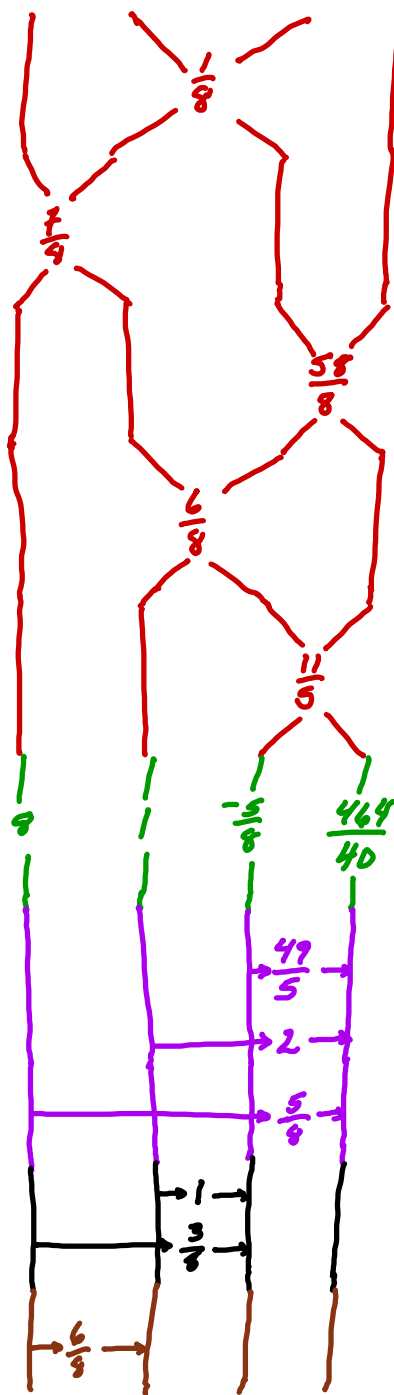


NZMRI Summer School 2018  
Nelson NZ  
7 to 13 January 2018

Flag varieties  
Lecture 1

Arun Ram  
University of Melbourne  
aram@unimelb.edu.au

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 7 & 9 \\ 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$



$$\leftarrow y_2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) y_1\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) y_3\left(\frac{59}{8}\right) y_2\left(\frac{6}{8}\right) y_3\left(\frac{11}{5}\right) B$$

## Linear Algebra Theorem 1

(a)  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is generated by elementary matrices.

(b) Let

$$G = GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$U$$

$$B = \{\text{upper triangular matrices}\}$$

$$W = \{\text{permutation matrices}\}$$

Then

$$G = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} BwB$$

(c)  $W = S_n$  is generated by simple transpositions.

(d) The points of  $G/B$  in  $BwB$  are

$$BwB = \{y_{i_1}(c_1)y_{i_2}(c_2)\cdots y_{i_\ell}(c_\ell)B \mid c_1, c_2, \dots, c_\ell \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

where  $w = s_{i_1}\cdots s_{i_\ell}$  is a reduced word for  $w$ .

The symmetric group  $W = S_n$

A permutation is an  $n \times n$  matrix with

(a) exactly one nonzero entry in each row and each column.

(Gens A)

(b) The nonzero entries are 1.

The product in  $S_n$  is given by

matrix multiplication.

(Rels A)

The simple transpositions in  $S_n$  are

$$s_i = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & i & i+1 & \dots & n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & i+1 & i & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & & & \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{matrix} & & & & i & & \\ & & & & i+1 & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dots & & & & & & \\ & \dots & & & & & \\ & & \dots & & & & \\ & & & \dots & & & \\ & & & & 0 & 1 & \\ & & & & 1 & 0 & \\ & & & & & & \dots & \\ & & & & & & & \dots & \\ & & & & & & & & \dots & \\ & & & & & & & & & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

(Gens B)

Theorem The symmetric group  $S_n$  is presented by generators

$s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}$  and relations

$$s_i^2 = 1, \quad s_j s_{j+1} s_j = s_{j+1} s_j s_{j+1}, \quad s_k s_l = s_l s_k \quad (\text{Rels B})$$

Where  $i, j, k, l \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$ ,  $j \neq n-1$ , and  $k \neq l \pm 1$ .

Proof: Four steps

(1) Generators B in terms of Generators A

(2) Relations B from Relations A

(3) Generators A in terms of Generators B.

