where, for $u \in U_\sigma$, $(t \cdot u)(m) := t(m) \cdot u(m)$, for all $m \in M \cap \sigma^\circ$. The orbits w.r.t. the action (2.1) are parametrized by the set of all the cones belonging to $\mathcal{A}$. For a $\tau \in \mathcal{A}$, we denote by $\text{orb}(\tau)$ (resp. by $V(\tau)$) the orbit (resp. the closure of the orbit) which is associated to $\tau$. The spaces $\text{orb}(\tau)$ and $V(\tau)$ have the following properties (cf. [7, pp. 52–55; 22, Section 1.3]):

(i) $V(\tau) = \bigcup \{\text{orb}(\sigma) \mid \sigma \in \mathcal{A}, \tau < \sigma\}$ and $\text{orb}(\tau) = V(\tau) \setminus \bigcup \{V(\sigma) \mid \tau \not\subseteq \sigma\}$.

(ii) $V(\tau) = X(N(\tau), \text{Star}(\tau))$ is itself a toric variety w.r.t. $N(\tau) := \text{N}(N \cap \tau)$, $N(\tau)^\circ := N \cap \text{lin}(\tau)$, $\text{Star}(\tau) := \{\sigma \mid \sigma \in \mathcal{A}, \tau < \sigma\}$,

where $\sigma := (\sigma + (N_\tau)_\mathbb{R})/(N_\tau)_\mathbb{R}$ denotes the image of $\sigma$ in $N(\tau)_\mathbb{R} = N(\tau)/(N_\tau)_\mathbb{R}$.
(iii) For $\tau \in \mathcal{G}$, $V(\tau)$ has a natural affine open covering $\{ U_\sigma(\tau) \mid \tau \prec \sigma \}$ consisting of “intermediate” spaces

$$U_\sigma(\tau) = \text{orb}(\tau) \subseteq U_\sigma(\tau) \subseteq U_\sigma$$

being defined by: $U_\sigma(\tau) := \text{Max-Spec}(\mathbb{C}[\mathcal{C} \cap M(\tau)])$, with $M(\tau)$ denoting the dual of $N(\tau)$. It should be pointed out, that every $T_N$-invariant subvariety of $U_\sigma$ has the form $U_\sigma(\tau)$ and that $\dim(U_\sigma(\tau)) = \dim(\sigma) - \dim(\tau)$.

(e) Let $X(N, A)$ be a $d$-dimensional (not necessarily compact) simplicial toric variety w.r.t. $N \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$. A function $\psi : |A| \to \mathbb{R}$ is a (rational) $A$-support function if $\psi(N \cap |A|) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ and $\psi|_\sigma$ is linear for all $\sigma \in A$. This means that for all $\sigma \in A$ there has to be some $m_\sigma \in M_\mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$\psi(x) = \langle m_\sigma, x \rangle \quad \text{for all} \quad x \in \sigma \quad \text{and}$$

$$\langle m_\sigma, x \rangle = \langle m_\tau, x \rangle \quad \text{whenever} \quad \tau \prec \sigma \quad \text{and} \quad x \in \tau.$$

We denote by $\text{SF}_\mathbb{Q}(N, A)$ the additive group of all rational $A$-support functions. A $\psi \in \text{SF}_\mathbb{Q}(N, A)$ is strictly upper convex if for every maximal $\sigma \in A$ then $m_\sigma$ can be chosen such that $\psi(x) \leq \langle m_\sigma, x \rangle$, with equality if and only if $x \in \sigma$. Let

$$\text{SUCSF}_\mathbb{Q}(N, A) := \{ \psi \in \text{SF}_\mathbb{Q}(N, A) \mid \psi \text{ strictly upper convex} \}.$$

The group $T_N$-$\text{CDiv}_\mathbb{Q}(X(N, A))$ of $T_N$-invariant $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier divisors on $X(N, A)$ has the $\mathbb{Q}$-basis $\{ \mathbb{Q}V(\varrho) \mid \varrho \in A(1) \}$ (cf. [22, pp. 68–69]).

**Theorem 2.1.** The relationship between the rational $A$-support functions and the $T_N$-invariant $\mathbb{Q}$-Cartier divisors on $X(N, A)$ is given by the following bijections:

$$\psi \in \begin{cases} \text{SF}_\mathbb{Q}(N, A) & \Rightarrow \text{SUCSF}_\mathbb{Q}(N, A) \\ 1:1 & 1:1 \end{cases}$$

$$D_\psi \in T_N$-$\text{CDiv}_\mathbb{Q}(X(N, A)) = \bigoplus_{\varrho \in A(1)} \mathbb{Q}V(\varrho) \supseteq \left\{ \text{ample } \mathbb{Q}\text{-Cartier divisors on } X(N, A) \right\}$$

with

$$D_\psi := - \sum_{\varrho \in A(1)} \psi(n(\varrho)) V(\varrho).$$

**Proof.** For the first bijection see [22, Prop. 2.1, pp. 68–69]. The proof of the second bijection of (2.2), in the case in which $X(N, A)$ is compact,
is given in [22, Cor. 2.14, p. 83]. The general case is treated in [15, Ch. I, Thm. 9, p. 28, and Thm. 13, p. 48].

**Corollary 2.2.** Let \( X(N, \Lambda) \) be a simplicial toric variety (resp. a simplicial compact toric variety). Then \( X(N, \Lambda) \) is quasiprojective (resp. projective) if and only if \( \text{SUCSF}_0(N, \Lambda) \neq \emptyset \).

1. A map of fans \( \varphi: (N', \Lambda') \to (N, \Lambda) \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-linear homomorphism \( \varphi: N' \to N \) whose extension \( \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}: N'_{\mathbb{R}} \to N_{\mathbb{R}} \) satisfies the property for all \( \sigma \in \Lambda' \) there is some \( \sigma \in \Lambda \) such that \( \sigma_{\mathbb{R}}(\sigma') \subseteq \sigma \).

Every map of fans \( \varphi: (N', \Lambda') \to (N, \Lambda) \) induces a holomorphic map

\[ \sigma_*: X(N', \Lambda') \to X(N, \Lambda) \]

which is equivariant w.r.t. the actions of \( T_{N'} \) and \( T_N \) on the toric varieties \( X(N', \Lambda'), X(N, \Lambda) \).

**Theorem 2.3.** If \( \varphi: (N', \Lambda') \to (N, \Lambda) \) is a map of fans, \( \sigma_* \) is proper if and only if \( \varphi^{-1}(|\Lambda|) = |\Lambda'| \). In particular, if \( N = N' \) and \( \Lambda' \) is a refinement of \( \Lambda \), that is, if each cone of \( \Lambda \) is a union of cones of \( \Lambda' \), then \( \text{id}_*: X(N, \Lambda') \to X(N, \Lambda) \) is proper and birational.

**Proof.** See [22, Thm. 1.15, p. 20, and Cor. 1.18, p. 23].

2. Let \( N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d \) be a lattice of rank \( d \) and \( \sigma \subset N_{\mathbb{R}} \) a simplicial, rational s.c.p. cone of dimension \( k \leq d \). \( \sigma \) can be obviously written as \( \sigma = \sigma_1 + \cdots + \sigma_k \), for distinct 1-dimensional cones \( \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_k \). We denote by

\[ \text{Par}(\sigma) := \left\{ x \in (N_\sigma)_\mathbb{R} \mid x = \sum_{j=1}^k \epsilon_j m(\sigma_j), \text{ with } 0 \leq \epsilon_j < 1 \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq k \right\} \]

the fundamental (half-open) parallelootope which is associated to \( \sigma \). The multiplicity \( \text{mult}(\sigma, N) \) of \( \sigma \) with respect to \( N \) is defined as

\[ \text{mult}(\sigma, N) := \# (\text{Par}(\sigma) \cap N_\sigma) = \text{Vol}(\text{Par}(\sigma); N_\sigma), \]

where

\[ \text{Vol}(\text{Par}(\sigma); N_\sigma) := \frac{\text{Vol}(\text{Par}(\sigma))}{\text{det}(N_\sigma)} \]
is the relative volume of $\text{Par}(\sigma)$ w.r.t. $N$$_a$. The affine toric variety $U_a$ is smooth if and only if $\text{mult}(\sigma, N) = 1$.

**Theorem 2.4.** Every toric variety $X(N, A)$ admits a $T_N$-equivariant desingularization

$$f = \text{id}_A : X(N, A') \to X(N, A)$$

by a suitable refinement $A'$ of $A$.

In fact, one can always make $A$ simplicial without introducing additional rays. (This step relies on Carathéodory's theorem, cf. [6, III 2.6, p. 75].) In a second step, this new simplicial $A$ will be subdivided further into subcones of strictly smaller multiplicities than those of the cones of the starting-point. (Since for each $\sigma \in A$, $\text{mult}(\sigma, N) = 1$ is a volume, $\text{mult}(\sigma, N) < \text{mult}(\sigma, N)$ for every simplicial subcone $\sigma$ of $A$.) $A'$ is constructed after finitely many subdivisions of this kind (cf. [15, pp. 31–35]).

(h) For the germ $(U_a, \text{orb}(\sigma))$ of an affine $d$-dimensional toric variety w.r.t. a singular point $\text{orb}(\sigma)$, (with $\dim(\sigma) = d = \dim(N_R)$), we define the splitting codimension $\text{splcod}(\text{orb}(\sigma); U_a)$ of $\text{orb}(\sigma)$ in $U_a$ as

$$\text{splcod}(\text{orb}(\sigma); U_a) := \max \left\{ x \in \{2, \ldots, d\} \mid U_a \cong U_{x} \times \mathbb{C}^{d-x}, \dim(\sigma') = x \right\}.$$  

(For $\text{orb}(\sigma)$ regular we can formally define $\text{splcod}(\text{orb}(\sigma); U_a) = 0$.) If $\text{splcod}(\text{orb}(\sigma); U_a) = d$, then $\text{orb}(\sigma)$ will be called an msc-singularity, i.e., a singularity having the maximum splitting codimension. An msc-singularity $(U_a, \text{orb}(\sigma))$ is absolutely unbreakable if $U_a$ cannot be isomorphic even to the product of (at least two) singular affine toric varieties.

(i) For any abelian finite $G \subset \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{C})$, $d \geq 2$, of order $l \geq 2$, which is small (i.e. which has no pseudoreflections), $\mathbb{C}^d/G$ is singular, with singular locus $\text{Sing}(\mathbb{C}^d/G)$ containing at least the image $\{0\}$ of the origin under the canonical quotient-map $\mathbb{C}^d \to \mathbb{C}^d/G$. If we fix a decomposition

$$G \cong (\mathbb{Z}/q_1 \mathbb{Z}) \times \cdots \times (\mathbb{Z}/q_k \mathbb{Z})$$

into cyclic groups, take primitive $q_i$-th roots of unity $\zeta_{q_i}$, and choose eigen-coordinates $z_1, \ldots, z_d$, then the action of $G$ on $\mathbb{C}^d$ is determined by

$$\text{GL}(d, \mathbb{C}) \times \mathbb{C}^d \ni (g, (z_1, \ldots, z_d)) \mapsto (\zeta_{q_i}^i z_1, \ldots, \zeta_{q_i}^i z_d) \in \mathbb{C}^d,$$ 

$1 \leq i \leq k$.  


for generators $g_i = \text{diag}(\zeta_{a_i}^1, \ldots, \zeta_{a_i}^{n_i})$, where the weights $(\sigma_{a_i}, \ldots, \sigma_{d_i})$ are unique up to only the usual conjugacy relations. Using the above toric glossary, we may identify $\mathbb{C}^d/G$ with the affine toric variety $U_{\sigma_0} = \text{Max-Spec}(\mathbb{C}[\sigma_0^\vee \cap M_G])$ being associated to the positive orthonormal $\sigma_0 = \text{pos} \{e_1, \ldots, e_d\}$ with respect to the lattice of weights

$$N_G = \mathbb{Z}^d + \sum_{i=1}^d \mathbb{Z} \left( \frac{1}{q_i} (\sigma_{a_1}, \ldots, \sigma_{d_i})^{T} \right)$$

with $\det(N_G) = 1$,

where $M_G$ denotes the dual of $N_G$, which can be viewed as the lattice parametrizing all $G$-invariant Laurent monomials. Using the above toric glossary, we may identify $C_d G$ with the affine toric variety $U_{\sigma_0}$ with the toric variety $X(N_G, A_G)$ w.r.t. the fan $A_G$ consisting of $\sigma_0$ itself, together with all its faces. In these terms, and since $\sigma_0$ is a simplicial s.c.p. cone, the singular locus of $X(N_G, A_G)$ can be written as the union

$$\text{Sing}(X(N_G, A_G)) = \text{orb}(\sigma_0) \cup \left( \bigcup \{ U_{\sigma_0}(\tau) \mid \tau \not\in \sigma_0, \text{mult}(\tau, N_G) \geq 2 \} \right).$$

For $0 \leq i \leq d$, $A_G(i)$ has $\binom{d}{i}$ simplicial cones. In particular, $A_G(0) = \{0\}$, and for $1 \leq i \leq d$,

$$A_G(i) = \{ \sigma_0(v_1, \ldots, v_i) := \text{pos}(e_{v_1}, \ldots, e_{v_i}) \mid 1 \leq v_1 < v_2 < \cdots < v_i \leq d \}.$$

For any cone $\sigma_0(v_1, \ldots, v_i) \in A_G(i)$, $U_{\sigma_0}(\sigma_0(v_1, \ldots, v_i))$ is nothing but

$$(\{ z = (z_1, \ldots, z_d) \in \mathbb{C}^d \mid z_{v_1} = \cdots = z_{v_i} = 0 \})/G,$$

i.e., a $(d-i)$-dimensional coordinate-subspace of $\mathbb{C}^d$ divided by the inherited $G$-action.

