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Categorification of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Temperley-Lieb algebra by bimodules

Thomas Gobet

November 11, 2013

Abstract

We realize the Temperley-Lieb algebra by analogues of Soergel bimodules. The key point is that the monoidal structure is not given by a usual tensor product but by a slightly more complicated operation.

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Introduction

The purpose of this work was to try to realize the Temperley-Lieb algebra in type A by bimodules, motivated by unexplained positivity properties in this algebra.

The category of Soergel bimodules defined in [8] categorifies the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Hecke algebra of any Coxeter system of finite rank. A diagrammatic categorification of the Temperley-Lieb category obtained by taking a quotient of (a diagrammatic version of) the category of Soergel bimodules in type A was described in [1]. Such a quotient category is a priori not a category whose objects can be viewed as bimodules anymore, but Elias gives some indications that there could exist such a realization of it by considering quasi-coherent sheaves on *Weyl lines*, that is, one dimensional subspaces of the geometric representation of the Coxeter group that are intersections of reflection hyperplanes. A natural framework for this is the analogues of Soergel bimodules that are suggested by Elias in [1]. As he noticed, such bimodules are not free anymore as left or right modules over the algebra of regular functions on the union of all Weyl lines.

Writing Z for the union of all the Weyl lines viewed as a subvariety of the geometric representation we are able to realize the Temperley-Lieb algebra as a monoidal category of graded \bar{R} -bimodules where \bar{R} is the algebra of regular functions on Z by considering a slightly more complicated operation than a usual tensor product: given two graded \bar{R} -bimodules B, B' , one can consider the right, resp. left annihilators of B' , resp. B and associate to each of them the corresponding varieties $V_B^r, V_{B'}^\ell \subset Z$. We then define a product of bimodules by setting

$$B * B' = B \otimes_{\bar{R}} \mathcal{O}(V_B^r \cap V_{B'}^\ell) \otimes_{\bar{R}} B',$$

where $\mathcal{O}(-)$ stands for the algebra of regular functions. Unfortunately such a product is neither additive nor associative on the category of finitely generated graded \bar{R} -bimodules but it will be associative when restricted to a suitable stable class of bimodules containing some special bimodules called *fully commutative* together with some of their sums and shifts; proving that the fully commutative bimodules are indecomposable, which is a long combinatorial argument, will allow us to extend our product to direct sums of shifts of fully commutative bimodules by bilinearity. Setting $B_i = \mathcal{O}(V_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_i)^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_i)$ for the analogue of the Soergel bimodule, where V_i stands for the union of the Weyl lines not included in the reflecting hyperplane of s_i where s_i is the simple transposition $(i, i + 1)$, we give a categorification theorem for the Temperley-Lieb algebra (theorem 3.20); the bimodule B_i corresponds to

the element b_i of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Temperley-Lieb algebra and the $*$ -product of bimodules to the multiplication in the Temperley-Lieb algebra.

To be able to compute the $*$ -product of bimodules B_i we need to understand inductively their annihilators ; it turns out that given a bimodule $B_w = B_{i_1} * \cdots * B_{i_k}$ where $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ where one can pass from any reduced expression of w to any other only by commutation relations (such elements of the Weyl group turn out to index the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Temperley-Lieb algebra and are usually called *fully commutative* or *braid avoiding*), the left and right varieties corresponding to the left and right annihilators of B_w can be characterized by two subsets of pairwise commuting reflections of the Weyl group, which turn out to be exactly the two sets obtained in the realization of the Temperley-Lieb algebra by planar diagrams by considering the diagram associated to the element $b_{i_1} \cdots b_{i_k}$ after removing the lines going from the top to the bottom of the diagram (that is, keeping only the half circles and viewing them as reflections by numbering the points from the left to the right). Hence this also gives some categorical interpretation of the realization of the Temperley-Lieb algebra by planar diagrams (proposition 3.7).

Stroppel obtained in [10] a categorification of the Temperley-Lieb algebra by considering projective functors on the principal block of graded parabolic versions of the BGG category \mathcal{O} ; due to the relationship between Soergel bimodules and projective functors on category \mathcal{O} (see [7], Korollar 1), we can expect our categorification to be related to the one obtained in [10].

Organization of the paper. Section 1 gives some basic results on Weyl lines and introduces varieties and sets of reflections defined inductively, which will correspond to varieties associated to left and right annihilators of bimodules. Section 2 gives some results on graded bimodules as well as on analogues of Soergel bimodules considered here and introduces the product of bimodules; we show that when restricted to a suitable class of bimodules this product turns out to be associative. Section 3 gives the realization of the Temperley-Lieb algebra by analogues of Soergel bimodules; for this we need to show the Temperley-Lieb relations and in order to have a way to extend our product to direct sums of fully commutative bimodules we need to show that these are indecomposable.

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1 Combinatorics of Weyl lines

The Coxeter systems (\mathcal{W}, S) considered will always be of type A unless otherwise specified, identifying \mathcal{W} of type A_n with the symmetric group on $n + 1$ letters and S with the set of simple transpositions $s_i = (i, i + 1)$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. We will denote by T the set of reflections, by H_t the reflecting hyperplane of $t \in T$ and by V the geometric representation over a field k of characteristic zero, which is reflection faithful in the sense of [8].

1.1 Weyl lines

Definition 1.1. *A Weyl line is a subspace of V of dimension 1 that is the intersection of reflection hyperplanes. A Weyl line is **transverse** to some reflection $t \in T$ if it is not contained in H_t .*

We denote by Z the union of all Weyl lines in V , which is a \mathcal{W} -stable subvariety of V . We write V_t for the union of Weyl lines transverse to t as a subvariety of $Z \subset V$; if the reflection is simple we will often write V_i to mean V_{s_i} .

Lemma 1.2. *There exists a bijection*

$$\{ \text{Weyl lines in } V \} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{ \text{partitions of } \{1, \dots, n + 1\} \text{ into two subsets} \},$$

which to any Weyl line $L = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{t_i}$, where H_{t_i} is the reflection hyperplane of $t_i \in T$, associates the partition given by the decomposition of $t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$ into disjoint cycles (which turns out to be a partition in two sets as the proof will show).

Proof. One has to show that the map defined above is well-defined. Suppose $L = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{t_i}$ is a Weyl line in V . The product $w = t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$ has T -length equal to $n - 1$ since L has dimension 1 (the set of roots of the t_i consists of linearly independent vectors, which implies that $t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$ is a reduced T -decomposition for w ; the parabolic subgroup generated by the t_i is equal to the subgroup of elements of \mathcal{W} fixing L ; see [2], section 2). Now the T -length of an element of the symmetric group S_{n+1} is equal to $n + 1$ minus the number of cycles occurring in the decomposition into disjoint cycles. This forces w as element of S_{n+1} to fix at most 1 letter. If it fixes exactly one letter j , suppose L is written as another intersection of reflecting hyperplanes $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{t'_i}$. Then all the t'_i fix L and hence have to be in the parabolic subgroup of \mathcal{W} generated by the t_i . Hence all the t'_i have to fix the letter j and one gets the same partition of $n + 1$ into two sets as before.

If no letter is fixed, write $S_1 \cup S_2$ for the disjoint union of the supports of the two cycles. If L is written $\bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{t'_i}$, then every t'_j has to be in the parabolic subgroup generated by the t_i and since it is a conjugate of some t_i it will either fix S_1 or fix S_2 . Hence we obtain the same partition into two sets as before.

Now for each partition $S_1 \cup S_2$ of $\{1, \dots, n+1\}$ write a corresponding n -cycle if either S_1 or S_2 has cardinal one or write a corresponding product of 2 cycles if both have cardinal more than 1 and decompose them in the obvious way as products of $n-1$ reflections. This proves that the above map is surjective. Now if $L \neq L'$ are two different Weyl lines, then one can find some reflecting hyperplane $L' \subset H_s$ such that $L \cap H_s = 0$. Then s cannot be in the parabolic subgroup of elements fixing L and hence L and L' will not yield the same cycle decomposition. \square

Remark 1.3. In fact, Weyl lines are in bijection with rank $n-1$ parabolic subgroups (that is, maximal parabolic subgroups, not necessarily standard).

Lemma 1.4. *Let $t, t', t'' \in T$ be three distinct reflections not commuting with each other (in particular $t'tt' = tt't = t''$). Then*

$$V_t \cap V_{t'} = V_t \cap H_{t''} = V_{t'} \cap H_{t''}.$$

In particular $V_t \cap (V_{t'} \cup V_{t''}) = V_t$.

Proof. Let $L \subset V_t \cap V_{t'}$. By definition, $L = \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{t_i}$ for some $t_i \in T$. Since L is transverse to both t and t' , $H_r \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^{n-1} H_{t_i} = 0$ for $r = t, t'$. It follows that $tt_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$ and $t't_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$ have reflection length equal to n and hence that they are $(n+1)$ -cycles. Since t, t' are non-commuting, there exists distinct letters $i, k, k' \in \{1, \dots, n+1\}$ such that $t = (k, i)$, $t' = (k', i)$. An easy computation then shows that when considering the decomposition of $t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$ as a product of two cycles, the letters k and k' must lie in the same cycle and the letter i must lie in the other cycle. This means that $tt't = (k, k')$ divides $t_1 \cdots t_{n-1}$, which implies that $L \subset H_{tt't} = H_{t''}$. Conversely if $L \subset H_{t''}$ and $L \not\subset H_t$ then $L \not\subset H_{t''t''} = H_{t'}$ since L is fixed by t'' . \square

Remark 1.5. Identifying W with the symmetric group and viewing a reflection as a transposition, if $t = (i, k)$ and $t' = (k, j)$ with $j \neq i$, then $V_t \cap V_{t'}$ consists exactly of the Weyl lines corresponding to the maximal parabolic subgroups whose operation on $\{1, \dots, n+1\}$ yields exactly two orbits S_1 and S_2 with $i, j \in S_1$ and $k \in S_2$. In particular $V_t \cap V_{t'} \neq \{0\}$.

1.2 Noncrossing and dense sets of reflections

Notation. For $i \leq j$ two indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$ we write $[i, j]$ for the set $\{i, i+1, \dots, j-1, j\}$.

Definition 1.6. Two indices i, j in $[1, n]$ are *distant* if $|i - j| > 1$.

To any sequence $i_1 \cdots i_m$ with $i_j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ of length at least one, we associate the variety $W_{i_1 \cdots i_m}$ built inductively by setting $W_i = V_i$ and

$$W_{i_1 \cdots i_m} = V_{i_1} \cap (W_{i_2 \cdots i_m} \cup s_{i_1} W_{i_2 \cdots i_m}).$$

These varieties will play a key role later on. We write \mathcal{V}_n for the family of varieties obtained in this way.

Example 1.7 For i and j with $|j - i| > 1$, one has $W_{ij} = V_i \cap V_j = W_{ji}$.

Example 1.8 We have $W_{i(i\pm 1)} = V_i \cap (V_{i\pm 1} \cup s_i V_{i\pm 1}) = V_i$ by lemma 1.4.

Example 1.9 One has $W_{i(i\pm 1)i} = V_i$.

We will show in proposition 1.12 that any $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ can be written as an intersection $\bigcap_{t \in T_W} V_t$ for a unique set T_W with interesting properties.

Lemma 1.10. Let $j \leq m \leq i$. Then $W_{m(m-1)\cdots j} = V_m$ and $W_{m(m+1)\cdots i} = V_m$.

Proof. We prove the first equality by induction on $m - j$, the second being similar. If $m - j = 0$ then $W_m = V_m$ by definition. Suppose $m - j > 0$. Then

$$W_{m(m-1)\cdots j} = V_m \cap (W_{(m-1)\cdots j} \cup s_m W_{(m-1)\cdots j})$$

and $W_{(m-1)\cdots j} = V_{m-1}$ by induction. Example 1.8 concludes. \square

Notation. For short, if $s_i \in S$ is a simple reflection and $W \subset Z$ a closed subset, we write $s_i \cdot W$ or even $i \cdot W$ for the variety $V_i \cap (W \cup s_i W)$. More generally given any sequence $i_1 \cdots i_k$ of indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$, we write $i_1 \cdots i_k \cdot W$ for the variety $s_{i_1} \cdot (s_{i_2} \cdot (\cdots (s_{i_k} \cdot W) \cdots))$.

Lemma 1.11. Suppose $Q \subset T$ is a set of commuting reflections. Let $s \in T$. Set $W := \bigcap_{t \in Q} V_t$. Then $W \neq 0$ and $s \cdot W = \bigcap_{t \in Q'} V_t$ where

$$Q' = \begin{cases} Q \cup \{s\} & \text{if } st = ts \text{ for each } t \in Q \\ (Q \setminus t) \cup \{s\} & \text{if } \exists! t \in Q \text{ such that } st \neq ts \\ (Q \setminus \{t, t'\}) \cup \{s, tt'st't\} & \text{if } \exists t \neq t' \in Q \text{ such that } st \neq ts, st' \neq t's. \end{cases}$$

and Q' is also commuting. In particular $s \cdot W \neq 0$.

Proof. First notice that $W \neq \{0\}$: since the reflections from Q pairwise commute, any Weyl line corresponding to a parabolic subgroup P with the following property will be in W : the operation of P on $\{1, \dots, n+1\}$ yields two orbits S_1 and S_2 where each $t \in Q$ has an index from its support in S_1 and the other one in S_2 . The same will hold for $s \cdot W$. The fact that the sets Q' are commuting is obvious in the two first cases ; for the third case it is an easy computation viewing the reflections as transpositions and considering their supports.

First recall that for s, t any two reflections, $sV_t = V_{sts}$. If $s \in T$ commutes with any of the $t \in Q$ then $s \cdot W = \left(\bigcap_{t \in Q} V_t \right) \cap V_s$ since $sV_t = V_{sts} = V_t$ whenever s and t commute.

