Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

10.30 equivariant cohomology of $\mathbb{P}^1$

Ref:
[Ginz] Ginzburg's book "Representation Theory and Complex Geometry"
[LCBE] Langlands correspondence and Bezrukavnikov's equivalence
[LW-BWB] The notes by Liao Wang: The Borel-Weil-Bott theorem in examples (can not be found on the internet)
Other references will be add soon.

1. notations and warnings
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1. notations and warnings

In this document,

$$GL_2 = GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \qquad T = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \subset GL_2 \qquad B = \begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \subset GL_2 \text{ or } SL_2$$

$$SL_2 = SL_2(\mathbb{C}) \qquad \mathbb{C}^\times = \begin{pmatrix} * & 0 \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix} \subset SL_2 \qquad \mathbb{P}^1 = \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C})$$

$$K_0^G(X) := K_0(Coh^G(X)) \qquad H_G^*(X;\mathbb{Q}) := H^*(EG \times^G X;\mathbb{Q})$$

$$R(G) := K_0^G(pt) = Rep(G) \qquad S(G) := H_G^*(pt;\mathbb{Q}) = H^*(BG;\mathbb{Q})$$

$$K_0^G(X)^\wedge_I := \varprojlim_n K_0^G(X)/I^n \qquad HP_G^0(X;\mathbb{Q}) := \prod_{n=0}^{+\infty} H_G^n(X;\mathbb{Q}) = H_G^*(X;\mathbb{Q})^\wedge_{I'}$$

To avoid confusion, we don't consider any convolution structure in this document.

we don't consider $G \times \mathbb{C}^\times$-action either

($\mathbb{C}^\times$ is already occupied as a maximal torus of SL_2)

2. result

This time we are not so ambitious. For example, we don't fill in

$$K_0^B(\mathcal{B}\times\mathcal{B}) \cong K_0^G(\mathcal{B}\times\mathcal{B}\times\mathcal{B}) \cong R(T)\otimes_{R(G)}R(T)\otimes_{R(G)}R(T)$$

just because the result is too long.

We don't want to use these symbols(like x,y,z) in later documents either. If you want to fix a notation, please use the notations in https://github.com/ramified/personal_handwritten_collection/blob/main/weeklyupdate/2022.10.23_notation_K%5EG(St).pdf

$K_0^-(-)$		pt	$\mathcal{B}$ $T^*\mathcal{B}$	$\mathcal{B}\times\mathcal{B}$
$G = SL_2$	SL_2	$\mathbb{Z}[y+y^{-1}]$	$\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm1}]$	$\mathbb{Z}[z_1^{\pm1}, z_2]/((z_1-z_2)(z_1-z_2^{-1}))$
	B	$\mathbb{Z}[y^{\pm1}]$	$\mathbb{Z}[y^{\pm1}, z]/(z-y)(z-y^{-1})$	
	Id	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}[z]/(z-1)^2$	$\mathbb{Z}[z_1, z_2]/((z_1-1)^2, (z_2-1)^2)$
$G = GL_2$	GL_2	$\mathbb{Z}[y_1+y_2, y_1y_2, \frac{1}{y_1y_2}]$	$\mathbb{Z}[z_1^{\pm1}, z_2^{\pm1}]$	$\mathbb{Z}[z_1^{\pm1}, z_2^{\pm1}, z_1']/((z_1'-z_1)(z_1'-z_2))$
	B	$\mathbb{Z}[y_1^{\pm1}, y_2^{\pm1}]$	$\mathbb{Z}[y_1^{\pm1}, y_2^{\pm1}, z_1]/((z_1-y_1)(z_1-y_2))$	
	Id	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\mathbb{Z}[z]/(z-1)^2$	$\mathbb{Z}[z_1', z_2']/((z_1'-1)^2, (z_2'-1)^2)$
$G = SL_n$ or GL_n	G	$R(G)$	$R(T)$	$R(T)\otimes_{R(G)}R(T)$ $\bigoplus_{w'\in W} R(G)\,[\overline{\Omega}_{w'}]^G$
	B	$R(T)$	$R(T)\otimes_{R(G)}R(T)$ $\bigoplus_{w\in W} R(T)\,[\overline{\Omega}_w]^T$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'\in W} R(T)\,[\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}]^T$
	Id	$\mathbb{Z}$	$\bigoplus_{w\in W} \mathbb{Z}\cdot[\overline{\Omega}_w]$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'\in W} \mathbb{Z}\,[\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}]$

