

Bruhat order and Verma modules

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Bruhat order

Let (W, S) be a *Coxeter group*. That is, the group W is generated by a finite set S subject to relations of the following form.

- ▶ the braid relation

$$\underbrace{st \cdots}_m = \underbrace{ts \cdots}_m, \text{ for each } s, t \in S \text{ with } m = m_{st} = m_{ts};$$

- ▶ the reflection relation

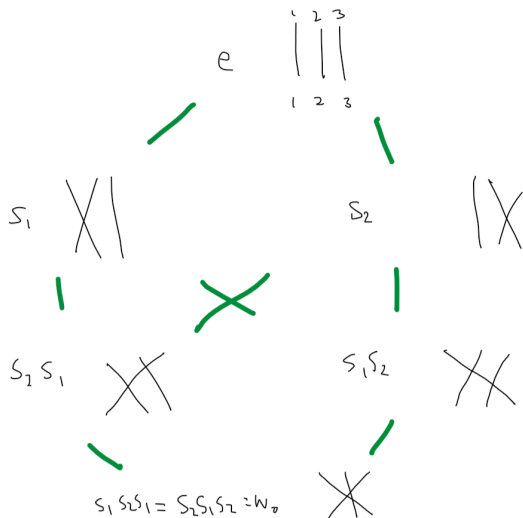
$$ss = e \text{ for each } s \in S;$$

Example. A symmetric group $(S_{n+1}, \{(1, 2), (2, 3), \dots, (n, n+1)\})$

A *reduced expression* of $w \in W$ is a shortest expression of $w \in W$ as a product of elements in S .

The *Bruhat order* sets $w \leq x$ if a reduced expression of x has a (not nec. consecutive) subexpression which expresses w .

Example : $(S_3, \{s_1, s_2\})$



Join (and meet)

Let (P, \leq) be a p(artially)o(rdered)set. The *join*, or suprimum, of a subset $U \subset P$ is the minimal element in $P_{\geq U} = \{a \in P \mid a \geq q \text{ for } q \in U\}$, if unique, and does not exist otherwise.

$$\vee : 2^P \rightarrow P \sqcup \{\text{"does not exist"}\}$$

Example. For $(S_3, \{s_1, s_2\})$,

- ▶ $s_1 \vee s_2$ does not exist;
 - ▶ $s_1 \vee s_2 \vee s_1s_2 = s_1s_2$;
 - ▶ $s_1s_2 \vee s_2s_1 = w_0$;
- etc.

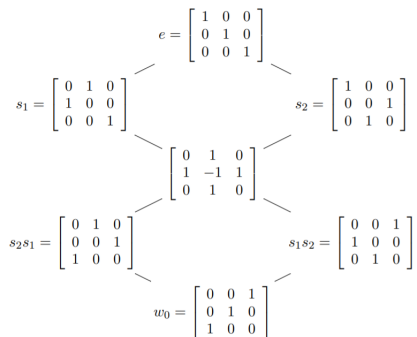
The *meet* (infimum) is the opposite.

Lattice completion

A *lattice* is a poset where all joins and meets exist.

(Dedekind-)MacNeille completion: Given a poset P , there is (a construction of) the smallest lattice that contains P . Denote it by $\text{Lat}(P)$.

Example: For $P = (S_n, \leq)$, we have $\text{Lat}(P) = \text{ASM}_n$ the poset of $n \times n$ *alternating sign matrices* (identify S_n with permutation matrices).



Verma modules

Let \mathfrak{g} be a finite semisimple complex Lie algebra, e.g., \mathfrak{sl}_n .

Let us fix **Borel** and **Cartan** subalgebras

$$\mathfrak{g} \supset \mathfrak{b} \supset \mathfrak{h}.$$

The associated **Weyl group** W acts on \mathfrak{h}^* , **the weights**. E.g., S_n acts by permuting the diagonal entries.

The **Verma module** of highest weight $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is defined as

$$\Delta(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_\lambda.$$

These are the **standard objects** in the BGG category \mathcal{O} .

In particular

$$\text{hd } \Delta(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda)$$

is the simple \mathfrak{g} -module of highest weight λ .

This classifies the simple modules in \mathcal{O} .

