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§ Tits systems

Example G : conn. red. alg. gp.

$B \subset G$: Borel subgp. $T \subset B$ maximal torus

$N := N_G(T)$ ($\Rightarrow N \cap B = T$)

^{std. par.}

$W := N/T$: Weyl gp. $S \subset W$: simple ref's ass'd to B

^{Bruhat cells}

$\hookrightarrow (W, S)$: Coxeter gp., Bruhat decomp., geom. of G/B ...

Def. G : gp.

• $B, N \subset G$: subgps

• $S \subset W := N/(B \cap N)$: fin subset

def (G, B, N, S) is a Tits system (aka BN-pair)

$\Leftrightarrow (BN_1) \begin{cases} B \cap N \triangleleft N \quad (\hookrightarrow W: \text{gp.}) \\ W = \langle S \rangle \end{cases}$

$(BN_2) \quad G = \langle B, N \rangle$

$(BN_3) \quad \forall s \in S, s B s^{-1} \not\subset B$

^{$s B s^{-1}$: well-def.}

$(BN_4) \quad \forall w \in W, \forall s \in S, s w s^{-1} = B w B$

$\hookrightarrow C(1) \subset C(w) \subset C(w) \cup C(sw)$

Thm. 5.1.3

(b) $Y \subset S$: subset, $W_Y := \langle Y \rangle$

$P_Y := B W_Y B \subset G$: subgp.

(c) Bruhat decomp.

(c1) $G = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} C(w)$

(c2) More generally, for $Y, Y' \subset S$ subsets.

$G = \bigsqcup_{w \in W_Y \setminus W/Y'} P_Y w P_{Y'}$

(e) (W, S) : Cox. gp.

$$(d) C(\lambda) C(\mu) = \begin{cases} C(\lambda\mu) & \text{if } l(\lambda\mu) > l(\mu) \\ C(\mu) \cup C(\lambda\mu) & \text{if } l(\lambda\mu) < l(\mu) \end{cases}$$

$$(g) \begin{cases} Y \subset S \\ Y \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{bij.}} \begin{cases} P \subset G \text{ std. par. subgps} \\ \text{(i.e. } P > B) \end{cases}$$

$$Y \xrightarrow{\text{bij.}} P_Y$$

$$(i) Y \subset S, w \in W'_Y := \{w \in W \mid l(w) \geq l(w) \text{ } \forall v \in W_Y\}$$

$$(i_1) w = w_1 \dots w_k \text{ s.t. } l(w) = \sum_{i=1}^k l(w_i)$$

$$A_i \subset C(w_i) \text{ s.t. } A_i \rightarrow C(w_i)/B \text{ is bij. (resp. surj.) } (\forall i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi: A_1 \times \dots \times A_k \rightarrow BwP_Y/P_Y \text{ is bij. (resp. surj.)}$$

$$(a_1, \dots, a_k) \mapsto a_1 \dots a_k \text{ mod } P_Y$$

$$(i_2) w = s_1 \dots s_k \text{ red. exp.}$$

$$Z_i \subset P_{s_i} \text{ (} i = P_{s_i} \text{)} \text{ s.t. } Z_i \rightarrow P_{s_i}/B \text{ is surj. } (\forall i)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}(\varphi: Z_1 \times \dots \times Z_k \rightarrow G/B) = \bigcup_{v \in W} BvP_Y/P_Y$$

Def. 5.1.4

(a) (G.B.N.S): Tits system is a topological Tits system

$$\text{if (BNS)} \begin{cases} G: \text{ Hausdorff top. gp.} \\ B, N \subset G: \text{ closed subgps} \\ B \cap N \subset N: \text{ open subgp. (i.e. } W = N/B \cap N \text{ is discrete)} \end{cases}$$

$$(BN_6) \forall \lambda \in S, (P_\lambda := P_{1, \lambda} = B \cup C(\lambda))$$

$$\bullet \exists n(\lambda) > 0, P_\lambda/B \underset{\text{homeo}}{\cong} S^{n(\lambda)} \text{ sphere}$$

$$\bullet \pi_\lambda: P_\lambda \rightarrow P_\lambda/B \text{ has a local conti. section } (\Rightarrow \text{principal } B\text{-bundle})$$