If $st \neq ts$ for some $t \in T_W$ but s commutes with any $t' \in Q$ with $t' \neq t$, then

$$s \cdot W = \left(\bigcap_{r \in Q \setminus t} V_r \right) \cap V_s \cap (V_t \cup V_{sts})$$

As we have seen in lemma 1.4 we have $V_s \cap (V_t \cup V_{sts}) = V_s$ hence

$$s \cdot W = \bigcap_{r \in (Q \setminus t) \cup \{s\}} V_r,$$

The remaining case is the case where s does not commute with exactly two reflections $t, t' \in Q$. In that case one has

$$s \cdot W = \left(\bigcap_{r \in Q \setminus \{t, t'\}} V_r \right) \cap V_s \cap ((V_t \cap V_{t'}) \cup (V_{sts} \cap V_{st's})).$$

We claim that

$$V_s \cap ((V_t \cap V_{t'}) \cup (V_{sts} \cap V_{st's})) = V_s \cap V_{tst'st},$$

which concludes. By lemma 1.4 we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_s \cap V_t \cap V_{t'} &= V_t \cap V_{t'} \cap H_{st's} = V_{t'} \cap (V_t \cap H_{st's}) \\ &= V_{t'} \cap V_t \cap V_{tst'st}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $V_s \cap V_{sts} \cap V_{st's} = V_{sts} \cap V_{st's} \cap V_{tst'st}$. Conversely, since $V_s \cap V_{tst'st}$ is not equal to zero consider a Weyl line $L \subset V_s \cap V_{tst'st}$. If $L \not\subset H_t$, then $L \subset H_{st's}$ and hence $L \not\subset H_{t'}$ since $L \not\subset H_s$. Similarly if $L \in V_s \cap V_{tst'st}$ and $L \subset H_t$ then $L \not\subset H_{st's}$ (since $L \not\subset H_{tst'st}$) and $L \not\subset H_{sts}$ (since $L \not\subset H_s$). \square

Proposition 1.12. *Let $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. Then $W \neq \{0\}$ and there exists a unique set $T_W \subset T$ with $tt' = t't$ for each $t, t' \in T_W$ such that $W = \bigcap_{t \in T_W} V_t$.*

Proof. Existence is shown using induction on the length of a sequence associated to a variety in \mathcal{V}_n . If $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ is obtained from a sequence of length 1, then $W = V_j$ for some j and $W \neq 0$. Now assume the result holds for each variety in \mathcal{V}_n obtained from a sequence of length less than or equal to m , and suppose $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ is obtained from a sequence of length equal to $m + 1$. Then by definition $W = s \cdot W'$ for some simple reflection s and some variety $W' \in \mathcal{V}_n$ obtained from a sequence of length equal to m . By induction $W' = \bigcap_{t \in T_{W'}} V_t$ and thanks to lemma 1.11 we have $W = \bigcap_{t \in Q'} V_t$ with Q' commuting and $W \neq \{0\}$.

For unicity, suppose $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ and suppose there exists another set Q of pairwise commuting reflections such that $W = \bigcap_{t \in Q} V_t$. Let $s \in Q$. Suppose $s \notin T_W$. If there exists $t \in T_W$ such that $ts \neq st$, then $W \subset V_t \cap V_s \subset H_{sts}$ using lemma 1.4. But this is impossible because since t commutes to any reflection in T_W , W is t -invariant, hence $W = tW \subset tV_s = V_{sts}$. Now suppose s commutes with any reflection in T_W . In type A , a set of commuting reflections contains at most $\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor$ elements. Hence $|T_W| + 1 \leq \lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor$. First suppose $|T_W| + 1 < \frac{n+1}{2}$. As a consequence, if $n > 1$, there must exist a reflection $s' \in T$ such that s' commutes with any element of T_W but not with s (think about identifying reflections with transpositions and considering their supports). If $L \subset W$ is a Weyl line, then by assumption $L \subset V_s$. This forces $L \not\subset H_{s'}$ or $L \not\subset H_{ss's}$: otherwise $L = s'L \subset H_s$. Suppose $L \not\subset H_{s'}$, which implies by lemma 1.4 that $L \subset H_{ss's}$ and $s'L \subset H_s$. But since s' commutes with any reflection in T_W one has that W is s' -stable, hence $s'L \subset W \subset V_s$, a contradiction. The case where $L \subset H_{s'}$ is similar, permuting s' and $ss's$. Hence any case with $s \notin T_W$ leads to a contradiction. This forces $Q \subset T_W$ and also $T_W \subset Q$ by exchanging the roles of Q and T_W .

Now suppose $|T_W| + 1 = \frac{n+1}{2}$. Write $T_W \cup \{s\} = \{t_1, \dots, t_k, s\}$ and we can suppose without loss of generality that $t_i = s_{2i-1}$, $s = s_{2k+1}$. Notice that $k = (n-1)/2$. Consider the intersection of hyperplanes

$$H_{s_1 s_2 s_1} \cap H_{s_2 s_3 s_2} \cap H_{s_3 s_4 s_3} \cap \cdots \cap H_{s_{2k-2} s_{2k-1} s_{2k-2}} \cap H_{s_{2k-1} s_{2k} s_{2k-1}} \cap H_{s_{2k+1}}$$

that involves $2k = n - 1$ reflecting hyperplanes. The product

$$(s_1 s_2 s_1)(s_2 s_3 s_2) \cdots (s_{2k-2} s_{2k-1} s_{2k-2})(s_{2k-1} s_{2k} s_{2k-1}) s_{2k+1}$$

has reflection length equal to $n - 1$. It follows that the above intersection of hyperplanes is a Weyl line L . But then $L \subset H_s$ and $L \not\subset H_t$ for each $t \in T_W$: if $L \subset H_{s_j}$ for some $j = 1, 3, \dots, 2k - 1$, it follows by successive

conjugations that $L \subset H_{s_j}$ for each index $j = 1, \dots, n$ and hence that $L = 0$. Hence $\bigcap_{t \in T_W} V_t \neq \bigcap_{t \in T_W \cup \{s\}} V_t$. \square

Remark 1.13. When proving unicity in the above proof we have shown that if $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ and $W \subset V_t$ for some reflection $t \in T$, then $t \in T_W$ and in particular W is t -invariant. Hence we have :

Proposition 1.14. *Let $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. Then*

$$T_W = \{s \in T \mid W \subset V_s\}.$$

The following consequence will be crucial further:

Corollary 1.15. *Let $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$, $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Then $V_i \cap W \neq \{0\}$ and the following are equivalent:*

1. *The variety W is s_i -invariant,*
2. *The variety $W \cap V_i$ is s_i -invariant,*
3. *For each $t \in T$ such that $ts_i \neq s_it$, $(W \cap V_i) \cap V_t \neq 0$.*

Proof. Thanks to the above proposition, $W = \bigcap_{t \in T_W} V_t$, where $T_W \subset T$ is a set of pairwise commuting reflections. Hence we can find a partition $S_1 \cup S_2 = \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $i \in S_1$, $i+1 \in S_2$ and each $t \in T_W$ can be written as a transposition (j, k) with $j \in S_1$ and $k \in S_2$. Thanks to lemma 1.2 this gives us a corresponding Weyl line included in $W \cap V_i$, hence $W \cap V_i \neq \{0\}$. If W is s_i -invariant then so is $W \cap V_i$, and then if $W \cap V_i \subset H_t$ for some reflection t which does not commute with s_i , one would get $W \cap V_i \subset H_{s_i t s_i}$ by s_i -invariance and hence also $W \cap V_i \subset H_i$ which would force $W \cap V_i = \{0\}$. Now if W is not s_i -invariant, there exists $t' \in T_W$ such that $t' s_i \neq s_i t'$ and $V_i \cap W \subset V_i \cap V_{t'} \subset H_{s_i t' s_i}$ by lemma 1.4, and $t = s_i t' s_i$ does not commute with s_i since t' does not. \square

Definition 1.16. *A set $Q \subset T$ of pairwise commuting reflections is **non-crossing** if after identification with a set of transpositions of the isomorphic symmetric group, it contains no pair of transpositions (i, j) and (k, l) with $i < k < j < l$.*

If we draw $n+1$ points on a circle and label each of them with an index between 1 and $n+1$, starting by 1 at some point and writing the increasing indices in clockwise order, and represent a transposition by a line segment between the two indices it exchanges, a set $Q \subset W$ of reflections is noncrossing if and only if any two segments in the corresponding circle never cross

each other. Equivalently, if one draws a line with $n + 1$ points starting on the left by 1 and represent a transposition by an arc between the two indices it exchanges (up to homotopy), then a set of reflections is noncrossing if and only if there is a way of writing the arcs such that any two arcs associated to distinct reflections from this set never cross. This last way of representing noncrossing sets will turn out to be the most convenient one.

Definition 1.17. *Given any subset $Q \subset \mathcal{W}$, the **support** of Q , written $\text{supp}(Q)$, is the union of the supports of its elements viewed as elements of the symmetric group. A set $Q \subset T$ of pairwise commuting reflections will be said to be **dense** if it is noncrossing and if there exists an integer $k > 0$ and indices $0 < m_1 < j_1 < m_2 < j_2 < \cdots < m_k < j_k \leq n + 1$ such that $(m_q, j_q) \in Q$ and $\text{supp}(Q) = \bigcup_{q=1}^k \{m_q, m_q + 1, \dots, j_q\}$. This forces in particular $j_q - m_q$ to be odd for each q since Q is noncrossing and $(m_q, j_q) \in Q$. A subset of $\text{supp}(Q)$ of the form $\{m_q, m_q + 1, \dots, j_q\}$ as above will be called a **block** of indices from Q .*

Lemma 1.18. *Let $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. Then T_W is noncrossing.*

Proof. Again, we use induction on the length of the sequence defining W . If such a sequence has length one the result is clear. Let $W = s \cdot W'$ and suppose $Q = T_{W'}$ is noncrossing, then $Q' = T_{s \cdot W'}$ is also noncrossing using the formulas from lemma 1.11 (it is obvious in the two first cases and clear for the last one if we represent Q and Q' as arcs joining points on a line). \square

Notation. If $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ is associated to a sequence $i_1 \cdots i_k$ we will often write $T(i_1 \cdots i_k)$ instead of T_W for convenience. Notice that using lemma 1.11 one can inductively compute the variety and the corresponding dense set associated to a sequence.

Theorem 1.19. *Let $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. Then T_W is dense. Conversely, any dense subset $Q \subset T$ is equal to a $T_{V'}$ for some variety $V' \in \mathcal{V}_n$. In formulas,*

$$\{T_W \mid W \in \mathcal{V}_n\} = \{Q \subset T \mid Q \text{ is dense}\}.$$

Proof. Thanks to the previous lemma T_W is noncrossing for each $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. If W is associated to a sequence of length 1 then T_W contains only one simple reflection, hence is dense. It suffices then to show that the rules from lemma 1.11 preserve dense sets, which is clear for the first two rules and easy for the last one if we write the reflections as transpositions.

Conversely suppose that Q is dense, in particular $\text{supp}(Q) = \bigcup_{q=1}^k [m_q, j_q]$, with $j_q - m_q$ odd for each $1 \leq q \leq k$. Consider the set of simple reflections

$\bigcup_{q=1}^k \{s_{m_q}, s_{m_q+2}, \dots, s_{j_q-1}\}$ and rewrite this union as $\{s_{k_1}, \dots, s_{k_{n(Q)}}\}$ with $k_i < k_j$ if $i < j$. Notice that this is a set of pairwise commuting reflections. We will show by induction on the size of the biggest block of Q that there exists a sequence $\text{seq} = n_1 n_2 \cdots n_\ell$ with $n_i \in \bigcup_{q=1}^k [m_q, j_q - 1]$ for each $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ such that $Q = T_W$ where W is associated to the sequence

$$\text{seq} k_1 k_2 \cdots k_{n(Q)}$$

obtained by concatenation of the sequence seq and the sequences $k_1 k_2 \cdots k_{n(Q)}$. First we suppose that the size of the biggest block is 1. Then each block has size one, in other words, $j_q = m_q + 1$ for each q and there is only one corresponding dense set Q : the set of reflections $\{s_{k_1}, s_{k_2}, \dots, s_{k_{n(Q)}}\}$. One then has $Q = T_W$ with W associated to the sequence $k_1 k_2 \cdots k_{n(Q)}$ (see example 1.7). Now suppose that the biggest block $\mathcal{B}_i = [m_i, j_i]$ of Q has size bigger than 1. It suffices to show the induction hypothesis for the set Q_i of reflections in Q supported in \mathcal{B}_i , i.e., that Q_i is equal to T_W for some W associated to a sequence $s(i) = \text{seq}_i m_i (m_i + 2) \cdots (j_i - 1)$ where seq_i is a sequence with all indices in $[m_i, j_i - 1]$: if this holds, one associates to each block \mathcal{B}_q of Q the variety $W_{s(q)}$ such that $T_{W_{s(q)}}$ is equal to the set Q_q of reflections in Q supported in \mathcal{B}_q (this is possible since we show it for the biggest block(s) and the result holds by induction for blocks of smaller size); but then if $q \neq q'$ the reflections in Q_q commute with the reflections in $Q_{q'}$ since they are supported in $[m_q, j_q]$ and $[m_{q'}, j_{q'}]$ which are disjoint. Hence one gets

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \bigcup_{q=1}^k T(s(q)) \\ &= T(s(1) \cdots s(k)) \\ &= T(\text{seq}_1 m_1 (m_1 + 2) \cdots (j_1 - 1) \cdots \text{seq}_k m_k (m_k + 2) \cdots (j_k - 1)) \\ &= T(\text{seq}_1 \cdots \text{seq}_k \underbrace{m_1 (m_1 + 2) \cdots (j_1 - 1) \cdots m_k (m_k + 2) \cdots (j_k - 1)}_{=k_1 k_2 \cdots k_{n(Q)}}), \end{aligned}$$

where second and last equalities hold since the indices in $s(i)$ are distant from the indices $s(i')$ whenever $i \neq i'$ (if two sequences x and y are such that any index in x is distant from any index in y then it is a consequence of lemma 1.11 that $T(xy) = T(yx) = T(x) \cup T(y)$).