**Proposition 2.5.** For an abelian $G$ (as above) the following conditions are equivalent:

1. \(X(N_G, A_G) = U_{\sigma_0} = \mathbb{C}^d/G\) is Gorenstein,
2. $G \subset \text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$,
3. $\sum_{i=1}^d a_i \equiv 0 \mod q_i$, for $1 \leq i \leq \kappa$,
4. $\langle (1, 1, \ldots, 1), n \rangle \geq 1$, for all $n \in \sigma_0 \cap (N_G \setminus \{0\})$,
5. $U_{\sigma_0} \text{orb}(\sigma_0) = \text{a canonical singularity of index 1}$.

**Proof.** (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (ii) follows from [32] and (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (v) from [23, 24]. All the other implications can be checked easily.

From now on, let $X(N_G, A_G)$ be Gorenstein. The cone $\sigma_0 = \text{pos}(\sigma_0)$ is supported by the so-called junior lattice simplex $\vec{e}_G = \text{conv} \{ e_1, \ldots, e_d \}$.
(w.r.t. \(N_G\); cf. [3, 14]). Note that up to \(0\) there is no other lattice point of \(s_0 \cap N_G\) lying “under” the affine hyperplane of \(R^d\) containing \(s_G\). Moreover, the lattice points representing the \(l-1\) non-trivial group elements are exactly those belonging to the intersection of a dilation \(\lambda s_G\) of \(s_G\) with \(\text{Par}(s_0)\), for some integer \(\lambda\), \(1 \leq \lambda \leq d-1\). For c.i.-\(U_\circ\)’s, our purpose is to construct crepant, projective (full) desingularizations
\[
f: X(N_G, A_G) \to X(N_G, A_G) = U_\circ
\]
which are \(T_{N_G}\)-equivariant (with \(T_{N_G} = (C^*)^d/G\) denoting the algebraic torus embedded in \(U_\circ\), and have overlying (quasiprojective) spaces \(X(N_G, A_G)\) associated to fans \(A_G\) which appropriately refine \(A_G\).

3. ON B.C.B.-TRIANGULATIONS OF LATTICE POLYTOPES

In this section we introduce “b.c.b.-triangulations” and study their behaviour with respect to joins and dilations. (We shall mostly use the standard terminology from the theory of polyhedral complexes and polytopes, cf. [31, 34]).

(a) By \(\text{vert}(\mathcal{F})\) we denote the set of vertices of a polyhedral complex \(\mathcal{F}\). By a triangulation \(\mathcal{T}\) of a polyhedral complex \(\mathcal{F}\) we mean a geometric simplicial subdivision of \(\mathcal{F}\) with \(\text{vert}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq \text{vert}(\mathcal{T})\). If \(\mathcal{T}\) is \(d\)-dimensional, then by \(\mathcal{T}(i), 0 \leq i \leq d\), we denote the set of \(i\)-dimensional simplices of \(\mathcal{T}\). A polytope \(P\) will be frequently identified with the polyhedral complex consisting of \(P\) itself together with all its faces.

(b) A triangulation \(\mathcal{T}\) of a polyhedral \(d\)-complex \(\mathcal{F}\) in \(R^d\) is coherent (or regular) if there exists a strictly upper convex \(\mathcal{T}\)-support function \(\psi: |\mathcal{T}| \to R\), i.e., a piecewise linear real function on the underlying space \(|\mathcal{T}|\) for which
\[
\psi(tx + (1-t)y) \geq t\psi(x) + (1-t)\psi(y)
\]
for all \(x, y \in |\mathcal{T}|\) and \(t \in [0, 1]\), such that for each maximal simplex \(s\) there is a linear function \(h_s(x)\) satisfying \(\psi(x) \leq h_s(x)\) for all \(x \in |\mathcal{T}|\), with equality if and only if \(x \in s\). The set of all (real) strictly upper convex \(\mathcal{T}\)-support functions is denoted by \(\text{SUCSF}_d(\mathcal{T})\).

**Lemma 3.1 (Patching Lemma).** Let \(P \subset R^d\) be a \(d\)-polytope, \(\mathcal{F} = \{s_i | i \in I\}\) (with \(I\) a finite set) a coherent triangulation of \(P\), and \(\mathcal{T}_i = \{s_{i,j} | j \in J_i\}\) (\(J_i\) finite, for all \(i \in I\)) a coherent triangulation of \(s_i\), for all
If $\psi_i : |\mathcal{T}_i| \to \mathbb{R}$ denote strictly upper convex $\mathcal{T}_i$-support functions, such that
\[ \psi_i|_{s_i \cap \eta} = \psi_{i'}|_{s_{i'} \cap \eta}, \]
for all $(i, i') \in I \times I$, then
\[ \mathcal{T} := \{ \text{all the simplices } s_{i_j} \mid j \in J_i, i \in I \} \]
forms a coherent triangulation of the initial polytope $P$.

The above $\psi_i$'s can be canonically “patched together” to construct an element $\psi$ of $\text{SUCSF}_R(\mathcal{T})$; see [15, Cor. 1.12, p. 115] or [4, Lemma 2.2.2, pp. 143-145].

(c) A triangulation $\mathcal{T}$ of a $d$-dimensional simplex $s$ (or, more generally, of any pure $d$-dimensional simplicial complex $\mathcal{F}$) is balanced if its graph can be $(d+1)$-coloured, i.e., if there is a function
\[ \varphi : \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}) \to \{0, 1, 2, ..., d\} \]
such that any two adjacent vertices receive different values (“colours”) under $\varphi$. If $\mathcal{T}$ is a balanced triangulation of a $d$-polytope, then all facets of $\mathcal{T}$ receive all the colours, and the colouring function $\varphi$ is unique (up to permutation of the colours).

**Example 3.2.** The first two 2-dimensional triangulations (A) and (B) of Fig. 1 are balanced, whereas (C) and (D) are not.

(d) Let $N$ be a $d$-dimensional lattice. A lattice polytope (w.r.t. $N$) is a polytope in $N \cong \mathbb{R}^d$ all of whose vertices belong to $N$. If \{ $n_0, n_1, ..., n_k$ \} is a set of affinely independent lattice points ($k \leq d$), $s$ the $k$-simplex $s = \text{conv}(\{n_0, n_1, ..., n_k\})$, and $N_s := \text{lin}(\{n_1 - n_0, ..., n_k - n_0\}) \cap N$, then $s$ is basic if it satisfies any one of the following equivalent conditions:

**FIGURE 1**
Affine maps have triangulation of $N$.

It is a triangulation of the usual join $P$ that is, such that $\text{aff}(\cdot)$ is a polytope of dimension $d$.

A lattice triangulation $T$ of a lattice polytope $P$ (w.r.t. $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$) is a triangulation of $P$ with vertices in $N$, and it is called basic if all its simplices are basic. If $T$ is a basic triangulation of $P$ w.r.t. $N$, then in particular we have

$$\text{aff}_d(\text{vert}(T)) = N \cap \text{aff}(P).$$

Affine maps $\Phi: N_\mathbb{R} \to N_\mathbb{R}$ will be called affine integral transformations (w.r.t. $N$) if they satisfy $N = \Phi(N)$, that is, if they have the form $\Phi(x) = ux + \beta$, with $u \in \text{GL}_d(N) \cong \text{GL}(d, \mathbb{Z})$ and $\beta \in N$ (i.e., if they are composed of $N$-unimodular transformations and $N$-integral translations).

**Definition 3.3.** From now on, b.c.b.-triangulation is used as an abbreviation for a basic, coherent, balanced triangulation of a lattice polytope.

**Lemma 3.4 (Preservation of the “b.c.b.-Property” under Affine Transformations).** Let $T$ be a lattice triangulation of a lattice polytope $P \subset N_\mathbb{R}$ (w.r.t. $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$) and let $\Phi: N_\mathbb{R} \to N_\mathbb{R}$ be a (not necessarily integral) regular affine transformation. If $T$ is a b.c.b.-triangulation w.r.t. $N$, then its image $\Phi(T) := \{ \Phi(s) | s \in T \}$ under $\Phi$ is again a b.c.b.-triangulation of the transformed lattice $d$-polytope $\Phi(P)$ w.r.t. the lattice $\Phi(N)$.

(c) If $T_1$ (resp. $T_2$) is a triangulation of a $d_1$-polytope $P_1$ (resp. of a $d_2$-polytope $P_2$) in $\mathbb{R}^d$ such that $\dim(P_1 \cup P_2) = \dim(P_1) + \dim(P_2) + 1$, that is, such that $\text{aff}(P_1)$ and $\text{aff}(P_2)$ are skew affine subspaces of $N_\mathbb{R}$, then the join $T_1 \ast T_2$ of $T_1$ and $T_2$ is defined by

$$T_1 \ast T_2 = \{ \text{conv}(s_1 \cup s_2) | s_1 \in T_1, s_2 \in T_2 \}.$$ 

It is a triangulation of the usual join $P = \text{conv}(P_1 \cup P_2)$ of $P_1$ with $P_2$, which is a polytope of dimension $d_1 + d_2 + 1$ (cf. [31, Ex. 7, p. 136] and [34, Ex. 9.9, p. 323]).

**Theorem 3.5 (Preservation of the “b.c.b.-Property” for Joins).** Let $T_1, T_2$ be triangulations of polytopes $P_1, P_2 \subset N_\mathbb{R} \cong \mathbb{R}^d$ of dimensions $d_1$, resp. $d_2$ in skew affine subspaces of $N_\mathbb{R}$, i.e., satisfying $\dim(P_1 \cup P_2) = d_1 + d_2 + 1$. 

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If $\mathcal{T}_1$, $\mathcal{T}_2$ are b.c.h. triangulations of $P_1$, $P_2$ w.r.t. $N$, then $\mathcal{T}_1 \ast \mathcal{T}_2$ is a b.c.h.-triangulation of the $(d_1 + d_2 + 1)$-polytope $P = \text{conv}(P_1 \cup P_2)$ w.r.t. $N$ if and only if

$$\text{aff}_2(\text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \cup \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2)) = N \cap \text{aff}(P_1 \cup P_2).$$

**Proof.** By (e) it is obvious that $\mathcal{T}_1 \ast \mathcal{T}_2$ is a lattice triangulation of $P$ w.r.t. the lattice $N$.

(i) Let $s$ be a $(d_1 + d_2 + 1)$-simplex of $\mathcal{T}_1 \ast \mathcal{T}_2$. By definition it can be written as

$$s = \text{conv}\{n_1^{(1)}, ..., n_1^{(d_1)}, n_2^{(2)}, ..., n_2^{(D_2)}\},$$

where $\text{conv}\{n_i^{(1)}, ..., n_i^{(D_i)}\} \in \mathcal{T}_i(d_i)$ is a basic simplex w.r.t. $N \cap \text{aff}(P_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$. In particular, we have $\text{aff}_2(\{n_1^{(1)}, ..., n_1^{(d_1)}, n_2^{(2)}, ..., n_2^{(D_2)}\}) = \text{aff}_2(\text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \cup \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2))$. Thus, $s$ is basic w.r.t. $N \cap \text{aff}(P_1 \cup P_2)$ if and only if

$$\text{aff}_2(\text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \cup \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2)) = N \cap \text{aff}(P_1 \cup P_2).$$

(ii) If $\psi_1 \in \text{SUCSF}_R(\mathcal{T}_1)$, $\psi_2 \in \text{SUCSF}_R(\mathcal{T}_2)$, then the function $\Psi$ defined by

$$\Psi(x + (1 - t)y) := t\psi_1(x) + (1 - t)\psi_2(y),$$

for all $x \in P_1, y \in P_2$, and $t \in [0, 1]$, belongs to $\text{SUCSF}_R(\mathcal{T}_1 \ast \mathcal{T}_2)$.

