

# Picturing representation rings

Arun Ram  
University of Melbourne

Geometric and Categorical  
Representation Theory  
Mooloolaba 16 December 2015

Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \lambda + m\beta - \left( \lambda + \frac{1}{2} m\beta \mid \beta \right) \delta$$

Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \lambda + m\beta - \left(\bar{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}m\beta / \beta\right) \delta$$

Here  $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \mathfrak{h}^{\circ} \oplus \mathbb{C}\lambda_0$$

Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \lambda + m\beta - \left(\bar{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}m\beta / \beta\right) \delta \quad \text{Here } \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$$

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \mathfrak{h}^{\circ} \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}^{\circ} = \text{span}\{\omega_1\}$

---

$\omega_1$ -axis

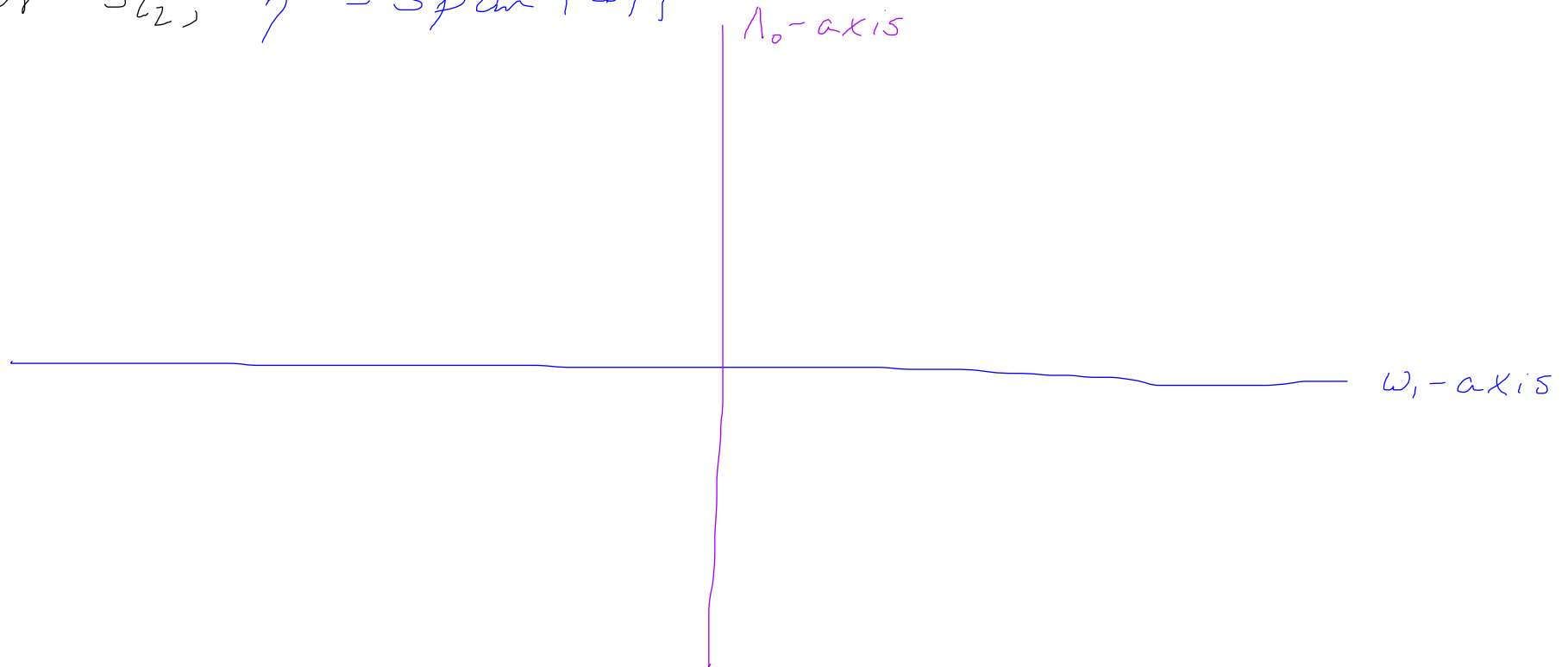


Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \lambda + m\beta - \left(\bar{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}m\beta / \beta\right) \delta \quad \text{Here } \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$$

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \mathfrak{h}^{\circ} \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}^{\circ} = \text{span}\{\omega_1\}$



Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \lambda + m\beta - \left(\bar{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}m\beta / \beta\right) \delta \quad \text{Here } \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$$

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \mathfrak{h}^0 \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}^0 = \text{span}\{\omega_1\}$



The double affine Weyl group

$$\widetilde{W} = \{ z X^\mu w Y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \dot{\lambda}_z^*, \lambda \in \dot{\lambda}_z^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

# The double affine Weyl group

$$\widetilde{W} = \{ q^z X^\mu w y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \dot{\lambda}_z^*, \lambda \in \dot{\lambda}_z^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

with

$$q^z X^\mu w y^\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \lambda & \bar{z} \\ 0 & & w & \mu \\ 0 & & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

# The double affine Weyl group

$$\tilde{W} = \{ q^z X^\mu w y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}^*, \lambda \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

with

$$q^z X^\mu w y^\lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \lambda & z \\ 0 & w & & \mu \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

acts on

$$\dot{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \dot{\mathfrak{h}}^0 \oplus \mathbb{C}\lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}^0 \right\}$$

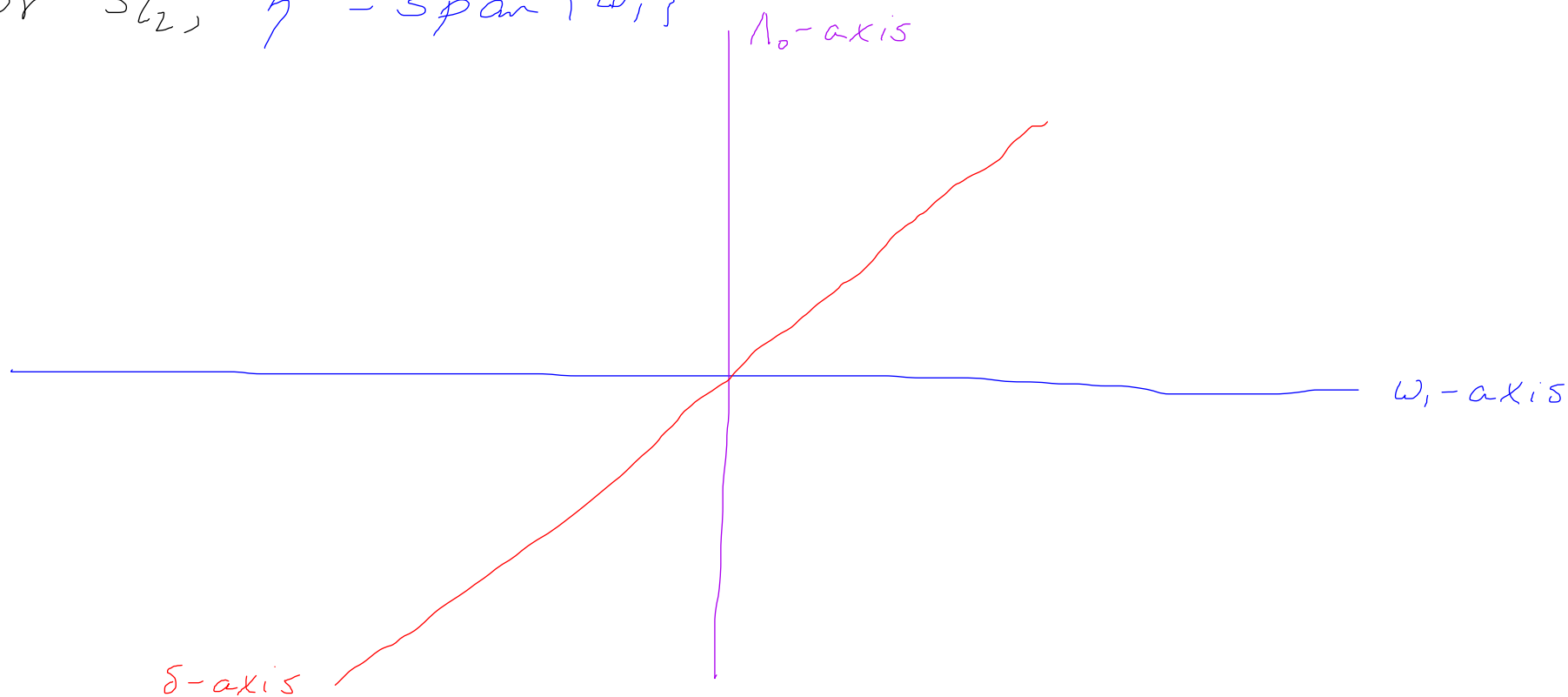
$$\widehat{W} = \{ q^z X^\mu w Y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_z^*, \lambda \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_z^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

$$\widehat{W} = \{ g^z X^\mu w Y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \mathfrak{h}_z^*, \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}_z^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

acts on

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \mathfrak{h}^* \oplus \mathbb{C}\lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \mathfrak{h}^* \right\}$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}^* = \text{span} \{ \omega_1 \}$



$$\widetilde{W} = \{ q^z X^\mu w Y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_z^*, \lambda \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_z^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

acts on

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^* \oplus \mathbb{C}\lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^* \right\}$$

Then

$$t_\beta \lambda = \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & -\beta & -\frac{1}{2}(\beta|\beta) \\ \hline 0 & 1 & \beta \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \gamma \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\widehat{W} = \{ q^z X^\mu w Y^\lambda \mid \mu \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_z^*, \lambda \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_z^0, w \in W_0, z \in \mathbb{C} \}$$

acts on

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^* \oplus \mathbb{C}\lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^* \right\}$$

Then

$$t_\beta \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\beta & -\frac{1}{2}(\beta/\beta) \\ 0 & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \gamma \\ m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a - (\beta/\gamma) - \frac{1}{2}m(\beta/\beta)}{m} \\ \gamma + m\beta \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$

Then

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \left( \begin{array}{c|cc} 1 & -\beta & -\frac{1}{2}(\beta|\beta) \\ \hline 0 & 1 & \beta \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \gamma \\ m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a - (\beta|\gamma) - \frac{1}{2}m(\beta|\beta)}{\gamma + m\beta} \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda + m\beta - \left( \gamma + \frac{1}{2}m\beta | \beta \right) \delta$$

Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

Then

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\beta & -\frac{1}{2}(\beta|\beta) \\ 0 & 1 & \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \gamma \\ m \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{a - (\beta|\gamma) - \frac{1}{2}m(\beta|\beta)}{m} \\ \gamma + m\beta \\ m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \lambda + m\beta - \left(\gamma + \frac{1}{2}m\beta|\beta\right)\delta$$

Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

The affine Weyl group is

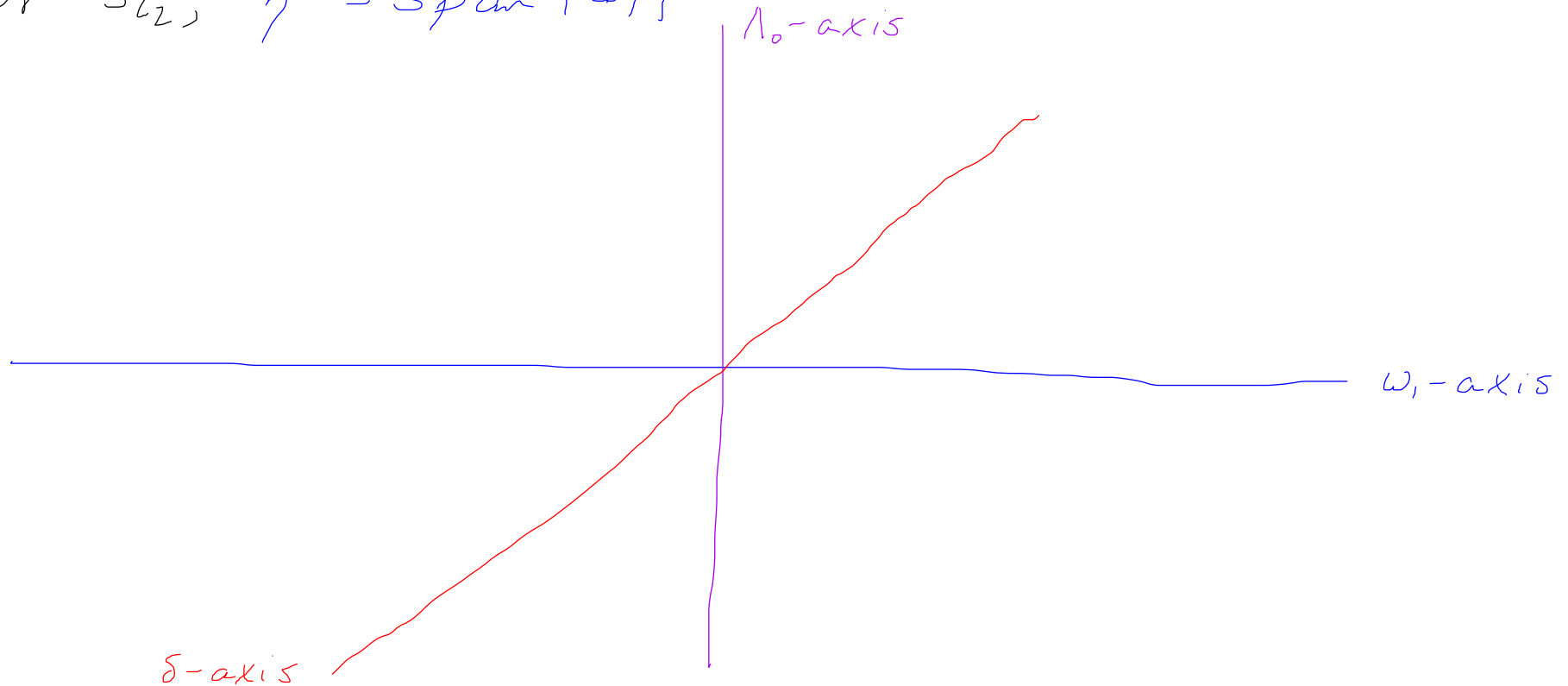
$$W = \{ w t_{\beta} \mid \beta \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$$

The affine Weyl group  $W = \{ w t_\beta \mid \beta \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$

acts on

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \right\}$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} = \text{span} \{ \omega_1 \}$



The affine Weyl group  $W = \{ w t_\beta \mid \beta \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$

acts on

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C} \delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \oplus \mathbb{C} \lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \right\}$$

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*} = \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}) \quad \check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ} = \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^{\times}, T) \quad W_0 = N_G(T) / T$$

$G$  is a complex reductive algebraic group

U1

$T$  is a maximal torus

For  $G = SL_2$ :

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*} = \mathbb{Z} \cdot \text{span} \{ \omega_1 \}$$



$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*} = \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C})$$

$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ} = \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^{\times}, T)$$

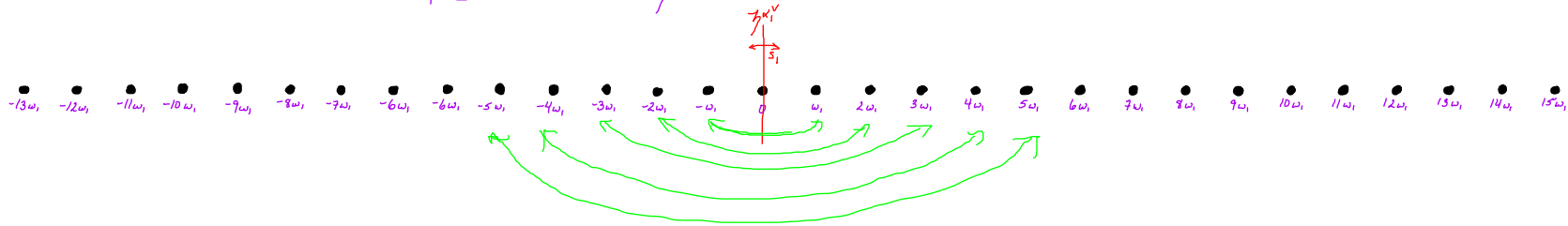
$$W_0 = N_G(T) / T$$

For  $G = SL_2$ :

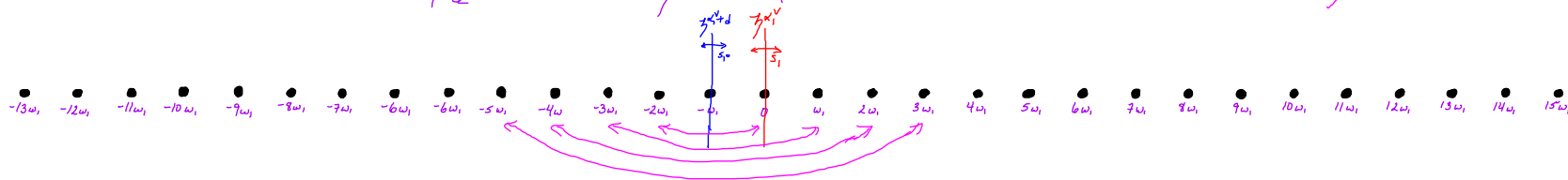
$$\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*} = \mathbb{Z}\text{-span}\{\omega_1\}$$



$W_0$  acts on  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*} = \mathbb{Z}\text{-span}\{\omega_1\}$



$W_0$  acts on  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*} = \mathbb{Z}\text{-span}\{\omega_1\}$  (dot action  $W_0^{\circ}$ )

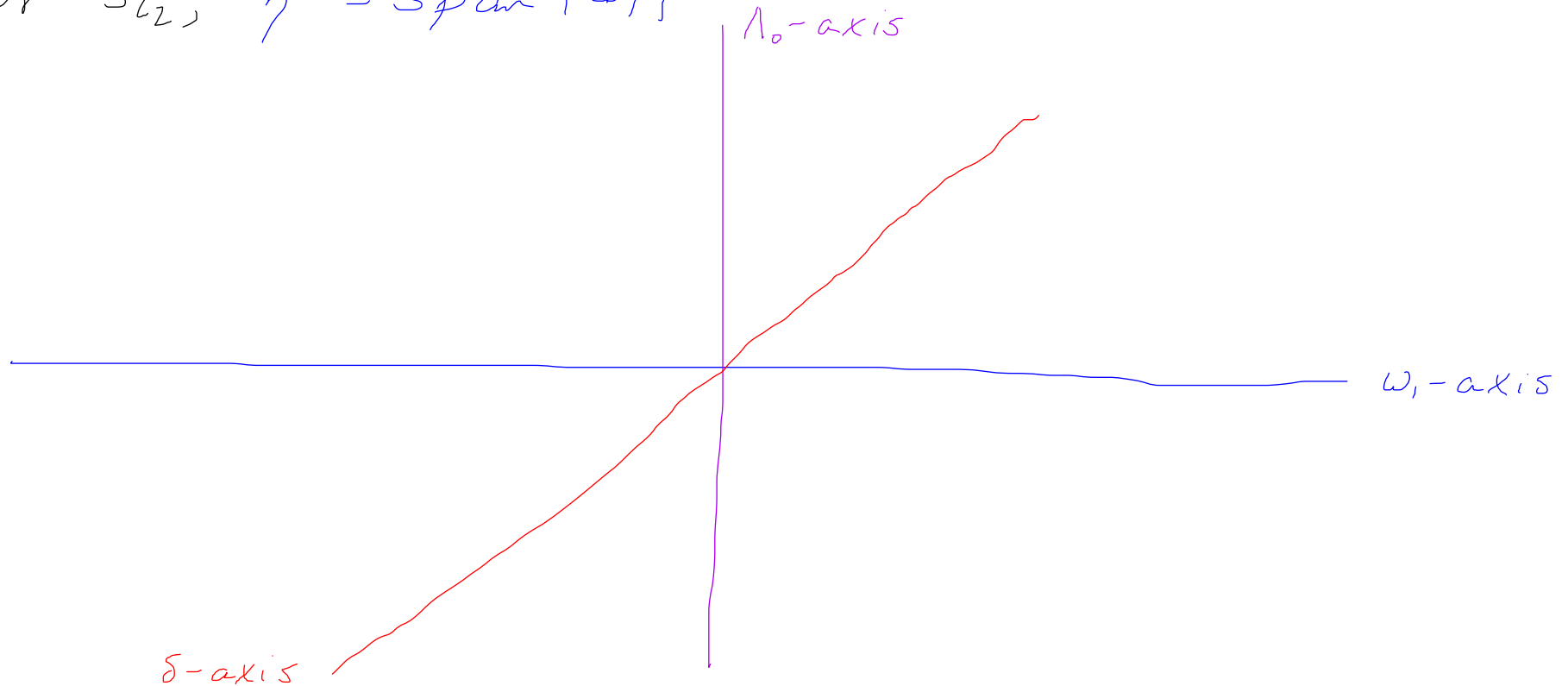


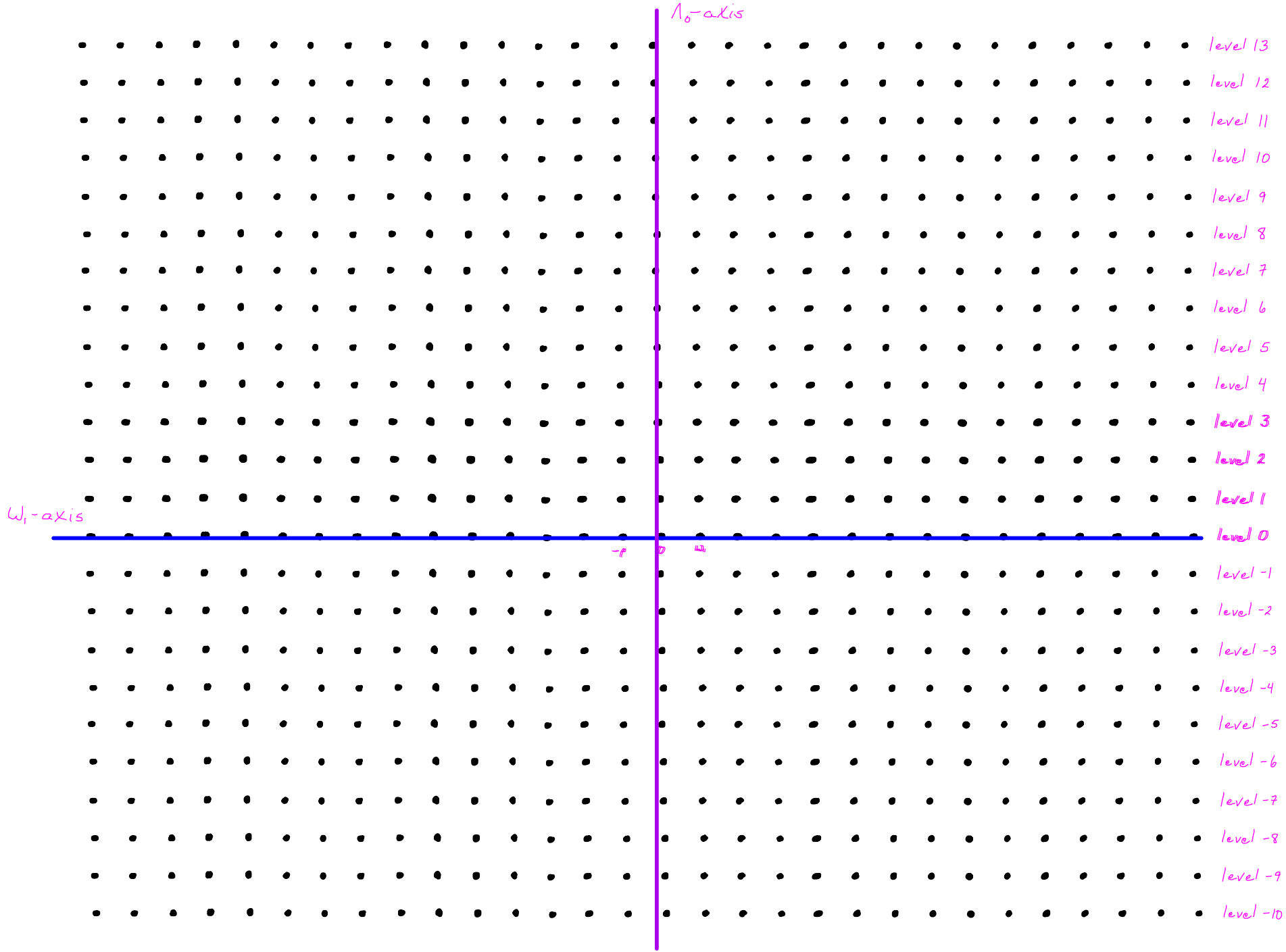
The affine Weyl group  $W = \{ w t_\beta \mid \beta \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$

acts on

$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \right\}$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} = \text{span} \{ \omega_1 \}$



