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Generalised spherical minors and their relations

Luca Francone

July 31, 2024

Abstract

Let \widehat{G} be a spherical subgroup of minimal rank of the semisimple simply connected complex algebraic group G . We define some functions on the homogeneous space G/\widehat{G} that we call *generalised spherical minors*. When $G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$, we recover Fomin-Zelevinsky generalised minors. We prove that generalised spherical minors satisfy some integer coefficients polynomial relations, that extend [FZ99][Theorem 1.17] and that have the shape of exchange relations of LP-algebras.

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1 Introduction

Let G be a complex connected reductive algebraic group and \widehat{G} be a connected reductive subgroup of G . Let Y be the complete flag variety of G . We assume that the pair (G, \widehat{G}) is *spherical of minimal rank*. That is: there exists a point $y \in Y$ such that

1. The \widehat{G} -orbit $\widehat{G} \cdot y$, of y , is open in Y ;

2. The stabiliser \widehat{G}_y of y , in \widehat{G} , contains a maximal torus of \widehat{G} .

An important example is when \widehat{G} is diagonally embedded in $\widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$. More generally, the classification of spherical pairs of minimal rank has been done in [Res10] and ultimately relies on the following theorem.

Theorem 1.0.1. *Assuming that \widehat{G} is simple and G is semisimple simply connected, the complete list of spherical pairs of minimal rank is:*

1. $\widehat{G} = G$;
2. \widehat{G} is simple, simply connected and diagonally embedded in $G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$;
3. $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$ with $n \geq 2$;
4. $(\mathrm{Spin}_{2n}, \mathrm{Spin}_{2n-1})$ with $n \geq 4$;
5. (Spin_7, G_2) ;
6. (E_6, F_4) .

Our present work on spherical pairs of minimal rank aims to generalise some results and ideas of [FZ99] in the context of spherical pairs of minimal rank. In order to present our results, we introduce some notation.

Assume from now on that G is semisimple and simply connected. Let B be a Borel subgroup of G , T be a maximal torus of B and W be the Weyl group of G with respect to the torus T .

We define the sets

$$Z := \{z \in W : Bz\widehat{G} \text{ is open in } G\} \quad Z_m := \{z \in Z : \ell(z) \text{ is minimal}\},$$

where ℓ denotes the length of the Coxeter group W , with respect to the set of simple roots determined by B . The sets Z and Z_m are non-empty. Let $z \in Z_m$ and set $y = z^{-1}$.

We denote by $X(T)$ (resp. $X(T)^+$) the set of characters (resp. dominant characters) of T . For $\lambda \in X(T)^+$, the notation $V(\lambda)$ stands for the irreducible G -representation of highest weight λ . Let

$$\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+ = \{\lambda \in X(T)^+ : V(\lambda)^{\widehat{G}} \neq 0\} \tag{1}$$

be the monoid of *spherical weights*. As a monoid, $\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ is freely generated by a unique set of free generators, denoted by \mathcal{B} . For the pairs of Theorem 1.0.1, the set \mathcal{B} is described in (8) below.

For any $w \in W$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$, we define a function Δ_w^λ (Definition 3.0.2) on the homogeneous spaces G/\widehat{G} . Such a function is called *generalised spherical minor*. After proving some general properties of generalised spherical minors, we focus on algebraic relations between them. Before stating our main result, we make some observations.

Because of Lemma 3.1.1, any generalised spherical minor is actually a monomial in the minors of the form Δ_w^b , with $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $w \in W$. Thus, algebraic relations between minors can be expressed in terms of the functions Δ_w^b , with $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $w \in W$.

Moreover, the definition of the functions Δ_w^λ depends, in principle, on the choice of the element z . By Lemma 3.1.12, the set of generalised minors only depends on z up to some signs. Thus, the choice of the element $z \in Z_m$ doesn't substantially impact the set of relations.

If \widehat{G} is not simple, by [Res10][Proposition 3.2] there exists two spherical pairs of minimal rank (G_1, \widehat{G}_1) and (G_2, \widehat{G}_2) such that $(G, \widehat{G}) = (G_1 \times G_2, \widehat{G}_1 \times \widehat{G}_2)$. Moreover, Lemma 3.0.3 implies that the generalised spherical minors of the pair (G, \widehat{G}) , are the pullback of the generalised spherical minors of the two smaller pairs, via the natural projections $G/\widehat{G} \rightarrow G_1/\widehat{G}_1$ and $G/\widehat{G} \rightarrow G_2/\widehat{G}_2$. Thus, algebraic relations between generalised spherical minors of the pair (G, \widehat{G}) are determined by the relations between the minors of the two factors.

For the rest of this introduction, we assume that \widehat{G} is simple. In Section 4, we associate to the pair (G, \widehat{G}) an element $z \in Z_m$ and an integer coefficients matrix $A = (a_{b,b'}) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathcal{B} \times \mathcal{B}}$. Moreover, to any $b \in \mathcal{B}$, we attach an element $\widehat{w}_b \in W$ and a set $U_b \subseteq W$ such that $e \in U_b$. Then, we prove the following theorem.

Theorem 1.0.2. *Let $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $w \in W$. If the conditions*

$$\ell(y^{-1}wuy) = \ell(y^{-1}wy) + \ell(y^{-1}uy) \quad \text{and} \quad \ell(y^{-1}wu\widehat{w}_by) = \ell(y^{-1}wy) + \ell(y^{-1}u\widehat{w}_by)$$

are satisfied for any $u \in U_b$, then the following identity holds:

$$\Delta_w^b \Delta_{w\widehat{w}_b}^b = \sum_{u \in U_b \setminus \{e\}} (-1)^{\ell(y^{-1}uy)-1} \Delta_{wu}^b \Delta_{wu\widehat{w}_b}^b + \epsilon_b \prod_{b' \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \{b\}} \left(\Delta_w^{b'} \right)^{-a_{b,b'}}, \quad (2)$$

for some $\epsilon_b \in \{\pm 1\}$, which only depends on b .

The matrix A , the elements \widehat{w}_b and the sets U_b are defined case by case, accordingly to the list of pairs of Theorem 1.0.1. A pair independent description of the previous data would be of great interest, but it is still missing. The only exception concerns the matrix A . Indeed, it agrees with the Cartan matrix of the small root system of the pair (G, \widehat{G}) . Still, we have no conceptual explanation of this fact. Moreover, we have the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.0.3. In the notation of Theorem 1.0.2, we have that $\epsilon_b = (-1)^{|U_b|}$.

When $G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$, by Lemma 4.2.2, generalised spherical minors recover Fomin-Zelevinsky generalised minors. The relations described in Theorem 1.0.2 specialize to [FZ99][Theorem 1.17]. The relations provided by [FZ99][Theorem 1.17] stand at the very base of all the known cluster structures related to algebraic groups, such as the one considered in [BFZ05] [GLS08], [GLS11], [GY21], [GLSB23], [Fei21], [Fra23]. Moreover, together with the companion relations provided by [FZ99][Theorem 1.16], they allow to unravel deep links between double Bruhat cells, total positivity, the combinatorial properties of the Lusztig canonical basis and the Lusztig zones. These deep connections ultimately led to the construction of a class of polyhedral models for tensor product multiplicities known as **i**-trails models. See [BZ01] and [Zel02]. We observe that the relations described in Theorem 1.0.2 always have the shape of exchange relations of LP-algebras in the sense of [LP16]. Nevertheless, they are manifestly

written in the form of exchange relations of cluster and generalised cluster algebras only when $G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$. Indeed, in any other case, the right hand side of (2) consists of at least 3 monomials in some generalised spherical minors. We hope that our result could be used to construct LP-algebras structures, in the context of spherical pairs of minimal ranks, generalising some of the well known cluster algebras structures previously mentioned. We also hope that Theorem 1.0.2 could shed a light on some interpretation of the combinatorial properties of the Lusztig zones, as defined in [Lus22].

2 Complements on spherical subgroups of minimal rank

2.1 Root systems and Weyl groups

Most of the contents of this section is adapted from [Res10] and [FR23]. We warn the reader that the present notation exchanges the role of G and \widehat{G} with respect to the one used in [FR23].

We fix respectively a maximal torus and Borel subgroup \widehat{T} and \widehat{B} of \widehat{G} . We make the assumption that $T \cap \widehat{G} = \widehat{T}$ and $B \cap \widehat{G} = \widehat{B}$. This implies that $\widehat{T} \subseteq \widehat{B}$. Let U and \widehat{U} denote the unipotent radicals of B and \widehat{B} respectively. The notation $X(\widehat{T})$ stands for the character group of \widehat{T} . Moreover, denote by Φ (resp. $\widehat{\Phi}$) the root system of G (resp. \widehat{G}). We denote by Φ^+ (resp. $\widehat{\Phi}^+$) the set of positive roots determined by B (resp. \widehat{B}). Moreover we set $\Phi^- := -\Phi^+$ and $\widehat{\Phi}^- := -\widehat{\Phi}^+$.

