

Master thesis

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Warning 0.0.1. *I made some assumptions during the writing. To avoid confusing readers, these assumptions are listed here:*

- *We use \leq to represent subgroups and Bruhat orders. For example, $H \leq G$ means H is a subgroup of G .*
- *For the diagram, we always read from top to bottom.*
- *For quivers, all the quivers we considered (except Auslander–Reiten quivers) are connected and finite (Remark 1.2.2). For simplicity, From Section 1.4 to Chapter 5, all the quivers have no loops or cycles.*
- *For any $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, we always write $\varpi = wu$, where $w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$ and u is the shortest element in the coset $W_{\mathbf{d}}\varpi$. The flag-type dimension vector $\underline{\mathbf{d}} \in W_{\mathbf{d}} \backslash \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ corresponds to u , i.e., $\underline{\mathbf{d}} = W_{\mathbf{d}}u$. Whenever \tilde{w} and \tilde{u} emerge, they are always defined by $uw'u' = \tilde{w}\tilde{u}$. See Section 1.4.*
- *We relabel the coefficient ring before the basis $\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}$; see Remark 5.3.6.*

Chapter 1

Variety and stratification

1.1 Initial case: \mathcal{F} and $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$

We introduce the complete flag variety to give a bird's eye view on the whole section. Actually, the entire difficulty is bundled in this example.

Setting 1.1.1. Fix $n \geq 1$, we denote $\mathrm{GL}_n := \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$, B , T , N , W be the standard Borel subgroup, standard torus, unipotent subgroup and Weyl group, respectively, i.e.,

$$\mathrm{GL}_n = \begin{pmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ * & \cdots & * \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} * & \cdots & * \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & * \end{pmatrix} \quad T = \begin{pmatrix} * & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & * \end{pmatrix} \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & * \\ & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W := N_{\mathrm{GL}_n}(T)/T \cong S_n$$

1.1.1 The flag variety \mathcal{F}

Definition 1.1.2 (Flag). For a finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space V , a flag of V is an increasing sequence of subspaces of V :

$$F : 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_k = V.$$

F is called a complete flag if $\dim M_j = j$ for all j , otherwise F is called a partial flag.

Definition 1.1.3 (Complete flag variety). The complete flag variety \mathcal{F} is defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &:= \mathrm{GL}_n / B \\ &\cong \{\text{complete flags of } \mathbb{C}^n\} \\ &= \{0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_n = \mathbb{C}^n \mid \dim M_j = j\} \\ &\cong \{\text{Borel subgroups of } \mathrm{GL}_n\} \\ &= \{gBg^{-1} \mid g \in \mathrm{GL}_n\} \end{aligned}$$

Remark 1.1.4.

1. \mathcal{F} is a smooth projective variety of dimension $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$, which can be seen from the embedding

$$\mathcal{F} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gr}(1, n) \times \cdots \times \mathrm{Gr}(n-1, n)$$

2. We implicitly give the base point of \mathcal{F} , which is not considered as the data of \mathcal{F} . Fix a standard basis of \mathbb{C}^n by $\{v_1, \dots, v_n\}$, we define the standard flag

$$F_{\mathrm{Id}} : 0 \subseteq \langle v_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle = \mathbb{C}^n.$$

3. There is a natural GL_n -action on \mathcal{F} .

For $g \in \mathrm{GL}_n$, we define the flag attached to g :

$$F_g \triangleq gF_{\mathrm{Id}} : 0 \subseteq \langle gv_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle gv_1, gv_2 \rangle \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \langle gv_1, \dots, gv_n \rangle = \mathbb{C}^n.$$

Especially, for $w \in W = N_{\mathrm{GL}_n}(T)/T \cong S_n$, the flag attached to w

$$\begin{aligned} F_w : 0 \subseteq \langle \tilde{w}v_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle \tilde{w}v_1, \tilde{w}v_2 \rangle \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \langle \tilde{w}v_1, \dots, \tilde{w}v_n \rangle &= \mathbb{C}^n \\ 0 \subseteq \langle v_{w(1)} \rangle \subseteq \langle v_{w(1)}, v_{w(2)} \rangle \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \langle v_{w(1)}, \dots, v_{w(n)} \rangle &= \mathbb{C}^n \end{aligned}$$

does not depend on the choice of the lift $\tilde{w} \in N_{\mathrm{GL}_n}(T)$ of w .

Readers can verify that $\{F_w \mid w \in W\}$ are all T -fixed points of \mathcal{F} , while the set $\{wBw^{-1} \mid w \in W\}$ consists of all Borel subgroups of G containing the standard torus T .

4. For $n = 2$, $\mathcal{F} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$, and we use \mathbb{P}^1 as a toy example for the whole theory.

interpretation	GL_n/B	flags	Borel subgroups
base point	Id	F_{Id}	B
GL_n -action	left multiplication	$\{V_i\} \mapsto \{gV_i\}$	conjugation
general point	g	F_g	gBg^{-1}

\mathcal{F} is a well-studied variety, and has many combinatorial properties. For example, from the well-known Bruhat decomposition,¹

$$\mathrm{GL}_n = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} BwB,$$

we get a stratification of \mathcal{F} by B -orbits:

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathrm{GL}_n/B \cong \bigsqcup_{w \in W} BwB/B$$

The B -orbit BwB/B is called the **Schubert cell**, denoted by Ω_w . Since

$$\Omega_w = BwB/B \cong B/(B \cap wBw^{-1}) \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(w)},$$

the Schubert cell is an affine space of dimension $l(w)$.

$i \backslash n$	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
1	1						
2	1	1					
3	1	2	2	1			
4	1	3	5	6	5	3	1
5	1	4	9	15	20	22	20

Table 1.1: The singular cohomology $H^i(\mathcal{F}; \mathbb{C})$ for $\mathcal{F} = \mathrm{GL}_n/B$

G	Orbit	G -fixed points
GL_n	$\mathcal{F} \cong \mathrm{GL}_n/B$	\emptyset
B	$\Omega_w \cong B/(B \cap wBw^{-1})$	$\{F_{\mathrm{Id}}\}$
T	—	$\{F_w w \in W\}$

Table 1.2: Orbit and fixed points

As a result, we know a lot of information of \mathcal{F} :

$\overline{\Omega}_w \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ is called the **Schubert variety**. It is well-known that

$$\overline{\Omega}_w = \bigsqcup_{w' \leq w} \Omega_{w'}$$

as a set. Especially, for any $s \in W$ with $l(s) = 1$, denote $P_s = B \sqcup BsB$,

$$\overline{\Omega}_s = \Omega_{\mathrm{Id}} \sqcup \Omega_s = B/B \sqcup BsB/B = P_s/B \cong \mathbb{P}^1.$$

Most Schubert varieties are not smooth.

1.1.2 $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$

As a more complicated geometrical object, $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ works as the base space for the Steinberg variety, which turns out to be the central focus in the thesis. $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ has naturally a diagonal GL_n -action:

$$\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \quad (g, F_1, F_2) \longmapsto (gF_1, gF_2).$$

Under this action, $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ has a stratification consisting of GL_n -orbits, indexed by the Weyl group:

$$\mathrm{GL}_n \backslash (\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) \cong \mathrm{GL}_n \backslash (\mathrm{GL}_n/B \times \mathrm{GL}_n/B) \cong B \backslash \mathrm{GL}_n/B \cong W \quad \text{as sets.}$$

¹The formula does not depend on the lift of w , so we abuse the notation of $w \in N_{\mathrm{GL}_n}(T)/T$ and $\tilde{w} \in N_{\mathrm{GL}_n}(T)$.

For $w' \in W$, denote $\Omega_{w'} := \mathrm{GL}_n \cdot (F_{\mathrm{Id}}, F_{w'})$, then $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} = \sqcup_{w'} \Omega_{w'}$. Moreover, by the orbit-stabilizer theorem, we get

$$\Omega_{w'} \cong \mathrm{GL}_n / (B \cap w' B (w')^{-1})$$

which is an $\mathbb{A}^{l(w')}$ -bundle over \mathcal{F} , as shown below:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{A}^{l(w')} \cong B / (B \cap w' B (w')^{-1}) & \longrightarrow & \mathrm{GL}_n / (B \cap w' B (w')^{-1}) \\ & & \downarrow \\ & & \mathcal{F} = \mathrm{GL}_n / B \end{array}$$

Different from \mathcal{F} , the GL_n -action on $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ is not transitive. To facilitate the stratification of $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$, we introduce the twisted $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$ -action:

$$\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \quad (g_1, g_2, F_g, F_{g'}) \longmapsto (F_{g_1 g}, F_{g_1 (g g_2 g^{-1}) g'}).$$

If we write $\underline{F}_{g, g'} := (F_g, F_{g g'}) \in \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$, then

$$(g_1, g_2) \cdot \underline{F}_{g, g'} = \underline{F}_{g_1 g, g_2 g'}.$$

This $\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$ -action is now transitive, and decomposes $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ as disjoint union of finite many $B \times B$ -orbits, which are compatible with G -orbits:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_{w, w'} &:= (B \times B) \cdot \underline{F}_{w, w'} \subseteq \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \\ \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} &= \bigsqcup_{w, w' \in W} \Omega_{w, w'} \quad \Omega_{w'} = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} \Omega_{w, w'} \\ \Omega_{w, w'} &\cong (B \times B) / \{(g_1, g_2) \in B \times B \mid (g_1, g_2) \cdot (F_w, F_{w w'}) = (F_w, F_{w w'})\} \\ &= (B \times B) / \{(g_1, g_2) \in B \times B \mid g_1 w B = w B, g_1 w g_2 w' B = w w' B\} \\ &= (B \times B) / \{(g_1, g_2) \in B \times B \mid g_1 w B = w B, (w^{-1} g_1 w) g_2 w' B = w' B\} \\ &= (B \times B) / \{(g_1, g_2) \in B \times B \mid g_1 \in w B w^{-1}, g_2 \in (w^{-1} g_1^{-1} w) (w' B w'^{-1})\} \quad (1.1.1) \\ &= (B \times B) / \{(g_1, g_2) \in (B \cap w B w^{-1}) \times (w^{-1} g_1^{-1} w) (B \cap w' B w'^{-1})\} \\ &\cong B / (B \cap w B w^{-1}) \times B / (B \cap w' B w'^{-1}) \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(w) + l(w')} \end{aligned}$$

We conclude the information of orbits and fixed points of $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ in Table 1.3:

Like \mathcal{F} , we also study the closure of $\Omega_{w'}$ and $\Omega_{w, w'}$ in special case. It can be shown that

$$\overline{\Omega}_{w'} = \bigsqcup_{x' \leq w'} \Omega_{x'} \quad \overline{\Omega}_{w, w'} = \bigsqcup_{x \leq w, x' \leq w'} \Omega_{x, x'}$$

as a set. Especially, for any $s \in W$ with $l(s) = 1$,²

²Here, $\mathrm{GL}_n \times^B X$ is called balanced product. Roughly, it is defined by

$$\mathrm{GL}_n \times^B X := \mathrm{GL}_n \times X / ((gb, x) \sim (g, bx))$$

We will discuss balanced product in Subsection 2.4.1 thoroughly.

G	Orbit	G -fixed points
$\mathrm{GL}_n \times \mathrm{GL}_n$	$\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$	\emptyset
GL_n	$\Omega_{w'}$	\emptyset
$B \times B$	$\Omega_{w,w'}$	$\{F_{\mathrm{Id},\mathrm{Id}}\}$
T	$-$	$\{\underline{F}_{w,w'} \mid w, w' \in W\}$

Table 1.3: Orbit and fixed points of $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\Omega}_s &= \Omega_{\mathrm{Id}} \sqcup \Omega_s \cong \mathrm{GL}_n / (B \cap sBs^{-1}) \sqcup \mathrm{GL}_n / B \\
&\cong \mathrm{GL}_n \times^B (B / (B \cap sBs^{-1})) \sqcup \mathrm{GL}_n \times^B (B/B) \\
&\cong \mathrm{GL}_n \times^B (BsB/B) \sqcup \mathrm{GL}_n \times^B (B/B) \\
&\cong \mathrm{GL}_n \times^B (P_s/B)
\end{aligned}$$

is an \mathcal{F} -bundle over \mathbb{P}^1 . Also,

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{\Omega}_{\mathrm{Id},s} &= \Omega_{\mathrm{Id},s} \sqcup \Omega_{\mathrm{Id},\mathrm{Id}} \cong (B/B \times BsB/B) \sqcup (B/B \times B/B) \\
&\cong P_s/B \cong \mathbb{P}^1
\end{aligned}$$

Other closure can be highly singular.

Example 1.1.5. In the Table 1.4, $n = 3$, $t = (12)$, $s = (23)$. In this case, $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ has 6 GL_3 -orbits, and each GL_3 -orbits decompose as 6 $B \times B$ -orbits, with dimensions equal to $l(w) + l(w')$.

We can also see the GL_3 -orbit (and its closure) from the table, for example,

$$\begin{aligned}
\Omega_s &= \Omega_{\mathrm{Id},s} \sqcup \Omega_{t,s} \sqcup \Omega_{s,s} \sqcup \Omega_{ts,s} \sqcup \Omega_{st,s} \sqcup \Omega_{sts,s} \\
\overline{\Omega}_s &= \Omega_s \sqcup \Omega_{\mathrm{Id}} = \bigsqcup_w (\Omega_{w,s} \sqcup \Omega_{w,\mathrm{Id}})
\end{aligned}$$

We color pieces of Ω_s by blue, and $\Omega_{ts,s}$ by light blue.

Now we understand the structure a lot about \mathcal{F} and $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$, and the whole process will be applied repeatedly in Section 1.5 and 1.6.

1.2 Quiver

To introduce more complicated spaces and discuss their stratifications, we fix notations related to quiver and algebraic group in the following sections.

Roughly speaking, a quiver is a directed multigraph permitting loops.

Definition 1.2.1 (Quiver). A quiver is a quadruple

$$Q = (Q_0, Q_1, s, t)$$

where

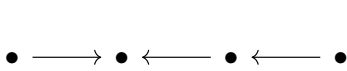
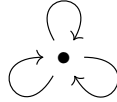
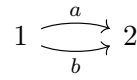
$\begin{array}{c} \text{dim} \\ (B \times B) \cdot \underline{F}_{w,w'} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} B \cdot F_{ww'} \\ B \cdot F_w \end{array}$	0	1	1	2	2	3
	Ω_{Id}	Ω_t	Ω_s	Ω_{ts}	Ω_{st}	Ω_{sts}
0 Ω_{Id}	0 $\Omega_{\text{Id},\text{Id}}$	1 $\Omega_{\text{Id},t}$	1 $\Omega_{\text{Id},s}$	2 $\Omega_{\text{Id},ts}$	2 $\Omega_{\text{Id},st}$	3 $\Omega_{\text{Id},sts}$
1 Ω_t	2 $\Omega_{t,t}$	1 $\Omega_{t,\text{Id}}$	3 $\Omega_{t,ts}$	2 $\Omega_{t,s}$	4 $\Omega_{t,sts}$	3 $\Omega_{t,st}$
1 Ω_s	2 $\Omega_{s,s}$	3 $\Omega_{s,st}$	1 $\Omega_{s,\text{Id}}$	4 $\Omega_{s,sts}$	2 $\Omega_{s,t}$	3 $\Omega_{s,ts}$
2 Ω_{ts}	4 $\Omega_{ts,st}$	3 $\Omega_{ts,s}$	5 $\Omega_{ts,sts}$	2 $\Omega_{ts,\text{Id}}$	4 $\Omega_{ts,ts}$	3 $\Omega_{ts,t}$
2 Ω_{st}	4 $\Omega_{st,ts}$	5 $\Omega_{st,sts}$	3 $\Omega_{st,t}$	4 $\Omega_{st,st}$	2 $\Omega_{st,\text{Id}}$	3 $\Omega_{st,s}$
3 Ω_{sts}	6 $\Omega_{sts,sts}$	5 $\Omega_{sts,ts}$	5 $\Omega_{sts,st}$	4 $\Omega_{sts,t}$	4 $\Omega_{sts,s}$	3 $\Omega_{sts,\text{Id}}$

Table 1.4: stratifications of $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$

- Q_0 is a non-empty set consisting of vertices of Q ,
- Q_1 is a set consisting of arrows of Q ,
- $s : Q_1 \longrightarrow Q_0$ is a map indicating the start vertex of arrows,
- $t : Q_1 \longrightarrow Q_0$ is a map indicating the terminal vertex of arrows.

Remark 1.2.2. In the first part of our master thesis, all the quivers are supposed to be connected and finite (i.e., Q_0, Q_1 are finite sets). We will only encounter disconnected and infinite quiver as Auslander–Reiten quiver later on.

Example 1.2.3. The following graphs are quivers.

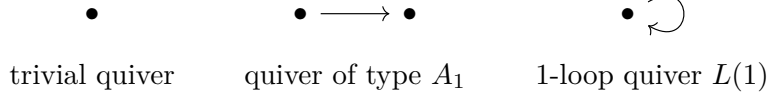
quiver of type A_3 3-loop quiver $L(3)$ 2-Kronecker quiver $K(2)$

The reader can easily read the quadruple of quivers from the graphs. Take $Q = K(2)$ as an example, we have

$$Q_0 = \{1, 2\}, \quad Q_1 = \{a, b\} \quad s, t : \{a, b\} \longrightarrow \{1, 2\}$$

by $s(a) = s(b) = 1$, $t(a) = t(b) = 2$.

For convenience, we mainly use simpler quivers as examples:



From those quivers we are able to construct relatively complicated algebraic and geometrical objects.

Definition 1.2.4 (Quiver representation). *Fix a quiver Q .*

A representation of Q consists of the following data:

- *A finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space V_i for each vertex $i \in Q_0$;*
- *A \mathbb{C} -linear map $V_a : V_{s(a)} \longrightarrow V_{t(a)}$ for each arrow $a \in Q_1$.*

A morphism $f : V \longrightarrow W$ is a collection of morphisms $f_i : V_i \longrightarrow W_i$ (for every $i \in Q_0$) which makes the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_{s(a)} & \xrightarrow{V_a} & V_{t(a)} \\ f_{s(a)} \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{t(a)} \\ W_{s(a)} & \xrightarrow{W_a} & W_{t(a)} \end{array}$$

We denote $\text{rep}(Q)$ as the category of representations of Q .

Example 1.2.5. *A representation of the 1-loop quiver $L(1)$ is a 2-tuple*

$$(V, \alpha : V \longrightarrow V)$$

which is equivalent to a (finite dimensional) $\mathbb{C}[t]$ -module.

Remark 1.2.6. The equivalence in Example 1.2.5 can be generalized to arbitrary quivers. For a quiver Q , we can define the path algebra $\mathbb{C}Q$, and view any Q -representation as $\mathbb{C}Q$ -module, and vice versa.

Definition 1.2.7 (Q -vector space/Vector space with quiver partition). *Fix a quiver Q , a Q -vector space is a finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space with a direct sum decomposition*

$$V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i.$$

The dimension vector of a Q -vector space is defined as

$$\underline{\dim} V := (\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_i)_{i \in Q_0} \in \prod_{i \in Q_0} \mathbb{Z}.$$

On the contrary, given $\mathbf{d} \in \prod_{i \in Q_0} \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$, we can construct a canonical Q -vector space of dimension vector \mathbf{d} , as follows:

$$V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i \quad \text{with } V_i = \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_i}.$$

Definition 1.2.8. *The total dimension vector of a Q -vector space V is defined as*

$$|\underline{\mathbf{dim}} V| := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V.$$

For $\mathbf{d} \in \prod_{i \in Q_0} \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$, denote $|\mathbf{d}| := \sum_{i \in Q_0} \mathbf{d}_i$.

Definition 1.2.9 (Space of representations with given dimension vector). *For any quiver Q , dimension vector \mathbf{d} , fix the canonical Q -vector space $V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i$, the space of representations with dimension vector \mathbf{d} is defined as*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) &:= \{(V_i, V_a : V_{s(a)} \longrightarrow V_{t(a)}) \text{ as a representation of } Q\} \\ &= \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_{s(a)}}, \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_{t(a)}}) \end{aligned}$$

Since we encode the information of vector space in \mathbf{d} , $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ only records the information of linear maps.

For both Q -vector spaces and Q -representations, we can define (complete) flags.

Definition 1.2.10 (Flag with quiver). *For a quiver representation $V \in \text{rep}(Q)$, a flag of V is defined as an increasing sequence of subrepresentation of V , i.e.,*

$$F : 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq M_k = V \quad M_j \in \text{rep}(Q).$$

For a Q -vector space $V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i$, a (quiver-graded) flag of V is defined as an increasing sequence of Q -subspace of V , i.e.,

$$F : 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq M_k = V \quad M_j = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} M_{j,i}.$$

For both Q -vector space and Q -representation, F is called a complete flag if $k = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} V$ and

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M_j = j \quad \text{for any } j \in \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}|\}$$

For the flag we also have the notation of dimension vector.

Definition 1.2.11 (flag-type dimension vector). *For any flag $F : 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq M_k = V$, the dimension vector of F is defined as*

$$\underline{\mathbf{d}} = (\underline{\mathbf{dim}} M_j)_{j \in \{1, \dots, k\}} \in \prod_{\substack{i \in Q_0 \\ j \in \{1, \dots, k\}}} \mathbb{Z}.$$

$\underline{\mathbf{d}}$ is called a flag-type dimension vector if $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$ is the dimension vector of some complete flag F , i.e.,³

$$|\underline{\mathbf{dim}} M_{j+1}/M_j| = 1 \quad \text{for any } j \in \{0, \dots, |\mathbf{d}| - 1\}.$$

³For convenience, we denote M_0 by 0.

Example 1.2.12. For the quiver $Q : i \longrightarrow i'$, $\mathbf{d} = (3, 2)$, the canonical Q -vector space of dimension vector \mathbf{d} is

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_i \oplus V_{i'} \\ &= \langle v_1, v_2, v_3 \rangle_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \langle v_4, v_5 \rangle_{\mathbb{C}} \end{aligned}$$

The flag

$$F : 0 \subseteq \langle v_4 \rangle \subseteq \langle v_4, v_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle v_4, v_1, v_2 \rangle \subseteq \langle v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5 \rangle \subseteq \langle v_4, v_1, v_2, v_5, v_3 \rangle = V$$

is a complete flag of V , with dimension vector

$$\underline{\mathbf{d}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3, 2 \\ 2, 2 \\ 2, 1 \\ 1, 1 \\ 0, 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Remark 1.2.13. The flag-type dimension vector $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$ can be viewed as a partition of set $\{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}|\}$, i.e., a map

$$\text{par} : \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}|\} \longrightarrow Q_0$$

such that $\#\text{par}^{-1}(i) = \mathbf{d}_i$.⁴ We color the set $\{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}|\}$ by the partition par . In the Example 1.2.12,

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\mathbf{d}} = \begin{pmatrix} 3, 2 \\ 2, 2 \\ 2, 1 \\ 1, 1 \\ 0, 1 \end{pmatrix} & \quad \text{corresponds to} \quad \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{2, 3, 5\} \sqcup \{1, 4\} \\ & \quad \text{corresponds to} \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{aligned}$$

1.3 Symmetric group calculus

As a reminder, we recall some basic diagrams referring to the elements in S_n , and do some calculations by these diagrams. We will also relate cosets with flag-type dimension vectors.

