



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Combinatorial Theory,
Series Awww.elsevier.com/locate/jctaIrreducible modules for the degenerate double affine
Hecke algebra of type A as submodules of Verma
modules

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 7 April 2014

Available online 23 February 2015

Keywords:

Degenerate DAHA

Category \mathcal{O}

Intertwiners

Fusion procedure

ABSTRACT

We give a full classification, in terms of periodic skew diagrams, of irreducible modules in category \mathcal{O}_{ss} for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra of type A which can be realized as submodules of Verma modules.

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1. Introduction

Irreducible representations in category \mathcal{O} for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra (trigonometric Cherednik algebra) $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ of type A have been classified by Suzuki in [14]. They are parametrized by *periodic Cherednik diagrams*, which are an infinite, periodic, skew generalization of Young diagrams. Given such a diagram D , the construction in [14] produces a character χ_D of a commutative subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$. One can induce from any one dimensional representation χ of the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ and get a representation of the entire algebra $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$; the resulting induced representation M_χ is called the *Verma module*. For a character $\chi = \chi_D$ obtained

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from a periodic Cherednik diagram D , the resulting Verma module $M_\chi = M_D$ has a distinguished quotient N_D called the *small Verma module*, which in turn has a unique irreducible quotient L_D . All irreducible representations of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ in the appropriately defined category \mathcal{O} can be realized in this way, and it is known which diagrams D produce isomorphic irreducible representations. This gives a parametrization of simple objects in category \mathcal{O} in terms of equivalence classes of periodic Cherednik diagrams.

A certain full subcategory \mathcal{O}_{ss} of \mathcal{O} is particularly approachable. Its objects are *semisimple* or *calibrated* modules, defined as those $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ modules on which the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ acts diagonally. Suzuki and Vazirani [16] classify such irreducible modules in terms of periodic Cherednik diagrams. They prove that an irreducible module L_D is semisimple if and only if D is a *periodic skew diagram*. This is a combinatorial condition on the arrangement of boxes in D , and it directly generalizes the corresponding condition for semisimple representations of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra from [12].

In fact, many results in the representation theory of (degenerate) double affine Hecke algebras parallel analogous results in the representation theory of (degenerate) affine Hecke algebras. The correspondence is analogous to that between Weyl groups and an affine Weyl groups. For example, irreducible representations of degenerate affine Hecke algebras correspond to (finite) Cherednik diagrams, and semisimple representations correspond to (finite) skew Young diagrams (see [1,13]). This paper proves a double affine analogue of a theorem about affine Hecke algebras due to Guizzi, Nazarov, and Papi.

The result in question appears in [3]. It relies on the philosophy that submodules are easier to understand and work with than quotients, (e.g. in computations and examples), and seeks to explicitly realize any irreducible module L_χ^{aff} for the affine Hecke algebra, normally constructed as a quotient of the Verma module M_χ^{aff} , as a submodule of (another) Verma module M_τ^{aff} . For a character χ_D corresponding to a Cherednik diagram D , the authors consider the character $\tau = w_0\chi$, for w_0 the longest element of the symmetric group, construct a homomorphism $M_\chi^{\text{aff}} \rightarrow M_\tau^{\text{aff}}$ using rescaled intertwiners, and prove that it factors through the quotient map $M_\chi^{\text{aff}} \rightarrow L_\chi^{\text{aff}}$, thus realizing L_χ^{aff} as a submodule of M_τ^{aff} . Though the existence of such an inclusion could potentially be deduced from general principles (for example, by proving that every Verma module M_τ^{aff} has a simple socle isomorphic to $L_{w_0\tau}^{\text{aff}}$, or by considering dual modules), the advantage of the construction in [3] is in the explicit construction of the eigenvector in M_τ^{aff} with the required eigenvalue, and the underlying combinatorics of fusion of intertwining operators associated to the symmetric group, continuing the work on fusion developed in [1,2,6].

We study the corresponding question for double affine Hecke algebras $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n \geq 2$ and a parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$. The main result of the paper is the following:

Theorem 1.1. *Let L_D be the semisimple irreducible module for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ associated to a periodic skew diagram D . Then L_D can be realized as a submodule of a Verma module if and only if $\kappa = 1$, or $\kappa \geq 2$ and the diagram D has no infinite column.*

Notice some similarities and differences to the main result of [3]. Firstly, in the double affine Hecke algebra setting there is no longest element w_0 of the Weyl group (affine symmetric group in our case, and symmetric group in [3]), so the choice of τ such that L_D embeds into M_τ is more involved. Secondly, in the case of degenerate affine Hecke algebras every irreducible module can be embedded into a Verma module, while for degenerate double affine Hecke algebras there exist irreducible modules for which this is not true. These modules are in a sense a degenerate case, and are “too small” to be embedded into an induced module. Thirdly, we only prove our result for semisimple modules, as we use the combinatorics described in [16] to prove that the image of the homomorphism $M_D \rightarrow M_\tau$ is the irreducible module L_D . We conjecture that a similar result holds for non-semisimple modules as well. Finally, we note that there is no clear way how the double affine result could follow from general principles such as duality, as socles of Verma modules are not always simple. The motivation for studying the question of the existence of the inclusions in the double affine case is thus both in realizing simple modules in a more direct and computation-friendly way, and in understanding the combinatorics of the fusion of intertwiners.

The method of the proof is as follows. We treat the following three cases separately. For $\kappa > 1$ and D a periodic skew diagram with an infinite column, we find explicit torsion in the module L_D , and prove that submodules of Verma modules have no torsion. For $\kappa > 1$ and D a periodic skew diagram with no infinite column, we construct an element \tilde{w} of the affine Weyl group depending on D , and choose $\tau = \tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D$. We then construct a homomorphism $F : M_D \rightarrow M_\tau$ in a way analogous to [3], using limits of intertwiners. The proof that the homomorphism is well defined relies on the same tools as in the affine case (the combinatorial study of reduced decompositions of elements of reflection groups), but the combinatorics involved is different due to the different choice of the group element \tilde{w} . The proof that F factors through the quotient map $Q : M_D \rightarrow L_D$ is combinatorial, and relies on the results in [16], as opposed to the algebraic proof of [3] for the affine Hecke algebras, which uses a functor to quantum groups and results from their representation theory. Finally, for $\kappa = 1$, we find an explicit embedding of any semisimple irreducible module into a Verma module.

The methods and the results here obtained for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebras apply analogously to the case of double affine Hecke algebras, with the same proofs.

The roadmap of the paper is as follows. In Section 2, we review the results about degenerate double affine Hecke algebras and their representations which we will use, most notably from [14–16]. We also review the corresponding result of [3] concerning embeddings of irreducible modules into Verma modules for affine Hecke algebras. In Section 3 we classify the semisimple irreducible modules which cannot be embedded into Verma modules, for $\kappa > 1$. In Section 4, for $\kappa > 1$, we classify all semisimple irreducible modules which can be embedded into Verma modules, and give an explicit embedding. In Section 5 we deal with the case $\kappa = 1$, and find an explicit embedding of any semisimple irreducible module into a Verma module.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. The Weyl group and the affine Weyl group of type A

All the material in this section is standard and can be found in [5].

Definition 2.1. For integer $n \geq 2$, the extended affine Weyl group of type A_n is the group \dot{W}_n with generators s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} and $x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}$ and relations:

$$\begin{aligned} s_i^2 &= 1 \\ s_i s_{i+1} s_i &= s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1} \\ s_i s_j &= s_j s_i \quad |i - j| \neq 1 \\ x_i x_j &= x_j x_i \\ s_i x_i &= x_{i+1} s_i \\ s_i x_j &= x_j s_i \quad j \neq i, i + 1. \end{aligned}$$

The subgroup generated by s_1, \dots, s_{n-1} is the symmetric group W_n . It is the Weyl group of type A_n , and it acts on the \mathfrak{gl}_n weight lattice $P = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z} \epsilon_i$ by the permutation action $w(\epsilon_i) = \epsilon_{w(i)}$ for $w \in W_n$. The subgroup of \dot{W}_n generated by $x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}$ is isomorphic to this lattice written multiplicatively. The simple roots for W_n are $\alpha_i = \epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$. The group \dot{W}_n is isomorphic to the semidirect product of $W_n \ltimes P$, and its group algebra is $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n] = \mathbb{C}[W_n] \ltimes \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$.

We extend the root lattice to $\bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z} \epsilon_i \oplus \mathbb{Z} \mathbf{c}$, and define $\epsilon_{i+kn} = \epsilon_i - k\mathbf{c}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then the affine roots \mathcal{R} are $\alpha_{i,j} = \epsilon_i - \epsilon_j$; they satisfy $\alpha_{i+n,j+n} = \alpha_{i,j}$. Positive affine roots can be chosen to be $\mathcal{R}_+ = \{\alpha_{i,j} \mid j > i\}$.

We will use another well known presentation of \dot{W}_n . Let $s_{ij} \in W_n$ be the transposition of i and j ; in particular $s_i = s_{i,i+1}$. Set $s_0 = x_1 x_n^{-1} s_{1n}$ and $\pi = x_1 s_1 s_2 \dots s_{n-1}$. Abusing notation, set $s_{i+kn} = s_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then \dot{W}_n is generated by $s_0, s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}, \pi^{\pm 1}$, with the relations:

- for any n :

$$\begin{aligned} s_i^2 &= 1 \\ \pi s_i \pi^{-1} &= s_{i+1}; \end{aligned}$$

- for $n \geq 3$, in addition to the above:

$$\begin{aligned} s_i s_{i+1} s_i &= s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1} \\ s_i s_j &= s_j s_i \quad |i - j| \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n}. \end{aligned}$$

The length function on \dot{W}_n is determined by $l(\pi) = 0$, $l(s_i) = 1$. Let \dot{W}_n^0 be the subgroup generated by s_0, \dots, s_{n-1} .

2.2. Degenerate double affine Hecke algebra of type A

In the following subsections we recall the definition of degenerate double affine Hecke algebras and some results from [14–16].

Definition 2.2. For integers $n \geq 2$ and $\kappa \geq 1$, the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra (trigonometric Cherednik algebra) of type A is the unital associative algebra $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ over \mathbb{C} such that:

- (i) as a vector space, $\check{H}_n(\kappa) = \mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$;
- (ii) the natural inclusions $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n] \hookrightarrow \check{H}_n(\kappa)$ and $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n] \hookrightarrow \check{H}_n(\kappa)$ are algebra homomorphisms;
- (iii) the relations between the generators of \dot{W}_n and u_1, \dots, u_n are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} s_i u_i &= u_{i+1} s_i - 1 & i = 1 \dots n-1 \\ s_0 u_n &= (u_1 - \kappa) s_0 - 1 \\ s_i u_j &= u_j s_i & j \neq i, i+1 \pmod{n} \\ \pi u_i \pi^{-1} &= u_{i+1} & i = 1 \dots n-1 \\ \pi u_n \pi^{-1} &= u_1 - \kappa. \end{aligned}$$

The subalgebra of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ generated by $\mathbb{C}[W_n]$ and $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ is the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \dot{H}_n .

While the above definition makes sense for any $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$, this restriction is common (see [14,16]) because the behavior for $\kappa \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ is very simple (the appropriately defined category of representations is semisimple), the behavior for $\kappa \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \{0\}$ can be deduced from the behavior for $\kappa \in \mathbb{N}$, and the behavior for $\kappa = 0$ is very different and usually considered separately.

The commutator between u_i and x_j can be computed from the above definition as

$$[u_i, x_j] = \begin{cases} \kappa x_i + x_i \sum_{k < i} x_k s_{ki} + \sum_{k > i} x_i s_{ik} & i = j \\ -x_{\min\{i, j\}} s_{ij} & i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

Multiplication in the algebra induces an isomorphism $\mathbb{C}[x_1^\pm, \dots, x_n^\pm] \otimes \mathbb{C}[W_n] \otimes \mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n] \rightarrow \check{H}_n(\kappa)$.

It is convenient to define $u_{j+kn} = u_j - k\kappa$ for $j, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq j \leq n$. With that convention and the convention $s_{i+kn} = s_i$, we can uniformly write the relations as: for all $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
s_i u_i &= u_{i+1} s_i - 1 \\
s_i u_j &= u_j s_i \quad \text{if } j \not\equiv i, i+1 \pmod{n} \\
\pi u_i \pi^{-1} &= u_{i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

2.3. An action of \dot{W}_n on \mathbb{Z} and on \mathbb{C}^n

Consider the permutation action modulo n of the group \dot{W}_n on the set \mathbb{Z} , introduced in [8], and determined by:

$$\begin{aligned}
s_i(j) &= \begin{cases} j+1 & j \equiv i \pmod{n} \\ j-1 & j \equiv i+1 \pmod{n} \\ j & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
\pi(j) &= j+1.
\end{aligned}$$

From this it follows that

$$x_i(j) = \begin{cases} j+n & j \equiv i \pmod{n} \\ j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The action of \dot{W}_n on the set \mathcal{R} of affine roots coincides with the action given by setting $w(\epsilon_i) = \epsilon_{w(i)}$.

For $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, we define the functional $\xi : \mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $\xi(u_i) = \xi_i$. Accordingly, extend the indexing of ξ to \mathbb{Z} by defining $\xi_{i+kn} = \xi_i - k\kappa$; this is consistent with the above convention $u_{i+kn} = u_i - k\kappa$. Define the action of \dot{W}_n on \mathbb{C}^n by setting $(w\xi)_i = \xi_{w^{-1}(i)}$.

2.4. Periodic diagrams

We now recall the definitions of the combinatorial objects which parametrize irreducible representations of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$, periodic Cherednik diagrams and periodic skew Young diagrams. These diagrams are certain sets D of integral points in the plane, generalizing Young diagrams. This is one of the possible parametrizations of irreducible representations of various (double) affine Hecke algebras, a version of which is used in [1,3,14–16]; another one is by Zelevinsky's multisegments, defined in [17]. As is usual for Young diagrams, we will draw points $(a, b) \in D \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$ as boxes, labeling integer points in the plane like rows and columns of an infinite matrix (rows with labels increasing downward and columns with labels increasing to the right).

Definition 2.3.

- (1) Let n, m, l be integers such that $n \geq 2$, $1 \leq m \leq n$. A *periodic Cherednik diagram* of degree n and period $(m, -l)$ is a set $D \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that:

(i) restricted to each row, D is a nonempty segment:

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{Z} \exists \mu_a \leq \lambda_a \text{ s.t. } \{b \mid (a, b) \in D\} = [\mu_a, \lambda_a] = \{\mu_a, \mu_a + 1, \dots, \lambda_a\};$$

(ii) there is a total of n points in rows labeled 1 to m :

$$\sum_{a=1}^m (\lambda_a - \mu_a + 1) = n;$$

(iii) it is periodic of period $(m, -l)$:

$$D + \mathbb{Z} \cdot (m, -l) = D;$$

(iv) its left and right edges satisfy:

$$\begin{aligned} &\forall a \quad \mu_{a+1} \leq \mu_a + 1 \text{ and} \\ &\text{if } \mu_{a+1} = \mu_a + 1 \text{ then } \lambda_{a+1} \leq \lambda_a + 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) A periodic Cherednik diagram D is called a periodic skew diagram if instead of (iv) it satisfies a stronger condition:

(iv')

$$\forall a \quad \mu_{a+1} \leq \mu_a \text{ and } \lambda_{a+1} \leq \lambda_a.$$

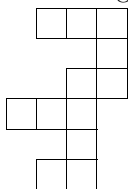
Because of periodicity, specifying a diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$ is equivalent to specifying its first m rows. We call this set the *fundamental domain* of D . Given $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m)$ and $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$, the other endpoints of row segments can be calculated as $\mu_{i+km} = \mu_i - kl$, $\lambda_{i+km} = \lambda_i - kl$.

