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On decomposition of Bott–Samelson sheaves



Vladimir Shchigolev

*Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation,
Russian Federation*

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ABSTRACT

We give an exact algorithm to calculate (under some GKM-restriction) the matrix describing the embedding $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$, where the first module is the costalk and the second one is the stalk at x of a Bott–Samelson module (sheaf) $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$. This allows us to calculate the first few terms of the decomposition of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$ into a sum of indecomposable modules (sheaves) and to calculate the characters of Braden–MacPherson sheaves in some previously unknown cases.

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1. Introduction

Since its formulation in 1980, modular Lusztig's conjecture was extensively attacked by many mathematicians. One of the most important achievement is the joint work by Andersen, Jantzen and Soergel [1], where they showed that Lusztig's conjecture is true for almost all primes.

In [7] and [6], Peter Fiebig developed a connection between Lusztig's conjecture on the characters of irreducible rational representations of reductive algebraic groups over a field \mathbb{F} of positive characteristic and the theory of \mathbb{F} -sheaves on moment graphs. He showed that Lusztig's conjecture follows from the conjecture on the characters of

E-mail address: shchigolev_vladimir@yahoo.com.

the Braden–MacPherson sheaves (with coefficients in \mathbb{F}) on an affine moment graph (cf. [6, Conjecture 4.4]).

Fiebig showed in [8] that for every element w of the affine Weyl group, there exists some explicitly defined number $U(w)$ such that for all $\text{char } \mathbb{F} > U(w)$, the character of the Braden–MacPherson sheaf $\mathcal{B}(w)$ with coefficients in \mathbb{F} is given by the corresponding Kazhdan–Lusztig element of the Hecke algebra. This result is actually obtained by considering decompositions of Bott–Samelson modules into direct sums of indecomposables. The parameter that governs this decomposition in [8] is the Lefschetz datum. This approach however works only if $\text{char } \mathbb{F}$ is bigger than some number depending on the heights of roots and not only on the GKM-property.

In view of this, we introduce here a different parameter called *defect* (Definition 3.5.6). Unlike Lefschetz datum, this parameter applies not to modules but to certain sheaves on moment graphs that we call *projective* (Definition 3.5.2). This notion is motivated by Jantzen’s lectures [9], where he defines F-projective sheaves¹ (see [9, Section 3.8]). Whereas Jantzen considers only finite moment graphs in his lectures, all his definitions and results apply to affine moment graphs as well if we additionally require the supports of sheaves to be finite.

One thing that we are very interested in is the possibility to apply translation functors directly to moment graphs. The corresponding construction is given by Fiebig [7, Section 2.9]. As predicted by results from [5], translation functors should take projective sheaves to projective sheaves. This turns out to be true (Theorem 3.9.1) if we slightly modify the definition of ϑ_{on}^s (Section 3.7) and impose some GKM-restriction. Thus we can apply repeatedly translation functors to the sheaf whose stalk at e is our basic symmetric algebra and 0 elsewhere and get the sheaf $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$ (\mathbf{s} is a sequence of simple reflections), which we call the *Bott–Samelson sheaf* (Definition 4.2.1). This sheaf is well-defined and projective under some GKM-restriction. By [9, Proposition 3.12], $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$ decomposes into a direct sum of indecomposable projective sheaves (Braden–MacPherson sheaves) and the defect of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$ tells us how exactly. So we may consider the calculation of this defect (or proving its independence of $\text{char } \mathbb{F}$) our main problem.

To this end, we use the modules $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ constructed by Fiebig in [8, Section 6], which are isomorphic to Bott–Samelson modules (cf. [8, Proposition 6.14(2)]). We prove in this paper a different version of this isomorphism: the isomorphism $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ that induces the isomorphisms of stalks in a way compatible with restrictions (Theorem 4.5.1). The advantage is two-fold: we get the isomorphisms of costalks (Corollary 4.5.2) and the result saying how elements of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ behave with respect to edges of the underlying moment graph (Corollary 4.5.3).

The last result is very important to construct a basis of the stalk of a Bott–Samelson sheaf (module) at a fixed point x (cf. Corollary 4.8.2). This basis is constructed in terms of the tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ that tells us how the element x is represented with respect to the Bruhat order as products of entries of subsequences of \mathbf{s} (Section 4.7). Hence, we can

¹ F stands for Fiebig.

get the matrix describing the inclusion of the costalk in the stalk $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ by the same method as [8] and previously in [10].

Along with the costalk $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x$, which is the intersection of the kernels of the projections $\rho_{x,E}$ for all edges E incident with x , one can consider the submodule $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]}$, which is the intersection of the same kernels but only for edges starting at x . The defect at x is defined by the zero degree part of the matrix $\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x)$ describing the inclusion $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ (Corollary 3.3.3), which is given by an exact combinatorial algorithm (Theorem 4.10.3).

Although the matrix $\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x)$ is quite complicated, we still can make use of it when the ungraded rank of the stalk $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ does not exceed 3 (Section 5). Remarkably, we don't use any restrictions on the characteristic in our calculations other than the GKM-property. In particular, we can write down the first terms of the decomposition of a Bott–Samelson module (sheaf) into a direct sum of indecomposables as in Corollary 5.4.1 (here $|I(\mathbf{s})_x|$ is the number of subsequences of \mathbf{s} giving x). This result and the known zero characteristic case allow us to prove Fiebig's conjecture [6, Conjecture 4.4] on the characters of the Braden–MacPherson sheaves $\mathcal{B}(w)$ for 3-reachable elements w (Definition 5.4.2) of the affine Weyl group. I believe that similar calculations are possible for other low ranks. However, already the case where the ungraded rank $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is 4 contains a large number of subcases.

2. Notation and definitions

2.1. General

If we consider a field \mathbb{F} of characteristic $p > 0$, then we identify the residue field $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ with the minimal subfield of \mathbb{F} . When there is no confusion about which field we take, we write \bar{n} for the residue class $n + p\mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{F}$.

We shall consider products $\prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} M_i$ of sets, which consist of all functions f on \mathcal{I} such that $f_i \in M_i$ for any $i \in \mathcal{I}$. For any $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{I}$, we consider the restriction $f|_{\mathcal{J}} \in \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} M_i$.

We write $A = B \sqcup C$ to say that set A is the disjoint (i.e. $B \cap C = \emptyset$) union of sets B and C .

2.2. Poset topology

Let \mathcal{V} be a poset (partially ordered set). A subset $U \subset \mathcal{V}$ is called *open* if $x \in U$ and $y \geq x$ imply $y \in U$. Obviously, the subsets

$$\mathcal{V}_{\geq x} := \{y \in \mathcal{V} \mid y \geq x\}, \quad \mathcal{V}_{> x} := \{y \in \mathcal{V} \mid y > x\}$$

are open and $U = \bigcup_{x \in U} \mathcal{V}_{\geq x}$ for any open $U \subset \mathcal{V}$. Unions and intersections of open subsets are also open, so we get a topology on \mathcal{V} . We write $[X]$ for the closure of $X \subset \mathcal{V}$. Obviously, the subsets

$$\mathcal{V}_{\leq x} := \{y \in \mathcal{V} \mid y \leq x\}, \quad \mathcal{V}_{< x} := \{y \in \mathcal{V} \mid y < x\}$$

are closed and $[X] = \bigcup_{x \in X} \mathcal{V}_{\leq x}$. Note that any unions including infinite ones of closed subsets are closed in our topology!

In the sequel, we always suppose that $\mathcal{V}_{\leq x}$ is finite for any $x \in \mathcal{V}$. Then the closure of any finite subset is also finite.

2.3. Moment graphs

Throughout this paper \mathbb{F} denotes a field of characteristic distinct from 2. Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over \mathbb{F} . Consider the symmetric algebra $S := S(V)$ with \mathbb{Z} -grading such that elements of V have degree 2. For brevity, we shall always say in this paper “graded” meaning “ \mathbb{Z} -graded”.

Definition 2.3.1. A moment graph \mathcal{G} is given by the following data:

- (1) An oriented graph $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ with set of vertices \mathcal{V} and set of edges \mathcal{E} .
- (2) A map $l : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow V \setminus \{0\}$ called the labelling.
- (3) A partial order \leq on \mathcal{V} such that the following holds: if there is an edge from x to y then $x < y$.

We write $x \text{ --- } y$ if we want to say that x and y are connected by an edge (in any direction) and $x \longrightarrow y$ if we want to say that there is an edge from x to y . If we want to specify the label of this edge we write $x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$ and $x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$ and if we want to call this edge we add its name followed by : on the left, e.g. $E : x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$.

We say that \mathcal{G} satisfies the *GKM-property* if the labels α and β of any two edges having a common vertex are not proportional, that is, $\beta \notin \mathbb{F}\alpha$.

For any subset $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{V}$, we define the *full moment subgraph* $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$ of \mathcal{G} by taking \mathcal{I} for the set of vertices and considering only those edges of \mathcal{G} that connect elements of \mathcal{I} . We often abbreviate $\mathcal{G}_{\leq x} := \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{V}_{\leq x}}$.

We keep this notation throughout the paper — \mathcal{V} usually denotes the set of vertices, \mathcal{E} the set of edges and l the labelling.

2.4. Finite root system

Let V be a finite dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector space and let $R \subset V$ be an irreducible, reduced, finite root system. We denote by V^* the \mathbb{Q} -space of all \mathbb{Q} -linear functions $f : V \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ and write $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times V^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ for the natural pairing: $\langle v, f \rangle := f(v)$. For $\alpha \in R$, we denote by $\alpha^\vee \in V^*$ the corresponding coroot. Let $R^\vee := \{\alpha^\vee \mid \alpha \in R\}$ be the dual root system and

$$X := \{\lambda \in V \mid \langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for all } \alpha \in R\}$$

be the weight lattice. We fix a decomposition into positive and negative roots $R = R^+ \sqcup R^-$ and the corresponding set Π of simple roots.

2.5. Affine Weyl group

For $\alpha \in R$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we define the affine reflection $s_{\alpha,n} : V^* \rightarrow V^*$ by

$$s_{\alpha,n}(v) = v - (\langle \alpha, v \rangle - n)\alpha^\vee.$$

Note that $s_\alpha := s_{\alpha,0}$ is the usual reflection and $s_{\alpha,n} = s_{\beta,m}$ if and only if either $\alpha = \beta$ and $n = m$ or $\alpha = -\beta$ and $n = -m$.

The affine Weyl group $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is the subgroup of transformations of V^* that is generated by all $s_{\alpha,n}$. We can linearize the above affine action by adding an additional dimension. Set $\widehat{V} := V \oplus \mathbb{Q}$ and $\widehat{V}^* := V^* \oplus \mathbb{Q}$. This pair of spaces have the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \widehat{V} \times \widehat{V}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ given by $\langle (\lambda, m), (v, n) \rangle = \langle \lambda, v \rangle + mn$. We let $s_{\alpha,n}$ act linearly on \widehat{V}^* by

$$s_{\alpha,n}(v, m) = (v - (\langle \alpha, v \rangle - mn)\alpha^\vee, m).$$

This action extends to the linear action of the whole $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$. The first level space $\widehat{V}_1^* := \{(v, 1) \mid v \in V^*\}$ is stabilized by this action of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and we have

$$w(v, 1) = (wv, 1)$$

for any $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $v \in V^*$.

We also have the dual action of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ on \widehat{V} that is characterized by the duality rule

$$\langle w(\alpha), v \rangle = \langle \alpha, w^{-1}(v) \rangle$$

for any $\alpha \in \widehat{V}$ and $v \in \widehat{V}^*$. Explicitly it is given by

$$w(0, \nu) = (0, \nu), \quad s_{\alpha,n}(\lambda, 0) = (s_\alpha(\lambda), n\langle \lambda, \alpha^\vee \rangle).$$

In the next section, we shall give a friendlier interpretation of this action.

2.6. Affine root system

The hyperplane of fixed points of $s_{\alpha,n}$ in \widehat{V}^* is

$$\widehat{H}_{\alpha,n} := \{(v, m) \mid \langle \alpha, v \rangle = mn\}.$$

We can rewrite the defining equation of this hyperplane as $\langle (\alpha, -n), \hat{v} \rangle = 0$. We define $s_{(\alpha, -n)} := s_{\alpha,n}$ and call the pair $(\alpha, -n)$ an *affine root*. The set of all affine roots is denoted \widehat{R} . Clearly, $s_\gamma = s_\tau$ for two affine roots γ and τ if and only if $\gamma = \pm\tau$ (cf. Section 2.5).

Now let us choose the system $\widehat{R}^+ \subset \widehat{R}$ of positive roots as follows

$$\widehat{R}^+ := \{(\alpha, n) \mid \alpha \in R, n > 0\} \sqcup \{(\alpha, 0) \mid \alpha \in R^+\}.$$

We set $\widehat{R}^- := -\widehat{R}^+$ and call it the set of *negative roots*. Clearly $\widehat{R} = \widehat{R}^- \sqcup \widehat{R}^+$. We write $\gamma > 0$ (resp. $\gamma < 0$) to say that $\gamma \in R^+$ or $\gamma \in \widehat{R}^+$ (resp. $\gamma \in R^-$ or $\gamma \in \widehat{R}^-$). The set of *simple affine roots* is

$$\widehat{\Pi} := \{(\alpha, 0) \mid \alpha \in \Pi\} \sqcup \{(-\tilde{\alpha}, 1)\},$$

where $\tilde{\alpha}$ is the highest root of R . Then any root of \widehat{R}^+ is a sum (possibly with repetitions) of roots of $\widehat{\Pi}$. The corresponding set of *simple reflections* is

$$\widehat{\mathcal{S}} := \{s_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Pi\} \sqcup \{s_{\tilde{\alpha}, 1}\}.$$

Then $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ is a set of generators of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $(\widehat{\mathcal{W}}, \widehat{\mathcal{S}})$ is a Coxeter system. Therefore we have the length function ℓ and the Bruhat order \leq on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ (cf. [2, Chapter 2]).

Proposition 2.6.1. (See [11, Proposition 4.4(c)].) For any $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $\gamma \in \widehat{\Pi}$, we have $\ell(ws_\gamma) = \ell(w) + 1$ if and only if $w(\gamma) > 0$.

Along with the affine roots \widehat{R} , we can consider the affine weights $\widehat{X} := X \oplus \mathbb{Z}$. Finally, note that the above action of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ on \widehat{V} satisfies

$$ws_\alpha w^{-1} = s_{w(\alpha)} \tag{1}$$

for any $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$ and $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and is given by

$$s_\alpha(\beta) = \beta - \langle \{\beta\}, \{\alpha\}^\vee \rangle \alpha$$

for any $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$ and $\beta \in \widehat{V}$, where $\{\cdot\} : \widehat{V} \rightarrow V$ is the map $(\lambda, n) \mapsto \lambda$. An easy observation is that $\{s_\alpha(\beta)\} = s_{\{\alpha\}}\{\beta\}$ for any $\alpha, \beta \in R$. Hence $\langle \{w(\alpha)\}, \{w(\beta)\}^\vee \rangle = \langle \{\alpha\}, \{\beta\}^\vee \rangle$ for any $\alpha, \beta \in R$ and $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$.

Using the abbreviation $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle' := \langle \{\alpha\}, \{\beta\}^\vee \rangle$, we shall rewrite the above formulas as

$$s_\alpha(\beta) = \beta - \langle \beta, \alpha \rangle' \alpha \tag{2}$$

and

$$\langle w(\alpha), w(\beta) \rangle' = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle'. \tag{3}$$

2.7. Properties of the Bruhat order

We outline the main properties of this order (valid for any Coxeter group) that we shall use in the sequel. Concise and self-contained proofs can be found in [2]. Consider the set of reflections $\widehat{\mathcal{T}} := \{wsw^{-1} \mid s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}, w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}\}$.

Proposition 2.7.1 (Subword property). *Let $w = s_1 \cdots s_q$ be a reduced expression. We have $u \leq w$ in the Bruhat order if and only if there exists a reduced expression $u = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ for some $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq q$.*

Proposition 2.7.2 (Exchange property). *Suppose $w = s_1 \cdots s_k$, where $s_i \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ and $t \in \widehat{\mathcal{T}}$. If $\ell(wt) < \ell(w)$, then $wt = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_i \cdots s_k$ for some $i = 1, \dots, k$.*

Proposition 2.7.3 (Lifting property). *Suppose $u, v \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ are such that $u < w$ and $ws < w$ and $us > u$. Then $us \leq w$ and $u \leq ws$.*

Corollary 2.7.4. *Suppose $u, v \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ are such that $u < w$.*

- (1) *If $ws < w$ then $us \leq w$.*
- (2) *If $us > u$ then $u \leq ws$.*

Proposition 2.7.5 (Deletion property). *If $w = s_1 \cdots s_k$, where $s_i \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ and $\ell(w) < k$, then $w = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_i \cdots \hat{s}_j \cdots s_k$ for some $1 \leq i < j \leq k$.*

2.8. Associated moment graph

We define the moment graph $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ with set of vertices $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and the Bruhat order on it. There is an edge from x to y if and only if $x < y$ and $y = s_\alpha x$ for some $\alpha \in \widehat{R}^+$. We endow this edge with the (nonzero) label $\bar{\alpha} := \alpha \otimes 1 \in \widehat{X} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F} =: \mathbf{V}$. We define the graded symmetric algebra $S := S(\mathbf{V})$ as in Section 2.3.

We can shift edges as follows. If we have an edge $E : x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$ and $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, then there is also an edge $Es : xs \xrightarrow{\alpha} ys$. Note that this operation does not preserve the direction of edges.