Let $\rho : X(T) \rightarrow X(\widehat{T})$ the restriction map. By [Res10][Lemma 4.2], we have that ρ maps Φ to $\widehat{\Phi}$. Therefore, we can define $\bar{\rho} : \Phi \rightarrow \widehat{\Phi}$ as the restriction of ρ . Let

$$\widehat{\Phi}^1 := \{\widehat{\beta} \in \widehat{\Phi} : |\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\beta})| = 1\} \quad \widehat{\Phi}^2 := \{\widehat{\beta} \in \widehat{\Phi} : |\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\beta})| = 2\}.$$

By [Res10][Lemma 4.4], we have that $\widehat{\Phi} = \widehat{\Phi}^1 \cup \widehat{\Phi}^2$. Hence $\Phi = \Phi^1 \cup \Phi^2$, where $\Phi^1 = \bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\Phi}^1)$ and $\Phi^2 = \bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\Phi}^2)$. Moreover, by [Res10][Lemma 4.6] we have that $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\Delta}) = \Delta$. We use the notation

$$\widehat{\Delta}^i := \widehat{\Phi}^i \cap \widehat{\Delta} \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta^i = \Phi^i \cap \Delta \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.$$

Observe that, in cases 3 to 6 of Theorem 1.0.1, we have that $\widehat{\Phi}^1 = \widehat{\Phi}^l$ and $\widehat{\Phi}^2 = \widehat{\Phi}^s$ where $\widehat{\Phi}^l$ (resp. $\widehat{\Phi}^s$) denotes the set of long (resp. short) roots. Finally, if $\widehat{\beta} \in \widehat{\Phi}^2$, then $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\beta})$ consists of two strongly orthogonal roots.

Let \widehat{W} be the Weyl group of \widehat{G} with respect to \widehat{T} . By [Bri99][Lemma 2.3], we have that \widehat{T} is a regular torus of G . Hence \widehat{W} is a subgroup of W . As a consequence of [Res10][Lemma 4.1, Lemma 4.3] we have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1.1. *Let $\beta \in \Phi$ and $\widehat{\beta} = \rho(\beta)$. Let $s_\beta \in W$ (resp. $s_{\widehat{\beta}} \in \widehat{W}$) be the reflection associated β (resp. $\widehat{\beta}$). The following holds.*

1. *If $\beta \in \Phi^1$, then $s_\beta = s_{\widehat{\beta}}$.*
2. *If $\beta \in \Phi^2$ and $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\beta}) = \{\beta, \beta'\}$, then $s_{\widehat{\beta}} = s_\beta s_{\beta'} = s_{\beta'} s_\beta$.*
3. *The reflection s_β belongs to \widehat{W} if and only if $\beta \in \Phi^1$.*

Recall that a collection $\mathbf{i} = (i_m, \dots, i_1)$ (resp. $\hat{\mathbf{i}} = (\hat{i}_m, \dots, \hat{i}_1)$), of elements of Δ (resp. $\hat{\Delta}$), is a *reduced expression* for $w \in W$ (resp. $\hat{w} \in \hat{W}$) if $s_{i_m} \cdots s_{i_1} = w$ (resp. $s_{\hat{i}_m} \cdots s_{\hat{i}_1} = \hat{w}$) and m is minimal.

Lemma 2.1.2. *Let $\hat{w} \in \hat{W}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{i}} = (\hat{i}_m, \dots, \hat{i}_1)$ be a reduced expression for \hat{w} , considered as an element of the Coxeter group \hat{W} . Let \mathbf{i} be the expression obtained by replacing $\hat{\mathbf{i}}_k$ with any ordering of the simple roots in $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\hat{\mathbf{i}}_k)$, for any $k \in [m]$. Then, \mathbf{i} is a reduced expression for \hat{w} , considered as an element of the Coxeter group W .*

Proof. Let $\hat{v} \in \hat{W}$ and $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}$. Since $\bar{\rho}$ is \hat{W} -equivariant, $\hat{v}\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Phi}^-$ if and only if $\hat{v}\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\hat{\alpha}) \subseteq \Phi^-$. Using that $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\hat{\alpha})$ consists of either one root, or of two strongly orthogonal roots, the proof follows by an easy induction on m . \square

2.2 Compatible pinnings

By [FR23][Lemma 3], assigning to an element $w \in W$ the orbit $Bw\hat{G}/\hat{G}$ gives a bijection between the quotient W/\hat{W} and the set of B -orbits in G/\hat{G} . Therefore, the sets Z and Z_m of the introduction are non-empty. Let $z \in Z_m$ and define

$$y = z^{-1}.$$

We refer to [FR23][Section 4] for examples of elements of Z_m . (In [FR23][Section 4], an element belonging to Z_m is denoted by \hat{y}_0).

By [FR23][Lemma 5], we have that for any $\hat{\beta} \in \hat{\Phi}^+ \cap \hat{\Phi}^2$ there exists exactly one root in $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\hat{\beta})$ which is sent to Φ^- by the action of z . Therefore, we adopt the following notation for labelling roots.

- If $\hat{\beta} \in \Phi^1 \cap \Phi^+$, then $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\hat{\beta}) = \{\beta\}$.
- If $\hat{\beta} \in \Phi^2 \cap \Phi^+$, then $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\hat{\beta}) = \{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}, \beta_{\mathbf{n}}\}$ where $z \cdot \beta_{\mathbf{n}} \in \Phi^-$.

We stress that this notation depends on the choice of the element $z \in Z_m$ and it is therefore only used when such an element is fixed or sufficiently clear from the context.

Let \mathfrak{g} be the Lie algebra of G . If $\beta \in \Phi$, we denote by \mathfrak{g}_{β} the corresponding root space. Moreover, a triple $(X_{\beta}, H_{\beta}, X_{-\beta})$ consisting of elements $X_{\pm\beta} \in \mathfrak{g}_{\pm\beta}$ such that $[X_{\beta}, X_{-\beta}] = H_{\beta}$ and $[H_{\beta}, X_{\beta}] = 2X_{\beta}$ is said to be an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple for β . A similar notation, topped by a hat symbol, is used relatively to \hat{G} .

Definition 2.2.1. Let $\hat{\beta} \in \hat{\Phi}^+$ and $(X_{\hat{\beta}}, H_{\hat{\beta}}, X_{-\hat{\beta}})$ be an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple for $\hat{\beta}$.

- If $\hat{\beta} \in \hat{\Phi}^1$, an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $(X_{\beta}, H_{\beta}, X_{-\beta})$ for β is *compatible* if

$$X_{\beta} = X_{\hat{\beta}} \quad H_{\beta} = H_{\hat{\beta}} \quad X_{-\beta} = X_{-\hat{\beta}}.$$

- If $\hat{\beta} \in \hat{\Phi}$, two \mathfrak{sl}_2 triples $(X_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}}, H_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}}, X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{n}}})$ and $(X_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}}, H_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}}, X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{p}}})$ for $\beta_{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\beta_{\mathbf{p}}$ respectively are said to be compatible if

$$X_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} + X_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} = X_{\hat{\beta}} \quad H_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} + H_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} = H_{\hat{\beta}} \quad X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} + X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} = X_{-\hat{\beta}}.$$

By [FR23][Lemma 9], for any $\hat{\beta} \in \hat{\Phi}^+$, any \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple for $\hat{\beta}$ admits compatible \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triples, which are obviously unique.

From now on, for any simple root $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}$, we fix an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $(X_{\hat{\alpha}}, H_{\hat{\alpha}}, X_{-\hat{\alpha}})$ for $\hat{\alpha}$ and the corresponding compatible \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triples in \mathfrak{g} , for which we use the notation of Definition 2.2.1. We refer to the previous data as a choice of a *compatible pinning* for the pair (G, \hat{G}) .

We use the notation

$$x_{\pm\hat{\alpha}}(t) := \exp(tX_{\pm\hat{\alpha}}), \quad x_{\pm\alpha}(t) := \exp(tX_{\pm\alpha}) \quad (\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}, \alpha \in \Delta, t \in \mathbb{C}).$$

Moreover, we denote by $\alpha^\vee : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow T$ (resp. $\hat{\alpha}^\vee : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \hat{T}$) the one parameter subgroup corresponding to the root $\alpha \in \Delta$ (resp. $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}$).

Note that, if $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}^1$, then

$$x_{\hat{\alpha}}(t) = x_\alpha(t) \quad \hat{\alpha}^\vee(t) = \alpha^\vee(t) \quad x_{-\hat{\alpha}}(t) = x_{-\alpha}(t). \quad (3)$$

Moreover, if $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ and $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}^2$, then

$$x_{\hat{\alpha}}(t) = x_{\alpha_n}(t)x_{\alpha_p}(t) \quad \hat{\alpha}^\vee(t) = \alpha_n^\vee(t)\alpha_p^\vee(t) \quad x_{-\hat{\alpha}}(t) = x_{-\alpha_n}(t)x_{-\alpha_p}(t). \quad (4)$$

because of [FR23][Lemma 9]. We conclude this section with a useful lemma and an example.

Lemma 2.2.2. *If G is semisimple (resp. semisimple and simply connected), so is \hat{G} .*

Proof. If G is semisimple, then $\hat{G}/(Z(G) \cap \hat{G})$ is semisimple because of [Res10][Proposition 3.2]. Hence \hat{G} is semisimple since $Z(G) \cap \hat{G}$ is finite.

