

MONOID HECKE ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. This paper concerns the monoid Hecke algebras \mathcal{H} introduced by Louis Solomon. We determine explicitly the unities of the orbit algebras associated with the two-sided action of the Weyl group W . We use this to:

1. find a description of the irreducible representations of \mathcal{H} ,
2. find an explicit isomorphism between \mathcal{H} and the monoid algebra of the Renner monoid R ,
3. extend the Kazhdan-Lusztig involution and basis to \mathcal{H} , and
4. prove, for a $W \times W$ orbit of R , the existence (conjectured by Renner) of generalized Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials.

INTRODUCTION

A monoid analogue of the Iwahori-Hecke algebra [11] was obtained by Solomon [27]–[29]. In an earlier paper [19] the author studied Solomon's monoid Hecke algebras by studying the associated orbit algebras. These orbit algebras arise from the two-sided action of the Weyl group W on the Renner monoid R . In particular, the coefficients of the unity of the empty level orbit algebra were shown to be $\overline{R}_{x,y}$, where $R_{x,y}$ are polynomials introduced by Kazhdan and Lusztig [12]. The other orbit algebras were also shown to have unities, but their coefficients were only implicitly given. In this paper we give an explicit formula for the unities of all the orbit algebras, thereby obtaining a description of the irreducible representations of monoid Hecke algebras. We also obtain an explicit, but very complicated, isomorphism between the monoid Hecke algebra and the monoid algebra of R , solving a problem posed by Solomon [28]. We go on to extend to the monoid Hecke algebra the Kazhdan-Lusztig involution and basis for the (group) Iwahori-Hecke algebra. This then immediately yields polynomials $P_{\theta,\sigma}$ for θ, σ in the same $W \times W$ orbit of R , partially solving a problem posed by Renner [26]. These polynomials are still mysterious; however, in the simplest case they are products of relative Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials introduced by Deodhar [6].

1. REDUCTIVE MONOIDS AND MONOIDS OF LIE TYPE

Consider the general linear group $G = GL_n(F)$ over an algebraically closed field F . It is the unit group of the multiplicative monoid $M = M_n(F)$ of all $n \times n$ matrices over F . This monoid has the following structure. The diagonal idempotents form a Boolean lattice with respect to the natural order of idempotents:

$$f \leq e \quad \text{if} \quad ef = fe = f.$$

Received by the editors December 3, 1993.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 20G40, 20G05, 20M30.

Research partially supported by NSF Grant DMS9200077.

The $G \times G$ orbits have a cross-section Λ of idempotents

$$e_r = \begin{bmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

These idempotents and hence the $G \times G$ orbits are linearly ordered according to rank. The orbit $J_r = Ge_rG$ consists of all rank r matrices and gives rise to the *orbit semigroup*

$$J_r^0 = Ge_rG \cup \{0\},$$

where for $a, b \in J_r$,

$$a \cdot b = \begin{cases} ab & \text{if } ab \in J_r, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We also have the *orbit monoid*

$$M(J_r) = G \cup J_r^0.$$

The idempotents in J_r are all conjugate, and hence $M(J_r)$ is completely determined by the parabolic subgroups

$$P_r = \{g \in G | ge_r = e_rge_r\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & C \end{bmatrix} \mid A \in GL_r \right\},$$

$$P_r^- = \{g \in G | e_rg = e_rge_r\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ B & C \end{bmatrix} \mid A \in GL_r \right\},$$

and the natural homomorphisms $\delta_+ : P_r \rightarrow GL_r$ and $\delta_- : P_r^- \rightarrow GL_r$. We write $M(J_r)$ as $M(G, P_r, P_r^-, GL_r)$ with δ_+, δ_- being understood to be part of the data. There are two deficiencies with the monoid M . First, only maximal parabolics arise as P_r , and second, the orbit monoids are not submonoids of M . Both of these drawbacks can be handled by considering the representation θ of M given by

$$\theta(a) = \wedge^1(a) \otimes \wedge^2(a) \otimes \cdots \otimes \wedge^n(a),$$

the tensor product of all exterior powers of a . The representation θ has the effect of killing the singular part of M , because $\theta(M) = \theta(G) \cup \{0\}$. However, taking the Zariski closure of $\theta(M)$ yields an amazing monoid \widetilde{M} . Again there is a $G \times G$ cross-section Λ of idempotents, but this time $\Lambda \setminus \{0\}$ is a Boolean lattice isomorphic to the power set of the Dynkin diagram of G . Moreover, any parabolic subgroup is associated with a unique orbit monoid, which now is a submonoid of \widetilde{M} . Further, the lattice of diagonal idempotents is the dual of the Coxeter complex.

Both M and \widetilde{M} are examples of reductive monoids. The theory of reductive monoids has been well developed by Renner and the author; cf. [17]. In particular the author [16] has proved the existence of a *cross-section lattice* Λ and has shown that the orbit monoids are of the form $M(G, P, P^-, L/K)$ for some pair of opposite parabolics P, P^- , $K \triangleleft L = P \cap P^-$. Renner [24] has shown the existence of the finite inverse monoid

$$R = \langle W, \Lambda \rangle,$$

where W is the Weyl group of G such that

$$M = \bigsqcup_{\sigma \in R} B\sigma B,$$

where B is the Borel subgroup G . We call R the *Renner monoid* of M .

The theory of monoids of Lie type is an attempt to accomplish the above for finite groups of Lie type. Let G be a finite group of Lie type with Weyl group W and Borel subgroup B . The most convenient definition of a monoid M of Lie type (with unit group G) is also the most general, and is due to the author [18]. The definition is simply that all the orbit monoids are of the form

$$M(G, P, P^-, L/K),$$

where P, P^- are opposite parabolic subgroups, $L = P \cap P^-$, $K \triangleleft L$. These monoids have been classified by the author [18], [20] using the theory of buildings [30] and the ideas of Renner and the author [21] for reductive monoids. Renner and the author [22] obtained an analogue of the canonical monoid \widetilde{M} for any finite group G of Lie type.

