



Fixed points of involutive automorphisms of the Bruhat order[☆]

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Abstract

Applying a classical theorem of Smith, we show that the poset property of being Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z}_2 is inherited by the subposet of fixed points under an involutive poset automorphism. As an application, we prove that every interval in the Bruhat order on (twisted) involutions in an arbitrary Coxeter group has this property, and we find the rank function. This implies results conjectured by F. Incitti. We also show that the Bruhat order on the fixed points of an involutive automorphism induced by a Coxeter graph automorphism is isomorphic to the Bruhat order on the fixed subgroup viewed as a Coxeter group in its own right.

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1. Introduction

In [16,17], Richardson and Springer initiated the study of Bruhat decompositions of certain symmetric varieties. They carried out the following construction. Consider a connected, reductive linear algebraic group G over an algebraically closed field F with $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$. Let $B \subseteq G$ be a Borel subgroup and $T \subseteq B$ a maximal torus. Given a G -automorphism θ of order 2 preserving T and B , let K be the fixed point group.

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Define the *symmetric variety* $X = G/K$. Now, B acts by left translations on X , giving rise to a finite number of orbits. We may order these orbits by containment of their Zariski closures. The following special case is worth mentioning: G is a symmetric variety for $G \times G$, and the orbits under the $B \times B$ -action coincide with the B -orbits of the flag variety G/B . In this case, the order obtained is the Bruhat order on the corresponding Weyl group.

The way in which Richardson and Springer studied this order was by means of an order-preserving map to the subposet of twisted involutions in the Bruhat order on W . When θ acts trivially on T , this is just the Bruhat order on the involutions of W . The latter poset has been studied by Incitti [12–14] who showed that it is EL-shellable (hence Cohen–Macaulay) and Eulerian when W is a classical Weyl group. In [14], these properties were conjectured to hold for arbitrary Coxeter groups. (In infinite groups, this should be interpreted as these properties holding for every interval.) He also predicted an interpretation for the rank function.

In this paper, we prove that every interval in the Bruhat order on the twisted involutions of an arbitrary Coxeter group (with respect to an involutive group automorphism which preserves the Coxeter generator set) is Gorenstein* over $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, we find the rank function. This implies “most” of Incitti’s conjecture, namely Eulerianity and Cohen–Macaulayness over \mathbb{Z}_2 , as well as the assertion about the rank function.

We also study the subposet of Bruhat order induced by the fixed subgroup (actually a Coxeter group) of an involutive group automorphism preserving the set of Coxeter generators. The subposet turns out to be isomorphic to this subgroup’s own Bruhat order.

Both results rely heavily on a general theorem stating that the Gorenstein* property over \mathbb{Z}_2 is inherited by induced subposets of fixed points under involutive poset automorphisms. This is proved using one of Smith’s classical results on group actions on spheres.

The remainder of the paper has the following structure. We review some preliminaries on combinatorial topology and Coxeter groups in Section 2. In Section 3, we recall the classical result of Smith referred to above. We use it to prove the result which forms the technical backbone of the paper, namely that the Gorenstein* property over \mathbb{Z}_2 is inherited by subposets of fixed points under involutive automorphisms. The rest of the paper is devoted to applications of this theorem to Bruhat orders. In Section 4, we study Bruhat orders on twisted involutions, and in Section 5, we focus on induced Bruhat orders on fixed point subgroups of automorphisms induced by Coxeter graph automorphisms. In the later section, related results for the weak order are also proved.

We are grateful to an anonymous referee who pointed out to us a way to generalize the main result of Section 5 using methods different from ours. The referee’s argument is stated in Appendix A.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Posets and simplicial complexes

Let Δ be a finite simplicial complex. Its *dimension* is the maximum dimension of a *facet*, i.e. inclusion-maximal face. We say that Δ is *pure* if its facets are equidimensional.

Suppose Δ is pure of dimension n . Let \mathcal{F} be its set of facets. Then Δ is *strongly connected* if for any pair $F, G \in \mathcal{F}$, there exists a sequence of facets $F = F_0, F_1, \dots, F_t = G$ such that $F_{i-1} \cap F_i$ has dimension $n - 1$ for all $i \in [t] = \{1, \dots, t\}$. We call Δ *thin* if every $(n - 1)$ -dimensional face is contained in exactly two facets.

Definition 2.1. A finite simplicial complex is a *pseudomanifold* if it is pure, thin and strongly connected.

It is easy to see that if Δ is an n -dimensional pseudomanifold, then $\tilde{H}_n(\Delta; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$, where \tilde{H}_* denotes reduced homology. This is since, over \mathbb{Z}_2 , the (homology class of the) sum of all facets is the unique non-trivial element in the top-dimensional reduced simplicial homology.

A poset P is *bounded* if it has unique top and bottom elements, denoted $\hat{1}$ and $\hat{0}$, respectively. If P is bounded, then its *proper part* is $\bar{P} = P \setminus \{\hat{0}, \hat{1}\}$.

Definition 2.2. A poset P is *Eulerian* if it is bounded, graded and finite, and its Möbius function satisfies $\mu(p, q) = (-1)^{\rho(q) - \rho(p)}$ for all $p \leq q \in P$, where ρ is the rank function of P .