(iii) If $\mathcal{T}_1$ and $\mathcal{T}_2$ are both balanced and have dimensions $d_1$ and $d_2$, with colouring functions

$$\varphi_1: \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, ..., d_1\}$$

and

$$\varphi_2: \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, ..., d_2\},$$

then $\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_2: \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \ast \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2) = \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \cup \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2) \rightarrow \{0, 1, ..., d_1 + d_2 + 1\}$ defined by

$$(\varphi_1 \ast \varphi_2)(x) := \begin{cases} 
\varphi_1(x), & \text{if } x \in \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_1) \\
\varphi_2(x) + d_1 + 1, & \text{if } x \in \text{vert}(\mathcal{T}_2)
\end{cases}$$

is a colouring function for $\mathcal{T}_1 \ast \mathcal{T}_2$.

(f) Let now $\mathcal{T}$ be a triangulation of a $d$-polytope $P \in \mathbb{R}^d$. If $\lambda P = \{\lambda x | x \in P\}$ is the $\lambda$-times *dilated* $P$, i.e., the image of $P$ under the dilation map $d_\lambda: \mathbb{R}^d \ni x \mapsto \lambda x \in \mathbb{R}^d$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda \geq 1$, then $\lambda \mathcal{T}$ will denote the
corresponding triangulation of $\lambda P$ under the same dilation map, i.e., $\lambda \mathcal{T} = \{ \lambda s \mid s \in \mathcal{T} \}$.

**Lemma 3.6** (Preservation of the “c.b.-Property” for Dilations). Let $\mathcal{T}$ denote a triangulation of a $d$-polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, and $\lambda \geq 1$ an integer.

(i) If $\mathcal{T}$ is coherent, then $\lambda \mathcal{T}$ is coherent.

(ii) If $\mathcal{T}$ is balanced, then $\lambda \mathcal{T}$ is balanced.

(iii) If $P$ is a lattice polytope w.r.t. a lattice $N \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ and $\mathcal{T}$ a lattice triangulation, then $\lambda \mathcal{T}$ is a lattice triangulation too w.r.t. the same lattice.

**Proof.** For (i), if $\psi \in \text{SUCSF}_G(\mathcal{T})$, then $\psi \circ (d_\lambda)^{-1} \in \text{SUCSF}_{\lambda G}(\lambda \mathcal{T})$. For (ii), if $\varphi$ is a colouring function for $\mathcal{T}$, then $\varphi \circ (d_\lambda)^{-1}$ serves as a colouring function for $\lambda \mathcal{T}$. (iii) is obvious because $\lambda$ is an integer. 

**Remark 3.7.** If $\mathcal{T}$ is a basic triangulation of a lattice $d$-polytope $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$, then for $\lambda \geq 2$, the dilation $\lambda \mathcal{T}$ is non-basic (see Fig. 2). Nevertheless, as we shall see below in Theorem 6.5, any dilation of a b.c.b. triangulation admits a b.c.b. triangulation.

**4. TORUS-EQUIVARIANT, CREPANT, PROJECTIVE RESOLUTIONS**

Reverting to (singular) Gorenstein abelian quotient spaces

$$X(N_G, A_G) = U_{\eta} = \mathbb{C}^d / G, \quad G \subset \text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C}), \quad d \geq 2,$$

we explain how the desired desingularizations can be constructed by means of triangulations. Let $f = \text{id}_\eta \colon X(N_G, \hat{A}_G) \to X(N_G, A_G)$ be an arbitrary $T^*_\eta$-equivariant desingularization of $X(N_G, A_G)$ (as in Thm. 2.4). There are one-to-one correspondences:
\[ D_{\varnothing}(\varnothing) := V(\varnothing) = V(\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{m(\varnothing)}) \in \{ \text{exceptional prime divisors} \} \]

Furthermore, \( D_{\varnothing} := V(\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{m(\varnothing)}) \) in \( X(N_G, \widetilde{A}_f) \), corresponds to the strict transform of

\[ \{ \mathbf{z} = (z_1, \ldots, z_d) \in \mathbb{C}^d \mid z_i = 0 \} / G \]

with respect to \( f \), for \( 1 \leq i \leq d \).

**Proposition 4.1.** A \( T_{N_G} \)-equivariant partial desingularization

\[ f: X(N_G, \widetilde{A}_f) \rightarrow U_{\varnothing} \]

(defined by any fan \( \widetilde{A}_f \) refining \( A_f \) w.r.t. \( N_G \)) is crepant if and only if

\[ \bigcup \{ \text{Sk}^1(\sigma) \mid \sigma \in \widetilde{A}_f \} \subset \left\{ \mathbf{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_d)^T \in (N_G)_\mathbb{R} \mid \sum_{i=1}^d x_i = 1 \right\}. \quad (4.2) \]

**Proof.** Let \( m_1, \ldots, m_d \) be \( \mathbb{R} \)-linearly independent vectors of \( M_G \). The dualizing sheaf \( \omega_{T_{N_G}} \) of \( T_{N_G} \) is generated by the rational differential form

\[ \phi_{T_{N_G}} := \frac{\pm \det(M_G)}{\det(\oplus_{1 \leq i \leq d} \mathbb{Z}m_i)} \cdot \frac{du_1}{u_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \frac{du_d}{u_d}, \]

where \( u_1 = \mathbf{e}(m_1), \ldots, u_d = \mathbf{e}(m_d) \) (\( \phi_{T_{N_G}} \) is independent of the specific choice of \( m_1, \ldots, m_d \)). Moreover, for the dualizing sheaf \( \omega_{X(N_G, A_f)} \) of \( X(N_G, A_f) \) we have

\[ \omega_{X(N_G, A_f)} = \mathcal{O}_{X(N_G, A_f)}(K_{X(N_G, A_f)}) = \mathbb{C}[M_G \cap \text{int}(\sigma_0^G)] \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}} \]

(cf. [23, Lemma 3.3, p. 293]). On the other hand, conditions (i)–(v) of Prop. 2.5 are equivalent to the triviality of \( \omega_{X(N_G, A_f)} \), as one can easily verify by using Ishida's criteria [22, p. 126]. This means, in particular, that the semigroup ideal \( M_G \cap \text{int}(\sigma_0^G) \) of the semigroup ring \( M_G \cap \sigma_0^G \) is principal. In fact, it is generated by the element \( (1, 1, \ldots, 1, 1) \) and \( \mathbb{C}[M_G \cap \text{int}(\sigma_0^G)] \) by \( \mathbf{e}((1, 1, \ldots, 1, 1)) \), where \( \text{ord}_{V(\mathbb{R}_{>0}^{m(\varnothing)}) \mathbf{e}((1, 1, \ldots, 1, 1))} \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}} = 1 \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq d \).
$f$ is crepant if and only if the difference

$$K_{X(N_G, \hat{A}_G)} - f^*(K_{X(N_G, A_G)})$$

between the canonical divisor of $X(N_G, \hat{A}_G)$ and the pull-back of the canonical (trivial) divisor of $X(N_G, A_G)$ vanishes. In this case, $K_{X(N_G, \hat{A}_G)}$ is trivial too. Let

$$X(N_G, \hat{A}_G) = \left( \bigcup_{\sigma \in \hat{A}_G} \hat{U}_\sigma \right) \bigg/ \sim,$$

$\sigma \in \hat{A}_G(d)$ an arbitrary maximal cone of $\hat{A}_G, \varrho$ a ray from $\hat{A}_G(1) \setminus \{R_{\geq 0} e_1, \ldots, R_{\geq 0} e_d\}$ with $\varrho \prec \sigma$' and $D_{n(\varrho)}$ the corresponding exceptional prime divisor (as in (4.1)). Since

$$H^0(\hat{U}_\varrho; \omega_{X(N_G, \hat{A}_G)}) = \mathbb{C}[M_G \cap \text{int}((\sigma')^\circ)] \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}},$$

by the same argument as above, if $\omega_{\hat{U}_\varrho}$ is trivial, then it is generated by $e((1, 1, \ldots, 1, 1)) \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}}$. The discrepancy of $D_{n(\varrho)}$ with respect to $f|_{\hat{U}_\varrho}$ is equal to $\text{ord}_{D_{n(\varrho)}}(e((1, 1, \ldots, 1)) \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}}) - 1$, where this vanishing order of $(e((1, 1, \ldots, 1)) \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}})$ along $D_{n(\varrho)}$ equals

$$\text{ord}_{D_{n(\varrho)}}(e((1, 1, \ldots, 1)) \cdot \phi_{T_{N_G}}) = \langle (1, 1, \ldots, 1, n(\varrho)) \rangle,$$

by [7, lemma of p. 61] and the definition of $\phi_{T_{N_G}}$. Hence $f$ is crepant if and only if the condition (4.2) is satisfied.

**Corollary 4.2.** All $T_{N_G}$-equivariant partial crepant desingularizations of $U_\alpha = \mathbb{C}^d / G$ (with overlying spaces having at most Gorenstein abelian quotient singularities) are of the form

$$f_{\sigma^*}: X(N_G, \hat{A}_G(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow U_{\sigma^*}$$

for some fan $\hat{A}_G(\mathcal{F}) = \{ \sigma^*, \mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{F} \}$, where $\sigma^* := \{ x \in (N_G)_R | x \in \mathcal{S}, \gamma \in R_{\geq 0} \}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ denotes a lattice triangulation of the junior simplex $\sigma_\mathcal{F}$.

Since a simplex $\mathcal{S} \in \mathcal{F}$ is basic if and only if $\text{mult}(\sigma^*, N_G) = 1$, i.e., if and only if the toric variety $U_{\sigma^*}$ is smooth, we have:

**Lemma 4.3.** $f_{\sigma^*}: X(N_G, \hat{A}_G(\mathcal{F})) \rightarrow U_{\sigma^*}$ is a crepant (full) desingularization if and only if $\mathcal{F}$ is basic.
Consider the 3-dim. Gorenstein cyclic quotient singularity of type $(\frac{1}{7})(3, 3, 1)$ (in the sense of [25, Section 4.2]). The junior simplex $s_G = \text{conv}\{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ contains three additional inner lattice points, namely $n_1 = (\frac{1}{7})(3, 3, 1)^T$, $n_2 = (\frac{1}{7})(2, 2, 3)^T$, $n_3 = (\frac{1}{7})(1, 1, 5)^T$. The unique basic triangulation $\mathcal{T}$ of $s_G$ is drawn in Fig. 3. The three exceptional prime divisors on $X(N_G, A_G(\mathcal{T}))$ are isomorphic to $D_{n_1} \cong P^2$, $D_{n_2} \cong F_3$, and $D_{n_3} \cong F_5$, respectively, where $F_j := P(E_{O_k} \oplus E_{O_k}(j))$, $j \geq 0$, denote the Hirzebruch-surfaces.

Coming back to (4.3), we see that for every $\psi \in \text{SUCSF}_Q(N_G, A_G(\mathcal{T}))$, the restriction $\psi|_{\mathcal{T}}$ belongs to $\text{SUCSF}_R(\mathcal{T})$; and conversely, starting from any $\psi \in \text{SUCSF}_R(\mathcal{T})$, one can construct by “pulling vertices” a strictly upper convex $\mathcal{T}$-support function $\psi'$ with $\psi'(\text{vert}(\mathcal{T}))$ belonging to $\mathcal{Q}$ (or even to $\mathbb{Z}$ after appropriate “scaling”), and take an extension $\hat{\psi}$ of it on $|A_G(\mathcal{T})|$, for which $\hat{\psi}(\gamma s) = \psi'(s)$, for all $s \in \mathcal{T}(d)$, and $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$. Therefore, by 2.1, 2.2, we obtain:

**Proposition 4.5.** $f_\mathcal{T}$ is a projective crepant morphism if and only if $\mathcal{T}$ is coherent.

Hence, the existence of a projective, crepant (full) desingularization of $\mathcal{U}_n = C^n/G$ is equivalent to the existence of a basic, coherent triangulation of the junior simplex $s_G$. Our use of balanced complexes is a requirement which is not needed from the toric point of view; however, it is our main technical tool for “gluing” triangulations together. In particular, it is not clear whether every dilation of a basic triangulation has a basic refinement; but this will be proved for balanced basic triangulations, and for b.c.b. triangulations, below.
5. FROM SPECIAL DATA TO WATANABE SIMPLICIES

In 1980 Watanabe [33, 1.7, 2.1, and 2.8] classified all abelian quotient c.i.-singularities in terms of “special data” which encode complete descriptions of the corresponding polynomial rings and acting groups. Although his method for proving this theorem is purely algebraic, he also indicated how could one represent these “special data” by certain graphs (which are actually forests, and will be henceforth called Watanabe forests). As we shall see in the present section, this graph-theoretic approach to the Classification Theorem 5.3 yields a very useful lattice-geometric interpretation. More precisely, we work out the following one-to-one correspondences:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{special non-trivial abelian quotient c.i.-singularities} & \iff (C^d/G, \{0\}) \cong (C^d/G_D, \{0\}) \\
\text{non-trivial Watanabe forests } W_D & \iff \text{Gorenstein, simplicial, singular, toric varieties } X(N_G, A_G) = U_n, \text{ for which } s_G \text{ is a Watanabe simplex w.r.t. } N_G
\end{align*}
\]

Let us first formulate Watanabe’s result.