Therefore we have to show that a dense set Q having only one block $[k_1, k_{n(Q)} + 1]$ can be obtained as T_W for W associated to a sequence obtained by concatenating a sequence with indices in $[k_1, k_{n(Q)}]$ to the left of $k_1 \cdots k_{n(Q)}$; since Q has a single block we have $k_{j+1} = k_j + 2$ for each $k = 1, \dots, n(Q) - 1$. We first show that we can concatenate a sequence to the left of this sequence

to obtain a corresponding variety W' such that $T_{W'} = Q'$ contains exactly the reflection $(k_1, k_{n(Q)} + 1)$ and all the simple reflections $(k_1 + 1, k_2), (k_2 + 1, k_3), \dots, (k_{n(Q)-1} + 1, k_{n(Q)})$ and then we will build W from W' by induction ; see figure 1 for an illustration of this process. By induction using lemma 1.11 we get that $T_{W_{(k_1+1)\dots(k_{n(Q)-1}+1)k_1\dots k_{n(Q)}}$ is equal to the set

$$\{s_{k_1}, s_{k_2}, \dots, s_{k_{i-1}}, (k_i, k_{n(Q)} + 1), s_{k_{i+1}}, s_{k_{i+1}+1}, \dots, s_{k_{n(Q)-1}+1}\},$$

hence $Q' = T_{W'}$ where W' is associated to the sequence

$$(k_1 + 1)(k_2 + 1) \cdots (k_{n(Q)-1} + 1)k_1 \cdots k_{n(Q)}.$$

Now if we remove the reflection $(k_1, k_{n(Q)} + 1)$ from Q we obtain again a dense subset Q'' with support equal to $[k_1 + 1, k_{n(Q)}]$ by density of Q ; hence all blocks of Q'' have a size smaller than $k_{n(Q)} + 1 - k_1$. Hence by induction, Q'' can be obtained as a $T_{W''}$ for W'' associated to a sequence $\text{seq}(k_1 + 1)(k_2 + 1) \cdots (k_{n(Q)-1} + 1)$ for some sequence seq having all its indices lying in $\{k_1 + 1, \dots, k_{n(Q)-1} + 1\}$. But then $s = (k_1, k_{n(Q)} + 1)$ commutes with any reflection s_ℓ where ℓ is an index in seq , hence one has

$$\begin{aligned} W_{\text{seq}(k_1+1)\dots(k_{n(Q)-1}+1)k_1\dots k_{n(Q)}} &= \text{seq} \cdot W_{(k_1+1)\dots(k_{n(Q)-1}+1)k_1\dots k_{n(Q)}} = \text{seq} \cdot W' \\ &= \text{seq} \cdot \left(\bigcap_{t \in Q'} V_t \right) \\ &= \text{seq} \cdot \left(V_s \cap \bigcap_{i=1}^{n(Q)-1} V_{s_{k_i+1}} \right) \\ &= \text{seq} \cdot (V_s \cap W_{(k_1+1)\dots(k_{n(Q)-1}+1)}) \\ &= V_s \cap (\text{seq} \cdot W_{(k_1+1)\dots(k_{n(Q)-1}+1)}) \\ &= V_s \cap \bigcap_{t \in Q''} V_t = \bigcap_{t \in Q} V_t, \end{aligned}$$

and the sequence $\text{seq}(k_1 + 1)(k_2 + 1) \cdots (k_{n(Q)-1} + 1)$ has all its indices lying in $[k_1, k_{n(Q)-1} + 1] \subset [k_1, k_{n(Q)}]$. \square

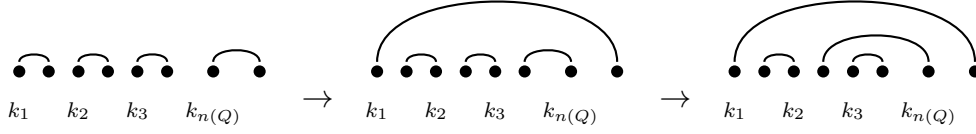


FIG. 1: Illustration of the process used in the proof of theorem 1.19 to build a block Q of maximal size from the sequence $k_1 \cdots k_{n(Q)}$ with $n(Q) = 4$. On the left is the dense subset associated to this sequence; in the middle is the block Q' associated to the sequence $(k_1 + 1) \cdots (k_{n(Q)-1} + 1)k_1 \cdots k_{n(Q)}$; on the right is the block Q . The dense set Q'' is obtained from Q by removing the reflection represented by the arc joining k_1 to $k_{n(Q)} + 1$.

2 Quasi-coherent sheaves on Weyl lines

2.1 Regular functions

Let R be the algebra of regular functions on V and \bar{R} be the algebra of regular functions on Z . Notice that $R \twoheadrightarrow \bar{R}$. For each subset $J \subset T$, we write R_J for the algebra of regular functions on the union of Weyl lines transverse to any element in J . If the reflection considered are simple, we will write R_i instead of $R_{\{s_i\}}$, $R_{i,j}$ instead of $R_{\{s_i, s_j\}}$, etc.

We denote by f_k an element of R or \bar{R} which is an equation of the reflecting hyperplane H_{s_k} . We will often abuse notation and write f_i for $f_i|_X$ where X is a subvariety of Z .

If $X \subset V$ is a Zariski closed subset which is t -stable for $t \in T$, then t induces a map $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ and one has a decomposition into eigenspaces $\mathcal{O}(X) = \mathcal{O}(X)^t \oplus \mathcal{O}(X)^t f_t$ where f_t is an equation of the reflecting hyperplane H_t . If moreover no irreducible component of X lies in H_t , then the Demazure operator $\partial_t : R \rightarrow R, f \mapsto (2f_t)^{-1}(f - tf)$ induces a map $\mathcal{O}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(X)$ and as R^t -modules $\mathcal{O}(X)^t \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}(X)^t f_t$ where the isomorphism is given by multiplication by f_t and its inverse by the restriction of ∂_t .

Remark 2.1. A consequence of corollary 1.15 which will be crucial further is the following : suppose $W \cap V_i$ is not s_i -invariant. Then $W \cap V_i \subset H_t$ for some $t \in T$ such that $ts_i \neq s_i t$. Then $t = (i, k)$ or $(i + 1, k)$ for some $k \neq i, i + 1$, say $t = (i + 1, k)$. Suppose $k < i$. In H_t one has

$$f_k + f_{k+1} + \cdots + f_i = 0,$$

hence

$$f_i = -2f_k - \cdots - 2f_{i-1} - f_i.$$

Viewing the right hand side in R_i one sees that it lies in $R_i^{s_i}$. One can do the same for the other cases (the case where $k > i + 1$ and the cases where $t = (i, k)$). Since $R_i = R_i^{s_i} \oplus R_i^{s_i} f_i$ one has that $R_i^{s_i} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}(W \cap V_i)$. In other words, when choosing a function f in R_i such that $f|_{W \cap V_i}$ is equal to a given $g \in \mathcal{O}(W \cap V_i)$, one can always suppose f is s_i -invariant.

2.2 Graduations

The Temperley-Lieb algebra will be realized via (\bar{R}, \bar{R}) -bimodules. Now in order to interpret the parameter in a categorification of the Temperley-Lieb algebra, the bimodules we will consider need to be \mathbb{Z} -graded. If A, B are two \mathbb{Z} -graded rings, we write $A - \text{mod} - B$ for the category of $A \otimes B^{\text{op}}$ -modules (that we will call " (A, B) -bimodules") and $A - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - B$ for the category of \mathbb{Z} -graded $A \otimes B^{\text{op}}$ -modules (that we will call "graded (A, B) -bimodules") with morphisms the bimodule morphisms that are homogeneous of degree zero. In all the cases we will consider in this document, A and B will be commutative rings, hence both operations give left or right-module structures. However, to distinguish the operations for example in case $A = B$, we will always refer to the operation of A as the "left" operation and the operation of B as the "right" operation on a (A, B) -bimodule M .

Notation. If $M \in A - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - B$, we write $M[k]$ for the bimodule equal to M in $A - \text{mod} - B$ but with graduation shifted by k , that is, $(M[k])_i = M_{i+k}$.

The algebra R of regular functions on V is naturally graded ; we use the convention that it is positively graded with $R_2 = V^*$. Now $I(Z)$ is the intersection of the ideals of all the Weyl lines and the ideal of a line is homogeneous ; hence $I(Z)$ is also homogeneous and \bar{R} inherits a \mathbb{Z} -grading from R . From now on the word "graded" will always mean " \mathbb{Z} -graded".

Lemma 2.2. *Let A, B, C be graded rings, let $M \in A - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - B$ and $N \in B - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - C$. Then $M \otimes_B N$ lies in $A - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - C$.*

Proof. See [9] lemma 1.2, where N has only a left-module structure : the graded decomposition $B = \bigoplus B_i$ of the tensor product as left module which is built in the proof of this lemma is also a graded decomposition in case we have an additional right-module structure on N and hence on the tensor product, so the same proof can be given in our case. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let A, B, C be (graded) rings, $f : C \rightarrow A$ a morphism of (graded) rings, $\pi : A \twoheadrightarrow A'$ a quotient of A (by an homogeneous ideal), M a (graded) module in $B - \text{mod} - C$. Let $I \subset A$ be an (homogeneous) ideal*

which annihilates $M \otimes_C A'$ on the right. Then one has an isomorphism in $B - \text{mod} - C$, resp. $B - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - C$

$$M \otimes_C A' \cong M \otimes_C (A'/\pi(I)).$$

Proof. Write $\psi : A' \twoheadrightarrow A'/\pi(I)$ for the canonical surjection and define a map $\varphi : M \otimes_C A' \rightarrow M \otimes_C (A'/\pi(I))$ by $\varphi(m \otimes n) = m \otimes \psi(n)$. It is well defined and defines a (B, A) -bimodule homomorphism. It is clearly surjective. Conversely define a map $\varphi' : M \otimes_C (A'/\pi(I)) \rightarrow M \otimes_C A'$ by setting $\varphi'(m \otimes \bar{n}) = m \otimes n$, where n is such that $\psi(n) = \bar{n}$. It is well defined since if $n' \neq n$ are such that $\psi(n') = \psi(n)$, then $n' - n \in \pi(I)$, hence one has for any $a \in I$ with $\pi(a) = n' - n$:

$$m \otimes n' - m \otimes n = (m \otimes 1) \cdot a = 0,$$

because a lies in the annihilator of $M \otimes_C A'$. The map φ is a morphism of (B, A) -bimodules which is an inverse to φ' . The proof works in the graded case thanks to lemma 2.2 and thanks to the fact that $A'/\pi(I)$ inherits a grading from A' because $\ker \pi$ is homogeneous and the morphisms we defined are all homogeneous of degree 0. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. Then $\mathcal{O}(W)$ is graded.*

Proof. Since W is a union of Weyl lines its vanishing ideal is homogeneous as it is an intersection of ideals of lines (which are known to be homogeneous). \square

Remark 2.5. Putting 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 together we have the following: if $M \in \bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$, $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$ and if the right operation of \bar{R} on M factors through $\mathcal{O}(V_M)$ where $V_M \in \mathcal{V}_n$ (in other words, M can be viewed in $\bar{R} - \text{mod} - \mathcal{O}(V_M)$), then M lies in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \mathcal{O}(V_M)$ and

$$B := M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_M)} \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W)$$

lies in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$.

Lemma 2.6. *Let $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. The bimodule $B_i := R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i$ is graded. It is free as left R_i -module and as right R_i -module.*

Proof. Since s_i preserves the degrees $R_i^{s_i}$ is a graded subring of R_i and so R_i lies in $R_i - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - R_i^{s_i}$ and in $R_i^{s_i} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - R_i$. Then apply lemma 2.2.

The fact that the bimodule B_i is free as left R_i -module and as right R_i -module is a consequence of the decomposition $R_i = R_i^{s_i} \oplus R_i^{s_i} f_i$ \square

The bimodules B_i as defined in the above lemma are the equivalent of the Soergel bimodules $R \otimes_{R^s} R$ used in [8] to categorify the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Hecke algebra of an arbitrary Coxeter system of finite rank.