If D is a periodic skew diagram of period $(m, -l)$, then $l \geq 0$. It is easy to see that if D is a periodic skew diagram and $(a, b) \in D$, $(a + s, b + t) \in D$ for some $s, t \geq 0$, then $(a + s', b + t') \in D$ for all $0 \leq s' \leq s$, $0 \leq t' \leq t$.

Example 2.4. In the following examples we draw the first $2m$ rows of a diagram.

Not a periodic

Cherednik diagram



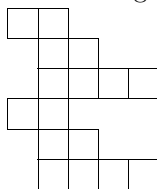
$$n = 6, m = 3, l = 1$$

$$\mu = (1, 3, 2)$$

$$\lambda = (3, 3, 3)$$

A periodic

Cherednik diagram



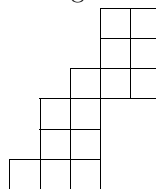
$$n = 8, m = 3, l = 0$$

$$\mu = (1, 2, 2)$$

$$\lambda = (2, 3, 5)$$

A periodic

skew diagram



$$n = 7, m = 3, l = 2$$

$$\mu = (2, 2, 1)$$

$$\lambda = (3, 3, 3)$$

2.5. Tableaux on periodic diagrams and the content of a tableau

Next, we label the boxes of D by integers.

Definition 2.5.

- (i) A tableau on a periodic Cherednik diagram D of degree n and period $(m, -l)$ is a bijection $T : D \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, such that for any box $(a, b) \in D$

$$T((a, b) + k(m, -l)) = T(a, b) + kn.$$

- (ii) A tableau is said to be standard if T is increasing along rows and columns:

$$\text{if } (a, b), (a, b+1) \in D \text{ then } T(a, b) < T(a, b+1),$$

$$\text{if } (a, b), (a+1, b) \in D \text{ then } T(a, b) < T(a+1, b).$$

- (iii) A row reading tableau T_0 on D is the tableau determined on the first m rows by the condition: for $a = 1, \dots, m$ and $(a, b) \in D$,

$$T_0(a, b) = \sum_{i=1}^{a-1} (\lambda_i - \mu_i + 1) + b - \mu_a + 1.$$

- (iv) The content of a tableau T is the function $C_T : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by

$$\text{for } i = T(a, b), \quad C_T(i) = b - a.$$

- (v) For a fixed diagram D we define the action of \dot{W}_n on the set of all tableaux on D by

$$(wT)(a, b) = w(T(a, b)).$$

Example 2.6. In the following examples, $n = 4$, $m = 2$, $l = 1$. We place the diagram so that the top left box on this picture is $(1, 1)$, and calculate $(C_T(1), C_T(2), C_T(3), C_T(4))$.

Periodic tableau

	2	1
	3	4
6	5	
7	8	

$$(1, 0, -1, 0)$$

Standard periodic tableau

	1	3
	2	4
5	7	
6	8	

$$(0, -1, 1, 0)$$

Row reading tableau

	1	2
	3	4
5	6	
7	8	

$$(0, 1, -1, 0)$$

2.6. Verma modules, small Verma modules and their irreducible quotients

Let D be a periodic Cherednik diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$, and T_0 its row reading tableau. Assume m, l are such that $\kappa = m + l \geq 1$, and consider the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$. Let $\chi = \chi_D$ be the character of the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ determined by:

$$\chi_i = \chi_D(u_i) = C_{T_0}(i).$$

This is consistent with our conventions $u_{i+kn} = u_i - k\kappa$ and $\chi_{i+kn} = \chi_i - k\kappa$; if $i = T_0(a, b)$, then $i + kn = T_0(a + km, b - kl)$, so

$$C_{T_0}(i + kn) = (b - kl) - (a + km) = (b - a) - k(m + l) = C_{T_0}(i) - k\kappa.$$

For any character χ of $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$, let $\mathbb{C}_\chi = \mathbb{C}\mathbf{1}_\chi$ be the one-dimensional representation of $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$, determined by $u_i \mathbf{1}_\chi = \chi_i \mathbf{1}_\chi$. If $\chi = \chi_D$, we sometimes write $\mathbf{1}_D = \mathbf{1}_\chi$.

Definition 2.7. The standard or Verma module associated to a character χ of $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$ is the $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ module

$$M_\chi = \text{Ind}_{\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]}^{\check{H}_n(\kappa)} \mathbb{C}_\chi.$$

If $\chi = \chi_D$ for some diagram D , we write $M_D = M_\chi$.

The module M_χ is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ as a $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ module, and has a basis $\{w\mathbf{1}_\chi \mid w \in \dot{W}_n\}$.

For a diagram D with the row reading tableau T_0 and $\chi = \chi_D$, let I be the set of all integers $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that i and $i + 1$ are in the same row of T_0 . Let $W_I \subseteq W_n$ be the subgroup generated by $\{s_i \mid i \in I\}$. This is the parabolic subgroup of W_n , consisting of row preserving permutations of T_0 . Extend the representation \mathbb{C}_χ to be a trivial representation of $\mathbb{C}[W_I]$. This is consistent with the relations of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$, and makes \mathbb{C}_χ into a representation of the subalgebra $\check{H}_I(\kappa)$ of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ generated by $\mathbb{C}[W_I]$ and $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$.

Definition 2.8. The small Verma module associated to D is the module

$$N_D = \text{Ind}_{\check{H}_I(\kappa)}^{\check{H}_n(\kappa)} \mathbb{C}_\chi.$$

It is isomorphic to the quotient of M_D by the left $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ submodule generated by $\{s_i - 1 \mid i \in I\}$.

As a $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ module, N_D is canonically isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]/\mathbb{C}[W_I]$. Abusing notation, write the cyclic generator of N_D which is the image under the quotient morphism of $\mathbf{1}_D \in M_D$ as $\mathbf{1}_D \in N_D$.

Remark 2.9. In type A , the trigonometric Cherednik algebra is closely related to the rational Cherednik algebra (see [15]). Define $y_i \in \ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ by the equation $u_i = x_i y_i + \sum_{j < i} s_{ji}$. The subalgebra of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ generated by $x_i, y_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ and $s_i, i = 1, \dots, n-1$ is isomorphic to the rational Cherednik algebra, while the localization of the rational Cherednik algebra at x_i^{-1} recovers the trigonometric Cherednik algebra $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$.

Consider the Verma module for the rational Cherednik algebra whose lowest weight is the trivial representation of W_n . As a vector space this module is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, with x_i acting by multiplication, W_n by permutation action, and y_i act by Dunkl operators. On the lowest weight vector, all y_i act as 0, while the Jucys–Murphy elements act by scalars $0, 1, \dots, n-1$. Localizing this representation at x_i^{-1} , we get the small Verma module for the trigonometric Cherednik algebra associated to the diagram D whose fundamental domain is $\boxed{1} \boxed{2} \boxed{3} \boxed{\dots} \boxed{n}$. This representation is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ as a vector space. The generators u_i respect the natural grading by degree of polynomials, and their eigenvectors in N_D are non-symmetric Jack polynomials. (See [7,9].)

Definition 2.10. Let \mathcal{O} be the category of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ modules which are finitely generated, locally finite for the action of $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$, and such that the generalized eigenvalues for the action of (u_1, \dots, u_n) are integers. Let \mathcal{O}_{ss} be the full subcategory of \mathcal{O} consisting of those modules on which (u_1, \dots, u_n) diagonalize.

Verma modules and small Verma modules associated to periodic Cherednik diagrams belong to category \mathcal{O} . The following theorem describes the irreducible objects in these categories.

Theorem 2.11. (See [14,16].)

- (i) If D is a periodic Cherednik diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$, $n, m \geq 1$, $\kappa = m + l \geq 1$, then the small Verma module N_D for $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ has a unique simple quotient. Call this simple module L_D .
- (ii) For any simple module L in category \mathcal{O} of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ representations there exists $1 \leq m \leq n$, and a periodic Cherednik diagram D of degree n and period $(m, -(\kappa - m))$, such that L is isomorphic to L_D as $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ modules.
- (iii) The modules L_D and $L_{D'}$ are isomorphic if and only if there exists $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $D' = D + (r, r)$.
- (iv) An irreducible module L_D is in \mathcal{O}_{ss} if and only if D is a periodic skew diagram.

2.7. Intertwining operators

Let us consider the following elements of the appropriate localization of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$:

$$\Phi_i = s_i + \frac{1}{u_i - u_{i+1}}$$

$$\Phi_{\pi^{\pm 1}} = \pi^{\pm 1}.$$

In particular, $\Phi_0 = s_0 + \frac{1}{u_0 - u_1} = s_0 + \frac{1}{-u_1 + u_n + \kappa}$, and $\Phi_{i+n\kappa} = \Phi_i$. They satisfy:

- for any n :

$$\Phi_\pi \Phi_i = \Phi_{i+1} \Phi_\pi$$

$$\Phi_i^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{(u_i - u_{i+1})^2};$$

- for $n \geq 3$, in addition to the above:

$$\Phi_i \Phi_{i+1} \Phi_i = \Phi_{i+1} \Phi_i \Phi_{i+1},$$

$$\Phi_i \Phi_j = \Phi_j \Phi_i \quad |i - j| \not\equiv 1 \pmod{n};$$

- for any n :

$$\Phi_i u_i = u_{i+1} \Phi_i$$

$$\Phi_i u_{i+1} = u_i \Phi_i$$

$$\Phi_i u_j = u_j \Phi_i \quad j \not\equiv i, i+1 \pmod{n}$$

$$\Phi_\pi u_i = u_{i+1} \Phi_\pi.$$

If $w = \pi^r s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}$ is a reduced expression in \dot{W}_n , define $\Phi_w = \Phi_\pi^r \Phi_{i_1} \dots \Phi_{i_l}$; it does not depend on the reduced decomposition. The operators Φ_w satisfy $\Phi_w u_i \Phi_w^{-1} = u_{w(i)}$. In representations, they act as maps between different eigenspaces of u_1, \dots, u_n , and we call them *intertwiners*. Corresponding operators Φ_w have been considered in [1,13].

Assume that M is a representation of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$, $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n)$ is an eigenvalue of (u_1, \dots, u_n) , and $M[\xi] = \{v \in M \mid u_i v = \xi_i v\}$ the corresponding eigenspace. Then:

- (i) $\Phi_\pi : M[\xi] \rightarrow M[\pi(\xi)]$ is an isomorphism with the inverse $\Phi_{\pi^{-1}}$;
- (ii) if $\xi_i - \xi_{i+1} \neq 0$, then $\Phi_i|_{M[\xi]} = s_i + \frac{1}{\xi_i - \xi_{i+1}} : M[\xi] \rightarrow M[s_i(\xi)]$;
- (iii) if $\xi_i - \xi_{i+1} \neq 0, \pm 1$, then $\Phi_i : M[\xi] \rightarrow M[s_i(\xi)]$ is an isomorphism with inverse $\frac{(\xi_i - \xi_{i+1})^2}{1 - (\xi_i - \xi_{i+1})^2} \Phi_i$.

Define also the rescaled intertwiners Ψ_i . For an eigenvalue $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $\xi_i - \xi_{i+1} \neq 0, \pm 1$, define

$$\Psi_i|_{M[\xi]} = \frac{\xi_i - \xi_{i+1}}{\xi_i - \xi_{i+1} + 1} \Phi_i = \frac{\xi_i - \xi_{i+1}}{\xi_i - \xi_{i+1} + 1} s_i + \frac{1}{\xi_i - \xi_{i+1} + 1}.$$

They satisfy $\Psi_i^2 = 1$, along with the braid relations $\Psi_i \Psi_{i+1} \Psi_i = \Psi_{i+1} \Psi_i \Psi_{i+1}$, $\Psi_i \Psi_j = \Psi_j \Psi_i$ for $|i - j| > 1$. This enables us to define Ψ_w for $w \in \dot{W}_n$.

Informally, the usefulness of Φ_w and Ψ_w comes from the fact that, using Φ_w instead of w turns the Hecke algebra relations between s_i and u_i turn into simpler semidirect product relations between Φ_i and u_i . For semisimple representations of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$, where u_i diagonalize and Φ_w are maps between their joint eigenspaces, understanding the structure of the representation means understanding the combinatorics of the eigenvalues and the action of \dot{W}_n on them.

Notice that for a Cherednik diagram D , the small Verma module N_D is the quotient of the Verma module M_D by the submodule generated by $\{\Phi_i \mid i \in I\}$.

2.8. Irreducible semisimple modules

Theorem 2.12. (See [16].) Let D be a periodic skew diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$, $\chi = \chi_D$ the associated character of $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$, and M_D and L_D the corresponding Verma module and its irreducible quotient for the algebra $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$.

(1) The irreducible module L_D is isomorphic to the module with the basis

$$\{v_T \mid T \text{ a standard tableau on } D\}$$

and the action

$$u_i v_T = C_T(i) v_T$$

$$\pi v_T = v_{\pi(T)}$$

$$s_i v_T = \begin{cases} \frac{C_T(i) - C_T(i+1) + 1}{C_T(i) - C_T(i+1)} v_{s_i(T)} - \frac{1}{C_T(i) - C_T(i+1)} v_T, & s_i(T) \text{ standard} \\ -\frac{1}{C_T(i) - C_T(i+1)} v_T, & s_i(T) \text{ not standard} \end{cases}$$

(2) Identifying L_D with this module, the quotient map $Q : M_D \twoheadrightarrow L_D$ is the unique $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ morphism such that $Q(\mathbf{1}_D) = v_{T_0}$.

(3) The kernel of $Q : M_D \twoheadrightarrow L_D$ is generated as an $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ -module by the set

$$\{\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D \mid w T_0 \text{ standard, } s_i w T_0 \text{ not standard}\}.$$

Part (1) of this theorem is Section 4.3 of [16], part (2) follows from the definition of M_D as an induced module by Frobenius reciprocity, and part (3) follows from Lemma 3.17

in [16]. In particular, all eigenspaces of L_D are one dimensional, if ξ is an eigenvalue of u_1, \dots, u_n on L_D then $\xi_i \neq \xi_{i+1}$ for every i , and if $w\xi = \xi$ for some eigenvalue ξ with eigenvector $v \in L_D$ and some $w \neq 1 \in \dot{W}_n$, then $\Phi_w v = 0$.

We can describe the module L_D in terms of intertwiners:

- if both T and $s_i T$ are standard, $v_{s_i T} = \Psi_i v_T$;
- if T is standard and $s_i T$ is not, then $s_i v_T$ can be calculated from $\Phi_i v_T = 0$.

