

Hecke group algebras as degenerate affine Hecke algebras

Florent Hivert¹ Anne Schilling² Nicolas M. Thiéry^{2,3}

¹LITIS/LIFAR, Université Rouen, France

³University of California at Davis, USA

³Laboratoire de Mathématiques d'Orsay, Université Paris Sud, France

AMS Meeting, Claremont, May 4th, 2008

arXiv:0711.1561v1 [math.RT]

arXiv:0804.3781v1 [math.RT]

Goals

- Advertise Hecke group algebras:
 - Nice structure and representation theory
 - Connections with NCSF, parking functions, ...
 - Connections with 0-Hecke and affine Hecke algebras
- Where does this structure come from?
- Is it useful?

Coxeter groups

Definition (Coxeter group W)

Generators : $(s_i)_{i \in S}$ (simple reflections)

Relations: $s_i^2 = 1$ and $\underbrace{s_i s_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{s_j s_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}$, for $i \neq j$

Group algebra: $\mathbb{C}[W]$

Example (Type A_n : symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_{n+1}$)

Generators: $(s_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}$: elementary transpositions

Relations:

$$\begin{aligned} s_i^2 &= 1 && \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ s_i s_j &= s_j s_i && \text{for all } |i - j| > 1, \\ s_i s_{i+1} s_i &= s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1} && \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Coxeter groups

Definition (Coxeter group W)

Generators : $(s_i)_{i \in S}$ (simple reflections)

Relations: $s_i^2 = 1$ and $\underbrace{s_i s_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{s_j s_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}$, for $i \neq j$

Group algebra: $\mathbb{C}[W]$

Example (Type A_n : symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_{n+1}$)

Generators: $(s_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}$: elementary transpositions

Relations:

$$\begin{aligned} s_i^2 &= 1 && \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n, \\ s_i s_j &= s_j s_i && \text{for all } |i - j| > 1, \\ s_i s_{i+1} s_i &= s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1} && \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1. \end{aligned}$$

0-(Iwahori)-Hecke algebras

Definition (0-Hecke algebra $H(W)(0)$)

Generators : $(\pi_i)_{i \in S}$

Relations: $\pi_i^2 = \pi_i$ and $\underbrace{\pi_i \pi_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{\pi_j \pi_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}$ for $i \neq j$

Basis: $(\pi_w)_{w \in W}$

Example (Type A_n)

Generators: $(\pi_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}$

Relations:

$$\pi_i^2 = \pi_i \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$\pi_i \pi_j = \pi_j \pi_i \quad \text{for all } |i - j| > 1,$$

$$\pi_i \pi_{i+1} \pi_i = \pi_{i+1} \pi_i \pi_{i+1} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

0-(Iwahori)-Hecke algebras

Definition (0-Hecke algebra $H(W)(0)$)

Generators : $(\pi_i)_{i \in S}$

Relations: $\pi_i^2 = \pi_i$ and $\underbrace{\pi_i \pi_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{\pi_j \pi_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}$ for $i \neq j$

Basis: $(\pi_w)_{w \in W}$

Example (Type A_n)

Generators: $(\pi_i)_{i=1,\dots,n}$

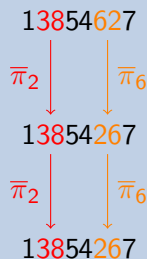
Relations:

$$\pi_i^2 = \pi_i \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$\pi_i \pi_j = \pi_j \pi_i \quad \text{for all } |i - j| > 1,$$

$$\pi_i \pi_{i+1} \pi_i = \pi_{i+1} \pi_i \pi_{i+1} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n - 1.$$

Example (Right regular representation for type A)



◀ ◻ ▶ ◀ ◻ ▶ ◀ ≡ ▶ ◀ ≡ ▶ ≡ ↺ 🔍 ↻

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

13854627

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

18354627

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$

Example (Bubble sort)

81354627

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

81354627

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

81354672

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

81354762

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

81357462

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

81375462

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

81735462

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87135462

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$

Example (Bubble sort)

87135462

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87135642

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87136542

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$

Example (Bubble sort)

87163542

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$

Example (Bubble sort)

87613542

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

$\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

$\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87613542

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow s_2 \quad \downarrow s_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow \pi_2 \quad \downarrow \pi_6$
 $1\overline{8}354\overline{6}27$

$1\overline{3}854\overline{6}27$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$
 $\downarrow \overline{\pi}_2 \quad \downarrow \overline{\pi}_6$
 $1\overline{3}854\overline{2}67$

Example (Bubble sort)

87615342

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87651342

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

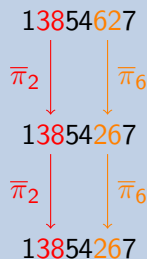
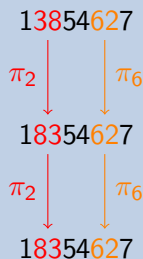
13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87651342

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)



Example (Bubble sort)

87651 $\textcolor{red}{4}$ 32

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87654132

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87654132

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87654312

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 ↓ s_6

18354267

 s_2 ↓ s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

 π_2 ↓ π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ ↓ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87654312

0-Hecke algebras and bubble sort

Example (Right regular representation for type A)

13854627

 s_2 s_6

18354267

 s_2 s_6

13854627

13854627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

 π_2 π_6

18354627

13854627

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

 $\bar{\pi}_2$ $\bar{\pi}_6$

13854267

Example (Bubble sort)

87654321

Hecke algebras

Take q_1 and q_2 parameters, and set $q := -\frac{q_1}{q_2}$.

Definition (Hecke algebra $H(W)(q_1, q_2)$)

Generators : $(T_i)_{i \in S}$ Relations: $(T_i - q_1)(T_i - q_2) = 0$ and
 $\underbrace{T_i T_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{T_j T_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}, \text{ for } i \neq j$

Basis: $(T_w)_{w \in W}$

- At $q = 1$: group algebra $\mathbb{C}[W]$
- At $q = 0$: 0-Hecke algebra $H(W)(0)$
- At q not 0 nor a root of unity: isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[W]$

Realization of T_i as operator in $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$:

$$T_i := (q_1 + q_2)\pi_i - q_1 s_i$$

Hecke algebras

Take q_1 and q_2 parameters, and set $q := -\frac{q_1}{q_2}$.