For $I \subset \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$, we can consider the parabolic subgroup $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_I$, which is the subgroup of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ generated by I . It is known that $(\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_I, I)$ is a Coxeter system with the same length function (cf. [2, Proposition 2.4.1]). We introduce the quotient moment graph $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^I$ as follows. We take $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}^I := \widehat{\mathcal{W}}/\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_I$ (left cosets) for the set of vertices with the induced order. This means the following: $x < y$, where $x, y \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^I$, if and only if $x \neq y$ and there are some coset representatives $u \in x$ and $v \in y$ such that $u < v$. By [2, Proposition 2.5.1] this order is well defined and we can take elements of minimal length in x and y for u and v respectively.

To get the edges of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^I$, we virtually repeat the definition of the order on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}^I$: there is an edge $x \longrightarrow y$, where $x, y \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^I$, if and only if $x \neq y$ and there are some coset representatives $u \in x$ and $v \in y$ such that $u \longrightarrow v$. This edge receives the same labelling

as $u \longrightarrow v$. In other words, there is an edge $x \xrightarrow{\bar{\alpha}} y$ if and only if $x < y$, $\alpha \in \widehat{R}^+$ and $y = s_\alpha x$.

We are especially interested in the case $I = \{s\}$ for some $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. We abbreviate $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s := \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^{\{e,s\}}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s := \widehat{\mathcal{G}}^{\{e,s\}}$. We usually write $\bar{x} = \{x, xs\}$ for the image of $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s$, when it is clear which s we mean. We also set $\bar{\Omega} := \{\bar{x} \mid x \in \Omega\}$ for any subset $\Omega \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$. We denote by π_s the natural projection $\widehat{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s$ (i.e. $\pi_s(x) = \{x, xs\} = \bar{x}$).

We also denote by $\bar{E} : \bar{x} \longrightarrow \bar{y}$ the edge of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$ corresponding to an edge $E : x \longrightarrow y$.

3. Projective sheaves

3.1. Sheaves

A *homomorphism* $f : M \rightarrow N$ of graded spaces, is a homogeneous linear map of degree zero, that is a linear map satisfying $f(M_i) \subset N_i$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Similarly, a *homomorphism of graded S -modules* is a usual (ungraded) homomorphism of S -modules that is a homomorphism of graded spaces. We define now the main object of our study.

Definition 3.1.1. A sheaf \mathcal{M} on the moment graph \mathcal{G} is given by the following data:

- (1) a graded S -module \mathcal{M}^x for each vertex x ;
- (2) a graded S -module \mathcal{M}^E for each vertex E such that $l(E) \cdot \mathcal{M}^E = 0$;
- (3) a homomorphism $\rho_{x,E} : \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^E$ (restriction) of graded S -modules for each edge E and vertex x lying on E .

We sometimes write $\rho_{x,E}^{\mathcal{M}}$ to underline that this restriction map is for \mathcal{M} .

The *support* of \mathcal{M} is $\text{supp } \mathcal{M} := \{x \in \mathcal{V} \mid \mathcal{M}^x \neq 0\}$. We call \mathcal{M}^x the *stalk* of \mathcal{M} at x . Let us define $\mathcal{E}^x \subset \mathcal{E}$ to be the set of edges that contain the vertex x and $\mathcal{E}^{\delta x} \subset \mathcal{E}$ to be the set of edges that start at x . We denote by $\mathcal{V}^{\delta x}$ the set of ends of all edges of $\mathcal{E}^{\delta x}$. We define the following graded submodules of \mathcal{M}^x :

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}_x &:= \{m \in \mathcal{M}^x \mid \rho_{x,E}(m) = 0 \text{ for all } E \in \mathcal{E}^x\}, \\ \mathcal{M}_{[x]} &:= \{m \in \mathcal{M}^x \mid \rho_{x,E}(m) = 0 \text{ for all } E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta x}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, $\mathcal{M}_x \subset \mathcal{M}_{[x]} \subset \mathcal{M}^x$.

If M is a graded module and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, then we denote by $M\langle n \rangle$ the graded module with shifted grading $M\langle n \rangle_i = M_{i+n}$. The similar notation applies to maps: if $\pi : M \rightarrow N$ is a map from one graded module to another, then $\pi\langle n \rangle$ denotes the map from $M\langle n \rangle$ to $N\langle n \rangle$ acting as π elementwise. Shifts are applied to sheaves \mathcal{M} as well by applying $\cdot\langle n \rangle$ to all modules \mathcal{M}^x and \mathcal{M}^E and restriction maps $\rho_{x,E}$. We denote this new sheaf by $\mathcal{M}\langle n \rangle$.

We can also form the direct sum $\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{N}$ of two sheaves \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} on \mathcal{G} by

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{N})^x &:= \mathcal{M}^x \oplus \mathcal{N}^x, & (\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{N})^E &:= \mathcal{M}^E \oplus \mathcal{N}^E, \\ \rho_{x,E}^{\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{N}} &:= \rho_{x,E}^{\mathcal{M}} \oplus \rho_{x,E}^{\mathcal{N}}. \end{aligned}$$

This definition obviously implies $(\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{N})_x = \mathcal{M}_x \oplus \mathcal{N}_x$ and $(\mathcal{M} \oplus \mathcal{N})_{[x]} = \mathcal{M}_{[x]} \oplus \mathcal{N}_{[x]}$. The zero element with respect to this summation is the *zero sheaf* — the sheaf \mathcal{M} such that $\mathcal{M}^x = \mathcal{M}^E = 0$ for all vertices x and edges E .

The sheaves on \mathcal{G} form a category. A morphism $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ between two sheaves is a pair of families $(\{f_x\}_{x \in \mathcal{V}}, \{f_E\}_{E \in \mathcal{E}})$, where $f_x : \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^x$ and $f_E : \mathcal{M}^E \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^E$ are homomorphisms of graded S -modules such that $\rho_{x,E}^{\mathcal{N}} \circ f_x = f_E \circ \rho_{x,E}^{\mathcal{M}}$ whenever x lies on E . If all homomorphisms f_x and f_E are isomorphisms, then we call $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ an *isomorphism of sheaves*. If $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{V}$ and \mathcal{M} is a sheaf on \mathcal{G} , then $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{I}}$ denotes the restriction of \mathcal{M} to $\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{I}}$.

3.2. Category \mathcal{C}

We outline here the main points of [9, Section 2.21]. The objects of category \mathcal{C} are finitely generated graded S -modules and the morphisms are homomorphism of graded S -modules. We denote $\mathfrak{m} := \bigoplus_{i>0} S_i$ (the maximal graded ideal of S). Note that $S/\mathfrak{m}S \cong S_0 = \mathbb{F}$ and so any module $M/\mathfrak{m}M$ is an \mathbb{F} -vector space. For any M in \mathcal{C} , we denote by $\text{rad}_{\mathcal{C}} M$ the intersection of all maximal graded submodules of M .

A *free object* in \mathcal{C} is a finite sum $S\langle r_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus S\langle r_n \rangle$. A *projective cover* of an object M in \mathcal{C} is a pair (P, π) , where P is a free object in \mathcal{C} and $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ a surjective homomorphism in \mathcal{C} such that $\pi(N) \neq M$ for any graded submodule N of P with $N \neq P$.

Note that a projective cover exists for any module M in \mathcal{C} and is defined uniquely up to an isomorphism. In this way, one proves that any projective object in \mathcal{C} is free.

Proposition 3.2.1. (See [9, Lemma 2.21].) (a) We have $\text{rad}_{\mathcal{C}} = \mathfrak{m}M$ for any M in \mathcal{C} .

(b) Let $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ be a homomorphism in \mathcal{C} such that P is free. Then (P, π) is a projective cover of M in \mathcal{C} if and only if the induced map $\bar{\pi} : P/\mathfrak{m}P \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{m}M$ is an isomorphism.

3.3. Defect

We consider here the situation when we have a surjective homomorphism $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ in \mathcal{C} that is not necessarily a projective cover. Obviously, the induced homomorphism $\bar{\pi} : P/\mathfrak{m}P \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{m}M$ is also surjective but not an isomorphism in general. Therefore it is worth considering its kernel $\ker \bar{\pi}$. If it is zero and P is free, then (P, π) is a projective cover by Proposition 3.2.1(b).

Lemma 3.3.1. Let $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ be a surjective homomorphism in \mathcal{C} . Consider the induced map $\bar{\pi} : P/\mathfrak{m}P \rightarrow M/\mathfrak{m}M$. Then $(\ker \bar{\pi})_i = (\ker \pi)_i + \mathfrak{m}P$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Any element of $(\ker \bar{\pi})_i$ can be written as $x + \mathfrak{m}P$, where $x \in P_i$. Then $\pi(x) \in \mathfrak{m}M$. Let us write $\pi(x) = r_1 y_1 + \cdots + r_n y_n$ for some homogeneous $r_j \in \mathfrak{m}$ and $y_j \in M$. Since

π is surjective, there is for each y_j an element $z_j \in P$ of the same degree such that $\pi(z_j) = y_j$. Hence $x - r_1 z_1 - \cdots - r_n z_n \in (\ker \pi)_i$ and $x + \mathfrak{m}P \in (\ker \pi)_i + \mathfrak{m}P$. The inverse inclusion is obvious. \square

We fix a variable v and consider the ring $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$.

Definition 3.3.2. Let $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ be a surjective homomorphism in \mathcal{C} . The defect of π is the following element of $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$:

$$d(\pi) := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \dim_{\mathbb{F}}(\ker \bar{\pi})_i v^{-i}.$$

We have $d(\pi \langle n \rangle) = v^n d(\pi)$. [Lemma 3.3.1](#) prompts the following way to calculate defects.

Corollary 3.3.3. Let $\pi : P \rightarrow M$ be a surjective homomorphism in \mathcal{C} such that P and $\ker \pi$ are free. Suppose that $\{v_j^{(n)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq j \leq k_n}$ and $\{u_i^{(n)}\}_{n \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i \leq l_n}$ are bases of P and $\ker \pi$ respectively labelled in such a way that $v_j^{(n)}$ and $u_i^{(n)}$ have degree n . Let

$$u_i^{(n)} = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq j \leq k_m} a_{j,i}^{(m,n)} v_j^{(m)}$$

for corresponding homogeneous $a_{j,i}^{(m,n)} \in S$. For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, we denote by $A^{(n)}$ the $k_n \times l_n$ -matrix whose j th entry is $a_{j,i}^{(n,n)} \in \mathbb{F}$. Then $d(\pi) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{rk}_{\mathbb{F}} A^{(n)} v^{-n}$.

3.4. Sections of sheaves

For a subspace $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{V}$ we define the space of sections over \mathcal{I} by

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{M}) := \left\{ m \in \prod_{x \in \mathcal{I}} \mathcal{M}^x \mid \rho_{x,E}(m_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m_y) \right. \\ \left. \text{for all edges } E : x \longrightarrow y \text{ with } x, y \in \mathcal{I} \right\}.$$

If $\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{I}$, then we have the natural restriction map $\Gamma(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{I}', \mathcal{M})$. The space of global sections is defined by $\Gamma(\mathcal{M}) := \Gamma(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{M})$. We have the following sheaf property of sections.

Lemma 3.4.1. Let $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{V}$ be an open subset and $\mathcal{I} = \bigcup_{j \in J} \mathcal{I}_j$ be an open covering. Then $m \in \prod_{x \in \mathcal{I}} \mathcal{M}^x$ is a section of \mathcal{M} if and only if $m|_{\mathcal{I}_j}$ is a section of \mathcal{M} for every $j \in J$.

Proof. Let $E : x \longrightarrow y$ be an edge such that $x, y \in \mathcal{I}$. Then there is an index $j \in J$ such that $x \in \mathcal{I}_j$. As \mathcal{I}_j is open, we get $y \in \mathcal{I}_j$, whence $\rho_{x,E}(m_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m_y)$. \square

We often consider the case where $\mathcal{I} = \{x, y\}$ is a two-element set. Then we write (a, b) for the element of $\mathcal{M}^x \oplus \mathcal{M}^y$ whose value at x is a and at y is b . To stipulate that the first position corresponds to x and the second to y , we write the set of sections as $\Gamma(\{x, y\}, \mathcal{M})$.

We consider also the following important special case. The *structure sheaf* \mathcal{Z} is the sheaf defined by

- $\mathcal{Z}^x := S$ for any vertex x ;
- $\mathcal{Z}^E := S/l(E)S$ for any edge E ;
- every $\rho_{x,E}$ is the natural projection $S \rightarrow S/l(E)$.

We set $\mathcal{Z} := \Gamma(\mathcal{Z})$. One checks elementarily that \mathcal{Z} is a commutative, associative, unital S -algebra with respect to coordinatewise addition and multiplication. We call \mathcal{Z} the *structure algebra* of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. Clearly, $\Gamma(\mathcal{M})$ is a \mathcal{Z} -module under componentwise action.

For moment graphs on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ described in Section 2.8, we consider the following elements $c^\lambda \in \mathcal{Z}$, where $\lambda \in \widehat{X}$, defined by $c_x^\lambda := \overline{x(\lambda)}$ for any $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$. These elements were defined by P. Fiebig [7]. We shall also often use the following elements of \mathcal{Z} :

$$c^{\lambda,x} := \frac{c^\lambda - \overline{x(\lambda)}}{2}.$$

Their characteristic property following directly from the definitions is as follows.

Lemma 3.4.2. $c_x^{\lambda,x} = 0$. For any $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$, we have $c_{xs_\alpha}^{\alpha,x} = -\overline{x(\alpha)}$.

3.5. Conditions on sheaves

We consider here sheaves satisfying various properties.

Definition 3.5.1.

- (1) A sheaf \mathcal{M} is called generated by global sections if for any $x \in \mathcal{V}$ and $a \in \mathcal{M}^x$, there exists a section $m \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M})$ with $m_x = a$.
- (2) A sheaf \mathcal{M} is called flabby if the natural restriction $\Gamma(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{I}', \mathcal{M})$ is surjective for any open subsets $\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{V}$.

Suppose that $\text{supp } \mathcal{M}$ is finite. Then \mathcal{M} is flabby if and only if the natural restriction $\Gamma(\mathcal{V}_{\geq x}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{V}_{> x}, \mathcal{M})$ is surjective for any $x \in \mathcal{V}$. Indeed, suppose the last statement is true and $\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{I}$ are open subsets of \mathcal{V} . Take a section $m \in \Gamma(\mathcal{I}', \mathcal{M})$. By Lemma 3.4.1, we can extend it to $\mathcal{I}'' := \mathcal{I}' \cup (\mathcal{I} \setminus [\text{supp } \mathcal{M}])$ by setting $u_y := 0$ for all $y \in \mathcal{I} \setminus [\text{supp } \mathcal{M}]$.

Note that $\mathcal{I}' \subset \mathcal{I}'' \subset \mathcal{I}$ and $\mathcal{I} \setminus \mathcal{I}'' \subset [\text{supp } \mathcal{M}]$. Since $\text{supp } \mathcal{M}$ is finite, its closure $[\text{supp } \mathcal{M}]$ is finite as we stipulated in Section 2.2. So $\mathcal{I} \setminus \mathcal{I}''$ is also finite. Choose a maximal (with respect to inclusion) open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{V}$ such that $\mathcal{I}'' \subset \mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{I}$ and

m is extendable to \mathcal{U} . If $\mathcal{U} \neq \mathcal{I}$, then we take for x a maximal element of $\mathcal{I} \setminus \mathcal{U}$. We have $\mathcal{V}_{>x} \subset \mathcal{U}$ and we can extend $m|_{\mathcal{V}_{>x}}$ to $\mathcal{V}_{\geq x}$. Using Lemma 3.4.1, we can extend m from \mathcal{U} to $\mathcal{U} \sqcup \{x\}$, which contradicts the maximality of \mathcal{U} . This argument is given in [9, Lemma 3.2], where the set \mathcal{V} is however supposed to be finite.

Now we define the class of sheaves most important to us. This definition is taken from [9, Section 3.8] to which we added a finiteness condition.

Definition 3.5.2. A sheaf \mathcal{P} is called projective if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (P1) $\text{supp } \mathcal{P}$ is finite;
- (P2) each \mathcal{P}^x is a free module in \mathcal{C} ;
- (P3) for any edge $E : x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$, the restriction $\rho_{y,E}$ is surjective with kernel $\alpha\mathcal{P}^y$;
- (P4) \mathcal{P} is generated by global sections and flabby.

Lemma 3.5.3. Any restriction $\rho_{x,E} : \mathcal{P}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^E$ for a projective sheaf \mathcal{P} is surjective.

Proof. Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf. By (P3), it suffices to consider the case of an edge $E : x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$. Take an arbitrary $b \in \mathcal{P}^E$. By (P3), there is some $a \in \mathcal{P}^y$ such that $\rho_{y,E}(a) = b$. Since \mathcal{P} is generated by global section, there is some $m \in \Gamma(\mathcal{P})$ with $m_y = a$. By definition of a global section, we have $\rho_{x,E}(m_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m_y) = \rho_{y,E}(a) = b$. \square

Proposition 3.5.4. (See [8, Lemma 2.7].) Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on \mathcal{G} and $x \in \mathcal{W}$. Suppose that $\mathcal{G}_{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Denote by $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$ the labels of all edges that end at x . Then $\mathcal{P}_x = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_l \mathcal{P}_{[x]}$.