We can also describe the quotient map $Q : M_D \twoheadrightarrow L_D$ in terms of intertwiners:

- if wT_0 is standard, then using [16, Lemma 3.17], we get that for some $a_{w'}, b_{w'} \in \mathbb{C}$

$$Q(w\mathbf{1}_D) = \left(\Psi_w + \sum_{l(w') < l(w)} a_{w'} \Psi_{w'} \right) v_{T_0} = v_{wT_0} + \sum_{l(w') < l(w)} b_{w'} v_{w'T_0};$$

- if wT_0 is not standard, then for some $c_{w'} \in \mathbb{C}$

$$Q(w\mathbf{1}_D) = \sum_{l(w') < l(w)} c_{w'} v_{w'T_0}.$$

Lemma 2.13. Assume that D is a periodic skew diagram, T a standard tableau on it and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is such that $s_i T$ is not standard. Then in T , the boxes containing i and $i+1$ are adjacent.

Proof. The tableaux $s_i T$ and T only differ by transposing $i+kn$ and $i+kn+1$ for all k . Any integer $z \neq i, i+1$ is bigger than i if and only if it is bigger than $i+1$. Thus, the only way that $s_i T$ can be non-standard while T is standard is that in T , i and $i+1$ are comparable, meaning they are in the same row or in the same column. As T is standard, there can be no integer between them, so the only possibilities are:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline i & i+1 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline i \\ \hline i+1 \\ \hline \end{array}. \quad \square$$

2.9. Corresponding results for degenerate affine Hecke algebras [3]

Irreducible representations for the (degenerate) affine Hecke algebra \dot{H}_n are parametrized by finite Cherednik diagrams in a directly analogous way. To a finite Cherednik diagram D_{fin} consisting of n boxes we associate a character $\chi = \chi_D$ as the content of the row reading tableaux on D_{fin} . The induced module $M_D^{aff} = M_\chi^{aff}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[W_n]$. Its quotient by Φ_i , for s_i row preserving simple reflections, has a unique irreducible quotient $L_D^{aff} = L_\chi^{aff}$. Let w_0 be the longest element of W_n .

Theorem 2.14. (See [3].) *For every finite Cherednik diagram D_{fin} there exists a nonzero homomorphism $L_\chi^{\text{aff}} \hookrightarrow M_{w_0\chi}^{\text{aff}}$.*

If χ_1, \dots, χ_n are all distinct, then $\Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_{w_0\chi}$ is an eigenvector in $M_{w_0\chi}^{\text{aff}}$ with eigenvalue $w_0^2\chi = \chi$, and $\mathbf{1}_\chi \mapsto \Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_{w_0\chi}$ determines a homomorphism $M_\chi^{\text{aff}} \hookrightarrow M_{w_0\chi}^{\text{aff}}$. If some $\chi_i = \chi_j$ for $i \neq j$, then at least one factor of Φ_{w_0} has a pole, and $\Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}$ is not well defined. The proof replaces Φ_{w_0} with the limit at $z = \chi_D$ of an appropriate $\mathbb{C}[W_n]$ -valued rational function of z , and uses the fusion procedure to show that this function (restricted to an appropriate subset of \mathbb{C}^n) is regular at $z = \chi_D$. This procedure is combinatorial in nature, and relies on the detailed combinatorial study of the possible reduced decompositions of the longest elements w_0 of the symmetric group. The goal is to produce an eigenvector E in $M_{w_0\chi}^{\text{aff}}$ with the eigenvalue χ_D , which induces a homomorphism $M_\chi^{\text{aff}} \hookrightarrow M_{w_0\chi}^{\text{aff}}$. To prove that this homomorphism factors through the surjection $M_\chi^{\text{aff}} \rightarrow L_\chi^{\text{aff}}$, the authors apply a functor from representations of the affine Hecke algebra to a certain category of representations of a quantum group, and use known results about corresponding morphisms in that category.

2.10. The main result

We now state and prove the corresponding result about inclusions of irreducible modules into Verma modules for double affine Hecke algebras. From now on, we will be concerned with periodic skew Young diagrams and semisimple irreducible representations.

By Theorem 2.14, every irreducible category \mathcal{O} module for degenerate affine Hecke algebras can be realized as a submodule of a Verma module. For double affine Hecke algebras, the answer is more complicated, and there are irreducible modules for which such an inclusion does not exist. These modules are “too small”, in the following sense: Verma modules are induced, isomorphic as $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ modules to $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$, and are in particular free $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ modules of rank $n!$. Any submodule of a Verma module is therefore free of $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ torsion. So, any irreducible module which has $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ torsion cannot be embedded into a Verma module. We will describe such modules in terms of periodic skew Young diagrams and find their torsion. For all other modules, we will describe a Verma module they inject to and find an explicit embedding.

Theorem 1.1. *Let L_D be the semisimple irreducible module for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ associated to a periodic skew diagram D . Then L_D can be realized as a submodule of a Verma module if and only if $\kappa = 1$, or $\kappa \geq 2$ and the diagram D has no infinite column.*

We proceed with the proof in three steps. In Section 3, we show how, for $\kappa \geq 2$, an infinite column for D prevents L_D from being embedded into a Verma module (Proposition 3.1). In Section 4, for $\kappa \geq 2$ and D a diagram with no infinite column, we define an

affine Weyl group element \tilde{w} and a character $\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D$, construct a map of Verma modules $M_D \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$, and prove it factors through the quotient map $M_D \rightarrow L_D$, giving an embedding $L_D \hookrightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ (Proposition 4.1, stated at the beginning and proved at the end of Section 4). Finally, in Section 5 we resolve the $\kappa = 1$ case, constructing an explicit embedding of every irreducible module into a Verma module in that case (Proposition 5.3).

3. Irreducible modules which cannot be realized as submodules of Verma modules

In this section, we prove one part of the main result. Namely, we show:

Proposition 3.1. *Let D be a periodic skew diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$, $\kappa = m + l \geq 2$, and assume that D has an infinite column (there exists $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $(a, b) \in D$ for infinitely many values of $a \in \mathbb{Z}$). Then the corresponding irreducible module L_D for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ cannot be embedded into a Verma module M_τ for any character τ of $\mathbb{C}[u_1, \dots, u_n]$.*

This is proved through a series of lemmas. The assumption $\kappa \geq 2$ is used to find torsion in Lemma 3.3.

Lemma 3.2. *If D is a periodic skew diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$ with an infinite column, then D consists of k consecutive infinite columns. In other words, $l = 0$, $n = mk$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\kappa = m$, and there exists $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda = \mu + k - 1$ such that*

$$D = \{(a, b) \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}, \mu \leq b \leq \lambda\} = \mathbb{Z} \times [\mu, \lambda].$$

Proof. Let us first show that if D has an infinite column, then $l = 0$. Setting $\mu = \min_{i \in [1, m]} \mu_i$, $\lambda = \max_{i \in [1, m]} \lambda_i$, we see that $D \subseteq [1, m] \times [\mu, \lambda] + \mathbb{Z}(m, -l)$. Assume the column b is infinite, then $(a, b) \in D$ for all $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.

For any $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, pick $a \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $1 + mr \leq a \leq m + mr$. As $(a, b) \in D$, it follows that $(a, b) \in [1, m] \times [\mu, \lambda] + r(m, -l)$. In particular, $\mu - lr \leq b \leq \lambda - lr$, and so $\mu - b \leq lr \leq \lambda - b$ for all r . This is only possible if $l = 0$.

Condition (iv') in Definition 2.3 now reads:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_1 &\geq \mu_2 \geq \dots \geq \mu_m \geq \mu_{m+1} = \mu_1 - l = \mu_1 \\ \lambda_1 &\geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m \geq \lambda_{m+1} = \lambda_1 - l = \lambda_1 \end{aligned}$$

so $\mu_i = \mu$, $\lambda_i = \lambda$ for all i , and $D = \mathbb{Z} \times [\mu, \lambda]$. Setting $k = \lambda - \mu + 1$, we see that the first m rows contain $n = mk$ boxes. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Consider the periodic skew diagram $D = \mathbb{Z} \times [\mu, \lambda]$ consisting of k infinite columns, with $n = mk$, $l = 0$, $\kappa = m$, $k \geq 1$, and $\mu, \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $\lambda = \mu + k - 1$. In the associated irreducible representation L_D of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k) v_{T_0} &= (x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} + \cdots + x_{2k}) v_{T_0} \\
 &= \cdots = (x_{(m-1)k+1} + x_{(m-1)k+2} + \cdots + x_{mk}) v_{T_0}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Define the following temporary notation:

$$X_i = 1 + s_{ik} + s_{ik+1}s_{ik} + \cdots + s_{ik+k-2} \cdots s_{ik}.$$

Because of the convention $s_{i+n} = s_i$ and $n = mk$, we have $X_{i+m} = X_i$. Furthermore, X_i and s_j commute unless j is between $ik-1$ and $ik+k-1 \pmod{n}$, and $X_i X_j = X_j X_i$ for all i, j . We will show that

$$(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_k) v_{T_0} = \pi X_0 X_1 \cdots X_{m-1} v_{T_0}. \quad (3.1)$$

Using the explicit formulas from [Theorem 2.12](#), and the fact that the first row of T_0 looks like $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & k \end{bmatrix}$, we see that s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{k-1} all act on $v_{T_0} \in L_D$ as 1. From this, using that $x_i = \pi s_{i-2} \cdots s_0 s_{n-1} \cdots s_i$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1 v_{T_0} &= \pi s_{n-1} s_{n-2} \cdots s_k v_{T_0}, \\
 x_2 v_{T_0} &= \pi s_0 s_{n-1} s_{n-2} \cdots s_k v_{T_0}, \\
 &\vdots \\
 x_k v_{T_0} &= \pi s_{k-2} \cdots s_0 s_{n-1} \cdots s_k v_{T_0}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Summing these, we get that

$$(x_1 + \cdots + x_k) v_{T_0} = \pi X_0 s_{n-1} s_{n-2} \cdots s_k v_{T_0}. \quad (3.2)$$

Let us now calculate $s_{2k-1} \cdots s_k v_{T_0}$. In what follows, we use the convention that all products have decreasing indices, and that the product over the empty set is 1. The first two rows of T_0 are

$$T_0 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & k-1 & k \\ \hline k+1 & k+2 & k+3 & \cdots & 2k-1 & 2k \\ \hline \end{array},$$

and we see that the tableaux $s_k T_0, s_{k+1} s_k T_0, \dots, s_{2k-2} \cdots s_k T_0$ are standard, while $s_{2k-1} \cdots s_k T_0$ is not. Using explicit formulas from [Theorem 2.12](#), we can prove by induction on i that for all $i = 0, \dots, k-2$,

$$s_{k+i} \cdots s_k v_{T_0} = \left(\prod_{a=0}^i \Psi_{k+a} - \sum_{j=0}^i \frac{1}{k-j} \prod_{a=0}^{j-1} \Psi_{k+a} \right) v_{T_0}.$$

From this we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_{2k-1} \dots s_k v_{T_0} &= \left(- \prod_{a=0}^{k-2} \Psi_{k+a} - \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} \frac{1}{k-j} \prod_{a=0}^{j-1} \Psi_{k+a} \right) v_{T_0} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \frac{-1}{k-j} \prod_{a=0}^{j-1} \Psi_{k+a} v_{T_0} \\
 &= \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \left(-1 + \sum_{i=j+1}^{k-1} \frac{1}{k-j} \right) \prod_{a=0}^{j-1} \Psi_{k+a} v_{T_0} \\
 &= \left(- \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \prod_{a=0}^{i-1} \Psi_{k+a} + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \frac{1}{k-j} \prod_{a=0}^{j-1} \Psi_{k+a} \right) v_{T_0} \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left(- \prod_{a=0}^{i-1} \Psi_{k+a} + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} \frac{1}{k-j} \prod_{a=0}^{j-1} \Psi_{k+a} \right) v_{T_0} \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \left(- \prod_{a=0}^{i-1} s_{k+a} \right) v_{T_0} \\
 &= -X_1 v_{T_0}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Going back to (3.2), we can conclude that:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x_1 + \dots + x_k) v_{T_0} &= \pi X_0 s_{n-1} s_{n-2} \dots s_k v_{T_0} \\
 &= \pi X_0 s_{n-1} s_{n-2} \dots s_{2k} X_1 v_{T_0} \\
 &= \pi X_0 X_1 s_{n-1} s_{n-2} \dots s_{2k} v_{T_0} \\
 &\dots \\
 &= \pi X_0 X_1 \dots X_{m-1} v_{T_0}.
 \end{aligned}$$

An analogous calculation then shows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} + \dots + x_{2k}) v_{T_0} &= \pi X_1 X_2 \dots X_{m-1} X_m v_{T_0} \\
 &= \pi X_1 X_2 \dots X_{m-1} X_0 v_{T_0} \\
 &= \pi X_0 X_1 \dots X_{m-2} X_{m-1} v_{T_0},
 \end{aligned}$$

thus proving that $(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_k) v_{T_0} = (x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} + \dots + x_{2k}) v_{T_0}$. \square

Example 3.4. A very similar statement should hold for periodic Cherednik diagrams. Here are some examples:

1. $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, (m, -l) = (2, 0): x_1 + x_2 = x_3 = \pi \left(-\Phi_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$
2. $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}, (m, -l) = (2, 0): x_1^{-1} = x_2^{-1} + x_3^{-1} = \pi^{-1} \left(-\Phi_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right)$
3. $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array}, (m, -l) = (2, 0): x_1^{-1} = x_2^{-1} + x_3^{-1} + x_4^{-1} = \pi^{-1} \left(-\Phi_3\Phi_0 - \frac{1}{2}\Phi_0 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$
4. $\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}, (m, -l) = (3, 0): x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = x_4 + x_5 = x_6 = \left(\Phi_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(\Phi_1\Phi_0 + \frac{1}{2}\Phi_0 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$
5. $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, (m, -l) = (2, 0): L_D = M_D.$

Lemma 3.5. *If an irreducible module L_D can be embedded into a Verma module M_τ , then the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ of $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ acts on the cyclic vector $v_{T_0} \in L_D$ without torsion.*

Proof. As $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ -modules, Verma modules are isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n] \cong \mathbb{C}[W_n] \ltimes \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$. In particular, they are free $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ -modules of rank $|W_n| = n!$. The action of $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ on the cyclic vector v_{T_0} of L_D produces a $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ -submodule of L_D , so we have a sequence of inclusions of $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ -modules

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]v_0 \hookrightarrow L_D \hookrightarrow M_\tau \cong \mathbb{C}[W_n] \ltimes \mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}].$$

Thus, $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]v_{T_0}$ is a submodule of a free $\mathbb{C}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ -module, so it is free of torsion. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.1. If D is a periodic skew diagram with an infinite column, then by Lemma 3.2 it consists of k consecutive infinite columns, and $n = mk$. By Lemma 3.3, $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k x_{k+i}$ act the same on the cyclic vector v_{T_0} . If $m = \kappa \geq 2$, then $\sum_{i=1}^k x_i \neq \sum_{i=1}^k x_{k+i}$, so v_{T_0} is a torsion element of L_D . By Lemma 3.5, L_D cannot be embedded into a Verma module.

