

THE COMBINATORICS OF COXETER CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT. We present an alternative construction of Soergel’s category of bimodules associated to a reflection faithful representation of a Coxeter system. We show that its objects can be viewed as sheaves on the associated moment graph. We introduce an exact structure and show that Soergel’s “special” bimodules are the projective objects. Then we construct the indecomposable projectives by both a global and a local method, discuss a version of the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjecture and prove it for universal Coxeter systems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Coxeter systems abound in representation theory and geometry and can often be used to describe categorical structures. Conversely, some of the most intriguing combinatorial problems for Coxeter systems can, as yet, only be proven by “categorification”. The main objective of this article is to study such a categorification.

Let V be a *reflection faithful* representation of a Coxeter system $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ over a field k of characteristic $\neq 2$ (see Definition 2.1). Let $S = S_k(V^*)$ be the symmetric algebra over $V^* = \text{Hom}_k(V, k)$, graded such that $\deg V^* = 2$. Let $\Lambda \subset V$ be an orbit of \mathcal{W} and choose a partial order on Λ such that two elements are comparable if they differ by a reflection in \mathcal{W} . To such data we assign an additive S -category $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\Lambda)$ together with an exact structure.

We consider three different realizations of the category \mathcal{V} . The first and maybe the easiest is the following. There is an associative and commutative S -algebra \mathcal{Z} assigned to the action of \mathcal{W} on the orbit Λ . The partial order is used to define a cofiltration on each \mathcal{Z} -module in a functorial way. Then \mathcal{V} is the subcategory of objects such that each quotient in the filtration is graded free over S .

The second realization is similar and is due to Soergel. Suppose that k is infinite and identify S with the space of polynomial functions on V . We consider S -bimodules supported on a finite union of twisted diagonals in $V \times V$ (cf. Section 4). The length function on \mathcal{W} induces a support filtration on such bimodules in a functorial way. Let \mathcal{F}_{∇} be the category of S -bimodules whose subquotients are isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of the polynomial functions on the respective diagonals, shifted in degree.

Assume that $\Lambda \subset V$ is a regular orbit, i.e. that the stabilizer of each point is trivial, and choose $v \in \Lambda$. Identify \mathcal{W} and Λ via the action of \mathcal{W} on v . We will show that the category $\mathcal{V}(\Lambda)$, that is constructed using the partial order induced by the Bruhat order, is equivalent to \mathcal{F}_{∇} .

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The third realization is different and more local in nature. From the partially ordered orbit Λ (not necessarily regular) we construct a *moment graph* \mathcal{G} , i.e. a directed graph without cycles and double edges and a labelling of each edge by a one-dimensional subspace of V^* . In [BMP] Braden and MacPherson defined the notion of a sheaf on such a graph. We construct $\mathcal{V}(\mathcal{G})$ as the category of all sheaves that are generated by global sections and are flabby and have the property that the sections on each upwardly closed subgraph form a graded free module over S .

In [Fie2] it was shown that the first and the third realizations lead to equivalent categories. The first result in this article is the equivalence to Soergel’s construction.

The exact structure on \mathcal{V} is naturally associated to the partial order on Λ and was defined in [Fie2] (cf. also [Dyer2] for an analogous exact structure). It allows us to introduce notions common to abelian categories, such as short exact sequences, exact functors, or projective objects. Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{V}$ be the full subcategory of projective objects. We show that the subcategory $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{F}_{\nabla}$ of “special bimodules”, defined in [Soe3], corresponds to \mathcal{P} under the equivalence $\mathcal{F}_{\nabla} \cong \mathcal{V}$. This is done using a well-known construction of projectives by translation functors. We also show that the indecomposable projectives correspond to the *Braden-MacPherson sheaves* on \mathcal{G} .

It is conjectured in [Soe3] that the graded characters of the indecomposable objects in \mathcal{B} are given by the Kazhdan–Lusztig self-dual elements in the Hecke algebra. We use the equivalence of the global and the local realizations to support the conjecture and to prove it in the case of universal Coxeter systems. I hope that the comparison of the global and local viewpoints turn out to be valuable beyond the results of this article.

2. A CATEGORY ASSOCIATED TO AN ORBIT OF A COXETER SYSTEM

2.1. Reflection representations. Let $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ be a not necessarily finite Coxeter system and $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{W}$ the set of reflections in \mathcal{W} , i.e. the orbit of \mathcal{S} under conjugation. Choose a field k of characteristic $\neq 2$ and let V be a finite dimensional representation of \mathcal{W} over k . For $w \in \mathcal{W}$ we denote by $V^w \subset V$ the set of w -fixpoints. The following is Soergel’s definition of *spiegelungstreu*.

Definition 2.1 ([Soe3], Definition 1.5). By a *reflection faithful representation* of $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ we mean a faithful, finite dimensional representation V of \mathcal{W} such that, for each $w \in \mathcal{W}$, the subspace V^w is a hyperplane in V if and only if $w \in \mathcal{T}$.

The *geometric representation* of $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ (cf. [Hum]) might not be reflection faithful. In [Soe3] a reflection faithful representation was constructed over the field \mathbb{R} for each Coxeter system $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$. In the crystallographic cases it coincides with the representation of \mathcal{W} on the Cartan subalgebra of the associated Kac-Moody algebra. If $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ is crystallographic and if we denote by L its root lattice, then the induced representation on $L \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} k$ being reflection faithful depends on the characteristic of k .

From now on suppose that V is reflection faithful. For a reflection t let V^{-t} be the t -eigenspace for the eigenvalue -1 .

Lemma 2.2. *Let $s, t \in \mathcal{T}$. Then*

- (1) $V^s = V^t \Leftrightarrow V^{-s} = V^{-t} \Leftrightarrow s = t$.
- (2) *Let $x \in V$ and suppose $s.x = t.x \neq x$. Then $s = t$.*

Proof. Part (1) is proven in [Soe3]. Note that for each $s \in \mathcal{T}$ and $x \in V$, $x - s.x \in V^{-s}$, and hence (2) follows from (1) and the fact that V^{-s} is one-dimensional for $s \in \mathcal{T}$. \square

Let $S = S_k(V^*)$ be the symmetric algebra of $V^* = \text{Hom}_k(V, k)$, endowed with the unique algebra \mathbb{Z} -grading given by setting V^* in degree 2. For a graded S -module M and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote by $M_{\{n\}}$ its homogeneous component of degree n . In the following we will only consider \mathbb{Z} -graded S -modules, and a morphism $f: M \rightarrow N$ of graded S -modules will always be of degree zero, i.e. such that $f(M_{\{n\}}) \subset N_{\{n\}}$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

2.2. The structure algebra. For each $t \in \mathcal{T}$ let $\alpha_t \in V^*$ be a non-trivial linear form vanishing on the hyperplane V^t . Then α_t is well-defined up to a non-zero scalar. Moreover, α_s and α_t are linearly independent if $s \neq t$ by Lemma 2.2.

Let $\Lambda \subset V$ be an orbit of \mathcal{W} and define

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda) := \left\{ (z_x) \in \prod_{x \in \Lambda} S \mid \begin{array}{l} z_x \equiv z_{t.x} \pmod{\alpha_t} \\ \text{for all } x \in \Lambda \text{ and } t \in \mathcal{T} \end{array} \right\}.$$

\mathcal{Z} is a commutative, associative, \mathbb{Z} -graded S -algebra. For any subset $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ let \mathcal{Z}^Ω be the image of \mathcal{Z} under the projection $\prod_{x \in \Lambda} S \rightarrow \prod_{x \in \Omega} S$ with kernel $\prod_{x \in \Lambda \setminus \Omega} S$. We write $\mathcal{Z}^{x_1, \dots, x_n}$ instead of $\mathcal{Z}^{\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}}$.

Definition 2.3. Let $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ be the category of graded \mathcal{Z} -modules that are finitely generated over S and torsion free over S , and such that the action of \mathcal{Z} factors over \mathcal{Z}^Ω for a finite subset $\Omega \subset \Lambda$. Let the morphisms be the graded \mathcal{Z} -morphisms of degree zero.

Choose $v \in \Lambda$. The action of \mathcal{W} on v gives an identification $\mathcal{W}/\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v) = \Lambda$ that we fix. For $w \in \mathcal{W}$ we denote by \overline{w} its image in $\mathcal{W}/\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v)$. Let \mathcal{W} act on V^* by $(w.\lambda)(v) = \lambda(w^{-1}.v)$ for $w \in \mathcal{W}$, $\lambda \in V^*$ and $v \in V$. For $\alpha \in V^*$ such that $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v) \subset \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(\alpha)$ define $\sigma(\alpha) = (\sigma(\alpha)\overline{w}) \in \prod_{\overline{w} \in \mathcal{W}/\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v)} S$ by $\sigma(\alpha)\overline{w} = w.\alpha$.

Lemma 2.4. (1) We have $\sigma(\alpha) \in \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda)$.
 (2) Choose $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $t \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $\overline{tx} \neq \overline{x}$ in $\mathcal{W}/\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v)$. Then $\mathcal{Z}^{\overline{x}, \overline{tx}} = \{(z_{\overline{x}}, z_{\overline{tx}}) \in S \oplus S \mid z_{\overline{x}} \equiv z_{\overline{tx}} \pmod{\alpha_t}\}$.

Proof. Let $w, tw \in \mathcal{W}$ with $\overline{w} \neq \overline{tw}$ in $\mathcal{W}/\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v)$. Then $w.\alpha - tw.\alpha$ vanishes on V^t , so it must be a multiple of α_t . Hence (1).

We will now prove (2). It is clear that $\mathcal{Z}^{\overline{x}, \overline{tx}}$ is contained in the space on the right hand side. It is also clear that $(1, 1) \in \mathcal{Z}^{\overline{x}, \overline{tx}}$. So we only have to show that $(\alpha_t, 0) \in \mathcal{Z}^{\overline{x}, \overline{tx}}$. Choose $\alpha \in V^*$ with $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v) \subset \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(\alpha)$ and $x^{-1}tx \notin \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(\alpha)$. Then $\sigma(\alpha)\overline{x} \neq \sigma(\alpha)\overline{tx}$, hence $\sigma(\alpha) - \sigma(\alpha)\overline{tx} \cdot 1$ is an element in \mathcal{Z} whose image in $\mathcal{Z}^{\overline{x}, \overline{tx}}$ is a multiple of $(\alpha_t, 0)$. \square

Remark 2.5. For a regular orbit Λ we get a linear map $\sigma: V^* \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ that extends to an algebra homomorphism $\sigma: S \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$.

2.3. Quasi-finiteness. Let Q be the quotient field of S . Define $N_Q := N \otimes_S Q$ for any S -module N . For $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ we have a canonical inclusion $\mathcal{Z}^\Omega \subset \prod_{x \in \Omega} S$ and an induced inclusion $\mathcal{Z}_Q^\Omega \subset \prod_{x \in \Omega} Q$.

Lemma 2.6 ([Fie2, Lemma 3.1]). *For a finite subset Ω of Λ the inclusion above is a bijection, i.e. $\mathcal{Z}_Q^\Omega = \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} Q$.*

Choose $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ and let $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ be finite such that the action of \mathcal{Z} on M factors over \mathcal{Z}^Ω . Then $\mathcal{Z}_Q^\Omega = \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} Q$ acts on M_Q and the idempotents give a canonical decomposition

$$M_Q = \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} M_Q^x.$$

We set $M_Q^x = 0$ if $x \in \Lambda \setminus \Omega$. Since M is supposed to be torsion free over S , there is a canonical injection $M \hookrightarrow M_Q$ that allows us to view each $m \in M$ as a Λ -tuple (m_x) with $m_x \in M_Q^x$.