Proof. The inclusion $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_l \mathcal{P}_{[x]} \subset \mathcal{P}_x$ is obvious and holds without any GKM-restriction. To prove the inverse inclusion, it suffices to consider the case $\mathcal{P}^x \neq 0$. Take any $m \in \mathcal{P}_x$. By Lemma 3.5.3, all edges ending at x are edges of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}$. Therefore their labels $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l$ are pairwise not proportional and by property (P3) of projective sheaves, there exists some $m' \in \mathcal{P}^x$ such that $m = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_l m'$. Now take an edge $E : x \xrightarrow{\beta} y$. If $\mathcal{P}^y = 0$ then again by (P3), we get $\mathcal{P}^E = 0$ and $\rho_{x,E}(m') = 0$. If $\mathcal{P}^y \neq 0$ then E is an edge of $\mathcal{G}_{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l, \beta$ are all pairwise not proportional. Thus $0 = \rho_{x,E}(m) = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_l \rho_{x,E}(m')$ and we can cancel out $\alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_l$ in $\mathcal{P}^E \cong \mathcal{P}^y / \beta \mathcal{P}^y$. Hence $\rho_{x,E}(m') = 0$. \square

Consider the module $\mathcal{M}^{\delta x} \subset \prod_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta x}} \mathcal{M}^E$ consisting of all $r \in \prod_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta x}} \mathcal{M}^E$ having the form $r_E = \rho_{y,E}(m_y)$ for all edges $E : x \longrightarrow y$, where $m \in \Gamma(\mathcal{V}_{>x}, \mathcal{M})$. Moreover, consider the projection $\rho_{x,\delta x} : \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \prod_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta x}} \mathcal{M}^E$, taking an element $a \in \mathcal{M}^x$ to $r \in \prod_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta x}} \mathcal{M}^E$, where $r_E = \rho_{x,E}(a)$ for all edges $E : x \longrightarrow y$. Obviously, $\ker \rho_{x,\delta x} = \mathcal{M}_{[x]}$.

Directly from our definitions and the remark above we get the following simple fact.

Lemma 3.5.5. (See [9, Lemma 3.3].) Let \mathcal{M} be a sheaf on \mathcal{G} with finite support. The sheaf \mathcal{M} is flabby and generated by global sections if and only if $\mathcal{M}^{\delta x} = \rho_{x, \delta x}(\mathcal{M}^x)$ for any $x \in \mathcal{V}$.

Definition 3.5.6. Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf. Consider the $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ -module $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]\mathcal{V}$ of all formal linear combinations $f_1x_1 + \cdots + f_nx_n$, where $f_i \in \mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ and $x_i \in \mathcal{V}$. The defect of \mathcal{P} is the following element of $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]\mathcal{V}$:

$$d(\mathcal{P}) := \sum_{x \in \mathcal{V}} d(\rho_{x, \delta x})x.$$

Here $\rho_{x, \delta x}$ is considered as surjective homomorphism $\mathcal{P}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{\delta x}$ and d in the right-hand side denotes the defect of this map (cf. Definition 3.3.2).

We obviously have $d(\mathcal{P}\langle r \rangle) = v^r d(\mathcal{P})$ and $d(\mathcal{P} \oplus \mathcal{P}') = d(\mathcal{P}) + d(\mathcal{P}')$.

3.6. Braden–MacPherson sheaves

The following proposition is actually a definition (cf. [3] and also [6, Theorem 4.2] and [9, Section 3.5]).

Proposition 3.6.1. For each $w \in \mathcal{V}$, there is a unique up to isomorphism sheaf $\mathcal{B}(w)$ on \mathcal{G} , called the Braden–MacPherson sheaf, with the following properties:

- (1) $\text{supp } \mathcal{B}(w) \subset \mathcal{V}_{\leq w}$ and $\mathcal{B}(w)^w \cong S$.
- (2) For any edge $E : x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$, the restriction $\rho_{y, E}$ is surjective with kernel $\alpha\mathcal{B}(w)^y$.
- (3) For any $x \in \mathcal{V}$, the image of $\rho_{x, \delta x}$ is $\mathcal{B}(w)^{\delta x}$. For any $x \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \{w\}$, the homomorphism $\rho_{x, \delta x} : \mathcal{B}(w)^x \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(w)^{\delta x}$ is a projective cover in \mathcal{C} .

By Lemma 3.5.5, Braden–MacPherson sheaves are projective and by [9, Proposition 3.5(c)] indecomposable. We clearly have $d(\mathcal{B}(w)) = w$ (the last statement of part (3) in the above proposition is wrong for $x = w$).

Proposition 3.6.2. (See [9, Proposition 3.12].) For any projective sheaf \mathcal{P} , there is an isomorphism of sheaves

$$\mathcal{P} \cong \mathcal{B}(z_1)\langle r_1 \rangle \oplus \mathcal{B}(z_2)\langle r_2 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{B}(z_s)\langle r_s \rangle$$

with suitable $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_s \in \mathcal{V}$ and $r_1, r_2, \dots, r_s \in \mathbb{Z}$. The pairs (z_i, r_i) are determined uniquely up to order by \mathcal{P} .

Proof. As $[\text{supp } \mathcal{P}]$ is finite, the existence of such a decomposition for $\mathcal{P}_{[\text{supp } \mathcal{P}]}$ follows from [9, Proposition 3.12]. We extend it to all of \mathcal{V} , using the fact that $[\text{supp } \mathcal{P}]$ is closed and applying property (P3) of projective sheaves.

To prove uniqueness, we can apply d to both sides of our decomposition. We get

$$\begin{aligned} d(\mathcal{P}) &= d(\mathcal{B}(z_1)\langle r_1 \rangle) + d(\mathcal{B}(z_2)\langle r_2 \rangle) + \cdots + d(\mathcal{B}(z_s)\langle r_s \rangle) \\ &= v^{r_1} z_1 + v^{r_2} z_2 + \cdots + v^{r_s} z_s. \quad \square \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

We shall use [Corollary 3.3.3](#) for calculating the required defects.

Example 3.6.3. Let us explain why we consider only sheaves with finite support. Consider the moment graph \mathcal{G} with set of vertices \mathbb{Z} with the usual order and edges of the form $i \longrightarrow i+1$ labelled in an arbitrary way. Take a sheaf \mathcal{M} on \mathcal{G} such that $\mathcal{M}^i = S$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{M}^E = S/l(E)S$ for any edge $E: i \longrightarrow i+1$ and $\rho_{i,E}$ is the natural projection. This sheaf obviously satisfies properties (P2)–(P4) of [Definition 3.5.2](#). However, the projection $\rho_{i,\delta i}: \mathcal{M}^i \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\delta i}$ is a projective cover for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. So the defect (should we define it for sheaves with infinite support) of \mathcal{M} is zero, whereas $\mathcal{M} \neq 0$.

3.7. Functor ϑ_{on}^s

Let us focus on sheaves on the moment graph $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ defined by an irreducible root system R and a field \mathbb{F} (cf. [Section 2.8](#)). In this section, we define the functor ϑ_{on}^s from the category of projective sheaves on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ to the category of projective sheaves on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$. This definition is borrowed from [\[7, Section 2.9\]](#) with one small change that we need to ensure that this functor takes projective sheaves to projective sheaves.

Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ and $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. We define the sheaf $\mathcal{N} = \vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P}$ on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ as follows. For a vertex $\bar{x} = \{x, xs\} \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s$, we set $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}} = \Gamma(\{x, xs\}, \mathcal{P})$.

Now consider an edge $\bar{E}: \bar{x} \longrightarrow \bar{y}$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$ corresponding to an edge $E: x \longrightarrow y$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. Denote by $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{E}}$ the image of $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{y}} = \Gamma(\{y, ys\}, \mathcal{P})$ under the projection $\rho_{y,E} \oplus \rho_{ys,Es}: \mathcal{P}^y \oplus \mathcal{P}^{ys} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^E \oplus \mathcal{P}^{Es}$. The restriction of this projection on $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{y}}$ is denoted by $\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}$. Note that $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{y}}$ is not in general $\mathcal{P}^E \oplus \mathcal{P}^{Es}$ as in Fiebig's definition. We redefine ϑ_{on}^s here only to make it preserve projective sheaves.

The definition of $\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}$ is natural in view of property (P3) of projective sheaves. However, we still need to define $\rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}$.

Lemma 3.7.1. *Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$.*

- (1) *The restriction $\Gamma(\mathcal{P}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\{x, xs\}, \mathcal{P})$ is surjective.*
- (2) *In the above notation, $\rho_{x,E} \oplus \rho_{xs,Es}(\mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}) = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{E}}$.*

Proof. (1) Let $s = s_\alpha$ for the corresponding $\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}$. Without loss of generality we can assume that $x < xs$. Then $x(\alpha) > 0$ by [Proposition 2.6.1](#). Consider the edge $F: x \xrightarrow{x(\alpha)} xs$. Let $(u, v) \in \Gamma(\{x, xs\}, \mathcal{P})$. Let us extend u to a global section $q \in \Gamma(\mathcal{P})$ (that is $q_x = u$). Then $(u - q_x, v - q_{xs}) = (0, v - q_{xs}) \in \Gamma(\{x, xs\}, \mathcal{P})$. Hence $\rho_{x,F}(v - q_{xs}) = \rho_{x,F}(0) = 0$. Therefore by property (P3) of the projective sheaves, we get $v - q_{xs} \in \overline{x(\alpha)} \mathcal{P}^{xs}$. So we

can write $v - q_{xs} = \overline{x(\alpha)}v'$ for a suitable $v' \in \mathcal{P}^{xs}$. Continue v' to a global section $r \in \Gamma(\mathcal{P})$ (i.e. $r_{xs} = v'$) and set $q' := q - c^{\alpha, x}r$. This is a global section of \mathcal{P} satisfying $q'_x = u$ and $q'_{xs} = v$, as one can easily see from [Lemma 3.4.2](#).

(2) Follows from (1). \square

Now we can take the restriction $\rho_{x,E} \oplus \rho_{xs,Es}$ to $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}$ for $\rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}$.

Lemma 3.7.2. *Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. Suppose that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then $\vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P}$ is projective.*

Proof. Let us take $\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}$ such that $s = s_\alpha$. Set $\mathcal{N} := \vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P}$. We are going to check for \mathcal{N} properties (P1)–(P4) from the definition of a projective sheaf.

(P1) It follows from $\text{supp } \vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P} \subset \overline{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}} = \pi_s(\text{supp } \mathcal{P})$.

(P2) Take any $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ such that $x < xs$. The natural short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow x(\alpha)\mathcal{P}^{xs} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{P}^x \longrightarrow 0$$

splits as \mathcal{P}^x is free (here ι adds 0 to the \mathcal{P}^{xs} component and π takes the \mathcal{P}^x component). Hence $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}} \cong \mathcal{P}^x \oplus x(\alpha)\mathcal{P}^{xs} \cong \mathcal{P}^x \oplus \mathcal{P}^{xs} \langle -2 \rangle$.

(P3) Consider an edge $\bar{E} : \bar{x} \xrightarrow{\gamma} \bar{y}$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$ corresponding to an edge $E : x \xrightarrow{\gamma} y$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. The restriction $\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}$ is surjective by construction. We need to prove that its kernel is $\gamma\mathcal{N}^{\bar{y}}$.

We denote by F the edge $y \xrightarrow{\pm y(\alpha)} ys$. Let $(u, v) \in \mathcal{N}^{\bar{y}} = \Gamma(\{y, ys\}, \mathcal{P})$ be a section such that $\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(u, v) = 0$. This means that $\rho_{y,E}(u) = 0$ and $\rho_{ys,Es}(v) = 0$. By property (P3) of projective sheaves, we get $u = \gamma u'$ and $v = \gamma v'$ for some $u' \in \mathcal{P}^y$ and $v' \in \mathcal{P}^{ys}$.

Since $(u, v) = \gamma(u', v')$, it suffices to prove $(u', v') \in \Gamma(\{y, ys\}, \mathcal{P})$. It is enough to consider the case $y, ys \in \text{supp } \mathcal{P}$, since otherwise we would get $\mathcal{P}^F = 0$ by [Lemma 3.5.3](#). Hence $\mathcal{P}^E \cong \mathcal{P}^y / \gamma\mathcal{P}^y \neq 0$. Since $\rho_{x,E}$ is surjective by [Lemma 3.5.3](#), we get $\mathcal{P}^x \neq 0$ and $x \in \text{supp } \mathcal{P}$. Therefore E and F are edges of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}$ and their labels γ and $\pm y(\alpha)$ are not proportional by hypothesis. Therefore we can cancel out γ in \mathcal{P}^F . We have

$$\gamma\rho_{y,F}(u') = \rho_{y,F}(u) = \rho_{ys,F}(v) = \gamma\rho_{ys,F}(v').$$

Cancelling out γ , we get $\rho_{y,F}(u') = \rho_{ys,F}(v')$, whence $(u', v') \in \Gamma(\{y, ys\}, \mathcal{P}) = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{y}}$.

(P4) The sheaf \mathcal{N} is generated by global sections by [Lemma 3.7.1](#) and is flabby, since \mathcal{P} is flabby and the full preimage of an open subset of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s$ under the natural projection $\widehat{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s$ is open. \square

3.8. Functor ϑ_{out}^s

Let us recall the definition of this functor given in [7, Section 2.9]. Let $s = s_\alpha \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$, where $\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}$. Recall that $\bar{x} = \{x, xs\}$ and $\widehat{\Omega}$ denotes the image of $\Omega \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ under the natural projection $\pi_s : \widehat{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{W}}^s$.

Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$. We define the sheaf $\mathcal{M} := \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P}$ as follows. For a vertex $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, we set $\mathcal{M}^x := \mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}}$. Let E be an edge of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. If E connects vertices x and xs for some $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, then we set $\mathcal{M}^E := \mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}}/l(E)\mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}}$ and take for $\rho_{x,E}$ and $\rho_{xs,E}$ the natural projections. Suppose now that E connects vertices x and y such that $x \neq ys$. In this case \bar{x} and \bar{y} are connected by the edge \bar{E} . We set $\mathcal{M}^E := \mathcal{P}^{\bar{E}}$, $\rho_{x,E} := \rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}$ and $\rho_{y,E} := \rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}$.

From this definition, we get the following obvious formula

$$\text{supp } \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P} = \pi_s^{-1}(\text{supp } \mathcal{P}). \quad (5)$$

In this section, we shall use the following notation. Let $\Omega \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ be such that $\Omega = \Omega s$ and \mathcal{P} be a sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$. For any section $a \in \Gamma(\widehat{\Omega}, \mathcal{P})$, we denote by a_{out} the section of $\Gamma(\Omega, \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P})$ defined by $(a_{out})_x = a_{\bar{x}}$ for any $x \in \Omega$.

Proposition 3.8.1. (See [7, Lemma 2.6].) *Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$ and $\Omega \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ be such that $\Omega = \Omega s$. Suppose that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\Omega \cap \pi_s^{-1}(\text{supp } \mathcal{P})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then any section $u \in \Gamma(\Omega, \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P})$ has a unique representation $u = a_{out} + c^\alpha b_{out}$, where $a, b \in \Gamma(\widehat{\Omega}, \mathcal{P})$.*

Proof. As noted in the proof of Lemma 2.6 from [7], some GKM-restriction is needed in the case our ground field has positive characteristic. We only need to write this GKM-restriction exactly (assuming that \mathcal{P} is projective). In order to make our notation compatible with Fiebig's notation, we assume $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathcal{F} = \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P}$.

The only place where the GKM-restriction emerges is the proof of the equality $\rho_{x,E}(m'_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m'_y)$ for any two vertices $x, y \in \Omega$ connected by an edge E . Here $m \in \Gamma(\Omega, \mathcal{F})$ is a section such that $m_z = -m_{zs}$ for any $z \in \Omega$ and $m' := (c^\alpha)^{-1}m$. We may obviously assume that $y \neq xs$ and $\mathcal{F}^E \neq 0$. Then by definition, $\mathcal{G}^{\bar{E}} \neq 0$. Since \mathcal{G} is projective, we have by Lemma 3.5.3 that $\mathcal{G}^{\bar{x}} \neq 0$ and $\mathcal{G}^{\bar{y}} \neq 0$. Hence $\bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \text{supp } \mathcal{G}$. Therefore all elements x, xs, y, ys belong to $\pi_s^{-1}(\text{supp } \mathcal{G})$ and of course to Ω . Applying the GKM-property of the hypothesis of the current lemma to the edges $x \text{ --- } y$ and $x \text{ --- } xs$, we get that $l(E)$ and $x(\alpha)$ are not proportional. Now $\mathcal{F}^E = \mathcal{G}^{\bar{E}}$ is a free $S/l(E)S$ -module. From $\rho_{x,E}(m_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m_y)$, we get $(x(\alpha) + l(E)S)\rho_{x,E}(m'_x) = (y(\alpha) + l(E)S)\rho_{y,E}(m'_y)$. So cancelling out the nonzero element $x(\alpha) + l(E)S = y(\alpha) + l(E)S$, we get the required equality $\rho_{x,E}(m'_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m'_y)$. \square

Lemma 3.8.2. *Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}^s$. Suppose that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\pi_s^{-1}(\text{supp } \mathcal{P})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then $\vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P}$ is a projective sheaf on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. If \mathcal{P} is indecomposable, then so is $\vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P}$.*

Proof. Let us take $\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}$ such that $s = s_\alpha$. Set $\mathcal{M} := \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P}$. We are going to check for \mathcal{M} properties (P1)–(P4) from the definition of a projective sheaf.

(P1) It follows from (5).

(P2) Since $\mathcal{M}^x = \mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}}$, then any \mathcal{M}^x is a free module.

(P3) It is satisfied by construction.

(P4) First, we prove that \mathcal{M} is generated by global sections. Take any $m \in \mathcal{M}^x$. Then $m \in \mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}}$. Since \mathcal{P} is generated by global sections (as a projective sheaf) there is some global section $u \in \Gamma(\mathcal{P})$ such that $u_{\bar{x}} = m$. Consider the global section $u_{out} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{M})$. We have $(u_{out})_x = u_{\bar{x}} = m$.

