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Cédric Bonnafé. Automorphisms of Coxeter groups and Lusztig's conjectures for Hecke algebras with unequal parameters. 2008. hal-00282615v1

HAL Id: hal-00282615

<https://hal.science/hal-00282615v1>

Preprint submitted on 27 May 2008 (v1), last revised 31 Aug 2009 (v3)

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**AUTOMORPHISMS OF COXETER GROUPS AND LUSZTIG'S
CONJECTURES FOR HECKE ALGEBRAS
WITH UNEQUAL PARAMETERS**

CÉDRIC BONNAFÉ

ABSTRACT. Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system, let G be a finite solvable group of automorphisms of (W, S) and let φ be a weight function which is invariant under G . Let φ_G denote the weight function on W^G obtained by restriction from φ . The aim of this paper is to compare the \mathbf{a} -function, the set of Duflo involutions and the Kazhdan-Lusztig cells associated to (W, φ) and to (W^G, φ_G) .

Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system, with S finite, let Γ be a totally ordered abelian group and let $\varphi : W \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a *weight function* such that $\varphi(s) > 0$ for all $s \in S$.

Let G be a group of automorphisms of W stabilizing S and φ . We denote by φ_G the restriction of φ to the fixed points subgroup W^G . If $\omega \in S/G$ (the orbit set) is such that $W_\omega (= \langle \omega \rangle)$ is finite, we denote by s_ω the longest element of the standard parabolic subgroup W_ω and we set $S_G = \{s_\omega \mid \omega \in S/G \text{ and } W_\omega \text{ is finite}\}$. Then it is well-known that (W^G, S_G) is a Coxeter system and that $\varphi_G : W^G \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a weight function (such that $\varphi_G(s_\omega) > 0$ for all $\omega \in S/G$).

To the datum (W, S, Γ, φ) are associated a Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi)$ over the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$, a Kazhdan-Lusztig basis $(C_w)_{w \in W}$ of $\mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi)$, equivalence relations $\sim_{\mathcal{L}}$, $\sim_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\sim_{\mathcal{LR}}$ and two functions $\mathbf{a} : W \rightarrow \Gamma$ and $\Delta : W \rightarrow \Gamma$ (see [L]). We set $\mathcal{D} = \{w \in W \mid \mathbf{a}(w) = \Delta(w)\}$. To the datum $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$, we associate similarly $\sim_{\mathcal{L}}^G$, $\sim_{\mathcal{R}}^G$, $\sim_{\mathcal{LR}}^G$, \mathbf{a}_G , Δ_G and \mathcal{D}_G . The main result of this paper is the following:

Theorem A. *Assume that G is a finite solvable group and that Lusztig's conjectures (P1), (P2), ..., (P8) in [L, Chapter 14] hold for the datum $(W^H, S_H, \Gamma, \varphi_H)$ for all subgroups H of G . Let $x, y \in W^G$. Then:*

- (a) $\mathbf{a}_G(x) = \mathbf{a}(x)$.
- (b) $\mathcal{D}_G = \mathcal{D} \cap W^G$.
- (c) *If $? \in \{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{LR}\}$, then $x \sim_? y$ if and only if $x \sim_?^G y$.*

Date: May 28, 2008.

1991 Mathematics Subject Classification. According to the 2000 classification: Primary 20C08; Secondary 20C15.

The author is partly supported by the ANR (Project No JC07-192339).

The proof of this Theorem makes essential use of reduction modulo p . Indeed, an easy induction argument reduces immediately the problem to the case where G is a p -group for some prime number p . The main ingredient is then the following: the natural stupid map $\mathcal{H}(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi)^G$ is not a morphism of algebras in general. However, if we denote by $\text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi))$ the quotient of $\mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi)^G$ by the two-sided ideal $\sum_{H < G} \text{Tr}_H^G(\mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi)^H)$ (*Brauer's quotient*, see for instance [T, Page 91]), then:

Proposition B. *Assume that G is a finite p -group. Then the natural linear map $\mathcal{H}(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G) \rightarrow \text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H}(W, S, \Gamma, \varphi)^G)$ is a morphism of algebras whose kernel is generated by p . Moreover, it preserves the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis.*

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1. THE SET-UP

1.A. The group (\mathbf{W}, \mathbf{S}) . Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system (with S finite), let $\ell : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ denote the length function, let Γ be a totally ordered abelian group and let $\varphi : W \rightarrow \Gamma$ be a *weight function* [L, §3.1] that is, a map such that $\varphi(w w') = \varphi(w) + \varphi(w')$ whenever $\ell(w w') = \ell(w) + \ell(w')$.