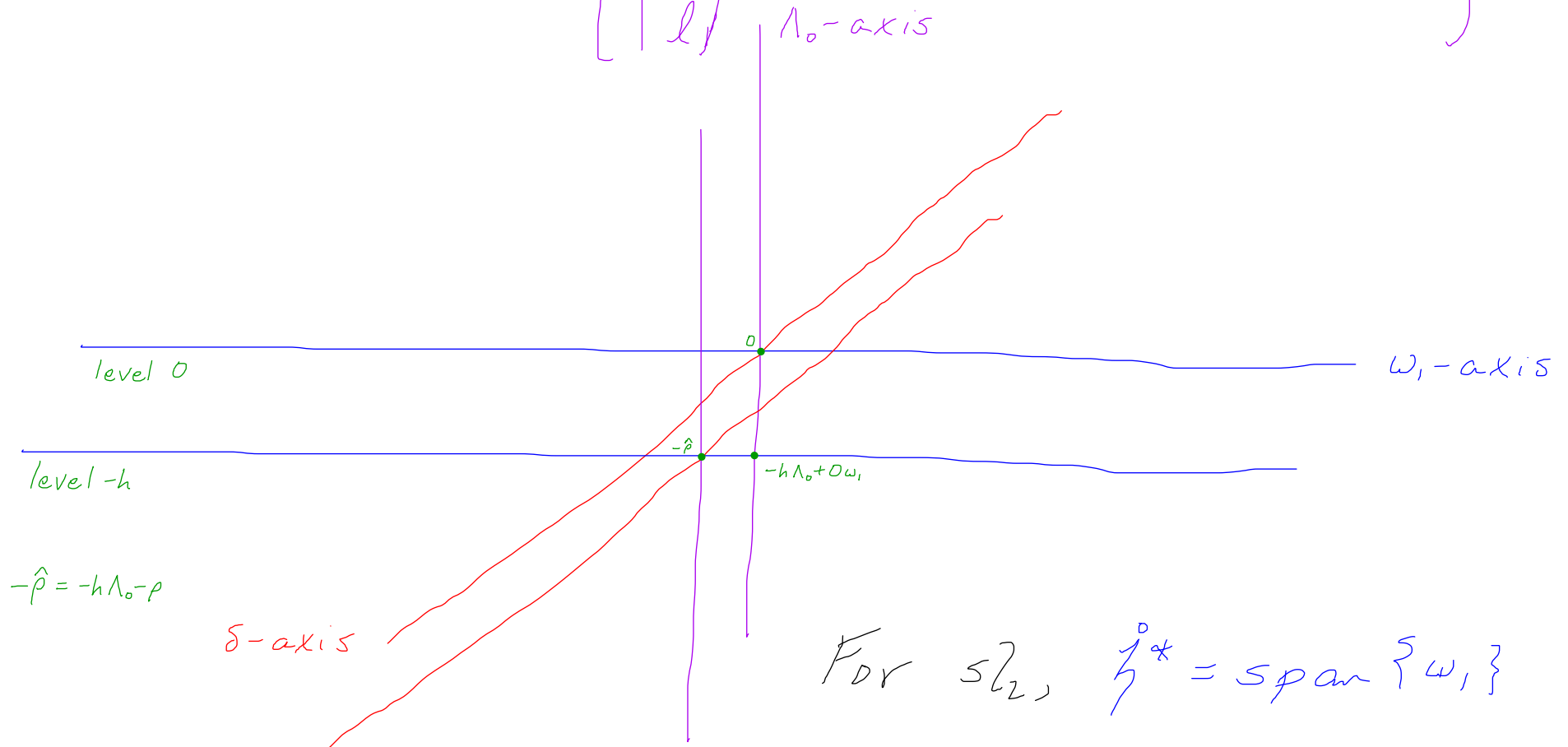




The affine Weyl group  $W = \{ w t_\beta \mid \beta \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$

acts on

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \dot{\mathfrak{h}}^* \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \dot{\mathfrak{h}}^* \right\}$$

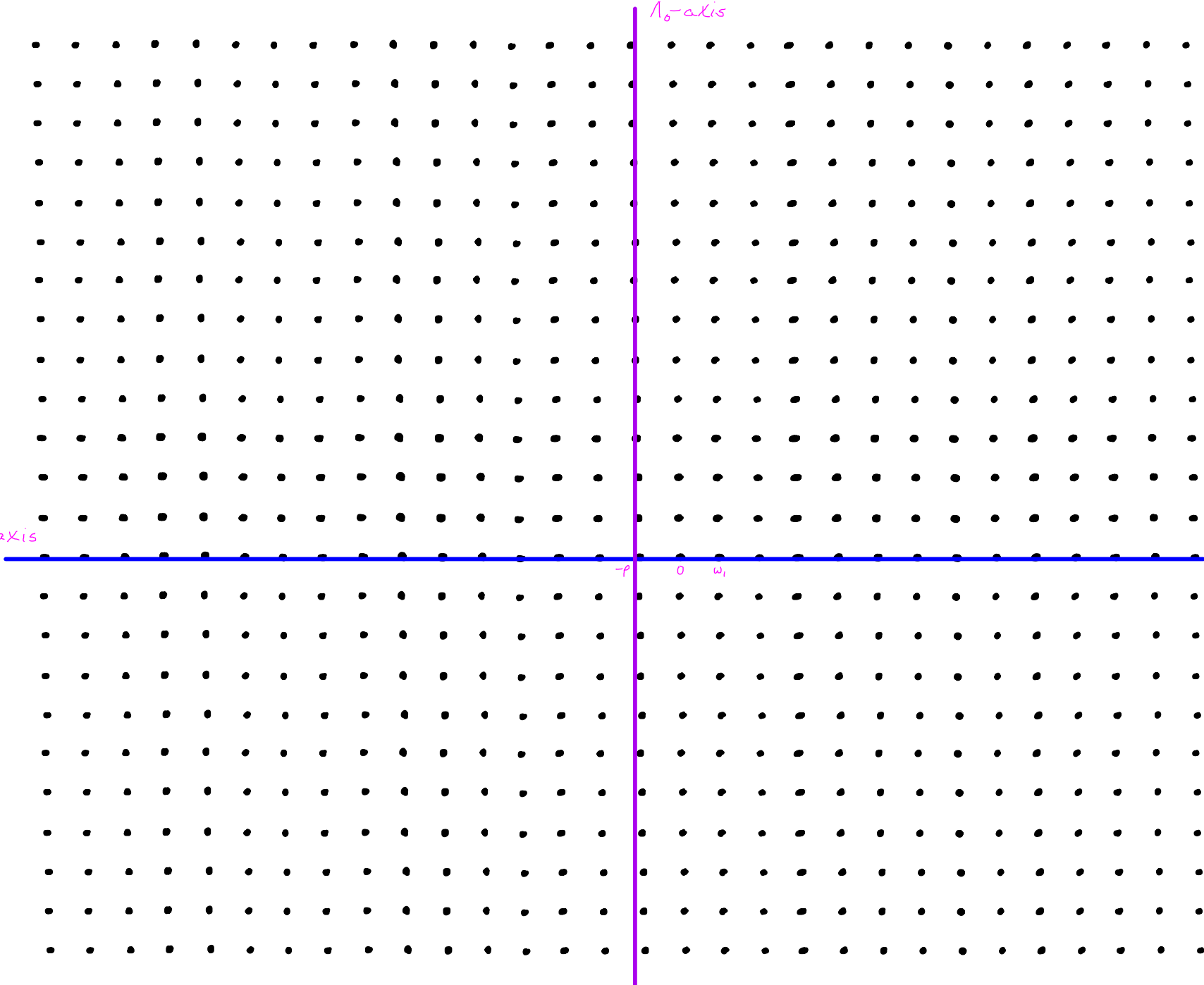


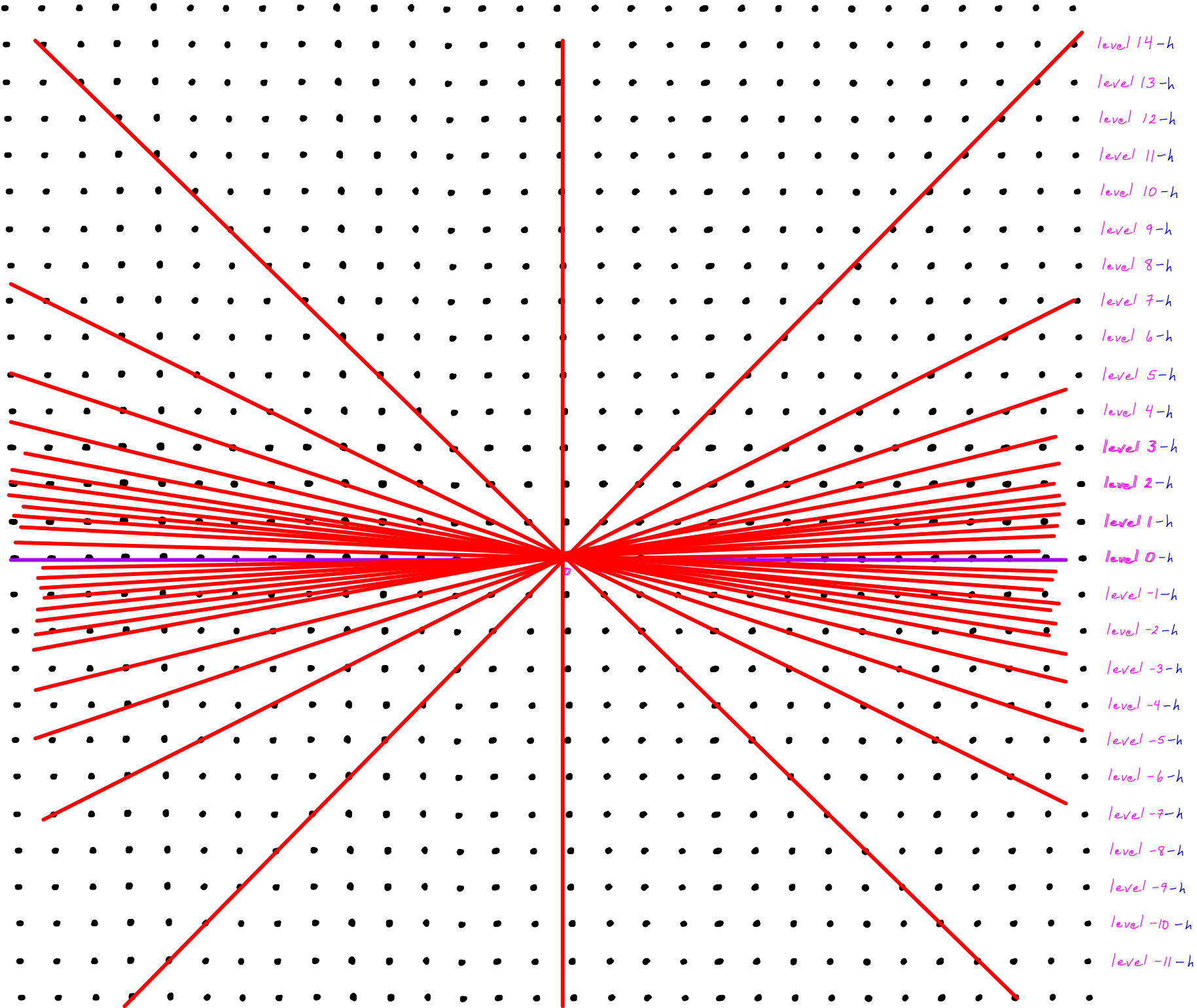
$\lambda_0$ -axis

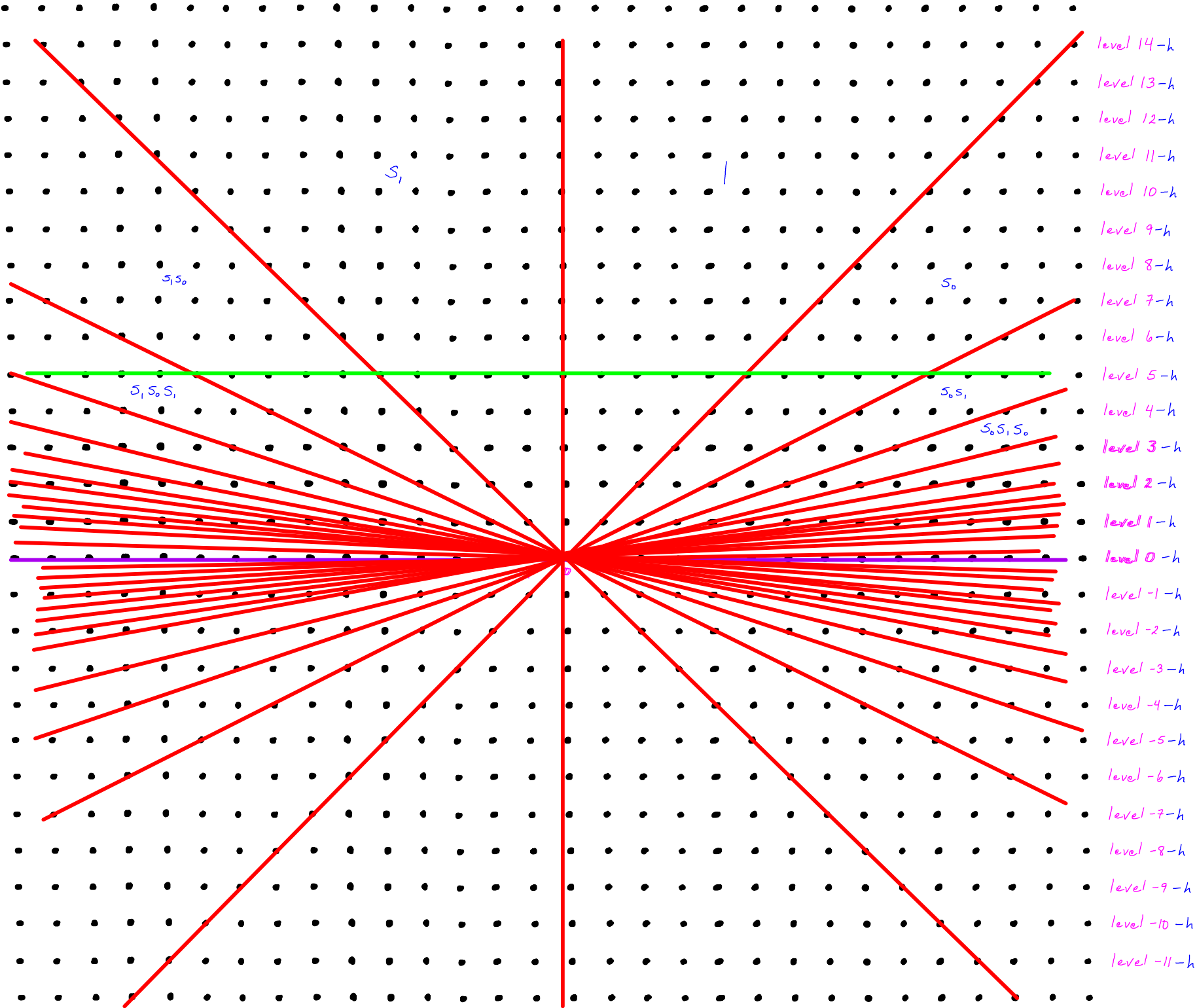
$\omega_1$ -axis

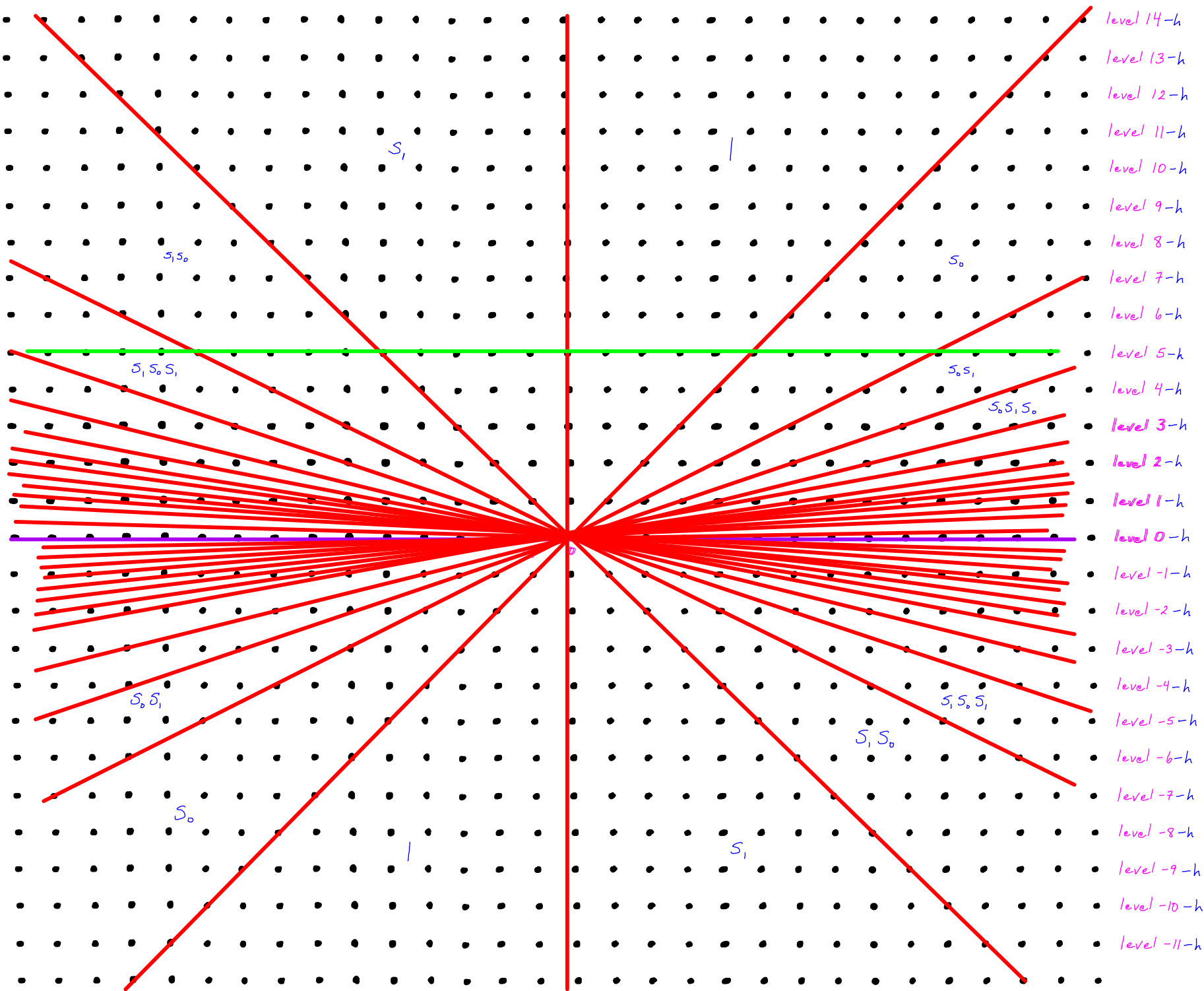
- level 13-h
- level 12-h
- level 11-h
- level 10-h
- level 9-h
- level 8-h
- level 7-h
- level 6-h
- level 5-h
- level 4-h
- level 3-h
- level 2-h
- level 1-h
- level 0-h
- level -1-h
- level -2-h
- level -3-h
- level -4-h
- level -5-h
- level -6-h
- level -7-h
- level -8-h
- level -9-h
- level -10-h

-p 0  $\omega_1$









level 14-h  
 level 13-h  
 level 12-h  
 level 11-h  
 level 10-h  
 level 9-h  
 level 8-h  
 level 7-h  
 level 6-h  
 level 5-h  
 level 4-h  
 level 3-h  
 level 2-h  
 level 1-h  
 level 0-h  
 level -1-h  
 level -2-h  
 level -3-h  
 level -4-h  
 level -5-h  
 level -6-h  
 level -7-h  
 level -8-h  
 level -9-h  
 level -10-h  
 level -11-h

$S_1$

1

$S_1S_0$

$S_0$

$S_1S_0S_1$

$S_0S_1$

$S_0S_1S_0$

$S_0S_1$

$S_1S_0S_1$

$S_1S_0$

$S_0$

$S_1$

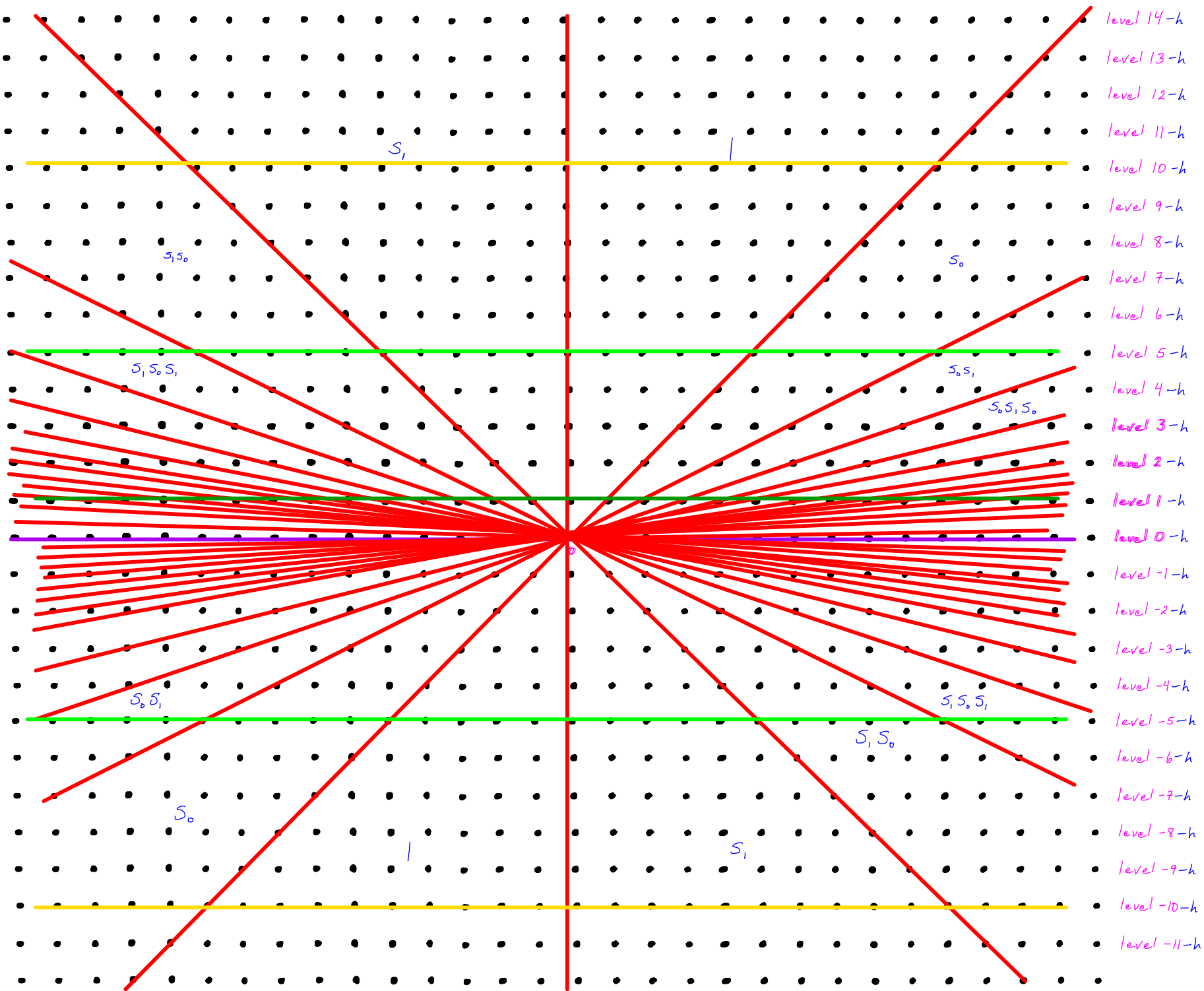
The affine Weyl group  $W = \{ w t_\beta \mid \beta \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$

acts on

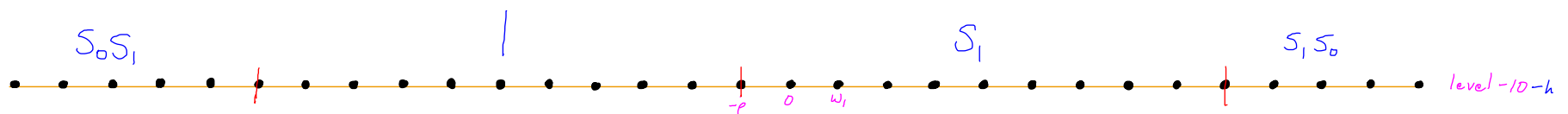
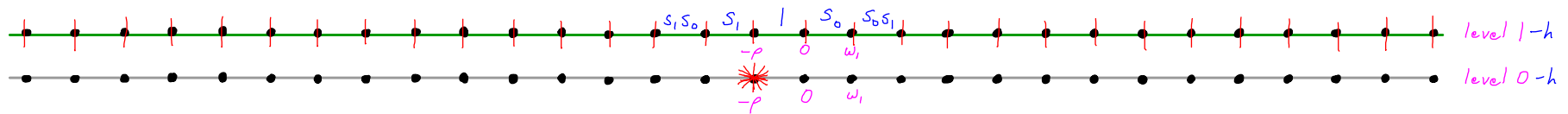
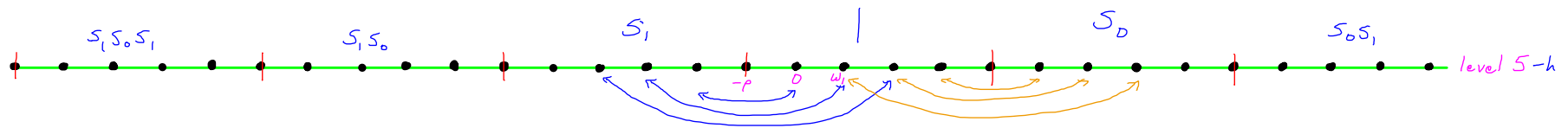
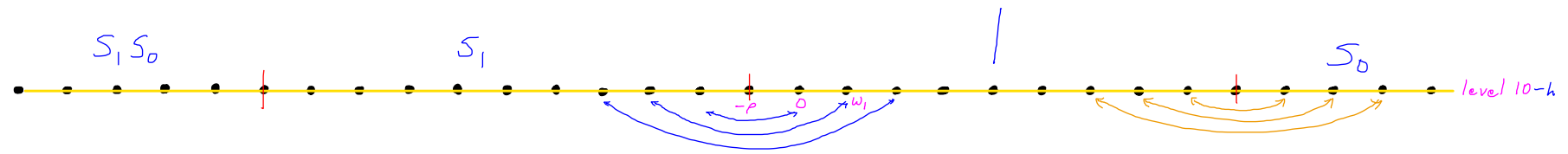
$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \right\}$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} = \text{span} \{ \omega_1 \}$