Let M be a monoid of Lie type with unit group G . There is again a cross-section lattice Λ for the $G \times G$ orbits. There is also an analogue of Renner monoid $R = \langle W, \Lambda \rangle$ such that

$$M = \bigsqcup_{\sigma \in R} B\sigma B.$$

We refer to [18] for details. We will let \leq and ℓ denote the Bruhat order and the length function, respectively, on the Weyl group W ; cf. [10]. For $e \in \Lambda$, let

$$\begin{aligned} W(e) &= \{x \in W | xe = ex\}, \\ W_e &= \{x \in W | xe = e\} \triangleleft W(e). \end{aligned}$$

Then both $W(e)$ and W_e are parabolic subgroups of W , and $W(e)$ is the direct product of W_e and the Weyl group of the unit group of eMe . Let

$$\begin{aligned} D(e) &= \{x \in W | x \text{ is of minimum length in } xW(e)\}, \\ D_e &= \{x \in W | x \text{ is of minimum length in } xW_e\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now

$$R = \bigsqcup_{e \in \Lambda} WeW,$$

and each element $\sigma \in WeW$ can be uniquely written as

$$\sigma = xey^{-1}, \quad x \in D_e, \quad y \in D(e).$$

We call this the *standard form* of σ . If w_0, v_0 are respectively the longest elements of W and $W(e)$, then w_0v_0 is the longest element of $D(e)$. Following Solomon [27], [29] and Renner [25], we let

$$\ell(e) = \ell(w_0v_0)$$

and, for $\sigma = xey^{-1}$ in standard form,

$$\ell(\sigma) = \ell(x) + \ell(e) - \ell(y).$$

It is shown in [25] that

$$\ell(\sigma) = 0 \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \sigma B = B\sigma.$$

If $\sigma = xey^{-1}$ and $\theta = sft^{-1}$ in standard form, then define

$$(1) \quad \sigma \leq \theta \quad \text{if} \quad e \leq f \text{ and } x \leq sw, \quad tw \leq y \text{ for some } w \in W(f)W_e.$$

We have shown in [15] that in the analogous situation for reductive monoids, $\sigma \leq \theta$ if and only if $B\sigma B$ is contained in the Zariski closure of $B\theta B$. For this reason we say that σ is *triangular* if $\sigma \leq 1$. Thus, if $\sigma = xey^{-1}$ in standard form,

$$(2) \quad \sigma \text{ is triangular} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad x \leq y.$$

If $\sigma \in WeW$ and $\theta \in WeW$, then

$$\sigma \leq \theta \quad \text{implies} \quad \ell(\sigma) \leq \ell(\theta).$$

2. HECKE ALGEBRAS

Let G be a Chevalley group defined over \mathbb{F}_q , B, B^- opposite Borel subgroups of G , $T = B \cap B^-$, $B = UT$, $B^- = U^-T$, and W the Weyl group of G with generating set S of simple reflections. If $x \in W$, let \dot{x} denote a coset representative in G . Let

$$\epsilon = \frac{1}{|B|} \sum_{b \in B} b \in \mathbb{C}[G].$$

The Iwahori-Hecke algebra

$$H_{\mathbb{C}}(G) = H_{\mathbb{C}}(G, B) = \epsilon \mathbb{C}[G] \epsilon$$

is a semisimple algebra that is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}[W]$ by a theorem of Tits (cf. [1], [4]). Clearly $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G, B)$ has a basis

$$A_x = \epsilon x \epsilon, \quad x \in W.$$

This basis is normalized as

$$T_x = q^{\ell(x)} A_x, \quad x \in W.$$

With respect to this basis, Iwahori [11] showed that the structure constants are integer polynomials in q , depending only on W . In particular,

$$(3) \quad T_{xy} = T_x T_y, \quad A_{xy} = A_x A_y \quad \text{if } \ell(xy) = \ell(x) + \ell(y).$$

One can therefore consider the generic Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(W)$ with basis T_x ($x \in W$) over $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$, where q is now being treated as an indeterminate. Specifying q and tensoring with \mathbb{C} , one recovers $H_{\mathbb{C}}(G, B)$. Kazhdan and Lusztig [12] introduced an involution on $\mathcal{H}(W)$ given by

$$(4) \quad \overline{q^{1/2}} = q^{-1/2}, \quad \overline{T_x} = T_{x^{-1}}^{-1} = \sum_{y \in W} q^{-\ell(y)} \overline{R}_{y,x} T_y,$$

where $R_{y,x} = R_{y,x}(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$. These polynomials are nonzero exactly when $y \leq x$, and have been studied in detail by Deodhar [5]. We see by (3) that

$$(5) \quad \overline{A_x} = A_{x^{-1}}^{-1} = q^{\ell(x)} \sum_{y \in W} \overline{R}_{y,x} A_y.$$

Now let M be a monoid of Lie type with unit group G , cross-section lattice Λ and Renner monoid R . We let $\mathbb{C}[M]$ denote the complex monoid algebra of M . By a result of Okniński and the author [14], $\mathbb{C}[M]$ is always semisimple. Following Solomon [27]–[29], we introduce the monoid Hecke algebra

$$H_{\mathbb{C}}(M) = H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B) = \epsilon \mathbb{C}[M] \epsilon.$$

Since $\mathbb{C}[M]$ is semisimple, so is $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$. Using this fact, Solomon [27], [29] has proved that $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B) \cong \mathbb{C}[R]$. This algebra has been further studied by the author [19]. Clearly, $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$ has a basis,

$$A_{\sigma} = \epsilon \sigma \epsilon, \quad \sigma \in R.$$

Following Solomon [27], [29], we normalize this basis as

$$T_{\sigma} = q^{\ell(\sigma)} A_{\sigma}, \quad \sigma \in R.$$

Fix $e \in \Lambda$. Then for some $I \subseteq S$ we have $W(e) = W_I$ and

$$(6) \quad \begin{aligned} P_I &= \{x \in G \mid xe = exe\}, \\ P_I^- &= \{x \in G \mid ex = exe\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $L = P_I \cap P_I^-$. So $P_I = LU_I$ and $P_I^- = LU_I^-$, where U_I and U_I^- are the unipotent radicals of P_I , and P_I^- , respectively. Then $U_I e = e U_I^- = \{e\}$ and $B_L = B \cap L$ is a Borel subgroup of L . By [1, Propositions 2.3.3 and 2.5.15],

$$(7) \quad y B_L y^{-1} \subseteq B, y^{-1} B y \subseteq U_I^- B \quad \text{for all } y \in D(e).$$

Hence, for all $y \in D(e)$,

$$A_{ey^{-1}} A_y = \epsilon e y^{-1} \epsilon y \epsilon = \epsilon e \epsilon = A_e.$$

So

$$(8) \quad A_{ey^{-1}} = A_e A_y^{-1} = A_e \overline{A}_{y^{-1}} \quad \text{for all } y \in D(e).$$

Let $x \in W$. Then for $b \in B$, $be = eb_1$ for some $b_1 \in B_L$. So for $y \in D(e)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon x b e y^{-1} \epsilon &= \epsilon x e b_1 y^{-1} \epsilon \\ &= \epsilon x e y^{-1} \cdot y b_1 y^{-1} \cdot \epsilon \\ &= \epsilon x e y^{-1} \epsilon, \quad \text{by (7)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $A_x A_{ey^{-1}} = A_{xey^{-1}}$. So by (8),

$$(9) \quad A_{xey^{-1}} = A_x A_e \overline{A}_{y^{-1}} \quad \text{for } x \in W, y \in D(e).$$