Thm. 5.1.5 (G.B.N.S): top. Tits sys., $Y \subset S$

Assume G/P_Y is Hausdorff

$$(i) \forall w \in W'_Y$$

$$\overline{BwP_Y} = \bigsqcup_{v \in W} BvP_Y = \bigcup_{v \in W} BvP_Y$$

$$(\Rightarrow B\text{-orbits in } G/P_Y \text{ are locally closed.})$$

(2) Define a new top. on G/P_Y (ind. lim. top.) by

$$A \subset G/P_Y \text{ is closed} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \pi_Y^{-1}(A) \cap \overline{BwP_Y} \subset G \text{ is closed } (\forall w \in W_Y')$$

$$\pi_Y: G \rightarrow G/P_Y$$

Then G/P_Y is a CW-cpx. w/ cells $\{ \underbrace{BwP_Y/P_Y}_{\approx \mathbb{D}^{n(w)}} \}_{w \in W_Y'}$
 $\approx \mathbb{D}^{n(w)} / n(w) := \sum_{i=1}^p n_i \alpha_i$ if $w = \alpha_1 \dots \alpha_p$ (red)

(sketch pf. of (V) for $w = \alpha \in S$)

As $\pi_\alpha: P_\alpha \rightarrow P_\alpha/B$ is loc. triv.

$\exists Z_\alpha \subset P_\alpha$: cpt. subset

$$Z_\alpha B = P_\alpha \text{ \& } \overline{Z_\alpha^\circ} = Z_\alpha \quad (Z_\alpha^\circ := Z_\alpha \cap C(\alpha) \hookrightarrow Z_\alpha^\circ B = C(\alpha))$$

$$\overline{B_\alpha P_Y} = \overline{C(\alpha) P_Y}$$

$$= \overline{Z_\alpha^\circ P_Y} \quad (\textcircled{2})$$

$$= Z_\alpha P_Y \quad (\text{b/c } Z_\alpha P_Y / P_Y = \text{Im}(\underbrace{Z_\alpha}_{\text{cpt.}} \rightarrow \underbrace{G/P_Y}_{\text{Hausdorff}}) : \text{closed})$$

$$= P_\alpha P_Y \quad (\textcircled{1})$$

$$= B_\alpha P_Y \cup P_Y \quad \text{disj. by } \alpha \in W_Y' \text{ (i.e. } \alpha \in Y)$$

Prop. 5.1.7 (G.B.N.S): Tits system

$\Rightarrow G$ is the amalgamated prod. of $\{N, P_\alpha \mid \alpha \in S\}$

i.e. fibered sum w.r.t. inclusions $N \cap P_\alpha \rightarrow N, P_\alpha \cap P_\beta \rightarrow P_\alpha$

(Key: to prove $G = BNB$ for the amal. prod.)

Thm. 5.1.8

S : fin. set.

$(B, N, P_\alpha : \alpha \in S)$: system of gp's (i.e. $\exists F$: set s.t. $B, N, P_\alpha \subset F$)

Assume $(P_1) - (P_3)$:

& any \cap of two is a subgp. w/ compat. str.)

(P_1) $\forall \alpha \neq \alpha' \in S, P_\alpha \cap P_{\alpha'} = B$

(P_2) $H := B \cap N$ is normal in N ($\Rightarrow W := N/H$: gp.)

(P_3) For $\alpha \in S, N_\alpha := N \cap P_\alpha$

$\Rightarrow N_0/H \subset W$ is of order 2
 $\{1, s\}$

(P4) $P_0 = B \cup B_s B$ (\perp by (P3))

(P5) (W, S) is a Coxeter gp.