Definition 2.7. For $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ and a subset $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ let M_Ω be the biggest submodule of M supported on Ω , i.e.

$$M_\Omega := M \cap \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} M_Q^x,$$

and let M^Ω be the biggest image of M supported on Ω , i.e.

$$M^\Omega := \text{im} \left(M \rightarrow M_Q \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} M_Q^x \right),$$

where $M_Q \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in \Omega} M_Q^x$ is the projection with kernel $\bigoplus_{x \in \Lambda \setminus \Omega} M_Q^x$.

M_Ω and M^Ω are \mathcal{Z} -modules, and for $\Omega \subset \Omega' \subset \Lambda$ there is a canonical inclusion $M_\Omega \rightarrow M_{\Omega'}$ and a canonical surjection $M^{\Omega'} \rightarrow M^\Omega$. Write $M^{x,y,\dots,z}$ and $M_{x,y,\dots,z}$ for $M^{\{x,y,\dots,z\}}$ and $M_{\{x,y,\dots,z\}}$, respectively.

2.4. A cofiltration associated to a partial order on Λ . Suppose that \leq is a partial order on the set Λ such that $x, y \in \Lambda$ are comparable if $x = ty$ for some $t \in \mathcal{T}$. If, for example, there is $x \in \Lambda$ such that $\mathcal{W}' = \text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}} x$ is generated by a set of *simple* reflections $\mathcal{S}' \subset \mathcal{S}$, then the Bruhat order on \mathcal{W} descends onto \mathcal{W}/\mathcal{W}' (compare the representatives of smallest length in each coset), and the map $w \mapsto w.x$ induces a bijection $\mathcal{W}/\mathcal{W}' = \Lambda$. The induced partial order is of the above kind.

Such a partial order on Λ induces a cofiltration on M as follows. For $y \in \Lambda$ write $M^{\geq y} = M^{\{\geq y\}}$, where $\{\geq y\} = \{z \in \Lambda \mid z \geq y\}$. There is the natural quotient map $M^{\geq y} \rightarrow M^{\geq z}$ if $y \leq z$. Define $M^{>y}$ similarly and set

$$M^{[y]} := \ker (M^{\geq y} \rightarrow M^{>y}).$$

The cofiltration and its subquotients are functorial, i.e. respected by every morphism in $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$.

Let M be a graded S -module. For $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ denote by $M\{l\}$ the graded S -module that is obtained from M by shifting the grading by l , i.e. such that $M\{l\}_{\{n\}} = M_{\{n+l\}}$. A graded S -module M is called *graded free* if there is an isomorphism $M \cong \bigoplus S\{k_i\}$ for finitely many $k_i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

A subset $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ is said to be *upwardly closed* if $\Omega = \bigcup_{y \in \Omega} \{\geq y\}$. We can define a topology on Λ with the upwardly closed sets as the open sets.

Definition 2.8. We say that $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ admits a Verma flag if, for any upwardly closed set $\Omega \subset \Lambda$, the module M^Ω is a graded free S -module. We denote by $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\Lambda, \leq) \subset \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ the full subcategory of objects that admit a Verma flag.

If M admits a Verma flag, then $M^{[y]}$ is graded free for any $y \in \Lambda$.

2.5. An exact structure. \mathcal{V} is an additive category, but it is not abelian in all but the trivial cases. As a substitute we will now provide \mathcal{V} with an exact structure in the sense of Quillen (cf. [Qu]). An exact structure gives a meaning to notions such as exact functors or projective objects.

Definition 2.9. Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ be a sequence in \mathcal{V} . We say that it is *short exact* if for any upwardly closed set $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ the induced sequence

$$0 \rightarrow A^\Omega \rightarrow B^\Omega \rightarrow C^\Omega \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence of S -modules (cf. Section 3.4 for an example).

Proposition 2.10 ([Fie2], Theorem 4.1). *The above definition gives an exact structure on \mathcal{V} .*

In the following the term “exact structure” will refer to the exact structure just defined. For the standard exact structure we reserve the term “exact as a sequence of abelian groups”. Note that the functors $(\cdot)^{[x]}$, $(\cdot)^{\geq x}$, \dots are exact functors from \mathcal{V} to \mathcal{V} , i.e. they preserve short exact sequences.

Let Ω be an upwardly closed subset and choose a minimal element $y \in \Omega$. Let K be the kernel of the map $M^\Omega \rightarrow M^{\Omega \setminus \{y\}}$. We have the following commutative diagram with rows that are exact as sequences of abelian groups (and even in our new sense):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K & \longrightarrow & M^\Omega & \longrightarrow & M^{\Omega \setminus \{y\}} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & M^{[y]} & \longrightarrow & M^{\geq y} & \longrightarrow & M^{> y} \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

The proof of the next lemma uses a realization of M as a sheaf on a moment graph (cf. Section 3).

Lemma 2.11 ([Fie2], Lemma 4.3). *For $M \in \mathcal{V}$ the map $K \rightarrow M^{[y]}$ is an isomorphism.*

The proposition means that we can linearize the cofiltration in the following way. Suppose that $\{\dots, x_{-1}, x_0, x_1, \dots\} = \Lambda$ is an enumeration of Λ such that $i < j$ if $x_i < x_j$. Let $\Omega_i = \bigcup_{j \geq i} \{x_j\}$. Then each Ω_i is upwardly closed and $\Omega_i = \Omega_{i+1} \cup \{x_i\}$ for all i . Let $M^{\geq i} := M^{\Omega_i}$. This defines a cofiltration on M , indexed by the integers, such that $M^{[x_i]} = \ker(M^{\geq i} \rightarrow M^{\geq i+1})$.

Let $x, y \in \Lambda$ and let $[x, y] = \{z \in \Lambda \mid x \leq z \leq y\}$ be the interval between x and y . Note that $[x, y] = \{\geq x\} \setminus \bigcup_{z \geq x, y \not\leq z} \{\geq z\}$ is the difference of two upwardly closed sets. Hence we can view

$$M^{[x,y]} := \ker \left(M^{\geq x} \rightarrow \sum_{z \geq x, y \not\leq z} M^{\geq z} \right)$$

as a subquotient of the cofiltration. The next lemma is easily proved by linearizing the cofiltration.

Lemma 2.12. *Let $A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C$ be a sequence in \mathcal{V} . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $0 \rightarrow A^{[x]} \rightarrow B^{[x]} \rightarrow C^{[x]} \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of S -modules for any $x \in \Lambda$.
- (2) $0 \rightarrow A^{[x,y]} \rightarrow B^{[x,y]} \rightarrow C^{[x,y]} \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of S -modules for any interval $[x, y] \subset \Lambda$.
- (3) $0 \rightarrow A^{\geq x} \rightarrow B^{\geq x} \rightarrow C^{\geq x} \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of S -modules for any $x \in \Lambda$.
- (4) $0 \rightarrow A^\Omega \rightarrow B^\Omega \rightarrow C^\Omega \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of S -modules for any upwardly closed $\Omega \subset \Lambda$.

2.6. **A duality.** For $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ set

$$D(M) = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{Z}} \text{Hom}_S^i(M, S),$$

where $\text{Hom}_S^i(M, S) = \text{Hom}_S(M, S\{i\})$. We have $D \circ \{n\} = \{-n\} \circ D$, and \mathcal{Z} naturally acts on $D(M)$ by $z.f(m) = f(z.m)$ for $z \in \mathcal{Z}, f \in D(M)$ and $m \in M$. Then $D(M) \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$, so D is a duality (i.e. $D^2 = \text{id}$) on the subcategory of objects that are reflexive over S . Moreover, D inverts the canonical filtration. If $M \in \mathcal{V}$, then each quotient, hence also each kernel, is graded free. So D induces an equivalence of exact categories

$$\mathcal{V}(\Lambda)^{opp} \cong \mathcal{V}(\Lambda^\circ),$$

where Λ° is the set Λ with the partial order reversed, and where \mathcal{A}^{opp} denotes the opposite category of a category \mathcal{A} .

3. SHEAVES ON MOMENT GRAPHS

In this section we introduce the local definition of the objects of \mathcal{V} as sheaves on a moment graph.

3.1. **Moment graphs.** Let k be a field and W a vector space over k . A W -moment graph $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, \leq, l)$ is given by (cf. [BMP])

- a (not necessarily finite) graph $(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E})$ with a set of vertices \mathcal{V} and a set of edges \mathcal{E} ,
- a partial order \leq on \mathcal{V} such that x and y are comparable if they are linked by an edge, and
- a labelling $l: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}W$ by one-dimensional subspaces of W .

We can think of the order as giving each edge a direction. We write $E: x \rightarrow y$ for an edge E with endpoints x and y such that $x \leq y$, and $E: x \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$, where $\alpha \in W$ is a generator of $l(E)$ if we want to denote the label. We write $x \text{ --- } y$ or $x \xrightarrow{\text{---}} y$ if we want to ignore the order.

3.2. **Sheaves on moment graphs.** Let $S = S_k(W)$ be the symmetric algebra of W with a grading given by $\text{deg } W = 2$. A sheaf $\mathcal{M} = (\{\mathcal{M}^x\}, \{\mathcal{M}^E\}, \{\rho_{x,E}\})$ on \mathcal{G}

is given by

- a graded S -module \mathcal{M}^x for each vertex $x \in \mathcal{V}$,
- a graded S -module \mathcal{M}^E for each edge $E \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $l(E) \cdot \mathcal{M}^E = 0$,
- a map $\rho_{x,E}: \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^E$ of graded S -modules if x is a vertex of E .

In addition we assume that each \mathcal{M}^x is torsion free and finitely generated over S , and that \mathcal{M}^x is non-zero for only finitely many x . A morphism $\mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ of sheaves on \mathcal{G} is given by maps $\mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^x$ and $\mathcal{M}^E \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^E$ that are compatible with the maps ρ . Let $\mathcal{SH}(\mathcal{G})$ be the resulting category.

Let \mathcal{M} be a sheaf on \mathcal{G} . The *space of global sections of \mathcal{M}* is

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{M}) := \left\{ (m_x) \in \prod_{x \in \mathcal{V}} \mathcal{M}^x \mid \begin{array}{l} \rho_{x,E}(m_x) = \rho_{y,E}(m_y) \\ \text{for any edge } E: x \text{ --- } y \end{array} \right\}.$$

For a full subgraph $\Omega \subset \mathcal{G}$ we write $\mathcal{M}|_\Omega$ for the restriction of \mathcal{M} to Ω and $\Gamma(\Omega, \mathcal{M}) = \Gamma(\mathcal{M}|_\Omega)$ for the sections of \mathcal{M} over Ω .

The *structure algebra of \mathcal{G}* is defined by

$$\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{G}) = \left\{ (z_x) \in \prod_{x \in \mathcal{V}} S \mid \begin{array}{l} z_x \equiv z_y \pmod{\alpha} \\ \text{for any edge } E: x \text{ --- } y \end{array} \right\}.$$

The global sections of any sheaf \mathcal{M} on \mathcal{G} naturally form a \mathcal{Z} -module by pointwise multiplication.

Let x be a vertex of \mathcal{G} and let $\mathcal{E}^{\delta x} = \{E: x \rightarrow y\}$ be the set of edges *starting at* x . Define $\mathcal{M}^{[x]} \subset \mathcal{M}^x$ as the kernel of the map $(\rho_{x,E})_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta x}}^T: \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \bigoplus \mathcal{M}^E$.

3.3. The moment graph associated to a reflection representation and localization. Let V be a reflection faithful representation of $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ and let $\Lambda \subset V$ be an orbit endowed with a partial order as before. The associated moment graph $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ is defined as follows. It is a moment graph over V^* . Its partially ordered set of vertices is Λ , and two vertices $x, y \in \Lambda$, $x \neq y$, are connected by an edge if there is a reflection $t \in \mathcal{T}$ such that $y = tx$. The edge is labelled by $k \cdot \alpha_t \in \mathbb{P}V^*$. By Lemma 2.2(2), there are no double edges, i.e. two vertices are connected by at most one edge.