Now let

$$\epsilon_1 = \frac{1}{|B_L|} \sum_{b \in B_L} b, \quad \epsilon_2 = \frac{1}{|U_I|} \sum_{u \in U_I} u.$$

Then $\epsilon = \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 = \epsilon_2 \epsilon_1$. So for $z \in W(e)$,

$$\begin{aligned} A_z A_e &= \epsilon z \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon = \epsilon z e \epsilon = \epsilon e z \epsilon \\ &= \epsilon e z \epsilon_2 \epsilon = \epsilon e \epsilon_2 z \epsilon = \epsilon \epsilon_1 e \epsilon_2 z \epsilon = \epsilon e \epsilon_1 \epsilon_2 z \epsilon \\ &= A_e A_z. \end{aligned}$$

So, by (9),

$$(10) \quad A_{ze} = A_z A_e = A_e A_z \quad \text{for } z \in W(e).$$

Now let $e, f \in \Lambda$ and $x \in W$. Then $x = zy^{-1}$ for some $z \in W(e)$ and $y \in D(e)$. So

$$\begin{aligned} A_e \overline{A}_x A_f &= A_e \overline{A}_z \overline{A}_{y^{-1}} A_f, \quad \text{by (3)} \\ &= \overline{A}_z A_e \overline{A}_{y^{-1}} A_f, \quad \text{by (5), (10)} \\ &= \overline{A}_z A_{ey^{-1}} A_f, \quad \text{by (8)} \\ &= \overline{A}_z A_{ey^{-1} f}. \end{aligned}$$

So by (5), (9), (10), we have

Theorem 2.1. *The structure constants of $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$ with respect to the basis A_{σ} ($\sigma \in W$) and hence with respect to the basis T_{σ} ($\sigma \in w$) are integer Laurent polynomials in q , depending only on R .*

Remark 2.2. Solomon [27], [29] has actually proved much more. He showed that $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$ has a presentation given by

$$\begin{aligned} T_s T_{\sigma} &= \begin{cases} qT_{\sigma} & \text{if } \ell(s\sigma) = \ell(\sigma), \\ T_{s\sigma} & \text{if } \ell(s\sigma) = \ell(\sigma) + 1, \\ qT_{s\sigma} + (q-1)T_{\sigma} & \text{if } \ell(s\sigma) = \ell(\sigma) - 1, \end{cases} \\ T_{\nu} T_{\sigma} &= q^{\ell(\sigma) - \ell(\nu\sigma)} T_{\nu\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

for $s \in S$, $\sigma, \nu \in R$, $\ell(\nu) = 0$.

Because of Theorem 2.1 we can consider the *generic monoid Hecke algebra* $\mathcal{H}(R)$ with basis A_{σ} ($\sigma \in R$) or equivalently T_{σ} ($\sigma \in R$) over $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$, where q is now being treated as an indeterminate. Specifying q and tensoring with \mathbb{C} , one recovers $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$.

3. ORBIT ALGEBRAS

The idea here is very simple and is a key ingredient of semigroup representation theory (cf. [2, Chapter 5]): If \mathcal{I} is an ideal of a semisimple algebra \mathcal{A} , then $\mathcal{A} \cong \mathcal{I} \oplus \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{I}$. Let M be a monoid of Lie type with unit group G , cross-section lattice Λ , Weyl group W and Renner monoid R . Since $\mathbb{C}[M]$ is semisimple by [14], we have

$$(11) \quad \mathbb{C}[M] \cong \bigoplus_J \mathbb{C}_0[J^0],$$

where the summation is over the $G \times G$ orbits J and $\mathbb{C}_0[J^0]$ is the contracted semigroup algebra; i.e. the zero of J^0 is the zero of the algebra. Making the isomorphism in (11) explicit is a difficult open problem. For a $G \times G$ orbit J , let

$$H_{\mathbb{C}}(J) = H_{\mathbb{C}}(J, B) = \epsilon \mathbb{C}_0[J^0] \epsilon.$$

Call this an *orbit Hecke algebra*. As in (11), if we use the natural order on Λ and proceed inductively, beginning with the least element of Λ , we have

$$(12) \quad H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B) \cong \bigoplus_J H_{\mathbb{C}}(J, B),$$

where the summation is over the $G \times G$ orbits J . We will make the isomorphism in (12) explicit in Theorem 3.3. We note that $H_{\mathbb{C}}(J, B)$ is an ideal of $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)/\mathcal{I}$, where

$$\mathcal{I} = \sum_{J' < J} H_{\mathbb{C}}(J', B).$$

Hence

$$\widehat{H}_{\mathbb{C}}(J) = \widehat{H}_{\mathbb{C}}(J, B) = H_{\mathbb{C}}(J, B) + H_{\mathbb{C}}(G, B)$$

is a subalgebra of $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)/\mathcal{I}$. We call it the *augmented orbit Hecke algebra*. Now fix $e \in \Lambda$ and let $J = GeG$. Let $I \subseteq S$, P_I, P_I^-, L, B_L be as in (6). The author [19, Section 2] has shown that if $x, y \in D(e)$, then, in $H_{\mathbb{C}}(J)$,

$$(13) \quad A_{ex^{-1}} A_{ye} = Q_{x,y} A_e,$$

where

$$(14) \quad Q_{x,y} = \sum_{w \in W(e)} \frac{|x^{-1}By \cap U_I^- B_L w B|}{|B|} A_w.$$

Let $P = P_I$ and $P^- = P_I^-$, and consider the natural map

$$\xi : P^- P = U_I^- L U_I \rightarrow L.$$

If $w \in W(e)$, then

$$\xi(B^- w B) = B_L^- w B_L = \bigsqcup_{z \in W(e)} (B_L^- w B_L \cap B_L z B_L).$$

Let $x, y \in D(e)$. Then by (7)

$$(15) \quad B_L x^{-1} B y B_L = x^{-1} \cdot x B_L x^{-1} \cdot B \cdot y B_L y^{-1} \cdot y \subseteq x^{-1} B y.$$

Let $x, y \in D(e)$, $z, w \in W(e)$, $a \in x^{-1} B y \cap B^- w B$ be such that $\xi(a) \in B_L z B_L$. Then $B_L z B_L = B_L \xi(a) B_L$. Let $b_1, b_2 \in B_L$ be such that $b_1 \xi(a) b_2 \in B_L^- w B_L$. Now by (15), $b_1 a b_2 \in x^{-1} B y$. Also $a = v \xi(a) u$ for some $v \in U_I^-$, $u \in U_I$. So