Let A be the group algebra $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$: we will use an exponential notation for A , namely $A = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \mathbb{Z}e^\gamma$, where $e^\gamma \cdot e^{\gamma'} = e^{\gamma + \gamma'}$ for all $\gamma, \gamma' \in \Gamma$. If $a = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} a_\gamma e^\gamma \in A$, we denote by $\deg a$ (resp. $\text{val } a$) the *degree* (resp. the *valuation*) of a , that is, the

element γ of Γ such that $a_\gamma \neq 0$ and which is maximal (resp. minimal) for this condition (by convention, $\deg 0 = -\infty$ and $\text{val } 0 = +\infty$).

We shall denote by \mathcal{H} the Hecke algebra associated to the datum (W, S, Γ, φ) . It is a free A -module, with basis $(T_w)_{w \in W}$, and where the multiplication is entirely determined by the following rules:

$$\begin{cases} T_w T_{w'} = T_{ww'} & \text{if } \ell(ww') = \ell(w) + \ell(w'); \\ (T_s - e^{\varphi(s)})(T_s + e^{-\varphi(s)}) = 0 & \text{if } s \in S. \end{cases}$$

Note that this implies that T_w is invertible in \mathcal{H} for all $w \in W$. This algebra is endowed with an A -anti-linear involution $\bar{} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ which is determined by the following properties:

$$\begin{cases} \overline{e^\gamma} = e^{-\gamma} & \text{if } \gamma \in \Gamma, \\ \overline{T_w} = T_{w^{-1}}^{-1} & \text{if } w \in W. \end{cases}$$

By [L, Theorem 5.2], there exists a unique element $C_w \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$\begin{cases} \overline{C_w} = C_w, \\ C_w \equiv T_w \pmod{\mathcal{H}_{<0}}, \end{cases}$$

where $\mathcal{H}_{<0} = \bigoplus_{w \in W} A_{<0} T_w$, and where $A_{<0} = \bigoplus_{\gamma < 0} \mathbb{Z} e^\gamma$.

Let $\tau : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow A$ be the unique A -linear map such that

$$\tau(T_w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If $w \in W$, we set

$$\Delta(w) = -\deg \tau(C_w),$$

and we denote by n_w the coefficient of $e^{-\Delta(w)}$ in $\tau(C_w)$. Finally, if $x, y \in W$, we write

$$C_x C_y = \sum_{z \in W} h_{x,y,z} C_z,$$

where the $h_{x,y,z}$'s are in A and satisfy $\overline{h_{x,y,z}} = h_{x,y,z}$.

1.B. The group (W^G, S_G) . Let G be a group of automorphisms of W such that, for all $\sigma \in G$, we have

$$\sigma(S) = S \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi \circ \sigma = \varphi.$$

If I is a subset of S , we denote by W_I the (standard parabolic) subgroup of W generated by I . If $\omega \in S/G$ is such that W_ω is finite, we denote by s_ω the longest element of W_ω . We denote by S_G the set of s_ω , where ω runs over the set of G -orbits in S such that W_ω is finite. Recall the following proposition [H, Corollary 3.5 and Proof of Proposition 3.4]:

Proposition 1.1. *(W^G, S_G) is a Coxeter group. If $\ell_G : W^G \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ denotes the corresponding length function and if x and $y \in W^G$, then $\ell(xy) = \ell(x) + \ell(y)$ if and only if $\ell_G(xy) = \ell_G(x) + \ell_G(y)$.*

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_G : W^G &\longrightarrow \Gamma \\ w &\longmapsto \varphi(w) \end{aligned}$$

denote the restriction of φ to W^G . Then φ_G is a weight function (by Proposition 1.1). Therefore, we can define $\mathcal{H}_G, \mathcal{H}_{G,<0}, T_w^G, C_w^G, \tau_G, \Delta_G, n_z^G$ and $h_{x,y,z}^G$ with respect to $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$ in a similar way as $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}_{<0}, T_w, C_w, \tau, \Delta, n_z$ and $h_{x,y,z}$ were defined with respect to (W, S, Γ, φ) .

