A geometric realisation of affine 0-Schur algebras.

Tom Crawley

September 11, 2019

Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 2

The double flag variety approach to q-Schur algebras

Chapter 3

The cyclic flags approach to affine q-Schur algebras

Fix natural numbers n and r.

Definition 3.0.1. *A composition of r into n parts is an n-tuple $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ of non-negative integers whose sum equals r. Denote the set of compositions of r into n parts by $\Lambda_0(n, r)$.*

Definition 3.0.2. *Let $\Lambda_1(n, r)$ be the set of matrices $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j\in\mathbb{Z}}$ with non-negative integer entries $a_{i,j}$ satisfying the following conditions: each row or column has only finitely many non-zero entries; the sum of the entries in any n consecutive rows or columns equals r; $a_{i-n,j-n} = a_{i,j}$ for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. These matrices are referred to as infinite periodic matrices.*

Definition 3.0.3. *Given $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$, let $\operatorname{ro} A$ and $\operatorname{co} A$ be the compositions of r into n parts given by*

$$\operatorname{ro} A = \left(\sum_{j\in\mathbb{Z}} a_{1,j}, \ldots, \sum_{j\in\mathbb{Z}} a_{n,j} \right)$$

and

$$\operatorname{co} A = \left(\sum_{i\in\mathbb{Z}} a_{i,1}, \ldots, \sum_{i\in\mathbb{Z}} a_{i,n} \right).$$

$A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ is said to go from $\operatorname{co} A$ to $\operatorname{ro} A$.

3.1 Cyclic flags

Fix $n, r \in \mathbb{N}$ and let $\mathbf{k}$ be a field. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the $\mathbf{k}$-algebra $\mathbf{k}[\varepsilon, \varepsilon^{-1}]$ and let $\mathcal{R}$ be the subalgebra generated by ε, so $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{k}[\varepsilon]$. Let V be a free $\mathcal{S}$-module of rank r. Let G be the automorphism group of the $\mathcal{S}$-module V, so G is isomorphic to $\mathrm{GL}_r(\mathcal{S})$. A ($\mathcal{R}$-)lattice in V is a $\mathcal{R}$-submodule L of V with $\mathcal{S} \otimes_{\mathcal{R}} L = V$. In particular, a lattice is an $\mathcal{R}$-submodule of V which is a free $\mathcal{R}$-module of rank r. Let $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{k}}(n, r)$ be the set of collections $(L_i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}$ of lattices in V with $L_i \subset L_{i+1}$ and $\varepsilon L_i = L_{i-n}$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. These collections of lattices in V are referred to as cyclic flags in V.

G acts on $\mathcal{F}$ by $(g \cdot L)_i = g(L_i)$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, given $g \in G$ and $L \in \mathcal{F}$. The G-orbits in $\mathcal{F}$ are indexed by the set $\Lambda_0(n, r)$ of compositions of r into n parts: the G-orbit in $\mathcal{F}$ corresponding to $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)$ is

$$\mathcal{F}_\lambda = \left\{ L \in \mathcal{F} : \dim \left(\frac{L_i}{L_{i-1}} \right) = \lambda_i \text{ for each } i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

Definition 3.1.1. *The periodic characteristic matrix of a pair of cyclic flags* $(L, L') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ *is the matrix* $\mathrm{A}(L, L') = (a_{i,j})_{i,j\in\mathbb{Z}}$ *with entries*

$$a_{i,j} = \dim\left(\frac{L_i \cap L'_j}{L_i \cap L'_{j-1} + L_{i-1} \cap L'_j}\right)$$

for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The diagonal action of G on $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ has orbits indexed by the set $\Lambda_1(n, r)$ of infinite periodic matrices (see definition 3.0.2). The G-orbit corresponding to $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ is denoted $\mathcal{O}_A$ and consists of those pairs $(L, L') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ with periodic characteristic matrix $\mathrm{A}(L, L')$ equal to A.

define $Y_{A,B}$, $X_{A,B}$ in terms of the maps π, δ and the product of orbits.

Given $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ define

$$X_{A,B} = \{(L, L'') : \exists L' \in \mathcal{F} \text{ with } (L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A \text{ and } (L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B\}.$$

Observation 1. *There are only finitely many* G*-orbits in* $X_{A,B}$.

3.2 Convolution algebras

Suppose $\mathbf{k}$ is a finite field and let q denote the number of elements of $\mathbf{k}$. Consider the set S of G-invariant functions $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{Z}$ with constructible support. S is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module with a basis consisting of the indicator functions of the G-orbits in $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$. Define an operation $\star$ on S as follows: for each $f, g \in S$, $f \star g \in S$ is given by

$$(f \star g)(L, L'') = \sum_{L'\in\mathcal{F}} f(L, L')g(L', L''),$$

for $(L, L'') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$.

$f \star g$ is well defined since the supports of f and g consist of finitely many G-orbits, so there are only finitely many $L' \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $f(L, L')g(L', L'') \neq 0$, given $(L, L'') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$. $f \star g$ is constant on G-orbits and is supported on finitely many G-orbits, so $f \star g \in S$.

Lemma 3.2.1. *The set* S *together with the operation* $\star$ *is an associative* $\mathbb{Z}$*-algebra with identity element* ι *given by* $\iota(L, L) = 1$ *and* $\iota(L, L') = 0$ *for* $L' \neq L$.

Proof. Given $f, g, h \in S$ and $(L, L''') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$,

$$\begin{aligned}((f * g) \star h)(L, L''') &= \sum_{L''} (f \star g)(L, L'')h(L'', L''') \\ &= \sum_{L''}\sum_{L'} f(L, L')g(L', L'')h(L'', L''') \\ &= (f \star (g \star h))(L, L'''),\end{aligned}$$

thus $\star$ is associative. ι is the multiplicative identity since

$$(\iota \star f)(L, L'') = \sum_{L'} \iota(L, L')f(L', L'') = f(L, L'')$$

and

$$(f \star \iota)(L, L'') = \sum_{L'} f(L, L')\iota(L', L'') = f(L, L''),$$

for each $f \in S$ and $(L, L'') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$. □

Given $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$, let $e_A \in S$ denote the indicator function of the orbit $\mathcal{O}_A$. S is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module with basis $\{e_A : A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)\}$. There exist $\gamma_{A,B,C;\mathrm{q}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $A, B, C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ such that

$$e_A \star e_B = \sum_{C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)} \gamma_{A,B,C;\mathrm{q}} e_C$$

for each $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{A,B,C;\mathrm{q}} &= (e_A \star e_B)(L, L'') \\
&= \sum_{L'} e_A(L, L') e_B(L', L'') \\
&= \#\{L' : (L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A \text{ and } (L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B\},
\end{aligned}$$

for any $(L, L'') \in \mathcal{O}_C$.

3.3 Affine q-Schur algebras

There exists a polynomial $\gamma_{A,B,C} \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ for each $A, B, C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ such that $\gamma_{A,B,C}(\mathrm{q}) = \gamma_{A,B,C;\mathrm{q}}$ for any prime power q, following [1, section 4]. The affine q-Schur algebra $\hat{S}_q(n,r)$ (defined in [ADD A REFERENCE]) is a free $\mathbb{Z}[q]$-module with basis $\{e_A : A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)\}$ and with multiplication given by

$$e_A e_B = \sum_C \gamma_{A,B,C} e_C.$$

$(L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$ if and only if $(L', L) \in \mathcal{O}_{A^\top}$. In fact, the operation of transposition on $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ (or on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$) induces an anti-automorphism of $\hat{S}_q(n,r)$.