Note that $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{G})$ is just the structure algebra $\mathcal{Z}(\Lambda)$ that was defined earlier. In [Fie2] we showed that one can view each object of \mathcal{V} as a sheaf on \mathcal{G} via a *localization functor* $\mathcal{L}: \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f \rightarrow \mathcal{SH}(\mathcal{G})$ that is left adjoint to Γ . It induces a full embedding $\mathcal{V} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{V}) \subset \mathcal{SH}(\mathcal{G})$ with left inverse Γ .

The definition of \mathcal{L} is as follows. Let $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$. For a vertex x we have $\mathcal{L}(M)^x := M^x$ and for an edge $E: x \text{ --- } y$ the module $\mathcal{L}(M)^E$, together with the maps $\rho_{x,E}$ and $\rho_{y,E}$, is defined as the bottom right corner in the following push out diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M^{x,y} & \longrightarrow & M^x \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho_{x,E} \\ M^y & \xrightarrow{\rho_{y,E}} & \mathcal{L}(M)^E \end{array}$$

(Note that in our situation and in the notation of [Fie2] we have $M(E) = M^{x,y}$ since the map $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(E)$ is surjective by Lemma 2.4.)

Lemma 3.1 ([Fie2], Lemma 4.8). *Let $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$. Then $M \in \mathcal{V}$ if and only if for $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{L}(M)$ the adjunction morphism $M \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{M})$ is an isomorphism and the following holds:*

- (1) \mathcal{M} is flabby, i.e. for each upwardly closed subset $\Omega \subset \Lambda$ the canonical map

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{M}|_{\Omega})$$

is surjective.

- (2) For each $x \in \Lambda$ the S -module $\mathcal{M}^{[x]}$ is graded free.

3.4. The local structure of modules with a Verma flag. For $x \in \Lambda$ let $M(x)$ be the \mathcal{Z} -module that is free of rank one over S and on which $(z_v) \in \mathcal{Z}$ acts by multiplication with z_x . Then $M(x)$ is supported on $\{x\}$ and admits a Verma flag. Note that each $M \in \mathcal{V}$ is an extension of objects of the form $M(x)\{k\}$ with $x \in \Lambda$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Choose $x, y \in \Lambda$ such that $y = tx \neq x$ for some $t \in \mathcal{T}$. Denote by $E: x \xrightarrow{\alpha_t} y$ the corresponding edge and let

$$\mathcal{Z}(E) = \{(z_x, z_y) \in S \oplus S \mid z_x \equiv z_y \pmod{\alpha_t}\}$$

be the *local structure algebra*. Projection onto the coordinates x and y gives an algebra map $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(E)$, so we can view $\mathcal{Z}(E)$ as a \mathcal{Z} -module. It admits a Verma flag and we denote it by $P(x, y)$. Suppose that $x < y$. Then $P(x, y)_x = P(x, y)^{[x]} = S \cdot (\alpha_t, 0) = S\{-2\}$ and $P(x, y)^{[y]} = P(x, y)^y = S$. As an example of the exact structure defined earlier, note that the sequence

$$P(x, y)_x \rightarrow P(x, y) \rightarrow P(x, y)^y$$

is exact, while

$$P(x, y)_y \rightarrow P(x, y) \rightarrow P(x, y)^x$$

is not.

Remark 3.2. By Lemma 2.4 the map $\mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}(E)$ is surjective. Thus a $\mathcal{Z}(E)$ -module is the same as a \mathcal{Z} -module supported on $\{x, y\}$.

Lemma 3.3. *Let M be a $\mathcal{Z}(E)$ -module that is graded free over S of finite rank. Then M is isomorphic to a direct sum of shifted copies of $M(x)$, $M(y)$ and $P(x, y)$.*

Proof. For a graded S -module N and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $N_{\{\leq k\}} = \sum_{i \leq k} S \cdot N_{\{i\}}$ be the submodule generated in degrees $\leq k$.

We can assume that M is evenly graded. Suppose that we have already shown that the submodule $X = \mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot M_{\{\leq 2(n-1)\}}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of the alleged kind, and let $P_{n-1} \subset X$ be the direct sum of the summands isomorphic to $P(x, y)\{-2(n-1)\}$. Then $X = M_{\{\leq 2(n-1)\}} \oplus (0, \alpha_t) \cdot P_{n-1}$, where $(0, \alpha_t) \cdot P_{n-1}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $M(y)\{-2n\}$.

Choose a k -complement A of $X \cap (M_x)_{\{2n\}}$ in $(M_x)_{\{2n\}}$, a k -complement B of $X \cap (M_y)_{\{2n\}}$ in $(M_y)_{\{2n\}}$ and a k -complement C of $X \cap M_{\{2n\}} + (M_x)_{\{2n\}} + (M_y)_{\{2n\}}$ in $M_{\{2n\}}$. By construction,

$$\mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot M_{\{\leq 2n\}} = X \oplus \mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot A \oplus \mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot B \oplus \mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot C$$

and $\mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot A$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $M(x)\{-2n\}$, $\mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot B$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $M(y)\{-2n\}$ and $\mathcal{Z}(E) \cdot C$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $P(x, y)\{-2n\}$. \square

3.5. The connection to representation theory. We want to explain the representation theoretic content of \mathcal{V} . The following will not be used in the sequel. More details can be found in [Fie2].

Let \mathfrak{g} be a symmetrizable, complex Kac-Moody algebra and $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ its Cartan and Borel subalgebras. Let $S = S(\mathfrak{h})$ and $R = S_{(0)}$ be the localization at the point $0 \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. Let $\tau: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow R$ be the canonical map. For each \mathfrak{h} - R -bimodule M and each $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ let $M_\lambda = \{m \in M \mid H.m = (\lambda(H) + \tau(H))m \text{ for all } H \in \mathfrak{h}\}$ be its (deformed) weight space of weight λ . Define \mathcal{O}_R as the subcategory of the category of \mathfrak{g} - R -bimodules that consists of all modules M such that $M = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*} M_\lambda$ and such that for each $m \in M$, the \mathfrak{b} - R -submodule generated by m is finitely generated over R . We call it the equivariant category \mathcal{O} , since it is related to the torus-equivariant topology on the associated flag variety (cf. [Fie2]).

For any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ let R_λ be the \mathfrak{h} - R -bimodule that is free of rank one over R and on which \mathfrak{h} acts via the character $\lambda \cdot 1 + \tau: \mathfrak{h} \rightarrow R$. By letting $[\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$ act trivially we extend the action to the Lie algebra \mathfrak{b} , and induction yields

$$M_R(\lambda) := U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} R_\lambda,$$

the equivariant Verma-module with highest weight λ . It is an object of \mathcal{O}_R . We define $\mathcal{M}_R \subset \mathcal{O}_R$ as the subcategory of all objects that admit a finite filtration with subquotients isomorphic to Verma modules. It is called the category of equivariant modules that admit a Verma flag.

Choose an indecomposable block $\mathcal{O}_{R,\Lambda}$ of \mathcal{O}_R . Then we can view Λ as the set of highest weights of the Verma modules in $\mathcal{O}_{R,\Lambda}$, hence as a subset of the dual space \mathfrak{h}^* of \mathfrak{h} . If Λ lies outside the critical hyperplanes, it is an orbit of its integral Coxeter system $(\mathcal{W}_\Lambda, \mathcal{S}_\Lambda)$, and there is a natural order on Λ that is given by $x \leq y$ if and only if $y - x$ is a sum of positive roots. By [Soe3, Proposition 2.1], \mathfrak{h} and \mathfrak{h}^* are reflection faithful representations.

Let $\mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ be the moment graph associated to the orbit Λ . In all the constructions and definitions so far we can replace the symmetric algebra S by its localization R , and we denote the resulting objects with an index R . To $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ we associate the R -linear exact category $\mathcal{V}_R(\Lambda)$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_{R,\Lambda} \subset \mathcal{O}_{R,\Lambda}$ be the corresponding block of \mathcal{M} . It inherits an exact structure from the abelian category \mathcal{O}_R .

Theorem 3.4 ([Fie2], Theorem 7.1). *There is an equivalence $\mathcal{M}_{R,\Lambda} \cong \mathcal{V}_R(\Lambda)$ of exact categories.*

Since all projective objects of $\mathcal{O}_{R,\Lambda}$ lie in $\mathcal{M}_{R,\Lambda}$, $\mathcal{V}_R(\Lambda)$ captures all the categorical information of $\mathcal{O}_{R,\Lambda}$.

4. S-BIMODULES

Soergel associated in [Soe3] a category \mathcal{F}_∇ of S -bimodules to any reflection faithful representation V . We want to review his construction and show that there is an equivalence $\mathcal{F}_\nabla \cong \mathcal{V}(\Lambda)$ for each regular orbit $\Lambda \subset V$. Moreover, Soergel's subcategory \mathcal{B} of special bimodules turns out to correspond to the subcategory of projective objects with respect to the exact structure defined in Section 2.5 (cf. Theorem 6.3).

Let V be a reflection faithful representation of $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ and let $S = S(V^*)$. Suppose that k is infinite and identify S with the algebra of regular functions on V . Let

$S\text{-mod-}S$ be the category of S -bimodules. We view such a bimodule as a quasi-coherent sheaf on the variety $V \times V$. For $x \in \mathcal{W}$ let $\text{Gr}(x) = \{(x^{-1}.v, v) \in V \times V \mid v \in V\}$ be the twisted diagonal. (In [Soe3] this variety is denoted by $\text{Gr}(x^{-1})$, we have chosen the inverse to simplify notation.) An important property of a reflection faithful representation is the following.

Lemma 4.1 ([Soe3, Bemerkung 3.2]). *Let $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$. Then $\text{Gr}(x) \cap \text{Gr}(y)$ is of codimension one in $\text{Gr}(x)$ if and only if $y = tx$ for a reflection $t \in \mathcal{T}$.*

Let $S(x)$ be the space of regular functions on $\text{Gr}(x)$. It is naturally an S -bimodule. The projection $pr_2: \text{Gr}(x) \subset V \times V \rightarrow V$ onto the second component is an isomorphism of varieties. This identifies $S(x)$ with S in such a way that the element $f \otimes g \in S \otimes_k S$ acts on $S(x)$ by multiplication with $f^x \cdot g \in S$, where $f^x \in S$ is the function that maps $v \in V$ to $f(x^{-1}.v)$.

For a subset A of \mathcal{W} set $\text{Gr}(A) = \bigcup_{x \in A} \text{Gr}(x)$ and for $M \in S\text{-mod-}S$ let $M_A \subset M$ be the submodule of sections supported on $\text{Gr}(A)$. In particular, for $i \geq 0$, let $M_{\leq i} \subset M$ be the submodule supported on $\text{Gr}(\{x \mid l(x) \leq i\})$, where $l: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is the length function associated to S .

Definition 4.2 ([Soe3]). Let $\mathcal{F}_{\nabla} \subset S\text{-mod-}S$ be the full subcategory of objects M that are supported on $\text{Gr}(A)$ for some finite subset A of \mathcal{W} and such that for each $i \geq 0$, $M_{\leq i+1}/M_{\leq i}$ is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of graded bimodules of the form $S(x)\{k\}$ with $l(x) = i$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Choose a regular orbit $\Lambda \subset V$, i.e. an orbit whose stabilizers are trivial. The choice of an element $v \in \Lambda$ gives an identification $\mathcal{W} \cong \Lambda$ that we fix. The Bruhat order induces a partial order on Λ . Let $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\Lambda)$.

Theorem 4.3. *There is an equivalence $\mathcal{F}_{\nabla} \cong \mathcal{V}$ of categories.*

We will see in the course of the proof of the theorem that \mathcal{Z} can be canonically identified with the regular functions on the union $\bigcup_{x \in \mathcal{W}} \text{Gr}(x)$, at least for finite \mathcal{W} .