2. BRAUER QUOTIENT

Hypothesis and notation. *From now on, and until the end of this paper, we fix a prime number p and we assume that G is a finite p -group.*

2.A. Definition. For all the facts contained in this subsection, the reader may refer to [T, §11]: even though this reference deals only with \mathcal{O} -algebras (where \mathcal{O} is a commutative complete local noetherian \mathbb{Z}_p -algebra) which are \mathcal{O} -modules of finite type, the proofs can be applied almost word by word to our more general situation.

Let R be a commutative ring and let M be an RG -module. If H is a subgroup of G , we set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Tr}_H^G : M^H &\longrightarrow M^G \\ m &\longmapsto \sum_{\sigma \in [G/H]} \sigma(m). \end{aligned}$$

We also define

$$\mathrm{Tr}(M) = \sum_{H < G} \mathrm{Tr}_H^G(M^H).$$

This is an R -submodule of M^G , containing pM^G . The *Brauer quotient* $\mathrm{Br}_G(M)$ is then defined by

$$\mathrm{Br}_G(M) = M^G / \mathrm{Tr}(M)$$

and we denote by $\mathrm{br}_G : M^G \rightarrow \mathrm{Br}_G(M)$ the canonical map.

Lemma 2.1. *Assume that $pR \neq R$ and that M admits an R -basis \mathcal{B} which is permuted by the action of G . Then $\mathrm{Br}_G(M)$ is a free R/pR -module with basis $(\mathrm{br}_G(b))_{b \in \mathcal{B}^G}$.*

If M is an R -algebra and if G acts on M by automorphisms of algebra, then $\text{Tr}(M)$ is a two-sided ideal of M^G and so $\text{Br}_G(M)$ is an R -algebra. Of course, br_G is a morphism of algebras in this case. We recall the following result:

Lemma 2.2. *Assume that $pR \neq R$, that M is an R -algebra, that G acts on M by automorphisms of algebra, that M admits an R -basis \mathcal{B} which is permuted by G and let us write $ab = \sum_{c \in \mathcal{B}} \lambda_{a,b,c} c$ for $a, b \in \mathcal{B}$. If $a, b \in \mathcal{B}^G$, then*

$$\text{br}_G(a) \text{br}_G(b) = \sum_{c \in \mathcal{B}^G} \pi(\lambda_{a,b,c}) \text{br}_G(c),$$

where $\pi R \rightarrow R/pR$ is the canonical morphism.

2.B. Applications to Hecke algebras. Since G stabilizes S and φ , it also acts by automorphisms of A -algebras (by $\sigma(T_w) = T_{\sigma(w)}$ for all $w \in W$). Moreover, it permutes the standard basis $(T_w)_{w \in W}$, so it follows from Lemma 2.1 that:

Corollary 2.3. *$(\text{br}_G(T_w))_{w \in W^G}$ is an $\mathbb{F}_p[\Gamma]$ -basis of the $\mathbb{F}_p[\Gamma]$ -algebra $\text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H})$.*

Now, let

$$\text{can}_G : \mathcal{H}_G \longrightarrow \text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H})$$

be the unique A -linear map such that

$$\text{can}_G(T_w^G) = \text{br}_G(T_w)$$

for all $w \in W^G$. The main result of this subsection is the following:

Proposition 2.4. *The map $\text{can}_G : \mathcal{H}_G \longrightarrow \text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H})$ is a surjective morphism of A -algebras whose kernel is $p\mathcal{H}_G$.*