(4) Relations A from Relations B.

Step (1) Generators B in terms of Generators A

This is given in (GensB)

Step (2) Relations B from Relations A

Do the computations

$$\text{Diagram 1} = \text{Diagram 2}$$

$$\text{Diagram 3} = * = \text{Diagram 4}$$

$$\text{Diagram 5} = \text{Diagram 6} = \text{Diagram 7}$$

in terms of matrices.

Step (3) Generators A in terms of Generators B.

Let  $w$  be a permutation. Define

$$w^{(1)} = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_{j_1-1} w, \quad \text{where } w(j_1, 1) = 1,$$

$$w^{(2)} = s_2 s_3 \cdots s_{j_2-1} w^{(1)}, \quad \text{where } w^{(1)}(j_2, 2) = 1$$

$\vdots$

Then  $w^{(n-1)} = 1$ , and

$$w = (s_{j_1-1} \cdots s_2 s_1) (s_{j_2-1} \cdots s_3 s_2) \cdots$$

This is a normal form for  $w$

(a favourite reduced word for  $w$ ).

## Step (4) Relations A from Relations B.

Let  $w_1$  and  $w_2$  be permutations written in normal form

**To do:** Compute  $w_1 w_2$  using only Rels B

The crucial step is:

Assuming  $k < i < j$  then

$$\begin{aligned} s_i (s_{j-1} \cdots s_{k+1} s_k) &= s_{j-1} \cdots s_{i+2} s_i s_{i+1} s_i s_{i-1} \cdots s_{k+1} s_k \\ &= s_{j-1} \cdots s_{i+2} s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1} s_{i-1} \cdots s_{k+1} s_k \\ &= (s_{j-1} \cdots s_{i+2} s_{i+1} s_i s_{i-1} \cdots s_{k+1} s_k) s_{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

By this process  $w_1 w_2$  can be written in normal form  
(one simple transposition at a time)

Using only Rels B.



## The permutation computation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = s_2 s_1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (s_2 s_1)(s_3 s_2) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= (s_2 s_1)(s_3 s_2) s_3$$

## The group $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$

An invertible matrix is an  $n \times n$  matrix  $g$  such that  $g^{-1}$  satisfying  $gg^{-1}=1$  and  $g^{-1}g=1$  exists. (Gens A)

The product in  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is given by matrix multiplication. (Rels A)

The elementary matrices in  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  are

(Gens B)

$$\begin{matrix} i \\ \leftarrow c \rightarrow j \\ i \end{matrix} = X_{ij}(c) = \begin{matrix} & & & j \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & c \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} i \\ | \\ d \\ | \\ i \end{matrix} = h_i(d) = \begin{matrix} & & & i \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & d & \\ & & & \ddots \\ & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} i & i+1 \\ \diagdown & \diagup \\ c \end{matrix} = y_i(c) = \begin{matrix} & & & i & i+1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & c & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Theorem The group  $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$  is presented by generators

$X_{ij}(c)$ ,  $h_i(d)$ , and  $y_i(c)$

and relations

given on the following pages.

(Rels B)

Proof: Four steps

- (1) Generators B in terms of Generators A
- (2) Relations B from Relations A
- (3) Generators A in terms of Generators B.
- (4) Relations A from Relations B.

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \rightarrow c_1 + c_2 \rightarrow \quad x_{ij}(c_1) x_{ij}(c_2) = x_{ij}(c_1 + c_2)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] \quad x_{ik}(c_1) x_{jk}(c_2) = x_{jk}(c_2) x_{ik}(c_1)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] \quad x_{jk}(c_1) x_{il}(c_2) = x_{il}(c_2) x_{jk}(c_1)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] \quad x_{jk}(c_1) x_{jl}(c_2) = x_{jl}(c_2) x_{ik}(c_1)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] \quad x_{ik}(c_1) x_{jl}(c_2) = x_{jl}(c_2) x_{ik}(c_1)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] \quad x_{ij}(c_1) x_{jk}(c_2) = x_{jk}(c_2) x_{ik}(c_1 c_2) x_{ij}(c_1)$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \\ \rightarrow c_2 \rightarrow \end{array} \right] \quad x_{ij}(c_1) x_{kl}(c_2) = x_{kl}(c_2) x_{ij}(c_1)$$