Definition (Hecke algebra $H(W)(q_1, q_2)$)

Generators : $(T_i)_{i \in S}$ Relations: $(T_i - q_1)(T_i - q_2) = 0$ and
 $\underbrace{T_i T_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{T_j T_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}, \text{ for } i \neq j$

Basis: $(T_w)_{w \in W}$

- At $q = 1$: group algebra $\mathbb{C}[W]$
- At $q = 0$: 0-Hecke algebra $H(W)(0)$
- At q not 0 nor a root of unity: isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[W]$

Realization of T_i as operator in $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$:

$$T_i := (q_1 + q_2)\pi_i - q_1 s_i$$

Hecke algebras

Take q_1 and q_2 parameters, and set $q := -\frac{q_1}{q_2}$.

Definition (Hecke algebra $H(W)(q_1, q_2)$)

Generators : $(T_i)_{i \in S}$ Relations: $(T_i - q_1)(T_i - q_2) = 0$ and
 $\underbrace{T_i T_j \cdots}_{m_{i,j}} = \underbrace{T_j T_i \cdots}_{m_{i,j}}, \text{ for } i \neq j$

Basis: $(T_w)_{w \in W}$

- At $q = 1$: group algebra $\mathbb{C}[W]$
- At $q = 0$: 0-Hecke algebra $H(W)(0)$
- At q not 0 nor a root of unity: isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[W]$

Realization of T_i as operator in $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$:

$$T_i := (q_1 + q_2)\pi_i - q_1 s_i$$

Hecke group algebras

A silly idea during a brainstorm (Thibon, Novelli, H., T., 2003)

Definition (Hecke group algebra HW of a Coxeter group W)

Glue $\mathbb{C}[W]$ and $H(W)(0)$ on their right regular representations:

$$HW := \langle (\pi_i, s_i)_{i \in S} \rangle \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$$

- Any interesting structure?
- Contains all Hecke algebras by construction
- Type A: dimension and dimension of the radical in the Sloane!

Hecke group algebras

A silly idea during a brainstorm (Thibon, Novelli, H., T., 2003)

Definition (Hecke group algebra HW of a Coxeter group W)

Glue $\mathbb{C}[W]$ and $H(W)(0)$ on their right regular representations:

$$HW := \langle (\pi_i, s_i)_{i \in S} \rangle \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$$

- Any interesting structure?
- Contains all Hecke algebras by construction
- Type A: dimension and dimension of the radical in the Sloane!

Hecke group algebras

A silly idea during a brainstorm (Thibon, Novelli, H., T., 2003)

Definition (Hecke group algebra HW of a Coxeter group W)

Glue $\mathbb{C}[W]$ and $H(W)(0)$ on their right regular representations:

$$HW := \langle (\pi_i, s_i)_{i \in S} \rangle \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$$

- Any interesting structure?
- Contains all Hecke algebras by construction
- Type A: dimension and dimension of the radical in the Sloane!

Hecke group algebras

A silly idea during a brainstorm (Thibon, Novelli, H., T., 2003)

Definition (Hecke group algebra HW of a Coxeter group W)

Glue $\mathbb{C}[W]$ and $H(W)(0)$ on their right regular representations:

$$HW := \langle (\pi_i, s_i)_{i \in S} \rangle \subset \text{End}(\mathbb{C}W)$$

- Any interesting structure?
- Contains all Hecke algebras by construction
- Type A: dimension and dimension of the radical in the Sloane!

The Hecke group algebra of rank 1

$$W := \{1, s\} \quad \mathbb{C}W := \mathbb{C}.1 \oplus \mathbb{C}.s$$

Basis

$$\left\{ \text{id} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Relations

$$s\pi = \pi, \quad \pi s = \bar{\pi}, \quad \bar{\pi} + \pi = 1 + s$$

Dimension 1 simple and projective module

$$(1 - s).\text{id} = (1 - s), \quad (1 - s).s = -(1 - s), \quad (1 - s).\pi = 0$$

The Hecke group algebra of rank 1

$$W := \{1, s\} \quad \mathbb{C}W := \mathbb{C}.1 \oplus \mathbb{C}.s$$

Basis

$$\left\{ \text{id} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Relations

$$s\pi = \pi, \quad \pi s = \bar{\pi}, \quad \bar{\pi} + \pi = 1 + s$$

Dimension 1 simple and projective module

$$(1 - s).\text{id} = (1 - s), \quad (1 - s).s = -(1 - s), \quad (1 - s).\pi = 0$$

The Hecke group algebra of rank 1

$$W := \{1, s\} \quad \mathbb{C}W := \mathbb{C}.1 \oplus \mathbb{C}.s$$

Basis

$$\left\{ \text{id} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad s = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Relations

$$s\pi = \pi, \quad \pi s = \bar{\pi}, \quad \bar{\pi} + \pi = 1 + s$$

Dimension 1 simple and projective module

$$(1 - s).\text{id} = (1 - s), \quad (1 - s).s = -(1 - s), \quad (1 - s).\pi = 0$$

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (I)

Definition

Left / right descent sets:

$$D_R(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = w' s_i\} \quad D_L(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = s_i w'\}$$

$v \in \mathbb{C}W$ *i-left antisymmetric* if $s_i v = -v$

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

Basis of HW: $\{w\pi_{w'} \mid D_R(w) \cap D_L(w') = \emptyset\}$

HW algebra of left antisymmetry preserving operators

HW algebra of left symmetry preserving operators*

- Proof: simultaneous triangularity of basis and linear relations
- Straightening relations? Presentation?

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (I)

Definition

Left / right descent sets:

$$D_R(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = w' s_i\} \quad D_L(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = s_i w'\}$$

$v \in \mathbb{C}W$ *i-left antisymmetric* if $s_i v = -v$

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

Basis of HW: $\{w\pi_{w'} \mid D_R(w) \cap D_L(w') = \emptyset\}$

HW algebra of left antisymmetry preserving operators

HW algebra of left symmetry preserving operators*

- Proof: simultaneous triangularity of basis and linear relations
- Straightening relations? Presentation?

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (I)

Definition

Left / right descent sets:

$$D_R(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = w' s_i\} \quad D_L(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = s_i w'\}$$

$v \in \mathbb{C}W$ *i-left antisymmetric* if $s_i v = -v$

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

Basis of HW: $\{w\pi_{w'} \mid D_R(w) \cap D_L(w') = \emptyset\}$

HW algebra of left antisymmetry preserving operators

HW algebra of left symmetry preserving operators*

- Proof: simultaneous triangularity of basis and linear relations
- Straightening relations? Presentation?