This is the only place where the assumption $\kappa \geq 2$ was used. \square

4. Irreducible modules which can be realized as submodules of Verma modules, $\kappa \geq 2$ case

In this section we prove another part of the main theorem:

Proposition 4.1. *Let D be a periodic skew diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$, $\kappa = m+l \geq 2$, and assume that D has no infinite column. Then the corresponding irreducible module L_D for the degenerate double affine Hecke algebra $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ can be embedded into a Verma module.*

For this whole section, let D be a fixed periodic skew diagram satisfying the assumptions of the proposition.

4.1. Construction of a permutation \tilde{w}

Let $(a_1, b_1) \in D$ be an arbitrary box, and let us start by assigning a permutation $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ of \mathbb{Z} to this choice. Informally, it is given by reading the numbers in the tableau T_0 on D , starting at $1 \mapsto T_0(a_1, b_1)$, reading up each column until its end, and then continuing up the next column to the left. More formally, $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ is the unique permutation of \mathbb{Z} satisfying the following properties:

- (1) $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(1) = T_0(a_1, b_1)$;
- (2) if $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i) = T_0(a, b)$, and the box $(a-1, b)$ immediately above (a, b) is in D , then $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i+1) = T_0(a-1, b)$;
- (3) if $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i) = T_0(a, b)$ and the box $(a-1, b)$ is not in D , then $i+1$ maps to the bottom entry of the next nonempty column to the left of column b .

Example 4.2. Let D be the periodic tableau with the fundamental domain

1	2
3	4

 and the period $(2, -1)$, placed so that $1 = T_0(1, 1)$. The row reading tableau on it looks like

$$\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline -3 & -2 \\ \hline -1 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 5 & 6 \\ \hline 7 & 8 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

Examples of the permutations defined above are

$$\tilde{w}_{(4,1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & \dots \\ & 4 & 2 & -1 & -3 & 8 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 12 & 10 & 7 & 5 & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{w}_{(2,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & \dots \\ & 0 & -2 & -5 & -7 & 4 & 2 & -1 & -3 & 8 & 6 & 3 & 1 & \dots \end{pmatrix}.$$

Lemma 4.3.

- (1) For every choice of $(a_1, b_1) \in D$, the permutation $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ of \mathbb{Z} satisfies $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i+n) = \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i) + n$.

- (2) The permutation $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ is given by the action from Section 2.3 of a unique element of \dot{W}_n . We call this element $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ as well.
- (3) For any $(a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2) \in D$, permutations $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ and $\tilde{w}_{(a_2, b_2)}$ differ by right multiplication by some power of $\pi \in \dot{W}_n$.
- (4) There is a unique choice of $(a_1, b_1) \in D$ such that $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)} \in \dot{W}_n$ is in a subgroup \dot{W}_n^0 generated by s_0, \dots, s_{n-1} (its reduced decomposition does not contain a power of π). For such a choice, let $\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$.

Proof.

- (1) The period of the diagram D is $(m, -l)$, and the tableau T_0 is a bijection $T_0 : D \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $T_0(a + m, b - l) = T_0(a, b) + n$. Thus, the union of any l consecutive columns is a fundamental domain for D , and the set of values of T_0 on the boxes in these l columns is a set of n numbers, one from each congruence class of integers modulo n . When constructing $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ by reading the values of T_0 up each column, moving from right to left in columns, there are $n - 1$ boxes to be read between $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i) = T_0(a, b)$ and $T_0(a + m, b - l)$. Thus,

$$\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i + n) = T_0(a + m, b - l) = T_0(a, b) + n = \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(i) + n.$$

- (2) From (1) it follows that $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ is completely determined by $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(1), \dots, \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(n)$, which are integers from different congruence classes modulo n . Using the appropriate powers of x_1, \dots, x_n , we can get a permutation $x_1^{k_1}, \dots, x_n^{k_n} \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$, which is also periodic and which maps $\{1, \dots, n\}$ to itself. This permutation is given by the action in Section 2.3 an element w of the symmetric group. Hence, $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ is a permutation of \mathbb{Z} given by the action of the element $x_1^{-k_1}, \dots, x_n^{-k_n} w \in \dot{W}_n$.
- (3) If $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$ and $\tilde{w}_{(a_2, b_2)}$ are both obtained in this way from a diagram D , for different choices of starting boxes, then they are two permutations of \mathbb{Z} obtained by reading all the integers in T_0 in the same order, but with a different starting point $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(1) \neq \tilde{w}_{(a_2, b_2)}(1)$. Thus, one can be obtained from another by precomposing it with a shift of all integers by some fixed $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\tilde{w}_{(a_2, b_2)} = \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)} \pi^k$.
- (4) The action of \dot{W}_n is defined so that $\sum_{j=1}^n s_i(j) = \sum_{j=1}^n j$, for all $i = 0, \dots, n - 1$, while $\sum_{j=1}^n \pi(j) = \sum_{j=1}^n (j + 1)$. Choose some $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}$, and precompose it with the appropriate power of π^k to get $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)} \pi^k$ which satisfies $\sum_{j=1}^n \tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)} \pi^k(j) = \sum_{j=1}^n j$. This permutation is then in the subgroup \dot{W}_n^0 , and it is of the form $\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)} \pi^k = \tilde{w}_{(a_2, b_2)}$, for $(a_2, b_2) = T_0^{-1}(\tilde{w}_{(a_1, b_1)}(k))$. \square

From now on, for a given D , we will consider $\tilde{w} \in \dot{W}_n^0$ as above. The choice of \tilde{w} over $\tilde{w} \pi^k$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ will ease the notation in the proof, but is not significant. The modules $M_{\tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D}$ and $M_{\pi^{-k} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D}$ are isomorphic, with the isomorphism determined by $G(\mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D}) = \Phi_{\pi^k} \mathbf{1}_{\pi^{-k} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D}$. If $F : L_D \hookrightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D}$ is a homomorphism of modules, then so is $G \circ F : L_D \hookrightarrow M_{\pi^{-k} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D}$.

4.2. Convex orders on roots and reduced decompositions

We want to use the intertwiner $\Phi_{\tilde{w}}$ to define an inclusion of an irreducible module into a Verma module, and this intertwiner is defined using a reduced decomposition of \tilde{w} into simple reflections. Some of its factors might have poles. To be able to calculate $\Phi_{\tilde{w}}$ in those cases as well, we need to fix a particular reduced decomposition of \tilde{w} , which will allow us to use the fusion procedure from [3] to resolve the poles. In this subsection, we recall results about reduced decompositions in reflection groups.

Let w be an arbitrary element of the group \dot{W}_n^0 , and let $\mathcal{I}_w = \mathcal{R}_w^{-1} = \mathcal{R}_+ \cap w(-\mathcal{R}_+)$ be the set of inversions of w^{-1} . Let $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}$ be a reduced decomposition of w . Consider the l roots given by $\beta_k = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_{k-1}} \alpha_{i_k}$. Then $\mathcal{I}_w = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l\}$, and in particular, the collection of β_k does not depend on the decomposition. Setting $\beta_1 < \beta_2 < \dots < \beta_l$ gives an order on \mathcal{I}_w which does depend on the decomposition; in fact, it completely determines it.

Definition 4.4. (See [10].) A total order $<$ on \mathcal{I}_w is called *convex* if it satisfies:

- (1) If $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \in \mathcal{I}_w$, then $\alpha + \beta$ is between α and β ;
- (2) If $\alpha + \beta, \beta \in \mathcal{I}_w$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{I}_w$, then $\beta < \alpha + \beta$.

Lemma 4.5. (See [4, 10].)

- (1) Associating a total order on \mathcal{I}_w to every reduced decomposition of w as above is a bijection between reduced decompositions of w and convex orders on \mathcal{I}_w .
- (2) If $\alpha_{i,j-1}, \alpha_{i,j}, \alpha_{j-1,j} \in \mathcal{I}_w$, and $<$ is a convex order on it such that $\alpha_{i,j-1} < \alpha_{i,j}$ are adjacent, then there exists a convex order $<'$ on \mathcal{I}_w such that $<$ and $<'$ are the same on all elements of \mathcal{I}_w smaller than $\alpha_{i,j}$, and $\alpha_{i,j-1} <' \alpha_{i,j} <' \alpha_{j-1,j}$ are adjacent in $<'$. An analogous claim holds for $>$.

4.3. A convex order on $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ and a reduced decomposition of \tilde{w}

In this section, we fix a particular convex order on the set $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ associated to the element $\tilde{w} \in \dot{W}_n$ defined in Section 4.1. We will use the bijection between reduced decompositions of \tilde{w} and convex orders on $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$, and the fact that the set of inversions $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ can be at once recovered from the form of \tilde{w} as a permutation of \mathbb{Z} (see [11]).

To do that, we will represent the affine roots $\alpha_{ij} = \epsilon_i - \epsilon_j$ graphically as arrows on the row reading tableau T_0 on the periodic skew diagram D we are working with. Draw $\alpha_{i,j}$ as an arrow $\vec{i}j$ on the diagram from the box $T_0^{-1}(i)$ to the box $T_0^{-1}(j)$. The roots satisfy $\alpha_{i,j} = \alpha_{i+n,j+n}$ and T_0 satisfies $T_0(a+m, b-l) = T_0(a, b) + n$, so any root can be represented in this way by countably many arrows, differing by shifts by a multiple of the period $(m, -l)$. If we fix the fundamental domain of D consisting of the first m rows, any such root can be represented uniquely by an arrow finishing in this fundamental

domain. The only exception to this are the roots $k\mathbf{c}$, which can be written as $\epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i+kn}$ for any i , but they will not be relevant to us (in terms of the usual root theory for Kac–Moody algebras, this means considering only real roots).

The tableau T_0 is row reading, and the set of positive roots is $\{\alpha_{i,j} \mid i < j\}$, so arrows $\vec{i\bar{j}}$ associated to positive roots are:

- (1) pointing right, if i and j are in the same row;
- (2) or pointing down, or down and left, or down and right, if i is in some row above j .

In particular, because of $l > 0$, the roots $k\mathbf{c}$ are represented by arrow pointing down and left.

Lemma 4.6. *The set $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ is the finite set of all roots α_{ij} represented on T_0 by arrows pointing right, pointing down, and pointing down and right.*

Proof. A positive affine root α_{ij} with $i < j$ is in $\tilde{w}(-\mathcal{R}_+)$ if and only if $\tilde{w}^{-1}(i) > \tilde{w}^{-1}(j)$. This means that, when reading off the integers for \tilde{w} up each column and taking columns in order from right to left, the integer i is read after j . So either i is in a column to the left of j (so $\vec{i\bar{j}}$ points right or right and down), or i and j are in the same column with i above j (so $\vec{i\bar{j}}$ points down). \square

Now let us fix a convex order on $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$.

Definition 4.7. For vectors $\alpha_{i,j}, \alpha_{p,q} \in \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ written so that $1 \leq j, q \leq n$, define

$$\alpha_{i,j} < \alpha_{p,q} \quad \text{if} \quad \begin{array}{l} \tilde{w}^{-1}(i) > \tilde{w}^{-1}(p) \text{ or} \\ i = p \text{ and } j < q. \end{array}$$

We refer to this order as *special*.

In words, we order the roots α_{ij} with a version of lexicographical order, first by the first index i , and then by the second index j , where the order on the second index is standard order on \mathbb{Z} , and order in the first index is the opposite of the way we calculate \tilde{w} : we read the numbers down each column and taking columns in order from left to right.

Example 4.8. Consider the diagram from [Example 4.2](#), and

$$\tilde{w} = \tilde{w}_{(0,2)} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdots & -3 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & \cdots \\ & -5 & -7 & 4 & 2 & -1 & -3 & 8 & 6 & 3 & 1 & 12 & 10 & \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}} = \{\alpha_{1,2}, \alpha_{1,3}, \alpha_{1,4}, \alpha_{-3,2}, \alpha_{-3,4}, \alpha_{3,4}, \alpha_{-1,2}, \alpha_{-1,4}, \alpha_{2,4}\}.$$

The order on the first index is $1 < 3 < -3 < -1 < 2$, so the special order on $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ is

$$\alpha_{12} < \alpha_{13} < \alpha_{14} < \alpha_{34} < \alpha_{-32} < \alpha_{-34} < \alpha_{-12} < \alpha_{-14} < \alpha_{24}.$$

Lemma 4.9. *The special order on $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ from Definition 4.7 satisfies:*

- (1) *If $\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \in \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$, then $\alpha + \beta$ is between α and β .*
- (2) *If $\alpha + \beta, \beta \in \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$ and $\alpha \in \mathcal{R}_+ \setminus \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$, then $\beta < \alpha + \beta$.*
- (3) *If $i = T_0(a, b)$ and $j = T_0(a + c, b + c)$ are in different boxes with the same content and $i < j$, then the roots $\alpha_{i,j-1}$, $\alpha_{i,j}$ and $\alpha_{j-1,j}$ are in \mathcal{I}_w , and $\alpha_{i,j-1} < \alpha_{i,j}$ are adjacent in the special order.*

Proof.

- (1) This statement is symmetric with respect to α and β , so we may assume that $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$, $\beta = \alpha_{jk}$ and $\alpha + \beta = \alpha_{ik}$, for some $i < j < k \in \mathbb{Z}$. By using $\alpha_{pq} = \alpha_{p+n, q+n}$ we can also assume that $1 \leq k \leq n$.

The root $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$ is in $\mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$, which means that $\tilde{w}^{-1}(i) > \tilde{w}^{-1}(j)$, and consequently that $\alpha + \beta = \alpha_{ik} < \alpha_{jk} = \beta$ in the special order.

If $j \geq 1$, then it also satisfies $1 \leq j \leq n$ and the root $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$ is written so that it ends in the correct fundamental domain. By the definition of special order and using $j < k$, we get $\alpha = \alpha_{ij} < \alpha_{ik} = \alpha + \beta$.

If $j < 1$, then let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $1 \leq j + pn \leq n$, and the correct way to write α is as $\alpha_{i+pn, j+pn}$. It follows that $\tilde{w}^{-1}(i + pn) = \tilde{w}^{-1}(i) + pn > \tilde{w}^{-1}(i)$, so $\alpha = \alpha_{i+pn, j+pn} < \alpha_{i, k} = \alpha + \beta$.

So, in either case, $\alpha < \alpha + \beta < \beta$ in the special order.

- (2) This statement is not symmetric with respect to α and β , so let us consider two cases.

Case 1. $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$, $\beta = \alpha_{jk}$. We may assume $1 \leq k \leq n$. As $\alpha \notin \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$, it follows that $\tilde{w}^{-1}(i) < \tilde{w}^{-1}(j)$ and consequently $\alpha + \beta = \alpha_{ik} > \alpha_{jk} = \beta$ in the special order.

Case 2. $\alpha = \alpha_{jk}$, $\beta = \alpha_{ij}$, and we assume that $1 \leq k \leq n$. If $1 \leq j$ as well, then $j < k$ implies $\beta = \alpha_{ij} < \alpha_{ik} = \alpha + \beta$. If $j < 1$, then for $p > 0$ such that $1 \leq j + pn \leq n$ we have $\tilde{w}^{-1}(i + pn) = \tilde{w}^{-1}(i) + pn > \tilde{w}^{-1}(i)$ so $\beta = \alpha_{i+pn, j+pn} < \alpha_{ik} = \alpha + \beta$.