The poset of Verma modules

We restrict ourselves to the Verma modules whose highest weights are

$$w \cdot 0 = w(0 + \rho) - \rho$$

for $w \in W$, where 2ρ is the sum of all positive roots.

These are the **standard objects** in the principal block of category \mathcal{O} .

Our shorthand.

$$\Delta_w := \Delta(w \cdot 0) \quad L_w := L(w \cdot 0).$$

Setting $S = \{ \text{simple reflections in } W \}$, the Weyl group becomes a Coxeter group (W, S) .

Fact. Each Δ_w is canonically a submodule of Δ_e via a unique (up to scalar) map $\Delta_w \hookrightarrow \Delta_e$.

We get the subposet

$$(\{ \Delta_w \}_{w \in W}, \subset) \subset (\{ \text{submodules of } \Delta_e \}, \subset).$$

The Bruhat order and Verma modules

Fact. We have

$$w \geq x \iff \Delta_w \subset \Delta_x,$$

where \leq is the Bruhat order. In other words,

$$\Delta : (W, \leq) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\{\Delta_w \mid w \in W\}, \supset).$$

Question 1. What is a representation theoretic characterization of $\text{Lat}(W)$? I.e., what do we put in '???' so that the diagram commutes?

$$(W, \leq) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\{\Delta_w\}, \supset)$$

$$\cap$$
$$\cap$$

$$\text{Lat}(W) \xrightarrow{\sim} \{M \subset \Delta_e \mid \text{???\}\}$$

Note that $(\{M \subset \Delta_e\}, \supset)$ is a lattice (where the join is given by \cap and the meet by the sum), thus contains $\text{Lat}(\{\Delta_w\})$.

Intersections of Verma modules

Question was

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W, \leq) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (\{\Delta_w\}, \supset) =: \text{Ver} \\ \cap & & \cap \\ \text{Lat}(W) & \xrightarrow{??} & ??? \end{array}$$

Note any element in $\text{Lat}(W)$ is written as the join of a subset in W .

Thus we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W, \leq) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Ver} \\ \cap & & \cap \\ \text{Lat}(W) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \{M \subset \Delta_e \mid M = \bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w \text{ for some } U \subset W\} \end{array}$$

given by $\phi : \bigvee U \mapsto \bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w$.

Question 1 and intersections of Verma modules

Consider the poset diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W, \leq) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (\{\Delta_w\}, \supseteq) = \text{Ver} \\ \cap & & \cap \\ \text{Lat}(W) & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \{M \subset \Delta_e \mid M = \bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w \text{ for some } U \subset W\} \end{array}$$

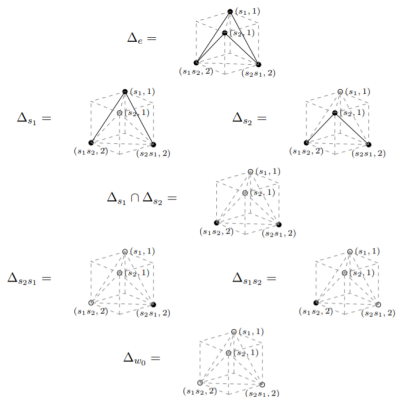
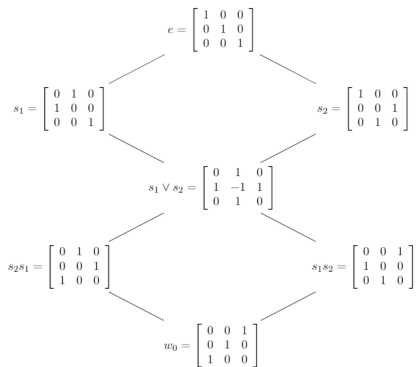
where $\phi : \bigvee U \mapsto \bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w$.

Theorem (K. 2021 and K.-Mazorchuk-Mrden 2021)

If $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n$, then the diagram commutes and ϕ is an isomorphism. In general, the diagram may not commute and ϕ may not be an isomorphism.

Note the meet \wedge does not agree with the sum of modules!