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (I)

Definition

Left / right descent sets:

$$D_R(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = w' s_i\} \quad D_L(w) := \{i \in S \mid w = s_i w'\}$$

$v \in \mathbb{C}W$ *i-left antisymmetric* if $s_i v = -v$

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

Basis of HW: $\{w\pi_{w'} \mid D_R(w) \cap D_L(w') = \emptyset\}$

HW algebra of left antisymmetry preserving operators

HW algebra of left symmetry preserving operators*

- Proof: simultaneous triangularity of basis and linear relations
- Straightening relations? Presentation?

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (II)

- Modules P_I for $I \subset S$:

$$P_I := \{v \in \mathbb{C}W \mid s_i v = -s_i v, \forall i \in I\}$$

- Boolean lattice: $I \subset J \implies P_J \subset P_I$
- Combinatorics of descent classes: $\dim P_I = |{}^I W|$
- *Good basis* of $\mathbb{C}W$: compatible with restriction on each P_I :

- Par ex:
$$\left\{ v_w := \sum_{w' \in W_{S \setminus D_L(w)}} (-1)^{l(w')} w' w \mid w \in W \right\}$$
- Or the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis to be fancy

Proposition

Realization of the Hecke group algebra as digraph algebra:

Basis: $\{e_{w,w'} \mid D_L(w) \subset D_L(w')\}$, where $e_{w,w'}(v_{w''})\delta_{w'',w}v_{w'}$

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (II)

- Modules P_I for $I \subset S$:

$$P_I := \{v \in \mathbb{C}W \mid s_i v = -s_i v, \forall i \in I\}$$

- Boolean lattice: $I \subset J \implies P_J \subset P_I$
- Combinatorics of descent classes: $\dim P_I = |{}_I^S W|$
- *Good basis* of $\mathbb{C}W$: compatible with restriction on each P_I :

- Par ex:
$$\left\{ v_w := \sum_{w' \in W_{S \setminus D_L(w)}} (-1)^{l(w')} w' w \mid w \in W \right\}$$
- Or the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis to be fancy

Proposition

Realization of the Hecke group algebra as digraph algebra:

Basis: $\{e_{w,w'} \mid D_L(w) \subset D_L(w')\}$, where $e_{w,w'}(v_{w''}) = \delta_{w'',w} v_{w'}$

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (II)

- Modules P_I for $I \subset S$:

$$P_I := \{v \in \mathbb{C}W \mid s_i v = -s_i v, \forall i \in I\}$$

- Boolean lattice: $I \subset J \implies P_J \subset P_I$
- Combinatorics of descent classes: $\dim P_I = |{}^I W|$
- Good basis* of $\mathbb{C}W$: compatible with restriction on each P_I :

- Par ex:
$$\left\{ v_w := \sum_{w' \in W_{S \setminus D_L(w)}} (-1)^{l(w')} w' w \mid w \in W \right\}$$
- Or the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis to be fancy

Proposition

Realization of the Hecke group algebra as digraph algebra:

Basis: $\{e_{w,w'} \mid D_L(w) \subset D_L(w')\}$, where $e_{w,w'}(v_{w''})\delta_{w'',w}v_{w'}$

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (II)

- Modules P_I for $I \subset S$:

$$P_I := \{v \in \mathbb{C}W \mid s_i v = -s_i v, \forall i \in I\}$$

- Boolean lattice: $I \subset J \implies P_J \subset P_I$
- Combinatorics of descent classes: $\dim P_I = |{}_S^I W|$
- Good basis* of $\mathbb{C}W$: compatible with restriction on each P_I :

- Par ex:
$$\left\{ v_w := \sum_{w' \in W_{S \setminus D_L(w)}} (-1)^{l(w')} w' w \mid w \in W \right\}$$
- Or the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis to be fancy

Proposition

Realization of the Hecke group algebra as digraph algebra:

Basis: $\{e_{w,w'} \mid D_L(w) \subset D_L(w')\}$, where $e_{w,w'}(v_{w''}) = \delta_{w'',w} v_{w'}$

Structure theory of Hecke group algebras (II)

- Modules P_I for $I \subset S$:

$$P_I := \{v \in \mathbb{C}W \mid s_i v = -s_i v, \forall i \in I\}$$

- Boolean lattice: $I \subset J \implies P_J \subset P_I$
- Combinatorics of descent classes: $\dim P_I = |{}_I^S W|$
- Good basis* of $\mathbb{C}W$: compatible with restriction on each P_I :

- Par ex:
$$\left\{ v_w := \sum_{w' \in W_{S \setminus D_L(w)}} (-1)^{l(w')} w' w \mid w \in W \right\}$$
- Or the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis to be fancy

Proposition

Realization of the Hecke group algebra as digraph algebra:

Basis: $\{e_{w,w'} \mid D_L(w) \subset D_L(w')\}$, where $e_{w,w'}(v_{w''})\delta_{w'',w}v_{w'}$

Representation theory of Hecke group algebras

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

- $e_{w,w}$: *max. decomposition of id into orthogonal idempotents*
- HW Morita equivalent to the poset algebra of boolean lattice
- Projective modules: P_I
- Simple modules: $S_I := P_I / \sum_{J \supset I} P_J$

*Left-antisymmetries on I , left-symmetries on the complement
By restriction:*

- *Exactly the Young's ribbon representation of W*
- *Exactly the projective modules of $H(W)(0)$*

Question

Is there a link with the affine Hecke algebra?

Representation theory of Hecke group algebras

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

- $e_{w,w}$: max. decomposition of id into orthogonal idempotents
- HW Morita equivalent to the poset algebra of boolean lattice
- Projective modules: P_I
- Simple modules: $S_I := P_I / \sum_{J \supset I} P_J$

Left-antisymmetries on I , left-symmetries on the complement
By restriction:

- Exactly the Young's ribbon representation of W
- Exactly the projective modules of $H(W)(0)$

Question

Is there a link with the affine Hecke algebra?

Representation theory of Hecke group algebras

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

- $e_{w,w}$: *max. decomposition of id into orthogonal idempotents*
- HW Morita equivalent to the poset algebra of boolean lattice
- Projective modules: P_I
- Simple modules: $S_I := P_I / \sum_{J \supset I} P_J$

*Left-antisymmetries on I , left-symmetries on the complement
By restriction:*

- *Exactly the Young's ribbon representation of W*
- *Exactly the projective modules of $H(W)(0)$*

Question

Is there a link with the affine Hecke algebra?