**Definition 5.1.** Let \(d \geq 2\) be an integer. A special datum \(D = (\mathfrak{D}, w)\) (w.r.t. \(d\)) is a pair consisting of a set of non-empty subsets of \(\{1, 2, ..., d\}\) (i.e. \(\mathfrak{D} \subseteq \mathcal{P}\{1, 2, ..., d\}\) \(\setminus \{\emptyset\}\)), together with a “weight-function” \(w: \mathfrak{D} \to \mathbb{N}\), such that:

(i) For each \(i \in \{1, 2, ..., d\}\) we have \(\{i\} \in \mathfrak{D}\).

(ii) For every pair of index-subsets \(J, J' \in \mathfrak{D}\), either \(J \subseteq J'\), or \(J' \subseteq J\), or \(J \cap J' = \emptyset\).

(iii) If \(J\) is a maximal element with respect to the inclusion relation \(\subseteq\), then \(w(J) = 1\).

(iv) If \(J, J' \in \mathfrak{D}\) and \(J \not\subseteq J'\), then \(w(J) > w(J')\) and \(w(J') \mid w(J)\).

(v) For \(J_1, J_2, J \in \mathfrak{D}\), with \(J_1 \subseteq J\), \(J_2 \subseteq J\), we have \(w(J_1) = w(J_2)\).

For this the binary cover relation \(\sqsubseteq\) on the sets of \(\mathfrak{D}\) is defined by:

\[
J \sqsubseteq J' \iff (J \subseteq J' \text{ and } J \nsubseteq J' \text{ and } J'' \in \mathfrak{D}: J \subseteq J'' \subseteq J').
\]
**ABELIAN QUOTIENT C.I.-SINGULARITIES**

$\mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w)$ is non-trivial if there is at least one subset $J \in \mathcal{D}$ with cardinality $\#(J) \geq 2$.

**Definition 5.2.** Let $d \geq 2$ be an integer, and let $\mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w)$ be a special datum w.r.t. $d$. We define the polynomial ring $R_{\mathcal{D}}$ and the group $G_{\mathcal{D}}$ by

$$R_{\mathcal{D}} := \mathbb{C}[r_J | J \in \mathcal{D}]$$

with $r_J := \left( \prod_{i \in J} r_i \right)^w$.

and

$$G_{\mathcal{D}} := \left\{ \text{diag}(1, \ldots, 1, \zeta_w, 1, \ldots, 1) \right\}_{\text{r.h.s.}} \text{ for all } J_1, J_2, J \in \mathcal{D},$$

with $J_1 \subseteq J, J_2 \subseteq J$

and $w = w(J_1) = w(J_2)$

Here $\zeta_w$ denotes a primitive $w$th root of unity, and the diagonal matrices generating $G_{\mathcal{D}}$ are $(d \times d)$-matrices in $\text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$.

**Theorem 5.3 (Watanabe's Classification Theorem).** Let $d \geq 2$ be an integer and $G$ be a finite, abelian subgroup of $\text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$. The following conditions are equivalent:

(i) The quotient space $\mathbb{C}^d / G$ is minimally embeddable as a complete intersection of hypersurfaces in an affine (complex) space.

(ii) There is a special datum $\mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w)$ (w.r.t. $d$), such that

$$\mathbb{C}^d / G \cong \text{Max-Spec}(R_{\mathcal{D}})$$

and $G$ is conjugate to $G_{\mathcal{D}}$ (within $\text{SL}(d, \mathbb{C})$).

In other words,

$$(\mathbb{C}^d / G, [0]) \cong (\mathbb{C}^d / G_{\mathcal{D}}, [0]),$$

i.e., up to analytic isomorphism, the (germs of) abelian quotient c.i.-singularities are parameterized by the set of non-trivial special data $\mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w)$ (w.r.t. $d$).

**Remark 5.4.** Let $\mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w)$ be a special datum (w.r.t. $d$) and let $J_1^0, \ldots, J_d^0$ denote the maximal elements of $\mathfrak{D}$ (w.r.t. $\subseteq$). By the properties (i) and (ii) in 5.1, we have:

(i) $\bigcup_{i=1}^d J_i^0 = \{1, 2, \ldots, d\}$ (set-theoretically).

(ii) For any $J \in \mathfrak{D}$ that is not a singleton ($\#(J) \geq 2$), there is a set-theoretic partition: $J = \bigcup\{J' \in \mathfrak{D} | J' \supseteq J\}$. 
Remark 5.5. The elements of \(J\)'s determine the positions of the roots of unity within the diagonals of the matrices generating \(G_D\). As there are many choices for the elements of \(J\)'s leading to the same matrices (up to permutations of their entries), and since Theorem 5.3 gives the classification \textit{up to isomorphism}, we shall define "isomorphisms" between special data in order to work only with convenient representatives of the corresponding equivalence-classes. For a special datum \(D = (\mathfrak{D}, w)\) (w.r.t. \(d\)) let
\[
\mathfrak{D}(p) := \{ J \in \mathfrak{D} \mid \#(J) = p \}, \quad 1 \leq p \leq d,
\]
denote the subset of \(\mathfrak{D}\) consisting of all index-sets of fixed cardinality \(p\).

Two special data \(D = (\mathfrak{D}, w)\) and \(D' = (\mathfrak{D}', w')\) (w.r.t. \(d\)) are isomorphic (and we denote this isomorphism by \(D \cong D'\)) if there exists a bijection \(\Theta: \{1, \ldots, d\} \to \{1, \ldots, d\}\) for which
\[
\begin{align*}
(i) & \quad J \in \mathfrak{D} \iff \Theta(J) \in \mathfrak{D}' \quad \text{(i.e., \(\Theta\) induces bijections \(\mathfrak{D}(p) \leftrightarrow \mathfrak{D}'(p)\) for \(1 \leq p \leq d\), and} \\
(ii) & \quad w'(\Theta(J)) = w(J), \quad \text{for all} \ J \in \mathfrak{D}.
\end{align*}
\]

It is easy to verify the following equivalence-implications:
\[
\begin{align*}
D \cong D' \iff & \quad \text{(} G_D \text{ and } G_{D'} \text{ belong to the same conjugacy class (within } SL(d, \mathbb{C}) \text{))} \\
& \iff (\mathbb{C}^d/G_D, [0]) \cong (\mathbb{C}^d/G_{D'}, [0])
\end{align*}
\]

Convention A. From now on, as representatives \(D = (\mathfrak{D}, w)\) of the equivalence-classes from
\[
(\{ \text{all special data (w.r.t. } d\})/ \cong,)
\]
we shall consider (without loss of generality) only \(\mathfrak{D}'s\) all of whose index subsets \(J\) have the form \(J = \{v, v+1, \ldots, \xi-1, \xi\}, \ 1 \leq v \leq \xi \leq d\), i.e., contiguous segments of \(\{1, 2, \ldots, d\}\).

Convention B. We refer to the minimum and maximum elements of \(J = \{v, v+1, \ldots, \xi-1, \xi\}\) with the notation \(v = v_J\) and \(\xi = \xi_J\).

Definition 5.6. Let \(d \geq 2\) be an integer, \(D = (\mathfrak{D}, w)\) a special datum w.r.t. \(d\), and
\[
J_0 = \{v_0, v_0+1, \ldots, \xi_0-1, \xi_0\} \in \mathfrak{D}
\]
a fixed index-set. We define the subdatum \( D_{J_0} = (\mathcal{D}_{J_0}, w_{J_0}) \) of \( \mathcal{D} \) relative to \( J_0 \) by
\[
\mathcal{D}_{J_0} := \{ J \in \mathcal{D} | J \subseteq J_0 \}, \quad \text{and}
\]
\[
w_{J_0}(J) := \frac{w(J)}{w(J_0)}, \quad \text{for all} \quad J \in \mathcal{D}_{J_0}.
\]

The subdatum \( D_{J_0} = (\mathcal{D}_{J_0}, w_{J_0}) \) can be viewed as an “autonomous” special datum \( D' = (\mathcal{D}', w') \) w.r.t. \( \xi_0 - v_0 + 1 \) via the bijection
\[
\beta_0: \mathcal{D}_{J_0} \to \mathcal{D}' = \{ 1, 2, ..., \xi_0 - v_0 + 1 \}
\]
defined by
\[
\beta_0(0) = 1, \quad \beta_0(1) = 2, ..., \quad \beta_0(\xi_0) = \xi_0 - v_0 + 1,
\]
(were \( w'(J) := w_{J_0}(\beta_0^{-1}(J)) \), for all \( J \in \mathcal{D}' \)).

Convention C. From now on we shall use a subdatum of a special datum \( \mathcal{D} \) relative to some \( J_0 \) in both “roles” without referring explicitly to the identification map \( \beta_0 \). (In the first case we shall emphasize the induced embedding \( R_{D_{J_0}} \rightarrow R_{\mathcal{D}} \) or \( G_{D_{J_0}} \subset G_{\mathcal{D}} \); in the latter, its own right to enjoy properties (i)-(v) of 5.1.)

Next we recall some definitions concerning trees. We shall mostly use standard terminology. As usual, a graph is determined by the set of its vertices and the set of its edges. A vertex \( v \) is a neighbour of another vertex \( v' \), if \( v \) and \( v' \) are adjacent in the considered graph. A graph is connected if there is a path between any two vertices of it. A cycle in a graph is a simple path from a vertex to itself. By a weighted graph is meant a graph with weights assigned to its vertices. Two weighted graphs are isomorphic to each other (denoted by \( \cong_{w} \)) if there exists a bijection between the sets of their vertices preserving both adjacency and weights.

A graph having no cycle is acyclic. A tree is a connected acyclic graph. (A trivial tree is a tree consisting of only one vertex.) An arbitrary acyclic graph is called a forest. (So all connected components of a forest are trees.) A leaf is a vertex of degree at most 1, i.e., a vertex being contained in at most one edge. A rooted tree distinguishes one vertex as its root. If \( v \) is a non-root vertex of a rooted tree, then its parent is the neighbour of \( v \) on the path connecting \( v \) with its root. The children of \( v \) are its other neighbours. In this case, the leaves are exactly the vertices without children.

A rooted plane tree is a rooted tree which is embedded in the plane, i.e., a rooted tree which is endowed with a left-to-right ordering specified for the children of each vertex. (By a plane forest we mean a forest having only rooted plane trees as connected components.)
Definition 5.7. Let \( d \) be an integer \( \geq 2 \) and \( \mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w) \) be a special datum w.r.t. \( d \). The Watanabe forest associated to \( \mathcal{D} \) is defined to be a weighted plane forest \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \) whose vertices are in one-to-one correspondence with the elements of \( \mathfrak{D} \) and whose edges are to be drawn as follows: If \( J, J' \) are two elements of \( \mathfrak{D} \), then the corresponding vertices of \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \), say \( v_J, v_{J'} \), should be joinable by an edge of \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \) if and only if either \( J \subseteq J' \) or \( J' \subseteq J \). If \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \) happens to be a tree, then we shall speak of a Watanabe tree (being associated to \( \mathcal{D} \)). For a \( \mathcal{D} \neq \mathcal{D} \) we associate the weight \( w(v_J) := w(J) \) to \( v_J \). Moreover, for \( J, J' \in \mathfrak{D} \), with \( J \subseteq J' \), using Watanabe's original upside-down convention, we shall join \( v_J \) and \( v_{J'} \) in such a way that \( v_{J'} \) lies over \( v_J \). It is therefore useful to regard the edge connecting \( v_J \) with \( v_{J'} \) as "directed" and denote it by \( v_J, v_{J'} \). (For typographical reasons, in our figures we shall denote the vertices of the forest \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \) by \( |v_J, w(J)| \) enclosing also their weights.)

Remark 5.8. (i) By 5.1(i) we have \( \bigcup \{ J \in \mathfrak{D} : v_J \text{ leaf} \} = \{ 1, 2, ..., d \} \) (set-theoretically).

