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► **To cite this version:**

Nicole Bardy-Panse, Stéphane Gaussent, Guy Rousseau. Macdonald's formula for Kac-Moody groups over local fields. Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society, 2019, 10.1112/plms.12231 . hal-01588194

HAL Id: hal-01588194

<https://hal.science/hal-01588194v1>

Submitted on 15 Sep 2017

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Macdonald's formula for Kac-Moody groups over local fields

Nicole Bardy-Panse, Stéphane Gaussent and Guy Rousseau ^{*†}

September 12, 2017

Abstract

For an almost split Kac-Moody group G over a local non-archimedean field, the last two authors constructed a spherical Hecke algebra ${}^s\mathcal{H}$ (over \mathbb{C} , say) and its Satake isomorphism \mathcal{S} with the commutative algebra $\mathbb{C}[[Y]]^{W^v}$ of Weyl invariant elements in some formal series algebra $\mathbb{C}[[Y]]$. In this article we prove a Macdonald's formula, *i.e.* an explicit formula for the image $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ of a basis element of ${}^s\mathcal{H}$. The proof involves geometric arguments in the measure associated to G and algebraic tools, including the Cherednik's representation of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra (introduced in a previous article) and the Cherednik's identity between some symmetrizers.

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Introduction

The Macdonald's formula, which is discussed here, is the one giving the image of the Satake isomorphism between the spherical Hecke algebra and the ring of invariant symmetric functions in the context of Kac-Moody groups. If the group is semisimple, the formula was proven by

^{*}keywords: Measure, building, Hecke algebras, Bernstein-Lusztig relations, Kac-Moody group, ultrametric local field, Satake isomorphism, Macdonald's formula

[†]Classification: 20G44, 20E42, 20C08(primary), 17B67, 20G05, 20G25, 22E50, 20E42, 22E65, 51E24, 33D80

Macdonald [Ma71]. In the case of a split untwisted affine Kac-Moody group, it is a result of Braverman, Kazhdan and Patnaik [BrKP16].

Let \mathcal{K} be a local field, denote its ring of integers by \mathcal{O} , fix a uniformizer ϖ and suppose that the residue field is of cardinality $q < +\infty$. For this introduction, let $G = G(\mathcal{K})$ be a (split) minimal Kac-Moody group over \mathcal{K} , as defined by Tits [T87]. Let $T \subset G$ be a maximal torus, denote the \mathbb{Z} -lattice of coweights $\text{Hom}(\mathcal{K}^*, T)$ by Y , the (dual) \mathbb{Z} -lattice of weights $\text{Hom}(T, \mathcal{K}^*)$ by X , the \mathbb{Z} -lattice of coroots by Q^\vee , and the real roots of (G, T) by Φ . Finally, let W^v be the Weyl group of (G, T) .

To these data, the third author, in [Ro16], associates a measure $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}(G, \mathcal{K})$, which is a generalization of the Bruhat-Tits building. The measure \mathcal{S} is covered by apartments, all isomorphic to the standard one $\mathbb{A} = Y \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{R}$. The group G acts on \mathcal{S} such that $\text{Stab}_G(0) = G(\mathcal{O})$. The preorder associated to the positive Tits cone in \mathbb{A} extends to a G -invariant preorder \geq on \mathcal{S} . Then $G^+ = \{g \in G \mid g \cdot 0 \geq 0\}$ is a subsemigroup of G and the last two authors show in [GR14] that

$$G^+ = \bigsqcup_{\lambda \in Y^{++}} G(\mathcal{O})\varpi^{-\lambda}G(\mathcal{O}),$$

where Y^{++} is the set of dominant coweights (for a choice of a Borel subgroup B in G containing T) and ϖ^λ is the image of ϖ by λ . Note that $G^+ = G$ if, and only if, G is finite dimensional. Let c_λ be the characteristic function of the double coset $G(\mathcal{O})\varpi^{-\lambda}G(\mathcal{O})$. The spherical Hecke algebra is the set

$${}^s\mathcal{H} = \left\{ \varphi = \sum_{\lambda \in Y^{++}} a_\lambda c_\lambda \mid \text{supp}(\varphi) \subset \cup_{i=1}^n \mu_i - Q_+^\vee, \mu_i \in Y^{++}, a_\lambda \in R \right\}$$

where R is any ring containing $\mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}]$ and the algebra structure is given by the convolution product, see Section 2 for more details. Consider now the Looijenga's coweights algebra $R[[Y]]$, with the same kind of support condition as above. The second and third authors show in [GR14], using an extended tree inside the measure \mathcal{S} , the following theorem.

Theorem. The spherical Hecke algebra ${}^s\mathcal{H}$ is isomorphic, via the Satake isomorphism \mathcal{S} , to the commutative algebra $R[[Y]]^{W^v}$ of Weyl invariant elements in $R[[Y]]$.

Now, to compute the image of c_λ by the Satake isomorphism, we use essentially an idea of Casselmann [Ca80] (see also [HaKP10]): decompose $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ as a sum (indexed by the Weyl group W^v) of more simple elements $J_w(\lambda)$ and then compute these $J_w(\lambda)$. Originally this decomposition was obtained using intertwining operators; this same idea was still in use in [BrKP16], for the affine case. Here we get this decomposition thanks our interpretation of $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ in terms of paths in the measure. Namely $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ is a sum of some terms indexed by the ‘‘Hecke paths π of type λ ’’ starting from 0 in the standard apartment \mathbb{A} . We define $J_w(\lambda)$ as the same sum indexed by the paths π satisfying moreover $\pi'_+(0) = w \cdot \lambda$. Then we are able to prove a recursive formula for the $J_w(\lambda)$, using the paths, retracting onto these Hecke paths, that are in some extended trees contained in the measure \mathcal{S} .

Independently, in a more algebraic way, we introduce the ring $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}]$ where σ is an indeterminate and consider the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}$, which was defined in [BaPGR16] as an abstract (and bigger) version of the affine Iwahori-Hecke algebra of the Kac-Moody group. More precisely, ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}$ admits (as module) a $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}]$ -basis denoted $(Z^\lambda T_w)_{\lambda \in Y, w \in W^v}$, which satisfies some multiplication relations, including one of Bernstein-Lusztig type. We define an algebra embedding of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}$ into $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}](Y)[W^v]$, where $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}](Y)$

is an algebra consisting of some infinite formal sums $\sum_{\lambda \in Y} a_\lambda e^\lambda$ with $a_\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}]$. So that we can see the elements of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra as written $\sum_{w \in F} f_w[w]$ with F a finite subset of W^v and f_w in $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}](Y)$.

Further, the algebra $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}](Y)[W^v]$ acts on $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}](Y)$. In fact, with a specialization at $\sigma^2 = q^{-1}$, we have $J_w(\lambda) = q^{\rho(\lambda)} \cdot (T_w(e^\lambda))_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}$, with $\rho \in X$ a weight taking value 1 on each simple coroot and $T_w = Z^0 T_w$. This equality is true because the right-hand side satisfies the same recursive formula as the $J_w(\lambda)$.

In order to consider the analogue of the sum $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ in the ‘‘same’’ algebraic way. We introduce some algebraic symmetrizers and the link between them (called Cherednik’s identity) will be a key to obtain the Macdonald’s formula. In all this part of the article, we have to pay attention since we are dealing with infinite sums or products. So there are some completions to be considered, in order that these expressions make sense.

In some completion of $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}](Y)$, set

$$\Delta = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} \frac{1 - \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha^v}}{1 - e^{-\alpha^v}}, \text{ and, for } w \in W^v, \quad {}^w \Delta = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} \frac{1 - \sigma^2 e^{-w\alpha^v}}{1 - e^{-w\alpha^v}}.$$

Then, the T -symmetrizer $P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} T_w$ and the Δ -symmetrizer $\mathcal{J}_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} \Delta[w]$ can be seen as formal expressions $\sum_{w \in W^v} a_w[w]$ with a_w in the above completion. In order to justify that the expression of P_σ makes sense, we use a geometrical argument on galleries, whereas the explanation given for \mathcal{J}_σ is more classical.

The generalization of theorem 2.18 in [CheM13] is then achieved and we get the Cherednik’s identity:

Cherednik’s identity.

$$P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w = \mathfrak{m}_\sigma \mathcal{J}_\sigma$$

with \mathfrak{m}_σ ‘‘well-defined’’, invertible and W^v -invariant in $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}][[Y]]$.

This was also proved by Braverman, Kazhdan and Patnaik [BrKP16] (*resp.*, Patnaik and Puskás [PaP17]) in the case of an untwisted, affine (*resp.*, split, symmetrizable) Kac-Moody group.

Finally, we consider the Poincaré series $W'(\sigma^2) = \sum_{w \in W'} \sigma^{2\ell(w)}$ for W' any subgroup of W^v . The element $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ is well defined in some greater completion and (up to the factor $W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)$ with $W_\lambda^v = \text{Stab}_{W^v}(\lambda)$) plays in this abstract context the role of $S(c_\lambda)$. We can also consider $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ and we get $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma = \frac{W^v(\sigma^2)}{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}][[Y]]$. We have also $\frac{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}}{W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)} \in \mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}][[Y]]$, so we can specialize at $\sigma^2 = q^{-1}$ and we get the Macdonald’s formula:

Macdonald’s formula. Let $\lambda \in Y^{++}$. Then

$$S(c_\lambda) = q^{\rho(\lambda)} \left(\frac{W^v(\sigma^2)}{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta} \right)_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})} \left(\frac{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}}{W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)} \right)_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}.$$

The right hand side of the equality is the Hall-Littlewood polynomial $P_\lambda(t)$ defined by Viswanath [Vi08] in this context, where its t corresponds to our q^{-1} . In particular, $P_\lambda(0)$ is the character of the irreducible representation $V(\lambda)$ of highest weight λ of the Langlands dual Kac-Moody group.

Finally, the factor $\mathbf{m} = (\mathbf{m}_\sigma)_{\sigma^2=q^{-1}}$ is equal to 1 in the finite dimensional setting. In the affine setting, \mathbf{m} has an expression as an infinite product involving the minimal positive imaginary coroot and the exponents of the underlying semisimple group. In the general Kac-Moody case, no such formula is known.

Actually, our Macdonald's formula is still valid in the more general framework of an abstract measure as defined in [Ro11]. In particular, we can deal with the case of an almost split Kac-Moody group over a local field and we may have unequal parameters in the definition of the Hecke algebras.

Content of the paper. In Section 1, we introduce the setting of the article, recalling several notation and definitions, including the one of the measure. Section 2 introduces the kind of algebras we are dealing with and the Satake isomorphism is recalled. The computation of the recurrence relation on the components $J_w(\lambda)$ is performed in Section 3. Then, we turn to the algebraic part of the paper: in Section 4, we introduce the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra and study some of its representations. The symmetrizers are defined and studied in Sections 5 and 6. In particular, we explain how we cope with the questions of their well-definedness. Finally, Section 7 contains the main theorem of the paper: the Macdonald's formula for the Satake isomorphism.

1 General framework

1.1 Vectorial data

We consider a quadruple $(V, W^v, (\alpha_i)_{i \in I}, (\alpha_i^\vee)_{i \in I})$ where V is a finite dimensional real vector space, W^v a subgroup of $GL(V)$ (the vectorial Weyl group), I a finite set, $(\alpha_i^\vee)_{i \in I}$ a family in V and $(\alpha_i)_{i \in I}$ a family in the dual V^* . We suppose these families free, *i.e.* the sets $\{\alpha_i \mid i \in I\}$ $\{\alpha_i^\vee \mid i \in I\}$ linearly independent. We ask moreover these data to satisfy the conditions of [Ro11, 1.1]. In particular, the formula $r_i(v) = v - \alpha_i(v)\alpha_i^\vee$ defines a linear involution in V which is an element in W^v and $(W^v, \{r_i \mid i \in I\})$ is a Coxeter system. We consider also the dual action of W^v on V^* .

To be more concrete, we consider the Kac-Moody case of [l.c. ; 1.2]: the matrix $\mathbb{M} = (\alpha_j(\alpha_i^\vee))_{i,j \in I}$ is a generalized Cartan matrix. Then W^v is the Weyl group of the corresponding Kac-Moody Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{M}}$ and the associated real root system is

$$\Phi = \{w(\alpha_i) \mid w \in W^v, i \in I\} \subset Q = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z}.\alpha_i.$$

We set $\Phi^\pm = \Phi \cap Q^\pm$ where $Q^\pm = \pm(\bigoplus_{i \in I} (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}).\alpha_i)$. Also $Q^\vee := \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{Z}.\alpha_i^\vee$ and $Q_\pm^\vee = \pm(\bigoplus_{i \in I} (\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}).\alpha_i^\vee)$. We have $\Phi = \Phi^+ \cup \Phi^-$ and, for $\alpha = w(\alpha_i) \in \Phi$, $r_\alpha = w.r_i.w^{-1}$ and $r_\alpha(v) = v - \alpha(v)\alpha^\vee$, where the coroot $\alpha^\vee = w(\alpha_i^\vee)$ depends only on α .

The set Φ is an (abstract) reduced real root system in the sense of [MoP89], [MoP95] or [BaP96]. We shall occasionally use imaginary roots: $\Phi_{im} = \Phi_{im}^+ \sqcup \Phi_{im}^-$ with $-\Phi_{im}^- = \Phi_{im}^+ \subset Q^+$, W^v -stable. The set $\Phi_{all} = \Phi \sqcup \Phi_{im}$ of all roots has to be an (abstract) root system in the sense of [BaP96]. An example for Φ_{all} is the full set of roots of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{M}}$.

The *fundamental positive chamber* is $C_f^v = \{v \in V \mid \alpha_i(v) > 0, \forall i \in I\}$. Its closure $\overline{C_f^v}$ is the disjoint union of the vectorial faces $F^v(J) = \{v \in V \mid \alpha_i(v) = 0, \forall i \in J, \alpha_i(v) > 0, \forall i \in I \setminus J\}$ for $J \subset I$. We set $V_0 = F^v(I) = V^{W^v}$. The positive (resp. negative) vectorial faces are the sets $w.F^v(J)$ (resp. $-w.F^v(J)$) for $w \in W^v$ and $J \subset I$. The support of such a face is the

vector space it generates. The set J or the face $w.F^v(J)$ or an element of this face is called *spherical* if the group $W^v(J)$ generated by $\{r_i \mid i \in J\}$ is finite. An element of a vectorial chamber $\pm w.C_f^v$ is called *regular*.

The *Tits cone* \mathcal{T} (resp. its interior \mathcal{T}°) is the (disjoint) union of the positive (resp. and spherical) vectorial faces. It is a W^v -stable convex cone in V . Actually W^v permutes the vectorial walls $M^v(\alpha) = \ker(\alpha)$ (for $\alpha \in \Phi$); it acts simply transitively on the positive (resp. negative) vectorial chambers.

We say that $\mathbb{A}^v = (V, W^v)$ is a *vectorial apartment*.

1.2 The model apartment

As in [Ro11, 1.4] the model apartment \mathbb{A} is V considered as an affine space and endowed with a family \mathcal{M} of walls. These walls are affine hyperplanes directed by $\ker(\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in \Phi$.

1) We ask this apartment to be **semi-discrete** and the origin 0 to be **special**. This means that these walls are the hyperplanes defined as follows:

$$M(\alpha, k) = \{v \in V \mid \alpha(v) + k = 0\} \quad \text{for } \alpha \in \Phi \text{ and } k \in \Lambda_\alpha,$$

with $\Lambda_\alpha = \Lambda_{-\alpha} = d_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ a non trivial discrete subgroup of \mathbb{R} . Using Lemma 1.3 in [GR14], (*i.e.* replacing Φ by another system Φ_1), we may (and shall) assume that $\Lambda_\alpha = \mathbb{Z}$ for all $\alpha \in \Phi$.

For $\alpha = w(\alpha_i) \in \Phi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $M = M(\alpha, k)$, the reflection $r_{\alpha, k} = r_M$ with respect to M is the affine involution of \mathbb{A} with fixed points the wall M and associated linear involution r_α . The affine Weyl group W^a is the group generated by the reflections r_M for $M \in \mathcal{M}$; we assume that W^a stabilizes \mathcal{M} . We know that $W^a = W^v \ltimes Q^\vee$ and we write $W_{\mathbb{R}}^a = W^v \ltimes V$; here Q^\vee and V have to be understood as groups of translations. One should notice that Q^\vee (which is relative to the above new root system Φ_1 , denoted Φ below) is actually completely determined by \mathbb{A} : it is the group Y_{W^a} of all translations in the affine Weyl group W^a .

To define enclosures, we shall also need some imaginary walls $M(\alpha, k)$ for $\alpha \in \Phi_{im}$ and $k \in \Lambda_\alpha$, where $\Lambda_\alpha = -\Lambda_{-\alpha}$ is a subset of \mathbb{R} . We ask W^a to stabilize this set of imaginary walls. In many cases, *e.g.* for split Kac-Moody groups over local fields with normalized valuation, we may suppose Φ (resp. Φ_{im}) is the set of real (resp. imaginary) roots of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{M}}$ and $\Lambda_\alpha = \mathbb{Z}$, for all $\alpha \in \Phi_{all}$.

2) An automorphism of \mathbb{A} is an affine bijection $\varphi : \mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ stabilizing the set of pairs (M, α^\vee) of a wall M and the coroot α^\vee associated with $\alpha \in \Phi$ such that $M = M(\alpha, k)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. We write $\vec{\varphi} : V \rightarrow V$ the linear application associated to φ . The group $Aut(\mathbb{A})$ of these automorphisms contains W^a and normalizes it. We consider also the group $Aut_{\mathbb{R}}^W(\mathbb{A}) = \{\varphi \in Aut(\mathbb{A}) \mid \vec{\varphi} \in W^v\} = Aut(\mathbb{A}) \cap W_{\mathbb{R}}^a$ of vectorially Weyl automorphisms. One has $Aut_{\mathbb{R}}^W(\mathbb{A}) = W^v \ltimes P^\vee$, where $P^\vee = \{v \in V \mid \alpha(v) \in \mathbb{Z}, \forall \alpha \in \Phi\}$.

3) For $\alpha \in \Phi_{all}$ and $k \in \mathbb{R}$, $D(\alpha, k) = \{v \in V \mid \alpha(v) + k \geq 0\}$ is an half-space, it is called an *half-apartment* if $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\alpha \in \Phi$. We write $D(\alpha, \infty) = \mathbb{A}$.

The Tits cone \mathcal{T} and its interior \mathcal{T}° are convex and W^v -stable cones, therefore, we can define two W^v -invariant preorder relations on \mathbb{A} :

$$x \leq y \Leftrightarrow y - x \in \mathcal{T}; \quad x \overset{\circ}{<} y \Leftrightarrow y - x \in \mathcal{T}^\circ.$$

If W^v has no fixed point in $V \setminus \{0\}$ (*i.e.* $V_0 = \{0\}$) and no finite factor, then they are orders; but, in general, they are not.

1.3 Faces, sectors ...

The faces in \mathbb{A} are associated to the above systems of walls and half-apartments. As in [BrT72], they are no longer subsets of \mathbb{A} , but filters of subsets of \mathbb{A} . For the definition of that notion and its properties, we refer to [BrT72] or [GR08].

If F is a subset of \mathbb{A} containing an element x in its closure, the germ of F in x is the filter $\text{germ}_x(F)$ consisting of all subsets of \mathbb{A} which contain intersections of F and neighbourhoods of x . We say that x is the *origin* of this germ. In particular, if $x \neq y \in \mathbb{A}$, we denote the germ in x of the segment $[x, y]$ (resp. of the interval $]x, y[= [x, y] \setminus \{x\}$) by $[x, y]$ (resp. $]x, y[$).

For $y \neq x$, the segment germ $[x, y]$ is called of sign \pm if $y - x \in \pm\mathcal{T}$. The segment $[x, y]$ or the segment germ $[x, y]$ is called *preordered* if $x \leq y$ or $y \leq x$ and *generic* if $x \overset{\circ}{<} y$ or $y \overset{\circ}{<} x$.

Given F a filter of subsets of \mathbb{A} , its *enclosure* $cl_{\mathbb{A}}(F)$ (resp. *closure* \overline{F}) is the filter made of the subsets of \mathbb{A} containing an element of F of the shape $\cap_{\alpha \in \Phi_{all}} D(\alpha, k_{\alpha})$, where $k_{\alpha} \in \Lambda_{\alpha} \cup \{\infty\}$ (resp. containing the closure \overline{S} of some $S \in F$).

A *local face* F in the apartment \mathbb{A} is associated to a point $x \in \mathbb{A}$, its vertex or origin, and a vectorial face $F^v =: \overrightarrow{F}$ in V , its direction. It is defined as $F = \text{germ}_x(x + F^v)$ and we denote it by $F = F^{\ell}(x, F^v)$. Its closure is $\overline{F}^{\ell}(x, F^v) = \text{germ}_x(x + \overline{F}^v)$. Its sign is the sign of F^v .

There is an order on the local faces: the assertions “ F is a face of F' ”, “ F' covers F ” and “ $F \leq F'$ ” are by definition equivalent to $F \subset \overline{F}'$. The dimension of a local face F is the smallest dimension of an affine space generated by some $S \in F$. The (unique) such affine space E of minimal dimension is the support of F ; if $F = F^{\ell}(x, F^v)$, $\text{supp}(F) = x + \text{supp}(F^v)$. A local face $F = F^{\ell}(x, F^v)$ is spherical if the direction of its support meets the open Tits cone (*i.e.* if F^v is spherical), then its pointwise stabilizer W_F in W^a is finite.

For any local face $F^{\ell} = F^{\ell}(x, F^v)$, there is a unique face F (as defined in [Ro11]) containing F^{ℓ} . Then $\overline{F}^{\ell} \subset \overline{F} = cl_{\mathbb{A}}(F^{\ell}) = cl_{\mathbb{A}}(F)$ is also the enclosure of any interval-germ $]x, y[= \text{germ}_x(]x, y[)$ included in F^{ℓ} .

We shall actually here speak only of local faces, and sometimes forget the word local.

A *local chamber* is a maximal local face, *i.e.* a local face $F^{\ell}(x, \pm w.C_f^v)$ for $x \in \mathbb{A}$ and $w \in W^v$. The *fundamental local chamber* of sign \pm is $C_0^{\pm} = \text{germ}_0(\pm C_f^v)$.