2.3 Elementary bimodules

Lemma 2.7. *The ring $R_{i,i+1}$ of regular functions on $V_i \cap V_{i+1}$ is a free $R_i^{s_i}$ -module of rank 1 and a free $R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}$ -module of rank 1.*

Proof. Since V_i is s_i -stable we have a decomposition $R_i = R_i^{s_i} \oplus R_i^{s_i} f_i$. Since $R_i \twoheadrightarrow R_{i,i+1}$ it follows that $R_{i,i+1}$ is generated by 1 and f_i as a $R_i^{s_i}$ -module. Thanks to the preceding lemma, $V_i \cap V_{i+1} \subset H_{s_i s_{i+1} s_i}$ and hence $f_i + f_{i+1} = 0$ in $R_{i,i+1}$. It follows that the element $2f_{i+1} + f_i \in R_i^{s_i}$ applied on $1 \in R_{i,i+1}$ yields $-f_i$ and hence that $R_{i,i+1}$ is generated as a $R_i^{s_i}$ -module by 1. It remains to show that if $f \in R_i^{s_i}$, $f \cdot 1 = f|_{V_i \cap V_{i+1}} = 0$ implies $f = 0$. Since f is s_i -invariant it is enough to show that

$$(V_i \cap V_{i+1}) \cup s_i(V_i \cap V_{i+1}) = V_i.$$

But this holds thanks to example 1.8. The proof of the second statement is similar. \square

Corollary 2.8. *As a left $R_i^{s_i}$ -module, $R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1}$ is free of rank 2. Similarly as a right $R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}$ -module, $R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1}$ is free of rank 2.*

Proof. Thanks to lemma 2.7, $R_{i,i+1} \cong R_i^{s_i}$ as a left $R_i^{s_i}$ -module. Since $R_{i+1} = R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}} \oplus R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}} f_{i+1}$, the claim follows. \square

Corollary 2.9. *The bimodule $B_{i,i+1} := R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1}$ which lies in $R_i - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - R_{i+1}$ is free of rank 2 in $R_i - \text{mod}$ and free of rank 2 in $\text{mod} - R_{i+1}$. In particular, if we view $B_{i,i+1}$ in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$, then the left annihilator of $B_{i,i+1}$ in \bar{R} is the ideal of functions vanishing on V_i and its right annihilator is the ideal of functions vanishing on V_{i+1} .*

Proof. Thanks to the preceding lemma, $R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1}$ is free as a left $R_i^{s_i}$ -module. Since $R_i = R_i^{s_i} \oplus R_i^{s_i} f_i$, it follows that $R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1}$ is free as a left R_i -module. \square

We now study bimodules $B_{i,j}$ as defined in corollary 2.9 but for $|i-j| > 1$. Notice that $R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_j$ is free as left $R_{i,j}$ -module since $R_j = R_j^{s_j} \oplus R_j^{s_j} f_j$.

Lemma 2.10. *Any function $f \in R_j$ which vanishes on $V_i \cap V_j$ acts on $M := R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_j$ on the right by zero. In other words, the right operation of R_j on M gives rise to a right $R_{i,j}$ -module structure on M . Moreover, M is free as a right $R_{i,j}$ -module.*

Proof. Decompose f as $r + r'f_j$ with $r, r' \in R_j^{s_j}$. By assumption one has

$$r|_{V_i \cap V_j} + r'|_{V_i \cap V_j} f_j|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0.$$

Now since $|i - j| > 1$, $V_i \cap V_j$ is s_j -stable, giving rise to a natural operation of s_j on $R_{i,j}$. Applying s_j to the above equation one gets

$$r|_{V_i \cap V_j} - r'|_{V_i \cap V_j} f_j|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0,$$

which implies that $r|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0$ and $r'|_{V_i \cap V_j} f_j|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0$. Since $f_j(v) \neq 0$ for $v \in V_i \cap V_j - \{0\}$, this forces $r'|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0$. Hence if $v \otimes w \in R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_j$, one gets

$$(v \otimes w) \cdot f = vr|_{V_i \cap V_j} \otimes w + vr'|_{V_i \cap V_j} \otimes wf_j = 0.$$

To see that M is free on the right over $R_{i,j}$, one first uses lemma 2.3 to get an isomorphism $M \cong R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_{i,j}$ and then concludes by using the decomposition $R_{i,j} = R_{i,j}^{s_j} \oplus R_{i,j}^{s_j} f_j$ which holds since $V_i \cap V_j$ is s_j -invariant. \square

Proposition 2.11. *The bimodule $B_{i,j} := R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_j$ which lies in $R_{i,j} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - R_{i,j}$ thanks to the preceding lemma is free of rank 4 as left $R_{i,j}$ -module and as right $R_{i,j}$ -module. In particular the left annihilator of $B_{i,j}$ is equal to its right annihilator and is the ideal of functions vanishing on $V_i \cap V_j$.*

Proof. As a left R_i -module, $B_{i,j}$ is generated by $t_1 := 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1$, $t_2 := 1 \otimes 1 \otimes f_j$, $t_3 := 1 \otimes f_i \otimes f_j$ and $t_4 := 1 \otimes f_i \otimes 1$. Lets show that it is a basis of $B_{i,j}$ over $R_{i,j}$. Consider elements $a_k \in R_i$, $k = 1, 2, 3, 4$ and write them as $a_k = r_k + r'_k f_i$ with $r_k, r'_k \in R_i^{s_i}$, $k = 1, \dots, 4$, and suppose $\sum_{k=1}^4 a_k \cdot t_k = 0$. One gets

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 \otimes (r_2 + r_3 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} \otimes f_j + 1 \otimes (r_1 + r_4 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} \otimes 1 \\ & + f_i \otimes (r'_2 + r'_3 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} \otimes f_j + f_i \otimes (r'_1 + r'_4 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} \otimes 1 \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now since $N := R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,j}$ is free as a right $R_{i,j}$ -module and $M := R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_j$ is free as a left $R_{i,j}$ -module, $B_{i,j} = N \otimes_{R_{i,j}} M$ is free for the induced structure of $R_{i,j}$ -module (which is not the same than its left or right $R_{i,j}$ -module structure!), and a basis is given by $1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1$, $f_i \otimes 1 \otimes 1$, $1 \otimes 1 \otimes f_j$ and $f_i \otimes 1 \otimes f_j$. This implies that

$$0 = (r_1 + r_3 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} = (r_2 + r_4 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} = (r'_1 + r'_3 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j} = (r'_2 + r'_4 f_i)|_{V_i \cap V_j}.$$

Now the same argument as in the proof of the preceding lemma (applying s_i

this time) gives that $r_k|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0 = r'_k|_{V_i \cap V_j}$, hence that $a_k|_{V_i \cap V_j} = 0$ for all k , which concludes. \square

2.4 A product of bimodules

Given two bimodules $B, B' \in \bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$, one defines a bimodule $B * B'$ in the following way : let I_B^r be the right annihilator of B and $I_{B'}^\ell$ the left annihilator of B' , and write $V_B^r, V_{B'}^\ell$ for the corresponding closed subvarieties of Z . Then set

$$B * B' := B \otimes_{\bar{R}} \mathcal{O}(V_B^r \cap V_{B'}^\ell) \otimes_{\bar{R}} B'.$$

We will often omit the exponents ℓ and r when no confusion is possible. Thanks to remark 2.5, such a bimodule lies in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$ in case all the varieties occuring in its definition are union of Weyl lines. Note that if B, B' have trivial right, respectively left annihilators (for example if they are free as right, resp. left \bar{R} -modules), this product is nothing but a tensor product over \bar{R} .

Remark 2.12. In all the cases we will consider further, we will always have $I_B^r = I(V_B^r)$ and $I_{B'}^\ell = I(V_{B'}^\ell)$. We will therefore often write the $*$ -product as

$$B \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_B^r)} \mathcal{O}(V_B^r \cap V_{B'}^\ell) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_{B'}^\ell)} B'.$$

Recall the bimodules $B_i := R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i$ with $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ from lemma 2.6.

Lemma 2.13. *Let M be a right \bar{R} -module which is free over $\mathcal{O}(V_M)$ for $V_M \in \mathcal{V}_n$. The right annihilator of $M * B_i$ is the ideal of the variety*

$$V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M).$$

*Moreover $M * B_i$ is free as a right $\mathcal{O}(V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M))$ -module. The same statement holds for the left operation on a bimodule $B_i * M$ in case M is a left \bar{R} -module which is free over $\mathcal{O}(V_M)$.*

Proof. Let $f \in \bar{R}$ and annihilate $M * B_i$ on the right. One can suppose $f \in R_i$. Write $f = r + r'f_i$ with $r, r' \in R_i^{s_i}$. We can suppose $M * B_i \cong \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i$ (as a right \bar{R} -module) since M is free as a right $\mathcal{O}(V_M)$ -module.

Now if $f = r + r'f_i$, $r, r' \in R_i^{s_i}$ annihilates $M * B_i$, in particular it annihilates $1 \otimes 1$. Hence one has

$$r|_{V_M \cap V_i} \otimes 1 + r'|_{V_M \cap V_i} \otimes f_i = 0.$$

This forces $r|_{V_M \cap V_i} = 0 = r'|_{V_M \cap V_i}$ (because $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i$ is free as a module over $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i)$ for the obvious operation). Since r, r' are s_i -invariant, this forces them to be zero on $V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M)$, and the same holds for f . Conversely if $f \in R_i$ is zero on $V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M)$, then write $f = r + r' f_i$ with r, r' invariant under s_i . This forces r, r' to be zero on $V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M)$.

Now show it is free ; first suppose $V_M \cap V_i$ is s_i -invariant ; hence $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) = \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i)^{s_i} \oplus \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i)^{s_i} f_i$. It follows that $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i$ is generated as a right \bar{R} -module by $1 \otimes 1$ and $f_i \otimes 1$. Let $r, r' \in R_i$ be such that

$$1 \otimes r + f_i \otimes r' = 0.$$

Write $r = r_1 + r_2 f_i$ and $r' = r'_1 + r'_2 f_i$ with $r_j, r'_j \in R_i^{s_i}$ and get

$$(r_1 + r'_1 f_i)|_{V_M \cap V_i} \otimes 1 + (r_2 + r'_2 f_i)|_{V_M \cap V_i} \otimes f_i = 0.$$

This implies that $(r_1 + r'_1 f_i)|_{V_M \cap V_i} = 0 = (r_2 + r'_2 f_i)|_{V_M \cap V_i}$ and by invariance one gets $r'_j|_{V_M \cap V_i} = 0 = r_j|_{V_M \cap V_i}$ for $j = 1, 2$. Hence $M * B_i$ is free on the right over $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i)$, of rank 2.

Now suppose $V_i \cap V_M$ is not s_i -invariant. Remark 2.1 implies that $R_i^{s_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i)$. Hence as a right $\mathcal{O}(V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M))$ -module, $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i$ is generated by $1 \otimes 1$. We have to show that if $f \in R_i$, $1 \otimes f = 0$ implies that $f|_{V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M)} = 0$. Write $f = r + r' f_i$ with $r, r' \in R_i^{s_i}$. This implies that $r'|_{V_M \cap V_i} = 0 = r|_{V_M \cap V_i}$. Now since r', r are s_i -invariant one concludes that they also vanish on $V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M)$ and the same holds for f . \square

In particular, if a module M has as right annihilator $I(W)$ with $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$, then $M * B_i$ has as right annihilator $I(s_i \cdot W)$ and by definition $s_i \cdot W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. The above lemma will allow us to use induction.

2.5 Associativity

Unfortunately, the product defined in the previous section is not associative for arbitrary bimodules B, B' . However, as we will see in this section, it will be associative when restricted to a suitable family of bimodules, exactly the bimodules occuring by considering successive $*$ -products of the bimodules $B_i, i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

A first step in proving the associativity of the product $*$ is to prove the following : If $M, N \in \bar{R}\text{-mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}\text{-}\bar{R}$ with M having $I(V_M)$ as right annihilator and N having $I(V_N)$ as left annihilator, then

$$(M * B_i) * N \cong M * (B_i * N) \tag{1}$$

provided V_N, V_M lie in a certain family of subvarieties of Z ; thanks to lemma 2.13 the good family to choose is \mathcal{V}_n . The idea will be then to show associativity of the $*$ product for products of three of the bimodules B_i and then use this previous result to generalise to arbitrary products of the B_i .

Let's rewrite equation 1. We suppose that M is free on the right over $\mathcal{O}(V_M)$ and that N is free on the left over $\mathcal{O}(V_N)$. Set $W_{i,M} := V_i \cap (V_M \cup s_i V_M)$, $W_{i,N} := V_i \cap (V_N \cup s_i V_N)$. By definition of the $*$ product together with lemma 2.13 the left hand side of 1 can be rewritten as

$$(M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_M)} \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i} (R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i)) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(W_{i,M})} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_N)} N,$$

or shorter

$$(M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_M)} \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(W_{i,M})} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_N)} N.$$

Now using lemmas 2.13 and 2.3 we can rewrite this as

$$(M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_M)} \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M})) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(W_{i,M})} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_N)} N.$$

or shorter

$$M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_M)} \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_N)} N.$$

Doing the same reductions for the right hand side one gets

$$M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_M)} \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_i \cap V_N) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(V_N)} N.$$

Now our job is to show that these two bimodules are isomorphic in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$. It is therefore enough to show that

$$\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N) \cong \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_i \cap V_N),$$

where the isomorphism holds in $\mathcal{O}(V_M) - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \mathcal{O}(V_N)$.

Proposition 2.14. *One has*

$$\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N) \cong \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_i \cap V_N),$$

as graded $(\mathcal{O}(V_M), \mathcal{O}(V_N))$ -bimodules.

Proof. The strategy is to find the left and right annihilators and then use lemma 2.3. We first suppose $V_N \cap V_i$ is s_i -invariant. Hence $W_{i,M} \cap V_N$ is s_i -invariant. Let $g \in \mathcal{O}(V_N \cap V_i)$ be such that $g|_{V_N \cap W_{i,M}} = 0$. Chose $h \in R_i$,

$h = r + r'f_i$ with $r, r' \in R_i^{s_i}$ such that $h|_{V_N \cap V_i} = g$. Since $V_N \cap W_{i,M}$ is s_i -invariant one has that $r'|_{V_N \cap W_{i,M}} = 0 = r|_{V_N \cap W_{i,M}}$, hence also $r'|_{V_M \cap W_{i,M}} = 0 = r|_{V_M \cap W_{i,M}}$ since in our case $V_M \cap W_{i,N} \hookrightarrow V_N \cap W_{i,M}$ (because of s_i -invariance of $V_N \cap V_i$). We have shown that an element $g \in \mathcal{O}(V_N \cap V_i)$ which vanishes on $V_N \cap W_{i,M}$ kills $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_i \cap V_N)$ on the right, hence by lemma 2.3, the right hand side is isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_N \cap W_{i,M}).$$

Now if $V_M \cap V_i$ is s_i -invariant one uses the same argument for the left hand side for the left operation and this left hand side is isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_N \cap W_{i,M}),$$

which concludes.