(ii) By definition,
\[
\mathcal{D} \cong \mathcal{D}' \iff W_{\mathcal{D}} \cong w_{\mathcal{D}} W_{\mathcal{D}}'
\]

(iii) Let \( \mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w) \) be a special datum and assume that its Watanabe forest \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \) has connected components
\[
W_{\mathcal{D}_{[1]}}, W_{\mathcal{D}_{[2]}}, ..., W_{\mathcal{D}_{[\kappa]}}
\]
whose vertices are in one-to-one correspondence with the elements of
\[
\mathfrak{D}_{[1]}, \mathfrak{D}_{[2]}, ..., \mathfrak{D}_{[\kappa-1]}, \mathfrak{D}_{[\kappa]}
\]
for a partition \( \mathfrak{D} = \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq \kappa} \mathfrak{D}_{[i]} \) of \( \mathfrak{D} \). Then each component \( W_{\mathcal{D}_{[i]}} \) has root \( v_{J_{[i]}^*} \), with \( J_{[i]}^* \) as in 5.4, and \( \mathfrak{D}_{[i]} := (\mathfrak{D}_{[i]}, w|_{\mathfrak{D}_{[i]}}) \) is to be identified with the subdatum \( J_{[i]}^* \) (in the sense of 5.6), for \( 1 \leq i \leq \kappa \). Furthermore, the group \( G_{\mathcal{D}} \) splits into the direct product
\[
G_{\mathcal{D}} = G_{\mathcal{D}_{[1]}} \times G_{\mathcal{D}_{[2]}} \times \cdots \times G_{\mathcal{D}_{[\kappa-1]}} \times G_{\mathcal{D}_{[\kappa]}}.
\]

Remark 5.9. Let \( \mathcal{D} = (\mathfrak{D}, w) \) be a special datum (w.r.t. an integer \( d \geq 2 \)). Then we have:

(i) \( (C^d_G_{\mathcal{D}}, [\emptyset]) \cong (U_{m_0}, \text{orb}(\sigma_0)) \) is a singularity if and only if \( W_{\mathcal{D}} \) contains at least one non-trivial tree. In this case,
\[
\text{spicod}(\text{orb}(\sigma_0); U_{m_0}) = d - \# \{ \text{all trivial trees of } W_{\mathcal{D}} \}.
\]
(ii) $(C^d/G_{D, \{0\}})$ is a $d$-dimensional msc-singularity if and only if all connected components $W_{D, i}$ of $W_D$ are non-trivial trees. In this case, for $d \geq 3$, all $G_{D, i}$’s are abelian, non-cyclic groups.

(iii) $(C^d/G_{D, \{0\}})$ is a $d$-dimensional absolutely unbreakable msc-singularity if and only if $W_D$ itself is a non-trivial Watanabe tree. If, in addition, this singularity is a hypersurface-singularity, then Theorem 5.3 can be simplified as follows:

**Proposition 5.10.** Let $G$ be a finite abelian subgroup of $SL(d, \mathbb{C})$, $d \geq 2$, of order $l \geq 2$. Then $(\mathcal{X}(N_G, A_G), \text{orb}(\sigma_0))$ is an absolutely unbreakable hypersurface-msc-singularity if and only if $G$ is conjugate (within $SL(d, \mathbb{C})$) to a group of the form

$$G(d; k) := \langle \{\text{diag}(1, 1, 1, \ldots, 1, \zeta_k, \ldots, \zeta_k^{-1}, 1, \ldots, 1, 1) \mid 1 \leq i \leq d-1\} \rangle,$$

for a $k \geq 2$. In this case, $l = k^{d-1}$, and one has the following analytic germ isomorphisms

$$(\mathcal{X}(N_G, A_G), \text{orb}(\sigma_0)) \cong (C^d/G(d; k), \{0_{C^d}\})$$

and

$$(C^d/G(d; k), \{0_{C^d}\}) \cong \left\{ (z_0, \ldots, z_d) \in C^{d+1} \left| z_0^k = \prod_{i=1}^{d} z_i \right. \right\}.$$ (5.1)

In particular, $G(d; k) = G_D \cong (\mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z})^{d-1}$, where $D = (\mathfrak{D}, w)$ denotes the special datum with

$$\mathfrak{D} = \{\{1\}, \{2\}, \ldots, \{d\}, \{1, 2, \ldots, d\}\},$$

$$w(\{j\}) = k, \quad 1 \leq j \leq d, \quad \text{and} \quad w(\{1, 2, \ldots, d\}) = 1.$$

Its associated Watanabe tree is given in Figure 4.

![Figure 4](image-url)
Definition 5.11. We shall call the above singularities (5.1) \((d,k)\)-hypersurface-singularities, or simply \((d,k)\)-hypersurfaces.

Remark 5.12. (i) Using the projection map

\[
\left\{ (z_0, z_1, \ldots, z_d) \mid z_0 = \prod_{i=1}^{d} z_i \right\} \ni (z_0, z_1, \ldots, z_d) \mapsto (z_1, \ldots, z_d) \in \mathbb{C}^d
\]

one may regard \((\mathbb{C}^d/\mathbb{G}(d,k), [0_{\mathcal{G}}])\) as the total space of a \(k\)-sheeted covering of \((\mathbb{C}^d, 0_{\mathcal{G}})\) having the union of all coordinate hyperplanes of \(\mathbb{C}^d\) as its branching locus.

(ii) Removing the assumption for \((X_n, \mathcal{A}_\mathcal{G}), \text{orb}(\sigma_0))\) to be absolutely unbreakable, we obtain a direct product of such hypersurface-singularities.

To present a fairly short proof of our Main Theorem 1.2 (by avoiding to work simultaneously with forests and triangulations), we introduce a new term, under the name "Watanabe simplex."

Definition 5.13. Let \(d \geq 0\) be an integer and \(N\) a lattice of rank \(d\) in \(\mathbb{N}_d \cong \mathbb{R}^d\). The Watanabe simplices w.r.t. \(N\) are the lattice simplices \(s\) (of dimension \(\leq d\)) satisfying

\[
\text{aff}(s \cap N) = \text{aff}(s) \cap N
\]

which are defined inductively (starting in dimension 0) in the following manner:

(i) Every 0-dimensional lattice simplex \(s = \{n\}, n \in N\), is a Watanabe simplex.

(ii) A lattice simplex \(s \subset N\) of dimension \(d'\), \(1 \leq d' \leq d\), is a Watanabe simplex if and only if

- either \(s = s_1 + s_2\), where \(s_1, s_2\) are Watanabe simplices of dimensions \(d_1, d_2 \geq 0\) with \(d' = d_1 + d_2 + 1\), with respect to sublattices \(N_1 \subset \text{aff}(s_1), N_2 \subset \text{aff}(s_2)\) of \(N\), such that \(\text{aff}(s \cap N) = \text{aff}(N_1 \cup N_2)\),

- or \(s\) is a lattice translate of some dilation \(\lambda s'\), where \(\lambda \geq 2\) is an integer, and \(s'\) is a \(d'\)-dimensional Watanabe simplex w.r.t. \(N\).

(These conditions are mutually exclusive; with this definition every affine integral transformation that preserves \(N\) also preserves the Watanabe simplices of \(N\).)

Example 5.14. The 2-dimensional lattice simplices (A) and (B) of Fig. 5 are Watanabe simplices, whereas (C) and (D) are not Watanabe simplices.
We are now going to prove the following:

**Theorem 5.15** (Reduction Theorem). Let \( d \geq 2 \) be an integer, \( D = (\mathfrak{D}, w) \) a non-trivial special datum (w.r.t. \( d \)), \( W_\mathfrak{D} \) the associated Watanabe forest, and \( (\mathbb{C}^d/G_\mathfrak{D}, \{0\}) \) the corresponding abelian quotient c.i.-singularity. If we identify the underlying space \( \mathbb{C}^d/G_\mathfrak{D} \) with the toric variety \( X(N_{G_\mathfrak{D}}, A_{G_\mathfrak{D}}) \) (as in Section 2, (i)), then the junior simplex \( s_{G_\mathfrak{D}} \) is a (non-basic) Watanabe \((d-1)\)-simplex w.r.t. \( N_{G_\mathfrak{D}} \); and conversely, every (non-basic) Watanabe simplex of dimension \( \leq d-1 \) w.r.t. an \( N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d \) (up to an affine integral transformation) the junior simplex corresponding to some abelian quotient c.i.-singularity.

The proof will be done in four steps. We begin with the case in which \( W_\mathfrak{D} \) is a Watanabe tree.

- **First step.** Let \( W_\mathfrak{D} \) denote a non-trivial Watanabe tree. At first we explain how the labeled weights naturally lead to “free parameters”. By 5.4(i), \( J_\mathfrak{D} = \{1, 2, \ldots, d\} \) is the maximal element of \( \mathfrak{D} \) (w.r.t. inclusion “\( \subseteq \)”). For any \( J \in \mathfrak{D}, J \neq J_\mathfrak{D} \), there exists a unique chain of oversets

\[
J_0 = J \supset J_1 \supset J_2 \supset \cdots \supset J_{\rho-1} \supset J_\rho = J_\bullet \quad (\text{with } \rho \geq 1)
\]

which, in fact, corresponds to the directed path

\[
[v_{J_0}, v_{J_1}, v_{J_2}, \ldots, v_{J_{\rho-1}}, v_{J_\rho}]
\]

connecting \( v_J \) with the root \( v_{J_\bullet} \) of \( W_\mathfrak{D} \). By 5.1(iii)-(iv), the weights of the vertices of \( W_\mathfrak{D} \) can be written in the form

\[
w(v_J) = w(J) = \begin{cases} 
1, & \text{if } J = J_\bullet \\
\prod_{i=0}^{\rho-1} k_{J_i,J_{i+1}}, & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

for integers \( k_{J_0,J_1}, k_{J_1,J_2}, \ldots, k_{J_{\rho-1},J_\rho} \) (which are \( \geq 2 \)), assigned to the edges

\[
[v_{J_0}, v_{J_1}, v_{J_2}, \ldots, v_{J_{\rho-1}}, v_{J_\rho}].
\]

**Definition 5.16.** By the above procedure we assign an integer \( k_{J,J'} \geq 2 \) to every edge \( v_J, v_J' \) of \( W_\mathfrak{D} \) (\( J \supset J' \)). These integers will be called the "free
parameters of \( D \) (or of \( W_0 \)). For fixed \( J \), the value \( k_{J,p} \) is the same for all \( J \)'s for which \( J \subseteq J' \) (see 5.1(v)). Thus for \( k_{J,p} \) we can use the alternative notation

\[
k_{J,p} = : k_{v_p, \xi_p}
\]

which indicates the “free parameter source” (with \( v_p \) and \( \xi_p \) as defined in 5.5). For example, the free parameter \( k \) of \((d,k)\)-hypersurfaces equals \( k_{1,d} \).

**Example 5.17.** Up to an analytic isomorphism, all four-dimensional absolutely unbreakable, msc-, quotient, abelian c.i.-singularities are either \((4;k)\)-hypersurfaces or singularities corresponding to exactly one of the four special data \( \mathcal{D} \), whose associated Watanabe trees \( W_0 \) and free parameters \( k \) are depicted in Figures 6a–d.

- **Second step.** Let \( W_0 \) be, as before, a non-trivial Watanabe tree associated to a special datum \( \mathcal{D} = (\mathcal{D}, w) \) w.r.t. a \( d \geq 2 \). Keeping conventions A–C (of 5.5, 5.6) in mind, we fix an enumeration, say \( J_1, \ldots, J_p \), of all members of \( \{ J \in \mathcal{D} \mid J \subset J_\# \} \), so that

\[
J_i = \{ v_i, v_i + 1, \ldots, \xi_i - 1, \xi_i \}
\]

for \( 1 \leq i \leq p \), where

\[
v_1 = 1 \leq \xi_1, \quad v_i = \xi_{i-1} + 1, \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq p \quad \text{and} \quad v_p \leq \xi_p = d,
\]

and denote by \( W_1, \ldots, W_p \) the subtrees of \( W_0 \) which begin with \( v_{J_1}, \ldots, v_{J_p} \) as in Fig. 7.

To the subtrees \( W_1, \ldots, W_p \) we assign the “autonomous” Watanabe trees \( W_{D_1}, \ldots, W_{D_p} \), induced by the subdata \( \mathcal{D}_i = (\mathcal{D}_i, w_i) \) of \( \mathcal{D} \), where

\[
\mathcal{D}_1 := \mathcal{D}_{J_1}, \quad w_1 := w_{J_1}, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq p,
\]

(in the notation introduced in 5.6). \( W_{D_1} \) is derived from \( W_0 \) after the killing of the parent \( v_{J_1} \) of \( v_{J_2} \) (w.r.t. \( W_0 \)), the christening of \( v_{J_2} \) as its root, and the adoption of the appropriate weights. In other words, the children of the root of \( W_0 \) become autonomous roots (and parents).