Lemma 3.3.1. *Transposition gives a homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[q]$-modules $\top \colon \hat{S}_q(n,r) \to \hat{S}_q(n,r)$ with $\top(e_A) = e_{A^\top}$, $\top \circ \top = 1$ and $\top(e_A e_B) = \top(e_B)\top(e_A)$.*

Proof. Let $A, B, C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ and let $\mathbf{k}$ be a finite field with $\mathrm{q} = \#\mathbf{k}$ elements. If $(L, L'') \in \mathcal{O}_C$ then $(L'', L) \in \mathcal{O}_{C^\top}$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{A,B,C;\mathrm{q}} &= \#\{L' : (L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A \text{ and } (L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B\} \\
&= \#\{L' : (L'', L') \in \mathcal{O}_{B^\top} \text{ and } (L', L) \in \mathcal{O}_{A^\top}\} \\
&= \gamma_{B^\top, A^\top, C^\top;\mathrm{q}}
\end{aligned}$$

It then follows that $\top(e_A e_B) = \top(e_B)\top(e_A)$. $\square$

Chapter 4

Quivers with relations for affine q-Schur algebras

4.1 Basic results: TO BE REPLACED WITH A MORE INFORMATIVE NAME.

If $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathcal{E}_{i,j}$ denote the 'elementary matrix' with entries given by $(\mathcal{E}_{i,j})_{s,t} = 1$, for $s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, whenever $(i, j) \sim (s, t)$ modulo (n, n) and all other entries are zero.

Given $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)$, let $D_\lambda \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ denote the diagonal matrix with $r(D_\lambda) = c(D_\lambda) = \lambda$. That is,

$$D_\lambda = \lambda_1 \mathcal{E}_{1,1} + \cdots + \lambda_n \mathcal{E}_{n,n}$$

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)$, write $1_\lambda = e_{D_\lambda}$. The 1_λ are pairwise orthogonal idempotents in $\hat{S}_q(n, r)$ with $1 = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} 1_\lambda$.

Given $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, write $X_{i,j} = \mathcal{E}_{i,j} - \mathcal{E}_{i+1,j}$. By convention, $e_A = 0$ unless $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$.

For $i \in [1, n]$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)$, write

$$E_{i,\lambda} = e_{D_\lambda + X_{i,i+1}},$$

$$F_{i,\lambda} = e_{D_\lambda - X_{i,i}}.$$

Define

$$E_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} E_{i,\lambda}$$

$$F_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} F_{i,\lambda}.$$

Observe that $E_{i,\lambda} = 0$ unless $\lambda_{i+1} > 0$ and $F_{i,\lambda} = 0$ unless $\lambda_i > 0$. Also, $E_{i,\lambda} = E_i 1_\lambda$ and $F_{i,\lambda} = F_i 1_\lambda$.

Lemma 4.1.1. *Let $i \in [1, n]$ and $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$.*

$$E_i e_A = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{\sum_{j>p} a_{i,j}} [a_{i,p} + 1] e_{A + X_{i,p}}$$

and

$$F_i e_A = \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{\sum_{j<p} a_{i+1,j}} [a_{i+1,p} + 1] e_{A - X_{i,p}}.$$

Note that these formulas are still valid in the cases $E_ie_A = 0$ and $F_ie_A = 0$. There are similar formulas for right multiplication by E_i and F_i, which can be obtained by applying the transpose involution to the above formulas. The transpose relates the E_i, F_i and 1_λ in the following way: $\top(E_{i,\lambda}) = F_{i,\lambda}$, $\top(F_{i,\lambda}) = E_{i,\lambda-\varepsilon_i+\varepsilon_{i+1}}$ and $\top(1_\lambda) = 1_\lambda$. In particular, $\top(E_i) = F_i$ and $\top(F_i) = E_i$.

Corollary 4.1.2. *Let $j \in [1, n]$ and $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$. Then*

$$e_AF_j = \sum_{p\in\mathbb{Z}} q^{\sum_{i>p} a_{i,j}}[a_{p,j} + 1]e_{A+X^\top_{j,p}}$$

and

$$e_AE_j = \sum_{p\in\mathbb{Z}} q^{\sum_{i<p} a_{i,j+1}}[a_{p,j+1} + 1]e_{A-X^\top_{j,p}}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} e_AF_j &= \top(E_je_{A^\top}) \\ &= \top(\sum_p q^{\sum_{i>p} a_{i,j}}[a_{p,j} + 1]e_{A^\top+X_{j,p}}) \\ &= \sum_p q^{\sum_{i>p} a_{i,j}}[a_{p,j} + 1]e_{A+X^\top_{j,p}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} e_AE_j &= \top(F_je_{A^\top}) \\ &= \top(\sum_p q^{\sum_{i<p} a_{i,j+1}}[a_{p,j+1} + 1]e_{A^\top-X_{j,p}}) \\ &= \sum_p q^{\sum_{i<p} a_{i,j+1}}[a_{p,j+1} + 1]e_{A-X^\top_{j,p}} \end{aligned}$$

□

Note that $E_i^{r+1} = F_i^{r+1} = 0$ while

$$E_i^r = [r]_!e_{r\mathcal{E}_{i,i+1}}$$

and

$$F_i^r = [r]_!e_{r\mathcal{E}_{i+1,i}}.$$

Lemma 4.1.3 (quantum Serre relations: $n \geq 3$)**.** *Suppose $n \geq 3$. The following relations hold in $\hat{S}_q(n, r)$:*

$$E_iE_j - E_jE_i = 0$$

$$F_iF_j - F_jF_i = 0$$

unless $j = i \pm 1$;

$$\begin{aligned} E_iE_{i+1}^2 - (1 + q)E_{i+1}E_iE_{i+1} + qE_{i+1}^2E_i = 0 \\ E_i^2E_{i+1} - (1 + q)E_iE_{i+1}E_i + qE_{i+1}E_i^2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} F_{i+1}F_i^2 - (1 + q)F_iF_{i+1}F_i + qF_i^2F_{i+1} = 0 \\ F_{i+1}^2F_i - (1 + q)F_{i+1}F_iF_{i+1} + qF_iF_{i+1}^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Here we introduce temporary notation for the basis elements: Write $[A] = e_A$.

Take $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$.

$$E_iE_{i+1}^2 1_\lambda = [2][D_\lambda + 2X_{i+1,i+2} + X_{i,i+2}] + [2][D_\lambda + 2X_{i+1,i+2} + X_{i,i+1}]$$

$$E_{i+1}E_iE_{i+1}1_\lambda = [D_\lambda + 2X_{i+1,i+2} + X_{i,i+1}] + [2][D_\lambda + 2X_{i+1,i+1} + X_{i,i+1}]$$

$$E_{i+1}^2E_i1_\lambda = [2][D_\lambda + 2X_{i+1,i+2} + X_{i,i+1}]$$

Then

$$(E_iE_{i+1}^2 - (1+q)E_{i+1}E_iE_{i+1} + qE_{i+1}^2E_i)1_\lambda = 0,$$

for each $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$. The relation $E_iE_{i+1}^2 - (1+q)E_{i+1}E_iE_{i+1} + qE_{i+1}^2E_i = 0$ then follows.