Before we prove the theorem we need some preparation. For $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $t \in \mathcal{T}$ consider the regular functions $S(x, tx)$ on the union $\text{Gr}(x) \cup \text{Gr}(tx)$. Let $S(x, tx) \rightarrow S(x)$ and $S(x, tx) \rightarrow S(tx)$ be the restrictions to $\text{Gr}(x)$ and $\text{Gr}(tx)$. Then $S(x, tx) \rightarrow S(x) \oplus S(tx)$ is injective and identifies $S(x, tx)$ with the set of pairs $(f_x, f_{tx}) \in S(x) \oplus S(tx)$ that agree on the intersection $\text{Gr}(x) \cap \text{Gr}(tx)$. We want to generalize this representation.

Choose $M \in \mathcal{F}_{\nabla}$ and denote by M^x the restriction of M to $\text{Gr}(x)$. If M is supported on $\text{Gr}(A)$ for some subset A of \mathcal{W} , then the canonical map $M \rightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in A} M^x$ is injective. Similarly, let $M^{x \cap y}$ be the restriction to $\text{Gr}(x) \cap \text{Gr}(y)$. Consider the restriction maps $\rho_{x, x \cap y}: M^x \rightarrow M^{x \cap y}$ and $\rho_{y, x \cap y}: M^y \rightarrow M^{x \cap y}$. We consider these objects as S -modules using the right action of S . The following proposition is analogous to the localization theorem in equivariant topology.

Proposition 4.4. *The inclusion $M \hookrightarrow \bigoplus_{x \in A} M^x$ gives an identification*

$$M = \left\{ (m_x) \in \bigoplus_{x \in A} M^x \mid \begin{array}{l} \rho_{x, x \cap tx}(m_x) = \rho_{tx, x \cap tx}(m_{tx}) \\ \text{for all } t \in \mathcal{T}, x, tx \in A \end{array} \right\}.$$

Proof. For a graded prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset S$ let $S_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the graded localization at \mathfrak{p} and for $N \in S\text{-mod-}S$ define $N_{\mathfrak{p}} := N \otimes_S S_{\mathfrak{p}} \in S\text{-mod-}S_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Recall that we denote by $\alpha_t \in V^*$ a generator of $(V^*)^{-t}$, i.e. an equation of the reflection hyperplane V^t .

Lemma 4.5. *Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset S$ be a graded prime ideal of height one.*

- (1) *If $\alpha_t \in \mathfrak{p}$ for some $t \in \mathcal{T}$, then $\mathfrak{p} = S \cdot \alpha_t$ and $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of shifted copies of $S(x)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $S(x, tx)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for $x \in \mathcal{W}$.*
- (2) *If $\alpha_t \notin \mathfrak{p}$ for all $t \in \mathcal{T}$, then $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of shifted copies of $S(x)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for $x \in \mathcal{W}$.*

Proof. M is an extension of modules of the form $S(x)$, $x \in \mathcal{W}$. By [Soe3], Lemma 5.8, $S(x)$ and $S(y)$ do not extend unless $\text{Gr}(x) \cap \text{Gr}(y)$ is of codimension one in $\text{Gr}(x)$. By Lemma 4.1 this is the case if and only if $y = tx$ for some $t \in \mathcal{T}$. Moreover, again by Lemma 5.8 in [Soe3], each extension splits after inverting α_t , and the class of extensions of $S(x)_{S \cdot \alpha_t}$ and $S(tx)_{S \cdot \alpha_t}$ is generated by $S(x, tx)_{S \cdot \alpha_t}$. \square

Now we can prove the proposition. Denote by \widehat{M} the space on the right hand side of the alleged identity. Since the right action of S on M is graded free, M is the intersection of all its localizations $M_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for graded prime ideals $\mathfrak{p} \subset S$ of height one. So we only have to show that for each such \mathfrak{p} the localization $M_{\mathfrak{p}} \rightarrow \widehat{M}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is an isomorphism. Lemma 4.5 reduces this to the cases $M_{\mathfrak{p}} = S(x)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $M_{\mathfrak{p}} = S(x, tx)_{\mathfrak{p}}$. The first case is clear and the second is the example we started with. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.3. We will define a functor $G: \mathcal{F}_{\nabla} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ by representing a module $M \in \mathcal{F}_{\nabla}$ as the global sections of a sheaf on the moment graph associated to Λ , and a functor $F: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{\nabla}$ as a restriction along a map $S \otimes_k S \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$.

Let $M \in \mathcal{F}_{\nabla}$. Define a sheaf \mathcal{M} on \mathcal{G} by setting $\mathcal{M}^x := M^x$, $\mathcal{M}^E := M^{x \cap tx}$ for any edge $E: x \rightarrow tx$, and $\rho_{x,E} = \rho_{x, x \cap tx}: \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^E$. Note that the projection $pr_2: V \times V \rightarrow V$ onto the second factor induces an isomorphism $\text{Gr}(x) \cap \text{Gr}(y) \cong V^{yx^{-1}}$. For $y = tx$ we deduce that $M^{x \cap tx}$ is annihilated by the right action of α_t . Hence we have defined a sheaf \mathcal{M} on \mathcal{G} . By Proposition 4.4 we have $M = \Gamma(\mathcal{M})$, hence there is a canonical action of \mathcal{Z} on M . This gives a functor $G: \mathcal{F}_{\nabla} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}$.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathcal{W}$ be upwardly closed and let M^{Ω} be the restriction to $\text{Gr}(\Omega)$. It follows from Lemma 6.3 in [Soe3] that M^{Ω} lies in \mathcal{F}_{∇} as well. Clearly $G(M)^{\Omega} = G(M^{\Omega})$. In particular, $G(M)^{\Omega}$ is a graded free S -module, hence $G(M) \in \mathcal{V}$ and we get a functor $G: \mathcal{F}_{\nabla} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$.

We will now construct the functor F . Note that \mathcal{W} acts on S by $w.f(v) = f(w^{-1}.v)$ for $w \in \mathcal{W}$, $f \in S$ and $v \in V$. Recall the homomorphism $\sigma: V^* \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, $\sigma(\lambda)_w = w.\lambda$, defined in Remark 2.5. Let $\tau: S \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, $f \mapsto f \cdot 1$, be the S -structure on \mathcal{Z} . We get a homomorphism

$$\sigma \otimes \tau: S \otimes_k S \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$$

of algebras and a corresponding restriction functor $F: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow S\text{-mod-}S$.

Let $x \in \mathcal{W}$. Recall that we identified the regular functions on $\text{Gr}(x)$ with the regular functions on V via the isomorphism $pr_2: \text{Gr}(x) \xrightarrow{\sim} V$. Let $i_x: S \otimes_k S \rightarrow S$, $i_x(f \otimes g) = f^x \cdot g$, be the map corresponding to the inclusion $\text{Gr}(x) \rightarrow V \times V$. Then following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S \otimes_k S & \xrightarrow{\sigma \otimes \tau} & \mathcal{Z} \\
 & \searrow i_x & \swarrow \text{ev}_x \\
 & & S
 \end{array}$$

where $\text{ev}_x((z_v)_v) = z_x$. Hence F respects the canonical filtrations, i.e. $F(M)_{\leq i} = F(M_{\{l(\cdot) \leq i\}})$ where $\{l(\cdot) \leq i\} = \{x \in \mathcal{W} \mid l(x) \leq i\}$. From linearizing the cofiltration of M we deduce that $M_{\{l(\cdot) \leq i\}}$ is an extension of modules of the form $M(x)\{k\}$ with $l(x) \leq i$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. So $M_{\{l(\cdot) \leq i\}}/M_{\{l(\cdot) \leq i-1\}}$ is an extension of modules of the form $M(x)\{k\}$ with $l(x) = i$. By Lemma 3.1, M is the space of global sections of a sheaf on \mathcal{G} . But two vertices of the same length are not connected, so the extension splits. From $F(M(x)\{k\}) \cong S(x)\{k\}$ we deduce $F(M) \in \mathcal{F}_\nabla$.

It is easily verified that F and G are mutually inverse equivalences $\mathcal{F}_\nabla \cong \mathcal{V}$ of categories. □

5. TRANSLATION FUNCTORS

Suppose that V is a reflection faithful representation of \mathcal{W} and that $\Lambda = \mathcal{W}.v \subset V$ is a regular orbit, i.e. $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v) = \{e\}$. Choose a simple reflection $s \in \mathcal{S}$. An *s-subregular* orbit is an orbit $\Lambda' = \mathcal{W}.v'$ of an element v' such that $\text{Stab}_{\mathcal{W}}(v') = \{e, s\}$. Fix such a Λ' . We identify Λ with \mathcal{W} and Λ' with \mathcal{W}/s . Let $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{Z}' = \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda')$ be the associated algebras, and $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{V}' = \mathcal{V}(\Lambda')$ the associated exact categories. For $x \in \mathcal{W}$ write $\bar{x} \in \mathcal{W}/s$ for its canonical image. More generally, we write $\bar{\mathcal{I}} \subset \mathcal{W}/s$ for the image of $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}$. In this section we define translation functors in analogy to [Soe3].

5.1. An action of \mathcal{W} on \mathcal{Z} . Let \mathcal{W} act on the left of $\prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} S$ by switching coordinates, i.e. $x.(z_w) = (z'_w)$ with $z'_w = z_{wx}$. Then $\mathcal{Z} \subset \prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} S$ is \mathcal{W} -stable. The diagonal inclusion $\prod_{\bar{w} \in \mathcal{W}/s} S \rightarrow \prod_{w \in \mathcal{W}} S$, $(z_{\bar{w}}) \mapsto (z'_w)$ with $z'_{ws} = z'_w = z_{\bar{w}}$, induces a map $\mathcal{Z}' \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ that identifies \mathcal{Z}' with the s -invariants $\mathcal{Z}^s \subset \mathcal{Z}$. This allows us to define the functor $T_{out}: \mathcal{Z}'\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}$ of *translation out of the wall* by

$$T_{out}(N) := \mathcal{Z} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}'} N,$$

and the *translation on the wall*, $T_{on}: \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}'\text{-mod}$, as the restriction functor. T_{on} is right adjoint to T_{out} . In the remainder of this section we will study the properties of T_{on} and T_{out} .

Recall the map $\sigma: V^* \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$, defined in Remark 2.5. Let $c^s := \sigma(\alpha_s)$. Then c^s is s -anti-invariant, i.e. $s.c^s = -c^s$, since $s(\alpha_s) = -\alpha_s$ (recall that $\text{char } k \neq 2$).

Lemma 5.1. *There is a decomposition $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}^s \oplus c^s \cdot \mathcal{Z}^s$ of \mathcal{Z}^s -modules.*

Proof. Note that $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}^s \oplus \mathcal{Z}^{-s}$, where \mathcal{Z}^{-s} is the set of s -anti-invariant elements. Hence we have to show that each element in \mathcal{Z}^{-s} is divisible by c^s in \mathcal{Z} . So let $z \in \mathcal{Z}^{-s}$. For each $w \in \mathcal{W}$, $z_w = -z_{ws}$ and, by definition, $z_w \equiv z_{ws} \pmod{\alpha_{ws}^{-1}}$. Hence z_w is divisible by α_{ws}^{-1} . Now $c_w^s = w(\alpha_s)$ is an equation of the reflection hyperplane of ws^{-1} as well, hence c_w^s is a multiple of α_{ws}^{-1} . So $z'_w = z_w/c_w^s \in S$. Set $z' = (z'_w)$. It is clearly s -invariant, so we only have to show that $z' \in \mathcal{Z}$.

