

Work from "Demazure Crystals and the Schur Positivity of Catalan Functions"
by Blasiak, Morse, Pun

- Aim: Schur and key-positivity of nonsymmetric Catalan Functions

1) Nonsymmetric Catalan Function:

Def: Symmetric group S_e

gen: s_1, \dots, s_{e-1}

relations: (1) $s_i^2 = 1$

(2) $s_i s_j = s_j s_i \quad |i-j| > 1$

(3) $s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}$

Def: \mathcal{O} -Hecke Monoid of S_e H_e

gen: $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{e-1}$

relations: • $\sigma_i^2 = \sigma_i$

• (2)-(3) replace s_i w/ σ_i

$$\cdot \mathbb{Z}[g][[x]] = \mathbb{Z}[g][[x_1, \dots, x_e]]$$

Def: Demazure operator π_i

$$f \in \mathbb{Z}[g][[x]] \quad \pi_i(f) = \frac{x_i f - x_{i+1} s_i(f)}{x_i - x_{i+1}}$$

Extend this to $\pi_\omega = \pi_{i_1} \pi_{i_2} \dots \pi_{i_m}$

$$\omega = \sigma_{i_1} \sigma_{i_2} \dots \sigma_{i_m} \in H_e$$

↳ reduced expression

Def: Key polynomials

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^e$$

$$K_\alpha = \pi_{\alpha(\alpha)} X^{\text{sort}(\alpha)}$$

$\pi_{\alpha(\alpha)} \in H_0$ of shortest

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^l$$

$$K_\alpha = \prod p(\alpha) x^{\text{sort}(\alpha)}$$

$p(\alpha) \in \mathbb{N}$ of shortest length $\alpha \rightarrow \text{sort}(\alpha)$

Prop: (Reiner-Shimozono, 1995)

$\{K_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}^l\}$ form a basis for $\mathbb{Z}_g[x]$ and $\mathbb{Z}_g[x^{\pm 1}]$

Def: Polynomial truncation operator poly

$$\text{poly}(K_\alpha) = \begin{cases} K_\alpha & \text{if } \alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^l \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

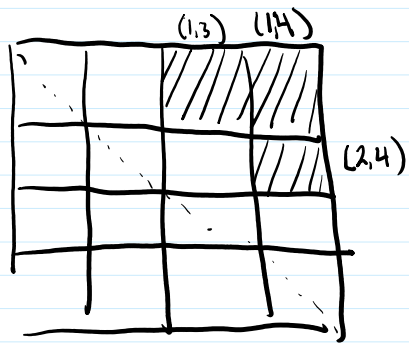
Def: Root ideal ψ

upper order ideal of poset (Δ_l^+, \leq)

$$\Delta_l^+ = \{(i,j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq l\}$$

$$(a,b) \leq (c,d) \iff a \geq c \text{ and } b \leq d$$

Ex: $l=4$



$$\psi = \{(1,3), (1,4), (2,4)\}$$

Def: Nonsymmetric Catalan Function $H(\psi, \gamma, \omega)(x; g)$

$$\psi \in \Delta_l^+, \omega \in \mathbb{H}^l, \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}^l$$

$$H(\psi, \gamma, \omega) = \prod_{(i,j) \in \psi} \left(\prod_{(i,j) \in \psi} \left(1 - g \frac{x_i}{x_j} \right)^{-1} \cdot x^\gamma \right)$$

Ex: $l=4$ ψ as above

$$H(\psi, (2,3,0,0), \sigma_1) = \prod_i \text{poly} \left(\left(1 + g \frac{x_1}{x_3} + g^2 \frac{x_1^2}{x_3^2} + \dots \right) \left(1 + g \frac{x_1}{x_4} + \dots \right) \left(1 + g \frac{x_2}{x_4} + \dots \right) x_1^2 x_2^3 \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H(\psi, (2,3,0,0), \sigma_1) &= \pi_1(\text{poly}((1 + g \frac{x_1}{x_3} + g^2 \frac{x_1^2}{x_3^2} + \dots)(1 + g \frac{x_1}{x_4} + \dots)(1 + g \frac{x_2}{x_4} + \dots) x_1^2 x_2^3)) \\
&= \pi_1(\text{poly}(x_1^2 x_2^3 + g(x_1^3 x_2^3 x_3^{-1} + x_1^3 x_2^3 x_4^{-1} + x_1^2 x_2^3 x_4^{-1}) + g^2(\dots) + \dots)) \\
&= \pi_1(\text{poly}(h_{2,3} - h_{3,2} + g(h_{3,3,-1,0} - h_{3,3,0,-1} + h_{3,3,0,-1} + h_{2,4,0,-1} - h_{4,2,0,-1} - h_{3,3,0,-1}) + \dots)) \\
&= \pi_1(h_{2,3} - h_{3,2}) = h_{3,2} - h_{2,3}
\end{aligned}$$

Remark: if $\omega = \omega_0$ (longest element in H_ℓ) then $H(\psi, \gamma, \omega)$ reduces to symmetric Catalan function