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 a b_2 &= b_1 v \xi(a) u b_2 \\ &= b_1 v b_1^{-1} \cdot b_1 \xi(a) b_2 \cdot b_2^{-1} u b_2 \\ &\in U_I^- B_L^- w B_L U_I \\ &= B^- w B \end{aligned}$$

and $\xi(b_1 a b_2) = b_1 \xi(a) b_2$. Thus, for $x, y \in D(e)$ and $z, w \in W(e)$,

$$B_L z B_L \cap \xi(x^{-1} B y \cap B^- w B) \neq \emptyset$$

implies

$$B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L \subseteq \xi(x^{-1} B y \cap B^- w B).$$

For $z, w \in W(e)$, let

$$X_{z,w} = x^{-1} B y \cap \xi^{-1}(B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L).$$

Then

$$(16) \quad X_{z,w} \neq \emptyset \text{ implies } \xi(X_{z,w}) = B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L.$$

Suppose $X_{z,w} \neq \emptyset$, and let $a \in X_{z,w}$. Then $\xi(a) = b_1 z b_2$ for some $b_1, b_2 \in B_L$. Let $c \in X_{z,w}$ be such that $\xi(a) = \xi(c)$. Then for some $v \in U_I^-$, $u \in U_I$,

$$\begin{aligned} c &= v b_1 z b_2 u \\ &= b_1 \cdot b_1^{-1} v b_1 \cdot z \cdot b_2 u b_2^{-1} \cdot b_2 \\ &= b_1 v_1 z u_1 b_2 \quad \text{with } v_1 = b_1^{-1} v b_1 \in U_I^-, \quad u_1 = b_2 u b_2^{-1} \in U_I. \end{aligned}$$

Also by (15)

$$v_1 z u_1 = b_1^{-1} c b_2^{-1} \in b_1^{-1} x^{-1} B y b_2^{-1} \subseteq x^{-1} B y.$$

Thus

$$v_1 z u_1 \in x^{-1} B y \cap U_I^- z U_I.$$

Conversely, if $v_1 \in U_I^-$, $u_1 \in U_I$ with $v_1 z u_1 \in x^{-1} B y$, then by (15),

$$c = b_1 v_1 z u_1 b_2 = b_1 v_1 b_1^{-1} \cdot b_1 z b_2 \cdot b_2^{-1} u_1 b_2 \in x^{-1} B y \cap U_I^- \xi(a) U_I.$$

Hence, $c \in X_{z,w}$ and $\xi(a) = \xi(c)$. Thus each fibre of ξ restricted to $X_{z,w}$ has cardinality $|x^{-1}By \cap U_I^- zU_I|$. Hence by (16)

$$X_{z,w} \neq \emptyset \quad \text{implies} \quad |X_{z,w}| = |B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L| \cdot |U_I^- z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y|.$$

Now suppose $B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L \neq \emptyset$ and $U_I^- z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y \neq \emptyset$. Then for some $v \in U_I^-$ and $u \in U_I$ we have $vzu \in x^{-1} B y$. Also for some $b \in B_L, bz \in B_L^- w B_L$. Then by (15)

$$bvzu = bvb^{-1} \cdot bz \cdot u \in X_{z,w}.$$

So $X_{z,w} \neq \emptyset$. Hence in all cases

$$|X_{z,w}| = |B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L| \cdot |U_I^- z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y|.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |x^{-1} B y \cap B^- w B| &= \sum_{z \in W(e)} |X_{z,w}| \\ (17) \quad &= \sum_{z \in W(e)} |B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L| \cdot |U_I^- z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y|. \end{aligned}$$

Now by [12], [5]

$$|B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L| = R_{w,z} |B_L|,$$

and by (15)

$$\begin{aligned} |B_L| \cdot |U_I^- z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y| &= |U_I^- B_L z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y| \\ &= q^{-\ell(z)} |U_I^- B_L z B \cap x^{-1} B y|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \quad &|B_L z B_L \cap B_L^- w B_L| \cdot |U_I^- z U_I \cap x^{-1} B y| \\ &= q^{-\ell(z)} R_{w,z} |U_I^- B_L z B \cap x^{-1} B y|. \end{aligned}$$

By [12], the inverse of the matrix $(q^{-\ell(z)} R_{w,z})$ is $((-1)^{\ell(z)+\ell(w)} q^{\ell(w)} R_{w,z})$. Thus by (17), (18)

$$(19) \quad |U_I^- B_L w B \cap x^{-1} B y| = q^{\ell(w)} \cdot \sum_{z \in W(e)} (-1)^{\ell(z)+\ell(w)} R_{w,z} |B^- z B \cap x^{-1} B y|.$$

Let $z \in W(e)$, $U_L^- = U^- \cap B_L^-$, $U_L = U \cap B_L$, and

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \{v \in U_L^- | zvz^{-1} \in U_L^-\}, \\ Y &= \{v \in U_L^- | zvz^{-1} \in U_L\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} x^{-1} B y \cap B^- z B &= x^{-1} B y \cap U_I^- U_L^- z B \\ &= x^{-1} B y \cap U_I^- z X B \\ &= x^{-1} B y \cap z U_I^- X B \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 |x^{-1}By \cap zB^{-}B| &= |x^{-1}By \cap zU_I^{-}U_L^{-}B| \\
 &= |x^{-1}By \cap U_I^{-}zU_L^{-}B| \\
 &= |x^{-1}By \cap U_I^{-}zYXB| \\
 &= |x^{-1}By \cap U_I^{-}zYz^{-1} \cdot zXB| \\
 &= |x^{-1}By \cap zYz^{-1} \cdot U_I^{-}zXB| \\
 &= |zYz^{-1}| \cdot |x^{-1}By \cap U_I^{-}zXB|, \quad \text{by (15)} \\
 &= q^{\ell(z)} |x^{-1}By \cap zU_I^{-}XB| \\
 &= q^{\ell(z)} |x^{-1}By \cap B^{-}zB|.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(20) \quad |x^{-1}By \cap zB^{-}B| = q^{\ell(z)} |x^{-1}By \cap B^{-}zB|.$$

By [19, Theorem 2.4]

$$\begin{aligned}
 |x^{-1}By \cap zB^{-}B| &= |z^{-1}x^{-1}By \cap B^{-}B| \\
 &= |B| \cdot q^{\ell(xz) - \ell(y)} R_{xz,y}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by (20)

$$(21) \quad |x^{-1}By \cap B^{-}zB| = |B| \cdot q^{\ell(x) - \ell(y)} R_{xz,y}.$$

So by (14), (19), (21),

$$(22) \quad Q_{x,y} = \sum_{w \in W(e)} q^{\ell(w)} \sum_{z \in W(e)} (-1)^{\ell(z) + \ell(w)} q^{\ell(x) - \ell(y)} R_{w,z} R_{xz,y} \cdot A_w.$$

Now consider the generic monoid Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(R)$. Fix $e \in \Lambda$ and let

$$(23) \quad \mathcal{I} = \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in WfW \\ f < e}} \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}] A_\sigma.$$

Then the *orbit Hecke algebra*

$$\mathcal{H}(e) = \sum_{\sigma \in W_e W} \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}] A_\sigma$$

is an ideal of $\mathcal{H}(R)/\mathcal{I}$. Again we call

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}}(e) = \mathcal{H}(e) + \mathcal{H}(W)$$

the *augmented orbit Hecke algebra*.

