

# Today

Soergel calculus for an arbitrary Coxeter system

# Recap Geometric Realization

- $(W, S)$  Coxeter system
- $\{\alpha_s\}$   $\mathbb{R}$ -spans  $V$ . Symmetric bilinear form on  $V$ :  $(\alpha_s, \alpha_t) = -\cos \frac{\pi}{m_{st}}$
- $W$  acts on  $V$ :  $s(v) = v - 2(v, \alpha_s)\alpha_s$ . Faithful
- Let  $R = \text{Sym } V$ .  $W$  acts on  $R$
- $R^s = \{f \in R : s \cdot f = f\}$  is a subring
- **Chevalley–Shephard–Todd**:  $R^s$  is a polynomial ring;  $R$  is a graded finite-rank free  $R^s$ -module
- Splitting:  $R = R^s \oplus R^s \alpha_s \cong R^s \oplus R^s(-2)$

# Recap Bott-Samelson Bimodules

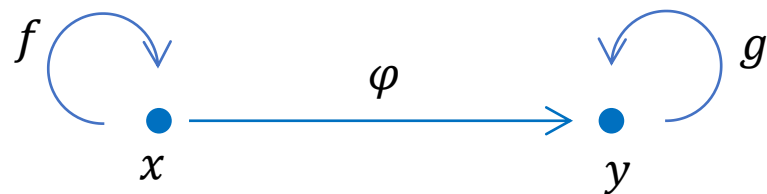
- **Demazure operators:**  $\partial_s: R \rightarrow R^s(-2), f \mapsto \frac{f - s(f)}{\alpha_s}$
- Let  $B_s = R \otimes_{R^s} R(1)$  and  $\text{BS}(\underline{w}) = B_{s_1} \cdots B_{s_n} = R \otimes_{R^{s_1}} \cdots \otimes_{R^{s_n}} R(n)$
- $\text{BS}(\underline{w})$ 's are graded free left/right  $R$ -modules of finite ranks
- $\mathbb{B}\text{SBim}$ : objects are  $\text{BS}(\underline{w})$ 's;  $\text{Hom}(B, B') = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{R\text{-gbim}}(B, B'(k))$

# Recap Soergel Bimodules

- A direct summand of  $BS(w_1)(i_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus BS(w_n)(i_n)$
- $\mathbb{S}\text{Bim}$ : objects as above;  $\text{Hom}(B, B') = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{R\text{-gbim}}(B, B'(k))$
- **Soergel categorification theorem:**  $H \rightarrow [\mathbb{S}\text{Bim}]_{\oplus}, b_s \mapsto [B_s]$  is a  $\mathbb{Z}[v^{\pm 1}]$ -algebra isomorphism ( $H$  is the associated Hecke algebra)
- Objects & morphisms hard to describe, algebraically/diagrammatically
- On the other hand,  $\mathbb{S}\text{Bim} = \text{Kar } \mathbb{B}\mathbb{S}\text{Bim}$ , where

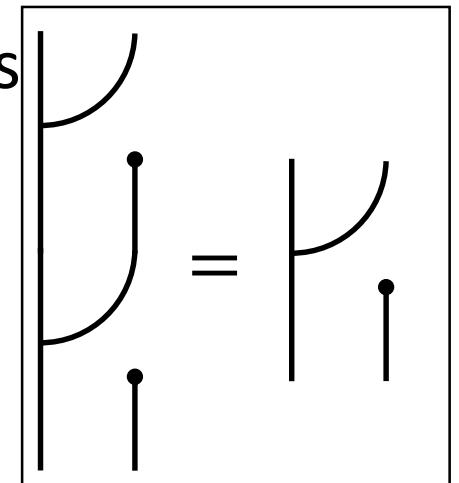
$\text{Kar } \mathcal{C}$  has objects  $f \in \text{Hom}(x, x), f \circ f = f$  and morphisms

$$\varphi: f \rightarrow g,$$



$$\varphi \circ f = \varphi = g \circ \varphi$$

**Goal: to present  $\mathbb{B}\mathbb{S}\text{Bim}$  diagrammatically**



# Recap Temperley–Lieb Category

- $\mathcal{TL}_\delta$  has objects  $0, 1, 2, \dots$  and morphisms crossingless matchings between  $m$  and  $n$  dots, e.g.