A (*local*) *panel* is a spherical local face maximal among local faces which are not chambers, or, equivalently, a spherical face of dimension $n - 1$. Its support is a wall.

A *sector* in \mathbb{A} is a V -translate $\mathfrak{s} = x + C^v$ of a vectorial chamber $C^v = \pm w.C_f^v$, $w \in W^v$. The point x is its *base point* and $C^v =: \overrightarrow{\mathfrak{s}}$ its *direction*. Two sectors have the same direction if, and only if, they are conjugate by V -translation, and if, and only if, their intersection contains another sector.

The *sector-germ* of a sector $\mathfrak{s} = x + C^v$ in \mathbb{A} is the filter \mathfrak{S} of subsets of \mathbb{A} consisting of the sets containing a V -translate of \mathfrak{s} , it is well determined by the direction $C^v = \overrightarrow{\mathfrak{s}} =: \overrightarrow{\mathfrak{S}}$. So, the set of translation classes of sectors in \mathbb{A} , the set of vectorial chambers in V and the set of sector-germs in \mathbb{A} are in canonical bijection. We denote the sector-germ associated to the fundamental vectorial chamber $\pm C_f^v$ by $\mathfrak{S}_{\pm\infty}$.

A *sector-face* in \mathbb{A} is a V -translate $\mathfrak{f} = x + F^v$ of a vectorial face $F^v = \pm w.F^v(J)$. The sector-face-germ of \mathfrak{f} is the filter \mathfrak{F} of subsets containing a translate \mathfrak{f}' of \mathfrak{f} by an element of F^v (*i.e.* $\mathfrak{f}' \subset \mathfrak{f}$). If F^v is spherical, then \mathfrak{f} and \mathfrak{F} are also called spherical. The sign of \mathfrak{f} and \mathfrak{F} is the sign of F^v .

1.4 The measure

In this section, we recall some properties of a measure as defined in [Ro11].

1) An apartment of type \mathbb{A} is a set A endowed with a set $Isom^W(\mathbb{A}, A)$ of bijections (called Weyl-isomorphisms) such that, if $f_0 \in Isom^W(\mathbb{A}, A)$, then $f \in Isom^W(\mathbb{A}, A)$ if, and only if, there exists $w \in W^a$ satisfying $f = f_0 \circ w$. An isomorphism (resp. a Weyl-isomorphism, a vectorially-Weyl isomorphism) between two apartments $\varphi : A \rightarrow A'$ is a bijection such that, for any $f \in Isom^W(\mathbb{A}, A)$, $f' \in Isom^W(\mathbb{A}, A')$, we have $f'^{-1} \circ \varphi \circ f \in Aut(\mathbb{A})$ (resp. $\in W^a$, $\in Aut_{\mathbb{R}}^W(\mathbb{A})$); the set of these isomorphisms is written $Isom(A, A')$ (resp. $Isom^W(A, A')$, $Isom_{\mathbb{R}}^W(A, A')$). As the filters in \mathbb{A} defined in 1.3 above (e.g. local faces, sectors, walls,..) are permuted by $Aut(\mathbb{A})$, they are well defined in any apartment of type \mathbb{A} and exchanged by any isomorphism.

An *ordered affine hovel* (or *measure* for short) of type \mathbb{A} is a set \mathcal{S} endowed with a covering \mathcal{A} of subsets called apartments, each endowed with some structure of an apartment of type \mathbb{A} . We do not recall here the precise definition, but indicate some of the main properties:

a) If F is a point, a preordered segment, a local face or a spherical sector face in an apartment A and if A' is another apartment containing F , then $A \cap A'$ contains the enclosure $cl_A(F)$ of F and there exists a Weyl-isomorphism from A onto A' fixing $cl_A(F)$.

A filter or subset in \mathcal{S} is called a preordered segment, a preordered segment germ, a local face, a spherical sector face or a spherical sector face germ if it is included in some apartment A and is called like that in A .

b) If \mathfrak{F} is the germ of a spherical sector face and if F is a face or a germ of a spherical sector face, then there exists an apartment that contains \mathfrak{F} and F .

c) If two apartments A, A' contain \mathfrak{F} and F as in **b)**, then their intersection contains $cl_A(\mathfrak{F} \cup F)$ and there exists a Weyl-isomorphism from A onto A' fixing $cl_A(\mathfrak{F} \cup F)$;

d) We consider the relations \leq and $\overset{o}{<}$ on \mathcal{S} defined as follows:

$$x \leq y \text{ (resp. } x \overset{o}{<} y) \iff \exists A \in \mathcal{A} \text{ such that } x, y \in A \text{ and } x \leq_A y \text{ (resp. } x \overset{o}{<}_A y)$$

then \leq and $\overset{o}{<}$ are well defined preorder relations, in particular transitive.

e) We ask here \mathcal{S} to be thick of **finite thickness**: the number of local chambers containing a given (local) panel has to be finite ≥ 3 . This number is the same for any panel in a given wall M [Ro11, 2.9]; we denote it by $1 + q_M$.

f) An automorphism (resp. a Weyl-automorphism, a vectorially-Weyl automorphism) of \mathcal{S} is a bijection $\varphi : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ such that $A \in \mathcal{A} \iff \varphi(A) \in \mathcal{A}$ and then $\varphi|_A : A \rightarrow \varphi(A)$ is an isomorphism (resp. a Weyl-isomorphism, a vectorially-Weyl isomorphism). We write $Aut(\mathcal{S})$ (resp. $Aut^W(\mathcal{S})$, $Aut_{\mathbb{R}}^W(\mathcal{S})$) the group of these automorphisms.

2) For $x \in \mathcal{S}$, the set $\mathcal{T}_x^+ \mathcal{S}$ (resp. $\mathcal{T}_x^- \mathcal{S}$) of positive (resp. negative) segment germs $[x, y)$ may be considered as a building, the positive (resp. negative) tangent building. The corresponding faces are the positive (resp. negative) local faces of vertex x . The associated Weyl group is W^v . If the W -distance (calculated in $\mathcal{T}_x^\pm \mathcal{S}$) of two local chambers is $d^W(C_x, C'_x) = w \in W^v$, to any reduced decomposition $w = r_{i_1} \cdots r_{i_n}$ corresponds a unique minimal gallery from C_x to C'_x of type (i_1, \dots, i_n) . We shall say, by abuse of notation, that this gallery is of type w .

The buildings $\mathcal{T}_x^+ \mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{T}_x^- \mathcal{S}$ are actually twinned. The codistance $d^{*W}(C_x, D_x)$ of two opposite sign chambers C_x and D_x is the W -distance $d^W(C_x, opD_x)$, where opD_x denotes the opposite chamber to D_x in an apartment containing C_x and D_x .

3) Lemma. [Ro11, 2.9] Let D be an half-apartment in \mathcal{S} and $M = \partial D$ its wall (i.e. its boundary). One considers a panel F in M and a local chamber C in \mathcal{S} covering F . Then there is an apartment containing D and C .

4) We assume that there is a group G acting strongly transitively on \mathcal{S} (by automorphisms), i.e. all isomorphisms involved in 1.a or 1.c above are induced by elements of G , cf. [Ro17, 4.10] and [CiMR17]. We choose in \mathcal{S} a fundamental apartment which we identify with \mathbb{A} . As G is strongly transitive, the apartments of \mathcal{S} are the sets $g.\mathbb{A}$ for $g \in G$. If N is the stabilizer of \mathbb{A} in G , there is an homomorphism $\nu : N \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{A})$ and the group $W = \nu(N)$ of affine automorphisms of \mathbb{A} permutes the walls, local faces, sectors, sector-faces... and contains the affine Weyl group $W^a = W^v \rtimes Q^\vee$ [Ro17, 4.13.1].

We denote the stabilizer of $0 \in \mathbb{A}$ in G by K and the pointwise stabilizer (or fixer) of C_0^+ (resp. C_0^-) by $K_I = K_I^+$ (resp. K_I^-); this group K_I^\pm is called the *fundamental Iwahori subgroup* of sign \pm . More generally we write G_Ω the (pointwise) fixer in G of a subset or filter Ω in \mathcal{S} .

5) We ask $W = \nu(N)$ to be **vectorially-Weyl** for its action on the vectorial faces. With this hypothesis we know that the preorders on \mathcal{S} are G -invariant and the elements of G are vectorially Weyl.

As W contains W^a and stabilizes \mathcal{M} , we have $W = W^v \rtimes Y$, where W^v fixes the origin 0 of \mathbb{A} and Y is a group of translations such that: $Q^\vee \subset Y \subset P^\vee$. An element $\mathbf{w} \in W$ will often be written $\mathbf{w} = \lambda.w$ or $\mathbf{w} = t_\lambda.w$, with $\lambda \in Y$ and $w \in W^v$.

We ask Y to be **discrete** in V . This is clearly satisfied if Φ generates V^* i.e. $(\alpha_i)_{i \in I}$ is a basis of V^* . We write $Z = \nu^{-1}(Y)$ and $Z_0 = \ker \nu$.

6) Note that there is only a finite number of constants q_M as in the definition of thickness. First for $\alpha \in \Phi$, one has $\alpha(\alpha^\vee) = 2$, hence the translation by $\alpha^\vee \in Q^\vee \subset Y$ permutes the walls $M(\alpha, k)$ (for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$) with two orbits. So, $Q^\vee \subset W^a$ has at most two orbits in the set of the constants $q_{M(\alpha, k)}$: one containing $q_\alpha = q_{M(\alpha, 0)}$ and the other containing $q'_\alpha = q_{M(\alpha, \pm 1)}$. Moreover we have $w.M(\alpha, k) = M(w(\alpha), k)$, $\forall w \in W^v$. So the only possible parameters are the $q_i := q_{\alpha_i}$ and $q'_i := q'_{\alpha_i}$. We denote this set of parameters by $\mathcal{Q} = \{q_i, q'_i \mid i \in I\}$.

If $\alpha_i(\alpha_j^\vee)$ is odd for some $i, j \in I$, the translation by α_j^\vee exchanges the two walls $M(\alpha_i, 0)$ and $M(\alpha_i, \alpha_i(\alpha_j^\vee))$; so $q_i = q'_i$. More generally, we see that $q_i = q'_i$ when $\alpha_i(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$, i.e. $\alpha_i(Y)$ contains an odd integer. If $\alpha_i(\alpha_j^\vee) = \alpha_j(\alpha_i^\vee) = -1$, one knows that the element $r_i r_j r_i$ of $W^v(\{i, j\})$ exchanges α_i and $-\alpha_j$, so $q_i = q'_i = q_j = q'_j$.

As in [BaPGR16, 4.8], for $\alpha \in \Phi$ and $n \in \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we write $q_\alpha^{*n} = q_\alpha \cdot q'_\alpha \cdot q_\alpha \cdot q'_\alpha \cdots$ and $q_\alpha^{*n} = q'_\alpha \cdot q_\alpha \cdot q'_\alpha \cdot q_\alpha \cdots$ with n terms in each product.

7) Remark. All isomorphisms in [Ro11] are Weyl-isomorphisms, and, when G is strongly transitive, all isomorphisms constructed in l.c. are induced by an element of G .

1.5 Type 0 vertices

The elements of Y , through the identification $Y = N.0$, are called *vertices of type 0* in \mathbb{A} ; they are special vertices. We note $Y^+ = Y \cap \mathcal{T}$ and $Y^{++} = Y \cap \overline{C_f^+}$. The type 0 vertices in \mathcal{S} are the points on the orbit \mathcal{S}_0 of 0 by G . This set \mathcal{S}_0 is often called the affine Grassmannian as it is equal to G/K , where $K = \text{Stab}_G(\{0\})$. But in general, G is not equal to $KYK = KNK$ [GR08, 6.10] i.e. $\mathcal{S}_0 \neq K.Y$.

Using the preorder \leq on \mathcal{S} , we set $\mathcal{S}^+ = \{x \in \mathcal{S} \mid 0 \leq x\}$, $\mathcal{S}_0^+ = \mathcal{S}_0 \cap \mathcal{S}^+$ and $G^+ = \{g \in G \mid 0 \leq g.0\}$; so $\mathcal{S}_0^+ = G^+.0 = G^+/K$. As \leq is a G -invariant preorder, G^+ is a semigroup.

If $x \in \mathcal{S}_0^+$ there is an apartment A containing 0 and x (by definition of \leq) and all apartments containing 0 are conjugated to \mathbb{A} by K (cf. 1.4.4); so $x \in K.Y^+$ as $\mathcal{S}_0^+ \cap \mathbb{A} = Y^+$. But $\nu(N \cap K) = W^v$ and $Y^+ = W^v.Y^{++}$, with uniqueness of the element in Y^{++} . So $\mathcal{S}_0^+ = K.Y^{++}$, more precisely $\mathcal{S}_0^+ = G^+/K$ is the union of the KyK/K for $y \in Y^{++}$. This union is disjoint, for the above construction does not depend on the choice of A (cf. 1.9.a).

Hence, we have proved that the map $Y^{++} \rightarrow K \backslash G^+ / K$ is one-to-one and onto.

1.6 Vectorial distance and Q^\vee -order

For x in the Tits cone \mathcal{T} , we denote by x^{++} the unique element in $\overline{C_f^v}$ conjugated by W^v to x .

Let $\mathcal{S} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{S} = \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{S} \mid x \leq y\}$ be the set of increasing pairs in \mathcal{S} . Such a pair (x, y) is always in a same apartment $g.\mathbb{A}$; so $(g^{-1}).y - (g^{-1}).x \in \mathcal{T}$ and we define the *vectorial distance* $d^v(x, y) \in \overline{C_f^v}$ by $d^v(x, y) = ((g^{-1}).y - (g^{-1}).x)^{++}$. It does not depend on the choices we made (by 1.9.a below).

For $(x, y) \in \mathcal{S}_0 \times_{\leq} \mathcal{S}_0 = \{(x, y) \in \mathcal{S}_0 \times \mathcal{S}_0 \mid x \leq y\}$, the vectorial distance $d^v(x, y)$ takes values in Y^{++} . Actually, as $\mathcal{S}_0 = G.0$, K is the stabilizer of 0 and $\mathcal{S}_0^+ = K.Y^{++}$ (with uniqueness of the element in Y^{++}), the map d^v induces a bijection between the set $(\mathcal{S}_0 \times_{\leq} \mathcal{S}_0)/G$ of G -orbits in $\mathcal{S}_0 \times_{\leq} \mathcal{S}_0$ and Y^{++} .

Further, d^v gives the inverse of the map $Y^{++} \rightarrow K \backslash G^+ / K$, as any $g \in G^+$ is in $K.d^v(0, g.0).K$.

For $x, y \in \mathbb{A}$, we say that $x \leq_{Q^\vee} y$ (resp. $x \leq_{Q_{\mathbb{R}}^\vee} y$) when $y - x \in Q_+^\vee$ (resp. $y - x \in Q_{\mathbb{R}^+}^\vee = \sum_{i \in I} \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cdot \alpha_i^\vee$). We get thus an order on \mathbb{A} .

1.7 Paths

We consider piecewise linear continuous paths $\pi : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{A}$ such that each (existing) tangent vector $\pi'(t)$ belongs to an orbit $W^v.\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in \overline{C_f^v}$. Such a path is called a λ -*path*; it is increasing with respect to the preorder relation \leq on \mathbb{A} . For any $t \neq 0$ (resp. $t \neq 1$), we let $\pi'_-(t)$ (resp. $\pi'_+(t)$) denote the derivative of π at t from the left (resp. from the right).

Hecke paths of shape λ (with respect to the sector germ $\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty} = \text{germ}_\infty(-C_f^v)$) are λ -paths satisfying some further precise conditions, see [KM08, 3.27] or [GR14, 1.8]. For us their interest will appear just below in 1.8.

1.8 Retractions onto Y^+

For all $x \in \mathcal{S}^+$ there is an apartment containing x and $C_0^\pm = \text{germ}_0(\pm C_f^v)$ [Ro11, 5.1] and this apartment is conjugated to \mathbb{A} by an element of K fixing C_0^\pm (cf. 1.4.1.a). So, by the usual arguments and [l.c., 5.5], see below 1.10.a), we can define the retraction $\rho_{C_0^\pm, \mathbb{A}}$ of \mathcal{S}^+ into \mathbb{A} with center C_0^\pm ; its image is $\rho_{C_0^\pm, \mathbb{A}}(\mathcal{S}^+) = \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{S}^+ \cap \mathbb{A}$ and $\rho_{C_0^\pm, \mathbb{A}}(\mathcal{S}_0^+) = Y^+$.

Using 1.4.1 b) and c), cf. [GR08, 4.4], we may also define the retraction $\rho_{-\infty}$ of \mathcal{S} onto \mathbb{A} with center the sector-germ $\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty}$.

More generally by [BaPGR16, 1.8], we may define the retraction ρ of \mathcal{S} (resp. of the subset $\mathcal{S}_{\geq z} = \{y \in \mathcal{S} \mid y \geq z\}$, for a fixed z) onto an apartment A with center any sector germ (resp. any local chamber with vertex z) contained in A . For any such retraction ρ , the image of any segment $[x, y]$ with $(x, y) \in \mathcal{S} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{S}$ and $d^v(x, y) = \lambda \in \overline{C_f^v}$ (resp. and moreover $x, y \in \mathcal{S}_{\geq z}$) is a λ -path. In particular, $\rho(x) \leq \rho(y)$.

Actually, the image by $\rho_{-\infty}$ of any segment $[x, y]$ with $(x, y) \in \mathcal{I} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{I}$ and $d^v(x, y) = \lambda \in Y^{++}$ is a Hecke path of shape λ with respect to $\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty}$. We have the following:

Lemma. a) For $\lambda \in Y^{++}$ and $w \in W^v$, $w.\lambda \in \lambda - Q_+^v$, i.e. $w.\lambda \leq_{Q^v} \lambda$.

b) Let π be a Hecke path of shape $\lambda \in Y^{++}$ with respect to $\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty}$, from $y_0 \in Y$ to $y_1 \in Y$. Then, for $0 \leq t < t' < 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &= \pi'_+(t)^{++} = \pi'_-(t')^{++}; \\ \pi'_+(t) &\leq_{Q^v} \pi'_-(t') \leq_{Q^v} \pi'_+(t') \leq_{Q^v} \pi'_-(1); \\ \pi'_+(0) &\leq_{Q^v} \lambda; \\ \pi'_+(0) &\leq_{Q^v} (y_1 - y_0) \leq_{Q^v} \pi'_-(1) \leq_{Q^v} \lambda; \\ y_1 - y_0 &\leq_{Q^v} \lambda. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover $y_1 - y_0$ is in the convex hull $\text{conv}(W^v.\lambda)$ of all $w.\lambda$ for $w \in W^v$, more precisely in the convex hull $\text{conv}(W^v.\lambda, \geq \pi'_+(0))$ of all $w'.\lambda$ for $w' \in W^v$, $w' \leq w$, where w is the element with minimal length such that $\pi'_+(0) = w.\lambda$.

c) If $x \leq z \leq y$ in \mathcal{I}_0 , then $d^v(x, y) \leq_{Q^v} d^v(x, z) + d^v(z, y)$.

N.B. The last paragraph of b) above, applied to the image of a segment $[x, y]$ with $d^v(x, y) = \lambda$, proves a Kostant convexity result for $\rho_{-\infty}$ (generalizing a part of [Hi10]): for $x \in Y$, $\rho_{-\infty}(\{y \in \mathcal{I} \mid d^v(x, y) = \lambda\}) \subset x + \text{conv}(W^v.\lambda)$.

1.9 Chambers of type 0

Let \mathcal{C}_0^\pm be the set of all chambers of type 0, i.e. all local chambers with vertices of type 0 and of sign \pm . A local chamber of vertex $x \in \mathcal{I}_0$ will often be written C_x and its direction $C_x = \overrightarrow{C_x}$. We consider $\mathcal{C}_0^\pm \times_{\leq} \mathcal{C}_0^\pm = \{(C_x, C_y) \in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm \times \mathcal{C}_0^\pm \mid x \leq y\}$.

Proposition. [Ro11, 5.4 and 5.1] Let $x, y \in \mathcal{I}$ with $x \leq y$. We consider two local faces F_x, F_y with respective vertices x, y .

a) $\{x, y\}$ is included in an apartment and two such apartments A, A' are isomorphic by a Weyl-isomorphism in G , fixing $\text{cl}_A(\{x, y\}) = \text{cl}_{A'}(\{x, y\}) \supset [x, y]$. This property is called the preordered convexity of intersections of apartments.

b) There is an apartment containing F_x and F_y , unless F_x and F_y are respectively positive and negative. In this case we have to assume moreover $x \overset{o}{<} y$ or $x = y$ to get the same result.

Consequence. We define $W^+ = W^v \ltimes Y^+$ which is a subsemigroup of W .

If $C_x^\pm \in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm$ and $0 \leq x$, we know by b) above, that there is an apartment A containing C_0^\pm and C_x . But all apartments containing C_0^\pm are conjugated to \mathbb{A} by K_I^\pm (by 1.4.1.a), so there is $k \in K_I^\pm$ with $k^{-1}.C_x \subset \mathbb{A}$. Now the vertex $k^{-1}.x$ of $k^{-1}.C_x$ satisfies $k^{-1}.x \geq 0$, so there is $\mathbf{w} \in W^+$ such that $k^{-1}.C_x = \mathbf{w}.C_0^\pm$.

When $g \in G^+$, $g.C_0^\pm$ is in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm and there are $k \in K_I^\pm$, $\mathbf{w} \in W^+$ with $g.C_0^\pm = k.\mathbf{w}.C_0^\pm$, i.e. $g \in K_I^\pm.W^+.K_I^\pm$. We have proved the Bruhat decomposition $G^+ = K_I^\pm.W^+.K_I^\pm$. Similarly we have the Birkhoff decomposition $G^+ = K_I^-.W^+.K_I^+$, but perhaps not $G^+ = K_I^+.W^+.K_I^-$.