- In the arguments of the next four lemmas we shall use induction on the cardinality number \( d \) of \( J_\# \), i.e., on the dimension of the singularity. (That all assertions are correct for \( d=2 \) can be checked easily, and will be therefore omitted.) Our “induction hypothesis” is that all assertions (formulated below) are true for all Watanabe trees having roots corresponding to maximal index-sets of cardinality \( < d \), and, in particular, true for \( W_{D_1}, \ldots, W_{D_p} \). (We do not exclude the possibility that some of the \( W_{D_i} \)'s are trivial trees.)
FIGURE 6

ABELIAN QUOTIENT CI-SINGULARITIES

(a) $v(1,2,3,4) \cdot k_{1,4}$
(b) $v(1,2,3,4) \cdot k_{1,4}$
(c) $v(1,2,3,4) \cdot k_{1,4}$
(d) $v(1,2,3,4) \cdot k_{1,4}$
Lemma 5.18. (i) If we define

$$\Psi_D := \bigcup_{J \in \mathbb{Z}} \left\{ \text{diag}(1, \ldots, 1, \frac{z_{w(J)}}{v_j}, 1, \ldots, 1) \mid \text{with } J' \supseteq J \text{ and } v_j < v_{j'}, \text{for all } J' \in \mathbb{Z}, \text{and } v_j < v_{j'} \right\},$$

then $G_D = \langle \Psi_D \rangle$, and $\Psi_D$ is a minimal generating system for $G_D$.

(ii) Identifying $C^d/G_D$ with $X(N_{G_D}, A_{c_0}) = U_{\alpha_0}$ as in Section 2(i), we obtain

$$N_{G_D} = \mathbb{Z}^d + \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{R}_D}, \quad \left( \mathbb{Z}^d = \sum_{i=1}^{d} \mathbb{Z}e_i \right),$$

where $\{e_1, \ldots, e_d\}$ are the unit vectors of $N_{G_D} \cong \mathbb{R}^d$, and

$$\mathbb{R}_D := \bigcup_{J \in \mathbb{Z}} \left\{ \frac{1}{w(J')} (e_{v_j} - e_{v_{j'}}) \mid \text{with } J' \supseteq J \text{ and } v_j < v_{j'} \right\}.$$

(iii) Furthermore, $\#(\Psi_D) = \#(\mathbb{R}_D) = d - 1$.

Proof: (i) Obviously, each element of the generating system given in the definition 5.2 of $G_D$ can be written as product of elements of $\Psi_D$, and any group generated by a proper subset of $\Psi_D$ is a proper subgroup of $G_D$.

(ii) This follows from the usual representation of the group elements of $\Psi_D$ by lattice points in $N_{G_D}$.

(iii) By induction hypothesis, $\#(\Psi_D) = \#(\mathbb{R}_D)$ equals $\xi_i - v_i$, for all $i$, $1 \leq i \leq p$. Hence,
\[ \#(\mathcal{Q}_D) = \#(\mathcal{U}_D) = \sum_{i=1}^{p} (\zeta_i - \nu_i) + (p - 1) \]
\[ = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \zeta_i - \sum_{i=1}^{p} \nu_i + (d - 1) + (p - 2) \]
\[ = \sum_{i=1}^{p} (\nu_{i+1} - 1) - \sum_{i=2}^{p} \nu_i + (d - 1) + (p - 1) = d - 1, \]

and the proof is completed. 

In the following we denote by \{n^{(D)}_{2}, n^{(D)}_{3}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{d} \} an enumeration of \(d-1\) elements of \(\mathcal{U}_D\) such that
\[ n^{(D)}_{\nu} = \frac{1}{k_{1,d}} (e_1 - e_{\nu}), \quad 2 \leq \nu \leq p. \quad (5.2) \]

Furthermore, we assume that we have chosen an enumeration of the elements \(n^{(D)}_{\nu + 1}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{\xi_i}\) of \(\mathcal{U}_D\) such that
\[ n^{(D)}_{\nu_i + 1} = \frac{1}{k_{1,d}} n^{(D)}_{\nu_i}, \quad n^{(D)}_{\nu_i + 2} = \frac{1}{k_{1,d}} n^{(D)}_{\nu_i + 2}, \ldots \]
\[ n^{(D)}_{\zeta_i} = \frac{1}{k_{1,d}} n^{(D)}_{\zeta_i}, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq p. \]

**Lemma 5.19.**

(i) \(\{e_1, n^{(D)}_{2}, n^{(D)}_{3}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{d} \}\) is a \(\mathbb{Z}\)-basis of the lattice \(N_{G_0}\).

(ii) \(\{n^{(D)}_{2}, n^{(D)}_{3}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{d} \}\) forms a \(\mathbb{Z}\)-basis of \(N_{G_0} \cap \text{lin}(\{e_1-e_2, e_1-e_3, \ldots, e_1-e_d\})\).

**Proof.**

(i) By definition of \(N_{G_0}\) it suffices to show that \(\mathbb{Z}^d \subseteq \mathbb{Z}\{e_1, n^{(D)}_{2}, n^{(D)}_{3}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{d} \}\). By induction hypothesis, we may assume
\[ Ze_{\nu_i} + Ze_{\nu_i + 1} + \cdots + Ze_{\zeta_i} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}\{e_1, n^{(D)}_{\nu_{i+1}}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{\zeta_i}\}, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq p. \]

Since \(k_{1,d} \in \mathbb{Z}\) and \(e_{\nu_i} = -k_{1,d} n^{(D)}_{\nu_i} + e_1\) we also have
\[ Ze_{\nu_i} + Ze_{\nu_i + 1} + \cdots + Ze_{\zeta_i} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}\{e_1, e^{(D)}_{\nu_i}, n^{(D)}_{\nu_{i+1}}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{\zeta_i}\} \]
and thus
\[ \bigcup_{i=2}^{p} \{e_1, n^{(D)}_{\nu_i}, n^{(D)}_{\nu_{i+1}}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{\zeta_i}\} = \{e_1, n^{(D)}_{2}, n^{(D)}_{3}, \ldots, n^{(D)}_{d}\} \]
is indeed a \(\mathbb{Z}\)-basis of \(N_{G_0}\).
By (i), it suffices to prove that each vector $n^{(j)}_i$, $2 \leq i \leq d$, belongs to the subspace $\text{lin}\{e_1 - e_2, \ldots, e_1 - e_d\}$. By (5.2) this is true for all $n^{(j)}_i$, $2 \leq i \leq p$. By induction hypothesis, we may assume that

$$n^{(j)}_{i,j} \in \text{lin}\{e_{i,j} \leq 1 \leq j \leq \xi_i - v_i\},$$

and hence that

$$n^{(j)}_{i,j} \in \text{lin}\{e_{i,j} \leq 1 \leq j \leq \xi_i - v_i\}$$

too. Since $e_{i,j} = e_{i,j} + (e_{i,j} - e_{i,j}) - (e_{i,j} - e_{i,j})$, we are done. 

- Third step. Since the lattice $N_{G_b}$ is "skew" and of rank $d$, it is not so convenient to work directly it. For this reason, we shall perform two affine transformations (cf. Lemma 3.4), such that

$$N_{G_b} \cap \text{aff}(\mathcal{G}_a) = N_{G_b} \cap \text{aff}(e_1, \ldots, e_d)$$

becomes the standard lattice $\sum_{j=2}^{d} Z e_j \cong \mathbb{Z}^{d-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$.

Define first $\Phi^{(j)}_1: (N_{G_b})_R \to (N_{G_b})_R$ by

$$\Phi^{(j)}_1(x) := e_1 - x.$$

Obviously,

$$\Phi^{(j)}_1(\mathcal{G}_a) = \text{conv}(\{0, e_1 - e_2, e_1 - e_3, \ldots, e_1 - e_d\}),$$

and $\Phi^{(j)}_1(N_{G_b}) = N_{G_b}$. After that define the affine (linear) transformation (cf. Lemma 5.19) $\Phi^{(j)}_2: (N_{G_b})_R \to (N_{G_b})_R$ by setting $\Phi^{(j)}_2(e_1) = e_1$ and

$$\Phi^{(j)}_2 \left( \frac{1}{w(J)} (e_{x_i} - e_{y_i}) \right) := e_{y_i}, \quad \text{for all elements} \quad \frac{1}{w(J)} (e_{x_i} - e_{y_i}) \text{ of } \mathbb{R}_D.$$

Now let $\Phi^{(j)}: (N_{G_b})_R \to (N_{G_b})_R$ be the composition $\Phi^{(j)} := \Phi^{(j)}_2 \circ \Phi^{(j)}_1$ and let

$$\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{G_b} := \Phi^{(j)}(\mathcal{G}_a) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{N}_{G_b} := \Phi^{(j)}(N_{G_b} \cap \text{aff}(\mathcal{G}_a)).$$

Observe that $\tilde{N} = \sum_{j=2}^{d} \mathbb{Z} e_j \cong \mathbb{Z}^{d-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$. To provide a convenient description of the vertices of $\Phi^{(j)}(\mathcal{G}_a)$ incorporating our inductive argumentation, we denote the vertex set of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{G_b}$ by

$$\text{vert} (\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{G_b}) = \{0, n^{(j)}_{i,j}, n^{(j)}_{i,j+1}, \ldots, n^{(j)}_{i,j+\xi_i - v_i}\},$$

in such a way that

$$n^{(j)}_{i,j} = \Phi^{(j)}_2(e_{i,j}) = \Phi^{(j)}_2(e_{i,j} - e_{i,j}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq \xi_i - v_i.$$


Analogously, we label the vertices in \( \text{vert}(s_{G_0}) = \{ 0, \eta_1^{(D)}, \eta_2^{(D)}, \ldots, \eta_d^{(D)} \} \)
with
\[
\eta_{j+1}^{(D)} = \Phi_2(e_{j+1}) = \Phi_2(e_1 - e_{j+1}) \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq j \leq d - 1.
\]

**Lemma 5.20.** Using the notation introduced above,

\[
\eta_i^{(D)} = k_{1,d} \cdot e_y, \quad 2 \leq i \leq p, \quad (5.3)
\]

\[
\eta_{i+1}^{(D)} = k_{1,d} \cdot \eta_i^{(D)} + e_y, \quad 1 \leq j \leq \xi_1 - v_1, \quad (5.4)
\]

\[
\eta_{i+1}^{(D)} = k_{1,d} \cdot (\eta_i^{(D)} + e_y), \quad 1 \leq i \leq p, 1 \leq j \leq \xi_1 - v_1. \quad (5.5)
\]

**Proof.** (5.3) follows from (5.2) because

\[
\eta_i^{(D)} = \Phi_2(e_1 - e_y) = k_{1,d} \cdot \Phi_2(n_i^{(D)}) = k_{1,d} \cdot e_y.
\]

On the other hand,

\[
\Phi_2(e_y - e_{y+1}) = k_{1,d} \cdot \Phi_2(e_y - e_{y+1}) = k_{1,d} \cdot \eta_{y+1}^{(D)}
\]

and (5.4) is clear by setting \( i = 1 \) (\( v_1 = 1 \)). Finally, to get (5.5) we write

\[
\Phi_2(e_1 - e_{y+1}) = \Phi_2((e_1 - e_y) + (e_y - e_{y+1})) = k_{1,d} \cdot e_y + k_{1,d} \cdot \eta_{y+1}^{(D)}
\]

and we are done.

**Lemma 5.21.** For \( \tilde{s}_{G_0} \) and \( \tilde{N}_{G_0} \) we have:

(i)

\[
\sum_{j=2}^d Z_{e_j} = \tilde{N}_{G_0} = \text{aff} \left( (\tilde{N}_{G_0} + e_{v_1}) \cup \ldots \cup (\tilde{N}_{G_0} + e_{v_p}) \right).
\]

(ii)

\[
d - 1 = \text{dim}(\tilde{s}_{G_0}) = \text{dim}(\tilde{s}_{G_0}) + \sum_{i=2}^p \text{dim}(\tilde{s}_{G_0} + e_{v_i}) + p - 1.
\]
(iii) The simplex $\tilde{s}_{G_0}$ can be expressed as a dilation of $p - 1$ simplex-joins

$$\tilde{s}_{G_0} = k_{1,d} (\tilde{s}_{G_{01}} \ast (\tilde{s}_{G_{02}} + e_{r_2}) \ast \cdots \ast (\tilde{s}_{G_{0p}} + e_{r_p})) \subseteq \sum_{j=2}^d R e_j = R^{d-1}.$$ 

**Proof.** By construction we have $N_{s_{G_0}} = \sum_{j \neq r} \mathbb{Z} e_j$ which shows (i). Obviously, $\dim(\tilde{s}_{G_0}) = \xi_i - \nu$, and since the simplices $\tilde{s}_{G_{0j}}$, $(\tilde{s}_{G_{0j}} + e_{r_j})$, ..., $(\tilde{s}_{G_{0p}} + e_{r_p})$ are contained in complementary subspaces, (ii) and (iii) are immediate consequences of Lemma 5.20. 