(no multivalent/univalent vertices)

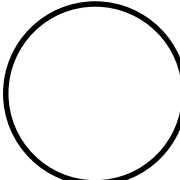
subject to  $\bigcirc = \delta$  and isotopy

- **Temperley–Lieb algebras:**  $\mathrm{TL}_{n,\delta} = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{TL}_\delta}(n, n)$ .  $\mathbb{Z}[\delta]$ -algebras

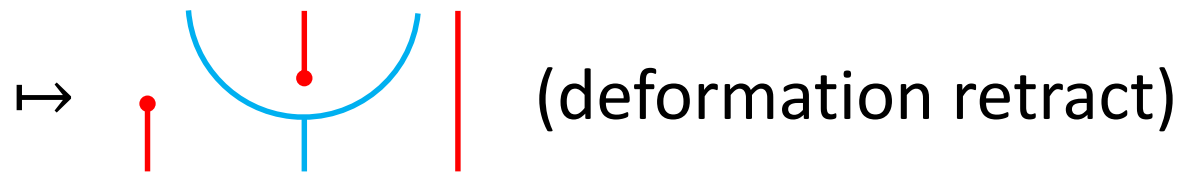
# Temperley-Lieb 2-Category

- $2\mathcal{TL}_\delta$ : objects = colored line segments ( — or — );  
 morphisms = dots separating objects (e.g. —•—•—•— );  
 2-morphisms = ( $\mathbb{Z}[\delta]$ -linear combinations of) crossingless matchings with alternatingly-colored regions, e.g.



Relation:  =  $\delta$

- Well-defined functor  $\Sigma: 2\mathcal{TL}_{\partial_s \alpha_t} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}SBim$ ,  $\text{—•—•—•—} \mapsto B_s B_t B_s B_t$ ,



- $\Sigma$  lifted to  $\text{Kar } 2\mathcal{TL}_{\partial_s \alpha_t}$  is fully faithful onto degree-0 maps.

# Jones–Wenzl Projectors

- Tensor  $\text{TL}_{n,\delta}$  with  $\mathbb{Q}(\delta) = \text{Frac } \mathbb{Z}[\delta]$
- **Theorem.** There's unique  $\text{JW}_n \in \text{TL}_{n,\delta}$ , such that

$$\blacksquare \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{JW}_n \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \dots \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{JW}_n \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \dots \end{array} = 0$$

- $\text{JW}_n = \text{id}_n + \text{linear combination of non-identity matchings}$

Moreover,  $\text{JW}_n^2 = \text{JW}_n$  (*projector*)

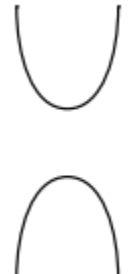
- **Recursive formula:**

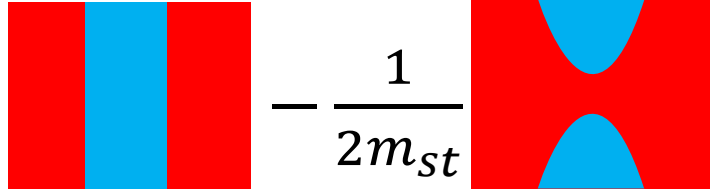
$$[n] = \frac{q^n - q^{-n}}{q - q^{-1}}; \delta = q + q^{-1}$$

$[n]$  is a polynomial of  $\delta$

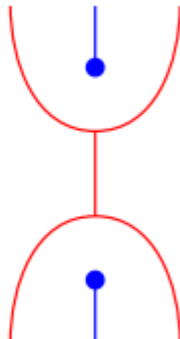
$$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{JW}_{n+1} \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \dots \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{JW}_n \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \dots \end{array} + \frac{[n]}{[n+1]} \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \text{---} \text{JW}_n \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \dots \\ \text{---} \text{JW}_n \text{---} \\ | \quad | \quad | \\ \dots \end{array}$$