Choose $w \in \mathcal{W}$ and $t \in \mathcal{T}$. Then $(c_{tw}^s c_w^s)(z'_{tw} - z'_w) = c_w^s \cdot z_{tw} - c_{tw}^s \cdot z_w \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha_t}$, since $c_{tw}^s \equiv c_w^s$ and $z_{tw} \equiv z_w \pmod{\alpha_t}$. If $t \neq wsw^{-1}$, then $c_{tw}^s = tw(\alpha_s) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha_t}$ and $c_w^s = w(\alpha_s) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha_t}$, since α_t and $\alpha_{t'}$ are linearly independent for $t \neq t'$. Hence $z'_{tw} - z'_w \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha_t}$. If $t = wsw^{-1}$, then $z'_{tw} - z'_w = 0$. Hence $z'_{tw} - z'_w \equiv 0 \pmod{\alpha_t}$ for all $t \in \mathcal{T}$ and $w \in \mathcal{W}$, so $z' \in \mathcal{Z}$. □

5.2. Adjointness. We want to show that the translation functors T_{on} and T_{out} are biadjoint.

Proposition 5.2 (cf. [Soe3], Proposition 5.10). *The functors from $\mathcal{Z}^s\text{-mod}^f$ to $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ that are defined by $M \mapsto \mathcal{Z}\{2\} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} M$ and $M \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, M)$ are isomorphic. In particular, T_{on} and T_{out} are biadjoint up to a shift, i.e. there are isomorphisms $\text{Hom}(T_{out}\cdot, \cdot) \cong \text{Hom}(\cdot, T_{on}\cdot)$ and $\text{Hom}(T_{on}\cdot, \cdot) \cong \text{Hom}(\cdot, \{2\} \circ T_{out}\cdot)$ of bifunctors.*

Proof (due to Soergel). Let $1^*, c^{s,*} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}^s)$ be the \mathcal{Z}^s -basis dual to $1, c^s$. Note that $\deg 1^* = \deg 1 = 0$ and $\deg c^s = 2, \deg c^{s,*} = -2$. Hence $1 \mapsto c^{s,*}$ and $c^s \mapsto 1^*$ gives a \mathcal{Z}^s -isomorphism $\mathcal{Z}\{2\} \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}^s)$. We have a functorial isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, M) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, \mathcal{Z}^s) \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} M$ since \mathcal{Z} is free over \mathcal{Z}^s . Hence the first claim.

Biadjointness follows from the fact that the functor $\mathcal{Z} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} \cdot$ is left adjoint, while $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, \cdot)$ is right adjoint to the restriction functor. \square

5.3. The coordinates of T_{on} and T_{out} .

Proposition 5.3. *Let $M \in \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ and $N \in \mathcal{Z}'\text{-mod}^f$. Then the following holds:*

- (1) *For $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}$ such that $\mathcal{I} \cdot s = \mathcal{I}$ we have*

$$(T_{on}M)^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{on}(M^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}), \quad (T_{out}N)^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{out}(N^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}})$$

and

$$(T_{on}M)_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{on}(M_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}), \quad (T_{out}N)_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{out}(N_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}).$$

- (2) *For $y \in \mathcal{W}$ we have*

$$(T_{on}M)^{[y]} = T_{on}(M^{[y,ys]}), \quad (T_{out}N)^{[y,ys]} = T_{out}(N^{[y]}).$$

If $ys < y$, then

$$(T_{out}N)^{[y]} \cong N^{[y]} \cong (T_{out}N)^{[ys]}\{2\}.$$

Proof. Suppose that the action of \mathcal{Z} on M factors over \mathcal{Z}^Ω with $\Omega \subset \mathcal{W}$ finite. Then the action of \mathcal{Z}' on $T_{on}M$ factors over $(\mathcal{Z}')^{\overline{\Omega}}$. After enlarging Ω if necessary we can assume that Ω is right s -invariant, i.e. $\Omega \cdot s = \Omega$, and we can identify $(\mathcal{Z}')^{\overline{\Omega}}_{\overline{Q}}$ with $(\bigoplus_{w \in \Omega} Q)^s$, the space of s -invariants in $\bigoplus_{w \in \Omega} Q$. So $(T_{on}M)^{\overline{y}}_Q = M^y_Q \oplus M^{ys}_Q$ for any $y \in \mathcal{W}$. Hence $(T_{on}M)_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{on}(M_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}})$ and $(T_{on}M)^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{on}(M^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}})$ for the right s -invariant $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}$.

Suppose that $ys < y$. Since the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{on}(M^{[y,ys]}) \rightarrow T_{on}(M^{\geq ys}) \rightarrow T_{on}(M^{>ys, \neq y}) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact (as a sequence of abelian groups), and since $T_{on}(M^{\geq ys}) = (T_{on}M)^{\geq \overline{y}}$ and $T_{on}(M^{>ys, \neq y}) = (T_{on}M)^{> \overline{y}}$, we have

$$(T_{on}M)^{[y]} = T_{on}(M^{[y,ys]}).$$

Using the above and Proposition 5.2 we have, for s -invariant \mathcal{I} ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}((T_{out}N)^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}, M) &= \text{Hom}(T_{out}N, M_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}) \\ &= \text{Hom}(N, T_{on}(M_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}})) \\ &= \text{Hom}(N, (T_{on}M)_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}) \\ &= \text{Hom}(N^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}, T_{on}M) \\ &= \text{Hom}(T_{out}(N^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}}), M), \end{aligned}$$

hence $(T_{out}N)^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{out}(N^{\overline{\mathcal{I}}})$. Similarly we show that $(T_{out}N)_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}} = T_{out}(N_{\overline{\mathcal{I}}})$.

By Lemma 5.1 the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_{out}(N^{[\bar{y}]}) \rightarrow T_{out}(N^{\geq \bar{y}}) \rightarrow T_{out}(N^{> \bar{y}}) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact (as a sequence of abelian groups), hence $(T_{out}N)^{[y,ys]} = T_{out}(N^{[\bar{y}]})$. Moreover, $T_{out}(N^{[\bar{y}]}) = \mathcal{Z}^{y,ys} \otimes_S N^{[\bar{y}]}$, where $\mathcal{Z}^{y,ys} = \{(z_y, z_{ys}) \in S \oplus S \mid z_y \equiv z_{ys} \pmod{\alpha_{ysy^{-1}}}\}$. It follows that $T_{out}(N)^{[y]} \cong N^{[\bar{y}]} \cong T_{out}(N)^{[ys]}\{2\}$. \square

Let $\bar{\mathcal{I}} \subset \mathcal{W}/s$ be an upwardly closed subset. Then its preimage $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}$ is upwardly closed as well, and Proposition 5.3 implies that $T_{on}M \in \mathcal{V}'$ if $M \in \mathcal{V}$. In order to also prove that T_{out} preserves Verma flags we need a local definition of T_{out} .

5.4. The local definition of translation out of the wall. Let \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{G}/s be the moment graphs associated to Λ and Λ' , respectively. Let $N \in \mathcal{V}'$. By Lemma 5.1 the \mathcal{Z} -module $T_{out}N$ is graded free over S and, by [Fie2, Proposition 4.6], it coincides with the global sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{L}(T_{out}N)$ on \mathcal{G} . In this section we want to describe \mathcal{M} . Let $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{L}(N)$ be the sheaf on \mathcal{G}/s associated to N .

Lemma 5.4. *For a vertex x of \mathcal{G} we have $\mathcal{M}^x = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}$. If $E: x \rightarrow y$ is an edge and $y \neq xs$, let $\bar{E}: \bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{y}$ be its image in \mathcal{G}/s . Then we have $\mathcal{M}^E = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{E}}$, and $\rho_{x,E}: \mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^E$ is identified with $\rho_{\bar{x},\bar{E}}: \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\bar{E}}$. If $E: x \xrightarrow{\alpha} xs$, then $\mathcal{M}^E = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}/\alpha \cdot \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}$, and $\mathcal{M}^x \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^E$ equals the canonical quotient map $\mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}/\alpha \cdot \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}$.*

Proof. Choose $x \in \mathcal{W}$. By definition, $\mathcal{M}^x = (T_{out}N)^x$, and by Proposition 5.3, $(T_{out}N)^x = N^{\bar{x}} = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}$. Let $E: x \rightarrow y$ be an edge and suppose that $\bar{x} \neq \bar{y}$. Now $(T_{out}N)^{x,y}$ is the image of $T_{out}N$ in $(T_{out}N)^x \oplus (T_{out}N)^y = N^{\bar{x}} \oplus N^{\bar{y}}$. We want to show that it equals $N^{\bar{x},\bar{y}}$, the image of N inside $N^{\bar{x}} \oplus N^{\bar{y}}$. According to Lemma 5.1, we have a decomposition $T_{out}N = N \oplus c^s \cdot N$. The image of the first summand, N , in $N^{\bar{x}} \oplus N^{\bar{y}}$ is $N^{\bar{x},\bar{y}}$. We claim that the image of the second summand, $c^s \cdot N$, is contained in the image of the first.

Suppose that $y = tx$. The image of an element in $c^s \cdot N$ is of the form $(x(\alpha_s) \cdot m, tx(\alpha_s) \cdot n)$ for some $(m, n) \in N^{\bar{x},\bar{y}}$. Since $x(\alpha_s) \equiv tx(\alpha_s) \pmod{\alpha_t}$ it is enough to show that $(\alpha_t \cdot m, 0) \in N^{\bar{x},\bar{y}}$. By Lemma 2.4 there is $z \in \mathcal{Z}'$ with $z_{\bar{x}} = \alpha_t$ and $z_{t\bar{x}} = 0$, hence acting with z on (m, n) proves our claim. So we showed that $(T_{out}N)^{x,y} = N^{\bar{x},\bar{y}}$, and from the definition of \mathcal{L} it follows that $\mathcal{M}^E = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{E}}$.

Finally choose an edge $E: x \xrightarrow{\alpha} xs$. By Proposition 5.3, $(T_{out}N)^{x,xs} = T_{out}(N^{\bar{x}}) = \mathcal{Z}^{x,xs} \otimes_S N^{\bar{x}}$. The latter space is canonically identified with $\{(m, n) \in N^{\bar{x}} \oplus N^{\bar{x}} \mid m - n \in \alpha \cdot N^{\bar{x}}\}$, and we deduce $\mathcal{M}^E = N^{\bar{x}}/\alpha \cdot N^{\bar{x}} = \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}/\alpha \cdot \mathcal{N}^{\bar{x}}$. \square

Proposition 5.5. *Let $N \in \mathcal{V}'$. Then $T_{out}N \in \mathcal{V}$.*

Proof. According to Lemma 3.1 it is enough to show that $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{L}(T_{out}N)$ is flabby and that the subquotients $\mathcal{M}^{[x]}$ are graded free.

Let $\Omega \subset \mathcal{W}$ be an upwardly closed subset. We have to show that $\Gamma(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{M}|_{\Omega})$ is surjective. First suppose that Ω is s -invariant, i.e. $\Omega \cdot s = \Omega$. Then $\mathcal{M}|_{\Omega} = \mathcal{L}((T_{out}N)^{\Omega}) = \mathcal{L}(T_{out}(N^{\bar{\Omega}}))$. Since $T_{out}(N^{\bar{\Omega}})$ is free over S , $\Gamma(\mathcal{M}|_{\Omega}) = (T_{out}N)^{\Omega}$. The restriction $\Gamma(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\mathcal{M}|_{\Omega})$ is hence identified with $T_{out}N \rightarrow (T_{out}N)^{\Omega}$ and, in particular, is surjective.

By [Fie2], Proposition 4.2, in order to show that \mathcal{M} is flabby it is enough to show that the map $\Gamma(\{\geq y\}, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \Gamma(\{> y\}, \mathcal{M})$ is surjective for any $y \in \mathcal{W}$. Let

$m \in \Gamma(\{> y\}, \mathcal{M})$. If $ys > y$, then the set $\{\geq y\} \setminus \{y, ys\}$ is s -invariant, hence the restriction of m to $\{\geq y\} \setminus \{y, ys\}$ extends to a global section. So we can assume that m is supported on $\{ys\}$. Then we can extend m to the vertex y by setting $m_y := m_{ys}$ (recall that $\mathcal{M}^y = \mathcal{M}^{ys}$ by construction).