Proof. It follows from Corollary 2.3 that can_G is surjective and that $\text{Ker}(\text{can}_G) = p\mathcal{H}_G$. It remains to show that can_G is a morphism of algebras. First, note that if $x, y \in W^G$ satisfy $\ell_G(xy) = \ell_G(x) + \ell_G(y)$, then $\ell(xy) = \ell(x) + \ell(y)$ (by Proposition 1.1) and so

$$\begin{aligned} \text{can}_G(T_x^G T_y^G) &= \text{can}_G(T_{xy}^G) = \text{br}_G(T_{xy}) \\ &= \text{br}_G(T_x T_y) = \text{br}_G(T_x) \text{br}_G(T_y) = \text{can}_G(T_x^G) \text{can}_G(T_y^G). \end{aligned}$$

So it remains to show that, if ω is a G -orbit in S such that W_ω is finite, then

$$(?) \quad \text{br}_G((T_{s_\omega} - e^{\varphi(s_\omega)})(T_{s_\omega} + e^{-\varphi(s_\omega)})) = 0.$$

Since s_ω is the longest element of W_ω , we have

$$C_{s_\omega} = \sum_{w \in W_\omega} e^{-\varphi(w)} T_w$$

and

$$T_{s_\omega} C_{s_\omega} = e^{\varphi(s_\omega)} C_{s_\omega}.$$

(by [L, Theorem 6.6 (b)]). But $(W_\omega)^G = \{1, s_\omega\}$. Since $\varphi(w) = \varphi(\sigma(w))$ for all $w \in W_\omega$ and all $\sigma \in G$, we have

$$C_{s_\omega} \equiv T_{s_\omega} + e^{-\varphi(s_\omega)} \pmod{\text{Tr}(\mathcal{H})}.$$

This completes the proof of (?). \square

Corollary 2.5. $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{H}_G \simeq \text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H})$.

Corollary 2.6. *If $h \in \mathcal{H}_G$ and $h' \in \mathcal{H}$ are such that $\text{can}_G(h) = \text{br}_G(h')$, then $\tau_G(h) \equiv \tau(h') \pmod{pA}$.*

Proposition 2.7. *If $w \in W^G$, then $\text{can}_G(C_w^G) = \text{br}_G(C_w)$.*

Proof. Let $C = \text{can}_G(C_w^G) - \text{br}_G(C_w)$. Then

$$\overline{C} = C.$$

where $\overline{\cdot} : \text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \text{Br}_G(\mathcal{H})$ is defined by $\overline{\text{br}_G(h)} = \text{br}_G(\overline{h})$ for all $h \in \mathcal{H}^G$. Moreover, there exists a family $(\alpha_w)_{w \in W^G}$ of elements of $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A_{<0}$ such that

$$C = \sum_{w \in W^G} \alpha_w \text{br}_G(T_w).$$

Assume that $C \neq 0$ and let w be maximal (for the Bruhat order) such that $\alpha_w \neq 0$. Then

$$\overline{C} = \overline{\alpha}_w \text{br}_G(T_{w^{-1}}) + \sum_{\substack{x \in W^G \\ x \neq w}} \alpha_x \text{br}_G(T_{x^{-1}}).$$

Therefore, the coefficient of $\text{br}_G(T_w)$ in \overline{C} is equal to $\overline{\alpha}_w$. But $C = \overline{C}$, so $\alpha_w = \overline{\alpha}_w$. Since $\alpha_w \neq 0$ and $\alpha_w \in \mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A_{<0}$, we get a contradiction. So $C = 0$, as desired. \square

Corollary 2.8. *If $x, y, z \in W^G$, then $h_{x,y,z} \equiv h_{x,y,z}^G \pmod{pA}$ and $\tau(C_z) \equiv \tau_G(C_z^G) \pmod{pA}$.*

Proof. This follows from Proposition 2.7, from Lemma 2.2 and from Corollary 2.6. \square

3. LUSZTIG'S CONJECTURES

3.A. Cells. To (W, S, Γ, φ) are associated preorder relations $\leq_{\mathcal{L}}$, $\leq_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\leq_{\mathcal{LR}}$ on W as defined in [L, §8.1]. The associated equivalence relations are denoted by $\sim_{\mathcal{L}}$, $\sim_{\mathcal{R}}$ and $\sim_{\mathcal{LR}}$ respectively.