Representation theory of Hecke group algebras

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

- $e_{w,w}$: max. decomposition of id into orthogonal idempotents
- HW Morita equivalent to the poset algebra of boolean lattice
- Projective modules: P_I
- Simple modules: $S_I := P_I / \sum_{J \supset I} P_J$

Left-antisymmetries on I , left-symmetries on the complement
By restriction:

- Exactly the Young's ribbon representation of W
- Exactly the projective modules of $H(W)(0)$

Question

Is there a link with the affine Hecke algebra?

Representation theory of Hecke group algebras

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

- $e_{w,w}$: *max. decomposition of id into orthogonal idempotents*
- HW Morita equivalent to the poset algebra of boolean lattice
- Projective modules: P_I
- Simple modules: $S_I := P_I / \sum_{J \supset I} P_J$

*Left-antisymmetries on I , left-symmetries on the complement
By restriction:*

- *Exactly the Young's ribbon representation of W*
- *Exactly the projective modules of $H(W)(0)$*

Question

Is there a link with the affine Hecke algebra?

Representation theory of Hecke group algebras

Theorem (H., T., 2005)

- $e_{w,w}$: *max. decomposition of id into orthogonal idempotents*
- HW Morita equivalent to the poset algebra of boolean lattice
- Projective modules: P_I
- Simple modules: $S_I := P_I / \sum_{J \supset I} P_J$

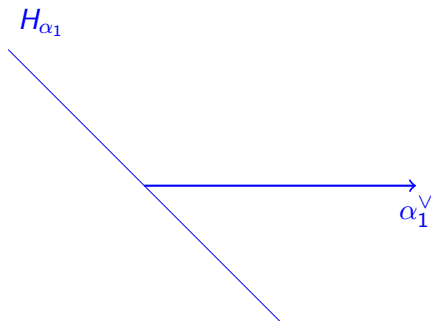
*Left-antisymmetries on I , left-symmetries on the complement
By restriction:*

- *Exactly the Young's ribbon representation of W*
- *Exactly the projective modules of $H(W)(0)$*

Question

Is there a link with the affine Hecke algebra?

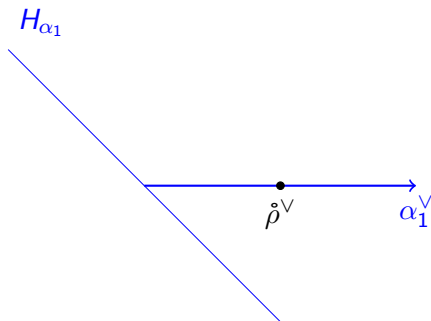
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \mathring{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, not $H(\mathring{W})(0)$!

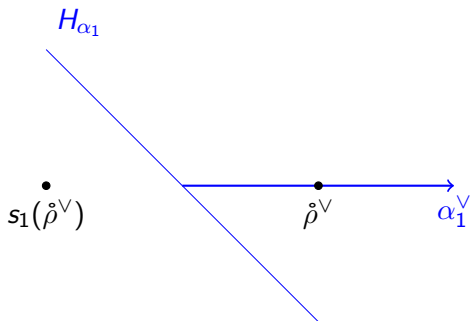
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\dot{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \dot{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\dot{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\dot{W}$, not $H(\dot{W})(0)$!

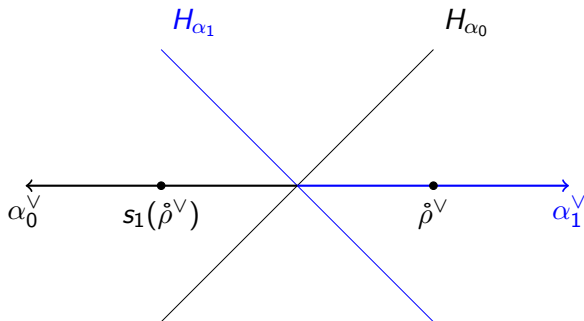
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \mathring{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, not $H(\mathring{W})(0)$!

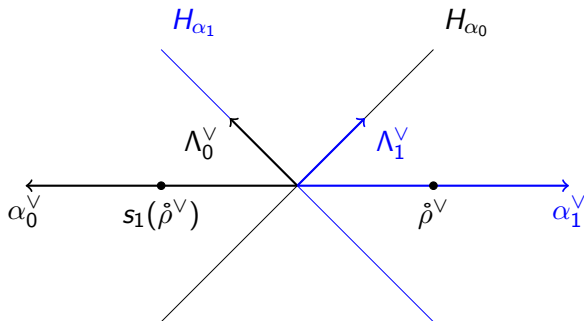
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \mathring{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, not $H(\mathring{W})(0)$!

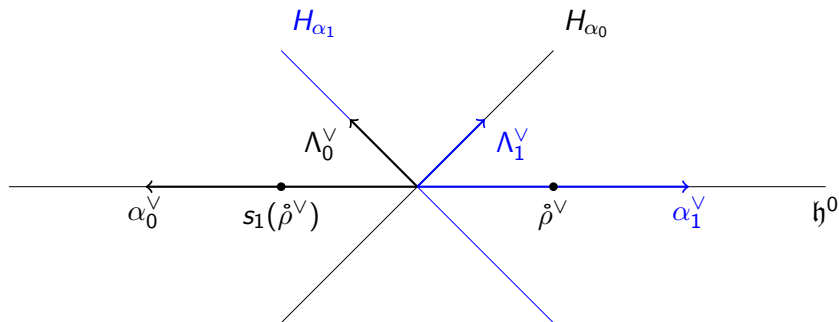
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \mathring{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, not $H(\mathring{W})(0)$!

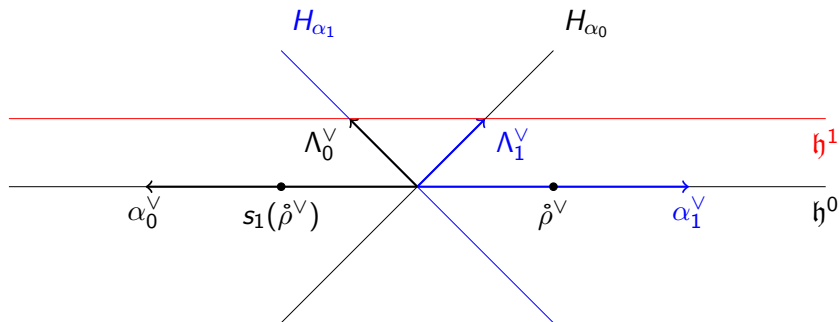
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \mathring{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, not $H(\mathring{W})(0)$!