Next suppose that G is semisimple and simply connected. Let $\beta \in \Delta$ and $\hat{\alpha} \in \hat{\Delta}$. If G is simply connected, then $\varpi_\beta \in X(T)$. By Formulas (3) and (4) we have that

$$\langle \rho(\varpi_\beta), \hat{\alpha}^\vee \rangle = \delta_{\rho(\beta), \hat{\alpha}}.$$

Hence $\rho(\varpi_\beta) = \varpi_{\rho(\beta)}$. Since $\rho : \Delta \rightarrow \hat{\Delta}$ is surjective, we deduce that for any $\hat{\alpha} \in \Delta$, $\varpi_{\hat{\alpha}} \in X(\hat{T})$. This implies that \hat{G} is simply connected. \square

Corollary 2.2.3 (of the proof). *For any $\alpha \in \Delta$, we have $\rho(\varpi_\alpha) = \varpi_{\rho(\alpha)}$.*

Example 2.2.4. We start discussing the running example of the pair $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$. Fix $n \geq 2$. Let V be a $2n$ -dimensional vector space with fixed basis $\mathcal{B} = (e_1, \dots, e_{2n})$ and G be the special linear group of V . Let T (resp B) be the maximal torus (resp. Borel subgroup) of G consisting in diagonal (resp. upper triangular) matrices with respect to this basis. For $i \in [1, 2n]$, let ε_i be the character of T corresponding to the diagonal entry in position i . We have that $X(T) = \oplus_{i=1}^{2n} \mathbb{Z}\varepsilon_i / (\varepsilon_1 + \dots + \varepsilon_{2n})$ and, with little abuse of notation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^+ &= \{\varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j : 1 \leq i < j \leq 2n\} \\ \Delta &= \{\alpha_i = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1} : 1 \leq i \leq 2n-1\} \\ X(T)^+ &= \{\sum_{i=1}^{2n} \lambda_i \varepsilon_i : \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{2n} = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the following matrices

$$J_n = \begin{pmatrix} & & 1 \\ & \ddots & \\ 1 & & \end{pmatrix}; \quad \text{and} \quad \omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & J_n \\ -J_n & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

of size $n \times n$ and $2n \times 2n$ respectively. We consider ω as a symplectic bilinear form of V . Let \widehat{G} be the associated symplectic group. Set $\widehat{T} = \{\text{diag}(t_1, \dots, t_n, t_n^{-1}, \dots, t_1^{-1}) : t_i \in \mathbb{C}^*\}$. Let \widehat{B} be the Borel subgroup of \widehat{G} consisting of upper triangular matrices of \widehat{G} . For $i \in [1, n]$, let $\widehat{\varepsilon}_i$ denote the character of T that maps $\text{diag}(t_1, \dots, t_n, t_n^{-1}, \dots, t_1^{-1})$ to t_i ; then $X(\widehat{T}) = \oplus_i \mathbb{Z}\widehat{\varepsilon}_i$. Here

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{\Phi}^+ &= \{\widehat{\varepsilon}_i \pm \widehat{\varepsilon}_j : 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \cup \{2\widehat{\varepsilon}_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}, \\ \widehat{\Delta} &= \{\widehat{\alpha}_1 = \widehat{\varepsilon}_1 - \widehat{\varepsilon}_2, \widehat{\alpha}_2 = \widehat{\varepsilon}_2 - \widehat{\varepsilon}_3, \dots, \widehat{\alpha}_{n-1} = \widehat{\varepsilon}_{n-1} - \widehat{\varepsilon}_n, \widehat{\alpha}_n = 2\widehat{\varepsilon}_n\}, \text{ and} \\ X(\widehat{T})^+ &= \{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \widehat{\varepsilon}_i : \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n \geq 0\}.\end{aligned}$$

For $i \in [1; 2n]$, set $\bar{i} = 2n + 1 - i$. The restriction of characters is characterised by

$$\rho(\varepsilon_i) = \widehat{\varepsilon}_i \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n \text{ and } \rho(\varepsilon_i) = -\widehat{\varepsilon}_{\bar{i}} \text{ for } n < i \leq 2n.$$

Notice that

$$\widehat{\Phi}^1 \cap \widehat{\Phi}^+ = \{2\widehat{\varepsilon}_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}.$$

The Weyl group \widehat{W} of \widehat{G} is a subgroup of the Weyl group $W = S_{2n}$ of $G = \text{SL}(V)$. More precisely

$$\widehat{W} = \{\widehat{w} \in S_{2n} : \widehat{w}(\bar{i}) = \overline{\widehat{w}(i)} \quad \forall i \in [1; 2n]\}.$$

An element $w \in W$ is written as a word $[w(1)w(2) \dots w(2n)]$. We set

$$z = [13 \dots (2n-1)(2n) \dots 42] \quad \text{and} \quad y = z^{-1} = [1\bar{1}2\bar{2} \dots].$$

With this choice of z , if $\widehat{\alpha} = \widehat{\varepsilon}_i - \widehat{\varepsilon}_j$ for some $1 \leq i < j \leq n$, then $\alpha_{\mathbf{p}} = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j$ and $\alpha_{\mathbf{n}} = \varepsilon_{\bar{j}} - \varepsilon_{\bar{i}}$. If $\widehat{\alpha} = \widehat{\varepsilon}_i + \widehat{\varepsilon}_j$, then $\alpha_{\mathbf{p}} = \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{\bar{j}}$ and $\alpha_{\mathbf{n}} = \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_{\bar{i}}$. The Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} of G consists of square matrices of size $2n$ with zero trace. We can easily compute that

$$\widehat{\mathfrak{g}} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} : JAJ = -D^T, JCJ = C^T, JBJ = B^T, \text{Tr}(A) + \text{Tr}(D) = 0 \right\}.$$

In the previous formula, A, B, C, D are square matrices of size n . Note that, the matrix $JA^T J$ is obtained by flipping A along the principal atidiagonal. Given $1 \leq i, j \leq 2n$, we denote by E_{ij} the canonical basis element, of the space of square matrices of size $2n$, with a coefficient one in row i and column j .

Consider the root $\widehat{\beta} = \widehat{\varepsilon}_i + \widehat{\varepsilon}_j$, for some $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Then, a possible \mathfrak{sl}_2 triple for $\widehat{\beta}$, in $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, consists of

$$X_{\widehat{\beta}} = E_{i\bar{j}} + E_{j\bar{i}} \quad H_{\widehat{\beta}} = E_{ii} + E_{jj} - E_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} - E_{\bar{i}\bar{i}} \quad X_{-\widehat{\beta}} = E_{\bar{i}j} + E_{\bar{j}i}.$$

The corresponding compatible \mathfrak{sl}_2 triple, in \mathfrak{g} , are

$$\begin{aligned}X_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} &= E_{i\bar{j}} \quad H_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} = E_{ii} - E_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} \quad X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} = E_{\bar{j}i} \\ X_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} &= E_{j\bar{i}} \quad H_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} = E_{jj} - E_{\bar{i}\bar{i}} \quad X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} = E_{\bar{i}j}.\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, let $\widehat{\beta} = \widehat{\varepsilon}_i - \widehat{\varepsilon}_j$. Then, a possible \mathfrak{sl}_2 triple for $\widehat{\beta}$, in $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, consists of

$$X_{\widehat{\beta}} = E_{ij} - E_{\bar{j}\bar{i}} \quad H_{\widehat{\beta}} = E_{ii} + E_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} - E_{jj} - E_{\bar{i}\bar{i}} \quad X_{-\widehat{\beta}} = E_{ji} - E_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}.$$

The corresponding compatible \mathfrak{sl}_2 triple, in \mathfrak{g} , are (note the presence of some signs with respect to the previous case)

$$\begin{aligned} X_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} &= E_{ij} & H_{\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} &= E_{ii} - E_{jj} & X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{p}}} &= E_{ji} \\ X_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} &= -E_{\bar{j}\bar{i}} & H_{\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} &= E_{\bar{j}\bar{j}} - E_{\bar{i}\bar{i}} & X_{-\beta_{\mathbf{n}}} &= -E_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, fix $n = 2$. We chose \mathfrak{sl}_2 triples for elements of $\widehat{\Delta}^2$, in $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$, as above. Moreover, for $\widehat{\alpha}_2 = 2\widehat{\varepsilon}_2$, we set

$$X_{\widehat{\alpha}_2} = E_{23} \quad H_{\widehat{\alpha}_2} = E_{22} - E_{33} \quad X_{-\widehat{\alpha}_2} = E_{32}.$$

Then, for $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$ we have that

$$x_{\alpha_1}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_{\alpha_2}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x_{\alpha_3}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -t \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

where, with usual notation, we denote $\alpha_i := \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_{i+1}$.

3 Generalised spherical minors

We introduce some notation. We denote by $w_0 \in W$ the longest element of the Weyl group W . For $\lambda \in X(T)$, we set $\lambda^* := -w_0\lambda$. If V is a representation of G , then the dual space V^* of V is considered as a G -module as follows:

$$(g \cdot \varphi)(v) := \varphi(g^{-1}v) \quad g \in G, \varphi \in V^*, v \in V.$$

With this notation, the representation $V(\lambda)^*$ is isomorphic to $V(\lambda^*)$ for any dominant character $\lambda \in X(T)^+$.