# Jones–Wenzl Projectors (Cont'd)

•  $JW_1 = \left| \right.$  ;  $JW_2 = \left| \right.$   $- \frac{1}{\delta}$  

• Escalate it to  $2\mathcal{T}\mathcal{L}_{2m_{st}}$ :  $JW_2 = \left[ \text{red} \mid \text{blue} \mid \text{red} \right] - \frac{1}{2m_{st}}$  

• Apply  $\Sigma$ : let  $JW_{(s,t,s)} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{B}\mathcal{S}\text{Bim}}(B_s B_t B_s, B_s B_t B_s)$  be

$\left| \right.$   $- \frac{1}{\partial_s \alpha_t}$  

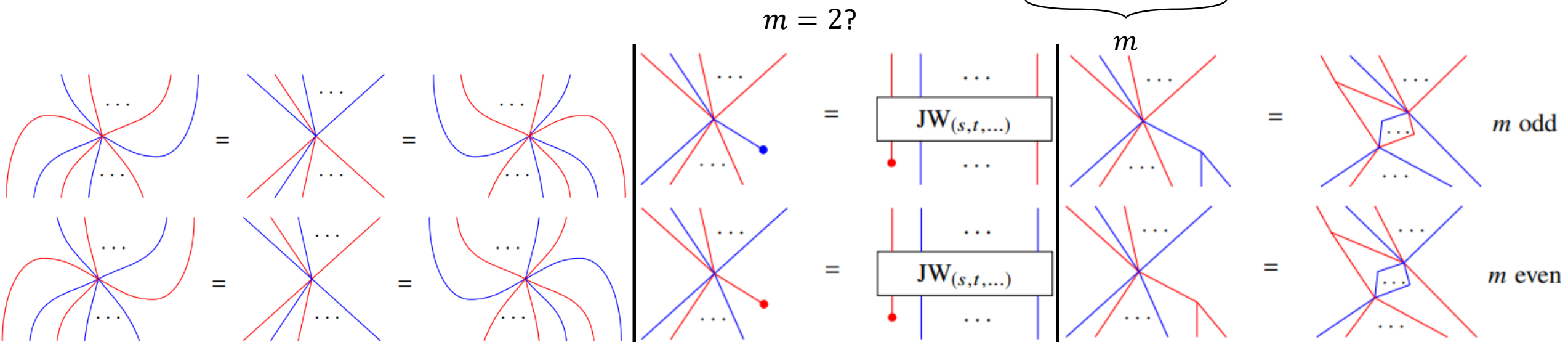
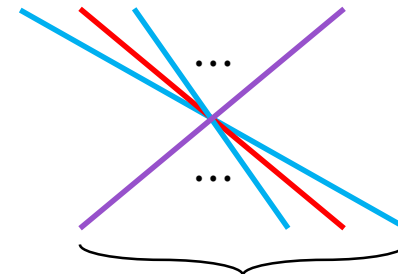
• Similarly for  $JW_{(s,t,\dots)}$

What's  $JW_{(s,t)}$ ?



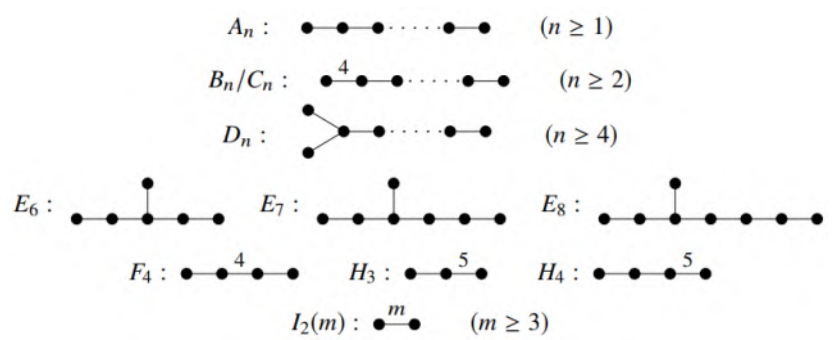
# Recap Two-Color Soergel Calculus

- When  $W = \overset{s}{\bullet} \xrightarrow{\infty} \overset{t}{\bullet}$ ,  $\mathcal{H}_{BS}$  has objects  $\underline{w}$ 's and morphisms the same as those for the one-color calculus;  $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{H}_{BS}(s) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}SBim$  and  $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{H}_{BS}(t) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}SBim$  glue to fully-faithful  $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{H}_{BS} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}SBim$
- When  $W = \overset{s}{\bullet} \xrightarrow{m} \overset{t}{\bullet}$ , additional morphisms and additional relations