- level 14-h
- level 13-h
- level 12-h
- level 11-h
- level 10-h
- level 9-h
- level 8-h
- level 7-h
- level 6-h
- level 5-h
- level 4-h
- level 3-h
- level 2-h
- level 1-h
- level 0-h
- level -1-h
- level -2-h
- level -3-h
- level -4-h
- level -5-h
- level -6-h
- level -7-h
- level -8-h
- level -9-h
- level -10-h
- level -11-h





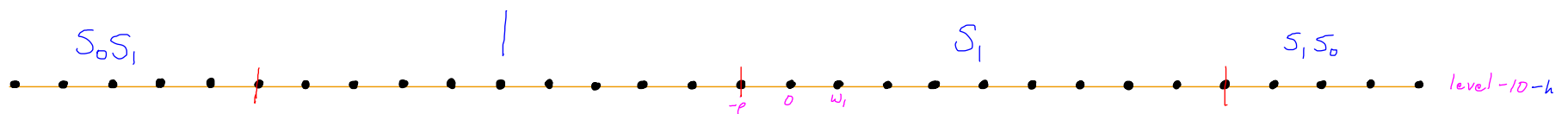
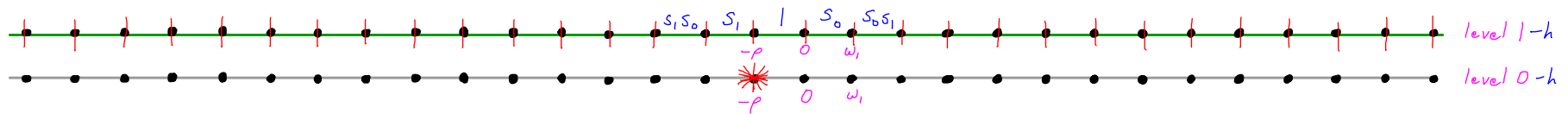
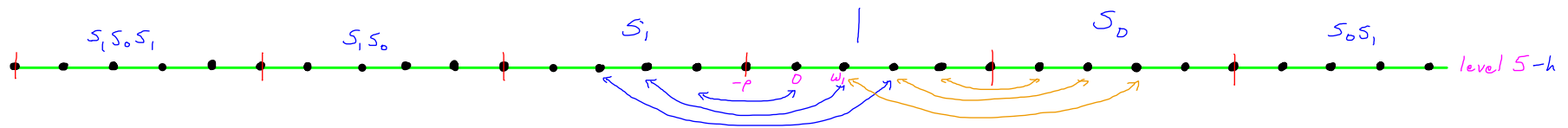
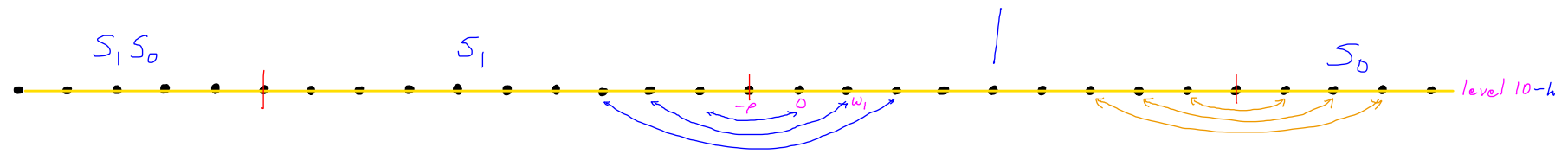
The affine Weyl group  $W = \{ w t_\beta \mid \beta \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}, w \in W_0 \}$

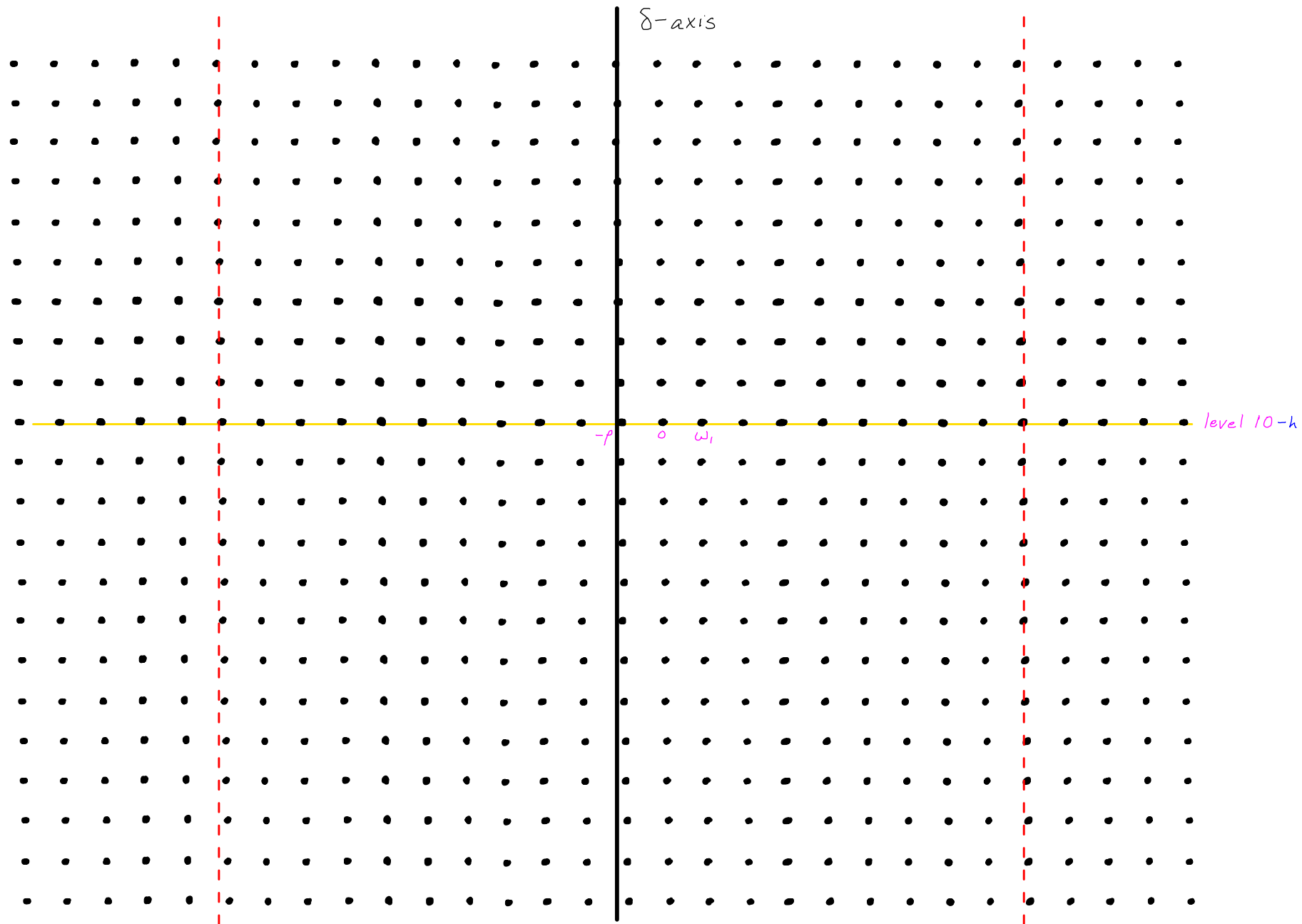
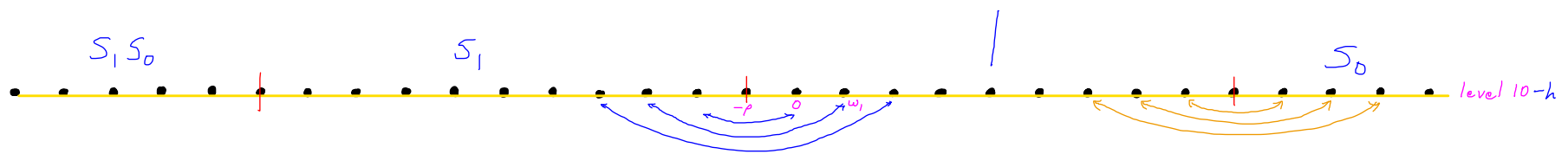
acts on

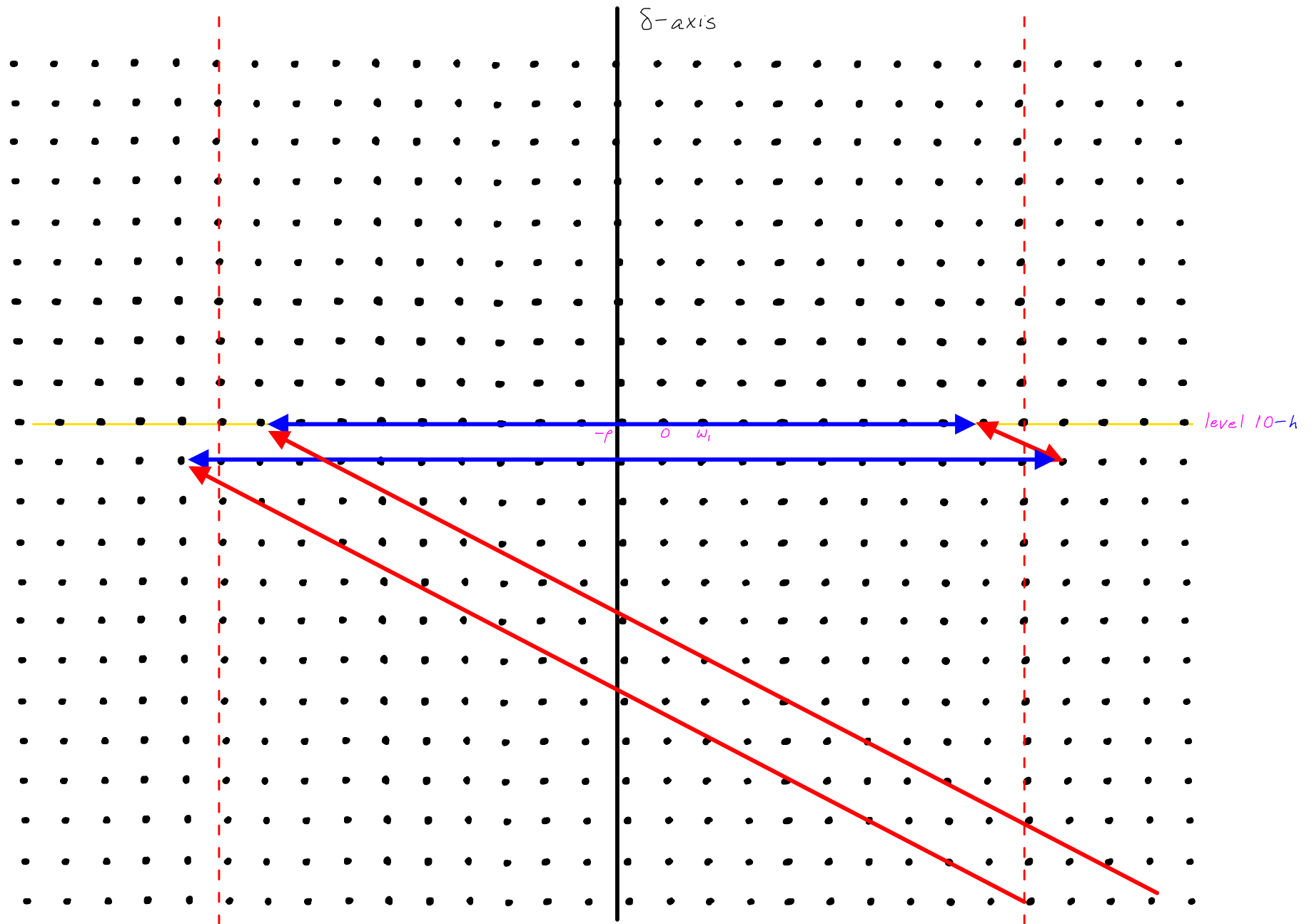
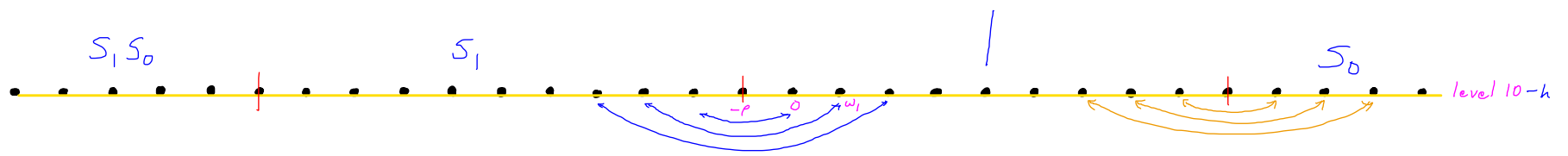
$$\check{\mathfrak{h}}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \vdots \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ l \end{pmatrix} \mid a, l \in \mathbb{C}, \gamma \in \check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} \right\}$$

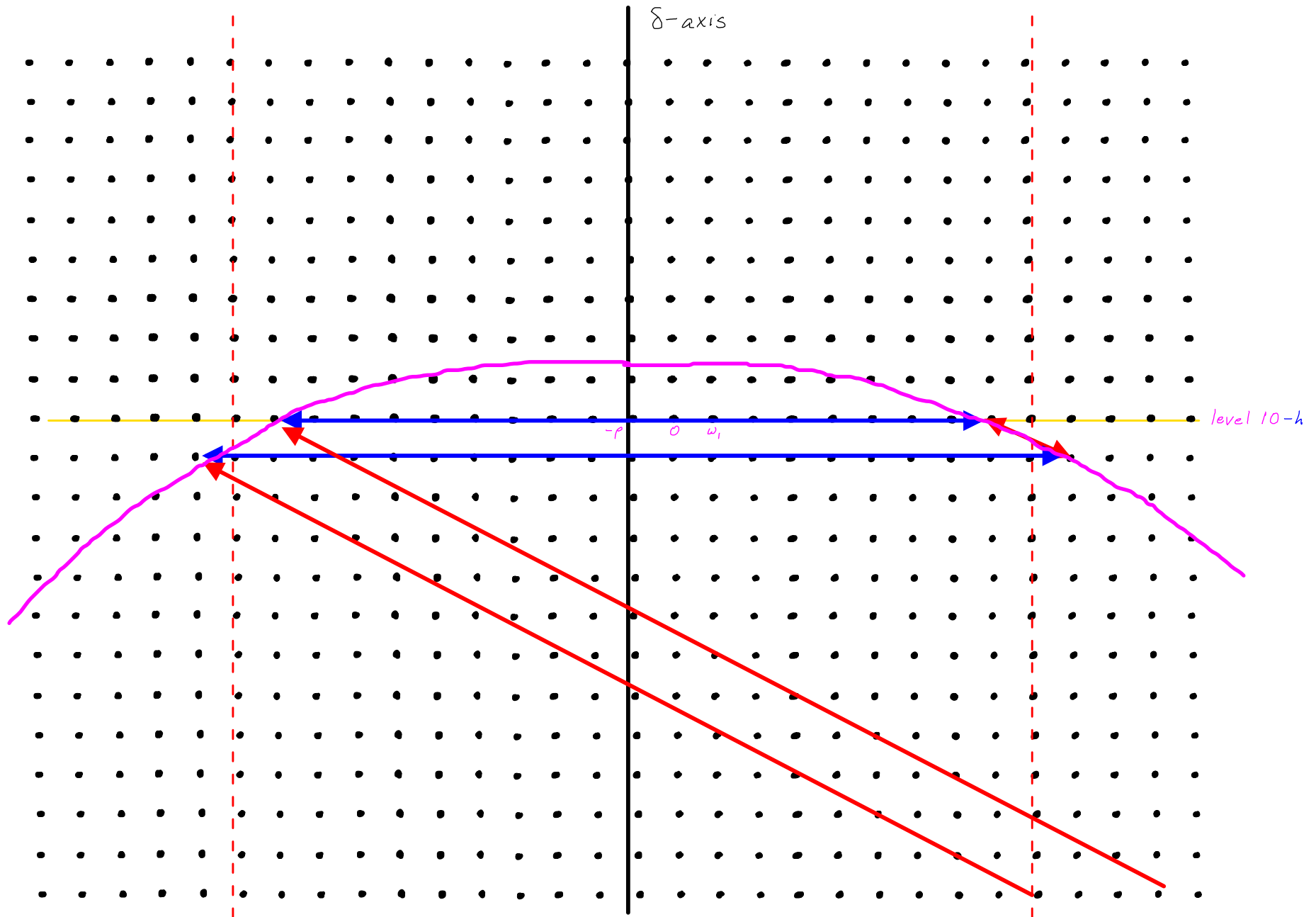
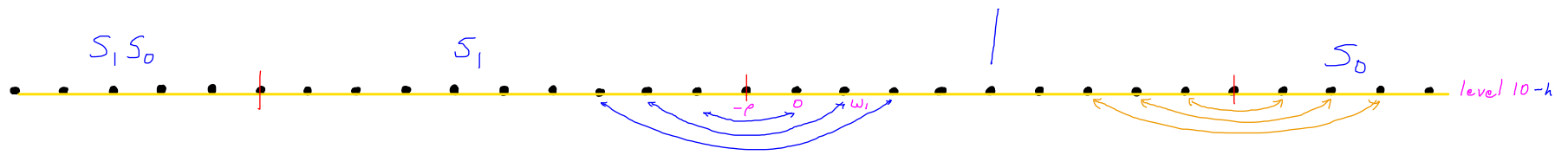
For  $sl_2$ ,  $\check{\mathfrak{h}}^{\circ*} = \text{span} \{ \omega_1 \}$

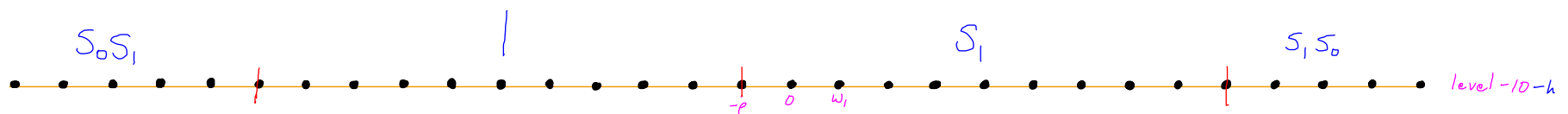
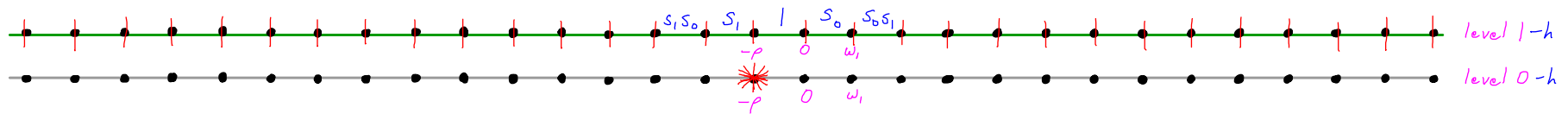
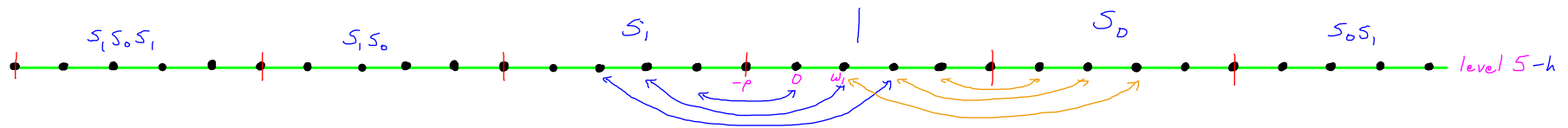
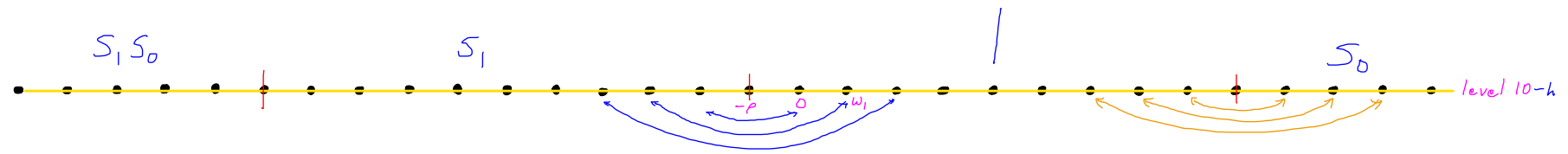