Proposition 1.10. [BaPGR16, 1.12] In the situation of Proposition 1.9,

a) If $x \overset{o}{<} y$ or F_x and F_y are respectively negative and positive, any two apartments A, A' containing F_x and F_y are isomorphic by a Weyl-isomorphism in G fixing the convex hull of F_x and F_y (in A or A').

b) If $x = y$ and the directions of F_x, F_y have the same sign, any two apartments A, A' containing F_x and F_y are isomorphic by a Weyl-isomorphism in G , $\varphi : A \rightarrow A'$, fixing F_x and F_y . If moreover F_x is a local chamber, any minimal gallery from F_x to F_y is fixed by φ (and in $A \cap A'$).

c) If F_x and F_y are positive (resp. negative) and F_y (resp. F_x) is spherical, any two apartments A, A' containing F_x and F_y are isomorphic by a Weyl-isomorphism in G fixing F_x and F_y .

d) Any isomorphism $\varphi : A \rightarrow A'$ fixing a local facet $F \subset A \cap A'$ fixes \overline{F} .

1.11 W -distance

Let $(C_x, C_y) \in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm \times_{\leq} \mathcal{C}_0^\pm$, there is an apartment A containing C_x and C_y . We identify (\mathbb{A}, C_0^\pm) with (A, C_x) i.e. we consider the unique $f \in \text{Isom}_{\mathbb{R}}^W(\mathbb{A}, A)$ such that $f(C_0^\pm) = C_x$. Then $f^{-1}(y) \geq 0$ and there is $\mathbf{w} \in W^+$ such that $f^{-1}(C_y) = \mathbf{w}.C_0^\pm$. By 1.10.c, \mathbf{w} does not depend on the choice of A .

We define the W -distance between the two local chambers C_x and C_y to be this unique element: $d^W(C_x, C_y) = \mathbf{w} \in W^+ = Y^+ \rtimes W^v$. If $\mathbf{w} = t_\lambda.w$, with $\lambda \in Y^+$ and $w \in W^v$, we write also $d^v(C_x, y) = \lambda$. As \leq is G -invariant, d^W or d^v is also G -invariant. When $x = y$, this definition of d^W coincides with the one in 1.4.2.

If $C_x, C_y, C_z \in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm$, with $x \leq y \leq z$, are in a same apartment, we have the Chasles relation: $d^W(C_x, C_z) = d^W(C_x, C_y).d^W(C_y, C_z)$.

When $C_x = C_0^\pm$ and $C_y = g.C_0^\pm$ (with $g \in G^+$), $d^W(C_x, C_y)$ is the only $\mathbf{w} \in W^+$ such that $g \in K_I^\pm.\mathbf{w}.K_I^\pm$. We have thus proved the uniqueness in Bruhat decomposition: $G^+ = \coprod_{\mathbf{w} \in W^+} K_I^\pm.\mathbf{w}.K_I^\pm$.

The W -distance classifies the orbits of K_I^\pm on $\{C_y \in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm \mid y \geq 0\}$, hence also the orbits of G on $\mathcal{C}_0^\pm \times_{\leq} \mathcal{C}_0^\pm$.

Similarly we may define a W -codistance d^{*W} on $\mathcal{C}_0^- \times_{\leq} \mathcal{C}_0^+$ with values in W^+ . It classifies the orbits of G on $\mathcal{C}_0^- \times_{\leq} \mathcal{C}_0^+$ and $d^{*W}(C_x, C_y)$ is the codistance defined in 1.4.2 when $x = y$.

1.12 The Kac-Moody examples

Let G be an almost split Kac-Moody group over a non archimedean complete field \mathcal{K} . We suppose moreover the valuation of \mathcal{K} discrete and its residue field κ perfect. Then there is a measure \mathcal{I} on which G acts by vectorially Weyl automorphisms. If \mathcal{K} is a local field (i.e. κ is finite), then we are in the situation described above. This is the main result of [Cha10], [Cha11] and [Ro17]. This generalizes the Bruhat-Tits result, dealing with G reductive. In the group G , there are root groups U_α , indexed by the relative real root system Φ_{rel} , with good commutation relations. But Φ_{rel} may be different from Φ as chosen above in 1.2.1. We get only an identification of the root rays $\mathbb{R}_+.\alpha$ associated to the $\alpha \in \Phi$ or the $\alpha \in \Phi_{rel}$.

Suppose now G split and over a field \mathcal{K} endowed with a discrete valuation with finite residue field. Then the same results as above hold and we have $\Phi = \Phi_{rel}$.

Remark 1.13. A general abstract situation of pairs (\mathcal{I}, G) involving root groups U_α (as above in 1.12) is axiomatized in [Ro17] (under the name of ‘‘parahoric measure’’). We do not use here this kind of hypothesis. It may seem to be used in [GR14]: some of the results or of the proofs in *l.c.* are described using some groups $U_{\alpha,k}$ (essentially from just before 4.4 until 4.8). But these results are actually correct as stated (i.e. with the same hypotheses as above up to 1.11): the group $\overline{U}_{\alpha,k} = U_{\alpha,k}/U_{\alpha,k+}$ is simply a good parametrization of the

set of minimal half apartments containing strictly $D(\alpha, k)$; it may be replaced by a set of representatives of $G_{D(\alpha, k)}/G_{D(\alpha, k+)}$.

2 Convolutions: algebras, modules and Satake isomorphism

2.1 Vertices and chambers of type 0

We introduced above the sets \mathcal{S}_0 and \mathcal{C}_0^\pm of vertices of type 0 and of positive or negative chambers of type 0. The group G acts transitively on these sets. The fundamental element of \mathcal{S}_0 (resp. \mathcal{C}_0^\pm) is $0 \in \mathbb{A}$ (resp. $\mathcal{C}_0^\pm \subset \mathbb{A}$) and its stabilizer in G is K (resp. K_I^\pm). So $\mathcal{S}_0 = G/K$ and $\mathcal{C}_0^\pm = G/K_I^\pm$.

If $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{S}_0$ (resp., $\in \mathcal{C}_0^\pm$), we write $E_1 \leq E_2$ when $origin(E_1) \leq origin(E_2)$, where $origin(E_i) \in \mathcal{S}_0$ is the origin of E_i (the vertex E_i itself if $E_i \in \mathcal{S}_0$). We get thus a preorder.

Let $\mathcal{E} = G/K_1$ be a family of objects as above. We define $\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E} = \{(E_1, E_2) \in \mathcal{E} \times \mathcal{E} \mid E_1 \leq E_2\}$. There is an action of G on this set, and the set $(\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E})/G$ of G -orbits is in one to one correspondence with $K_1 \backslash G^+ / K_1$ via the map sending $K_1 g K_1 \in K_1 \backslash G^+ / K_1$ to the G -orbit of the pair $(E^f, g.E^f)$, where E^f is the fundamental element in \mathcal{E} (hence $K_1 = G_{E^f}$).

If R is any commutative ring with unit, we write $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}^R(\mathcal{E}) = \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$ the R -module $Map_G(\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E}, R)$ of all G -invariant functions on $\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E}$ (i.e. of functions on $K_1 \backslash G^+ / K_1$). We write $\mathbb{M}^R(\mathcal{E}) = \mathbb{M}(\mathcal{E})$ the submodule of functions with support a finite union of orbits of G (i.e. with finite support in $K_1 \backslash G^+ / K_1$).

We may also define $\mathcal{E} \times_{\geq} \mathcal{E}$ and $(\mathcal{E} \times_{\geq} \mathcal{E})/G = K_1 \backslash G^- / K_1$ with $G^- = (G^+)^{-1} = \{g \in G \mid g.0 \leq 0\}$. They are in bijections with $\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E}$ and $(\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E})/G = K_1 \backslash G^+ / K_1$, via the maps $(E_1, E_2) \mapsto (E_2, E_1)$ and $K_1 g K_1 \mapsto K_1 g^{-1} K_1$. We write $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}_{\geq}(\mathcal{E})$ or $\mathbb{M}_{\geq}(\mathcal{E})$ the corresponding sets of G -invariant functions; they are isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$ or $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{E})$ via the map $\iota = \iota_{\mathcal{E}}$, $\iota\varphi(E_2, E_1) = \varphi(E_1, E_2)$, $\iota\varphi(K_1 g K_1) = \varphi(K_1 g^{-1} K_1)$.

One considers also the R -module $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E})$ of the functions $\chi : \mathcal{E} \rightarrow R$ invariant by the action of the pointwise stabilizer $G_{-\infty} = G_{\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty}}$ of $\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty}$, i.e. constant on the fibers of $\rho_{-\infty}$. We may also think of $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E})$ as the R -module of functions on $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{A}) = \{E \in \mathcal{E} \mid E \subset \mathbb{A}\}$.

We write $\mathcal{F}_{fin}(\mathcal{E})$ the R -submodule of functions with finite support (in $\mathcal{E}(\mathbb{A})$).

2.2 Convolution

One considers a family \mathcal{E} equal to \mathcal{S}_0 or \mathcal{C}_0^\pm . For $\varphi, \psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$, we define their convolution product (if it exists) as the function $\varphi * \psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$ defined by:

$$\varphi * \psi(E_1, E_3) = \sum_{E_2 \in \mathcal{E}} \varphi(E_1, E_2) \psi(E_2, E_3)$$

in this formula, we set $\varphi(E_1, E_2) = 0$ (resp. $\psi(E_2, E_3) = 0$) when $E_1 \not\leq E_2$ (resp. $E_2 \not\leq E_3$).

For $\varphi \in \widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E})$ and $\psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$, we define their convolution product (if it exists) as the function $\varphi * \psi \in \widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E})$ defined by:

$$\varphi * \psi(E_2) = \sum_{E_1 \in \mathcal{E}} \varphi(E_1) \psi(E_1, E_2)$$

in this formula, we set also $\psi(E_1, E_2) = 0$ when $E_1 \not\leq E_2$.

Actually we are led to look only at the case where φ and ψ are the characteristic functions of some G -orbits in $\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E}$ or some $G_{-\infty}$ -orbit in \mathcal{E} and we may also suppose $R = \mathbb{Z}$. Then $\varphi * \psi$ is well defined in $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}^{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{E})$ or $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}^{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{E})$, if we are willing to allow this function to take infinite values. These values are called the *structure constants* of the convolution product on $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$ or on $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E}) \times \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$.

So the first problem for the existence of the convolution product is to avoid these infinite values. The second problem is about supports: we are interested in functions in $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$ or $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E})$ with some conditions of support. When φ and ψ satisfy the corresponding conditions, does $\varphi * \psi$ satisfy also the appropriate condition? The answer (in some cases) is given in [GR14] or [BaPGR16] and recalled below.

The convolution product has interesting properties, when it exists: it is R -bilinear and associative. More precisely the following equalities hold whenever each convolution product appearing in the equality is defined.

$$(a_1\varphi_1 + a_2\varphi_2) * (b_1\psi_1 + b_2\psi_2) = \sum_{i,j} a_i b_j \varphi_i * \psi_j \quad \text{and} \quad (\varphi * \psi) * \theta = \varphi * (\psi * \theta)$$

for $a_i, b_j \in R$ and $\varphi, \varphi_i, \psi, \psi_j, \theta$ are in $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$ or $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{E})$.

Remark. We may also consider the modules $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}_{\geq}(\mathcal{E})$; we saw in 2.1 that they are isomorphic, via ι , to $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$. Moreover, for $\varphi, \psi \in \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{E})$, then $\iota(\varphi), \iota(\psi) \in \widehat{\mathbb{M}}_{\geq}(\mathcal{E})$ and $\iota(\psi) * \iota(\varphi) = \iota(\varphi * \psi)$ in $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}_{\geq}(\mathcal{E})$, if at least one of these two convolution products is defined.

2.3 Algebras and modules

a) For $(E_1, E_2) \in \mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E}$, there is an apartment A containing E_1 and E_2 (cf. 1.9.b). Moreover by 1.4.1.c and 1.10, two apartments containing E_1 and E_2 are isomorphic by a Weyl isomorphism (induced by a $g \in G$) fixing $E_1 \cup E_2$. So the classification of the G -orbits in $\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E}$ is equivalent to the classification of the W -orbits in $(\mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E})(\mathbb{A}) := \{(E_1, E_2) \in \mathcal{E} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{E} \mid E_1, E_2 \subset \mathbb{A}\}$.

For the most important examples, we give now a more precise parametrization of these orbits and a name for the corresponding characteristic functions: they constitute the canonical basis of $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{E})$ or $\mathcal{F}_{fin}(\mathcal{E})$.

b) $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{I}_0)$ and the spherical Hecke algebra $\mathcal{H} \subset \widehat{\mathbb{M}}(\mathcal{I}_0)$: The vectorial distance $d^v : \mathcal{I}_0 \times_{\leq} \mathcal{I}_0 \rightarrow Y^{++}$ classifies the orbits of G (i.e. $K \backslash G^+ / K \simeq Y^{++}$). So the canonical basis of $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{I}_0)$ is $(c_{\lambda})_{\lambda \in Y^{++}}$, where, for $x, y \in \mathcal{I}_0$, $c_{\lambda}(x, y) = 1$ if $x \leq y$, $d^v(x, y) = \lambda$ and $c_{\lambda}(x, y) = 0$ otherwise.

The convolution on $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}^R(\mathcal{I}_0)$ is studied in [GR14]. To get an algebra inside $\widehat{\mathbb{M}}^R(\mathcal{I}_0)$, it is natural to consider the R -submodule $\mathbb{M}_{af}^R(\mathcal{I}_0)$ of functions $\varphi = \sum_{\lambda \in Y^{++}} a_{\lambda} \cdot c_{\lambda} : \mathcal{I}_0 \times_{\leq} \mathcal{I}_0 \rightarrow R$ such that the support $supp(\varphi) = \{\lambda \in Y^{++} \mid a_{\lambda} \neq 0\}$ is almost finite, i.e. :

$$\text{there exist } \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in Y^{++} \text{ such that } supp(\varphi) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - Q_+^{\vee}).$$

Then $\mathcal{H}_R = \mathcal{H} := \mathbb{M}_{af}^R(\mathcal{I}_0)$ is an algebra, the *spherical Hecke algebra*.

c) $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{C}_0^{\pm})$ and the Iwahori-Hecke algebras ${}^I\mathcal{H}^{\pm}$: The W -distance $d^W : \mathcal{C}_0^{\pm} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{C}_0^{\pm} \rightarrow W^+ = W^v \rtimes Y^+$ classifies the orbits of G (i.e. $K_I^{\pm} \backslash G^+ / K_I^{\pm} \simeq W^+$). So the canonical basis of $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{C}_0^{\pm})$ is $(T_{\mathbf{w}}^{\pm})_{\mathbf{w} \in W^+}$, where, for $C_x, C_y \in \mathcal{C}_0^{\pm}$, $T_{\mathbf{w}}^{\pm}(C_x, C_y) = 1$ if $C_x \leq C_y$, $d^W(C_x, C_y) = \mathbf{w}$ and $T_{\mathbf{w}}^{\pm}(C_x, C_y) = 0$ otherwise.

In [BaPGR16] we studied the convolution product on ${}^I\mathcal{H} = {}^I\mathcal{H}^+ := \mathbb{M}(\mathcal{C}_0^+)$. It is always well defined and in ${}^I\mathcal{H}$. So ${}^I\mathcal{H}$ is an R -algebra: the (positive) *Iwahori-Hecke algebra*. We

elucidated its structure: if $\mathbb{Z} \subset R$ and the parameters q_i, q'_i are invertible in R , we may define a basis of ${}^I\mathcal{H}$ and explicit relations (including some ‘‘Bernstein-Lusztig’’ relations) defining the multiplication. Actually for good R , the algebra ${}^I\mathcal{H}$ is a subalgebra of a specialization of the Bernstein-Lusztig algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}$, we shall speak of in §4, see 4.2.6.

As explained in Remark 2.2, ${}^I\mathcal{H}^- := \mathbb{M}(\mathcal{C}_0^-)$ (with its convolution) is anti-isomorphic (via ι) to $\mathbb{M}_{\geq}(\mathcal{C}_0^-)$. But now $\mathbb{M}_{\geq}(\mathcal{C}_0^-)$ has the same structure as ${}^I\mathcal{H} = \mathbb{M}(\mathcal{C}_0^+)$: we just have to exchange all the signs \pm , and, as the choice of what is $+$ or $-$ in \mathcal{S} was arbitrary, we get the same explicit structure.

In particular the convolution is always well defined in ${}^I\mathcal{H}^-$ and we may describe precisely the structure of this algebra (called the negative Iwahori-Hecke algebra). Moreover ${}^I\mathcal{H}^-$ is anti-isomorphic to ${}^I\mathcal{H}$ by a map that we still call ι . We shall explain in 4.2.6 a more precise link with ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}$.

d) $\mathcal{F}_{fin} = \mathcal{F}_{fin}(\mathcal{S}_0)$ and the \mathcal{H} -module \mathcal{F} : the functions φ in \mathcal{F}_{fin} may be considered as functions on $\mathcal{S}_0(\mathbb{A}) = \mathbb{A}_0 = Y$. So the canonical basis is $(\chi_\mu)_{\mu \in Y}$, where for $x \in \mathcal{S}_0$, $\chi_\mu(x) = 1$ if $\rho_{-\infty}(x) = \mu$ and $\chi_\mu(x) = 0$ otherwise.

One defines also the R -submodule \mathcal{F} of $\widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{S}_0)$ by a condition of almost finite support:

for $\chi = \sum_{\mu \in Y} a_\mu \cdot \chi_\mu \in \widehat{\mathcal{F}}(\mathcal{S}_0)$, the support $supp(\chi) = \{\mu \in Y \mid a_\mu \neq 0\}$ is almost finite if there exist $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in Y$ such that $supp(\chi) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - Q_+^\vee)$.

Then, by [GR14, 5.2], the convolution $\mathcal{F} \times \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ is well defined. So \mathcal{F} is a right \mathcal{H} -module.

2.4 Left actions of $R[[Y]]$ on \mathcal{F}

We define the following completion $R[[Y]]$ of the group algebra $R[Y]$: it is the set of all $f = \sum_{\lambda \in Y} a_\lambda e^\lambda \in R^Y$ such that $supp(f) = \{\lambda \in Y \mid a_\lambda \neq 0\}$ is in $\bigcup_{j=1}^n (\mu_j - Q_+^\vee)$ for some $\mu_j \in Y$. Actually we may suppose $\mu_j \in supp(f)$ by the Lemma 2.5 below, indicated to us by Auguste Hébert. Clearly $R[[Y]]$ is a commutative R -algebra (with $e^\lambda \cdot e^\mu = e^{\lambda+\mu}$).

The formula $(f \cdot \chi)(\mu) = \sum_{\lambda \in Y} a_\lambda \chi(\mu - \lambda)$, for $f = \sum a_\lambda e^\lambda \in R[[Y]]$, $\chi \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\mu \in Y$, defines an element $f \cdot \chi \in \mathcal{F}$; in particular $e^\lambda \cdot \chi_\mu = \chi_{\mu+\lambda}$. By [GR14, 5.1, 5.2], the map $R[[Y]] \times \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$, $(f, \chi) \mapsto f \cdot \chi$ makes \mathcal{F} into a free $R[[Y]]$ -module of rank 1, with any χ_μ as basis element. Moreover the actions on \mathcal{F} of $R[[Y]]$ (on the left) and of \mathcal{H} (on the right) commute.

We may slightly modify this action of $R[[Y]]$ when R is large enough. As in [GR14, 5.3.2], we choose an homomorphism $\delta^{1/2} : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+^*$ such that $\delta = (\delta^{1/2})^2$, restricted to Q_+^\vee , sends $\sum_{i \in I} a_i \cdot \alpha_i^\vee$ to $\prod_{i \in I} (q_i q'_i)^{a_i}$. We suppose now that R contains the image of $\delta^{1/2}$. Then the formula :

$$(f \square \chi)(\mu) = \sum_{\lambda \in Y} a_\lambda \cdot \delta^{-1/2}(\lambda) \cdot \chi(\mu - \lambda), \text{ for } f = \sum a_\lambda e^\lambda \in R[[Y]], \chi \in \mathcal{F} \text{ and } \mu \in Y,$$

defines an element $f \square \chi \in \mathcal{F}$; in particular $e^\lambda \square \chi_\mu = \delta^{-1/2}(\lambda) \cdot \chi_{\mu+\lambda}$. We get thus a new structure of free $R[[Y]]$ -module of rank 1 on \mathcal{F} , commuting with the action of \mathcal{H} .

Note that, when all q_i, q'_i are equal to some q , a good choice for $\delta^{1/2}$ is given by $\delta^{1/2}(\mu) = q^{\rho(\mu)}$, where $\rho \in X$ takes value 1 on each simple coroot.

Lemma 2.5. [AbH17] *Let A be a subset of Y and y an element in Y . Then the intersection $A \cap (y - Q_+^\vee)$ is included in a finite union of sets $a_i - Q_+^\vee$ for some $a_i \in A$*

Proof. Let N be the set of the $\nu \in Q_+^\vee$ such that $y - \nu \in A$, that are minimal (with respect to \leq_{Q^\vee}) for this property. Clearly $A \cap (y - Q_+^\vee) \subset \bigcup_{\nu \in N} (y - \nu - Q_+^\vee)$. The elements of N are not comparable for \leq_{Q^\vee} , so N is finite by [He17, Lemma 2.2]. \square

2.6 The Satake isomorphism \mathcal{S}

1) As \mathcal{F} is a free $R[[Y]]$ -module of rank one (for \cdot or \square), we have $\text{End}_{R[[Y]]}(\mathcal{F}) = R[[Y]]$. So the right action of \mathcal{H} on the $R[[Y]]$ -module \mathcal{F} gives an algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{H} \rightarrow R[[Y]]$ for each structure \cdot or \square . More precisely:

$\mathcal{S}_* : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow R[[Y]]$ is such that $\chi * \varphi = \mathcal{S}_*(\varphi) \cdot \chi$ for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}$ and any $\chi \in \mathcal{F}$.

$\mathcal{S} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow R[[Y]]$ is such that $\chi * \varphi = \mathcal{S}(\varphi) \square \chi$ for any $\varphi \in \mathcal{H}$ and any $\chi \in \mathcal{F}$.

Clearly, if $\mathcal{S}_*(\varphi) = \sum a_\mu \cdot e^\mu$, then $\mathcal{S}(\varphi) = \sum a_\mu \cdot \delta^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot e^\mu$.