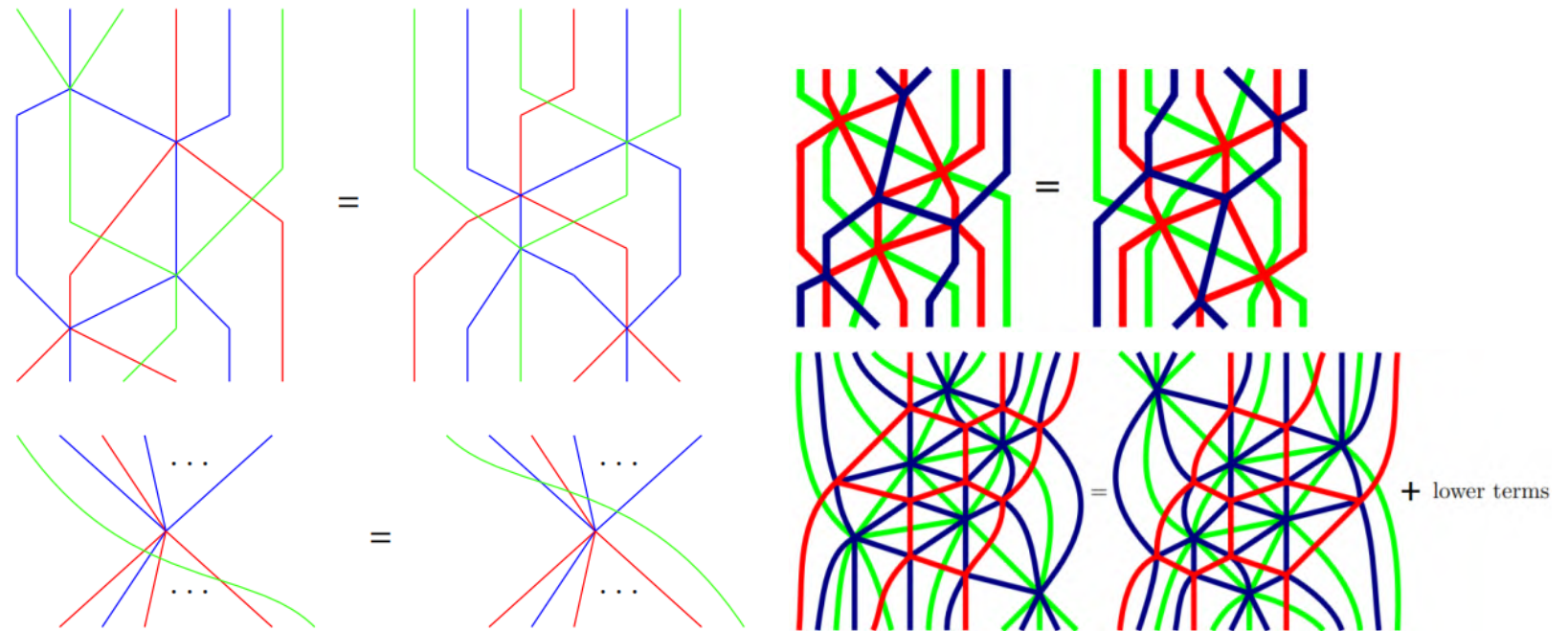


- Now an arbitrary  $(W, S)$ ,  $S$  finite
- $\mathcal{H}_{BS}$ : objects are  $\underline{w}$ 's; morphisms consist of
  - Univalent vertices
  - Trivalent vertices
  - $2m_{st}$ -valent vertices
  - Boxes