$H_-^*(-;\mathbb{Q})$		pt	$\mathcal{B}$ $T^*\mathcal{B}$	$\mathcal{B}\times\mathcal{B}$
$G = SL_2$	SL_2	$\mathbb{Q}[b^2]$	$\mathbb{Q}[e]$	$\mathbb{Q}[e_1, e_2]/(e_2^2-e_1^2)$
	B	$\mathbb{Q}[b]$	$\mathbb{Q}[b, e]/(e^2-b^2)$	
	Id	$\mathbb{Q}$	$\mathbb{Q}[e]/(e^2)$	$\mathbb{Q}[e_1, e_2]/(e_1^2, e_2^2)$
$G = GL_2$	GL_2	$\mathbb{Q}[b_1+b_2, b_1b_2]$	$\mathbb{Q}[e_1, e_2]$	$\mathbb{Q}[e_1, e_2, e_1']/((e_1'-e_1)(e_1'-e_2))$
	B	$\mathbb{Q}[b_1, b_2]$	$\mathbb{Q}[b_1, b_2, e_1]/((e_1-b_1)(e_1-b_2))$	$e_2' = e_1+e_2-e_1'$
	Id	$\mathbb{Q}$	$\mathbb{Q}[e]/(e^2)$	$\mathbb{Q}[e_1', e_2']/(e_1'^2, e_2'^2)$
$G = SL_n$ or GL_n	G	$S(G)$	$S(T)$	$S(T)\otimes_{S(G)}S(T)$ $\bigoplus_{w'\in W} S(G)\,[\overline{\Omega}_{w'}]^G$
	B	$S(T)$	$S(T)\otimes_{S(G)}S(T)$ $\bigoplus_{w\in W} S(T)\,[\overline{\Omega}_w]^T$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'\in W} S(T)\,[\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}]^T$
	Id	$\mathbb{Q}$	$\bigoplus_{w\in W} \mathbb{Q}\,[\overline{\Omega}_w]$	$\bigoplus_{w,w'\in W} \mathbb{Q}\,[\overline{\Omega}_{w,w'}]$

3. computation of completion in practice

Thm (cpl of Noetherian ring by power series)

R: Noetherian $I := (a_1, \dots, a_n) \trianglelefteq R$, then

$$\hat{R_I} := \varprojlim_n R/I^n$$
$$\cong R[[x_1, \dots, x_n]] \big/ (x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n)$$
$$\cong R[[a_1, \dots, a_n]]$$

Ex. $\hat{\mathbb{Z}[x]}_{(x)} \cong \mathbb{Z}[[x]]$

$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_{(p)} \cong \mathbb{Z}[[x]]/(x-p) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}_p$$
$$x \longmapsto p$$

$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_{(p^2)} \cong \mathbb{Z}_p$$
$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_{(n)} \cong \prod_{\substack{p \mid n \\ \text{prime}}} \mathbb{Z}_p$$