The relations between F_i and F_{i+1} may be obtained directly, as above, or by applying the transpose operator to the relations already derived: note that the two sets of relations are related by swapping E_i and F_i and reversing the order of multiplication. □

Lemma 4.1.4 (quantum Serre relations: $n = 2$)**.** *In the case $n = 2$, the quantum Serre relations will be of total degree 4. Look at the presentation of quantum groups for candidate relations. If that fails, brute force won't be too hard.*

Lemma 4.1.5. $[E_i, F_j] = 0$ *unless* $j = i$.

$$E_iF_i - F_iE_i = \sum_{\lambda\in\Lambda_0(n,r)} ([\lambda_i] - [\lambda_{i+1}])1_\lambda.$$

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$, let $R_\lambda = e_{\lambda_1\mathcal{E}_{0,1}+\cdots+\lambda_n\mathcal{E}_{n-1,n}}$. Write $R = \sum_{\lambda\in\Lambda_0(n,r)} R_\lambda$. Note $R_\lambda = R1_\lambda$. Given $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $A[m] \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ be given by $A[m]_{i,j} = a_{i,j+m}$ and let $A^{[m]}$ be given by $A^{[m]}_{i,j} = a_{i+m,j}$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Lemma 4.1.6 (Shifting)**.** *If $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ then*

$$Re_A = e_{A^{[\pm1]}}$$

and

$$e_AR = e_{A_{[\pm1]}}.$$

Conjugation by R gives an automorphism ρ of $\hat{S}_q(n,r)$ satisfying $\rho^n = 1$.

4.2 quivers with relations

Denote by $\Lambda_0(n,r)$ the set of compositions of r into n parts. That is, $\Lambda_0(n,r)$ is the set of $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ with non-negative entries which sum to r. Let $\varepsilon_i \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ be the ith elementary vector and write $\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$ for each $i \in [1,n]$. Then $\lambda + \alpha_i \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ if $\lambda_{i+1} > 0$ and $\lambda - \alpha_i \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ if $\lambda_i > 0$.

Let $\Gamma = \Gamma(n,r)$ be the quiver with set of vertices $\Lambda_0(n,r)$, with the following arrows:

For $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ and $i \in [1,n]$, there is an arrow $e_{i,\lambda} : \lambda \to \lambda + \alpha_i$ if $\lambda_{i+1} > 0$ and there is an arrow $f_{i,\lambda} : \lambda \to \lambda - \alpha_i$ if $\lambda_i > 0$.

Denote by $\mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma$ the path $\mathbb{Z}[q]$-algebra of Γ. Thus $\mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}[q]$-module with a basis given by the set of paths in Γ, with multiplication given by the concatenation of paths. If p starts where q ends, the product pq is the path q followed by p. Write $e_{i,\lambda} = 0$ unless $\lambda, \lambda + \alpha_i \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ and write $f_{i,\lambda} = 0$ unless $\lambda, \lambda - \alpha_i \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$.

By construction, there is a homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}[q]$-algebras

$$\phi\colon \mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma \to \hat{S}_q(n,r)$$

given by

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(e_{i,\lambda}) &= E_{i,\lambda}\\ \phi(f_{i,\lambda}) &= F_{i,\lambda}\\ \phi(k_\lambda) &= 1_\lambda,\end{aligned}$$

for $i \in [1,n]$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$.

The image of ϕ is the subalgebra of $\hat{S}_q(n,r)$ generated by E_i, F_i for $i \in [1,n]$ and 1_λ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$, since $E_{i,\lambda} = E_i 1_\lambda$ and $F_{i,\lambda} = F_i 1_\lambda$, while $E_i = \sum_\lambda E_{i,\lambda}$ and $F_i = \sum_\lambda F_{i,\lambda}$. In general ϕ is not surjective, so this does not always lead to a presentation of $\hat{S}_q(n,r)$.

4.2.1 Exceptional case $n = 2$.

Describe the quiver.

Define an ideal of relations in the path algebra.

Write down the homomorphism from the bound quiver algebra to the q-Schur algebra.

4.2.2 Typical case $n > 2$.

Suppose $n \geq 3$. Then $\Gamma = \Gamma(n,r)$ has vertex set $\Lambda_0(n,r)$. RESUME HERE...

Define $e_i, f_i \in \mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma(n,r)$ by

$$e_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} e_{i,\lambda}$$

and

$$f_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} f_{i,\lambda},$$

with the convention $e_{i,\lambda} = 0$ unless $\lambda_{i+1} > 0$ and $f_{i,\lambda} = 0$ unless $\lambda_i > 0$. Let k_λ denote the constant path at vertex λ. $\{k_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)\}$ is a set of pairwise orthogonal idempotents in $\mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma(n,r)$.

Let $I(n,r) \subset \mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma(n,r)$ be the ideal generated by the expressions

$$e_i e_{i+1}^2 - (1+q) e_{i+1} e_i e_{i+1} + q e_{i+1}^2 e_i$$

$$e_i^2 e_{i+1} - (1+q) e_i e_{i+1} e_i + q e_{i+1} e_i^2$$

$$f_{i+1} f_i^2 - (1+q) f_i f_{i+1} f_i + q f_i^2 f_{i+1}$$

$$f_{i+1}^2 f_i - (1+q) f_{i+1} f_i f_{i+1} + q f_i f_{i+1}^2$$

$$e_i f_j - f_j e_i - \delta_{i,j} \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} ([\lambda_i] - [\lambda_{i+1}]) k_\lambda$$

Recall that a relation is a $\mathbb{Z}[q]$-linear combination of paths with common start and end vertices. The relations involving paths $\lambda \to \mu$ are given by $1_\mu \mathrm{expr} 1_\lambda$, for each of the above expressions.

Lemma 4.2.1. *There is a homomorphism of* $\mathbb{Z}[q]$*-algebras*

$$\phi\colon \mathbb{Z}[q]\Gamma(n,r)/I(n,r) \to \hat{S}_q(n,r)$$

given by

$$\phi(e_{i,\lambda}) = E_{i,\lambda}$$
$$\phi(f_{i,\lambda}) = F_{i,\lambda}$$
$$\phi(k_\lambda) = 1_\lambda.$$

Chapter 5

A generic affine Schur algebra

5.1 Introducing the affine generic algebra

Assume $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$ and fix $n, r \geq 1$. Let $\mathcal{S}$ be the $\mathbf{k}$-algebra $\mathbf{k}[\varepsilon, \varepsilon^{-1}]$ and let $\mathcal{R}$ be the subalgebra generated by ε, namely $\mathcal{R} = \mathbf{k}[\varepsilon]$. Let V be a free $\mathcal{S}$-module of rank r and let $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{k}}(n, r)$ be the set of n-periodic cyclic flags in V; so $\mathcal{F}$ consists of collections $L = (L_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ of $\mathcal{R}$-lattices in V with $L_i \subset L_{i+1}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\varepsilon L_i = L_{i-n}$ for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let G be the group of $\mathcal{S}$-module automorphisms of V. Thus G is isomorphic to $\mathrm{GL}_r(\mathcal{S})$. G acts on $\mathcal{F}$ with orbits $\{\mathcal{F}_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)\}$, where $\Lambda_0(n, r)$ is the set of compositions of r into n parts.

The diagonal action of G on $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ has orbits $\{\mathcal{O}_A : A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)\}$, where $\mathcal{O}_A$ consists of those pairs of flags with periodic characteristic matrix equal to A. In particular, the periodic characteristic matrix of a pair $(L, L') \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ is the $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ matrix $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$, with

$$a_{i,j} = \dim \left(\frac{L_i \cap L'_j}{L_{i-1} \cap L'_j + L_i \cap L'_{j-1}} \right),$$

for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

5.1.1 Not quite a category

There are maps $\mathrm{ro}, \mathrm{co} \colon \Lambda_1(n, r) \to \Lambda_0(n, r)$ given by

$$\mathrm{ro}\, A = \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{1,j}, \ldots, \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{n,j} \right)$$

and

$$\mathrm{co}\, A = \left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{i,1}, \ldots, \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{i,n} \right).$$

Given $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$, write $\mathrm{co}\, A \xrightarrow{A} \mathrm{ro}\, A$. The purpose of this chapter is to define a category with objects $\Lambda_0(n, r)$ and morphisms $\Lambda_1(n, r)$; where $\mathrm{Hom}(\lambda, \mu) = \{A \in \Lambda_1(n, r) : \mathrm{ro}\, A = \mu, \mathrm{co}\, A = \lambda\}$. Given $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ let $\Lambda_1(n, r)_{A,B}$ be the set of $C \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ such that there exist $L, L', L'' \in \mathcal{F}$ with $(L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$, $(L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B$ and $(L'', L''') \in \mathcal{O}_C$. It will be shown that $\Lambda_1(n, r)$ admits a partial order $\leq$ such that $\Lambda_1(n, r)_{A,B}$ has a maximum element $A * B$, whenever $\mathrm{co}\, A = \mathrm{ro}\, B$. It will be shown that $*$ is associative, so defining the composition of morphisms in the category formed by $\Lambda_0(n,r)$ and $\Lambda_1(n,r)$.