X-relations

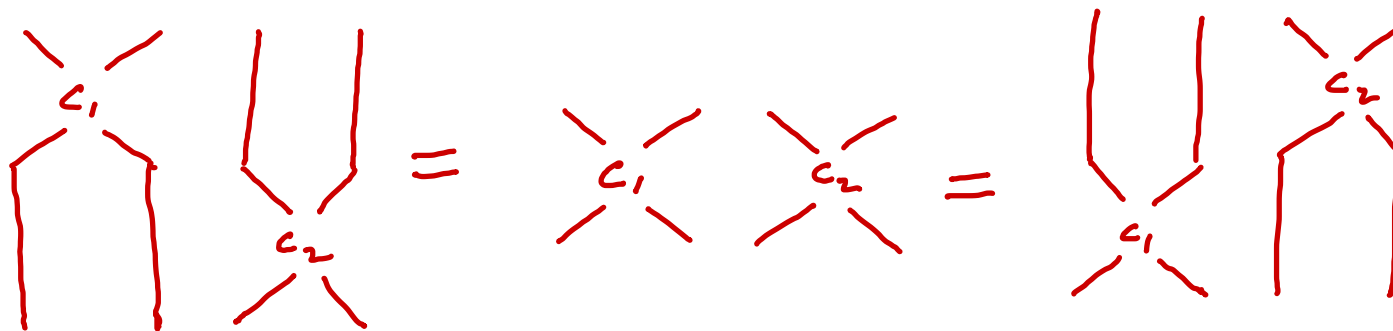
$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ c_1 \\ \diagdown \\ \diagup \\ c_2 \\ \diagdown \end{array} = \begin{cases} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ c_1+c_2 \\ \diagdown \\ \begin{array}{cc} \diagup & \diagdown \\ c_2 & -c_2' \\ \diagdown & \diagup \\ \hline \rightarrow c_2' \rightarrow \end{array} \end{array} & \text{if } c_2 \neq 0, \\ \begin{array}{c} \hline \rightarrow c_1 \rightarrow \end{array} & \text{if } c_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$y_i(c_1)y_i(c_2) = \begin{cases} y_i(c_1+c_2')h_i(c_2)h_{i+1}(-c_2')x_{i,i+1}(c_2'), & \text{if } c_2 \neq 0, \\ x_{i,i+1}(c_1), & \text{if } c_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ c_1 \\ \diagdown \\ \diagup \\ c_2 \\ \diagdown \\ \diagup \\ c_3 \\ \diagdown \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ c_3 \\ \diagdown \\ \begin{array}{cc} \diagup & \diagdown \\ c_1c_3+c_2 & \\ \diagdown & \diagup \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \diagup \\ c_1 \\ \diagdown \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ d_1 \\ \diagdown \\ \diagup \\ d_2 \\ \diagdown \\ \diagup \\ d_3 \\ \diagdown \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ d_3 \\ \diagdown \\ \begin{array}{cc} \diagup & \diagdown \\ d_2-d_1, d_3 & \\ \diagdown & \diagup \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \diagup \\ d_1 \\ \diagdown \end{array}$$

$$y_j(c_1)y_{j+1}(c_2)y_j(c_3) = y_{j+1}(c_3)y_j(c_1c_3+c_2)y_{j+1}(c_1) \quad \text{and}$$

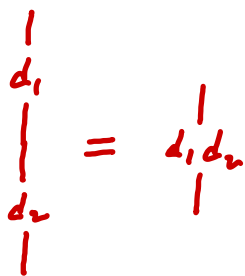
$$y_{j+1}(d_1)y_j(d_2)y_{j+1}(d_3) = y_j(d_3)y_{j+1}(d_2-d_1, d_3)y_j(d_1)$$