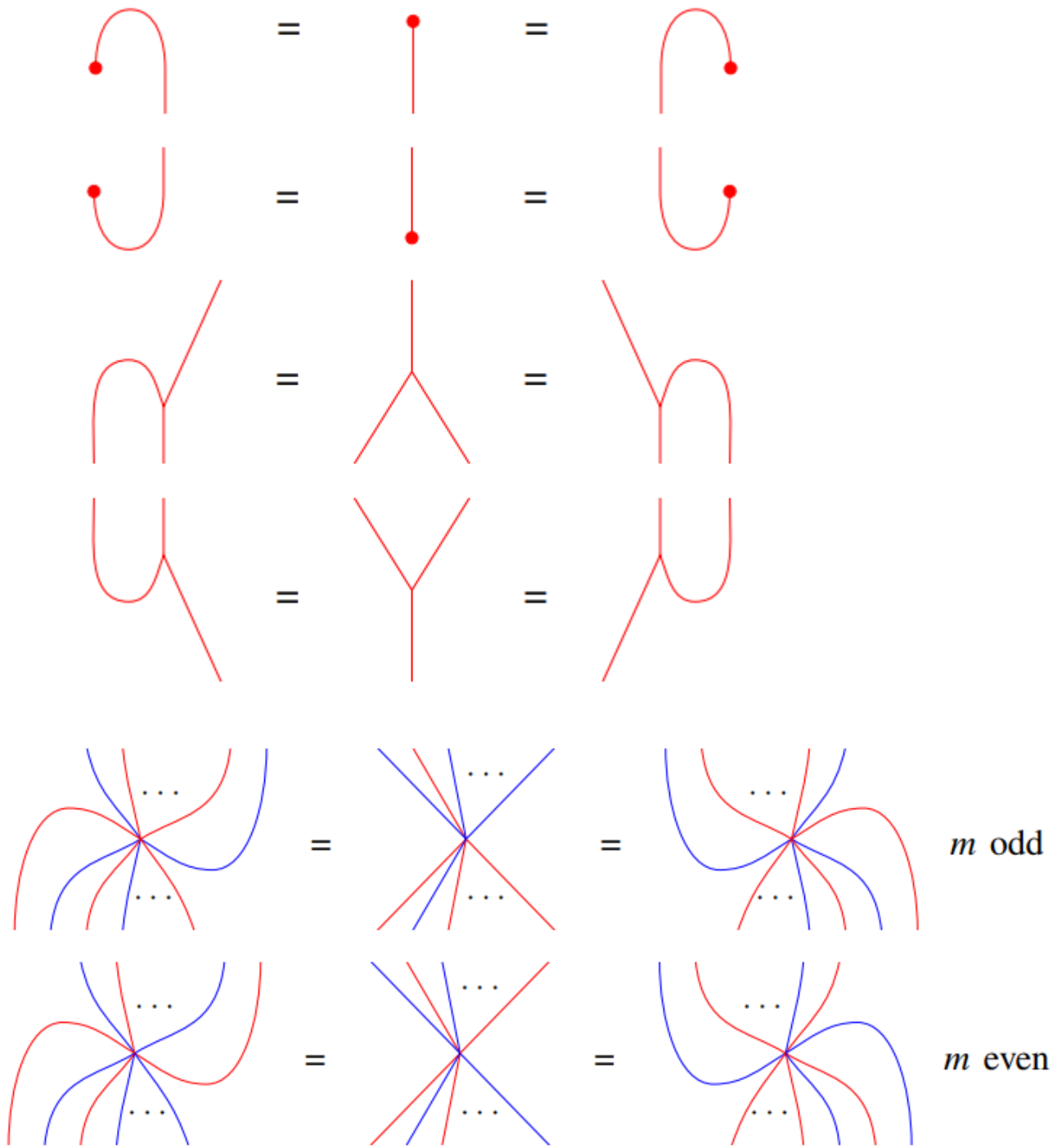
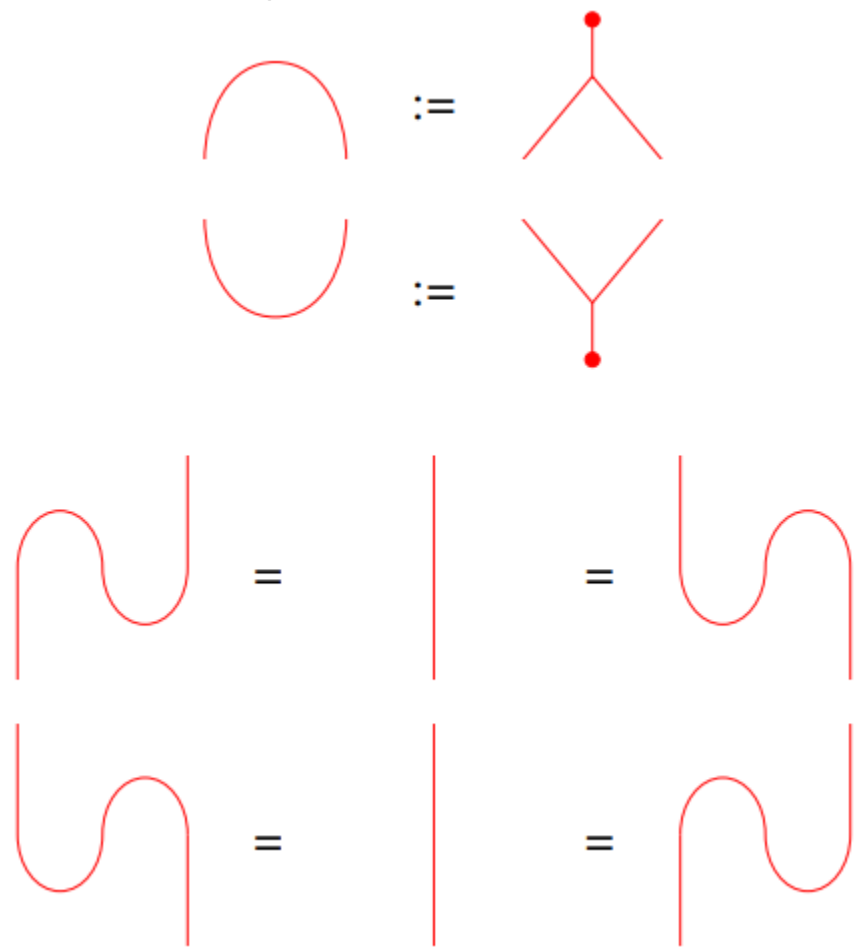
and are subject to all 2-color relations plus the **3-color relations**