The generic affine Schur algebra $\hat{G}(n,r)$ will then be a $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra defined as a linearisation of this category. It will be shown that $\hat{G}(n,r)$ gives a realisation of the affine 0-Schur algebra $\hat{S}_0(n,r)$ when $r < n$. It is expected that a more refined presentation of the generic algebra and the 0-Schur algebra will allow the conditions on the parameters to be relaxed slightly: the $r = n$ case is approachable, which may extend to the case $r < 2n$.

5.2 A partial order

Given $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, define a map $d_{i,j}$ on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$ by setting

$$d_{i,j}A = \sum_{s \leq i, t > j} a_{s,t}$$

for each $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$.

Lemma 5.2.1. *Let $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$, with $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and write $d_{i,j} = d_{i,j}A$ for $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then*

$$d_{i,j} - d_{i-1,j} = \sum_{t>j} a_{i,t}$$

and

$$d_{i,j} - d_{i,j-1} = -\sum_{s \leq i} a_{s,j}.$$

Proof. Let $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$d_{i,j} - d_{i-1,j} = \sum_{s \leq i, t > j} a_{s,t} - \sum_{s \leq i-1, t > j} a_{s,t} = \sum_{t>j} a_{i,t}.$$

Similarly,

$$d_{i,j} - d_{i,j-1} = \sum_{s \leq i, t > j} a_{s,t} - \sum_{s \leq i, t > j-1} a_{s,t} = -\sum_{s \leq i} a_{s,j}.$$

□

Lemma 5.2.2. *Let $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$, with $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}}$ and write $d_{i,j} = d_{i,j}A$ for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then*

$$a_{i,j} = d_{i,j-1} - d_{i-1,j-1} + d_{i-1,j} - d_{i,j}$$

for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Using Lemma 5.2.1,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i,j} &= \sum_{t>j-1} a_{i,t} - \sum_{t>j} a_{i,t} \\ &= (d_{i,j-1} - d_{i-1,j-1}) - (d_{i,j} - d_{i-1,j}). \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively,

$$\begin{aligned} a_{i,j} &= \sum_{s \leq i} a_{s,j} - \sum_{s \leq i-1} a_{s,j} \\ &= -(d_{i,j} - d_{i,j-1}) + (d_{i-1,j} - d_{i-1,j-1}). \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 5.2.3. *The relation $\leq$ on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$, defined by $A \leq B$ if and only if $d_{i,j}A \leq d_{i,j}B$ for all $i,j \in \mathbb{Z}$, is a partial order.*

Proof. It is clear that $\leq$ is reflexive and transitive, so it remains to see $\leq$ is antisymmetric. Suppose $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ with $A \leq B$ and $B \leq A$. Then $d_{i,j}A = d_{i,j}B$ for each $i,j \in \mathbb{Z}$, which shows $A = B$ as a result of Lemma 5.2.2. □

The partial order on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$ induces a partial order on the set of G-orbits in $\mathcal{F}\times\mathcal{F}$, such that $\mathcal{O}_A \leq \mathcal{O}_B$ if and only if $A \leq B$. The next lemma gives some geometric significance to the partial order on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$.

Lemma 5.2.4. *Let $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ and take $(L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$. Then*

$$d_{i,j}A = \dim\left(\frac{L_i}{L_i \cap L'_j}\right)$$

for each $i,j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

It is thought* that the partial order on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$ is compatible with the degeneration order (or closure order) on G-orbits in $\mathcal{F}\times\mathcal{F}$ when $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{C}$. In particular, it is hoped that $\mathcal{O}_A \leq \mathcal{O}_B$ if and only if $\mathcal{O}_A \subset \overline{\mathcal{O}_B}$.

5.3 Preliminary results

Fix $L \in \mathcal{F}$.

Lemma 5.3.1. *$L_0/\varepsilon L_0$ is a torsion $\mathbf{k}[\varepsilon]$-module, where ε acts as zero, with dimension r as a $\mathbf{k}$-vector space.*

Proof. Let $V = \mathbf{k}[\varepsilon, \varepsilon^{-1}]^r$. L_0 is a free $\mathbf{k}[\varepsilon]$-module of rank r, with $L_0 \subset V$. So we may take a $\mathbf{k}[\varepsilon]$-basis $x_1, \ldots, x_r \in V$ for L_0. The action of ε gives an automorphism of V mapping L_0 to εL_0, so $\varepsilon x_1, \ldots, \varepsilon x_r$ give a basis for εL_0 over $\mathbf{k}[\varepsilon]$. Therefore, the cosets $x_1 + \varepsilon L_0, \ldots x_r + \varepsilon L_0$ give a basis for $L_0/\varepsilon L_0$ over $\mathbf{k}$. □

Suppose $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ with $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$. Recall the notation

$$Y_{A,B} = \{(L, L', L'') \in \mathcal{F}^3 : (L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A, (L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B\}$$

and

$$X_{A,B} = \{(L, L'') \in \mathcal{F}^2 : \exists L' \in \mathcal{F} \text{ with } (L, L', L'') \in Y_{A,B}\}.$$

$X_{A,B}$ is the image of $Y_{A,B}$ under the projection onto the first and last components.

Lemma 5.3.2. *There is $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$\varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0$$

whenever $(L, L'') \in X_{A,B}$.

Proof. There exist $N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\varepsilon^{N_1} L_0 \subset L_0' \subset \varepsilon^{-N_1} L_0$$

and

$$\varepsilon^{N_2} L_0' \subset L_0'' \subset \varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0',$$

whenever $(L, L', L'') \in Y_{A,B}$. Then, for $(L, L', L'') \in Y_{A,B}$,

$$L_0'' \subset \varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0' \subset \varepsilon^{-(N_1+N_2)} L_0$$

and

$$\varepsilon^{N_1+N_2} L_0 \subset \varepsilon^{N_2} L_0' \subset L_0''.$$

In particular, taking $N = N_1 + N_2$, we have

$$\varepsilon^{N} L_0 \subset L_0'' \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0$$

whenever $(L, L'') \in X_{A,B}$. □

Lemma 5.3.3. *Suppose* $N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ *with* $\varepsilon^{N_1} L_0 \subset L_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N_1} L_0$ *and* $\varepsilon^{N_2} L_0' \subset L_0'' \subset \varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0'$ *whenever* $(L, L', L'') \in Y_{A,B}$ *and let* $N = N_1 + N_2$. *Then*

$$\dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N} L_0}{L_0''}\right) = d_{nN_1,0}(A) + d_{nN_2,0}(B)$$

and

$$\dim\left(\frac{L_0''}{\varepsilon^{N} L_0}\right) = 2Nr - d_{nN_1,0}(A) + d_{nN_2,0}(B),$$

whenever $(L, L'') \in X_{A,B}$.