- (3) If $i < j$ are in different boxes with the same content, then $i = T_0(a, b)$ and $j = T_0(a + c, b + c)$ for some $c > 0$. As D is a periodic skew diagram, the box $(a + c, b + c - 1)$ is also in D , and $T_0(a + c, b + c - 1) = j - 1$. Assume without loss of generality that $1 \leq j \leq n$. As $j - 1$ is in the same row as j , it also satisfies $1 \leq j - 1 \leq n$, so both $\alpha_{i,j-1}$ and $\alpha_{i,j}$ are correctly written positive roots. The arrow $\overrightarrow{j-1, j}$ is pointing right, so $\alpha_{j-1, j} \in \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$. If $c > 1$ then $j - 1$ is to the right of i , and $\overrightarrow{i, j-1}$ is pointing down and right; if $c = 1$ then i and $j - 1$ are in the same column $\overrightarrow{i, j-1}$ is pointing down. In either case, $\alpha_{i,j-1} \in \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$. In the special order, $\alpha_{i,j-1} < \alpha_{i,j}$ are adjacent. \square

We conclude by Lemma 4.9 that the special order is convex, and it determines a reduced decomposition of \tilde{w} by Lemma 4.5.

Example 4.10. The special order from Example 4.8 corresponds to the reduced decomposition

$$\tilde{w} = s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 s_0 s_1 s_3 s_0 s_3.$$

Remark 4.11. One can associate an l -tuple (ordered multiset) of roots to any decomposition of $w \in \dot{W}_n^0$ of length l into simple reflections, using the same formulas for β_i . The decomposition is nonreduced if and only if there is a root β such that both β and $-\beta$ appear in the multiset. In this case, the product of simple reflections can be reordered so that the two instances of the repeating root are adjacent, and the corresponding factors cancel.

Example 4.12. Consider the nonreduced product $s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$. The roots associated to them are $\beta_1 = \alpha_{12}$, $\beta_2 = s_1(\alpha_{23}) = \alpha_{13}$, $\beta_3 = s_1 s_2(\alpha_{12}) = \alpha_{23}$, $\beta_4 = s_1 s_2 s_1(\alpha_{23}) = \alpha_{21} = -\alpha_{12}$. Rewriting the product as $s_2 s_1 s_2 s_2$, we get the new order on the multiset $\alpha_{23} < \alpha_{13} < \alpha_{12} < \alpha_{21}$, and the last two reflections corresponding to the repeating root cancel, $s_2 s_2 = 1$.

4.4. Intertwining operators and a map of Verma modules

In this section we construct a map of Verma modules $M_{\chi_D} \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$. The construction is motivated by the analogous result from [3], made slightly simpler by the fact we are dealing with semisimple modules, and slightly more complicated by the fact that we are dealing with degenerate double affine Hecke algebras.

We first define several rational functions of complex variables $z = (z_i)_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with values in the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$. We allow infinitely many variables z_i , but only finitely many ever appear in any formula.

- Let $\varphi_i(z) = s_i + \frac{1}{z_i - z_{i+1}}$. If V is an $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ module and $V[\xi]$ a (u_1, \dots, u_n) eigenspace such that $\xi_i \neq \xi_{i+1}$, then $\Phi_i|_{V[\xi]} = \varphi_i(\xi)$.
- For a root α_{ij} , let $\varphi_k^{ij}(z) = \varphi_k^{\alpha_{ij}}(z) = s_k + \frac{1}{z_i - z_j}$. In particular, $\varphi_i = \varphi_i^{\alpha_i} = \varphi_i^{i, i+1}$.
- For $w \in \dot{W}_n$, let ${}^w\varphi_i(z) = \varphi_i(wz) = \varphi_i^{w^{-1}\alpha_i}(z)$.
- For a product $s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}$ (not necessarily reduced), let

$$\varphi_{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}}(z) = \varphi_{i_1}(s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_l} z) \dots \varphi_{i_{l-1}}(s_{i_l} z) \varphi_{i_l}(z).$$

- The following identities are easy to check:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } s_i s_j &= s_j s_i \text{ then } \varphi_i(s_j z) \varphi_j(z) = \varphi_j(s_i z) \varphi_i(z) \\ \varphi_i(s_{i+1} s_i z) \varphi_{i+1}(s_i z) \varphi_i(z) &= \varphi_{i+1}(s_i s_{i+1} z) \varphi_i(s_{i+1} z) \varphi_{i+1}(z). \end{aligned}$$

It follows that, for any reduced decomposition $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}$ of an element $w \in \dot{W}_n^0$, the function $\varphi_{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}}(z)$ depends only on w and not on the choice of decomposition. Let $\varphi_w(z) = \varphi_{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}}(z)$.

- Call a product $\varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{\beta_l}$ *matched* if $\beta_j = (s_{i_j} \dots s_{i_l})^{-1}(\alpha_{i_j})$. Matching products come from (possibly nonreduced) words in \dot{W}_n^0 , $(\varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{\beta_l})(z) = \varphi_{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}}(z)$. For example, $\varphi_1^{13} \varphi_2^{23} = \varphi_{s_1 s_2}$ is matched, while $\varphi_1^{12} \varphi_2^{23}$ is not.
- If $\varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{\beta_l}$ is a matched product, then the two l -tuples (i_1, \dots, i_l) and $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_l)$ mutually determine each other. Sometimes we will use it to write

$$\varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{\beta_l} = \varphi_{i_1}^\bullet \dots \varphi_{i_l}^\bullet = \varphi^{\beta_1} \dots \varphi^{\beta_l}.$$

- The following identities hold if all the products are matched and i, j, k, l are all distinct,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{ij} \varphi^{ik} \varphi^{jk} &= \varphi^{jk} \varphi^{ik} \varphi^{ij} \\ \varphi^{ij} \varphi^{kl} &= \varphi^{kl} \varphi^{ij}. \end{aligned}$$

- If $\varphi_{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}} = \varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1} \dots \varphi_{i_k}^{\beta_k}$ is a matched product such that not all roots β_j are distinct, then $s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}$ is not a reduced word in \dot{W}_n^0 . If $\beta_j = -\beta_{j'}$, $j < j'$, then the product $s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_{j'-1}}$ can be rewritten as a product of simple reflections ending in $s_{j'}$, and the product $s_{i_{j+1}} \dots s_{i_k}$ can be rewritten to start with s_{i_j} .
- When this happens, two adjacent terms can be canceled, producing a scalar function of z :

$$\varphi_k^{ji}(z) \varphi_k^{ij}(z) = \left(s_k - \frac{1}{z_i - z_j}\right) \left(s_k + \frac{1}{z_i - z_j}\right) = 1 - \frac{1}{(z_i - z_j)^2}.$$

Another lemma gives us a shorter expression for the functions we will need later:

Lemma 4.13. *For a reduced expression $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l} \in \dot{W}_n^0$, and $\beta_k = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_{k-1}}(\alpha_{i_k}) \in \mathcal{I}_w$ as above,*

$$\varphi_w(w^{-1}z) = \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1} \varphi_{i_2}^{\beta_2} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{\beta_l}\right)(-z) = \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{-\beta_1} \varphi_{i_2}^{-\beta_2} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{-\beta_l}\right)(z).$$

Proof. As $w^{-1} = s_{i_l} \dots s_{i_1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_w(w^{-1}z) &= \varphi_{i_1}(s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_l} w^{-1}z) \dots \varphi_{i_{l-1}}(s_{i_l} w^{-1}z) \varphi_{i_l}(w^{-1}z) \\ &= \varphi_{i_1}(s_{i_1}z) \dots \varphi_{i_{l-1}}(s_{i_{l-1}} \dots s_{i_1}z) \varphi_{i_l}(s_{i_l} \dots s_{i_1}z) \\ &= \varphi_{i_1}^{s_{i_1}(\alpha_{i_1})}(z) \dots \varphi_{i_{l-1}}^{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_{l-1}}(\alpha_{i_{l-1}})}(z) \varphi_{i_l}^{s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}(\alpha_{i_l})}(z) \\ &= \varphi_{i_1}^{-\beta_1}(z) \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{-\beta_l}(z) \\ &= \varphi_{i_1}^{\beta_1}(-z) \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{\beta_l}(-z). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

For a periodic skew diagram D , we want to evaluate the function $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$ at the point $z = \chi_D$. The obstacle is that some factors might have poles. More specifically, $\varphi_k^{ij}(z)$ has a pole along the divisor $z_i = z_j$, and for $z = \chi_D$, $z_i = z_j$ if and only if i and j are on the same diagonal of the row reading tableau T_0 on D . In that case, $\alpha_{i,j-1}$ and α_{ij} are adjacent in the special convex order by Lemma 4.9, and by Lemma 4.5, we can reorder the roots after α_{ij} to get another convex order in which $\alpha_{i,j-1} < \alpha_{ij} < \alpha_{j-1,j}$ are adjacent.

Lemma 4.14. *Let $w \in \dot{W}_n^0$, and assume that $\alpha_{i,j-1} < \alpha_{ij} < \alpha_{j-1,j}$ are adjacent in some convex order on \mathcal{I}_w . Then, in the reduced decomposition of w into simple reflections corresponding to this convex order, the factors corresponding to these roots are $s_a s_{a+1} s_a$ for some a .*

Proof. Let $\alpha_{i,j-1}$ be the k -th root in that particular convex order on \mathcal{I}_w , so that $\beta_k = \alpha_{i,j-1}$, $\beta_{k+1} = \alpha_{ij}$ and $\beta_{k+2} = \alpha_{j-1,j}$. Let s_a, s_b, s_c be the simple reflections corresponding to those factors in the reduced decomposition of w corresponding to this convex order, so $w = w' s_a s_b s_c w''$ for some $w', w'' \in \dot{W}_n^0$.

By the rule for associating roots $\beta_k, \beta_{k+1}, \beta_{k+2}$ to the reduced decomposition of w ,

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{i,j-1} &= w'(\alpha_a) \\ \alpha_{i,j} &= w' s_a(\alpha_b) \\ \alpha_{j-1,j} &= w' s_a s_b(\alpha_c).\end{aligned}$$

The first of these implies that $i = w'(a)$ and $j - 1 = w'(a + 1)$. From the second of these equalities it follows that $i = w' s_a(b)$, which can be rewritten as $b = s_a w'^{-1}(i) = s_a(a) = a + 1$. The third one implies that $j - 1 = w' s_a s_b(c)$, so $c = s_b s_a w'^{-1}(j - 1) = s_{a+1} s_a(a + 1) = a$. \square

So, if $\alpha_{i,j-1} < \alpha_{ij} < \alpha_{j-1,j}$ are adjacent in some convex order on \mathcal{I}_w , then the part of the product $\varphi_w(w^{-1}z)$ corresponding to them is the factor $\left(\varphi_a^{-\alpha_{i,j-1}} \varphi_{a+1}^{-\alpha_{ij}} \varphi_a^{-\alpha_{j-1,j}}\right)(z)$.

Lemma 4.15. *Assume that $z_{j-1} = z_j - 1$. Then*

$$\varphi_a^{j-1,i}(z) \varphi_{a+1}^{j,i}(z) \varphi_a^{j,j-1}(z) = \left(s_a s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{z_j - z_{j-1}} s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{z_j - z_{j-1}}\right) \cdot \varphi_a^{j,j-1}(z).$$

In particular, it is regular along the divisor $z_i = z_j$.

Proof. Let $z_i - z_j = \varepsilon \in \mathbb{C}$. Then $z_i - z_{j-1} = \varepsilon + 1$. We calculate:

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_a^{j-1,i}(z) \varphi_{a+1}^{j,i}(z) \varphi_a^{j,j-1}(z) &= \left(s_a - \frac{1}{z_i - z_{j-1}}\right) \left(s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{z_i - z_j}\right) \left(s_a - \frac{1}{z_{j-1} - z_j}\right) \\ &= \left(s_a - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1}\right) \left(s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right) (s_a + 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(s_a - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1}\right) s_{a+1} (s_a + 1) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left(s_a - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1}\right) (s_a + 1) \\
&= \left(s_a - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1}\right) s_{a+1} (s_a + 1) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\varepsilon + 1} (s_a + 1) \\
&= \left(s_a s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1} s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1}\right) \cdot (s_a + 1),
\end{aligned}$$

which proves the first claim. In particular, its limit at $z_i = z_j$ is

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(s_a s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1} s_{a+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon + 1}\right) \cdot (s_a + 1) = (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) \cdot (s_a + 1). \quad \square$$

We are now ready to prove a key proposition.

Proposition 4.16. *For a periodic skew diagram D and the permutation \tilde{w} from Lemma 4.3, the function $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$, restricted to the set*

$$\mathcal{F}_D = \{(z_i)_i \mid \forall i, j \text{ in the same row of } T_0, z_i - z_j = \chi_i - \chi_j\}$$

is regular and nonzero in a neighborhood of the point $z = \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D$.

We allow arbitrarily many z_i , but $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$ only depends on finitely many of them, namely on those z_i such that there exists $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\pm\alpha_{i,j} \in \mathcal{I}_{\tilde{w}}$. The statement should be interpreted in that way, i.e. $\mathcal{F}_D \subset \mathbb{C}^N$ for some N .

Proof. Let $\tilde{w} = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l}$ be the reduced decomposition corresponding to the special order from Section 4.3. By Lemma 4.13,

$$\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z) = \left(\varphi_{i_1}^{-\beta_1} \varphi_{i_2}^{-\beta_2} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{-\beta_l}\right)(z).$$

The factors of this product which have a pole at $z = \chi_D$ are those for which $\beta_k = \alpha_{ij}$ with $\chi_i = \chi_j$, meaning that i and j are on the same diagonal of the row reading tableau T_0 on D . By Lemma 4.9, in that case the affine root preceding α_{ij} in the special order is $\beta_{k-1} = \alpha_{i,j-1}$, which does not have a pole. Restricted to \mathcal{F}_D and in the neighborhood of $z = \chi_D$, all other terms can be evaluated. To evaluate $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{\mathcal{F}_D}$ at $z = \chi_D$, we proceed as follows, evaluating terms from left to right:

- If k is such that neither the k -th term $\varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k}$ nor the $(k+1)$ -st term $\varphi_{i_{k+1}}^{-\beta_{k+1}}$ have a pole, then evaluate it at χ_D , getting $\varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k}(\chi_D)$.
- If terms up to $(k-1)$ -st have been evaluated, the k -th term needs to be evaluated next and the $(k+1)$ -st term has a pole, then we evaluate the k -th and $(k+1)$ -st term together. By Lemma 4.9, $\beta_k = \alpha_{i,j-1}$, $\beta_{k+1} = \alpha_{i,j}$, and i and j are on the same diagonal in D . Using Lemma 4.5, we can reorder terms $k+2, \dots, l$, keeping terms

$1, \dots, k+1$ fixed, so that the new order is again convex and represents a different reduced decomposition of \tilde{w} , and so that in the new order the $(k+2)$ -nd term is $\beta_{k+2} = \alpha_{j-1,j}$. By Lemma 4.14, the k -th, $(k+1)$ -st and $(k+2)$ -nd terms are then $\left(\varphi_a^{j-1,i} \varphi_{a+1}^{j,i} \varphi_a^{j,j-1}\right)(z)$. By Lemma 4.15, the limit of this product along \mathcal{F}_D at χ_D is $(s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) \cdot \varphi_a^{j,j-1}(z)|_{z=\chi_D}$. Now reorder the terms $k+2, \dots, l$ again back to their original order, bringing $\varphi_a^{-\alpha_{j-1,j}}(z)$ back to its original place. The net effect of this step was to replace the product of the k -th and $(k+1)$ -st term by $(s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1)$, keeping all the other terms fixed.