Fix a quiver Q and dimension vector \mathbf{d} . Later (Definition 1.4.2, 1.4.3) we will define

$$\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = S_{|\mathbf{d}|} \quad W_{\mathbf{d}} = \prod_{i \in Q_0} S_{\mathbf{d}_i} \leq \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$$

For simplicity, we take $Q_0 = \{1, \dots, k\}$, then $W_{\mathbf{d}} = S_{\mathbf{d}_1} \times \dots \times S_{\mathbf{d}_k}$ embeds in $S_{|\mathbf{d}|}$.

Remark 1.3.1. We have different ways to express $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = S_{|\mathbf{d}|}$. For example, take $|\mathbf{d}| = 5$, $\varpi \in S_5$ by

$$\varpi(1) = 4, \quad \varpi(2) = 3, \quad \varpi(3) = 1, \quad \varpi(4) = 5, \quad \varpi(5) = 2,$$

⁴The partition corresponding to par is

$$\{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}|\} = \bigsqcup_{i \in Q_0} \text{par}^{-1}(i).$$

then one can represent ϖ via

$$\begin{aligned} \varpi &\doteq (14523) \doteq \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \doteq \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \doteq \begin{bmatrix} & & 1 & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ 1 & & & & \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ &\doteq (23)(34)(45)(12)(23)(12) \doteq \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Even though all expressions give us the same amount of information, the diagram presents them more vividly. For example, each intersection of strands corresponds to a simple reflection, so we read from the diagram that $l(\varpi) = 6$. Readers can also check that

$$\begin{aligned} l(\varpi s_1) &= 5, & l(\varpi s_2) &= 5, & l(\varpi s_3) &= 7, & l(\varpi s_4) &= 5, \\ l(s_1 \varpi) &= 7, & l(s_2 \varpi) &= 5, & l(s_3 \varpi) &= 5, & l(s_4 \varpi) &= 7, \end{aligned}$$

where $s_i := (i, i+1) \in S_5$ are simple reflections.

Definition 1.3.2 (Simple reflections in the Weyl group). *For $i \in \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}| - 1\}$, the simple reflection is defined as*

$$s_i := (i, i+1) \in S_{|\mathbf{d}|}.$$

We denote

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= \left\{ s_i \in S_{|\mathbf{d}|} \mid i \in \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}| - 1\} \right\} \\ \Pi_{\mathbf{d}} &= \left\{ s_i \in S_{\mathbf{d}_1} \times \dots \times S_{\mathbf{d}_k} \mid i \in \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}| - 1\} \right\} \\ &= \{s_1, \dots, s_{|\mathbf{d}|-1}\} \setminus \{s_{\mathbf{d}_1}, s_{\mathbf{d}_1+\mathbf{d}_2}, \dots, s_{\mathbf{d}_1+\dots+\mathbf{d}_{k-1}}\} \end{aligned}$$

to be the set of simple reflections in $\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ and $W_{\mathbf{d}}$, respectively.

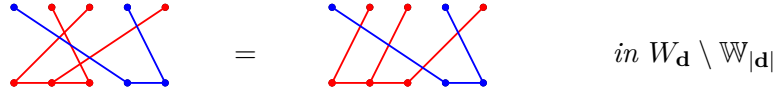
We also denote $\varpi_{\max} \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $w_{\max} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$ to be the longest elements in $\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ and $W_{\mathbf{d}}$, respectively. See Table 1.5 for a picture of ϖ_{\max} and w_{\max} .

We discuss right cosets $W_{\mathbf{d}} \setminus \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ and minimal length coset representatives now.

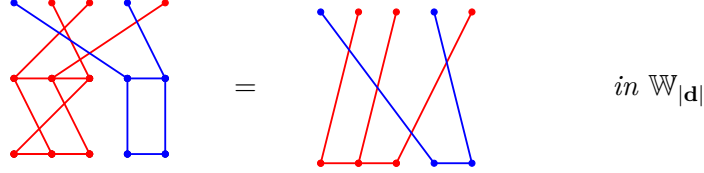
Multiplying on the left by $w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$ is equivalent to plugging in a diagram representing $w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$ underneath the original diagram. Therefore, we connect some bottom points by lines, indicating that switching them will cause no trouble. Furthermore, we color different parts to make the following more explicitly.

Proposition 1.3.3. *Every element $W_{\mathbf{d}}\varpi \in W_{\mathbf{d}} \setminus \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ corresponds to a partition on set $\{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}|\}$ (of a given number partition \mathbf{d}), which corresponds to a flag-type dimension vector $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$, i.e., an ordered set of points colored by the vertices of Q .*

Example 1.3.4.



since



This coset corresponds to the partition $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{2, 3, 5\} \sqcup \{1, 4\}$, and this corresponds to the ordered set of colored points: $\bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet$

It is easy to see from the diagram that in every coset, there exists a unique element $u \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ of minimal length. We collect these minimal length coset representatives as a set, and denote it by $\text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$.⁵

Proposition 1.3.5. *For any $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, there exists unique $w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, $u \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$ such that $\varpi = wu$.*

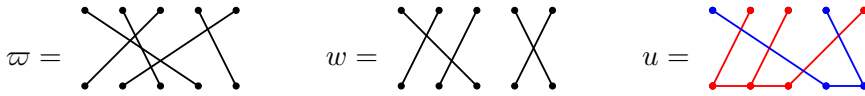
Proposition 1.3.6. *For $u \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$, $s_i \in \Pi$,*

$$\begin{aligned} us_i u^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}} &\implies us_i u^{-1} = s_{u(i)} \in \Pi_{\mathbf{d}}, \\ us_i u^{-1} \notin W_{\mathbf{d}} &\implies us_i \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}}). \end{aligned}$$

We finish this section with figures and examples.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}}) & & & u \\ & & \swarrow & \downarrow \cong & & & \downarrow \\ 0 \longrightarrow W_{\mathbf{d}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \longrightarrow W_{\mathbf{d}} \setminus \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \longrightarrow 0 & & \varpi = wu \longmapsto & \underline{\mathbf{d}} \end{array}$$

Example 1.3.7. *In Table 1.5, $|\mathbf{d}| = 5$, $\mathbf{d} = (3, 2)$, typical elements would be*



Example 1.3.8. *In Table 1.6,*

$$|\mathbf{d}| = 3, \quad \mathbf{d} = (1, 2), \quad \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = S_3, \quad W_{\mathbf{d}} = S_1 \times S_2, \quad s = (12), \quad t = (23).$$

The columns “order of basis” and “Borel subgroups” will be introduced in Definition 1.5.5 and Remark 1.4.4.

⁵In some references $\text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$ is also denoted by $\text{Shuffle}_{\mathbf{d}}$, since those elements can be thought as ways off riffle shuffling several words together.



set	element	special element	others/alias
$\mathbb{W}_{ \mathbf{d} } = S_5$	ϖ, x	$\varpi_{\max} = \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array}$	$\Pi = \{s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}$
$W_{\mathbf{d}} = S_3 \times S_2$	w	$w_{\max} = \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array}$	$\Pi_{\mathbf{d}} = \{s_1, s_2, s_4\}$
$W_{\mathbf{d}} \setminus \mathbb{W}_{ \mathbf{d} } \cong (S_3 \times S_2) \setminus S_5$	$\varpi, \underline{\mathbf{d}}$		$\text{Comp}_{\mathbf{d}}$
$\text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{ \mathbf{d} }, W_{\mathbf{d}}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \diagup \diagdown \\ \diagdown \diagup \end{array}, \dots \right\}$	u		$\text{Shuffle}_{\mathbf{d}}$

Table 1.5: Collected notations in $(3, 2)$ -case













$\varpi = wu$	w	$\underline{\mathbf{d}}, u$	order of basis	$l(\varpi)$	$l(w)$	\mathbb{B}_{ϖ}	B_{ϖ}	$\varpi B_{\mathbf{d}} \varpi^{-1}$
Id Id $\begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 123 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}$	abb 	$\{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$	0	0	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$
t (23) $\begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 132 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \diagup \diagdown \\ \end{array}$	abb 	$\{v_1, v_3, v_2\}$	1	1	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$
s (12) $\begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 213 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}$	bab 	$\{v_2, v_1, v_3\}$	1	0	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$
ts (132) $\begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 312 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \diagup \diagdown \\ \end{array}$	bab 	$\{v_3, v_1, v_2\}$	2	1	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$
st (123) $\begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 231 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}$	bba 	$\{v_2, v_3, v_1\}$	2	0	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$
sts (13) $\begin{pmatrix} 123 \\ 321 \end{pmatrix}$  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \diagup \diagdown \\ \end{array}$	bba 	$\{v_3, v_2, v_1\}$	3	1	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & * \\ * & * & * \\ * & * & * \end{bmatrix}$

Table 1.6: basic information of $(1, 2)$ -case

1.4 Algebraic groups and Lie algebras

In this section we fix notations for some algebraic groups and Lie algebras.

Setting 1.4.1. Fix a quiver Q , a dimension vector \mathbf{d} and a Q -vector space

$$V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i \quad \text{with } V_i = \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_i}.$$

When a basis of V is needed, we fix a total order on Q_0 , and denote

$$V = \langle v_1, \dots, v_{|\mathbf{d}|} \rangle$$

where

$$V_i = \langle v_{f_i+1}, \dots, v_{f_i+\mathbf{d}_i} \rangle \quad f_i = \sum_{i' < i} \mathbf{d}_{i'}.$$

1.4.1 Algebraic groups

Definition 1.4.2 (Absolute algebraic groups). *We set*

$$\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} := \mathrm{GL}(V) = \mathrm{GL}_{|\mathbf{d}|}(\mathbb{C}),$$

and $\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\mathbb{T}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\mathbb{N}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ are corresponding standard Borel, torus and unipotent subgroups, respectively.

The Weyl group is

$$\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} := N_{\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}}(\mathbb{T}_{|\mathbf{d}|})/\mathbb{T}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cong S_{|\mathbf{d}|}.$$

For $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, we define⁶

$$\mathbb{B}_{\varpi} := \varpi \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \varpi^{-1}.$$

We will view \mathbb{B}_{ϖ} as the stabilizer of the flag F_{ϖ} with $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -action.

Definition 1.4.3 (Relative algebraic groups). *We set*

$$G_{\mathbf{d}} := \prod_{i \in Q_0} \mathrm{GL}(V_i) = \prod_{i \in Q_0} \mathrm{GL}_{\mathbf{d}_i}(\mathbb{C}) \subseteq \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|},$$

and $B_{\mathbf{d}}$, $T_{\mathbf{d}}$, $N_{\mathbf{d}}$ are corresponding standard Borel, torus and unipotent subgroups.

The Weyl group is

$$W_{\mathbf{d}} := N_{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(T_{\mathbf{d}})/T_{\mathbf{d}} \cong \prod_{i \in Q_0} S_{\mathbf{d}_i}.$$

For $\varpi = wu \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, we define

$$B_{\varpi} := w B_{\mathbf{d}} w^{-1}.$$

We will view B_{ϖ} as the stabilizer of the flag F_{ϖ} with $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -action.

Remark 1.4.4. Be careful that $B_{\varpi} \neq \varpi B_{\mathbf{d}} \varpi^{-1}$. Actually,

$$B_{\varpi} = \varpi \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \varpi^{-1} \cap G_{\mathbf{d}} = w B_{\mathbf{d}} w^{-1}$$

The difference is clearly shown in Table 1.6.

We also have a series of algebraic groups indexed by elements in the Weyl group:

Definition 1.4.5 (More algebraic groups). *For $\varpi, \varpi'' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, define*

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\varpi} &:= R_u(B_{\varpi}), \\ N_{\varpi, \varpi''} &:= N_{\varpi} \cap N_{\varpi''}, \\ M_{\varpi, \varpi''} &:= N_{\varpi}/N_{\varpi, \varpi''}, \end{aligned}$$

where R_u denotes the unipotent radical.

For $s \in \Pi$ such that $\varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$ (i.e., $W_{\mathbf{d}} \varpi = W_{\mathbf{d}} \varpi s$), define

$$\begin{aligned} P_{\varpi, \varpi s} &:= \overline{\overline{\overline{\varpi = wu}}} w (B_{\mathbf{d}} u s u^{-1} B_{\mathbf{d}} \cup B_{\mathbf{d}}) w^{-1} \\ &= B_{\varpi} \varpi s \varpi^{-1} B_{\varpi} \cup B_{\varpi} \end{aligned}$$

⁶As usual, we abuse the notation of ϖ and its lift.

Remark 1.4.6. One can easily show that $N_{\varpi, \varpi s} = R_u(P_{\varpi, \varpi s})$.

Example 1.4.7 (Follows Example 1.3.7). For $|\mathbf{d}| = 5$, $\mathbf{d} = (3, 2)$, $\varpi = \begin{smallmatrix} \times & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \times \end{smallmatrix}$, $w = \begin{smallmatrix} \times & \times & \times \\ \times & \times & \times \end{smallmatrix}$, $s = s_2$, we compute all the algebraic groups we mentioned:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} &= \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} & \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} &= \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} & \mathbb{T}_{|\mathbf{d}|} &= \begin{pmatrix} * & & & & \\ & * & & & \\ & & * & & \\ & & & * & \\ & & & & * \end{pmatrix} & \mathbb{N}_{|\mathbf{d}|} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * & * & * \\ & 1 & * & * & * \\ & & 1 & * & * \\ & & & 1 & * \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} &\cong S_5 & \mathbb{B}_{\varpi} &= \begin{pmatrix} * & * & & & * \\ * & * & & & * \\ * & * & * & & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} & \mathbb{B}_{\varpi s} &= \begin{pmatrix} * & * & * & & * \\ * & * & * & & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \\
G_{\mathbf{d}} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} * & * & * & * & & & \\ * & * & * & * & & & \\ * & * & * & * & & & \\ \hline & & & & * & * & \\ & & & & * & * & \end{array} \right) & B_{\mathbf{d}} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} * & * & * & * & & & \\ * & * & * & * & & & \\ * & * & * & * & & & \\ \hline & & & & * & * & \\ & & & & * & * & \end{array} \right) & T_{\mathbf{d}} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} * & & & & & & \\ & * & & & & & \\ & & * & & & & \\ & & & * & & & \\ \hline & & & & * & * & \\ & & & & * & * & \end{array} \right) & N_{\mathbf{d}} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & * & * & * & & & \\ & 1 & * & * & & & \\ & & 1 & * & & & \\ & & & 1 & & & \\ \hline & & & & 1 & * & \\ & & & & 1 & * & \end{array} \right) \\
W_{\mathbf{d}} &\cong S_3 \times S_2 & B_{\varpi} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} * & * & & & & & \\ * & * & & & & & \\ * & * & * & & & & \\ \hline & & & & * & * & \\ & & & & * & * & \end{array} \right) & B_{\varpi s} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} * & * & * & & & & \\ * & * & * & & & & \\ * & * & * & * & & & \\ \hline & & & & * & * & \\ & & & & * & * & \end{array} \right) \\
N_{\varpi} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & * & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & \\ * & * & 1 & & & & \\ \hline & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & * & 1 & \end{array} \right) & N_{\varpi, \varpi s} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & \\ * & * & 1 & & & & \\ \hline & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & * & 1 & \end{array} \right) & M_{\varpi, \varpi s} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} 1 & * & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & & \\ - & - & 1 & & & & \\ \hline & & & & 1 & & \\ & & & & - & 1 & \end{array} \right) & P_{\varpi, \varpi s} &= \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cc} * & * & & & & & \\ * & * & & & & & \\ * & * & * & & & & \\ \hline & & & & * & * & \\ & & & & * & * & \end{array} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

1.4.2 Lie algebra

We use Fraktur-font symbols to represent the Lie algebras of the corresponding algebraic groups introduced in the last section:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\mathfrak{g}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, & \mathfrak{b}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, & \mathfrak{t}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, & \mathfrak{n}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, & \mathfrak{b}_{\varpi} \\
&\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{d}}, & \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{d}}, & \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbf{d}}, & \mathfrak{n}_{\mathbf{d}}, & \mathfrak{b}_{\varpi}, \\
&\mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}, & \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi, \varpi''}, & \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi''}, & \mathfrak{p}_{\varpi, \varpi s},
\end{aligned}$$

We also have to encode the information of representations as Lie algebra. Notice that

$$\mathrm{Hom}(V_{s(a)}, V_{t(a)}) \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(V, V) \cong \mathfrak{g}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \quad f \mapsto \iota_{t(a)} \circ f \circ \pi_{s(a)}$$

realizes $\mathrm{Hom}(V_{s(a)}, V_{t(a)})$ as a subspace of $\mathfrak{g}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, so

$$\mathrm{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) = \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_{s(a)}}, \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_{t(a)}}) \subseteq \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} \mathfrak{g}_{|\mathbf{d}|}.$$

Definition 1.4.8 (Lie algebras connected with representations). For $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, denote


$$V_{\varpi, j} := \langle e_{\varpi(1)}, \dots, e_{\varpi(j)} \rangle \subseteq V.$$

We define Lie subalgebras of $\mathrm{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ as follows.

$$\mathfrak{r}_\varpi := \{ (f_a)_{a \in Q_1} \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \mid f_a(V_{\varpi,j} \cap V_{s(a)}) \subseteq V_{\varpi,j} \text{ for any } j \},$$

$$\mathfrak{r}_{\varpi,\varpi''} := \mathfrak{r}_\varpi \cap \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi''},$$

$$\mathfrak{d}_{\varpi,\varpi''} := \mathfrak{r}_\varpi / \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi,\varpi''},$$

Example 1.4.9 (Follows Example 1.4.7). Consider the quiver $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$, and $u =$ . Table 1.7 gives us an example of the shape of these Lie algebras. Symbols like $\frac{e_1}{e_2}$ will be explained in Example 2.1.4.






		\mathfrak{n}_u	$\mathfrak{m}_{u,u}$	\mathfrak{r}_u	$\mathfrak{d}_{u,u}$
	$u =$ 	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & \\ \hline & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ * & * \\ * & * \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$
s	cases	\mathfrak{n}_{us}	$\mathfrak{m}_{u,us}$	\mathfrak{r}_{us}	$\mathfrak{d}_{u,us}$
$s = s_1$	$us_1 =$  $\notin W_{\mathbf{d}}u$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & \\ \hline & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ * & * \\ * & * \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ * & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix} \frac{e_4}{e_1}$
$s = s_2$	$us_2 =$  $\in W_{\mathbf{d}}u$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & \\ \hline & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix} \frac{e_1}{e_2}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ * & * \\ * & * \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$
$s = s_3$	$us_3 =$  $\notin W_{\mathbf{d}}u$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & \\ \hline & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ * & * \\ * & * \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$
$s = s_4$	$us_4 =$  $\notin W_{\mathbf{d}}u$	$\begin{bmatrix} * & * \\ * & \\ \hline & * \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ * & * \\ * & * \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} & \\ & * \\ \hline & \end{bmatrix} \frac{e_5}{e_3}$

Table 1.7: examples of Lie algebras

Remark 1.4.10. We also have twisted notations for Lie algebras. For example,

$$\underline{\mathfrak{n}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} = \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi,\varpi\varpi'}, \quad \underline{\mathfrak{m}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} = \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi,\varpi\varpi'}, \quad \underline{\mathfrak{p}}_{\varpi,s} = \mathfrak{p}_{\varpi,\varpi s},$$

$$\underline{\mathfrak{r}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} = \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi,\varpi\varpi'}, \quad \underline{\mathfrak{d}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} = \mathfrak{d}_{\varpi,\varpi\varpi'}.$$

Another twist happens when we add minus sign as the superscript:

$$\mathfrak{b}_{\varpi}^- = \mathfrak{b}_{\varpi_{\max}\varpi},$$

$$\mathfrak{b}_{\varpi}^- = \mathfrak{b}_{w_{\max}\varpi},$$

$$\mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^- = \mathfrak{n}_{w_{\max}\varpi},$$

$$\mathfrak{n}_{\varpi,\varpi''}^- = \mathfrak{n}_{w_{\max}\varpi, w_{\max}\varpi''}, \quad \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi,\varpi''}^- = \mathfrak{m}_{w_{\max}\varpi, w_{\max}\varpi''}.$$

1.5 Quiver flag varieties

In this section, we define quiver flag varieties we care about in the same spirit as Section 1.1. Their stratifications and related “Schubert” varieties will be defined in Section 1.6.

Recall Setting 1.1 and Definition 1.2.10.

1.5.1 Flag variety

Definition 1.5.1 (Absolute complete flag variety). *The absolute complete flag variety $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ is defined as*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} &= \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} / \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ &\cong \left\{ \text{complete flags of } \mathbb{C}^{|\mathbf{d}|} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_{|\mathbf{d}|} = \mathbb{C}^{|\mathbf{d}|} \mid \dim M_j = j \right\} \\ &\cong \left\{ \text{Borel subgroups of } \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ g\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|}g^{-1} \mid g \in \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

Here, M_i can have no Q -vector space structure.

Definition 1.5.2 (complete flag variety with flag-type dimension vector). *For a flag-type dimension vector $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$, the flag variety $\mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$ is defined as*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} &= \left\{ \text{complete flags of } V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i \text{ with dimension vector } \underline{\mathbf{d}} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ F : 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_{|\mathbf{d}|} = V \mid \underline{\dim} F = \underline{\mathbf{d}} \right\}\end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.5.3 (Relative complete flag variety). *The relative complete flag variety $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ is defined as*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} &= \left\{ \text{complete flags of } V = \bigoplus_{i \in Q_0} V_i \right\} \\ &= \left\{ 0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq M_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq M_{|\mathbf{d}|} = V \mid |\underline{\dim} M_j| = j \right\} \\ &= \bigsqcup_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}\end{aligned}$$

Here, M_i are Q -vector spaces.

Remark 1.5.4.

1. $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ are smooth varieties, since

$$\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cong \mathrm{GL}_{|\mathbf{d}|} / B \quad \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \cong \prod_{i \in Q_0} \mathrm{GL}_{\mathbf{d}_i} / B$$

are products of usual flag varieties.

2. $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ is an $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -variety, while $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ are $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -varieties. The actions are induced by the actions on the vector space V .

We need to simplify our notations of flags.

Definition 1.5.5 (Coordinate flags and related flags). *For a basis $\{x_1, \dots, x_{|\mathbf{d}|}\}$, denote the flag*

$$F_{\{x_1, \dots, x_{|\mathbf{d}|}\}} : 0 \subseteq \langle x_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \subseteq \dots \subseteq \langle x_1, \dots, x_{|\mathbf{d}|} \rangle = V.$$

For $g \in \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, define

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{Id}} &= F_{\{v_1, \dots, v_{|\mathbf{d}|}\}} && \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \\ F_g &= gF_{\text{Id}} = F_{\{gv_1, \dots, gv_{|\mathbf{d}|}\}} && \in \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ F_{\varpi} &= \varpi F_{\text{Id}} = F_{\{v_{\varpi(1)}, \dots, v_{\varpi(|\mathbf{d}|)}\}} && \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \end{aligned}$$

F_{Id} is called the **standard flag** of V .

Now we can define flag varieties attached to $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$.

Definition 1.5.6. *For $\varpi = wu \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, define \mathcal{F}_{ϖ} as the $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit of F_{ϖ} . By the orbit-stabilizer theorem,*

$$\mathcal{F}_{\varpi} \cong G_{\mathbf{d}}/B_{\varpi}.$$

We can generalize it a little bit: for $g \in G_{\mathbf{d}}$, $F_{g\varpi} \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$,

$$\mathcal{F}_{g\varpi} := G_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot F_{g\varpi} \cong G_{\mathbf{d}}/B_{g\varpi} = G_{\mathbf{d}}/gB_{\varpi}g^{-1}.$$

Remark 1.5.7. F_{ϖ} is the preferred base point of \mathcal{F}_{ϖ} . Ignoring the base point,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\varpi} = \mathcal{F}_u = \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \quad \text{for } \varpi = wu \quad \underline{\mathbf{d}} = W_{\mathbf{d}}\varpi.$$

In fact, we are not defining new varieties; we give old varieties new names, so that we can manipulate them more freely.