To any poset P , we may associate the *order complex* $\Delta(P)$. This is the simplicial complex whose faces are the chains in P . Thus, we can assign topological properties to P . If P is bounded, however, $\Delta(P)$ is not very exciting; the extremal elements serve as cone points in the complex. Thus, when we speak of topological properties of a bounded poset P , we have the corresponding properties of $\Delta(\bar{P})$ in mind.

We say that P has the *diamond property* if every interval of length 2 in P is isomorphic to the “diamond-shaped” four-element poset consisting of two incomparable elements, together with a top and a bottom element. Note that a graded poset is thin iff it has the diamond property.

In the definitions that follow, k is any abelian group. We will primarily be interested in the case $k = \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Definition 2.3. A poset P is *Cohen–Macaulay over k* if it is bounded, graded and finite, and every interval $[p, q] \subseteq P$ satisfies $\tilde{H}_i([p, q]; k) = 0$ for all $0 \leq i < \rho(q) - \rho(p) - 2$, and $\tilde{H}_{\rho(q) - \rho(p) - 2}([p, q]; k) \cong k^m$ for some m , where ρ is the rank function of P .

In other words, for P to be Cohen–Macaulay, the homology of every interval must be the homology of a (possibly empty) wedge of top-dimensional spheres. We may restrict this further to require the number of spheres to be exactly one, yielding the following definition:

Definition 2.4. A poset P is *Gorenstein** over k if it is bounded, graded and finite, and every interval is a top-dimensional homology sphere over k .

Using the correspondence between the Möbius function and the Euler characteristic (Ph. Hall’s Theorem), one obtains the following alternative definition:

Proposition 2.5. *A poset is Gorenstein* over k iff it is Cohen–Macaulay over k and Eulerian.*

Sometimes we refer to a poset as being Cohen–Macaulay (Gorenstein*) without declaring over which group. We then have the group \mathbb{Z} in mind. By the Universal Coefficient Theorem, this implies the Cohen–Macaulay (Gorenstein*) property over any abelian group.

2.2. Some facts about Coxeter groups

Here, we collect some facts that we need about Coxeter groups and their partial orders. We refer to Humphreys [11] for a thorough background to these matters.

Throughout the rest of the paper, (W, S) will be a Coxeter system with $|S| < \infty$ and length function $\ell: W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. We will always assume that symbols of the form s_i are elements in S . If $w = s_1 \dots s_k$ and $\ell(w) = k$, then $s_1 \dots s_k$ is called a *reduced expression* for w . Two important properties (that in fact are equivalent and characterize Coxeter systems) are the following:

Proposition 2.6 (*Deletion Property*). *Suppose $s_1 \dots s_k$ is a non-reduced expression for w . Then there exist indices $1 \leq i < j \leq k$ such that $s_1 \dots \widehat{s_i} \dots \widehat{s_j} \dots s_k = w$, where the hats denote omission.*

Proposition 2.7 (*Exchange Property*). *Let $s_1 \dots s_k$ be any expression for w . If $\ell(w) > \ell(ws)$ for some $s \in S$, then $ws = s_1 \dots \widehat{s_i} \dots s_k$ for some $i \in [k]$.*

Remark 2.8. Let T denote the set of reflections in W . Replacing the hypothesis $s \in S$ by the weaker $s \in T$ in the statement of the Exchange Property yields another true statement known as the *Strong Exchange Property*.

If we are interested in the set of all reflections rather than the set of simple reflections S , we may define the *absolute length* $\ell': W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. Then, $\ell'(w)$ is the smallest k such that w is a product of k reflections. Clearly, $\ell'(w) \leq \ell(w)$ for all $w \in W$.

We now define the two most important ways to partially order W .

Definition 2.9. The (right) *weak order* on W is defined by $u \leq v$ iff $v = uw$ and $\ell(v) = \ell(u) + \ell(w)$ for some $w \in W$.

Clearly, the length function ℓ serves as rank function of the weak order.

Definition 2.10. The *Bruhat order* on W is defined by $v \leq w$ iff some (equivalently, every) reduced expression $s_1 \dots s_k$ for w contains a subexpression $s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_j}$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq k$, which is a reduced expression for v . We denote this poset by $\text{Br}(W)$.

It is obvious that the Bruhat order contains the weak order as relations. Although not immediate from the definition, $\text{Br}(W)$, too, is graded with rank function ℓ . Clearly,

every interval in $\text{Br}(W)$ is finite, even if W is infinite. Moreover, the intervals have a nice topological structure:

Theorem 2.11 (Björner and Wachs [2J]). *Given any Coxeter group W , every interval in $\text{Br}(W)$ is homeomorphic to a sphere of top dimension.*

Any (labelled) graph automorphism of the Coxeter graph of W of course induces an automorphism of $\text{Br}(W)$. A (slightly) less trivial automorphism of the latter is given by the inversion map $w \mapsto w^{-1}$. Since it leaves all $s \in S$ fixed, but not all $w \in W$ (in general), it cannot be induced by a graph automorphism.