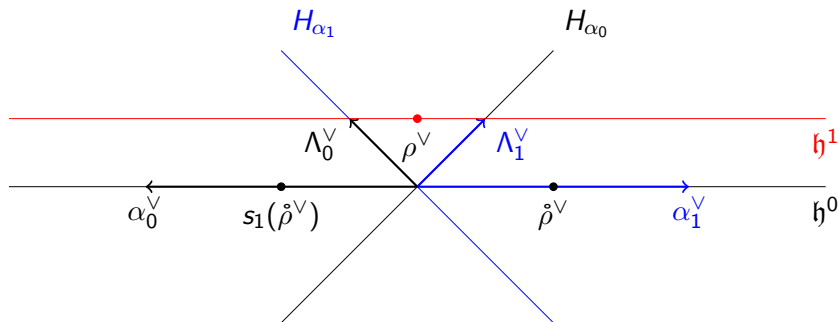
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\dot{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \dot{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\dot{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\dot{W}$, not $H(\dot{W})(0)$!

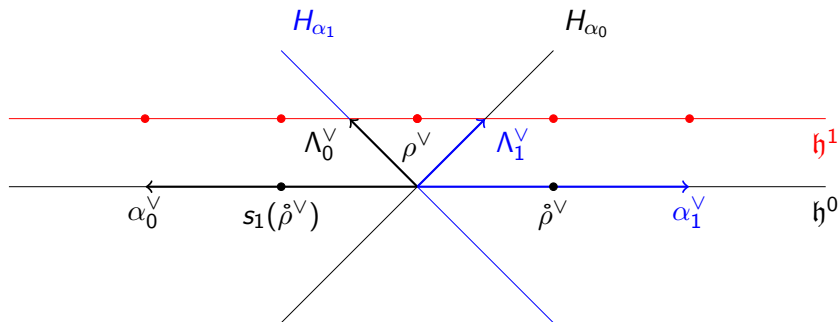
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\check{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \check{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\check{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\check{W}$, not $H(\check{W})(0)$!

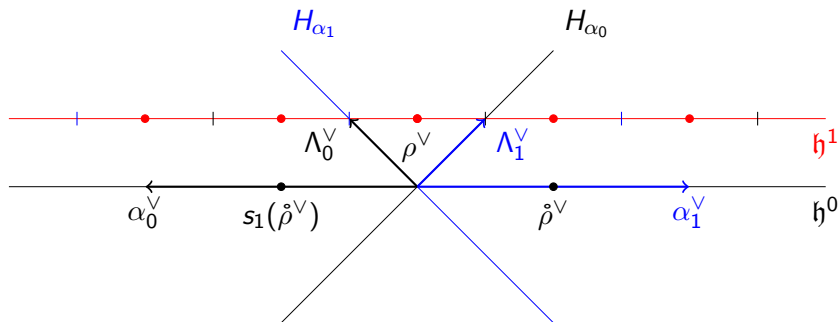
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\dot{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \dot{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\dot{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\dot{W}$, not $H(\dot{W})(0)$!

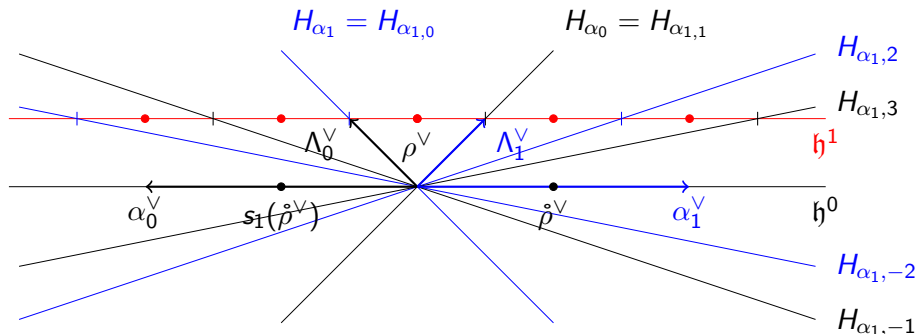
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\check{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \check{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\check{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\check{W}$, not $H(\check{W})(0)$!

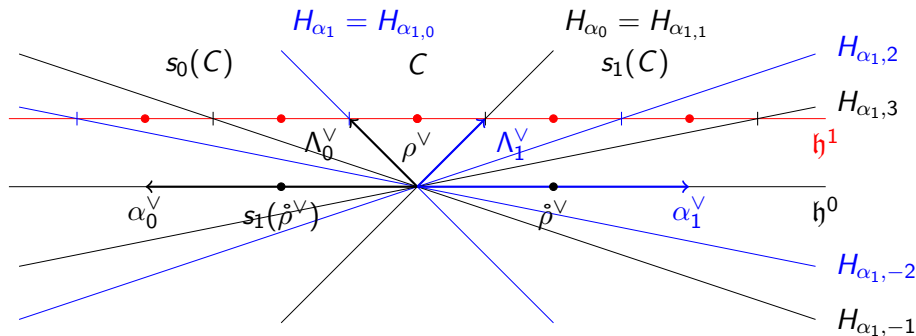
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\check{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \check{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\check{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\check{W}$, not $H(\check{W})(0)$!

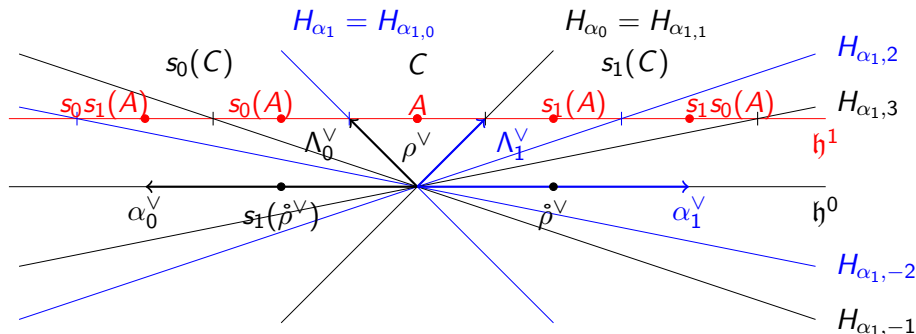
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\dot{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \dot{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\dot{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\dot{W}$, not $H(\dot{W})(0)$!