Since (13), (22) are valid for all q , they are valid in $\hat{\mathcal{H}}(e)$. Now in $\hat{\mathcal{H}}(e)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{x,y} &= q^{\ell(x) - \ell(y)} \sum_{z \in W(e)} R_{xz,y} \sum_{w \in W(e)} (-1)^{\ell(z) + \ell(w)} q^{\ell(w)} R_{w,z} A_w \\
 &= q^{\ell(x) - \ell(y)} \sum_{z \in W(e)} R_{xz,y} \sum_{w \in W(e)} q^{\ell(z)} \bar{R}_{w,z} A_w \\
 &= q^{\ell(x) - \ell(y)} \sum_{z \in W(e)} R_{xz,y} \bar{A}_z, \quad \text{by (5)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

By [19, Theorem 3.1], the unity of $\mathcal{H}(e)$ is obtained by inverting the matrix $(Q_{x,y})$. Now for $y \in D(e)$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} A_y &= q^{-\ell(y)} \sum_{w \in W} R_{w,y} \bar{A}_w, \quad \text{by (5)} \\ &= q^{-\ell(y)} \sum_{x \in D(e)} \sum_{z \in W(e)} R_{xz,y} \bar{A}_{xz} \\ &= q^{-\ell(y)} \sum_{x \in D(e)} \bar{A}_x \sum_{z \in W(e)} R_{xz,y} \bar{A}_z, \quad \text{by (3)} \\ &= \sum_{x \in D(e)} q^{-\ell(x)} \bar{A}_x Q_{x,y}. \end{aligned}$$

So, for $x \in D(e)$,

$$\bar{A}_x = \sum_{w \in D(e)} q^{\ell(w)} A_w \bar{Q}_{w,x}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} A_y &= \sum_{x \in D(e)} \sum_{w \in D(e)} q^{\ell(w)-\ell(x)} A_w \bar{Q}_{w,x} Q_{x,y} \\ &= \sum_{w \in D(e)} A_w \left(\sum_{x \in D(e)} q^{\ell(w)-\ell(x)} \bar{Q}_{w,x} Q_{x,y} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for $y, w \in D(e)$,

$$\sum_{x \in D(e)} q^{\ell(w)-\ell(x)} \bar{Q}_{w,x} Q_{x,y} = \delta_{w,y} A_e.$$

Hence $(q^{\ell(x)-\ell(y)} \bar{Q}_{x,y})$ is the inverse of $(Q_{x,y})$. Now

$$q^{\ell(x)-\ell(y)} \bar{Q}_{x,y} = \sum_{z \in W(e)} \bar{R}_{xz,y} A_z.$$

Hence by [19, Theorem 3.1] the unity \hat{e} of the orbit algebra $\mathcal{H}(e)$ is given by

$$(24) \quad \hat{e} = \sum_{\substack{x,y \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} \bar{R}_{xz,y} A_{xzy^{-1}}.$$

For $\sigma = xey^{-1} \in WeW$ in standard form, let

$$(25) \quad R_\sigma = \sum_{z \in W_e} R_{xz,y}.$$

Remark 3.1. (i) If $W_e = W_K$, $K \subseteq S$, then by Deodhar [6], $R_\sigma = R_{x,y}^K$. We also note that the condition $xz \leq y$ has been studied by Deodhar [7].

(ii) By (2), $R_\sigma \neq 0$ if and only if σ is triangular.

By (24), we now have

Theorem 3.2. *The unity \hat{e} of the generic orbit Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(e)$ is given by*

$$\hat{e} = \sum_{\sigma \in WeW} \bar{R}_\sigma A_\sigma = \sum_{\sigma \in WeW} q^{-\ell(\sigma)} \bar{R}_\sigma T_\sigma.$$

Now consider \hat{e} as an element of $\mathcal{H}(R)$ and let

$$(26) \quad \tilde{e} = \hat{e} \cdot \prod_{\substack{f \in \Lambda \\ f < e}} (1 - \hat{f}).$$

Using the order on Λ and proceeding by induction, beginning with the least element, we have

Theorem 3.3. (i) *The elements \tilde{e} , $e \in \Lambda$ are independent of the order of the product in (26).*

(ii) *\tilde{e} ($e \in \Lambda$) form an orthogonal set of central idempotents of $\mathcal{H}(R)$, and hence $\mathcal{H}(R) = \bigoplus_{e \in \Lambda} \tilde{e}\mathcal{H}(R)$.*

(iii) *The map $A_\sigma \rightarrow \tilde{e}A_\sigma$, $\sigma \in WeW$, extends to an isomorphism between $\mathcal{H}(e)$ and $\tilde{e}\mathcal{H}(R)$.*

(iv) *If \mathcal{I} is as in (23), then the natural homomorphism from $\mathcal{H}(R)$ to $\mathcal{H}(R)/\mathcal{I}$ restricts to an isomorphism between $\tilde{e}\mathcal{H}(R)$ and $\mathcal{H}(e)$. This isomorphism is the inverse of the isomorphism in (iii).*

Remark 3.4. (i) By Theorem 3.2 and [19, Theorem 3.1] we have an explicit isomorphism between $\mathcal{H}(e)$ and $M_d(\mathcal{H}(W_K))$, where $d = |D(e)|$ and $W(e) = W_e \times W_K$, $K \subseteq S$. We therefore have a sequence of homomorphisms

$$\mathcal{H}(R) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(R)/\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(e) \rightarrow M_d(\mathcal{H}(W_K)).$$

Upon specializing q , we see that an irreducible representation of degree n of $\mathcal{H}(W_K)$ yields explicitly an irreducible representation of degree nd of $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$. Moreover every irreducible representation of $H_{\mathbb{C}}(M, B)$ is obtained in this manner for some $e \in \Lambda$.