Similarly, to $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$ are associated preorder relations $\leq_{\mathcal{L}}^G$, $\leq_{\mathcal{R}}^G$ and $\leq_{\mathcal{LR}}^G$ on W . The associated equivalence relations are denoted by $\sim_{\mathcal{L}}^G$, $\sim_{\mathcal{R}}^G$ and $\sim_{\mathcal{LR}}^G$ respectively.

3.B. Boundedness. Following Lusztig [L, §13.2], we say that (W, S, Γ, φ) is *bounded* if there exists $\gamma_0 \in \Gamma$ such that $\deg \tau(T_x T_y T_z) \leq \gamma_0$ for all x, y and $z \in W$. Lusztig has conjectured [L, Conjecture 13.4] that (W, S, Γ, φ) is always bounded.

Hypothesis. *From now on, and until the end of this paper, we assume that (W, S, Γ, φ) and $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$ are bounded. Recall that p is a prime number and that G is a finite p -group.*

By [L, Lemma 13.5 (b)], this hypothesis allows us to define Lusztig's function $\mathbf{a} : W \rightarrow \Gamma$ by

$$\mathbf{a}(z) = \max_{x, y \in W} (\deg h_{x, y, z}).$$

If $x, y, z \in W$, we shall denote by $\gamma_{x, y, z^{-1}}$ the unique element of \mathbb{Z} such that

$$h_{x, y, z} \equiv \gamma_{x, y, z^{-1}} e^{\mathbf{a}(z)} \pmod{\left(\bigoplus_{\gamma < \mathbf{a}(z)} \mathbb{Z} e^\gamma \right)}.$$

Similarly, we define a function $\mathbf{a}_G : W^G \rightarrow \Gamma$ and elements $\gamma_{x, y, z^{-1}}^G$ of \mathbb{Z} (for $x, y, z \in W^G$).

Let $\mathcal{D} = \{z \in W \mid \mathbf{a}(z) = \Delta(z)\}$. If $I \subseteq S$, we denote by \mathbf{a}_I the analogue of the function \mathbf{a} but defined for W_I instead of W : if $z \in W_I$, then

$$\mathbf{a}_I(z) = \max_{x, y \in W_I} \deg h_{x, y, z}.$$

Lusztig's Conjectures for (W, S, Γ, φ) . *With the above notation, we have:*

- P₁.** *If $z \in W$, then $\mathbf{a}(z) \leq \Delta(z)$.*
- P₂.** *If $d \in \mathcal{D}$ and if $x, y \in W$ satisfy $\gamma_{x, y, d} \neq 0$, then $x = y^{-1}$.*
- P₃.** *If $y \in W$, then there exists a unique $d \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\gamma_{y^{-1}, y, d} \neq 0$.*
- P₄.** *If $z' \leq_{\mathcal{LR}} z$, then $\mathbf{a}(z) \leq \mathbf{a}(z')$. Therefore, if $z \sim_{\mathcal{LR}} z'$, then $\mathbf{a}(z) = \mathbf{a}(z')$.*
- P₅.** *If $d \in \mathcal{D}$ and $y \in W$ satisfy $\gamma_{y^{-1}, y, d} \neq 0$, then $\gamma_{y^{-1}, y, d} = n_d = \pm 1$.*
- P₆.** *If $d \in \mathcal{D}$, then $d^2 = 1$.*
- P₇.** *If $x, y, z \in W$, then $\gamma_{x, y, z} = \gamma_{y, z, x}$.*
- P₈.** *If $x, y, z \in W$ satisfy $\gamma_{x, y, z} \neq 0$, then $x \sim_{\mathcal{L}} y^{-1}$, $y \sim_{\mathcal{L}} z^{-1}$ and $z \sim_{\mathcal{L}} x^{-1}$.*