The dihedral groups are easy to deal with separately, but they do not fit into the following picture:

Theorem 2.12 (van den Hombergh [10] and Waterhouse [20J]). *If W is irreducible and $|S| > 2$, the automorphism group of $\text{Br}(W)$ is generated by $w \mapsto w^{-1}$ and the automorphisms induced by Coxeter graph automorphisms.*

3. Fixed points of poset automorphisms

Consider an involutive automorphism (i.e. homeomorphism from the space to itself) ρ of the Euclidean n -sphere S^n . It is known that whenever ρ is conjugate, in the group of automorphisms of S^n , to an orthogonal transformation, then the fixed point set is homeomorphic to the r -sphere, for some $-1 \leq r \leq n$, where S^{-1} should be interpreted as the empty set. In general, however, the fixed points of ρ need not form a sphere, see [3, Section I.5] and the references cited there. That the situation cannot be completely arbitrary, though, is shown by the following result, which is one version of a classical theorem of Smith [18]. This formulation of Smith's theorem follows e.g. from [3, Theorem III.5.1] by passing to the second barycentric subdivision of Δ .

Theorem 3.1 (Smith). *Let Δ be a finite simplicial complex which is a homology n -sphere over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Suppose \mathbb{Z}_2 acts simplicially on Δ in such a way that every fixed simplex is fixed pointwise. Then, the subcomplex induced by the fixed vertices of Δ is a homology r -sphere over \mathbb{Z}_2 , for some $-1 \leq r \leq n$.*

Remark 3.2. More generally, the result holds if \mathbb{Z}_2 is replaced by \mathbb{Z}_p , p prime, throughout. The fact that all pseudomanifolds are orientable over \mathbb{Z}_2 , but not over \mathbb{Z}_p in general, is the reason why \mathbb{Z}_2 plays a prominent role in this paper, whereas \mathbb{Z}_p does not.

Lemma 3.3. *Suppose P is a finite, graded and bounded poset in which every interval is a homology sphere over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Then P is a pseudomanifold.*

Proof. The diamond property is immediate, since the diamond-shaped poset is the only graded homology sphere of length 2. Thus, P is thin. It remains to show strong connectivity.

We argue by contradiction, so suppose that P is a minimal counterexample. The maximal chains of \bar{P} can be partitioned into strongly connected components. By minimality of P , different components have empty intersection. Hence, $\Delta(\bar{P})$ is a disjoint union of at least two pseudomanifolds. Since all pseudomanifolds have non-zero \mathbb{Z}_2 -homology in top dimension, P cannot be a homology sphere over \mathbb{Z}_2 , and we have a contradiction. \square

Now, we are in position to state and prove our main technical tool.

Theorem 3.4. *Let P be a poset which is Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z}_2 . Suppose that we have an involutive automorphism v of P . Then, the subposet of P induced by the fixed points of v is Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z}_2 .*

Proof. Let $F \subset P$ be the set of fixed points with the induced order. Clearly, $\hat{0}$ and $\hat{1}$ are fixed by v , so $F \neq \emptyset$. We must show that $[u, v]$ is graded and a homology sphere of top dimension over \mathbb{Z}_2 for any interval $[u, v] \subseteq F$.

By Theorem 3.1, every interval in F is a homology sphere over \mathbb{Z}_2 . We must still show, however, that it is graded, and that the non-zero reduced homology group is in fact the top-dimensional one.

First, we show that every interval in F is graded. Suppose, in order to get a contradiction, that $I \subseteq F$ is a minimal non-graded interval. By minimality of I , maximal chains in \bar{I} of different lengths have empty intersection. Thus, \bar{I} is a disjoint union of graded posets. By Lemma 3.3, all connected components of $\Delta(\bar{I})$ are pseudomanifolds, and since P is not graded, there are at least two of them. Just as in the proof of Lemma 3.3, this contradicts $\Delta(\bar{I})$ being a \mathbb{Z}_2 homology sphere. Thus, every interval is graded.

Again, by Lemma 3.3, every interval $[u, v] \subseteq F$ is a pseudomanifold. Thus, its unique non-zero reduced homology group over \mathbb{Z}_2 must be of top dimension. \square

4. The Bruhat order on twisted involutions

Recall that (W, S) is a Coxeter system. Suppose we have an involutive group automorphism $\theta: W \rightarrow W$ which preserves S as a set. In particular, θ must be a poset automorphism of $\text{Br}(W)$, and therefore, by Theorem 2.12, be induced by an involutive automorphism of the Coxeter graph of W . (As is readily checked, this indeed holds also for dihedral groups.)

Definition 4.1. The set $\mathfrak{I}(\theta)$ of *twisted involutions* with respect to θ is defined by $\mathfrak{I}(\theta) = \{w \in W \mid \theta(w) = w^{-1}\}$.

We denote by $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ the subposet of $\text{Br}(W)$ induced by $\mathfrak{I}(\theta)$. When W is a Weyl group, this poset plays a prominent role in the study of related symmetric varieties, see Richardson and Springer [16,17]. The said authors showed that $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ enjoys many of the nice properties associated with ordinary Bruhat orders. In particular they

proved that, in Weyl groups, $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ is graded with a certain geometrically defined rank function.

