

10/07/2018  
(Stroppel II)

## Springer-Lusztig theory

Springer:  $H^*(B_x) \hookrightarrow W$  Weyl group

Rk. The action doesn't come from an action on  $B_x$

Type A:  $H^{\text{top}}(B_{\lambda}) = \text{span}\{\text{irred components}\} \cong \text{Specht}(\lambda^{\pm})$   
partition

furthermore it is an irred. rep.

• Works over  $\mathbb{Z}$  ( $\rightarrow$  this suggests there could be a categorification)

Outside type A: additionally component group

$H^*(B_x)$  irred for  $C_G(x)/C_G^0(x) \times W$

Thm (Lusztig, Garcia-Procesi, Tanisaki)

$B_x \hookrightarrow G/B \Rightarrow H^*(G/B) \rightarrow H^*(B_x)$  surjective in type A.

In general false

Question Can we construct Springer repr.? "in modern way!"

Basic idea:  $A$  abelian cat.,  $F: A \rightarrow A$  autoequiv.

Then  $\exists 2$  isomorphisms:

$$Z(A) \longrightarrow \text{End}(F)$$

$$z \longmapsto F(z)$$

$$z \longmapsto z_F$$

$\rightarrow$  we get a linear endo.  $\varphi_F$ ,  $\varphi_F: Z(A) \rightarrow Z(A)$  s.t.  $F(z) = \varphi_F(z)_F$

[Recall  $Z(A) := \text{End}(\text{id})$ , center of  $A$   
Ex:  $Z(A\text{-mod}) \cong Z(A)$ ]

Assume  $G = \langle g_i \mid i \in I \rangle / \text{rel.}$  acts on  $A$ ; then get induced action on  $Z(A)$

Problem: very unlikely!!



But: Braid group action on derived cat. are "everywhere":

wa spherical objects (Serre-Thomson)

tilting complexes (Rickard)

Theorem (Rickard)

$A$   $k$ -algebra.  $T \in D(A)$  complex of  $A$ -modules

- $T$  perfect
- $T$  generates  $D(A)$  (as triang. cat. with infinite direct sums)
- $\text{Hom}_{D(A)}(T, T[n]) = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq 0 \\ B & n = 0 \end{cases}$

( $\Rightarrow T$  tilting complex)

Then:  $D(A) \xrightarrow{(b)} D(B)$  (given by some  $(B, A)$ -bimodule)

Ex. (M1) Tilting module (Happel)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{gl.dim } T < \infty, \text{Ext}^i(T, T) = 0 \quad i > 0; \\ A \hookrightarrow T_0 \rightarrow T_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow T_n \rightarrow 0 \\ \text{coresolution } T_i \in \text{Add}(T) \end{array} \right)$$

(M2) (Full) tilting module  $T = \bigoplus_i T(i)$  for  $T(i)$  tilting module for a quasi-hereditary algebra.

Ex. 0)  $A = A'_{\text{conv}}$  for  $(m-1, 1)$ -nilpotent

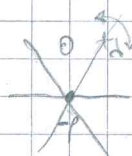
$e_i$  primitive idemp. ( $1 \leq i \leq m-1$ )  $T := (Ae_i \otimes e_i A \xrightarrow{\text{mult}} A)$  tilting complex (in this case,  $B=A$ )

1)  $\mathfrak{g}$  s.s. Lie alg.,  $s \in W$  simple reflection

$\mathfrak{h}$  Cartan  $S(\mathfrak{h}) =: S$

Sergel bimodules:  $S \otimes_S S \xrightarrow[\text{adj}]{\text{mult.}} S$  tilting complex in  $K^b(\text{Sergel-bimods}) \subseteq K^b(S\text{-gmod-}S)$

2)  $O_0(\mathfrak{g})$



$s \in W$  simple reflection.



then we have a couple of adjoint functors

$$\mathcal{O}_{in} = \mathcal{P}_{2,1}(- \otimes L(1)) \text{ incl}_0 : \mathcal{O}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_\lambda \quad \text{transl. to the wall}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{out} = \mathcal{P}_{2,0}(- \otimes L(1)^*) \text{ incl}_\lambda : \mathcal{O}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_0 \quad \text{transl. "out off" the wall}$$

$\leadsto \mathcal{O}_s := \mathcal{O}_{out} \mathcal{O}_{in}$  and then we have

$$\text{Id} \xrightarrow{\text{adj}} \mathcal{O}_s \text{ "shuffling"}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_s \xrightarrow{\text{adj}} \text{Id} \text{ "coshuffling" } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{telling cpx.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$3) \mathcal{D}_c^b(G/B) \text{ similarly } \pi_x : G/B \rightarrow G/P_x$$

$$4) {}^\infty \mathcal{H}_0^\infty \text{ Harish-Chandra bimodules}$$

$${}^\infty \mathcal{H}_0^\infty \equiv {}^\infty \mathcal{H}_{\infty}^\infty \quad \text{functors as in 2) from both sides}$$

(Co)twisting resp. (Co)shuffling

$\mathcal{O}_0$  Nick's (Nick's version of  $\mathcal{O}_0$ )

related by Koszul-duality (Mazorchuk-Stroppel)

Theorem (Rogquier, Mazorchuk-Stroppel)

They all give rise to braid group actions.

