FULLY COMMUTATIVE ELEMENTS AND KAZHDAN-LUSZTIG CELLS IN THE FINITE AND AFFINE COXETER GROUPS, II

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Abstract. Let W be an irreducible finite or affine Coxeter group and let $W_{\rm c}$ be the set of fully commutative elements in W. We prove that the set $W_{\rm c}$ is closed under the Kazhdan-Lusztig's preorder $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$ if and only if $W_{\rm c}$ is a union of two-sided cells of W.

Introduction.

Let $W=(W,S)$ be a Coxeter group with S the distinguished generator set. For any $J=\{s_1,...,s_r\}\subseteq S$, denote by w_J or $w_{s_1s_2...s_r}$ the longest element in the subgroup W_J of W generated by J. The fully commutative elements of W were defined by Stembridge: $w\in W$ is *fully commutative,* if any two reduced expressions of w can be transformed from each other by only applying the relations $st=ts$ with $s,t\in S$ and $o(st)=2$ ($o(st)$ being the order of st), or equivalently, w has no reduced expression of the form $w=xw_{st}y$ with $o(st)>2$ for some $s\neq t$ in S (see [17, Proposition 2.1]). The fully commutative elements were studied extensively by a number of people (see [2], [4], [6], [7], [16], [17]). Let $W_{\rm c}$ be the set of all the fully commutative elements in W.

In the present paper, we only consider (and always assume) the case where W is an irreducible finite or affine Coxeter group unless otherwise specified. The paper is a continuation of my previous paper [16]; the latter proved that the set $W_{\rm c}$ is a union of

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two-sided cells (in the sense of Kazhdan-Lusztig, see [8]) if and only if W has a non-branching Coxeter graph and is not $\widetilde{F}_4$. The aim of this paper is to give a necessary and sufficient condition for the set $W_{\rm c}$ being closed under the Kazhdan–Lusztig preorder $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$ (see Theorem 2.1). We use the result of [16] mentioned above and the following key observation: If W has a non-branching Coxeter graph and is not $\widetilde{F}_4$, then for any $w \notin W_{\rm c}$, there exists some $y \in M(w)$ (see 1.5 for the notation) such that $\mathcal{L}(y)$ is not fully commutative (see 1.1). Then we get our result by comparing the generalized τ-invariants on the elements in the set $W_{\rm c}$ and in its complement $W \setminus W_{\rm c}$ (see [12, Section 4]).

In [7, Section 3.1], Green and Losonczy proved that an irreducible finite Coxeter group W contains no subgraph of type D_4 in its Coxeter graph if and only if the set $W_{\rm c}$ is closed under $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$ and is a union of two-sided cells. They gave a conceptual (resp., a computer) proof for $W = B_m$, A_n, $m \geqslant 2$, $n \geqslant 1$ (resp., $W = F_4, H_3, H_4$) and referred the proof for the other cases to the papers [3], [5]. Then in [6, Theorem 3.4], Green proved that W is a union of two-sided cells closed under $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$ for $W = \widetilde{A}_n$, $n \geqslant 1$. The results [6, Theorem 3.4] and [7, Section 3.1] on $\widetilde{A}_n, A_n$, $n \geqslant 1$, may also be obtained from my earlier results [11, Theorem 17.4], [13, Theorem 3.1] and [14, Section 2.9] by [17, Theorem 2.1].

In the proof of our main result (i.e., Theorem 2.1), we use the right cell graphs, rather than a computer, in dealing with the cases of $W = \widetilde{G}_2, F_4, H_3, H_4$ (see Appendix and the proof of Lemma 2.2).

The contents of the paper are organized as follows. We collect some notations, terminology and known results concerning Kazhdan–Lusztig cells of a Coxeter group W in Section 1. Then we prove our main result in Section 2. In Appendix we list some right cell graphs in $W \setminus W_{\rm c}$ for $W = \widetilde{G}_2, F_4, H_4, H_3$, which are used in the proof of Lemma 2.2.

§1. Some results on Coxeter groups.

Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system. In the Introduction we defined the set W_c of all the fully commutative elements of W. In this section, we collect some notations, terminology and known results for later use.