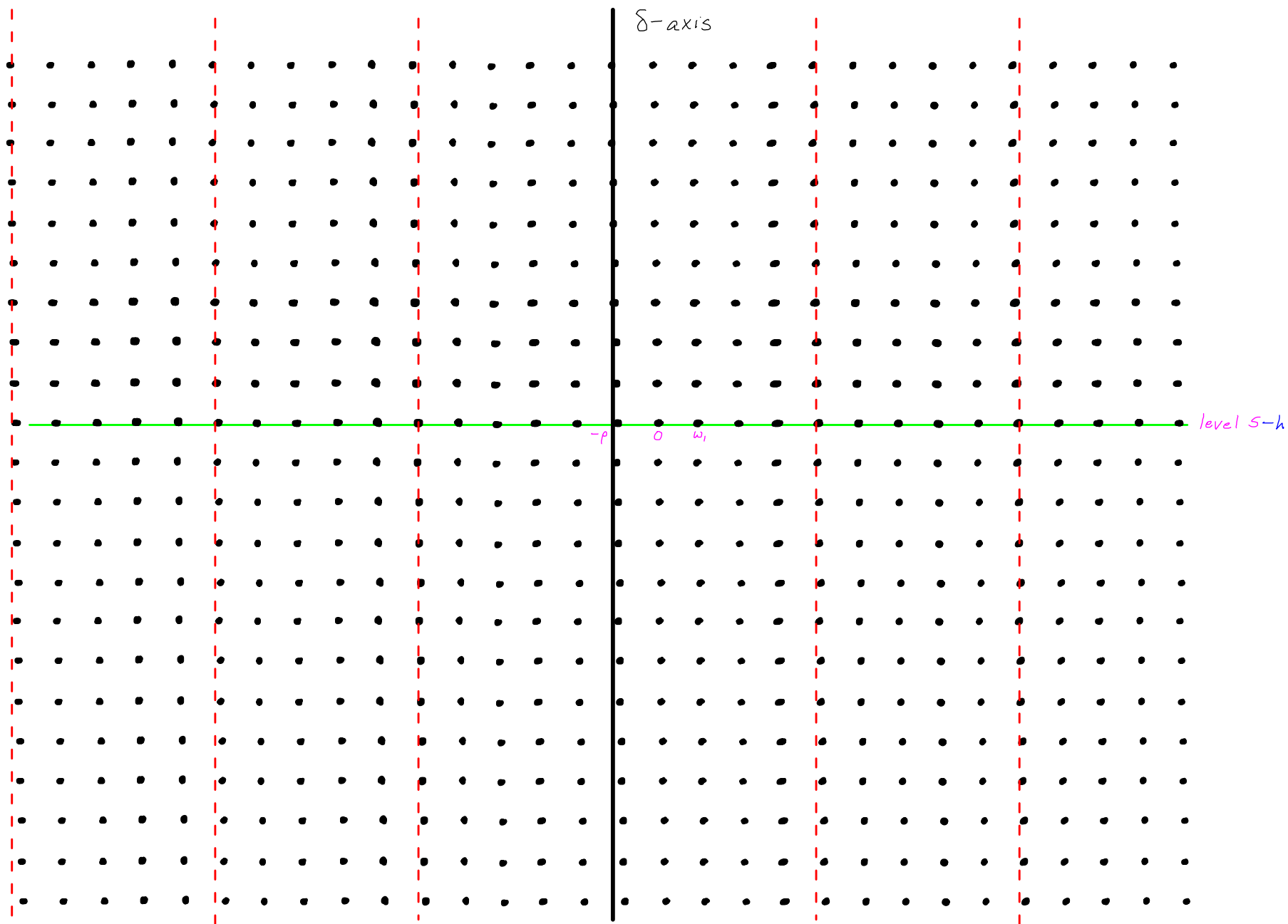
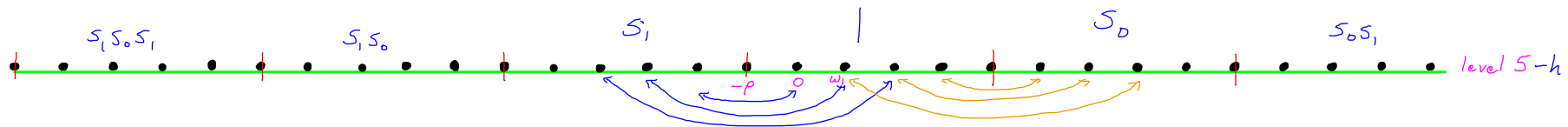


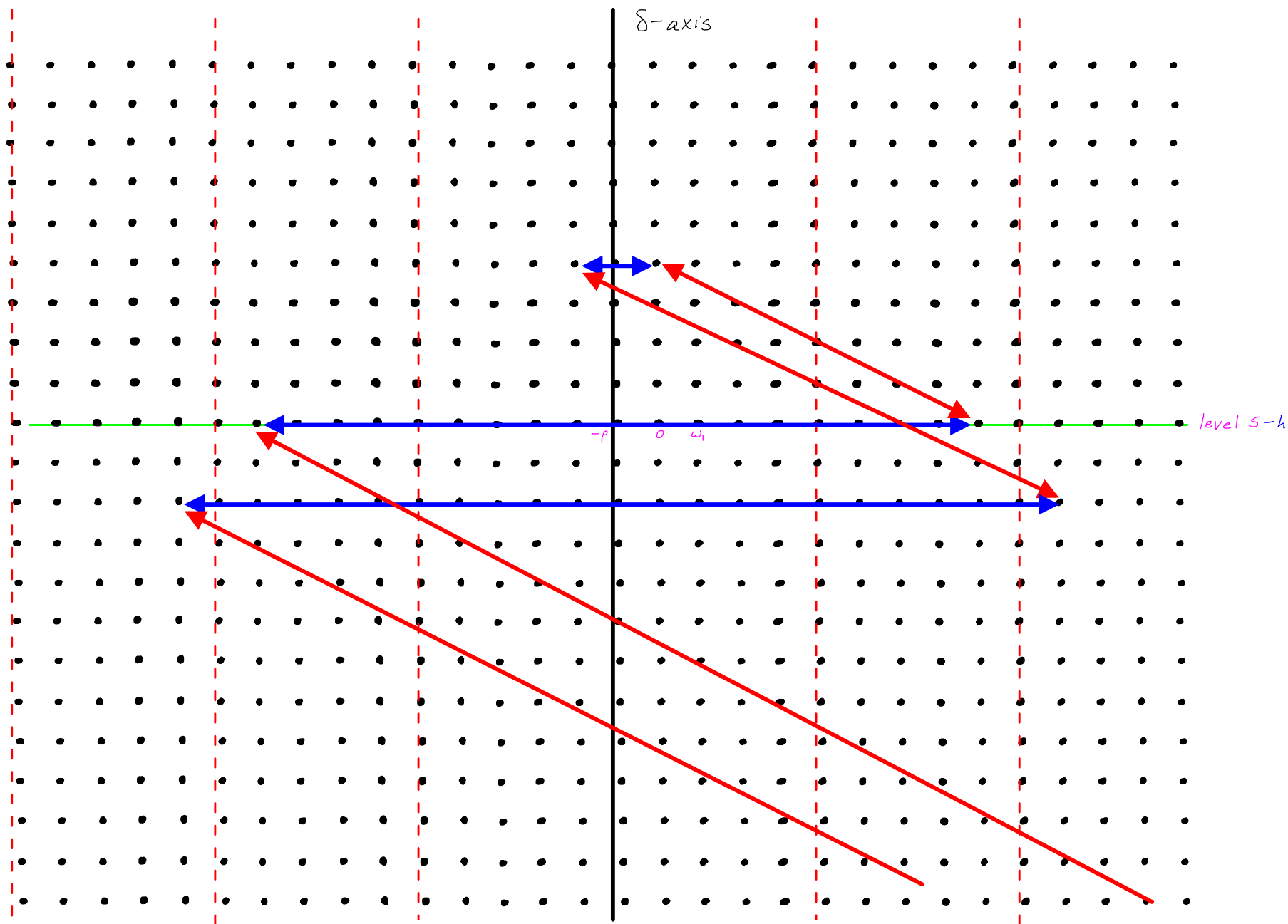
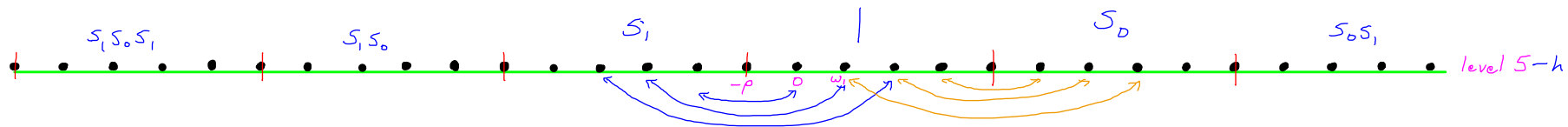




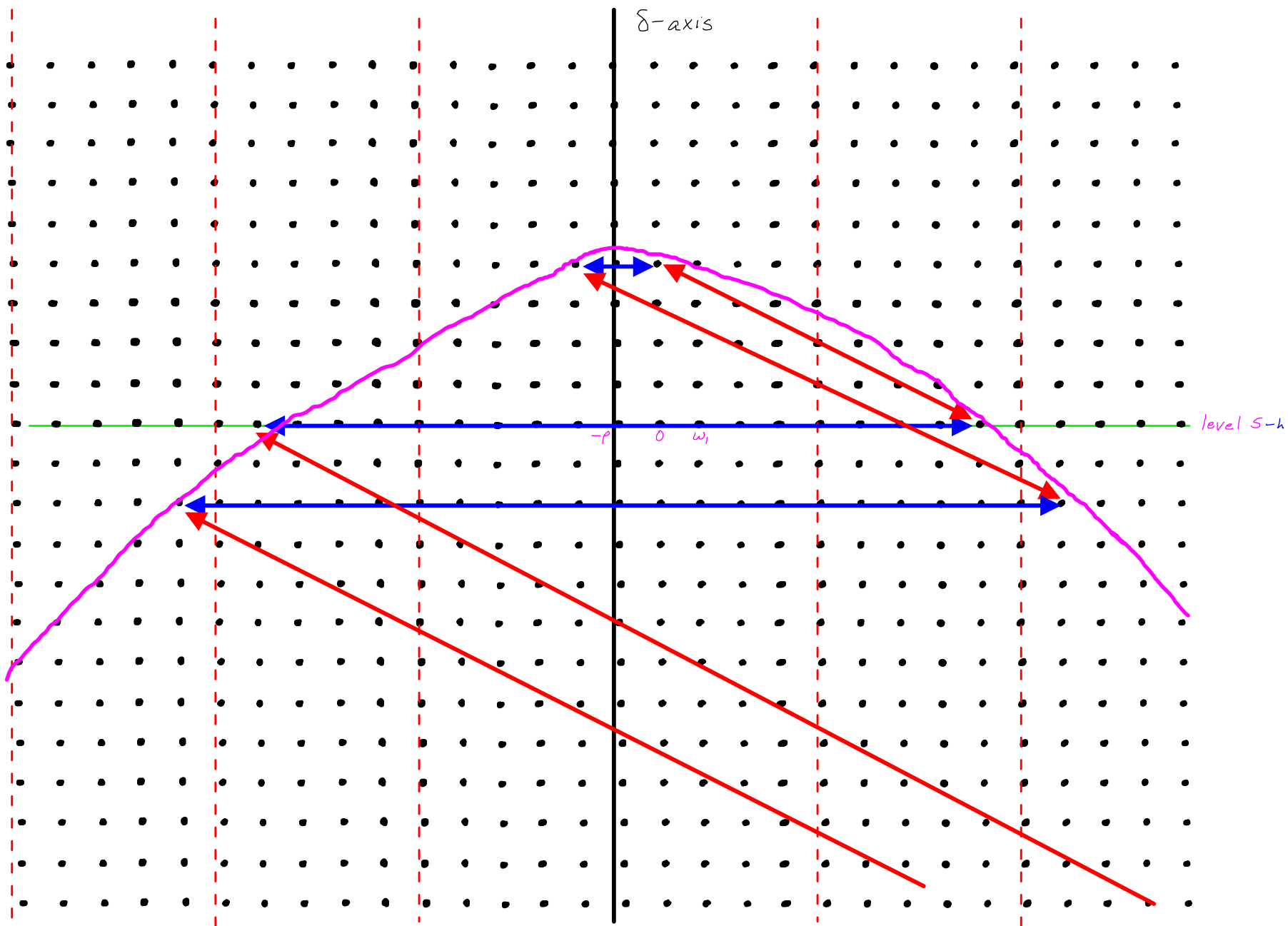
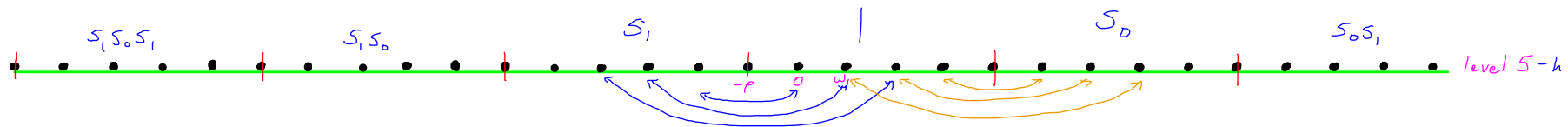


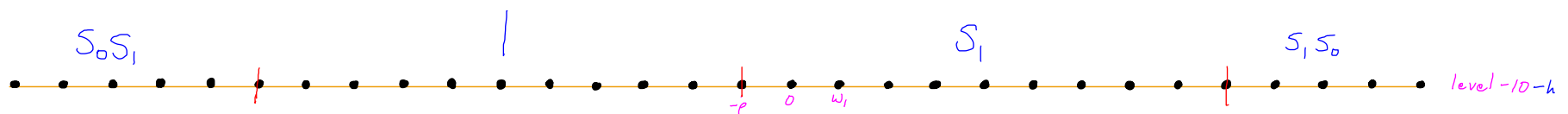
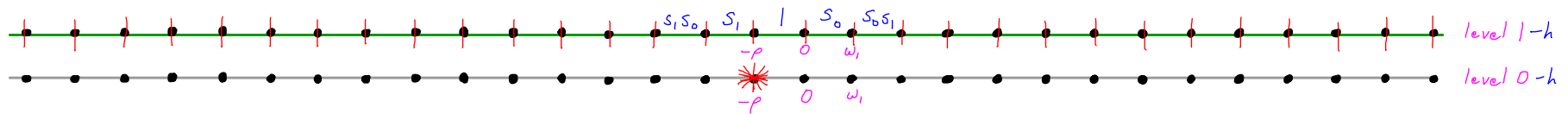
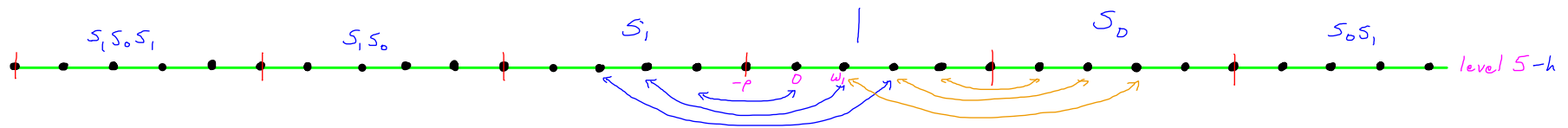
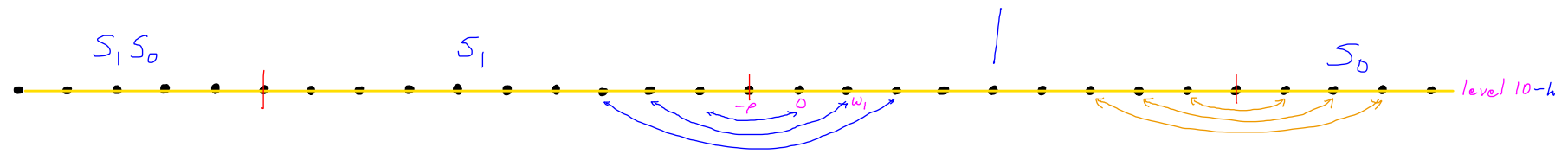


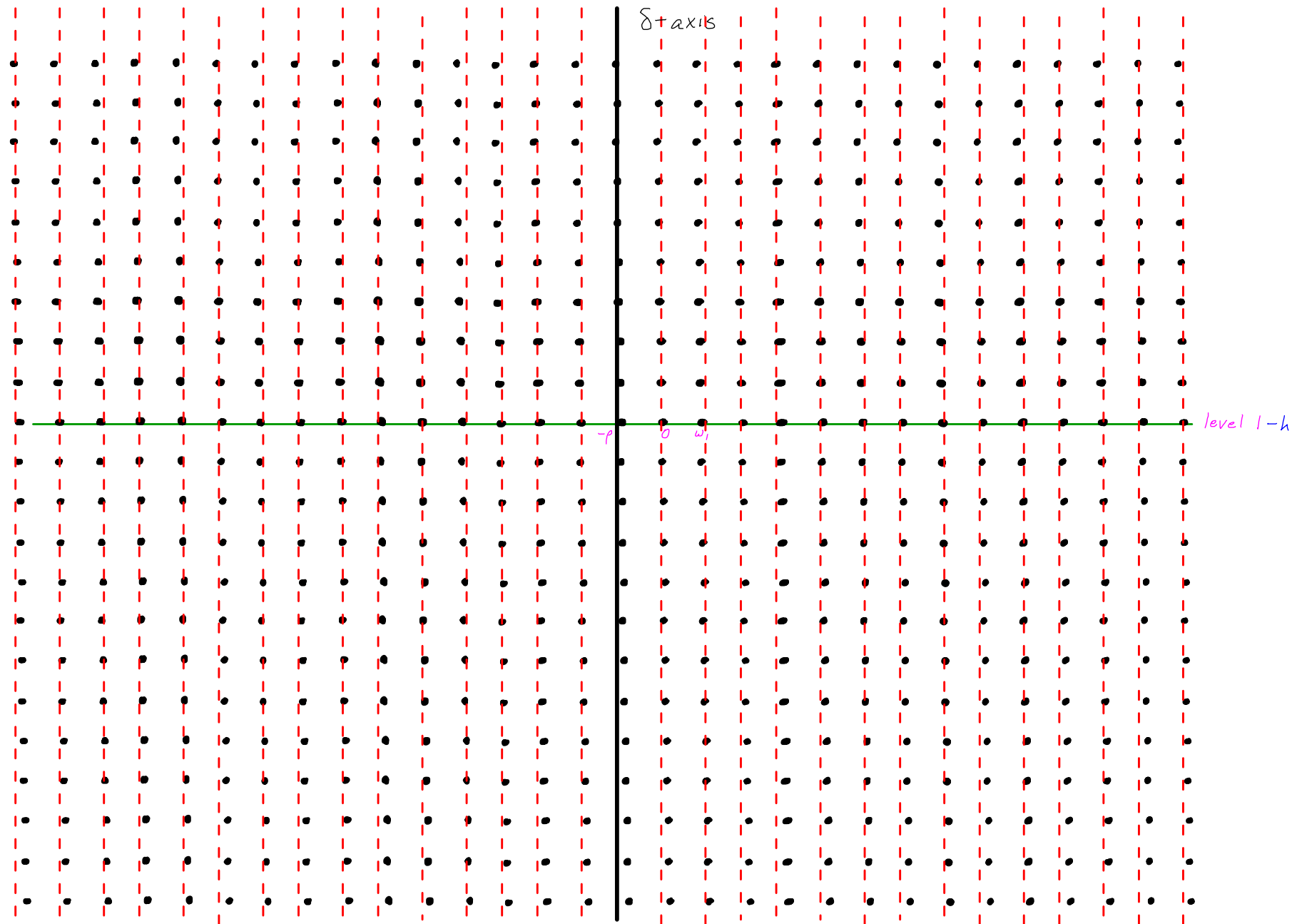
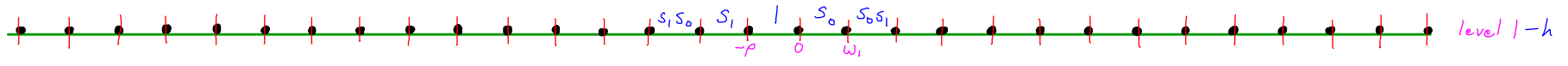


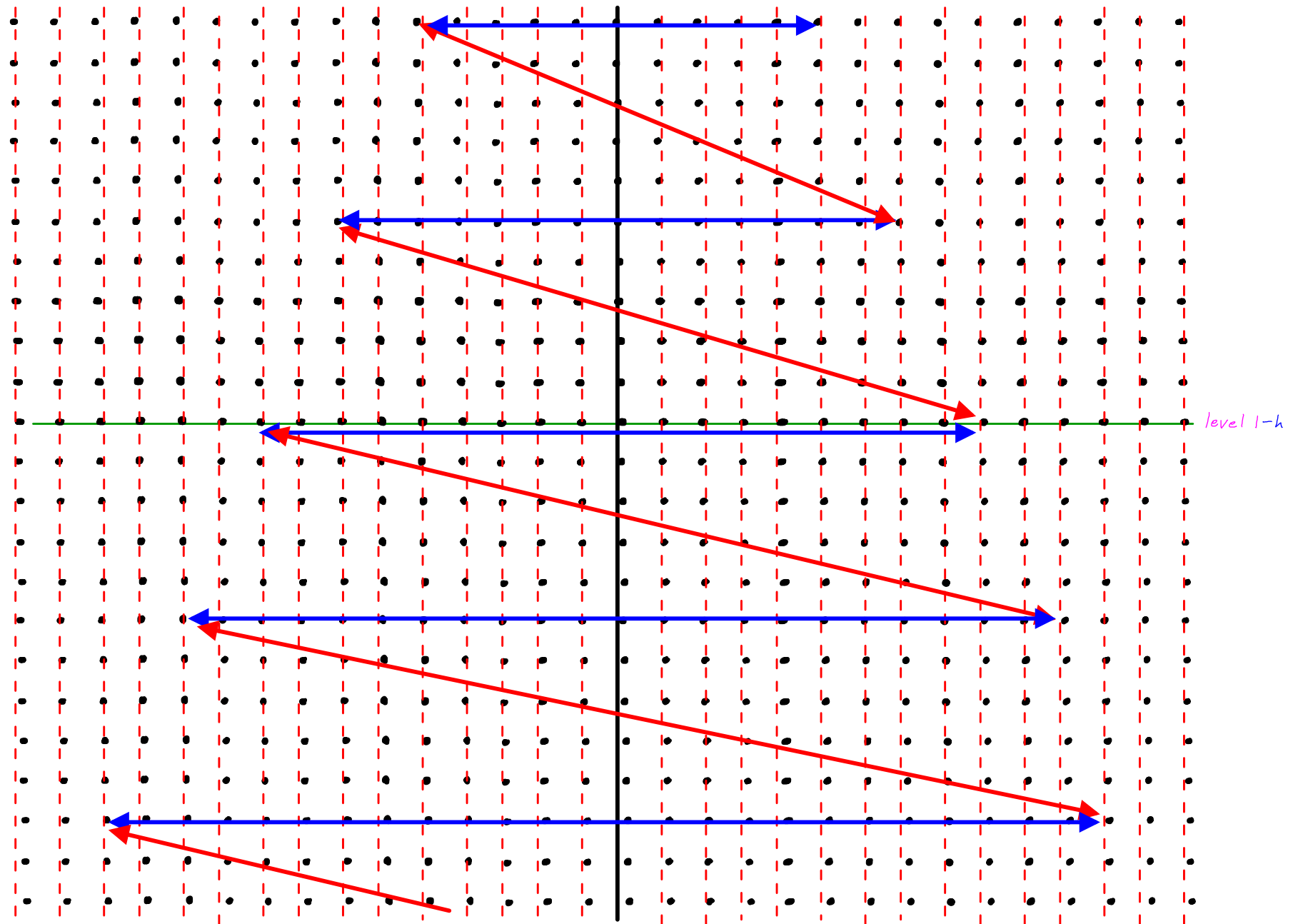
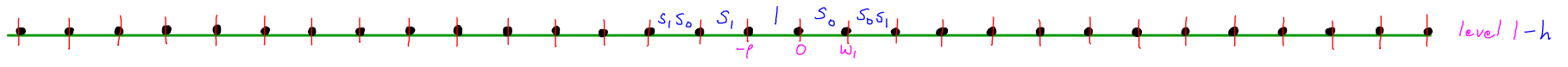