The special case $\theta = \text{id}$ is particularly interesting. Note that $\mathfrak{I}(\theta)$ is the set of involutions in this situation. We use the notation $\text{Invol}(W) = \text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\text{id}))$. Incitti [12–14] used (signed) permutation group interpretations to show that when W is of type A , B or D , $\text{Invol}(W)$ is EL-shellable (hence Cohen–Macaulay) and Eulerian with rank function being the average of the length and the absolute length. He conjectured that the same holds for every Coxeter group (if W is infinite, the properties should hold for every interval in $\text{Invol}(W)$).

In the Weyl group case, the aforementioned rank function studied by Richardson and Springer [16] is equivalent to the one predicted by Incitti via a result of Carter [4, Lemma 2]. As was pointed out in [8], this equivalence does not extend to general Coxeter groups.

Below, we prove part of Incitti’s conjecture for arbitrary Coxeter groups, namely the Gorenstein* property over \mathbb{Z}_2 and the assertion about the rank function. In fact, we prove similar properties for arbitrary θ . To see what remains unproved of the conjecture, recall that if a poset is EL-shellable and Eulerian, then every interval is homeomorphic to a top-dimensional sphere; in particular, the poset is Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z} , which is stronger than being Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z}_2 .

Theorem 4.2. *Every interval in $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ is Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z}_2 .*

Proof. Choose arbitrary twisted involutions $v < w \in \mathfrak{I}(\theta)$. Let $\text{inv}: W \rightarrow W$ be the inversion map $u \mapsto u^{-1}$. The composite map $\text{inv} \circ \theta$ is an involutive poset automorphism of $\text{Br}(W)$, since inv and θ commute. Note that its set of fixed points is $\mathfrak{I}(\theta)$. Applying Theorems 2.11 and 3.4 to $[v, w] \subseteq \text{Br}(W)$ yields the result. \square

Although its existence is ensured by Theorem 4.2, it requires some effort to actually describe the rank function of $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$. We need some notation.

Definition 4.3. The set $\iota(\theta)$ of *twisted identities* of W with respect to θ is defined by $\iota(\theta) = \{w\theta(w^{-1}) \mid w \in W\}$.

Note that, in particular, $\iota(\text{id}) = \{e\}$, where e is the identity element in W .

The following simple observation will prove useful later.

Lemma 4.4. *If $s_1 \dots s_k \in \iota(\theta)$, then $s_2 \dots s_k \theta(s_1) \in \iota(\theta)$, too.*

Proof. If $s_1 \dots s_k = w\theta(w^{-1})$, then $s_2 \dots s_k \theta(s_1) = s_1 w \theta((s_1 w)^{-1})$. \square

Definition 4.5. Given $w \in W$, the *twisted absolute length* of w with respect to θ is denoted by $\ell^\theta(w)$ and defined as follows. Let $s_1 \dots s_k$ be any reduced expression for w . Then $l = \ell^\theta(w)$ is the smallest natural number such that for some choice of $i_1, \dots, i_l \in [k]$, we obtain $s_1 \dots \widehat{s_{i_1}} \dots \widehat{s_{i_l}} \dots s_k \in \iota(\theta)$. In other words, $\ell^\theta(w)$ is the smallest number of elements that must be deleted from any reduced expression for w in order to obtain a twisted identity.

Since $e \in \iota(\theta)$ regardless of θ , we can always obtain a twisted identity by deleting generators in an expression. It is not self-evident, however, that the above definition is independent of the choice of reduced expression for w . We now show that it is.

Lemma 4.6. *The twisted absolute length is well-defined.*

Proof. Pick $w \in W$. It is well-known that any pair of reduced expressions for w is connected by a sequence of *braid moves*, each replacing a factor $s_i s_j s_i \dots$ by the factor $s_j s_i s_j \dots$, the length of each factor being $m(s_i, s_j)$, the order of $s_i s_j$. These factors may be interpreted as the two different reduced expressions for the longest element, call it y , in the dihedral parabolic subgroup $\langle s_i, s_j \rangle$. Thus, it suffices to show that if $x \in \langle s_i, s_j \rangle \setminus \{y\}$ can be obtained from one of the reduced expressions for y by deleting l generators, then the same holds for the other reduced expression. Now we need only note that, in order to obtain x from an arbitrary reduced expression for y , it is necessary and sufficient to delete one generator if $\ell(x)$ and $\ell(y)$ have different parity, and two otherwise. \square

The following lemma seems very natural. To prove it, however, we have to delve into some subtle properties of $\iota(\theta)$. To enhance readability, we postpone the proof to the end of this section.

Lemma 4.7. *Suppose $s_1 \dots s_{k-1} \theta(s_1)$ is a reduced expression for $w \in \mathfrak{I}(\theta)$. Then $\ell^\theta(s_2 \dots s_{k-1}) = \ell^\theta(w)$.*

Dyer [8] showed that the absolute length $\ell'(w)$ of an element $w \in W$ is equal to the smallest number of generators that need to be deleted in any reduced expression for w in order to obtain the identity element e . In other words, $\ell^{\text{id}} = \ell'$. Thus, putting $\theta = \text{id}$ in the following theorem shows that the rank function of $\text{Invol}(W)$ is the average of the length and the absolute length, as conjectured by Incitti. In the Weyl group case (for arbitrary θ), we obtain an alternative interpretation of the rank function defined in [16].