Lat(S_3) vs $\{\bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w \mid U \subset S_3\}$



Tetrahedrons: to be explained

Weaker questions

Question 1w Does the poset diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 2^W & \xrightarrow{\vee} & W \sqcup \{\text{'does not exist'}\} \\ \wr \parallel & & \wr \parallel \\ 2^{\text{Ver}} & \xrightarrow{\cap} & \text{Ver} \sqcup \{\text{'not a Verma module'}\} \end{array}$$

commute (where all isomorphisms are induced by $\Delta : w \mapsto \Delta_w$)?

For \mathfrak{sl}_n , the answer is **yes** by the previous question.

In general, the answer is **no**: there are $w = x \vee y$ while $\Delta_x \cap \Delta_y$ is not a Verma module.

Question 2. For which subsets of W (and of Ver) does \vee and \cap agree?

Join-irreducible and bigrassmannian elements

Definition.

- ▶ A simple element $s \in S$ is called a *left (resp., right) descent* of $w \in W$ if $sw < w$ (resp., $ws < w$).
- ▶ An element $w \in W$ is called *bigrassmannian* if it has a unique left descent and a unique right descent.
- ▶ An element $x \in W$ is called *join-irreducible* if x is not the join of some $U \subset W \setminus \{x\}$.

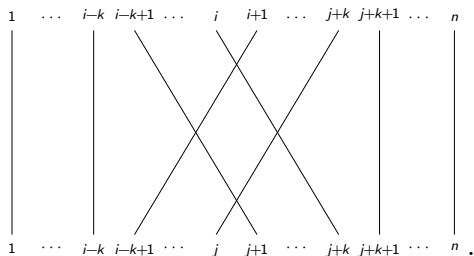
Lascoux-Schützenberger: For S_n , the join-irreducibles are exactly the bigrassmannians.

Geck-Kim: Every join-irreducible element in (W, \leq) is bigrassmannian. The converse is not true for most Weyl groups other than S_n .

Well-known: Any element $w \in W$ is the join of some join-irreducible elements.

Bigrassmannians in S_n

A bigrassmannian permutation is of the form



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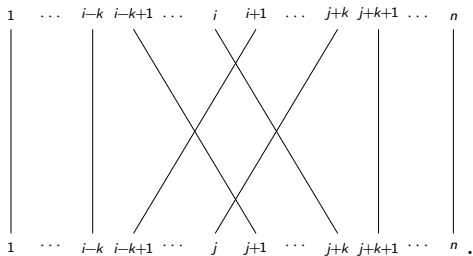
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These!



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Geck-Kim's enumeration (1997)

In type B_n ($\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}$), the number g_n of bigrassmannians and the number b_n of join-irreducibles are given as

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} g_n z^{n-1} = \frac{1 - z + z^2}{(z - 1)^5} = 1 + 6z + 19z^2 + 45z^3 + 90z^4 + 161z^5 + \dots$$

$$\sum_{n \geq 1} b_n z^{n-1} = \frac{(z + 1)^2}{(1 - z)^4} = 1 + 6z + 19z^2 + 44z^3 + 85z^4 + 146z^5 + \dots$$

TABLE I
Base and Bi-grassmannians for Exceptional Types

(W, S)	$\#W$	$\#\text{BiGr}(W)$	$\#\text{Base}(W)$	'clivage'
$I_2(m)$	$2m$	$2(m - 1)$	$2(m - 1)$	yes
H_3	120	43	42	yes
H_4	14400	756	469	yes
G_2	12	10	10	yes
F_4	1152	108	96	no
E_6	51840	232	182	no
E_7	2903040	945	528	no
E_8	696729600	8460	2060	no

Here the set of join-irreducibles is called *base*.

Join-irreducible and bigrassmannian elements

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Well-known: Any element $w \in W$ is the join of some join-irreducible elements.

Our answer to Question 2

Let JI be the set of join-irreducibles in W .

Define. Given $w \in W$, let $\text{JM}(w)$ be the set of maximal elements in

$\{x \in \text{JI} \mid \text{a left/right descent of } x \text{ is a left/right descent of } w, \text{ respectively}\}$.

Lemma

For each $w \in W$, we have $w = \vee \text{JM}(w)$.

Conjecture [K.-Mazorchuk-Mrden 2021]

For each $w \in W$, we have

$$\Delta_w = \bigcap_{x \in \text{JM}(w)} \Delta_x.$$

A different answer to Question 1?