2) There is a linear action of W^v on Y , hence an algebra action on $R[Y]$, by setting $w \cdot e^\lambda = e^{w\lambda}$, for $w \in W^v$ and $\lambda \in Y$. This action does not extend to $R[[Y]]$. But we define $R[[Y]]^{W^v}$ as the R -algebra of all $f = \sum a_\lambda e^\lambda \in R[[Y]]$ such that $a_\lambda = a_{w\lambda}$ (for all $w \in W^v$ and $\lambda \in Y$). By the following Remark 2.7, Lemma 2.5 and Lemma 1.8.a, we may suppose $\text{supp}(f) \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^n (\mu_j - Q_+^\vee)$, for some $\mu_j \in Y^{++}$.

Theorem 2.7. *The spherical Hecke algebra \mathcal{H} is isomorphic, via \mathcal{S} , to the commutative algebra $R[[Y]]^{W^v}$ of Weyl invariant elements in $R[[Y]]$.*

Remark. As stated here, following [GR14, 5.4], this theorem may be misleading, as it does not tell that any f in the image of \mathcal{S} has its support in Y^+ . Actually the last paragraph of the proof of [GR14, 5.4] gives that any $f \in R[[Y]]^{W^v}$ has its support in Y^+ , see also [AbH17, 4.6].

2.8 Explicitation and decomposition of $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$

1) From [GR14, 5.2] we get that, for $\lambda \in Y^{++}$, $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \leq_{Q^\vee} \lambda} \delta^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot n_\lambda(\mu) \cdot e^\mu$

Here $n_\lambda(\mu) = \sum_\pi \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu)$ is the sum, over all Hecke paths π of type λ from 0 to $\mu \in Y$, of the numbers $\#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu)$ and $\#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu)$ is the number of line segments $[x, \mu]$ in \mathcal{S} with $d^v(x, \mu) = \lambda$ and $\rho_{-\infty}([x, \mu]) = \pi$.

Actually the condition $\mu \leq_{Q^\vee} \lambda$ is a consequence of the assumptions on the path π , so we may also write: $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \sum_\pi \delta^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu) \cdot e^\mu$.

As any Hecke path is increasing for \leq (cf. 1.7), any $\mu \in \text{supp}(\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda))$ is in Y^+ . So it is clear that the support of any $f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{H})$ is in Y^+ and satisfies the condition of support in 2.6.2.

2) The expected Macdonald's formula is a (still more) explicit formula for $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$. To prove it we decompose $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ as a sum $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \sum_w J_w(\lambda)$. We give here a definition using paths:

$$J_w(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \leq_{Q^\vee} \lambda} (\sum_\pi \delta^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu) \cdot e^\mu) = \sum_\pi \delta^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu) \cdot e^\mu$$

where π runs over all Hecke paths of type λ from 0 to $\mu \in Y \subset \mathbb{A}$, satisfying moreover $\pi'_+(0) = w \cdot \lambda$.

Actually $J_w(\lambda)$ depends only on $w \cdot \lambda$. So the sum in $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \sum_w J_w(\lambda)$ is over a set $(W^v)^\lambda$ of representatives of W^v / W_λ^v . Moreover this sum is clearly convergent as, for any μ , $\#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu)$ and the sum $n_\lambda(\mu) = \sum_{w \in W^v} (\sum_{\pi'_+(0)=w \cdot \lambda} \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu))$ (of integers) are clearly finite.

We shall prove in §3, a recursive formula for the $J_w(\lambda)$ which will enable us to prove in §7 the expected Macdonald's formula.

3) We compute now $J_e(\lambda)$. By 1.8.b, a Hecke path π of type λ in \mathbb{A} with initial derived vector $e.\lambda = \lambda$ has to be the line segment $\pi(t) = t\lambda$ from 0 to $\lambda = \mu$. And the number $\#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \lambda)$ of line segments $[x, \lambda]$ in \mathcal{S} with $d^v(x, \lambda) = \lambda$ and $\rho_{-\infty}([x, \lambda]) = \pi$ is 1: any such line segment is equal to $\pi = [0, \lambda]$ (see a proof in [BaPGR16] part e) of the proof of Lemma 2.1). Hence the above formula for $J_w(\lambda)$ gives $J_e(\lambda) = \delta^{1/2}(\lambda).e^\lambda$.

2.9 Comparison with the conventions of [BrKP16]

This article deals with split affine Kac-Moody groups as in 1.12. The prominent part there is taken by the groups K , $K_I = K_I^+$ and $U^+ = \langle U_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Phi^+ \rangle$. Moreover the semigroup in [BrKP16] is $G^\oplus = K.\varpi^{Y^+}.K = K.\varpi^{Y^{++}}.K$ where, for $\lambda \in Y^+$, ϖ^λ is the element $\lambda(\varpi)$ of the maximal torus Z (actually $Y = \text{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_m, Z)$). By 1.12 the action of ϖ^λ on V is the translation $t_{-\lambda}$. So G^\oplus is our $G^- = (G^+)^{-1}$.

To translate the results in *l.c.*, we have to exchange $+$ and $-$. We chose to work with K , $K_I^-, U^- = \langle U_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \Phi^- \rangle$ and G^+ . This corresponds moreover to the choices in [GR14]. Contrary to [BaPGR16], the convenient Iwahori-Hecke algebra is now ${}^I\mathcal{H}^-$; but its role will be minor: only the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra seems to appear.

3 Recursion formula for $J_w(\lambda)$ using paths

In this section, using the measure and an extended tree inside it, we prove a recursion formula for the $J_w(\lambda)$'s, introduced in Section 2.8 (with $\lambda \in Y^{++}$). From this subsection, recall also the notation $\#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu)$, then the $J_w(\lambda)$'s are defined as

$$J_w(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \leq_Q \nu \lambda} \left(\sum_{\pi} \delta^{1/2}(\mu). \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu). e^\mu \right) = \sum_{\pi} \delta^{1/2}(\mu). \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \mu). e^\mu$$

where π runs over all Hecke paths of type λ from 0 to $\mu \in Y \subset \mathbb{A}$, satisfying moreover $\pi'(0) = w.\lambda$.

Consider, in the same way as Macdonald [Ma03], the functions b and c :

$$b(t, u; z) = \frac{(t - t^{-1}) + (u - u^{-1})z}{1 - z^2}, \quad c(t, u; z) = t - b(t, u; z) \quad (1)$$

which satisfy the relations

$$c(t, u; z) = c(t^{-1}, u^{-1}; z^{-1}), \quad (2)$$

$$c(t, u; z) + c(t, u; z^{-1}) = t + t^{-1}, \quad (3)$$

$$c(t, u; z) = t^{-1} + b(t, u; z^{-1}). \quad (4)$$

In the case where $t = u$, then $b(t, t; z) = \frac{t-t^{-1}}{1-z}$ and $c(t, t; z) = \frac{t^{-1}-tz}{1-z}$.

From now on the set $(W^v)^\lambda$ of representatives of W^v/W_λ^v is chosen to be $(W^v)^\lambda = \{w \in W^v \mid \ell(wv) \geq \ell(w), \forall v \in W_\lambda^v\}$.

Theorem 3.1. *Let us fix $w \in (W^v)^\lambda$ and $i \in I$ such that $w = r_i w'$ with $\ell(w) = 1 + \ell(w')$. Then*

$$J_w(\lambda) = q_i^{-1/2} c(q_i^{-1/2}, (q'_i)^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) J_{w'}(\lambda)^{r_i} + q_i^{-1/2} b(q_i^{-1/2}, (q'_i)^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) J_{w'}(\lambda)$$

with $J_{w'}(\lambda)^{r_i}$ meaning that the reflection r_i is applied only to the μ 's in e^μ .

The whole section is devoted to the proof of this theorem. For any Hecke path π of type λ from 0 to μ , with $\pi'(0) = w.\lambda$ or $\pi'(0) = w'.\lambda$, let us first set

$$\Gamma_i(\pi) = \begin{cases} c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) e^{r_i \pi(1)} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) e^{\pi(1)} & \text{if } \pi'_+(0) = w'.\lambda \\ -e^{\pi(1)} & \text{if } \pi'_+(0) = w.\lambda \end{cases}$$

where $c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = q_i^{-1/2} c(q_i^{-1/2}, (q'_i)^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})$ and $b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = q_i^{-1/2} b(q_i^{-1/2}, (q'_i)^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})$.

Therefore, the formula we want to show reads now:

$$0 = \sum_{\pi} \delta^{1/2}(\pi(1)) \cdot \#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \pi(1)) \cdot \Gamma_i(\pi) \quad (5)$$

where the sum runs over all Hecke paths of type λ starting from 0 such that $\pi'_+(0) = w.\lambda$ or $\pi'_+(0) = w'.\lambda$.

Let $w \in (W^v)^\lambda$ and $i \in I$ be such that $w = r_i w'$ with $\ell(w) = 1 + \ell(w')$ as above. Then $\alpha_i(w' C_f^v) > 0$, hence $\alpha_i(w'\lambda) \geq 0$. But $\alpha_i(w'\lambda) = 0 \implies r_i w'\lambda = w'\lambda$, a contradiction as $w \in (W^v)^\lambda$ and $\ell(w) = 1 + \ell(w')$. So $\alpha_i(w'\lambda) > 0$. Moreover $w' \in (W^v)^\lambda$: otherwise there exists $v \in W_\lambda^v$ with $\ell(w'v) < \ell(w')$ and $\ell(wv) = \ell(r_i w'v) \leq 1 + \ell(w'v) \leq \ell(w') < \ell(w)$, a contradiction.

3.2 Through the extended tree

The measure \mathcal{I} contains the extended tree \mathcal{T} associated to (\mathbb{A}, α_i) that was defined in [GR14] under the name $\mathcal{I}(M_\infty)$. Its apartment associated to \mathbb{A} is \mathbb{A} as affine space, but with only walls the walls directed by $\ker \alpha_i$.

There, it is also proven that the retraction $\rho_{-\infty}$ factorizes through \mathcal{T} and equals the composition $\rho_{-\infty} : \mathcal{I} \xrightarrow{\rho_1} \mathcal{T} \xrightarrow{\rho_2} \mathbb{A}$, where ρ_1 is the parabolic retraction defined in 5.6 of [GR14] and ρ_2 is the retraction with center the end $-\infty_{\mathcal{T}}$ (denoted \mathfrak{S}' in loc. cit.), i.e. the class of half-apartments in \mathcal{T} containing $\mathfrak{S}_{-\infty}$.

Recall that there is a group G acting strongly transitively on \mathcal{I} , let $G_{\mathcal{T}}$ be the stabilizer of \mathcal{T} under this action. Because of the assumptions on G and the action, one has, for any $x \in \mathcal{I}$ and any $g \in G_{\mathcal{T}}$, $\rho_1(g \cdot x) = g \cdot \rho_1(x)$; the action of $G_{\mathcal{T}}$ commutes with the retraction ρ_1 .

We shall actually consider a subgroup of $G_{\mathcal{T}}$, namely $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ is the subgroup of the $g \in G_{\mathcal{T}}$ that induce on \mathcal{T} Weyl automorphisms.

Lemma 3.3. *a) The fixer in $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ of an half-apartment $D \subset \mathcal{T}$ acts transitively on the apartments of \mathcal{T} containing D .*

b) The stabilizer $G_{\mathcal{T}, A}^w$ in $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ of an apartment A in \mathcal{T} , induces on A a group $W_G(A)$ containing the reflections with respect to the walls of A . Moreover $W_G(A)$ is the infinite dihedral group $W_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$ generated by these reflections. For $x \in A$, $(G_{\mathcal{T}}^w \cdot x) \cap A = W_G(A) \cdot x$.

In particular for $A = \mathbb{A}$, the group $W_G(\mathbb{A})$ is equal to $\mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee \rtimes \{e, r_i\}$.

Remark. The extended tree \mathcal{T} may be identified $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ -equivariantly with the product of a genuine (discrete) tree $\mathcal{T}^e \subset \mathcal{T}$ and the vector space $\ker \alpha_i$: if x is a point in a wall of an apartment of \mathcal{T} (e.g. $x = 0 \in \ker \alpha_i \subset \mathbb{A}$), one may choose \mathcal{T}^e to be the convex hull of the orbit $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w.x$.

Proof. a) The fixer G_D of D in G fixes a wall of direction $\ker \alpha_i$, hence the corresponding wall direction M_{∞} . So G_D stabilizes \mathcal{T} and fixes a chamber in $D \subset \mathcal{T}$: one has $G_D \subset G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ [GR14, 5.5]. By [Ro11, 2.2.5], we know that G_D acts transitively on the apartments of \mathcal{T} containing D .

b) From a) one deduces classically that $W_G(A)$ contains the reflections with respect to the walls of A and that $(G_{\mathcal{T}}^w.x) \cap A = W_G(A).x$. As the elements in $W_G(A)$ are Weyl-automorphisms, we have $W_G(A) = W_{\mathcal{T}}(A)$. \square

Definition 3.4. A path $\tilde{\pi} : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{T}$ that is the image by ρ_1 of a segment $[x, y]$ in \mathcal{S} with $(x, y) \in \mathcal{S} \times_{\leq} \mathcal{S}$ and $d^v(x, y) = \lambda$ is called a \mathcal{T} -Hecke path of shape λ . The images by ρ_2 of the \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths of shape λ are exactly the Hecke paths of shape λ in \mathbb{A} (cf. 1.8 and [GR08, Th. 6.3]).

Given a \mathcal{T} -Hecke path $\tilde{\pi}$ of shape λ such that $\tilde{\pi}(1) \in \mathbb{A}$, we let $S_1(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}(1))$ be the set of segments $[x, \tilde{\pi}(1)]$ that retract onto $\tilde{\pi}$ by ρ_1 .

Now if π is a Hecke path of shape λ in \mathbb{A} , then

$$\#S_{-\infty}(\pi, \pi(1)) = \sum_{\tilde{\pi}} \#S_1(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}(1)),$$

where the sum runs over all \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths $\tilde{\pi}$ such that $\rho_1 \tilde{\pi} = \pi$ and $\tilde{\pi}(1) = \pi(1)$.

In particular $S_1(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}(1))$ is finite for any \mathcal{T} -Hecke path $\tilde{\pi}$. Formula (5) becomes

$$0 = \sum_{\tilde{\pi}} \delta^{1/2}(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}(1)) \cdot \#S_1(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}(1)) \cdot \Gamma_i(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}), \quad (6)$$

where the sum runs over all the \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths $\tilde{\pi}$ such that $\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}(0) = 0$, $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w.\lambda$ or $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w'.\lambda$ and $\tilde{\pi}(1) \in \mathbb{A}$.

3.5 Orbits of \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths

The set of \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths is acted upon by $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ and decomposes as a disjoint union of orbits. Now, for any fixed orbit \mathcal{O} , we consider the formula

$$0 = \sum \delta^{1/2}(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}(1)) \cdot \#S_1(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}(1)) \cdot \Gamma_i(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}), \quad (7)$$

where the sum runs over all the \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths $\tilde{\pi}$ in \mathcal{O} such that $\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}(0) = 0$, $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w.\lambda$ or $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w'.\lambda$ and $\tilde{\pi}(1) = \rho_2 \tilde{\pi}(1) \in \mathbb{A}$.

This set of \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths is finite by the finiteness of $n_{\lambda}(\mu)$ (2.8) and the fact that $\mu = \tilde{\pi}(1)$ has to satisfy $\lambda \geq \mu \geq w\lambda$ or $\geq w'\lambda$ (1.8.b).

Of course, if, for any orbit \mathcal{O} , equation (7) holds true, then so does equation (6).

If the condition $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w.\lambda$ or $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w'.\lambda$ is true for a path $\tilde{\pi}$ in an orbit \mathcal{O} , then it is true for any path $\tilde{\eta} = g \cdot \tilde{\pi}$ in the orbit of $\tilde{\pi}$, for $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ stabilizes \mathcal{T} , which is defined by α_i , and $w = r_i w'$. So we want to prove Formula (7) for all orbits \mathcal{O} such that the set of \mathcal{T} -Hecke paths in \mathcal{O} satisfying the conditions $\rho_2 \tilde{\pi}(0) = 0$, $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w.\lambda$ or $(\rho_2 \tilde{\pi})'(0) = w'.\lambda$ and

$\tilde{\pi}(1) \in \mathbb{A}$ is not empty. And in this case, the condition $(\rho_2\tilde{\pi})'(0) = w.\lambda$ or $(\rho_2\tilde{\pi})'(0) = w'.\lambda$ can be removed.

Further, some terms in the RHS of Equation (7) can be factorized. First, since ρ_1 and the action of $G_{\mathcal{F}}^w$ commute, $\#S_1(\tilde{\pi}, \tilde{\pi}(1))$ is constant on an orbit. Second, for a given path $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{O}$, $\pi = \rho_2\tilde{\pi}$ is a Hecke-path in \mathbb{A} of shape λ . As we require that $\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(0) = 0$ and $\tilde{\pi}(1) = \rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1) \in \mathbb{A}$, we have $\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1) = \tilde{\pi}(1) \leq_{Q^\vee} \lambda$, so $\tilde{\pi}(1) \in \lambda + \sum_j \mathbb{Z}\alpha_j^\vee$.

But now, the intersection of \mathbb{A} and an orbit of $G_{\mathcal{F}}^w$ through $\tilde{\pi}$ is an orbit of the Weyl group of \mathcal{F} (Lemma 3.3.b). Since $\tilde{\pi}(1) \in Y$, $(G_{\mathcal{F}}^w \cdot \tilde{\pi}(1)) \cap \mathbb{A} = \mu_0 + \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee$, for some $\mu_0 \in Y$. We choose such a $\mu_0 (\in \lambda + \sum_j \mathbb{Z}\alpha_j^\vee)$, so $\tilde{\pi}(1) = \mu_0 - a_i\alpha_i^\vee$ for some $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Now, set $\delta_i^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1)) = (q_i q_i')^{-a_i/2}$ and $\delta_*^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1)) = \delta^{1/2}(\mu_0)$. Then

$$\delta^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1)) = \delta_*^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1))\delta_i^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1)),$$

and $\delta_*^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1))$ is constant on the \mathcal{F} -Hecke paths in an orbit fulfilling the conditions. At the end of the day, Equation (7) is equivalent to

$$0 = \sum_{\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{C}} \delta_i^{1/2}(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(1)) \cdot \Gamma_i(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}), \quad (8)$$

where \mathcal{C} is the finite set of all \mathcal{F} -Hecke paths $\tilde{\pi}$ in \mathcal{O} such that $\tilde{\pi}(1) \in Y \subset \mathbb{A}$ and $\rho_2\tilde{\pi}(0) = 0$.

Remark. In some simple cases, *e.g.* when the $\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{O}$ are line segments, the set $\rho_2\mathcal{C} = \{\pi = \rho_2\tilde{\pi} \mid \tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{C}\}$ has a simple description: it is the ‘‘orbit’’ of some $\pi \in \rho_2\mathcal{C}$ under the action of the operators e_i, f_i of Littelmann [Li94], see also [GR08, 5.3.2]. So one may directly argue then with Formula 5, just considering the π in such a ‘‘Littelmann orbit’’. But this does not work in general. One may also notice that, for two different orbits $\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2$ as above, one may sometimes find $\tilde{\pi}_1, \tilde{\pi}_2$ in the corresponding sets $\mathcal{C}_1, \mathcal{C}_2$ with $\rho_2\tilde{\pi}_1 = \rho_2\tilde{\pi}_2$.

3.6 Simplify the path

To any \mathcal{F} -Hecke path $\tilde{\pi}$, we associate first $\mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\pi})$ the chamber of \mathcal{F} containing $\tilde{\pi}([0, 1])$, the germ in 0 of $\tilde{\pi}$ (we saw in 3.1 that $\alpha_i(\rho_2\tilde{\pi}'(0)) \neq 0$). Second, let $(\mathfrak{s}_1(\tilde{\pi}), \dots, \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\pi}))$ be the minimal gallery from $\tilde{\pi}(0)$ to $\mu = \tilde{\pi}(1)$, by this we mean the minimal gallery between the chamber containing $\tilde{\pi}(0)$ closest to μ and the chamber containing μ , closest to $\tilde{\pi}(0)$. Recall that the chambers of the extended tree are stripes isomorphic to $[0, 1] \times \mathbb{R}^{\dim V - 1}$ separated by walls of direction $\ker \alpha_i$. Let $M_0(\tilde{\pi})$ be the wall containing $\tilde{\pi}(0)$, $M_{-1}(\tilde{\pi})$ be the other wall of $\mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\pi})$, and recursively, for $j \geq 1$, let $M_j(\tilde{\pi})$ be the wall of $\mathfrak{s}_j(\tilde{\pi})$ distinct from $M_{j-1}(\tilde{\pi})$.

The simplification of $\tilde{\pi}$ is then the sequence $\mathfrak{s} = \sigma(\tilde{\pi}) = (\mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\pi}), \mathfrak{s}_1(\tilde{\pi}), \dots, \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\pi}), \tilde{\pi}(1) = \mu)$ of $n + 1$ stripes and a point. Up to conjugation by $G_{\mathcal{F}}^w$, this simplification only depends on n, μ and if $n \geq 1$, on whether or not $\mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\pi}) = \mathfrak{s}_1(\tilde{\pi})$.

Let us note that in Formula (8), the summands only depend on $\sigma(\tilde{\pi})$.