1.1. Let $\leqslant$ be the Bruhat–Chevalley order and $\ell(w)$ the length function on W. Call a subset J of S *fully commutative* if the element w_J is so.

For $w, x, y \in W$, we use the notation $w = x \cdot y$ to mean $w = xy$ and $\ell(w) = \ell(x) + \ell(y)$. If $w = x \cdot y \in W_c$ then $x, y \in W_c$. In particular, if $w \in W_c$ has an expression $w = x \cdot w_J \cdot y$ with $x, y \in W$ and $J \subseteq S$, then J is fully commutative.

1.2. Let $\underset{L}{\leqslant}$ (resp., $\underset{R}{\leqslant}$, $\underset{LR}{\leqslant}$) be the preorder on W defined as in [8], and let $\underset{L}{\sim}$ (resp., $\underset{R}{\sim}$, $\underset{LR}{\sim}$) be the equivalence relation on W determined by $\underset{L}{\leqslant}$ (resp., $\underset{R}{\leqslant}$, $\underset{LR}{\leqslant}$). The corresponding equivalence classes are called *left* (resp., *right*, *two-sided*) *cells* of W. The preorder $\underset{L}{\leqslant}$ (resp., $\underset{R}{\leqslant}$, $\underset{LR}{\leqslant}$) on W induces a partial order on the set of left (resp., right, two-sided) cells of W.

1.3. For any $w \in W$, let $\mathcal{L}(w) = \{s \in S \mid sw < w\}$ and $\mathcal{R}(w) = \{s \in S \mid ws < w\}$.

Assume $m = o(st) > 2$ for some $s, t \in S$. A sequence of elements

$$\underbrace{sy,\ tsy,\ stsy,\ \ldots}_{m-1 \text{ terms}}$$

is called a *left* $\{s, t\}$*-string* if $y \in W$ satisfies $\mathcal{L}(y) \cap \{s, t\} = \emptyset$.

We say that z is obtained from w by a *left* $\{s, t\}$*-star operation*, if z, w are two neighboring terms in a left $\{s, t\}$-string. Clearly, a resulting element z of a left $\{s, t\}$-star operation on w, when it exists, need not be unique unless w is a terminal term of the left $\{s, t\}$-string containing it.

The following result follows directly from the definition of the relation $\underset{L}{\sim}$ on W.

Lemma. *If $x, y \in W$ can be obtained from each other by successively applying left star operations, then $x \underset{L}{\sim} y$.*

1.4. By the notation x—y in W, we mean that either $x < y$ or $y < x$ holds and that $\max\{\deg P_{x,y}, \deg P_{y,x}\} = \frac{1}{2}(|\ell(x) - \ell(y)| - 1)$, where $P_{x,y}$ is the celebrated Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomial associated to $x, y \in W$ (see [8, Theorem 1.1]).

(a) The relation $x \underset{L}{\leqslant} y$ (resp., $x \underset{R}{\leqslant} y$) implies $\mathcal{R}(x) \supseteq \mathcal{R}(y)$ (resp., $\mathcal{L}(x) \supseteq \mathcal{L}(y)$). In particular, the relation $x \underset{L}{\sim} y$ (resp., $x \underset{R}{\sim} y$) implies $\mathcal{R}(x) = \mathcal{R}(y)$ (resp., $\mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}(y)$) (see [8, Proposition 2.4]). Hence it makes sense to write $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma)$ (resp., $\mathcal{R}(\Gamma)$) for any right (resp., left) cell Γ of W, where $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{L}(z)$ (resp., $\mathcal{R}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{R}(z)$) for any $z \in \Gamma$.

(b) If $x, y \in W$ with x—y are in some left $\{s,t\}$-strings (not necessarily in the same left string; see 1.3) for some $s, t \in S$ with $st \neq ts$, then there exist some $x', y' \in W$ which are obtained from x, y respectively by a left $\{s,t\}$-star operation and satisfy x'—y' (see [9, Section 10.4]).