Recall we had

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (W, \leq) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (\{\Delta_w\}, \supset) = \text{Ver} \\ \cap & & \cap \\ \text{Lat}(W) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \{\bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w \mid U \subset W\} \end{array}$$

in type A and not in general.

Question 3. Is there a different characterization of $\{\bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w \mid U \subset W\}$ in type A , which yields new posets in other types?

An answer (which is 'yes') will come from the following

Observation

The socle of $\Delta_e / \bigcap_{x \in U} \Delta_x$ is the sum of the socles of Δ_e / Δ_x over $x \in U$.

The penultimate cell \mathcal{J} in W

Kazhdan-Lusztig defines a preorder \leq_J on the set W (in terms of the KL basis).

The cells with respect to \leq_J are called the *KL two-sided cells*, or *J-cells*.

Basic fact. The J -cells in W are ordered as

$$\{e\} <_J \mathcal{J}_0 <_J \text{ "the difficult part (not linearly ordered) " } <_J \mathcal{J} <_J \{w_0\}$$

for small cells \mathcal{J}_0 and \mathcal{J} .

The cell \mathcal{J}_0 consists of the elements with unique reduced expressions, and $\mathcal{J} = w_0 \mathcal{J}_0 = \mathcal{J}_0 w_0$.

Example. In rank 2, e.g., S_3 , we have $\mathcal{J}_0 = \mathcal{J} = W \setminus \{e, w_0\}$.

A more interesting answer to Question 1

Definition. A **graded** subquotient of Δ_e is a **\mathcal{J} -subquotient** if its simple factors are of the form L_z for $z \in \mathcal{J}$.

Theorem [K. 2021, K.-Mazorchuk-Mrden 2020]

Let $W = S_n$. Then we have an equality of sets

$$\left\{ \bigcap_{w \in U} \Delta_w \mid U \subset W \right\} = \left\{ M \subset \Delta_e \mid \text{soc}(\Delta_e/M) \text{ is a } \mathcal{J}\text{-subquotient} \right\}.$$

In general, we have an (often strict) inclusion “ \subset ”.

Question. Does this answer Question 1, i.e., is the RHS the MacNeille completion $\text{Lat}(\text{Ver})$?

Answer. No. But \mathcal{J} -subquotients are useful for other things!

Homological algebra

Proposition [K.-Mazorchuk-Mrden 2020]

For any W and $w \in W$, the socle of Δ_e/Δ_w is a \mathcal{J} -subquotient.

We (2020) compute all $\text{soc } \Delta_e/\Delta_w$ in type A ;

We (2021) give an upper bound to $\text{soc } \Delta_e/\Delta_w$ for all Weyl types as well as computing the exact multiplicities for small ranks.

The socles of Δ_e/Δ_w are of interest also because of the following

Lemma

$$\text{Ext}^1(L_x, \Delta_w) \cong \text{Hom}(L_x, \text{soc } \Delta_e/\Delta_w) \cong \mathbb{C}^{[\text{soc } \Delta_e/\Delta_w : L_x]}.$$

As a consequence, we compute all $\text{Ext}^1(L_x, \Delta_w)$ in type A and give an upper bound to $\text{Ext}^1(L_x, \Delta_w)$ for all Weyl types as well as computing the exact dimensions for small ranks.

The \mathcal{J} -subquotients in type A

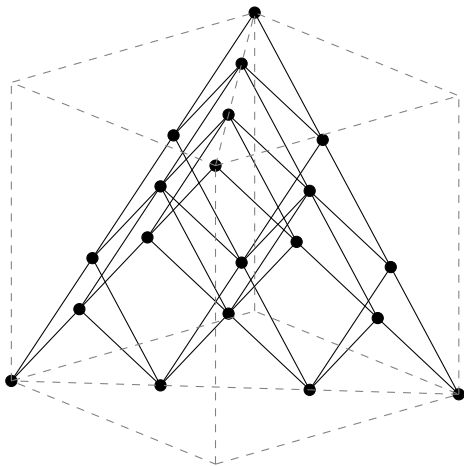
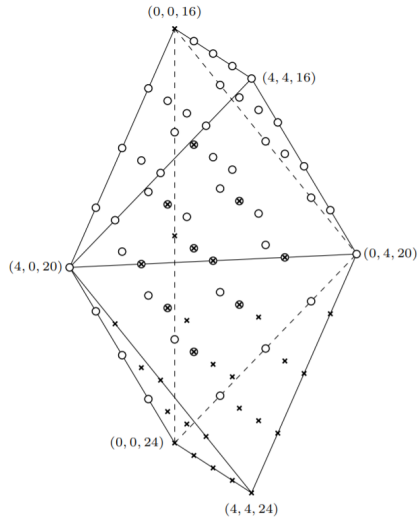