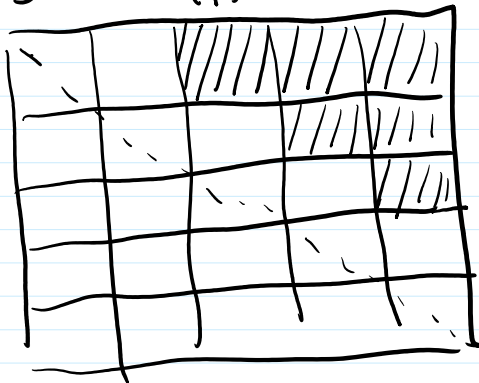
Def: $n(\psi)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi \in \Delta_\ell^+ \quad n(\psi) &= (n_1, \dots, n_{\ell-1}) \in [l]^{\ell-1} \\
n_i &= |\{j \in \{i, \dots, \ell\} : (i,j) \notin \psi\}|
\end{aligned}$$

Def: Tame labeled root ideal

(ψ, γ, ω) is tame if $\{n_{i+1}, \dots, \ell-1\} \subseteq \{j \in [l-1] \mid \omega \sigma_j = \omega\}$

Ex: $\ell = 5$ $n(\psi) = (2, 2, 2, 2)$ $\omega = \sigma_3 \sigma_4 \sigma_3$ $\gamma = (2, 2, 2, 1, 1)$



$$\{2+1, 5-1\} = \{3, 4\}$$

$$\omega \sigma_3 = \sigma_3 \sigma_4 \sigma_3 \sigma_3 = \sigma_3 \sigma_4 \sigma_3 = \omega$$

$$\omega \sigma_4 = \sigma_3 \sigma_4 \sigma_3 \sigma_4 = \sigma_3 \overset{\parallel}{\sigma_3} \sigma_4 \sigma_3$$

Def: $\Phi: \mathbb{Z}[g][x] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[g][x]$

$$\Phi(x_i) = x_{i+1} \quad i \in [l-1] \quad \Phi(x_\ell) = g x_1$$

Prop: (ψ, γ, ω) tame labeled root ideal, $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^l$

$$H(\psi, \delta, \omega) = \pi_{\omega} X_1^{\delta_1} \Phi \pi_{s(\omega_1)} X_1^{\delta_2} \Phi \dots \Phi \pi_{s(\omega_{l-1})} X_1^{\delta_l}$$

where $s(d) = \sigma_{l-1} \dots \sigma_d \in He$

2) Crystals:

\mathfrak{g} - sym. Kac-Moody Lie Algebra

$U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{g})$

• I - nodes for Dynkin diagram

• P^* - coweight lattice

$\{\alpha_i^{\vee}\} \subseteq P^*$ coroots

• P - weight lattice

$\{\alpha_i\} \subseteq P$ roots

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : P \times P \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$

Def: $U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{g})$ seminormal crystal is a set \mathcal{B} w/

• $wt: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow P$

• $f_i, e_i: \mathcal{B} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \cup \{0\}$

$f_i(b) = e_i(b) = 0 \quad i \in I$

s.t. 1) $wt(e_i b) = wt(b) + \alpha_i$

2) $\varepsilon_i(b) = \max\{k \geq 0 \mid e_i^k(b) \neq 0\} < \infty$

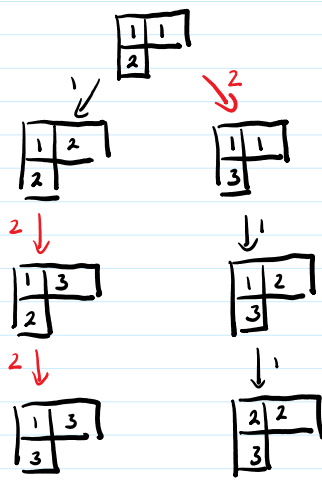
$wt(f_i b) = wt(b) - \alpha_i$

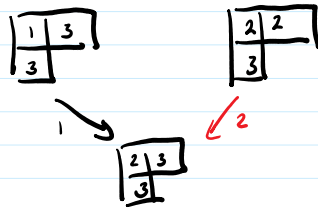
$\varphi_i(b) = \max\{k \geq 0 \mid f_i^k(b) \neq 0\} < \infty$

$\langle \alpha_i^{\vee}, wt(b) \rangle = \varphi_i(b) - \varepsilon_i(b)$

Ex: $U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{sl}_3)$

crystal on SSYT





Def: character $ch(B) = \sum_{b \in B} x^{wt(b)}$

Prop: Let $B(u_\lambda)$ be a h.w. $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C})$ crystal w/ h.w. λ
 $ch(B(u_\lambda)) = S_\lambda(x)$