Now suppose $V_M \cap V_i$ is not s_i -invariant. Consider $g \in \mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i)$ vanishing on $X := V_M \cap W_{i,N}$. By assumption V_M lies in \mathcal{V}_n and thanks to remark 2.1, one can choose $h \in R_i^{s_i}$ such that $h|_{V_M \cap V_i} = g$. In particular $h|_X = 0$. Now since h is s_i -invariant it has to vanish on $X \cup s_i X$. But $V_N \cap W_{i,M} \hookrightarrow X \cup s_i X$. Hence h , whence g kills $\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap V_i) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(W_{i,M} \cap V_N)$ on the left, and this bimodule is hence isomorphic to

$$\mathcal{O}(V_M \cap W_{i,N}) \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} \mathcal{O}(V_N \cap W_{i,M})$$

thanks to lemma 2.3. The case where $V_N \cap V_i$ is not s_i -invariant but $V_M \cap V_i$ is symmetric ; in case none of them is s_i -invariant, the argument given above (choose a preimage h which is invariant and then restrict) can still be given, for the left as well as for the right operation, since it makes no use of the fact that the variety on the other side is s_i -invariant or not. \square

We define bimodules associated to finite sequences of integers in $[1, n]$. If the sequence has length 1, containing a single index j , the corresponding bimodule is B_j . Let $i_1, \dots, i_k \in [1, n]$. Define the bimodule associated to this sequence by setting $B_{i_k \dots i_1} = B_{i_k} * B_{i_{k-1} \dots i_1}$. A bimodule B will be said to be **associated** to such a sequence if it is obtained from B_{i_k}, \dots, B_{i_1} by doing a product in this order but with a possibly different choice of brackets from the one we made for $B_{i_k \dots i_1}$. For example, $(B_{i_4} * B_{i_3}) * (B_{i_2} * B_{i_1})$ and $B_{i_4} * ((B_{i_3} * B_{i_2}) * B_{i_1})$ are associated to the same sequence $i_4 \dots i_1$.

Theorem 2.15. *Let $i_k \dots i_1$ be a sequence of indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$.*

1. *Two bimodules associated to this sequence are isomorphic in $\bar{R}\text{-mod}_{\mathbb{Z}}\text{-}\bar{R}$.*

2. The bimodule $B_{i_k \dots i_1}$ is free on the left on $\mathcal{O}(W_{i_k \dots i_1})$ and free on the right on $\mathcal{O}(W_{i_1 \dots i_k})$

Proof. Both properties are proved simultaneously by using induction on the number of elementary bimodules B_i occurring in a product. If our bimodule is a product of three of the B_i , say $(B_i * B_j) * B_k$, then associativity is immediate by proposition 2.14 and the arguments above it : one has

$$(B_i * B_j) * B_k \cong B_i * (B_j * B_k),$$

and both of these bimodules are free as left $\mathcal{O}(W_{i_j k})$ -modules and as right $\mathcal{O}(W_{k j i})$ -modules thanks to corollary 2.9, proposition 2.11 and lemma 2.13. Now suppose the result holds for any product of at most $m - 1$ of the B_i 's. Consider a sequence $i_1, \dots, i_m \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. By induction it is enough to show that

$$(B_{i_1} * \dots * B_{i_j}) * (B_{i_{j+1}} * \dots * B_{i_m}) \cong (B_{i_1} * \dots * B_{i_k}) * (B_{i_{k+1}} * \dots * B_{i_m}),$$

with $k \neq j$, where by induction the products $B_{i_1} * \dots * B_{i_j}$, $B_{i_{j+1}} * \dots * B_{i_m}$, $B_{i_1} * \dots * B_{i_k}$ and $B_{i_{k+1}} * \dots * B_{i_m}$ are well defined up to isomorphism (they can be written without brackets) and free over the varieties associated to their sequences (on the left over $\mathcal{O}(W_{i_1 \dots i_j})$ and on the right over $\mathcal{O}(W_{i_j \dots i_1})$ for the first one, ...). One just has to apply successively proposition 2.14 to move B_j 's from one bracket to the other one. In particular both our bimodules are isomorphic to

$$B_{i_1} * (B_{i_2} * \dots * B_{i_k}) \text{ and } (B_{i_1} * \dots * B_{i_{k-1}}) * B_{i_k},$$

which are free by induction together with lemma 2.13. In particular this lemma tells us that the left annihilator is $I(W_{i_1 \dots i_k})$ and the right one is $I(W_{i_k \dots i_1})$.

□

3 Realization of the Temperley-Lieb algebra

3.1 The Temperley-Lieb algebra

Let τ be a formal parameter. The Temperley-Lieb algebra TL_n is the $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \tau^{-1}]$ -algebra generated by elements $b_{s_i} = b_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ with relations

$$\begin{aligned} b_j b_i b_j &= b_j \text{ if } |i - j| = 1, \\ b_i b_j &= b_j b_i \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ b_i^2 &= (1 + \tau^{-2}) b_i. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.1. Usually TL_n is defined with a formal parameter v instead of τ , the last relation being replaced by $b_i^2 = (v + v^{-1})b_i$, which allows TL_n to be realized as a quotient of the Hecke algebra of type A_n . The reason for choosing another parameter τ is that the bimodules B_i defined before will satisfy the above relations where the multiplication in TL_n corresponds to the $*$ product, the sum to direct sums of bimodules and the parameter τ to a shift. In the case of Soergel bimodules categorifying the Hecke algebra, one defines the analog of our bimodule B_i by $S'_i := R \otimes_{R^{s_i}} R$; it turns out that the relation $S'_i \otimes_R S'_i \cong S'_i \oplus S'_i[-2]$ is satisfied but one then sets $S_i := S'_i[1]$ and the relation becomes $S_i \otimes_R S_i \cong S_i[1] \oplus S_i[-1]$. The parameter v is then interpreted as a shift and such a relation corresponds to the relation $C''_{s_i} = (v + v^{-1})C'_{s_i}$ which holds in the Hecke algebra, C'_{s_i} being the element of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis (defined in [6]) indexed by the simple reflection s_i . In our case shifting the bimodules B_i as in Soergel's work is a priori not possible since the first relation defining TL_n is not homogeneous.

Definition 3.2. Let (\mathcal{W}, S) be an arbitrary Coxeter system with S finite. An element $w \in \mathcal{W}$ is **fully commutative** or **braid avoiding** if one can pass from any reduced expression for w to any other only by applying relations of the form $st = ts$ for $s, t \in S$.

The set of fully commutative elements is denoted by \mathcal{W}_c . Now if (\mathcal{W}, S) is of type A and $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ and $t_1 \cdots t_k$ is a reduced expression for w , one can show that the element $b_w := b_{t_1} \cdots b_{t_k} \in \mathrm{TL}_n$ is independent of the choice of the reduced expression for w and that the set $\{b_w\}_{w \in \mathcal{W}_c}$ spans TL_n as a $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \tau^{-1}]$ -module.

Definition 3.3. The basis $\{b_w\}_{w \in \mathcal{W}_c}$ of TL_n is the **Kazhdan-Lusztig basis** of TL_n .

Remark 3.4. This vocabulary is due to the fact that if we define TL_n algebra with a parameter v instead of τ as mentioned in remark 3.1 it is a quotient of

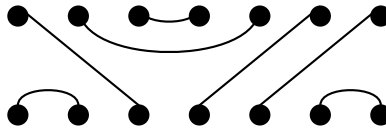


FIG. 2: A diagram representing an element of the Temperley-Lieb algebra

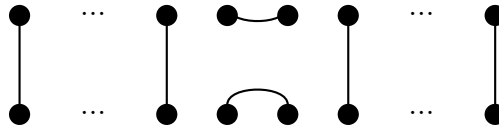


FIG. 3: Planar diagram corresponding to the element b_i , where the two arcs go from index i to index $i + 1$.

H_n , the Hecke algebra of type A_n , and if $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$, the image in the quotient of the element C'_w of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of H_n is b_w and any element C'_x for $x \notin \mathcal{W}_c$ is sent to zero (see [3], Theorem 3.8.2 for type A or [4] for other types).

The basis $\{b_w\}_{w \in \mathcal{W}_c}$ has a well-known interpretation by planar diagrams. Draw a sequence of $n + 1$ points on a line and another one under the first one. Draw arcs between any two points of the two sequences (the two points of an arc can be on the same sequence) such that each point occurs in exactly one arc and such that two distinct arcs never cross to obtain a diagram like the one given in figure 2 ; we always consider such diagrams up to isotopy. Elements of the Temperley-Lieb algebra are $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \tau^{-1}]$ -linear combinations of such diagrams, where the element $b_i = b_{s_i}$ is given by the diagram in figure 3. Multiplication of two planar diagrams is then given by concatenating the diagrams ; if circles occur in the resulting diagram, we remove them and multiply the diagram by $(1 + \tau^{-2})^k$ where k is the number of circles. The diagram algebra over $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \tau^{-1}]$ obtained in this way turns out to be isomorphic to TL_n .

3.2 Temperley-Lieb relations

The aim of this section is to prove that the bimodules B_i together with the $*$ product from the previous section satisfy the Temperley-Lieb relations, i.e.,

$$\begin{aligned} B_j * B_i * B_j &\cong B_j \text{ if } |i - j| = 1, \\ B_i * B_j &\cong B_j * B_i \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \\ B_i * B_i &\cong B_i \oplus B_i[-2], \end{aligned}$$

where all the isomorphisms hold in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$.

Theorem 3.5. *The bimodules B_i satisfy the Temperley-Lieb relations.*

Proof. For short we write $R_i := \mathcal{O}(V_i)$, $R_{i,j} = \mathcal{O}(V_i \cap V_j)$. For the first relation, suppose $j = i + 1$, the other case being similar. The left hand side of the first relation which is isomorphic to $(B_j * B_i) * B_j$ can be rewritten thanks to corollary 2.9

$$(R_{i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}} R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_i} R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i) \otimes_{R_i} R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}} (R_{i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1}),$$

which is isomorphic to

$$R_{i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}} R_{i+1}.$$

Hence it suffices to show that $R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1} \cong R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}$ as graded $(R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}, R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}})$ -bimodule. But $R_{i+1}^{s_{i+1}}$ is known to be isomorphic to $R_{i,i+1}$ thanks to lemma 2.7 (the left and right operations are the same hence this is a bimodule isomorphism). Define a map

$$\varphi : R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1} \rightarrow R_{i,i+1}$$

$$a \otimes b \mapsto ab.$$

This clearly defines a morphism of bimodules. Define a map

$$\psi : R_{i,i+1} \rightarrow R_{i,i+1} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,i+1}$$

$$c \mapsto c \otimes 1.$$

One checks using lemma 2.7 that this defines a morphism of bimodules which is an inverse to φ . Hence the first Temperley-Lieb relation holds.

For the second relation, using proposition 2.11 and 2.3, it is enough to show that

$$R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_{i,j} \cong R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,j}$$

as graded $(R_{i,j}, R_{i,j})$ -bimodules. Let $m, n, q \in R_{i,j}$. Since $V_i \cap V_j$ is s_i -invariant one has that $R_{i,j} = R_{i,j}^{s_i} \otimes R_{i,j}^{s_i} f_i$; write $n = r + r' f_i$ with $r, r' \in R_{i,j}^{s_i}$. Define a map

$$\varphi : R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_{i,j} \rightarrow R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_j^{s_j}} R_{i,j} \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_{i,j}$$

$$m \otimes n \otimes q \mapsto mr \otimes 1 \otimes q + mr' \otimes 1 \otimes f_i q.$$

It is routine to check that such a map is well-defined and that it is a morphism of graded bimodules. By permuting the indices i and j one also gets a map ψ in the other direction and one shows that ψ is an inverse of φ .

For the third relation one has to show that

$$R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i \cong (R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i) \oplus (R_i \otimes_{R_i^{s_i}} R_i)[-2].$$

Now $R_i = R_i^{s_i} \oplus R_i^{s_i} f_i$ and since no irreducible component of V_i is included in H_{s_i} one has an $R_i^{s_i}$ -(bi)module isomorphism $R_i^{s_i} f_i \cong R_i^{s_i}[-2]$ given by the restriction of the Demazure operator ∂_{s_i} (which has in this case multiplication by f_i as inverse). Hence $R_i \cong R_i^{s_i} \oplus R_i^{s_i}[-2]$ as graded $(R_i^{s_i}, R_i^{s_i})$ -bimodule and one gets the claim by decomposing in such a way the R_i in the middle of the above tensor product on the left hand side. \square

Definition 3.6. Let $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$. Let $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ be a reduced expression for w . We consider the bimodule

$$B_{i_1} * \cdots * B_{i_k} \in \bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}.$$

Since bimodules B_i satisfy the Temperley-Lieb relations, this bimodule is independent up to isomorphism of the choice of a reduced expression for w and we label by B_w any bimodule isomorphic to it in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$. Such a bimodule B_w will be called **fully commutative**.

