

Isomorphism theorem between q -Schur algebras of type B and type A

Ziqing Xiang

University of Georgia

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Joint work with Chun-Ju Lai and Daniel K. Nakano.

Weyl groups and Iwahori-Hecke algebras of classical type

Let $G := \text{Aut}(\{\pm 1, \dots, \pm d\})$.

1. **Type A:** $W^A \subset G$. $s_i := (i, i+1)(-i, -i-1)$.
2. **Type B:** $W^B \subset G$. $s_0^B := (1, -1)$.
3. **Type D:** $W^D \subset G$. $s_0^D := (1, -1)(2, -2) = s_0^B s_1 s_0^B$.

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$$\mathcal{H}_q^A \subseteq \mathcal{H}_q^D \subseteq \mathcal{H}_{Q=1,q}^B.$$

Tensor space

For $n = 2r + \epsilon$, let

$$V := V_{>0} \oplus V_0 \oplus V_{<0},$$

where

$$V_{>0} \cong k^r, \quad V_0 \cong k^\epsilon, \quad \text{and} \quad V_{<0} \cong k^r.$$

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The tensor space

$$V^{\otimes d}$$

admits an action of the type B Weyl group $\langle s_0^B, s_1, \dots, s_{d-1} \rangle$,
hence actions of W^Φ for $\Phi \in \{A_{d-1}, B_d, D_d\}$.

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The tensor space $V^{\otimes d}$ is a \mathcal{H}_q^Φ -module, for $\Phi \in \{A_{d-1}, B_d, D_d\}$.

q -Schur algebra of classical type

Definition 1

The q -Schur algebra of type Φ is

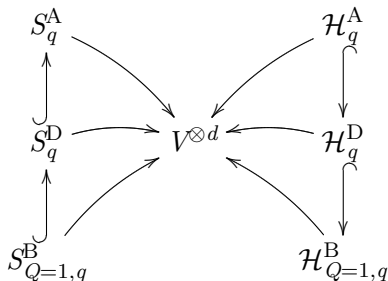
$$S_{\mathbf{q}}^{\Phi}(n, d) := \operatorname{End}_{\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{q}}^{\Phi}}(V^{\otimes d}).$$

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Morita equivalences between Iwahori-Hecke algebras of classical type

From now on, assume that $f_d(Q, q) := \prod_{i=1}^{d-1} (Q^{-2} + q^{2i})$ is invertible in k .

Theorem 2 (Dipper-James '92, Pallikaros '94, Hu '02)

$$\mathcal{H}_{Q,q}^{B_d} \sim_{\text{Morita}} \bigoplus_{i=0}^d \mathcal{H}_q^{A_{i-1}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_q^{A_{d-i-1}}.$$

$$\mathcal{H}_q^{D_d} \sim_{\text{Morita}} \mathcal{A}_{d/2} \oplus \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\lceil d/2-1 \rceil} \mathcal{H}_q^{A_{i-1}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_q^{A_{d-i-1}}.$$

where $\mathcal{A}_{d/2} = 0$ if d is odd, and

$\mathcal{A}_{d/2} // \left(\mathcal{H}_q^{A_{d/2-1}} \otimes \mathcal{H}_q^{A_{d/2-1}} \right) \cong k\mathbb{Z}_2$ if d is even.

Isomorphism theorem for q -Schur algebras of type B

Theorem 3 (Lai-Nakano-X. '19)

There exists an algebra isomorphism

$$S_{Q,q}^B(n, d) \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^d S_q^A(\lceil n/2 \rceil, i) \otimes S_q^A(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, d - i).$$

Sketch of the proof of the isomorphism theorem for type B

For $e = e_{i,d-i}$ such that

$$e\mathcal{H}^B e \cong \mathcal{H}^A \otimes \mathcal{H}^A.$$

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where $V_{\geq 0} := V_{> 0} \oplus V_0$.

$$\mathrm{End}_{e \mathcal{H}_{Q,q}^B e} (V^{\otimes d} e) \cong \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{H}_q^A} (V_{\geq 0}^{\otimes i}) \otimes \mathrm{End}_{\mathcal{H}_q^A} (V_{< 0}^{\otimes d-i}).$$

Structure of q -Schur algebras of type D

Conjecture 4

$$\begin{aligned} S_q^D(n, d) \sim_{\text{Morita}} M_2 \left(S_q^A(\lceil n/2 \rceil, d/2) \otimes S_q^A(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, d/2) \right)^{\mathbb{Z}_2} \oplus \\ \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\lceil d/2 - 1 \rceil} S_q^A(\lceil n/2 \rceil, i) \otimes S_q^A(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, d - i). \end{aligned}$$

Corollary: Simple modules of q -Schur algebras

$$S_{Q,q}^B(n, d) \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^d S_q^A(\lceil n/2 \rceil, i) \otimes S_q^A(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, d - i).$$

The **simple** modules of $S_q^A(n, d)$ are indexed by partitions

$$\Lambda^A(n, d) := \{\lambda \vdash d : \ell(\lambda) \leq n\}.$$

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$$\Lambda^B(n, d) := \{(\lambda, \mu) \vdash d : \ell(\lambda) \leq \lceil n/2 \rceil, \ell(\mu) \leq \lfloor n/2 \rfloor\}.$$

Corollary: Cellular structure

$$S_{Q,q}^B(n, d) \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^d S_q^A(\lceil n/2 \rceil, i) \otimes S_q^A(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, d - i).$$

Theorem 5

*The algebra $S_q^A(n, d)$ is **cellular** with poset $\Lambda^A(n, d)$ ordered by dominance order.*

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Theorem 6 (Lai-Nakano-X. '19)

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Corollary: Representation type of q -Schur algebras

$$S_{Q,q}^B(n, d) \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^d S_q^A(\lceil n/2 \rceil, i) \otimes S_q^A(\lfloor n/2 \rfloor, d-i).$$

Let l be the order of q^2 . Assume that $l \geq 2$ and $n \geq 5$.

Theorem 7 (Erdmann-Nakano '01)

The algebra $S_q^A(n, d)$ is *semisimple*, *finite* but not semisimple, and *wild* if and only if $d < l$, $l \leq d < 2l$, and $2l \leq d$, respectively.

Theorem 8 (Lai-Nakano-X. '19)

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Corollary: Quasi-hereditary cover

Definition 9 (Rouquier '08)

A **quasi-hereditary cover** $F: A\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}$ is **1-faithful** if

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_B(FM, FN) \text{ and } \mathrm{Ext}_A^1(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_B^1(FM, FN)$$

for M and N admitting Δ -filtration.

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Theorem 10 (Hemmer-Nakano '04)

For $n \geq d$, the algebra $S_q^A(n, d)$ is the quasi-hereditary 1-cover of $\mathcal{H}_q(\Sigma_d)$.

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Theorem 11 (Lai-Nakano-X. '19)

For $n \geq 2d$, the algebra $S_{Q,q}^B(n, d)$ is the quasi-hereditary 1-cover of $\mathcal{H}_{Q,q}^B(d)$.

Comparison between different type B Schur algebras

	QHA/ cellular	Schur functor	double cent'r prop	coord const'n	can'l bases
Orthogonal q -Schur algebra			✓	✓	
Sakamoto-Shoji's q -Schur algebra			✓		
Coideal q -Schur algebra	new	new	✓	new	✓
Cyclotomic q -Schur algebra	✓				
q -Schur ² algebra	✓				
Rouquier's q -Schur algebra		✓			

Thanks for your attention.