**Example 5.22.** If we consider the 7-dimensional absolutely unbreakable, msc, quotient c.i.-singularity corresponding to the special datum $\mathcal{D}$ whose Watanabe tree $W_D$ is shown in Fig. 8, then the image $\tilde{s}_D$ of the junior simplex $s_D$ under $\Phi^D$ is the Watanabe simplex defined as convex hull of the seven vectors:

$$(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T,$$

$$(0, 0, k_1, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0)^T,$$

$$(0, 0, 0, k_1, 7, 0, 0, 0)^T,$$

$$(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, k_1, 7, 0, 0, 0)^T,$$

$$(0, 0, 0, k_1, 7, 0, 0, 0)^T,$$

$$(0, 0, 0, k_1, 7, k_1, 7, k_1, 7, k_1, 7)^T.$$ 

**Fourth step.** By Lemma 5.21 and by construction, it is now clear that $\tilde{s}_{G_0}$ is a (non-basic) Watanabe $(d-1)$-simplex w.r.t. $N_{s_{G_0}}$ and $s_{G_0}$ a

![Figure 8](image-url)
(non-basic) Watanabe \((d - 1)\)-simplex w.r.t. \(N^*_G\), whenever \(W_D\) is a non-trivial Watanabe tree. If \(W_D\) is a Watanabe forest, then we recall the “super-scripts in square brackets” from 5.8(iii): Taking its connected components to be \(W_D[i]\), \(1 \leq i \leq \kappa\), the group \(G_D\) splits into the direct product of \(G_D[i]\)’s, and by arguments similar to those of the previous steps we can show that \(s_{G_D[i]}\) is again a transformed join of \(s_{G_D[i]} \cup s_{G_D[i]}\), \(2 \leq i \leq \kappa\), corresponding to the other components, after translating by unit vectors. (We do not need an extra dilation in this case.) Hence, the one direction of the Reduction Theorem 5.15 is completely proved. The proof of the converse statement is based on the “backtracking method”, and on the fact that any toric affine variety being associated to a rational s.c.p. cone supported by a (non-basic) simplex, is the underlying space of an abelian quotient singularity; it is therefore omitted.

**Example 5.23.** Up to isomorphism, the only four-dimensional abelian, msc-, quotient c.i.-singularity which “breaks” is that corresponding to the datum \(D\) and Watanabe forest \(W_D\) of Fig. 9. (In fact, it splits into two Hirzebruch-Jung singularities of types \(A_{k_1-1}\) and \(A_{k_2-1}\), respectively.)

The junior tetrahedron \(s_{G_D}\) (which is the join of two 1-dimensional Watanabe simplices), is drawn in Fig. 10, for the values of free parameters \(k_{1,2} = 3\), \(k_{3,4} = 5\).
6. FINAL STEP: BASIC, COHERENT TRIANGULATIONS OF THE JUNIOR SIMPLEX

In this section we give the proof of our Main Theorem 1.2. To obtain the desired basic, coherent triangulations of the junior simplices \(s_G\) of all abelian quotient c.i.-singularities, it suffices (by 3.4, 5.15) to construct b.c.b.-triangulations for all Watanabe simplices. (For simplicity's sake, in the proofs of 6.1 and 6.5, we shall assume that our reference lattice is the standard lattice \(\mathbb{Z}^d\) within \(\mathbb{R}^d\).)

Proposition 6.1. All dilations \(\lambda s\) for integral \(\lambda \geq 2\), of a basic lattice \(d\)-simplex \(s\) in \(\mathbb{R}^d\), have b.c.b.-triangulations.

Proof. Up to an affine integral transformation, we may assume that \(s\) equals \(s_d\) (w.r.t. \(\mathbb{Z}^d\)), where
\[
s_d := \text{conv}(\{0, e_1, e_1 + e_2, \ldots, e_1 + \cdots + e_d\}) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d | 0 \leq x_d \leq x_{d-1} \leq \cdots \leq x_1 \leq 1\}.
\]
The affine hyperplane arrangement \(H_d\) (of type \(A_d\)) consisting of the union of hyperplanes
\[
H_{i}(k) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d | x_i = k\}, \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq d, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z},
\]
and
\[
H_{i,j}(k) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d | x_i - x_j = k\} \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq d, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z},
\]
is infinite, but only the hyperplanes
\[
H_{i}(k) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d | x_i = k\}, \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i \leq d, \quad 1 \leq k \leq \lambda - 1
\]
and
\[
H_{i,j}(k) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d | x_i - x_j = k\} \quad \text{for} \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq d, \quad 1 \leq k \leq \lambda - 1
\]
intersect the interior of \(\lambda s_d\). The hyperplanes \(H_{i}(k), 1 \leq i \leq d, k \in \mathbb{Z}\), subdivide \(\mathbb{R}^d\) into unit cubes. Given such a cube
\[
C(\mu) := [0, 1]^d + \mu \quad \text{(where} \quad \mu = (\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d)\]
and fixing \(i, j\) with \(1 \leq i < j \leq d\), we see that there is only one of the hyperplanes \(H_{i,j}(k)\) intersecting the interior of \(C(\mu)\), namely \(H_{i,j}(\mu_i - \mu_j)\). The hyperplanes
\[
\{H_{i,j}(\mu_i - \mu_j) | 1 \leq i < j \leq d\}
\]
provide the "usual" basic triangulation of \( C(\mu) \) into \( d! \) basic subsimplices of the form

\[
s(\mu, \theta) = \mu + \text{conv}\{0, e_{\alpha(1)}, e_{\alpha(1)+\alpha(2)}, \ldots, e_{\alpha(1)+\ldots+\alpha(d)}\},
\]

for all permutations \( \theta \in \Sigma_d \).

Thus, \( H_d \) defines a basic triangulation \( \mathcal{T}_d \) of the entire space \( \mathbb{R}^d \) (cf. [15, Ch. III]). This triangulation is also coherent because

\[
\mathbb{R}^d \ni \mathbf{x} \mapsto \mathbf{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) = - \sum_{0 \leq i < j \leq d} \sum_{0 \leq k \leq \mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i} H(\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i - k) + \sum_{\mathbf{x}_j - \mathbf{x}_i - k < 0} H(k - \mathbf{x}_j + \mathbf{x}_i) \in \mathbb{R}
\]

with \( x_0 := 0 \), defined by means of the Heaviside function \( H: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \)

\[
H(x) := \begin{cases} x & \text{if } x \geq 0, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}
\]

is a strictly upper convex function for it. Finally, it is balanced via the colouring function \( \varphi_d: \)

\[
\mathbb{Z}^d \ni \lambda = (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_d) \mapsto (\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_d) \mod (d + 1) \in \{0, 1, \ldots, d\}
\]

which \((d + 1)\)-colours all the facets \( s(\mu, \theta) \) of \( \mathcal{T}_d \).

Since the bounding hyperplanes of \( \mathcal{L}_d \) are contained in \( \mathbb{R}_d \), the restriction \( \mathcal{T}_{(d, 1)} := \mathcal{T}_d |_{\mathcal{L}_d} \) is a b.c.b.-triangulation of \( \mathcal{L}_d \).  

**Example 6.2.** Figure 11 provides the "nice" basic triangulation \( \mathcal{T}_{(2, 4)} \) of \( 4s_2 \) inherited from the affine hyperplane \( \mathbb{R}_2 \).

![FIGURE 11](image-url)
Corollary 6.3. Theorem 1.2 is true for all \((d,k)\)-hypersurface-singularities.

Proof. In this case the junior simplex \(s_G\) equals (up to an affine integral transformation) \(k \cdot s\), where

\[
    s = \text{conv}\left( \frac{1}{k} e_1, \ldots, \frac{1}{k} e_d \right)
\]

w.r.t. \(N_{G(d,k)}\). But \(s\) is obviously basic.

Remark 6.4. Corollary 6.3 generalizes Roan’s result in [27, Section 5]. (Roan proved the existence of crepant desingularizations of \((d,2)\)-hypersurfaces by successively blowing up the singular parts of the branching locus of the corresponding double covering of \(\mathbb{C}^d\); see Remark 5.12(i).)

By Theorem 5.15, and what we have already explained in Section 4, our Main Theorem 1.2 is now a consequence of the following:

Theorem 6.5. Every Watanabe simplex has a b.c.b.-triangulation.

Proof. Trivially, every Watanabe 0-simplex has a b.c.b.-triangulation. If \(\mathcal{T}_1\) (resp. \(\mathcal{T}_2\)) denotes a b.c.b.-triangulation of a Watanabe \(d_1\)-simplex \(s_1\) (resp. of a Watanabe \(d_2\)-simplex \(s_2\)), then \(\mathcal{T}_1 \ast \mathcal{T}_2\) is a b.c.b.-triangulation of \(s_1 \ast s_2\) by Theorem 3.5. Hence, it suffices to show that for a given Watanabe simplex \(s\), being equipped with a b.c.b.-triangulation, say \(\mathcal{T}\), having a colouring function \(\varphi: s \cap \mathbb{Z}^d \to \{0,1,\ldots,d\}\) and a strictly upper convex function \(\psi: s \to \mathbb{R}\), the \(\lambda\)-times dilation of \(s\) possesses itself a b.c.b.-triangulation. Every facet \(F\) of \(\mathcal{T}\) gives rise to a unique affine integral transformation \(\Phi_F: s_F \to F\) \((s_F\) as before in the proof of 6.1) which respects the colourings relatively to \(s_F\), i.e., which sends every vertex of \(s_F\) to the vertex of \(F\) that has the same colour. \(\Phi_F\) maps \(\lambda s_F\) onto \(\lambda F\). Thus, the image

\[
    \mathcal{T}_{\lambda F} := \Phi_F(\mathcal{T}_{\{d,1\}}) = \lambda \mathcal{T}_{\{d\}}|_{\lambda F}
\]

constitutes a triangulation of \(\lambda F\) (which is a b.c.b.-triangulation by 3.6, 3.4, and 6.1). The triangulations \(\{\mathcal{T}_{\lambda F}\}_{F \text{ facets of } \mathcal{T}}\) fit together to give a basic triangulation \(\mathcal{T}'\) of \(\lambda s\). Since \(\psi: |\mathcal{T}'| \to \mathbb{R}\) defined by

\[
    \lambda F \ni \mathbf{x} \mapsto \tilde{\psi}(\mathbf{x}) := \psi\left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \mathbf{x}\right) + \varepsilon \cdot \tilde{\psi}(\Phi_F^{-1}(\mathbf{x})) \in \mathbb{R}
\]

(for \(\varepsilon > 0\) sufficiently small and fixed for all facets \(F\) of \(\mathcal{T}\), and for \(\tilde{\psi}\) as in 6.1), is strictly upper convex, the triangulation \(\mathcal{T}'\) is also coherent by
Patching Lemma 3.1. Finally, \( \hat{T} \) is balanced because \( \hat{T} = \text{balanced} \) defined by

\[
\hat{T} = \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \hat{T} = \text{balanced} \]

for all facets \( F \) of \( \hat{T} \) (with \( \varphi_d \) as in 6.1), is a colouring map.