3.3 Link with dense sets of reflections

For each fully commutative element $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$, one can consider the dense sets $T(i_1 \cdots i_k)$ and $T(i_k \cdots i_1)$ where $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ is a reduced expression for w ; such sets characterize the varieties whose ideals are the left and right annihilators in \bar{R} of the bimodule $B_{i_1} * \cdots * B_{i_k}$. We have another way of associating a pair of dense sets to w :

Notation. Let $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ and consider the planar diagram corresponding to the element $b_w \in \text{TL}_n$; if we remove the lines joining a point in the sequence at the top of the diagram to a point in the sequence at the bottom, we obtain a dense set at the top of the diagram, which we write $Q(i_1 \cdots i_k)$, and a dense set at the bottom which we can write $Q(i_k \cdots i_1)$ since it is equal to the dense set obtained at the top of the diagram of $b_{w^{-1}}$ after applying the same process of removing lines going from the top to the bottom of the diagram (notice that w^{-1} lies in \mathcal{W}_c if and only if w does).

	e			$s_4 s_3 s_2$	
	s_1			$s_1 s_2 s_4$	
	s_2			$s_2 s_1 s_4$	
	s_3			$s_1 s_3 s_4$	
	s_4			$s_1 s_4 s_3$	
	$s_1 s_2$			$s_1 s_2 s_3 s_4$	
	$s_2 s_1$			$s_2 s_1 s_3 s_4$	
	$s_1 s_3$			$s_1 s_3 s_2 s_4$	
	$s_1 s_4$			$s_1 s_2 s_4 s_3$	
	$s_2 s_4$			$s_1 s_4 s_3 s_2$	
	$s_2 s_3$			$s_2 s_1 s_4 s_3$	
	$s_3 s_2$			$s_3 s_4 s_2 s_1$	
	$s_3 s_4$			$s_4 s_3 s_2 s_1$	
	$s_4 s_3$			$s_2 s_1 s_3 s_2$	
	$s_1 s_2 s_3$			$s_3 s_2 s_4 s_3$	
	$s_2 s_1 s_3$			$s_4 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2$	
	$s_3 s_1 s_2$			$s_3 s_4 s_2 s_3 s_1$	
	$s_3 s_2 s_1$			$s_2 s_1 s_3 s_2 s_4$	
	$s_2 s_3 s_4$			$s_1 s_3 s_2 s_4 s_3$	
	$s_3 s_2 s_4$			$s_2 s_1 s_3 s_2 s_4 s_3$	
	$s_4 s_2 s_3$			$s_3 s_4 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2$	

FIG. 4: Left and right dense sets of reflections for any fully commutative element in type A_4 .

Proposition 3.7. *Let $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ and suppose $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ is a reduced expression. Then*

$$T(i_1 \cdots i_k) = Q(i_1 \cdots i_k).$$

Proof. We use induction on k ; if $k = 1$, then $T(i_1) = \{s_{i_1}\}$ and the dense set at the top of the diagram corresponding to b_{i_1} contains only the reflection s_{i_1} . We suppose that the result holds for a sequence of length at most $k - 1$. By induction, $T(i_2 \cdots i_k) = Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$ and it suffices to show that the same three rules given in lemma 1.11 hold when passing from $Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$ to $Q(i_1 \cdots i_k)$. If s_{i_1} commutes with any reflection in $Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$, then the dense set at the top of b_w is $Q(i_2 \cdots i_k) \cup \{s_{i_1}\}$. If s_{i_1} commutes with exactly one reflection t in $Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$ then t will become a line from the top to the bottom of the diagram associated to b_w when collapsing the diagrams for b_{i_1} and $b_{s_{i_1}w}$ and hence t disappears from $Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$, s_{i_1} is added and all other reflections become unchanged, hence $Q(i_1 \cdots i_k) = (Q(i_2 \cdots i_k) \setminus t) \cup \{s_{i_1}\}$. If s_{i_1} commutes with two distinct reflections $(j_1, i_1), (i_1 + 1, j_2) \in Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$ with $j_1 < i_1, i_1 + 1 < j_2$, one sees by drawing the situation that when concatenating the diagram associated to b_{i_1} to the one associated to $b_{s_{i_2} \cdots s_{i_k}}$, no line from the top to the bottom of the diagram corresponding to b_w is added, that the simple reflection s_{i_1} which lies at the bottom of the diagram corresponding to b_{i_1} will joint the index i_1 to the index $i_1 + 1$, removing the above two reflections $(j_1, i_1), (i_1 + 1, j_2)$ to replace them by (j_1, j_2) , that of course the simple reflection s_{i_1} coming from the top of the diagram of b_{i_1} is added and that all other reflections in $Q(i_2 \cdots i_k)$ stay unchanged, hence

$$Q(i_1 \cdots i_k) = (Q(i_2 \cdots i_k) \setminus \{(j_1, i_1), (i_1 + 1, j_2)\}) \cup \{s_{i_1}, (j_1, j_2)\}.$$

We deduce from lemma 1.11 that $T(i_1 \cdots i_k) = Q(i_1 \cdots i_k)$. \square

Corollary 3.8. *The bimodules B_w for $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ are pairwise non-isomorphic in $\bar{R} - \text{mod} - \bar{R}$ (hence in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$).*

Proof. If $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ with $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k}$ a reduced expression, then the planar diagram corresponding to the element $b_w \in \text{TL}_n$ is entirely determined by the two dense sets obtained by removing the lines going from the top to the bottom of the diagram, that is the pair $(Q(i_1 \cdots i_k), Q(i_k \cdots i_1))$, since the lines in the diagram must be noncrossing. Hence two distinct fully commutative elements $w, w' \in \mathcal{W}$ will have distinct such pairs. Using proposition 3.7, the corresponding fully commutative bimodules B_w and $B_{w'}$ will then have distinct left annihilators or distinct right annihilators, hence will be non-isomorphic as (\bar{R}, \bar{R}) -bimodules. \square

3.4 Indecomposability of fully commutative bimodules

The next step is to prove indecomposability of $*$ -products of B_i bimodules corresponding to elements of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Temperley-Lieb algebra, that is, fully commutative bimodules B_w . Any element $b_w \in \text{TL}_n$ with $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ can be written as a product

$$(b_{i_k} b_{i_k-1} \cdots b_{j_k})(b_{i_{k-1}} b_{i_{k-1}-1} \cdots b_{j_{k-1}}) \cdots (b_{i_1} b_{i_1-1} \cdots b_{j_1})$$

with all indices in $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and $i_k < i_{k-1} < \cdots < i_1$, $j_k < j_{k-1} < \cdots < j_1$ and $j_m \leq i_m$ for each $m = 1, \dots, k$ (see [5], §5.7; we have reversed the indices $1, \dots, k$ since it will be more convenient for the inductions we will use later).

Since the bimodules B_i satisfy the Temperley-Lieb relations any fully commutative bimodule can be written in the form

$$(B_{i_k} B_{i_k-1} \cdots B_{j_k})(B_{i_{k-1}} B_{i_{k-1}-1} \cdots B_{j_{k-1}}) \cdots (B_{i_1} B_{i_1-1} \cdots B_{j_1}).$$

Definition 3.9. We say that such a fully commutative bimodule is *associated* to the corresponding sequence

$$i_k \cdots j_k i_{k-1} \cdots j_{k-1} \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1.$$

The integer k is the **rank** of the sequence. A fully commutative bimodule is *intertwined* if for each $1 < m \leq k$, the set $[i_m, j_m]$ contains both the indices $i_1 - 2(m-1)$ and $i_1 - 2(m-1) + 1$.

Example 3.10 In case $n \geq 9$, the bimodule associated to the sequence

$$(1)(432)(654)(7)(98)$$

is not intertwined. Bimodules associated to the sequences

$$(321)(43)(7654)(876)(9), (21)(43)(65)(87)(98), (54321)(6543)(765)(87)(9)$$

are intertwined ; here $i_1 = 9$ and the indices of the form $i_1 - 2(\ell - 1)$ and $i_1 - 2(\ell - 1) + 1$ from the definition are drawn in red. As an exercise the reader can compute the dense sets of reflections characterizing the varieties of the left and right annihilators.

Lemma 3.11. *Let B be a fully commutative bimodule. If B is associated to a sequence of rank 1, then B is indecomposable (as graded bimodule).*

Proof. We write $i(i-1) \cdots j$ for the sequence associated to our bimodule, $i - j \geq 0$. One has

$$B = B_i * B_{i-1} * \cdots * B_j.$$

One has $W_{m(m-1)\dots j} = V_m$ and $W_{m(m+1)\dots i} = V_m$ for each $m \in [j, i]$ thanks to lemma 1.10. As a consequence with any choice of brackets for computing the above product one gets that B is isomorphic to

$$B_i \otimes_{R_i} R_{i,i-1} \otimes_{R_{i-1}} B_{i-1} \otimes_{R_{i-1}} R_{i-1,i-2} \otimes_{R_{i-2}} B_{i-2} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{j+1,j} \otimes_{R_j} B_j,$$

with $R_{m,m-1} = \mathcal{O}(V_m \cap V_{m-1})$ for each $m \in [j+1, i]$; if $i = j$ we get $B_i = B_j$. After reduction B is isomorphic to

$$R_i \otimes_i R_{i,i-1} \otimes_{i-1} R_{i-1,i-2} \otimes_{i-2} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} R_{j+1,j} \otimes_j R_j,$$

where \otimes_m means $\otimes_{\bar{R}^{s_m}}$; if $i = j$ we get $R_i \otimes_i R_i$. Thanks to remark 2.1 one then has $\bar{R}_m^{s_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(V_m \cap V_{m-1})$ as well as $\bar{R}_{m-1}^{s_{m-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(V_m \cap V_{m-1})$ for each $m \in [j+1, i]$. Hence any tensor

$$a_i \otimes_i a_{i,i-1} \otimes_{i-1} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} a_{j+1,j} \otimes_j a_j \in B$$

is equal to a tensor

$$a \otimes_i 1 \otimes_{i-1} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} 1 \otimes_j a' \in B.$$

As a consequence B is generated as (\bar{R}, \bar{R}) -bimodule by the degree zero element $1 \otimes_i 1 \otimes_{i-1} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} 1 \otimes_j 1$ which forces indecomposability since the zero degree component of B has dimension 1. \square

Lemma 3.12. *Consider the bimodule B from the proof of lemma 3.11 written in the form*

$$R_i \otimes_i R_{i,i-1} \otimes_{i-1} R_{i-1,i-2} \otimes_{i-2} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} R_{j+1,j} \otimes_j R_j.$$

Any tensor $a \otimes_i 1 \otimes_{i-1} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} 1 \otimes_j a' \in B$ where $a \in R_i$, $a' \in R_j$ can be written in the form

$$(b \otimes_i 1 \otimes_{i-1} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} 1 \otimes_j 1) + (b' \otimes_i 1 \otimes_{i-1} \cdots \otimes_{j+1} 1 \otimes_j f_j),$$

where $b, b' \in R_i$.

Proof. It suffices to decompose $a' = r + r' f_j$ with $r, r' \in R_j^{s_j}$ and move r, r' to the left using the fact that $\bar{R}_m^{s_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(V_m \cap V_{m-1})$ as well as $\bar{R}_{m-1}^{s_{m-1}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}(V_m \cap V_{m-1})$ for each $m \in [j+1, i]$. \square

Notation. Let $i_k \cdots j_k \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ be a sequence defining a fully commutative bimodule B . For each $m \in [1, k]$, we write $B(m)$ for the bimodule associated

to the subsequence $i_m \cdots j_m$. In particular we have

$$B \cong B(k) * B(k-1) * \cdots * B(1).$$

Proposition 3.13. *Let B be an intertwined bimodule associated to the sequence $\text{seq} = i_k \cdots j_k i_{k-1} \cdots j_{k-1} \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$.*

1. *One has the equality $\text{supp}(T(\text{seq})) = [i_1 - 2(k-1), i_1 + 1]$. Moreover, the set $T(\text{seq})$ contains the reflection $(i_1 - 2(k-1), i_1 + 1)$ (in other words, it has a single block).*
2. *The bimodule B is indecomposable.*

Proof. The first claim is easily shown by induction on k . If $k = 1$, one has $\text{seq} = i_1 \cdots j_1$ and $T(\text{seq}) = \{s_{i_1}\}$ (see lemma 1.10) whose support is $\{i_1, i_1 + 1\}$.

Now suppose the result holds for any sequence of rank at most $k-1$ and consider the case where the sequence has rank k . If $W = W_{i_{k-1} \cdots j_1}$, then by induction $\text{supp}(T_W) = [i_1 - 2(k-2), i_1 + 1]$ and T_W contains the reflection $(i_1 - 2(k-2), i_1 + 1)$. Now consider the subsequence $i_k \cdots j_k$ of seq , which is equal to the concatenation of the decreasing sequences $\text{seq}_1 = i_k \cdots (i_1 - 2(k-1) + 1)$ and $\text{seq}_2 = (i_1 - 2(k-1)) \cdots j_k$ (since the bimodule is intertwined). Any reflection s_j with j in seq_2 commutes with any reflection in T_W hence one gets using lemma 1.11 that $T_{\text{seq}_2 \cdot W} = T_W \cup \{s_{i_1 - 2(k-1)}\}$. We now study the effect of applying seq_1 to $\text{seq}_2 \cdot W$. Using again lemma 1.11, applying the first index on the right of seq_1 , that is $(i_1 - 2(k-1) + 1)$, replaces the reflexions $s_{i_1 - 2(k-1)}$ and $(i_1 - 2(k-2), i_1 + 1)$ in $T_W \cup \{s_{i_1 - 2(k-1)}\}$ by $s_{i_1 - 2(k-1) + 1}$ and $(i_1 - 2(k-1), i_1 + 1)$ and applying the following indices only removes and adds reflexions supported in $[i_1 - 2(k-1) + 1, i_1]$, showing that $T_{\text{seq} \cdot W}$ has support equal to $[i_1 - 2(k-1), i_1 + 1]$ and contains the reflection $(i_1 - 2(k-1), i_1 + 1)$.