Theorem 4.8. *The rank of $w \in \text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ is $(\ell(w) + \ell^\theta(w))/2$.*

Proof. Let w be any twisted involution different from e . We already know that $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ is graded. Thus, it suffices to show that w covers some element v in $\text{Br}(\mathfrak{I}(\theta))$ and either (i) $\ell(v) = \ell(w) - 2$ and $\ell^\theta(v) = \ell^\theta(w)$, or (ii) $\ell(v) = \ell(w) - 1$ and $\ell^\theta(v) = \ell^\theta(w) - 1$. There are two cases:

Case 1: There exists a reduced expression $s_1 s_2 \dots s_{k-1} \theta(s_1)$ for w :

Let $v = s_2 \dots s_{k-1}$. Observe that $v\theta(v) = s_1 w \theta(s_1) \theta(s_1 w \theta(s_1)) = s_1 w \theta(w) s_1 = s_1 w w^{-1} s_1 = e$. Hence, v is a twisted involution. Furthermore, $s_1 v \theta(s_1 v) = w \theta(v) = w v^{-1} \neq e$, so that $s_1 v \notin \mathfrak{I}(\theta)$. Similarly, $v \theta(s_1) \notin \mathfrak{I}(\theta)$, implying that w covers v .

Clearly, $\ell(v) = \ell(w) - 2$. Lemma 4.7 shows that $\ell^\theta(v) = \ell^\theta(w)$, as desired.

Case 2: No reduced expression $s_1 \dots s_k$ for w satisfies $\theta(s_1) = s_k$:

Choose a reduced expression $s_1 \dots s_k$ for w . Suppose that $\ell^\theta(w) = l$, and pick appropriate $i_1, \dots, i_l \in [k]$ so that $s_1 \dots \widehat{s_{i_1}} \dots \widehat{s_{i_l}} \dots s_k \in \iota(\theta)$. Since $w\theta(w) = e$, we

must have $\ell(w\theta(s_1)) < \ell(w)$. Therefore, by the Exchange Property and the fact that we are in Case 2, $w = w\theta(s_1)^2 = s_2 \dots s_k \theta(s_1)$. Repeating this argument, we see that $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_k \theta(s_1) \dots \theta(s_{i_1-1})$. Applying Lemma 4.4, we may thus assume without loss of generality that $i_1 = 1$.

Now, let $v = s_2 \dots s_k$. Clearly, $\ell(v) = \ell(w) - 1$, and we have just shown that $\ell^\theta(v) = \ell^\theta(w) - 1$. It remains to prove that v is a twisted involution. Since $v = w\theta(s_1)$, we have $\theta(v)v = \theta(s_1 w)w\theta(s_1) = \theta(s_1)\theta(w)w\theta(s_1) = \theta(s_1)^2 = e$. Thus, $v \in \mathfrak{I}(\theta)$, and we are done. \square

4.1. Proof of Lemma 4.7

For $w \in W$, let $J(w) = \{s_1, \dots, s_k\} \subseteq S$, where $s_1 \dots s_k$ is any reduced expression for w . The well-known fact that any two reduced expressions for an element contain the same set of Coxeter generators shows that $J(w)$ is unambiguously defined.

Given $J \subseteq S$, denote by $W_J = \langle J \rangle$ the parabolic subgroup generated by J . It is well-known that every (right) coset $W_J w$ has a unique member ${}^J w$ of minimal length. It is characterized by the property that none of its reduced expressions begins with a letter from J .

In order to prove Lemma 4.7, we need the following bit of knowledge about the structure of $\iota(\theta)$:

Lemma 4.9. *If $w \in \iota(\theta)$, then there exists $x \in W$ such that $w = x\theta(x^{-1})$ and $\ell(w) = 2\ell(x)$.*

Proof. The assertion is trivial if $w = e$, and we proceed by induction over $\ell(w)$. If there is a reduced expression of the form $s_1 \dots s_{k-1} \theta(s_1)$ for w , then $s_1 w \theta(s_1)$ is a twisted identity of smaller length, and we are done by induction.

Suppose that there is no such expression, i.e. that $s_k \neq \theta(s_1)$ for every reduced expression $s_1 \dots s_k$ for w . Choose such an expression. Note that $\theta(w) = w^{-1}$; in particular $\ell(w\theta(s_1)) < \ell(w)$. Since $w = w\theta(s_1)^2$, the Exchange Property therefore implies $w = s_2 \dots s_k \theta(s_1)$. Repeating this argument, we find that $\ell(ws_i) < \ell(w)$ for all $i \in [k]$, implying that $w = w_0(J(w))$, the longest element in the parabolic subgroup $W_{J(w)}$. We will complete the proof by showing that no twisted identity has these properties. Assume that $w = x\theta(x^{-1})$. Let $J = J(w)$, and write $x = x_J \cdot {}^J x$ for $x_J \in W_J$. The fact that $sw\theta(s) = w$ for all $s \in J$ implies $x_J^{-1}w\theta(x_J) = w$, so that we may assume $x = {}^J x$. Hence, $w\theta({}^J x) = {}^J x$, implying that $\theta({}^J x) = {}^J x$, since both elements must coincide with the minimal element in the coset $W_J {}^J x$. This, however, means that $w = e$, a contradiction. \square

Thus, every twisted identity has a reduced expression of the form $s_1 \dots s_k \theta(s_k) \dots \theta(s_1)$. With this information, we are ready to give the postponed proof.