- P₉**. If $z' \leq_{\mathcal{L}} z$ and $\mathbf{a}(z') = \mathbf{a}(z)$, then $z' \sim_{\mathcal{L}} z$.
P₁₀. If $z' \leq_{\mathcal{R}} z$ and $\mathbf{a}(z') = \mathbf{a}(z)$, then $z' \sim_{\mathcal{R}} z$.
P₁₁. If $z' \leq_{\mathcal{LR}} z$ and $\mathbf{a}(z') = \mathbf{a}(z)$, then $z' \sim_{\mathcal{LR}} z$.
P₁₂. If $I \subset S$ and $z \in W_I$, then $\mathbf{a}_I(z) = \mathbf{a}(z)$.
P₁₃. Every left cell \mathcal{C} of W contains a unique element $d \in \mathcal{D}$. If $y \in \mathcal{C}$, then $\gamma_{y^{-1},y,d} \neq 0$.
P₁₄. If $z \in W$, then $z \sim_{\mathcal{LR}} z^{-1}$.
P₁₅. If $x, x', y, w \in W$ are such that $\mathbf{a}(y) = \mathbf{a}(w)$, then

$$\sum_{y' \in W} h_{w,x',y'} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} h_{x,y',y} = \sum_{y' \in W} h_{y',x',y} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} h_{x,w,y'}$$

in $A \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} A$.

Let us recall the following result:

Lemma 3.1. *Assume that Lusztig's Conjectures (P_1) , (P_2) , (P_3) and (P_4) hold for (W, S, Γ, φ) . Then:*

- (a) *Lusztig's Conjectures (P_5) , (P_6) , (P_7) and (P_8) hold for (W, S, Γ, φ) .*
- (b) *If $d \in \mathcal{D}$, then $\gamma_{d,d,d} = n_d = \pm 1$.*
- (c) *If $x \in W$ and if $d \in \mathcal{D}$ is the unique element of W such that $\gamma_{x,x^{-1},d} \neq 0$, then $\gamma_{d,x,x^{-1}} = \pm 1$.*

Proof. (a) is proved in [L, Chapter 14].

(b) By (P_6) , we get that $d^2 = 1$. By (P_3) , there exists a unique $e \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\gamma_{d,d,e} \neq 0$. By (P_5) , this implies that $\gamma_{d,d,e} = n_e = \pm 1$. By (P_7) , this implies that $\gamma_{e,d,d} = \pm 1$. By (P_2) , we get that $e = d^{-1} = d$.

(c) If $x \in W$ and if $d \in \mathcal{D}$ is the unique element of W such that $\gamma_{x^{-1},x,d} \neq 0$, then $\gamma_{x,d,x^{-1}} = \gamma_{x^{-1},x,d} = \pm 1$ by (P_7) and (P_5) . \square

We can now state the main result of this paper:

Theorem 3.2. *Assume that Lusztig's conjectures (P_1) , (P_2) , (P_3) and (P_4) hold for (W, S, Γ, φ) and $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$. Then:*

- (a) *If $z \in W^G$, then $\mathbf{a}_G(z) = \mathbf{a}(z)$.*
- (b) *$\mathcal{D}_G = \mathcal{D} \cap W^G (= \mathcal{D}^G)$.*
- (c) *Assume moreover that Lusztig's Conjecture (P_{13}) holds for (W, S, Γ, φ) and $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$. Let $x, y \in W^G$. Then $x \sim_{\mathcal{L}}^G y$ (respectively $x \sim_{\mathcal{R}} y$) if and only if $x \sim_{\mathcal{L}} y$ (respectively $x \sim_{\mathcal{R}} y$).*

Proof. (a) By Corollary 2.8, we have, for all $x, y, z \in W^G$:

(1) If $\gamma_{x,y,z^{-1}} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, then $\mathbf{a}(z) \leq \mathbf{a}_G(z)$.

(2) If $\gamma_{x,y,z^{-1}}^G \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, then $\mathbf{a}_G(z) \leq \mathbf{a}(z)$.

Now let $z \in W^G$. By (P_3) , there exists a unique $d \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $\gamma_{z^{-1},z,d} \neq 0$. From the uniqueness, we get that $d \in \mathcal{D}^G \subseteq W^G$. By Lemma 3.1 (c), we get that $\gamma_{z,d,z^{-1}} = \pm 1$. So $\mathbf{a}(z) \leq \mathbf{a}_G(z)$ by (1).

The same argument shows that there exists $d \in \mathcal{D}_G$ such that $\gamma_{z,d,z^{-1}}^G = \pm 1$, so (2) can be applied to get that $\mathbf{a}_G(z) \leq \mathbf{a}(z)$. The proof of (a) is complete.