Recall the definition of the monoid of spherical weights $\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ given in the introduction. Note that, since \widehat{G} is reductive, then

$$\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+ = \{\lambda \in X(T)^+ : V(\lambda^*)^{\widehat{G}} \neq 0\} \quad (6)$$

Moreover, as a consequence of [FR23][Theorem 1], we have that

$$\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+ = \{\lambda \in X(T)^+ : \rho(y\lambda) = 0\}. \quad (7)$$

Formula (7) gives an explicit way to compute the monoid $\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$. Recall that \mathcal{B} denotes the unique set of free generators of the monoid $\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$. Again Formula (7) allows to deduce that, for the fundamental pairs of Theorem 1.0.1, the set \mathcal{B} is given as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \quad G = \widehat{G} & \quad \mathcal{B} = \emptyset. \\
2. \quad G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G} & \quad \mathcal{B} = \{(\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*) : \widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}\}. \\
3. \quad (\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n}) & \quad \mathcal{B} = \{\varpi_{2k} : 1 \leq k < 2n\}. \\
4. \quad (\mathrm{Spin}_{2n}, \mathrm{Spin}_{2n-1}) & \quad \mathcal{B} = \{\varpi_1\}. \\
5. \quad (E_6, F_4) & \quad \mathcal{B} = \{\varpi_1, \varpi_6\}. \\
6. \quad (B_3, G_2) & \quad \mathcal{B} = \{\varpi_3\}.
\end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

Remark 3.0.1. In [BG23] the monoid of spherical weights is explicitly described for more general spherical subgroups than the ones considered here. The expressions given in (8) can also be found in [BG23].

For any spherical weight λ , the space $V(\lambda)^{\widehat{G}}$ is one dimensional, \widehat{G} being spherical in G . Let v_λ be a generator of $V(\lambda)^{\widehat{G}}$. As a consequence of the well known Peter-Weyl theorem, we have an isomorphism of G -modules

$$\begin{aligned}
\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+} V(\lambda)^* & \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}[G/\widehat{G}] \\
(\psi_\lambda)_\lambda & \longmapsto (g \longmapsto \sum_\lambda \psi_\lambda(gv_\lambda)).
\end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

For any $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$, let $\varphi_\lambda \in V(\lambda)^*$ be the unique (yUy^{-1}) -invariant vector of $V(\lambda)^*$ satisfying $\varphi_\lambda(v_\lambda) = 1$. The fact that (9) is an isomorphism and $yBy^{-1}\widehat{G}$ is open in G guarantee the existence and unicity of φ_λ . Note that φ_λ is a weight vector. Its weight is $y\lambda^* = -yw_0\lambda$.

Following [FZ99] (see [FZ99][Section 1.4, Eq. (1.8)]), for $\alpha \in \Delta$ we define

$$\bar{s}_\alpha := x_\alpha(-1)x_{-\alpha}(1)x_\alpha(-1). \tag{10}$$

Since the family $\{\bar{s}_\alpha : \alpha \in \Delta\}$ satisfies the braid relations, if $\mathbf{i} = (i_l, \dots, i_1)$ is a reduced expression for some $w \in W$, then the element

$$\bar{w} := \bar{s}_{i_l} \dots \bar{s}_{i_1}$$

is well defined.

Definition 3.0.2 (Generalised spherical minors). Let $w \in W$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$. The *generalised spherical minor* $\Delta_w^\lambda \in \mathbb{C}[G]^{\widehat{G}}$ is the function defined by

$$\Delta_w^\lambda(g) = \varphi_\lambda((\tilde{w})^{-1}gv_\lambda), \quad (g \in G)$$

where

$$\tilde{w} = \bar{y} \cdot \overline{y^{-1}wy} \cdot \bar{y}^{-1}. \tag{11}$$

The following characterisation of the generalised spherical minors is obvious.

Lemma 3.0.3. *For any $w \in W$ and $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$, the function Δ_w^λ is the only element of $\mathbb{C}[G]$ satisfying the following properties.*

1. Δ_w^λ is \widehat{G} right invariant.
2. Δ_w^λ is $(wyUy^{-1}w^{-1})$ left invariant.
3. For any $t \in T$ and $g \in G$, we have $\Delta_w^\lambda(tg) = (-wy\lambda^*)(t)\Delta_w^\lambda(g)$.
4. $\Delta_w^\lambda(\widetilde{w}) = 1$.

The generalised spherical minors are naturally well behaved with respect to the set of simple roots $y\Delta$. To properly formalise this fact, we introduce some notation. For $\alpha \in \Delta$, we consider the \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $(Z_{y\alpha}, H_{y\alpha}, Z_{-y\alpha})$ for the simple root $y\alpha$ defined by

$$Z_{y\alpha} := \bar{y} \cdot X_\alpha, \quad H_{y\alpha} := \bar{y} \cdot H_\alpha, \quad Z_{-y\alpha} := \bar{y} \cdot X_{-\alpha}. \quad (12)$$

Then, we denote

$$z_{\pm y\alpha}(t) := \exp(tZ_{\pm y\alpha}) = \bar{y}x_{\pm\alpha}(t)\bar{y}^{-1}. \quad (13)$$

Note that

$$\widetilde{s_{y\alpha}} = z_{y\alpha}(-1)z_{-y\alpha}(1)z_{y\alpha}(-1).$$

Moreover, if $v, w \in W$ and $\ell(y^{-1}vwy) = \ell(y^{-1}vy) + \ell(y^{-1}wy)$, then $\widetilde{vw} = \widetilde{v}\widetilde{w}$ and therefore

$$\Delta_{vw}^\lambda = \widetilde{v} \cdot \Delta_w^\lambda.$$

Note also that $\ell(y^{-1}vy)$ is the length of the Weyl group element v with respect to the set of simple reflections s_δ , with $\delta \in y\Delta$.

If $\delta \in y\Delta$ and $t \in \mathbb{C}^*$, then the following identities hold. See for example [FZ99][Eq. (2.13)].

$$\begin{aligned} z_\delta(t) \cdot \widetilde{s_\delta} &= z_{-\delta}(t^{-1}) \cdot \delta^\vee(t) \cdot z_\delta(-t^{-1}) \\ (\widetilde{s_\delta})^{-1} \cdot z_{-\delta}(t) &= z_{-\delta}(-t^{-1}) \cdot \delta^\vee(t) \cdot z_\delta(t^{-1}). \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

Example 3.0.4. We continue Example 2.2.4. For a positive integer k and a set S , we denote by $\mathcal{P}_k(S)$ the set of subsets of S of cardinality k . Fix an integer k satisfying $1 \leq k < n$. Then

$$V(\varpi_{2k}) = \bigwedge^{2k} V.$$

If $I \in \mathcal{P}_k([n])$, we use the convention that

$$I = \{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_k\}, \quad \bar{I} = \{\bar{i}_k < \dots < \bar{i}_2 < \bar{i}_1\} \quad \text{and} \quad e_I = e_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{i_k}.$$

Then

$$V(\varpi_{2k})^{\widehat{G}} = \mathbb{C} \left(\sum_{I \in \mathcal{P}_k([n])} e_I \wedge e_{\bar{I}} \right), \quad (15)$$

where $[n]$ denotes the set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Given two subsets R, C of the set $[2n]$ of the same cardinality, we denote by $D_{R,C} \in \mathbb{C}[G]$ the determinant of the submatrix whose rows (resp. columns) are indexed by R (resp. C). If

$$R_k = \{n - k + 1, n - k + 2, \dots, n, \bar{n}, \dots, \overline{n - k + 2}, \overline{n - k + 1}\},$$

using (15), we easily compute that

$$\Delta_e^{\varpi_{2k}} = \sum_{I \in \mathcal{P}_k([n])} D_{R_k, I \cup \bar{I}}. \quad (16)$$

Hence, the generalised spherical minor $\Delta_e^{\varpi_{2k}}$ is the sum of the determinants of the submatrices of size $2k$ whose rows are the $2k$ central ones and whose columns are invariant under the application $i \mapsto \bar{i}$. Similarly, if $w \in W = S_{2n}$, then

$$\Delta_w^{\varpi_{2k}} = \pm \sum_{I \in \mathcal{P}_k([n])} D_{w(R_k), I \cup \bar{I}}. \quad (17)$$

The sign in (17) depends on \tilde{w} .

Assume now that $n = 2$. Moreover, let $k = 1$ and

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13} & x_{14} \\ x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23} & x_{24} \\ x_{31} & x_{32} & x_{33} & x_{34} \\ x_{41} & x_{42} & x_{43} & x_{44} \end{pmatrix} \in G.$$

Then the following expression holds.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_e^{\varpi_2}(g) &= D_{\{2,3\},\{1,4\}}(g) + D_{\{2,3\},\{2,3\}}(g) \\ &= (x_{21}x_{34} - x_{24}x_{31}) + (x_{22}x_{33} - x_{23}x_{32}). \end{aligned}$$

In this case, we can compute that

$$\overline{s_{\alpha_1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overline{s_{\alpha_2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \overline{s_{\alpha_3}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, since $y = s_{\alpha_3}s_{\alpha_2}$ and $\ell(y) = 2$, we deduce that

$$\bar{y} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \bar{y}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now, for $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, let $\delta_i = y\alpha_i$. By direct computation, we have that

$$\widetilde{s_{\delta_1}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \widetilde{s_{\delta_2}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \widetilde{s_{\delta_3}} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

3.1 Basic properties of generalised spherical minors

Recall that, G being semisimple and simply connected, \widehat{G} is too because of Lemma 2.2.2. Then, by [PV94][Theorem 3.17] we have that $\mathbb{C}[G/\widehat{G}] = \mathbb{C}[G]^{\widehat{G}}$ is a factorial algebra of finite type.

Lemma 3.1.1. *Let $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ and $w \in W$. The following holds.*

1. $\Delta_w^{\lambda+\mu} = \Delta_w^\lambda \Delta_w^\mu$.
2. If $\lambda \in \mathcal{B}$, then Δ_w^λ is irreducible.
3. If $\lambda, \mu \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\lambda \neq \mu$, the ideals generated by Δ_w^λ and Δ_w^μ , in $\mathbb{C}[G]^{\widehat{G}}$, are different.