(c) $x \underset{LR}{\sim} x^{-1}$ for any $x \in W$ (see [10, Corollary 1.9 (a) and Theorem 1.10] and [1, Corollary 3.2]).

1.5. For any $w \in W$, let $M(w)$ be the set of all the elements y satisfying: there exists a sequence of elements $z_0 = w, z_1, ..., z_t = y$ in W with $t \geqslant 0$ such that z_i is obtained from z_{i-1} by a left star operation for every $1 \leqslant i \leqslant t$. We see by Lemma 1.3 that all the elements in $M(w)$ are in the same left cell of W.

§2. The condition for W_c being closed under the preorder $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$.

In this section, assume that W is an irreducible finite or affine Coxeter group. In [16, Theorem 3.4 and Sections 3.5–3.7], we showed that the set W_c is a union of two-sided cells of W if and only if W has a non-branching Coxeter graph and is not $\widetilde{F}_4$. We understand that this result was already known in the case where W is any irreducible finite Coxeter group (see [7]).

A subset K of W is *closed under the preorder* $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$ if the conditions $x \in K$, $y \in W$ and $y \underset{LR}{\geqslant} x$ together imply $y \in K$.

In the present section, we want to give a necessary and sufficient condition for the set $W_{\rm c}$ to be closed under $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let W be an irreducible finite or affine Coxeter group. Then W_c is closed under $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$ if and only if W_c is a union of two-sided cells of W.*

To prove Theorem 2.1, we need prove some lemmas.

Lemma 2.2. *If W is an irreducible finite or affine Coxeter group such that $W_{\rm c}$ is a union of two-sided cells of W, then for any $w \in W \setminus W_{\rm c}$, there exists some $y \in M(w)$ (see 1.5) such that $\mathcal{L}(y)$ is not fully commutative (see 1.1).*

Proof. By [16, Theorem 3.4 and 3.5–3.7], we know that $W_{\rm c}$ is a union of two-sided cells of W if and only if W has a non-branching Coxeter graph and is not $\widetilde{F}_4$, i.e., W is one of the following groups: A_n, $\widetilde{A}_n$, $I_2(m)$, $\widetilde{C}_l$, B_l, F_4, H_3, H_4, $\widetilde{G}_2$, where $n \geqslant 1$, $m \geqslant 5$ and $l \geqslant 2$. The result follows by [11, Theorems 17.4, 17.6 and Propositions 9.3.7, 16.2.4] for the groups $\widetilde{A}_n$ and A_n, and by [16, Corollary 3.3] for the groups $\widetilde{C}_l$. By the fact that B_l is a standard parabolic subgroup of $\widetilde{C}_l$, we can show the result for the groups B_l by the same argument as that for [16, Corollary 3.3]. Then the result for the groups F_4, H_3, H_4 and $\widetilde{G}_2$ can be checked directly from their right cell graphs (see Appendix). Finally, the result for the groups $I_2(m)$ is obvious. □

Remark 2.3. It is necessary for the assumption that $W_{\rm c}$ is a union of two-sided cells of W in Lemma 2.2. There is a counter-example when such a condition is removed. Let $W = \widetilde{F}_4$ and $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4\}$ be with $o(s_0s_1) = o(s_1s_2) = o(s_3s_4) = 3$ and $o(s_2s_3) = 4$. Then the element $w = s_4s_2s_3s_2s_0s_1s_0$ is not fully commutative. However, $\mathcal{L}(y)$ is fully commutative for any element y in $M(w)$ (see [12, Section 5.4]).

By Lemma 2.2, we can prove the following

Lemma 2.4. *When it is a union of two-sided cells of W, the set $W_{\rm c}$ is closed under the* *preorder* $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$.