If $ys < y$ we can assume, per induction, that m extends to each vertex z with $z > ys$, $z \neq y$ and we get a section $m' \in \Gamma(\{\geq ys\} \setminus \{y, ys\}, \mathcal{M})$. But $\{\geq ys\} \setminus \{y, ys\}$ is s -invariant, hence m' extends to a global section. In particular, m extends to the vertex y .

So we showed that \mathcal{M} is flabby. Now $\mathcal{M}^{[x]} = (T_{out}N)^{[x]}$, and Proposition 5.3 shows that this space is graded free. □

Hence T_{on} and T_{out} induce functors $T_{on}: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$ and $T_{out}: \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$.

Proposition 5.6. (1) *The functors $T_{on}: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$ and $T_{out}: \mathcal{V}' \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ are exact.*
 (2) *There are equivalences $T_{on} \circ D \cong D \circ T_{on}$ and $D \circ T_{out} \cong \{2\} \circ T_{out} \circ D$.*

Proof. The exactness of T_{on} and T_{out} follows from Proposition 5.3 and Lemma 2.12. Since $T_{on}M = M$ as an S -module it is clear that T_{on} commutes with the duality. For $N \in \mathcal{V}'$ we have $T_{out}(DN)\{2\} = \mathcal{Z}\{2\} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} DN$ and, using Proposition 5.2,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}\{2\} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} DN &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{Z}^s}(\mathcal{Z}, \text{Hom}_S(N, S)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_S(\mathcal{Z} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} N, S) \\ &= D(T_{out}N). \end{aligned}$$

□

As a summarizing corollary of all the results in this section we get the following.

Corollary 5.7. *The functor $\vartheta_s := T_{out} \circ T_{on} \circ \{1\}: \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ has the following properties:*

- (1) ϑ_s is exact and self-adjoint.
- (2) ϑ_s commutes with the duality.
- (3) For $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}$ with $\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I} \cdot s$ and $M \in \mathcal{V}$ we have $(\vartheta_s M)^\mathcal{I} = \vartheta_s(M^\mathcal{I})$ and $(\vartheta_s M)_\mathcal{I} = \vartheta_s(M_\mathcal{I})$.
- (4) For $y \in \mathcal{W}$ with $ys < y$ we have $(\vartheta_s M)^{[y]}\{-1\} \cong M^{[ys,y]} \cong (\vartheta_s M)^{[ys]}\{1\}$.

5.5. Translation of S -bimodules. Let V be a reflection faithful representation, $\Lambda \subset V$ a regular orbit, and recall the equivalences $F: \mathcal{V} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}_\nabla$ and $G: \mathcal{F}_\nabla \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{V}$. For a simple reflection $s \in \mathcal{S}$ Soergel defined a translation functor $\theta_s: \mathcal{F}_\nabla \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\nabla$ by $\theta_s(M) = S\{1\} \otimes_{S^s} M$.

Proposition 5.8. *There are isomorphisms $G \circ \theta_s \cong \vartheta_s \circ G$ and $F \circ \vartheta_s \cong \theta_s \circ F$.*

Proof. Recall the map $\sigma: S \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ defined in Section 4. It commutes with the action of \mathcal{W} on both algebras, hence induces a map $S^s \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^s$. By [Soe3, Lemma 4.5] we have $S = S^s \oplus \alpha_s \cdot S^s$. This decomposition is compatible with the decomposition $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}^s \oplus c^s \cdot \mathcal{Z}^s$, hence $S\{1\} \otimes_{S^s} F(M) \cong F(\mathcal{Z}\{1\} \otimes_{\mathcal{Z}^s} M)$ for $M \in \mathcal{V}$, hence $\theta_s \circ F \cong F \circ \vartheta_s$. The statement for G follows. □

6. PROJECTIVE OBJECTS

Let V be a reflection faithful representation of $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ and let $\Lambda = \mathcal{W}.v$ be a regular orbit. We identify Λ with \mathcal{W} and provide Λ with the Bruhat order. Let $\mathcal{Z} = \mathcal{Z}(\Lambda)$ and $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\Lambda)$. Let $l: \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be the length function associated to \mathcal{S} .

For $M \in \mathcal{V}$ define $\text{supp } M := \{w \in \mathcal{W} \mid M^w \neq 0\}$. Recall that an object $P \in \mathcal{V}$ is called projective if the functor $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(P, \cdot)$ maps short exact sequences in \mathcal{V} to short exact sequences of k -vector spaces.

Theorem 6.1. *For all $x \in \mathcal{W}$ there exists an object $B(x) \in \mathcal{V}$, unique up to isomorphism, with the following properties:*

- (1) $B(x)$ is indecomposable and projective in \mathcal{V} .
- (2) $\text{supp } B(x) \subset \{y \mid y \leq x\}$ and $B(x)^x \cong S\{l(x)\}$.

Moreover $B(x)$ is self-dual, i.e. $D(B(x)) \cong B(x)$ as a \mathcal{Z} -module. Each projective object in \mathcal{V} is isomorphic to a finite direct sum of modules of the form $B(x)\{k\}$ for $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. The following construction of $B(x)$ by means of translation functors is well-known in similar situations (cf. [Soe1, Fie1, Soe3]). We prove the existence of $B(x)$ by induction on the Bruhat order. Obviously $B(e) = M(e)$ has all the desired properties. Let $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $s \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $xs < x$, and suppose that we have already constructed $B(xs)$. Consider $\vartheta_s B(xs) \in \mathcal{V}$. By adjointness, $\text{Hom}(\vartheta_s B(xs), \cdot) = \text{Hom}(B(xs), \vartheta_s \cdot)$. Since ϑ_s is exact and $B(xs)$ is projective, $\vartheta_s B(xs)$ is projective.

From Corollary 5.7 we deduce $\text{supp } \vartheta_s B(xs) \subset \{\leq xs\} \cup \{\leq xs\} \cdot s = \{\leq x\}$ and $(\vartheta_s B(xs))^x \cong B(xs)^{xs}\{1\} \cong S\{l(x)\}$. Any indecomposable direct summand $B(x)$ of $\vartheta_s B(xs)$ with $B(x)^x \cong S\{l(x)\}$ has properties (1) and (2). Hence we showed the existence of $B(x)$. In order to show the uniqueness of $B(x)$ we need the following lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *If $f \in \text{End}(B(x))$ is such that $f^x \in \text{End}(B(x)^x)$ is an automorphism, then f is an automorphism.*

Proof. Applying the Fitting decomposition to any graded component of $B(x)$ shows that $B(x) = \varinjlim \text{im } f^k \oplus \varinjlim \ker f^k$. Since $B(x)$ is indecomposable and since f^x is an automorphism, $\ker f = 0$. \square

Suppose that $B(x)'$ is another object having properties (1) and (2). By projectivity we can lift the isomorphisms $(B(x)')^x \cong S\{l(x)\} \cong (B(x))^x$ to maps $f: B(x) \rightarrow B(x)'$ and $g: B(x)' \rightarrow B(x)$. (Note that the projection $B(x) \rightarrow B(x)^x$ is an admissible epimorphism for our exact structure.) The composition $g \circ f: B(x) \rightarrow B(x)$ is such that $(g \circ f)^x: B(x)^x \rightarrow B(x)^x$ is the identity. Hence $g \circ f$ is an automorphism by the lemma. So $B(x)$ is a direct summand of $B(x)'$, hence $B(x) \cong B(x)'$. A similar argument shows that every projective object in \mathcal{V} is isomorphic to a direct sum of shifted copies of various $B(x)$'s.

Suppose we have already shown that the object $B(y)$ is self-dual for all $y < x$. The object $\vartheta_s B(xs)$ is self-dual by Corollary 5.7 and $\vartheta_s B(xs) \cong B(x) \oplus R$, where R is isomorphic to a direct sum of modules of the form $B(y)\{k\}$ with $y < x$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Choose an isomorphism $D(\vartheta_s B(xs)) \cong \vartheta_s B(xs)$. This induces a map $D(B(x)) \rightarrow B(x)$ on the direct summands. Now $R^x = 0$ and hence $(DR)^x = 0$, so $D(B(x))^x \rightarrow B(x)^x$ is an isomorphism.

$D(B(x))$ admits a Verma flag since it is a direct summand of $D(\vartheta_s B(xs))$. By projectivity of $B(x)$ we deduce, as before, that $B(x)$ is a direct summand of $D(B(x))$. Since the latter is indecomposable we get $D(B(x)) \cong B(x)$, which was left to be shown. \square

Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{V}$ be the full subcategory of all projective objects. Soergel defined a full subcategory $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{F}_\nabla$ of “special” objects with prescribed classes in the Grothendieck group of \mathcal{F}_∇ . He then showed that the objects in \mathcal{B} are the direct sums of direct summands of objects of the form $\theta_s \cdots \theta_t(S(e)\{k\})$ for a sequence (s, \dots, t) of simple reflections and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. The proof of the theorem above together with Proposition 5.8 shows the following.

Theorem 6.3. *The equivalence $\mathcal{F}_\nabla \cong \mathcal{V}$ induces an equivalence $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{P}$.*

6.1. The Braden-MacPherson construction. We give a second construction of $B(x)$ as the global sections of the “canonical sheaf” of Braden and MacPherson (cf. [BMP]). Let $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}(\Lambda)$ and denote by $\mathcal{B}(x)$ the canonical sheaf associated to the full subgraph $\mathcal{G}_{\leq x} \subset \mathcal{G}$ whose set of vertices is $\{y \mid y \leq x\}$.

We recall the construction of $\mathcal{B}(x) = \{\mathcal{B}(x)^y, \mathcal{B}(x)^E, \rho_{y,E}\}$. We set $\mathcal{B}(x)^x = S$ and $\mathcal{B}(x)^y = 0$ for all $y \not\leq x$. Suppose we have already constructed $\mathcal{B}(x)^y$ for some y , and let $E: y' \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$ be an edge (in particular, $y' < y$). Set $\mathcal{B}(x)^E = \mathcal{B}(x)^{y'}/\alpha \cdot \mathcal{B}(x)^{y'}$ and let $\rho_{y,E}: \mathcal{B}(x)^{y'} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^E$ be the canonical map.

Let $y \in \mathcal{W}$ and suppose that we have constructed $\mathcal{B}(x)$ on the subgraph $\mathcal{G}_{>y}$. We have to construct $\mathcal{B}(x)^y$ together with all maps $\rho_{y,E}: \mathcal{B}(x)^{y'} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^E$ for edges $E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta y} := \{E \mid E: y \rightarrow w\} \subset \mathcal{E}$. Define the sections of $\mathcal{B}(x)$ on $\mathcal{G}_{>y}$ as

$$\Gamma(\{> y\}, \mathcal{B}(x)) := \left\{ (m_w) \in \bigoplus_{w>y} \mathcal{B}(x)^w \mid \begin{array}{l} \rho_{w,E}(m_w) = \rho_{w',E}(m_{w'}) \text{ for any} \\ \text{edge } E: w \text{ --- } w' \text{ of } \mathcal{G}_{>y} \end{array} \right\}$$

and let $\mathcal{B}(x)^{\delta y} \subset \bigoplus_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta y}} \mathcal{B}(x)^E$ be the image of the subspace $\Gamma(\{> y\}, \mathcal{B}(x)) \subset \bigoplus_{w>y} \mathcal{B}(x)^w$ under the composition

$$\bigoplus_{w>y} \mathcal{B}(x)^w \xrightarrow{p} \bigoplus_{E: y \rightarrow w} \mathcal{B}(x)^w \xrightarrow{\oplus \rho_{w,E}} \bigoplus_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta y}} \mathcal{B}(x)^E,$$

where p is the projection along the direct sum decomposition. Let $\mathcal{B}(x)^y \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^{\delta y}$ be a projective cover in the category of graded S -modules, and let $\rho_{y,E}: \mathcal{B}(x)^y \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^E$ be its components. This finishes the construction of $\mathcal{B}(x)$.