Proof. Suppose $(L, L'') \in X_{A,B}$ and $L' \in \mathcal{F}$ so that $(L, L', L'') \in Y_{A,B}$. As in lemma 5.3.2, $\varepsilon^{N} L_0 \subset L_0'' \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0$, so

$$\dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N} L_0}{L_0''}\right) + \dim\left(\frac{L_0''}{\varepsilon^{N} L_0}\right) = \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N} L_0}{\varepsilon^{N} L_0}\right).$$

As a $\mathbf{k}$-vector space, $\varepsilon^{-N} L_0 / \varepsilon^{N} L_0$ is isomorphic to $(L_0/\varepsilon L_0)^{2N}$, which has dimension $2Nr$, so

$$\dim\left(\frac{L_0''}{\varepsilon^{N} L_0}\right) = 2Nr - \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N} L_0}{L_0''}\right).$$

It remains to compute the codimension of L_0'' in $\varepsilon^{-N} L_0$. Note $L_0'' \subset \varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0' \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0$, so

$$\dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon{-}N L_0}{L_0''}\right) = \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N} L_0}{\varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0'}\right) + \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0'}{L_0''}\right).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N} L_0}{\varepsilon^{-N_2} L_0'}\right) &= \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N_1} L_0}{L_0'}\right) \\
&= \dim\left(\frac{L_{nN_1}}{L_{nN_1} \cap L_0'}\right) \\
&= \sum_{s \le nN_1, t > 0} A_{s,t} \\
&= d_{nN_1,0}(A).
\end{aligned}$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N_2}L'_0}{L''_0}\right) &= \dim\left(\frac{L'_{nN_2}}{L'_{nN_2}\cap L''_0}\right)\\
&= \sum_{s\le nN_2, t>0} B_{s,t}\\
&= d_{nN_2,0}(B).
\end{aligned}
$$

$\square$

Fix $L \in \mathcal{F}$. Given $N, a \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$, define

$$\Pi_{N,\lambda} = \{L'' \in \mathcal{F}_\lambda : \varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0\}$$

and

$$\Pi^a_{N,\lambda} = \left\{L'' \in \mathcal{F}_\lambda : \varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^N L_0, \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N}L_0}{L''_0}\right) = a\right\}.$$

$\Pi_{N,\lambda}$ is the (disjoint) union of the $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$ for $a \in \mathbb{N}$. In fact, we will see $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$ is empty whenever $a > 2Nr$.

Lemma 5.3.4. *Let $N, a \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$. Then $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$ is nonempty exactly when $0 \le a \le 2Nr$.*

Proof. Suppose $L'' \in \Pi_{N,\lambda}$. By definition, $\varepsilon^{-N}L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N}L_0$, which shows

$$\dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N}L_0}{L''_0}\right) \le \dim\left(\frac{\varepsilon^{-N}L_0}{\varepsilon^N L_0}\right) = 2Nr.$$

Therefore, $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$ is empty unless $a \le 2Nr$.

Now assume $0 \le a \le 2Nr$. We may choose an ε-invariant subspace W' of $W = \varepsilon^{-N}L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$ of codimension a. W' lifts to give a $\mathcal{R}$-module, say L''_0, with $\varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N}L_0$ and with $\dim(\varepsilon^{-N}L_0/L''_0) = \dim(W/W') = a$. Similarly, a flag of type λ in $L''_0/\varepsilon L''_0$ lifts to give $\mathcal{R}$-modules $(L''_{-n+1}, \dots, L''_0)$ with

$$\varepsilon L''_0 \subset L''_{-n+1} \subset \cdots \subset L''_{-1} \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N}L_0$$

and such that the dimensions of successive quotients are given by $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, a$, from left to right. Thus, $(L''_{-n+1}, \dots, L''_0)$ extends by periodicity to give an element of $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$, as desired. $\square$

Lemma 5.3.5. *$\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$ is a (quasi)projective variety, provided $0 \le a \le 2Nr$.*

Proof. Let $W = \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$ and let

$$X = \left\{W_1 \le \cdots \le W_n \le W : \dim\left(\frac{W}{W_n}\right) = a, \dim\left(\frac{W_i}{W_{i-1}}\right) = \lambda_i \text{ for } i = 2, \dots, n\right\}.$$

X is known to be a projective variety [CITATION NEEDED]

Let X' be the subset of X consisting of those $(W_1, \dots, W_n)$, where each W_i is ε-invariant and $\varepsilon W_n \le W_1$. X' is a closed subset of X, though is not necessarily irreducible.

The correspondence between the set of $\mathcal{R}$-submodules of $\varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$ which contain $\varepsilon^N L_0$ and the set of $\mathcal{R}$-submodules of $\varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$ gives a pair of mutually inverse maps $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda} \leftrightarrow X'$.

– the idea that is relevant to the proof is that inclusion relations $L_i \subset L_{i+1}$ describe a closed set in a product of grassmanians. Unsure here – Is it true that irreducible components of X' are projective varieties. In this case, should the statement be that $\Pi^a_{N,\lambda}$ is a projective algebraic set, rather that a quasi projective variety? $\square$

Lemma 5.3.6. *Suppose $(L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B$ with $(L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$. Then $X^L_{A,B}$ is the image of the map*

$$G_L \times G_{L'} \to \mathcal{F} : (\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \alpha\beta L''.$$

Proof. Suppose $\alpha \in G_L$ and $\beta \in G_{L'}$. $(L, \alpha L', \alpha\beta L'') \in Y_{A,B}$ since $(L, \alpha L') \sim (L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$ and $(\alpha L', \alpha\beta L'') \sim (L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B$. This shows $(L, \alpha\beta L'') \in X_{A,B}$ and thus $\alpha\beta L'' \in X^L_{A,B}$.

Conversely, suppose $N'' \in X^L_{A,B}$. $(L, N'') \in X_{A,B}$, so there is N' such that $(L, N') \in \mathcal{O}_A$ and $(N', N'') \in \mathcal{O}_B$. There exist $\gamma, \delta \in G$ such that $\gamma(L, L') = (N, N')$ and $\delta(L', L'') = (N', N'')$. Then $(L, N', N'') = (L, \gamma L', \delta L'') = (L, \gamma L', \gamma(\gamma^{-1}\delta)L'')$, where $\gamma \in G_L$ and $\gamma^{-1}\delta \in G_{L'}$. This shows $N'' \in G_L G_{L'} L''$ as required. □

Given $N \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$H_N = \left\{ h \in G_L : h = 1 \text{ on } \frac{\varepsilon^{-(1+N)} L_0}{\varepsilon^N L_0} \right\}.$$

Explicitly, the condition $h = 1$ on $\varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$ means: $h(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = x + \varepsilon^N L_0$ for $x \in \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$. Observe that $H_{N+1} \subset H_N$ for $N \in \mathbb{N}$ since $h(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = x + \varepsilon^N L_0$ whenever $x \in \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$.

Lemma 5.3.7. *H_N is a normal subgroup in G_L, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. $H_N \subset G_L$ by definition. Suppose $h, h' \in H_N$ and let $x \in \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$. $h'(x) \in \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$ as $h' \in G_L$, so $hh'(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = h'(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = x + \varepsilon^N L_0$, which shows $hh' \in H_N$. $h(x) - x \in \varepsilon^N L_0$, so $h^{-1}(x) - x = -h^{-1}(h(x) - x) \in \varepsilon^N L_0$. $h^{-1} \in H_N$, so H_N is a subgroup of G_L.

Let $g \in G_L$. $hg^{-1}(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = g^{-1}(x)$ as $g^{-1}(x) \in \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$, so $ghg^{-1}(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = gg^{-1}(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = x + \varepsilon^N L_0$. Thus $ghg^{-1} \in H_N$, which proves H_N is a normal subgroup in G_L. □

The H_N form a descending chain of normal subgroups in G_L: $\cdots \subset H_1 \subset H_0 \subset G_L \subset G$.