In this way, one can evaluate all terms of $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{\mathcal{F}_D}$ at $z = \chi_D$, so this rational function is regular at that point. To see that it is nonzero, notice that $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D) = \tilde{w}$ + a linear combination of shorter terms, so in particular it is nonzero in $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$. \square

The procedure described here is called *fusion*. In later computations, we will call the terms $\varphi_a^{-\alpha_{i,j-1}} \varphi_{a+1}^{-\alpha_{i,j}}$ fused, and refer to $\varphi_a^{-\alpha_{i,j-1}}$, $\varphi_{a+1}^{-\alpha_{i,j}}$ and $\varphi_a^{-\alpha_{i,j-1}}$ as the first, second and third term of a fusion.

Another key proposition is

Proposition 4.17. *The vector*

$$E_D = \varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{z=\chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \in M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$$

is an eigenvector for u_1, \dots, u_n with the eigenvalue χ_D . It determines a nonzero $\ddot{H}_n(\kappa)$ homomorphism of Verma modules $F: M_{\chi_D} \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ by $F(\mathbf{1}_{\chi_D}) = \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$.

Proof. The vector $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{z=\chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \in M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ is well defined and nonzero by the previous lemma. The only thing to prove is that it is an eigenvector u_1, \dots, u_n with the eigenvalue χ_D .

Define

$$v_k = \left(\varphi_{i_{k+1}}^{-\beta_{k+1}} \dots \varphi_{i_l}^{-\beta_l}\right)|_{z=\chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$$

for all $0 \leq k \leq l$ such that $\varphi_{i_{k+1}}^{-\beta_{k+1}}(z)$ does not have a pole at $z = \chi_D$. This is a regular and nonzero in the limit $z \rightarrow \chi_D$ along $z \in \mathcal{F}_D$.

We will prove by downwards induction on k , starting from $k = l$ and going down by steps of 1 or 2, that v_k is an eigenvector for u_1, \dots, u_n with the eigenvalue $s_{i_{k+1}} \dots s_{i_l} \tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D$.

For $k = l$, $v_l = \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \in M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$, and this is an eigenvector with the eigenvalue $\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D$. Assume we have proved the claim for v_k . In the step of induction, we will distinguish two cases, and prove the corresponding claim for either v_{k-1} or v_{k-2} .

First case: Assume that $\varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k}(z)$ does not have a pole at $z = \chi_D$. Then the intertwiner Φ_{i_k} is well defined (it does not have a pole) on the eigenspace $s_{i_{k+1}} \dots s_{i_l} \tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D$, and,

restricted to it, $\Phi_{i_k} = \varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k}(\chi_D)$. Thus, $v_{k-1} = \Phi_{i_k} v_k$, which is an eigenvector for u_1, \dots, u_n with the eigenvalue $s_{i_k} s_{i_{k+1}} \dots s_{i_l} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D$.

Second case: Assume that $\varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k}(z)$ has a pole at $z = \chi_D$. We will prove the claim for $v_{k-2} = \varphi_{i_{k-1}}^{-\beta_{k-1}} \varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k} v_k$.

By the definition of the special order, and by Lemma 4.14, there exists some integers a, i, j such that $\varphi_{i_{k-1}}^{-\beta_{k-1}} \varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k} = \varphi_a^{-\alpha_{i,j-1}} \varphi_{a+1}^{-\alpha_{i,j}}$. By the fusion procedure from Lemma 4.16, in the limit $z \rightarrow \chi_D$ along \mathcal{F}_D , the product $\varphi_{i_{k-1}}^{-\beta_{k-1}}(z) \varphi_{i_k}^{-\beta_k}(z)$ is replaced by the fused factor $(s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1)$.

Using that the product defining v_{k-2} is matched and that $\varphi_{a+1}^{j,i}$ has a $z = \chi_D$, we see that the eigenvalues of u_a, u_{a+1}, u_{a+2} on v_k are, respectively, $c - 1, c, c$ for $c = (\chi_D)_i$. Additionally, we can reorder $s_{i_{k+1}} \dots s_{i_l}$ so that $\varphi_{i_{k-1}}^{-\beta_{k-1}} = \varphi_a^{-\alpha_{j-1,j}} = (s_a + 1)$. In particular, $(s_a - 1) v_k = 0$.

We now calculate the action of u_i on $v_{k-2} = (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) v_k$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

- If $i \neq a, a + 1, a + 2$, then $u_i(s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) = (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) u_i$ and $(s_a s_{a+1} \nu)_i = \nu_i$, so v_{k-2} is an eigenvector for u_i with the eigenvalue $(s_{i_{k-1}} s_{i_k} s_{i_{k+1}} \dots s_{i_l} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D)(u_i)$.
- If $i = a$, then

$$\begin{aligned} u_i v_{k-2} &= u_a (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) v_k \\ &= (s_a s_{a+1} u_{a+2} - s_a - s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} u_a - u_a) v_k \\ &= (s_a s_{a+1} c - s_a - s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} (c - 1) - (c - 1)) v_k \\ &= c (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) v_k - (s_a - 1) v_k \\ &= c v_{k-2}. \end{aligned}$$

- If $i = a + 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} u_i v_{k-2} &= u_{a+1} (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) v_k \\ &= (s_a s_{a+1} u_a + s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} u_{a+2} + 1 - u_{a+1}) v_k \\ &= (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) (c - 1) v_k \\ &= (c - 1) v_{k-2}. \end{aligned}$$

- If $i = a + 2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} u_i v_{k-2} &= u_{a+2} (s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) v_k \\ &= (s_a s_{a+1} u_{a+1} + s_a - s_{a+1} u_{a+1} - 1 - u_{a+2}) v_k \\ &= ((s_a s_{a+1} - s_{a+1} - 1) c + (s_a - 1)) v_k \\ &= c v_{k-2}. \end{aligned}$$

So, v_{k-2} is an eigenvector for u_1, \dots, u_n with the eigenvalue $s_{i_{k-1}} \dots s_{i_l} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D$. This finishes the induction argument.

In particular, the vector $v_0 = \varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{z=\chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ is an eigenvector for u_1, \dots, u_n with the eigenvalue $s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_l} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D = \tilde{w} \tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D = \chi_D$.

Verma modules are induced modules, so the eigenvector $E_D \in M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ induces a homomorphism of Verma modules $F : M_D \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$. Because $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{z=\chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \in \mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ is nonzero and Verma module $M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ is free as a $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ module, it follows that E_D is nonzero, and the morphism F is nonzero as well. \square

Example 4.18. For D and \tilde{w} as in Examples 4.2, 4.8, 4.10,

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_D &= \varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)|_{z=\chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \\
 &= \lim_{\substack{z=(\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon, -1, 0) \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0}} \left(\varphi_1^{12} \varphi_2^{13} \varphi_3^{14} \varphi_2^{34} \varphi_0^{-3,2} \varphi_1^{-3,4} \varphi_3^{-1,2} \varphi_0^{-1,4} \varphi_3^{24} \right) (-z) \mathbf{1}_{(2,3,-3,-2)} \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_1^{21} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right) (z) \mathbf{1}_{(2,3,-3,-2)} \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(s_1 - \frac{1}{z_1 - z_2} \right) \left(s_2 - \frac{1}{z_1 - z_3} \right) \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{z_1 - z_4} \right) \left(s_2 - \frac{1}{z_3 - z_4} \right) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(s_0 - \frac{1}{z_{-3} - z_2} \right) \left(s_1 - \frac{1}{z_{-3} - z_4} \right) \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{z_{-1} - z_2} \right) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(s_0 - \frac{1}{z_{-1} - z_4} \right) \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{z_2 - z_4} \right) \mathbf{1}_{(2,3,-3,-2)} \\
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left((s_1 + 1) \left(s_2 - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) (s_2 + 1) \right. \\
 &\quad \cdot \left. \left(s_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(s_1 - \frac{1}{3 + \varepsilon} \right) \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{1 - \varepsilon} \right) \left(s_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) \right) \mathbf{1}_{(2,3,-3,-2)} \\
 &= (s_1 + 1) (s_2 s_3 - s_3 - 1) (s_2 + 1) \left(s_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left(s_1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) (s_3 - 1) \\
 &\quad \cdot \left(s_0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) (s_3 - 1) \mathbf{1}_{(2,3,-3,-2)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

4.5. The map $F : M_{\chi_D} \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ factors through L_D

To prove that the homomorphism F constructed in the last section as a map between Verma modules induces an inclusion of the irreducible module L_D into the Verma module $M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$, we have to show that it is zero on the kernel of the quotient map $Q : M_{\chi_D} \rightarrow L_D$. By Theorem 2.12, the kernel of Q is generated as an $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ -module by

$$\{\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D \mid wT_0 \text{ standard, } s_i wT_0 \text{ not standard}\}.$$

Let us study this set first, before proving that $F|_{\text{Ker } Q} = 0$.

Lemma 4.19. Assume that D is a periodic skew diagram and $w \in \dot{W}_n$ such that wT_0 is standard and $s_i wT_0$ is not standard. Then $l(s_i w\tilde{w}) < l(w\tilde{w})$.

Proof. By [5, Lemma 1.6], $l(s_i w\tilde{w}) = l(w\tilde{w}) - 1$ if and only if $\alpha_{i,i+1}$ is an inversion of $(w\tilde{w})^{-1}$. The permutation $w\tilde{w}$ of \mathbb{Z} is obtained by reading the entries of wT_0 , up each column to its end, and continuing up the next column to the left. By an analogue of Lemma 4.6, the set $\mathcal{I}_{w\tilde{w}}$ of inversions of $(w\tilde{w})^{-1}$ is the set of all roots α_{jk} such that the arrow \vec{jk} on the tableau wT_0 is pointing right, pointing down, or pointing down and right. By Lemma 2.13, the boxes containing i and $i + 1$ in wT_0 are adjacent, and the arrow $\vec{i, i+1}$ is pointing one box right or pointing one box down, so $\alpha_{i,i+1}$ is an inversion of $(w\tilde{w})^{-1}$ and $l(s_i w\tilde{w}) = l(w\tilde{w}) - 1$. \square

Lemma 4.20. Assume that D is a periodic skew diagram with no infinite column, $\kappa \geq 2$, and $F : M_D \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}D}$ as defined in Proposition 4.17. For every $w \in \dot{W}_n$ such that wT_0 is standard, $s_i wT_0$ is not, and i and $i + 1$ are in the same row of wT_0 , we have

$$F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = 0.$$

Proof. Using that $\varphi_{s_i w}(z)$ is regular at $z = \chi_D$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) &= \Phi_i \Phi_w F(\mathbf{1}_D) \\ &= \varphi_{s_i w}(\chi_D) \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} \varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} \varphi_{s_i}(w(z)) \varphi_{w\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 4.19, $l(s_i w\tilde{w}) < l(w\tilde{w})$, so it is possible to write $w\tilde{w} = s_i w_1$, with $l(w_1) = l(w\tilde{w}) - 1$. Use this decomposition to write $\varphi_{w\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$, and get

$$\begin{aligned} F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) &= \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} \varphi_{s_i}(w(z)) \varphi_{s_i}(s_i w(z)) \varphi_{w_1}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} (s_i - 1)(s_i + 1) \varphi_{w_1}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} 0 \cdot \varphi_{w_1}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \\ &= 0. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Example 4.21. Let D be the periodic diagram from Examples 4.2, 4.8, 4.10 and 4.18. Let $w = 1$, and $s_i = s_1$. Then $s_i wT_0 = s_1 T_0$ is not standard, as 1 and 2 are in adjacent boxes of T_0 in the first row, $1 = T_0(1, 1)$, $2 = T_0(1, 2)$. The vector E_D can be written as $E_D = (s + 1)E'$, where $E' = (s_2 s_3 - s_3 - 1)(s_2 + 1)(s_0 - \frac{1}{2})(s_1 - \frac{1}{3})(s_3 - 1)(s_0 - \frac{1}{2}) \times (s_3 - 1) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D} \in M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$, so

$$F(\Phi_1 \mathbf{1}_{\chi_D}) = \Phi_1 E_D = (s_1 - 1)(s_1 + 1)E' = 0.$$

Writing the function corresponding to the nonreduced element $s_i w \tilde{w} = s_1 \tilde{w}$,

$$\varphi_{s_1 \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z) = \left(\varphi_1^{12} \varphi_1^{21} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z);$$

we see that the root α_{12} repeats, and the corresponding terms cancel to give $\varphi_1^{12} \varphi_1^{21} = 0$ at $z = \chi_D$.

When i and $i + 1$ are adjacent and in the same column of wT_0 , the proof that $F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = 0$ is more complicated. We first give two examples, which illustrate the two possible cases.

Example 4.22. Let D and \tilde{w} be the same as in [Example 4.18](#), and let $w = s_2$. The tableau $s_2 T_0$ is standard, and contains $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, so $s_3 s_2 T_0$ is not standard. The vector $\Phi_3 \Phi_2 \mathbf{1}$ is in the kernel of Q ; let us show that it is also in the kernel of F .

By definition,

$$F(\Phi_3 \Phi_2 \mathbf{1}) = \lim_{\substack{z=(\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon, -1, 0) \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0}} \left(\varphi_3^{24} \varphi_2^{23} \varphi_1^{21} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) \cdot \mathbf{1}.$$

The fact that the product $s_3 s_2 \tilde{w}$ is not reduced is reflected in the fact that the root α_{24} is repeated. The idea is to cancel the functions corresponding to the repeated root; for that, let us first rewrite the product so that the factors corresponding to the repeated root are adjacent. Let $w_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 s_0 s_1 s_3 s_0$; then $s_3 s_2 \tilde{w} = s_3 w_1 s_3$. Direct computation shows that $s_3 w_1 = w_1 s_3$, so $s_3 s_2 \tilde{w} = w_1 s_3 s_3$. The corresponding function is

$$F(\Phi_3 \Phi_2 \mathbf{1}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_2^{43} \varphi_1^{41} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{21} \varphi_2^{23} \varphi_0^{4,-3} \varphi_1^{2,-3} \varphi_3^{4,-1} \varphi_0^{2,-1} \varphi_3^{24} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) \cdot \mathbf{1}.$$

Notice that the lower indices in the reduced decomposition of φ_{w_1} have stayed the same, and the upper have been changed by the transposition s_{24} . Now let us cancel the last two terms, giving

$$\begin{aligned} (\varphi_3^{24} \varphi_3^{42})(z) &= \left(s_3 + \frac{1}{z_2 - z_4} \right) \left(s_3 + \frac{1}{z_4 - z_2} \right) \\ &= \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) \left(s_3 + \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) = \frac{(2 + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{(1 + \varepsilon)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

This tends to zero at $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, but it is not identically equal to it. To show that the product tends to zero, we need to show that the remaining factor is regular at $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. This factor is

$$\left(\varphi_2^{43} \varphi_1^{41} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{21} \varphi_2^{23} \varphi_0^{4,-3} \varphi_1^{2,-3} \varphi_3^{4,-1} \varphi_0^{2,-1} \right)(z).$$

All factors of this are regular at $z = \chi_D$ except φ_1^{41} . However, its product with the two neighboring factors is again a fusion:

$$\varphi_2^{43} \varphi_1^{41} \varphi_2^{31}(z) = (s_2 + 1) \left(s_1 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) \left(s_2 - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) = (s_2 + 1) \left(s_1 s_2 - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} s_1 - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right),$$

and this is regular at $\varepsilon = 0$.