It remains to prove that \mathcal{M} is flabby. As we noted after Definition 3.5.1, it is enough to prove that any section $u \in \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>x}, \mathcal{M})$ can be extended to a section of $\Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{\geq x}, \mathcal{M})$.

Case 1: $x < xs$. Consider the set $\Omega := \widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>x} \setminus \{xs\}$. We claim $\Omega s = \Omega$. Indeed, take any $y \in \Omega$. Then by Corollary 2.7.4(2), we get $x \leq ys$. Moreover, we have $ys \neq x$ and $ys \neq xs$. Thus we have proved $\Omega \subset \Omega s$. The inverse inclusion is obtained from this one by multiplying it by s on the right.

By Proposition 3.8.1, we get $u|_\Omega = a_{out} + c^\alpha b_{out}$ for some $a, b \in \Gamma(\overline{\Omega}, \mathcal{P})$. Note that $\overline{\Omega} = \widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>\bar{x}}^s$. Indeed, take any $y \in \Omega$. Then $y > x$ and $y \neq xs$. The first inequality implies $\bar{y} \geq \bar{x}$. The equality is impossible, as otherwise we would get $y = x$ or $y = xs$. Thus $\bar{y} \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>\bar{x}}^s$. Let on the contrary $\bar{y} > \bar{x}$. Then $y \neq xs$ and $\min\{y, ys\} > x$. In any case $y > x$. Therefore $y \in \Omega$ and $\bar{y} \in \overline{\Omega}$.

Since \mathcal{P} is flabby, we can extend b from $\overline{\Omega} = \widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>\bar{x}}^s$ to $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{\geq \bar{x}}^s$. We define the function $u \in \prod_{y \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{\geq x}} \mathcal{M}^y$ by letting u take the old values on $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>x}$ and setting $u_x := u_{xs} + 2x(\alpha)\overline{b_x}$. We claim $u \in \Gamma(\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{\geq x}, \mathcal{M})$. Since the edge $F : x \longrightarrow xs$ has label $\pm x(\alpha)$, we have $\rho_{x,F}(u_x) = \rho_{xs,F}(u_{xs})$. Now take an edge $E : x \longrightarrow y$ distinct from F . We have then $y, ys \in \Omega$. Note that $\overline{x(\alpha)} \equiv \overline{y(\alpha)} \pmod{l(E)\mathcal{M}^E}$ by (2). We get

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{x,E}(u_x) &= \rho_{x,E}(u_{xs} + 2x(\alpha)\overline{b_x}) = \rho_{xs,Es}(u_{xs}) + 2x(\alpha)\overline{\rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{x}})} \\ &= \rho_{ys,Es}(u_{ys}) + 2\overline{y(\alpha)}\overline{\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}})} = \rho_{ys,Es}((a_{out})_{ys} + \overline{ys(\alpha)}(b_{out})_{ys}) \\ &\quad + 2\overline{y(\alpha)}\overline{\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}})} \\ &= \rho_{ys,Es}((a_{out})_{ys}) - \overline{y(\alpha)}\rho_{ys,Es}((b_{out})_{ys}) + 2\overline{y(\alpha)}\overline{\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}})} \\ &= \rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(a_{\bar{y}}) - \overline{y(\alpha)}\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}}) + 2\overline{y(\alpha)}\overline{\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}})} = \rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(a_{\bar{y}}) + \overline{y(\alpha)}\overline{\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}})} \\ &= \rho_{y,E}((a_{out})_y) + \overline{y(\alpha)}\rho_{y,E}((b_{out})_y) = \rho_{y,E}((a_{out})_y + \overline{y(\alpha)}(b_{out})_y) \\ &= \rho_{y,E}(u_y). \end{aligned}$$

For the remaining case, we have to prove that Ω is open. Indeed, suppose that $y \in \Omega$ and $z > y$. Then $z > y > x$. We cannot have $z = xs$, since otherwise we would get $xs > y > x$, which is impossible in view of $\ell(xs) = \ell(x) + 1$.

Case 2: $x > xs$. Set $\Omega := \widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>xs} \setminus \{x\}$. Note that $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{>x} \subset \Omega$ and $\Omega = \Omega s$ as is shown in case 1. First, we extend u to a section of $\Gamma(\Omega, \mathcal{M})$. Consider the open subset

$\Omega' := \widehat{W}_{>x} \cup (\Omega \setminus [\text{supp } \mathcal{M}])$. By Lemma 3.4.1, we can extend u to Ω' by setting $u_y := 0$ for all $y \in \Omega \setminus [\text{supp } \mathcal{M}]$. Obviously $\widehat{W}_{>x} \subset \Omega' \subset \Omega$ and $\Omega \setminus \Omega' \subset [\text{supp } \mathcal{M}]$. Since $\text{supp } \mathcal{M}$ is finite, $\Omega \setminus \Omega'$ is also finite. Choose a maximal (with respect to inclusion) open subset $\mathcal{U} \subset \widehat{W}$ such that $\Omega' \subset \mathcal{U} \subset \Omega$ and m is extendable to \mathcal{U} . It is enough to consider the case $\mathcal{U} \neq \Omega$.

Choose a maximal element $y \in \Omega \setminus \mathcal{U}$. Then $\widehat{W}_{>y} \subset \mathcal{U}$. We claim that $y < ys$. Indeed, suppose on the contrary that $y > ys$. Then by the lifting property, we derive from $xs < y$ that $x \leq y$. By the definition of Ω , we get $x < y$ and $y \in \Omega' \subset \mathcal{U}$, which is a contradiction.

Now that we know $y < ys$, we can extend $u|_{\widehat{W}_{>y}}$ to $\widehat{W}_{\geq y}$ by case 1. Hence we have extended u to the open subset $\mathcal{U} \sqcup \{y\}$, which contradicts the choice of \mathcal{U} . Therefore, we have proved $\mathcal{U} = \Omega$.

We have obtained an extension of u to Ω , which we denote also by u . By Proposition 3.8.1, we have the representation $u|_{\Omega} = a_{out} + c^\alpha b_{out}$ for some $a, b \in \Gamma(\overline{\Omega}, \mathcal{P})$. By case 1, we have $\overline{\Omega} = \widehat{W}_{>\bar{x}}^s$. As \mathcal{P} is flabby, we can extend a and b to $\widehat{W}_{\geq \bar{x}}^s$ and set $u_x := a_{\bar{x}} + \overline{x(\alpha)}b_{\bar{x}}$. We claim that u so defined is a section of $\Gamma(\widehat{W}_{\geq x}, \mathcal{M})$. Indeed, take an edge $E : x \longrightarrow y$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{x,E}(u_x) &= \rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}(a_{\bar{x}}) + \overline{x(\alpha)}\rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{x}}) = \rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(a_{\bar{y}}) + \overline{y(\alpha)}\rho_{\bar{y},\bar{E}}(b_{\bar{y}}) \\ &= \rho_{y,E}((a_{out})_y) + \overline{y(\alpha)}\rho_{y,E}((b_{out})_y) = \rho_{y,E}((a_{out})_y + \overline{y(\alpha)}(b_{out})_y) \\ &= \rho_{y,E}(u_y). \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose that \mathcal{P} is indecomposable. By Proposition 3.6.2, we get $\mathcal{P} \cong \mathcal{B}^s(\bar{w})\langle r \rangle$ for some $\bar{w} \in \widehat{W}^s$. For definiteness, we assume that $w \in \widehat{W}$ is chosen so that $ws < w$. We claim that $\mathcal{M} = \vartheta_{out}^s \mathcal{P} \cong \mathcal{B}(w)\langle r \rangle$.

Suppose that $\mathcal{M}^x \neq 0$. Then $\mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}} \neq 0$ and $\bar{x} \leq \bar{w}$. If $\bar{x} = \bar{w}$, then either $x = w$ or $x = ws < w$. If $\bar{x} < \bar{w}$, then $\min\{x, xs\} < ws$. Thus either $x < ws < w$ or $xs < ws < w$ and $xs < x$. Applying the lifting property in the second case to the inequality $xs < w$, we get $x \leq w$. Thus we have proved $\text{supp } \mathcal{M} \subset \widehat{G}_{\leq w}$. Moreover, we have $\mathcal{M}^w = \mathcal{P}^{\bar{w}} \cong \mathcal{B}(\bar{w})\langle r \rangle^{\bar{w}} \cong S\langle r \rangle$.

It remains to prove that $\rho_{x,\delta x} : \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{\delta x}$ is a projective cover for any $x \neq w$. By our construction, we get

$$\ker \rho_{x,\delta x} = \begin{cases} \ker \rho_{\bar{x},\delta \bar{x}} & \text{if } xs < x; \\ \ker \rho_{\bar{x},\delta \bar{x}} \cap \overline{x(\alpha)}\mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}} & \text{if } x < xs. \end{cases}$$

In the second case, we get $\ker \rho_{x,\delta x} \subset \overline{x(\alpha)}\mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}} \subset \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{M}^x$, whence $\rho_{x,\delta x}$ is a projective cover. In the first case, we have $\bar{x} \neq \bar{w}$. Hence $\ker \rho_{x,\delta x} = \ker \rho_{\bar{x},\delta \bar{x}} \subset \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{P}^{\bar{x}} = \mathfrak{m}\mathcal{M}^x$ and $\rho_{x,\delta x}$ is again a projective cover. \square

3.9. Functor ϑ^s

We define $\vartheta^s := \vartheta_{out}^s \circ \vartheta_{on}^s$. This functor is applicable to projective sheaves \mathcal{P} such that $\vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P}$ is also projective. The combination of [Lemmas 3.7.2 and 3.8.2](#) yields the following result.

Theorem 3.9.1. *Let \mathcal{P} be a projective sheaf such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\text{supp } \mathcal{P} \cup (\text{supp } \mathcal{P})s}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then the sheaf $\vartheta^s \mathcal{P}$ is well defined and projective with support contained in $\text{supp } \mathcal{P} \cup (\text{supp } \mathcal{P})s$.*

Proof. By [Lemma 3.7.2](#), the sheaf $\vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P}$ is projective. As is noted in part (P1) of the proof of this lemma, $\text{supp } \vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P} \subset \overline{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}$. Since $\pi_s^{-1}(\overline{\text{supp } \mathcal{P}}) = \text{supp } \mathcal{P} \cup (\text{supp } \mathcal{P})s$, [Lemma 3.8.2](#) implies that $\vartheta^s \mathcal{P} = \vartheta_{out}^s(\vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P})$ is also projective. \square

3.10. Characters of sheaves

We consider the ring $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ of Laurent polynomials and define the *graded character* of free modules in \mathcal{C} by

$$\text{rk}' S\langle l_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus S\langle l_k \rangle = v^{l_1} + \cdots + v^{l_k}.$$

Obviously, $\text{rk}' 0 = 0$ and $\text{rk}' M\langle r \rangle = v^r \text{rk}' M$ for any free M in \mathcal{C} .

Let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\widehat{\mathcal{W}}, \widehat{\mathcal{S}})$ be the *Hecke algebra* with basis $\{H_x \mid x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}\}$ as in [\[12, Section 2\]](#). We shall also use the Kazhdan–Lusztig basis $\{\underline{H}_x \mid x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}\}$ introduced in the same paper.

For any sheaf \mathcal{M} on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ with finite support whose all stalks \mathcal{M}^x are free modules in \mathcal{C} and $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, we define

$$h(\mathcal{M}) := \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}} v^{-l(x)} \cdot \text{rk}' \mathcal{M}^x \cdot H_x$$

P. Fiebig formulated the following conjecture on the characters of Braden–MacPherson sheaves, which as he showed in [\[7\]](#) and [\[6\]](#) implies Lusztig’s conjecture.

Conjecture 3.10.1. *(See [\[8, Conjecture 2.10\]](#).) If $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ satisfies the GKM-property, then $v^{\ell(w)} h(\mathcal{B}(w)) = \underline{H}_w$.*

Theorem 4.7 from [\[8\]](#) shows that this conjecture is true if the base field \mathbb{F} has characteristic 0. On the other hand, there is recent computational evidence that this conjecture is false for positive characteristic.

From the proof of [Lemma 3.7.2](#), we easily derive the following fact (cf. [\[7, Lemma 4.5\]](#))

Lemma 3.10.2. *For any projective sheaf \mathcal{P} on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ and $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$, we have $h(\vartheta^s \mathcal{P}) = v^{-1} h(\mathcal{P}) \underline{H}_s$.*

Proof. Recall the following formula from [12]: for any $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $s \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$, we have

$$H_x \underline{H}_s = \begin{cases} H_{xs} + vH_x & \text{if } xs > x; \\ H_{xs} + v^{-1}H_x & \text{if } xs < x. \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

We set $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}' := \{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}} \mid x < xs\}$. Clearly, $\widehat{\mathcal{W}} = \widehat{\mathcal{W}}' \sqcup \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'s$. By part (P2) of the proof of Lemma 3.7.2, we get

$$\begin{aligned} h(\vartheta^s \mathcal{P}) &= \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}} v^{-\ell(x)} \operatorname{rk}'(\vartheta_{on}^s \mathcal{P})^{\bar{x}} H_x = \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}} v^{-\ell(x)} \operatorname{rk}' \Gamma(\{x, xs\}, \mathcal{P}) H_x \\ &= \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'} v^{-\ell(x)} \operatorname{rk}' \Gamma(\{x, xs\}, \mathcal{P}) H_x + \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'} v^{-\ell(xs)} \operatorname{rk}' \Gamma(\{xs, x\}, \mathcal{P}) H_{xs} \\ &= \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'} v^{-\ell(x)} (\operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^x + v^{-2} \operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^{xs}) (H_x + v^{-1} H_{xs}). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by (6), we get

$$\begin{aligned} h(\mathcal{P}) \underline{H}_s &= \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}} v^{-\ell(x)} \operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^x H_x \underline{H}_s \\ &= \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'} v^{-\ell(x)} \operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^x (H_{xs} + vH_x) + \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'} v^{-\ell(xs)} \operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^{xs} (H_x + v^{-1} H_{xs}) \\ &= v \sum_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}'} v^{-\ell(x)} (H_x + v^{-1} H_{xs}) (\operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^x + v^{-2} \operatorname{rk}' \mathcal{P}^{xs}). \end{aligned}$$

The comparison of the above formulas gives the required result. \square

4. Bases for Bott–Samelson sheaves

In this section, we are going to look closer at Fiebig’s realization (see [8, Section 6]) of Bott–Samelson modules.

4.1. Sequences

We reserve the symbol $*$ to denote the blank space in sequences. Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. Any sequence obtained from \mathbf{s} by replacing some of its entries with $*$ is called a *subsequence* of \mathbf{s} . The set of all subsequences σ of \mathbf{s} is denoted by $I(\mathbf{s})$. If we multiply the entries of σ respecting their order and ignore $*$, then we get the element of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ denoted by $\operatorname{ev}(\sigma)$. For any $\mathcal{I} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, we set $I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}} := \{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}) \mid \operatorname{ev}(\sigma) \in \mathcal{I}\}$. Of particular interest is the set $I(\mathbf{s})_x := I(\mathbf{s})_{\{x\}} = \{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}) \mid \operatorname{ev}(\sigma) = x\}$.

We multiply sequences by concatenation and truncate by $'$: if $\sigma = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_l)$ and $\tau = (\tau_1, \dots, \tau_m)$, then $\sigma\tau = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_l, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_m)$ and $\sigma' = (\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{l-1})$. In the

notation of this multiplication, we prefer to write $*$ instead of $(*)$ and s instead of (s) . We also apply these operations to subsets elementwise. For example, $(*, s_1)s_2(s_2, *, s_1) = (*, s_1, s_2, s_2, *, s_1)$ and $\{(s_1, *, s_1), (s_1, s_2, *)\}^* = \{(s_1, *, s_1, *), (s_1, s_2, *, *)\}$.

Note that $\mathbf{s} \in I(\mathbf{s})$ and $|I(\mathbf{s})| = 2^{|\mathbf{s}|}$. We denote the empty sequence by \emptyset (just like the empty set). For example, $I(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\}$ and $I(\emptyset)_x = \{\emptyset\}$ if $x = e$ and $I(\emptyset)_x = \emptyset$ otherwise. Another useful formulas, which we shall often use, are

$$I(\mathbf{s}) = I(\mathbf{s}') * \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')s, \quad I(\mathbf{s})_z = I(\mathbf{s}')_z * \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{zs}s, \quad (7)$$

where $\mathbf{s} \neq \emptyset$ and s is the last (rightmost) element of \mathbf{s} .

4.2. Bott–Samelson sheaves

Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. We denote $J(\mathbf{s}) = \{\text{ev}(\sigma) \mid \sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})\}$. In particular, $J(\emptyset) = \{e\}$. The deletion and subword properties (Propositions 2.7.5 and 2.7.1) imply the following property of $J(\mathbf{s})$: if $x \in J(\mathbf{s})$ and $y < x$, then $y \in J(\mathbf{s})$.

Definition 4.2.1. Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. The Bott–Samelson sheaf corresponding to this sequence is $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}) := \vartheta^{s_l} \circ \dots \circ \vartheta^{s_1} \mathcal{B}(e)$.

In this definition, $\mathcal{B}(e)$ is the Braden–MacPherson sheaf with defect e . It is a very simple sheaf defined by $\mathcal{B}(e)^e = S$, $\mathcal{B}(e)^x = 0$ for $x \neq e$, $\mathcal{B}(e)^E = 0$ and $\rho_{x,E} = 0$ for all edges E . Thus $\mathcal{B}(\emptyset) = \mathcal{B}(e)$.

Lemma 4.2.2. Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$ is well-defined and projective with support contained in $J(\mathbf{s})$ and $v^!h(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) = (H_{s_1} + v) \cdots (H_{s_l} + v)$.