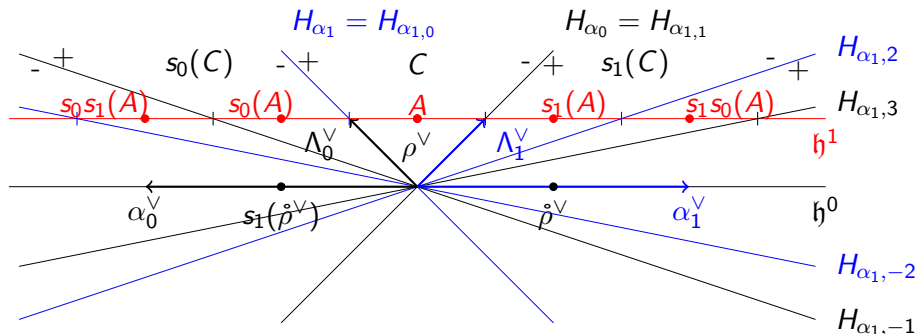
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\dot{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \dot{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\dot{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\dot{W}$, not $H(\dot{W})(0)$!

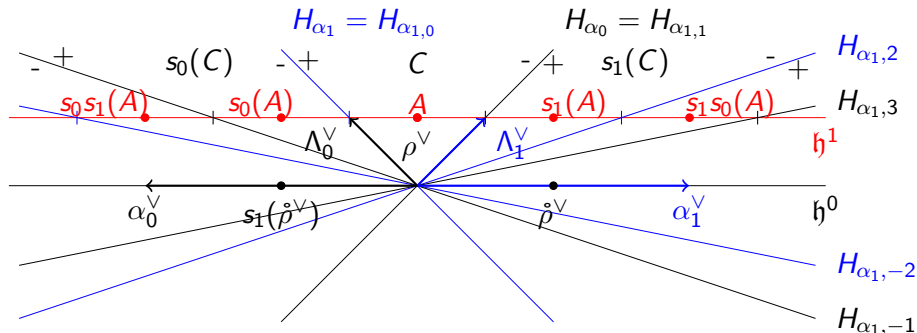
Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\dot{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \dot{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\dot{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\dot{W}$, not $H(\dot{W})(0)$!

Level 0 action of the type A_1^1 affine Hecke algebra



Remark (At level 0)

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$ of type A_1 ; $W = \mathring{W} \ltimes T$
- $H(W)(0)$ acts transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, not $H(\mathring{W})(0)$!

Level 0 action of affine Hecke algebras

Theorem (H.,S.,T. 2008)

W : affine Weyl group

$\mathring{W}$: finite Weyl group induced by the level 0 action

At level 0:

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$
- $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(q)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, for q generic

Level 0 action of affine Hecke algebras

Theorem (H.,S.,T. 2008)

W : affine Weyl group

$\mathring{W}$: finite Weyl group induced by the level 0 action

At level 0:

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$
- $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(q)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, for q generic

Level 0 action of affine Hecke algebras

Theorem (H.,S.,T. 2008)

W : affine Weyl group

$\mathring{W}$: finite Weyl group induced by the level 0 action

At level 0:

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$
- $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(q)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, for q generic

Level 0 action of affine Hecke algebras

Theorem (H.,S.,T. 2008)

W : affine Weyl group

$\mathring{W}$: finite Weyl group induced by the level 0 action

At level 0:

- W degenerates trivially to $\mathring{W}$
- $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on $\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(0)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$
- $H(W)(q)$ degenerates to $H\mathring{W}$, for q generic

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter

Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ *act transitively on permutations*

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

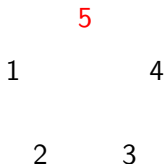
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

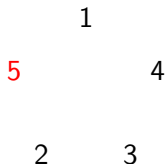
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

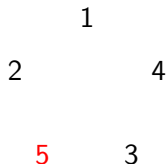
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

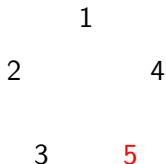
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

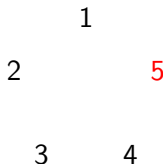
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

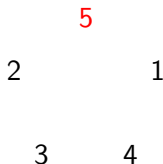
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

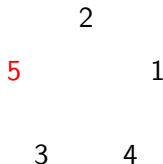
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

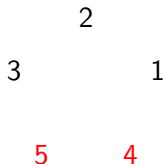
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

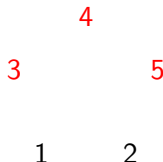
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

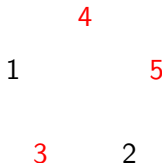
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

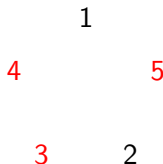
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

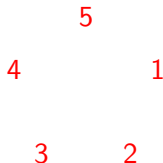
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

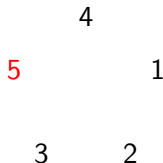
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

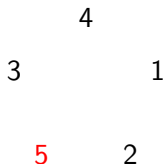
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

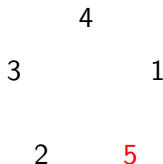
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

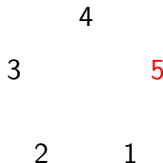
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

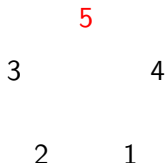
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

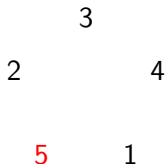
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

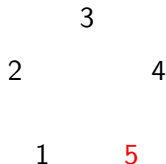
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

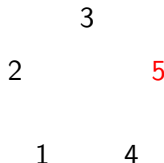
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

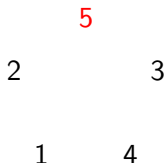
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

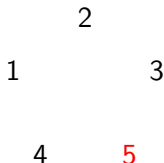
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

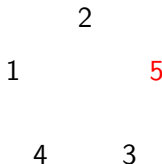
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

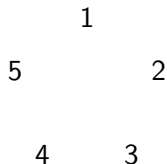
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ act transitively on permutations

Recursive sorting algorithm in type A

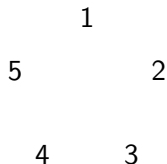
$\pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ can antisort 12345 to 54321 (bubble sort)

But not back! (going down the permutohedron)

Definition (Affine action)

Put the permutation on a circle

π_0 acts between last and first letter



Proposition

$\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n$ *act transitively on permutations*

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$
- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
- Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

2134

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$
- $2\underline{1}34$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
- Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$
- $\underline{23}\underline{14}$

- Type-free induction strategy
 - Case by case induction step
- Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

2341

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{2} \underline{3} \underline{4} \underline{1}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{3}\underline{2}\underline{4}\underline{1}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$
- $\underline{34}21$

- Type-free induction strategy
 - Case by case induction step
- Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$
- 3421

- Type-free induction strategy
 - Case by case induction step
- Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$
- 4321

- Type-free induction strategy
 - Case by case induction step
- Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