(P6) B is not normal in any P_s

closely related to axioms of
 \rightarrow Tits system

(P7) $\pi: N \rightarrow W$ quot. map

$\forall n \in N, \exists$ expression $n = n_1 \dots n_p$ w/ $n_i \in N_{s_i} \setminus H$ ($\exists s_i \in S$)

(lifting a red. exp. of $s = \pi(n)$)

define $B(n_1, \dots, n_p) \subset B$ and $\gamma(n_1, \dots, n_p): B(n_1, \dots, n_p) \rightarrow B$ inductively by

- $B(n_i) := \underbrace{B \cap n_i^{-1} B n_i}_{\subset P_{s_i}}$
 $B(n_1, \dots, n_i) := \underbrace{B \cap n_i^{-1} B(n_1, \dots, n_{i-1}) n_i}_{\subset P_{s_i}}$
 $B(h) := B$ ($h \in H$)

- $\gamma(n_1, \dots, n_p): B(n_1, \dots, n_p) \rightarrow B$

$$h \mapsto n_p h n_p^{-1} \mapsto \dots \mapsto n_1 \dots n_p h n_p^{-1} \dots n_1^{-1}$$

$\text{in } P_{s_p} \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{in } P_{s_1}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} B(n_1, \dots, n_p) \text{ dep. only on } s & \rightarrow =: B_n =: B_s \\ \gamma(n_1, \dots, n_p) \text{ dep. only on } n & \rightarrow =: \gamma_n \end{cases}$$

(P7) $\forall w \in W, \exists s \in S$ s.t. $l(ws) = l(w) + 1$

$$\Rightarrow B_w B_s = B$$

(P8) Let $s, t \in S, w \in W$ s.t. $wtw^{-1} = s$ & $l(wt) = l(w) + 1$

Then $\forall m \in \pi^{-1}(s), \forall n \in \pi^{-1}(w)$ ($\Rightarrow m' := n^{-1} m n \in \pi^{-1}(t)$), $\forall h \in B \setminus B_t$

$\exists y \in h B_t \cap B_n, \exists y', y'' \in B_n$

s.t. $\begin{cases} m'^{-1} y m' = y' m' y'' \in P_t \\ m \gamma_n(y) m^{-1} = \gamma_n(y') m^{-1} \gamma_n(y'') \in P_s \end{cases}$

$$Y := N \cup \bigcup_{s \in S} P_s$$

G : the amal. prod. of $\{B, N, P_s \mid s \in S\}$

cf.)
 by (P7)
 $B = B_n B_t$

Then (1) The can. map $\varphi: Y \rightarrow G$ is inj. (stronger than " $N \rightarrow G, P_n \rightarrow G$ are inj.")

(2) $(G, \underline{B}, \underline{N}, S)$ is a Tits sys.
Image

§ Refined Tits systems

Def (Kac - Peterson)

(G, N, U_+, U_-, H, S) is a refined Tits sys.

gp. $\underbrace{\text{subgp's of } G}_{\text{s.t. } H \subset H} < W := \underbrace{N/H}_{\text{fm. subset}}$

def. \Leftrightarrow (RT1) :
$$\begin{cases} G = \langle U_+, N \rangle \\ H \triangleleft N \\ W = \langle S \rangle \\ s^2 = 1 \ (\forall s \in S) \end{cases}$$

(RT2) For $s \in S, w \in W$

Put $U_s := U_+ \cap \underbrace{U_-^s}_{:= s^{-1}U_-s}$

(a) $U_s^s \setminus \{1\} \subset U_s \circ H \circ U_s$

(b) $U_s \neq \{1\}$

(c) $U_s^w \subset U_+$ or $U_s^w \subset U_-$

(d) $U_+ = U_s(U_+ \cap U_+^s)$

(RT3) $u_- u u_+ = 1 \ (u_{\pm} \in U_{\pm}, u \in N)$

$\Rightarrow u_- = u = u_+ = 1$

$(\Rightarrow U_- \cap N = U_+ \cap N = U_- \cap U_+ = 1, \underline{B \cap N = H})$

$B := H \cdot U_+ \subset G$: subgp.

Thm. (1) (G, B, N, S) is a Tits sys.

(2) Birkhoff decomp.

$G = \coprod_{w \in N} U_- \circ U_+ \ (= \coprod_{w \in W} U_- \circ w B)$

Also, for $\forall Y \subset S$.

$G = \coprod_{w \in W_Y} U_- \circ w P_Y$