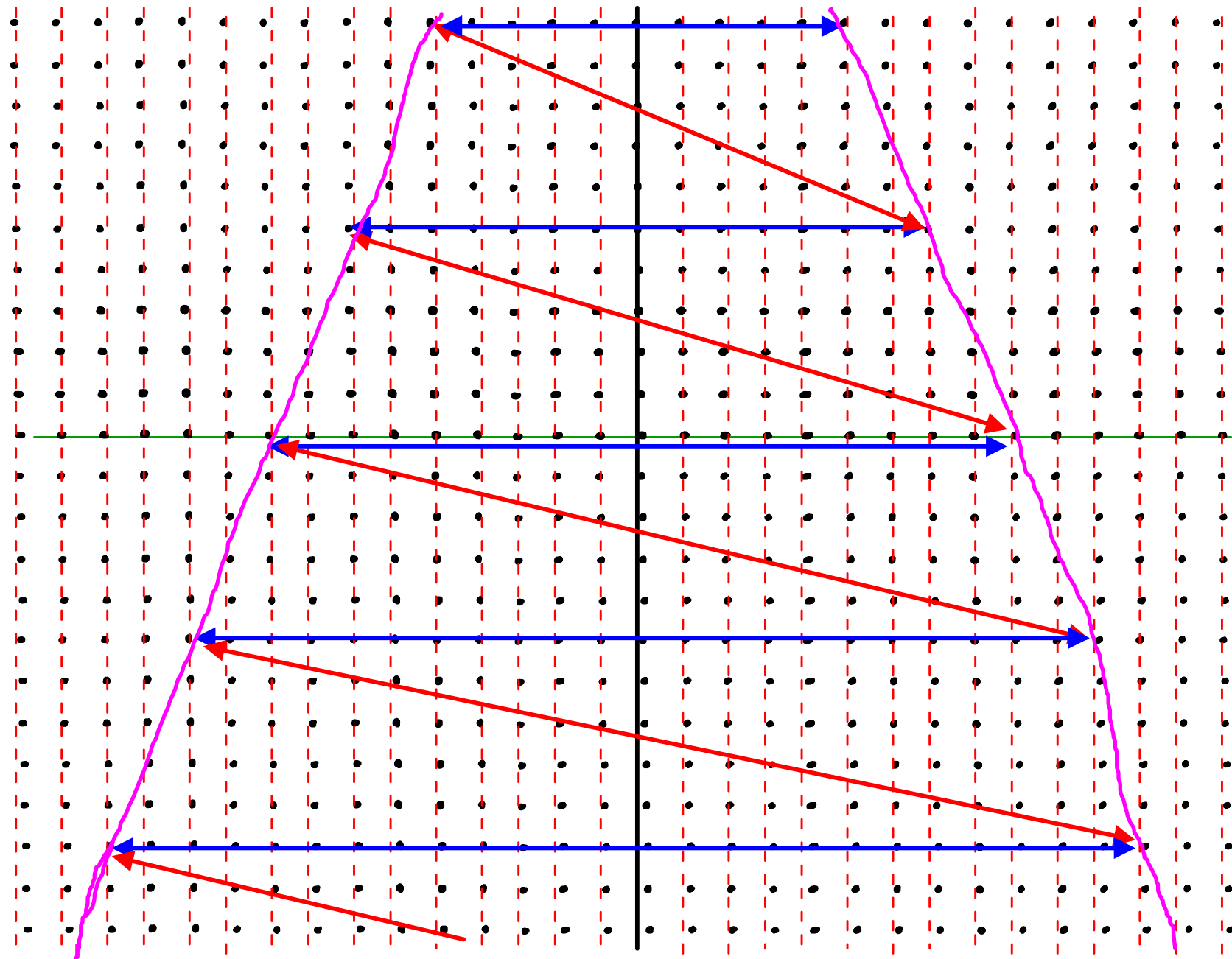




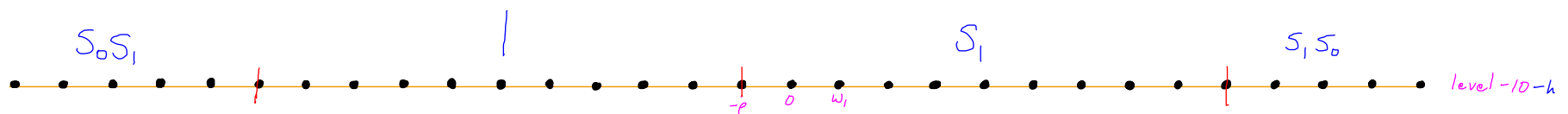
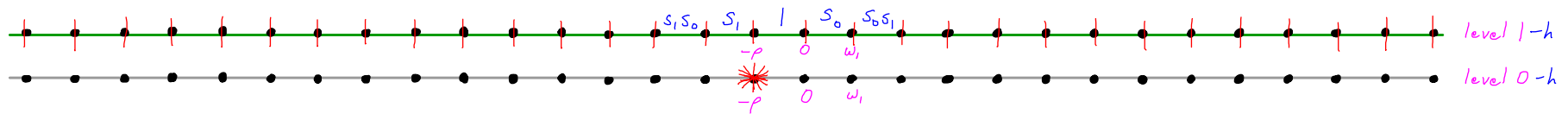
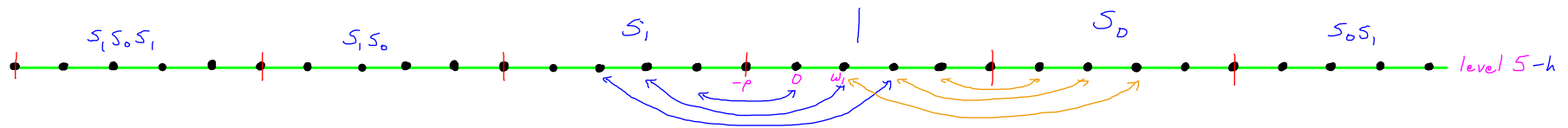
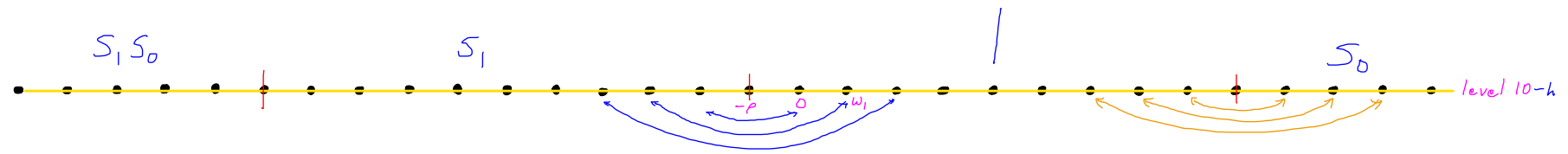




$s_1 s_0$   $s_1$   $1$   $s_0$   $s_0 s_1$  level  $l-h$   
 $-p$   $0$   $\omega_1$

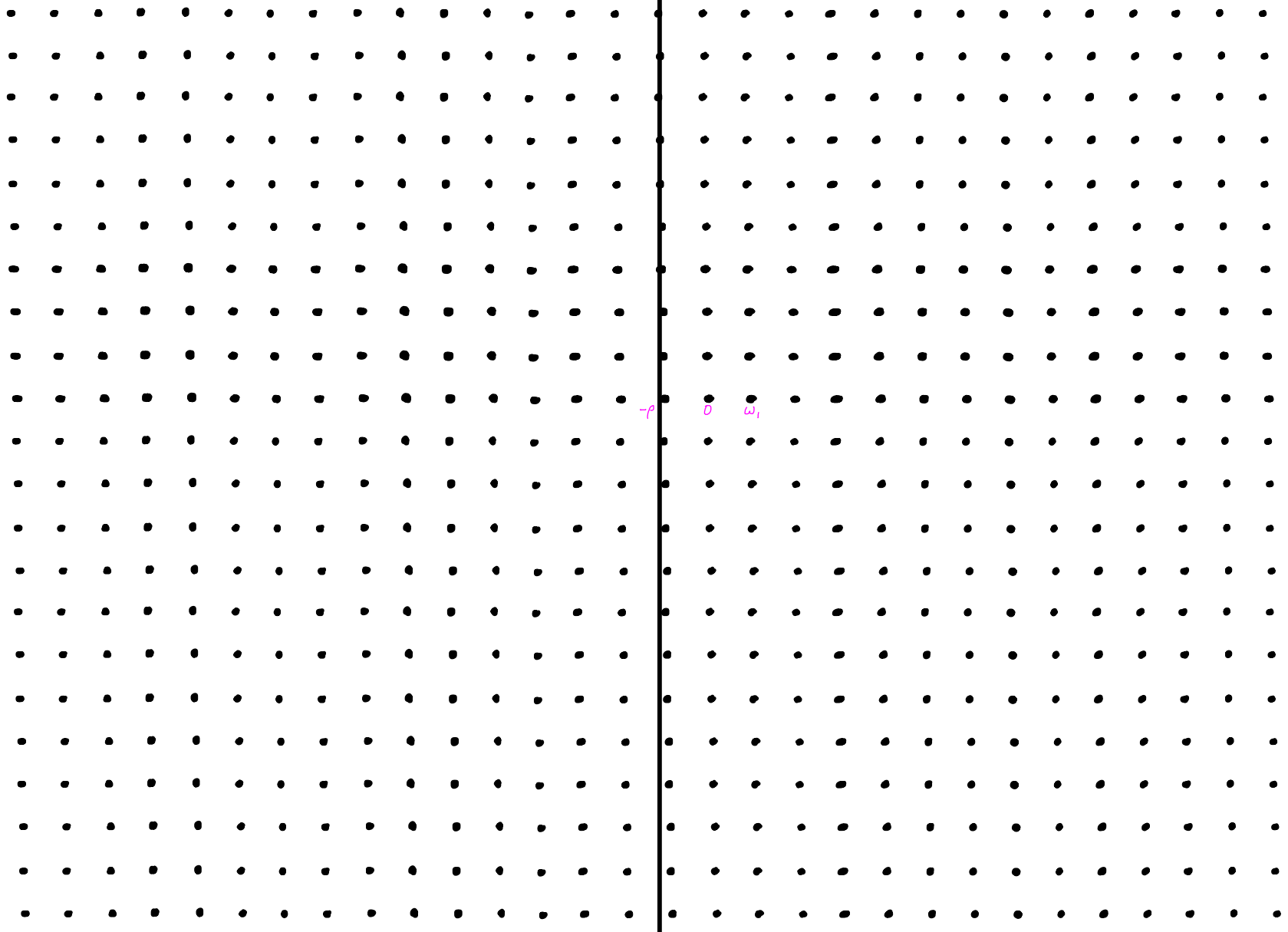


level  $l-h$



• • • • • • • • • • • • • •  $-\rho$   $0$   $\omega_1$  • • • • • • • • • • • • • • *level 0-h*

$\delta$ -axis



$-\rho$   $0$   $\omega_1$

*level 0-h*

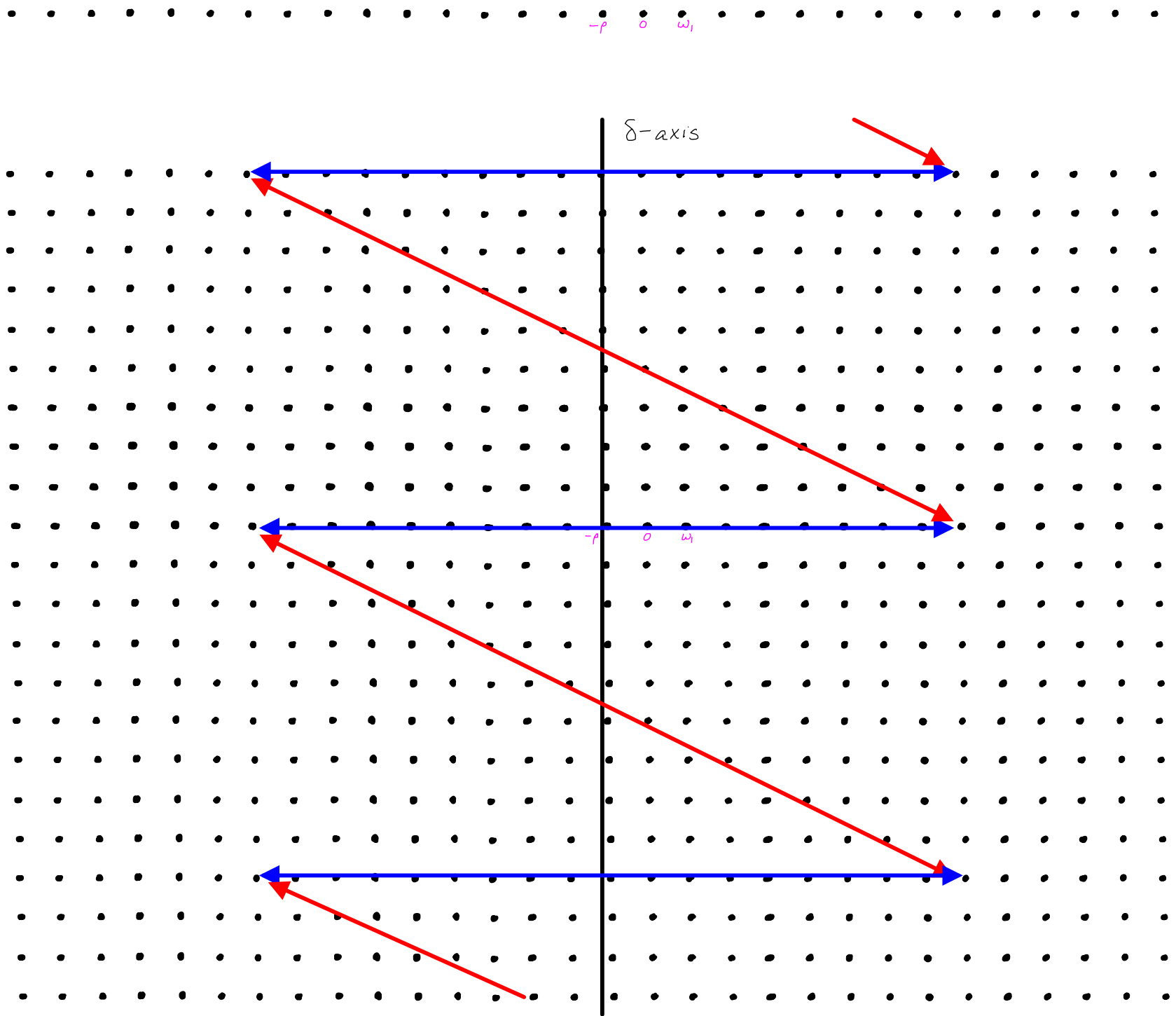
level 0-h

$-p$   $0$   $\omega_1$

$\delta$ -axis

level 0-h

$-p$   $0$   $\omega_1$





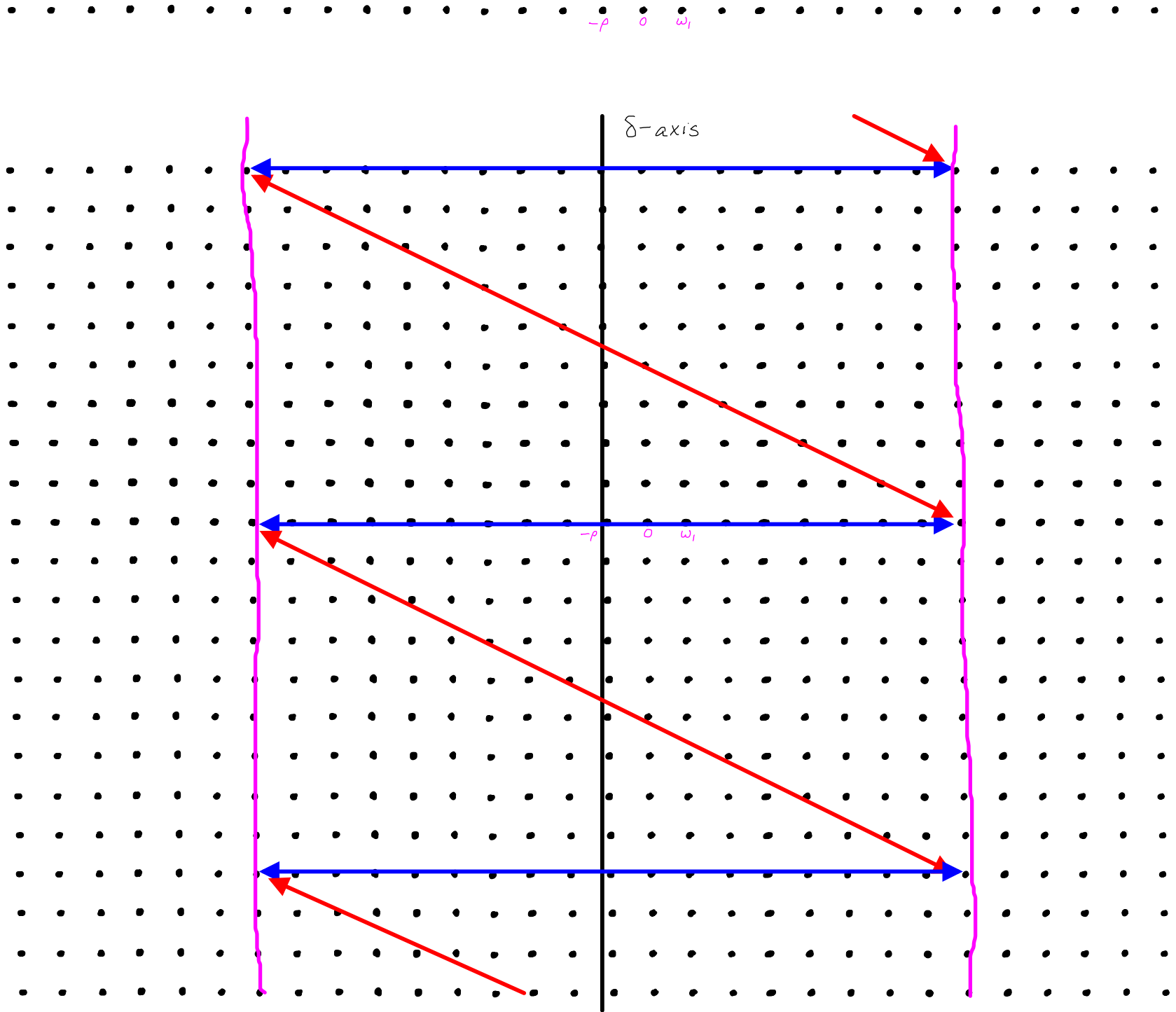
$-\rho$  0  $\omega_1$

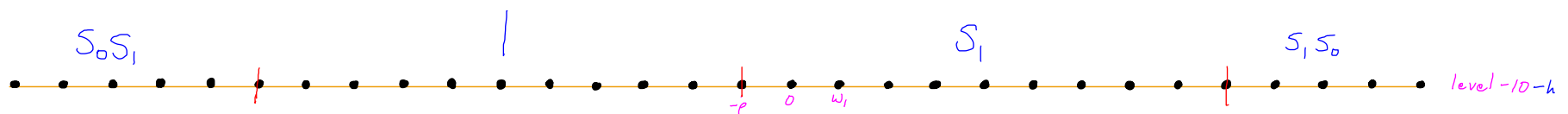
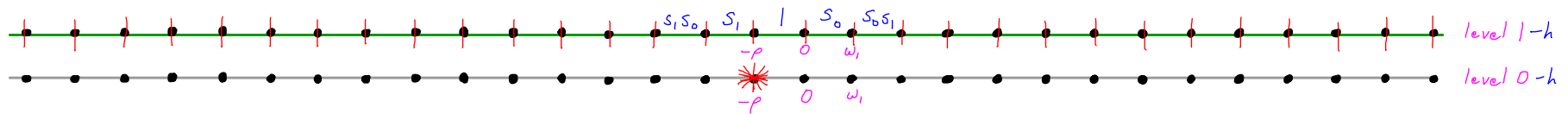
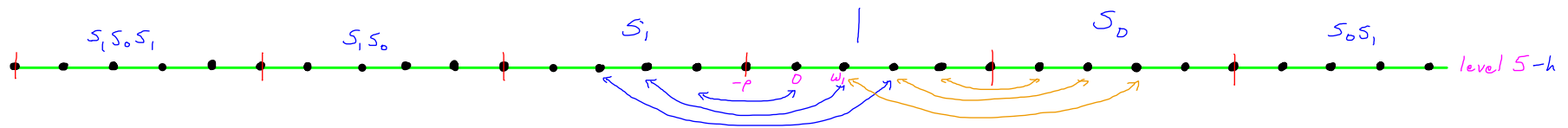
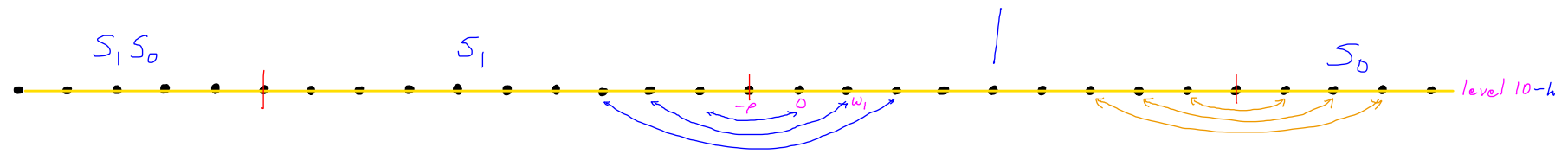
level 0-h