Like Section 1.1, we also consider the product of two flag varieties. For $g, g', g'' \in \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\varpi, \varpi', \varpi'' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, denote

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}} &= (F_{\text{Id}}, F_{\text{Id}}) \\ F_{g, g''} &= (F_g, F_{g''}) & \underline{F}_{g, g'} &= F_{g, gg'} = (F_g, F_{gg'}) \\ F_{\varpi, \varpi''} &= (F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi''}) & \underline{F}_{\varpi, \varpi'} &= F_{\varpi, \varpi\varpi'} = (F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'}) \end{aligned}$$

Table 1.8 concludes all varieties we get until now.

	base point		base point
$\mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} } \cong \mathbb{G}_{ \mathbf{d} }/\mathbb{B}_{ \mathbf{d} }$	F_{Id}	$\mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} } \times \mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} }$	$F_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}$
$\mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \cong G_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}/B_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$	F_u	$\mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}$	$F_{u, u'}$
$\mathcal{F}_{\varpi} \cong G_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}/B_{\varpi}$	F_{ϖ}	$\mathcal{F}_{\varpi} \times \mathcal{F}_{\varpi'}$	$F_{\varpi, \varpi'}$
$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} = \bigsqcup_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$	—	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} = \bigsqcup_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}, \underline{\mathbf{d}}'} \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}$	—

Table 1.8: Base varieties and their preferred base point

1.5.2 Incidence variety

Now it is time to include information about arrows.

Definition 1.5.8 (Incidence variety). *For a quiver Q with flag-type dimension vector $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$, define*

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) &:= \{(\rho, F) \in \text{Rep}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \mid \rho(M_j) \subseteq M_j \text{ for any } j\} \\ \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) &:= \{(\rho, F) \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \mid \rho(M_j) \subseteq M_j \text{ for any } j\} \\ &= \bigsqcup_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \end{aligned}$$

and $\mu_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$, $\pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$, $\mu_{\mathbf{d}}$, $\pi_{\mathbf{d}}$ to be the natural morphisms from the incidence varieties to $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ or flag varieties, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \subseteq \text{Rep}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} & & \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \subseteq \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \\ \mu_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \swarrow & \searrow \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} & \mu_{\mathbf{d}} \swarrow & \searrow \pi_{\mathbf{d}} \\ \text{Rep}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) & & \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) & & \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \end{array}$$

Remark 1.5.9. Fix $M \in \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, the **Springer fiber**

$$\text{Flag}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(M) := \mu_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}^{-1}(M) \cong \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(\mu_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}^{-1}(M)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}$$

records the complete flags of subrepresentations of M . The partial flag variety version of $\text{Flag}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(M)$ will become the key object in the second part.

Definition 1.5.10 (Steinberg variety). *For a quiver Q with flag-type dimension vectors $\underline{\mathbf{d}}$, $\underline{\mathbf{d}}'$, define*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}, \underline{\mathbf{d}}'} &:= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \times_{\text{Rep}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q)} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}(Q) \\ \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}} &:= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times_{\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \\ &= \bigsqcup_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}, \underline{\mathbf{d}}'} \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}, \underline{\mathbf{d}}'} \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$ is called the **Steinberg variety**.

$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$ can actually be realized as the incidence variety between $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}$, since

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} &= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times_{\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q) \\ &\subseteq (\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \times_{\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)} (\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}) \\ &\cong \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'} \end{aligned}$$

For that reason, we denote $\mu_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$, $\pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$, $\mu_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}}$, $\pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}}$ as natural morphisms from $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$, $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$ to $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ or product of flag varieties, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \subseteq \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'} & & \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \subseteq \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'} \\ \mu_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \swarrow & \searrow \pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} & \mu_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \swarrow & \searrow \pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \\ \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) & \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'} & \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) & \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'} \end{array}$$

Remark 1.5.11 (Group actions).

1. $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \subseteq \oplus_{a \in Q_1} \mathfrak{g}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ has a natural $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -action, which is induced by the conjugation action of $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ on $\mathfrak{g}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$. We have already mentioned the $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -action on $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ in Remark 1.5.4. Therefore, by restriction we automatically get $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -actions on $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$ and $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$. All the maps we mentioned in Definition 1.5.8 are $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -equivariant.
2. In Subsection 6.1.2 we will also view all the varieties as $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^{\times}$ -varieties, so we also shortly introduce \mathbb{C}^{\times} -action here. View $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ as a \mathbb{C} -vector space, \mathbb{C}^{\times} acts on $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ by scalar multiplication. For $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$, \mathbb{C}^{\times} acts trivially, and by restriction we get \mathbb{C}^{\times} -actions on $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$ and $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$. Also, all the maps we mentioned above are \mathbb{C}^{\times} -equivariant.
3. It may be worth mentioning that $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ has an $\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -action which can be extended neither to $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -action on $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ nor to $\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -action on $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$.

1.6 Stratification and T -fixed points

In this subsection, we will find stratifications of varieties introduced in Section 1.5, and fix notations of orbits. We will also discuss their T -fixed points. These stratifications will give us a basis for the K -theory and cohomology in Chapter 2, while those T -fixed points will give us another “basis” in Chapter 4.

1.6.1 Stratification: flag variety

We begin with $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, which is roughly a repetition of Section 1.1.

Definition 1.6.1 (Twisted action). *We define the twisted $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -action on $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$:*

$$\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \quad (g_1, g_2, \underline{F}_{g, g'}) \longmapsto \underline{F}_{g_1 g, g_2 g'}$$

which is the same as original $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -action when we restrict to $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \{\text{Id}\}$ -action. Other $G \times G$ -actions on $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ are defined in a similar way.

Definition 1.6.2 (Stratifications of $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$). *For $\varpi, \varpi' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, we define*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_{\varpi} &= \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cdot F_{\varpi} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ \mathcal{V}_{\varpi, \varpi'} &= (\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|}) \cdot \underline{F}_{\varpi, \varpi'} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ \mathcal{V}_{\varpi'} &= \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cdot \underline{F}_{\text{Id}, \varpi'} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \end{aligned}$$

as $\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -orbit, $\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -orbit, $\mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ -orbit of $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, respectively.

By Bruhat-decomposition, we are able to show

$$\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi} \mathcal{V}_{\varpi} \quad \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi'} \mathcal{V}_{\varpi'} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi, \varpi'} \mathcal{V}_{\varpi, \varpi'}.$$

We also realize these orbits as quotients of algebraic groups by the orbit-stabilizer theorem, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_{\varpi} &\cong \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} / (\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi}) && \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(\varpi)} \\ \mathcal{V}_{\varpi, \varpi'} &\cong (\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|}) / (\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi} \times \mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi'}) && \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(\varpi) + l(\varpi')} \\ \mathcal{V}_{\varpi'} &\cong \mathbb{G}_{|\mathbf{d}|} / (\mathbb{B}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi'}) && \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(\varpi')} \text{-bundle over } \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \end{aligned}$$

Similar stratifications happen for \mathcal{F}_u and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$.

Definition 1.6.3 (Stratifications of \mathcal{F}_u and $\mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'}$). *For $u, u' \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, \mathbb{W}_{\mathbf{d}})$, $w, w' \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, we define*

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_w^u &= B_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot F_{wu} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_u \\ \Omega_{w, w'}^{u, u'} &= (B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}) \cdot (F_{wu}, F_{ww'u'}) && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'} \\ \Omega_{w'}^{u, u'} &= G_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot (F_u, F_{w'u'}) && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'} \end{aligned}$$

as $B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit, $B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit, $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit of \mathcal{F}_u , $\mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'}$ and $\mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'}$, respectively.

By Bruhat decomposition, we are again able to show

$$\mathcal{F}_u = \bigsqcup_w \Omega_w^u \quad \mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'} = \bigsqcup_{w'} \Omega_{w'}^{u, u'} = \bigsqcup_{w, w'} \Omega_{w, w'}^{u, u'}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_w^u &\cong B_{\mathbf{d}} / (B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_w) && \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(w)} \\ \Omega_{w, w'}^{u, u'} &\cong (B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}) / (B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_w \times B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_{w'}) && \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(w) + l(w')} \\ \Omega_{w'}^{u, u'} &\cong G_{\mathbf{d}} / (B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_{w'}) && \cong \mathbb{A}^{l(w')} \text{-bundle over } \mathcal{F}_u \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.6.4 (Stratifications of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$). For $\varpi, \varpi' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_{\varpi} &= B_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot F_{\varpi} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\varpi} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \\ \mathcal{O}_{\varpi, \varpi'} &= (B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}) \cdot \underline{F}_{\varpi, \varpi'} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\varpi} \times \mathcal{F}_{\varpi\varpi'} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \\ \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'} &= \bigsqcup_u G_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \underline{F}_{u, \varpi'} && \subseteq \bigsqcup_u \mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u\varpi'} && \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \end{aligned}$$

as $B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit, $B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit, (union of) $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$, $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$, respectively.

Notice that \mathcal{O}_{ϖ} , $\mathcal{O}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$, $\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}$ are preimages of \mathcal{V}_{ϖ} , $\mathcal{V}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$, $\mathcal{V}_{\varpi'}$ under the maps

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi} \mathcal{O}_{\varpi} \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi'} \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi, \varpi'} \mathcal{O}_{\varpi, \varpi'}.$$

We still need to care about symbols. For $\varpi = wu$, $\varpi' = w'u'$, denote $uw'u' = \tilde{w}\tilde{u}$ for $\tilde{w}' \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, $\tilde{u} \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$, then

$$\underline{F}_{\varpi, \varpi'} = (F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'}) = (F_{wu}, F_{wuw'u'}) = (F_{wu}, F_{w\tilde{w}\tilde{u}}) \in \mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{\tilde{u}}.$$

This incompatibility comes from our twisted $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -actions. In particular, denote

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u := G_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \underline{F}_{u, \varpi'} \subseteq \mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{\tilde{u}},$$

we have $\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'} = \sqcup_u \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u$ and identifications

$$\mathcal{O}_{\varpi} = \Omega_w^u \quad \mathcal{O}_{\varpi, \varpi'} = \Omega_{w, \tilde{w}}^{u, \tilde{u}} \quad \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u = \Omega_{\tilde{w}}^{u, \tilde{u}}. \quad (\star)$$

We can also describe the closure of orbits, for example,

$$\overline{\Omega}_w^u = \bigsqcup_{x \leq w} \Omega_x^u \quad \overline{\Omega}_{w, w'}^{u, u'} = \bigsqcup_{x \leq w, x' \leq w'} \Omega_{x, x'}^{u, u'} \quad \overline{\Omega}_{w'}^{u, u'} = \bigsqcup_{x' \leq w'} \Omega_{x'}^{u, u'}$$

Especially, for any $s \in \Pi_{\mathbf{d}}$, $u, u' \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$, we have

$$\overline{\Omega}_s^{u, u'} = \Omega_s^{u, u'} \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{u, u'} \cong G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_{\mathbf{d}}} (P_{\text{Id}, s} / B_{\mathbf{d}})$$

when we work over base point $F_{u, u'}$. If we work over different base points, we will get different isomorphisms, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Omega}_s^{u, u'} &= \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{u, u'} \sqcup \Omega_s^{u, u'} \cong G_{\mathbf{d}} / (B_w \cap B_{ws}) && \sqcup G_{\mathbf{d}} / B_w \\ &\cong G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (B_w / (B_w \cap B_{ws})) \sqcup G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (B_w / B_w) \\ &\cong G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (B_w s B_w / B_w) && \sqcup G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (B_w / B_w) \\ &\cong G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (\underline{P}_{w, s} / B_w) && \text{base point } F_{wu, wu'} \\ &\cong G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (\underline{P}_{w, s} / B_{ws}) && \text{base point } F_{wu, wsu'} \end{aligned}$$

Closures of \mathcal{O} -cells are obtained by identifications (\star) . To illustrate it, we compute $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_s$ by hand. Let $\varpi' = s, us = \tilde{w}\tilde{u}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_s &= \bigsqcup_u \overline{\mathcal{O}}_s^u = \bigsqcup_u \overline{\Omega}_{\tilde{w}}^{u, \tilde{u}} \\ &= \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}} \overline{\Omega}_{usu^{-1}}^{u, u} \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \notin W_{\mathbf{d}}} \overline{\Omega}_{\text{Id}}^{u, us} \right) \\ &= \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}} \Omega_{usu^{-1}}^{u, u} \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \notin W_{\mathbf{d}}} \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{u, us} \right) \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}} \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{u, u} \right) \\ &= \mathcal{O}_s \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}} \mathcal{O}_{\text{Id}}^u \right) \end{aligned}$$

We restrict the result of $\overline{\Omega}_s^{u, u'}$ to $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_s^u$ in Lemma 1.6.5.

Lemma 1.6.5. *For $\varpi = wu \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $s \in \Pi$ such that $\varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, we have isomorphisms of $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -varieties*

$$\begin{aligned} G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_{\varpi}} (\underline{P}_{\varpi, s} / B_{\varpi}) &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{O}}_s^u & (g, p) &\longmapsto (g \cdot F_{\varpi}, gp \cdot F_{\varpi}) \\ G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_{\varpi}} (\underline{P}_{\varpi, s} / B_{\varpi s}) &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathcal{O}}_s^u & (g, p) &\longmapsto (g \cdot F_{\varpi}, gp \cdot F_{\varpi s}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Notice that when $\varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, $\mathcal{O}_s^u = \Omega_{usu^{-1}}^{u, u}$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_s^u &= \overline{\Omega}_{usu^{-1}}^{u, u} \cong \begin{cases} G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (\underline{P}_{w, usu^{-1}} / B_w) & \text{base point } F_{wu, wu} \\ G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_w} (\underline{P}_{w, usu^{-1}} / B_{wusu^{-1}}) & \text{base point } F_{wu, wus} \end{cases} \\ &\cong \begin{cases} G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_{\varpi}} (\underline{P}_{\varpi, s} / B_{\varpi}) & \text{base point } F_{\varpi, \varpi} \\ G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_{\varpi}} (\underline{P}_{\varpi, s} / B_{\varpi s}) & \text{base point } F_{\varpi, \varpi s} \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

After so many notations are introduced rapidly, an enlightening example is needed here.

Example 1.6.6 (Follows Example 1.3.8). *Here, $\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = S_3$, $W_{\mathbf{d}} = S_1 \times S_2$,*

$$\varpi = ts = t \cdot s, \quad \varpi' = s = \text{Id} \cdot s, \quad \varpi \varpi' = t = t \cdot \text{Id}.$$

$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ has 3 connected components, each of them has 2 $B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbits;

$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ has 9 connected components, each of them has 4 $B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbits. We have

$\begin{array}{c} \text{shape} \\ (B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}) \cdot F_{\varpi, \varpi'} \\ B_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot F_{\varpi} \end{array}$		$B_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot F_{\varpi \varpi'}$		\mathcal{F}_{Id}		\mathcal{F}_s		\mathcal{F}_{st}	
		\bullet	$\overline{}$	\bullet	$\overline{}$	\bullet	$\overline{}$	\bullet	$\overline{}$
\mathcal{F}_{Id}	$\mathcal{O}_{\text{Id}} = \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{\text{Id}}$	\bullet	$\overline{}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, s}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{\text{Id}, s}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, st}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{\text{Id}, st}$
	$\mathcal{O}_t = \Omega_t^{\text{Id}}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{\text{Id}, s}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, s}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{\text{Id}, st}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, st}$
\mathcal{F}_s	$\mathcal{O}_s = \Omega_{\text{Id}}^s$	\bullet	$\overline{}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{s, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{s, s}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{s, s}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{s, st}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{s, st}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{ts} = \Omega_t^s$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{s, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{s, s}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{s, s}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{s, st}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{s, st}$
\mathcal{F}_{st}	$\mathcal{O}_{ts} = \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{st}$	\bullet	$\overline{}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{st, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{st, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{st, s}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{st, s}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{st, st}$	$\Omega_{\text{Id}, t}^{st, st}$
	$\mathcal{O}_{sts} = \Omega_t^{st}$	$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{st, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{st, \text{Id}}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{st, s}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{st, s}$	$\Omega_{t, t}^{st, st}$	$\Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{st, st}$

Table 1.9: stratifications of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$

given every orbit a name, and other spaces are finite union of these orbits. For example,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{O}_{ts, s} &= \Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} \\
\mathcal{O}_s^s &= \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} = \Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} \sqcup \Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} \\
\mathcal{O}_s &= \mathcal{O}_s^s \sqcup \mathcal{O}_s^{\text{Id}} \sqcup \mathcal{O}_s^{st} \\
&= \mathcal{O}_s^s \sqcup \mathcal{O}_s^{\text{Id}} \sqcup \mathcal{O}_s^{st} \\
&= \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, s} \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{st, st} \\
&= \Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} \sqcup \Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{s, \text{Id}} \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, s} \sqcup \Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{\text{Id}, s} \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}}^{st, st} \sqcup \Omega_{t, \text{Id}}^{st, st}
\end{aligned}$$

Their closures are also clear from the table, for example,

$$\overline{\mathcal{O}}_s = \mathcal{O}_s \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{st, st}$$

contains 8 $B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbits.

1.6.2 Stratification: incidence variety

Now comes the stratifications of incidence varieties. Those stratifications are produced by taking the preimage of stratifications on base spaces. They are relatively easy to obtain,

while their closures are quite difficult to analyze.

Definition 1.6.7 (Stratifications of incidence varieties). *For $\varpi = wu$, $\varpi' = w'u' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, denote $uwu' = \tilde{w}\tilde{u}$, $\underline{\mathbf{d}} = W_{\mathbf{d}}u$, $\underline{\mathbf{d}}' = W_{\mathbf{d}}u'$, $\tilde{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = W_{\mathbf{d}}\tilde{u}$, we define*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Omega}_w^u &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}^{-1}(\Omega_w^u) && \subseteq \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \\ \tilde{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'} &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}^{-1}(\Omega_{w,w'}^{u,u'}) && \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'} \\ \tilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'} &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}^{-1}(\Omega_{w'}^{u,u'}) && \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}^u &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\tilde{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u) = \tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}} && \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\tilde{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi} &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\varpi}) && \subseteq \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\varpi,\varpi'}) && \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'} &:= \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}) && \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \end{aligned}$$

It is not hard to see that they are stratifications:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q) &= \bigsqcup_{\varpi} \tilde{\Omega}_w^u & \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}},\underline{\mathbf{d}}'} &= \bigsqcup_w \tilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'} = \bigsqcup_{w,w'} \tilde{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'} \\ \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) &= \bigsqcup_{\varpi} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi} & \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}} &= \bigsqcup_{\varpi'} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'} = \bigsqcup_{\varpi,\varpi'} \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 1.6.8. *Those stratifications are affine spaces over corresponding base spaces. To be precise,*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Omega}_w^u &= \mathbf{r}_{wu}\text{-bundle over } \Omega_w^u \\ \tilde{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'} &= \mathbf{r}_{wu,ww'u'}\text{-bundle over } \Omega_{w,w'}^{u,u'} \\ \tilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'} &= \mathbf{r}_{u,w'u'}\text{-bundle over } \Omega_{w'}^{u,u'} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}^u &= \mathbf{r}_{u,\varpi'}\text{-bundle over } \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi} &= \mathbf{r}_{\varpi}\text{-bundle over } \mathcal{O}_{\varpi} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi,\varpi'} &= \mathbf{r}_{\varpi,\varpi'}\text{-bundle over } \mathcal{O}_{\varpi,\varpi'} \\ \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'} &= \mathbf{r}_{\text{Id},\varpi'}\text{-bundle over } \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The fibers are all computed over the preferred base point. The group action induces the isomorphism between different fibers, and lift affine local charts on base space (viewed as group quotient) to the local charts of fiber bundles. \square

We will frequently use closures of some stratifications, so we give them names.

Definition 1.6.9. We define

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{w'}^{u,u'} &:= \widetilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}^{u,u'} := \mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}, \underline{\mathbf{d}}'}, \\ \mathcal{Z}_{\varpi'} &:= \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 1.6.10 (Properties of the closure). $\mathcal{Z}_{\varpi'}$ is a Zarisky-locally trivial cone bundle over $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$. To be precise, under the map

$$\pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}, \varpi'} : \mathcal{Z}_{\varpi'} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}},$$

for any $x, x' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $\pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}, \varpi'}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}_{x, x'})$ is a trivial fiber bundle over $\mathcal{O}_{x, x'}$, whose fibers are cones.

Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{w'}^{u,u'} &:= \widetilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'} \subseteq \widetilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'} := \pi_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}, \underline{\mathbf{d}}'}^{-1}(\widetilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'}), \\ \mathcal{Z}_{\varpi'} &:= \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'} \subseteq \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'} := \pi_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}}^{-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}). \end{aligned}$$

Even though these inclusions are usually not equalities, we can still say something when the length of w' or ϖ' is small. For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}}^{u,u'} &= \widetilde{\Omega}_{\text{Id}}^{u,u'} \\ \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}} &= \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\text{Id}} \\ \widetilde{\Omega}_s^{u,u'} \sqcup \Omega_{\text{Id}}^{u,u'} &\subseteq \mathcal{Z}_s^{u,u'} \subseteq \widetilde{\Omega}_s^{u,u'} \sqcup \widetilde{\Omega}_{\text{Id}}^{u,u'} \quad (s \in \Pi_{\mathbf{d}}) \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}} \mathcal{O}_{\text{Id}}^u \right) &\subseteq \mathcal{Z}_s \subseteq \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s \sqcup \left(\bigsqcup_{u:usu^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}} \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\text{Id}}^u \right) \quad (s \in \Pi) \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 1.6.11. \mathcal{Z}_s is a Zarisky-locally trivial vector bundle over $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s$, with fiber $\mathfrak{r}_{u,us}$ at point $\underline{F}_{u,s}$.

Proof. This is claimed in [6, 2.20(c)]. In fact, we have a $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -equivariant morphism

$$\phi : G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_u} (\underline{P}_{u,s}/B_{us} \times \mathfrak{r}_{u,s}) \hookrightarrow \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \quad (g, p, x) \longmapsto (gx, g \cdot F_u, gp \cdot F_{us})$$

which realized $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_u} (\underline{P}_{u,s}/B_{us} \times \mathfrak{r}_{u,s})$ as a closed subset of $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$. In the meantime, the open dense subset

$$G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_u} (B_{us}sB_{us}/B_{us} \times \mathfrak{r}_{u,s}) \subseteq G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_u} (\underline{P}_{u,s}/B_{us} \times \mathfrak{r}_{u,s})$$

is identified with $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s^u$ by ϕ . Therefore, ϕ identifies $\mathcal{Z}_s^{u,\tilde{u}}$ with the vector bundle $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_u} (\underline{P}_{u,s}/B_{us} \times \mathfrak{r}_{u,s})$ over $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s^u$, with fiber $\mathfrak{r}_{u,s} = \mathfrak{r}_{u,us}$. \square

Remark 1.6.12. By the same method, one can show that $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s$ is a Zarisky-locally trivial vector bundle over $\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s$, with fiber \mathfrak{r}_s at point F_s .