4321

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

4321

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

4312

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

4132

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1432

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{1}43\underline{2}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{1}43\underline{2}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{1}4\underline{2}3$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{1}\underline{2}43$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1243

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{124}\underline{3}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

2134

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

2134

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{2}\underline{3}\underline{1}4$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{2}\underline{3}\underline{1}4$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

3214

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

3214

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

3241

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{3}24\underline{1}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{3}\underline{2}\underline{1}4$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

3124

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

3124

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1324

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

13²4

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1342

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1342

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1324

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

2134

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$$\underline{2} \textcolor{red}{1} 34$$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{23}\underline{14}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{2}34\underline{1}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{2}34\underline{1}$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{23}\underline{1}4$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

$\underline{2}\underline{1}34$

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

2134

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Recursive sorting algorithms in other types

Proposition (S.,T.,2007)

- *Similar algorithms for types B, C, D*
- *Existence for all types (including twisted):*

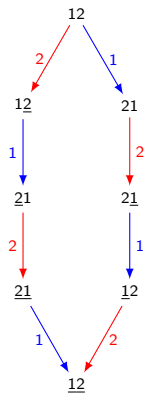
Proof

- Type B: $1 < 2 < 3 < 4 < \underline{4} < \underline{3} < \underline{2} < \underline{1}$

1234

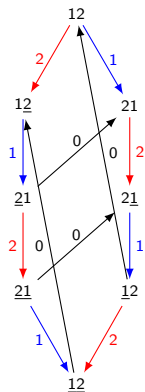
- Type-free induction strategy
- Case by case induction step
Brute force on computer for the exceptional types ($E_8!$)

Type free geometric argument (I)



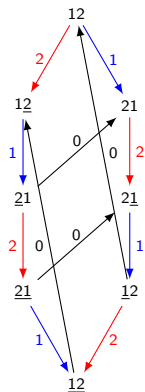
π_0, π_1, π_2 on C_2

Type free geometric argument (I)

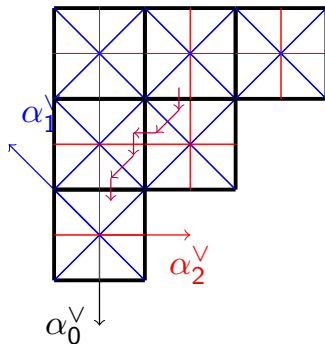


π_0, π_1, π_2 on C_2

Type free geometric argument (I)

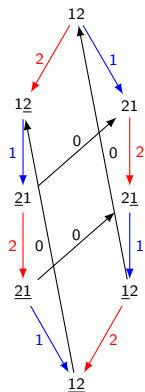


π_0, π_1, π_2 on C_2

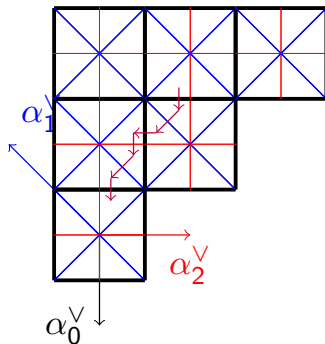


Alcove picture at level 1

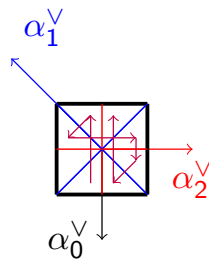
Type free geometric argument (I)



π_0, π_1, π_2 on C_2

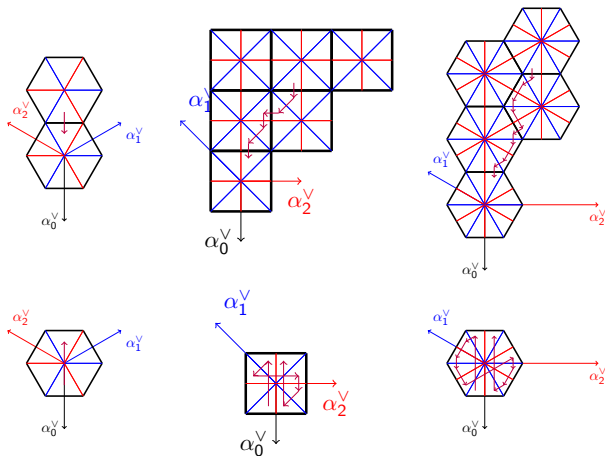


Alcove picture at level 1



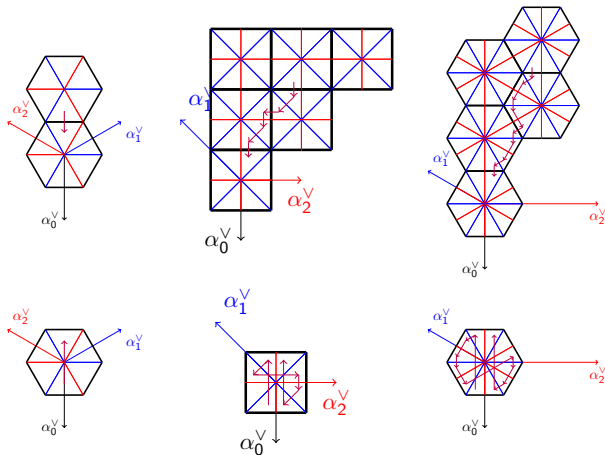
Quotient at level 0

Type free geometric argument (II)



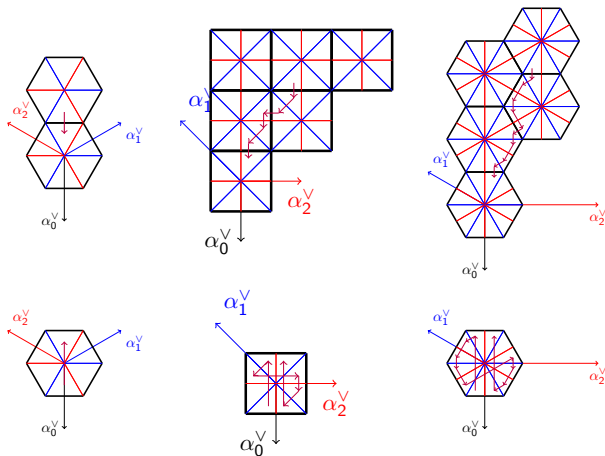
- Covers all rank 2 affine Weyl groups
- Generalization to I_n ? Meaning of π_0 ?

Type free geometric argument (II)



- Covers all rank 2 affine Weyl groups
- Generalization to I_n ? Meaning of π_0 ?