Lemma 5.3.8. *G_L/H_N is an irreducible algebraic group for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof. See the discussion in [1][section 4]. Should be able to give an explicit presentation of G_L/H_N in terms of the block structure. □

Lemma 5.3.9. *There is $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $H_N \subset G_{L'}$. Consequently, $H_{N'} \subset G_{L'}$ whenever $N' \geq N$.*

Proof. Choose $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L'_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0$. Then

$$\varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L'_0 \subset L'_1 \subset \cdots \subset L'_n \subset \varepsilon^{-(1+N)} L_0.$$

Let $h \in H_N$. $h(x) + \varepsilon^N L_0 = x + \varepsilon^N L_0$ for $x \in \varepsilon^{-(1+N)}L_0$, so $h(L'_i) \subset L'_i$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, n$. Moreover, h^{-1} stabilises L'_i, so $h(L'_i) = L'_i$ for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, n$ and therefore for $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. This shows $h \in G_{L'}$ as required, so $H_N \subset G_{L'}$. □

Note that H_N is generally not a normal subgroup of $G_{L'}$, though the space of (right) cosets of H_N in $G_{L'}$ will still be irreducible. ADD AN EXAMPLE

Lemma 5.3.10. *$G_{L'}/H_N$ is irreducible, provided $H_N \subset G_{L'}$.*

Proof. COMPLETE THIS PROOF. □

5.4 Existence of a maximum

Proposition 5.4.1. *Given* $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ *with* $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$*,* $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$ *has a maximum element.*

Draft 1. $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$ is non-empty since $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$. The partial order on $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$ is given by the partial order on $\Lambda_1(n,r)$; where $C' \leq C$ if and only if $d_{i,j}C' \leq d_{i,j}C$ for all $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$.

To prove existence of a maximum element in $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$ we will consider the poset of G-orbits in $\mathcal{F}\times\mathcal{F}$ and prove existence of a maximum orbit in $X_{A,B}$ using an open orbits argument. Recall $X_{A,B}$ consists of $(L, L'') \in \mathcal{F}\times\mathcal{F}$ such that there exists $L' \in \mathcal{F}$ with $(L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$ and $(L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B$.

There is $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0$ whenever $(L, L'') \in X_{A,B}$. Fix $L \in \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{ro} A}$ and write

$$X^L_{A,B} = \{L'' \in \mathcal{F} : (L, L'') \in X_{A,B}\}.$$

With the above choice of N, write

$$\Pi = \{L'' \in \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{co} B} : \varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0\}.$$

Π is a complex projective variety (not generally irreducible), closed under the action of G_L. [ADD A REFERENCE]The closure $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$ of $X^L_{A,B}$ in Π is an irreducible complex projective variety.

Proposition [ADD A REFERENCE]shows there is a unique G_L-orbit in $X^L_{A,B}$ which is open in $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$, say $\mathcal{O}^L_C$ for some $C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$. It will be shown that C is the maximum element of $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$. Given $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $m_{i,j}$ denote the maximum of $\{d_{i,j}C : C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}\}$ and define

$$\mathcal{M}_{i,j} = \{L'' \in \overline{X^L_{A,B}} : d_{i,j}(L, L'') = m_{i,j}\}.$$

$\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ is non-empty by definition of the $m_{i,j}$ and is closed under the action of G_L. $\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ is open in $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$ since the function

$$d^L_{i,j} : \Pi \to \mathbb{Z} : L'' \mapsto \dim\left(\frac{L_i}{L_i \cap L''_j}\right)$$

is lower semi-continuous [ADD A REFERENCE]and

$$\mathcal{M}_{i,j} = \overline{X^L_{A,B}} \setminus \{L'' \in \overline{X^L_{A,B}} : d^L_{i,j}(L'') \leq m_{i,j} - 1\}.$$

It follows that $\mathcal{O}^L_C$ and $\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ intersect non-trivially, since $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$ is irreducible and therefore $\mathcal{O}^L_C \subset \mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ as both are closed under the action of G_L. This proves C is a maximum element of $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$, since

$$d_{i,j}C = d_{i,j}(L, L'') = m_{i,j}$$

for any $L'' \in \mathcal{O}^L_C$. □

Draft 2. $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$ is non-empty since $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$. For each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, define

$$m_{i,j} = \max_{C \in \Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}} d_{i,j}C.$$

It will be shown that there is a unique element $A * B \in \Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$ with $d_{i,j}(A * B) = m_{i,j}$: such an element is necessarily a maximum in $\Lambda_1(n,r)_{A,B}$. Fix $L \in \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{ro} A}$ and assume $N \in \mathbb{N}$ is sufficiently large that $X^L_{A,B} \subset \Pi_N$; where

$$\Pi_N = \{L'' \in \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{co} B} : \varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0\}.$$

Lusztig notes [1] that Π_N is a projective algebraic variety, closed under the action of G_L. Lemma [ADD A REFERENCE]shows that the closure of $X^L_{A,B}$ in Π_N, denoted $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$, is an irreducible complex projective variety.

For each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, write

$$\mathcal{M}_{i,j} = \{L'' \in \overline{X^L_{A,B}} : d_{i,j}(L, L'') = m_{i,j}\}.$$

$\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ is non-empty since $d_{i,j}(L, -)$ attains a maximum on $X^L_{A,B}$. $\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ is open in $\overline{[L]A, B}$ since

$$\overline{X^L_{A,B}} \setminus \mathcal{M}_{i,j} = \{L'' \in \overline{X^L_{A,B}} : d_{i,j}(L, L'') \leq m_{i,j} - 1\}$$

and the function

$$d_{i,j}(L, -) \colon \Pi_N \to \mathbb{Z} : L'' \mapsto \dim\left(\frac{L_i}{L_i \cap L''_j}\right)$$

is lower semi-continuous, by lemma [[ADD A REFERENCE]: lower semi-continuity].

Lemma [[ADD A REFERENCE]: open orbit] shows that there is a unique G_L-orbit in $X^L_{A,B}$ which is open in $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$, say $\mathcal{O}^L_{A*B}$ for some $A * B \in \Lambda_1(n, r)_{A,B}$. $\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ intersects the open orbit $\mathcal{O}^L_{A*B}$ non-trivially, since $\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ and $\mathcal{O}^L_{A*B}$ are both non-empty and open in the irreducible space $\overline{X^L_{A,B}}$. Moreover, $\mathcal{O}^L_{A*B} \subset \mathcal{M}_{i,j}$, since $\mathcal{M}_{i,j}$ is closed under the action of G_L. In particular, we have $A*B \in \Lambda_1(n, r)_{A,B}$ with $d_{i,j}(A*B) = m_{i,j}$ for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, which shows $A*B$ is a maximum in $\Lambda_1(n, r)_{A,B}$.