Proof of Lemma 4.7. Let $w = s_1 \dots s_{k-1} \theta(s_1)$ be as in the statement of the lemma, and let $v = s_1 w \theta(s_1) = s_2 \dots s_{k-1}$.

Since $s_1 x \theta(s_1)$ is a twisted identity whenever x is, we immediately obtain $\ell^\theta(w) \leq \ell^\theta(v)$. To prove the other direction, we must show that if it is possible to omit l

generators in the above expression for w in order to yield a twisted identity, then at most l need to be deleted in the expression for v . This is immediate if none or both of the initial s_1 and the terminal $\theta(s_1)$ are omitted. We may therefore suppose that exactly one of them is deleted; without loss of generality, assume it to be the initial one. In other words, we assume that $u = s_2 \dots \widehat{s_{i_2}} \dots \widehat{s_{i_l}} \dots s_{k-1} \theta(s_1) \in \iota(\theta)$. Thus, we can obtain $u\theta(s_1)$ from $s_2 \dots s_{k-1}$ by deleting $l-1$ generators.

If $\ell(u\theta(s_1)) > \ell(u)$, then the Exchange Property implies that u can be reached from our expression for v by deleting l generators, and we are done. Suppose now that $\ell(u\theta(s_1)) < \ell(u)$. Applying Lemma 4.9, we may choose a reduced expression $s'_1 \dots s'_m \theta(s'_m) \dots \theta(s'_1)$ for u . Omitting one of these generators yields $u\theta(s_1)$. Thus, it is possible to choose some $t \in T$ such that $u\theta(s_1)t = s'_1 \dots \widehat{s'_i} \dots s'_m \theta(s'_m) \dots \widehat{\theta(s'_i)} \dots \theta(s_1) \in \iota(\theta)$ for some $i \in [m]$. Noting that $\ell(u\theta(s_1)t) < \ell(u\theta(s_1))$, we may invoke the Strong Exchange Property to conclude that $u\theta(s_1)t$ can be obtained from $s_2 \dots s_{k-1}$ by deleting l generators. \square

5. Involutions induced by graph automorphisms

The topic of the previous section was fixed points of compositions of the inversion map with group automorphisms induced by Coxeter graph automorphisms. Theorem 2.12 shows that all other automorphisms of irreducible Bruhat orders are induced by Coxeter graph automorphisms (if $|S| \geq 3$). In this section, we will study involutive maps of the latter type. This class includes, in particular, all automorphisms of Coxeter graphs of finite irreducible groups, with the exception of D_4 .

Let $\varphi: W \rightarrow W$ be a group automorphism induced by an automorphism of the Coxeter graph of W , such that $\varphi^2 = \text{id}$. Mapping S to itself, φ is also a poset automorphism of $\text{Br}(W)$. Applying Theorem 3.4 we may conclude that every interval in the subposet of fixed points is Gorenstein* over \mathbb{Z}_2 . However, a stronger statement will be proved in Theorem 5.5 below.

We need some preliminaries. Suppose G is any group of (labelled) graph automorphisms of the Coxeter graph of W (at this stage, we do not require G to consist of involutions). Recall that for $J \subseteq S$, W_J is the parabolic subgroup generated by J . If J is finite, we again denote the longest element in W_J by $w_0(J)$. Define a set of symbols

$$\widetilde{S} = \{\widetilde{s}_J \mid J \subseteq S \text{ is a } G\text{-orbit, and } W_J \text{ is finite}\}.$$

Steinberg proved the following theorem for finite Coxeter groups. The other citations contain the general case.

Theorem 5.1 (*Hée [9], Mühlherr [15] and Steinberg [19]*). *With suitably defined Coxeter relations, \widetilde{S} generates a Coxeter system $(\widetilde{W}, \widetilde{S})$ such that $\widetilde{s}_J \mapsto w_0(J)$ defines an injective group homomorphism $\phi: \widetilde{W} \rightarrow W$ whose image is the subgroup W^G of fixed elements under the G -action.*

Remark 5.2. The group \tilde{W} in Theorem 5.1 can be recognized by a simple inspection of the Coxeter graph of W , see [5,6]. We do not review this procedure here. However, the following three cases will be of particular interest to us later. They can easily be checked by direct computation. In all three cases, the group acting is \mathbb{Z}_2 , and it acts in the only possible, non-trivial way. We obtain: $\tilde{A}_n \cong B_{\lceil \frac{n}{2} \rceil}$, $\tilde{D}_n \cong B_{n-1}$ and $\tilde{E}_6 \cong F_4$.

The next lemma is a reformulation of a lemma of Crisp [5]. He used it to recover Theorem 5.1 from his more general results. Let \tilde{S}^* and S^* denote the free monoids on the alphabets \tilde{S} and S , respectively.