(ii) Let $\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$. Then as in Theorem 3.3 (but much more easily) $\Gamma[R]$ is explicitly isomorphic to a direct sum of orbit algebras $\Gamma_0[J^0]$. For $J = WeW$, the unity \underline{e} of $\Gamma_0[J^0]$ is given by

$$\underline{e} = \sum_{x \in D(e)} xex^{-1}.$$

If $d = |D(e)|$, then $\Gamma_0[J^0]$ is isomorphic to $M_d(\Gamma[W_K])$, where $W(e) = W_e \times W_K$, $K \subseteq S$. Now by Lusztig [13] (or see [3]) we have an explicit isomorphism between $Q(q^{1/2})[W_K]$ and $\mathcal{H}(W_K) \otimes_{\Gamma} Q(q^{1/2})$. Combining with (i), we have an explicit but very complicated isomorphism between $\mathcal{H}(R) \otimes_{\Gamma} Q(q^{1/2})$ and $Q(q^{1/2})[R]$, solving a problem posed by Solomon [28].

4. INVOLUTION

We wish to extend the Kazhdan-Lusztig involution (4) on $\mathcal{H}(W)$ to $\mathcal{H}(R)$. By Theorem 3.3 it suffices to do this for the augmented orbit Hecke algebras $\hat{\mathcal{H}}(e)$. We accomplish this by considering the order (1) on WeW and remembering that, by (5), \bar{A}_x , ($x \in W$) is a linear combination of A_y , $y \leq x$. If $\sigma = xey^{-1}$ in standard form, then, by (1),

$$\sigma \leq e \quad \text{if and only if} \quad x \in W(e) \text{ and } x \leq y.$$

Theorem 4.1. *There is a unique extension of the involution on $\mathcal{H}(W)$ to $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(e)$ such that*

$$\overline{A}_e = \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{z,y} A_{zey^{-1}}.$$

If $\sigma = set^{-1} \in WeW$ in standard form, then

$$(27) \quad \overline{A}_\sigma = q^{-\ell(t)} \overline{A}_s \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{tz,y} A_{zey^{-1}}.$$

Proof. Let w_0 and v_0 denote the longest element in W and $W(e)$, respectively. Then $u_0 = w_0 v_0$ is the longest element in $D(e)$. Also

$$(28) \quad \ell(xw_0) = \ell(w_0x) = \ell(w_0) - \ell(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in W.$$

Hence by (3)

$$(29) \quad A_{xw_0} = \overline{A}_x A_{w_0} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{w_0x} = A_{w_0} \overline{A}_x \quad \text{for all } x \in W.$$

If $\sigma = set^{-1}$ in standard form, then

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{A}_\sigma &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{tz,y} A_{zey^{-1}} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{z^{-1}t^{-1},y^{-1}} A_{zey^{-1}} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{v_0z \cdot z^{-1}t^{-1}, v_0z \cdot y^{-1}} A_{zey^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (28)} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{v_0t^{-1}, v_0zy^{-1}} A_{zey^{-1}} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{v_0t^{-1}, v_0zy^{-1}} A_z \overline{A}_{y^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (9), (10)} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{v_0t^{-1}, zy^{-1}} A_{v_0z} \overline{A}_{y^{-1}} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e A_{v_0} \cdot \sum_{\substack{z \in W(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} \overline{R}_{v_0t^{-1}, zy^{-1}} \overline{A}_z \overline{A}_{y^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (29)} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e A_{v_0} \cdot \sum_{x \in W} \overline{R}_{v_0t^{-1}, x} \overline{A}_x, \quad \text{by (3)} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e A_{v_0} \cdot \sum_{x \in W} \overline{R}_{v_0t^{-1}, w_0x} \overline{A}_{w_0x} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e A_{v_0} \cdot \sum_{x \in W} \overline{R}_{x, u_0t^{-1}} \overline{A}_{w_0x} \\ &= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e A_{v_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} \cdot \sum_{x \in W} \overline{R}_{x, u_0t^{-1}} \overline{A}_x, \quad \text{by (29)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \overline{A}_s \cdot q^{-\ell(t)} A_e A_{v_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} \cdot q^{-\ell(e)+\ell(t)} \overline{A}_{u_0 t^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (5), (28)} \\
&= q^{-\ell(e)} \overline{A}_s A_e A_{v_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} \overline{A}_{u_0 t^{-1}} \\
&= q^{-\ell(e)} \overline{A}_s A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0 t^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (29)} \\
&= q^{-\ell(e)} \overline{A}_s A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{w_0} A_{v_0 t^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (29)} \\
&= q^{-\ell(e)} \overline{A}_s A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{w_0} A_{v_0} A_{t^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (3)} \\
&= q^{-\ell(e)} \overline{A}_s A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0} A_{t^{-1}}, \quad \text{by (29)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$(30) \quad \overline{A}_\sigma = q^{-\ell(e)} \overline{A}_s A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0} A_{t^{-1}}.$$

In particular,

$$(31) \quad \overline{A}_e = q^{-\ell(e)} A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0}.$$

By (13), (14), (22), we see that

$$A_{ex^{-1}} A_{ye} = 0 \quad \text{if } x, y \in D(e), \quad y < x.$$

Hence, by (3), (5), (9), (10)

$$(32) \quad A_e \overline{A}_{x^{-1}} \overline{A}_x A_e = q^{\ell(x)} A_e \quad \text{for } x \in D(e)$$

and

$$(33) \quad A_e \overline{A}_{x^{-1}} \overline{A}_y A_e = 0 \quad \text{if } x \in D(e), \quad y \in W, \quad y < x.$$

By (31), (32)

$$(34) \quad \overline{A}_e \cdot \overline{A}_e = \overline{A}_e.$$

By (29) we see that for all $x \in W$,

$$A_{w_0} A_x \overline{A}_{w_0} = A_{w_0} \overline{A}_{x w_0} = A_{w_0 x w_0} = \overline{A}_{w_0 x} A_{w_0} = \overline{A}_{w_0} A_x A_{w_0}.$$

Hence for all $x \in W$,

$$(35) \quad A_{w_0 x w_0} = A_{w_0} A_x \overline{A}_{w_0} = \overline{A}_{w_0} A_x A_{w_0} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{w_0}^2 A_x = A_x A_{w_0}^2.$$

By (29), (35) we see that for all $z \in W(e)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0} A_z &= A_{v_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} A_{v_0} A_z = \overline{A}_{w_0}^2 A_{v_0}^2 A_z \\
&= A_z \overline{A}_{w_0}^2 A_{v_0}^2 = A_z A_{v_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} \overline{A}_{w_0} A_{v_0} = A_z \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0}.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence by (5), (10), (31)

$$(36) \quad \overline{A}_e A_z = A_z \overline{A}_e, \quad \overline{A}_e \overline{A}_z = \overline{A}_z \overline{A}_e \quad \text{for all } z \in W(e).$$

If $x \in D(e)$, then by (28),

$$\begin{aligned}
\ell(u_0 x^{-1}) &= \ell(w_0 v_0 x^{-1}) = \ell(w_0) - \ell(v_0 x^{-1}) \\
&= \ell(w_0) - \ell(v_0) - \ell(x) = \ell(u_0) - \ell(x).
\end{aligned}$$