More specifically, we may compute:

$$a_{i,j}(A * B) = m_{i,j-1} - m_{i-1,j-1} + m_{i-1,j} - m_{i,j}$$

for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$. □

5.5 Associativity

Proposition 5.5.1. *Given $A, B, C \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ with $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$ and $\operatorname{co} B = \operatorname{ro} C$, $(A * B) * C = A * (B * C)$.*

Proof. INCLUDE PROOF. □

5.6 The generic algebra

Lemma 5.6.1. *Given $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)$ and $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$, $D_\lambda * A = A$ if $\operatorname{ro} A = \lambda$ and $A * D_\lambda = A$ if $\operatorname{co} A = \lambda$.*

Proof. ADD PROOF HERE □

Definition 5.6.1. *For each $n, r \geq 1$, the generic category $\mathcal{G}(n, r)$ is the category with set of objects $\Lambda_0(n, r)$ and set of morphisms $\Lambda_1(n, r)$ where; the morphisms from λ to μ are those matrices $A \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ with $\operatorname{co} A = \lambda$ and $\operatorname{ro} A = \mu$; the composition of morphisms $A \colon \lambda \to \mu$ and $B \colon \mu \to \nu$ is $B * A \colon \lambda \to \nu$, where $B * A$ is the maximum element in $\Lambda_1(n, r)_{A,B}$. For each $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n, r)$, the identity morphism $D_\lambda \colon \lambda \to \lambda$ is given by $(D_\lambda)_{i,i} = \lambda_i$ and $(D_\lambda)_{i,j} = 0$ whenever $i \neq j$.*

Example 1. *The objects in* $\mathcal{G}(n,r)2,2$ *are compositions of* 2 *into* 2 *parts, namely* $(0,2)$, $(1,1)$ *and* $(2,0)$. *The set of morphisms from* λ *to* μ *is the set of infinite periodic matrices* $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)2,2$ *with* $\operatorname{co} A = \lambda$ *and* $\operatorname{ro} A = \mu$, *which is a countably infinite set for any pair of compositions* $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_0(n,r)2,2$.

Definition 5.6.2 (Generic algebra)**.** *The affine generic algebra* $\hat{G}(n,r)$ *is the category* $\mathbb{Z}$*-algebra of* $\mathcal{G}(n,r)$. *In particular,* $\hat{G}(n,r)$ *is a free* $\mathbb{Z}$*-module with basis* $\{e_A : A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)\}$ *and with associative multiplication given by*

$$e_A * e_B = \begin{cases} e_{A*B} & \text{if } \operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B \\ 0 & \text{if } \operatorname{co} A \neq \operatorname{ro} B. \end{cases}$$

Given $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$, let $1_\lambda = e_{D_\lambda}$.

Corollary 5.6.2. $\{1_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)\}$ *is a set of pairwise orthogonal idempotents in* $\hat{G}(n,r)$ *with* $\sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} 1_\lambda = 1$.

Theorem 5.6.3. $\hat{G}(n,r)$ *is an associative* $\mathbb{Z}$*-algebra with* 1.

Proof. Given $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ with $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$, proposition 5.4.1 shows that there is a maximum element in $\{C \in \Lambda_1(n,r) : g_{A,B,C} \neq 0\}$, which is denoted $A * B$. This shows that the product on $\hat{G}(n,r)$ is well-defined. If $\operatorname{co} A \neq \operatorname{ro} B$ or $\operatorname{co} B \neq \operatorname{ro} C$, then $(e_A * e_B) * e_C = 0 = e_A * (e_B * e_C)$. If $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$ and $\operatorname{co} B = \operatorname{ro} C$, then proposition 5.5.1 shows that

$$(e_A * e_B) * e_C = e_{(A*B)*C} = e_{A*(B*C)} = e_A * (e_B * e_C).$$

Corollary 5.6.2 shows that the sum of the idempotents 1_λ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ is a multiplicative identity. $\square$

5.7 – Chapter draft bin –

Define

$$\Pi = \left\{ L'' \in \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{co} B} : \varepsilon^N L_0 \subset L''_0 \subset \cdots \subset L''_n \subset \varepsilon^{-N} L_0 \text{ and } \dim\left(L''_0/\varepsilon^N L_0\right) = -Nr + d^-_{-Nn,0}(A) + d^-_{-Nn,0}(B) \right\}.$$

Lemma 5.7.1. Π *is a projective algebraic variety, closed under the action of* G_L.

By choice of N, we have $X^L_{A,B} \subset \Pi$.

Lemma 5.7.2. *The group* G_L/H *is an irreducible algebraic group.*

Proof. $\sigma \in G_L$ naturally induces an automorphism $\bar{\sigma}$ of $\varepsilon^{-N} L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$, with inverse induced by σ^{-1}. Moreover, the natural map

$$G_L/H \to GL(\varepsilon^{-N} L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0)$$

is a group homomorphism. In fact, this homomorphism is injective: if $\sigma = \tau$ on $\varepsilon^{-N} L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$, then $\sigma\tau^{-1} = 1$ on $\varepsilon^{-N} L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0$ and so $\sigma H = \tau H$. Thus G_L/H is isomorphic to its image in $GL(\varepsilon^{-N} L_0/\varepsilon^N L_0)$. this image is an algebraic group, then I need to deduce G_L/H is an algebraic group. First isomorphism theorem? $\square$

Lemma 5.7.3. *Suppose $(L, L', L''), (N, N', N'') \in \beta^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_A \times \mathcal{O}_B)$. Then there are $\sigma, \tau \in G$, with $\tau \in G_{L'}$, such that $(N, N', N'') = \sigma(L, L', \tau L'')$.*

Proof. There exist $g, g' \in G$ such that $(N, N') = g(L, L')$ and $(N', N'') = g'(L', L'')$. Then $(N, N', N'') = g(L, L', g^{-1}g'L'')$. Taking $\sigma = g$ and $\tau = g^{-1}g'$ gives the required result. $\square$

Proposition 5.7.4. *Suppose $X^L_{A,B} \neq \emptyset$. Then $X^L_{A,B} \subset \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{co} B}$ is finite dimensional and irreducible.*

Proof. The map

$$G_L/H \times G_{L'}/H \to \Pi$$

has image $X^L_{A,B}$, so the closure of $X^L_{A,B}$ in Π is irreducible due to some properties of the above groups. $\square$

5.7.1 locally closed orbits

Proposition 5.7.5. *Suppose $X^L_{A,B} \neq \emptyset$. The G_L-orbits in $X^L_{A,B}$ are locally closed.*

Proof. The G_L orbit of $L'' \in X^L_{A,B}$ is the image of the map

$$G_L/H \to \Pi : g \mapsto gL''.$$

Justify why this image must be locally closed. $\square$

Proposition 5.7.6. *Let $A, B \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$, $L \in \mathcal{F}$ and suppose $X^L_{A,B} \neq \emptyset$. There is a unique open G_L-orbit in $X^L_{A,B}$.*

Proof. Write $X = X^L_{A,B}$. X is irreducible and finite dimensional, using Lemma 5.7.4. We have

$$X = \bigcup_C O_C,$$

where the union is taken over the finite set $\{C \in \Lambda_1(n, r) : \mathcal{O}_C \subset X_{A,B}\}$.

A proper, non-empty, closed subset of X has strictly smaller dimension than X, so there is C such that $\overline{O_C} = X$. O_C is locally closed, by Lemma 5.7.5, so it follows that O_C is open in $\overline{O_C} = X$.

Now suppose O_C is an open G_L orbit and let $D \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$. $O_D \subset X \setminus O_C$ and thus $\overline{O_D} \subset X \setminus O_C$. This shows O_D is not open in X and thus the claim is proven. $\square$

5.7.2 Associativity of the generic product

Given $A, B, C \in \Lambda_1(n, r)$ and $L \in \mathcal{F}$ let

$$X^L_{A,B,C} = \{L''' \in \mathcal{F} : \exists (L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B \text{ with } (L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A, (L'', L''') \in \mathcal{O}_C\}.$$

Note that $X^L_{A,B,C} \subset$ is contained in $\mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{co} C}$ and is non-empty only if $L \in \mathcal{F}_{\operatorname{ro} A}$, $\operatorname{co} A = \operatorname{ro} B$ and $\operatorname{co} B = \operatorname{ro} C$. $X^L_{A,B,C}$ consists of finitely many G_L-orbits. Using a similar argument to the existence of generic orbits we show that there is a unique generic orbit in $X^L_{A,B,C}$, which will establish associativity of the generic product. We now suppose $X^L_{A,B,C}$ is non-empty and fix $(L, L', L'', L''') \in \mathcal{F}^4$ with $(L, L') \in \mathcal{O}_A$, $(L', L'') \in \mathcal{O}_B$ and $(L'', L''') \in \mathcal{O}_C$.