When i and $i + 1$ are in the same column of wT_0 , the proof that $\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D$ is in $\text{Ker } F$ will go along the same lines if i and $i + 1$ are in the rightmost two boxes of their rows. We will show in the next lemma that in that case, $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}$ can be rewritten so that two terms cancel, their product tends to 0, and the remaining factor is regular at $z = \chi_D$. In case i and $i + 1$ are not in the rightmost two boxes of their rows, additional cancelations are required to show the product tends to 0. This is illustrated in the following example.

Example 4.23. Let D and $w = s_2$ be the same as in Example 4.22, and let $s_i = s_1$. We have

$$F(\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \mathbf{1}) = \lim_{\substack{z=(\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon, -1, 0) \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0}} \left(\varphi_1^{13} \varphi_2^{23} \varphi_1^{21} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) \cdot \mathbf{1}.$$

The product $s_1 w \tilde{w}$ is not reduced and the root α_{13} is repeated. Let $w_1 = s_2 s_1$; then $s_1 w_1 = w_1 s_2$ and the above expression is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & F(\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \mathbf{1}) \\ &= \lim_{\substack{z=(\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon, -1, 0) \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0}} \left(\varphi_2^{21} \varphi_1^{23} \varphi_2^{13} \varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) \cdot \mathbf{1} \\ &= \lim_{\substack{z=(\varepsilon, 1+\varepsilon, -1, 0) \\ \varepsilon \rightarrow 0}} \left(\varphi_2^{21} \varphi_1^{23} \cdot \frac{(2 + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{(1 + \varepsilon)^2} \cdot \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) \cdot \mathbf{1}. \end{aligned}$$

The term φ_3^{41} has a pole at $z = \chi_D$. It used to be in fusion with the term φ_2^{31} , but that term got canceled. Rewrite the product as

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2 + \varepsilon)}{(1 + \varepsilon)^2} \left(\varphi_2^{21} \varphi_1^{23} \cdot (\varepsilon \varphi_3^{41}) \cdot \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) \cdot \mathbf{1},$$

and notice that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon \varphi_3^{41} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varepsilon \left(s_3 - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) = -1$, while all other terms are regular at $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$. So, to show that the above limit is 0, it is enough to show that

$$-2 \cdot \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_2^{21} \varphi_1^{23} \cdot \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right)(z) = 0.$$

The difficulty here is that after removing the factor φ_3^{14} , this is no longer a matched expression. To make it matched, let us replace all φ_k^β that were in the product to the

left of φ_3^{14} by $\varphi_k^{s_{14}(\beta)}$. This change corresponds to exchanging z_1 and z_4 . As all terms are regular, and $\lim z_1 = \lim z_4$, this does not change the limit. The resulting matched product is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & -2 \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_2^{24} \varphi_1^{23} \varphi_2^{43} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right) (z) \\ & = -2 \cdot \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_1^{43} \varphi_2^{23} \varphi_1^{24} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right) (z). \end{aligned}$$

Comparing this to the expression at the very beginning of this example, we see that the canceling which we did has had the same effect as the following steps would have had:

- (1) Delete all three terms of the fusion $(\varphi_2^{31} \varphi_3^{41} \varphi_2^{43})$;
- (2) Replace all φ_k^β that show up before this fusion by $\varphi_k^{s_{pq}\beta}$, where s_{pq} is the transposition permutation the deleted fusion would have achieved (s_{14});
- (3) Multiply the limit by an overall function which has a regular, nonzero limit (-2) .

We have demonstrated above that the original limit is zero if and only if the limit of the modified product is zero. So, we are left with the task of showing that

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_2^{43} \varphi_1^{23} \varphi_2^{24} \varphi_0^{2,-3} \varphi_1^{4,-3} \varphi_3^{2,-1} \varphi_0^{4,-1} \varphi_3^{42} \right) (z) = 0.$$

This is a matched product, with the α_{24} repeating root. Comparing $\overrightarrow{13}$ (which we have just canceled) and $\overrightarrow{24}$ (which we are to cancel next), we see that the repeating root is again corresponding to two adjacent boxes in the same column of D , in the same two rows as before, and that these two boxes are one place to the right of the original ones.

To cancel the two terms corresponding to α_{24} , let $w_2 = s_0 s_1 s_3 s_0$, and notice that $s_1 w_2 = w_2 s_3$, so the above limit is equal to

$$\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(\varphi_2^{43} \varphi_1^{23} \varphi_0^{4,-3} \varphi_1^{2,-3} \varphi_3^{4,-1} \varphi_0^{2,-1} \varphi_3^{24} \varphi_3^{42} \right) (z).$$

The product $(\varphi_3^{24} \varphi_3^{42}) (z) = \frac{\epsilon(2+\epsilon)}{(1+\epsilon)^2} \rightarrow 0$ and all the other terms are regular, so this limit is 0. This shows that $\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \mathbf{1} \in \text{Ker } F$.

These examples illustrate the general situation. The following lemma is the combinatorial heart of the proof, and the last part we need to prove the main theorem.

Lemma 4.24. *Assume that D is a periodic skew diagram with no infinite column, $\kappa \geq 2$, and $F : M_D \rightarrow M_{\bar{w}^{-1}D}$ is a morphism of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ modules defined in Proposition 4.17. For every $w \in \check{W}_n$ such that wT_0 is standard, $s_i wT_0$ is not, and i and $i+1$ are in the same column of wT_0 , we have*

$$F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = 0.$$

Proof. *Step 1.* As in the proof of Lemma 4.20, we have

$$F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} \varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \mathbf{1}_{\tilde{w}^{-1} \chi_D},$$

with $l(s_i w \tilde{w}) < (w \tilde{w})$. When writing $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) = \varphi_i^\beta(z) \varphi_{w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ as a product of $\varphi_{i_k}^{\beta_k}$, the root β appears as $\beta = -\beta_k$ in one of the factors of $\varphi_{w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$.

Step 2. Specifying a point z in the set \mathcal{F}_D is equivalent to specifying a set of numbers ε_a , one for each row of D , and setting $z_i = \chi_i + \varepsilon_a$ if i is in row a of T_0 . Taking the limit $\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}}$ is then equivalent to taking $\lim_{\substack{\varepsilon_a \rightarrow 0 \\ \forall a}}$. This is well defined, as only finitely many z_i and consequently finitely many ε_a appear in the calculation of $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}$.

Let $i = wT_0(a, b)$, $i+1 = wT_0(a+1, b)$, and $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_{a+1}$. By Lemma 4.16, the limit of $\varphi_{\tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ at $z \rightarrow \chi_D$, $z \in \mathcal{F}_D$ exists, so it can be calculated as consecutive limits:

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} \varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon_j \rightarrow 0 \\ \forall j}} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)).$$

We will prove that the inner limit $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ is zero.

Step 3. Claim: if $\varphi_k^{-\alpha} \varphi_{w_1} \varphi_j^\alpha$ is matched, then it is equal to $\varphi_{w_1} \varphi_j^{-\alpha} \varphi_j^\alpha$.

To prove this, let $(\varphi_k^{-\alpha} \varphi_{w_1} \varphi_j^\alpha)(z) = \varphi_k(w_1 s_j w_2(z)) \varphi_{w_1}(s_j w_2(z)) \varphi_j(w_2 z)$, and notice that $\varphi_j^\alpha = {}^{w_2} \varphi_j$ implies $\alpha = w_2^{-1} \alpha_j$, and $\varphi_k^{-\alpha} = {}^{w_1 s_j w_2} \varphi_{s_k}$ implies $-\alpha = (w_1 s_j w_2)^{-1} \alpha_k$. From this it follows that $\alpha_k = w_1 \alpha_j$, and consequently that $w_1 s_j w_1^{-1} = s_k$. So, $\varphi_k^{-\alpha} \varphi_{w_1} = \varphi_{s_k w_1} = \varphi_{w_1 s_j}$, which implies the claim.

If $\alpha = \alpha_{pq}$, and if φ_{w_1} is written as a product of φ_j^γ , the change from $\varphi_k^{-\alpha} \varphi_{w_1} \varphi_j^\alpha$ to $\varphi_{w_1} \varphi_j^{-\alpha} \varphi_j^\alpha$ means that each factor of φ_{w_1} changes from φ^γ to $\varphi^{s_{pq}(\gamma)}$.

Step 4. We will consider the following procedure on $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$, which we call *cancellation at column c*.

Assume $c \geq b$ is such that $(a+1, c+1) \in D$. Then $(a, c), (a+1, c) \in D$. Let $i' = T_0(a, c)$, $j' = T_0(a+1, c)$, $j'+1 = T_0(a+1, c+1)$. The product $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$, or any which was obtained from it by cancellation at columns $c' < c$, contains the fusion terms $\varphi_k^{j', i'} \varphi_{k+1}^{j'+1, i'} \varphi_k^{j'+1, j'}$. The procedure is:

- (1) Delete the fusion terms $\varphi_k^{j', i'}$, $\varphi_{k+1}^{j'+1, i'}$, $\varphi_k^{j'+1, j'}$.
- (2) For all terms $\varphi_{k'}^\alpha$ to the left of the deleted fusion, replace α by $s_{i', j'+1}(\alpha)$.
- (3) Multiply by the constant -2 .

Step 5. Claim: if $\varphi_{w_1}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$ was obtained from $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$ by cancellation at columns $b, b+1, \dots, c-1$, then it is matched, regular at $z = \chi_D$, and has the root $\alpha_{i'', j''}$, $i'' = T_0(a, c)$, $j'' = T_0(a+1, c)$, repeating.

To prove all these claims, we write $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$ as a product of φ_k^β and look at what happens to the roots β in cancellation at a column c' . Steps 1 and 2 ensure that the product is matched. Replacing some roots β by $s_{i', j'+1}(\beta)$ does not change the roots

at any fusions before column c' , nor does it create any new poles that would have to be resolved by fusion, so the new expression is regular. After cancellation at columns $b, b+1, \dots, c-1$, the root $\alpha_{i'', j''}$ appears twice in the new expression: 1) once in its original place, as given by the special order; this place was after the deleted fusions, so it not influenced by any cancellations; 2) the second time, in place where the root $\alpha_{i''-1', i''}$ was in the original expression $\varphi_{s_1 w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$; this is before the last deleted fusion, and was changed by Step 2 of the cancellation at column c from $\alpha_{i''-1', i''}$ to $s_{i''-1, j''}(\alpha_{i''-1', i''}) = \alpha_{i'', j''}$.

Step 6. Assume that $\varphi_{s_1 w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z)$ had been changed by cancellation at columns $b, b+1, \dots, c-1$. By Step 5, it has a repeating root $\alpha = \alpha_{i'', j''}$ for $i'' = T_0(a, c)$, $j'' = T_0(a+1, c)$. The new expression can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 s_j w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \\ &= \varphi_{w_1}(s_k w_2 s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \varphi_k^\alpha(z) \varphi_{w_2}(s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \varphi_j^{-\alpha}(z) \varphi_{w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z), \end{aligned}$$

for some w_1, w_2, w_3 . By Step 5, all terms in this product are regular. By Step 3, this can be further written as

$$\varphi_{w_1}(s_k w_2 s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \varphi_{w_2}(w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \varphi_j^\alpha(z) \varphi_j^{-\alpha}(z) \varphi_{w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1}z).$$

We claim that $\varphi_{w_2}(w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ is also regular at $z = \chi_D$.

To prove that, look at the roots appearing in expressing $\varphi_{w_2}(w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ as a product of φ_k^β . They are obtained from the roots appearing $\varphi_{w_2}(s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ by the action of $s_{i'', j''}$. This does not change any of the fusions in $\varphi_{w_2}(s_k w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$. It creates one new factor with a pole at $\varepsilon = 0$, namely the factor with the root $\alpha_{i''-1, j''} = s_{i'', j''}(\alpha_{i''-1, i''})$. In $\varphi_{w_2}(s_k w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$, this factor appears as:

$$\dots \varphi^{i''-1, i''} \varphi^{i''-1, i''+1} \varphi^{i''-1, i''+2} \dots \varphi^{i''-1, k''} \varphi^{i''-1, j''-1} \dots$$

where k'' is the last entry in row a . For $i''+1 \leq k' \leq k''$, the term $\varphi^{k', j''-1}$ commutes with the first $k'-2$ terms of this product, and squares to $1 - \frac{1}{z_{k'} - z_{j''-1}} \neq 0$. By adding the (normalized) squares of these elements to appropriate places, then commuting one copy to the beginning of the expression and using another to transform $\varphi^{k', j''-1} \varphi^{i''-1, k'} \varphi^{i''-1, j''-1} = \varphi^{i''-1, j''-1} \varphi^{i''-1, k'} \varphi^{k', j''-1}$, we can rewrite the above expression so that it contains

$$\dots \varphi^{i''-1, i''} \varphi^{i''-1, j''-1} \dots$$

as adjacent terms. Once they are adjacent, by [Lemma 4.5](#), there is a reorder of the first part of it such that $\varphi^{j''-1, i''} \varphi^{i''-1, i''} \varphi^{i''-1, j''-1}$ are all adjacent. Then $\varphi^{i''-1, i''} \varphi^{i''-1, j''-1}$ can be fused, showing that there is no pole, and $\varphi_{w_2}(w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$ is regular at $\varepsilon = 0$.