4. pt & $\mathbb{P}^1$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
 & ④\, K_0^{GL_2}(pt) \arrow[rr] \arrow[dl] \arrow[ddd] & & HP^0(GL(2,\infty);\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[dl] \arrow[ddd] \\
②\, K_0^{SL_2}(pt) \arrow[rr] \arrow[ddd] \arrow[dr, gray] & & HP^0(\mathcal{M}^{max}_{\infty\times 2}/SL_2;\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[ddd] & \\
 & ⑤\, K_0^{SL_2}(\mathbb{P}^1) \arrow[ddd, gray] & & \\
 & ③\, K_0^{T}(pt) \arrow[rr] \arrow[dl] & & HP^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty\times\mathbb{C}P^\infty;\mathbb{Q}) \arrow[dl] \\
①\, K_0^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(pt) \arrow[rr] \arrow[dr, gray] & & HP^0(\mathbb{C}P^\infty;\mathbb{Q}) & \\
 & ⑥\, K_0^{SL_2}(\mathbb{P}^1) & &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
 & \mathbb{Z}[y_1+y_2,\, y_1y_2,\, \frac{1}{y_1y_2}] \arrow[rr] \arrow[dl] \arrow[dd] & & \mathbb{Q}[[b_1+b_2,\, b_1b_2]] \arrow[dl] \arrow[dd] \\
\mathbb{Z}[y+y^{-1}] \arrow[rr] \arrow[dd] & & \mathbb{Q}[[b^2]] \arrow[dd] & \\
 & \mathbb{Z}[y_1^{\pm1},\, y_2^{\pm1}] \arrow[rr] \arrow[dl] & & \mathbb{Q}[[b_1,\, b_2]] \arrow[dl] \\
\mathbb{Z}[y^{\pm1}] \arrow[rr] & & \mathbb{Q}[[b]] &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
 & y_1 \arrow[dl, mapsto] \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, red] & & & & \\
y \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, red] & y_2 \arrow[dl, mapsto] & & & & \\
y^{-1} & y_i \arrow[rrrr, mapsto] & & & & e^{b_i} \\
 & & & & & b_1 \arrow[dl, mapsto] \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, red] \\
y \arrow[rrr, mapsto] & & & e^{b} & b \arrow[d, leftrightarrow, red] & b_2 \arrow[dl, mapsto] \\
 & & & & -b &
\end{tikzcd}
$$

$\leftrightarrow$: Weyl group action

Later, $c_i := c_i^G$ is a temporate notation.

ch^* is iso after tensored over $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$(ch^*)^{-1} : HP^0(BG;\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0(BG)\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathbb{Q}$$

$$HP^0_G(X;\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sim} K_0^G(X)\otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}\mathbb{Q}$$

When I write the inverse map $(ch^*)^{-1}$, remember that the image usually has coefficient in $\mathbb{Q}$.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
 & & \text{completion} & & \text{Atiyah-Segal} & & & & & \\
 & & \| & & \| & & & & & \\
① & K_0^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\ cpl\ } & K_0^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(pt)^\wedge_I & \xrightarrow{\ AS\ map\ } & K_0(B\mathbb{C}^\times) & \xrightarrow{\ ch^*\ } & HP^0(B\mathbb{C}^\times;\mathbb{Q}) & \overset{cpl}{\supseteq} & H^*(B\mathbb{C}^\times;\mathbb{Q}) \\
 & \mathbb{Z}[y^{\pm 1}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[y-1]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[c_1^{\mathbb{C}^\times}]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}[[b]] & \supset & \mathbb{Q}[b] \\
 & & & & & c_1^{\mathbb{C}^\times} & \longmapsto & e^b-1 & & \\
 & & & & \mathbb{Q}[[c_1^{\mathbb{C}^\times}]] \ni & \log(1+c_1^{\mathbb{C}^\times}) & \longleftarrow\!\shortmid & b & &
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
② & K_0^{SL_2}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\ cpl\ } & K_0^{SL_2}(pt)^\wedge_I & \xrightarrow{\ AS\ map\ } & K_0(BSL_2) & \xrightarrow{\ ch^*\ } & HP^0(BSL_2;\mathbb{Q}) & \overset{cpl}{\supseteq} & H^*(BSL_2;\mathbb{Q}) \\
 & \mathbb{Z}[y+y^{-1}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[y+y^{-1}-2]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[c_1^{SL_2}]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}[[b^2]] & \supset & \mathbb{Q}[b^2] \\
 & & & & & c_1^{SL_2} & \longmapsto & e^b+e^{-b}-1 & = & 4\sinh^2\frac{b}{2} \\
 & & & & & & & & = & 2\cosh b - 2 \\
 & & & & & 4\left(\operatorname{arcsinh}\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2}\right)^2 & \longleftarrow\!\shortmid & b^2 & &
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
4\left(\operatorname{arcsinh}\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2}\right)^2 &= 4\left(\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{c_1}}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{c_1}{4}+1}\right)\right)^2 \\
&= \left(\ln\left(1+\frac{c_1}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{c_1^2}{4}+c_1}\right)\right)^2
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
③ & K_0^{T}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\ cpl\ } & K_0^{T}(pt)^\wedge_I & \xrightarrow{\ AS\ map\ } & K_0(BT) & \xrightarrow{\ ch^*\ } & HP^0(BT;\mathbb{Q}) & \overset{cpl}{\supseteq} & H^*(BT;\mathbb{Q}) \\
 & \mathbb{Z}[y_1^{\pm 1}, y_2^{\pm 1}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[y_1-1, y_2-1]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[c_1^T, c_2^T]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}[[b_1,b_2]] & \supset & \mathbb{Q}[b_1,b_2] \\
 & & & & & c_i^{\mathbb{C}^\times} & \longmapsto & e^{b_i}-1 & & \\
 & & & & & \log(1+c_i^{\mathbb{C}^\times}) & \longleftarrow\!\shortmid & b_i & &
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
④ & K_0^{GL_2}(pt) & \xrightarrow{\ cpl\ } & K_0^{GL_2}(pt)^\wedge_I & \xrightarrow{\ AS\ map\ } & K_0(BGL_2) & \xrightarrow{\ ch^*\ } & HP^0(BGL_2;\mathbb{Q}) & \overset{cpl}{\supseteq} & H^*(BGL_2;\mathbb{Q}) \\
 & \mathbb{Z}[y_1+y_2, y_1y_2, \frac{1}{y_1y_2}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[y_1+y_2-2, y_1y_2-1]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}[[c_1^{GL_2}, c_2^{GL_2}]] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}[[b_1+b_2, b_1b_2]] & \supset & \mathbb{Q}[b_1+b_2, b_1b_2] \\
 & & & & & c_1^{GL_2} & \longmapsto & e^{b_1}+e^{b_2}-1 & & \\
 & & & & & c_2^{GL_2} & \longmapsto & e^{b_1+b_2}-1 & & \\
 & & & & & \log(1+c_2^{GL_2}) & \longleftarrow\!\shortmid & b_1+b_2 & & \\
 & & & & & \log(1+y_1-1)\log(1+y_2-1) & \longleftarrow\!\shortmid & b_1b_2 & &
\end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\log(1+y_1-1)\log(1+y_2-1) &= \sum_{k=2}^{+\infty} \sum_{\substack{n+m=k \\ n,m\geq 1}} \frac{(-1)^k}{nm}(y_1-1)^n(y_2-1)^m \\
&= \cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