Recall that we defined $\mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]}$ as the kernel of the map $\mathcal{B}(x)^y \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^{\delta y}$. From the construction alone it is not clear whether $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x)) \in \mathcal{V}$, i.e. whether $\mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]}$ is graded free for all y . But one can easily prove a weaker statement. Let $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^{ref} \subset \mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^f$ be the full subcategory of objects M such that for any upwardly closed $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{W}$ the quotient $M^{\mathcal{I}}$ is reflexive as an S -module, i.e. isomorphic to its double dual. There is an analogously defined exact structure on $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^{ref}$.

Theorem 6.4 ([Fie2, Theorem 5.2]). *$\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x))$ is an object in $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^{ref}$. It is characterized, up to isomorphism, by the following properties:*

- (1) $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x))$ is indecomposable and projective in $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^{ref}$.
- (2) $\text{supp } \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x)) \subset \{y \mid y \leq x\}$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x))^x \cong S$.

Corollary 6.5. *We have $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x)) \cong B(x)\{-l(x)\}$. In particular, $\Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x)) \in \mathcal{V}$.*

Proof. Proposition 5.3 shows that ϑ_s preserves $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^{ref}$ as well, and the construction of $B(x)$ shows that $B(x)$ is projective even in $\mathcal{Z}\text{-mod}^{ref}$. \square

For $y \in \mathcal{W}$ there are induced isomorphisms $\mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]} \cong B(x)^{[y]}\{-l(x)\}$ and $\mathcal{B}(x)^y \cong B(x)^y\{-l(x)\}$.

7. PROPERTIES OF $B(x)$

Choose $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ and consider the canonical inclusions $B(x)_y \subset B(x)^{[y]} \subset B(x)^y$.

Proposition 7.1. *Suppose that $y \leq x$.*

- (1) *The S -modules $B(x)_y, B(x)^{[y]}$ and $B(x)^y$ are graded free over S .*
- (2) *Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{l(y)}$ be the labels of the edges ending at y (note that $l(y) = \{t \in \mathcal{T} \mid ty < y\}$). Then $B(x)_y = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{l(y)} \cdot B(x)^{[y]}$.*
- (3) *There is an isomorphism $B(x)^y \cong D(B(x)_y)$ of graded S -modules.*
- (4) *Let $B(x)^y \cong \bigoplus_i S\{k_i\}$. Then $B(x)^{[y]} \cong \bigoplus_i S\{2l(y) - k_i\}$.*
- (5) *$B(x)^y \rightarrow B(x)^y/B(x)^{[y]}$ is a projective cover.*

Proof. We already know that $B(x) \in \mathcal{V}$, hence, by definition, $B(x)^{[y]}$ is graded free. By the Braden–MacPherson construction, $B(x)^y$ is graded free and (3) implies that $B(x)_y$ is graded free.

Recall that $\mathcal{E}^{\delta y}$ is the set of edges that originate at y . Let \mathcal{E}^y be the set of all edges linked to y . We have

$$B(x)^{[y]} = \ker \left(\mathcal{B}(x)^y \rightarrow \bigoplus_{E \in \mathcal{E}^{\delta y}} \mathcal{B}(x)^E \right)$$

and

$$B(x)_y = \ker \left(\mathcal{B}(x)^y \rightarrow \bigoplus_{E \in \mathcal{E}^y} \mathcal{B}(x)^E \right).$$

The set $\mathcal{E}^y \setminus \mathcal{E}^{\delta y}$ is the set of edges ending at y . For any such E we have $\mathcal{B}(x)^E = \mathcal{B}(x)^y/\alpha \cdot \mathcal{B}(x)^y$, where α is the label of E . Since no edge starting at y is labelled by a multiple of one of the α_i , every basis element of $B(x)^{[y]}$ (as a graded free S -module) is not divisible by α in $B(x)^y$, hence maps to a non-zero element in $\mathcal{B}(x)^E$. So $B(x)_y = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_{l(y)} \cdot B(x)^{[y]}$, as claimed in (2).

Note that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(B(x), M(y)\{k\}) = \text{Hom}_S(B(x)^y, S\{k\})$, hence $D(B(x)^y)$ is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(B(x), M(y)\{k\})$. Analogously, $B(x)_y$ is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(M(y)\{-k\}, B(x))$. Since $D(M(y)\{k\}) \cong M(y)\{-k\}$ there is an induced isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(M(y)\{-k\}, B(x)) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(DB(x), M(y)\{k\})$ for any k , and the latter space is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{V}}(B(x), M(y)\{k\})$, hence (3).

Claim (4) follows immediately from (2) and (3). Claim (5) follows from Corollary 6.5 and the construction of $\mathcal{B}(x)$. □

One of the main problems in Kazhdan–Lusztig theory is the following conjecture. It is equivalent to the probably more familiar formulation in Conjecture 8.3 as shown in Proposition 8.4.

Conjecture 7.2. *Let $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ with $y < x$. Then the S -module $B(x)^{[y]}$ lives in degrees $> -l(y)$.*

- Remarks 7.3.*
- (1) The conjecture is proven for crystallographic Coxeter systems and fields k of characteristic zero using the fact that $B(x)$ is isomorphic to the intersection cohomology of a Schubert variety. The conjecture translates into one of the defining axioms for intersection cohomology.
 - (2) In the case that the characteristic of the ground field is positive (and big enough such that a reflection faithful representation exists) there is no direct proof of the conjecture. However, it follows from its characteristic zero

analog if the characteristic is “big enough”, though no explicit bounds are known so far. Very little is known about the conjecture in small characteristics.

- (3) One finds a proof of the conjecture for the dihedral cases in [Soe3]. We will give a proof for universal Coxeter systems in the last section of this paper. Both results hold in arbitrary characteristic.

Proposition 7.4. *Let $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ and $s \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $ys < y$. Then $B(x)^{[y,ys]}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of shifted copies of $M(ys)$ and $P(ys, y)$.*

Proof. Note that $B(x)^{[y,ys]}$ is graded free over S since it is an extension of $B(x)^{[y]}$ and $B(x)^{[ys]}$. By Lemma 3.3 we only have to show that no shifted copy of $M(y)$ occurs. Let $E: ys \xrightarrow{\alpha} y$ be the edge connecting y and ys . By the Braden-MacPherson construction we have $\mathcal{B}(x)^E = \mathcal{B}(x)^y/\alpha \cdot \mathcal{B}(x)^y$, hence any copy of $M(y)$ has to extend with some $M(ys)$, as no generator of $\mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]}$ is divisible by α in $\mathcal{B}(x)^y$, so does not map to zero in $\mathcal{B}(x)^E$. □

For a graded S -module N we denote by $N_{\{\leq m\}} \subset N$ the submodule generated in degrees $\leq m$, i.e. $N_{\{\leq m\}} = \sum_{j \leq m} S \cdot N_{\{j\}}$.

Proposition 7.5. (1) *Let $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $s \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $xs < x$. Assume that Conjecture 7.2 holds for xs , i.e. that $B(xs)^{[y]}$ lives in degrees $> -l(y)$ for all $y < xs$. Then $B(x)^{[y]}$ lives in degrees $\geq -l(y)$ for all $y < x$.*

- (2) *Choose $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ such that $y < x$ and assume that $B(x)^{[y]}$ lives in degrees $\geq -l(y)$. Then $B(x)^y$ is generated in degrees $\leq -l(y)$. Suppose furthermore that*

$$B(x)_{\{\leq -l(y)\}}^{[y]} \cap B(x)_{\{\leq -l(y)-1\}}^y = 0.$$

Then $B(x)_{\{\leq -l(y)\}}^{[y]} = 0$, i.e. Conjecture 7.2 holds for the pair x, y .

Proof. In order to show (1) it suffices to show that $(\vartheta_s B(xs))^{[y]}$ lives in degrees $\geq -l(y)$ since $B(x)^{[y]}$ is a direct summand. Assume that $ys < y$. Then $B(xs)^{[y,ys]}$ lives in degrees $> -l(y)$. By Corollary 5.7 we have $(\vartheta_s B(xs))^{[y]} \cong B(xs)^{[y,ys]}\{1\}$, hence $(\vartheta_s B(xs))^{[y]}$ lives in degrees $\geq -l(y)$, and $(\vartheta_s B(xs))^{[ys]} \cong B(xs)^{[y,ys]}\{-1\}$ lives in degrees $> -l(y) + 1 = -l(ys)$.

Now we will prove (2). The first claim follows from Proposition 7.1. The map $f: B(x)_{\{\leq -l(y)\}}^{[y]} \rightarrow B(x)^y/B(x)_{\{\leq -l(y)-1\}}^y$ is injective by the second assumption. From Proposition 7.1 and our first assumption we deduce that both modules are isomorphic to a direct sum of copies of $S\{l(y)\}$ and have the same rank. Hence f is an isomorphism. Now $B(x)_{\{\leq -l(y)\}}^{[y]}$ being non-zero contradicts the fact that $B(x)^y \rightarrow B(x)^y/B(x)^{[y]}$ is a projective cover. □

Choose $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ with $y < x$ and let $\{k_i\}_i$ be the multiset of numbers such that $B(x)^{[y]} \cong \bigoplus_i S\{k_i\}$. Conjecture 7.2 claims that $k_i < l(y)$ for all i . We have $B(x)^y \cong \bigoplus_i S\{l_i\}$ with $l_i = 2l(y) - k_i$. From Corollary 6.5 and the inductive construction of $\mathcal{B}(x)$ it follows that one of the l_i equals $l(x)$ and the others are strictly smaller than $l(x)$. Hence Conjecture 7.2 is equivalent to $2l(y) - l(x) \leq k_i < l(y)$ for all i . By induction and Proposition 7.5 we can assume that $2l(y) - l(x) \leq k_i \leq l(y)$. The following lemma rules out a very specific case and is used to prove the conjecture for universal Coxeter systems in Section 9.

Lemma 7.6. $B(x)^{[y]}$ is never isomorphic to $S\{l(y)\} \oplus S\{2l(y) - l(x)\}$.

Proof. Suppose that $B(x)^{[y]}$ is isomorphic to $S\{l(y)\} \oplus S\{2l(y) - l(x)\}$. Then $\mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]} \cong S\{l(y) - l(x)\} \oplus S\{2l(y) - 2l(x)\}$ and $\mathcal{B}(x)^y = S\{l(y) - l(x)\} \oplus S$. The inclusion $\mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^y$ gets identified with a map

$$S\{l(y) - l(x)\} \oplus S\{2l(y) - 2l(x)\} \rightarrow S\{l(y) - l(x)\} \oplus S.$$

Let $(f, g) \in S\{l(y) - l(x)\} \oplus S$ be the image of a generator of the copy of $S\{l(y) - l(x)\}$ on the left hand side. If $f \neq 0$, then the induced map $S\{l(y) - l(x)\} \rightarrow S\{l(y) - l(x)\}$ is an isomorphism. But this implies that there is a direct summand in $\mathcal{B}(x)^y$ lying in the kernel of $\mathcal{B}(x)^y \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(x)^{\delta y}$, which contradicts the fact that this mapping is a projective cover. Hence $f = 0$. We deduce that there is an element $g \in S$ of degree $l(x) - l(y)$ such that $g \cdot m_y \in \mathcal{B}(x)^{[y]}$, where $m_y \in \mathcal{B}(x)^y$ is a non-zero element of degree zero.