So, by (3), $A_{u_0} = A_{u_0 x^{-1}} A_x$. Hence

$$\overline{A}_e A_{x^{-1}} = A_e \overline{A}_{u_0^{-1}} \overline{A}_{u_0 x^{-1}} \quad \text{for all } x \in D(e).$$

So, by (33),

$$\overline{A}_e A_{x^{-1}} \overline{A}_e = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in D(e), \quad x \neq 1.$$

So, by (3), (36),

$$\overline{A_e} A_x \overline{A_e} = 0 \quad \text{for all } x \in W \setminus W(e).$$

By (3), (5), (10), (33), $A_e \overline{A_x} A_e = 0$ for $x \in W \setminus W(e)$. Hence, by (5), (34), (36),

$$(37) \quad \overline{A_e A_x A_e} = \overline{A_e} \overline{A_x} \overline{A_e} \quad \text{for all } x \in W.$$

By (3), (5), (30), (31), (36),

$$\overline{A_x A_\sigma} = \overline{A_x} \overline{A_\sigma}, \overline{A_\sigma A_x} = \overline{A_\sigma} \overline{A_x} \quad \text{for all } x \in W, \sigma \in WeW.$$

It follows from (5), (9), (37) that $\bar{\cdot} : \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(e) \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{H}}(e)$ is a homomorphism. To complete the proof we need to show that $\overline{\overline{A_e}} = A_e$. Now, by (5), (31),

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\overline{A_e}} &= q^{\ell(e)} \overline{A_e} A_{u_0^{-1}} A_{u_0} \\ &= q^{\ell(e)} q^{-\ell(e)} A_e \overline{A_{u_0^{-1}}} \overline{A_{u_0}} A_{u_0^{-1}} A_{u_0} \\ &= A_e. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof.

If $x, z \in W$, then we see by induction on $\ell(z)$ that

$$(38) \quad A_x A_z \in \sum_{\substack{y \leq x \\ w \leq z \\ \ell(yw) = \ell(y) + \ell(w)}} \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}] A_{yw}.$$

By (3), (5), (38) and Theorem 4.1, we have

Corollary 4.2. *Let $\sigma \in WeW$. Then there exist $R_{\theta, \sigma} \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$, $\theta \in WeW$, such that, in $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}(e)$,*

- (i) $\overline{A_\sigma} = q^{\ell(\sigma) - \ell(e)} \sum_{\theta \in WeW} \overline{R_{\theta, \sigma}} A_\theta$,
- (ii) $R_{\theta, \sigma} \neq 0$ only if $\theta \leq \sigma$,
- (iii) $R_{\sigma, \sigma} = 1$.

Problem 4.3. Determine the polynomials $R_{\theta, \sigma}$ explicitly for $\sigma, \theta \in WeW$. Does $\theta \leq \sigma$ imply $R_{\theta, \sigma} \neq 0$?

When $W(e) = W_e$, Theorem 4.1 can be simplified by the use of the relative R -polynomials of Deodhar [6, Proposition 2.12].

Corollary 4.4. *Suppose $W(e) = W_e = W_I$, $I \subseteq S$. Let $\sigma = set^{-1} \in WeW$ in standard form. Then $s, t \in D(e)$ and*

$$\overline{A_\sigma} = q^{\ell(s) - \ell(t)} \sum_{x, y \in D(e)} \overline{R_{x, s}^I} \overline{R_{t, y}^I} A_{xey^{-1}}.$$

In [12], Kazhdan and Lusztig introduced the now-famous polynomials $P_{x, y} \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ to define a basis

$$(39) \quad C_y = (-1)^{\ell(y)} q^{\ell(y)/2} \sum_{x \in W} (-1)^{\ell(x)} \overline{P_{x, y}} A_x, \quad y \in W,$$

of the $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$ -algebra $\mathcal{H}(W)$ such that $\overline{C_y} = C_y$ for all $y \in W$. We refer to [10, Chapter 7] for details.

Let $e \in \Lambda$, and let w_0 and v_0 denote the longest element of W and $W(e)$, respectively. For $\sigma = set^{-1}$ in standard form, let

$$(40) \quad C_\sigma = (-1)^{\ell(t)} q^{-\ell(t)/2} C_s \cdot \sum_{\substack{y \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} (-1)^{\ell(yz)} \bar{P}_{w_0 y z v_0, w_0 t v_0} A_{z^{-1} e y^{-1}}.$$

Theorem 4.5. *Let $e \in \Lambda$. Then $\bar{C}_\sigma = C_\sigma$ for all $\sigma \in WeW$, and they form a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$ -basis of $\mathcal{H}(e)$.*

Proof. Let $\sigma = set^{-1}$ in standard form. Then it is easy to see that

$$q^{(\ell(t) - \ell(s))/2} C_\sigma - A_\sigma$$

is a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$ -linear combination of A_θ such that if $\theta = xey^{-1}$ in standard form, then either $y < t$ or else $y = t$ and $s < x$. It follows that C_σ ($\sigma \in WeW$) form a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$ -basis of $\mathcal{H}(e)$. Thus by (39) it suffices to show that, for all $t \in D(e)$, $\bar{C}_{et^{-1}} = C_{et^{-1}}$. So fix $t \in D(e)$. Let $u_0 = w_0 v_0 \in D(e)$. Then, by (28),

$$(41) \quad w_0 y v_0 \in D(e), \quad \ell(w_0 y v_0) = \ell(u_0) - \ell(y) \quad \text{for all } y \in D(e).$$

For $y \in D(e)$ let

$$(42) \quad \mathcal{P}_{t,y} = q^{-\ell(t)/2} \sum_{z \in W(e)} (-1)^{\ell(yz)} \bar{P}_{w_0 y z v_0, w_0 t v_0} A_{z^{-1}}.$$

So, by (40),

$$C_{et^{-1}} = (-1)^{\ell(t)} \sum_{y \in D(e)} \mathcal{P}_{t,y} A_{ey^{-1}}.$$

Hence by (27)

$$\bar{C}_{et^{-1}} = (-1)^{\ell(t)} \sum_{y \in D(e)} \bar{\mathcal{P}}_{t,y} \cdot \sum_{\substack{x \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} q^{-\ell(y)} \bar{R}_{yz,x} A_{ze x^{-1}}.$$

Let

$$(43) \quad \mathcal{R}_{y,x} = q^{-\ell(y)} \sum_{z \in W(e)} \bar{R}_{yz,x} A_x.$$

So

$$\bar{C}_{et^{-1}} = (-1)^{\ell(t)} \sum_{x,y \in D(e)} \bar{\mathcal{P}}_{t,y} \mathcal{R}_{y,x} A_{ex^{-1}}.$$