Now let $\tilde{\pi}$ and $\tilde{\eta}$ two \mathcal{F} -Hecke paths in \mathcal{C} such that $\sigma(\tilde{\pi}) = \sigma(\tilde{\eta})$. Then $\tilde{\pi} \in G_{\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\eta}), \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\eta})}^w \cdot \tilde{\eta}$, where $G_{\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\eta}), \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\eta})}^w$ is the fixer in $G_{\mathcal{F}}^w$ of $\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\eta})$ and $\mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\eta})$ and

$$\#\{\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{C} \mid \sigma(\tilde{\pi}) = \sigma(\tilde{\eta})\} = \#(G_{\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\eta}), \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\eta})}^w / G_{\mathcal{F}, \tilde{\eta}}^w).$$

Furthermore, if we let $\tilde{\pi} = \gamma \cdot \tilde{\eta}$ with $\gamma \in G_{\mathcal{F}}^w$, then the groups $G_{\mathcal{F}, \tilde{\pi}}^w$ and $G_{\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\pi}), \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\pi})}^w$ are the conjugates by γ , respectively, of $G_{\mathcal{F}, \tilde{\eta}}^w$ and $G_{\mathcal{F}, \mathfrak{s}_0(\tilde{\eta}), \mathfrak{s}_n(\tilde{\eta})}^w$. So, the cardinality of the set

$\{\tilde{\pi} \in \mathcal{C} \mid \sigma(\tilde{\pi}) = \sigma(\tilde{\eta})\}$ is the same for all $\tilde{\eta}$ in \mathcal{C} and we can factorize it in Formula (8). The latter is therefore equivalent to the equality

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in \sigma(\mathcal{C})} \delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \Gamma_i(\rho_2 \mathbf{s}), \quad (9)$$

where μ is the last element of \mathbf{s} and

$$\Gamma_i(\rho_2 \mathbf{s}) = \Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathbf{s}_0) = \begin{cases} c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) e^{r_i \mu} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) e^\mu & \text{if } \rho_2 \mathbf{s}_0 \in \rho_2(M_0)^+ \\ -e^\mu & \text{if } \rho_2 \mathbf{s}_0 \in \rho_2(M_0)^-. \end{cases}$$

where $\rho_2(M_0)^-$ (*resp.*, $\rho_2(M_0)^+$) is the half-apartment of \mathbb{A} limited by $\rho_2(M_0)$ and containing (*resp.*, non containing) $-\infty_{\mathcal{T}}$.

Note that if $\mathbf{s} = \sigma(\tilde{\pi})$, then $\pi'_+(0) = w' \cdot \lambda \Leftrightarrow \alpha_i(\pi'(0)) > 0 \Leftrightarrow \rho_2 \mathbf{s}_0 \in \rho_2(M_0)^+$.

Abstraction: A simplified path in \mathcal{T} is a sequence $\mathbf{s} = (\mathbf{s}_0, \mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n, \mu)$ of $n+1$ stripes and an element $\mu \in Y$, such that, for $n \geq 1$, \mathbf{s}_0 and \mathbf{s}_1 are stripes sharing a same wall M_0 of \mathcal{T} , $(\mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n)$ is a minimal gallery of stripes (from M_0 to \mathbf{s}_n) and the wall M_n of \mathbf{s}_n not shared with \mathbf{s}_{n-1} contains the element μ . Up to conjugation by $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$, such a simplified path \mathbf{s} depends only on n, μ and on whether or not $\mathbf{s}_0 = \mathbf{s}_1$.

Denote by \mathcal{C}_s the set of all simplified paths in an orbit of $G_{\mathcal{T}}^w$ such that moreover, $\rho_2(M_0) = \ker \alpha_i$ and $\mu \in \mathbb{A}$. By Lemma 3.3.b μ is in $\mu_0 + \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee$, for some fixed $\mu_0 \in Y \subset \mathbb{A}$. Clearly an example of such a \mathcal{C}_s is $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$. So the expected Formula 9 is a consequence of the following Formula:

$$0 = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{C}_s} \delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \Gamma_i(\rho_2 \mathbf{s}), \quad (10)$$

Note also that this requirement is a bit stronger since we do not ask that \mathcal{C}_s may be written $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$.

3.7 Last computations

1) Let $\mathbf{s} = (\mathbf{s}_0, \mathbf{s}_1, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n, \mu)$ be a sequence in \mathcal{C}_s . Denote the sequence of walls that bound the stripes by M_j , for $-1 \leq j \leq n$, where M_j and M_{j+1} are the walls of \mathbf{s}_{j+1} . Since M_n is in \mathbb{A} , let $k(\mathbf{s})$ in $\{-1, 0, \dots, n\}$ be the smallest integer k such that M_k belongs to the half-apartment $D_{-\infty}$ in \mathbb{A} bounded by M_n and containing $-\infty_{\mathcal{T}}$. When $\mathbf{s}_0 = \mathbf{s}_1$ and $M_0 \subset D_{-\infty}$, then $M_{-1} = M_1 \subset D_{-\infty}$, but we set $k(\mathbf{s}) = 0$. This integer $k(\mathbf{s})$ determines completely $\rho_2(\mathbf{s})$ and allows to split the set \mathcal{C}_s into disjoint subsets $\{\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{C}_s \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\}$. So Formula (10) is equivalent to

$$0 = \sum_{k=-1(0)}^n \#\{\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{C}_s \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\} \delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathbf{s}_0), \quad (11)$$

where μ is the same for all \mathbf{s} in $\{\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{C}_s \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\}$, and where $k = -1(0)$ means that the sum starts at -1 if $\mathbf{s}_0 \neq \mathbf{s}_1$ and at 0 , otherwise.

We know already that, for each $\mathbf{s} \in \mathcal{C}_s$, $\mu \in \mu_0 + \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee$, for some fixed $\mu_0 \in Y \subset \mathbb{A}$. But clearly there is some $\mathbf{s}^0 \in \mathcal{C}_s$, such that the corresponding $\mathbf{s}_1^0, \dots, \mathbf{s}_n^0$ are in \mathbb{A} , more precisely $k(\mathbf{s}^0) \leq 0$. For such a \mathbf{s}^0 , $\alpha_i(\mu^0) = n$; this is this μ^0 that we choose to be μ_0 .

If $k(\mathbf{s}) = -1$, then the whole sequence $\mathbf{s} = \rho_2(\mathbf{s})$ is in \mathbb{A} and $\alpha_i(\mu) = n$. So $\mu = \mu_0$ and $\delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) = 1$. If $k \neq -1$, then $\alpha_i(\mu) = n - 2k$ and $\mu = \mu_0 - k\alpha_i^\vee$. So, in this case, $\delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) = \delta_i^{1/2}(\mu_0 - k\alpha_i^\vee) = (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k}$.

2) Let us now present the computations of the components of the sum above. First in the case $n = 0$.

k	$\#\{\mathbf{s} \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\}$	$\delta_i^{1/2}(\mu)$	$\Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathfrak{s}_0)/e^{\mu_0}$
-1	1	1	-1
0	q_i	1	$1/q_i$

So Formula (11) holds true in this case! Second, the case $n > 0$ and $\mathfrak{s}_0 \neq \mathfrak{s}_1$ reads as follows, taking into account that $r_i(\mu) = \mu_0 - (n - k)\alpha_i^\vee$.

k	$\#\{\mathbf{s} \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\}$	$\delta_i^{1/2}(\mu)$	$\Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathfrak{s}_0)/e^{\mu_0}$
-1	1	1	-1
0	$q_i - 1$	1	$c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)$
$0 < k < n$	$(q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)})q_i$	$(\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k}$	$c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-(n-k)\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}$
n	$q_i q_i'^{*n}$	$(\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-n}$	$c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee}$

Third, the table in the case $n > 0$ and $\mathfrak{s}_0 = \mathfrak{s}_1$ looks as follows.

k	$\#\{\mathbf{s} \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\}$	$\delta_i^{1/2}(\mu)$	$\Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathfrak{s}_0)/e^{\mu_0}$
0	1	1	$c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)$
$0 < k < n$	$q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)}$	$(\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k}$	$-e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}$
n	$q_i'^{*n}$	$(\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-n}$	$-e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee}$

To check that all these components sum up to zero, let us remark that if $n = \alpha_i(\mu_0)$ is odd, then $q_i = q_i'$. So we are reduced to two cases: first, n even, then $q_i = q_i'$. We give a detailed account of the first case, leaving the second one to the reader. Denote the right hand side of Formula (11) by *RHS*.

3) The case $n > 0$, $\mathfrak{s}_0 = \mathfrak{s}_1$ (and $n = 2\ell$).

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{RHS}{e^{\mu_0}} &= \frac{1}{e^{\mu_0}} \sum_{k=0}^n \#\{\mathbf{s} \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\} \delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) \cdot \Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathfrak{s}_0) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^n \#\{\mathbf{s} \mid k(\mathbf{s}) = k\} (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k} (-e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}) + c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)}) (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k} (-e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}) + c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) \\
&\quad + q_i'^{*n} (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-n} (-e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee}) \\
&= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)}) (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k} (-e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}) \\
&\quad + q_i'^{-1/2} (q_i'^{-1/2} - b(q_i'^{-1/2}, (q_i')^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})) e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + q_i'^{-1/2} b(q_i'^{-1/2}, (q_i')^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) - e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee}.
\end{aligned}$$

Next, note that if $k = 2s$, then $(q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)}) (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k} = (1 - q_i'^{-1})$ and if $k = 2t + 1$, then $(q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)}) (\sqrt{q_i q_i'})^{-k} = q_i'^{-1/2} (q_i'^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2})$. So, we split the last sum above into two sums:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*(k-1)}}{\sqrt{q_i q_i'}} (-e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}) &= \sum_{s=1}^{\ell-1} (1 - (q_i')^{-1}) (-e^{-2s\alpha_i^\vee}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{t=0}^{\ell-1} q_i'^{-1/2} (q_i'^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2}) (-e^{-(2t+1)\alpha_i^\vee}). \\
&= (1 - (q_i')^{-1}) \frac{1 - e^{-2(\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee}}{1 - e^{-2\alpha_i^\vee}} \\
&\quad + q_i'^{-1/2} (q_i'^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2}) \frac{e^{\alpha_i^\vee} - e^{-(2\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee}}{1 - e^{-2\alpha_i^\vee}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, remember that

$$b(q_i^{-1/2}, (q'_i)^{-1/2}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) = \frac{q_i^{-1/2} - q_i^{1/2} + ((q'_i)^{-1/2} - (q'_i)^{1/2})e^{\alpha_i^\vee}}{1 - e^{2\alpha_i^\vee}}$$

So we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{RHS(1-e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})}{e^{\mu_0}} &= (1 - (q_i)^{-1})(1 - e^{-2(\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee}) + q_i^{-1/2}(q_i^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2})(e^{\alpha_i^\vee} - e^{-(2\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + q_i^{-1/2}(q_i^{-1/2} - q_i^{1/2} + ((q'_i)^{-1/2} - (q'_i)^{1/2})e^{\alpha_i^\vee})(1 - e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + q_i^{-1}(1 - e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} - (1 - e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} \\ &= (1 - (q_i)^{-1})(1 - e^{-2(\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee}) + q_i^{-1/2}(q_i^{-1/2} - q_i^{1/2})(1 - e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + q_i^{-1}(1 - e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} - (1 - e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} \\ &= (1 - (q_i)^{-1})\left(1 - e^{-2(\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee} - 1 + e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} - (1 - e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee}\right) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The computation in the case n odd (hence $q_i = q'_i$) is similar and easier: one has not to cut the sum in an even and an odd sum.

4) The case $n > 0$, $\mathfrak{s}_0 \neq \mathfrak{s}_1$ (and $n = 2\ell$).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{RHS}{e^{\mu_0}} &= \frac{1}{e^{\mu_0}} \sum_{k=-1}^n \#\{\mathfrak{s} \mid k(\mathfrak{s}) = k\} \delta_i^{1/2}(\mu) \Gamma_i(\mu, \rho_2 \mathfrak{s}_0) \\ &= -1 + (q_i - 1)(c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)) + q_i(c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*k-1}) q_i (\sqrt{q_i q'_i})^{-k} (c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-(n-k)\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-k\alpha_i^\vee}) \end{aligned}$$

Considering the above formulas for $(q_i'^{*k} - q_i'^{*k-1})(\sqrt{q_i q'_i})^{-k}$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{RHS}{e^{\mu_0}} &= -1 + (q_i - 1)(c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)) + q_i(c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-n\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=1}^{\ell-1} (q_i - 1)(c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-(n-2s)\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-2s\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{t=0}^{\ell-1} q_i^{1/2}(q_i^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2})(c_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-(n-2t-1)\alpha_i^\vee} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)e^{-(2t+1)\alpha_i^\vee}) \end{aligned}$$

We use now $c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = q_i^{-1} - b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)$, so:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{RHS}{e^{\mu_0}} &= (q_i - 1)b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)(1 - e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee}) + q_i b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)(e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} - 1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=0}^{\ell-1} (q_i - 1)q_i^{-1}e^{-(n-2s)\alpha_i^\vee} \\ &\quad + \sum_{t=0}^{\ell-1} q_i^{-1/2}(q_i^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2})e^{-(n-2t-1)\alpha_i^\vee} \\ &\quad + \sum_{s=1}^{\ell-1} (q_i - 1)b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)(e^{-2s\alpha_i^\vee} - e^{-(n-2s)\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{t=0}^{\ell-1} q_i^{1/2}(q_i^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2})b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)(e^{-(2t+1)\alpha_i^\vee} - e^{-(n-2t-1)\alpha_i^\vee}) \end{aligned}$$

The last two sums are equal to zero, so, using the formula for $b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{RHS(1-e^{2\alpha_i^\vee})}{e^{\mu_0}} &= q_i^{-1/2}(q_i^{-1/2} - q_i^{1/2} + ((q'_i)^{-1/2} - (q'_i)^{1/2})e^{\alpha_i^\vee})(e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} - 1) \\ &\quad + (1 - q_i^{-1})(e^{-2\ell\alpha_i^\vee} - 1) + q_i^{-1/2}(q_i^{1/2} - q_i'^{-1/2})(e^{-(2\ell-1)\alpha_i^\vee} - e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The computation in the case n odd (hence $q_i = q'_i$) is similar and easier.

4 Representation of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra

The aim of this section is to define an action of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra introduced in [BaPGR16] via Demazure-Lusztig operators. In this section and the following two, we do not use the measure and all the results in the preceding sections, except subsections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.4.5 (for the definition of Y).

4.1 Notation

We shall work with the ring $R = \mathbb{Z}_\sigma := \mathbb{Z}[(\sigma_i^{\pm 1}, \sigma'_i)^{\pm 1}]_{i \in I}$ where the indeterminates σ_i, σ'_i (for $i \in I$) satisfy the following relations: if $\alpha_i(Y) = \mathbb{Z}$, then $\sigma_i = \sigma'_i$; if r_i and r_j are conjugated (i.e. if $\alpha_i(\alpha_j^\vee) = \alpha_j(\alpha_i^\vee) = -1$), then $\sigma_i = \sigma_j = \sigma'_i = \sigma'_j$. But we shall also consider the subring $\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma := \mathbb{Z}[(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i, \sigma_i \cdot (\sigma'_i)^{-1})_{i \in I}] \supset \mathbb{Z}[(\sigma_i^2)_{i \in I}]$. We may also introduce further equalities between the indeterminates σ_i, σ'_i , to be closer to the parameters q_i, q'_i of a specific measure. For example, the case of a split Kac-Moody group suggests to consider the equality of all σ_i, σ'_i to some indeterminate σ ; then \mathbb{Z}_σ (resp., \mathbb{Z}'_σ) becomes $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}]$ (resp., $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^2]$).

The above conditions on the σ_i, σ'_i enable us to define σ_α and σ'_α for all $\alpha \in \Phi$ by $\sigma_\alpha = \sigma_i$ and $\sigma'_\alpha = \sigma'_i$ as soon as $\alpha \in W^v \alpha_i$. For any reduced decomposition $w = r_{i_1} \dots r_{i_n}$ of $w \in W^v$, we get also that $\sigma_w := \prod_{k=1}^n \sigma_{i_k}$ is independent of the decomposition.

4.2 The Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$

In [BaPGR16] the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra, ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ is defined as an associative algebra in the following way.

We consider \mathbb{A} as in 1.2 and $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{A}) \supset W = W^v \rtimes Y \supset W^a$, with Y a discrete group of translations. We denote by ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ the free \mathbb{Z}_σ -module with basis $(Z^\lambda H_w)_{\lambda \in Y, w \in W^v}$. For short, we write $H_i = H_{r_i}, H_w = Z^0 H_w$ and $Z^\lambda = Z^\lambda H_e$, where e is the unit element in W^v (and $H_e = Z^0$ will be the multiplicative unit element in ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$).

Proposition. [BaPGR16, 6.2] *There exists a unique multiplication $*$ on ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ which makes it an associative unitary \mathbb{Z}_σ -algebra with unity H_e and satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) $\forall \lambda \in Y \quad \forall w \in W^v \quad Z^\lambda * H_w = Z^\lambda H_w$,
- (2) $\forall i \in I \quad \forall w \in W^v \quad H_i * H_w = H_{r_i w}$ if $\ell(r_i w) > \ell(w)$
 $H_i * H_w = (\sigma_i - \sigma_i^{-1})H_w + H_{r_i w}$ if $\ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)$,
- (3) $\forall \lambda \in Y \quad \forall \mu \in Y \quad Z^\lambda * Z^\mu = Z^{\lambda + \mu}$,
- (4) $\forall \lambda \in Y \quad \forall i \in I \quad H_i * Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)} * H_i = b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})(Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)})$.

1) This \mathbb{Z}_σ -algebra depends only on \mathbb{A} and Y (i.e. on \mathbb{A} and W) and is called the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra over \mathbb{Z}_σ (associated to \mathbb{A} and W). It follows from this proposition (and the remark 2) below) that we obtain a presentation of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ by generators $\{H_i, Z^\lambda\}_{i \in I, \lambda \in Y}$ and relations ((2), (3) and (4) above).

2) The sub-algebra with basis $(H_w)_{w \in W^v}$ is the so called ‘‘Hecke algebra of the group W^v over \mathbb{Z}_σ ’’ and is denoted by $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)$. This \mathbb{Z}_σ -algebra is generated by the $(H_i)_{i \in I}$; with relations the braid relations and $H_i^2 = (\sigma_i - \sigma_i^{-1})H_i + H_e$. We have also,

$$\begin{aligned} \forall w, w' \in W^v \quad H_w * H_{w'} &= H_{ww'} \quad \text{if } \ell(ww') = \ell(w) + \ell(w') \\ \forall i \in I \quad \forall w \in W^v \quad H_w * H_i &= H_{wr_i} * H_i * H_i = (\sigma_i - \sigma_i^{-1})H_w + H_{wr_i} \text{ if } \ell(wr_i) < \ell(w). \end{aligned}$$

3) The submodule $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(Y)$ with basis $(Z^\lambda)_{\lambda \in Y}$ is a commutative subalgebra which may be identified to $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y] = \{\sum_{\lambda \in Y} c_\lambda e^\lambda \mid c_\lambda = 0, \text{ except for a finite number of terms}\}$. In the following, we favor the isomorphism defined by $e^\lambda \mapsto Z^{-\lambda}$.

4) Let us define $T_i := \sigma_i H_i$ and $T_w = \sigma_w H_w$. So $(Z^\lambda * T_w)_{\lambda \in Y, w \in W^v}$ is a new \mathbb{Z}_σ -basis of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$. These new elements satisfy the following relations (for $i \in I, w \in W^v, \lambda \in Y$):

$$\begin{aligned} T_i * T_w &= T_{r_i w} \text{ if } \ell(r_i w) > \ell(w) \text{ and } T_i * T_w = (\sigma_i^2 - 1)T_w + \sigma_i^2 T_{r_i w} \text{ if } \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w), \\ T_i * Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)} * T_i &= b'(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})(Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)}); \end{aligned}$$

where $b'(t, u; z) = t.b(t, u; z) = \frac{(t^2-1)+(t.u-t.u^{-1})z}{1-z^2}$.

So these elements generate a \mathbb{Z}'_σ -algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma}$ which is also given by generators and relations. Clearly ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} = {}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma$.

5) There are several involutive automorphisms or anti-automorphisms of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$:

a) We already remarked in [BaPGR16] that

$$Z^\lambda * H_i - H_i * Z^{r_i(\lambda)} = H_i * Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)} * H_i = b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})(Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)})$$

(just replace λ by $r_i(\lambda)$ in 4.2 (4)). So we deduce from 1) above that the algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ is \mathbb{Z}_σ -isomorphic to its opposite: the \mathbb{Z}_σ -linear map $\mathfrak{i} : {}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \rightarrow {}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}, Z^\lambda H_w \mapsto H_{w^{-1}} * Z^\lambda$ is an involutive \mathbb{Z}_σ -anti-automorphism.

b) Clearly \mathbb{Z}_σ has a commutative group of involutive automorphisms $\varphi_{\underline{\varepsilon}, \underline{\eta}, \underline{\eta}'}$ (for $\underline{\varepsilon} = (\varepsilon_i)_{i \in I}, \underline{\eta} = (\eta_i)_{i \in I}, \underline{\eta}' = (\eta'_i)_{i \in I} \in \{\pm 1\}^I$, with $\varepsilon_i = \varepsilon_j, \eta_i = \eta_j = \eta'_i = \eta'_j$ if $\sigma_i = \sigma_j$ and $\eta_i = \eta'_i$ if $\sigma_i = \sigma'_i$), sending σ_i to $\varepsilon_i \eta_i \sigma_i^{\eta_i}$ and σ'_i to $\varepsilon_i \eta'_i (\sigma'_i)^{\eta'_i}$ (hence also $b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})$ to $\varepsilon_i b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})$). This group acts equivariantly on the \mathbb{Z}_σ -algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$: $\varphi_{\underline{\varepsilon}, \underline{\eta}, \underline{\eta}'}$ sends Z^λ to Z^λ and H_i to $\varepsilon_i H_i$. Two of these automorphisms are particularly interesting $\mathfrak{b} = \varphi_{\underline{\varepsilon}, \underline{\eta}, \underline{\eta}'}$ for $\varepsilon_i = 1, \eta_i = \eta'_i = -1$ for any i and $\mathfrak{c} = \varphi_{\underline{\varepsilon}, \underline{\eta}, \underline{\eta}'}$ for $\varepsilon_i = \eta_i = \eta'_i = -1$ for any i .

c) There is an involutive \mathbb{Z}_σ -anti-automorphism \mathfrak{a} (resp., \mathbb{Z}_σ -automorphism $\mathfrak{a}' = \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$) of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ sending Z^λ to $Z^{-\lambda}$ (for $\lambda \in Y$) and H_i to $(\sigma_i - \sigma_i^{-1}) - H_i = -H_i^{-1}$ (for $i \in I$). This is a consequence of the definition of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ by generators and relations. We leave to the reader the verification that (4) is satisfied by $\mathfrak{a}(Z^\lambda)$ and $\mathfrak{a}(H_i)$ (4 cases to consider, according to the parity and sign of $\alpha_i(\lambda)$).

d) Then $\mathfrak{d} = \mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{a}' = \mathfrak{j}\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{i}$ is an involutive automorphism: $\mathfrak{d}(h) = \bar{h}$, with $\bar{\sigma}_i = \sigma_i^{-1}$, $\bar{\sigma}'_i = (\sigma'_i)^{-1}$, $\bar{Z}^\lambda = Z^{-\lambda}$, $\bar{H}_i = H_i^{-1}$ and $\bar{H}_w = H_{w^{-1}}^{-1}$. Its restriction to $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)$ is the Kazhdan-Lusztig involution.