We end this subsection by Table 1.10:

<div style="display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-45deg);"> stratification stabilizer variety base point </div>		type	B -orbit	$B \times B$ -orbit twisted stabilizer	G -orbit	Remark
\mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$		Ω_g	$\Omega_{g,g'}$	$\Omega_{g'}$	
F_g	$(F_g, F_{gg'})$		$B \cap gBg^{-1}$	$(B \cap gBg^{-1}) \times (B \cap g'Bg'^{-1})$	$gBg^{-1} \cap gg'B(gg')^{-1}$	
$\mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} }$	$\mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} } \times \mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} }$		\mathcal{V}_{ϖ}	$\mathcal{V}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$	$\mathcal{V}_{\varpi'}$	
F_{ϖ}	$(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'})$		$\mathbb{B}_{ \mathbf{d} } \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi}$	$(\mathbb{B}_{ \mathbf{d} } \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi}) \times (\mathbb{B}_{ \mathbf{d} } \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi'})$	$\mathbb{B}_{\varpi} \cap \mathbb{B}_{\varpi\varpi'}$	
\mathcal{F}_u	$\mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'}$		Ω_w^u	$\Omega_{w,w'}^{u,u'}$	$\Omega_{w'}^{u,u'}$	
F_{wu}	$(F_{wu}, F_{ww'u'})$		$B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_w$	$(B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_w) \times (B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_{w'})$	$B_{w'} \cap B_{ww'}$	
$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$		Ω_w^u	$\Omega_{w,\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u = \Omega_{\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}}$	
F_{ϖ}	$(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'})$		$B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_w$	$(B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_w) \times (B_{\mathbf{d}} \cap B_{\tilde{w}})$	$B_{\tilde{w}} \cap B_{w\tilde{w}}$	
F_{wu}	$(F_{wu}, F_{w\tilde{w}\tilde{u}})$					
The following may not be single orbit, but derived from the above definition.						
$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$		\mathcal{O}_{ϖ}	$\mathcal{O}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$	$\mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}$	preimage of
F_{ϖ}	$(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'})$		Ω_w^u	$\Omega_{w,\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}}$	$\sqcup_u \mathcal{O}_{\varpi'}^u$	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} } \times \mathcal{F}_{ \mathbf{d} }$
$\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$	$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}$		$\tilde{\Omega}_w^u$	$\tilde{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}$	$\tilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'}$	preimage of
F_{wu}	$(F_{wu}, F_{ww'u'})$					$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}$
$\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$	$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$		$\tilde{\Omega}_w^u$	$\tilde{\Omega}_{w,\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}}$	$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}^u = \tilde{\Omega}_{\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}}$	preimage of
F_{ϖ}	$(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'})$					$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$
$\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$	$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$		$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}$	$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$	$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}$	preimage of
F_{ϖ}	$(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi\varpi'})$		$\tilde{\Omega}_w^u$	$\tilde{\Omega}_{w,\tilde{w}}^{u,\tilde{u}}$	$\sqcup_u \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}^u$	$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$

Table 1.10: stratifications of typical varieties

1.6.3 T -fixed points

Recall that the T -fixed points of a complete flag variety \mathcal{F} are exactly the coordinate flags $\{F_w \mid w \in W\}$. For absolute or relative flag varieties, we have similar results:

$$\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\mathbb{T}_{|\mathbf{d}|}} = \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \{F_{\varpi} \mid \varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\} \quad \mathcal{F}_u^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \{F_{wu} \mid w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\}$$

For $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, we get

$$(\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q))^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \bigoplus_{a \in Q_1} \left(\text{Hom} \left(\mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_{s(a)}}, \mathbb{C}^{\mathbf{d}_{t(a)}} \right) \right)^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \{\rho_0\}$$

where ρ_0 is the zero representation in $\text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$.

Combining these two results, one can easily describe T -fixed points of varieties con-

structed over them:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \times \mathcal{F}_{|\mathbf{d}|})^{\mathbb{T}_{|\mathbf{d}|}} &= \{(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'}) \mid \varpi, \varpi' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\} \\
(\mathcal{F}_u \times \mathcal{F}_{u'})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(F_{wu}, F_{w'u'}) \mid w, w' \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\} \\
(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'}) \mid \varpi, \varpi' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\} \\
(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q))^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{wu}) \mid w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\} \\
(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q))^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}) \mid \varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\} \\
(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}^{u, u'})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{wu}, F_{w'u'}) \mid w, w' \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\} \\
(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'}) \mid \varpi, \varpi' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\}
\end{aligned}$$

Notice that, each $B_{\mathbf{d}} \times B_{\mathbf{d}}$ -orbit of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ contains exactly one $T_{\mathbf{d}}$ -fixed point. Also, all the T -fixed points lie in the zero sections. By this reason, we can compute more:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}}^{u, u'})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{wu}, F_{wu'}) \mid w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\} \\
(\mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi}) \mid \varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\} \\
(\mathcal{Z}_s^{u, u'})^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{wu}, F_{wsu'}) \mid w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\} \sqcup \{(\rho_0, F_{wu}, F_{wu'}) \mid w \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\} \\
(\mathcal{Z}_s)^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi s}) \mid \varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}\} \sqcup \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi}) \mid \varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, \varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}\}
\end{aligned}$$

1.6.4 Tangent spaces of T -fixed points

The tangent space of T -fixed points will be used in Chapter 4, so we fix symbols of them and compute some of them as Lie algebras.⁷

Definition 1.6.13 (Tangent space of T -fixed points). *For $\varpi, \varpi', x \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, we denote the following tangent spaces:*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{T}_{\varpi} &:= T_{F_{\varpi}} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} & \mathcal{T}_{\varpi}^x &:= T_{F_{\varpi}} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_x & \mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x &:= T_{F_{\varpi, \varpi'}} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_x \\
\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi} &:= T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi})} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) & \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi}^x &:= T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi})} \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_x & \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x &:= T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'})} \mathcal{Z}_x
\end{aligned}$$

For completeness, denote

$$\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi'} := T_{F_{\varpi, \varpi'}} (\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi'} := T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'})} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}.$$

When we underline, the subscripts are twisted. For example,

$$\underline{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x := \mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi \varpi'}^x = T_{F_{\varpi, \varpi \varpi'}} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_x.$$

⁷In algebraic geometry, we can define the tangent space even at singular points, see [5, 12.1].

From the description of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, we know that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\varpi} &= T_{F_{\varpi}} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \cong T_{\text{Id}}(G_{\mathbf{d}}/B_{\varpi}) \cong \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{d}}/\mathfrak{b}_{\varpi} && \cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi} &= T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi})} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \cong T_{\rho_0} \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi} \oplus T_{F_{\varpi}} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} && \cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-}\end{aligned}$$

For the rest, we can only compute special cases.

Proposition 1.6.14. *For $s \in \Pi$, We have identifications*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\text{Id}}^s &\cong \mathfrak{m}_{s, \text{Id}} & \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{Id}}^s &\cong \mathfrak{r}_s \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{s, \text{Id}} \\ \mathcal{T}_s^s &\cong \mathfrak{m}_{\text{Id}, s} & \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_s^s &\cong \mathfrak{r}_s \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\text{Id}, s}.\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We know from Remark 1.6.12 that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\text{Id}}^s &\cong T_{\text{Id}}(P_{\text{Id}, s}/B_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong \mathfrak{p}_{\text{Id}, s}/\mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{d}} \cong \mathfrak{b}_s/(\mathfrak{b}_s \cap \mathfrak{b}_{\mathbf{d}}) && \cong \mathfrak{m}_{s, \text{Id}} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\text{Id}}^s &\cong T_{\rho_0} \mathfrak{r}_s \oplus \mathcal{T}_{\text{Id}}^s && \cong \mathfrak{r}_s \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{s, \text{Id}}\end{aligned}$$

Other proofs are the same. \square

Proposition 1.6.15. *For $\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, $s \in \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}})$, We have identifications*

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s &\cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi s, \varpi} & \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s &\cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi s} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi s, \varpi} \\ \mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s &\cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi s} & \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s &\cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi s} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi s}\end{aligned}$$

Proof. We know from Lemma 1.6.5 and Proposition 1.6.11 that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s &\cong T_{(\text{Id}, \text{Id})} (G_{\mathbf{d}} \times^{B_{\varpi}} (P_{\varpi, s}/B_{\varpi})) \cong \mathfrak{g}_{\mathbf{d}}/\mathfrak{b}_{\varpi} \oplus \mathfrak{p}_{\varpi, \varpi s}/\mathfrak{b}_{\varpi} && \cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi s, \varpi} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s &\cong T_{\rho_0} \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi s} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s && \cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi s} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi s, \varpi}\end{aligned}$$

Other proofs are the same. \square

Remark 1.6.16. We know a little more on the biggest cells. Here is an example. When $\varpi' = \varpi x$, $F_{\varpi, \varpi x} \in \mathcal{O}_x$, so

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi x}^x &= T_{F_{\varpi, \varpi x}} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_x = T_{F_{\varpi, \varpi x}} \mathcal{O}_x = T_{F_{\varpi, \varpi x}} \mathcal{O}_x^u && \cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi x} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi x}^x &= T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi, \varpi x})} \mathcal{Z}_x = T_{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi, \varpi x})} \widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_x \cong T_{\rho_0} \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi x} \oplus \mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi x}^x && \cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi x} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi x}\end{aligned}$$

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi}^{\text{Id}} &\cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-}, & \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s &\cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-}, \\ \mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s &\cong \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi s}, & \widetilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s &\cong \mathfrak{r}_{\varpi, \varpi s} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\varpi}^{-} \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{\varpi, \varpi s}.\end{aligned}$$

Chapter 2

K -theory and cohomology theory

From my humble point of view, there is no easy cohomology theory, in a sense that key properties are usually hard to prove. On the other hand, plenty of examples can be quickly computed once we grasp some properties and use them in black boxes. Therefore, we will not prove any properties we stated, for the restricted space and time.

The main reference for the K -theory is [1, Chapter 5].

Setting 2.0.1. *Throughout abstract results of K -theory, we use the following notations:*

- G stands for a linear algebraic group, i.e., a closed subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$.¹ Denote $m : G \times G \longrightarrow G$ as the multiplication map of G .
- X is a variety over \mathbb{C} , i.e., a reduced, separated scheme of finite type over \mathbb{C} . We assume X to be quasi-projective.
- Usually, X is equipped with an algebraic G -action (which is compatible with the variety structure of G and X), and we say that X is a G -variety. In that case, we will denote $\alpha : G \times X \longrightarrow X$ as the G -action map.
- \mathcal{F} is usually a sheaf on X .

2.1 Definitions and initial examples

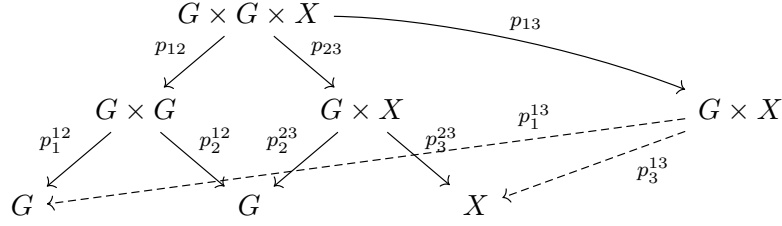
2.1.1 G -equivariant sheaf and $K_0^G(X)$

We give definition of equivariant algebraic K -theory. Roughly speaking, a G -equivariant coherent sheaf over X is a sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \mathrm{Coh}(X)$ equipped with G -action which is compatible with the G -action on X , and K -theory is the Grothendieck group of G -equivariant coherent sheaves over X .

Definition 2.1.1 (G -equivariant sheaf, [1, Definition 5.1.6]). *For a G -variety X , denote*

¹The closed embedding $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ is not considered as the data of G .

$p_i^{jk}, p_i := p_i^{123}, p_{ij} := p_{ij}^{123}$ as projections onto some factors, as follows.



We have morphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & m \times \text{Id}_X & \longrightarrow & \\ G \times G \times X & \xrightarrow{p_{23}} & G \times X & \xrightarrow[p_3^{23}=p_3^{13}]{\alpha} & X \\ & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}_G \times \alpha} & & & \end{array}$$

which satisfies the “coequalizer conditions”:

$$\begin{aligned} p_3^{23} \circ (m \times \text{Id}_X) &= p_3^{23} \circ p_{23} & (g_1, g_2, x) &\longmapsto x \\ p_3^{23} \circ (\text{Id}_G \times \alpha) &= \alpha \circ p_{23} & (g_1, g_2, x) &\longmapsto g_2 x \\ \alpha \circ (m \times \text{Id}_X) &= \alpha \circ (\text{Id}_G \times \alpha) & (g_1, g_2, x) &\longmapsto g_1 g_2 x \end{aligned}$$

A **G-equivariant (coherent) sheaf**² on X is a sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \text{Coh}(X)$ equipped with an isomorphism

$$\phi_{\mathcal{F}} : p_3^{23,*} \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \alpha^* \mathcal{F}$$

such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (m \times \text{Id}_X)^* p_3^{23,*} \mathcal{F} & \xrightarrow{(m \times \text{Id}_X)^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}}} & (m \times \text{Id}_X)^* \alpha^* \mathcal{F} \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ p_{23}^* p_3^{23,*} \mathcal{F} & & (\text{Id}_G \times \alpha)^* \alpha^* \mathcal{F} \\ \searrow p_{23}^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}} & & \nearrow (\text{Id}_G \times \alpha)^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}} \\ p_{23}^* \alpha^* \mathcal{F} & \xlongequal{\quad} & (\text{Id}_G \times \alpha)^* p_3^{23,*} \mathcal{F} \end{array} \quad (2.1.1)$$

A **(G-equivariant) morphism** $f : (\mathcal{F}, \phi_{\mathcal{F}}) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{G}, \phi_{\mathcal{G}})$ between two G -equivariant sheaves is a morphism $f : \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}$ in $\text{Coh}(X)$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} p_3^{23,*} \mathcal{F} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\mathcal{F}}} & \alpha^* \mathcal{F} \\ p_3^{23,*} f \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha^* f \\ p_3^{23,*} \mathcal{G} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{\mathcal{G}}} & \alpha^* \mathcal{G} \end{array} \quad (2.1.2)$$

commutes.

We denote $\text{Coh}^G(X)$ as the category of G -equivariant sheaves.

²we will omit the word “coherent” for shorter notation.

Definition 2.1.2 (G -equivariant K -theory). *For a G -variety X , the G -equivariant K -theory is defined as the Grothendieck group of G -equivariant coherent sheaves over X , i.e.,*

$$K_0^G(X) := K_0(\text{Coh}^G(X)).$$

Specifically, for a point $\text{pt} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ with trivial G -action, we obtain

$$R(G) := K_0^G(\text{pt}) = K_0(\text{Rep}(G))$$

the representation ring of group G .

We may omit 0 for convenience.

Let us unravel Definition 2.1.1 a little bit. For (geometric) points $g, g_1, g_2 \in G$, denote

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_g : X &\longrightarrow G \times X & x &\longmapsto (g, x) \\ \iota_{g_1, g_2} : X &\longrightarrow G \times G \times X & x &\longmapsto (g_1, g_2, x) \\ \alpha_g : X &\xrightarrow{\iota_g} G \times X \xrightarrow{\alpha} X & x &\longmapsto gx \end{aligned}$$

By pulling back along ι_g and ι_{g_1, g_2} , we can see geometrical meanings in the expressions. Apply ι_g^* to $\phi_{\mathcal{F}}$, one get

$$\iota_g^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F} \longrightarrow \alpha_g^* \mathcal{F} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \phi_{g,x}^{\mathcal{F}} \triangleq (\iota_g^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}})_x : \mathcal{F}_x \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_{gx}$$

Therefore, $\phi_{\mathcal{F}}$ encodes information of G -action on \mathcal{F} , which is G -equivariant.

Now we apply ι_{g_1, g_2}^* to (2.1.1):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{g_1, g_2}^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}}} & \alpha_{g_1, g_2}^* \mathcal{F} = \alpha_{g_1}^* \alpha_{g_2}^* \mathcal{F} \\ & \searrow \iota_{g_2}^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}} & \nearrow \iota_{g_1}^* \phi_{\alpha_{g_2}^* \mathcal{F}} \\ & \alpha_{g_2}^* \mathcal{F} & \end{array} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_x & \xrightarrow{\phi_{g_1 g_2, x}^{\mathcal{F}}} & \mathcal{F}_{g_1 g_2 x} \\ & \searrow \phi_{g_2, x}^{\mathcal{F}} & \nearrow \phi_{g_1, g_2 x}^{\mathcal{F}} = \phi_{g_1, x}^{\alpha_{g_2}^* \mathcal{F}} \\ & \mathcal{F}_{g_2 x} & \end{array}$$

So (2.1.1) is just the associative constraint of the G -structure on \mathcal{F} .

Similarly, apply ι_g^* to (2.1.2), we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F} & \xrightarrow{\iota_g^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}}} & \alpha_g^* \mathcal{F} \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha_g^* f \\ \mathcal{G} & \xrightarrow{\iota_g^* \phi_{\mathcal{G}}} & \alpha_g^* \mathcal{G} \end{array} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{F}_x & \xrightarrow{\phi_{g,x}^{\mathcal{F}}} & \mathcal{F}_{gx} \\ f_x \downarrow & & \downarrow f_{gx} \\ \mathcal{G}_x & \xrightarrow{\phi_{g,x}^{\mathcal{G}}} & \mathcal{G}_{gx} \end{array}$$

So (2.1.2) is just the condition for f to be G -equivariant.

There are two extreme situations worth mentioning. When $G = \text{Id}$, there is no G -action structure constrain on varieties and sheaves. Therefore,

$$\text{Coh}^{\text{Id}}(X) = \text{Coh}(X) \quad K_0^{\text{Id}}(X) = K_0(X) \triangleq K_0(\text{Coh}(X)).$$

When G acts on $X = \operatorname{Spec} A$ trivially, any sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \operatorname{Coh}^G(X)$ can be viewed as an (finitely generated)³ A -module M with G -action, so

$$\operatorname{Coh}^G(X) = \operatorname{rep}_A(G) \xrightarrow{\text{when } G \text{ is finite}} \operatorname{Mod}(A[G]).$$

In particular, any sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \operatorname{Coh}^G(\operatorname{pt})$ can be viewed as a finite dimensional complex G -representation, so

$$\operatorname{Coh}^G(\operatorname{pt}) = \operatorname{rep}_{\mathbb{C}}(G) \xrightarrow{\text{when } G \text{ is finite}} \operatorname{Mod}(\mathbb{C}[G]).$$

2.1.2 Representation ring $R(G)$

Recall that any coherent sheaf over a point pt is equivalent to a finite dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector space, and any G -equivariant coherent sheaf over pt is equivalent to a finite dimensional complex G -representation. Moreover, by the Jordan-Hölder theorem, every finite dimensional complex G -representation can be written as a composition series such that each quotient object is irreducible. Therefore,

$$R(G) = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \operatorname{Irr}(G)} \mathbb{Z}$$

as a free \mathbb{Z} -module.

For $R(G)$, we have the multiplication structure induced by tensor products on complex G -representations. Let us see some examples now. We use Setting 1.1.1 in these examples.

Example 2.1.3. *For trivial group Id , every Id -representation is just a \mathbb{C} -vector space, which can be written as the direct sum of 1-dimensional vector spaces. Therefore,*

$$R(\operatorname{Id}) = \mathbb{Z}.$$

Example 2.1.4. *For a torus T , every T -representation can be written as direct sum of 1-dimensional vector spaces. Furthermore,*

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Irr}(T) &= \{ \rho : T \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \mid \rho \text{ is an (algebraic) group homomorphism} \} \\ &= \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-Alg gp}}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times) := X^*(T) \end{aligned}$$

We get

$$R(T) = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \operatorname{Irr}(T)} \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z}[X^*(T)].$$

The group structure in $X^*(T)$ is given by tensor product, so the multiplication structure is induced by the group structure in $X^*(T)$. Denote

$$\varepsilon_i : T \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times \quad \left(\begin{matrix} t_1 & \cdots & t_i & \cdots & t_n \end{matrix} \right) \longmapsto t_i$$

³We already assume X to be of finite type, so coherent condition is equivalent to finitely generated condition.

as a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $X^*(T)$, then $X^*(T) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}\varepsilon_i$.

To distinguish the addition in $X^*(T)$ and $\mathbb{Z}[X^*(T)]$, we rewrite ε_i as e_i . In that case, $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \varepsilon_i$ is sent to $\prod_{i=1}^n e_i^{k_i}$, and

$$R(T) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}]$$

as a \mathbb{Z} -algebra.

By forgetting T -actions, we get a morphism of \mathbb{Z} -algebras

$$R(T) \longrightarrow R(\text{Id}) \quad f(e_1, \dots, e_n) \longmapsto f(1, \dots, 1).$$

Example 2.1.5. After stating the reduction isomorphism 2.5.1, we can show that

$$R(N) \cong R(\text{Id}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \quad R(B) \cong R(T) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}]$$

Example 2.1.6. By [1, Theorem 6.1.4],

$$R(\text{GL}_n) \cong R(T)^W \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}]^{S_n}.$$

This can be viewed as an analogue of the Chevalley restriction theorem.

From these examples we already see the difficulty of computing K -theories. Therefore, a series of properties of K -theories are definitely needed for computations. To state these properties, we need to define some tools in K -theory.

2.2 Three functors: pullback, proper pushforward and tensor product

In this section, we will construct three basic functors of equivariant K -theory: pullback, proper pushforward and tensor product.

2.2.1 Non-derived three functors in $\text{Coh}^G(X)$

We assume that readers know the non-derived pullback, pushforward and tensor product of (ordinary) coherent sheaves. (See [5, Chapter 16])

As a special reminder, the pushforward of coherent sheaves may be not coherent. This problem can be remedied by Grothendieck's coherence theorem [5, Theorem 18.9.1], once we impose morphisms to be proper (and Noetherian hypotheses on varieties). That is why we only consider proper pushforwards.

Now let us consider the effect of G -equivariance. Somewhat surprising, these three functors behave quite well with group actions.

Definition 2.2.1 (Group action on pullback, proper pushforward and tensor product). *Let X, Y be G -varieties, $f : Y \longrightarrow X$ be a G -equivariant morphism. For $(\mathcal{F}, \phi_{\mathcal{F}}), (\mathcal{F}', \phi_{\mathcal{F}'}) \in \text{Coh}^G(X)$, $(\mathcal{G}, \phi_{\mathcal{G}}) \in \text{Coh}^G(Y)$, we define group actions on $f^*\mathcal{F}$, $f_*\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}'$, as follows.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
G \times Y & \xrightarrow[p_{3,Y}^{23}]{\alpha_Y} & Y \\
\downarrow \text{Id}_G \times f & \lrcorner & \downarrow f \\
G \times X & \xrightarrow[p_{3,X}^{23}]{\alpha_X} & X
\end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{G} \\ \swarrow \\ Y \\ \searrow \mathcal{F} \\ X \end{array}
\quad \begin{array}{ccc}
G \times X & \xrightarrow[p_{3,X}^{23}]{\alpha_X} & X \\
& \swarrow \mathcal{F} \quad \searrow \mathcal{F}' & \\
& & X
\end{array}$$

By definition, we get

$$p_{3,X}^{23} \circ (\text{Id}_G \times f) = f \circ p_{3,Y}^{23}.$$

Since f is G -equivariant,

$$\alpha_X \circ (\text{Id}_G \times f) = f \circ \alpha_Y.$$

These two diagrams are Cartesian, and $p_{3,X}^{23}, \alpha_X$ are flat.