Lemma 5.3 (see Crisp [5, Lemma 15]). *For $w \in W$, let $w^* \in S^*$ be a fixed reduced expression for w (chosen arbitrarily). Then, the map $\phi^*: \tilde{S}^* \rightarrow S^*$ defined by $\tilde{s}_J \mapsto w_0(J)^*$ maps expressions that are reduced in \tilde{W} to expressions that are reduced in W .*

Since \tilde{W} is a Coxeter group, one can define the Bruhat order $\text{Br}(\tilde{W})$. Applying ϕ , this gives a partial ordering on the fixed points of G . It is not clear, though, whether it coincides with the induced subposet of $\text{Br}(W)$.

The situation for the weak order is simple.

Proposition 5.4. *Let $F(W)$ be the subposet of the weak order on W induced by the fixed point subgroup $W^G \cong \tilde{W}$. Then, $F(W)$ is isomorphic to the weak order on \tilde{W} .*

Proof. In this proof, for brevity, let P be the weak order on \tilde{W} . The map ϕ defined in Theorem 5.1 is a bijection of sets $P \rightarrow F(W)$. By Lemma 5.3, it is order-preserving.

Consider an arbitrary ordered pair $u \leq v = uw$ in $F(W)$, where $\ell(v) = \ell(u) + \ell(w)$. Note that $w \in F(W)$. Choose reduced expressions r_1 and r_2 for $\phi^{-1}(u)$ and $\phi^{-1}(w)$, respectively. Note that $r_1 r_2$ is an expression for $\phi^{-1}(v)$ which is reduced, too. (Otherwise, a subexpression of it would, by Lemma 5.3 and the Deletion Property, be mapped by ϕ^* to an expression for v shorter than $\ell(v)$, a contradiction.) Thus, $\phi^{-1}(u) \leq \phi^{-1}(v)$ in P , and we conclude that ϕ is a poset isomorphism. \square

Aided by Theorem 3.4, we are able to prove the analogous result for Bruhat order when $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$. In particular, this is the only possibility if W is irreducible and finite, unless $W = D_4$. (It is easy to check that the corresponding statement holds also for the three-element symmetry group associated with D_4 .) However, the result is true for any G ; a proof was suggested to us by an anonymous referee. It is stated in Appendix A.

Theorem 5.5. *Let φ be an involutive group automorphism of W which preserves S . Then, the subposet of $\text{Br}(W)$ induced by the fixed point group $W^{\{\text{id}, \varphi\}} \cong \tilde{W}$ is isomorphic to $\text{Br}(\tilde{W})$.*

Proof. Denote by $F(W)$ the subposet of $\text{Br}(W)$ induced by the fixed points of φ . By Lemma 5.3, the bijection $\phi: \text{Br}(\tilde{W}) \rightarrow F(W)$ is order-preserving.

Choose $w \in F(W)$. Define $\tilde{I} = [e, \phi^{-1}(w)] \subseteq \text{Br}(\tilde{W})$ and $I = [e, w] \subseteq F(W)$. The restriction of ϕ to \tilde{I} is an order-preserving injection $\tilde{I} \rightarrow I$. Thus, on the order-

complex level, \tilde{I} is isomorphic to a subcomplex of I . To show that ϕ is a poset isomorphism, it suffices to show that I and \tilde{I} are isomorphic as simplicial complexes. Theorems 2.11 and 3.4 show that both complexes are pseudomanifolds. Thus, we are done once we have shown that the length of \tilde{I} is equal to the length of I , since a pseudomanifold obviously cannot be a proper subcomplex of another pseudomanifold of the same dimension.

Consider a saturated chain $e = v_0 < v_1 < \dots < v_k = \phi^{-1}(w)$ in the weak order on \tilde{W} . By Proposition 5.4, $e = \phi(v_0) < \dots < \phi(v_k) = w$ is a saturated chain in the subposet of the weak order on W induced by the fixed points of ϕ . In particular, it is a chain in I , and it remains to show that it is saturated. Suppose not; then we have $\phi(v_i) < x < \phi(v_{i+1})$ for some fixed point x and some i . By the nature of weak order and the map ϕ , $\phi(v_{i+1}) = \phi(v_i)w_0(J)$, for some $J = \{s, \phi(s)\} \subseteq S$, and $\ell(\phi(v_{i+1})) = \ell(\phi(v_i)) + \ell(w_0(J))$. This implies $x = \phi(v_i)y$ for some $y \in W_J \setminus \{e, w_0(J)\}$. By Theorem 5.1, y is not a fixed point of ϕ , contradicting the fact that x and $\phi(v_i)$ are, and we are done. \square

5.1. Elements that commute with the top element

If W is a finite Coxeter group, we know that $\text{Br}(W)$ has a top element w_0 . It is well-known (see e.g. [1]) that the map $W \rightarrow W$ defined by $x \mapsto w_0 x w_0$ is an automorphism of Bruhat order. Being the unique element of maximal length, w_0 is clearly an involution. Hence, the above map is an involutive automorphism. Its fixed points are the elements that commute with w_0 .