Proof. The first statement obviously follows from Lemma 3.0.3. For the second assertion, it is sufficient to assume $w = e$. Let $\mathbb{C}[\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+]$ be the monoid-algebra of $\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$. Because of (9) and the first statement of Lemma 3.1.1, the map $\mathbb{C}[G/\widehat{G}]^{yUy^{-1}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}[\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+]$ defined by $\Delta_e^\nu \mapsto \nu$ is an isomorphism of algebras. Since $\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ is freely generated by \mathcal{B} , then $\mathbb{C}[\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+]$ is a polynomial ring in the variables corresponding to \mathcal{B} . In particular, the element $b \in \mathbb{C}[\Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+]$ is irreducible. Since the group yUy^{-1} is connected and has no non-trivial character, statement two follows. (See for instance [PV94][Theorems 3.1, 3.17] or [Fra23][Lemma 5.2.4]). Finally, in the notation of the third statement, assume by contradiction that $(\Delta_w^\lambda) = (\Delta_w^\mu)$. Since $\mathbb{C}[G/\widehat{G}]^* = \mathbb{C}[G]^* = \mathbb{C}^*$ because of the semisimplicity of G , then $\Delta_w^\lambda = c\Delta_w^\mu$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Because of statement 3 of Lemma 3.0.3, we deduce that $w\lambda^* = w\mu^*$, which implies that $\lambda = \mu$. \square

We define the *open cell* of the spherical space G/\widehat{G} as

$$(G/\widehat{G})_0 := z^{-1}Bz\widehat{G}/\widehat{G} = yBy^{-1}\widehat{G}/\widehat{G}.$$

This is an open affine subspace of the affine variety G/\widehat{G} .

Corollary 3.1.2. *The map assigning to $b \in \mathcal{B}$ the zero locus of Δ_e^b gives a bijection between \mathcal{B} and the set of irreducible components of the complement of $(G/\widehat{G})_0$ in G/\widehat{G} . Any such component is of codimension one in G/\widehat{G} .*

Proof. Clearly, for any $b \in \mathcal{B}$, we have that $(G/\widehat{G})_0 \subseteq \{\Delta_e^b \neq 0\}$. Since G/\widehat{G} is affine and $\mathbb{C}[G/\widehat{G}]$ is factorial, statements 2 and 3 of Lemma 3.1.1 imply that the map described in Corollary 3.1.2 is well defined and injective. By [Res10][Proposition 2.3], there are exactly $|\Delta| - |\widehat{\Delta}|$ irreducible components in $(G/\widehat{G}) \setminus (G/\widehat{G})_0$. We conclude by noticing that $|\Delta| - |\widehat{\Delta}| = |\mathcal{B}|$. As a remark, the open cell $(G/\widehat{G})_0$ is clearly pure of codimension one being affine. \square

Corollary 3.1.3. *The simultaneous non-vanishing locus of the Δ_e^b , for $b \in \mathcal{B}$, in G/\widehat{G} , is the open cell $(G/\widehat{G})_0$.*

Proof. It's a consequence of Corollary 3.1.2. \square

For $\delta \in y\Delta$, we denote by $\iota_\delta : \mathrm{SL}_2 \rightarrow G$ the morphism determined by the \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $(Z_\delta, H_\delta, Z_{-\delta})$. In other words, we have that

$$\iota_\delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = z_\delta(t) \quad \iota_\delta \begin{pmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t^{-1} \end{pmatrix} = \delta^\vee(t) \quad \iota_\delta \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ t & 1 \end{pmatrix} = z_{-\delta}(t).$$

Note that

$$\tilde{s}_\delta = \iota_\delta \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (18)$$

Let SL_δ be the image of ι_δ .

Lemma 3.1.4. *Let $w \in W$, $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\delta \in y\Delta$. Moreover, let $g \in G$, $s \in \mathrm{SL}_\delta$ and $t \in \mathbb{C}$.*

1. *If $\langle wyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = 0$, then $\Delta_w^b(sg) = \Delta_w^b(g)$.*
2. *If $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^+$, then $\Delta_w^b(z_\delta(-t)g) = \Delta_w^b(g)$.*
3. *If $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^-$ and $\langle wyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = -1$, then $\Delta_w^b(z_\delta(-t)g) = \Delta_w^b(g) + t\Delta_{s_\delta w}^b(g)$.*

Proof. Recall that $\Delta_w^b(sg) = (\tilde{w}\varphi_b)(sgv_b) = (s^{-1}\tilde{w}\varphi_b)(gv_b)$. But $\tilde{w}\varphi_b$ is an extremal weight, in the G -representation $V(b)^*$, of weight wyb^* . In particular, if $\langle wyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = 0$, then $\mathbb{C}\tilde{w}\varphi_b$ is the trivial SL_δ -representation. Hence, we have that $s^{-1}\tilde{w}\varphi_b = \tilde{w}\varphi_b$, which implies the first statement.

Next, assume that $s = z_\delta(-t)$. If $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^+$, then $s \in wyUy^{-1}w^{-1}$. The second assertion follows from statement 2 of Lemma 3.0.3.

Finally, suppose that $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^-$ and $\langle wyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = -1$. Then, by Lemma 3.0.3, $\tilde{w}\varphi_b$ is a lowest weight vector, of weight -1 , with respect to SL_δ . Using some standard arguments on the representation theory of SL_2 (see for instance [Fra23][Lemma 5.4.2]), we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_w^b(z_\delta(-t)g) &= (z_\delta(t)\tilde{w}\varphi_b)(gv_b) \\ &= \tilde{w}\varphi_b(gv_b) + t(Z_\delta\tilde{w}\varphi_b)(gv_b) \\ &= \Delta_w^b(gv_b) + t((\tilde{s}_\delta)^{-1}\tilde{w}\varphi_b)(gv_b). \end{aligned}$$

But if $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^-$, then $\ell(y^{-1}wy) = 1 + \ell(y^{-1}s_\delta wy)$. Hence $\tilde{w} = \tilde{s}_\delta \widetilde{s_\delta w}$. In particular,

$$((\tilde{s}_\delta)^{-1}\tilde{w}\varphi_b)(gv_b) = (\widetilde{s_\delta w}\varphi_b)(gv_b) = \Delta_{s_\delta w}^b(g).$$

□

The following corollary is a useful and obvious consequence of Lemma 3.1.4.

Corollary 3.1.5. *Let $w \in W$, $b \in \mathcal{B}$, $\delta \in y\Delta$ and $g \in G$.*

1. *If $\langle wyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = 0$, then $Z_\delta \cdot \Delta_w^b = 0$.*
2. *If $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^+$, then $Z_\delta \cdot \Delta_w^b = 0$.*
3. *If $w^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^-$ and $\langle wyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = -1$, then $Z_\delta \cdot \Delta_w^b = \Delta_{s_\delta w}^b(g)$.*

Corollary 3.1.6. *Let $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ and $v, w \in W$. If $wy\lambda^* = vy\lambda^*$, then $\Delta_w^\lambda = \Delta_v^\lambda$.*

Proof. Let $W_{y\lambda^*}$ be the stabilizer of $y\lambda^*$. It's a classical fact that $W_{y\lambda^*}$ is a parabolic subgroup of W and that

$$W = \langle s_\delta : \delta \in y\Delta \text{ and } \langle y\lambda^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = 0 \rangle.$$

We can write uniquely $v = v_1 v_2$ where $v_2 \in W_{y\lambda^*}$ and v_1 is the minimal length coset representative of $vW_{y\lambda^*}/W_{y\lambda^*} \in W/W_{y\lambda^*}$. Here, the length is computed with respect to the set of simple reflections associated to $y\Delta$. Since $\ell(y^{-1}vy) = \ell(y^{-1}v_1y) + \ell(y^{-1}v_2y)$, then $\Delta_v^\lambda = \tilde{v}_1 \cdot \Delta_{v_2}^\lambda$. Writing similarly $w = w_1 w_2$, we have that $wy\lambda^* = vy\lambda^*$ if and only if $w_1 = v_1$. It follows that it is sufficient to prove the following claim.

Claim. If $v \in W_{y\lambda^*}$, then $\Delta_v^\lambda = \Delta_e^\lambda$.

If $\lambda = \sum_{b \in \mathcal{B}} n_b b$, for some $n_b \in \mathbb{N}$, we have that

$$W_{y\lambda^*} = \bigcap_{\{b : n_b > 0\}} W_{yb^*}.$$

Then, using the first statement in Lemma 3.1.1, we deduce that it is sufficient to assume that $\lambda = b \in \mathcal{B}$. Suppose that $v = s_\delta u$, for some $\delta \in y\Delta$ such that $\langle yb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = 0$ and $\ell(y^{-1}vy) = \ell(y^{-1}uy) + 1$. Then, $\Delta_v^b = \tilde{s}_\delta \Delta_u^b$. Because of statement one of Lemma 3.1.4, we deduce that $\Delta_v^b = \Delta_u^b$. The proof of the claim then follows by induction on $\ell(y^{-1}vy)$. \square

Let $K \subseteq T$ be the subgroup generated by the elements $\alpha^\vee(-1)$, for $\alpha \in \Phi$. Note that K is a finite group, and it is normalised by $N_G(T)$. Indeed, if $\alpha \in \Phi$ and $g \in N_G(T)$ represents the class of $w \in W = N_G(T)/T$, then $g\alpha^\vee(-1)g^{-1} = (w\alpha)^\vee(-1)$. In particular, $gK = Kg$. The following lemma should be well known to specialists, we include a proof for completeness.