Def: Demazure operator f_i

B - $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ seminormal crystal $S \subseteq B$

$$f_i S = \{ f_i^m b \mid b \in S; m \geq 0 \} \setminus \{0\} \subseteq B$$

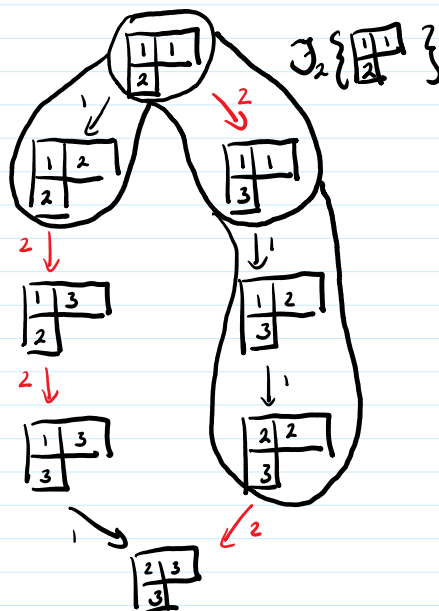
Def: $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -Demazure crystal subset of h.w. $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ crystal $B(\Lambda)$ of the form

$$f_{i_1} \dots f_{i_k} \{ u_\Lambda \}$$

↑ h.w. element of $B(\Lambda)$

Ex:

$$f_1 f_2 \left\{ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right\}$$



Prop: $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^l$. $R(\lambda, \nu, \alpha)$ - h.w. $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_\mathbb{C})$ crystal w/ h.w. $sort(\lambda)$

Prop: $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^l$ $B(u_{\text{sort}(\alpha)})$ - h.w. $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_\ell)$ crystal w/ h.w. $\text{sort}(\alpha)$

$$\text{ch}(F_{\rho(\alpha)}(u_{\text{sort}(\alpha)})) = h_\alpha(\underline{x})$$

Rough Outline: "char"(AGD-crystal) = $\pi_{\omega_1} x_1^{\mu_1} \oplus \pi_{\omega_2} x_1^{\mu_2} \oplus \dots \oplus \pi_{\omega_p} x_1^{\mu_p}$

↳ not nice

• AGD crystal $\xleftrightarrow{\text{"isomorphism"}} \text{DARK crystal}$

• DARK crystal \leftarrow decompose this into a disjoint union of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_\ell)$ - Demazure crystals

Def: Extended Affine Symmetric Group \tilde{S}_ℓ

gen: $s_i \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}, \quad \tau$

relations: (i) $s_i^2 = 1$

(ii) $s_i s_j = s_j s_i \quad i \notin \{j-1, j+1\}$

(iii) $s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}$

(iv) $\tau s_i = s_{i+1} \tau$

(v) $\tau^\ell = 1$

Def: O-Hecke Monoid \tilde{H}_ℓ

gen: $\sigma_i \quad i \in \mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}, \quad \tau$

rel: • $\sigma_i^2 = \sigma_i$

• (ii) - (v) replace s_i w/ σ_i

Def: $B(\Lambda)$ - h.w. $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{sl}}_\ell)$ crystal h.w. Λ
h.w. element u_Λ

h.w. element u_λ

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{F}_\tau : B(\Lambda) &\rightarrow B(\tau(\Lambda)) \\ f_{j_1}^{d_1} \cdots f_{j_k}^{d_k}(u_\Lambda) &\rightarrow f_{\tau(j_1)}^{d_1} \cdots f_{\tau(j_k)}^{d_k}(u_{\tau(\Lambda)}) \end{aligned}$$

Def: $U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\hat{\mathfrak{sl}}_e)$ - generalized Demazure (GD) crystal
 $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ dominant weights $\underline{\omega} = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_p) \in (\mathfrak{H}_e)^p$

$$\mathfrak{F}_{\omega_1}(\mathfrak{F}_{\omega_2}(\dots \mathfrak{F}_{\omega_{p-1}}(\mathfrak{F}_{\omega_p}\{u_{\lambda_p}\} \otimes u_{\lambda_{p-1}}) \otimes u_{\lambda_{p-2}}) \dots \otimes u_{\lambda_1})$$

Def: Affine generalized Demazure (AGD) crystal

$$\text{AGD}(\mu; \underline{\omega}) = \mathfrak{F}_{\omega_1}(\mathfrak{F}_{\tau\omega_2}(\dots \mathfrak{F}_{\tau\omega_{p-1}}(\mathfrak{F}_{\tau\omega_p}\{u_{\mu^p\lambda_1}\} \otimes u_{\mu^{p-1}\lambda_1}) \dots \otimes u_{\mu^1\lambda_1}))$$

$$\mu = (\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_p \geq 0) \quad \underline{\omega} = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_p) \in (\mathfrak{H}_e)^p$$

$$\mu^i = \mu_i - \mu_{i+1}$$

Prop: $\prod_{\omega_1} \pi_{\omega_1} x_i^{\mu_1} \otimes \prod_{\omega_2} \pi_{\omega_2} x_i^{\mu_2} \dots \otimes \prod_{\omega_p} \pi_{\omega_p} x_i^{\mu_p} = q^{-n_e(\mu)} \text{char}_{x_i, \mu}(\text{AGD}(\mu; \underline{\omega}))$

$$n_e(\mu) = \frac{|\mu|(e-1)}{2e} - \frac{1}{e} \sum_{i=1}^p (i-1) \mu_i$$