Before going further, let us state the following consequence of (a):

Corollary 3.3. *If $x, y, z \in W^G$, then $\gamma_{x,y,z} \equiv \gamma_{x,y,z}^G \pmod{p}$.*

Proof. This follows easily from Theorem 3.2 (a) and Corollary 2.8. \square

(b) Let $d \in \mathcal{D}^G$. By Lemma 3.1 (b), we have $n_d = \pm 1$. Moreover, by Corollary 2.8, we have

$$\tau(C_d) \equiv \tau_G(C_d^G) \pmod{pA}.$$

This shows that the coefficient of $e^{\Delta(d)}$ in $\tau_G(C_d^G)$ is non-zero. So $\Delta_G(d) \leq \Delta(d)$. But, by (P_1) ,

$$\mathbf{a}_G(d) \leq \Delta_G(d) \leq \Delta(d) = \mathbf{a}(d).$$

So $\mathbf{a}_G(d) = \Delta_G(d) = \Delta(d) = \mathbf{a}(d)$ by (a). In particular, $d \in \mathcal{D}_G$.

The same argument shows that, if $d \in \mathcal{D}_G$, then $\Delta(d) \leq \Delta_G(d)$ and again we get similarly that $d \in \mathcal{D}$. The proof of (b) is complete.

(c) Let d (respectively e) be the unique element of \mathcal{D} such that $\gamma_{x^{-1},x,d} = \pm 1$ (respectively $\gamma_{y^{-1},y,e} = \pm 1$). By uniqueness, we have $d, e \in \mathcal{D}^G = \mathcal{D}_G$. By Corollary 3.3, we also get $\gamma_{x^{-1},x,d}^G \neq 0$ and $\gamma_{y^{-1},y,e}^G \neq 0$. Therefore, by (P_8) , we have

$$x \sim_{\mathcal{L}} d, \quad x \sim_{\mathcal{L}^G} d, \quad y \sim_{\mathcal{L}} e \quad \text{and} \quad y \sim_{\mathcal{L}^G} e.$$

But, by (P_{13}) , we have $x \sim_{\mathcal{L}} y$ (respectively $x \sim_{\mathcal{L}^G} y$) if and only if $d = e$. This proves (c). \square

3.C. Asymptotic algebra. Let J (respectively J_G) be the free abelian group with basis $(t_w)_{w \in W}$ (respectively $(t_w^G)_{w \in W}$).

Hypothesis. *In this subsection, and only in this subsection, we assume moreover that Lusztig's Conjectures $(P_1), (P_2), \dots, (P_{15})$ hold for (W, S, Γ, φ) and $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$.*

By [L, §18.3], J (respectively J_G) can be endowed with a structure of associative ring, the multiplication being defined by $t_x t_y = \sum_{z \in W} \gamma_{x,y,z^{-1}} t_z$ (respectively $t_x^G t_y^G = \sum_{z \in W^G} \gamma_{x,y,z^{-1}}^G t_z^G$). Then it follows immediately from Corollary 3.3 and from Lemma 2.2 that:

Theorem 3.4. *Assume that G is a finite p -group and that Lusztig's Conjectures $(P_1), (P_2), \dots, (P_{15})$ hold for (W, S, Γ, φ) and $(W^G, S_G, \Gamma, \varphi_G)$. Then*

$$\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} J_G \simeq \text{Br}_G(J).$$

4. OPEN QUESTIONS

The results of this paper should be compared with [L, Chapter 14], where the *quasi-split case* is considered: more particularly, see [L, Lemmas 16.5, 16.6 and 16.14]. This lead to the following questions:

- Does Theorem A hold if G is not solvable? It is probably the case, but a proof should rely on completely different arguments.
- Let $z \in W^G$. Is it true that $\Delta_G(z) \leq \Delta(z)$? See [L, Lemma 16.5] for the quasi-split case.
- Let $x, y \in W^G$ be such that $x \leq_{\mathcal{L}}^G y$. Is it true that $x \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y$? See [L, 16.13 (a)] for the quasi-split case.

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