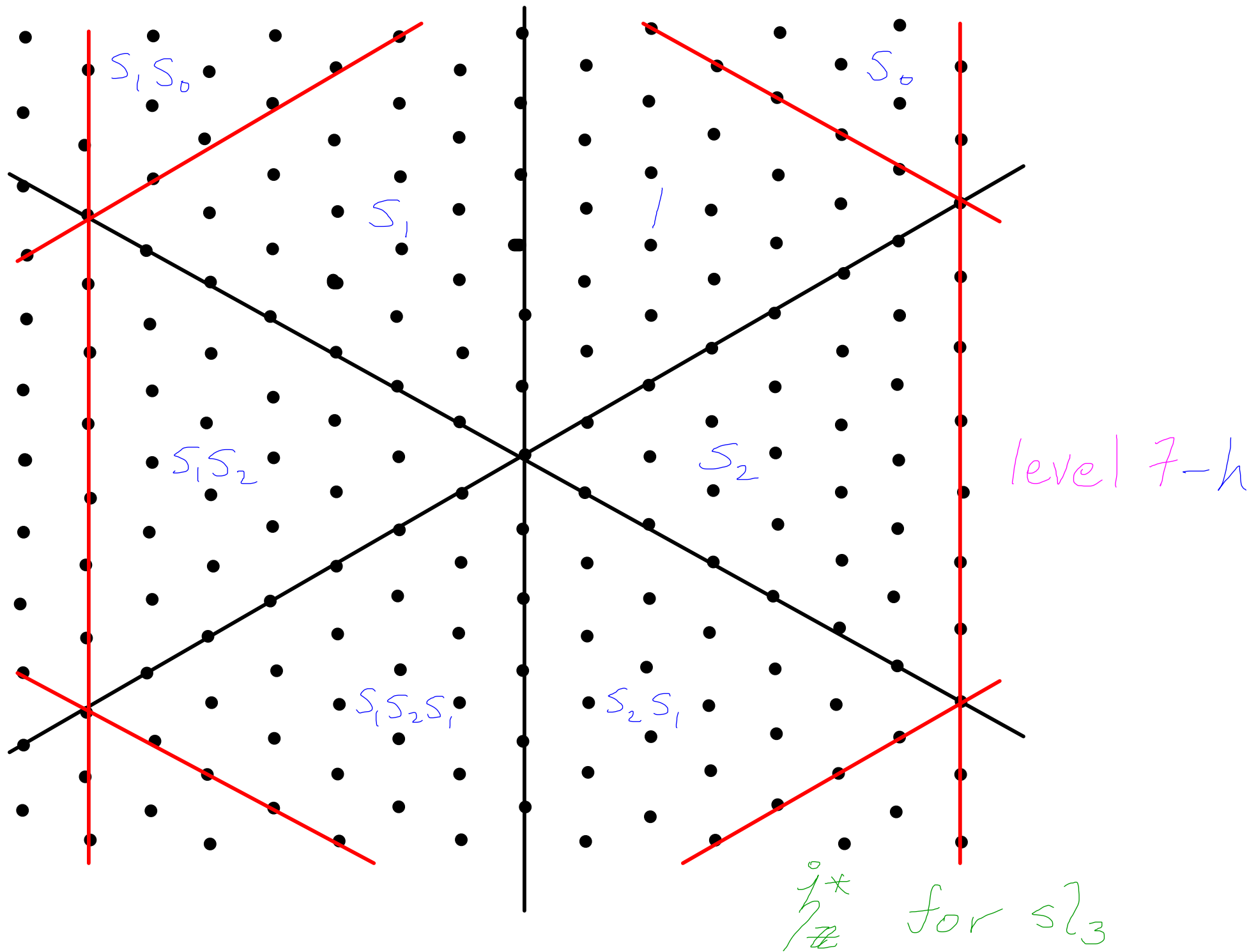
$\delta$ -axis

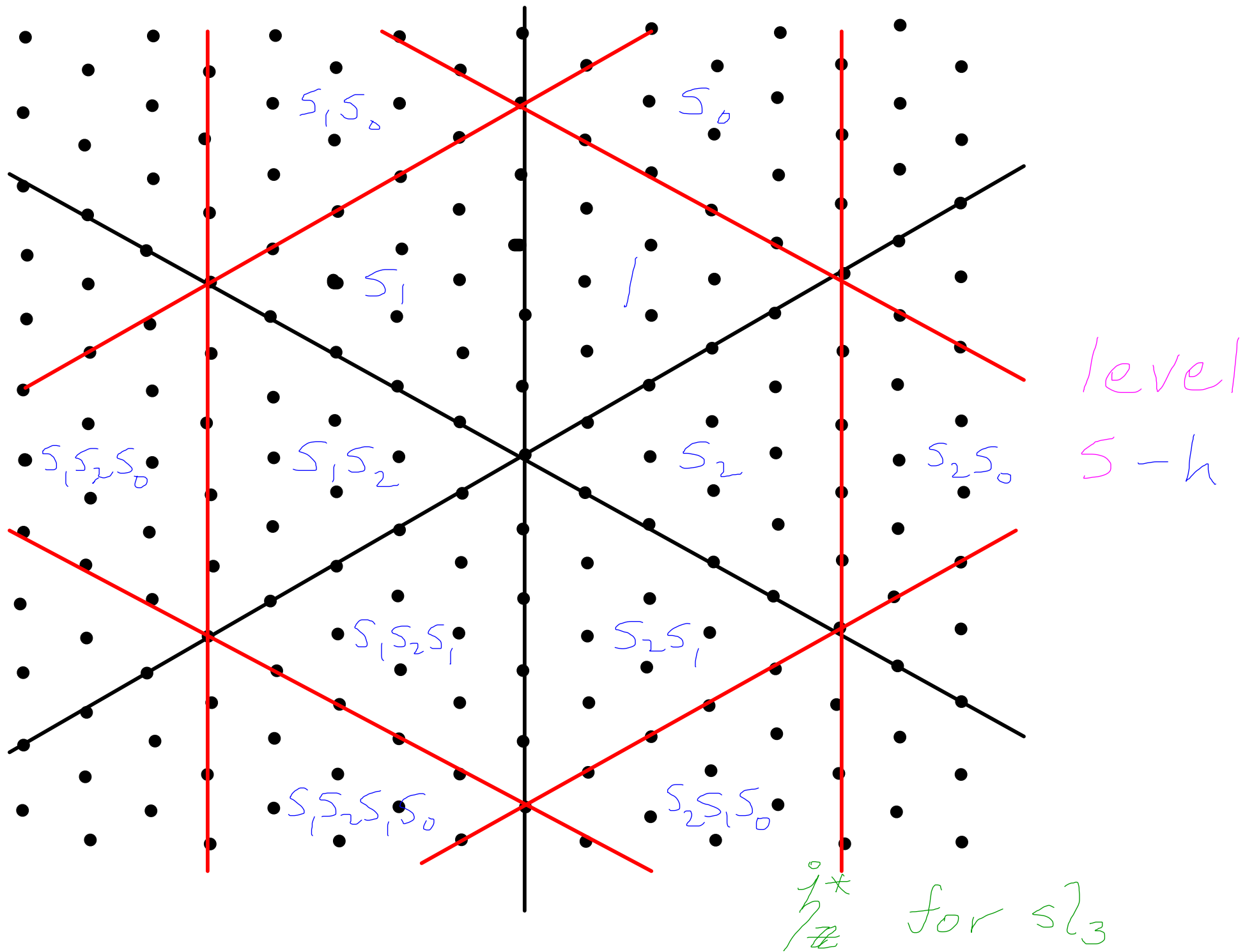
$-\rho$  0  $\omega_1$

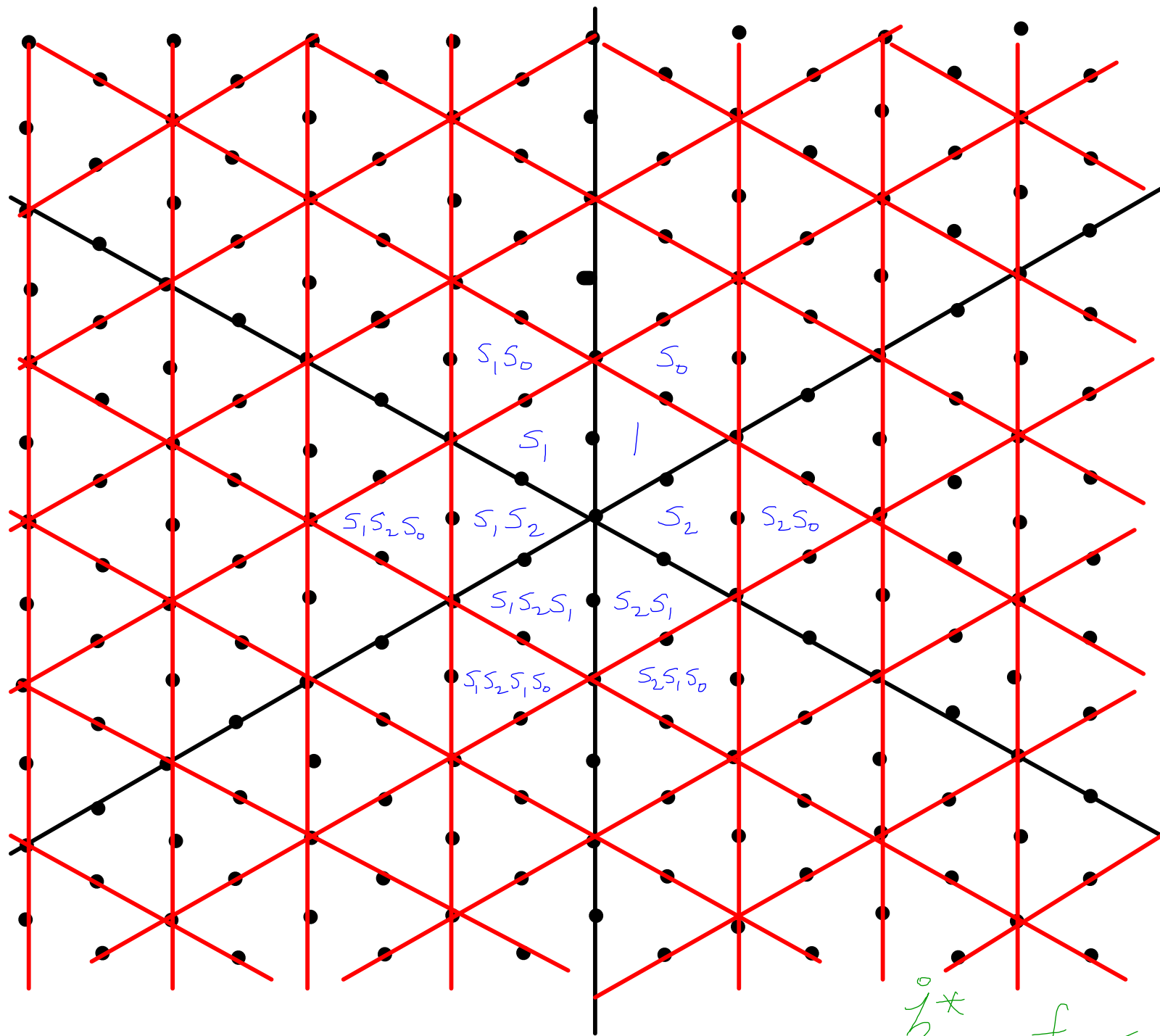
level 0-h





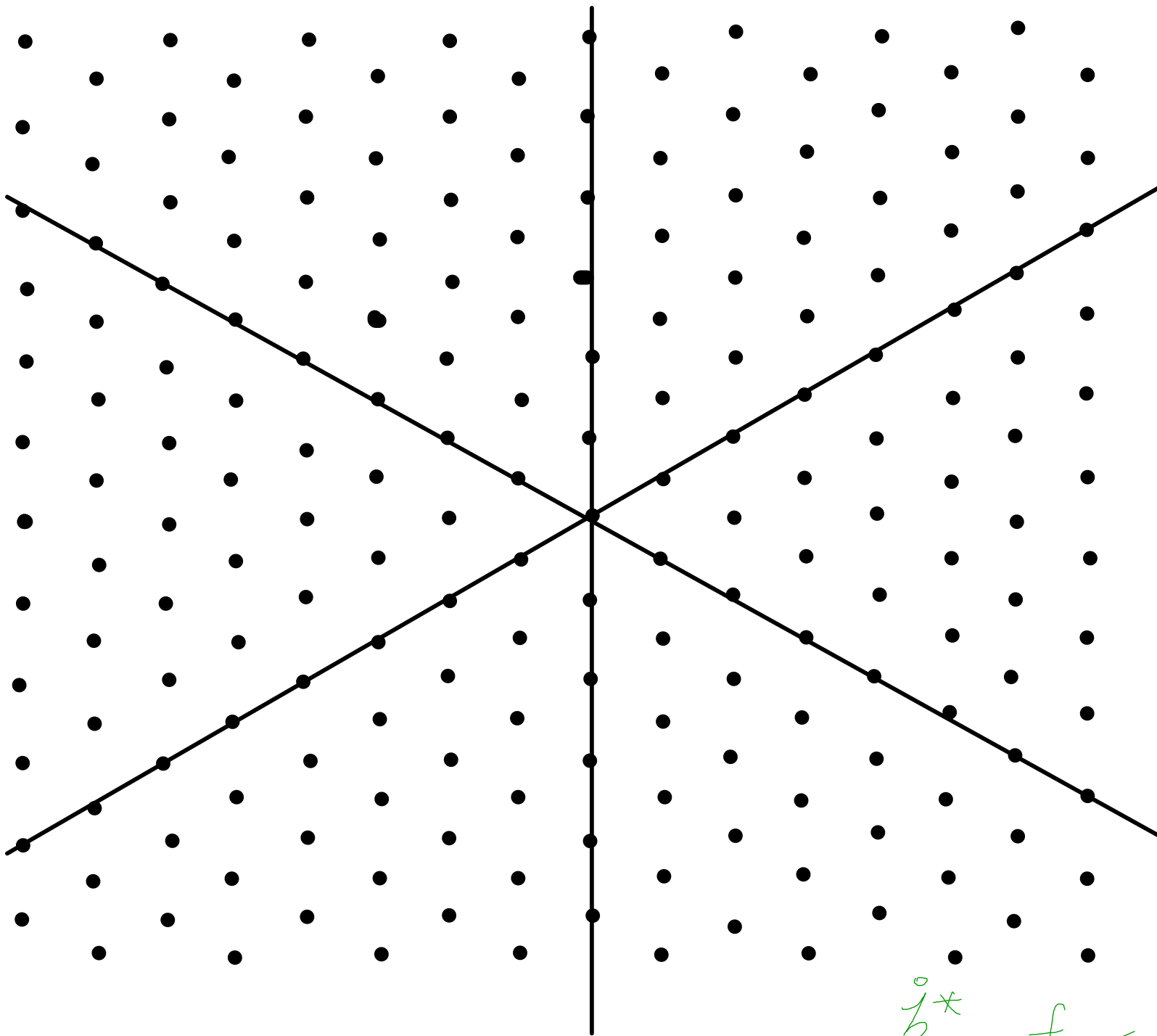






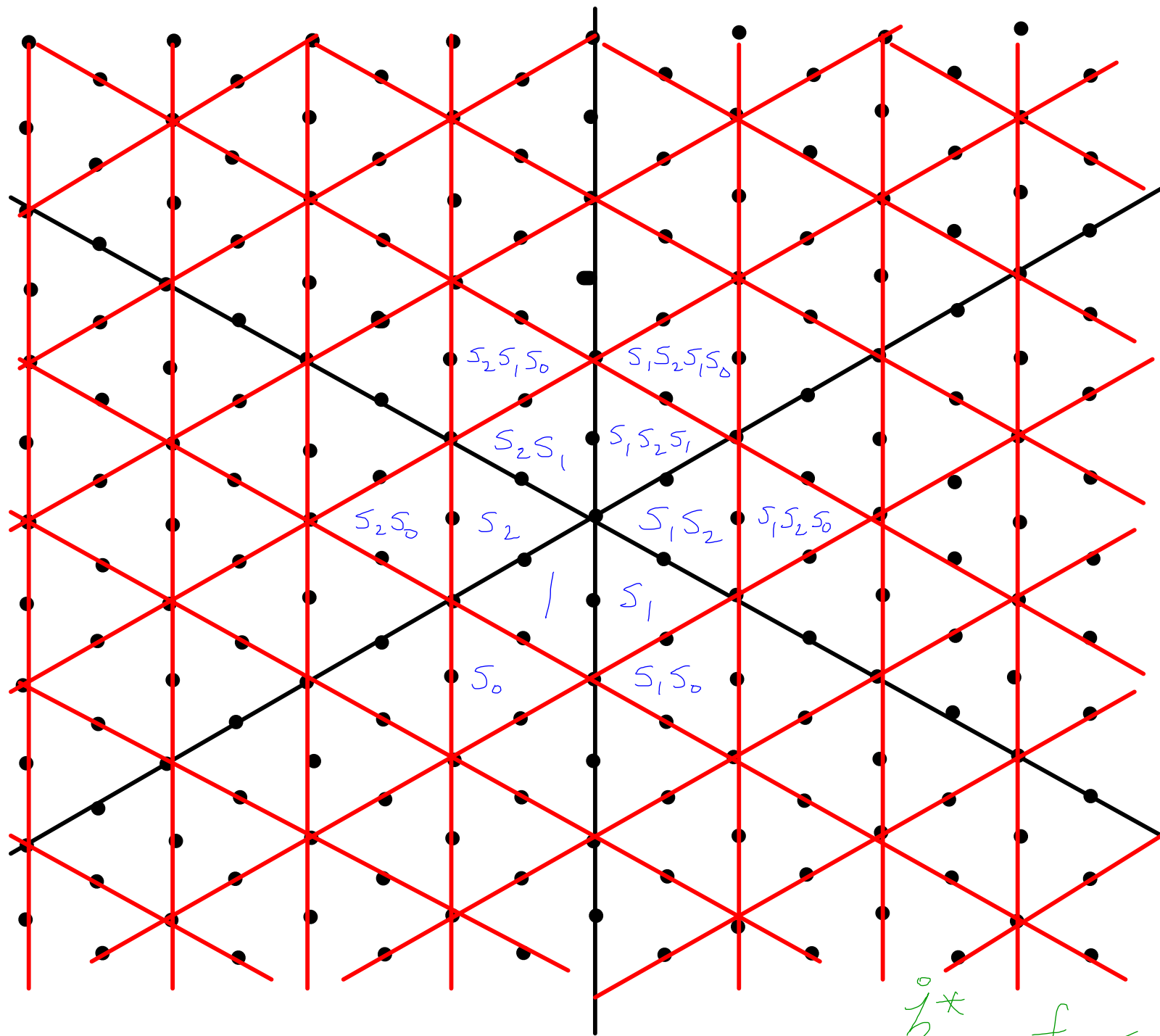
level 2-h

$i^*$   
for  $sl_3$



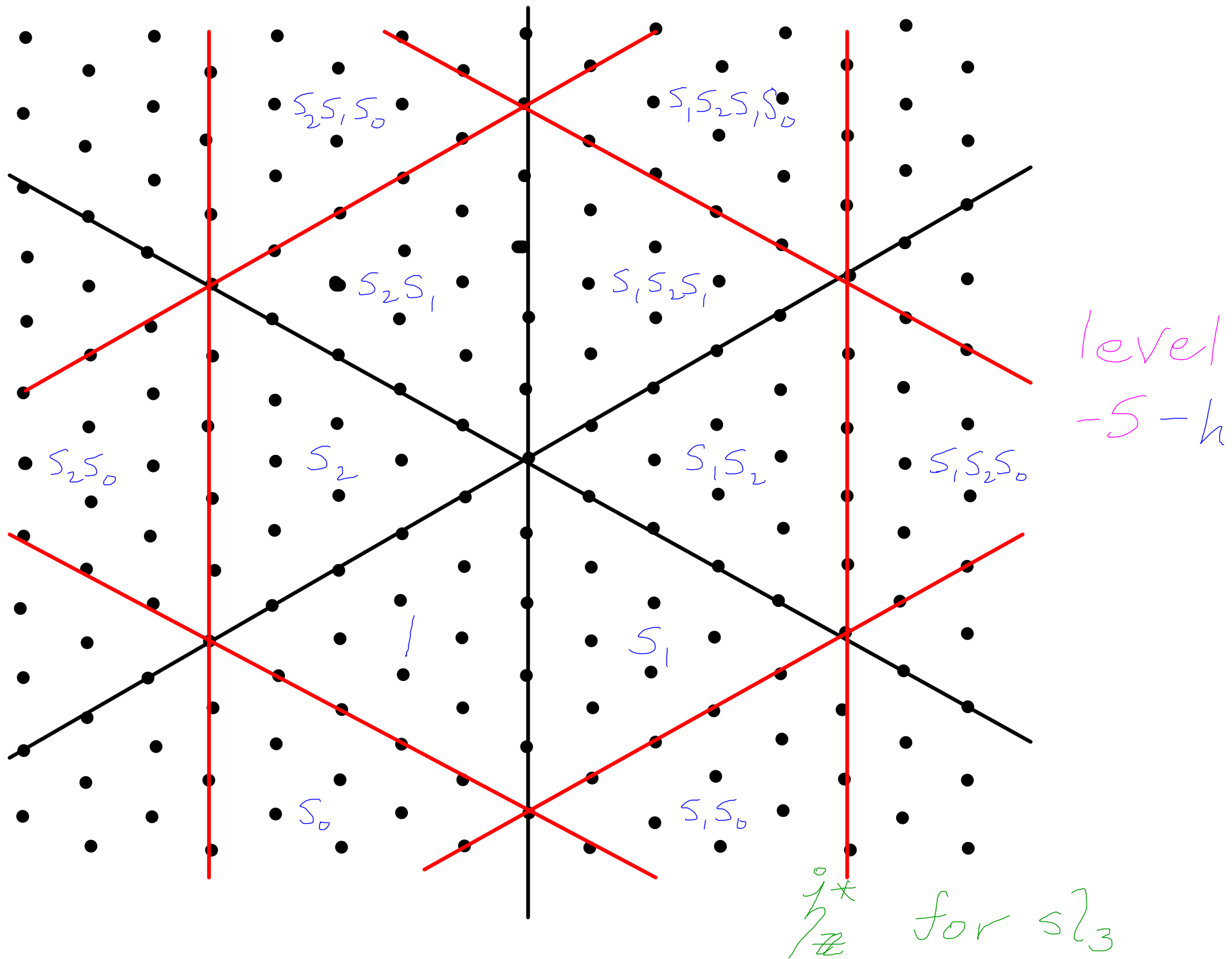
level  $0-h$

$\frac{i^*}{h} \notin \mathbb{Z}$  for  $sl_3$

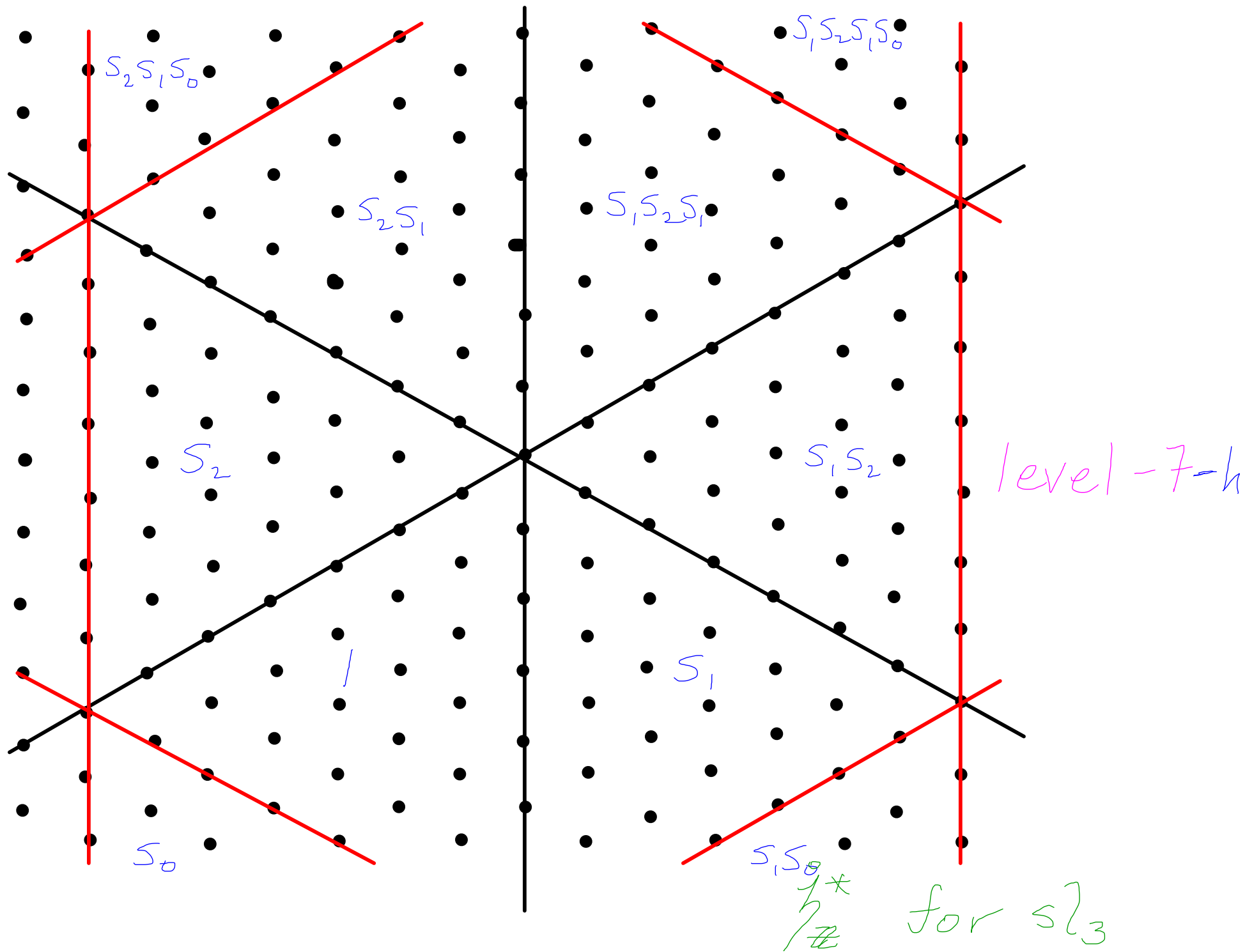


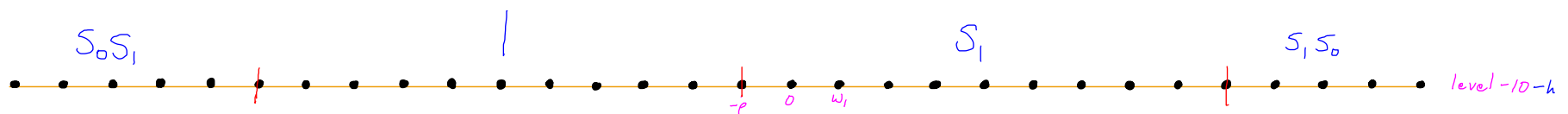
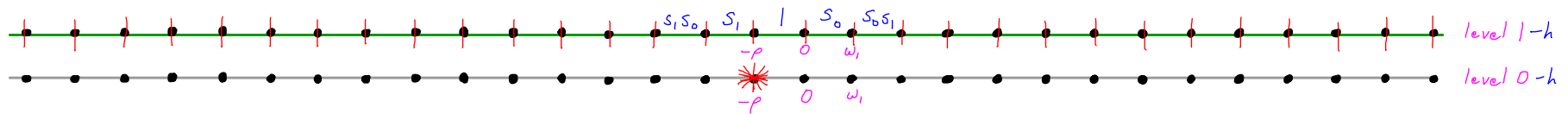
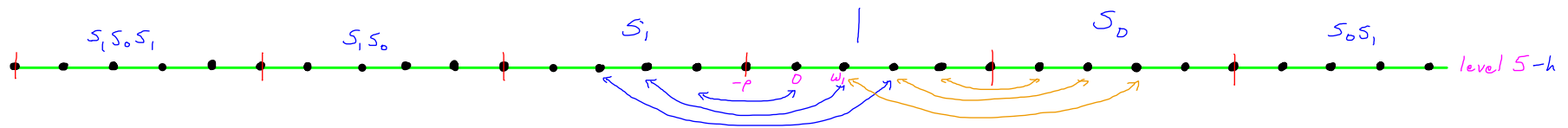
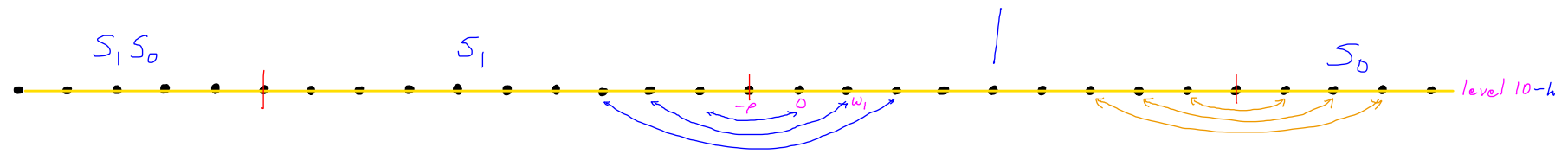
level  $-2-h$