Figure: Picture of Δ_e for \mathfrak{sl}_6 . A black dot is a simple \mathcal{J} -subquotient. The black dots corresponds to the join-irreducibles.

The \mathcal{J} -subquotients in type B



(We determine the \mathcal{J} -subquotients for all finite Coxeter types.)

Picturing $\Delta_w \subset \Delta_e$

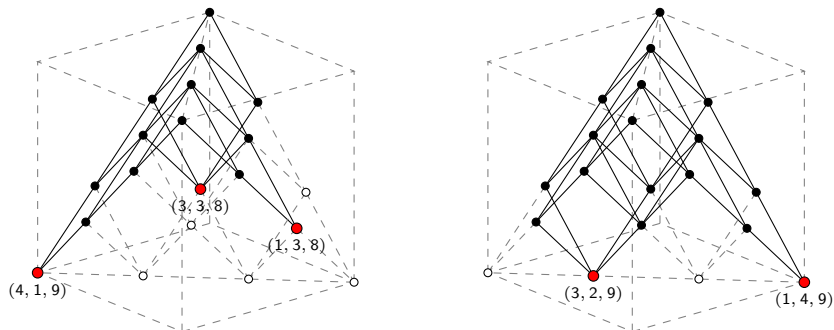
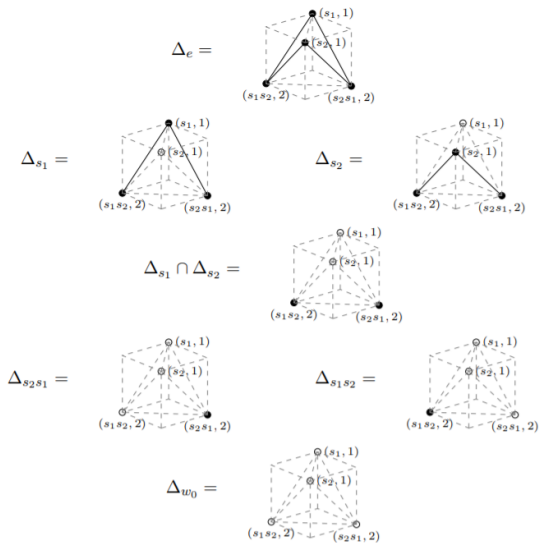


Figure: Some \mathfrak{sl}_6 examples. The socle of Δ_e/Δ_w (red dots) draws the boundary between Δ_e/Δ_w and Δ_w

We have a complete description in type A , in a tetrahedron as above, and conjectural descriptions in general.

The S_3 example



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Thank you!

Papers:

Bigrassmannian permutations and Verma modules (arXiv:2008.08864)

Join operation for the Bruhat order and Verma modules (arXiv:2109.01067)

Alternating sign matrices and Verma modules (arXiv:2108.07637)

More on category \mathcal{O} : **Uppsala Algebra** on YouTube

Comparing socles

Let U be a set and let $M, N, N_u \in \mathcal{O}$, for $u \in U$, with $N, N_u \subseteq M$.

1. We say that *the socle of M/N is contained in the sum of the socles of M/N_u* if

- ▶ for each $u \in U$, we have $N \subset N_u$ (Note that this induces the map

$$\phi_u : \text{soc}(M/N) \rightarrow \text{soc}(M/N_u)$$

for each $u \in U$);

- ▶ we have

$$\bigcap_{u \in U} \ker \phi_u = 0.$$

2. We say that *the socle of M/N contains the sum of the socles of M/N_u* if

- ▶ for each $u \in U$, we have $N \subseteq N_u$;
- ▶ each ϕ_u is surjective.

3. We say that *the socle of M/N agrees with the sum of the socles of M/N_u* if it contains and is contained in the socles of M/N_u .