Lemma 3.1.7. *Let $v, w \in W$, then $\bar{v} \cdot \bar{w} \in \bar{v}wK = K\bar{v}w$. In particular, $(\bar{v})^{-1} \in \bar{v}^{-1}K = K\bar{v}^{-1}$.*

Proof. Clearly, the second assertion follows from the first one by considering $w = v^{-1}$. In SL_2 we have that

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, for any $\alpha \in \Delta$, we have $\bar{s}_\alpha^{-2} = \alpha^\vee(-1)$. Let \mathbf{i} be a reduced expression of v and \mathbf{j} be a reduced expression of w . Let's consider two preliminary cases.

Case 1. The concatenation of \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} is a reduced expression for vw . Then, we have that $\bar{v} \cdot \bar{w} = \bar{vw}$ since $\ell(vw) = \ell(v) + \ell(w)$.

Case 2. Suppose that $v = v_1 s_\alpha$ and $w = s_\alpha w_1$, for some $\alpha \in \Delta$ and $v_1, w_1 \in W$. Assume furthermore that $\ell(v) = \ell(v_1) + 1$, $\ell(w) = \ell(w_1) + 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} \cdot \bar{w} &= \bar{v}_1 \cdot \bar{s}_\alpha^{-2} \cdot \bar{w}_1 \\ &= (v_1 \alpha)^\vee(-1) \cdot \bar{v}_1 \cdot \bar{w}_1. \end{aligned}$$

In general, it's a standard fact that a reduced expression for vw can be obtained from the concatenation of \mathbf{i} and \mathbf{j} by applying a finite number of the following two types of operations.

A. Apply a braid move. That is, replace $s_\alpha s_\beta \cdots$ with $s_\beta s_\alpha \cdots$ (the number of factors in the previous products is a positive integer defining the relations of the Coxeter group W), for some simple roots $\alpha \neq \beta$.

B. Remove $s_\alpha s_\alpha$, for some $\alpha \in \Delta$.

Then, since the elements $\overline{s_\alpha}$, for $\alpha \in \Delta$, satisfy the braid relations, the proof of the general case follows by induction on $\frac{\ell(v) + \ell(w) - \ell(vw)}{2}$, using the two previously considered cases. \square

The following lemma relies on having chosen \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triples in \mathfrak{g} , compatibly with the ones of $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$. (See Definition 2.2.1 and Formulas (3),(4)).

Lemma 3.1.8. *If $\widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$, then $\widetilde{w} \in \widehat{G}$.*

Proof. Recall that, for any $\alpha \in \Delta$, then $\overline{s_\alpha} = x_\alpha(-1)x_{-\alpha}(1)x_\alpha(-1)$. From the previous expression and (3), we deduce that if $\alpha \in \Delta^1$, then $\overline{s_\alpha} \in \widehat{G}$. If $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}^2$ and $\bar{\rho}^{-1}(\widehat{\alpha}) = \{\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}, \alpha_{\mathbf{n}}\}$, using the strong orthogonality of $\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}$ and Lemma 2.1.1, we compute that

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}} &= \overline{s_{\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}} s_{\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}} = x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}}(-1)x_{-\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}}(1)x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}}(-1)x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}(-1)x_{-\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}(1)x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}(-1) \\ &= x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}}(-1)x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}(-1)x_{-\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}}(1)x_{-\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}(1)x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{n}}}(-1)x_{\alpha_{\mathbf{p}}}(-1) \\ &= x_{\widehat{\alpha}}(-1)x_{-\widehat{\alpha}}(1)x_{\widehat{\alpha}}(-1). \end{aligned}$$

The last equality follows from (4) and immediately implies that $\overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}} \in \widehat{G}$. The statement then follows from Lemma 2.1.2. \square

Corollary 3.1.9. *If $\widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$, then $\widetilde{w} \in \widehat{G}K \cap K\widehat{G}$.*

Proof. Obvious from Lemmas 3.1.7, 3.1.8 and the definition of \widetilde{w} . \square

Corollary 3.1.10. *Let $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ and $w \in W$. The following holds.*

1. *If $\rho(wy\lambda^*) \neq 0$, then $\Delta_w^\lambda(e) = 0$.*
2. *If $\widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$, then $\Delta_{\widehat{w}}^\lambda(e) \in \{\pm 1\}$.*

Proof. If $\rho(wy\lambda^*) \neq 0$, let $\widehat{t} \in \widehat{T}$ such that $wy\lambda^*(\widehat{t}) \neq 1$. Using statements one and three of Lemma 3.0.3, we deduce that

$$(-wy\lambda^*)(\widehat{t})\Delta_w^\lambda(e) = \Delta_w^\lambda(\widehat{t}) = \Delta_w^\lambda(e).$$

Hence, $\Delta_w^\lambda(e) = 0$. In the second case, using Corollary 3.1.9, we can write $\widetilde{w} = \widehat{g}k$ for some $\widehat{g} \in \widehat{G}$ and $k \in K$. Then, again by Lemma 3.0.3, we compute that

$$\Delta_{\widehat{w}}^\lambda(e) = \Delta_e^\lambda(k^{-1}\widehat{g}^{-1}) = (-y\lambda^*)(k^{-1}).$$

But for any $\nu \in X(T)$, $\nu(K) \subseteq \{\pm 1\}$ because of the definition of K . \square

Remark 3.1.11. In the notation of Corollary 3.1.10, it may happen that $\Delta_{\widehat{w}}^\lambda(e) = -1$. An example is given in Example 4.3.1.

3.1.1 On the choice of z

In the previous section, we made a choice of an element $z \in Z_m$. This choice affects the elements \tilde{w} , for $w \in W$, on which we rely to define the generalised spherical minors. We prove that the generalised spherical minors actually do not depend, up to a hard to predict sign, on the choice of z .

Recall that $y = z^{-1}$. Let $z' \in Z_m$ and $y' := (z')^{-1}$. For $w \in W$, let $\tilde{w}' = \overline{y'} \cdot \overline{(y')^{-1}wy'} \cdot (\overline{y'})^{-1}$. Let $\lambda \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$. We denote by D_w^λ the generalised spherical minor, associated to λ and w , defined with respect to z' . As in the previous section, Δ_w^λ denotes the minor defined with respect to z .

Lemma 3.1.12. *Let $w, v \in W$ and $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$ such that $wy\lambda^* = vy'\mu^*$. Then $\Delta_w^\lambda = \pm D_v^\mu$.*

Proof. Clearly, we have that $\lambda = \mu$. Both Δ_w^λ and D_v^λ are the image, via the map (9), of a weight vector of $V(\lambda^*)$ of weight $wy\lambda^*$. Being $wy\lambda^*$ an extremal weight of $V(\lambda^*)$, it follows that $\Delta_w^\lambda = cD_v^\lambda$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Using Lemma 3.0.3, we deduce that $c = \Delta_w^\lambda(\tilde{v}')$. By Lemma 3.1.7, we deduce that there exist $k \in K$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_w^\lambda(\tilde{v}') &= \Delta_e^\lambda((\tilde{w})^{-1}\tilde{v}') \\ &= \Delta_e^\lambda\left(\left(\widetilde{v^{-1}w}\right)^{-1}k\right) \\ &= \Delta_{v^{-1}w}(k) \\ &= (-v^{-1}wy\lambda^*)(k)\Delta_{v^{-1}w}^\lambda(e). \end{aligned}$$

Then, it is sufficient to prove that $\Delta_{v^{-1}w}^\lambda(e) \in \{\pm 1\}$. By [FR23][Lemma 3], there exists a $\widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$ such that $y' = \widehat{w}y$. In particular

$$v^{-1}wy\lambda^* = \widehat{w}y\lambda^*.$$

Using Corollaries 3.1.6 and 3.1.10, we deduce that

$$\Delta_{v^{-1}w}^\lambda(e) = \Delta_{\widehat{w}}^\lambda(e) \in \{\pm 1\}.$$

□

4 Proof and description of Theorem 1.0.2

Sections 4.2 to 4.7 correspond to the spherical pairs of minimal rank of Theorem 1.0.1. Each section contains a detailed description of the element z with respect to which the generalised spherical minors appearing in Theorem 1.0.2 are defined, along with the description of the matrix A , the elements \widehat{w}_b and the sets U_b . In each section we complete the proof of Theorem 1.0.2 for the corresponding pairs. The proof of Theorem 1.0.2 begins with a general reduction argument. In Sections 4.2 to 4.7, we extensively use the notation of [Bou68] for the root systems.

4.1 Some reductions

Let (G, \widehat{G}) be one of the pairs of Theorem 1.0.1 and $b \in \mathcal{B}$. The notation z, A, \widehat{w}_b and U_b stand for the elements defined in the corresponding section below. Consider the spherical weight

$$\lambda_b := \left(\sum_{b' \in \mathcal{B} \setminus \{b\}} -a_{b,b'} b' \right) \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+ \quad (19)$$

The identity (2) can be rephrased as

$$\sum_{u \in U_b} (-1)^{\ell(y^{-1}uy)} \Delta_{wu}^b \Delta_{u\widehat{w}_b}^b = \epsilon_b \Delta_w^{\lambda_b}. \quad (20)$$

Recall that if λ is a spherical weight, and $v, v' \in W$ satisfy $\ell(y^{-1}vv'y) = \ell(y^{-1}vy) + \ell(y^{-1}v'y)$, then $\Delta_{vv'}^\lambda = \widetilde{v} \cdot \Delta_{v'}^\lambda$. Hence, for proving Theorem 1.0.2 it is sufficient to assume that $w = e$. We set

$$f_b = \sum_{u \in U_b} (-1)^{\ell(y^{-1}uy)} \Delta_u^b \Delta_{u\widehat{w}_b}^b \in \mathbb{C}[G]^{\widehat{G}}. \quad (21)$$

Using Lemma 3.0.3, we deduce that the following 3 claims imply (20), from which Theorem 1.0.2 follows.