To facilitate the computation, use the notation

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_3^{GL_2} &= (y_1-1)(y_2-1) \\
&= (y_1y_2-1)-(y_1+y_2-2) \\
&= c_2^{GL_2} - c_1^{GL_2}
\end{aligned}
$$

5. $$K_0^{SL_2}(\mathbb{P}^1) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cpl}} K_0^{SL_2}(\mathbb{P}^1)^{\wedge}_I \xrightarrow{AS} K_0(ESL_2 \times^{SL_2} \mathbb{P}^1) \xrightarrow{ch^*} HP^{\circ}_{SL_2}(\mathbb{P}^1;\mathbb{Q}) \overset{\mathrm{cpl}}{\supset} H^*_{SL_2}(\mathbb{P}^1;\mathbb{Q})$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[z^{\pm 1}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[z-1]] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[c_1]] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[\ell]] \supset \mathbb{Q}[\ell]$$

$$c_1 \longmapsto e^{\ell} - 1$$

$$\log(1+c_1) \longleftarrow\!\shortmid\ \ell$$

6. $$K_0^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(\mathbb{P}^1) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{cpl}} K_0^{\mathbb{C}^\times}(\mathbb{P}^1)^{\wedge}_I \xrightarrow{AS} K_0(E\mathbb{C}^\times \times^{\mathbb{C}^\times} \mathbb{P}^1) \xrightarrow{ch^*} HP^{\circ}_{\mathbb{C}^\times}(\mathbb{P}^1;\mathbb{Q}) \overset{\mathrm{cpl}}{\supset} H^*_{\mathbb{C}^\times}(\mathbb{P}^1;\mathbb{Q})$$

$$\mathbb{Z}[y^{\pm 1}, z]/((z-y)(z-y^{-1})) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[y-1, z-1]]/\ldots \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[[c_1, c_2]]/((c_1-c_2)(c_1c_2+c_1+c_2)) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}[[b,\ell]]/(\ell^2-b^2) \supset \mathbb{Q}[b,\ell]/(\ell^2-b^2)$$

$$c_1 \longmapsto e^{b} - 1$$

$$c_2 \longmapsto e^{\ell} - 1$$

$$\log(1+c_1) \longleftarrow\!\shortmid\ b$$

$$\log(1+c_2) \longleftarrow\!\shortmid\ \ell$$

5. Euler class

At first glance. chern class seems to be an exponential map.