To show indecomposability of B , we first compute the $*$ -product occurring in the bimodules $B(m)$ associated to each decreasing subsequence $\text{seq}_m = i_m \cdots j_m$ of our sequence. These ones occur to be indecomposable thanks to lemma 3.11 and we will write them as in the proof of this lemma in the form

$$R_{i_m} \otimes_{i_m} R_{i_m, i_m - 1} \otimes_{i_m - 1} R_{i_m - 1, i_m - 2} \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{j_m + 1, j_m} \otimes_{j_m} R_{j_m}.$$

We will abuse notation and write $B(m)$ for the above isomorphic bimodule. It remains to make a choice of brackets for computing the product $B(k) * B(k-1) * \cdots * B(2) * B(1)$. We will compute the product "from the right", i.e.,

$$B(k) * (B(k-1) * (\cdots * (B(3) * (B(2) * B(1))) \cdots)).$$

Thanks to theorem 2.15 together with the first part of the proposition, one has that for $\ell \leq k$, the left annihilator of the intertwined bimodule

$$B(\ell - 1) * (B(\ell - 2) * (\cdots * (B(3) * (B(2) * B(1)))) \cdots))$$

is equal to the ideal of functions vanishing on $\bigcap_{t \in Q_\ell} V_t$ where $Q_\ell \subset T$ is a dense subset satisfying $\text{supp}(Q_\ell) = [i_1 - 2(\ell - 2), i_1 + 1]$ and containing the reflection $(i_1 - 2(\ell - 2), i_1 + 1)$. The right annihilator of $B(\ell)$ is equal to $I(V_{j_\ell})$. Since the bimodule B is intertwined one has that $j_\ell \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 1) = i_1 - 2(\ell - 2) - 2$ and in particular, s_{j_ℓ} commutes with any reflection in Q_ℓ . Set $X_\ell = \bigcap_{t \in Q_\ell} V_t$, $W_\ell := V_{s_{j_\ell}} \cap X_\ell$ for $\ell > 1$ and $W_1 = V_{j_1}$. One has that W_ℓ is s_{j_ℓ} -invariant and hence we can decompose

$$\mathcal{O}(W_\ell) = \mathcal{O}(W_\ell)^{s_{j_\ell}} \oplus \mathcal{O}(W_\ell)^{s_{j_\ell}} f_{j_\ell}|_{W_\ell}. \quad (2)$$

We will abuse notation and write f_i instead of $f_i|_X$ for the image of f_i in $\mathcal{O}(X)$ where $X \subset Z$ is an algebraic set to avoid using too much indices and since this will make no possible confusion in the next computations. Computing recursively our product with the above choice of brackets we get that our bimodule B is isomorphic to

$$B(k) \otimes_{R_{j_k}} \mathcal{O}(W_k) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_k)} B(k-1) \otimes \cdots \otimes B(2) \otimes_{R_{j_2}} \mathcal{O}(W_2) \otimes_{R_{j_1}} B(1).$$

Again we abuse notation and write B for this isomorphic bimodule. We have seen in the proof of lemma 3.11 that the bimodule $B(\ell)$ is indecomposable and generated by the element $1_\ell := 1 \otimes_{i_\ell} 1 \otimes_{i_{\ell-1}} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes_{j_\ell} 1 \in B(\ell)$ for each ℓ . Hence using lemma 3.12 any tensor in the above tensor product can be written as a sum of two elements of the form

$$a \cdot 1_k \otimes_{R_{j_k}} a_k \otimes_{R_{j_{k-1}}} 1_{k-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_2 \otimes_{R_{j_2}} a_2 \otimes_{R_{j_1}} 1_1 \cdot a',$$

the first one with $a' = 1$, $a \in \bar{R}$, $a_\ell \in \mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ and the second one having the same properties but with $a' = f_{j_1}$. Our strategy is the same as in lemma 3.11: we will show that our bimodule can be generated by the element

$$1_k \otimes_{R_{j_k}} 1 \otimes_{R_{j_{k-1}}} 1_{k-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_2 \otimes_{R_{j_2}} 1 \otimes_{R_{j_1}} 1_1.$$

In that case, because of the s_{j_ℓ} -invariance of the variety W_ℓ , we use relation 2 to move the invariant parts of each a_k to the left in the same way as at the end of the proof of lemma 3.11: we begin with a_2 , writing $a_2 = r_2 + r'_2 f_{j_2}$

where r_2 and r'_2 are s_{j_2} -invariant. But then one has that in

$$\mathcal{O}(W_3) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_3)} B(2) \otimes_{R_{j_2}} \mathcal{O}(W_2),$$

$a_3 \otimes 1_2 \otimes r_2 = q \otimes 1_2 \otimes 1$ and $a_3 \otimes 1_2 \otimes r'_2 f_{j_2} = q' \otimes 1_2 \otimes f_{j_2}$ with $q, q' \in \mathcal{O}(W_3)$. In other words a tensor in B of the form

$$a \cdot 1_k \otimes_{R_{j_k}} a_k \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_k)} 1_{k-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_3 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_3)} 1_2 \otimes_{R_{j_2}} a_2 \otimes_{R_{i_1}} 1_1 \cdot a'$$

is equal to a tensor of the form

$$a \cdot 1_k \otimes_{R_{j_k}} a_k \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_k)} 1_{k-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes (q \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_3)} 1_2 \otimes_{R_{j_2}} 1 + q' \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_3)} 1_2 \otimes_{R_{j_2}} f_{j_2}) \otimes_{R_{i_1}} 1_1 \cdot a'.$$

Now one can decompose q, q' and again "move" the s_{j_3} -invariant parts to the left, and so on. At the end of the process we get a sum of elements $\sum_i a_i \cdot t_i$ where t_i are tensors in B with f_ℓ or 1 in the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ -component of B and 1 in any other component. It remains to show that each of these t_i can be written as a sum of elements of the form $b \cdot 1 \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \cdot b'$ with $b, b' \in \bar{R}$ to show that the arbitrary tensor in B we began with can be obtained from the tensor $1 \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \in B$. In fact we will show that we can write any of the t_i as a single tensor of the form $b \cdot 1 \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \cdot b'$ with $b = 1$ (in other words, all the remaining f_ℓ in our tensors will be "moved" to the right) and b' being equal to a polynomial in f_i for $i \leq i_1$. For this we need the following technical lemma :

Lemma 3.14. *Let $B(i), W_i, X_i$ be as above for each $2 \leq i \leq k$ and set $W_1 = V_{j_1}$. Let $\ell \in [2, k]$ and suppose $m \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 1)$. Then the tensor $f_m \otimes 1_{\ell-1} \otimes 1$ in $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_\ell)} B(\ell - 1) \otimes_{R_{j_{\ell-1}}} \mathcal{O}(W_{\ell-1})$ is equal to a tensor of the form $1 \otimes 1_{\ell-1} \otimes \sum_j f_j$ in the same tensor product with all indices $j \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 2)$.*

Proof. The first case is the case where $m < j_{\ell-1} - 1$. In that case f_m is invariant by any reflection $s_{m'}$ with m' an index occurring in the sequence $i_{\ell-1} \cdots j_{\ell-1}$ and hence $f_m \otimes 1_{\ell-1} \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes 1_{\ell-1} \otimes f_m$ since all the tensor products in $B(\ell - 1)$ are over various $\bar{R}^{s_{m'}}$ for m' occurring in the sequence $i_{\ell-1} \cdots j_{\ell-1}$.

The second case is the case where $m = j_{\ell-1} - 1 < i_1 - 2(\ell - 2) - 1$, then m and $i_{\ell-1}$ are distant: since our bimodule is intertwined $i_{\ell-1} \cdots j_{\ell-1}$ has to contain the index $i_1 - 2(\ell - 2) + 1$ if $\ell > 2$, which forces $j_{\ell-1} < i_{\ell-1}$ and if $\ell = 2$, the condition $m = j_1 - 1$ forces $i_1 > j_1$ since otherwise one would have $m = i_1 - 1$ contradicting our assumption that $m \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 1)$. Hence our

tensor is equal to the tensor

$$1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_k)} 1 \otimes_{i_{\ell-1}} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_m \otimes_{j_{\ell-1}} 1 \otimes_{R_{j_{\ell-1}}} 1$$

with f_m lying in $\mathcal{O}(V_{j_{\ell-1}+1} \cap V_{j_{\ell-1}})$. But in this ring we have $f_{j_{\ell-1}+1} + f_{j_{\ell-1}} = 0$ since $V_{j_{\ell-1}+1} \cap V_{j_{\ell-1}} \subset H$ where H is the reflecting hyperplane of $s_{j_{\ell-1}+1}s_{j_{\ell-1}}$ (see lemma 1.4), hence in $\mathcal{O}(V_{j_{\ell-1}+1} \cap V_{j_{\ell-1}})$ we get

$$f_m = f_{j_{\ell-1}-1} = f_{j_{\ell-1}+1} + f_{j_{\ell-1}} + f_{j_{\ell-1}-1},$$

which is $s_{j_{\ell-1}}$ -invariant, hence the sum in the right hand side can be moved to the last component of the tensor product ; but this is a sum of f_j for $j \leq j_{\ell-1} + 1 = m + 2 \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 2)$.

The last case is the case where $m \geq j_{\ell-1}$. This forces m to occur as an index of the sequence $i_{\ell-1} \cdots j_{\ell-1}$ and $m + 1, m + 2$ also occur since the bimodule is intertwined and $m \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 1)$. In that case our tensor $f_m \otimes 1_{\ell-1} \otimes 1$ is equal to a tensor

$$1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_\ell)} 1 \otimes_{i_{\ell-1}} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes_{m+2} f_m \otimes_{m+1} \otimes 1 \otimes_m 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1,$$

with f_m lying in $\mathcal{O}(V_{m+1} \cap V_{m+2})$. In that ring one has $f_m = f_m + f_{m+1} + f_{m+2}$ which is s_{m+1} -invariant, hence the sum can be moved to the next factor which is $\mathcal{O}(V_m \cap V_{m+1})$. But in that ring, one has $f_m + f_{m+1} = 0$, hence our tensor is equal to the tensor

$$1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_\ell)} 1 \otimes_{i_{\ell-1}} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes_{m+1} \otimes f_{m+2} \otimes_m 1 \otimes_{m-1} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1,$$

and the f_{m+2} can be moved to the right since it is invariant under the operation of all s_j for $j \leq m$. Hence the tensor is equal to

$$1 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_\ell)} 1 \otimes_{i_{\ell-1}} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes_{m+1} \otimes 1 \otimes_m 1 \otimes_{m-1} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes f_{m+2},$$

and $m + 2 \leq i_1 - 2(\ell - 2)$, which concludes. \square

End of the proof of the proposition. Using the above lemma we can move our f_ℓ 's in the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ components of our bimodule B to the right inductively, beginning from the left with $\ell = k$ by moving f_ℓ to the right in the $\mathcal{O}(W_{\ell-1})$ component and so on. \square

We now consider the indecomposibility of a slightly more general family of bimodules.

Definition 3.15. *A fully commutative bimodule associated to a sequence*

$$i_k \cdots j_k \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$$

will be called a **generalized intertwined bimodule** if the following condition holds : each set $\{i_\ell, \dots, j_\ell\}$ contains a nonempty subset S_ℓ of cardinal at most two such that the following inductive condition is satisfied : $S_1 = \{i_1\}$, and if $n(\ell)$ is the lowest index in S_ℓ , then the set $\{i_{\ell+1}, \dots, j_{\ell+1}\}$ contains the index $n(\ell) - 1$ and we put

$$S_{\ell+1} = \begin{cases} \{n(\ell) - 1\} & \text{if } n(\ell) - 1 = j_{\ell+1} \\ \{n(\ell) - 2, n(\ell) - 1\} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The union of the sets S_ℓ for $\ell = 1, \dots, k$ is called the set of **intertwining indices** of the corresponding sequence or bimodule.

Example 3.16 In case $n \geq 9$, the bimodules associated to the following sequences

$$(1)(32)(4)(765)(87)(9), (1)(2)(43)(7654)(8765)(9876), (87)(9)$$

are generalized intertwined bimodules ; the indices belonging to the set S_ℓ are written in red. The bimodules associated to the sequences

$$(1)(32)(65)(87)(9), (7)(98)$$

are not generalized intertwined bimodules.

The following technical result will allow us to use the same kind of arguments as for intertwined bimodules to show indecomposability ; for this, we order the set of simple reflections by setting $s_i < s_j$ if and only if $i < j$, for $i, j \in [1, n]$.

Lemma 3.17. *Let $i_k \cdots j_k \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ be a sequence defining a generalized intertwined bimodule with corresponding variety $W \in \mathcal{V}_n$. Then*

1. *The smallest index in $\text{supp}(T_W)$ is equal to $n(k)$ as in definition 3.15,*
2. *The lowest simple reflection occurring in T_W is s_{i_k} .*

Proof. We use induction on k ; if $k = 1$, the result is trivially true since $T_W = \{s_{i_1}\}$ and $n(1) = i_1$. Now suppose $k > 1$. By induction the smallest index occurring in $T_{W'}$ where W' is associated to the sequence $i_{k-1} \cdots j_{k-1} \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ is $n(k-1)$ (in particular there exists $j > n(k-1)$ such that $(n(k-1), j) \in T_{W'}$) and the lowest simple reflection occurring in $T_{W'}$ is $s_{i_{k-1}}$.

First consider the case $|S_k| = 1$, we then have $n(k) = j_k = n(k-1) - 1$. We get $T_{j_k \cdot W'} = (T_{W'} \setminus \{(n(k-1), j)\}) \cup \{s_{n(k)}\}$. If $(n(k-1), j)$ is simple, then $n(k-1) = i_{k-1}$ and $i_k = j_k$ since $j_k = i_{k-1} - 1$ and $j_k \leq i_k < i_{k-1}$; in that case we are done. Otherwise, the two first blocks (from the left) of the set $T_{j_k \cdot W'}$ have the form given by figure 5, where all reflections having

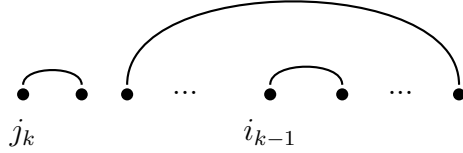


FIG. 5: The two first blocks of the set $T_{j_k \cdot W}$.

in their supports an index in $[j_k + 2, i_{k-1} - 1]$ must have the other index of their support bigger than or equal to $i_{k-1} + 2$ (otherwise $s_{i_{k-1}}$ would not be the lowest simple reflection in $T_{W'}$). Thanks to this property together with lemma 1.11 and the fact that $i_k < i_{k-1}$, applying $i_k \cdots (j_k + 1)$ to $j_k \cdot W'$ does not change the support of the corresponding dense set and gives a set whose lowest simple reflection is s_{i_k} (see figure 6 for an illustration: in that case $n(k) = j_k$).