Proof. Suppose not. Then there exist some $x \in W_c$ and some $w \in W \setminus W_c$ with $x \underset{L}{\leqslant} w$. We may assume x—w and $\mathcal{L}(x) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(w)$ without loss of generality. So $\mathcal{R}(x) \supseteq \mathcal{R}(w)$ by 1.4 (a). Hence $\mathcal{L}(x^{-1}) \supseteq \mathcal{L}(w^{-1})$. By Lemma 2.2, there exists an element y in $M(w^{-1})$ with $\mathcal{L}(y)$ not fully commutative. Then there exists a sequence of elements $w_0 = w^{-1}, w_1, ..., w_r = y$ in $M(w^{-1})$ such that w_i is obtained from w_{i-1} by a left $\{s_i, t_i\}$-star operation for every $1 \leqslant i \leqslant r$ and some $s_i, t_i \in S$ with $s_i t_i \neq t_i s_i$. We may assume r minimal with this property. Hence the $\mathcal{L}(w_i)$'s, $0 \leqslant i < r$, are all fully commutative. Since w_1 is obtained from w^{-1} by a left $\{s_1, t_1\}$-star operation, we have $|\{s_1, t_1\} \cap \mathcal{L}(w^{-1})| = 1$. Since $\mathcal{L}(x^{-1})$ is fully commutative and $\mathcal{L}(x^{-1}) \supseteq \mathcal{L}(w^{-1})$, we have $|\{s_1, t_1\} \cap \mathcal{L}(x^{-1})| = 1$ also. So we can apply a left $\{s_1, t_1\}$-star operation on x^{-1} to obtain some element x_1 in $M(x^{-1})$ with x_1—w_1 by 1.4 (b). Since $\mathcal{R}(x_1) = \mathcal{R}(x^{-1}) = \mathcal{L}(x) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(w) = \mathcal{R}(w^{-1}) = \mathcal{R}(w_1)$, we have $x_1 \underset{R}{\leqslant} w_1$ and hence $\mathcal{L}(x_1) \supseteq \mathcal{L}(w_1)$ by 1.4 (a). When $r > 1$, we can apply a left $\{s_2, t_2\}$-star operation on x_1 to obtain some element x_2 with x_2—w_2 by the same reason as that for getting x_1 from x^{-1}. Continuing this process, we get a sequence of elements $x_0 = x^{-1}, x_1, ..., x_r$ in $M(x^{-1})$ such that x_i is obtained from x_{i-1} by a left $\{s_i, t_i\}$-star operation and x_i—w_i for $1 \leqslant i \leqslant r$. By the assumption that W_c is a union of two-sided cells of W and by the facts that $x_r \underset{L}{\sim} x^{-1} \underset{LR}{\sim} x$ (by 1.4 (c)) and $x \in W_c$, we have $x_r \in W_c$ and hence the set $\mathcal{L}(x_r)$ is fully commutative. Since $\mathcal{L}(w_r)$ is not fully commutative, we have $\mathcal{L}(w_r) \nsubseteq \mathcal{L}(x_r)$. Since x_r—w_r, this implies $w_r \underset{L}{\leqslant} x_r$ and hence $x \underset{L}{\leqslant} w \underset{LR}{\sim} w^{-1} \underset{L}{\sim} w_r \underset{L}{\leqslant} x_r \underset{L}{\sim} x^{-1} \underset{LR}{\sim} x$ by 1.4 (c). We get $x \underset{LR}{\sim} w$, contradicting the assumption that W_c is a union of two-sided cells of W. So our result follows. □

2.5. *Proof of Theorem 2.1.* The implication " $\Longleftarrow$ " is just Lemma 2.4. For the implication " $\Longrightarrow$ ", we need only show that $x \underset{LR}{\not\leqslant} y$ for any $x \in W_c$ and any $y \in W \setminus W_c$.

Suppose not. Then there exist some $x \in W_c$ and some $y \in W \setminus W_c$ with $x \underset{LR}{\sim} y$ (and hence $y \underset{LR}{\geqslant} x$). But this would imply $y \in W_c$ by the assumption that W_c is closed under $\underset{LR}{\geqslant}$, a contradiction. So Theorem 2.1 follows. $\square$

Appendix.