Actually, chern class induces ring isomorphism $(+\to +,\ \times\to\times)$

At first glance, Euler class seems to be a termwise $-\log$ map. $(\times\to +)$

Actually,

in one monomial $\quad 1+eu(\mathcal{L}_1\otimes\mathcal{L}_2)=(1+eu\,\mathcal{L}_1)(1+eu\,\mathcal{L}_2)\quad \times\to(1+\cdot)^\times$

for sum among monomials. $\quad eu(E_1\oplus E_2)=eu(E_1)eu(E_2)\quad +\to\times$

Let us see some examples of Euler class.

E.g.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0^{GL_n}(\mathcal{B}) & \longrightarrow & HP^0_{GL_n}(\mathcal{B};\mathbb{Q}) & \supset & H^*_{GL_n}(\mathcal{B};\mathbb{Q}) \\ \mathbb{Z}[y_1^{\pm1},\dots,y_n^{\pm1}] & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}[[b_1,\dots,b_n]] & \supset & \mathbb{Q}[b_1,\dots,b_n] \end{array}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} y_i \arrow[r, mapsto] \arrow[d, mapsto] \arrow[rr, mapsto, bend right] & e^{b_i} \arrow[r, dashed, mapsto, "\log(\ )^{-1}"] & -b_i \\ y_i^{-1}(1-y_i) \text{ or } 1-y_i & & \end{tikzcd}$$

$\log y_i^{-1}=\log(1+(y_i^{-1}-1))\approx y_i^{-1}-1$ or $-\log y_i=-\log(1+(y_i-1))\approx 1-y_i$

$\approx y_i^{-1}(1-y_i)$

$$\begin{tikzcd} \prod_i y_i^{k_i} \arrow[r, mapsto] \arrow[d, mapsto] \arrow[rr, mapsto, bend right] & e^{\sum_i k_i b_i} \arrow[r, dashed, mapsto] & -\sum k_i b_i \\ (\prod_i y_i^{-k_i})(1-(\prod_i y_i^{k_i})) \text{ or } 1-(\prod_i y_i^{k_i}) & & \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd} \frac{y_2}{y_1}+\frac{y_3}{y_1}+\frac{y_3}{y_2} \arrow[r, mapsto] \arrow[d, mapsto] \arrow[rr, mapsto, bend right] & e^{b_2-b_1}+e^{b_3-b_1}+e^{b_3-b_2} \arrow[r, dashed, mapsto] & (b_1-b_2)(b_1-b_3)(b_2-b_3) \\ (1-\frac{y_2}{y_1})(1-\frac{y_3}{y_1})(1-\frac{y_3}{y_2}) & & \end{tikzcd}$$

Q: What is right definition of $eu(\mathcal{T})$?

$$eu(\mathcal{T}) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^i [\Lambda^i \mathcal{T}^*]$$

$$eu\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) = 1 - \frac{y_1}{y_2}$$

or

$$eu(\mathcal{T}) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{i+1} [\Lambda^i \mathcal{T}] \ ?$$

$$eu\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right) = \frac{y_2}{y_1} - 1 = \frac{y_2}{y_1}\left(1 - \frac{y_1}{y_2}\right)$$

compatible with Euler characteristic:

$$e(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^i H^i(X;\mathbb{Q})$$

will induce

$$D_i f = sf D_i + \frac{f - sf}{1 - \frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}}}$$

$$\left(\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}} D_i\right) f = sf \left(\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}} D_i\right) - \frac{f - sf}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}}$$

$$D_i\left(\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}} f g\right) = sf\, D_i\left(\frac{e_i}{e_{i+1}} g\right) - \frac{f - sf}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}} g$$

will induce

$$D_i f = sf D_i - \frac{f - sf}{1 - \frac{e_{i+1}}{e_i}}$$

In 22.13, Another definition is mentioned:
https://pages.uoregon.edu/ddugger/kgeom.pdf
p75:
https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0022404994900884
It's also the definition in [Ginzburg, Cor 5.11.3]

reasons for each possibility

1.15: https://arxiv.org/pdf/math/0309168.pdf
p50: https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/10.1007/b10326.pdf
p93: http://sporadic.stanford.edu/bump/math263/hecke.pdf
p3: https://arxiv.org/pdf/math/0405333.pdf is not correct