Claim 1: For any $\delta \in y\Delta$, we have that $Z_\delta \cdot f_b = 0$.

Claim 2': For any $u \in U_b$, we have that $uyb^* + u\widehat{w}_byb^* = y\lambda_b^*$.

Moreover, in all cases we verify that $U_b \subseteq W_{y\lambda_b^*}$. Hence, Claim 2' is equivalent to Claim 2 below.

Claim 2: $yb^* + \widehat{w}_byb^* = y\lambda_b^*$.

Claim 3': $f_b(e) \in \{\pm 1\}$.

Moreover, in all cases we verify that $\widehat{w}_b \in \widehat{W}$. Therefore, we have that $\Delta_e^b \Delta_{\widehat{w}_b}^b(e) \in \{\pm 1\}$ by Corollary 3.1.10. Hence, again by Corollary 3.1.10, Claim 3' is implied by Claim 3 below.

Claim 3 For any $u \in U_b \setminus \{e\}$, we have that $\rho(uyb^*) \neq 0$ or $\rho(u\widehat{w}_byb^*) \neq 0$.

Remark 4.1.1. Claim 3 implies that $\epsilon_b = \Delta_{\widehat{w}_b}^b(e)$.

In the diagonal case $(G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G})$, we don't need the above reductions. Indeed, we prove that generalised spherical minors for the diagonal case coincide with Fomin-Zelevinsky generalised minors. Theorem 1.0.2 is then deduced from [FZ99][Theorem 1.17]. Of course, it is possible to prove Theorem 1.0.2 by proving the above claims, but this would recover the exact same proof of Fomin and Zelevinsky. That's why we prefer to deduce Theorem 1.0.2, for $G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$, from [FZ99][Theorem 1.17]. Note also that if $G = \widehat{G}$, Theorem 1.0.2 is empty. In the other cases of Theorem 1.0.1, we prove claims 1 to 3, from which Theorem 1.0.2 follows.

Remark 4.1.2. The proof of Claim 1 heavily exploits the following assertion, which is proved by case by case calculations. It would be interesting to have a conceptual general argument for it.

Assertion: Let (G, \widehat{G}) be as in Theorem 1.0.1, $b \in \mathcal{B}$ and $\delta \in y\Delta$. For any $v \in U_b \cup U_b \cdot \widehat{w}_b$ such that $v^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^-$, we have $\langle vyb^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = -1$ and $s_\delta v \in U_b \cup U_b \cdot \widehat{w}_b$.

Remark 4.1.3. Recall the decomposition of the ring $\mathbb{C}[G]^{\widehat{G}}$ into G -modules given by (9). Let $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$. We can define $V(\lambda) \cdot V(\mu)$ as the G -submodule of $\mathbb{C}[G]^{\widehat{G}}$ generated by the products fg for $f \in V(\lambda)$ and $g \in V(\mu)$. The problem of understanding the decomposition of $V(\lambda) \cdot V(\mu)$, for the various $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_{G/\widehat{G}}^+$, into irreducible G -modules is studied in detail in [BG23]. Because of (20), Theorem 1.0.2 implies that $V(\lambda_b^*)$ is a component of $V(b^*) \cdot V(b^*)$. This obviously implies that $V(\lambda_b^*)$ appears in the G -module decomposition of $V(b^*) \otimes V(b^*)$.

4.2 The diagonal case

We consider a simple, simply connected group \widehat{G} diagonally embedded in $G = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G}$. Let $B = \widehat{B} \times \widehat{B}$ and $T = \widehat{T} \times \widehat{T}$. We have that $W = \widehat{W} \times \widehat{W}$ and we set

$$z := (\widehat{w}_0, e) = y \in Z_m.$$

Therefore,

$$y\Delta = \{(-\widehat{\alpha}, 0), (0, \widehat{\alpha}) : \widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B} = \{(\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*) : \widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}\}.$$

For $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$, let $b_{\widehat{\alpha}} = (\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)$. The Cartan matrix A of the small root system coincides with the Cartan matrix of \widehat{G} . That is

$$a_{b_{\widehat{\alpha}}, b_{\widehat{\beta}}} := \langle \widehat{\beta}, \widehat{\alpha}^\vee \rangle.$$

We set

$$\widehat{w}_{b_{\widehat{\alpha}}} := (s_{\widehat{\alpha}}, s_{\widehat{\alpha}}) \quad \text{and} \quad U_{b_{\widehat{\alpha}}} := \{e, (s_{\widehat{\alpha}}, e)\}.$$

Lemma 4.2.1. *For any $v \in W$, we have $\widetilde{v} = \overline{v}$.*

Proof. Because of the choice of z , then $\ell(y^{-1}vy) = \ell(v)$. Indeed, $\ell(y^{-1}vy)$ equals the length of v with respect to the set of simple reflections, of the Coxeter group W , associated to $y\Delta$. But Δ and $y\Delta$ induce the same set of simple reflections. Hence, it is sufficient to prove that, for any $\alpha \in \Delta$, we have $\widetilde{s_\alpha} = \overline{s_\alpha}$. With a little abuse, for $\widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$ we denote by $\overline{\widehat{w}} \in \widehat{G}$ the representative of \widehat{w} computed with respect to the \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triples $(X_{-\widehat{\alpha}}, H_{\widehat{\alpha}}, X_{\widehat{\alpha}})$, for $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$.

Recall that the \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triples of \mathfrak{g} associated to the elements of Δ are compatible in the sense of Definition 2.2.1. It follows that, for any $\widehat{v}, \widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$, we have

$$\overline{(\widehat{v}, \widehat{w})} = (\overline{\widehat{v}}, \overline{\widehat{w}}).$$

Hence, if $\alpha = (0, \widehat{\alpha})$ for some $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{s_\alpha} &= (\overline{\widehat{w}_0}, e)(e, \overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}})((\overline{\widehat{w}_0})^{-1}, e) \\ &= (e, \overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) \\ &= \overline{s_\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, since $1 + \ell(s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}\widehat{w}_0) = \ell(\widehat{w}_0) = \ell(\widehat{w}_0 s_{\widehat{\alpha}}) + 1$, we deduce that

$$\overline{s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}} \cdot \overline{s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}\widehat{w}_0} = \overline{\widehat{w}_0} = \overline{\widehat{w}_0 s_{\widehat{\alpha}}} \cdot \overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}}.$$

In particular, if $\alpha = (-\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}, 0)$ for some $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{s_\alpha} &= (\overline{s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}} \cdot \overline{s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}\widehat{w}_0}, e) (\overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}}, e) ((\overline{s_{\widehat{\alpha}}})^{-1} \cdot (\overline{\widehat{w}_0 s_{\widehat{\alpha}}})^{-1}, e) \\ &= (\overline{s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}}, e) \\ &= \overline{s_\alpha}.\end{aligned}$$

In the second equality, we used that $\overline{s_{\widehat{w}_0\widehat{\alpha}}\widehat{w}_0} = \overline{\widehat{w}_0 s_{\widehat{\alpha}}}$. This completes the proof. \square

Let $\pi : \widehat{G} \times \widehat{G} \rightarrow \widehat{G}$ be the map sending $(\widehat{g}_1, \widehat{g}_2)$ to $\widehat{g}_1\widehat{g}_2^{-1}$. Clearly, the map π induces a G -equivariant isomorphism between G/\widehat{G} and \widehat{G} . For $\widehat{v}, \widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$ and $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$, we denote by $\Delta_{\widehat{v}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \widehat{w}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}} \in \mathbb{C}[\widehat{G}]$ the Fomin-Zelevinsky generalised minor, as defined in [FZ99]. We warn the reader that the notation for generalised spherical minors is very similar to the one for Fomin-Zelevinsky generalised minors.