A right cell graph associated to an element $x \in W$ (written $\mathfrak{M}_R(x)$) is by definition a graph whose vertex set $V(x)$ consists of all the right cells Γ of W with $\Gamma \cap M(x) \neq \emptyset$ (each right cell is represented by a box). Two vertices Γ, Γ' of $\mathfrak{M}_R(x)$ are joined by an edge, if there are some $y \in M(x) \cap \Gamma$ and $z \in M(x) \cap \Gamma'$ such that y, z are two neighboring terms of a left string. Each vertex Γ of $\mathfrak{M}_R(x)$ is labelled by the set $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma)$ (see 1.4 (a)).

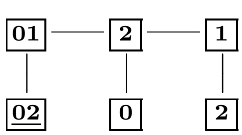
It is easily seen that the set of the subsets of S occurring as the labels of the vertices in $\mathfrak{M}_R(x)$ is equal to the set $\{I \subseteq S \mid I = \mathcal{L}(y) \text{ for some } y \in M(x)\}$.

Two right cell graphs $\mathfrak{M}_R(x)$ and $\mathfrak{M}_R(y)$ are *isomorphic* if there exists a bijection $\phi : V(x) \to V(y)$ such that $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma) = \mathcal{L}(\phi(\Gamma))$ for any $\Gamma \in V(x)$ and such that any pair $\Gamma, \Gamma' \in V(x)$ are joined by an edge if and only $\phi(\Gamma), \phi(\Gamma')$ are so.

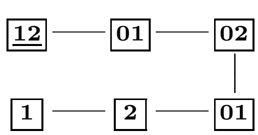
Note that the definition of a right cell graph imitates that of a left cell graph, the latter was given in my previous paper [15, Subsection 2.11].

We work out all the right cell graphs in $W \setminus W_c$ (resp., a representative set of the isomorphism classes of those graphs) for the groups $W = \widetilde{G}_2$, F_4 (resp., H_4, H_3) according to the results in [9], [18], [1].

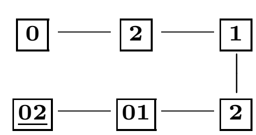
(1) $W = \widetilde{G}_2$ with $S = \{s_0, s_1, s_2\}$ satisfying $o(s_0 s_2) = 3$ and $o(s_1 s_2) = 6$:



$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{02})$



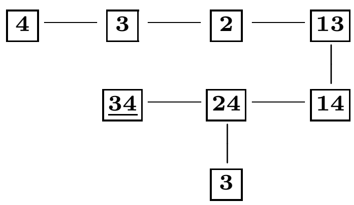
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{12})$



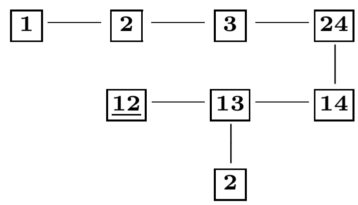
$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_0 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_0 w_{12})$

Here and later the boldfaced numbers in a box Γ represent the elements in $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma)$. The box of $\mathfrak{M}_R(x)$ with inside numbers underlined represents the right cell Γ_x containing x. For example, the box $\boxed{\underline{\underline{02}}}$ in $\mathfrak{M}_R(s_0s_2s_1s_2s_0w_{12})$ represents the right cell $\Gamma=\Gamma_{s_0s_2s_1s_2s_0w_{12}}$ with $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma)=\{s_0,s_2\}$; while two boxes $\boxed{01}$ in $\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{12})$ represent respectively two right cells $\Gamma,\Gamma'\in V(w_{12})$ with $\mathcal{L}(\Gamma)=\mathcal{L}(\Gamma')=\{s_0,s_1\}$. The notation $w_{ij\dots}$ stands for the element $w_{s_is_j\dots}$ (see the first paragraph in Introduction)

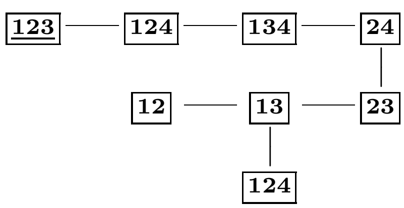
(2) $W=F_4$ with $S=\{s_1,s_2,s_3,s_4\}$ satisfying $o(s_1s_2)=o(s_3s_4)=3$ and $o(s_2s_3)=4$.