Lemma 5.7.7. *$X^L_{A,B,C}$ is the image of the map*

$$\phi \colon G_L \times G_{L'} \times G_{L''} \to \mathcal{F} : (\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \mapsto \alpha\beta\gamma L'''.$$

Proposition 5.7.8. *The closure $\overline{X^L_{A,B,C}}$ of $X^L_{A,B,C}$ in $\mathcal{F}$ is irreducible.*

Proposition 5.7.9. *There is a unique generic G_L-orbit in $X^L_{A,B,C}$.*

Chapter 6

A realisation of affine zero Schur algebras

We aim to prove the isomorphism theorem in the cases $r < n$ and $n \leq r < 2n$ separately. Below are crude versions of the statements we want to prove.

Theorem 6.0.1. *Assume $r < n$. The map $\psi\colon \hat{G}(n,r) \to \hat{S}_0(n,r)$, given by $\psi(E_i) = E_i$, $\psi(F_i) = F_i$ and $\psi(1_\lambda) = 1_\lambda$, is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}$-algebras.*

Proof. Below are some of the pieces: [1] The elements E_i, F_i, 1_λ generate $\hat{G}(n,r)$.

Provided $r < n$, any $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ may be obtained from the diagonal matrix D_λ with $\lambda = \operatorname{ro} A$ by a sequence of transitions $A \mapsto A \pm X_{i,p}$.

[2] Give a complete set of generating relations for $\hat{G}(n,r)$. □

Theorem 6.0.2. *Assume $n \leq r < 2n$. There is a unique homomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}$-algebras $\hat{\psi}\colon \hat{G}(n,r) \to \hat{S}_0(n,r)$ such that $\hat{\psi}(R) = R$ and $\hat{\psi} = \psi$ on the subalgebra of $\hat{G}(n,r)$ generated by the E_i, F_i and 1_λ. $\hat{\psi}$ is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}$-algebras.*

6.1 Multiplication rules

Write

$$E_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} E_{i,\lambda}$$

$$F_i = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)} F_{i,\lambda}.$$

Then $E_{i,\lambda} = E_i 1_\lambda$ and $F_{i,\lambda} = F_i 1_\lambda$.

Lemma 6.1.1. *Let $A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$, $i \in [1,n]$ and let $\lambda = \operatorname{ro} A$. The following multiplication rules hold:*

$$E_i e_A = \begin{cases} e_{A+X_{i,p}} & \text{if } \lambda_{i+1} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \lambda_{i+1} = 0; \end{cases}$$

where p is such that $A_{i+1,p} > 0$ and $A_{i+1,j} = 0$ for $j > p$. Also

$$F_i e_A = \begin{cases} e_{A-X_{i,p}} & \text{if } \lambda_i > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } \lambda_i = 0; \end{cases}$$

where p is such that $A_{i,p} > 0$ and $A_{i,j} = 0$ for $j < p$.

Similar formulas for right multiplication by E_i and F_i are obtained by applying the transpose.

Lemma 6.1.2. *The following relations hold in $\hat{G}(n,r)$ $(n \geq 3)$:*

$$E_iE_j - E_jE_i = 0$$

$$F_iF_j - F_jF_i = 0$$

unless $|j-i| = 1$.

$$E_iE_{i+1}^2 - E_{i+1}E_iE_{i+1} = 0$$
$$E_i^2E_{i+1} - E_iE_{i+1}E_i = 0$$
$$F_{i+1}F_i^2 - F_iF_{i+1}F_i = 0$$
$$F_{i+1}^2F_i - F_{i+1}F_iF_{i+1} = 0$$

$$E_iF_j - F_jE_i = 0$$

unless $j = i$.

$$E_iFi - F_iE_i + \sum_{\lambda:\lambda_i=0,\lambda_{i+1}>0} 1_\lambda - \sum_{\lambda:\lambda_i>0,\lambda_{i+1}=0} 1_\lambda = 0.$$

6.2 Presentation of the generic algebra.

Recall that $\Lambda_0(n,r)$ denotes the set of compositions of r into n parts. That is, $\Lambda_0(n,r)$ is the set of tuples $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ with each λ_i non-negative and $\lambda_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n = r$. Given $i \in [1,n]$, let $\varepsilon_i = (0, \ldots, 1, \ldots, 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ be the i–th elementary vector and let $\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$. Then given $\lambda \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$, we have $\lambda + \alpha_i \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ provided $\lambda_{i+1} > 0$ and $\lambda - \alpha_i \in \Lambda_0(n,r)$ provided $\lambda_i > 0$.

Let $\Gamma = \Gamma(n,r)$ be the quiver with set of vertices $\Lambda_0(n,r)$ with arrows $e_{i,\lambda} \colon \lambda \to \lambda + \alpha_i$ (if $\lambda_{i+1} > 0$) and $f_{i,\lambda} \colon \lambda \to \lambda - \alpha_i$ (if $\lambda_i > 0$). Thus there are no arrows between λ and μ unless $\lambda = \mu \pm \alpha_i$ for some $i \in [1,n]$.

If $n \geq 3$ then neighbouring vertices are connected by two arrows, one of each direction. In the case $n = 2$, neighbouring vertices are joined by four arrows, two of each direction. The $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma$ denote the path $\mathbb{Z}$ algebra of Γ. By construction of Γ, there is a $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}\Gamma \to \hat{G}(n,r)$ with $e_{i,\lambda} \mapsto E_{i,\lambda}$, $f_{i,\lambda} \mapsto F_{i,\lambda}$ and $k_\lambda = 1_\lambda$. We aim to describe the image and kernel of the morphism to give a presentation of the generic algebra by a quiver with relations, when possible. In general, we should obtain a presentation of a subalgebra of the generic algebra consisting of the so-called aperiodic elements (c.f. [1]).

$A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)$ is said to be aperiodic if for each $l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ there exists $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $a_{i,i+l} = 0$. Denote the set of aperiodic elements in $\Lambda_1(n,r)$ by $\Lambda_1(n,r)^{ap}$. Note that $\Lambda_1(n,r)^{ap} = \Lambda_1(n,r)$ if $r < n$.

Proposition 6.2.1. *The subalgebra of $\hat{G}(n,r)$ generated by $E_{i,\lambda}$, $F_{i,\lambda}$ and 1_λ has $\mathbb{Z}$-basis $\{e_A : A \in \Lambda_1(n,r)^{ap}\}$, where $\Lambda_1(n,r)^{ap} \subset \Lambda_1(n,r)$ is the set of aperiodic elements.*

Chapter 7

Further directions

7.1 Further results on affine zero Schur algebras

[1] Investigate link between this generic product and the generic extension of representations. Shifting to the non-negative subalgebra to do computations purely in terms of generic extensions of quiver representations.

7.2 Deformed group algebras of symmetric groups

[2] Degenerate group algebras of symmetric groups: write down a presentation of the degenerate group algebras, with generators given by the transpositions, or 2-cycles. Type up the computations done for degenerate group algebras for S_3 and S_4. Formulate propositions for the general case: the transpositions generate the degenerate group algebra; lemma: 'these' relations hold; these generators and relations give a presentation of the degenerate group algebras.

Terminology: deformed group algebra.

Bibliography

[1] George Lusztig. “Aperiodicity in quantum affine gln”. In: *Asian Journal of Mathematics* 3.1 (1999), pp. 147–178.