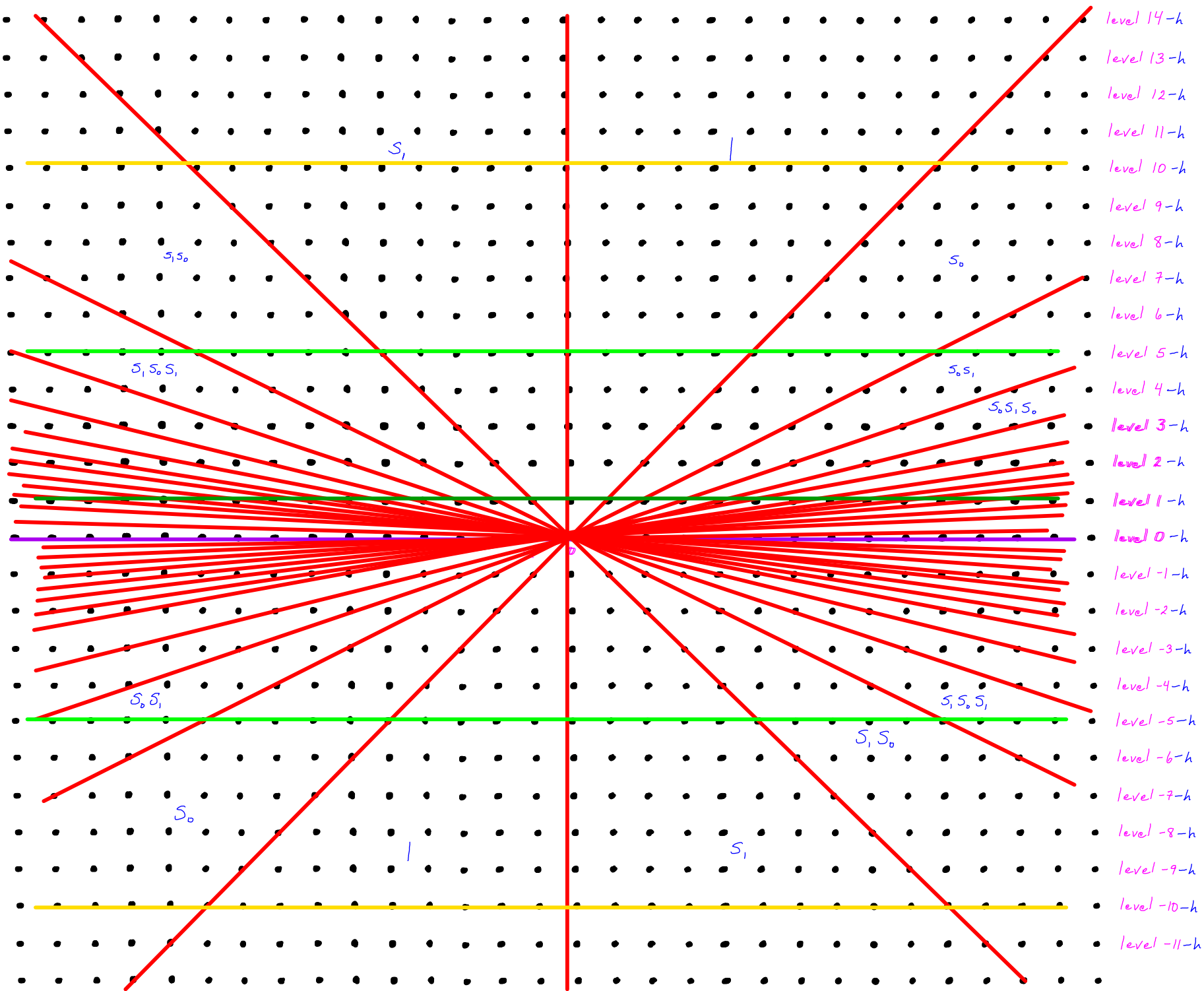
$\frac{j^*}{h} \neq$  for  $sl_3$











- level 14-h
- level 13-h
- level 12-h
- level 11-h
- level 10-h
- level 9-h
- level 8-h
- level 7-h
- level 6-h
- level 5-h
- level 4-h
- level 3-h
- level 2-h
- level 1-h
- level 0-h
- level -1-h
- level -2-h
- level -3-h
- level -4-h
- level -5-h
- level -6-h
- level -7-h
- level -8-h
- level -9-h
- level -10-h
- level -11-h

$S_1$

1

$S_0S_0$

$S_0$

$S_1S_0S_1$

$S_0S_1$

$S_0S_1S_0$

$S_0S_1$

$S_1S_0S_1$

$S_1S_0$

$S_0$

1

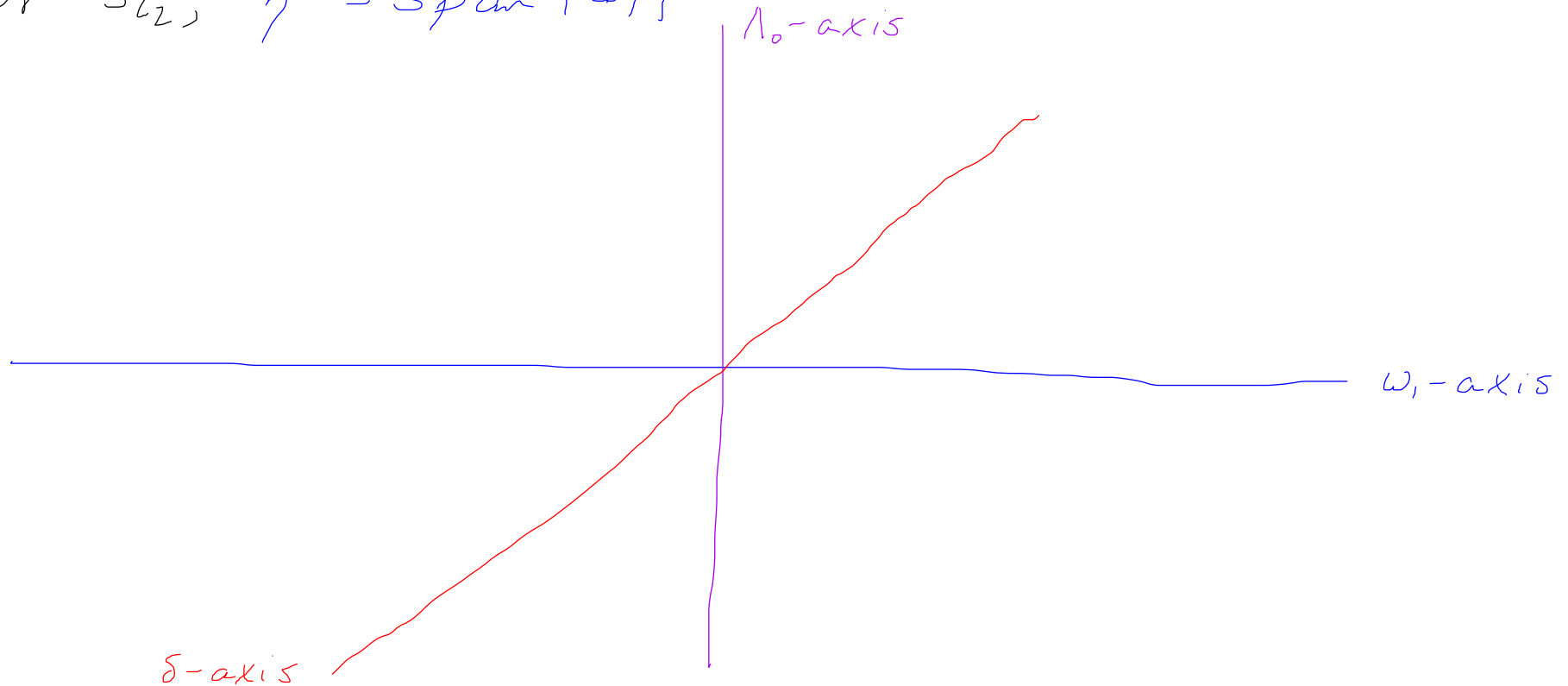
$S_1$

Formula (6.5.2) from Kac, Infinite dim. Lie algebras

$$t_{\beta} \lambda = \lambda + m\beta - \left(\bar{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2}m\beta / \beta\right) \delta \quad \text{Here } \lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$$

$$\mathfrak{h}^* = \mathbb{C}\delta \oplus \mathfrak{h}^0 \oplus \mathbb{C}\Lambda_0$$

For  $sl_2$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}^0 = \text{span}\{\omega_1\}$



joint work with

Martina Lanini

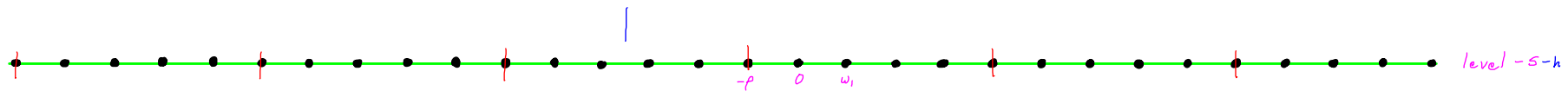
and

Paul Sobaje

Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .

The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module

generated by  $\{|\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \check{h}^*\}$



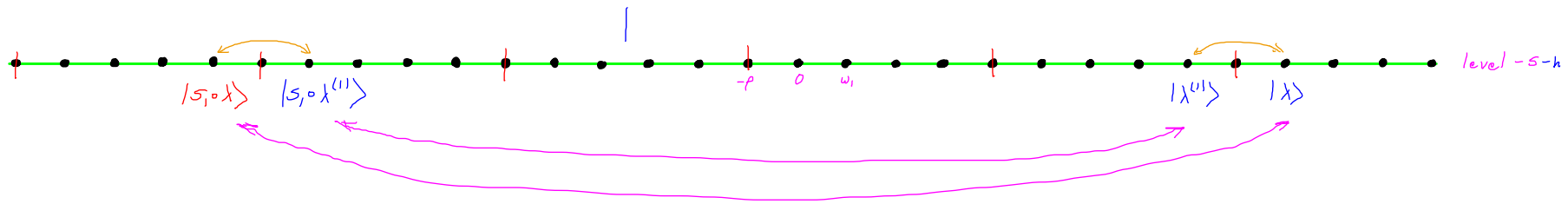
With relations

$$|s_i \circ \lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} -|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \in l\mathbb{Z}_{>0} \\ -q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } 0 < \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle < l \\ -q|s_i \circ \lambda^{(1)}\rangle - |\lambda^{(1)}\rangle - q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .

The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module  
 generated by  $\{|\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \check{h}^*_\mathbb{Z}\}$



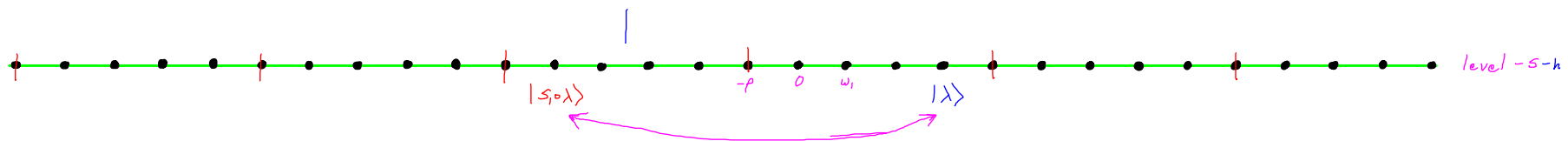
With relations

$$|s_i \circ \lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} -|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \in l\mathbb{Z}_{>0} \\ -q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } 0 < \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle < l \\ -q|s_i \circ \lambda^{(1)}\rangle - |\lambda^{(1)}\rangle - q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ .

The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module  
 generated by  $\{|\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \check{h}^*\}$



With relations

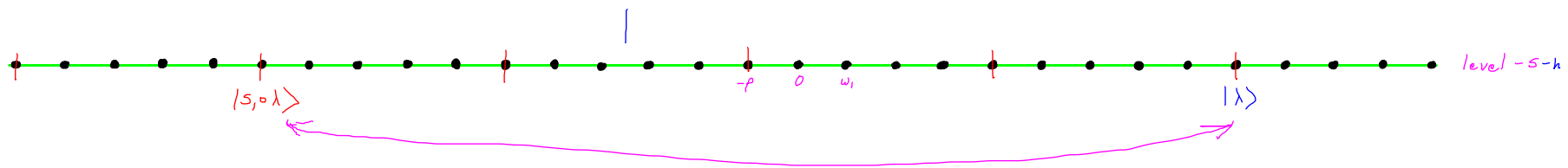
$$|s_i \lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} -|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \in l\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \\ -q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } 0 < \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle < l \\ -q|s_i \lambda^{(1)}\rangle - |\lambda^{(1)}\rangle - q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$



Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .

The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module  
 generated by  $\{|\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \check{h}^*\}$



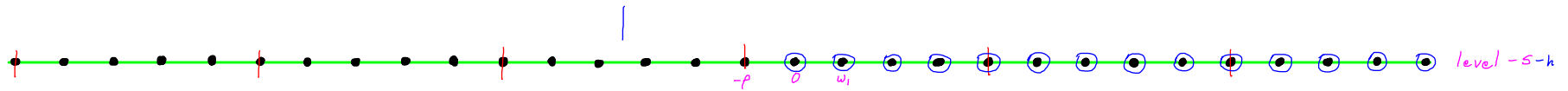
With relations

$$|s_i, 0 \lambda\rangle = \begin{cases} -|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle \in l\mathbb{Z}_{>0} \\ -q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{if } 0 < \langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle < l \\ -q|s_i, 0 \lambda^{(1)}\rangle - |\lambda^{(1)}\rangle - q|\lambda\rangle, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

for  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

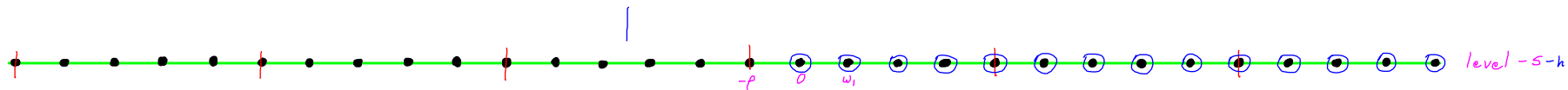
Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . The level  $l$  Fock space  $\mathcal{F}_l$

has  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis  $\{ |\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \left( \frac{l_0^*}{h} \right)^+ \}$



Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$

has  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis  $\{ |\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \left( \frac{l}{2} \right)^+ \}$



The bar involution  $\bar{\cdot} : F_l \rightarrow F_l$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -linear map

$$\bar{q} = q^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{|\lambda\rangle} = q^{l(w_\lambda)} (-q^{-1})^{l(w_0)} |w_0 \lambda\rangle$$

where

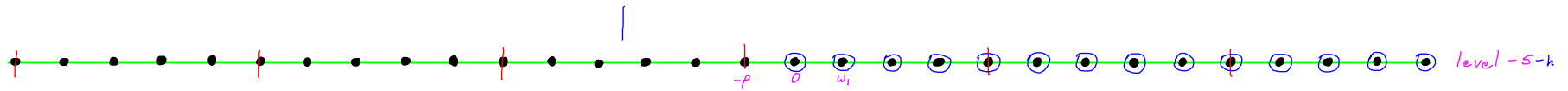
$w_0$  is the longest element of  $W_0$ , and

$w_\lambda$  is the longest element of  $W_\lambda = \text{Stab}_{W_0}(\lambda)$ ,

the stabilizer of  $\lambda$  under the dot action of  $W_0$ .

Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$

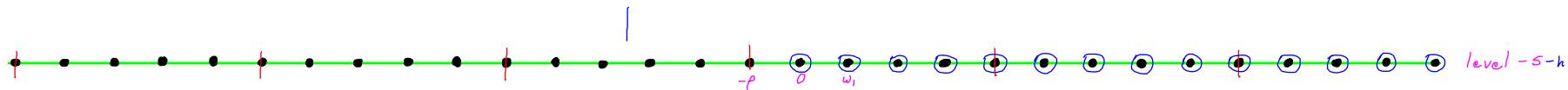
has  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis  $\{ |\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \left( \frac{l}{2} \right)^+ \}$



$$\bar{q} = q^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{|\lambda\rangle} = q^{l(w_1)} (-q^{-1})^{l(w_0)} |w_0 \lambda\rangle$$

Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$

has  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis  $\{ |\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \left( \frac{l\alpha}{2} \right)^+ \}$



$$\bar{q} = q^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{|\lambda\rangle} = q^{l(w_\lambda)} (-q^{-1})^{l(w_0)} |w_0 \lambda\rangle$$

Define  $C_\lambda \in F_l$  by

$$\overline{C_\lambda} = C_\lambda \quad \text{and} \quad C_\lambda = |\lambda\rangle + \sum_{\mu \neq \lambda} P_{\lambda\mu} |\mu\rangle$$

with  $P_{\lambda\mu} \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ .

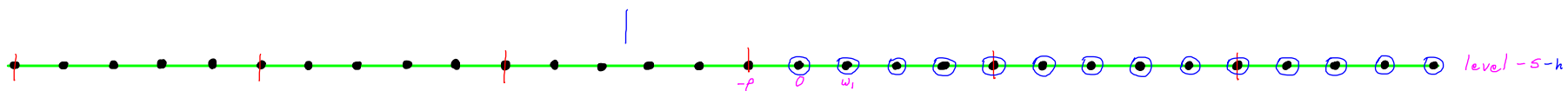
# Theorem

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{Grothendieck group} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{finite dimensional} \\ U_{\epsilon} \mathfrak{g}\text{-modules} \\ \epsilon^k = 1 \end{array} \right) & \xrightarrow{\sim} & F_{\ell} \\
 \\
 [\Delta_{\epsilon}(\lambda)] & \longmapsto & |\lambda\rangle \\
 [L_{\epsilon}(\lambda)] & \longmapsto & C_{\lambda}
 \end{array}$$

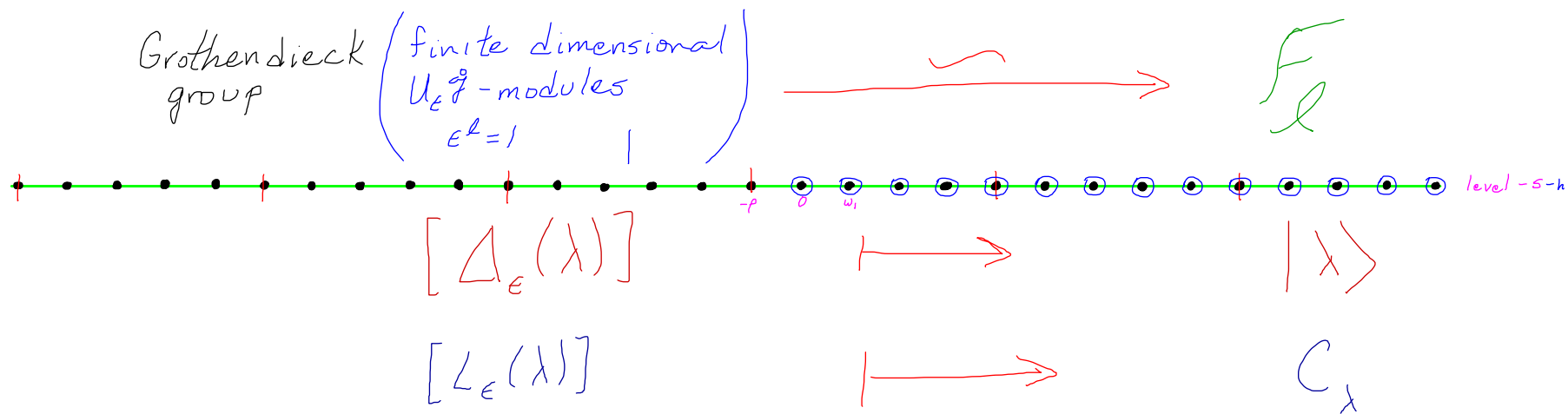
Where

$\Delta_{\epsilon}(\lambda)$  is the Weyl module (the irreducible for generic  $\epsilon$ )

$L_{\epsilon}(\lambda)$  is the simple module of highest weight  $\lambda$ .



# Theorem



More precisely,

$\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)$  has a Jantzen filtration

$$\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda) = \Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)^{(0)} \supseteq \Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)^{(1)} \supseteq \Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)^{(2)} \supseteq \dots$$

and

$$|\lambda\rangle = \sum_{\mu \in \left(\frac{\rho^*}{\mathbb{Z}}\right)^+} \left( \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} q^j \dim \left( \text{Hom} \left( \frac{\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)^{(j)}}{\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)^{(j+1)}}, L_\epsilon(\mu) \right) \right) \right) C_\mu$$

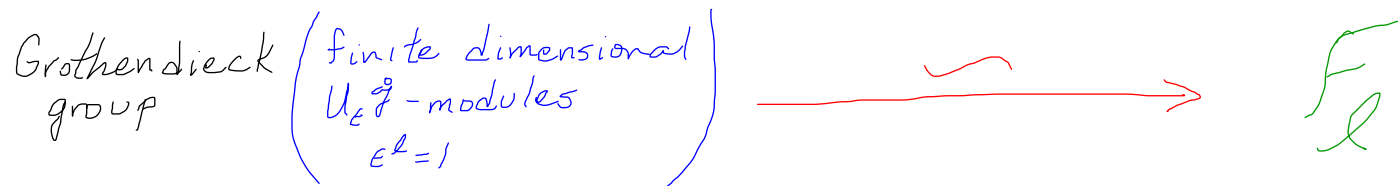
Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$

has  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis  $\{ |\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in \left(\frac{\rho^*}{h}\right)^+ \}$

$$\bar{q} = q^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{|\lambda\rangle} = q^{l(w_\lambda)} (-q^{-1})^{l(w_0)} |w_0 \lambda\rangle$$

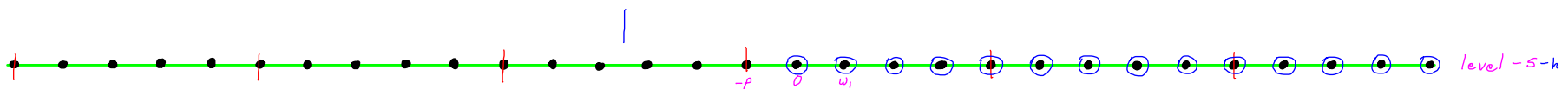
$$\overline{C_\lambda} = C_\lambda \quad \text{and} \quad C_\lambda = |\lambda\rangle + \sum_{\mu \neq \lambda} P_{\lambda\mu} |\mu\rangle$$

with  $P_{\lambda\mu} \in q\mathbb{Z}[q]$ .