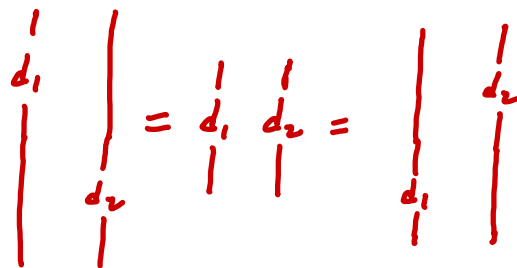
$$y_K(c_1)y_L(c_2) = y_L(c_2)y_K(c_1)$$

y-relations

---



$$h_i(d_1)h_j(d_2) = h_i(d_1 d_2)$$



$$h_i(d_1)h_j(d_2) = h_j(d_2)h_i(d_1)$$

h-relations

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ c \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ cd \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ c \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ cd^{-1} \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array}$$

$$h_j(d) y_j(c) = y_j(cd) h_{j+1}(d)$$

$$h_{j+1}(d) y_j(c) = y_j(cd^{-1}) h_j(d)$$

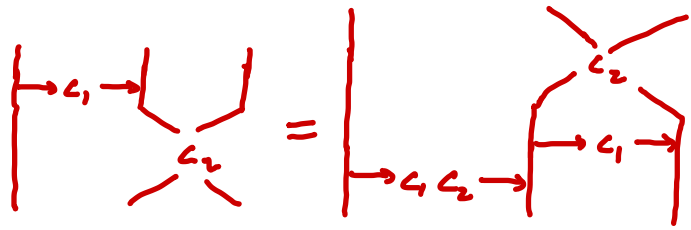
Moving  $h_i(d)$  to the right of  $y_j(d)$

$$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c_i \rightarrow \\ | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \rightarrow cd \rightarrow \end{array} \quad x_{ij}(c) h_j(d) = h_j(d) x_{ij}(cd)$$

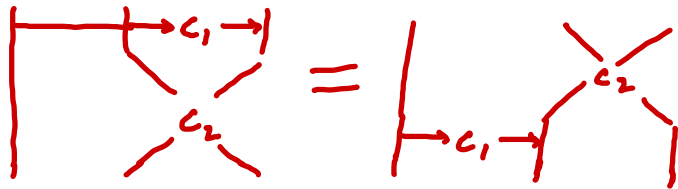
$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c \rightarrow \\ | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \rightarrow c \rightarrow \end{array} \quad x_{ik}(c) h_j(d) = h_j(d) x_{ik}(c)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \rightarrow c \rightarrow \\ | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} | \\ d \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \rightarrow cd^{-1} \rightarrow \end{array} \quad x_{ij}(c) h_i(d) = h_i(d) x_{ij}(cd^{-1})$$

Moving  $x_{ij}(c)$  to the right of  $h_k(d)$



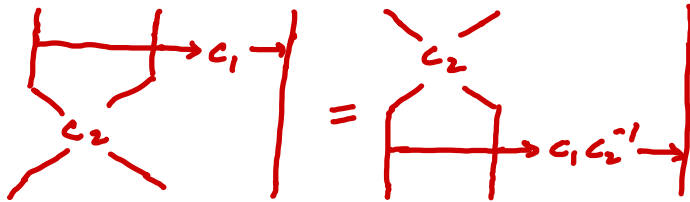
$$x_{ij}(c_1) y_j(c_2) = y_j(c_2) x_{j,j+1}(c_1) x_{ij}(c_1 c_2)$$



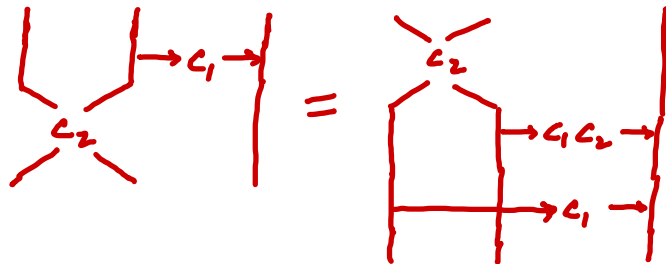
$$x_{i,j+1}(c_1) y_j(c_2) = y_j(c_2) x_{ij}(c_1)$$