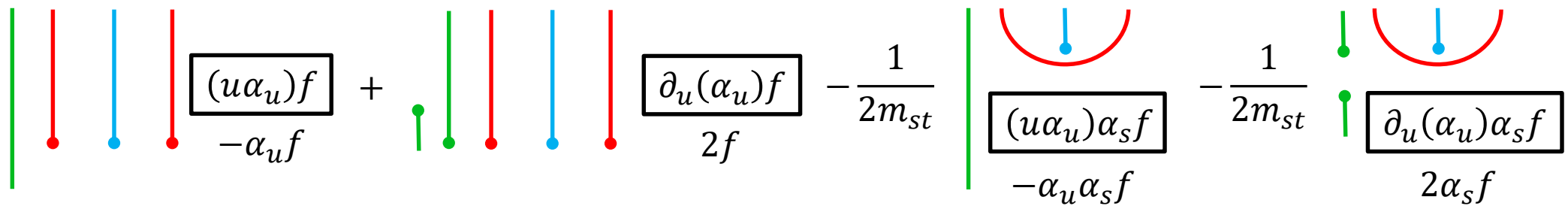
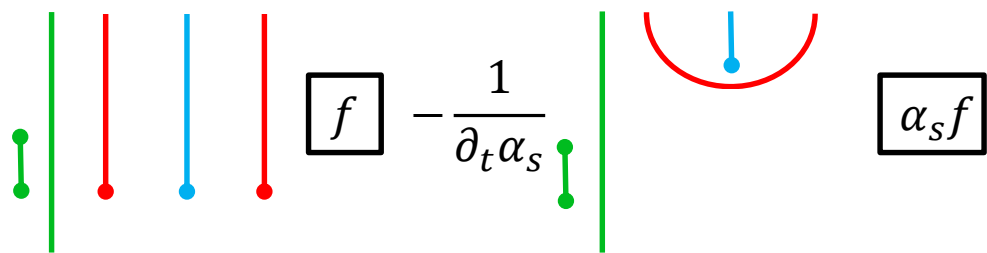
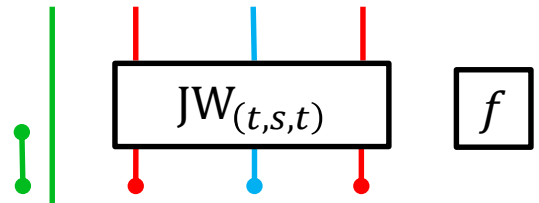
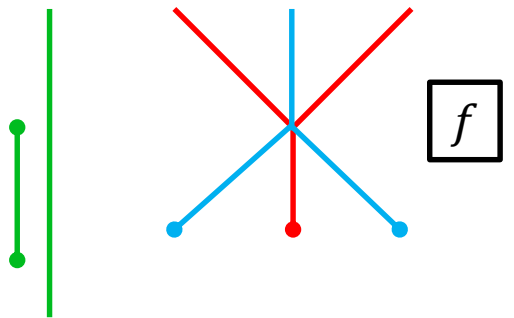
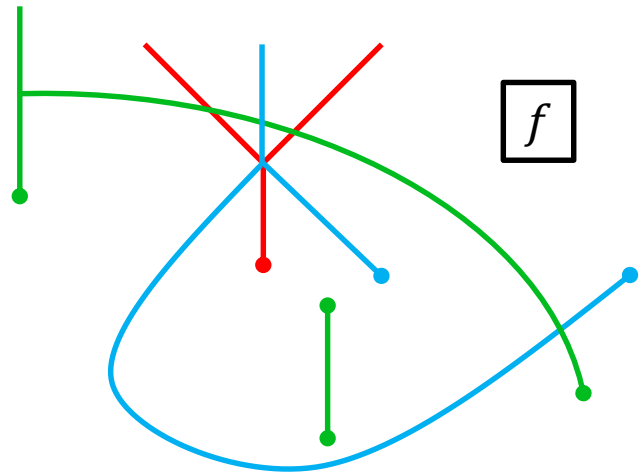
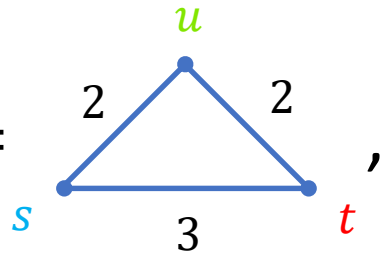
$A_3, A_1 \times I_2(m), B_3, H_3$