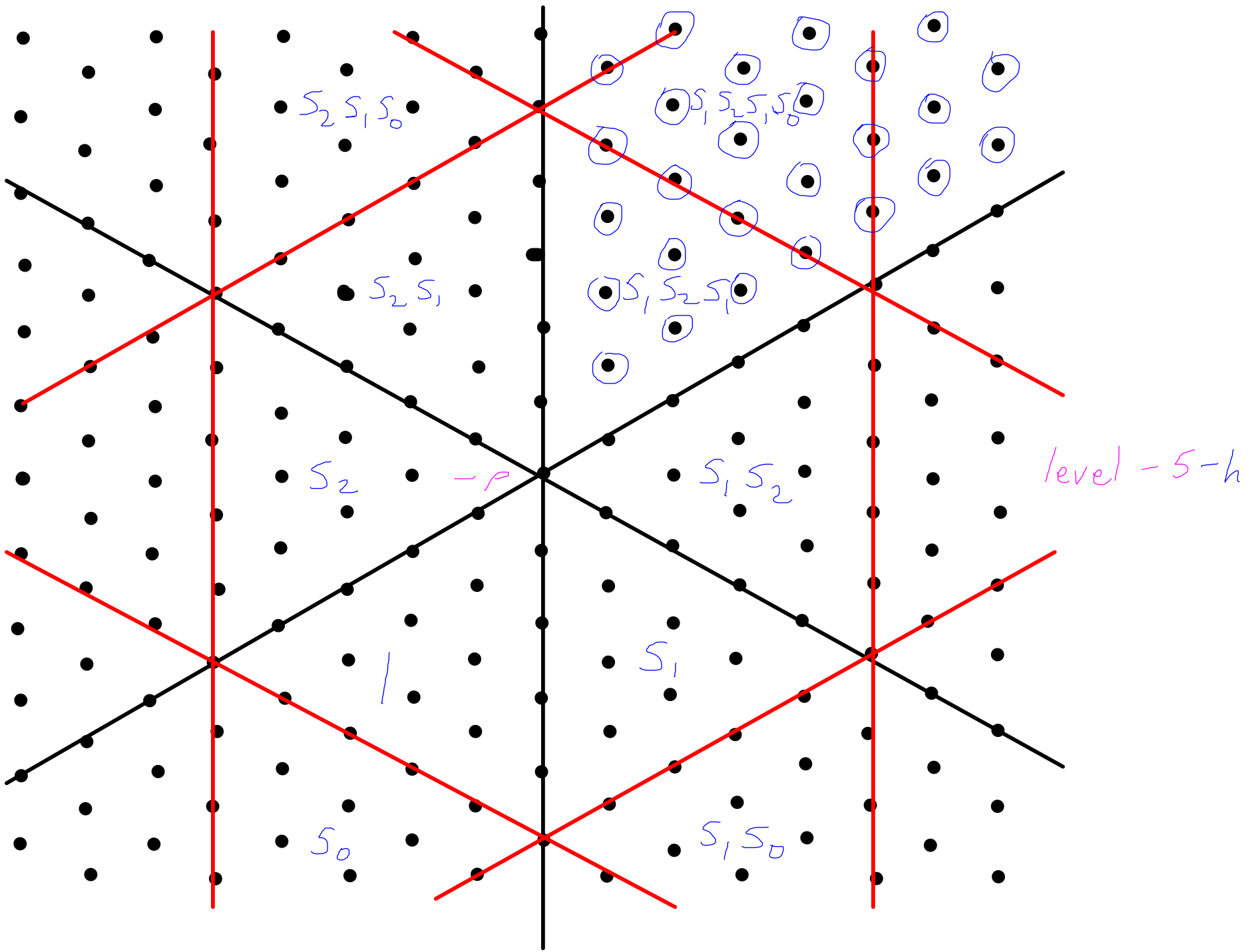


$$[\Delta_\epsilon(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad \longmapsto \quad} |\lambda\rangle$$

$$[L_\epsilon(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad \longmapsto \quad} C_\lambda$$





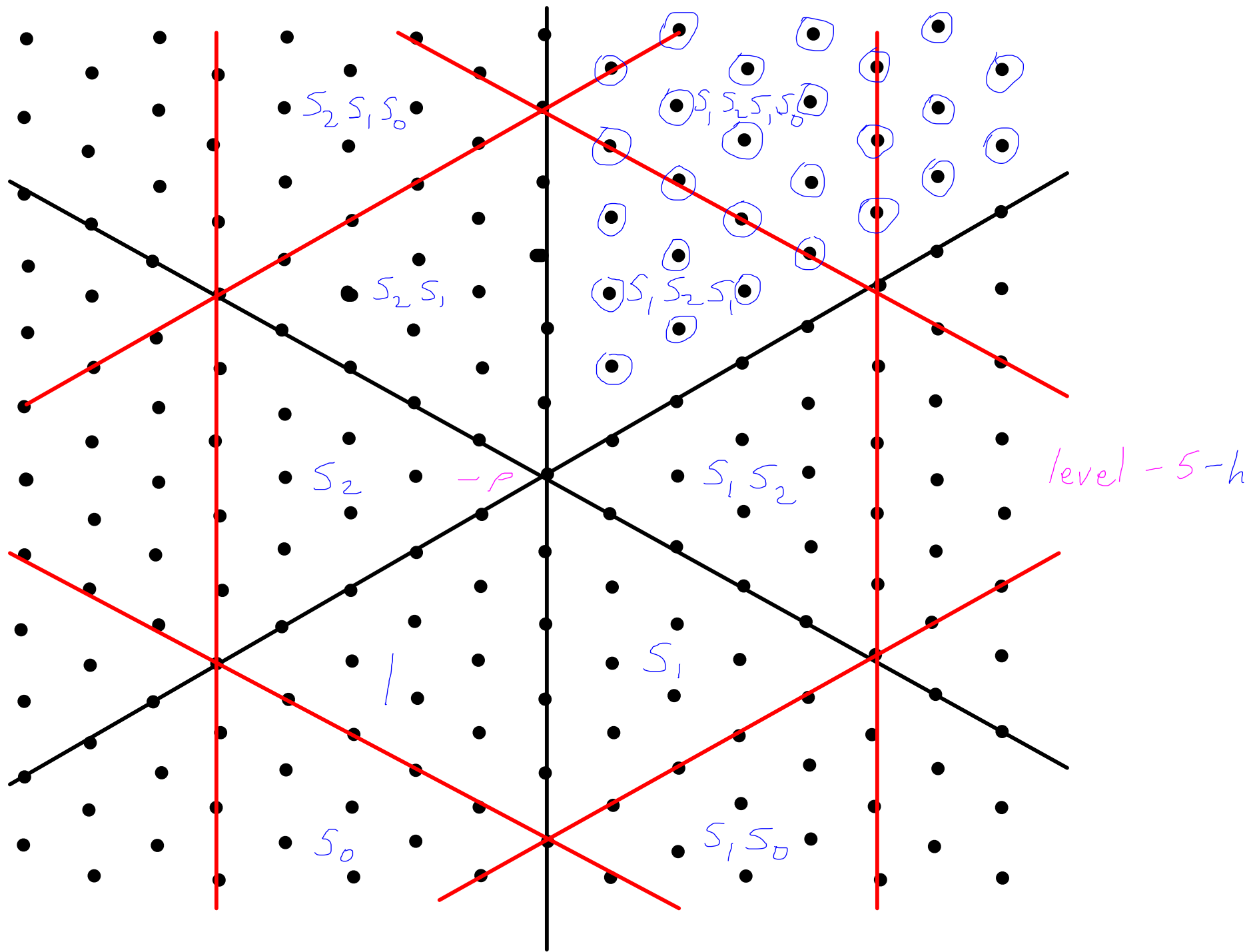


## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w / w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w / w \in W\}$$

$$W = \{\text{alcoves}\}$$



## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

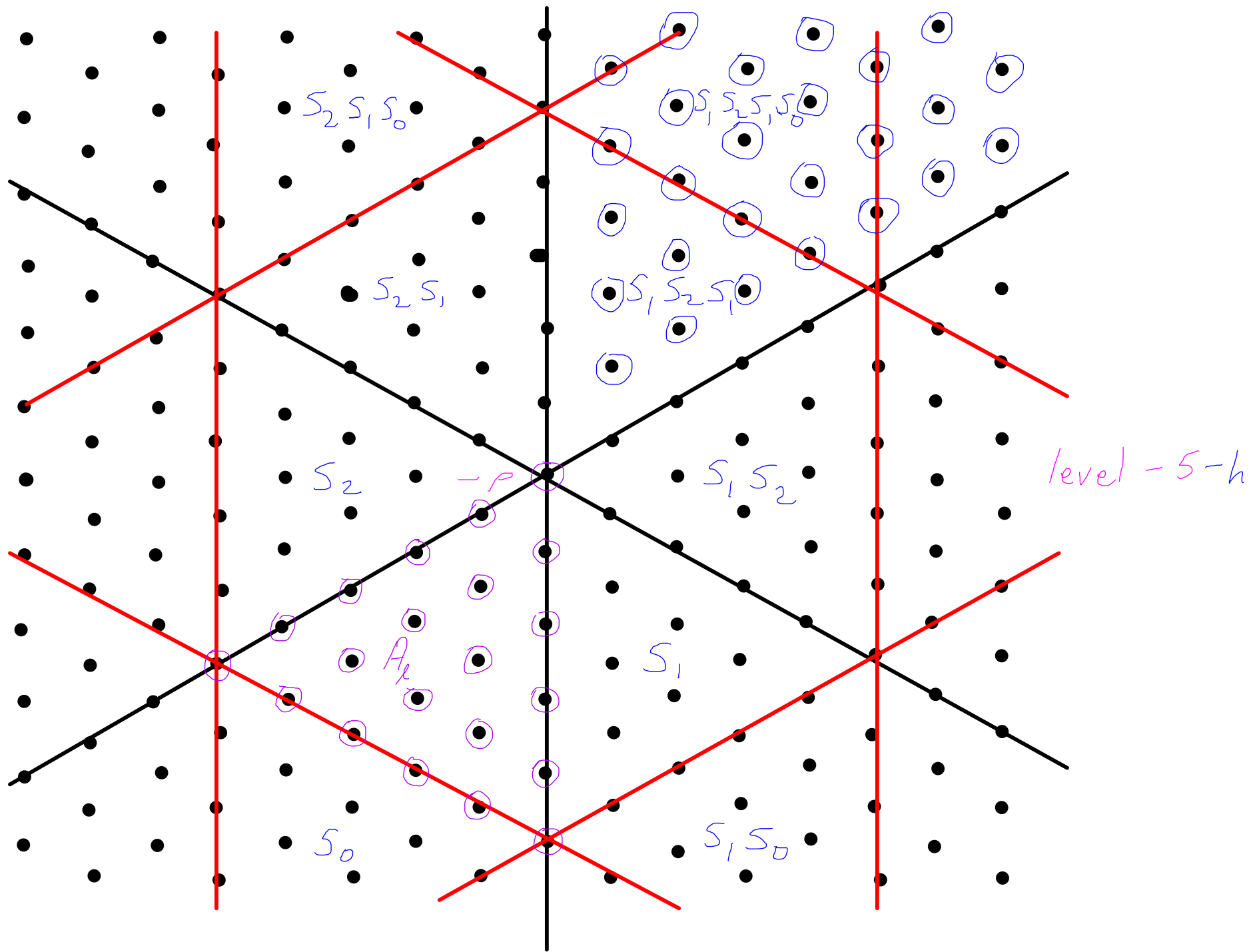
The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w / w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w / w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell$$

and

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_v$$



## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w / w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w / w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_v$$

With  $T_w \mathbb{1}_v = (t^{\frac{\ell(w)}{2}}) \mathbb{1}_v$ , for  $w \in W_v$

## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_v$$

With  $T_w \mathbb{1}_v = (t^{\frac{\ell(w)}{2}}) \mathbb{1}_v$ , for  $w \in W_v$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bases

$$\{T_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_\ell^+\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_\ell^+\}$$

## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w / w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w / w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell$$

and

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_v$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bases

$$\{T_\lambda / \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^{\ell+}$$

and

$$\{X_\lambda / \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^{\ell+*}\}$$

where

$$T_\lambda = T_{w_0 v} = T_w \mathbb{1}_v$$

and

$$X_\lambda = X_{w_0 v} = X^w \mathbb{1}_v$$



## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{\nu \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_\nu$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell \text{ has bases } \{T_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_\ell^+\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_\ell^+\}$$

## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{\nu \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_\nu$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell \text{ has bases } \{T_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_\ell^*\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_\ell^*\}$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bar involution  $\bar{\phantom{x}} : \mathcal{P}_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\ell$

$$\overline{h \mathbb{1}_\nu} = \bar{h} \mathbb{1}_\nu, \quad \text{for } h \in H$$

## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{\nu \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_\nu$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell \text{ has bases } \{T_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*}\}$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bar involution  $\bar{\phantom{x}} : \mathcal{P}_\ell \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_\ell$

$$\overline{h \mathbb{1}_\nu} = \bar{h} \mathbb{1}_\nu, \quad \text{for } h \in H$$

Let  $\{C_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{\Lambda}_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\circ*}\}$  be the KL-basis of  $\mathcal{P}_\ell$ .

# The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

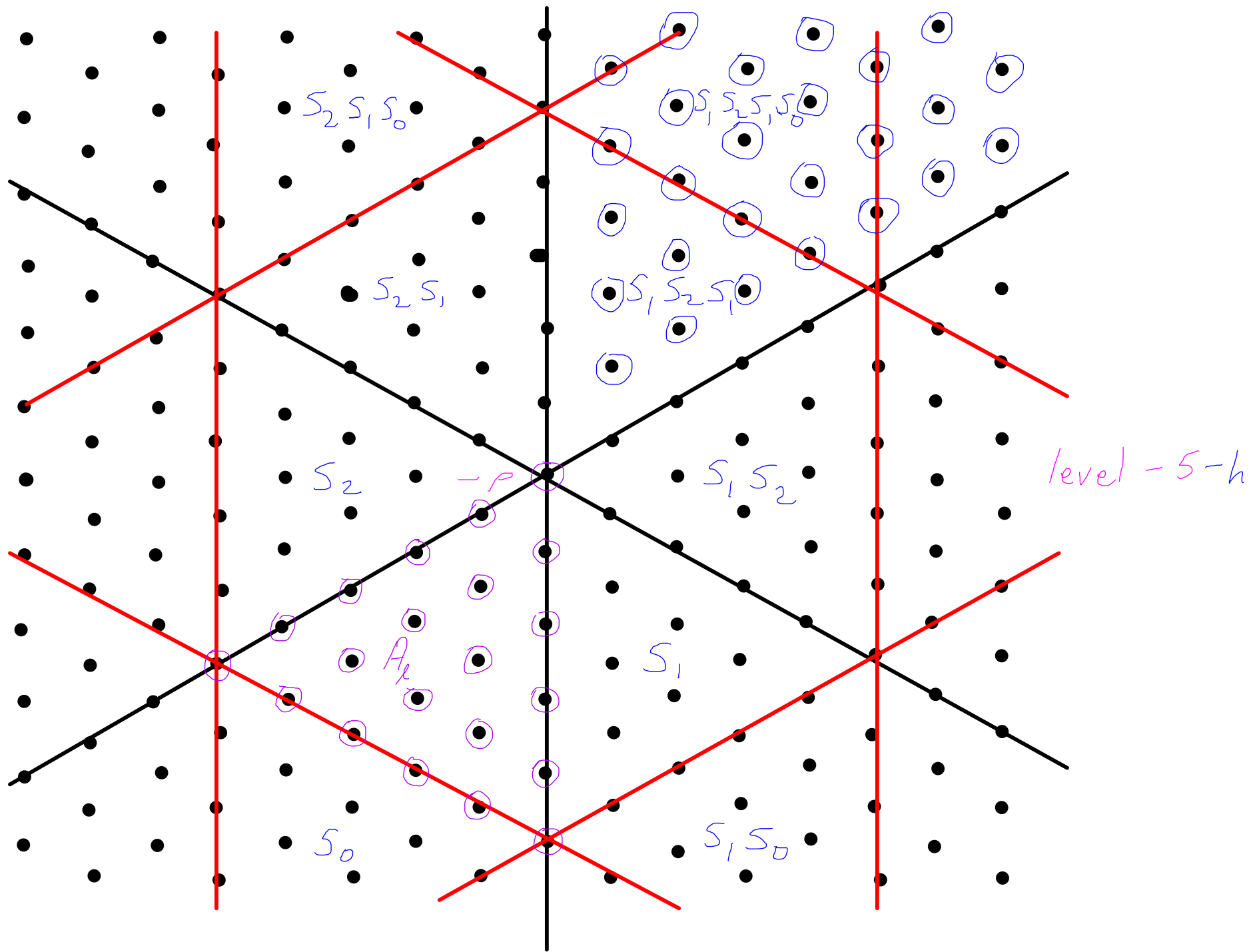
$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_v$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell \text{ has bases } \{T_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^+\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{C_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \check{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^+\}$$

Grothendieck group  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O} \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} \\ \text{with level } \ell \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{Kashiwara-Tanisaki}} \mathcal{P}_\ell$

$$[M(\lambda)] \longmapsto T_\lambda$$

$$[L(\lambda)] \longmapsto C_\lambda$$



## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell^+$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w / w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w / w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^+ = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell^+ \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell^+ = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} \varepsilon_v H \mathbb{1}_v$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bases

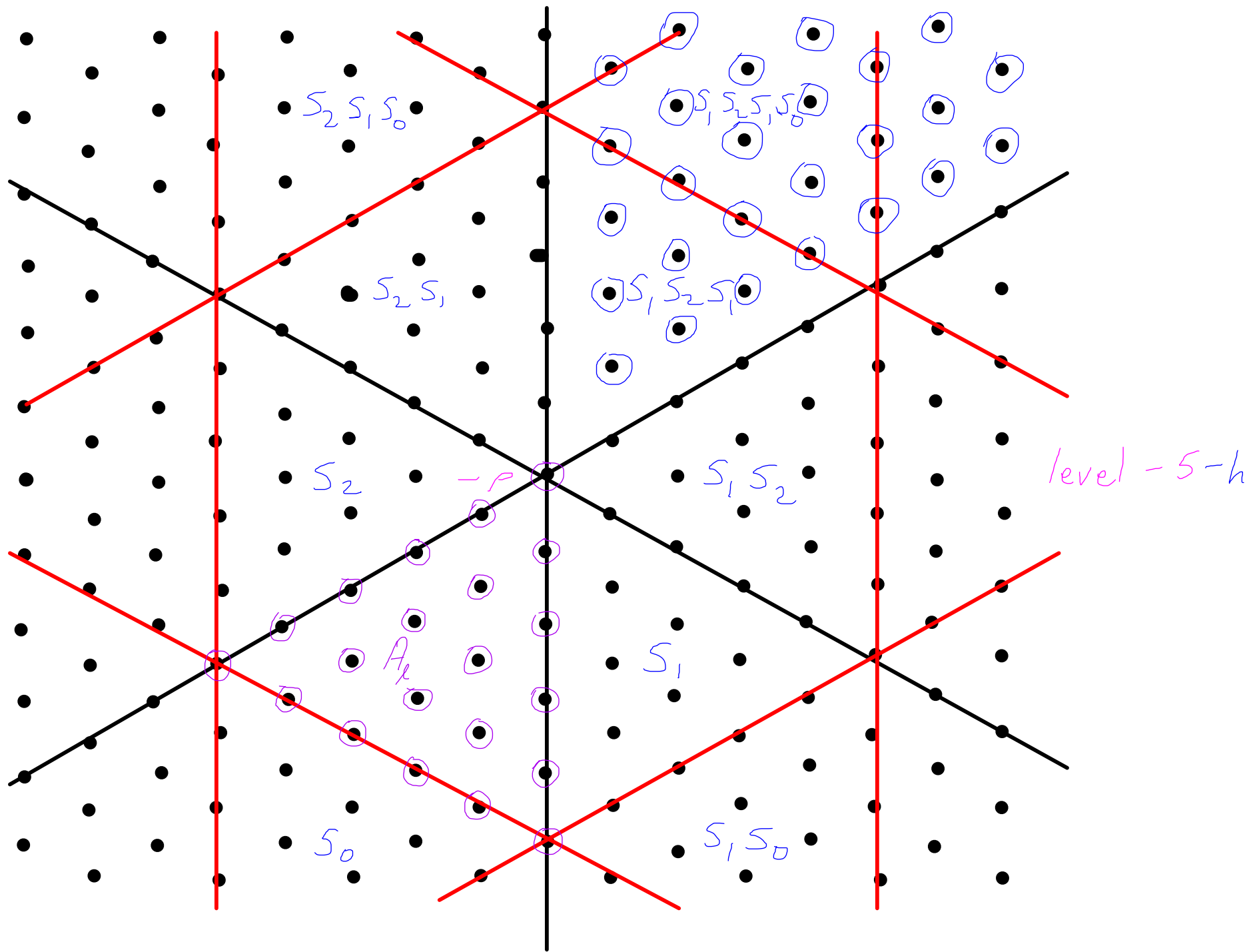
$$\{[T_\lambda] \mid \lambda \in \left(\frac{\mathfrak{p}^+}{\mathbb{Z}}\right)^+\} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\{[X_\lambda] \mid \lambda \in \left(\frac{\mathfrak{p}^*}{\mathbb{Z}}\right)^+\}$$

where

$$[T_\lambda] = [T_{w_0 v}] = \varepsilon_v T_w \mathbb{1}_v \quad \text{and}$$

$$[X_\lambda] = [X_{w_0 v}] = \varepsilon_v X^w \mathbb{1}_v$$



## The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w / w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w / w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P} = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell$$

and

$$\mathcal{P}_\ell = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} H \mathbb{1}_v$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bases

$$\{T_\lambda / \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^{\ell+}_*\}$$

and

$$\{X_\lambda / \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^{\ell+}_*\}$$

where

$$T_\lambda = T_{w_0 v} = T_w \mathbb{1}_v$$

and

$$X_\lambda = X_{w_0 v} = X^w \mathbb{1}_v$$



The spaces  $\mathcal{P}_\ell^+$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^+ = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell^+ = \bigoplus_{v \in A_\ell} \varepsilon_0 H \mathbb{1}_v$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bases

$$\{[T_\lambda] \mid \lambda \in \left(\frac{\rho^+}{\mathbb{Z}}\right)^+\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{[X_\lambda] \mid \lambda \in \left(\frac{\rho^*}{\mathbb{Z}}\right)^+\}$$

Where  $[T_\lambda] = [T_{w_0 v}] = \varepsilon_0 T_w \mathbb{1}_v$  and  $[X_\lambda] = [X_{w_0 v}] = \varepsilon_0 X^w \mathbb{1}_v$

and

$$\varepsilon_0 T_w = (-t^{-1/2})^{\ell(w)} \varepsilon_0, \quad \text{for } w \in W_0$$

# The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell^+$

The affine Hecke algebra  $H$  has bases

$$\{T_w \mid w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{X^w \mid w \in W\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^+ = \bigoplus_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{P}_\ell^+ \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{P}_\ell^+ = \bigoplus_{\nu \in A_\ell} \varepsilon_\nu H \mathbb{1}_\nu$$

$\mathcal{P}_\ell$  has bases  $\{[X_\lambda] \mid \lambda \in (\frac{\mathfrak{h}^+}{\mathbb{Z}})^+\}$  and  $\{[C_\lambda] \mid \lambda \in (\frac{\mathfrak{h}^+}{\mathbb{Z}})^+\}$

Grothendieck group (parabolic  $U_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}}$  with level  $\ell$ )  $\xrightarrow{\text{Kashiwara-Tanisaki}} \mathcal{P}_\ell^+$

$$[\Delta(\lambda)] \longmapsto [X_\lambda]$$

$$[L(\lambda)] \longmapsto [C_\lambda]$$

# The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$ and $\mathcal{P}_\ell^+$

$$\text{Grothendieck group} \left( \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O} \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} \\ \text{with level } \ell \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\ell$$

$$[M(\lambda)] \longmapsto T_\lambda$$

$$[L(\lambda)] \longmapsto C_\lambda$$

$$\text{Grothendieck group} \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{parabolic } \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\text{par}} \\ \text{with level } \ell \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\ell^+$$

$$[\Delta(\lambda)] \longmapsto [X_\lambda]$$

$$[L(\lambda)] \longmapsto [C_\lambda]$$

# The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$ and $\mathcal{P}_\ell^+$ and $\mathcal{F}_\ell$

Grothendieck group  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{O} \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} \\ \text{with level } -\ell-h \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_{-\ell-h}$

$[M(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} T_\lambda$

$[L(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} C_\lambda$

Grothendieck group  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{parabolic } \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{g}} \\ \text{with level } -\ell-h \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_{-\ell-h}^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_\ell$

$[\Delta(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} [X_\lambda] \xrightarrow{\quad} [\lambda]$

$[L(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} [C_\lambda] \xrightarrow{\quad} C_\lambda$

Let  $l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . The level  $l$  Fock space  $F_l$

has  $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis  $\{ |\lambda\rangle \mid \lambda \in (\frac{l \cdot \rho^*}{h})^+ \}$

$$\bar{q} = q^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \overline{|\lambda\rangle} = q^{l(w_\lambda)} (-q^{-1})^{l(w_0)} |w_0 \lambda\rangle$$

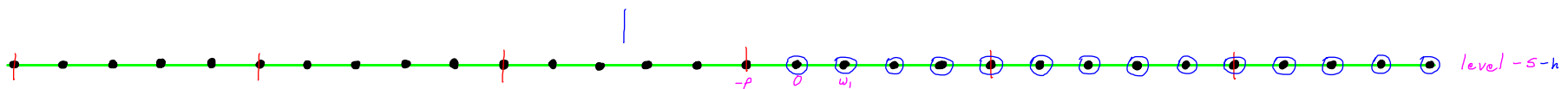
$$\overline{C_\lambda} = C_\lambda \quad \text{and} \quad C_\lambda = |\lambda\rangle + \sum_{\mu \neq \lambda} P_{\lambda\mu} |\mu\rangle$$

with  $P_{\lambda\mu} \in q\mathbb{Z}[q]$ .

Grothendieck group  $\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{finite dimensional} \\ U_q \mathfrak{g}\text{-modules} \\ e^k = 1 \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\quad \sim \quad} F_l$

$$[\Delta_e(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad \longmapsto \quad} |\lambda\rangle$$

$$[L_e(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad \longmapsto \quad} C_\lambda$$



# The spaces $\mathcal{P}_\ell$ and $\mathcal{P}_\ell^+$ and $\mathcal{F}_\ell$

Grothendieck group  $\left( \mathcal{O} \text{ for } \mathfrak{g} \text{ with level } \ell \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\ell$

$[M(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} T_\lambda$

$[L(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} C_\lambda$

Grothendieck group  $\left( \text{parabolic } \mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{g}}^{\mathfrak{p}} \text{ with level } \ell \right) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{P}_\ell^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_\ell$

$[\Delta(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} [X_\lambda] \xrightarrow{\quad} [\lambda]$

$[L(\lambda)] \xrightarrow{\quad} [C_\lambda] \xrightarrow{\quad} C_\lambda$

