

NOTETAKER CHECKLIST FORM

(Complete one for each talk.)

Name: Emily Norton Email/Phone: nebenem@gmail.com

Speaker's Name: Julianna Tymoczko

Talk Title: Springer representations and other geometric representations

Date: 8/28/14 Time: 11:00 (am) / pm (circle one)

List 6-12 key words for the talk: flag, Springer fiber, nilpotent cone, Springer resolution, Springer representations on H^{top} (Springer fibers)

Please summarize the lecture in 5 or fewer sentences: Geometric representation theory aims to show a geometric representation exists, while combinatorial representation theory works to characterize such a representation. Springer's construction of irreducible representations of the symmetric group on the top cohomology of Springer fibers illustrates geometric representation theory, whereas combinatorics comes into play in character formulas and connections to Catalan numbers.

CHECK LIST

(This is **NOT** optional, we will **not** pay for **incomplete** forms)

- Introduce yourself to the speaker prior to the talk. Tell them that you will be the note taker, and that you will need to make copies of their notes and materials, if any.
- Obtain ALL presentation materials from speaker. This can be done before the talk is to begin or after the talk; please make arrangements with the speaker as to when you can do this. You may scan and send materials as a .pdf to yourself using the scanner on the 3rd floor.
 - **Computer Presentations:** Obtain a copy of their presentation
 - **Overhead:** Obtain a copy or use the originals and scan them
 - **Blackboard:** Take blackboard notes in black or blue **PEN**. We will **NOT** accept notes in pencil or in colored ink other than black or blue.
 - **Handouts:** Obtain copies of and scan all handouts
- For each talk, all materials must be saved in a single .pdf and named according to the naming convention on the "Materials Received" check list. To do this, compile all materials for a specific talk into one stack with this completed sheet on top and insert face up into the tray on the top of the scanner. Proceed to scan and email the file to yourself. Do this for the materials from each talk.
- When you have emailed all files to yourself, please save and re-name each file according to the naming convention listed below the talk title on the "Materials Received" check list.
(YYYY.MM.DD.TIME.SpeakerLastName)
- Email the re-named files to notes@msri.org with the workshop name and your name in the subject line.

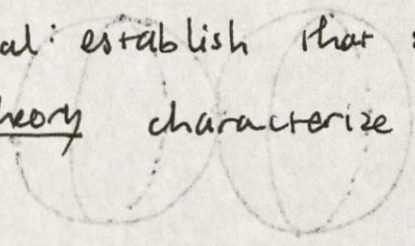
Springer representations and other geometric representations, I

Julianna Tymoczko, 8/28/14

Springer rep's Today: geometry + combinatorics
tomorrow: future directions

Geom rep theory goal: establish that some geometric rep exists

Combinatorial rep theory characterize the rep



Springer variety

Def A flag is a nested collection of complex vector spaces

$$V_1 \subset V_2 \subset \dots \subset V_n = \mathbb{C}^n, \text{ each } V_i \text{ is } i\text{-dim'l}$$

Given an $n \times n$ matrix X , consider all flags fixed by X :

$$S_X = \{ \text{Flags } V_i : XV_i \subset V_i \forall i \} \quad (\text{"Springer fiber"})$$

Examples 1) $X = (0)$ $S_X = \{ \text{all flags } V_i \}$

2) $X = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$ $XV_1 \subset V_1$ so V_1 spanned by e-vector for X
 \Rightarrow by one of e_1, e_2, e_3
 $XV_2 \subset V_2$ so V_2 spanned by 2 e-vectors

$$S_X = \{ \text{permutation flags} \}$$

3) $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $XV_1 \subset V_1 \Rightarrow V_1 \subset \text{Ker } X = \langle e_1 \rangle$
 $XV_2 \subset V_2 \Rightarrow V_2 \subset \text{Ker } X^2 = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle$

regular \rightarrow
nilpotent

S_X consists of a single flag

4) $X = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $XV_1 \subset V_1$ so $V_1 \subset \text{Ker } X = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$
choice $V_1 = \langle e_1 + ae_3 \rangle$ or $V_1 = \langle e_3 \rangle$

subregular \rightarrow
nilpotent

$XV_2 \subset V_2$ For this X have $\text{Im } X = \langle e_1 \rangle$

choice $V_2 = \text{Ker } X$ or $V_2 = \langle e_1 \rangle$

$$V_2 = \langle e_1, e_2 + be_3 \rangle$$

② Picture:

$$V_1 = \langle e_1 \rangle$$

$$V_2 = \langle e_1, e_2 + be_3 \rangle$$

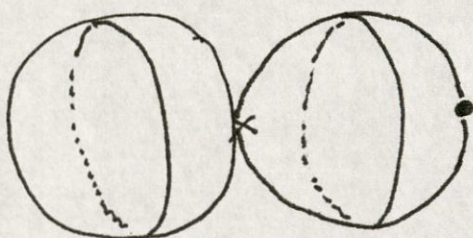
$$V_1 = \langle e_1, e_3 + ae_2 \rangle$$

$$V_2 = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$$

$$V_1 = \langle e_3 \rangle$$

$$V_2 = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$$

all components
have the same
dimension



Redescribe Springer varieties: describe V_α as a matrix: g a matrix whose first i columns span V_i (V_i). $B =$ upper Δ invertible matrices. All matrices in gB represent the same flag.