Step 7. Assume that $(p = T_0(a, c), q = T_0(a+1, c))$ is the last pair of boxes in rows $a, a+1$, i.e. $(a+1, c+1) \notin D$. Assume also that by doing cancelation in columns

$b, \dots, c-1$ on $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$, we got a nonreduced expression where the root α_{pq} is repeated. (Here, we allow the possibility of $c = b$.) This matched expression looks like

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 s_j w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \\ &= \varphi_{w_1}(s_k w_2 s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} z) \varphi_k^{pq}(z) \varphi_{w_2}(s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} z) \varphi_j^{qp}(z) \varphi_{w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1} z). \end{aligned}$$

Because α_{pq} is the last vertical line between those two rows, φ_j^{qp} is not the first term of any fusion, so by Step 5 $\varphi_{w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1} z)$ is regular. By Step 6, this can be written as

$$\varphi_{w_1}(s_k w_2 s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} z) \varphi_{w_2}(w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} z) \varphi_j^{pq}(z) \varphi_j^{qp}(z) \varphi_{w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1} z).$$

By Step 6, all terms in this product are regular at $\varepsilon = 0$. The product $\varphi_j^{pq}(z) \varphi_j^{qp}(z)$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_j^{pq}(z) \varphi_j^{qp}(z) &= \left(s_j + \frac{1}{z_p - z_q} \right) \left(s_j + \frac{1}{z_q - z_p} \right) \\ &= \left(s_j + \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) \left(s_j - \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \right) = \frac{(2 + \varepsilon)\varepsilon}{(1 + \varepsilon)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

which has the limit 0 when ε tends to 0. Thus,

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \chi_D \\ z \in \mathcal{F}_D}} \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 s_j w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) = 0.$$

Step 8. Assume that $(p = T_0(a, c), q = T_0(a + 1, c))$ is not the last pair of boxes in rows $a, a + 1$, i.e. that $(a + 1, c + 1) \in D$. Assume also that after doing cancelation in columns $b, b + 1, \dots, c - 1$ on $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z))$, we got a nonreduced expression where the root α_{pq} is repeated. The second appearance of this root is the first term of a fusion. This matched expression can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned} & \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3}(\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \\ &= \left(\left(s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_1} \right) \cdot \varphi_k^{pq} \cdot \left(s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_2} \right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. \cdot \varphi_j^{qp} \varphi_{j+1}^{q+1,p} \varphi_j^{q+1,q} \cdot \left(\tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_3} \right) \right)(z) \\ &= \left(\left(s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_1} \right) \cdot \left(s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_2} \right) \cdot \varphi_j^{pq} \varphi_j^{qp} \varphi_{j+1}^{q+1,p} \varphi_j^{q+1,q} \cdot \left(\tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_3} \right) \right)(z). \end{aligned}$$

By Step 6, the terms $\varphi_{w_1}, \varphi_{w_2}, \varphi_{w_3}$ of this product are regular. Let us calculate the limit of the middle term:

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D, z \in \mathcal{F}_D} \left(\varphi_j^{pq} \varphi_j^{qp} \varphi_{j+1}^{q+1,p} \varphi_j^{q+1,q} \right)(z) \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(s_j + \frac{1}{z_p - z_q} \right) \left(s_j + \frac{1}{z_q - z_p} \right) \left(s_{j+1} + \frac{1}{z_{q+1} - z_p} \right) \left(s_j + \frac{1}{z_{q+1} - z_q} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \left(s_j + \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \right) \left(s_j - \frac{1}{1+\varepsilon} \right) \left(s_{j+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) (s_j + 1) \\
&= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon}{(1+\varepsilon)^2} \left(s_{j+1} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right) (s_j + 1) = -2(s_j + 1) = -2\varphi_j^{\alpha_{q+1,q}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting this in the original expression, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3} (\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \left(\left(s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_1} \right) \cdot \left(s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_2} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \left(-2\varphi_j^{q+1,q} \right) \cdot \left(\tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_3} \right) \right) (z).
\end{aligned}$$

This product is not matched (as we effectively took $\varphi_{j+1}^{q+1,p}$ out). We use the fact that $\lim z_p = \lim z_{q+1}$ and that all terms are regular to replace the above limit of a non-matched product with a limit of the following matched product:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3} (\tilde{w}^{-1}(z)) \\
&= \lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \left(\left(s_{j+1} s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_1} \right) \cdot \left(s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_2} \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \left(-2\varphi_j^{q+1,q} \right) \cdot \left(\tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_3} \right) \right) (z) \\
&= -2 \lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \left(\left(s_{j+1} s_k w_2 s_j s_{j+1} s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_1} \right) \cdot \varphi_k^{q+1,q} \right. \\
&\quad \left. \cdot \left(s_k s_j w_3 \tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_2} \right) \cdot \left(\tilde{w}^{-1} \varphi_{w_3} \right) \right) (z) \\
&= -2 \lim_{z \rightarrow \chi_D \in \mathcal{F}_D} \varphi_{w_1 s_k w_2 w_3} (\tilde{w}^{-1} z).
\end{aligned}$$

Comparing the beginning and the end of this computation, we see that the net effect of Step 8 was the cancelation at column c as described in Step 4.

Step 9. Finally, let us put it all together. For D as in the statement, and $i, i+1$ in the same column of wT_0 , we calculate $F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D)$ by showing $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}} (\tilde{w}^{-1} z) = 0$. Let $i = wT_0(a, b)$, $i+1 = wT_0(a+1, b)$, $p = T_0(a, b) = w^{-1}(i)$ and $q = T_0(a+1, b) = w^{-1}(a+1, c)$. Then the root α_{pq} is repeated in the expression of $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}}$; it appears once as an exponent of φ_{s_i} and once among the exponents of \tilde{w} . If (a, b) and $(a+1, b)$ are not the last pair of boxes in that row, then by Step 9 this limit is equal to the limit of a similar matched product, obtained from $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}} (\tilde{w}^{-1} z)$ by cancelation at column b , which has a repeating root $\alpha_{p+1, q+1}$, corresponding to $p+1 = T_0(a, b+1)$ and $q+1 = T_0(a+1, b+1)$. Repeating this several times if necessary, we get that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}} (\tilde{w}^{-1} z)$ is equal to the limit of some other matched product, obtained from $\varphi_{s_i w \tilde{w}} (\tilde{w}^{-1} z)$ by cancelations at all columns $b \leq c' < c$, where (a, c) and $(a+1, c)$ are

the last pair of boxes these two rows, and the root $\alpha_{p+(c-b), q+(c-b)}$, $p+(c-b) = T_0(a, c)$, $q+(c-b) = T_0(a+1, c)$, is repeated. By Step 8, this limit is equal to 0. \square

Proof of Proposition 4.1. For \tilde{w} constructed in Lemma 4.3, in Proposition 4.17 we constructed homomorphism $F : M_D \rightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$ of Verma modules. To see that it factors through the kernel of the surjective map $Q : M_D \rightarrow L_D$, it is, by Theorem 2.12, enough to show that $F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = 0$ for all w, s_i such that wT_0 is standard and $s_i wT_0$ is not standard. By Lemma 2.13, in that case i and $i+1$ are adjacent in wT_0 , either in the same row or in the same column. If they are in the same row, then $F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = 0$ by Lemma 4.20. If they are in the same column, then $F(\Phi_i \Phi_w \mathbf{1}_D) = 0$ by Lemma 4.24. So, F factors through Q , and induces a nonzero homomorphism $L_D \hookrightarrow M_{\tilde{w}^{-1}\chi_D}$. \square

5. The case $\kappa = 1$

In this section, we show that for $n \geq 2$ and $\kappa = 1$, every semisimple irreducible module L_D for $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ can be embedded into a Verma module. The choice of this Verma module and consequently the method of proof is different than in Section 4; in particular, the existence and properties of the element $\tilde{w} \in \check{W}_n$ do not carry over to $\kappa = 1$ case. The construction in this section is different and straightforward. The first step is to show that for $\kappa = 1$ and fixed n , there are very few periodic skew diagrams.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $n \geq 2$, D a periodic skew diagram of degree n and period $(m, -l)$, and $\kappa = m + l = 1$. Then the fundamental domain of D is one row with n consecutive boxes, while D consists of n consecutive infinite columns.*

Proof. If D is a periodic skew diagram, then $l \geq 0$, which together with $m \geq 1$ and $m + l = 1$ implies $m = 1$, $l = 0$. \square

In Section 3 we showed that the same picture with more than one row in the fundamental domain of D produces irreducible modules with torsion which cannot be embedded into a Verma module. The proof used elements associated to different rows of the fundamental domain of D to find torsion. Here, we show that for if the fundamental domain has only one row, this is not the case, and we find an explicit embedding of L_D .

Lemma 5.2. *Let $m = 1$, $l = 0$, $\kappa = 1$, $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\lambda = \mu + n - 1$, and let D be the periodic skew diagram consisting of n consecutive infinite columns, $D = \mathbb{Z} \times [\mu, \lambda]$. Then the irreducible $\check{H}(1)$ module L_D is equal to the small Verma module N_D .*

Proof. Let us first describe N_D . The fundamental domain of T_0 is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$, so $I = \{1, \dots, n-1\}$. The small Verma module is the quotient $N_D = M_D/K$, where K is the $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ submodule generated by $\Phi_i \mathbf{1}_D$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$.

Let Q be the quotient map $Q : M_D \rightarrow L_D$. It factors through the surjection $M_D \rightarrow N_D$, so $K \subseteq \text{Ker } Q$. We claim that $K = \text{Ker } Q$.

As left $\mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$ modules, $M_D \cong \mathbb{C}[\dot{W}_n]$, so any element of M_D can be uniquely written as a finite sum $v = \sum_{w \in \dot{W}_n} a_w w \mathbf{1}_D$ for some $a_w \in \mathbb{C}$. Let $k(v)$ be the length of the longest $w \in \dot{W}_n$ with nonzero a_w , and let $k'(v)$ be the number of terms $a_w w$ with nonzero a_w and $l(w) = k$.

Assume that K is a proper subset of $\text{Ker } Q$. Consider the subset of $\text{Ker } Q \setminus K$ consisting of elements which have minimal $k(v) = k$, and among such elements, pick one with the minimal $k'(v)$. Write it as $v = \sum_{w \in \dot{W}_n} a_w w \mathbf{1}_D$.

By the comments below [Theorem 2.12](#), for every $w \mathbf{1}_D \in M_D$ there exist $b_{w'}, c_{w'} \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$Q(w \mathbf{1}_D) = v_{wT_0} + \sum_{l(w') < l(w)} b_{w'} v_{w'T_0}, \quad \text{if } wT_0 \text{ is standard,}$$

$$Q(w \mathbf{1}_D) = \sum_{l(w') < l(w)} c_{w'} v_{w'T_0}, \quad \text{if } wT_0 \text{ is not standard.}$$

As $v \in \text{Ker } Q$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= Q(v) \\ &= Q\left(\sum_{l(w)=k} a_w w + \sum_{l(w) < k} a_w w\right) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{l(w)=k \\ wT_0 \text{ standard}}} a_w v_{wT_0} + \sum_{l(w) < k} d_w v_{wT_0}. \end{aligned}$$

As the set $\{v_{wT_0} \mid wT_0 \text{ standard}\}$ is a basis of L_D , it follows that wT_0 is not standard for all nonzero leading terms $a_w w$ of v with $a_w \neq 0$, $l(w) = k$. As $k(v) = k$, the set of such terms is nonempty; in fact it has $k'(v)$ elements.

Choose such a summand $a_w w$. The fundamental domain of D has only one row, so all periodic tableaux are column increasing. Therefore, wT_0 is not row increasing. The fundamental domain of wT_0 is

$$\boxed{w(1)} \boxed{w(2)} \dots \boxed{w(n)}$$

so there exists $i \in 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ such that $w(i) > w(i+1)$. From this it follows that $w\alpha_i$ is a negative root, so by [\[5, Lemma 1.6\]](#), $l(ws_i) < l(w)$ and by the Exchange Condition 1.7 from [\[5\]](#) there exists a reduced expression of w ending in s_i , $w = w's_i$, $l(w') = k-1$.

The element $w'\Phi_i \mathbf{1}_D = w'(s_i - 1) \mathbf{1}_D$ is in $K \subseteq \text{Ker } Q$. Consider

$$v - a_w (w'(s_i - 1)) \mathbf{1}_D = v - a_w w \mathbf{1}_D + a_w w' \mathbf{1}_D.$$

It is in $\text{Ker } Q$, as both v and $w'\Phi_i\mathbf{1}_D$ are. It is not in K , because $w'\Phi_i\mathbf{1}_D$ is and v is not. Finally, it has $k' - 1$ summands of length k . This contradicts the choice of v as minimal with said properties and the assumption that $K \neq \text{Ker } Q$. \square

Proposition 5.3. *Let $D = \mathbb{Z} \otimes [\mu, \mu + n - 1]$ be a periodic skew Young diagram of period $(1, 0)$, and let w_0 be the longest element of the symmetric group W_n . Let $\chi = \chi_D$ and $\tau = w_0\chi$. Then the map $M_D \rightarrow M_\tau$ of $\check{H}_n(1)$ modules determined by $\mathbf{1}_D \mapsto \Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_\tau$ factors through L_D , and gives rise to an inclusion $L_D \hookrightarrow M_\tau$.*

Proof. The fundamental domain of T_0 is $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & \cdots & n \end{bmatrix}$, so

$$\begin{aligned}\chi &= (0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1) + (\mu-1)(1, 1, \dots, 1) \\ \tau &= (n-1, n-2, \dots, 1, 0) + (\mu-1)(1, 1, \dots, 1).\end{aligned}$$

The vector $\Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_\tau \in M_\tau$ is well defined (its factors have no poles because all the coordinates of τ are distinct), nonzero (as it is of the form $\Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_\tau = w_0\mathbf{1}_\tau + \sum_{l(w) < l(w_0)} a_w w\mathbf{1}_\tau$), and an eigenvector for (u_1, \dots, u_n) with the eigenvalue $w_0\tau = w_0^2\chi = \chi$. So, there is a unique nonzero morphism of $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ modules $F : M_D \rightarrow M_\tau$ determined by $F(\mathbf{1}_D) = \Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_\tau$.

We claim that F is zero when restricted to $\text{Ker } Q$, for $Q : M_D \rightarrow L_D$ the quotient map. By the previous lemma, it is enough to see that $F(\Phi_i\mathbf{1}_D) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Pick a reduced decomposition of the longest element w_0 starting with s_i , $w_0 = s_i w$, $l(w) = l(w_0) - 1$. Then $\Phi_{w_0} = \Phi_i \Phi_w$. As $\Phi_w\mathbf{1}_\tau$ is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $w\tau = s_i\chi$, and $(s_i\chi)_i - (s_i\chi)_{i+1} = \chi_{i+1} - \chi_i = 1$, we have

$$F(\Phi_i\mathbf{1}_D) = \Phi_i\Phi_{w_0}\mathbf{1}_\tau = \Phi_i^2\Phi_w\mathbf{1}_\tau = (s_i - 1)(s_i + 1)\Phi_w\mathbf{1}_\tau = 0.$$

So, the map $F : M_D \rightarrow M_\tau$ is zero on the kernel of the quotient map $Q : M_D \rightarrow L_D$, and so it induces a nonzero $\check{H}_n(\kappa)$ morphism $L_D \rightarrow M_\tau$. As L_D is irreducible, this map is an inclusion. \square

Acknowledgments

I am grateful to Maxim Nazarov for suggesting the problem, and for the many conversations which helped me shape the question. I wish to thank Pavel Etingof for the suggestion to look at the size of modules. I am grateful to Monica Vazirani for a very helpful conversation at the AIM, where she told me about [16] and her PhD thesis. Paolo Papi, Valerio Toledano Laredo, Vincent van der Noort and James Waldron all read preprints of this paper and improved the exposition with their comments. This work was supported by the EPSRC grants EP/I014071/1 and EP/K025384/1.

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