Proof. We prove by induction on $i = 0, \dots, l$ that $\vartheta^{s_i} \circ \dots \circ \vartheta^{s_1} \mathcal{B}(e)$ is a well-defined projective sheaf with support contained in $J((s_1, \dots, s_i))$. The induction starts trivially with the case $i = 0$, so suppose that $i < l$ and the claim for i is true. Then our claim is also true for $i + 1$ by Theorem 3.9.1, since $J((s_1, \dots, s_i)) \cup J((s_1, \dots, s_i)s_{i+1}) \subset J((s_1, \dots, s_{i+1}))$.

The second statement follows from Lemma 3.10.2. \square

4.3. Module $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$

As we noted in Section 2.8, $\bar{\alpha} \neq 0$ for any $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$. Therefore we can consider the localization of S with respect to all these elements: $Q := S[\bar{\alpha}^{-1} \mid \alpha \in \widehat{R}]$. We consider the direct sum $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ as an S -module with the componentwise action of S as well as a \mathcal{Z} -module with the following action

$$(zf)_\sigma := z_{\text{ev}(\sigma)} f_\sigma \quad (8)$$

for any $z \in \mathcal{Z}$ and $f \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$. For example,

$$(c^\lambda f)_\sigma = \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma)(\lambda)} f_\sigma \quad (9)$$

or in a different form $(c^\lambda f)_\sigma = \overline{x(\lambda)} f_\sigma$ for $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x$.

For any nonempty sequence $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$, we have the *diagonal embedding* $\Delta : \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')} Q \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ defined by $\Delta(f)_{\sigma*} = \Delta(f)_{\sigma s_l} = f_\sigma$ for any $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')$ and the *antidiagonal embedding* $\Delta^- : \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')} Q \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ defined by

$$\Delta^-(f)_{\sigma*} = f_\sigma \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta^-(f)_{\sigma s_l} = -f_\sigma \quad \text{for any } \sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}').$$

Let $\iota : \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ be the map given by $\iota(f)_{\sigma*} = f_{\sigma s_l}$, $\iota(f)_{\sigma s_l} = f_{\sigma*}$. As 2 is invertible in \mathbb{F} , the module $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ decomposes into a direct sum of its ι -invariant elements (image of Δ) and ι -antiinvariant elements (image of Δ^-).

We can translate any S -module endomorphism φ of $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')} Q$ to the S -module endomorphism Δ^φ of $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ by

$$\Delta^\varphi(\Delta(f)) = \Delta(\varphi(f)), \quad \Delta^\varphi(\Delta^-(f)) = \Delta^-(\varphi(f)) \quad (10)$$

for any $f \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')} Q$.

We shall actually need the submodule $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} S \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$. It is an S -submodule as well as a \mathcal{Z} -submodule. The embeddings Δ and Δ^- restrict well to these submodules.

4.4. Module $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$

The following definition is due to P. Fiebig.

Definition 4.4.1. (See [8, Definition 6.1].) We define for all sequences $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ the S -submodule $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}) \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} S$ by the following inductive rule:

- (1) $\mathcal{X}(\emptyset) := \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\emptyset)} S \cong S$;
- (2) if $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ is not empty, then $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}) := \Delta(\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')) + c^{\alpha_l} \Delta(\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}'))$, where $\alpha_l \in \widehat{\Pi}$ is such that $s_l = s_{\alpha_l}$.

Proposition 4.4.2. (See [8, Proposition 6.14(1)].) $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ is stable under the action of \mathcal{Z} .

The second part of Proposition 6.14 from [8] says that $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ is isomorphic as a \mathcal{Z} -module to the Bott–Samelson module corresponding to \mathbf{s} . We want to prove a similar result stating that under some GKM-restriction there is an isomorphism from $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$ to $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ that agrees well with restrictions (Theorem 4.5.1).

4.5. Comparison theorem

Following Fiebig's paper [8], we define for any $\mathcal{I} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ the S -modules $M^{\mathcal{I}}$ and $M_{\mathcal{I}}$ for any S -submodule $M \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ as follows:

$$M^{\mathcal{I}} := \{f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}}} \mid f \in M\}, \quad M_{\mathcal{I}} := \{f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}}} \mid f \in M \text{ and } f|_{I(\mathbf{s}) \setminus I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}}} = 0\}.$$

By definition $M_{\mathcal{I}} \subset M^{\mathcal{I}} \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}}} Q$. Note that $M_{\mathcal{I}} = M^{\mathcal{I}} = 0$ if $I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}} = \emptyset$. We also abbreviate $M^x := M^{\{x\}}$ and $M_x := M_{\{x\}}$. For an element $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, a sheaf \mathcal{M} on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ and an S -submodule $M \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$, we define the natural restrictions $r_x^{\mathcal{M}} : \Gamma(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^x$ and $r_x^M : M \rightarrow M^x$ by $r_x^{\mathcal{M}}(m) := m_x$ and $r_x^M(f) := f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}$.

Theorem 4.5.1. *Let \mathbf{s} be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then there exist a \mathcal{Z} -module isomorphism $\varphi(\mathbf{s}) : \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ and S -module isomorphisms $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s}) : \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ for each $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ such that the following diagrams are commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) & \xrightarrow{\varphi(\mathbf{s})} & \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}) \\ r_x^{\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})} \downarrow & & \downarrow r_x^{\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})} \\ \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x & \xrightarrow{\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})} & \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x \end{array}$$

Proof. First, we construct inductively on the length of \mathbf{s} , the morphism of S -modules $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s}) : \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} S$ for each $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$. In the case $\mathbf{s} = \emptyset$, we define $\varphi_x(\emptyset)$ to be the identity map if $x = e$ and the zero map otherwise.

For a nonempty sequence $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$, we define $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ to be the composition

$$\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x = \Gamma(\{x, xs_l\}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}')) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}')^x \oplus \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}')^{xs_l} \xrightarrow{\varphi_x(\mathbf{s}') \oplus \varphi_{xs_l}(\mathbf{s}')} \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} S$$

(see the second formula of (7)). Now we define $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ to be the composition

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}} \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_x \varphi_x(\mathbf{s})} \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} S.$$

By induction, each $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ is a morphism of S -modules. Hence and from our definition (8), we obtain that $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ is a morphism of \mathcal{Z} -modules. Moreover, induction shows that each $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ is injective. Hence $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ is also injective.

We shall prove inductively on the length of \mathbf{s} that the image of $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ is $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$. This is obviously true $\mathbf{s} = \emptyset$ as $I(\emptyset) = \{e\}$ and $\varphi_e(\emptyset)$ is the identity map. So suppose that $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ is a nonempty sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ and the claim is proved for the shorter sequence $\mathbf{s}' = (s_1, \dots, s_{l-1})$. Let us choose $\alpha_l \in \widehat{\Pi}$ so that $s_l = s_{\alpha_l}$.

We can identify $\Gamma(\vartheta_{\alpha_l}^{s_l} \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))$ in the obvious way. So in the notation of Section 3.8, we have for any section $a \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))$ the section $a_{out} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$ defined by $(a_{out})_x = (a_x, a_{xs_l}) \in \Gamma(\{x, xs_l\}, \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))$. Now Proposition 3.8.1 for $\Omega = \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ states that

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) = \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))_{out} \oplus c^{\alpha_i} \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))_{out}. \quad (11)$$

The definitions of $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ and $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ above show that $\varphi(\mathbf{s})(a_{out}) = \Delta(\varphi(\mathbf{s}')(a))$ for any $a \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))$. Hence by induction $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}'))_{out}$ is mapped by $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ onto $\Delta(\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}'))$. As $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ is a \mathcal{Z} -module homomorphism, the decomposition (11) and Definition 4.4.1 imply that $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$ is mapped by $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ onto $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$.

It is natural to ask now what is the image of $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$. To this end, note that our definitions automatically imply the commutativity of the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})) & \xrightarrow{\varphi(\mathbf{s})} & \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}) \\ r_x^{\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})} \downarrow & & \downarrow r_x^{\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})} \\ \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x & \xrightarrow{\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})} & \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} S \end{array}$$

The image of $r_x^{\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})}$ is by definition $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$. As $\varphi(\mathbf{s})$ is an isomorphism and $r_x^{\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})}$ is surjective, the image of $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ is also $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$. So $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s}) : \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is an isomorphism. \square

Corollary 4.5.2. *Let \mathbf{s} be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. For any element $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, the isomorphism $\varphi(\mathbf{s})_x$ in Theorem 4.5.1 restricts to the isomorphism $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$.*

Proof. Take any $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x$. Set $m_x := u$ and $m_y := 0$ for any $y \neq x$. Then $m \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$. By the commutativity of the diagram in Theorem 4.5.1, we get $\varphi(\mathbf{s})(m)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_y} = 0$ for any $y \neq x$. Hence $\varphi(\mathbf{s})(m)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$.

On the other hand, take any $f \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$. Then $f = g|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}$ for some $g \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ such that $g|_{I(\mathbf{s}) \setminus I(\mathbf{s})_x} = 0$. Consider the section $m := \varphi(\mathbf{s})^{-1}(g)$. By the commutativity of the diagram in Theorem 4.5.1, we get $\varphi_y(\mathbf{s})(m_y) = 0$, whence $m_y = 0$, as $\varphi_y(\mathbf{s})$ is an isomorphism. Thus we have proved that $m_x \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x$. We have $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})(m_x) = f$.

Therefore, $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ restricts to the surjective homomorphism $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x \rightarrow \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$. It is an isomorphism as $\varphi_x(\mathbf{s})$ has zero kernel. \square

Corollary 4.5.3. *Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Suppose that $y \xrightarrow{\alpha} x$ is an edge of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ and $f \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ is such that $f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_y} = 0$. Then $f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} = \alpha g|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}$ for some $g \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$.*

Proof. Consider the section $m := \varphi(\mathbf{s})^{-1}(f) \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$. By Theorem 4.5.1, we obtain $\varphi_y(\mathbf{s})(m_y) = 0$. Since $\varphi_y(\mathbf{s})$ is an isomorphism, we have $m_y = 0$. Therefore, $\rho_{x,E}(m_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m_y) = 0$. Condition (P3) of Definition 3.5.2 implies $m_x = \alpha u$ for some $u \in \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$. Let us extend u to a global section $n \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$. Then we have $(m - \alpha n)_x = 0$. Thus by Theorem 4.5.1, we get $r_x^{\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})} \circ \varphi(\mathbf{s})(m - \alpha n) = 0$. Hence $(f - \alpha \varphi(\mathbf{s})(n))|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} = 0$ and we can take $g := \varphi(\mathbf{s})(n)$. \square

4.6. Extended bases of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$

This notion is useful to compute an actual S -basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ in Section 4.8.

Definition 4.6.1. Let \mathbf{s} be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ and $\mathcal{I} \subset \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ be a subset such that the graded S -module $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^{\mathcal{I}}$ is free. A list of homogeneous functions $f_1, \dots, f_m \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ is called an extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^{\mathcal{I}}$ if the restrictions $f_1|_{I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}}}, \dots, f_m|_{I(\mathbf{s})_{\mathcal{I}}}$ form an S -basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^{\mathcal{I}}$.

In the following lemma and in the rest of the paper, we shall often use together the S -module and the \mathcal{Z} -module structures on $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$.

Lemma 4.6.2. Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Take $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ such that $x < xs_l$ and choose $\alpha_l \in \widehat{\Pi}$ so that $s_l = s_{\alpha_l}$. If f_1, \dots, f_m is an extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')^x$ and g_1, \dots, g_k is an extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')^{xs_l}$, then $f_1, \dots, f_m, c^{\alpha_l, x} g_1, \dots, c^{\alpha_l, x} g_k$ is an extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')^{\{x, xs_l\}}$.

Proof. We shall use in this proof Lemma 3.4.2 to evaluate $c^{\alpha_l, x}$. First, we prove that the above elements generate $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')^{\{x, xs_l\}}$ as an S -module. Take an arbitrary function $f \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')$. By Definition 4.6.1, there exist homogeneous $a_1, \dots, a_m \in S$ such that

$$f|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x} = (a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_m f_m)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x}. \quad (12)$$

As we have the edge $x \xrightarrow{\pm x(\overline{\alpha_l})} xs_l$, Corollary 4.5.3 applied to it and the function $f - a_1 f_1 - \dots - a_m f_m$ implies the existence of $g \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')$ such that

$$(f - a_1 f_1 - \dots - a_m f_m)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = \overline{x(\overline{\alpha_l})} g|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}}. \quad (13)$$

Now by Definition 4.6.1, there exist homogeneous $b_1, \dots, b_k \in S$ such that

$$g|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = (b_1 g_1 + \dots + b_k g_k)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}}. \quad (14)$$

We claim that $f|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = (a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_m f_m - b_1 c^{\alpha_l, x} g_1 - \dots - b_k c^{\alpha_l, x} g_k)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}}$. Indeed, take any $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_x$. The right-hand side evaluated at σ equals $a_1 (f_1)_{\sigma} + \dots + a_m (f_m)_{\sigma}$. By (12), this sum is exactly f_{σ} . Now take any $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}$. The right-hand side evaluated at σ equals $a_1 (f_1)_{\sigma} + \dots + a_m (f_m)_{\sigma} + \overline{x(\overline{\alpha_l})} b_1 g_1 + \dots + \overline{x(\overline{\alpha_l})} b_k g_k$. By (13) and (14), we again get f_{σ} .

It remains to prove that the restrictions to $I(\mathbf{s})_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s})_{xs_l}$ of our functions are independent over S . Suppose that $(a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_m f_m - b_1 c^{\alpha_l, x} g_1 - \dots - b_k c^{\alpha_l, x} g_k)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = 0$. Restricting to $I(\mathbf{s}')_x$, we get $(a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_m f_m)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x} = 0$, whence $a_1 = \dots = a_m = 0$ by Definition 4.6.1. Now restricting to $I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}$, we get $\overline{x(\overline{\alpha_l})} (b_1 g_1 + \dots + b_k g_k)|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = 0$, whence $b_1 = \dots = b_k = 0$ by the same definition. \square

Lemma 4.6.3. Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in \widehat{S} such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Take $x \in \widehat{W}$ such that $x < xs_l$ and choose $\alpha_l \in \widehat{\Pi}$ so that $s_l = s_{\alpha_l}$. Let f_1, \dots, f_m and g_1, \dots, g_k be extended bases of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')^x$ and $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')^{xs_l}$, respectively. Then

$$\Delta(f_1), \dots, \Delta(f_m), \Delta(c^{\alpha_l, x} g_1), \dots, \Delta(c^{\alpha_l, x} g_k)$$

is an extended basis of both $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ and $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^{xs_l}$.

Proof. We are going to prove the statement for $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ and indicate which alterations should be made for $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^{xs_l}$. We set for brevity $f_{m+i} := \Delta(c^{\alpha_l, x} g_i)$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$ and shall prove that $\Delta(f_1), \dots, \Delta(f_{m+k})$ is an extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$.

First, we prove that the restrictions $f_1|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}, \dots, f_{m+k}|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}$ generate $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ as an S -module. Take an arbitrary function $f \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$ and write it as $f = \Delta(a) + c^{\alpha_l} \Delta(b)$ for suitable $a, b \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')$. Consider the function $f^+ = a + \overline{x(\alpha_l)}b$. We claim

$$f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} = \Delta(f^+)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}. \quad (15)$$

Indeed $I(\mathbf{s})_x = I(\mathbf{s}')_x * \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}$ by (7). First, take an arbitrary $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_x$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\sigma*} &= \Delta(a)_{\sigma*} + (c^{\alpha_l} \Delta(b))_{\sigma*} = \Delta(a)_{\sigma*} + \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma^*)(\alpha_l)} \Delta(b)_{\sigma*} \\ &= a_{\sigma} + \overline{x(\alpha_l)} b_{\sigma} = f_{\sigma}^+ = \Delta(f^+)_{\sigma*}. \end{aligned}$$

For an arbitrary $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}$, a similar calculation yields $f_{\sigma s_l} = \Delta(f^+)_{\sigma s_l}$. Lemma 4.6.2 implies that there exist homogeneous $a_1, \dots, a_{m+k} \in S$ such that

$$f^+|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = (a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_{m+k} f_{m+k})|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}}. \quad (16)$$

Hence

$$\Delta(f^+)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} = (a_1 \Delta(f_1) + \dots + a_{m+k} \Delta(f_{m+k}))|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}. \quad (17)$$

Indeed for any $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_x$, we get by (16) that

$$\Delta(f^+)_{\sigma*} = f_{\sigma}^+ = a_1 (f_1)_{\sigma} + \dots + a_{m+k} (f_{m+k})_{\sigma} = (a_1 \Delta(f_1) + \dots + a_{m+k} \Delta(f_{m+k}))_{\sigma*}$$

and similarly for $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}$ we get $\Delta(f^+)_{\sigma s_l} = (a_1 \Delta(f_1) + \dots + a_{m+k} \Delta(f_{m+k}))_{\sigma s_l}$. It remains now to combine (15) and (17).

Now let us prove that $\Delta(f_1)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}, \dots, \Delta(f_{m+k})|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x}$ are linearly independent over S . Suppose that $a_1 \Delta(f_1)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} + \dots + a_{m+k} \Delta(f_{m+k})|_{I(\mathbf{s})_x} = 0$ for some $a_1, \dots, a_{m+k} \in S$. Our computations in the proof of (17) show that $(a_1 f_1 + \dots + a_{m+k} f_{m+k})|_{I(\mathbf{s}')_x \sqcup I(\mathbf{s}')_{xs_l}} = 0$. Hence by Lemma 4.6.2, we get $a_1 = \dots = a_{m+k} = 0$.