The pullback $(f^* \mathcal{F}, \phi_{f^* \mathcal{F}}) \in \text{Coh}^G(Y)$ is defined by

$$\phi_{f^* \mathcal{F}} : p_{3,Y}^{23,*} f^* \mathcal{F} = (\text{Id}_G \times f)^* p_{3,X}^{23,*} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{(\text{Id}_G \times f)^* \phi_{\mathcal{F}}} (\text{Id}_G \times f)^* \alpha_X^* \mathcal{F} = \alpha_Y^* f^* \mathcal{F}$$

By flat base change [5, Theorem 24.2.8], assuming f is proper, the proper pushforward $(f_* \mathcal{G}, \phi_{f_* \mathcal{G}}) \in \text{Coh}^G(X)$ is defined by

$$\phi_{f_* \mathcal{G}} : p_{3,X}^{23,*} f_* \mathcal{G} \cong (\text{Id}_G \times f)_* p_{3,Y}^{23,*} \mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{(\text{Id}_G \times f)_* \phi_{\mathcal{G}}} (\text{Id}_G \times f)_* \alpha_Y^* \mathcal{G} \cong \alpha_X^* f_* \mathcal{G}$$

In general, we can also define $(R^i f_* \mathcal{G}, \phi_{R^i f_* \mathcal{G}}) \in \text{Coh}^G(X)$ by

$$\phi_{R^i f_* \mathcal{G}} : p_{3,X}^{23,*} R^i f_* \mathcal{G} \cong R^i (\text{Id}_G \times f)_* p_{3,Y}^{23,*} \mathcal{G} \xrightarrow{R^i (\text{Id}_G \times f)_* \phi_{\mathcal{G}}} R^i (\text{Id}_G \times f)_* \alpha_Y^* \mathcal{G} \cong \alpha_X^* R^i f_* \mathcal{G}$$

Similarly, the tensor product $(\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}', \phi_{\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}'}) \in \text{Coh}^G(X)$ is defined by

$$\phi_{\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}'} : p_{3,X}^{23,*} (\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}') \cong p_{3,X}^{23,*} \mathcal{F} \otimes p_{3,X}^{23,*} \mathcal{F}' \xrightarrow{\phi_{\mathcal{F}} \otimes \phi_{\mathcal{F}'}} \alpha_X^* \mathcal{F} \otimes \alpha_X^* \mathcal{F}' \cong \alpha_X^* (\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}').$$

The following definition will be useful in redefining tensor products.

Definition 2.2.2 (External tensor product). For two G -varieties X and Y , define a functor

$$\boxtimes : \text{Coh}^G(X) \times \text{Coh}^G(Y) \longrightarrow \text{Coh}^G(X \times Y) \quad (\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}) \longmapsto \mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{G}$$

where

$$\mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{G} := p_X^* \mathcal{F} \otimes p_Y^* \mathcal{G}, \quad p_X, p_Y \text{ are projections.}$$

\boxtimes is called the **external tensor product**.

Remark 2.2.3. For G -variety X and $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}' \in \text{Coh}^G(X)$, let $\Delta : X \hookrightarrow X \times X$ be the diagonal embedding. Then

$$\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}' \cong \Delta^* (\mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{F}').$$

Unlike \otimes , \boxtimes is always an exact functor. This feature allows us to redefine tensor product in K -theory later on.

2.2.2 Smooth case

We would like to extend functors in $\mathrm{Coh}^G(X)$ to $K^G(X)$. However, these (non-derived) functors are usually not exact, so we have to work over (G -equivariant) derived category of coherent sheaves $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^G(X)$ and replace every functor by its derived version.

Still, we can not extend functors from $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^G(X)$ to $K^G(X)$. The chain complex in $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^G(X)$ can have infinite many non-zero terms, which can not be viewed as an element in $K^G(X)$. Therefore, we consider the bounded (G -equivariant) derived category $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(X)$ as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^G(X)$.

The last problem comes when we restrict functors to $\mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(X)$:

$$\begin{aligned} f^* : \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(X) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^G(Y) \\ f_* : \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(Y) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(X) \\ \otimes : \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(X) \times \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^{b,G}(X) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathrm{Coh}}^G(X) \end{aligned}$$

Other than proper pushforward,⁴ pullback and tensor product may not preserve boundedness.

For pullback, preserving boundedness is equivalent to the following condition:

$$f : Y \longrightarrow X \text{ is } G\text{-equivariant of globally finite Tor-dimension.} \quad (2.2.1)$$

When X, Y are smooth, the condition (2.2.1) is automatically satisfied. (See [1, 5.2.5(ii)]). The condition is concluded as follows:

$$X, Y \text{ are smooth } G\text{-varieties, and } f : Y \longrightarrow X \text{ is } G\text{-equivariant.} \quad (2.2.2)$$

Tensor product also preserves boundedness when X is smooth. By Remark 2.2.3, \boxtimes is exact, and Δ^* preserves boundedness when X is smooth, so \otimes also preserves boundedness. In particular, one can define tensor product on $K^G(X)$ for X smooth:

$$\otimes : K^G(X) \times K^G(X) \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} K^G(X \times X) \xrightarrow{\Delta^*} K^G(X) \quad \mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}' = \Delta^*(\mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{F}')$$

Remark 2.2.4. When $f : Y \longrightarrow X$ is an open embedding, the non-derived pullback f^* is exact, so we can define pullback on K -theory automatically.

2.2.3 Restriction with supports

In practice, the varieties we consider are not smooth, but always embed in some ambient spaces which are smooth.

Definition 2.2.5 (Restriction with supports). *For a triple (X, Y, f) satisfying assumption (2.2.2), and a G -equivariant closed subvariety Z of X , the triple $\left(Z, f^{-1}(Z), f|_{f^{-1}(Z)}\right)$ is called a restriction with supports of (X, Y, f) .*

⁴See [1, 5.2.13] for proper pushforward preserving boundedness, and it essentially uses the higher cohomology vanishing theorem [5, Theorem 18.8.5].

We can now define pullback of f in the following assumption:

$$\begin{aligned} f : Y \longrightarrow X \text{ is } G\text{-equivariant, and } f \text{ is a restriction with supports} \\ \text{of some } f' : Y' \longrightarrow X', \text{ where } X', Y' \text{ are smooth.} \end{aligned} \quad (2.2.3)$$

Definition 2.2.6 (Pullback with supports). *Let Z, Z' be G -varieties, $h : Z' \longrightarrow Z$ be a G -equivariant closed embedding. Suppose that h is a restriction with support of some (X, Y, f) satisfying the assumption (2.2.2), i.e., we have a G -equivariant closed embedding $\iota_Z : Z \longrightarrow X$ such that $Z' \cong f^{-1}(Z)$ and $h = f|_{Z'}$. Denote $\iota_{Z'} : Z' \longrightarrow Y$ as the induced G -equivariant closed embedding, we would like to construct the pullback $h^* : K^G(Z) \longrightarrow K^G(Z')$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z' & \xrightarrow{h} & Z \\ \iota_{Z'} \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota_Z \\ Y & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array} \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{ccc} K^G(Z') & \xleftarrow{h^*} & K^G(Z) \\ \downarrow \iota_{Z',*} & \text{gr} & \downarrow \iota_{Z,*} \\ K^G(Y) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & K^G(X) \end{array} \quad (2.2.4)$$

Following [1, 5.2.7(ii)], one can construct a morphism

$$\text{gr} : \text{Im}(f^* \circ \iota_{Z,*}) \longrightarrow K^G(Z'),$$

and the pullback is defined as

$$h^* : K^G(Z) \xrightarrow{\iota_{Z,*}} K^G(X) \xrightarrow{f^*} K^G(Y) \xrightarrow{\text{gr}} K^G(Z').$$

Warning 2.2.7. *The diagram (2.2.4) of K -group is usually not commutative. In fact, we will state the excess base change in Section 4.2, in which the Euler class measures the failure of diagram to be commutative. We draw the dashed arrow for h^* to emphasize this noncommutativity.*

Definition 2.2.8 (Tensor product with supports/Intersection product). *Let X be a smooth G -variety, and $Z, Z' \subseteq X$ be two closed G -subvarieties. The tensor product with supports is defined as*

$$\otimes : K^G(Z) \times K^G(Z') \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} K^G(Z \times Z') \xrightarrow{\Delta^*} K^G(Z \cap Z')$$

i.e., $\mathcal{F} \otimes \mathcal{F}' := \Delta^*(\mathcal{F} \boxtimes \mathcal{F}')$.

The following diagram explains the word “restriction with supports”:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K^G(Z) \times K^G(Z') & \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} & K^G(Z \times Z') & \xrightarrow{\Delta^*} & K^G(Z \cap Z') \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K^G(X) \times K^G(X) & \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} & K^G(X \times X) & \xrightarrow{\Delta^*} & K^G(X) \end{array}$$

Lemma 2.2.9. *Let X be a smooth variety, $Z \subseteq X$ be a closed G -subvariety, $\pi_Z : Z \longrightarrow \text{pt}$ be the projection map. For any $\alpha \in K^G(Z)$, $\alpha \otimes \pi_Z^* 1_{R(G)} = \alpha$.*

Proof. This comes from the definition of the tensor product. □

2.2.4 Algebraic structures of K -theory

With enough tools in hand, we can define some extra structures on $K^G(X)$. (A priori $K^G(X)$ is an abelian group)

Proposition 2.2.10 ($R(G)$ -module). *For any G -variety X , $K^G(X)$ is an $R(G)$ -module by*

$$R(G) \times K^G(X) \cong K^G(\text{pt}) \times K^G(X) \xrightarrow{\boxtimes} K^G(\text{pt} \times X) \cong K^G(X).$$

Under this proposition, these three functors become $R(G)$ -homomorphisms.

Proposition 2.2.11 (\otimes as multiplication). *For any smooth G -variety X , $K^G(X)$ is a unital commutative associative $R(G)$ -algebra, where the multiplication (call the \otimes -product on $K^G(X)$) is defined by*

$$K^G(X) \times K^G(X) \xrightarrow{\otimes} K^G(X).$$

Under this proposition, for any morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ of smooth G -varieties, f^* is a ring homomorphism.

Warning 2.2.12. *We will define another product (called the convolution product) on some K -theories in Section 5.1. These two products are essentially different products, and people have to specify which one they are using, when they discuss the “algebra structures on K -theories”. The final task is to compute the convolution product of $K^{G_a}(Z_a)$, not the \otimes -product.*

After that, whenever we see an isomorphism of K -theories, we need to specify which structures this isomorphism preserve.

2.3 Thom isomorphism

In this section we state Thom isomorphism theorem, which is an analogy of Poincaré lemma in K -theory.

Proposition 2.3.1 (Thom isomorphism, [1, Theorem 5.4.17]). *Let X be a G -variety, $\pi : E \rightarrow X$ be a G -equivariant affine bundle on X . The pullback*

$$\pi^* : K^G(X) \rightarrow K^G(E)$$

is an isomorphism of K -theories as $R(G)$ -modules.

For a proof, see [1, Theorem 5.4.17].

With Thom isomorphism, we can compute K -theory of affine bundles by the K -theory of the base spaces. Proposition 1.6.8 offers plenty of cases to apply Thom isomorphism. Also, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$,

$$K^G(\mathbb{A}^k) \cong K^G(\text{pt}) \cong R(G).$$

as an $R(G)$ -module.

2.4 Induction

2.4.1 Balanced product

Before stating the induction isomorphism, let us recall one basic construction of spaces: the balanced product.

Definition 2.4.1 (Balanced product). *Let $H \subseteq G$ be a closed algebraic subgroup and X be an H -variety. The balanced product of G and X over H is defined as*

$$G \times^H X := (G \times X) / \sim$$

where

$$(gh, x) \sim (g, hx) \quad \text{for any } g \in G, h \in H, x \in X.$$

$G \times^H X$ has a natural variety structure. G acts on $G \times^H X$ by multiplying from the left side. We have a G -equivariant flat morphism

$$G \times^H X \longrightarrow G/H \quad (g, x) \longmapsto gH$$

which realize $G \times^H X$ as an X -bundle over G/H . In particular, for $X = \text{pt}$, we get an isomorphism of G -varieties

$$G \times^H \text{pt} \xrightarrow{\sim} G/H.$$

The balanced product is not only used for the induction isomorphism, but also used in the definition of equivariant cohomology theory (see Definition 2.6.1) and description of some typical varieties (see the description of $\overline{\Omega}_s$ in 1.1.2).

Example 2.4.2. *In the setting 1.1.1, the GL_n -equivariant map*

$$\text{GL}_n \times^B \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{GL}_n / B \times \mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \quad (g, g'B) \longmapsto (gB, gg'B)$$

realizes $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ as a balanced product, and

$$\Omega_{w'} \cong \text{GL}_n \times^B \Omega_{w'}$$

under this isomorphism.

2.4.2 Statement

Proposition 2.4.3 (Induction isomorphism, [1, 5.2.16]). *Let $H \subseteq G$ be a closed algebraic subgroup and X be an H -variety, we have a Cartesian diagram of H -varieties*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X = H \times^H X & \xrightarrow{\iota_X} & G \times^H X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ \text{pt} = H/H & \xrightarrow{\iota_{\text{pt}}} & G/H \end{array}$$

The functor

$$\mathrm{Res}_H^G : \mathrm{Coh}^G(G \times^H X) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{forget}} \mathrm{Coh}^H(G \times^H X) \xrightarrow{\iota_X^*} \mathrm{Coh}^H(X)$$

is an equivalence of categories, and descend to an $\mathrm{R}(H)$ -module homomorphism of K -groups:

$$\mathrm{Res}_H^G : K^G(G \times^H X) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{forget}} K^H(G \times^H X) \xrightarrow{\iota_X^*} K^H(X)$$

When X is smooth, Res_H^G is an isomorphism of algebras (for \otimes -product).

We denote the inverse functor of Res_H^G by Ind_H^G , called the induction, which is also explicitly constructed by pulling back and descent argument in [1, 5.2.16].

Remark 2.4.4. The isomorphism Res_H^G also gives $K^G(G \times^H X)$ an $\mathrm{R}(H)$ -module structure.

2.4.3 Applications

This induction formula is usually used for computing G -equivariant K -theory of G -orbits. For example, in Setting 1.1.1,

$$K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F}) = K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathrm{GL}_n/B) \cong K^B(\mathrm{pt}) = \mathrm{R}(B)$$

is an isomorphism as $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{GL}_n)$ -modules. Notice that $K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F})$ is a free $\mathrm{R}(\mathrm{GL}_n)$ -module of rank $\#W = n!$.

Also, the isomorphism

$$K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) \cong K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathrm{GL}_n \times^B \mathcal{F}) \cong K^B(\mathcal{F})$$

gives $K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F})$ an $\mathrm{R}(B)$ -module structure.

In the next section we will explore how to reduce B -equivariant K -theory to T -equivariant K -theory.

2.5 Reduction

Let $P = M \ltimes U$ be a linear algebraic group in this section, where M is reductive and $U = R_u(M)$ is the unipotent radical of P .

Proposition 2.5.1 (Reduction isomorphism, [1, 5.2.18]). *For any P -variety X , the forgetful map*

$$K^P(X) \longrightarrow K^M(X)$$

is an isomorphism as $\mathrm{R}(M)$ -modules. (and as algebras for \otimes -product, when X is smooth)

In the proof of reduction isomorphism, induction isomorphism and Thom isomorphism are used in an essential way.

This isomorphism allows us to identify B -equivariant K -theory and T -equivariant K -theory. In particular, $\mathrm{R}(B) \cong \mathrm{R}(T)$ as \mathbb{Z} -algebras.

2.6 Equivariant cohomology theory

The theory of equivariant cohomology theory is completely parallel with the theory of equivariant K -theory. We shortly sketch the definition and refer readers to see [3, Chapter 2] for details (like the definition of universal principle bundle $EG \rightarrow BG$)

Nearly all the abstract results for K -theory have a corresponding cohomology theory version in [3]. We will mention about the difference of Euler class in Section 4.1, compute some examples in Section 6.2, and compare these two theories in Section 6.3.

2.6.1 G -equivariant cohomology $H_G^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$

Definition 2.6.1 (G -equivariant cohomology, [3, Definition 2.7]). *For a G -variety X , the G -equivariant cohomology theory is defined as the (singular) cohomology ring of the balanced product space $EG \times^G X$, i.e.,*

$$H_G^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) := H^*(EG \times^G X; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Specifically, for a point $\{\text{pt}\} = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}$ with trivial G -action, denote

$$S(G) := H_G^*(\{\text{pt}\}; \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(BG; \mathbb{Q})$$

as the cohomology ring of classifying space BG .

We work with coefficient \mathbb{Q} for simplicity, and we may omit \mathbb{Q} for the convenience of writing and typing.

Parallely, there are two extreme situations worth mentioning about. When $G = \text{Id}$, $EG = \{\text{pt}\}$. Therefore,

$$H_{\text{Id}}^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(\{\text{pt}\} \times^{\text{Id}} X; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^*(X; \mathbb{Q}).$$

When G acts on X trivially, we get

$$H_G^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(BG \times X; \mathbb{Q}) \cong H^*(BG; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} H^*(X; \mathbb{Q}).$$

2.6.2 Cohomology ring $S(G)$

We also list examples in parallel with subsection 2.1.2. Everything is much more sketchy though. We use Setting 1.1.1.

Example 2.6.2. *For trivial group Id , $B\text{Id} = \{\text{pt}\}$, so*

$$S(\text{Id}) = H^*(\{\text{pt}\}; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}.$$

Example 2.6.3 ([3, Example 2.9(i)]). *For group T , $BT = \prod_{j=1}^n \mathbb{CP}^\infty$, so*

$$S(T) = H^*\left(\prod_{j=1}^n \mathbb{CP}^\infty; \mathbb{Q}\right) \cong \bigotimes_{j=1}^n H^*(\mathbb{CP}^\infty; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \bigotimes_{j=1}^n \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_j] = \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]$$

where $\deg t_j = 2$ for any j .

By forgetting T -actions, we get a morphism of \mathbb{Q} -algebras

$$S(T) \longrightarrow S(\text{Id}) \quad f(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \longmapsto f(0, \dots, 0).$$

Example 2.6.4. By using the reduction isomorphism 2.5.1 in the version of cohomology theory, we can show that

$$S(N) \cong S(\text{Id}) \cong \mathbb{Q} \quad S(B) \cong S(T) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]$$

Example 2.6.5 ([3, Example 2.9(ii)]). For group GL_n , $\text{BGL}_n = \text{Gr}(n, \infty)$, so

$$S(\text{GL}_n) = H^*(\text{Gr}(n, \infty); \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]^{S_n}$$

We also have the Chevalley restriction theorem in the version of cohomology theory. In this case, it says

$$S(\text{GL}_n) \cong S(T)^W \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]^{S_n}.$$

See [3, 2.3.2] for the functionalities of equivariant cohomology. Thom isomorphism, induction isomorphism and reduction isomorphism are still true in the equivariant cohomology theory case. In particular, we have

$$H_{\text{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F}) \cong H_B^*(\text{pt}) \cong H_T^*(\text{pt}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]$$

as an $S(\text{GL}_n)$ -module. $H_{\text{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F})$ is a free $S(\text{GL}_n)$ -module with $\text{rank } \#W = n!$.

Also, the isomorphism

$$H_{\text{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) \cong H_{\text{GL}_n}^*(\text{GL}_n \times^B \mathcal{F}) \cong H_B^*(\mathcal{F})$$

gives $H_{\text{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F})$ an $S(B)$ -module structure.

Chapter 3

Cellular fibration theorem

3.1 Statement

We first state one general theorem, and then apply it repeatedly to get the cellular fibration theorem.

Theorem 3.1.1 (Glueing theorem, [1, Lemma 5.5.1(a)]). *Suppose the triple (X, Y, π) satisfies assumption (2.2.3). For a G -equivariant closed embedding $i : Z \hookrightarrow Y$, denote $U := Y \setminus Z$, and $j : U \hookrightarrow Y$ as the open immersion, as follows.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Z & \xhookrightarrow{i} & Y & \xhookrightarrow{j} & U \\ & & \downarrow \pi & & \\ & & X & & \end{array}$$


Suppose that $\pi|_U = \pi \circ j : U \rightarrow X$ realizes U as a G -equivariant affine bundle on X , so

$$\pi|_U^* : K^G(X) \xrightarrow{\cong} K^G(U)$$

as $R(G)$ -modules.

1. We have a canonical short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow K^G(Z) \xrightarrow{i_*} K^G(Y) \xrightarrow{j^*} K^G(U) \longrightarrow 0 \quad (3.1.1)$$



2. If $K^G(X)$ is a free $R(G)$ -module with basis $\{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$, then the short exact sequence (3.1.1) (non-naturally) splits, and

$$K^G(Y) \cong K^G(Z) \oplus K^G(U)$$

as $R(G)$ -modules. The splitting s is defined on basis of $K^G(U)$:

$$s : K^G(U) \longrightarrow K^G(Y) \quad \pi|_U^*(y_l) \longmapsto \iota_{U,*} \pi|_U^*(y_l)$$

where $\iota_{\overline{U}}, \pi|_{\overline{U}}$ are defined in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U & \hookrightarrow & \overline{U} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{\overline{U}}} & Y \\ & \searrow \pi|_U & \searrow \pi|_{\overline{U}} & \downarrow \pi & \downarrow \pi \\ & & & X & \end{array}$$

In practice, we will use Theorem 3.1.1 by repetition.

Definition 3.1.2 (Cellular fibration). *Let $\pi : E \rightarrow X$ be a G -equivariant morphism satisfying the assumption (2.2.3). A (G -equivariant) **cellular fibration structure** of E is a fibration of closed G -equivariant subvarieties*

$$\emptyset = E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq E_k = E$$

such that $\pi_j := \pi|_{E_j \setminus E_{j-1}} : E_j \setminus E_{j-1} \rightarrow X$ is a G -equivariant affine bundle over X , for any $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$.

When $X = \text{pt}$, this filtration is called a **cellular decomposition** of E .

Theorem 3.1.3 (Cellular fibration, [1, Lemma 5.5.1]). *Suppose a G -equivariant morphism $\pi : E \rightarrow X$ has a cellular fibration structure*

$$\emptyset = E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq E_k = E$$

and $K^G(X)$ is a free $R(G)$ -module with basis $\{y_1, \dots, y_m\}$.

For $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, denote $U_j := E_j \setminus E_{j-1}$, \overline{U}_j as the closure of U_j in E_j , $\iota_{\overline{U}_j}$ as \overline{U}_j embedded in E , $\pi_{\overline{U}_j} := \pi|_{\overline{U}_j} = \pi \circ \iota$, as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{U}_j & \xrightarrow{\iota_{\overline{U}_j}} & E \\ \pi_{\overline{U}_j} \downarrow & \searrow \pi & \\ & X & \end{array}$$

- $K^G(E)$ is a free $R(G)$ -module with basis

$$\left\{ \iota_{\overline{U}_j, *} \pi_{\overline{U}_j}^* (y_l) \mid 1 \leq l \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq k \right\}$$

- In particular, when $X = \text{pt}$ is a point,

$$K^G(E) \cong \bigoplus_j R(G) \iota_{\overline{U}_j, *} \pi_{\overline{U}_j}^* (1_{R(G)}).$$

When \overline{U}_j is smooth, $\pi_{\overline{U}_j}^* (1_{R(G)}) = 1_{K^G(\pi_{\overline{U}_j})}$.

Most stratifications can be (non-canonically) viewed as cellular decompositions, and the theorem gives us the $R(G)$ -module structure of the total space. Readers can compare this theorem with the cellular cohomology of CW-complexes with no cell in odd dimension.