Type free geometric argument (II)



- Covers all rank 2 affine Weyl groups
- Generalization to I_n ? Meaning of π_0 ?

Hecke group algebras and principal series representations

- $Y^{\lambda^\vee} \in H(W)(q)$ (analog of translations in W)
- $\mathbb{C}[Y]$: commutative algebra, $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$: center of $H(W)(q)$
- t : character on $\mathbb{C}[Y]$
 - Central specialization of $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$ on t :
Quotient $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ of $H(W)(q)$ of dimension $|W|^2$
 - Representation $\rho_t := t \uparrow_{\mathbb{C}[Y]}^{H(W)(q)}$ of $H(W)(q)$ on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$:
Quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$, generically trivial

Theorem (S., T., 2008)

Take q non zero and non root of unity, and $t : Y^{\lambda^\vee} \mapsto q^{-\text{ht}(\lambda^\vee)}$
 Then, $\rho_t(H(W)(q)) = H\dot{W}$
 I.e. $H\dot{W}$ (non trivial!) quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ and of $H(W)(q)$

- Proof: diagonalization of the action of Y on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$, using alcove walks and the intertwining operators τ_i
- What happens at roots of unity?

Hecke group algebras and principal series representations

- $Y^{\lambda^\vee} \in H(W)(q)$ (analog of translations in W)
- $\mathbb{C}[Y]$: commutative algebra, $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$: center of $H(W)(q)$
- t : character on $\mathbb{C}[Y]$
 - Central specialization of $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$ on t :
Quotient $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ of $H(W)(q)$ of dimension $|W|^2$
 - Representation $\rho_t := t \uparrow_{\mathbb{C}[Y]}^{H(W)(q)}$ of $H(W)(q)$ on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$:
Quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$, generically trivial

Theorem (S., T., 2008)

Take q non zero and non root of unity, and $t : Y^{\lambda^\vee} \mapsto q^{-\text{ht}(\lambda^\vee)}$
 Then, $\rho_t(H(W)(q)) = H\dot{W}$
 I.e. $H\dot{W}$ (non trivial!) quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ and of $H(W)(q)$

- Proof: diagonalization of the action of Y on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$, using alcove walks and the intertwining operators τ_i
- What happens at roots of unity?

Hecke group algebras and principal series representations

- $Y^{\lambda^\vee} \in H(W)(q)$ (analog of translations in W)
- $\mathbb{C}[Y]$: commutative algebra, $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$: center of $H(W)(q)$
- t : character on $\mathbb{C}[Y]$
 - Central specialization of $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$ on t :
Quotient $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ of $H(W)(q)$ of dimension $|W|^2$
 - Representation $\rho_t := t \uparrow_{\mathbb{C}[Y]}^{H(W)(q)}$ of $H(W)(q)$ on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$:
Quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$, generically trivial

Theorem (S., T., 2008)

Take q non zero and non root of unity, and $t : Y^{\lambda^\vee} \mapsto q^{-\text{ht}(\lambda^\vee)}$
 Then, $\rho_t(H(W)(q)) = H\dot{W}$
 I.e. $H\dot{W}$ (non trivial!) quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ and of $H(W)(q)$

- Proof: diagonalization of the action of Y on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$, using alcove walks and the intertwining operators τ_i
- What happens at roots of unity?

Hecke group algebras and principal series representations

- $Y^{\lambda^\vee} \in H(W)(q)$ (analog of translations in W)
- $\mathbb{C}[Y]$: commutative algebra, $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$: center of $H(W)(q)$
- t : character on $\mathbb{C}[Y]$
 - Central specialization of $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$ on t :
Quotient $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ of $H(W)(q)$ of dimension $|W|^2$
 - Representation $\rho_t := t \uparrow_{\mathbb{C}[Y]}^{H(W)(q)}$ of $H(W)(q)$ on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$:
Quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$, generically trivial

Theorem (S., T., 2008)

Take q non zero and non root of unity, and $t : Y^{\lambda^\vee} \mapsto q^{-\text{ht}(\lambda^\vee)}$
 Then, $\rho_t(H(W)(q)) = H\dot{W}$
 I.e. $H\dot{W}$ (non trivial!) quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ and of $H(W)(q)$

- Proof: diagonalization of the action of Y on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$, using alcove walks and the intertwining operators τ_i
- What happens at roots of unity?

Hecke group algebras and principal series representations

- $Y^{\lambda^\vee} \in H(W)(q)$ (analog of translations in W)
- $\mathbb{C}[Y]$: commutative algebra, $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$: center of $H(W)(q)$
- t : character on $\mathbb{C}[Y]$
 - Central specialization of $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$ on t :
Quotient $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ of $H(W)(q)$ of dimension $|W|^2$
 - Representation $\rho_t := t \uparrow_{\mathbb{C}[Y]}^{H(W)(q)}$ of $H(W)(q)$ on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$:
Quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$, generically trivial

Theorem (S., T., 2008)

Take q non zero and non root of unity, and $t : Y^{\lambda^\vee} \mapsto q^{-\text{ht}(\lambda^\vee)}$

Then, $\rho_t(H(W)(q)) = H\dot{W}$

I.e. $H\dot{W}$ (non trivial!) quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ and of $H(W)(q)$

- Proof: diagonalization of the action of Y on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$, using alcove walks and the intertwining operators τ_i
- What happens at roots of unity?

Hecke group algebras and principal series representations

- $Y^{\lambda^\vee} \in H(W)(q)$ (analog of translations in W)
- $\mathbb{C}[Y]$: commutative algebra, $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$: center of $H(W)(q)$
- t : character on $\mathbb{C}[Y]$
 - Central specialization of $\mathbb{C}[Y]^{\dot{W}}$ on t :
Quotient $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ of $H(W)(q)$ of dimension $|W|^2$
 - Representation $\rho_t := t \uparrow_{\mathbb{C}[Y]}^{H(W)(q)}$ of $H(W)(q)$ on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$:
Quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$, generically trivial

Theorem (S., T., 2008)

Take q non zero and non root of unity, and $t : Y^{\lambda^\vee} \mapsto q^{-\text{ht}(\lambda^\vee)}$
 Then, $\rho_t(H(W)(q)) = H\dot{W}$
 I.e. $H\dot{W}$ (non trivial!) quotient of $\mathcal{H}(q, t)$ and of $H(W)(q)$

- Proof: diagonalization of the action of Y on $\mathbb{C}\dot{W}$, using alcove walks and the intertwining operators τ_i
- What happens at roots of unity?