If W is a finite, irreducible Coxeter group, it follows from the classification of such groups that there exists a unique finite and irreducible Coxeter group W^- whose set of exponents is the set of odd exponents of W .

Theorem 5.6. *Suppose W is a finite, irreducible Coxeter group. The induced Bruhat order on the set of w_0 -commuting elements in W is then isomorphic to $\text{Br}(W^-)$. Similarly, the induced weak order on these elements is isomorphic to the weak order on W^- .*

Proof. Suppose W is irreducible and finite. Denote the mapping $x \mapsto w_0 x w_0$ by ϕ . It is well-known (see [1, Exercise 4.10]) that ϕ is the identity mapping iff all exponents of W are odd, in which case the theorem is trivially true.

The dihedral case $W = I_2(m)$ is easily verified: if m is even, ϕ is the identity map, and if m is odd, ϕ only fixes e and w_0 .

Now suppose $|S| \geq 3$. Since ϕ is not only an automorphism of $\text{Br}(W)$, but also a group automorphism of W , it follows from Theorem 2.12 that ϕ is induced by a graph automorphism of the Coxeter graph of W . If W has an even exponent, ϕ thus coincides with the automorphism induced by the unique non-trivial Coxeter graph automorphism, implying that the fixed subgroup is isomorphic to \tilde{W} . The groups with an even exponent are A_n , D_{2n+1} and E_6 , and if W is one of these groups, we have $\tilde{W} = W^-$ (see Remark 5.2). Applying Theorem 5.5 and Proposition 5.4 yields the claimed results. \square

Appendix A. Generalizing Theorem 5.5

We are most grateful to an anonymous referee for pointing out a way to generalize Theorem 5.5 to arbitrary automorphism groups. In this appendix, we state the referee's argument, thereby proving the following theorem. We maintain the notation of the previous section.

Theorem A.1. *Let G be a group of automorphisms of W that preserve S . Then, the subposet of $\text{Br}(W)$ induced by the fixed point group $W^G \cong \tilde{W}$ is isomorphic to $\text{Br}(\tilde{W})$.*

In the proof, we will use the following characterization of the Bruhat order:

Lemma A.2 (Deodhar [7, Theorem 1.1]). *The Bruhat order is the unique partial order \leq on W which obeys the following two properties:*

- (1) $e \leq w$ for all $w \in W$
- (2) given $s \in S$ and $w_1, w_2 \in W$ such that $\ell(sw_1) \leq \ell(w_1)$ and $\ell(sw_2) \leq \ell(w_2)$, we have $w_1 \leq w_2 \iff sw_1 \leq w_2 \iff sw_1 \leq sw_2$.

Proof of Theorem A.1. Recall the homomorphism ϕ from Theorem 5.1. It follows e.g. from Lemma 5.3 that $\ell(\phi(\tilde{s})w) = \ell(w) \pm \ell(\phi(\tilde{s}))$ for all $\tilde{s} \in \tilde{S}$, $w \in W^G$.

Now choose $\tilde{s} \in \tilde{S}$ and $w_1, w_2 \in W^G$ with $\ell(\phi(\tilde{s})w_1) = \ell(w_1) - \ell(\phi(\tilde{s}))$ and $\ell(\phi(\tilde{s})w_2) = \ell(w_2) - \ell(\phi(\tilde{s}))$. We must show that $w_1 \leq w_2 \iff \phi(\tilde{s})w_1 \leq w_2 \iff \phi(\tilde{s})w_1 \leq \phi(\tilde{s})w_2$. The result then follows from Lemma A.2.

Trivially, $w_1 \leq w_2 \Rightarrow \phi(\tilde{s})w_1 \leq w_2$, since $\phi(\tilde{s})w_1 < w_1$.

Assume $\phi(\tilde{s}) = s_1 \dots s_l$, where $l = \ell(\phi(\tilde{s}))$. Since $\phi(\tilde{s})$ is the top element in the parabolic subgroup $\langle s_1, \dots, s_l \rangle$, we have $\ell(s_i \phi(\tilde{s})) = \ell(\phi(\tilde{s})) - 1$ for all $i \in [l]$. Thus, we obtain the implications $s_1 \dots s_l w_1 \leq w_2 \Rightarrow s_1 \dots s_l w_1 \leq s_l w_2 \Rightarrow s_1 \dots s_l w_1 \leq s_{l-1} s_l w_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow s_1 \dots s_l w_1 \leq s_1 \dots s_l w_2$ by repeatedly applying Lemma A.2 in $\text{Br}(W)$. We conclude that $\phi(\tilde{s})w_1 \leq w_2 \Rightarrow \phi(\tilde{s})w_1 \leq \phi(\tilde{s})w_2$.

Finally, we again apply Lemma A.2 repeatedly in $\text{Br}(W)$ to prove the implications $s_1 \dots s_l w_1 \leq s_1 \dots s_l w_2 \Rightarrow s_2 \dots s_l w_1 \leq s_2 \dots s_l w_2 \Rightarrow \dots \Rightarrow w_1 \leq w_2$. Thus, $\phi(\tilde{s})w_1 \leq \phi(\tilde{s})w_2 \Rightarrow w_1 \leq w_2$, and we are done. \square

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