3.2 Application: module structure

Before we really start working, let us make a shorthand for the basis.

Definition 3.2.1. Let $\iota_Y : Y \rightarrow X$ be a closed G -equivariant embedding, $\pi_Y : Y \rightarrow \text{pt}$ be the projection map. Denote

$$[Y]^G := \iota_{Y,*} \pi_Y^* 1_{R(G)} \in K^G(X).$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xleftarrow{\iota_Y} & X \\ \pi_Y \downarrow & & \\ \text{pt} & & \end{array}$$

Warning 3.2.2. The symbol $[Y]^G$ (weakly) depends on X , and we don't want to mention X all the time. In practice, Y will be the closure of some U_i for the stratification $X = \sqcup_i U_i$, so we can read X from the symbol in the bracket. In case X is not clear from the context, we write $[Y]_X^G$ to emphasize X .

Table 3.1 to 3.3 conclude the results in this section.

	pt	\mathcal{F}	$\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$
GL_n	$R(T)^W$	$R(T)$	$\bigoplus_{w'} R(T) [\overline{\Omega}_{w'}]^{\text{GL}_n}$
B	$R(T)$	$\bigoplus_w R(T) [\overline{\Omega}_w]^B$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'} R(T) [\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}]^B$
Id	\mathbb{Z}	$\bigoplus_w \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_w]$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'} \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}]$

Table 3.1: Initial case

	pt	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}$	$\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$	$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d},\mathbf{d}'}$
$G_{\mathbf{d}}$	$R(T_{\mathbf{d}})^{W_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$R(T_{\mathbf{d}})$	$\bigoplus_{w'} R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$R(T_{\mathbf{d}})$	$\bigoplus_{w'} R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\mathcal{Z}_{w'}^{u,u'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$
$B_{\mathbf{d}}$	$R(T_{\mathbf{d}})$	$\bigoplus_w R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_w^u]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'} R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_w R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\widetilde{\Omega}_w^u]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'} R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\widetilde{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$
Id	\mathbb{Z}	$\bigoplus_w \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_w^u]$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'} \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}]$	$\bigoplus_w \mathbb{Z} [\widetilde{\Omega}_w^u]$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'} \mathbb{Z} [\widetilde{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}]$

Table 3.2: Relative case

First, we work over Setting 1.1.1.

Example 3.2.3. The complete flag variety \mathcal{F} has a stratification $\mathcal{F} = \sqcup_w \Omega_w$. By extending the Bruhat order on W to a total order \preceq , we get a cellular decomposition of \mathcal{F} :

$$0 \subseteq \Omega_{\text{Id}} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \bigsqcup_{x \preceq w} \Omega_x \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \bigsqcup_x \Omega_x = \mathcal{F}$$

By Theorem 3.1.3,

$$K^B(\mathcal{F}) \cong \bigoplus_w R(B) [\overline{\Omega}_w]^B \quad K(\mathcal{F}) \cong \bigoplus_w \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_w].$$

	pt	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$	$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d},\mathbf{d}}$
$G_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}})^{W_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi'} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}(Q)]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi'} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\mathcal{Z}_{\varpi'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$
$B_{\mathbf{d}}$	$\text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}})$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi, \varpi'} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi, \varpi'} \text{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}}) [\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}$
Id	\mathbb{Z}	$\bigoplus_{\varpi} \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}]$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi, \varpi'} \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}]$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi} \mathbb{Z} [\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}]$	$\bigoplus_{\varpi, \varpi'} \mathbb{Z} [\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}]$

Table 3.3: Absolute case

In particular,

$$\begin{aligned}
K^{\text{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) &\cong K^B(\mathcal{F}) \cong \bigoplus_w \text{R}(B) \cdot \text{Ind}_B^{\text{GL}_n} \left([\overline{\Omega}_w]^B \right) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{w'} \text{R}(B) [\overline{\Omega}_{w'}]^{\text{GL}_n}
\end{aligned}$$

Example 3.2.4. $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$ has many stratifications. Consider the stratification $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} = \sqcup_{w, w' \in W} \Omega_{w, w'}$. By extending the Bruhat order on $W \times W$ (i.e., $(x, x') \leq (w, w')$ if and only if $x \leq w$ and $x' \leq w'$) to a total order \preceq , we get a cellular decomposition of $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$:

$$0 \subseteq \Omega_{\text{Id}, \text{Id}} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \sqcup_{(x, x') \preceq (w, w')} \Omega_{x, x'} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \sqcup_{x, x'} \Omega_{x, x'} = \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$$

By Theorem 3.1.3,

$$K^B(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) \cong \bigoplus_{w, w'} \text{R}(B) [\overline{\Omega}_{w, w'}]^B \quad K(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) \cong \bigoplus_{w, w'} \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_{w, w'}].$$

Example 3.2.5. For computing $K^{\text{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F})$, consider the (GL_n -equivariant) stratification $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} = \sqcup_{w'} \Omega_{w'}$. Again, we get a cellular decomposition of $\pi_2 : \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$:

$$0 \subseteq \Omega_{\text{Id}} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \sqcup_{x' \preceq w'} \Omega_{x'} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \sqcup_{x'} \Omega_{x'} = \mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}$$

By Theorem 3.1.3 and Example 2.4.2, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
K^{\text{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{F}) &\cong \bigoplus_{w'} K^{\text{GL}_n}(\Omega_{w'}) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{w'} K^B(\Omega_{w'}) \\
&\cong \bigoplus_{w'} \text{R}(B) [\overline{\Omega}_{w'}]^{\text{GL}_n}
\end{aligned}$$

The general case can be solved by the same method.

Example 3.2.6. By repeating Example 2.1.3 to 2.1.6, we get

$$R(N_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong R(\text{Id}) \cong \mathbb{Z} \quad R(B_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1}]$$

$$R(G_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong R(T_{\mathbf{d}})^{W_{\mathbf{d}}} \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1}]^{W_{\mathbf{d}}}$$

The induction formula tells us

$$K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong K^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}(\text{pt}) = R(B_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1}].$$

By repeating Example 3.2.3 to 3.2.4, we get

$$\begin{aligned} K^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) &\cong \bigoplus_w R(B_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_w^u]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}} & K(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) &\cong \bigoplus_w \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_w^u] \\ K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}) &\cong \bigoplus_{w'} R(B_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ K^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}) &\cong \bigoplus_{w,w'} R(B_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}]^{B_{\mathbf{d}}} & K(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}) &\cong \bigoplus_{w,w'} \mathbb{Z} [\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}^{u,u'}] \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} = \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{d}} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \quad \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} = \bigsqcup_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'} \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}'}$$

as topological spaces, we get K -theory of $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$ for free. (See Table???)

The calculations of incidence spaces use the same method we introduced in Example 3.2.5.

Example 3.2.7. We compute $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -equivariant K -theory of the Steinberg variety in this example.

$$\begin{aligned} K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'}) &\cong \bigoplus_{w'} K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\tilde{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'}) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{w'} K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\Omega_{w'}^{u,u'}) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{w'} K^{B_{\mathbf{d}}}(\Omega_{w'}^{u,u'}) \\ &\cong \bigoplus_{w'} R(B_{\mathbf{d}}) [\overline{\Omega}_{w'}^{u,u'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \end{aligned}$$

The equivariant cohomology theory can be computed in the same way, see [3, Chapter 7].

Chapter 4

Localization theorem

We have already gotten the module structure of K -theories. However, this basis behaves badly with the convolution product (will be introduced in Section 5.1), because “the information is not concentrated enough”. In this chapter we will introduce another basis, which “concentrates information in the T -fixed points”. The localization formula describes the transition matrix of two basis. Readers with topological background can compare the localization theorem with the Poincaré-Hopf theorem.

4.1 Euler class

In the category of coherent sheaf, the “proper base change” is usually not true. In order to describe the defect of the diagram, we introduce the Euler class.

Definition 4.1.1 (Euler class, for K -group). *Let X be a G -variety, and \mathcal{T} be a G -equivariant vector bundle over X . The Euler class is defined by*

$$\mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{T}) := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k [\Lambda^k \mathcal{T}^*] \in K^G(X)$$

In our examples, X are points and G is a torus. In that case, since we know the representation of a torus (see Example 2.1.4), the Euler class can be explicitly written down. For example, ($X = \mathrm{pt}$)

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{eu}(1) &= 1 \\ \mathrm{eu}\left(\frac{e_1}{e_2}\right) &= 1 - \frac{e_2}{e_1} \\ \mathrm{eu}\left(\frac{e_1}{e_2} + \frac{e_2}{e_3} + \frac{e_3}{e_1}\right) &= \left(1 - \frac{e_2}{e_1}\right) \left(1 - \frac{e_3}{e_2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{e_1}{e_3}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Here we abuse the notation for $R(T)$ and $\mathrm{Rep}(T)$: the elements inside the bracket of Euler class should be viewed as a vector bundle rather than a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of coherent sheaves.

Remark 4.1.2. For Euler classes in K -theory, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{T} \oplus \mathcal{T}') &\cong \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{T}') \\ \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2) &\neq \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{L}_1) + \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{L}_2) \quad \mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{L}^*) \neq -\mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{L}) \end{aligned}$$

for line bundles $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ over X . We also have equivariant Euler class for cohomology, see [3, Chapter 9], ??? for more details. In particular, for any T -representation \mathcal{T} with weight space decomposition $\mathcal{T}^* = \oplus \mathcal{T}_\lambda^*$, the Euler class of \mathcal{T} (for cohomology theory) is defined by

$$\mathrm{eu}'(\mathcal{T}) := \prod_{\lambda \in X^*(T)} \lambda^{\dim \mathcal{T}_\lambda^*} \in S(T)$$

where $X^*(T)$ embeds in $S(T)$ by

$$X^*(T) \longrightarrow S(T) \quad \sum_i k_i \varepsilon_i \longmapsto \sum_i k_i \lambda_i.$$

For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{eu}'(1) &= 1 \\ \mathrm{eu}'\left(\frac{e_1}{e_2}\right) &= \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \\ \mathrm{eu}'\left(\frac{e_1}{e_2} + \frac{e_2}{e_3} + \frac{e_3}{e_1}\right) &= (\lambda_2 - \lambda_1)(\lambda_3 - \lambda_2)(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3) \end{aligned}$$

4.2 Statement

We first state one general theorem, which will be connected with both localization formula and excess intersection formula.

Theorem 4.2.1 (Excess base change, [4, Théorème 3.1]). *Let (4.2.1) be a Cartesian square of G -varieties, ϕ, φ are regular embeddings and f, g are of globally finite Tor-dimension. Denote \mathcal{N}_ϕ and \mathcal{N}_φ as the normal cone of ϕ, φ respectively, and $\mathcal{T} := (g^*\mathcal{N}_\varphi)/\mathcal{N}_\phi$ as a vector bundle over W .*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{N}_\phi & g^*\mathcal{N}_\varphi & \mathcal{N}_\varphi \\ \swarrow & \xrightarrow{g} & \searrow \\ W & & Z \\ \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow \varphi \\ Y & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array} \tag{4.2.1}$$

For any $\alpha \in K^G(Z)$, we have the **excess base change formula**:

$$f^* \circ \varphi_*(\alpha) = \phi_* \left(\mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot g^*(\alpha) \right) \quad \text{in } K^G(Y)$$

where the dot product of $\mathrm{eu}(\mathcal{T})$ is given by the tensor product in $K^G(W)$.

By applying Theorem 4.2.1 to the Cartesian square (4.2.2), we get the (fake) localization formula:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X^T & \xrightarrow{\text{Id}} & X^T \\ \text{Id} \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ X^T & \xrightarrow{i} & X \end{array} \quad (4.2.2)$$

Proposition 4.2.2 (Fake localization formula). *For a smooth T -variety X with finite fixed points $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, denote $i : X^T \rightarrow X$ and $i_k : \{x_k\} \rightarrow X$ as embeddings. For any $\beta \in K^T(X^T)$, $\beta_k \in K^T(\{x_k\})$, we have formulas*

$$i^* i_* \beta = \text{eu} \left(\bigoplus_k T_{x_k} X \right) \cdot \beta \quad i_k^* i_{k,*} \beta = \text{eu}(T_{x_k} X) \cdot \beta_k.$$

This proposition explains some technical details in the localization theorem and localization formula. First, we would like to work on a base ring where Euler classes are invertible, so we denote the curly font as everything in the fraction field.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}(T) &:= \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R}(T)) & \mathcal{K}^T(X) &:= K^T(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{R}(T)} \mathcal{R}(T) \\ \mathcal{S}(T) &:= \text{Frac}(\mathcal{S}(T)) & \mathcal{H}_T^*(X) &:= H_T^*(X) \otimes_{\mathcal{S}(T)} \mathcal{S}(T) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 4.2.3 (Localization theorem, [3, Theorem 10.1] or [1, Corollary 5.11.3]). *Let X be a smooth T -variety, $i : X^T \rightarrow X$ be the embedding. The morphisms i_* , i^* are isomorphism after tensored over the fraction field, i.e.,*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^T(X^T) &\xrightarrow{i_*} \mathcal{K}^T(X) \xrightarrow{i^*} \mathcal{K}^T(X^T) \\ \mathcal{H}_T^*(X^T) &\xrightarrow{i_*} \mathcal{H}_T^*(X) \xrightarrow{i^*} \mathcal{H}_T^*(X^T) \end{aligned}$$

are isomorphism as $\mathcal{R}(T)$ or $\mathcal{S}(T)$ -modules.

The genuine localization formula is stated as follows.

Theorem 4.2.4 (Localization formula, [3, Theorem 10.2] or [2, Proposition 6]). *For a smooth T -variety X with finite fixed points $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$, denote by $i_k : \{x_k\} \rightarrow X$ the embeddings. For any $\alpha \in \mathcal{K}^T(X)$, we have*

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k \cdot i_{k,*} i_k^* \alpha$$

where $\eta_k := (\text{eu}(T_{x_k} X))^{-1} \in \mathcal{R}(T)$.

More generally, suppose $f : Y \hookrightarrow X$ is a T -equivariant closed subvariety with finite fixed points $\{x_1, \dots, x_{m'}\}$, let $i'_k : \{x_k\} \rightarrow Y$ be the embeddings. For any $\beta \in \mathcal{K}^T(Y)$, we have

$$\beta = \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k \cdot i'_{k,*} i_k^* f_* \beta.$$

Let us unravel Theorem 4.2.4 a little bit. For the closed T -equivariant subset Z of Y , denote $[Z]_X^T \in K^T(X)$, $[Z]_Y^T \in K^T(Y)$, $[x_k]_Y^T \in K^T(Y)$. By the localization theorem, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
[Z]_Y^T &= \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k \cdot i'_{k,*} i_k^* f_* [Z]_Y^T \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k \cdot i'_{k,*} (i_k^* [Z]_X^T \cdot 1_{R(T)}) \quad \text{definition of } [Z]_X^T \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k \cdot (i_k^* [Z]_X^T) \cdot (i'_{k,*} 1_{R(T)}) \quad i'_{k,*} \text{ is an } R(T)\text{-module homomorphism} \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^m \eta_k \cdot (i_k^* [Z]_X^T) \cdot [x_k]_Y^T \quad \text{definition of } [x_k]_Y^T
\end{aligned}$$

When Z is smooth at x_k ,¹ denote $g : Z \hookrightarrow X$ and $j_k : \{x_k\} \rightarrow Z$,

$$\begin{aligned}
i_k^* [Z]_X^T &= i_k^* g_* (\pi_Z^* 1_{R(T)}) \\
&= \text{eu} (j_k^* N_Z X) \cdot j_k^* (\pi_Z^* 1_{R(T)}) \quad \text{excess base change} \\
&= \text{eu} \left(\frac{T_{x_k} X}{T_{x_k} Z} \right) \cdot 1_{R(T)} \quad \pi_Z \circ j_k = \text{Id}_{\text{pt}} \\
&= \frac{\text{eu} (T_{x_k} X)}{\text{eu} (T_{x_k} Z)} \quad \text{Rep}(T) \text{ is semisimple}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the coefficient before $[x_k]_Y^T$ is

$$\eta_k \cdot (i_k^* [Z]_X^T) = \frac{1}{\text{eu} (T_{x_k} X)} \cdot \frac{\text{eu} (T_{x_k} X)}{\text{eu} (T_{x_k} Z)} = \frac{1}{\text{eu} (T_{x_k} Z)}.$$

In other word, we computed the transition matrix between two basis, where the matrix coefficient is roughly the inverse of the Euler class. Keep this in mind, and let us see applications now.

4.3 Application: change of basis

Before we really start working, let us make a shorthand for the basis and the Euler class.

Definition 4.3.1 (Another basis). For $\varpi, \varpi', x \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, denote

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_{\varpi} &:= [\{F_{\varpi}\}]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = (i_{\varpi})_* 1_{R(T_{\mathbf{d}})} && \in K^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \\
\psi_{\varpi}^x &:= [\{F_{\varpi}\}]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = (i_{\varpi}^x)_* 1_{R(T_{\mathbf{d}})} && \in K^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\overline{\mathcal{O}}_x) \\
\psi_{\varpi, \varpi'} &:= [\{F_{\varpi, \varpi'}\}]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = (i_{\varpi, \varpi'})_* 1_{R(T_{\mathbf{d}})} && \in K^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \\
\psi_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x &:= [\{F_{\varpi, \varpi'}\}]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = (i_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x)_* 1_{R(T_{\mathbf{d}})} && \in K^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\overline{\mathcal{O}}_x)
\end{aligned}$$

¹The smoothness guarantees the regular embedding condition in Theorem 4.2.1.

The same symbols are used for

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi} \in K^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}_d(Q)}) \quad \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}^x \in K^{T_d}(\widetilde{\mathcal{O}_x}) \quad \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} \in K^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \quad \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x \in K^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_x).$$

Also, we use underline to twist subscripts, like $\underline{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} := \psi_{\varpi, \varpi\varpi'}$.

By Theorem 4.2.3,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{F}_d) &\cong \bigoplus_{\varpi} \mathcal{R}(T_d) \psi_{\varpi} & \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{F}_d \times \mathcal{F}_d) &\cong \bigoplus_{\varpi, \varpi'} \mathcal{R}(T_d) \psi_{\varpi, \varpi'} \\ \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}_d(Q)}) &\cong \bigoplus_{\varpi} \mathcal{R}(T_d) \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi} & \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) &\cong \bigoplus_{\varpi, \varpi'} \mathcal{R}(T_d) \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 4.3.2 (Shorthand for Euler class). For $\varpi, \varpi', x \in \mathbb{W}_{|d|}$, denote the Euler class in $\mathcal{R}(T_d)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda_{\varpi} &:= \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}_{\varpi}) & \Lambda_{\varpi}^x &:= \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}_{\varpi}^x) & \Lambda_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x &:= \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x) \\ \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi} &:= \text{eu}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi}) & \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi}^x &:= \text{eu}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi}^x) & \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x &:= \text{eu}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}^x) \end{aligned}$$

For completeness, denote

$$\Lambda_{\varpi, \varpi'} := \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}_{\varpi, \varpi'}) \quad \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi, \varpi'} := \text{eu}(\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi, \varpi'}).$$

Also, we use underline to twist subscripts.

Now we can compute the transition matrix of two basis.

Example 4.3.3. Let $X = Y = \mathcal{F}_d$, $T = T_d$, $i_{\varpi} : \{F_{\varpi}\} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}_d$ be the embedding, $y \in W_d$, we get

$$[\overline{\Omega}_y^u]^{T_d} = \sum_{w \leq y} \Lambda_{wu}^{-1} (i_{wu}^* [\overline{\Omega}_y^u]^{T_d}) \cdot \psi_{wu}.$$

When $\overline{\Omega}_y^u$ is smooth at F_{wu} , $\Lambda_{wu}^{-1} (i_{wu}^* [\overline{\Omega}_y^u]^{T_d}) = \left(\text{eu}(T_{F_{wu}} \overline{\Omega}_y^u) \right)^{-1} = (\Lambda_{wu}^{yu})^{-1}$. Especially, for $s \in \Pi_d$,

$$\begin{aligned} [\overline{\Omega}_{\text{Id}}^u]^{T_d} &= (\Lambda_u^u)^{-1} \psi_u = \psi_u \\ [\overline{\Omega}_s^u]^{T_d} &= (\Lambda_u^{su})^{-1} \psi_u + (\Lambda_{su}^{su})^{-1} \psi_{su} \\ [\mathcal{F}_u]^{T_d} &= \sum_w \Lambda_{wu}^{-1} \psi_{wu} \\ [\mathcal{F}_d]^{T_d} &= \sum_{\varpi} \Lambda_{\varpi}^{-1} \psi_{\varpi} \end{aligned}$$

Also, for $s \in \Pi$,

$$[\mathcal{O}_s]^{T_d} = \begin{cases} (\Lambda_{\text{Id}}^s)^{-1} \psi_{\text{Id}} + (\Lambda_s^s)^{-1} \psi_s, & s \in \Pi_d \\ \psi_s, & s \notin \Pi_d \end{cases}$$

Example 4.3.4. Let $X = Y = \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$, $T = T_{\mathbf{d}}$, $i_{\varpi} : \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi})\} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)$ be the embedding, $y \in W_{\mathbf{d}}$, we get

$$\left[\widetilde{\Omega}_y^u\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \sum_{w \leq y} \widetilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \left(i_{wu}^* \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_y^u\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}\right) \cdot \widetilde{\psi}_{wu}.$$

When $\widetilde{\Omega}_y^u$ is smooth at F_{wu} , $\widetilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \left(i_{wu}^* \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_y^u\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}\right) = \left(\text{eu} \left(T_{F_{wu}} \widetilde{\Omega}_y^u\right)\right)^{-1} = \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{yu}\right)^{-1}$. Especially, for $s \in \Pi_{\mathbf{d}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_{\text{Id}}^u\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_u^u\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_u = \widetilde{\psi}_u \\ \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_s^u\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_u^{su}\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_u + \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_{su}^{su}\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_{su} \\ \left[\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \sum_w \widetilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_{wu} \\ \left[\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} &= \sum_{\varpi} \widetilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi}^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_{\varpi} \end{aligned}$$

Also, for $s \in \Pi$,

$$\left[\widetilde{\mathcal{O}}_s\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \begin{cases} \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_{\text{Id}}^s\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_{\text{Id}} + \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_s^s\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_s, & s \in \Pi_{\mathbf{d}} \\ \widetilde{\psi}_s, & s \notin \Pi_{\mathbf{d}} \end{cases}$$

Example 4.3.5. Let $X = Y = \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$, $T = T_{\mathbf{d}}$, $s \in \Pi$. Since $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_s$ is smooth, we get

$$\left[\overline{\mathcal{O}}_s\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \sum_{\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}} \left(\Lambda_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s\right)^{-1} \psi_{\varpi, \varpi s} + \sum_{\substack{\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ \varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}}} \left(\Lambda_{\varpi, \varpi}^s\right)^{-1} \psi_{\varpi, \varpi}.$$

One can also write $\left[\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}\right]$ in terms of $\mathcal{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}})$ -linear combination of those $\psi_{\varpi, \varpi'}$.

Example 4.3.6. Let $X = \text{Rep}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}$, $Y = \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}$, $T = T_{\mathbf{d}}$, $s \in \Pi$. Since \mathcal{Z}_s is smooth, we get

$$\left[\mathcal{Z}_s\right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} = \sum_{\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}} \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi s} + \sum_{\substack{\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ \varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}}} \left(\widetilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s\right)^{-1} \widetilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi}.$$

One can also write $\left[\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{\varpi}\right]$ in terms of $\mathcal{R}(T_{\mathbf{d}})$ -linear combination of those $\widetilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$.