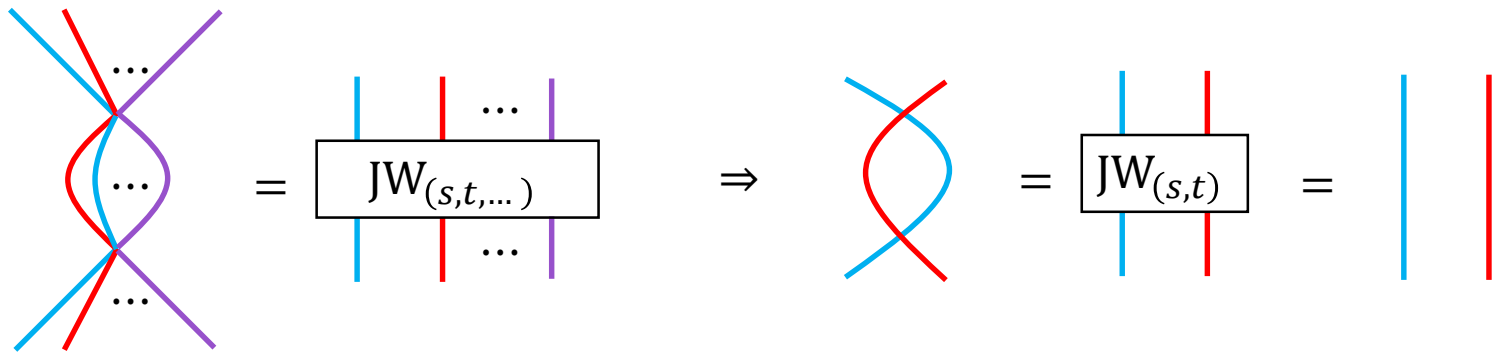
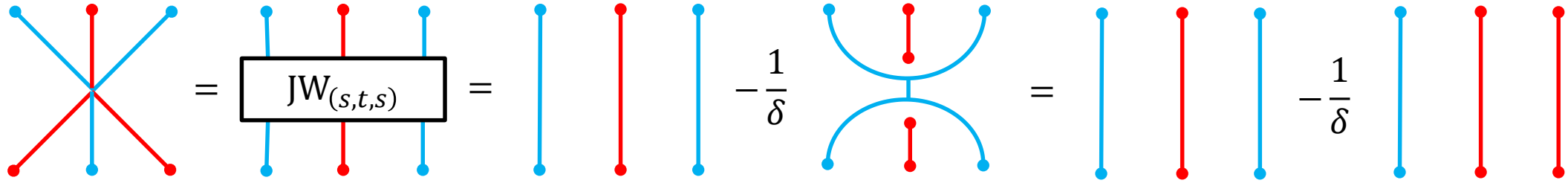
# Isotopies Written Out