To prove the statement for $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^{x s_l}$, we have to consider the function $f^- = a - \overline{x(\alpha_l)b}$ and prove the following analog of (15): $f|_{I(\mathbf{s})_{x s_l}} = \Delta(f^-)|_{I(\mathbf{s})_{x s_l}}$. Then we apply Lemma 4.6.2 to obtain a decomposition of f^- and proceed as for $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$. \square

Clearly, 1 is the extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\emptyset)^e \cong S$ and the empty list is a basis of $\mathcal{X}(\emptyset)^x = 0$ if $x \neq e$. Thus Lemma 4.6.3 allows us to construct inductively the extended basis $\{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_\sigma^x\}_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x}$ of each module $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$.

The first thing obvious from this inductive construction is that the number of elements of this extended basis equals the number of elements of $I(\mathbf{s})_x$. This observation prompts us to parameterize elements of our extended basis for $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ by elements of $I(\mathbf{s})_x$. We set $\mathbf{b}(\emptyset)_\emptyset^e := 1$. Suppose now that $x < x s_l$ and that we have already built elements $\{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_\sigma^x\}_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_x}$ of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}')$ and $\{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_\sigma^{x s_l}\}_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_{x s_l}}$. Then we set

$$\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma*}^x = \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma s_l}^{x s_l} := \Delta(\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_\sigma^x) \quad \text{for } \sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_x; \quad (18)$$

$$\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma s_l}^x = \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma*}^{x s_l} := \Delta(c^{\alpha_l, x} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_\sigma^{x s_l}) \quad \text{for } \sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')_{x s_l}. \quad (19)$$

Corollary 4.6.4. *Let \mathbf{s} be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then $\{\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_\sigma^x\}_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x}$ is an extended basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ for any $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$.*

4.7. Trees

There is a simple graphical interpretation of the above definition of $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_\sigma^x$, which we describe here with the help of trees.

In the remaining part of Section 4, we usually assume that $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ is a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ and $s_i = s_{\alpha_i}$, where $\alpha_i \in \widehat{\Pi}$.

For each element $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, we define the oriented tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ inductively on the length of \mathbf{s} . Every edge γ of this tree will be labelled by its color $\mathbf{c}(\gamma) \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ and root $\mathbf{r}(\gamma) \in \widehat{\Pi}$.

First, we define $T(\emptyset, x)$ to be the tree with only one vertex \bullet (and no edges) if $x = e$ and to be the empty tree otherwise.

Now suppose that $l > 0$. If $I(\mathbf{s})_x = \emptyset$, then we define $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ to be the empty tree. Let $I(\mathbf{s})_x \neq \emptyset$ and write $\{x, x s_l\} = \{y, z\}$, where $y < z$. Then we have $I(\mathbf{s}')_y \neq \emptyset$ by the second formula of (7) and the fact that $J(\mathbf{s}')$ is downwardly closed (see the paragraph preceding Definition 4.2.1). We define $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ to be



Note that $I(\mathbf{s}')_z$ can be empty. In this case, the right subtree is empty and we draw the remaining left edge vertically in our pictures below (cf. Example 4.7.2). However this trick is not necessary and reader can consider vertical edges (slightly) right tilted in all our pictures.

Our inductive construction allows us to divide edges into *levels*, by saying that the uppermost edge in our pictures above is of level l . Note that $\mathbf{r}(\gamma) = \alpha_i$ for any edge of level i .

We have similar definitions for vertices. A vertex a is called a vertex of *level* i if there is an edge of level i ending at a . Vertices having no edges ending at them are of level 0 and called *leaves*. Moreover, we can associate to vertex a the element $\text{ev}(a) \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ inductively by saying that ev applied to the uppermost vertex in our pictures above yields x .

We call the unique vertex of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ having no edges beginning at it the *root*. In other words, the root is the unique vertex of maximal level. Each leaf is connected to the root by a unique (oriented) path, which we call a *maximal path*. To any path π , we associate the sequence $\mathbf{c}(\pi)$ of 0, 1 and -1 just by reading the colors of edges along it. We shall also need the sequence $[\pi]$ that is obtained from π as follows:

$$[\emptyset] = \emptyset, \quad [\pi_1 \cdots \pi_i] = \begin{cases} [\pi_1 \cdots \pi_{i-1}]s_i & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) \neq 0; \\ [\pi_1 \cdots \pi_{i-1}]^* & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{for } i > 0.$$

In other words, to get $[\pi]$, we start with the empty sequence and then go along π , adding $s_{\mathbf{r}(\pi_i)} = s_i$ to our sequence on the right every time we meet an edge of level i having nonzero color and adding $*$ otherwise.

To each path π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$, we can also associate an element of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ just by evaluating $[\pi]$. In this connection, we will use the abbreviation $\text{ev}(\pi) := \text{ev}([\pi])$. We shall also use the notation $(\pi_1 \cdots \pi_i)' := \pi_1 \cdots \pi_{i-1}$ to indicate truncation of paths (the loss of the last edge).

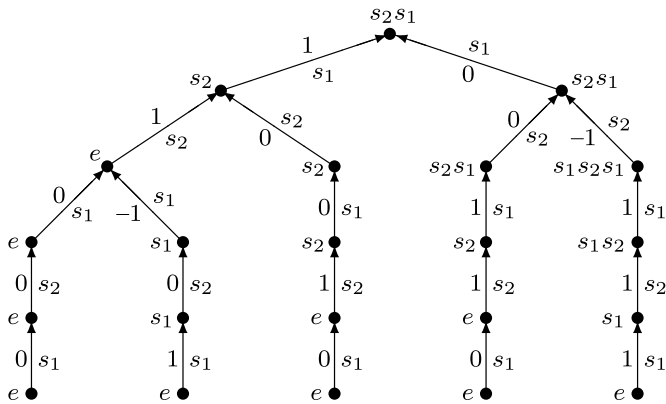
The set $I(\mathbf{s})_x$ together with the lengths of $\text{ev}(\tau)$, where τ is a beginning of some $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x$, can be read off the tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ as follows.

Proposition 4.7.1.

- (1) $\pi \mapsto [\pi]$ sets a one-to-one correspondence between the set of maximal paths in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ and the set $I(\mathbf{s})_x$.
- (2) $\text{ev}(\pi)$ has length $\sum \mathbf{c}(\pi)$ for any path π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ starting at a leaf.
- (3) Let a be a vertex of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ of level i . Then the full subtree T of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ with root a is equal to $T((s_1, \dots, s_i), \text{ev}(a))$. In particular, $\text{ev}(\pi) = \text{ev}(a)$ for all paths π starting at a leaf and ending at a .

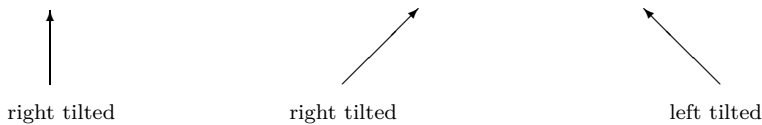
The first statement of part (3) is of principal importance, as it allows us to apply induction on the length of \mathbf{s} for our trees. The identification of part (1) allows us to apply functions $f \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} Q$ to maximal paths π by $f(\pi) := f([\pi])$. The same formula identifies $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} Q$ with the set of functions mapping maximal paths π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ to Q .

Example 4.7.2. Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, s_2, s_1, s_2, s_1)$, where s_1 and s_2 are simple reflections in the Weyl group of type A_2 , and $x = s_2 s_1$. The tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ is as follows



In this picture, we have also attached $\text{ev}(a)$ to every vertex a . The operation $[\cdot]$ applied to the maximal paths read from left to right yields the following sequences: $(*, *, *, s_2, s_1)$, $(s_1, *, s_1, s_2, s_1)$, $(*, s_2, *, *, s_1)$, $(*, s_2, s_1, *, *)$, $(s_1, s_2, s_1, s_2, *)$, which as one can easily see comprise $I(\mathbf{s})_x$, i.e. all ways to obtain x from subsequences of \mathbf{s} .

The tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ allows us to compute the extended basis $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})^x_\sigma$ constructed in Section 4.6. To do it, we classify edges as follows:



We define elements $\mathbf{b}_\pi \in \mathcal{X}((s_1, \dots, s_i))$ for all paths π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ of length i starting at a leaf as follows.

Definition 4.7.3. We set $\mathbf{b}_\emptyset := 1$. Let $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_i$ be a path in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ of length $i > 0$ starting at a leaf. We define $\mathbf{b}_\pi := \Delta(\mathbf{b}_{\pi'})$ if π_i is right tilted and

$$\mathbf{b}_\pi := \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\mathbf{r}(\pi_i)} + \overline{\text{ev}(\pi')(\mathbf{r}(\pi_i))}}{2} \mathbf{b}_{\pi'}\right)$$

if π_i is left tilted.

According to our convention, $\mathbf{r}(\pi_i) = \alpha_i$. We shall use this notation latter in our proofs.

This definition is specially formulated to yield the following equality.

Lemma 4.7.4. $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})^x_{[\pi]} = \mathbf{b}_\pi$ for all maximal paths π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$.

Proof. Induction on the length of \mathbf{s} (the length of π). First suppose that $\mathbf{s} = \emptyset$. It suffices to consider the case $x = e$, since otherwise $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ is empty and there are no paths to consider. By our definitions here and in Section 4.6, we have $\mathbf{b}(\emptyset)^e_\emptyset = \mathbf{b}_\emptyset = 1$.

Now suppose that the length of \mathbf{s} is nonzero. Take a maximal path $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_l$ in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$. We set $x' := \text{ev}(\pi')$. So $[\pi'] \in I(\mathbf{s}')_{x'}$. By [Proposition 4.7.1](#)(3), we obtain that π' is the maximal path in $T(\mathbf{s}', x')$, whence by the inductive hypothesis

$$\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'} = \mathbf{b}_{\pi'}. \quad (20)$$

Case 1: π_l is right tilted. In this case $x' < x' s_l$. Suppose first that $\mathbf{c}(\pi_l) = 0$. Then $x = x'$ and $[\pi] = [\pi']^*$. Then by [\(18\)](#), [\(20\)](#) and [Definition 4.7.3](#), we get

$$\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi]}^x = \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi']^*}^{x'} = \Delta(\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'}) = \Delta(\mathbf{b}_{\pi'}) = \mathbf{b}_{\pi}.$$

Now suppose that $\mathbf{c}(\pi_l) = 1$. Then $x = x' s_l$ and $[\pi] = [\pi'] s_l$. Then by [\(18\)](#), [\(20\)](#) and [Definition 4.7.3](#), we get

$$\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi]}^x = \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi'] s_l}^{x' s_l} = \Delta(\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'}) = \Delta(\mathbf{b}_{\pi'}) = \mathbf{b}_{\pi}.$$

Case 2: π_l is left tilted. In this case $x' s_l < x'$. Suppose first that $\mathbf{c}(\pi_l) = 0$. Then $x = x'$ and $[\pi] = [\pi']^*$. Then by [\(19\)](#) (where $x = x' s_l$), [\(20\)](#) and [Definition 4.7.3](#), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi]}^x &= \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi']^*}^{(x' s_l) s_l} = \Delta(c^{\alpha_l, x' s_l} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'}) = \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_l} - \overline{x' s_l(\alpha_l)}}{2} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'}\right) \\ &= \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_l} + \overline{x'(\alpha_l)}}{2} \mathbf{b}_{\pi'}\right) = \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_l} + \overline{\text{ev}(\pi')(\alpha_l)}}{2} \mathbf{b}_{\pi'}\right) = \mathbf{b}_{\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

Now suppose that $\mathbf{c}(\pi_l) = -1$. Then $x s_l = x'$ and $[\pi] = [\pi'] s_l$. Then by [\(19\)](#), [\(20\)](#) and [Definition 4.7.3](#), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi]}^x &= \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi'] s_l}^x = \Delta(c^{\alpha_l, x} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'}) = \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_l} - \overline{x(\alpha_l)}}{2} \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{s}')_{[\pi']}^{x'}\right) \\ &= \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_l} + \overline{x'(\alpha_l)}}{2} \mathbf{b}_{\pi'}\right) = \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_l} + \overline{\text{ev}(\pi')(\alpha_l)}}{2} \mathbf{b}_{\pi'}\right) = \mathbf{b}_{\pi}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

4.8. Basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$

To calculate this basis, we introduce the product of paths.

Definition 4.8.1. Let π and ρ be two paths in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ starting from leaves and having equal lengths. We set $(\pi, \rho) := (\mathbf{b}_{\pi})_{[\rho]}$.

Hence and from [Definition 4.7.3](#), we obtain immediately $(\emptyset, \emptyset) = 1$.

Let a_1, \dots, a_n be the leaves of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ labelled from left to right. Denote by $\pi^{(1)}, \dots, \pi^{(n)}$ the maximal paths connecting these vertices to the root of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$. From [Corollary 4.6.4](#) and [Lemma 4.7.4](#), we deduce the following fact.

Corollary 4.8.2. *Let \mathbf{s} be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then there exists a homogeneous \mathcal{S} -basis v_1, \dots, v_n of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ such that $v_i(\pi^{(j)}) = (\pi^{(i)}, \pi^{(j)})$ for any $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. It suffices to set $v_i := \mathbf{b}_{\pi^{(i)}}|_{I(\mathbf{s})^x}$. \square

In this corollary, we apply elements $v_i \in \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ directly to paths $\pi^{(j)}$ in view of the identification of Proposition 4.7.1(1).

The following lemma shows how to calculate the product (π, ρ) using a very simple rule.

Lemma 4.8.3. *Let π and ρ be paths in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ starting from leaves and having equal lengths. Let λ and μ be edges of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ such that $\pi\lambda$ and $\rho\mu$ are again paths. We have*

$$(\pi\lambda, \rho\mu) = \begin{cases} (\pi, \rho) & \text{if } \lambda \text{ is right tilted;} \\ \frac{\overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\lambda))} + \overline{\text{ev}(\rho)(\mathbf{r}(\mu))}}{2}(\pi, \rho) & \text{if } \lambda \text{ is left tilted.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Clearly, λ and μ are edges of the same level, say i . We have $\mathbf{r}(\lambda) = \mathbf{r}(\mu) = \alpha_i$ and also $[\rho\mu]' = [\rho]$. Suppose first that λ is right tilted. By Definitions 4.8.1 and 4.7.3, we get $(\pi\lambda, \rho\mu) = (\mathbf{b}_{\pi\lambda})_{[\rho\mu]} = \Delta(\mathbf{b}_\pi)_{[\rho\mu]} = (\mathbf{b}_\pi)_{[\rho]} = (\pi, \rho)$. Now suppose that λ is left tilted. By Definitions 4.8.1 and 4.7.3 and formula (9), we get

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi\lambda, \rho\mu) &= (\mathbf{b}_{\pi\lambda})_{[\rho\mu]} = \Delta\left(\frac{c^{\alpha_i} + \overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\alpha_i)}}{2}\mathbf{b}_\pi\right)_{[\rho\mu]} = \left(\frac{c^{\alpha_i} + \overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\alpha_i)}}{2}\mathbf{b}_\pi\right)_{[\rho]} \\ &= \frac{\overline{\text{ev}(\rho)(\alpha_i)} + \overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\alpha_i)}}{2}(\mathbf{b}_\pi)_{[\rho]} = \frac{\overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\lambda))} + \overline{\text{ev}(\rho)(\mathbf{r}(\mu))}}{2}(\pi, \rho). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Using our above notation, we denote by $E(\mathbf{s}, x)$ the $n \times n$ matrix whose ij th entry is $(\pi^{(i)}, \pi^{(j)})$. Under the hypothesis and in the notation of Corollary 4.8.2, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix} = E(\mathbf{s}, x) \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix}, \quad (21)$$

where $e_i : \{\pi^{(1)}, \dots, \pi^{(n)}\} \rightarrow Q$ is the function such that $e_i(\pi^{(j)}) = \delta_{ij}$.

Lemma 4.8.4. *The matrix $E(\mathbf{s}, x)$ is upper triangular. Its diagonal entries are products of images $\bar{\alpha}$ of roots $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$ and its first row is an array of 1's.*

Proof. Take integers i, j such that $1 \leq j < i \leq n$. The maximal paths $\pi^{(i)} = \pi_1^{(i)} \dots \pi_l^{(i)}$ and $\pi^{(j)} = \pi_1^{(j)} \dots \pi_l^{(j)}$ merge at some vertex a . Denote by k the level of a . As $j \neq i$, we have $k > 0$. By Lemma 4.8.3, the product $(\pi^{(i)}, \pi^{(j)})$ is proportional to the product

$(\tilde{\pi}^{(i)}\pi_k^{(i)}, \tilde{\pi}^{(j)}\pi_k^{(j)})$, where $\tilde{\pi}^{(i)} = \pi_1^{(i)} \cdots \pi_{k-1}^{(i)}$ and $\tilde{\pi}^{(j)} = \pi_1^{(j)} \cdots \pi_{k-1}^{(j)}$. Set $z := \text{ev}(\tilde{\pi}^{(i)})$ and $y := \text{ev}(\tilde{\pi}^{(j)})$. We have $\alpha_k = \mathbf{r}(\pi_k^{(i)}) = \mathbf{r}(\pi_k^{(j)})$. By construction of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$, we have $y = z s_{\alpha_k}$.