6) With notation of Section 1, consider the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \sigma_i \mapsto \sqrt{q_i}, \sigma'_i \mapsto \sqrt{q'_i}$. We saw in [BaPGR16] that ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}} = \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} {}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ contains a subalgebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ (with \mathbb{R} -basis $Z^\lambda H_w$ for $\lambda \in Y^+$ and $w \in W^v$), isomorphic to the Iwahori-Hecke algebra ${}^I\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$.

We saw in 2.3.c) that the negative Iwahori-Hecke algebra ${}^I\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^-$ is anti-isomorphic to ${}^I\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^+$ via a map ι . So, using the anti-isomorphism \mathfrak{a} above, we see that ${}^I\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^-$ is isomorphic to the \mathbb{R} -subalgebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^-$ of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{R}}$, generated by the Z^λ and H_i for $\lambda \in -Y^+$ and $i \in I$.

4.3 The algebra $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$

We may replace \mathbb{Z}_σ by \mathbb{Z}'_σ everywhere in this subsection.

4.3.1 The algebra $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$

We consider, for any $w \in W^v$, the completion $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -wQ_+^\vee]]$ of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$ (in the direction of $-wQ_+^\vee$) as the algebra consisting of all infinite formal sums $f = \sum_{y \in Y} a_y e^y$ (with $a_y \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma$) such that $\text{supp}(f) := \{y \in Y \mid a_y \neq 0\} \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - wQ_+^\vee)$ for some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in Y$. We may also consider the subalgebra $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-wQ_+^\vee]]$ of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -wQ_+^\vee]]$ consisting of the infinite formal sums f such that $\text{supp}(f) \subset -wQ_+^\vee$. We denote the field of fractions of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$ by $Fr(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y])$ and consider

$$\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y) = \left(\bigcap_{w \in W^v} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -wQ_+^\vee]] \right) \cap Fr(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]) \quad (12)$$

which clearly is an algebra. Typical elements of this algebra are given using the functions b and c defined at the beginning of 3:

$$b(t, u; z) = \frac{(t - t^{-1}) + (u - u^{-1})z}{1 - z^2}, \quad c(t, u; z) = t - b(t, u; z). \quad (13)$$

Indeed, for $\alpha \in \Phi$ (with, as before $\sigma_\alpha = \sigma_i$ and $\sigma'_\alpha = \sigma'_i$ when $\alpha \in W^v \alpha_i$), we set

$$\begin{cases} b(\alpha^\vee) = b(\sigma_\alpha, \sigma'_\alpha; e^{\alpha^\vee}), & b'(\alpha^\vee) = \sigma_\alpha b(\alpha^\vee) \\ c(\alpha^\vee) = c(\sigma_\alpha, \sigma'_\alpha; e^{\alpha^\vee}) = \sigma_\alpha - b(\alpha^\vee), & c'(\alpha^\vee) = \sigma_\alpha c(\alpha^\vee). \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

Let us check that, for any $\alpha \in \Phi$, $b(\alpha^\vee)$ and $c(\alpha^\vee)$ are in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$. Indeed (these details will be useful later), if $\alpha^\vee \in -Q_+^\vee \cap \Phi^\vee$, then

$$b(\alpha^\vee) = \left((\sigma_\alpha - \sigma_\alpha^{-1}) + (\sigma'_\alpha - \sigma'_\alpha^{-1})e^{\alpha^\vee} \right) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{2k\alpha^\vee} \in \sigma_\alpha^{-1} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{2\alpha^\vee}]] \subset \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]] \quad (15)$$

If $\alpha^\vee \in Q_+^\vee \cap \Phi^\vee$, then

$$\begin{cases} b(\alpha^\vee) = -e^{-\alpha^\vee} \left((\sigma_\alpha - \sigma_\alpha^{-1})e^{-\alpha^\vee} + (\sigma'_\alpha - \sigma'_\alpha^{-1}) \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-2k\alpha^\vee} \right) \\ \in \sigma_\alpha^{-1} e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{-2\alpha^\vee}]] \subset e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]. \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

By (13) and (16), for $\alpha^\vee \in Q_+^\vee \cap \Phi^\vee$:

$$c(\alpha^\vee) - \sigma_\alpha = -b(\alpha^\vee) \in \sigma_\alpha^{-1} e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{-2\alpha^\vee}]] \subset e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]] \quad (17)$$

by (4), and (16), for $\alpha^\vee \in -Q_+^\vee \cap \Phi^\vee$:

$$c(\alpha^\vee) - \sigma_\alpha^{-1} = b(\sigma_\alpha, \sigma'_\alpha; e^{-\alpha^\vee}) \in \sigma_\alpha^{-1} e^{\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{2\alpha^\vee}]] \subset e^{\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]] \quad (18)$$

Therefore, for $\alpha^\vee \in \Phi^\vee$ and any $w \in W^v$, $b(w^{-1}\alpha^\vee) = b(\sigma_\alpha, \sigma'_\alpha; e^{w^{-1}\alpha^\vee})$ and $c(w^{-1}\alpha^\vee) = c(\sigma_\alpha, \sigma'_\alpha; e^{w^{-1}\alpha^\vee})$ are in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$, so

$$b(\alpha^\vee) \text{ and } c(\alpha^\vee) \text{ are in } \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w(Q_+^\vee)]] \subset \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -w(Q_+^\vee)]]. \quad (19)$$

And we can say that

$$b(\alpha^\vee) \text{ and } c(\alpha^\vee) \text{ are in } \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y), \quad b'(\alpha^\vee) \text{ and } c'(\alpha^\vee) \text{ are in } \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma(Y). \quad (20)$$

4.3.2 The algebra $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$

Now, we set

$$\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v] := \left\{ \sum_{w \in F} f_w[w] \mid F \text{ is a finite subset of } W^v, f_w \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y) \right\} \quad (21)$$

and we can see that it is an algebra for the multiplication rule

$$\left(\sum_{w \in F} c_w[w] \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{v \in F'} d_v[v] \right) = \sum_{(w,v) \in F \times F'} c_w({}^w d_v)[wv],$$

where ${}^w d_v = {}^w (\sum_{y \in Y} a_y e^y) = \sum_{y \in Y} a_y e^{wy}$.

This algebra $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$ acts on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$; explicitly, for F a finite subset of W^v and $\sum_{y \in Y} a_y e^y \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$, we have:

$$\left(\sum_{w \in F} c_w[w] \right) * \left(\sum_{y \in Y} a_y e^y \right) = \sum_{w \in F} \sum_{y \in Y} c_w a_y e^{wy}. \quad (22)$$

Lemma. *Consider the morphism of algebras defined by this action:*

$$\phi : \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v] \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)). \quad (23)$$

Then ϕ is injective. Actually, the morphism

$$\phi_1 : \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v] \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y], \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)) \quad (24)$$

is already an injection, where $\phi_1(C)$ denotes the restriction of $\phi(C)$ to $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$.

Proof. Indeed, let us consider $C = \sum_{w \in F} \left(\sum_{\lambda \in \cup_{\mu \in F_w} \mu - Q_+^Y} c_{w,\lambda} e^\lambda \right) [w] \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$ where F is a

finite subset of W^v and F_w finite subsets of Y with some $(w_1, \lambda_1) \in F \times F_{w_1}$ such that $c_{w_1, \lambda_1} \neq 0$. Let us choose $\nu \in Y$ such that for all $i \in I$, $\alpha_i(\nu) \geq 1$ and $N = 1 + \max_{\lambda \in \cup_{F_w} F_w} (\text{ht}(\lambda)) + |\text{ht}(\lambda_1)|$,

then $\phi_1(C)(e^{Nw_1^{-1}(\nu)}) \neq 0$. In fact, with such choices, in the calculus of $C * e^{Nw_1^{-1}(\nu)}$, we can see that for $w \neq w_1$, we have

$$\text{ht}(\lambda + w(Nw_1^{-1}(\nu))) < \text{ht}(\lambda_1 + w_1(Nw_1^{-1}(\nu)))$$

and so no term in the sum can cancel the coefficient c_{w_1, λ_1} of $e^{\lambda_1 + N\nu}$. \square

4.4 Actions of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$

4.4.1 An homomorphism of algebras

We are first going to define an action of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$. To do that, we follow the idea in [Ma03]. By the definition of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra, we have an isomorphism of \mathbb{Z}_σ -modules ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \cong \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)$ given by $Z^\lambda H_w \mapsto e^{-\lambda} \otimes H_w$. If M is a left $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)$ -module, we may consider the induced ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ -module structure on ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)} M \cong \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} M$, where the \mathbb{Z}_σ -linear isomorphism is given by:

$$\sum_{\lambda, w} a_{\lambda, w} Z^\lambda H_w \otimes m \mapsto \sum_{\lambda, w} a_{\lambda, w} e^{-\lambda} \otimes H_w m,$$

where $\lambda \in Y$, $w \in W^v$ and $m \in M$ with only finitely many non-zero terms $a_{\lambda,w}$.

By (4) in Proposition 4.2,

$$\begin{aligned} H_i.(Z^\lambda H_w \otimes m) &= (H_i * Z^\lambda * H_w) \otimes m \\ &= (Z^{r_i(\lambda)} * H_i * H_w) \otimes m + b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})(Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)}) * H_w \otimes m \\ &= Z^{r_i(\lambda)} \otimes (H_i * H_w).m + b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; Z^{-\alpha_i^\vee})(Z^\lambda - Z^{r_i(\lambda)}) \otimes H_w.m. \end{aligned}$$

So in terms of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} M$, changing λ in $-\lambda$ above,

$$(*) H_i.(e^\lambda \otimes H_w.m) = e^{r_i(\lambda)} \otimes (H_i * H_w).m + b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})(e^\lambda - e^{r_i(\lambda)}) \otimes H_w.m.$$

The remark 4.2 2) and the conditions on the σ_i ensure that we define a structure of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)$ -module on $M = \mathbb{Z}_\sigma$ by setting $H_i.1 = \sigma_i$ for all $i \in I$. The construction above gives us an action of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ on ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \otimes_{\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma \cong \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$ seen as an $\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(W^v)$ -module. The action of H_i can then be written as:

$$(*) H_i.(e^\lambda \otimes 1) = \sigma_i e^{r_i(\lambda)} \otimes 1 + b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})(e^\lambda - e^{r_i(\lambda)}) \otimes 1.$$

And so, we can define, an algebra morphism

$$\varphi : {}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]) \quad (25)$$

by

$$\begin{aligned} \forall i \in I, \quad \varphi(H_i)(f) &= \sigma_i r_i f + b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})(f - r_i f) \\ \forall \lambda \in Y, \quad \varphi(Z^\lambda)(f) &= e^{-\lambda} f \end{aligned}$$

for $f = \sum a_y e^y \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$.

Using function c , we can rewrite (*) in:

$$\begin{aligned} (*) H_i.(e^\lambda \otimes 1) &= c(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) e^{r_i(\lambda)} \otimes 1 + b(\sigma_i, \sigma'_i; e^{\alpha_i^\vee}) e^\lambda \otimes 1 \\ &= c(\alpha_i^\vee) e^{r_i(\lambda)} \otimes 1 + b(\alpha_i^\vee) e^\lambda \otimes 1. \end{aligned}$$

Now, thanks to the discussion in 4.3.1, for each $i \in I$ (resp. each $\lambda \in Y$), the element $h'_i := c(\alpha_i^\vee)[r_i] + b(\alpha_i^\vee)[e]$ (resp. $e^{-\lambda}$) lies in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$, stabilizes $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]$ for the action ϕ , cf.(22), and induces on it $\varphi(H_i)$ (resp. $\varphi(Z^\lambda)$) cf.(25). As ϕ_1 is injective, cf.(24), we get that $(h'_i)_{i \in I}$ and $(e^{-\lambda})_{\lambda \in Y}$ satisfy the same relations as $(H_i)_{i \in I}$ and $(Z^\lambda)_{\lambda \in Y}$ of Proposition 4.2. So, by the Remark 4.2 1), we can define an algebra homomorphism by

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi : {}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v] \\ H_i &\mapsto c(\alpha_i^\vee)[r_i] + b(\alpha_i^\vee)[e] \\ Z^\lambda &\mapsto e^{-\lambda}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

We are going to prove now that Ψ is an injective map and so we will be able to identify ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ and $\Psi({}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma})$ and consider the action of $\Psi({}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma})$ given by ϕ (cf. (23)) on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$ as an action of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra.

4.4.2 An explicit formula for $\Psi(H_w)$

First we need to give an explicit formula for $\Psi(H_w)$ with $w \in W^v$, we introduce new notation. For $w \in W^v$ given with a reduced decomposition $w = r_{i_1} r_{i_2} \dots r_{i_n}$, we will consider for any subset J of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and any $1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\begin{aligned} v_k^J &:= \prod_{\substack{1 \leq p \leq k \\ p \notin J}} r_{i_p} \\ w_k^J &:= \prod_{\substack{1 \leq p \leq k \\ p \notin J}} r_{i_p} \prod_{k+1 \leq p \leq n} r_{i_p} \\ w^J &:= w_n^J = v_n^J. \end{aligned} \tag{27}$$

With this notation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(H_w) &= \prod_{k=1}^{k=n} \left(c(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)[r_{i_k}] + b(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)[e] \right) = \sum_{J \subset [1, \dots, n]} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} \widetilde{d}_k^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee) \right), \\ \text{where } \widetilde{d}_k^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee) &= \begin{cases} c(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)[r_{i_k}] & \text{if } k \notin J \\ b(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)[e] & \text{if } k \in J \end{cases}, \text{ and so} \\ \Psi(H_w) &= \sum_{J \subset [1, \dots, n]} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \right) [w^J] \end{aligned} \tag{28}$$

$$\text{with } d_k^J(\beta^\vee) = \begin{cases} c(\beta^\vee) & \text{if } k \notin J \\ b(\beta^\vee) & \text{if } k \in J. \end{cases} \tag{29}$$

Remark. In Expression (28), the term corresponding to $J = \emptyset$ is $\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} c(v_{k-1}^\emptyset(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee))[w]$. By (17) and (18), $\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} c(v_{k-1}^\emptyset(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$. As the decomposition $w = r_{i_1} r_{i_2} \dots r_{i_n}$ is reduced, so is the decomposition $v_{k-1}^\emptyset r_{i_k} = r_{i_1} r_{i_2} \dots r_{i_k}$ and we know that $v_{k-1}^\emptyset(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee) \in Q_+^\vee$.

Thus, the coefficient of the term of height 0 in the above product is $\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} \sigma_{i_k}$.

4.4.3 The action of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$

We can now prove that Ψ is an injective map. Consider an element $C = \sum_{w \in F} \sum_{\lambda \in F_w} k_{\lambda, w} Z^\lambda H_w$ of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} \setminus \{0\}$ with F is a finite subset of W^v and for $w \in F$, F_w a finite subset of Y such that $k_{\lambda, w} \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma \setminus \{0\}$ if $w \in F$ and $\lambda \in F_w$. Let us choose w_h an element of highest length of F and λ_0 of minimal height in F_{w_h} . Then we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(C) &= \Psi \left(\sum_{w \in F} \sum_{\lambda \in F_w} k_{\lambda, w} Z^\lambda H_w \right) \\ &= \sum_{w \in F} \sum_{\lambda \in F_w} k_{\lambda, w} e^{-\lambda} \Psi(H_w). \end{aligned}$$

By maximality of $\ell(w_h)$ and (28), the coefficient of $[w_h]$ in $\Psi(C)$ (seen in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$) only comes from the terms in $\Psi(H_{w_h})$ and more precisely those corresponding to $J = \emptyset$ in that decomposition. By the remark 4.4.2, this coefficient is the sum of $\left(\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} \sigma_{i_k}\right) k_{\lambda_0, w_h} e^{-\lambda_0} \neq 0$ and others terms in $e^{-\mu}$ with $\mu \in (F_{w_h} + Q_+^\vee) \setminus \{\lambda_0\}$ all of height greater than that of λ_0 . So, $\Psi(C) \neq 0$.

Conclusion

Using (26) and the injectivity of Ψ , we now identify an element of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ and its image by Ψ in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$ and so consider, by (22), the action of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$, called the Cherednik representation of the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra, see [Che95, Th. 2.3]. We get also clearly a representation of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma}$ on $\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma(Y)$. In particular $T_i = \sigma_i.H_i = \Psi(T_i) = c'(\alpha_i^\vee)[r_i] + b'(\alpha_i^\vee)[e]$ acts on $\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma(Y)$ and $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$.

The element $H_i = \Psi(H_i)$, viewed as an operator on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$, is often called a Demazure-Lusztig operator, see *e.g.* [Che95] or [PaP17].

4.5 An evaluation of $H_w = \Psi(H_w)$

1) Using the previous identification, we have

$$H_w = \sum_{J \subset [1, \dots, n]} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \right) [w^J]. \quad (30)$$

Since for any $w_0 \in W^v$, each $d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]]$ cf.(19), H_w is an element of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]][W^v]$. In fact, by (16) and (29), we can say that

$$d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \in e^{-v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]] \text{ whenever } k \in J \text{ and } w_0^{-1}(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \in Q_+^\vee. \quad (31)$$

So,

$$\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \in e^{-\sum_k v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]] = e^{w_0(w_0^{-1}(-\sum_k v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)))} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]] \quad (32)$$

where the sum runs over the $k \in J$ such that $w_0^{-1}(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \in Q_+^\vee$.

2) To be able to write more precisely this expression in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]]$, we are going to prove the following proposition with arguments using galleries in \mathbb{A}^v . The aim of the proposition is to give us some information on the "height" of $w_0^{-1}(-\sum_k v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee))$ in relation with the difference in length of w and w^J .

Proposition. For $r_{i_1} \dots r_{i_n}$ a reduced decomposition of $w \in W^v$ and J a subset of $[1, \dots, n]$, with the notation of (27),

$$2ht \left(\sum_{\substack{k \in J \\ w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee) \in Q_+}} w_0^{-1}(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \right) \geq \ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w^J).$$

Remark. This technical result has a nice geometric interpretation for $w_0 = 1$.

If a gallery $(C_0 = C_f^v, C_1, C_2, \dots, C_n)$ of type (i_1, \dots, i_n) where the decomposition $r_{i_1} \dots r_{i_n}$ is reduced, is not minimal, then $n - d(C_0, C_n)$ is at most twice the number of walls crossed by the gallery in a direction opposite to C_0 , each wall $\ker \alpha$ being counted with a multiplicity equal to the height of the coroot α^\vee .

Proof. In the standard vectorial apartment \mathbb{A}^v , we consider the minimal gallery Γ^0 from C_f^v to wC_f^v of length n and of type (i_1, \dots, i_n) . More explicitly,

$$\Gamma^0 = \left(C_0^0 = C_f^v, C_1^0 = r_{i_1}(C_0^0), C_2^0 = r_{i_1}r_{i_2}(C_0^0), \dots, C_n^0 = r_{i_1}r_{i_2} \dots r_{i_n}(C_0^0) \right).$$

We construct a finite sequence of galleries $(\Gamma^k)_{k \in [0, \dots, n]}$ such that $\Gamma^k = (C_0^k, C_1^k, C_2^k, \dots, C_n^k)$ for $k \geq 1$ is a gallery from $C_0^k := C_0^0 = C_f^v$ to $C_n^k := w_k^J(C_f^v)$ of type (i_1, \dots, i_n) , as follows :

if $k \notin J$, $\Gamma^k = \Gamma^{k-1}$,

if $k \in J$, Γ^k is obtained from Γ^{k-1} by a folding :

for $p \leq k-1$, $C_p^k = C_p^{k-1}$,

for $p \geq k$, $C_p^k = r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} C_p^{k-1}$ (in particular $C_k^k = C_{k-1}^{k-1} = v_k^J(C_0^0)$ and $C_n^k = w_k^J(C_0^0)$).