Consider a non-zero element m_x in $\mathcal{B}(x)^x \cong S$ of degree zero. By construction of $\mathcal{B}(x)$ it extends to a global section $(m_v) \in \Gamma(\mathcal{B}(x))$ such that each $m_v \in \mathcal{B}(x)^v$ is a generator of the degree zero component. In particular, for any edge $E: y \rightarrow y'$ we have $\rho_{y,E}(m_y) \neq 0$ in $\mathcal{B}(x)^E$. So the degree of the map g constructed above is at least twice the number of edges $E: y \rightarrow y'$ with $y' \leq x$. By Deodhar's conjecture, proven in [Dyer1], this number is at least $l(x) - l(y)$, so $\deg g \geq 2(l(x) - l(y))$, and we have a contradiction. \square

8. COMBINATORICS IN THE HECKE ALGEBRA

Let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ be the Hecke algebra of $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$, i.e. the free $\mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ -module with basis $\{T_x\}_{x \in \mathcal{W}}$ that is endowed with a multiplication such that

$$\begin{aligned} T_x \cdot T_y &= T_{xy} \text{ if } l(xy) = l(x) + l(y), \\ T_s^2 &= v^{-2}T_e + (v^{-2} - 1)T_s \text{ for } s \in \mathcal{S}. \end{aligned}$$

T_e is a unit in \mathcal{H} , and for any $x \in \mathcal{W}$ there exists an inverse of T_x in \mathcal{H} . For $s \in \mathcal{S}$ we have $T_s^{-1} = v^2T_s + (v^2 - 1)$. There is a duality (i.e. a \mathbb{Z} -linear anti-involution) $d: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, given by $d(v) = v^{-1}$ and $d(T_x) = T_{x^{-1}}$ for $x \in \mathcal{W}$.

8.1. The self-dual Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. Set $\tilde{T}_x = v^{l(x)}T_x$.

Theorem 8.1 ([KL, Soe2]). *For any $x \in \mathcal{W}$ there exists a unique element $C'_x = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{W}} h_{y,x}(v) \cdot T_y \in \mathcal{H}$ with the following properties:*

- (1) C'_x is self-dual, i.e. $d(C'_x) = C'_x$.
- (2) $h_{y,x}(v) = 0$ if $y \not\leq x$, and $h_{x,x}(v) = 1$.
- (3) $h_{y,x}(v) \in v\mathbb{Z}[v]$ for $y < x$.

For each pair x, y there is a polynomial $P \in \mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ such that $P_{y,x}(v^{-2}) = v^{l(y)-l(x)}h_{y,x}(v)$. These are the well-known *Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials*.

We want to recall the main idea of the inductive construction of C'_x . We begin with $C'_e = \tilde{T}_e$ and $C'_s = \tilde{T}_s + v$ for $s \in \mathcal{S}$. Let $x \in \mathcal{W}$, $s \in \mathcal{S}$ with $xs < x$ and assume that C'_{xs} is already constructed. Define $b_y \in \mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$ by $C'_{xs} \cdot C'_s = \sum_y b_y(v) \cdot \tilde{T}_y$. Then $b_y \in \mathbb{Z}[v]$ for all $y \in \mathcal{W}$ and

$$C'_x = C'_{xs} \cdot C'_s - \sum_{y < x} b_y(0) \cdot C'_y.$$

Proposition 8.2. *Let $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$, $s \in \mathcal{S}$ with $xs < x$ and $y < x$.*

- (1) *If $ys < y$, then $v \cdot b_y(v) = b_{ys}(v) = v \cdot h_{ys,xs}(v) + h_{y,xs}(v)$.*
- (2) *If $b_y(0) \neq 0$, then $ys < y$, and for any $t \in \mathcal{S}$ with $xst < xs$ either $yt < y$ or $y = xst$ holds.*
- (3) *If $ys < y$, then $h_{ys,x}(v) = v \cdot h_{y,x}(v)$.*

Proof. Let $y \in \mathcal{W}$ and suppose that $ys < y$. We claim that

$$(*) \quad v \cdot \tilde{T}_y \cdot C'_s = \tilde{T}_{ys} \cdot C'_s = \tilde{T}_y + v \cdot \tilde{T}_{ys}.$$

Recall that $C'_s = \tilde{T}_s + v$. The second identity of $(*)$ follows directly from the definition of the multiplication. Also, by definition, $(C'_s)^2 = (v^{-1} + v)C'_s$. Hence

$$\tilde{T}_{ys} \cdot (C'_s)^2 = \tilde{T}_{ys} \cdot (v^{-1} + v) \cdot C'_s$$

and

$$\tilde{T}_{ys} \cdot (C'_s)^2 = (\tilde{T}_y + v \cdot \tilde{T}_{ys}) \cdot C'_s$$

and from this the first identity follows. We deduce part (1) of the proposition directly from $(*)$.

We prove the first part of (2). Suppose $b_y(0) \neq 0$. If $y < ys$, then, by part (1), $b_y(v) = v \cdot h_{y,xs}(v) + h_{ys,xs}(v)$, hence $h_{ys,xs}(0) \neq 0$, hence $xs = ys$, which contradicts $y < x$. Hence $ys < y$.

Let us prove part (3). Suppose $ys < y$. Then $v \cdot b_y(v) = b_{ys}(v)$ by part (1). For all z we get $h_{z,x}$ from b_z by subtracting $b_{x'}(0) \cdot h_{z,x'}$ for all $x' < x$. Now $b_{x'}(0) \neq 0$ implies $x's < x'$ by the already proven part of (2). By induction (on the Bruhat order of x) we assume that $v \cdot h_{y,x'}(v) = h_{ys,x'}(v)$, hence the claim.

Finally we prove the second part of (2). Assume $b_y(0) \neq 0$. We already showed that $ys < y$. Then $b_y(v) = h_{ys,xs}(v) + v^{-1} \cdot h_{y,xs}(v)$ by part (1) and we deduce $(v^{-1} \cdot h_{y,xs}(v))(0) \neq 0$. Suppose that $y < yt$. Then, by part (3), applied to $xst < xs$, $h_{y,xs}(v) = v \cdot h_{yt,xs}(v)$. Hence $h_{yt,xs}(0) \neq 0$, and this implies $yt = xs$. \square

8.2. Characters in \mathcal{H} . Let $N \cong \bigoplus_i S\{k_i\}$ be a graded free S -module. The multiset of numbers $\{k_i\}$ is well-defined and hence we can define the *graded character* of N by $\underline{\dim}(N) = \sum_i v^{-k_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$. For $M \in \mathcal{V}$ we define its *graded character* as

$$h(M) = \sum_{y \in \mathcal{W}} \underline{\dim}(M^{[y]}) \cdot v^{l(y)} \tilde{T}_y \in \mathcal{H}.$$

This defines a group homomorphism from the split Grothendieck group of \mathcal{V} to \mathcal{H} .

Conjecture 8.3 (cf. [Soe3, Vermutung 1.13]). *For any $x \in \mathcal{W}$ we have $h(B(x)) = C'_x$.*

For $x, y \in \mathcal{W}$ set $f_{y,x}(v) = \underline{\dim}(B(x)^{[y]}) \cdot v^{l(y)} \in \mathbb{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$. Then a proof of Conjecture 8.3 amounts to showing that $f_{y,x} = h_{y,x}$.

Proposition 8.4. *Conjecture 7.2 is equivalent to Conjecture 8.3.*

Proof. Let $x \in \mathcal{W}$. We consider the defining properties of C'_x in Theorem 8.1. In any case $h(B(x))$ is self-dual, as follows from the self-duality of $B(x)$ and the following lemma. Moreover, the support property follows from the support property of $B(x)$ in Theorem 6.1. Also, the normalization (3) in Theorem 8.1 is a reformulation of Conjecture 7.2. \square

For the proof of the following lemma one can copy Soergel’s arguments or use the fact that the equivalence $\mathcal{B} \cong \mathcal{P}$ of Theorem 6.3 commutes with the translation functors (cf. Proposition 5.8) and the duality.

Lemma 8.5 ([Soe3], Proposition 5.9 & Bemerkung 6.16). *Choose $s \in \mathcal{S}$ and let $B \in \mathcal{V}$ be projective. Then $h(\vartheta_s B) = h(B) \cdot C'_s$ and $h(D(B)) = d(h(B))$.*

9. UNIVERSAL COXETER SYSTEMS

Let $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ be a universal Coxeter system, i.e. a Coxeter system such that for any $s, t \in \mathcal{S}$ with $s \neq t$ the product st has infinite order. In other words, \mathcal{W} is the group generated by $s \in \mathcal{S}$ with the only relations $s^2 = 1$. The following lemma is an immediate consequence.

Lemma 9.1. *Let $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ be a universal Coxeter system. For any $w \in \mathcal{W}$ there is a unique reduced expression $w = s_1 \cdots s_n$. Hence for $w \neq e$ there is a unique simple root $s \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $ws < w$.*

Lemma 9.2. *Choose $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $s \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $xs < x$ and let $C'_{xs} \cdot C'_s = \sum b_y(v) \cdot \tilde{T}_y$. Suppose there is $y < x$ with $b_y(0) \neq 0$. Then there is $t \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $y = xst$ and $xsts < xst < xs < x$.*

Proof. We can assume that $x \neq s$. Then there exists $t \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $xst < xs$. By Proposition 8.2(2) we have $ys < y$, hence $y < yt$ by Lemma 9.1. Again using Proposition 8.2(2) gives $y = xst$. □

Theorem 9.3. *Suppose $(\mathcal{W}, \mathcal{S})$ is universal. Then Conjecture 8.3 holds, i.e.*

$$h(B(x)) = C'_x$$

for any $x \in \mathcal{W}$.

For the proof we need the following lemma which holds for arbitrary Coxeter systems.

Lemma 9.4. *Choose $x \in \mathcal{W}$ and $s, t \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $xst < xs < x$. Then $h_{xs,x}(v) = v$ and $h_{xst,x}(v) = v^2$.*

Proof. Let $C'_{xs} \cdot C'_s = \sum b_z(v) \cdot \tilde{T}_z$. Since $h_{xs,xs}(v) = 1$ we have $b_{xs}(v) = v = h_{xs,x}(v)$, hence the first statement. We prove the second statement by induction on the Bruhat order of x . A simple calculation shows that it is true for $x = ts$. So suppose that the lemma is proven for all x' with $x' < x$ (and arbitrary $s, t \in \mathcal{S}$). First suppose that $xsts < xst$. Then, by the induction hypothesis, we have $h_{xst,xs}(v) = v$ and $h_{xsts,xs}(v) = v^2$. Then $b_{xst}(v) = 1 + v^2$ and hence $h_{xst,x}(v) = v^2$. If $xsts > xst$, then $xsts \not\leq xs$, hence $h_{xst,xs}(v) = v$ and $h_{xsts,xs}(v) = 0$. Hence $b_{xst}(v) = v^2 = h_{xst,x}(v)$. □

Proof of the theorem. We prove the theorem by induction on the Bruhat order. The case $x = e$ is clear. Suppose the theorem is proven for all $x' < x$, i.e. $f_{y,x'} = h_{y,x'}$ for all $y \in \mathcal{W}$.

As we have seen in the proof of Proposition 8.4 we have to show that $f_{y,x} \in v\mathbb{Z}[v]$ for all $y < x$. Suppose that $y < x$ is such that this is not the case. Choose $s \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $xs < x$ and consider $C'_{xs} \cdot C'_s = \sum_y b_y(v) \cdot \tilde{T}_y$. Then $b_y(0) \neq 0$ and by Lemma 9.2 there is $t \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $y = xst$ and $ys < y$. The proof of Lemma 9.4 shows that $b_y(v) = 1 + v^2$. But then $f_{y,x}(v) = 1 + v^2$, which contradicts Lemma 7.6. □

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