• Example.  $W =$



# More Examples



Elias-Jones-Wenzl

# More Examples

$$\begin{aligned}
 JW_3 = & \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] + \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] = \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{\delta^2 - 2}{\delta^3 - \delta} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] + \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] \\
 & - \frac{\delta^2 - 2}{\delta^3 - \delta} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] + \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] \\
 & = \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{\delta^2 - 2}{\delta^3 - \delta} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] + \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] \\
 & = \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{\delta^2 - 2}{\delta^3 - \delta} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] + \frac{\delta}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right] - \frac{1}{\delta^2 - 1} \left[ \text{JW}_2 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

# The Ultimate Categorical Equivalence

- $\mathcal{F}: \mathcal{H}_{BS} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}SBim, s \mapsto B_s, \text{ monoidal}$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \boxed{f} \end{array} \right) : R \rightarrow R, \quad 1 \mapsto f.$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \end{array} \right) : B_s \rightarrow R, \quad f \otimes g \mapsto fg.$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \end{array} \right) : R \rightarrow B_s, \quad 1 \mapsto \frac{1}{2} (1 \otimes \alpha_s + \alpha_s \otimes 1).$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ | \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} \right) : B_s B_s \rightarrow B_s, \quad 1 \otimes g \otimes 1 \mapsto \partial_s g \otimes 1.$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ | \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} \right) : B_s \rightarrow B_s B_s, \quad f \otimes g \mapsto f \otimes 1 \otimes g.$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \dots \end{array} \right) : \underbrace{B_s B_t \cdots}_{m_{st}} \rightarrow \underbrace{B_t B_s \cdots}_{m_{st}}, \quad \underbrace{B_s B_t \cdots}_{m_{st}} \twoheadrightarrow B_{w_{s,t}} \hookrightarrow \underbrace{B_t B_s \cdots}_{m_{st}}$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) : \underbrace{B_s B_t \cdots}_{m_{st}} \rightarrow \underbrace{B_t B_s \cdots}_{m_{st}}, \quad \underbrace{B_s B_t \cdots}_{m_{st}} \twoheadrightarrow B_{w_{s,t}} \hookrightarrow \underbrace{B_t B_s \cdots}_{m_{st}}$$


- Let  $w_{s,t}$  be the longest element of  $\langle s, t \rangle$
- Then  $B_s B_t \cdots$  and  $B_t B_s$  both contain  $B_{w_{s,t}}$  as a direct summand (up to isomorphism) with multiplicity 1
- This gives  $\twoheadrightarrow$  and  $\hookrightarrow$ . Rescale so that  $1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1$  is sent to  $1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1$
- **Example.**  $W = \overset{s}{\bullet} \xrightarrow{2} \overset{t}{\bullet}$

$$\mathcal{F} \left( \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) : B_s B_t \twoheadrightarrow B_{st} \hookrightarrow B_t B_s$$

$$\xrightarrow{\sim} \longrightarrow$$



# Walkthrough

- $(W, S)$
  - $H$  ←
  - $\mathbb{B}SBim$
  - $SBim = \text{Kar } \mathbb{B}SBim$
  - $[SBim]_{\oplus}$
- 
- $\mathbb{R}$

# Next Time

- Why there're no 4-color relations
- Soergel categorification theorem