Using the distance between two chambers, we have, for all $k \in [0, \dots, n]$,

$$\ell(w_0^{-1}w_k^J) = d(C_f^v, w_0^{-1}w_k^J(C_f^v)) = d(w_0(C_f^v), w_k^J(C_f^v)) = d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^k).$$

And so,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w^J) &= d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^0) - d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^n) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{k=n} d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) - d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^k) \\ &= \sum_{k \in J} d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) - d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^k) \\ &= \sum_{k \in J} d(C_f^v, w_0^{-1}w_{k-1}^J(C_f^v)) - d(C_f^v, w_0^{-1}w_k^J(C_f^v)) \\ &= \sum_{k \in J} \ell(w_0^{-1}w_{k-1}^J) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w_k^J). \end{aligned}$$

If $k \in J$ and $w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_-$, then $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})(w_0(C_f^v)) < 0$, so the chambers $w_0(C_f^v)$ and C_n^{k-1} are on the same side of the wall $\ker(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}))$, as $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})$ is positive on C_{k-1}^{k-1} and negative on C_p^{k-1} for $p \geq k$ (because the gallery Γ^{k-1} is stretched between C_{k-1}^{k-1} and C_n^{k-1}). So, for $k \in J$ and $w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_-$,

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(w_0^{-1}w_{k-1}^J) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w_k^J) &= d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) - d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^k) \\ &= d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) - d(w_0(C_f^v), r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} C_n^{k-1}) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

With this result, we obtain the upper bound

$$\ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w^J) \leq \sum_{\substack{k \in J \\ w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_+}} \ell(w_0^{-1}w_{k-1}^J) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w_k^J).$$

If $k \in J$ and $w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_+$, we get by the triangle inequality,

$$\begin{aligned} d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) - d(w_0(C_f^v), r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} C_n^{k-1}) &= d(w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) - d(r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} w_0(C_f^v), C_n^{k-1}) \\ &\leq d(w_0(C_f^v), r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} w_0(C_f^v)). \end{aligned}$$

And we can write finally

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(w_0^{-1}w_{k-1}^J) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w_k^J) &= d(w_0 C_f^v, C_n^{k-1}) - d(w_0 C_f^v, r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} C_n^{k-1}) \leq d(w_0 C_f^v, r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} w_0 C_f^v) \\ &\leq d(C_f^v, w_0^{-1} r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} w_0 C_f^v) \\ &\leq d(C_f^v, r_{w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} C_f^v) \\ &\leq \ell(r_{w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}). \end{aligned}$$

We use a little lemma (proven just later) to conclude that

$$\ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w^J) \leq 2\text{ht} \left(\sum_{\substack{k \in J \\ w_0^{-1}v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee) \in Q_+}} w_0^{-1}(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \right).$$

□

Lemma. *If α is a real positive root, then $\ell(r_\alpha) \leq 2\text{ht}(\alpha^\vee)$.*

Proof. It is possible to find (j_1, j_2, \dots, j_q) such that $r_{j_{q-1}} \dots r_{j_1}(\alpha^\vee) = \alpha_{j_q}^\vee$ with for all $2 \leq h \leq q-1$, $\alpha_{j_h}(r_{j_{h-1}} \dots r_{j_1}(\alpha^\vee)) > 0$ and $\alpha_{j_1}(\alpha^\vee) > 0$. We have $r_{j_{h-1}} \dots r_{j_1}(\alpha^\vee) - r_{j_h} r_{j_{h-1}} \dots r_{j_1}(\alpha^\vee) \in Q_+^\vee \setminus \{0\}$ so obviously $q \leq \text{ht}(\alpha^\vee)$. Then $r_\alpha = r_{j_1} \dots r_{j_{q-1}} r_{j_q} r_{j_{q-1}} \dots r_{j_1}$ so $\ell(r_\alpha) \leq 2q - 1 \leq 2\text{ht}(\alpha^\vee)$. □

3) Using Proposition 4.5.2) and (32), we have in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -w_0 Q_+^\vee]]$,

$$\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) =: \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee \\ 2\text{ht}(\lambda) \geq \ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w^J)}} d_{J,\lambda,w_0}^w e^{-w_0\lambda} \quad \text{with some } d_{J,\lambda,w_0}^w \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma. \quad (33)$$

We can now, rewrite the expression (30) in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -w_0 Q_+^\vee]]$,

$$H_w = \sum_{J \subset [1, \dots, n]} \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee \\ 2\text{ht}(\lambda) \geq \ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}w^J)}} d_{J,\lambda,w_0}^w e^{-w_0\lambda} [w^J].$$

With the notation \leq_B for the Bruhat order, if $v \leq_B w$ there exists J such that $w^J = v$, so we have the equality

$$H_w =: \sum_{v \leq_B w} \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} k_{v,\lambda,w_0}^w e^{-w_0\lambda}[v] \quad (34)$$

for some $k_{v,\lambda,w_0}^w \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma$ and $k_{v,\lambda,w_0}^w = 0$ when $2\text{ht}(\lambda) < \ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}v)$. In the last expression, we have written $H_w \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0Q_+^\vee]][W^v]$ by grouping the terms J that correspond to the same element $v = w^J$ with $v \leq_B w$.

In particular, if we consider the case $w_0 = e$ and $v = e$, the coefficient of $[e]$ in the sum (34) is $\sum_{\substack{J \subset [1,\dots,n] \\ w^J = e}} \sum_{\substack{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee \\ 2\text{ht}(\lambda) \geq \ell(w)}} d_{J,\lambda,e}^w e^{-\lambda}$. And more specifically,

the coefficient (in \mathbb{Z}_σ) of $e^0[e]$ is $k_{e,0,e}^w = 0$ if $w \neq e$. When $w = e$, one has $H_e = [e]$. (35)

5 Symmetrizers and Cherednik's identity

The first aim of this section is to give a sense to the T -symmetrizer $P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} T_w = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w$ as an element of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, where $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$ is a completion of the algebra $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)$ defined below and $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$ is the $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$ -module of all formal expressions $\sum_{w \in W^v} a_w[w]$ with $a_w \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$. We also introduce in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$ a Δ -symmetrizer \mathcal{I}_σ and prove its proportionality with P_σ .

5.1 Definition of the T -symmetrizer P_σ

For any $N \in \mathbb{N}$, we set $W_N^v = \{w \in W^v \mid \ell(w) \leq N\}$ and we consider the element of ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$,

$$P_\sigma^N = \sum_{w \in W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w. \quad (36)$$

And so by (34), we have, in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0Q_+^\vee]][W^v]$,

$$\begin{aligned} P_\sigma^N &= \sum_{w \in W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w = \sum_{w \in W_N^v} \sigma_w \sum_{v \leq_B w} \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} k_{v,\lambda,w_0}^w e^{-w_0\lambda}[v] \\ &= \sum_{v \in W_N^v} \sum_{\substack{w \in W_N^v \\ v \leq_B w}} \sigma_w \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} k_{v,\lambda,w_0}^w e^{-w_0\lambda}[v] \end{aligned}$$

And so, we have

$$P_\sigma^N = \sum_{v \in W_N^v} \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} C_{v,\lambda;w_0}^N e^{-w_0\lambda}[v] \quad (37)$$

with

$$C_{v,\lambda;w_0}^N = \sum_{w \in W_N^v \mid v \leq_B w} \sigma_w k_{v,\lambda,w_0}^w. \quad (38)$$

Now, by (34), we can say that, for given $w_0 \in W^v$, $v \in W^v$ and $\lambda \in Q_+^\vee$, the elements $w \in W^v$ which have a contribution to the coefficient $C_{v,\lambda;w_0}^N$ (for N arbitrary large) are such

that $\ell(w_0^{-1}w) - \ell(w_0^{-1}v) \leq 2\text{ht}(\lambda)$. Such a w is in $w_0W^v_{2\text{ht}(\lambda)+\ell(w_0^{-1}v)}$ which is a finite set. Therefore, the coefficient $C_{v,\lambda;w_0}^N$ is independent of N for N large enough. Based on the formula (37), we can now consider, for any $w_0 \in W^v$,

$$P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w = \sum_{v \in W^v} \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} C_{v,\lambda;w_0} e^{-w_0\lambda}[v] \text{ with } C_{v,\lambda;w_0} = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} C_{v,\lambda;w_0}^N. \quad (39)$$

Remarks. 1) Let us notice that, using (35) and equality $P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w$, we find that $C_{e,0;e}$ is 1, as $\sigma_e H_e$ is the only term which has a contribution to the coefficient of $e^0[e]$.

2) For each N , and each $w_0 \in W^v$, P_σ^N is an element of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y)[W^v]$ but the coefficient of $[v]$ in P_σ , $\sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} C_{v,\lambda;w_0} e^{-w_0\lambda}$, is perhaps not any more in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y) \subset \text{Fr}(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y])$.

We need to consider the completion $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$ of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma(Y) = \text{Fr}(\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[Y]) \cap (\cap_{w \in W^v} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -wQ_+^\vee]])$ where a sequence ϕ_n is said to converge if it converges in each $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -wQ_+^\vee]]$. We still can consider the action of W^v on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$.

With this definition,

$$P_\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]] \text{ and can be written } P_\sigma =: \sum_{v \in W^v} C_v[v] \quad (40)$$

$$\text{with } C_v := \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} C_{v,\lambda;w_0} e^{-w_0\lambda} \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y)). \quad (41)$$

This result is the generalization of [CheM13, Lemma 2.19], see also [BrKP16, 7.3.13]. In particular the fact that we can use \mathbb{Z}_σ , and do not have to consider an appropriate completion $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma$, is a translation of P_σ being " v -finite" (in the language of [BrKP16]). Proposition 4.5.2 above is the key step for the generalization of this result of Cherednik and Ma [CheM13].

In the case of a split symmetrizable Kac-Moody group, the same result was obtained independently by Patnaik and Puskás in [PaP17, Th. 3.1.8]. They get this result, except v -finiteness by the same methods as in [CheM13], and then deduce the v -finiteness from 5.4 below and a result of Viswanath [Vi08].

5.2 W^v -invariance of P_σ

We must pay attention that $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$ is not an algebra. But if $f \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$ and if g, h are in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[W^v]$ the products gf, fh are well defined in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$. One just uses the action of W^v on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$ and the formulas $[w]k = ({}^w k)[w]$, $[w][w'] = [ww']$ for $w, w' \in W^v$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$.

Lemma. (i) For all $i \in I$, $H_i P_\sigma = \sigma_i P_\sigma$ and $P_\sigma H_i = \sigma_i P_\sigma$.

(ii) With the notation introduced in (40) and (41) with $w_0 = e$, let us consider $\Gamma := C_e$ (which is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$ and in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$). Then $C_v = {}^v \Gamma$, for any $v \in W^v$.

In $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, P_σ can be written

$$P_\sigma = \sum_{v \in W^v} ({}^v \Gamma)[v] = \sum_{v \in W^v} [v]\Gamma \quad \text{with } \Gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y)).$$

Proof. (i) Using the definition of P_σ and Proposition 4.2, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
H_i P_\sigma &= \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_i H_w = \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) > \ell(w)}} \sigma_w H_{r_i w} + \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)}} (\sigma_w H_{r_i w} + (\sigma_i - \sigma_i^{-1}) \sigma_w H_w) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)}} \sigma_i^{-1} \sigma_w H_w + \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)}} (\sigma_w H_{r_i w} + (\sigma_i - \sigma_i^{-1}) \sigma_w H_w) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)}} \sigma_w H_{r_i w} + \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)}} \sigma_i \sigma_w H_w \\
&= \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) > \ell(w)}} \sigma_i \sigma_w H_w + \sum_{\substack{w \in W^v \\ \ell(r_i w) < \ell(w)}} \sigma_i \sigma_w H_w \\
&= \sigma_i P_\sigma
\end{aligned}$$

(To be more precise, the reader can consider in the equalities above P_σ^N instead of P_σ in order to stay in ${}^{BL}\mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma}$ for using formula of Proposition 4.2 and obtain (i) when N tends to infinity.)

The second equality is obtained in the same way, using the remark 2) of 4.2.

(ii) In $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[W^v]$, we know that $H_i = c(\alpha_i^\vee)[r_i] + b(\alpha_i^\vee)[e]$. Moreover, $c(\alpha_i^\vee) + b(\alpha_i^\vee) = \sigma_i$ by (13). So, the equality $H_i P_\sigma = \sigma_i P_\sigma$ shows that $[r_i] P_\sigma = P_\sigma$ and we can write in $\mathbb{Z}((Y))[W^v]$:

$$0 = ([r_i] - [e]) P_\sigma = \sum_{v \in W^v} (({}^{r_i}C_v)[r_i v] - C_v[v]).$$

Hence ${}^{r_i}C_v = C_{r_i v}$ for any $v \in W^v$ and any $i \in I$. We deduce from that $C_v = {}^v C_e$, and so

$$P_\sigma = \sum_{v \in W^v} C_v[v] = \sum_{v \in W^v} [v] C_e = \sum_{v \in W^v} [v] \Gamma.$$

By the first remark of 5.1.1), $\Gamma = C_e = \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee} C_{e, \lambda; e} e^{-w_0 \lambda} = 1 + \sum_{\lambda \in Q_+^\vee \setminus \{0\}} C_{e, \lambda; e} e^{-w_0 \lambda}$ is an invertible element in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]]$ for any w_0 , hence in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$. \square

5.3 Definition of the Δ -symmetrizer \mathcal{I}_σ

For $\alpha \in \Phi_+$, we know by (18) that $\Delta_\alpha := \sigma_\alpha c(-\alpha^\vee) = c'(-\alpha^\vee)$ lies in $1 + e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$. So we can consider the infinite product

$$\Delta = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} c'(-\alpha^\vee) \in \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$$
 which is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$. (42)

Moreover, for any $w_0 \in W^v$,

- if $w_0^{-1}(\alpha) \in \Phi_+$, $c'(-w_0^{-1}(\alpha^\vee)) - 1 \in e^{-w_0^{-1}(\alpha^\vee)} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$;
- else $w_0^{-1}(\alpha) \in \Phi_-$, $c'(-w_0^{-1}(\alpha^\vee)) - \sigma_\alpha^2 \in e^{w_0^{-1}(\alpha^\vee)} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$ by (17).

So, we can also consider Δ as an invertible element of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-w_0(Q_+^\vee)]]$, but not of $\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[-w_0 Q_+^\vee]]$. Finally,

$$\Delta = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} c'(-\alpha^\vee) \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y)) \text{ and is invertible.} \quad (43)$$

It may be interesting to notice that

$$c'(-\alpha_i^\vee) \cdot ({}^{r_i}\Delta) = c'(\alpha_i^\vee) \cdot \Delta. \quad (44)$$

Now the Δ -symmetrizer is the following formal sum $\mathcal{J}_\sigma := \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w\Delta [w] \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$.

5.4 The Cherednik's identity

Proposition. *In $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, we have the equality*

$$P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w = \mathfrak{m}_\sigma \mathcal{J}_\sigma = (\Gamma\Delta^{-1}) \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w\Delta [w]$$

and $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma = \Gamma\Delta^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$ is invertible and W^v -invariant.

N.B. This generalizes Theorem 2.18 in [CheM13], except that we do not give an explicit formula for the multiplier $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma = \Gamma\Delta^{-1}$.

Proof. We first want to prove that $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma := \Gamma\Delta^{-1}$ is W^v -invariant in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$, i.e. that

$$\forall i \in I, \Gamma({}^{r_i}\Delta) = ({}^{r_i}\Gamma)\Delta,$$

or more simply, by (44), that:

$$\forall i \in I, {}^{r_i}\Gamma c'(-\alpha_i^\vee) = \Gamma c'(\alpha_i^\vee) \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y)).$$

It's easy to see in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, that ${}^{r_i}\Gamma c'(-\alpha_i^\vee)$ is the coefficient of $[e]$ in $P_\sigma([r_i]c'(-\alpha_i^\vee))$ and $\Gamma c'(\alpha_i^\vee)$, the coefficient of $[e]$ in $P_\sigma(c'(\alpha_i^\vee))$.

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} [r_i]c'(-\alpha_i^\vee) - c'(\alpha_i^\vee)[e] &= c'(\alpha_i^\vee)[r_i] - c'(\alpha_i^\vee)[e] \\ &= \sigma_i H_i - (b'(\alpha_i^\vee) + c'(\alpha_i^\vee))[e] \\ &= \sigma_i H_i - \sigma_i^2 [e] \quad (\text{by (13) and (14)}). \end{aligned}$$

So, by Lemma 5.2, as $P_\sigma(\sigma_i H_i - \sigma_i^2 [e]) = 0$, we get ${}^{r_i}\Gamma c'(-\alpha_i^\vee) = \Gamma c'(\alpha_i^\vee)$, and we have:

$$P_\sigma \Delta^{-1} = \sum_{w \in W^v} [w] \Gamma \Delta^{-1} = \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w(\Gamma \Delta^{-1}) [w] = \sum_{w \in W^v} (\Gamma \Delta^{-1}) [w] = (\Gamma \Delta^{-1}) \sum_{w \in W^v} [w].$$

□

6 Well-definedness of the symmetrizers as operators

In this section, we introduce the images of e^λ (for $\lambda \in Y^{++}$) by the symmetrizers P_σ and \mathcal{J}_σ .

6.1 Definition and expression of $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in Y^{++}$

We would like to consider the symmetrizer P_σ as an operator. At first, we define and give a simple expression of $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in Y^{++}$. As already mentioned, we must take care that $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$ is not an algebra, we have to justify that the expression $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ is well defined, actually in some completion $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^v]]$ of $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^v]]$.

Recall that $(W^v)^\lambda \subset W^v$ is the set of minimal length representatives of W^v/W_λ^v . Contrary to the affine case treated in [BrKP16], both sets W_λ^v and $(W^v)^\lambda$ can be infinite for the same λ . Hence, there are some well-definedness issues associated to both sets.

1) To be more precise, we first consider in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, the two elements

$$P_{\sigma,\lambda} = \sum_{w \in W_\lambda^v} \sigma_w H_w \quad (45)$$

$$P_\sigma^\lambda = \sum_{w \in (W^v)^\lambda} \sigma_w H_w. \quad (46)$$

The same proof as in the case of $P_\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, with $P_{\sigma,\lambda}^N = \sum_{w \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w$ and $P_\sigma^{\lambda N} = \sum_{w \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w$ instead of P_σ^N , enables us to see that these elements are well-defined, as the main argument is based on (34).

For all $(w_1, w_2) \in (W^v)^\lambda \times W_\lambda^v$, we have $\ell(w_1 w_2) = \ell(w_1) + \ell(w_2)$, and moreover every $w \in W^v$ has a unique factorization $w = w^\lambda w_\lambda$ with $(w^\lambda, w_\lambda) \in (W^v)^\lambda \times W_\lambda^v$ so

$$\begin{aligned} P_\sigma^{\lambda N} P_{\sigma,\lambda}^N &= \left(\sum_{w_1 \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \sigma_{w_1} H_{w_1} \right) \left(\sum_{w_2 \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v} \sigma_{w_2} H_{w_2} \right) \\ &= \sum_{w_1 \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \left(\sum_{w_2 \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v} \sigma_{w_1 w_2} H_{w_1 w_2} \right) \\ &= P_\sigma^N + \sum_{w_1 \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \left(\sum_{\substack{w_2 \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v \\ \ell(w_1 w_2) > N}} \sigma_{w_1 w_2} H_{w_1 w_2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Let us consider $v \in W^v$ and $\lambda \in Q_+^v$, we know by (39) that $C_{v,\lambda,e} = C_{v,\lambda,e}^N$ for N large enough. Moreover, using (34) with $w_0 = e$, in the equality above, we can see that, if N is such that $2\text{ht}(\lambda) < N - \ell(v)$, then the coefficient of $e^{-\lambda}[v]$ in $\sum_{w_1} (\sum_{w_2} \sigma_{w_1 w_2} H_{w_1 w_2})$ (with always $w_1 \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v, w_2 \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v, \ell(w_1 w_2) > N$) seen in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^v]]$ is 0. It follows that, in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, we have the equality

$$P_\sigma = P_\sigma^\lambda P_{\sigma,\lambda}. \quad (47)$$

In the same way as in the proof of the fact that P_σ is well-defined in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))[[W^v]]$, we want to see that in the computation of

$$\begin{aligned} P_\sigma^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda) &= \left(\sum_{w \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w \right) (e^\lambda) \\ &= \sum_{w \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w \sum_{v \leq_B w} \sum_{\mu \in Q_+^v} k_{v,\mu,w}^w e^{-\mu+v\lambda} \quad \text{by (34)} \end{aligned}$$

the number of terms which give the same e^Λ with $\Lambda \in \lambda - Q_+^\vee$ is finite and does not depend on N for N large enough. This will give a sense to the expression $P_\sigma^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda)$ and its limit $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda)$ when $N \rightarrow \infty$.

6.2 Computation of $H_w(e^\lambda)$

We consider, for $w \in W^v$, $\ell_\lambda(w) := \ell(w^\lambda)$, where $w = w^\lambda w_\lambda$ is the factorization above.

In the following lemma we give a formula analogous to (34) for the calculus of $H_w(e^\lambda)$. We will use the same kind of proof as in Proposition 4.5.2. If we consider the case of $w \in (W^v)^\lambda$ in this proposition, then the gallery Γ^0 is stretched between C_f and $w(C_f)$ which is the nearest (for d) chamber from C_f^v among the chambers of \mathbb{A} containing the segment germ $w([0, \lambda])$; so $\ell_\lambda(w) = \ell(w) = d(C_f^v, w(C_f^v))$.

More generally, for $v \in W^v$ with reduced decomposition $v = r_{i_1} r_{i_2} \dots r_{i_n}$ such that $v^\lambda = r_{i_1} r_{i_2} \dots r_{i_k}$ and $v_\lambda = r_{i_{k+1}} \dots r_{i_n}$, then for the gallery Γ stretched from C_f^v to $v C_f^v$ of length n and of type (i_1, \dots, i_n) , we have $\ell_\lambda(v) = k = d(C_f^v, v^\lambda(C_f^v)) = d(C_f^v, v([0, \lambda]))$ where $d(C_f^v, v([0, \lambda])) = \min_{\substack{v([0, \lambda]) \subset C \\ C \subset \mathbb{A}}} d(C_f^v, C)$, the minimum over all chambers C containing $v([0, \lambda])$.

We keep below the same notation as in 4.4.2 and Proposition 4.5.2, for $w \in W^{v\lambda}$.

Lemma. $2ht \left(\sum_{\substack{k \in J \\ v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_+}} v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \right) \geq \ell_\lambda(w) - \ell_\lambda(w^J)$.

Proof. By considering ℓ_λ instead of ℓ in the proof of Proposition 4.5.2, we get, for all $k \in [0, \dots, n]$,

$$\ell_\lambda(w_k^J) = d(C_f^v, w_k^J([0, \lambda])) \quad \text{and} \quad \ell_\lambda(w) - \ell_\lambda(w^J) = \sum_{k \in J} \ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) - \ell_\lambda(w_k^J)$$

If $k \in J$ and $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_-$, then $\ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) \leq \ell_\lambda(w_k^J)$. Indeed, if we consider a minimal gallery from C_f^v to $w_k^J([0, \lambda])$ (*i.e.* to the nearest chamber from C_f^v , among the chambers containing $w_k^J([0, \lambda])$), then this gallery meets or crosses the wall $\ker v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})$ because $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})(C_f^v) < 0$ and $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})(w_k^J(\lambda)) = (r_{i_n} \dots r_{i_{k+1}}(\alpha_{i_k}))(\lambda) \geq 0$. Moreover $w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda]) = r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} w_k^J([0, \lambda])$. So if the gallery crosses the wall then $\ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) < \ell_\lambda(w_k^J)$. If it does not cross the wall, then $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})(w_k^J(\lambda)) = 0$ and $w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda]) = w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])$ and $\ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) = \ell_\lambda(w_k^J)$. So, in both cases $\ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) \leq \ell_\lambda(w_k^J)$.