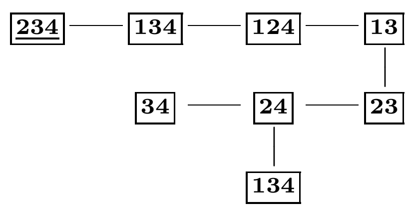
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{34})$



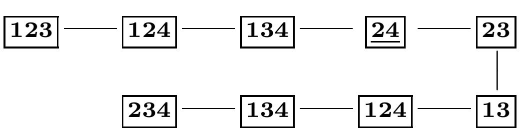
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{12})$



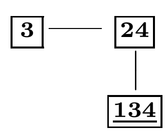
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{123})$



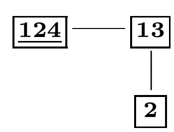
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{234})$



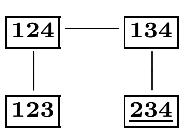
$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_1s_3w_{1234})$



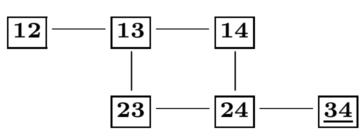
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{134})$



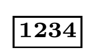
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{124})$



$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_1w_{1234})$

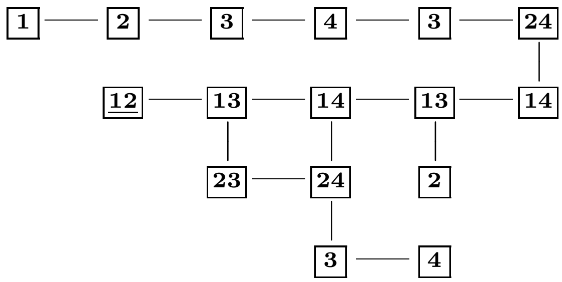


$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_4s_3s_2w_{134})$

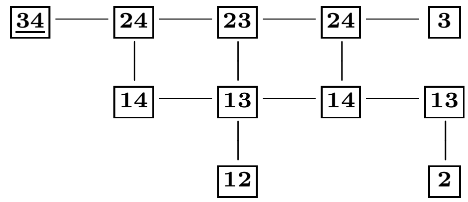


$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{1234})$

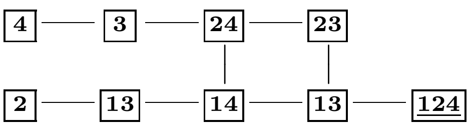
(3) $W=H_4$ with $S=\{s_1,s_2,s_3,s_4\}$ satisfying $o(s_1s_2)=o(s_2s_3)=3$ and $o(s_3s_4)=5$.



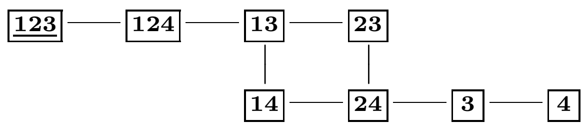
$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_1 s_2 s_4 w_{34} w_{12})$



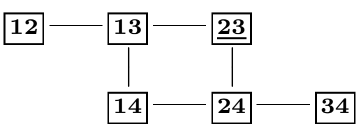
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{34})$



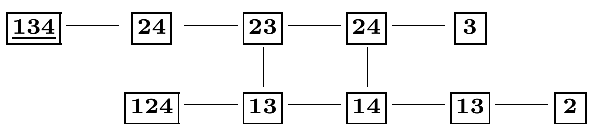
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{124})$



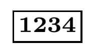
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{123})$



$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_4 w_{234})$

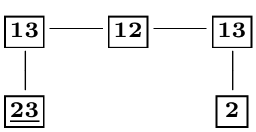


$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{134})$

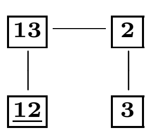


$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{1234})$

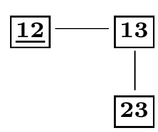
(4) $W = H_3$ with $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$ satisfying $o(s_1 s_2) = 3$ and $o(s_2 s_3) = 5$.



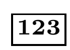
$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{23})$



$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{12})$



$\mathfrak{M}_R(s_3 w_{123})$



$\mathfrak{M}_R(w_{123})$

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