$\bullet$  Rk Khovanov-Seidel: in 0) have a faithful action

$\Rightarrow$  all these actions are faithful

$\rightarrow$  ( $\mathcal{A}_{\text{even-mod}} = \mathcal{O}_0^{\text{Rk}}(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$ , exercise from yesterday)

Rk. Passing to  $K_0$ : action of  $\mathbb{C}[W]$  or Hecke algebra (if we include grading)

Rk. Khovanov-Mazorchuk-Stroppel

$K_0(\mathcal{O}_0^{\text{Rk}}(\mathfrak{sl}_n)) \ni W$  categorifies the Springer rep. for  $B_x$ .

In particular, it gives a canonical basis on  $H^{\text{top}}(B_x)$  by classes of

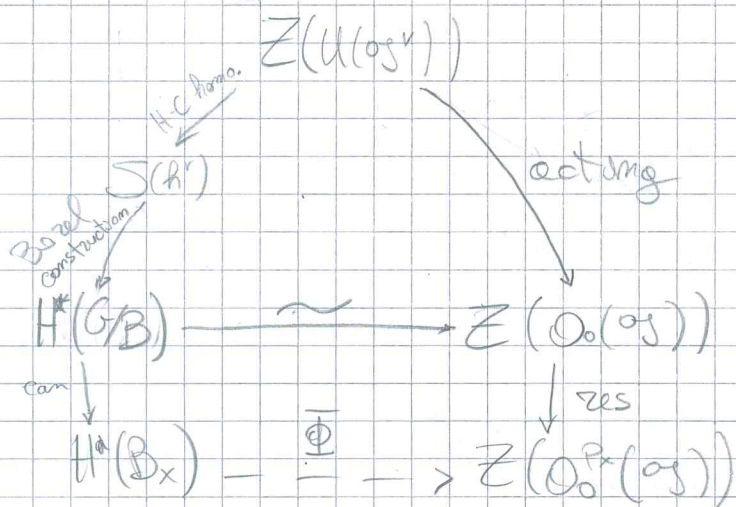
$\bullet$  indec. proj.-inj. objects. Moreover the inner product on  $K_0(\mathcal{O}_0^{\text{Rk}}(\mathfrak{sl}_n))$

induced by the Ext-form corresponds to the usual inner product on the Specht module  $\text{Specht}(\lambda^*)$ .



Rickard's theory  $\rightarrow$  action of braid group  $Br(W)$  on the center  $Z(A)$  in case of  $D(A)$ .  
 underline abelian cat.!!

Theorem Let  $x$  be a nilpotent which is regular nilp. in some Levi  $L_x$  with corresponding parabolic  $P_x$ . Then there is a commutative diagram of  $W$ -modules



- Moreover:
- $\Phi$  is an isomorphism in type A (Bundan, Stroppel independently)
  - iso. in type D if  $\Phi$  is surjective (if wings with  $W$ -action)
  - iso. in 2-row case

Conjecture:  $\Phi$  iso. whenever component group trivial

Prius - the "top part of the diagram" is on algebras: easy consequence of Serre's Endomorphismssatz & Struktursatz (Stroppel "TQFT with corners")

- Existence of  $\Phi$ : uses deformation theory and description

of  $H_{\text{can}}^*(B_x) \cong \mathbb{C}[Z_x]$ , where  $Z_x = \{(w(y), y) \mid w \in W, y \in \mathcal{O}_S^x\} \subseteq h \oplus h$

$$h = h_x \oplus h^* \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{Kern} \\ \nwarrow \text{Kern} \end{array}$$

- Injectivity:  $H^{\text{top}}(B_x)$  is self-injective  $W$ -module

- Surjectivity: uses outside knowledge:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_d(G) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \\ \text{SL}_n\text{-module} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{main idea: } Z(H_d^{\text{gen}}) \cong Z(\mathcal{O}_0^*)$$

More details about that in Lecture III.

via categorification techniques.