**Example 6.6.** Let \( T \) denote the unique b.c.b.-triangulation of the 2-dimensional Watanabe simplex

\[
s = \text{conv} \left( \left\{ \left( \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right), \left( \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \right\} \right) \quad \text{(w.r.t. } \mathbb{Z}^2 \text{)}
\]

with the facets \( F_1 = \text{conv}(\{(-1), (-1), (0)\}) \) and \( F_2 = \text{conv}(\{(-1), (-1), (0)\}) \). Figure 12 illustrates how one “glues together”

\[
\widetilde{\Phi}_F(\Xi_{(2; 3)} - 3\Xi_{(2; 3)})_{|_{3F_i}}, \quad i = 1, 2,
\]

to obtain the b.c.b.-triangulation \( \hat{T} \). The affine integral transformations \( \Phi_{F_i} \) are given by

![Diagram](image-url)
\[ \Phi_{F_1}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \]
\[ \Phi_{F_2}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} x + \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{for } x \in \mathbb{R}^2. \]

7. ON THE COMPUTATION OF COHOMOLOGY GROUP DIMENSIONS

Let \( C^4 / G = U_{m_0} = X(N_G, A_G) \) be again the underlying space of an abelian quotient c.i.-singularity and
\[ f_{\mathcal{F}} : X(N_G, \hat{A}_G(\mathcal{F})) \to X(N_G, A_G) \] (7.1)
any partial crepant desingularization induced by a lattice triangulation \( \mathcal{F} \) of the junior simplex \( s_G \). It is easy to verify that the central fiber \( F_{\mathcal{F}} = (f_{\mathcal{F}})^{-1}(\{0\}) \) of \( f_{\mathcal{F}} \) is a strong deformation retract of the overlying space \( X(N_G, \hat{A}_G(\mathcal{F})) \). Theorem 1.2 guarantees the existence of at least one b.c.b.-triangulation \( T \) of \( s_G \), so that (7.1) is a projective, crepant, full desingularization. But even if we let \( \mathcal{F} \) go through the entire class of all possible basic triangulations of \( s_G \), and use [3, Thm. 5.4], [14, Cor. 1.5], we obtain the one-to-one McKay-type correspondence
\[
\{ \text{elements of } G \} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{a basis of } H^*(F_{\mathcal{F}}, \mathbb{Q}) \\
\text{of classes of algebraic cycles}
\end{array} \right\}
\]
and, in particular,
\[
\{ \text{elements of } G \text{ of age } 1 \} \xleftrightarrow{1:1} \left\{ \begin{array}{c}
\text{exceptional prime divisors w.r.t. } f_{\mathcal{F}} \\
\text{a basis of } H^2(F_{\mathcal{F}}, \mathbb{Q}) \\
\text{consisting of classes of algebraic cycles}
\end{array} \right\}
\]
where the elements of age 1 are those having lattice-point-representatives lying on \( s_G \). In fact, only the even cohomology groups of \( F_{\mathcal{F}} \) are non-trivial. To compute their dimensions we need some concepts from enumerative combinatorics.
For a lattice $d$-polytope $P \subset \mathbb{N}_R$ w.r.t. an $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$, and $\kappa$ a positive integer, let
\[
\text{Ehr}_N(P, \kappa) = a_0(P) + a_1(P) \kappa + \cdots + a_{d-1}(P) \kappa^{d-1} + a_d(P) \kappa^d \in \mathbb{Q}[\kappa]
\]
denote the Ehrhart polynomial of $P$ (w.r.t. $N$), where
\[
\text{Ehr}_N(P, \kappa) := \#(\kappa P \cap N),
\]
and
\[
\text{Ehr}_N(P; 1) := 1 + \sum_{\kappa = 1}^{\infty} \text{Ehr}_N(P, \kappa) t^\kappa \in \mathbb{Q}[t]
\]
the corresponding Ehrhart series. Writing $\text{Ehr}_N(P; t)$ as
\[
\text{Ehr}_N(P; t) = \frac{\delta(P) + \delta_1(P) t + \cdots + \delta_{d-1}(P) t^{d-1} + \delta_d(P) t^d}{(1 - t)^{d+1}}
\]
we get the so-called $\delta$-vector $\delta(P) = (\delta_0(P), \delta_1(P), ..., \delta_{d-1}(P), \delta_d(P))$ of $P$.

**Definition 7.1.** For any integer $d \geq 0$ we introduce the transfer $a \cdot \delta$-matrix $\mathcal{M}_d \in \text{GL}(d+1, \mathbb{Q})$ (depending only on $d$) to be defined as
\[
\mathcal{M}_d := (9_{i,j})_{0 \leq i, j \leq d} \quad \text{with} \quad 9_{i,j} := \frac{1}{d!} \left\lfloor \frac{d}{d-j} \right\rfloor i \left( \begin{array}{c} d \\ i \end{array} \right) (d-j)^{d-i}
\]
where $\left\lfloor \frac{d}{d-j} \right\rfloor$ denotes the Stirling number (of the first kind) of $d$ over $p$.

The following lemma can be proved easily.

**Lemma 7.2.** For a lattice $d$-polytope $P \subset \mathbb{N}_R$ w.r.t. an $N \cong \mathbb{Z}^d$, we have
\[
(a_0(P), a_1(P), ..., a_{d-1}(P), a_d(P)) = (\delta_0(P), \delta_1(P), ..., \delta_{d-1}(P), \delta_d(P)) \cdot (\mathcal{M}_d)^T.
\]

**Theorem 7.3.** For any integer $d \geq 2$, and for any crepant (full) desingularization $(7.1)$ of an abelian quotient $\mathbb{C}^d/G$, the non-trivial cohomology dimensions of $X$ (or of $X(N_G, A_0(F))$, for any basic $F$), can be determined inductively (via the coefficients of Ehrhart polynomials) as follows:

(i) If $s_G$ is the join of two Watanabe simplices $s_1, s_2$, of dimensions $d_1, d_2$, $(d_1 + d_2 = d - 2)$, then
\[
\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H^2(F, \mathbb{Q}) = \sum_{0 \leq p \leq d - 1 \text{ with } p + q = i} \left( [(\mathcal{M}_{d-1})^{-1}]_{p+1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_d(s_1) \\ a_i(s_1) \\ \vdots \\ a_{d-1}(s_1) \end{pmatrix} \right) \times \left( [(\mathcal{M}_{d-1})^{-1}]_{q+1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_d(s_2) \\ a_i(s_2) \\ \vdots \\ a_{d-1}(s_2) \end{pmatrix} \right) \quad (7.2)
\]

(ii) If \( s_G \) (up to an affine integral transformation) is the dilation \( \lambda s \), \( \lambda \geq 2 \), of a Watanabe simplex \( s \), then

\[
\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H^2(F, \mathbb{Q}) = [(\mathcal{M}_{d-1})^{-1}]_{i+1} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} a_0(s) \\ \lambda a_1(s) \\ \vdots \\ \lambda^{d-1} a_{d-1}(s) \end{pmatrix} \quad (7.3)
\]

for all \( i, 0 \leq i \leq d - 1 \), where for all \( p, 1 \leq p \leq d \), \( [(\mathcal{M}_{d-1})^{-1}]_{p} \) denotes the \( p \)-th row-vector of \( (\mathcal{M}_{d-1})^{-1} \).

Proof. By [3, Thm. 4.4], \( \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} H^2(F, \mathbb{Q}) \) equals the \( i \)-th component of the \( \delta \)-vector of \( s_G \). That the computation can be done inductively follows from the converse statement in Theorem 5.15 and Theorem 1.2. In fact, for any \( G \) being conjugate to a \( G_D \), the cohomology dimensions can be read off from the free parameters of \( W_D \).

(i) Since \( \mathcal{F} \) is basic, the \( \delta \)-vector of \( s_G \) is equal to the \( h \)-vector of \( \mathcal{F} \) (see Stanley [30, 2.5]). Hence, (7.2) follows from the formula which provides the \( h \)-vector of the join of two simplicial complexes.

(ii) (7.3) is obvious because \( a_j(\lambda s) = \lambda^j a_j(s) \) for all \( j, 0 \leq j \leq d - 1 \).

Corollary 7.4. Let \( G \) be conjugate to \( G(d; k) \) (within \( SL(d, \mathbb{C}) \)). Then the non-trivial cohomology dimensions of any crepant, full resolution (7.1) of the \( (d; k) \)-hypersurfaces equals
\[ \dim_Q H^i(F_\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{Q}) = \sum_{\mu=0}^i \binom{d}{\mu} \frac{k(i - \mu) + d - 1}{d - 1} \]  \hspace{1cm} (7.4)

for all \( i, 0 \leq i \leq d - 1 \). In particular, the Euler–Poincaré characteristic \( \chi(F_\mathcal{S}) \) of \( F_\mathcal{S} \) equals

\[ \chi(F_\mathcal{S}) = \chi(X(N_G(d,k), A_{G(d,k)}(\tilde{\mathcal{F}}))) = |G(d,k)| = k^{d-1} \]  \hspace{1cm} (7.5)

\textbf{Proof.} In this case (up to an affine integral transformation) \( s_\mathcal{G} \) equals \( k \mathbf{s} \), where

\[ \mathbf{s} = \text{conv} \left( \frac{1}{k} e_1, \ldots, \frac{1}{k} e_d \right) \]

w.r.t. \( N_{G(d,k)} \). Since

\[ \text{Ehr}_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_{d-1}}(s, \kappa) = \binom{\kappa + d - 1}{\kappa} = \binom{\kappa + d - 1}{d - 1} \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(d-1)!} \sum_{p=0}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{p} (\kappa + d - 1)^p, \]

or, alternatively, since

\[ \delta_0(s) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta_1(s) = \cdots = \delta_{d-1}(s) = 0, \]

we get

\[ a_j(s) = \binom{j+1}{d-1} \text{-entry of the first column of the matrix } \mathcal{A}_{d-1} \]

\[ = \frac{1}{(d-1)!} \left( \sum_{p=j}^{d-1} \binom{d-1}{p} \binom{p}{j} (d-1)^{p-j} \right) \]

for all \( j, 0 \leq j \leq d - 1 \), and (7.4) follows from (7.3) and an easy manipulation with generating functions. Finally, formula (7.5) follows from the equality \( \chi(F_\mathcal{S}) = (d-1)! a_{d-1}(s) \). \( \blacksquare \)
8. COMMENTS AND OPEN PROBLEMS:

(i) All partial, crepant, projective desingularizations (7.1) of \((\mathbb{C}^d/G, [0])\) can be studied by means of the secondary polytope of the junior simplex \(s_G\), whose vertices parametrize all coherent triangulations \(\mathcal{F}\) of \(s_G\). Passing from one vertex of this polytope to another, we perform a finite series of flops. It should be mentioned that for \(d \geq 4\), it is possible to start from a vertex corresponding to a basic \(\mathcal{F}\), and arrive at another maximal, but non-basic triangulation \(\mathcal{F}'\). In the language of “toric MMP” (see Reid [24]), our b.c.b.-triangulations lead to smooth minimal models. (Note that all morphisms \(f_T\) can be written, by [24, 0.2-0.3], as compositions of finite sequences of more elementary toric contraction-morphisms).

(ii) For any \(d \geq 3\), the general hyperplane section of the above \((\mathbb{C}^d/G, [0])\) through \([0]\) is either a rational or an elliptic Gorenstein singularity (see [25, Section 3.10]). Already for \(d = 3\), both possibilities occur. For example, the general hyperplane section of the \((3,k)\)-hypersurfaces is a Du Val singularity (of type \(D_k\)) for \(k = 2\), and an elliptic Gorenstein surface singularity whenever \(k \geq 3\). It might be interesting to investigate the class of Gorenstein elliptic singularities obtained by this procedure by exploiting the inductive character of Watanabe's classification, essentially via the forests \(W_D\). (What is the relationship between these general-hyperplane-section singularities and the free parameters of the starting-point singularities for \(d \geq 4\)?)

(iii) Could Theorem 1.2 be generalized for the underlying spaces of Gorenstein, toric, nonquotient, c.i.-singularities? More precisely, what would be the geometric analogue of joins and dilations describing the structure of lattice polytopes which support the Gorenstein cones in this case?

(iv) Theorem 1.2 has various applications to global geometrical constructions. For instance, every “well-stratified” Calabi-Yau variety which is locally a complete intersection, and has at most abelian quotient singularities, possesses global, crepant, full resolutions in all dimensions. (Nevertheless, to check the projectivity of these globally desingularizing morphisms one needs to apply the Nakai-Moishezon criterion, and this is only possible if one has some extra information available about the intrinsic geometry of the varieties being under consideration.)

(v) A special class of such Calabi-Yau varieties, which is of particular interest, is that of compactified hypersurfaces \(Z_f/Y_p\) being embedded in a toric variety \(Y_p\), associated to a reflexive, simple lattice polytope \(P\). Assuming that \(Z_f\) is \(P\)-regular (in Batyrev's sense [1]), and that the polar lattice polytope \(P^*\) of \(P\) has only Watanabe simplices as faces of codimension \(\geq 2\), there exist always global, crepant, full
desingularizations $\tilde{Z}_f \rightarrow Z_f$ of $Z_f$. One method to construct at least one of them is to triangulate the faces of $P^*$ as in the present paper and then to join the single interior point of $P^*$ with them. For example, the mirror-partner $Z_g$ of a marginally deformed Fermat-hypersurface $Z_f$ (or of any smooth hypersurface) of degree $d$ in $\mathbb{P}^{d-1}$ has global, crepant, full desingularizations in all dimensions. (In this particular case, one can, in addition, easily construct a globally projective desingularizing morphism.) Hence, the so-called “string-theoretic” Hodge numbers of this $Z_g$ (cf. [1, 3]) are nothing but the usual Hodge-numbers of an always existing smooth, projective $\tilde{Z}_g$; in particular, the corresponding monomial-divisor mirror-map provides the usual dualism between the polynomial first-order deformations of $Z_f$ within $H^{d-3,1}(\tilde{Z}_f)$ on the one hand, and the toric part of $H^{1,1}(\tilde{Z}_g)$, on the other. (So there are concrete exceptional divisors, and there is no need here to work in the category of singular spaces). This motivates the formulation of a purely combinatorial problem: to classify all reflexive, simplicial polytopes, at least in dimension 5, having only Watanabe simplices as faces of codimension at least 2.

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