Chapter 5

Excess intersection formula

Finally, we are able to compute the convolution structure of the Steinberg variety in this Chapter. We first introduce the convolution product, then give an explicit intersection formula, and finally apply theorems to our settings.

5.1 Convolution

The construction of the convolution product is similar to a Fourier-Mukai transformation, which is the composition of pullback, tensor product and proper pushforward.

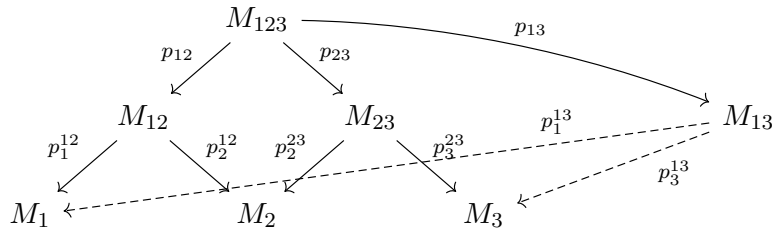
Definition 5.1.1 (Convolution product). *For the convenience of reading, we divide the whole process into three steps.*

Step1. *Setting.*

Let M_1, M_2, M_3 be smooth quasi-projective G -varieties. For convenience, denote

$$M_{ij} := M_i \times M_j \quad M_{123} = M_1 \times M_2 \times M_3$$

and $p_i^{jk}, p_i := p_i^{123}, p_{ij} := p_{ij}^{123}$ as projections onto some factors, as follows.



Step2. *Convolution product on the level of varieties.*

For closed G -subvarieties $Z_{12} \subseteq M_{12}, Z_{23} \subseteq M_{23}$, denote

$$Z_{123} := p_{12}^{-1}(Z_{12}) \cap p_{23}^{-1}(Z_{23}) \subseteq M_{123}$$

as the intersection of two preimages. The **convolution product** of Z_{12} and Z_{23} is defined as

$$Z_{12} \circ Z_{23} := p_{13}(Z_{123}) \subseteq M_{13}$$

which is a closed G -subvariety of M_{13} .

Step3. Convolution product on the level of K -theories.

Denote

$$\pi_{12} := p_{12}|_{p_{12}^{-1}(Z_{12})} \quad \pi_{23} := p_{23}|_{p_{23}^{-1}(Z_{23})} \quad \pi_{13} := p_{13}|_{Z_{123}}$$

as corresponding morphisms restricted to $p_{12}^{-1}(Z_{12})$, $p_{23}^{-1}(Z_{23})$ and Z_{123} , respectively. We assume that π_{13} is proper, so that we can use proper pushforward in K -theory.

We define the convolution product by

$$* : K_0^G(Z_{12}) \times K_0^G(Z_{23}) \longrightarrow K_0^G(Z_{12} \circ Z_{23}) \quad (\mathcal{F}_{12}, \mathcal{F}_{23}) \longmapsto \mathcal{F}_{12} * \mathcal{F}_{23}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{12} * \mathcal{F}_{23} = \pi_{13,*}(\pi_{12}^* \mathcal{F}_{12} \otimes \pi_{23}^* \mathcal{F}_{23}) \in K_0^G(Z_{12} \circ Z_{23})$$

Remark 5.1.2. Those “ Z -varieties” (Z_{12} , $p_{12}^{-1}(Z_{12})$, Z_{123} , etc.) are often singular in practice, so π_{12}^* , π_{23}^* and \otimes are defined in the sense of “restriction with supports”, under the “ M -varieties” which are smooth. The following diagram best illustrates the “actual” definition.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} K_0^G(Z_{12}) \times K_0^G(Z_{23}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{12}^* \times \pi_{23}^*} & K_0^G(p_{12}^{-1}(Z_{12})) \times K_0^G(p_{12}^{-1}(Z_{23})) & \xrightarrow{\otimes} & K_0^G(Z_{123}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{13,*}} & K_0^G(Z_{12} \circ Z_{23}) \\ \downarrow \iota_{Z_{12},*} \iota_{Z_{23},*} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota_{Z_{12} \circ Z_{23},*} \\ K_0^G(M_{12}) \times K_0^G(M_{23}) & \xrightarrow{p_{12}^* \times p_{23}^*} & K_0^G(M_{123}) \times K_0^G(M_{123}) & \xrightarrow{\otimes} & K_0^G(M_{123}) & \xrightarrow{p_{13,*}} & K_0^G(M_{13}) \end{array} \quad (5.1.1)$$

The diagram in (5.1.1) commutes by the vanishing of the Euler class. Therefore, one can compute

$$\mathcal{F}_{12} * \mathcal{F}_{23} = p_{13,*}(p_{12}^* \iota_{Z_{12},*} \mathcal{F}_{12} \otimes p_{23}^* \iota_{Z_{23},*} \mathcal{F}_{23}) \in K_0^G(M_{13}),$$

and then find the preimage of it under the map $\iota_{Z_{12} \circ Z_{23},*}$. This technique will be used in Subsection 5.3.2.

The whole process can be concluded in Figure 5.1.

5.2 Statement

To facilitate the computation of intersections (i.e., tensor product in the construction of convolution product), we state the excess intersection formula.

Theorem 5.2.1 (Excess intersection formula, [3, Corollary 9.4]). *Let X' be a smooth G -variety, $X \subseteq X'$ be a (maybe singular) closed G -subvariety, and $Y_1, Y_2 \subseteq X$ be closed G -equivariant embeddings (of globally finite Tor-dimension). Denote*

$$\begin{aligned} Y &:= Y_1 \cap Y_2 & \iota_Y : Y &\hookrightarrow X \\ \mathcal{T} &:= TX|_Y / (TY_1|_Y + TY_2|_Y) \end{aligned}$$

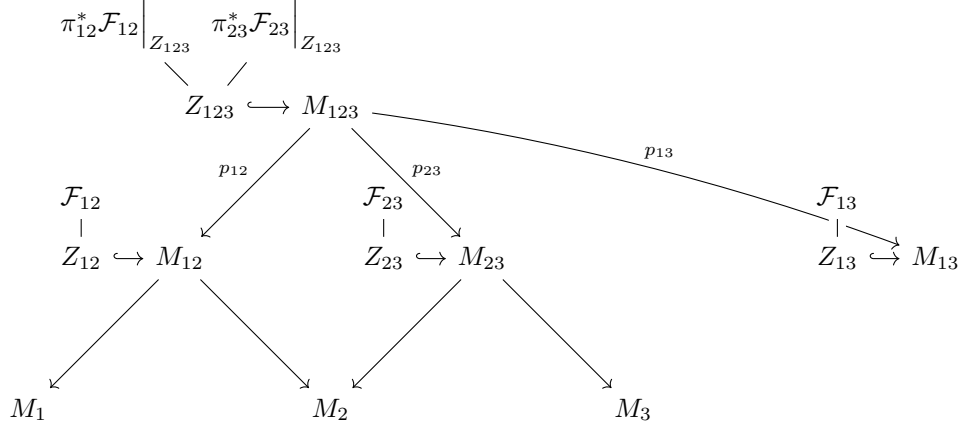


Figure 5.1: Convolution Product

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 N_Y Y_2 & \xrightarrow{\frac{N_Y X}{N_Y Y_1}} & N_{Y_1} X \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & Y & \xrightarrow{g} Y_1 \\
 \phi \downarrow & & \downarrow \varphi \\
 Y_2 & \xrightarrow{f} & X
 \end{array} \tag{5.2.1}$$

Assume that $TY_1|_Y \cap TY_2|_Y = TY$. We get the excess intersection formula:

$$[Y_1]_X^G \otimes [Y_2]_X^G = \iota_{Y,*} (\text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]_Y^G).$$

In particular, when $Y = \text{pt}$ is a point, we get simplified formula in $K^G(X)$:

$$[Y_1]^G \otimes [Y_2]^G = \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]^G$$

where $\text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \in R(G)$ acts by scalar multiplication.

Readers may find Theorem 5.2.1 as a special case of excess base change theorem. In fact,

$$\begin{aligned}
 [Y_1]_X^G \otimes [Y_2]_X^G &= [Y_1]_X^G \otimes f_* [Y_2]_{Y_2}^G && \text{definition of } [Y_2]_X^G \\
 &= f_* (f^* [Y_1]_X^G \otimes [Y_2]_{Y_2}^G) && \text{proper projection formula} \\
 &= f_* (f^* [Y_1]_X^G) && \text{Lemma 2.2.9} \\
 &= f_* (f^* \varphi_* [Y_1]_{Y_1}^G) && \text{definition of } [Y_1]_X^G \\
 &= f_* \left(\phi_* \left(\text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot g^* [Y_1]_{Y_1}^G \right) \right) && \text{excess base change to (5.2.1)} \\
 &= \iota_{Y,*} (\text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]_Y^G)
 \end{aligned}$$

The projection formula is stated here.

Proposition 5.2.2 (Projection formula). *For any proper G -equivariant morphism $f : Y \rightarrow X$ of globally finite Tor-dimension, $\alpha \in K^G(Y)$, $\beta \in K^G(X)$, we have proper projection formula:*

$$f_*\alpha \otimes \beta = f_*(\alpha \otimes f^*\beta).$$

5.3 Application: convolution structure

In this section, we will apply Definition 5.1.1 and Theorem 5.2.1 to our typical varieties. In particular, we will get the convolution product formula in terms of basis elements $\tilde{\phi}_\varpi$ and $\tilde{\phi}_{\varpi, \varpi'}$.

5.3.1 Algebraic structures induced by convolution product

Definition 5.3.1 (Convolution product structure on $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$). *Following notations in 5.1.1, We take $G = G_d$,*

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= M_2 = M_3 = \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \\ Z_{12} &= Z_{23} = \mathcal{Z}_d \\ \mathcal{Z}_d &= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \times_{\text{Rep}_d(Q)} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \subseteq \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \times \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \end{aligned}$$

By definition, we see that $\mathcal{Z}_d \circ \mathcal{Z}_d = \mathcal{Z}_d$. Therefore, we define a ring structure on $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$:

$$* : K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \longrightarrow K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d).$$

Definition 5.3.2 ($K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ -module structure on $K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$). *Following notations in 5.1.1, We take $G = G_d$,*

$$\begin{aligned} M_1 &= M_2 = \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) & M_3 &= \{\text{pt}\} \\ Z_{12} &= \mathcal{Z}_d & Z_{23} &= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \end{aligned}$$

By definition, we see that $\mathcal{Z}_d \circ \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) = \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)$. Therefore, we define a $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ -module structure on $K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$:

$$\star : K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) \longrightarrow K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)).$$

Remark 5.3.3. Notice that in the construction of the convolution product, pullback, tensor product and proper pushforward are compatible with the forgetful map of groups.

Therefore, the following diagrams commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) & \xrightarrow{*} & K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
K^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times K^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) & \xrightarrow{*} & K^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) & \xrightarrow{*} & \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)
\end{array}
\quad
\begin{array}{ccc}
K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) & \xrightarrow{*} & K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
K^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times K^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) & \xrightarrow{*} & K^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \times \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) & \xrightarrow{*} & \mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))
\end{array}$$

Definition 5.3.4 ($K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$ -module structure on $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$). We know that

$$\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q) \cong \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_d, \quad \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}} \circ \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}} = \mathcal{Z}_{\text{Id}},$$

so $K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$ can be realized as a $R(G_d)$ -subalgebra of $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$, and $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ has the $K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$ -module structure induced by the convolution product:

$$* : K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) \times K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d) \longrightarrow K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d).$$

5.3.2 Convolution product formula

In this subsection, we compute the convolution product in the bottom line of the diagram in Remark 5.3.3.

Proposition 5.3.5 (Convolution product formula). For $\varpi, \varpi', \varpi'', \varpi''' \in \mathbb{W}_{|d|}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} * \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi'', \varpi'''} &= \delta_{\varpi', \varpi''} \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi'} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'''} \\
\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} * \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi''} &= \delta_{\varpi', \varpi''} \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi'} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}.
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Follow the Definition 5.1.1 and Theorem 5.2.1 if needed.

For clearance, we divide the proof into four cases.

Case 1. Assume $\varpi' \neq \varpi''$, need to show $\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} * \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi'', \varpi'''} = 0$.

Denote

$$Y_{12} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'})\} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_d, \quad Y_{23} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi''), F_{\varpi'''})\} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_d.$$

Since $\varpi' \neq \varpi''$, $p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12}) \cap p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}) = \emptyset$, so

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} * \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi'', \varpi'''} &= [Y_{12}]_{\mathcal{Z}_d}^{T_d} * [Y_{23}]_{\mathcal{Z}_d}^{T_d} \\
&= p_{13,*} \left(p_{12}^* [Y_{12}]_{M_{12}}^{T_d} \otimes p_{23}^* [Y_{23}]_{M_{23}}^{T_d} \right) \\
&= p_{13,*} \left([p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12})]_{M_{123}}^{T_d} \otimes [p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23})]_{M_{123}}^{T_d} \right) \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

Case 2. Assume $\varpi' \neq \varpi''$, need to show $\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} \star \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi''} = 0$.

Denote

$$Y_{12} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'})\} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}, \quad Y_{23} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi''})\} \subseteq \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q).$$

Since $\varpi' \neq \varpi''$, $p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12}) \cap p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}) = \emptyset$, so

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} \star \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi''} &= [Y_{12}]_{\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \star [Y_{23}]_{\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ &= p_{13,*} \left(p_{12}^* [Y_{12}]_{M_{12}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \otimes p_{23}^* [Y_{23}]_{M_{23}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= p_{13,*} \left([p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12})]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \otimes [p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{23})]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Case 3. For $\varpi, \varpi', \varpi'' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, need to show that

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} * \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi', \varpi''} = \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi'} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi''}.$$

Denote

$$Y_{12} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'})\} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}, \quad Y_{23} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi'}, F_{\varpi''})\} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}},$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12}) &= Y_{12} \times \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) & p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}) &= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times Y_{23} \\ p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12}) \cup p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}) &= Y & Y_{12} \circ Y_{23} &= Y_{13}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \{y\} & y &= ((\rho_0, F_{\varpi}), (\rho_0, F_{\varpi'}), (\rho_0, F_{\varpi''})) \in M_{123} \\ Y_{13} &= \{y_{13}\} & y_{13} &= ((\rho_0, F_{\varpi}), (\rho_0, F_{\varpi''})) \in M_{13} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} * \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi', \varpi''} &= [Y_{12}]_{\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} * [Y_{23}]_{\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ &= p_{13,*} \left(p_{12}^* [Y_{12}]_{M_{12}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \otimes p_{23}^* [Y_{23}]_{M_{23}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= p_{13,*} \left([p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12})]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \otimes [p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{23})]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= p_{13,*} \left(\text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]_{M_{13}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ &= \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi'} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi''} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathcal{T} := \frac{T_y M_{123}}{T_y(p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12})) \oplus T_y(p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}))} = \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi} \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi'} \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi''}}{\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi} \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi''}} = \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi'}.$$

Case 4. For $\varpi, \varpi' \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}$, need to show that

$$\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} \star \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi'} = \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi'} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}.$$

Denote

$$Y_{12} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi}, F_{\varpi'})\} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}, \quad Y_{23} := \{(\rho_0, F_{\varpi'})\} \subseteq \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q),$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12}) &= Y_{12} \times \{\text{pt}\} & p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}) &= \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \times Y_{23} \\ p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12}) \cup p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}) &= Y & Y_{12} \circ Y_{23} &= Y_{13}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} Y &= \{y\} & y &= ((\rho_0, F_{\varpi}), (\rho_0, F_{\varpi'})) && \in M_{123} \\ Y_{13} &= \{y_{13}\} & y_{13} &= (\rho_0, F_{\varpi}) && \in M_{13} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi'} \star \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi'} &= [Y_{12}]_{\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \star [Y_{23}]_{\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ &= p_{13,*} \left(p_{12}^* [Y_{12}]_{M_{12}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \otimes p_{23}^* [Y_{23}]_{M_{23}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= p_{13,*} \left([p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12})]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \otimes [p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{23})]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= p_{13,*} \left(\text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]_{M_{123}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \right) \\ &= \text{eu}(\mathcal{T}) \cdot [Y]_{M_{13}}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ &= \tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi'} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi} \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathcal{T} := \frac{T_y M_{123}}{T_y(p_{12}^{-1}(Y_{12})) \oplus T_y(p_{23}^{-1}(Y_{23}))} = \frac{\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi} \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi'} \oplus 0}{\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi} \oplus 0} = \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\varpi'}.$$

□

5.3.3 Demazure operator

In this subsection, we will compute the action of some elements in $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{d}'})$ acting on $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q))$. As a reminder,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q)) & \cong & R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) \left[\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q) \right]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q)) & \cong & \bigoplus_w R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) \left[\widetilde{\Omega}_w^u \right]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}} \end{array} \quad (5.3.1)$$

where the $R(T_{\mathbf{d}})$ -module structure on $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q))$ is induced by the induction formula.

For $f \in R(T_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1}]$, denote $f^u := f \cdot [\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q)]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$. Under the morphism (5.3.1), f is sent to $f \cdot [\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q)]^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}$. Viewing f^u as an element in $\mathcal{K}^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}'}(Q))$, we get

$$f^u = \sum_w f(e_1, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu}.$$

Remark 5.3.6. This formula looks not so compatible with the group action. To facilitate our computation, we relate the coefficient ring before $\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}$ by $e_i^{\varpi} := e_{\varpi^{-1}(i)}$, which means that

$$K^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q)) \cong \bigoplus_{\varpi} \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\varpi, \pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\varpi, \pm 1}] \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} f^u &= \sum_w (wuf)(e_1^{wu}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{wu}) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu}. \\ &\triangleq \sum_w (wuf) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu}. \end{aligned}$$

Later, every expression before $\tilde{\psi}_{\varpi}$ should be viewed as an expression in $\mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\varpi, \pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\varpi, \pm 1}]$.

Definition 5.3.7 (Demazure operator). *For $i \in \{1, \dots, |\mathbf{d}| - 1\}$, set $s = s_i$, the (absolute) Demazure operator is defined as*

$$D_i := [\mathcal{Z}_{s_i}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \in K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}).$$

View D_i as an element in $\mathcal{K}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})$, we get

$$D_i = \sum_{\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}} \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi, \varpi s}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi s} + \sum_{\substack{\varpi \in \mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} \\ \varpi s \varpi^{-1} \in W_{\mathbf{d}}}} \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{\varpi, \varpi}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{\varpi, \varpi}.$$

We also have the relative version. Suppose that $W_{\mathbf{d}} u s_i = W_{\mathbf{d}} u'$ (which guarantees the existence of $\mathcal{Z}_{s_i}^{u, u'}$), the (relative) Demazure operator is defined as

$$D_i^{u, u'} := [\mathcal{Z}_{s_i}^{u, u'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \in K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}^{u, u'}).$$

View $D_i^{u, u'}$ as an element in $\mathcal{K}^{T_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}^{u, u'})$, we get

$$D_i^{u, u'} = \sum_w \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu, wus}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu, wus} + \delta_{u, u'} \sum_w \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu, wu}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu, wu}.$$

The equivariant cohomology theory version of Demazure operators are denoted by ∂_i and $\partial_i^{u, u'}$.

Theorem 5.3.8. *We obtain a formula for the Demazure operator:*

$$D_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'} = \begin{cases} \left[\left(\frac{s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}} + \frac{f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \right)^k \right]^u & u = u', \\ \left[s_i f \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \right)^k \right]^u & u \neq u'. \end{cases}$$

and similarly in equivariant cohomology:

$$\partial_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'} = \begin{cases} \left[\left(\frac{s_i f}{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i} + \frac{f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \right) (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)^k \right]^u & u = u', \\ \left[s_i f (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)^k \right]^u & u \neq u'. \end{cases}$$

In the formula, $\lambda_i^u := \lambda_{u^{-1}(i)}$, and k stands for the number of arrows from the vertex associated to $v_{u(i+1)}$ to the vertex associated to $v_{u(i)}$.

In the computation we mainly focus on the K -theory case. Using 5.3.6, one can compute $D_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'}$ in terms of ϕ 's: ($s := s_i$ for simplicity)

$$\begin{aligned} D_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'} &= \left(\sum_w \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wus}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu,wus} + \delta_{u,u'} \sum_w \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wu}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu,wu} \right) \\ &\quad \star \left(\sum_w (wu'f) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu'}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu'} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_w \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wus}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu,wus} \right) \star \left(\sum_w (wusf) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wus}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wus} \right) \\ &\quad + \delta_{u,u'} \left(\sum_w \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wu}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu,wu} \right) \star \left(\sum_w (wuf) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu} \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_w (wusf) \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wus}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu} \right) + \delta_{u,u'} \left(\sum_w (wuf) \left(\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wu}^s \right)^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu} \right) \\ &= \sum_w \left[\left(\frac{wusf}{\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wus}^s} + \delta_{u,u'} \frac{wuf}{\tilde{\Lambda}_{wu,wu}^s} \right) \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu} \right] \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu} \\ &= \sum_w w \left[\left(\frac{usf}{\tilde{\Lambda}_{u,us}^s} + \delta_{u,u'} \frac{uf}{\tilde{\Lambda}_{u,u}^s} \right) \tilde{\Lambda}_u \right] \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu} \\ &= \sum_w wu \left[\left(\frac{sf}{u^{-1} \tilde{\Lambda}_{u,us}^s} + \delta_{u,u'} \frac{f}{u^{-1} \tilde{\Lambda}_{u,u}^s} \right) u^{-1} \tilde{\Lambda}_u \right] \tilde{\Lambda}_{wu}^{-1} \tilde{\psi}_{wu} \\ &= \left[\left(\frac{sf}{u^{-1} \tilde{\Lambda}_{u,us}^s} + \delta_{u,u'} \frac{f}{u^{-1} \tilde{\Lambda}_{u,u}^s} \right) u^{-1} \tilde{\Lambda}_u \right]^u \end{aligned}$$

Recall Subsection 1.6.4 (especially Proposition 1.6.15), we get

$$\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{u,us}^s \cong \mathfrak{r}_{u,us} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_u^- \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{u,us} \quad \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{u,u}^s \cong \mathfrak{r}_{u,us} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_u^- \oplus \mathfrak{m}_{us,u} \quad \tilde{\mathcal{T}}_u \cong \mathfrak{r}_u \oplus \mathfrak{n}_u^-.$$

Therefore,

$$D_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'} = \left[\left(\frac{sf}{u^{-1} \text{eu}(\mathfrak{m}_{u,us})} + \delta_{u,u'} \frac{f}{u^{-1} \text{eu}(\mathfrak{m}_{us,u})} \right) u^{-1} \text{eu}(\mathfrak{d}_{u,us}) \right]^u. \quad (5.3.2)$$

Recall the computation in 1.4.9 and Section 4.1. We collect needed information in Table 5.1.

Name	\mathfrak{g}	$u^{-1}\mathfrak{g}$	$u^{-1} \text{eu}(\mathfrak{g})$	$u^{-1} \text{eu}'(\mathfrak{g})$	
$\mathfrak{m}_{u,us}$	$\frac{e_{u(i)}}{e_{u(i+1)}}$	$\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}$	$1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}$	$\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i$	$u = u'$
	0	0	1	1	$u \neq u'$
$\mathfrak{m}_{us,u}$	$\frac{e_{u(i+1)}}{e_{u(i)}}$	$\frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}$	$1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}$	$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}$	$u = u'$
	0	0	1	1	$u \neq u'$
$\mathfrak{d}_{u,us}$	$k \frac{e_{u(i)}}{e_{u(i+1)}}$	$k \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}$	$\left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}\right)^k$	$(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)^k$	

Table 5.1

Theorem 5.3.8 is our final destination in this part. We will express its importance in Subsection 5.3.4, see some generalizations in Section 6.1 and compute some examples in Section 6.2.