$$S_x = \{ \text{flags } gB \mid Xg \in gB \}$$

$b =$ upper Δ matrices

$$= \{ \text{flags } gB \mid g^{-1}Xg \in b \}$$

Consider $(X, gB) \in \mathfrak{g} \times G/B$ and project to 1st, 2nd factors.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{N} \subseteq \mathfrak{g} \times G/B & & \\ \downarrow S & \swarrow \pi_1 & \searrow \pi_2 \\ N \subseteq \mathfrak{g} & & G/B \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{N} = S^{-1}(N)$$

$$= \{ (X, gB) \mid X \text{ nilpotent, } g^{-1}Xg \in b \}$$

$$N = \{ \text{nilpotent matrices} \}$$

$$S = \pi_1(\pi_1^{-1}(N) \cap \pi_2^{-1}(G/B))$$

• preimage of X under Springer map S is S_x (Springer fiber)

• preimage of gB under π_2 is:

$$\pi_2^{-1}(gB) = \{ (X, gB) \mid g^{-1}Xg \in b \} = \{ X \text{ in } gBg^{-1} \} =: \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$$

• fiber_{of π_2} smooth, base G/B smooth, so \tilde{N} smooth

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{N} \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{g}} & & \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & \downarrow \pi_1 & \\ N \subset \mathfrak{g} & & \end{array}$$

Facts • generic elt of \mathfrak{g} is regular semisimple (distinct e-values)

• fiber is $n!$ permutation flags

• fiber carries an action of S_n

③ Point of Springer theory: can move rep of S_n on generic fiber over to special nilpotent fibers.

The Springer rep has been constructed in many ways by many ppl: Springer, Kazhdan-Lusztig, Borho-Macpherson, Kashiwara, De Concini-Procesi, Lusztig, ...

Properties of Springer's rep on $H^*(S_x)$:

- 1) $H^{\text{top}}(S_x)$ is an irrep of S_n
- 2) all irreps of S_n arise this way
- 3) these irreps are unique up to conj class of X

(Rmks • certain constructions/ideas recur, e.g. Springer fibers are cotangent bdl's...
• can generalize outside type A_{n-1})

In type A_{n-1} :

4) the ungraded rep on $H^*(S_\mu)$ is the S_n -rep on the Young ~~subgroup~~ subgroup $S_{\mu_1} \times S_{\mu_2} \times \dots \subseteq S_n$.

Here $\mu = \text{Jordan type of } X = \text{partition of } n = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots)$
not'n $S_\mu = \text{Springer fiber}$ but $S_{\mu_i} = \text{symmetric group on } \mu_i \text{ letters}$.

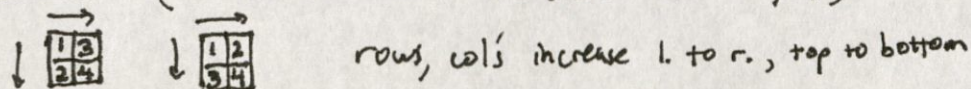
We have a character formula:

$$\text{Poincaré poly}(S_\mu) = \sum_{\lambda} \chi^\lambda K_{\lambda\mu}(q)$$

χ^λ character of S_n
 $K_{\lambda\mu}$ q -Kostka poly

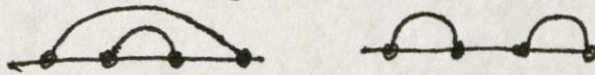
Moral of next ex'l the universe is all interconnected, dude. (or: Catalan #'s r promiscuous!)

Ex'l Catalan numbers. 1) count # (2-row standard tableaux on (n, n))




rows, cols increase l. to r., top to bottom

2) non-crossing matchings on $1, 2, \dots, 2n$



Obs (Fung, Khovanov) Each component in Springer fiber

S  is an iterated fiber bundle of ~~of~~ \mathbb{P}^1 's

Tableaux and n.c.m.'s descriptions of Cat.#'s describe different aspects of this bundle:

tableaux tell what order to throw in basis vectors

n.c.m.'s encodes \mathbb{P}^1 's in bundle