$$x_{j,j+1}(c) y_j(c_2) = y_j(c_1 + c_2)$$



$$x_{jk}(c_1) y_j(c_2) = y_j(c_2) x_{jk}(c_1 c_2^{-1})$$



$$x_{j+1,k}(c_1) y_j(c_2) = y_j(c_2) x_{j+1,k}(c_1 c_2) x_{jk}(c_1)$$

Moving  $x_{ij}(c_1)$  to the right of  $y_k(c_2)$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 7 & 9 \\ 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = y_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & \frac{58}{8} & \frac{53}{8} & \frac{67}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = y_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) y_1 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{-5}{8} & \frac{-3}{8} \\ 0 & \frac{58}{8} & \frac{53}{8} & \frac{67}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= y_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) y_1 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) y_3 \left( \frac{58}{8} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{-5}{8} & \frac{-3}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-5}{8} & \frac{-49}{8} \end{pmatrix} = y_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) y_1 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) y_3 \left( \frac{58}{8} \right) y_2 \left( \frac{6}{8} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-11}{8} & \frac{-15}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-5}{8} & \frac{-49}{8} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= y_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) y_1 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) y_3 \left( \frac{58}{8} \right) y_2 \left( \frac{6}{8} \right) y_3 \left( \frac{11}{5} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{-5}{8} & \frac{-49}{8} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{464}{40} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= y_2 \left( \frac{1}{8} \right) y_1 \left( \frac{7}{8} \right) y_3 \left( \frac{58}{8} \right) y_2 \left( \frac{6}{8} \right) y_3 \left( \frac{11}{5} \right) h_1(8) h_2(1) h_3 \left( \frac{-5}{8} \right) h_4 \left( \frac{464}{40} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{49}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

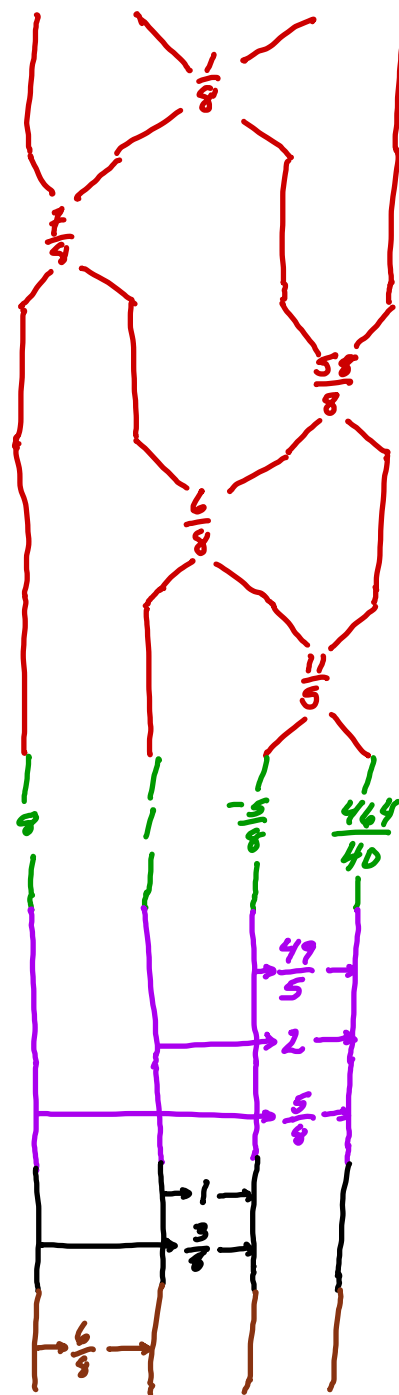
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & \frac{5}{8} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \frac{49}{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_{34}\left(\frac{49}{5}\right) x_{24}(2) x_{14}\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{6}{8} & \frac{3}{8} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_{34}\left(\frac{49}{5}\right) x_{24}(2) x_{14}\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) x_{23}(1) x_{13}\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{6}{8} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= x_{34}\left(\frac{49}{5}\right) x_{24}(2) x_{14}\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) x_{23}(1) x_{13}\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) x_{12}\left(\frac{6}{8}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 7 & 9 \\ 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = y_2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) y_1\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) y_3\left(\frac{58}{8}\right) y_2\left(\frac{6}{8}\right) y_3\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) h_1(8) h_2(1) h_3\left(\frac{-5}{8}\right) h_4\left(\frac{464}{40}\right) \\ \cdot x_{34}\left(\frac{49}{5}\right) x_{24}(2) x_{14}\left(\frac{5}{8}\right) x_{23}(1) x_{13}\left(\frac{3}{8}\right) x_{12}\left(\frac{6}{8}\right)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7 & 6 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 8 & 7 & 9 \\ 8 & 6 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} =$$



$$\leftarrow y_2\left(\frac{1}{8}\right) y_1\left(\frac{7}{8}\right) y_3\left(\frac{59}{8}\right) y_2\left(\frac{6}{8}\right) y_3\left(\frac{11}{5}\right) B$$