5.3.4 Miscellaneous

In this subsection, we collect some more results. The arguments in reference work for both K -theory and cohomology theory.

Proposition 5.3.9. *The action of $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ on $K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$ is faithful.*

Sketch of proof. Reduce the problem to the faithfulness for the action of $\mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ on $\mathcal{K}^{T_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$. For details, see [3, Theorem 10.10]. \square

Proposition 5.3.10. *The elements $\{D_i^{u,u'}\}_{u,u',i}$ generate $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ as a $K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q))$ -algebra.*

Sketch of proof. See [3, Theorem 11.3]. The key observation is [3, Lemma 7.30, 11.4]. \square

Combining these propositions with Theorem 5.3.8, we understand the convolution structure of $K^{G_d}(\mathcal{Z}_d)$ theoretically.

Chapter 6

Generalizations, examples and connections

6.1 Generalization

In this section we generalize Theorem 5.3.8 in different directions. Quivers with loops are allowed, and the group actions can be replaced by $G \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -actions. After the generalization, we are able to cover the result in [1, Theorem 7.2.5].

6.1.1 Quiver with loops

In this section we still assume the quiver has no cycles. For quiver with loops, we need to redefine Definition 1.5.8 in a strict version:

Definition 6.1.1 (Incidence variety for strict flags). *For a quiver Q with flag-type dimension vector \underline{d} , define*

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{d},\text{str}}(Q) &:= \{(\rho, F) \in \text{Rep}_{\underline{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\underline{d}} \mid \rho(M_j) \subseteq M_{j-1} \text{ for any } j\} \\ \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{d},\text{str}}(Q) &:= \{(\rho, F) \in \text{Rep}_{\underline{d}}(Q) \times \mathcal{F}_{\underline{d}} \mid \rho(M_j) \subseteq M_{j-1} \text{ for any } j\} \\ &= \bigsqcup_{\underline{d}} \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{d},\text{str}}(Q)\end{aligned}$$

and $\mu_{\underline{d},\text{str}}, \pi_{\underline{d},\text{str}}, \mu_{\underline{d},\text{str}}, \pi_{\underline{d},\text{str}}$ to be the natural morphisms from the incidence varieties to $\text{Rep}_{\underline{d}}(Q)$ or flag varieties.

We then replace $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{d}}(Q)$ by $\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\underline{d},\text{str}}(Q)$. The Lie algebra \mathfrak{r}_{ϖ} (in Definition 1.4.8) is redefined by

$$\begin{aligned}\mathfrak{r}_{\varpi} &:= \{(f_a)_{a \in Q_1} \in \text{Rep}_{\underline{d}}(Q) \mid f_a(V_{\varpi,j} \cap V_{s(a)}) \subseteq V_{\varpi,j} \text{ for any } j\} \\ &\cong \pi_{\underline{d},\text{str}}^{-1}(\{F_{\varpi}\})\end{aligned}$$

then the same formula in Theorem 5.3.8 still works.

6.1.2 $G \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -action

The second generalization is about $G \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -actions. Recall the Remark 1.5.4. Following the same arguments as in Example 2.1.3-2.1.6 and 2.6.2-2.6.5, we get (in the Setting 1.1.1)

$$\begin{aligned} R(N \times \mathbb{C}^\times) &\cong R(\mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}] & S(N \times \mathbb{C}^\times) &\cong S(\mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Q}[t] \\ R(B \times \mathbb{C}^\times) &\cong R(T \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}][e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}] & S(B \times \mathbb{C}^\times) &\cong S(T \times \mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Q}[t][\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n] \\ R(G \times \mathbb{C}^\times) &\cong \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}][e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}]^{S_n} & S(G \times \mathbb{C}^\times) &\cong \mathbb{Q}[t][\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]^{S_n} \end{aligned}$$

So everything remains the same except for the change of coefficient ring. In particular, for $D_i^{u,u'} := [\mathcal{Z}_{s_i}^{u,u'}]^{G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times}$, $f^u := f \cdot [\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}, \text{str}}(Q)]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$, we have formula (5.3.2), with informations in Table 6.1.

Name	\mathfrak{g}	$u^{-1}\mathfrak{g}$	$u^{-1}\text{eu}(\mathfrak{g})$	$u^{-1}\text{eu}'(\mathfrak{g})$	
$\mathfrak{m}_{u,us}$	$\frac{e_{u(i)}}{e_{u(i+1)}}$	$\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}$	$1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}$	$\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i$	$u = u'$
	0	0	1	1	$u \neq u'$
$\mathfrak{m}_{us,u}$	$\frac{e_{u(i+1)}}{e_{u(i)}}$	$\frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}$	$1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}$	$\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}$	$u = u'$
	0	0	1	1	$u \neq u'$
$\mathfrak{d}_{u,us}$	$k \frac{e_{u(i)}}{e_{u(i+1)}} q^{-1}$	$k \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}} q^{-1}$	$\left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} q\right)^k$	$(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i + t)^k$	

Table 6.1

Theorem 6.1.2. *When the quiver has no cycle, we have a formula of Demazure operator for the $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -action:*

$$D_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'} = \begin{cases} \left[\left(\frac{s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}} + \frac{f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} q \right)^k \right]^u & u = u', \\ \left[s_i f \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} q \right)^k \right]^u & u \neq u'. \end{cases}$$

and similar for the equivariant cohomology theory:

$$\partial_i^{u,u'} \star f^{u'} = \begin{cases} \left[\left(\frac{s_i f}{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i} + \frac{f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \right) (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i + t)^k \right]^u & u = u', \\ \left[s_i f (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i + t)^k \right]^u & u \neq u'. \end{cases}$$

6.2 From formula to diagram

This section is designed for showing examples. Recall Proposition 1.3.3 that every \mathbf{d} or u corresponds to an ordered set of colored points. It can be imagined that the lines connecting two ordered sets represents one element in $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})$. Actually, we draw the picture of generators of $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})$ in Figure 6.1, where

$$e_i^u =: e_{u^{-1}(i)} \left[\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_u(Q) \right]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \in K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \left(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_u(Q) \right) \hookrightarrow K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}^{u,u}).$$

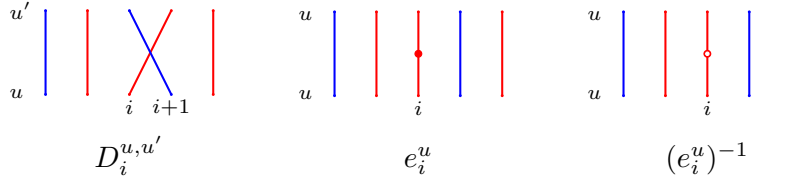


Figure 6.1

The convolution product can be then viewed as pictures gluing vertically, where the incompatibility of colors gives 0. For example,

$$D_3^{u,u'} * (e_3^{u'})^{-1} * D_2^{u',u''} * D_3^{u'',u''} = D_3^{u,u'} * (e_3^{u'})^{-1} * D_2^{u',u''} * D_3^{u'',u''}$$

$$D_3^{u,u'} * D_3^{u,u'} = 0$$

By Proposition 5.3.10, every element in $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}}) = \oplus_{u,u'} K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}^{u,u'})$ can be expressed as a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of strands. The expressions are not unique, so we need to find out their relations. Some relations are clear from the picture (but still need to check), for example,

$$D_3^{u,u'} * D_1^{u',u'''} = D_1^{u,u''} * D_3^{u,u'}$$

$$D_3^{u,u'} * e_2^{u'} = e_2^u * D_3^{u,u'}$$

We won't draw these "obvious" relations later. The first nontrivial relation comes from the following lemma.

Lemma 6.2.1. For $f \in R(T_{\mathbf{d}})$, denote $D_i^{u,u'} = \left[\mathcal{Z}_{s_i}^{u,u'} \right]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}$, $f^u = f \cdot \left[\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \right]^{G_{\mathbf{d}}} \in$

$K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})$, we have

$$D_i^{u,u'} * f^{u'} = (s_i f)^u * D_i^{u,u'} + \delta_{u,u'} \left[(s_i f - f) \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \right)^{k-1} \right]^u.$$

Similarly, for the $G_{\mathbf{d}}$ -equivariant cohomology theory, we have

$$\partial_i^{u,u'} * f^{u'} = (s_i f)^u * \partial_i^{u,u'} + \delta_{u,u'} \left[(s_i f - f) (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)^{k-1} \right]^u.$$

In the formula, k stands for the number of arrows from the vertex associated to $v_{u(i+1)}$ to the vertex associated to $v_{u(i)}$.

Proof. By Proposition 5.3.10, we only need to show, for any $g \in R(T_{\mathbf{d}})$,

$$D_i^{u,u'} * f^{u'} \star g^{u'} = (s_i f)^u * D_i^{u,u'} \star g^{u'} + \delta_{u,u'} \left[(s_i f - f) \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \right)^{k-1} \right]^u \star g^{u'}.$$

Now we apply Theorem 5.3.8. The same argument works for equivariant cohomology theory. \square

Lemma 6.2.1 explains “what happens when a point walk through a crossing”. The convolution algebra $H_{G_{\mathbf{d}}}^*(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})$ is called the **KLR-algebra**. The relations of the KLR-algebra can be found in ???, and we will only show the relations of K -theoretical version.

Warning 6.2.2. In the following examples, $*$ is often omitted for simplicity.

6.2.1 One point quiver

We begin with the trivial quiver, which has only one vertex and no arrows. Everything is simplified:

$$\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|} = W_{\mathbf{d}}, \quad \text{Min}(\mathbb{W}_{|\mathbf{d}|}, W_{\mathbf{d}}) = \{\text{Id}\}, \quad \widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \cong \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}, \quad \mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}} \cong \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}},$$

$$K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1}], \quad H_{G_{\mathbf{d}}}^*(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{|\mathbf{d}|}].$$

In this case, $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})$ is called the **K -theoretic NilHecke algebra**, and $H_{G_{\mathbf{d}}}^*(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})$ is called the **(cohomological) NilHecke algebra**.

The formulas in Theorem 5.3.8 and Lemma 6.2.1 are simplified: (superscripts are omitted, and functions f in four formulas lie in $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})$, $K^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})$, $H_{G_{\mathbf{d}}}^*(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})$ and $H_{G_{\mathbf{d}}}^*(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\mathbf{d}})$, respectively)

$$\begin{aligned} D_i \star f &= \frac{s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}} + \frac{f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \\ \partial_i \star f &= \frac{s_i f}{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i} + \frac{f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} = \frac{f - s_i f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \\ D_i f &= (s_i f) D_i + \frac{f - s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \\ \partial_i f &= (s_i f) \partial_i + \frac{f - s_i f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \end{aligned}$$

The relations for D_i are shown in Figure 6.2.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: Crossing with dot on top-left strand} \\ \text{Diagram 2: Crossing with dot on bottom-right strand} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: Crossing with dot on top-right strand} \\ \text{Diagram 4: Crossing with dot on bottom-left strand} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 5: Two parallel vertical strands, dot on the left one} \\ \text{Diagram 6: Two parallel vertical strands, dot on the right one} \end{array} \\
D_i e_i & = & e_{i+1} D_i - e_{i+1} \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 7: Crossing with dot on top-left strand} \\ \text{Diagram 8: Crossing with dot on bottom-right strand} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 9: Crossing with dot on top-right strand} \\ \text{Diagram 10: Crossing with dot on bottom-left strand} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 11: Two parallel vertical strands, dot on the left one} \\ \text{Diagram 12: Two parallel vertical strands, dot on the right one} \end{array} \\
D_i e_i^{-1} & = & e_{i+1}^{-1} D_i + e_i^{-1} \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 13: Crossing with dot on top-left strand} \\ \text{Diagram 14: Crossing with dot on bottom-right strand} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 15: Crossing with dot on top-right strand} \\ \text{Diagram 16: Crossing with dot on bottom-left strand} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 17: Two parallel vertical strands, dot on the left one} \\ \text{Diagram 18: Two parallel vertical strands, dot on the right one} \end{array} \\
D_i e_{i+1}^{-1} & = & e_i^{-1} D_i - e_{i+1}^{-1} \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 19: Crossing with dot on top-left strand} \\ \text{Diagram 20: Crossing with dot on bottom-right strand} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 21: Crossing with dot on top-right strand} \\ \text{Diagram 22: Crossing with dot on bottom-left strand} \end{array} \\
D_i D_{i+1} D_i & = & D_{i+1} D_i D_{i+1} \\
\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 23: Crossing with dot on top-left strand} \\ \text{Diagram 24: Crossing with dot on bottom-right strand} \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 25: Crossing with dot on top-right strand} \\ \text{Diagram 26: Crossing with dot on bottom-left strand} \end{array} \\
D_i^2 & = & D_i
\end{array}$$

Figure 6.2

6.2.2 A_2 -quiver

Now let us consider the A_2 -quiver $\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$. This time we have to color the dots and strands. In this case,

$$K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) \cong \bigoplus_u \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{u, \pm 1}, \dots, e_{|d|}^{u, \pm 1}], \quad H_{G_d}^*(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_d(Q)) \cong \bigoplus_u \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1^u, \dots, \lambda_{|d|}^u].$$

The formulas in Theorem 5.3.8 and Lemma 6.2.1 are simplified:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_i^{u, u'} \star f^{u'} &= \begin{cases} \left[\frac{s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}} + \frac{f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \right]^u & \textcircled{1} \ u = u' , \\ \left[s_i f \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \right) \right]^u & \textcircled{2} \ u(i+1) \longrightarrow u(i) , \\ (s_i f)^u & \textcircled{3} \ u(i) \longrightarrow u(i+1) . \end{cases} \\
\partial_i^{u, u'} \star f^{u'} &= \begin{cases} \left[\frac{f - s_i f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \right]^u & \textcircled{1} \ u = u' , \\ [s_i f (\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i)]^u & \textcircled{2} \ u(i+1) \longrightarrow u(i) , \\ (s_i f)^u & \textcircled{3} \ u(i) \longrightarrow u(i+1) . \end{cases} \\
D_i^{u, u'} f^{u'} &= (s_i f)^u D_i^{u, u'} + \left[\frac{f - s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \right]^u \\
\partial_i^{u, u'} f^{u'} &= (s_i f)^u \partial_i^{u, u'} + \left[\frac{f - s_i f}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \right]^u
\end{aligned}$$

Part of relations for D_i are shown in Figure 6.3.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c} u' \\ \diagdown \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{3} = \begin{array}{c} u' \\ \diagup \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{3} & & \begin{array}{c} u' \\ \diagdown \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{3} = \begin{array}{c} u' \\ \diagup \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{3} \\
D_i^{u,u'} e_i^{u'} = e_{i+1}^u D_i^{u,u'} & & D_i^{u,u'} (e_i^{u'})^{-1} = (e_{i+1}^u)^{-1} D_i^{u,u'} \\
\\
\begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{2} = \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagup \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{3} - \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} & & \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{3} = \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagup \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{2} - \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \\
D_i^{u,u'} D_i^{u',u} = 1^u - \left(\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}\right)^u & & D_i^{u,u'} D_i^{u',u} = 1^u - \left(\frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}\right)^u \\
\\
\begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{2} = \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagup \\ u'' \end{array} \textcircled{3} + \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} & & \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} = \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagup \\ u'' \end{array} \textcircled{2} - \begin{array}{c} u \\ \diagdown \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{1} \textcircled{2} \\
D_i^{u,u'} D_{i+1}^{u',u'} D_i^{u',u} = D_{i+1}^{u,u''} D_i^{u'',u''} D_{i+1}^{u'',u} + \left(\frac{e_{i+2}}{e_{i+1}}\right)^u & & D_i^{u,u'} D_{i+1}^{u',u'} D_i^{u',u} = D_{i+1}^{u,u''} D_i^{u'',u''} D_{i+1}^{u'',u} - \left(\frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}\right)^u \\
\\
\begin{array}{c} u'' \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{1} = \begin{array}{c} u'' \\ \diagup \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{2} & & \begin{array}{c} u'' \\ \diagdown \\ u' \end{array} \textcircled{2} = \begin{array}{c} u'' \\ \diagup \\ u \end{array} \textcircled{1} \\
D_i^{u,u'} D_{i+1}^{u',u''} D_i^{u'',u''} = D_{i+1}^{u,u} D_i^{u,u'} D_{i+1}^{u',u''}
\end{array}$$

Figure 6.3

6.2.3 1-loop quiver

In this subsection we try to give a simplest example for Section 6.1, which is the 1-loop quiver. In this case,

$$K^{G_d}(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d},\text{str}}(Q)) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1}], \quad H_{G_d}^*(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d},\text{str}}(Q)) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{|\mathbf{d}|}].$$

The formulas in Theorem 5.3.8 and Lemma 6.2.1 are simplified:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_i \star f &= s_i f + f \cdot \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \\
\partial_i \star f &= f - s_i f \\
D_i f &= (s_i f) D_i + (s_i f - f) \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} \\
\partial_i f &= (s_i f) \partial_i + (s_i f - f)
\end{aligned}$$

Now for the $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -action. We have analog of Lemma 6.2.1 for $G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times$ -action:

Lemma 6.2.3. *For $f \in R(T_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times)$, denote $D_i^{u,u'} = \left[\mathcal{Z}_{s_i}^{u,u'} \right]^{G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times}$, $f^u = f \cdot \left[\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}}(Q) \right]^{G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times} \in K^{G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times}(\mathcal{Z}_{\mathbf{d}})$, we have*

$$D_i^{u,u'} * f^{u'} = (s_i f)^u * D_i^{u,u'} + \delta_{u,u'} \left[(f - s_i f) \frac{\left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} q\right)^k}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \right]^u.$$

Similarly, for the $(G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times)$ -equivariant cohomology theory, we have

$$\partial_i^{u,u'} * f^{u'} = (s_i f)^u * \partial_i^{u,u'} + \delta_{u,u'} \left[(f - s_i f) \frac{(\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i + t)^k}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \right]^u.$$

In the formula, k stands for the number of arrows from the vertex associated to $v_{u(i+1)}$ to the vertex associated to $v_{u(i)}$.

In the 1-loop quiver case, notice that

$$K^{G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times} \left(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}, \text{str}}(Q) \right) \cong \mathbb{Z} [q^{\pm 1}] \left[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_{|\mathbf{d}|}^{\pm 1} \right], \quad H_{G_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^\times}^* \left(\widetilde{\text{Rep}}_{\mathbf{d}, \text{str}}(Q) \right) \cong \mathbb{Q}[t] [\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{|\mathbf{d}|}].$$

The formulas in Theorem 6.1.2 and Lemma 6.2.3 are simplified:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_i \star f &= \left(\frac{s_i f}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}} + \frac{f}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \right) \left(1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} q \right)^k \\
\partial_i \star f &= (f - s_i f) \frac{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i + t}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}} \\
D_i f &= (s_i f) D_i + (f - s_i f) \frac{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i} q}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}} \\
\partial_i f &= (s_i f) \partial_i + (f - s_i f) \frac{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i + t}{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

Readers are welcomed to write a complete set of relations.

6.3 Atiyah–Segal completion theorem

Different cohomology theories are connected in an incredible way. In this section, we describe the Atiyah–Segal completion theorem, which connects G -equivariant K -theory with G -equivariant cohomology theory. Roughly speaking, they are isomorphic after completion (and base change to \mathbb{Q}).

For an algebraic group G , denote

$$I := \ker(R(G) \rightarrow R(\text{Id})) \quad J := \ker(S(G) \rightarrow S(\text{Id}))$$

as the augmentation ideals in $R(G)$ and $S(G)$, respectively. We denote

$$K^G(X)_I^\wedge := \varprojlim_n K^G(X) / (I^n K^G(X)) \quad H_G^*(X)_J^\wedge := \varprojlim_n H_G^*(X) / (J^n H_G^*(X))$$

as the I -adic (resp. J -adic) completion.

Theorem 6.3.1 (Atiyah–Segal completion theorem). *For a G -variety X , the Atiyah–Segal map from the equivariant K -theory to the ordinary topological K -theory*

$$\text{AS} : K^G(X)_I^\wedge \rightarrow K(\text{EG} \times^G X)$$

is an isomorphism, and the (cohomology) Chern class map (defined in [1, 5.8])

$$\text{ch}^* : K(\text{EG} \times^G X) \rightarrow H_G^*(X)_J^\wedge$$

is an isomorphism after base change to \mathbb{Q} .

Instead of explaining terminologies in Theorem 6.3.1, let us see some examples and get a feeling how that works.

Example 6.3.2. For $G = \mathbb{C}^\times$,

$$R(\mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Z}[e^{\pm 1}], I = (e - 1), \quad S(\mathbb{C}^\times) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda], J = (\lambda),$$

we get the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} K^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(\text{pt}) \subseteq K^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(\text{pt})_I^\wedge & \xrightarrow{\text{AS}} & K(\text{B}\mathbb{C}^\times) & \xrightarrow{\text{ch}^*} & H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^*(\text{pt})_J^\wedge \supseteq H_{\mathbb{C}^\times}^*(\text{pt}) \\ \mathbb{Z}[e^{\pm 1}] \subseteq \mathbb{Z}[[e - 1]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[e - 1]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}[[\lambda]] \supseteq \mathbb{Q}[\lambda] \\ & & e - 1 \longmapsto & & e^\lambda - 1 \end{array}$$

This can be generalized to any torus T of rank n .

Example 6.3.3. For $G = \text{GL}_n$, $X = \mathcal{F}$,

$$\begin{aligned} R(\text{GL}_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}]^{S_n}, \quad I' = \left\{ f \in R(\text{GL}_n) \mid f(1, \dots, 1) = 0 \right\} \\ S(\text{GL}_n) &\cong \mathbb{Q}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]^{S_n}, \quad J' = \left\{ f \in S(\text{GL}_n) \mid f(0, \dots, 0) = 0 \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F}) \subseteq K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F})_{I'}^\wedge & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{AS}} & K(\mathrm{EGL}_n \times^{\mathrm{GL}_n} \mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}^*} & H_{\mathrm{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F})_{J'}^\wedge \supseteq H_{\mathrm{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F}) \\
\parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
K^T(\mathrm{pt}) \subseteq K^T(\mathrm{pt})_I^\wedge & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{AS}} & K(BT) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}^*} & H_T^*(\mathrm{pt})_J^\wedge \supseteq H_T^*(\mathrm{pt})
\end{array}$$

which reduce to Example 6.3.3.

Under this isomorphism, the Demazure operator D_i is sent to $\partial_i * \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}{1 - \exp(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1})}$, i.e., the diagram (6.3.1) commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F})_{I'}^\wedge \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}^* \circ \mathrm{AS}} & H_{\mathrm{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F})_{J'}^\wedge \\
D_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \partial_i * \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}{1 - e^{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}} \\
K^{\mathrm{GL}_n}(\mathcal{F})_{I'}^\wedge \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{ch}^* \circ \mathrm{AS}} & H_{\mathrm{GL}_n}^*(\mathcal{F})_{J'}^\wedge
\end{array} \tag{6.3.1}$$

As a quotient of two (different types of) Euler class, the **Todd class**

$$\mathrm{Td}_i := \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}{1 - e^{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}}$$

measures the noncommutativity of (6.3.1) when $\partial_i * \frac{\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}}{1 - \exp(\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1})}$ is replaced by ∂_i .

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