Thus we need to show that, for all $x \in D(e)$,

$$(44) \quad \mathcal{P}_{t,x} = \sum_{y \in D(e)} \bar{\mathcal{P}}_{t,y} \mathcal{R}_{y,x}.$$

Now by (3), (39), (41),

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{v_0 t^{-1} w_0} &= (-1)^{\ell(tu_0)} q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(t)/2} \sum_{x \in W} (-1)^{\ell(x)} \bar{P}_{x, w_0 t v_0} A_{x^{-1}} \\
 &= (-1)^{\ell(tu_0)} q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(t)/2} \sum_{y \in D(e)} \left[\sum_{z \in W(e)} (-1)^{\ell(yu_0 z)} \bar{P}_{w_0 y v_0 z, w_0 t v_0} A_{z^{-1}} \right] \cdot A_{v_0 y^{-1} w_0} \\
 &= (-1)^{\ell(t)} q^{\ell(u_0)/2} \sum_{y \in D(e)} \left[q^{-\ell(t)/2} \sum_{z \in W(e)} (-1)^{\ell(yz)} \bar{P}_{w_0 y v_0 z, w_0 t v_0} A_{z^{-1}} \right] \cdot A_{v_0 y^{-1} w_0}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Substituting $v_0 z v_0$ for z and using (35), (42), we see that

$$(45) \quad C_{v_0 t^{-1} w_0} = (-1)^{\ell(t)} q^{\ell(u_0)/2} \sum_{y \in D(e)} \bar{A}_{v_0} \mathcal{P}_{t, y} A_{v_0} \cdot A_{v_0 y^{-1} w_0}.$$

So

$$(46) \quad \bar{C}_{v_0 t^{-1} w_0} = (-1)^{\ell(t)} q^{-\ell(u_0)/2} \sum_{y \in D(e)} A_{v_0} \bar{\mathcal{P}}_{t, y} \bar{A}_{v_0} \cdot \bar{A}_{v_0 y^{-1} w_0}.$$

By (3), (5), (41),

$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{A}_{v_0 y^{-1} w_0} &= q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(y)} \sum_{\substack{x \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} \bar{R}_{w_0 x v_0 z, w_0 y v_0} A_{z^{-1}} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0} \\
 &= q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(y)} \sum_{\substack{x \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} \bar{R}_{y v_0, x v_0 z} A_z^{-1} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0} \\
 &= q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(y)} \sum_{\substack{x \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} \bar{R}_{y v_0 z^{-1} v_0, x} A_{z^{-1}} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0}, \\
 &\quad \text{since } \ell(y v_0) = \ell(y v_0 z^{-1} v_0) + \ell(v_0 z) \\
 &\quad \text{and } \ell(x v_0 z) = \ell(x) + \ell(v_0 z) \\
 &= q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(y)} \sum_{\substack{x \in D(e) \\ z \in W(e)}} \bar{R}_{y z, x} A_{v_0 z v_0} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0} \\
 &= q^{\ell(u_0) - \ell(y)} \sum_{x \in D(e)} A_{v_0} \left[\sum_{z \in W(e)} \bar{R}_{y z, x} A_z \right] \bar{A}_{v_0} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0}, \quad \text{by (35)} \\
 &= q^{\ell(u_0)} A_{v_0} \left[\sum_{x \in D(e)} \mathcal{R}_{y, x} \right] \bar{A}_{v_0} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0}, \quad \text{by (43)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, by (46),

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{C}_{v_0 t^{-1} w_0} &= (-1)^{\ell(t)} q^{\ell(u_0)/2} \sum_{\substack{x \in D(e) \\ y \in D(e)}} A_{v_0} \overline{P}_{t,y} \mathcal{R}_{y,x} \overline{A}_{v_0} A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0} \\ &= (-1)^{\ell(t)} q^{\ell(u_0)/2} \sum_{x \in D(e)} \overline{A}_{v_0} \left[\sum_{y \in D(e)} \overline{P}_{t,y} \mathcal{R}_{y,x} \right] A_{v_0} \cdot A_{v_0 x^{-1} w_0},\end{aligned}$$

by (35). Since $C_{v_0 t^{-1} w_0} = \overline{C}_{v_0 t^{-1} w_0}$, we see by (45) that (44) is valid. This completes the proof. \square

Using (3), (5), (38), we have

Corollary 4.6. *Let $\sigma \in WeW$. Then there exist $P_{\theta,\sigma} \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$, $\theta \in WeW$, such that in $\mathcal{H}(e)$*

- (i) $C_\sigma = (-1)^{\ell(\sigma)} q^{(\ell(\sigma) - \ell(e))/2} \sum_{\theta \in WeW} (-1)^{\ell(\theta)} \overline{P}_{\theta,\sigma} A_\theta$,
- (ii) $P_{\theta,\sigma} = 0$ if $0 \not\leq \sigma$,
- (iii) $P_{\sigma,\sigma} = 1$.

Problem 4.7. Determine $P_{\theta,\sigma}$ explicitly for $\theta, \sigma \in WeW$. Is $P_{\theta,\sigma} \neq 0$ for $\theta \leq \sigma$?

Remark 4.8. Renner [26] has posed the problem of finding the correct polynomials $P_{\theta,\sigma}$ for $\theta, \sigma \in R$. Thus Corollary 4.6 provides a partial solution.

In the special case $W(e) = W_e$ the polynomials $P_{\theta,\sigma}$ are related to the relative Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials $\tilde{P}_{x,y}^I$ studied by Deodhar [6], [8] and Douglass [9].

Corollary 4.9. *Let $W(e) = W_e = W_I$, $I \subseteq S$, and let $\sigma = set^{-1}$, $\theta = xey^{-1} \in WeW$ in standard form. Then $s, t, x, y \in D(e)$ and $P_{\theta,\sigma} = \tilde{P}_{x,s}^I \tilde{P}_{w_0 y v_0, w_0 t v_0}^I$.*

Combining Theorems 3.3, 4.1 and 4.5, we have

Theorem 4.10. *For $\sigma \in WeW$, let $\overline{A}_\sigma, C_\sigma \in \mathcal{H}(R)$ be given by (27), (40) respectively. Then:*

- (i) *The map $\tilde{e}A_\sigma \rightarrow \tilde{e}\overline{A}_\sigma$ yields an involution on $\mathcal{H}(R)$ extending the involution on $\mathcal{H}(W)$.*
- (ii) *If $\tilde{C}_\sigma = \tilde{e}C_\sigma$, then \tilde{C}_σ is invariant under the involution in (i), and \tilde{C}_σ ($\sigma \in R$) forms a $\mathbb{Z}[q^{1/2}, q^{-1/2}]$ -basis of $\mathcal{H}(R)$.*

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