With this result, we obtain the majoration

$$\ell_\lambda(w) - \ell_\lambda(w^J) \leq \sum_{\substack{k \in J \\ v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_+}} \ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) - \ell_\lambda(w_k^J).$$

If $k \in J$ and $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}) \in Q_+$, we consider C_1 (*resp.*, C_2) the nearest chamber from C_f^v (*resp.*, $r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}(C_f^v)$) among the chambers containing the segment germ $w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])$. Then we get,

$$\begin{aligned}
\ell_\lambda(w_{k-1}^J) - \ell_\lambda(w_k^J) &= d(C_f^v, w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])) - d(C_f^v, w_k^J([0, \lambda])) \\
&= d(C_f^v, w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])) - d(C_f^v, r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})} w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])) \\
&= d(C_f^v, w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])) - d(r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}(C_f^v), w_{k-1}^J([0, \lambda])) \\
&= d(C_f^v, C_1) - d(r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}(C_f^v), C_2) \\
&\leq d(C_f^v, r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}(C_f^v))
\end{aligned}$$

as $d(C_f^v, C_1) \leq d(C_f^v, C_2) \leq d(C_f^v, r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}(C_f^v)) + d(r_{v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k})}(C_f^v), C_2)$, by the triangle inequality for d .

Finally we conclude as in the end of the proof of Proposition of 4.5.2. \square

6.3 Well-definedness of $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$

First, we get now the expected result on $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda)$.

Proposition. $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) = \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} P_\sigma^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda)$ is well defined in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$, and in $\mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$.

N.B. The fact that $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda)$ is in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ is a key result for section 7 below. The fact that $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda)$ is well defined in $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ (see 3) below) is easier to get: use (47), Proposition 5.4 and the same result for $\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta e^{w^\lambda}$ (see below 6.5 and 6.6).

Proof. Let us remark that $\{w^J(\lambda) \mid J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}\} = \{v(\lambda) \mid v \in (W^v)^\lambda, v \leq_B w\}$, indeed $w^J(\lambda) = w^{J^\lambda}(\lambda)$, with $w^{J^\lambda} \leq_B w^J \leq_B w$ and otherwise $v \leq_B w$ implies $v = w^J$ for some $J \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$. Using (30), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
H_w(e^\lambda) &= \sum_{J \subset [1, \dots, n]} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \right) [w^J](e^\lambda) \\
&= \sum_{\substack{v \in (W^v)^\lambda \\ v \leq_B w}} \left(\sum_{\substack{J \subset [1, \dots, n] \\ w^J(\lambda) = v(\lambda)}} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)) \right) e^{v(\lambda)} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

For J such that $w^J(\lambda) = v(\lambda)$, we know by (32) that $e^{-\sum_k v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee)} \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$ contains $\prod_{k=1}^{k=n} d_k^J(v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee))$, where the sum runs over the $k \in J$ such that $v_{k-1}^J(\alpha_{i_k}^\vee) \in Q_+^\vee$. Moreover, the above lemma tells that the height of this sum is at most $(\ell_\lambda(w) - \ell_\lambda(v))/2$.

So, we can rewrite the last equality into:

$$H_w(e^\lambda) =: \sum_{\substack{v \in (W^v)^\lambda \\ v \leq_B w}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\nu \in Q_+^\vee \\ \text{2ht}(\nu) \geq \ell_\lambda(w) - \ell_\lambda(v)}} k_{v, \nu}^w e^{-\nu + v(\lambda)} \right) \quad \text{for some } k_{v, \nu}^w \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma.$$

This expression enables us to obtain the expression of $P_\sigma^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda)$,

$$\begin{aligned} P_\sigma^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda) &= \sum_{w \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w(e^\lambda) \\ &= \sum_{v \in (W^v)^\lambda \cap W_N^v} \sum_{\substack{w \in (W^v)^\lambda \\ v \leq_B w}} \sigma_w \left(\sum_{\substack{\nu \in Q_+^\vee \\ 2\text{ht}(\nu) \geq \ell_\lambda(w) - \ell_\lambda(v)}} k_{v,\nu}^w e^{-\nu + v(\lambda)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

As $\lambda \in Y^{++}$, for any $v \in W^v$, $\lambda - v(\lambda) \in Q_+^\vee$. Moreover, if $\Lambda \in \lambda - Q_+^\vee$, the set $(\lambda - Q_+^\vee) \cap (\Lambda + Q_+^\vee)$ is finite, so the number of $v \in (W^v)^\lambda$ such that $v(\lambda) - \Lambda \in Q_+^\vee$ is finite and, for v in this set, we know that the w which have a contribution to the term in e^Λ are in $W^{v\lambda} \cap W_{2\text{ht}(v(\lambda) - \Lambda) + \ell(v)}^v$. So, for N large enough, the coefficient of e^Λ in $P_\sigma^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda)$ is independent of N , and we get the well-definedness of $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda)$ in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$.

The reader will check by himself that $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) \in \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$. \square

Let us introduce now the completion $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma$ of \mathbb{Z}_σ (resp., $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma$ of \mathbb{Z}'_σ), as the ring of Laurent series in σ_i ($i \in I$) with coefficients polynomials in $\sigma_i^{\pm 1}$ (resp., the ring of series in $\sigma_i \sigma'_i$ (for $i \in I$) and $\sigma_i (\sigma'_i)^{-1}$ (for $i \in E = \{i \in I \mid \sigma_i \neq \sigma'_i\}$)) :

$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma := \mathbb{Z}[(\sigma_i^{\pm 1})_{i \in E}]((\sigma_i)_{i \in I}), \quad (48)$$

$$\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma := \mathbb{Z}[(\sigma_i \sigma'_i)_{i \in I}, (\sigma_i (\sigma'_i)^{-1})_{i \in E}] \subset \mathbb{Z}[(\sigma_i^{\pm 1})_{i \in E}]((\sigma_i)_{i \in I}). \quad (49)$$

For W' any subgroup of W^v , the following Poincaré series is defined and invertible in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma \subset \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma$:

$$W'(\sigma^2) = \sum_{w \in W'} \sigma_w^2. \quad (50)$$

We consider $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ (resp., $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$) as the set consisting of all infinite formal sums $f = \sum_{y \in Y} a_y e^y$, with $a_y \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma$ (resp., $a_y \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma$) such that $\text{supp}(f) := \{y \in Y \mid a_y \neq 0\} \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n (\lambda_i - Q_+^\vee)$ for some $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in Y$.

Proposition 6.4. *The element $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ is a well-defined element of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ and of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ and we have*

$$P_\sigma(e^\lambda) = W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2) P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) \text{ with } W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2) \text{ the Poincaré series of } W_\lambda^v.$$

Proof. If $\alpha_i(\lambda) = 0$, then $H_i(e^\lambda) = (c(\alpha_i^\vee) + b(\alpha_i^\vee))e^\lambda = \sigma_i e^\lambda$, so, for any $w \in W_\lambda^v$, we have $H_w(e^\lambda) = \sigma_w e^\lambda$. Therefore we obtain the equality

$$P_{\sigma,\lambda}^N(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w H_w(e^\lambda) = \left(\sum_{w \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w^2 \right) e^\lambda.$$

We can consider $P^{\lambda N} P_{\sigma,\lambda}^N(e^\lambda) = (\sum_{w \in W_\lambda^v \cap W_N^v} \sigma_w^2) P^{\lambda N}(e^\lambda)$ and we know, by the previous lemma and the arguments used to obtain (47) that, for a given $\Lambda \in Y$, and $M \in \mathbb{N}$, if N is large enough all the terms of total degree less than M in the σ_i ($i \in I$) of the coefficient of e^Λ are independent of N .

So we obtain simultaneously the fact that $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ is a well-defined element of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ and of $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$, and also the expected equality. \square

6.5 Definition and expression of $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)$, for $\lambda \in Y^{++}$

1) As in 6.1, we want to show that $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w \Delta \cdot ([w]e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}$ is well defined in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$ (actually in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$). Of course $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^v} (\sum_{v \in W_\lambda^v} {}^{wv} \Delta) \cdot e^{w\lambda}$. So we have to prove that $\sum_{v \in W_\lambda^v} {}^{wv} \Delta$ converges in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$ for any $w \in W^v$. This is equivalent to prove that $\sum_{v \in W_\lambda^v} \frac{{}^{wv} \Delta}{\Delta}$ converges in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$. The ideas for this proof come from [Ma03b, p. 199].

2) Let us consider, for $u \in W^v$, the quotient $\frac{{}^u \Delta}{\Delta}$. We define $\Phi(u^{-1}) = \Phi^+ \cap u\Phi^-$ which is finite of cardinality $\ell(u)$. So $\Phi^+ = (\Phi^+ \cap u\Phi^+) \sqcup \Phi(u^{-1})$, $u\Phi^+ = (\Phi^+ \cap u\Phi^+) \sqcup -\Phi(u^{-1})$ and $\frac{{}^u \Delta}{\Delta} = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi(u^{-1})} \frac{\Delta_{-\alpha}}{\Delta_\alpha}$.

Now, for $\alpha \in \Phi^+$, we get from (17) and (18), that $\sigma_\alpha c(\alpha^\vee) \in \sigma_\alpha^2 + e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{-2\alpha^\vee}]]$, $\sigma_\alpha c(-\alpha^\vee) \in 1 + e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{-2\alpha^\vee}]]$, hence

$$\frac{\Delta_{-\alpha}}{\Delta_\alpha} = \frac{\sigma_\alpha c(\alpha^\vee)}{\sigma_\alpha c(-\alpha^\vee)} \in \sigma_\alpha^2 + e^{-\alpha^\vee} \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma[[e^{-\alpha^\vee}]].$$

So, we may write $\frac{\Delta_{-\alpha}}{\Delta_\alpha} = \sum_{r \geq 0} z_{r,\alpha} e^{-r\alpha^\vee}$, with $z_{r,\alpha} \in \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma$ and $z_{0,\alpha} = \sigma_\alpha^2$.

Hence $\frac{{}^u \Delta}{\Delta} = \sum_{\mu \in Q_+^\vee} z_{u,\mu} e^{-\mu}$ with $z_{u,\mu} = \sum (\prod_{\alpha \in \Phi(u^{-1})} z_{r_\alpha,\alpha}) \in \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma$ and the sum runs over the families $(r_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Phi(u^{-1})}$ of integers such that $\sum_{\alpha \in \Phi(u^{-1})} r_\alpha \alpha^\vee = \mu$.

3) Lemma. *Let \mathfrak{p} be the ideal of \mathbb{Z}'_σ generated by the $\sigma_i \sigma'_i$ (for $i \in I$) and $\sigma_i (\sigma'_i)^{-1}$ (for $i \in I$ with $\sigma_i \neq \sigma'_i$). Suppose $\ell(u) = ht(\mu) + m$ with $m \geq 1$. Then $z_{u,\mu} \in \mathfrak{p}^m$.*

Proof. [Ma03b] Actually $\#\Phi(u^{-1}) = \ell(u) = ht(\mu) + m$. So, if $\sum_{\alpha \in \Phi(u^{-1})} r_\alpha \alpha^\vee = \mu$, at least m of the r_α are equal to 0. So at least m of the $z_{r_\alpha,\alpha}$ are equal to σ_α^2 and $\prod_{\alpha \in \Phi(u^{-1})} z_{r_\alpha,\alpha} \in \mathfrak{p}^m$. \square

4) Now $\sum_{u \in {}^w W_\lambda^v} \frac{{}^u \Delta}{\Delta}$ is equal, at least formally, to $\sum_{\mu \in Q_+^\vee} (\sum_{u \in {}^w W_\lambda^v} z_{u,\mu}) e^{-\mu}$. The infinite sum $z^w = \sum_{u \in {}^w W_\lambda^v} z_{u,\mu}$ may be cut into infinitely many finite sums $z_m^w \in \mathbb{Z}'_\sigma$, where for the sum z_0^w (resp., z_m^w with $m \geq 1$) we consider the $u \in {}^w W_\lambda^v$ such that $\ell(u) \leq ht(\mu)$ (resp., $\ell(u) = ht(\mu) + m$). By the above Lemma $z_m^w \in \mathfrak{p}^m$, so the series $z^w = z_0^w + \sum_{m \geq 1} z_m^w$ converges in \mathbb{Z}'_σ .

We have proved that $\sum_{u \in {}^w W_\lambda^v} \frac{{}^u \Delta}{\Delta} \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$, hence

$$\sum_{v \in W_\lambda^v} {}^{wv} \Delta \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]. \quad (51)$$

N.B. The particular case $w = e, \lambda = 0$ is interesting: $\sum_{v \in W^v} {}^v \Delta \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$.

5) Proposition. $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}$ is well defined in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}'_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]] \subset \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[-Q_+^\vee]]$.

Proof. For $\lambda \in Y^{++}$ and $w \in W^v$, $w\lambda \in \lambda - Q_+^\vee$. So the proposition follows from (51) and 1) above. \square

6.6 Proportionality of $P_\sigma(e^\lambda)$ and $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)$

We saw in 5.4, that $P_\sigma = \mathbf{m}_\sigma \cdot \mathcal{J}_\sigma$, with $\mathbf{m}_\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y)) \subset \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]] \subset \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ and $P_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w$, $\mathcal{J}_\sigma = \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w \Delta[w]$. We proved in 6.1 and 6.5 that the series $P_\sigma(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^v} \sigma_w H_w(e^\lambda)$ and $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^v} {}^w \Delta e^{w\lambda}$ converge in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$. So, using moreover Proposition 6.4, we have:

$$W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2) \cdot P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) = P_\sigma(e^\lambda) = \mathbf{m}_\sigma \cdot \mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda) \in \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]. \quad (52)$$

7 Macdonald's formula

In this short section we harvest the fruits of the union of the results we got separately in Section 3 and in Sections 4, 5 and 6.

7.1 Specialization of the indeterminates σ_i, σ'_i

We consider a ring R as in 2.4, in order to define $\delta^{1/2} : Y \rightarrow R$. So, for any $i \in I$, $\sqrt{q_i q'_i} \in R$, we ask more precisely that $\sqrt{q_i}^{\pm 1}$ and $\sqrt{q'_i}^{\pm 1}$ are in R .

We now consider the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma \rightarrow R, \sigma_i \mapsto \sqrt{q_i}^{-1}, \sigma'_i \mapsto \sqrt{q'_i}^{-1}$. We get thus an homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]] \rightarrow R[[Y]] = R[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]] = \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_\sigma} R$; the image $f_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}$ of an element f is its specialization (at “ $\sigma^2 = q^{-1}$ ”).

N.B. This specialization may seem awkward, as we used the specialization $\sigma_i \mapsto \sqrt{q_i}, \sigma'_i \mapsto \sqrt{q'_i}$ to embed the Iwahori-Hecke algebra ${}^I \mathcal{H}_\mathbb{R}$ into ${}^{BL} \mathcal{H}_\mathbb{R}$. But actually the Iwahori-Hecke algebra has no role in the present work (see also the last paragraph of 2.9). Moreover the Bernstein-Lusztig-Hecke algebra has involutions exchanging σ_i, σ'_i with $\sigma_i^{-1}, (\sigma'_i)^{-1}$. Hence some different convention in sections 4, 5, 6 would perhaps induce the use here of the specialization $\sigma_i \mapsto \sqrt{q_i}, \sigma'_i \mapsto \sqrt{q'_i}$.

Proposition 7.2. *Let $\lambda \in Y^{++}$ and $w \in W^{v\lambda}$. Then $J_w(\lambda)$ (as defined in 2.8) is equal to the specialization of the element $\delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \cdot \sigma_w \cdot H_w(e^\lambda)$, i.e.*

$$J_w(\lambda) = \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \cdot (\sigma_w \cdot H_w(e^\lambda))_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}.$$

Proof. We argue by induction on $\ell(w)$. If $w = e$, we have $J_e(\lambda) = \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \cdot e^\lambda$ by 2.8.3 and $\sigma_e H_e(e^\lambda) = e^\lambda$, hence the formula.

Let us now consider $w, w' \in W^v$ such that $w \in W^{v\lambda}$, $w = r_i \cdot w'$ and $\ell(w) = \ell(w') + 1$ (hence $w' \in W^{v\lambda}$). We saw in section 3, that $J_w(\lambda) = c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) \cdot ({}^{r_i} J_{w'}(\lambda)) + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) \cdot J_{w'}(\lambda)$, with $b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = \sqrt{q_i}^{-1} b(\sqrt{q_i}^{-1}, \sqrt{q'_i}^{-1}; e^{\alpha_i^\vee})$ and $c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = \sqrt{q_i}^{-1} - b_q(\alpha_i^\vee)$ (hence $b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = b'(\alpha_i^\vee)_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}$ and $c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) = c'(\alpha_i^\vee)_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}$).

On the other side, we want to prove the following recursive formula:

$$\delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \sigma_w H_w(e^\lambda) = c'(\alpha_i^\vee) \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \sigma_{w'} ({}^{r_i} H_{w'}(e^\lambda)) + b'(\alpha_i^\vee) \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \sigma_{w'} (H_{w'}(e^\lambda))$$

i.e. $\sigma_i H_i H_{w'}(e^\lambda) = c'(\alpha_i^\vee) ({}^{r_i} H_{w'}(e^\lambda)) + b'(\alpha_i^\vee) (H_{w'}(e^\lambda))$. But this is a clear consequence of $\sigma_i H_i = c'(\alpha_i^\vee) [r_i] + b'(\alpha_i^\vee) [e]$ for the action on $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y))$. The recursive formula for the specialization is then $\delta^{1/2}(\lambda) (\sigma_w H_w(e^\lambda))_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})} = c_q(\alpha_i^\vee) \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) (\sigma_{w'} ({}^{r_i} H_{w'}(e^\lambda)))_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})} + b_q(\alpha_i^\vee) \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) (\sigma_{w'} (H_{w'}(e^\lambda)))_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}$. So the proposition is proved. \square

Theorem 7.3. *Let $\lambda \in Y^{++}$. Then the image $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda)$ of c_λ by the Satake isomorphism is the specialization of $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) = \mathfrak{m}_\sigma \cdot (\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)/W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2))$, multiplied by $\delta^{1/2}(\lambda)$. More precisely let $H_\lambda := \frac{\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)}{W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)} = \frac{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}}{W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)} \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]] = \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y]]$, then $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma = H_0^{-1} = \frac{W^v(\sigma^2)}{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta}$ is in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$ and we may write:*

$$\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \cdot \left(\frac{W^v(\sigma^2)}{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta} \right)_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})} \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}}{W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)} \right)_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}. \quad (53)$$

N.B. The elements $W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2)$, $W^v(\sigma^2)$, $\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta \cdot e^{w\lambda}$ and $\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta$ are in general not in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$: they are only in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$. So one cannot specialize them. Only the above written quotients can be specialized.

Proof. We proved in 2.8.2 (resp., 6.1.3) the convergence of the series $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^{v\lambda}} J_w(\lambda)$ in $R[[Y]]$ (resp $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) = \sum_{w \in W^{v\lambda}} \sigma_w H_w(e^\lambda)$ in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$). So, from Proposition 7.2, we get $\mathcal{S}(c_\lambda) = \delta^{1/2}(\lambda) \cdot (P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda))_{(\sigma^2=q^{-1})}$. From 6.6, we get $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda) = \mathfrak{m}_\sigma \cdot (\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)/W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2))$ in $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$. But \mathfrak{m}_σ is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma((Y)) \subset \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$, so $\mathcal{J}_\sigma(e^\lambda)/W_\lambda^v(\sigma^2) =: H_\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_\sigma[[Y, -Q_+^\vee]]$.

We consider the expression $P_\sigma^\lambda(e^\lambda)$ when $\lambda = 0$ (hence $W_\lambda^v = W^v$ and $W^{v\lambda} = \{e\}$). We get $1 = P_\sigma^0(e^0) = \mathfrak{m}_\sigma \cdot H_0$, so $\mathfrak{m}_\sigma = H_0^{-1} = \frac{W^v(\sigma^2)}{\sum_{w \in W^v} w \Delta}$ and (53) is proved. \square

Remarks 7.4. 1) In the case of a split affine untwisted Kac-Moody group, this theorem is one of the main results of Braverman, Kazhdan and Patnaik in [BrKP16].

2) Let us consider now the case where all q_i, q'_i are equal to a same $q \in \mathbb{N}$. Accordingly we consider the homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_\sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}]$ sending each σ_i, σ'_i to the indeterminate σ (and \mathbb{Z}'_σ to $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^2]$). We consider now all the above algebras over $\mathbb{Z}[\sigma^{\pm 1}]$ by extension of scalars. In particular now $b'(\alpha^\vee) = \frac{\sigma^2-1}{1-e^{-\alpha^\vee}}$ and $c'(\alpha^\vee) = 1 - b'(\alpha^\vee) = \frac{1-\sigma^2 e^{-\alpha^\vee}}{1-e^{-\alpha^\vee}}$.

We may modify Δ by adding a factor Δ_{im} : $\Delta_{all} = \Delta \cdot \Delta_{im}$ with

$$\Delta_{im} = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi_{im}^+} \left(\frac{1 - \sigma^2 e^{-\alpha^\vee}}{1 - e^{-\alpha^\vee}} \right)^{m(\alpha^\vee)},$$

where $m(\alpha^\vee)$ is some ‘‘multiplicity’’ assumed invariant under W^v . So ${}^w \Delta_{im} = \Delta_{im}$, for any $w \in W^v$. Now, if we replace in the theorem Δ by Δ_{all} and compute the corresponding H_λ^{all} , then we get $H_\lambda^{all} = \Delta_{im} \cdot H_\lambda$. In particular the Macdonald’s formula (53) remains true with Δ_{all} : the factor Δ_{im} disappears.

For the split affine case, one may choose $m(\alpha^\vee)$ equal to the multiplicity of α^\vee in the corresponding Kac-Moody algebra. Then there is a more explicit formula for H_0^{all} (as a product), related to the solution of the Macdonald’s constant term conjecture by Cherednik. The formula is reasonably simple when Φ_{all} is affine and simply laced (hence untwisted), see [Ma03], [Ma03b], [BrKP16] or [PaP17].

We do not know such a product formula for H_0^{all} in the general Kac-Moody case.

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Acknowledgement: The second author acknowledges support of the ANR grants ANR-13-BS01-0001-01 and ANR-15-CE40-0012.