Since $j < i$, the edge $\pi_k^{(i)}$ is left tilted. Hence by Lemma 4.8.3, we get

$$(\tilde{\pi}^{(i)}\pi_k^{(i)}, \tilde{\pi}^{(j)}\pi_k^{(j)}) = \frac{z(\overline{\alpha_k}) + y(\overline{\alpha_k})}{2} = 0.$$

The second and third statements follow immediately from Lemma 4.8.3. \square

Now that we have matrix $E(\mathbf{s}, x)$ together with the rule how to calculate it (Corollary 4.8.2 and Lemma 4.8.3), we can recover $\text{rk}' \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ from the tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$. The degree of a path π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ is the number of left tilted edges of this path multiplied by 2. We denote this number by $\deg \pi$. We have

$$\text{rk}' \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x = \sum \{v^{-\deg \pi} \mid \pi \text{ is a maximal path in } T(\mathbf{s}, x)\}.$$

In Example 4.7.2, we the degrees of paths read from left to right are 0, 2, 2, 2, 4 respectively. So $\text{rk}' \mathcal{B}((s_1, s_2, s_1, s_2, s_1))^{s_2 s_1} = 1 + 3v^{-2} + v^{-4}$.

4.9. Automorphism $P(\mathbf{s})$

We start with recollection of some constructions from Fiebig's paper [8]. In [8, Definition 6.12], Fiebig defined the endomorphism $P(\mathbf{s})$ of $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ by the following rules:

- (1) $P(\emptyset)$ is the identity map.
- (2) If $\mathbf{s} \neq \emptyset$ and $P(\mathbf{s}')$ is already defined, then we set $P(\mathbf{s}) := c^{\alpha_l} \circ \Delta^{P(\mathbf{s}')}.$

As is noted in that paper, the endomorphism $P(\mathbf{s})$ is diagonal, whence a \mathcal{Z} -endomorphism. This means that there exists a function $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s}) \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ such that $(P(\mathbf{s})(f))_{\sigma} = \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma} f_{\sigma}$ for any $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})$ and $f \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$.

The reason for Fiebig to introduce $P(\mathbf{s})$ was to calculate the costalk $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$ from the stalk $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$ (see Sections 6.5 and 6.7 of [8] or formula (22) of this paper). Thus the elements $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma}$ are used to calculate the transition matrix (23) from a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ to a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x$.

Lemma 4.9.1. $\mathcal{P}(\emptyset)_{\emptyset} = 1$. If $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \neq \emptyset$ then $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma} = \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma)(\alpha_l)} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s}')_{\sigma'}$ for any $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})$.

Proof. The first claim is clear as $(P(\emptyset)(f))_{\emptyset} = f_{\emptyset}$.

Now take any $f \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')} Q$, $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s}')$ and $u \in \{*, s_l\}$. We set $\varepsilon := 0$ if $u = *$ and $\varepsilon := 1$ if $u = s_l$. We denote $\Delta^0 := \Delta$ and $\Delta^1 := \Delta^-$. For any $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$, by (9) and (10), we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(P(\mathbf{s})(\Delta^\delta(f)))_{\sigma u} &= (c^{\alpha_l} \Delta^{P(\mathbf{s}')}(\Delta^\delta(f)))_{\sigma u} = \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma u)(\alpha_l)} \Delta^\delta(P(\mathbf{s}')(f))_{\sigma u} \\
&= (-1)^{\varepsilon^\delta} \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma u)(\alpha_l)} (P(\mathbf{s}')(f))_\sigma = (-1)^{\varepsilon^\delta} \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma u)(\alpha_l)} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s}')_\sigma f_\sigma \\
&= \overline{\text{ev}(\sigma u)(\alpha_l)} \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s}')_{(\sigma u)}, \Delta^\delta(f)_{\sigma u}.
\end{aligned}$$

Recalling the first formula of (7) and that any element of $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ is representable as $\Delta(f) + \Delta^-(g)$ finishes the proof. \square

This lemma shows that each $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_\sigma$ is a product of images $\bar{\alpha}$ of $|\mathbf{s}|$ roots $\alpha \in \widehat{R}$, whence an invertible element of Q . Therefore $P(\mathbf{s})$ is a (homogeneous) automorphism of $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ with the inverse given by $(P(\mathbf{s})^{-1}(f))_\sigma = (\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_\sigma)^{-1} f_\sigma$.

Now we define $\mathcal{P}_\pi \in S$ for all paths π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ starting at a leaf as follows (cf. Definition 4.7.3).

Definition 4.9.2. We set $\mathcal{P}_\emptyset := 1$. Let $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_i$ be a path in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ of length $i > 0$ starting at a leaf. We define $\mathcal{P}_\pi := \overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\pi_i))} \mathcal{P}_{\pi'}$.

This definition is specially formulated to yield the following equality (see Lemma 4.9.1).

Lemma 4.9.3. $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_{[\pi]} = \mathcal{P}_\pi$ for all maximal paths π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$.

In this paper, we want to study the transition matrix from a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ to a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]}$ (rather than $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x$). Proposition 3.5.4 predicts that we have to take certain quotients of $\mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_\sigma$. So our following aim is to divide all \mathcal{P}_π for paths π ending at a fixed point by their common divisor. To this end, we define elements $\mathcal{D}_\pi \in Q$ for any path π in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ starting at a leaf as follows.

Definition 4.9.4. We set $\mathcal{D}_\emptyset := 1$. Let $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_i$ be a path in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ of length $i > 0$ starting at a leaf. We define

$$\mathcal{D}_\pi := \begin{cases} \overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\pi_i))} \mathcal{D}_{\pi'} & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 1; \\ \mathcal{D}_{\pi'} & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 0; \\ -\overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\pi_i))}^{-1} \mathcal{D}_{\pi'} & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = -1. \end{cases}$$

For any element $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$, we define $\mathcal{D}(x)$ to be the product of all labels of edges of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$ ending at x each multiplied by -1 . We make the following simple observation.

Lemma 4.9.5. Let $x \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $\alpha \in \widehat{\Pi}$ such that $xs_\alpha < x$. Then $\mathcal{D}(x) = \bar{\gamma} \mathcal{D}(xs_\alpha)$, where γ is the unique negative root in the set $\{x(\alpha), -x(\alpha)\}$.

Proof. Denote by $Y(x)$ the set of all $\tau \in \widehat{R}^-$ such that $s_\tau x < x$. So $\mathcal{D}(x) = \overline{\prod Y(x)}$. By the exchange property, $|Y(x)| = \ell(x)$. It is enough to prove that $Y(x) = Y(xs_\alpha) \sqcup \{\gamma\}$.

First, by (1), we have $s_\gamma x = s_{x(\alpha)}x = xs_\alpha x^{-1}x = xs_\alpha < x$. Hence and from $\gamma < 0$, we get $\gamma \in Y(x)$. This formula also implies $s_\gamma xs_\alpha = x > xs_\alpha$, whence $\gamma \notin Y(xs_\alpha)$.

Now take $\tau \in Y(xs_\alpha)$. By definition, we have $s_\tau xs_\alpha < xs_\alpha < x$. Corollary 2.7.4(1) implies $s_\tau x \leq x$. The equality is impossible as $s_\tau \neq 1$. Hence $s_\tau x < x$ and $\tau \in Y(x)$.

We have proved that $Y(x) \supset Y(xs_\alpha) \sqcup \{\gamma\}$. The inverse inclusion follows from the fact that the cardinalities of both sets equal $\ell(x) = \ell(xs_\alpha) + 1$. \square

Lemma 4.9.6. $\mathcal{D}_\pi = \mathcal{D}(\text{ev}(\pi))$.

Proof. Induction on the length of π . We obviously have $\mathcal{D}_\emptyset = \mathcal{D}(\text{ev}(\emptyset)) = \mathcal{D}(e) = 1$, since no edge ends at e .

Now suppose that $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_i$ is a path of length $i > 0$. We set for brevity $x := \text{ev}(\pi)$. We have $\alpha_i := \mathbf{r}(\pi_i)$ and $s_i = s_{\alpha_i}$.

Case 1: $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 1$. In this case $x(\alpha_i) < 0$. Indeed, if we had $x(\alpha_i) > 0$ then $\ell(xs_i) > \ell(x)$ by Proposition 2.6.1, which is a contradiction. Hence by Definition 4.9.4, Lemma 4.9.5 and the inductive hypothesis, we get $\mathcal{D}_\pi = \overline{x(\alpha_i)}\mathcal{D}_{\pi'} = \overline{x(\alpha_i)}\mathcal{D}(xs_i) = \mathcal{D}(x)$.

Case 2: $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 0$. We have by Definition 4.9.4 and the inductive hypothesis $\mathcal{D}_\pi = \mathcal{D}_{\pi'} = \mathcal{D}(\text{ev}(\pi')) = \mathcal{D}(x)$.

Case 3: $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = -1$. In this case $x(\alpha_i) > 0$. Indeed, if we had $x(\alpha_i) < 0$ then $\ell(xs_i) < \ell(x)$ by Proposition 2.6.1, which is a contradiction. Lemma 4.9.5 implies $\mathcal{D}(xs_i) = -\overline{x(\alpha_i)}\mathcal{D}(x)$. Hence by Definition 4.9.4, and the inductive hypothesis, we get

$$\mathcal{D}_\pi = -\overline{x(\alpha_i)}^{-1}\mathcal{D}_{\pi'} = -\overline{x(\alpha_i)}^{-1}\mathcal{D}(xs_i) = \mathcal{D}(x). \quad \square$$

This lemma shows that $\mathcal{D}_\pi \in S$ (although this is not obvious from the definition).

We will be especially interested in the quotient $\mathcal{Q}_\pi = \mathcal{P}_\pi/\mathcal{D}_\pi$.

Lemma 4.9.7. $\mathcal{Q}_\emptyset = 1$. Let $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_i$ be a path in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ of length $i > 0$ starting at a leaf. Then

$$\mathcal{Q}_\pi := \begin{cases} \mathcal{Q}_{\pi'} & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 1; \\ \overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\pi_i))}\mathcal{Q}_{\pi'} & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 0; \\ -\overline{\text{ev}(\pi)(\mathbf{r}(\pi_i))}^2\mathcal{Q}_{\pi'} & \text{if } \mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = -1. \end{cases}$$

In particular, $\mathcal{Q}_\pi \in S$.

Proof. The result follows from Definitions 4.9.2 and 4.9.4. \square

Remark. We can consider \mathcal{P}_π for all maximal paths π in a fixed tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$. Lemmas 4.9.6 and 4.9.7 show that we can divide all these elements simultaneously by $\mathcal{D}(x)$ in S and calculate the quotient.

4.10. Inclusion $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$

We briefly recall Fiebig's construction of the module $\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s})$ dual to $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})$.

Definition 4.10.1. (See [8, Definition 6.6].) We define for all sequences \mathbf{s} in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ the S -submodule $\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s}) \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$ by the following inductive rule:

- (1) $\mathcal{Y}(\emptyset) := \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\emptyset)} S \cong S$;
- (2) if $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ is not empty, then $\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s}) := \Delta(\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s}')) + (c^{\alpha_l})^{-1} \Delta(\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s}'))$, where $\alpha_l \in \widehat{\Pi}$ is such that $s_l = s_{\alpha_l}$.

For any S -submodule $M \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q$, we define, following Fiebig, its dual by

$$DM := \left\{ z \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} Q \mid \sum_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})} z_{\sigma} m_{\sigma} \in S \text{ for any } m \in M \right\}.$$

We define similarly DN for any S -submodule $N \subset \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} Q$, replacing $I(\mathbf{s})$ with $I(\mathbf{s})_x$.

Proposition 4.10.2. (See [8, Lemmas 6.8, 6.9 and 6.13].) $D\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}) = \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s})$, $D(\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x) = \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s})_x$ and $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s}) = P(\mathbf{s})(\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s}))$.

Here $P(\mathbf{s})$ is the automorphism defined in Section 4.9. As we noted this automorphism is diagonal. So it restricts to the automorphism $P(\mathbf{s})_x$ of $\bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} Q$ defined by $(P(\mathbf{s})_x(f))_{\sigma} := \mathcal{P}(\mathbf{s})_{\sigma} f_{\sigma}$ for any $f \in \bigoplus_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} Q$ and $\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x$. From Proposition 4.10.2, we obviously get

$$P(\mathbf{s})_x(\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s})_x) = \mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x. \quad (22)$$

Hence and from Proposition 4.10.2, we can calculate the costalk $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$ once we know the stalk $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x$. This remarkable argument allowed Fiebig in [8] to obtain an upper bound for the primes for which Lusztig's character formula does not hold.

Recall the basis v_1, \dots, v_n from Corollary 4.8.2. Then there exist elements v'_1, \dots, v'_n of $D(\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})^x) = \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s})_x$ such that $\sum_{\sigma \in I(\mathbf{s})_x} (v_i)_{\sigma} (v'_j)_{\sigma} = \delta_{i,j}$ for any $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. A simple calculation shows that v'_1, \dots, v'_n is a basis of $\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{s})_x$. Consider the diagonal matrix $P(\mathbf{s}, x)$ whose i th-entry is $\mathcal{P}_{\pi(i)}$ and elements $v''_i := P(\mathbf{s})_x(v'_i)$. By (22), we get that v''_1, \dots, v''_n is a basis of $\mathcal{X}(\mathbf{s})_x$ and, using (21), we get

$$\begin{pmatrix} v''_1 \\ \vdots \\ v''_n \end{pmatrix} = (E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1})^T P(\mathbf{s}, x) \begin{pmatrix} e_1 \\ \vdots \\ e_n \end{pmatrix} = (E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1})^T P(\mathbf{s}, x) E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{pmatrix}. \quad (23)$$

By Corollary 4.5.2, we get that the matrix in the right-hand side is the transition matrix from a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ to a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_x$ if $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Proposition 3.5.4 shows that to obtain the transition matrix from the same basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ to a basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]}$, we have to divide the above matrix by $\mathcal{D}(x)$. Fortunately, we can divide $P(\mathbf{s}, x)$ by $\mathcal{D}(x)$ and calculate the quotient with the help of the function \mathcal{Q} inductively defined in Lemma 4.9.7.

Denote by $Q(\mathbf{s}, x)$ the diagonal matrix whose i th-entry is $\mathcal{Q}_{\pi(i)}$.

Theorem 4.10.3. *Let \mathbf{s} be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{J(\mathbf{s})}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Let $\pi^{(1)}, \dots, \pi^{(n)}$ be maximal paths in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ counted from left to right. Then there exist a homogeneous basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ with elements of degrees $\deg \pi^{(1)}, \dots, \deg \pi^{(n)}$ and a homogeneous basis of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]}$ with elements of degrees $2(|s| - \ell(x)) - \deg \pi^{(1)}, \dots, 2(|s| - \ell(x)) - \deg \pi^{(n)}$ such that the transition matrix from the first basis to the second one is*

$$\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x) := (E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1})^T Q(\mathbf{s}, x) E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1}.$$

5. Low rank cases

5.1. Exchange and comparison of roots

For the calculations in this section, we shall use the following simple arguments.

Lemma 5.1.1 (Exchange of roots). *Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$. Let $\pi = \pi_1 \cdots \pi_m$ be a path in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ starting at a leaf such that π_m is left tilted. Then there exists a path $\rho = \rho_1 \cdots \rho_m$ in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ such that*

- (1) ρ_m is right tilted, starts at a leaf and ends at the same vertex as π .
- (2) $[\rho']$ is obtained from $[\pi']$ by replacing the simple reflection at some position i with $*$.

If ρ is a path satisfying these conditions, then ρ is called a descendant of π and the following equality is satisfied:

$$(3) \quad \text{ev}(\pi_1 \cdots \pi_{m-1})(\mathbf{r}(\pi_m)) = -\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) \text{ev}(\rho_1 \cdots \rho_{i-1})(\mathbf{r}(\rho_i)).$$

Proof. As usual, we assume that $s_i = s_{\alpha_i}$, where $\alpha_i \in \widehat{H}$. Denote by ρ_m the unique right tilted edge ending at the same vertex as π_m . Let a and b be the beginnings of ρ_m and π_m respectively. We set $y = \text{ev}(a) = \text{ev}(\rho')$ and $z := \text{ev}(b) = \text{ev}(\pi')$. By our construction $y < z$ and $zs_m = y$. So we get

$$\text{ev}(\pi')s_m < \text{ev}(\pi'). \quad (24)$$

By the exchange property, $\text{ev}(\pi')s_m = \text{ev}(u)$, where u is the sequence obtained from $[\pi']$ by replacing its i th entry with $*$ for some i . Hence $u \in I((s_1, \dots, s_{m-1}))_y$. By Proposition 4.7.1(1), there exists a maximal path ρ' in $T((s_1, \dots, s_{m-1}), y)$ such that $[\rho'] = u$.

By Proposition 4.7.1(3) the full subtree of $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ with root a is $T((s_1, \dots, s_{m-1}), y)$. So we can consider the path $\rho := \rho' \rho_m$ in $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$. Properties (1) and (2) are automatically satisfied for this choice of ρ .