Definition 7.33. Let NH_m denote the NilHecke ring, i.e., the unital ring of endomorphisms of $k[y(1), ..., y(m)]$ generated by multiplication with $y(1), ..., y(m)$ and Demazure operators

$f \cdot g + f \cdot \partial_l g$

$$\partial_l(f) = \frac{f - s_l f}{y(l) - y(l+1)},$$

$$\partial_l(fg) = \frac{fg - s_l(fg)}{y_l - y_{l+1}} = \partial_l f \cdot g + f \cdot \partial_l g$$

for $1 \leq l \leq m-1$, where s_l is the transposition switching $y(l)$ and $y(l+1)$. The endomorphisms which act by multiplication with $y(1), ..., y(m)$ generate a subring which is canonically isomorphic to $k[y(1), ..., y(m)]$. Moreover, it is well-known that the ring of endomorphisms which act by mutiplication by a symmetric polynomial equals the centre of NH_m.

Lemma 11.14. *Let $\partial_{\overline{y},l}$ denote the Demazure operator*

$$\partial_{\overline{y},l} : f \mapsto \frac{f - s_l(f)}{x_{\overline{y}}(l+1) - x_{\overline{y}}(l)},$$

Not compatible!

Reason: euler class is about cotangent space, not about tangent space.

Example 11.28 (NilHecke ring). Set $\mathbf{I} = \{i\}$, $\mathbf{H} = \varnothing$ and $\underline{\mathbf{d}} = ni$. Then $\mathbb{W}_{\mathbf{d}} = W_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} \cong \mathfrak{S}_n$, $|Y_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}| = 1$, $Y_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = \{\overline{y}\}$, where $\overline{y} = (i, i, ..., i)$, $G_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = \mathbb{G}_{\mathbf{d}} \cong \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$ and $\mathrm{Rep}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = \{0\}$. Moreover, $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = \mathcal{F}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = \mathcal{F}_{\overline{y}}$, $H_*^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{F}_{\overline{y}}) = k[x_{\overline{y}}(1), ..., x_{\overline{y}}(n)]$ and $\mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}} = \mathcal{F}_{\overline{y}} \times \mathcal{F}_{\overline{y}}$. Since for each $s_l \in \Pi$, we have $s_l(\overline{y}) = \overline{y}$, the elements $\sigma_{\overline{y}}(l)$ always act as Demazure operators. Hence $H_*^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}})$ is the ring of endomorphisms of $k[x_{\overline{y}}(1), ..., x_{\overline{y}}(n)]$ generated by endomorphisms $\varkappa_{\overline{y}}(l)$ which act by multiplication with $x_{\overline{y}}(l)$ and Demazure operators $\sigma_{\overline{y}}(l)$. Therefore

$$H_*^{G_{\mathbf{d}}}(\mathcal{Z}_{\underline{\mathbf{d}}}) \cong NH_n,$$

$$\mathrm{Ind}_T^{P_s}(e^\lambda) = \frac{e^\lambda - e^{s \cdot \lambda}}{1 - e^{-\alpha_s}} = \frac{e^{\lambda + \alpha_s/2} - e^{s(\lambda) - \alpha_s/2}}{e^{\alpha_s/2} - e^{-\alpha_s/2}}$$

This is quite confusing.

$$\frac{e^\lambda - e^{s(\lambda)}}{1 - e^{-\alpha_s}} = \frac{e^{\alpha_s/2}}{e^{\alpha_s/2}} \frac{e^\lambda - e^{s(\lambda)}}{1 - e^{-\alpha_s}} = \frac{e^{\lambda + \alpha_s/2} - e^{s(\lambda) + \alpha_s/2}}{e^{\alpha_s/2} - e^{-\alpha_s/2}}$$