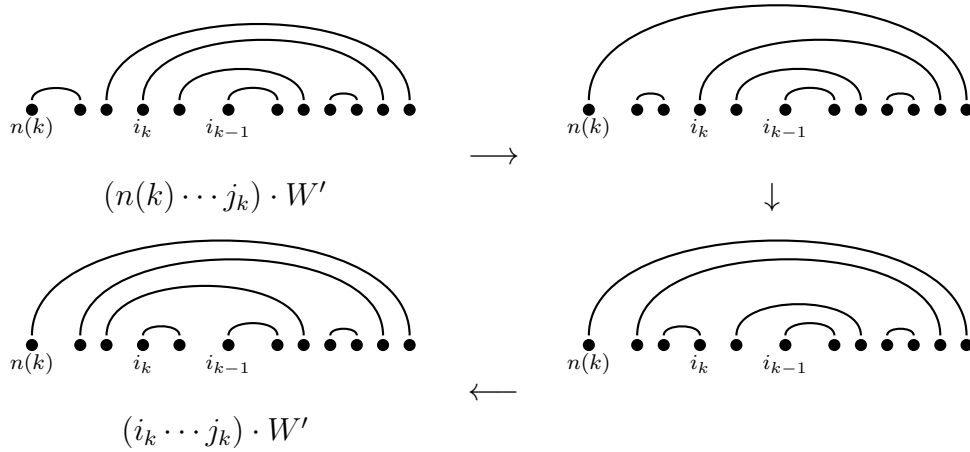


FIG. 6: Example of the process of applying the sequence $i_k \cdots (n(k) + 1)$ to $(n(k) \cdots j_k) \cdot W'$; in case $|S_k| = 1$ we have $n(k) = j_k$.

Now suppose $|S_k| = 2$; applying the sequence $n(k) \cdots (j_k + 1)j_k$ to W' we get a variety W'' with corresponding set equal to $T_{W'} \cup \{s_{n(k)}\}$ since $n(k-1) = n(k) + 2$ is the lowest index in $T_{W'}$. We can then argue exactly as in the first case to get the conclusion (see figure 6). \square

Proposition 3.18. *Let B be a generalized intertwined bimodule with associated sequence $i_k \cdots j_k \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$. Then B is indecomposable. More precisely, when writing B in the form*

$$B(k) \otimes_{R_{j_k}} \mathcal{O}(W_k) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(X_k)} B(k-1) \otimes \cdots \otimes B(2) \otimes_{R_{j_2}} \mathcal{O}(W_2) \otimes_{R_{i_1}} B(1)$$

where we made the same choice of brackets as in proposition 3.13, with X_ℓ the variety associated to the subsequence $i_{\ell-1} \cdots j_{\ell-1} \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ and $W_\ell = X_\ell \cap V_{j_\ell}$, any tensor in B can be written as a sum of elements of the form

$$a \cdot 1 \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \cdot p(f_1, \dots, f_{i_1})$$

where the \cdot holds for the operation of \bar{R} on both sides and $p(f_1, \dots, f_{i_1})$ is a polynomial in f_1, f_2, \dots, f_{i_1} .

Moreover if $j+2$ is smaller than or equal to the smallest index in S_k , then there exists a polynomial $p(f_1, \dots, f_{i_1})$ such that

$$f_j \cdot 1 \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes 1 = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \cdot p(f_1, \dots, f_{i_1}).$$

Proof. We first consider in which case the variety X_ℓ is s_{j_ℓ} -invariant ; if $|S_\ell| = 2$, we have that $j_\ell \leq n(\ell-1) - 2$ by definition 3.15 hence X_ℓ is s_{j_ℓ} -invariant by the first assertion of lemma 3.17 together with proposition 1.12. If $|S_\ell| = 1$, then $j_\ell = n(\ell-1) - 1$ by definition 3.15 hence X_ℓ is not s_{j_ℓ} -invariant by the first assertion of lemma 3.17 together with proposition 1.12. Therefore in case $|S_\ell| = 2$ one can decompose

$$\mathcal{O}(W_\ell) = \mathcal{O}(W_\ell)^{s_{j_\ell}} \oplus \mathcal{O}(W_\ell)^{s_{j_\ell}} f_{j_\ell}|_{W_\ell},$$

hence for each ℓ such that $|S_\ell| = 2$ we can decompose the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ -component of any tensor in B and move the invariant parts to the left in $B(\ell)$ and then in $\mathcal{O}(W_{\ell+1})$ as we did in 3.13 for the intertwined case. In the case where $|S_\ell| = 1$, we have seen that X_ℓ is not s_{j_ℓ} -invariant. Thanks to corollary 1.15 together with remark 2.1, $R_{j_\ell}^{s_{j_\ell}} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$, hence the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ component of any tensor in B can be moved to the left in $B(\ell)$ and then in the $\mathcal{O}(W_{\ell+1})$ -component. As a consequence, any tensor $b \in B$ can be written as a sum $\sum_i a_i \cdot t_i$, where $a_i \in \bar{R}$ and t_i are tensors in B with f_{j_ℓ} or 1 in the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ -component for ℓ such that $|S_\ell| = 2$, with 1 in $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ -component for ℓ such that $|S_\ell| = 1$ and with 1 in the components coming from the bimodules $B(\ell)$. It remains to show that if $|S_\ell| = 2$, the f_{j_ℓ} in the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ -components can be "moved to the right".

Now we consider an element f_j in the $\mathcal{O}(W_\ell)$ -component of one of the t_i , with $j \leq n(\ell)$ as we did at the end of the proof of 3.14. If $|S_{\ell-1}| = 1$, then

the only index in $S_{\ell-1}$ is $j_{\ell-1}$ and one has $j_{\ell-1} \geq j + 2$ since $|S_\ell| = 2$. In that case, any index occurring in the sequence $i_{\ell-1} \cdots j_{\ell-1} \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ is distant from j and hence f_j can be moved in the very first component on the right of our tensor product (that is $\mathcal{O}(W_1) = R_{j_1}$). The other case is the case where $|S_{\ell-1}| = 2$. Since $i_{\ell-1} > n(\ell) + 1$, f_j is $s_{i_{\ell-1}}$ -invariant and hence can be moved to the right in $B(\ell - 1)$. We then argue exactly as in lemma 3.14, distinguishing the three cases: $j < j_{\ell-1} - 1$, $j = j_{\ell-1} - 1$ and $j \geq j_{\ell-1}$, to conclude that we can "move" our f_j to the right in the $\mathcal{O}(W_{\ell-1})$ -component where we obtain a sum of $f_{j'}$ for $j' \leq j + 2$. But since $|S_\ell| = 2$, $j' \leq n(\ell - 1)$. Hence we can inductively "move" the f_j 's to the $\mathcal{O}(W_m)$ -component with $m < \ell$ as far as $|S_i| = 2$ for each $i \in [m, \ell - 1]$ obtaining in that component a polynomial in $p(f_1, \dots, f_{n(m)})$ and if then $|S(m - 1)| = 1$, we apply the first case to move our polynomial in the very first component on the right of the tensor product (that is $\mathcal{O}(W_1) = R_{j_1}$). Hence we can inductively move any f_j to the right and one obtains in that component polynomials in the f_i 's for i smaller than or equal to $n(1) = i_1$. This also shows the last statement since if $j + 2$ is less than or equal to $n(k)$, then arguing as above our f_j lying in the very first component on the left of the tensor product can be moved in the $\mathcal{O}(W_k)$ -component and one obtains a sum of $f_{j'}$ for j' less than or equal to $j + 2 \leq n(k)$. \square

We have all the required tools to prove :

Theorem 3.19. *Let B be a fully commutative bimodule. Then B is indecomposable in $\bar{R} - \text{mod}_{\mathbb{Z}} - \bar{R}$.*

Proof. We consider the sequence $i_k \cdots j_k \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ our bimodule is associated to. We consider the biggest index ℓ such that the bimodule associated to the subsequence $\text{seq}_1 = i_\ell \cdots j_\ell \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ is a generalized intertwined bimodule and write $G(1)$ for the corresponding bimodule. Then one can do the same with the subsequence $i_k \cdots j_k \cdots i_{\ell+1} \cdots j_{\ell+1}$ to obtain a generalized intertwined bimodule $G(2)$ associated to a subsequence seq_2 . At the end of the process we obtain a sequence $G(1), \dots, G(m)$ of intertwined bimodules associated to subsequences $\text{seq}_1, \dots, \text{seq}_m$ such that

$$B \cong G(m) * G(m - 1) * \cdots * G(2) * G(1)$$

and $\text{seq} = \text{seq}_m \cdots \text{seq}_2 \text{seq}_1$. We compute the various $*$ products occurring in each of the bimodule $G(i)$ with the same choice of brackets as in propositions 3.13 and 3.18; we then compute the above product "from the right", i.e. with the following choice of brackets :

$$G(m) * (G(m - 1) * (\cdots (G(3) * (G(2) * G(1))) \cdots)).$$

By maximality of the rank of the subsequence $i_\ell \cdots j_\ell \cdots i_1 \cdots j_1$ defining $G(1)$, $j_{\ell+1} \leq i_{\ell+1} < n(\ell) - 1$. But we know from lemma 3.17 that the lowest index in the support of T_{U_2} where U_2 is the variety associated to seq_1 is precisely $n(\ell)$. The variety Z_2 occurring when computing the $*$ product between $G(1)$ and $G(2)$, which is equal to $U_2 \cap V_{j_{\ell+1}}$, is then $s_{j_{\ell+1}}$ -invariant. Moreover, since $i_{\ell+1}$ is the biggest index occurring in seq_2 , one has that

$$T_{W_{\text{seq}_2 \text{seq}_1}} = T_{W_{\text{seq}_1}} \cup T_{W_{\text{seq}_2}}$$

and the same holds using induction when replacing 1 by i for $1 < i < m$. Hence our bimodule is isomorphic to

$$G(m) \otimes_{R_{k_m}} \mathcal{O}(Z_m) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(U_m)} G(m-1) \otimes \cdots \otimes_{R_{k_2}} \mathcal{O}(Z_2) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(U_2)} G(1)$$

where U_j is the variety associated to the sequence $\text{seq}_{j-1} \cdots \text{seq}_2 \text{seq}_1$, k_j is the last index of the sequence seq_j and $Z_j = U_j \cap V_{k_j}$ is s_{k_j} -invariant. Now consider any tensor

$$a_m \otimes_{R_{k_m}} b_m \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(U_m)} a_{m-1} \otimes \cdots \otimes_{R_{k_2}} b_2 \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(U_2)} a_1$$

in the above tensor product with $a_j \in G(j)$, $b_j \in \mathcal{O}(Z_j)$. Since $R_{k_j} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{O}(Z_j)$ we can suppose that each b_i equals 1. Now using proposition 3.18 inductively, beginning with a_1 , we can rewrite our tensor as a sum of tensors of the form

$$a \cdot 1 \otimes_{R_{k_m}} p(f_1, \dots, f_{n_m}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(U_m)} 1 \otimes \cdots \otimes_{R_{k_2}} p(f_1, \dots, f_{n_2}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(U_2)} 1 \cdot p(f_1, \dots, f_{n_1}),$$

where n_j is the biggest index in the sequence seq_j (in particular $n_1 = i_1$ and $n_2 = i_{\ell+1}$). Now each $n_j + 2$ is less than or equal to the smallest index in the set of intertwining indices of seq_{j-1} because this sequence was chosen to be maximal such that the corresponding bimodule is a generalized intertwining bimodule. Hence we can apply the last statement of proposition 3.18 inductively, beginning from the left. This concludes \square

3.5 Categorification of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis

Notice that the category of finitely generated graded \bar{R} -bimodules has the Krull-Schmidt property (see [8], remark 1.3). Thanks to theorem 3.19, we can extend the $*$ product to direct sums of fully commutative bimodules and their graded shifts by bilinearity.

Notation. We write $\mathcal{B}_{\text{TL}_n}$ for the additive monoidal category generated by $*$ -products of fully commutative bimodules and their shifts and stable by direct sums (and direct summands, but an indecomposable direct summand

of a product of shifts of fully commutative bimodules is again a shift of a fully commutative bimodule). Recall that for $w \in \mathcal{W}_c$ a fully commutative element, we write b_w for the corresponding element of the Temperley-Lieb algebra and B_w for the corresponding fully commutative bimodule.

Combining our efforts from the previous sections we get

Theorem 3.20 (Categorification of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Temperley-Lieb algebra). *The category $\mathcal{B}_{\text{TL}_n}$ categorifies the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis of the Temperley-Lieb algebra TL_n . More precisely, we have an isomorphism \mathcal{E} of $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \tau^{-1}]$ -algebras*

$$\text{TL}_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \langle \mathcal{B}_{\text{TL}_n}, \oplus, * \rangle,$$

such that $\mathcal{E}(b_w) = B_w$, $\mathcal{E}[\tau] = \bar{R}[1]$. Here $\langle \cdot \rangle$ stands for the split Grothendieck group of the additive category (which becomes a ring with $*$).

Proof. We know from theorem 3.5 that the bimodules B_w satisfy the Temperley-Lieb relations. This shows that we have a surjective morphism of $\mathbb{Z}[\tau, \tau^{-1}]$ -algebras. In order to see that this morphism is injective, it suffices to show that if $w \neq w'$ are two fully commutative elements in \mathcal{W} , then the corresponding bimodules B_w and $B_{w'}$ are nonisomorphic. This has already been proven in 3.8. \square

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