Let us write $u = v * w$, where v is the beginning of u of length $i - 1$. Then $[\pi'] = v s_i w$. We get $\text{ev}(v) s_i \text{ev}(w) s_m = \text{ev}(\pi') s_m = z s_m = y = \text{ev}(u) = \text{ev}(v) \text{ev}(w)$. Hence $\text{ev}(w) s_m \text{ev}(w)^{-1} = s_i$. By (1), we get $s_{\text{ev}(w)(\alpha_m)} = s_{\alpha_i}$. As we noted in Section 2.6, we get from this equality that $\text{ev}(w)(\alpha_m) = \varepsilon \alpha_i$ for some $\varepsilon \in \{1, -1\}$. Multiplying this equality first by s_i and then by $\text{ev}(v)$ on the left, we get

$$\text{ev}(\pi')(\alpha_m) = \text{ev}(v) s_i \text{ev}(w)(\alpha_m) = -\varepsilon \text{ev}(v)(\alpha_i). \quad (25)$$

By (24) and Proposition 2.6.1, $\text{ev}(\pi_1 \cdots \pi_{m-1})(\alpha_m) < 0$. On the other hand, $\text{ev}(v) = \text{ev}(\pi_1 \cdots \pi_{i-1})$. Hence $\text{ev}(v)(\alpha_i) > 0$ if $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 1$ and $\text{ev}(v)(\alpha_i) < 0$ if $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = -1$, the case $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i) = 0$ being impossible. In the first case $\varepsilon = 1$ and in the second case $\varepsilon = -1$. It remains to apply (25) and recall that $\text{ev}(v) = \text{ev}(\rho_1 \cdots \rho_{i-1})$. \square

We shall also use the following method to compare roots. Let $x, y \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \widehat{R}$. Then by (2), we get $x s_\alpha y(\beta) - x y(\beta) = x(s_\alpha(y(\beta)) - y(\beta)) = -\langle y(\beta), \alpha \rangle' x(\alpha)$. We apply (3) and get

$$x s_\alpha y(\beta) - x y(\beta) = -\langle x y(\beta), x(\alpha) \rangle' x(\alpha) = \langle x s_\alpha y(\beta), x(\alpha) \rangle' x(\alpha). \quad (26)$$

5.2. 2×2 -matrices

Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that the expression $w := s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ satisfies the GKM-property. As usual, we assume that $s_i = s_{\alpha_i}$, where $\alpha_i \in \widehat{\Pi}$.

We want to calculate the defect of the projection $\rho_{x, \delta x} : \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^{\delta x}$ in the case when the ungraded rank of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is 2. In this case, $|I(\mathbf{s})_x| = 2$ and the tree $T(\mathbf{s}, x)$ has two maximal paths $\pi^{(1)} = \pi_1^{(1)} \cdots \pi_l^{(1)}$ and $\pi^{(2)} = \pi_1^{(2)} \cdots \pi_l^{(2)}$ labelled from left to right. Denote by k be the level of the vertex where $\pi^{(1)}$ and $\pi^{(2)}$ merge. By our construction $\ell(\text{ev}(\pi_1^{(2)} \cdots \pi_{k-1}^{(2)}) s_k) < \ell(\text{ev}(\pi_1^{(2)} \cdots \pi_{k-1}^{(2)}))$. This inequality and the fact that the expression $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced imply that there is some $i = 1, \dots, k - 1$ with $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i^{(2)}) = 0$.

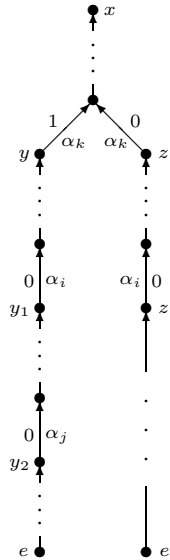
By Corollary 3.3.3 and Theorem 4.10.3 the defect $d(\rho_{x, \delta x})$ can be read off the zero degree entries of the matrix $\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x) = (E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1})^T Q(\mathbf{s}, x) E(\mathbf{s}, x)^{-1}$. The multiplication rule for paths given in Lemma 4.8.3 implies that

$$E(\mathbf{s}, x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & z(\alpha_k) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $z = \text{ev}(\pi_1^{(2)} \cdots \pi_{k-1}^{(2)})$. We shall consider only the case when $\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x)$ has entries of degree 0, since otherwise $d(\rho_{x, \delta x}) = 0$. Then $\deg Q_{\pi^{(1)}} = \deg Q_{\pi^{(2)}} \leq 4$. Since $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i^{(2)}) = 0$,

we get $\mathbf{c}(\pi_k^{(2)}) = 0$ and the colors of all other edges of $\pi^{(2)}$ equal 1. Lemma 5.1.1 implies that $\pi_1^{(1)} \cdots \pi_k^{(1)}$ is a descendant of $\pi_1^{(2)} \cdots \pi_k^{(2)}$. Hence $\mathbf{c}(\pi_i^{(1)}) = 0$ and $\mathbf{c}(\pi_j^{(1)}) = 0$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k-1\} \setminus \{i\}$.

We claim that $j < i$. Indeed suppose that on the contrary $i < j$. Then $s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_i \cdots s_{k-1} = z = \text{ev}(\pi_1^{(1)} \cdots \pi_{k-1}^{(1)})s_k = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_i \cdots \hat{s}_j \cdots s_k$. Hence $s_j \cdots s_{k-1} = s_{j+1} \cdots s_k$, which contradicts the fact that $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ is a reduced expression. Graphically, our situation is as follows:



Here y, y_1, y_2, z_1, e are the elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ corresponding to the vertices closest to them.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_j \cdots \hat{s}_i \cdots s_{k-1}, & y_1 &= s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_j \cdots \hat{s}_{i-1}, & y_2 &= s_1 \cdots s_{j-1}, \\ z_1 &= s_1 \cdots s_{i-1}, & z &= s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_i \cdots s_{k-1}. \end{aligned}$$

All unmarked edges in the picture above have color 1. By part (3) of Lemma 5.1.1, we have $z(\alpha_k) = -y_2(\alpha_j)$. Applying Lemma 4.9.7, we get

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\mathbf{s}, x) &= \begin{pmatrix} \overline{y_1(\alpha_i)} \overline{y_2(\alpha_j)} & 0 \\ 0 & \overline{z(\alpha_k)} \overline{z_1(\alpha_i)} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \Phi(\mathbf{s}, x) &= \begin{pmatrix} \overline{y_1(\alpha_i)} \overline{y_2(\alpha_j)} & \overline{y_1(\alpha_i)} \\ \overline{y_1(\alpha_i)} & \frac{-\overline{y_1(\alpha_i)} + \overline{z_1(\alpha_i)}}{\overline{z(\alpha_k)}} \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

Now (26) implies that

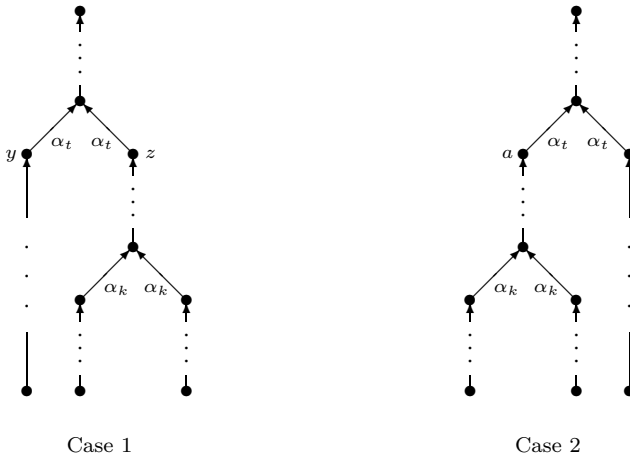
$$z_1(\alpha_i) - y_1(\alpha_i) = -\langle y_1(\alpha_i), y_2(\alpha_j) \rangle' y_2(\alpha_j) = \langle y_1(\alpha_i), y_2(\alpha_j) \rangle' z(\alpha_k). \quad (27)$$

Hence the only entry of $\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x)$ having degree 0 is $\overline{\langle y_1(\alpha_i), y_2(\alpha_j) \rangle'}$. Consider the following elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{\leq w}$: $u = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_j \cdots s_l$, $v = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_k \cdots s_l$. We have $u \neq v$, since otherwise $s_{j+1} \cdots s_k = s_j \cdots s_{k-1}$, which contradicts the fact that the expression $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced. So we have two different edges $x \xrightarrow{\pm z_1(\alpha_i)} v$ and $x \xrightarrow{\pm y_1(\alpha_i)} u$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$. By (27), the labels of this edges are equal unless $\langle y_1(\alpha_i), y_2(\alpha_j) \rangle' \neq 0$. Hence and from Corollary 3.3.3, we get the following result.

Lemma 5.2.1. *Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that the expression $w := s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ satisfies the GKM-property. If the ungraded rank of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is 2 (i.e. $|I(\mathbf{s})_x| = 2$), then the defect of the projection $\rho_{x, \delta x} : \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^{\delta x}$ is v^{-2} if $\ell(x) = l - 2$ and 0 otherwise.*

5.3. 3×3 -matrices

Consider the same situation as in Section 5.2 with the only difference that the ungraded rank of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is 3. A priori, the following cases are possible:



We claim that the first case is impossible. Indeed, we have two elements σ and τ of $I((s_1, \dots, s_{t-1}))_z$ such that $\sigma = \tilde{\sigma} s_k \rho$ and $\tau = \tilde{\tau} * \rho$, where $|\tilde{\sigma}| = |\tilde{\tau}| = k - 1$. Since $y = z s_t < z$, we can apply the exchange property to both representations $z = \text{ev}(\sigma)$ and $z = \text{ev}(\tau)$. We get that there are numbers $a, b = 1, \dots, t - 1$ such that $y = \text{ev}(\sigma_a)$ and $y = \text{ev}(\tau_b)$, where σ_a is obtained from σ by replacing its a th entry s_a by $*$ and τ_b is obtained from τ by replacing its b th entry s_b by $*$.

First notice that if $a > k$ or $b > k$ then $\text{ev}(\rho) s_t = \text{ev}(\hat{\rho})$, where $\hat{\rho}$ is obtained from ρ by replacing one simple reflection with $*$. Then we get two different representations $y = \text{ev}(\tilde{\sigma} s_k \hat{\rho})$ and $y = \text{ev}(\tilde{\tau} * \hat{\rho})$ contrary to our picture. So $a \leq k$ and $b \leq k$.

The case where $a < k$ and $b < k$ is impossible, as we would get $\sigma_a \neq \tau_b$, whence $y = \text{ev}(\sigma_a)$ and $y = \text{ev}(\tau_b)$ are different representations. On the other hand, $b < k$ in any

$$E(\mathbf{s}, x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \overline{z'(\alpha_k)} & \frac{\overline{z'(\alpha_k)} + \overline{z_1(\alpha_k)}}{2} \\ 0 & 0 & \overline{z(\alpha_t)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

By Lemma 4.9.7, we get $Q(\mathbf{s}, x) = \text{diag}(\overline{y'_1(\alpha_i)} \overline{y'_2(\alpha_j)}, \overline{z'(\alpha_k)} \overline{z'_1(\alpha_i)}, \overline{z(\alpha_t)} \overline{z_1(\alpha_k)})$.

Lemma 5.1.1 implies the following relations: $z(\alpha_t) = -z'_1(\alpha_i)$, $z'(\alpha_k) = -y'_2(\alpha_j)$ and formula (26) the following:

$$\begin{aligned} z_1(\alpha_k) - z'(\alpha_k) &= -\langle z'(\alpha_k), z'_1(\alpha_i) \rangle' z'_1(\alpha_i), \\ z'_1(\alpha_i) - y'_1(\alpha_i) &= \langle z'_1(\alpha_i), y'_2(\alpha_j) \rangle' y'_2(\alpha_j). \end{aligned}$$

We can express all the roots occurring in $E(\mathbf{s}, x)$ and $Q(\mathbf{s}, x)$ via $y'_1(\alpha_i)$ and $y'_2(\alpha_j)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} z'(\alpha_k) &= -y'_2(\alpha_j), & z'_1(\alpha_i) &= y'_1(\alpha_i) + by'_2(\alpha_j), \\ z(\alpha_t) &= -y'_1(\alpha_i) - by'_2(\alpha_j), & z_1(\alpha_k) &= ay'_1(\alpha_i) + (ab - 1)y'_2(\alpha_j), \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

where $a = \langle y'_2(\alpha_j), z'_1(\alpha_i) \rangle'$ and $b = \langle z'_1(\alpha_i), y'_2(\alpha_j) \rangle'$. Plugging this into the formulas for $E(\mathbf{s}, x)$ and $Q(\mathbf{s}, x)$, we get

$$\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x) = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{y'_1(\alpha_i)} \overline{y'_2(\alpha_j)} & \overline{y'_1(\alpha_i)} & \frac{ay'_1(\alpha_i)}{2} \\ \overline{y'_2(\alpha_j)} & -\bar{b} & 1 - \frac{\bar{a}\bar{b}}{2} \\ \frac{ay'_1(\alpha_i)}{2} & 1 - \frac{\bar{a}\bar{b}}{2} & -\frac{\bar{a}^2\bar{b}}{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

The determinant of the lower right 2×2 matrix is $\bar{a}\bar{b} - 1$. Consider the following elements of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}_{<w}$:

$$u = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_j \cdots s_l, \quad v = s_1 \cdots \hat{s}_t \cdots s_l.$$

As the expression $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced, we get $u \neq v$. So we have two different edges $x \xrightarrow{\pm \overline{z_1(\alpha_k)}} v$ and $x \xrightarrow{\pm \overline{y'_1(\alpha_i)}} u$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$. By the last formula of (28), the labels of these edges are proportional unless $\bar{a}\bar{b} - 1 \neq 0$. Hence and from Corollary 3.3.3, we get the following result.

Lemma 5.3.1. *Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that the expression $w := s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ satisfies the GKM-property. If the ungraded rank of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is 3 (i.e. $|I(\mathbf{s})_x| = 3$), then the defect of the projection $\rho_{x, \delta x} : \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^{\delta x}$ is $2v^{-2}$ if $\ell(x) = l - 2$ and 0 otherwise.*

5.4. Decomposition of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$

In view of (4), Lemmas 5.2.1 and 5.3.1 imply the following result.

Corollary 5.4.1. *Let $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ be a sequence in $\widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that the expression $w := s_1 \cdots s_l$ is reduced and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ satisfies the GKM-property. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}) \cong \mathcal{B}(w) \oplus \sum_{\substack{l(x)=l(w)-2 \\ |I(\mathbf{s})_x|=2}} \mathcal{B}(x)\langle -2 \rangle \\ \oplus \sum_{\substack{l(x)=l(w)-2 \\ |I(\mathbf{s})_x|=3}} 2\mathcal{B}(x)\langle -2 \rangle \oplus \mathcal{B}(x_1)\langle r_1 \rangle \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{B}(x_n)\langle r_n \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $|I(\mathbf{s})_{x_i}| > 3$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Note that our constructions do not depend on the characteristic of \mathbb{F} as long as it is not 2 and we have the corresponding GKM-property. Therefore, we can convert our knowledge of the characters of Bott–Samelson modules for $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 0$ into the statement on these characters for positive characteristic.

Definition 5.4.2. Fix some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The unit $e \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is always n -reachable.

An element $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is n -reachable if and only if there exists some reduced expression $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ with $s_i \in \widehat{\mathcal{S}}$ such that $(H_{s_1} + v) \cdots (H_{s_l} + v) = H_w + \sum_{x < w} f_{x,w} H_x$ and one of the following conditions holds for any $x < w$:

- (1) $f_{x,w}(1) \leq n$ and x is n -reachable.
- (2) $f_{x,w} \in v\mathbb{Z}[v]$.

Obviously, any element of $\widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is n -reachable for suitable n .

Corollary 5.4.3. *If $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is 3-reachable and such that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ satisfies the GKM-property, then $v^{\ell(w)}h(\mathcal{B}(w)) = \underline{H}_w$.*

Proof. We apply induction on $\ell(w)$, the case $w = e$ being obvious. Suppose that $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ is 3-reachable and $w \neq e$. Consider a reduced representation $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ as in Definition 5.4.2. Our aim is to prove that $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})$ decomposes into a sum of Braden–MacPherson sheaves as in the case $\text{char } \mathbb{F} = 0$ and that each summand except $\mathcal{B}(w)$ has the form $\mathcal{B}(x)$ for some 3-reachable $x < w$. To this end, we calculate the defect $d(\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s}))$ and apply (4).

Under the notation of Definition 5.4.2, we have $f_{x,w} = v^{l-\ell(x)} \text{rk}' \mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ for any $x < w$ by Lemma 4.2.2. So the first possible case is that the ungraded rank of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ is not

Table 1

Number of 1- and 3-reachable elements for types A_1 – A_5 .

Type of the root system	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5
number of 1-reachable elements	2	5	14	42	132
number of 3-reachable elements	2	6	22	83	310

greater than 3 and x is 3-reachable. In this case, the defect $d(\rho_{x,\delta x})$ is given by Lemmas 5.2.1 and 5.3.1 and we can apply induction to obtain the character of the possible direct summand $\mathcal{B}(x)$. Note that $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq x}$ satisfies the GKM-property, as $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}_{\leq w}$ does so.

In the second possible case, we have $f_{x,w} \in v\mathbb{Z}[v]$. It follows that all generators of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})^x$ have degrees less than $l - \ell(x)$. By Theorem 4.10.3, the generators of $\mathcal{B}(\mathbf{s})_{[x]}$ have degrees more than $l - \ell(x)$. Hence the matrix $\Phi(\mathbf{s}, x)$ does not have entries of degree 0 and the defect $d(\rho_{x,\delta x})$ is zero. This means that $\mathcal{B}(x)$ cannot be a direct summand of $\mathcal{B}(s)$. \square

This corollary is trivially true for 1-reachable elements, since they are just those $w \in \widehat{\mathcal{W}}$ that have a reduced representation $w = s_1 \cdots s_l$ such that $(H_{s_1} + v) \cdots (H_{s_l} + v) = \underline{H}_w$. On the other hand, there are a lot of 3-reachable elements that are not 1-reachable, see, for example, Table 1.

It is also interesting to compare the set of 3-reachable elements with the set separated elements defined in [4, Definition 1]. For type B_2 , the only not separated elements are sts and tst . Both of them are 2-reachable. For type B_3 , there are the following 10 elements of the Weyl group that are not separated but 3-reachable (cf. [4, Section 5.3]):

$$utu, tut, utsu, tuts, utsut, tsuts, sutu, tsutu, stut, stsut.$$

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