FZ generalised minors Generalised spherical minors

$$\Delta_{\widehat{v}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \widehat{w}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}} \qquad \Delta_{(\widehat{v}, \widehat{w})}^{(\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)} \qquad (\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}, \widehat{v}, \widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}).$$

Lemma 4.2.2. *For any $\widehat{v}, \widehat{w} \in \widehat{W}$ and $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$, we have that $\pi^*(\Delta_{\widehat{v}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \widehat{w}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) = \Delta_{(\widehat{v}, \widehat{w})}^{(\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)}$.*

Proof. Because of Lemma 4.2.1 and the fact that π is G -equivariant, we have that

$$\pi^*(\Delta_{\widehat{v}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \widehat{w}\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) = (\widehat{v}, \widehat{w}) \cdot \pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{(\widehat{v}, \widehat{w})}^{(\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)} = (\widehat{v}, \widehat{w}) \cdot \Delta_{(e, e)}^{(\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)}.$$

Hence, we can assume that $\widehat{v} = e = \widehat{w}$. Note that $\pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}})$ is clearly \widehat{G} -right invariant. Moreover, because of [FZ99][Eq. (1.6), (1.10)], then $\pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}})$ is yUy^{-1} left-invariant. Again by [FZ99][Eq. (1.6), (1.10)], if $\widehat{h}_1, \widehat{h}_2 \in \widehat{T}$ and $\widehat{g}_1, \widehat{g}_2 \in \widehat{G}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}\pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) \left((\widehat{h}_1\widehat{g}_1, \widehat{h}_2\widehat{g}_2) \right) &= \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}(\widehat{h}_1)\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}(\widehat{h}_2^{-1})\pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) \left((\widehat{g}_1, \widehat{g}_2) \right) \\ &= \left(-y((\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)^*) \right) \left((\widehat{h}_1, \widehat{h}_2) \right) \pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}}) \left((\widehat{g}_1, \widehat{g}_2) \right).\end{aligned}$$

Indeed, $-y((\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}^*)^*) = -(\widehat{w}_0, e)(-\widehat{w}_0\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}) = (\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, -\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}})$. Moreover, by [FZ99][Eq. (1.6), (1.10)] we have that

$$\pi^*(\Delta_{\varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}, \varpi_{\widehat{\alpha}}})((e, e)) = 1.$$

Then the statement follows by Lemma 3.0.3. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.0.2, diagonal case. Because of Lemma 4.2.2, Theorem [FZ99][Theorem 1.17] implies Theorem 1.0.2. Indeed, [FZ99][Theorem 1.17] is equivalent to Theorem 1.0.2 and the fact that for any $\widehat{\alpha} \in \widehat{\Delta}$ we have $\epsilon_{b_{\widehat{\alpha}}} = 1$. \square

4.3 $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$

We consider the element $z \in Z_m$ defined in Example 2.2.4. The Cartan matrix A of the small root system of the pair $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$ is of type A_{n-1} . In particular, for $1 \leq k, m < n$, we have that

$$a_{\varpi_{2k}, \varpi_{2m}} := \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } k = m \\ -1 & \text{if } k = m \pm 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For $1 \leq i \leq 2n-1$, we denote

$$\delta_i := y\alpha_i \quad s_i := s_{\alpha_i} \quad \tau_i := s_{\delta_i} = ys_iy^{-1}.$$

Note that the reflections τ_i are the simple reflections of the Coxeter group W , with respect to the base $y\Delta$ of the root system Φ . Fix $1 \leq k < n$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}} &:= \tau_{2(n-k)}\tau_{2(n-k)+1}\tau_{2(n-k)-1}\tau_{2(n-k)} \\ U_{\varpi_{2k}} &:= \{e, \tau_{2(n-k)}, \tau_{2(n-k)+1}\tau_{2(n-k)}\}. \end{aligned}$$

A direct computation shows that $\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}} = (n-k, n-k+1)(\overline{n-k+1}, \overline{n-k})$. Hence, we have that $\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}} \in \widehat{W}$. Note that

$$\lambda_{\varpi_{2k}} = \varpi_{2(k-1)} + \varpi_{2(k+1)},$$

with the convention that

$$\varpi_0 = 0 = \varpi_{2n}.$$

Note that $\lambda_{\varpi_{2k}}^* = \varpi_{2(n-k-1)} + \varpi_{2(n-k+1)}$ is stabilised by $s_{2(n-k)-1}, s_{2(n-k)}$ and $s_{2(n-k)+1}$. Hence, the set $U_{\varpi_{2k}}$ is contained in the stabiliser of $y\lambda_{\varpi_{2k}}^*$. We are now in position to prove claims 1 to 3. Note that $\varpi_{2k}^* = \varpi_{2(n-k)}$.

Proof of Claim 1. The computations needed for the proof, that can be easily carried out by hand, are summarised in Table 1. The latter should be read as follows. Let $\delta \in y\Delta$ and $v \in U_{\varpi_{2k}} \cup U_{\varpi_{2k}} \cdot \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}$. In the entry indexed by the row δ and the column v , we put a symbol $+$ if $v^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^+$. Conversely, if $v^{-1}\delta \in y\Phi^-$, the entry is filled with $\langle vy\varpi_{2k}^*, \delta^\vee \rangle$. Note that $\langle vy\varpi_{2k}^*, \delta^\vee \rangle = \langle y\varpi_{2k}^*, (v^{-1}\delta)^\vee \rangle$.

	e	$\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}$	$\tau_{2(n-k)}$	$\tau_{2(n-k)}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}$	$\tau_{2(n-k)+1}\tau_{2(n-k)}$	$\tau_{2(n-k)+1}\tau_{2(n-k)}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}$
$\delta_{2(n-k)}$	+	-1	-1	+	+	+
$\delta_{2(n-k)+1}$	+	+	+	-1	-1	+
$\delta_{2(n-k)-1}$	+	+	+	-1	+	-1
δ_i	+	+	+	+	+	+
$ i - 2(n-k) \geq 2$	+	+	+	+	+	+

Table 1: Infinitesimal action $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$

We explain, as an example, a possible way of filling the column indexed by

$$\tau_{2(n-k)}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}} = \tau_{2(n-k)+1}\tau_{2(n-k)-1}\tau_{2(n-k)}.$$

Recall that an inversion of $w \in W$ is a positive root $\beta \in \Phi^+$ such that $w \cdot \beta \in \Phi^-$. The set of simple inversions of $s_{2(n-k)}s_{2(n-k)-1}s_{2(n-k)+1}$ is $\{\alpha_{2(n-k)+1}, \alpha_{2(n-k)-1}\}$. Hence, all the entries of the chosen column are $+$, except for the ones whose row index are $\delta_{2(n-k)-1}$ or $\delta_{2(n-k)+1}$. Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_{2(n-k)} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}} y \varpi_{2k}^*, \delta_{2(n-k)\pm 1}^\vee \rangle &= \langle y \varpi_{2k}^*, y s_{2(n-k)} s_{2(n-k)-1} s_{2(n-k)+1} \alpha_{2(n-k)\pm 1}^\vee \rangle \\ &= \langle \varpi_{2k}^*, s_{2(n-k)} s_{2(n-k)-1} s_{2(n-k)+1} \alpha_{2(n-k)\pm 1}^\vee \rangle \\ &= \langle \varpi_{2(n-k)}, (-\alpha_{2(n-k)\pm 1} - \alpha_{2(n-k)})^\vee \rangle \\ &= -1. \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.1.5 and Table 1 easily allow to conclude. Indeed, if

$$\delta \in y\Delta \setminus \{\delta_{2(n-k)-1}, \delta_{2(n-k)}, \delta_{2(n-k)+1}\},$$

then $Z_\delta \cdot f_{\varpi_{2k}} = 0$. While, if $\delta = \delta_{2(n-k)}$, using the Leibniz rule, we compute that

$$Z_\delta \cdot f_{\varpi_{2k}} = \Delta_e^{\varpi_{2k}} \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}^{\varpi_{2k}} - \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)} \tau_{2(n-k)}}^{\varpi_{2k}} \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}^{\varpi_{2k}} = 0.$$

The case of $\delta_{2(n-k)\pm 1}$ is almost identical to the previous one. □

Proof of Claim 2. The identity we need to prove is equivalent to

$$\varpi_{2(n-k)} + s_{2(n-k)} s_{2(n-k)+1} s_{2(n-k)-1} s_{2(n-k)} \varpi_{2(n-k)} = \varpi_{2(n-k-1)} + \varpi_{2(n-k+1)},$$

which follows by an immediate calculation. □

Proof of Claim 3. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{2(n-k)} y \varpi_{2k}^* &= y s_{2(n-k)} \varpi_{2(n-k)} \\ &= y \varpi_{2(n-k)} - \delta_{2(n-k)}. \end{aligned}$$

But $\rho(y \varpi_{2(n-k)}) = 0$ because of (7), while $\rho(\delta_{2(n-k)}) = \rho(\varepsilon_{n-k} - \varepsilon_{n-k+1}) \neq 0$. Hence,

$$\rho(\tau_{2(n-k)} y \varpi_{2k}^*) \neq 0.$$

Similarly, one verifies, by direct computation, that

$$\rho(\tau_{2(n-k)+1} \tau_{2(n-k)} y \varpi_{2k}^*) \neq 0.$$

□

Example 4.3.1. Let $n = 2, k = 1$. In the notation of Example 3.0.4, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_e^{\varpi_2}(g) &= (x_{21}x_{34} - x_{24}x_{31}) + (x_{22}x_{33} - x_{23}x_{32}) \\ \Delta_{\tau_2 \tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2}(g) &= -(x_{11}x_{44} - x_{14}x_{41}) - (x_{12}x_{43} - x_{13}x_{42}) \\ \Delta_{\tau_2}^{\varpi_2}(g) &= (x_{31}x_{44} - x_{34}x_{41}) + (x_{32}x_{43} - x_{33}x_{42}) \\ \Delta_{\tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2}(g) &= (x_{11}x_{24} - x_{14}x_{21}) + (x_{12}x_{23} - x_{13}x_{22}) \\ \Delta_{\tau_3 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2}(g) &= -(x_{21}x_{44} - x_{24}x_{41}) - (x_{22}x_{43} - x_{23}x_{42}) \\ \Delta_{\tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2}(g) &= -(x_{11}x_{34} - x_{14}x_{31}) - (x_{12}x_{33} - x_{13}x_{32}). \end{aligned}$$

Expanding $f_{\varpi_2} = \Delta_e^{\varpi_2} \Delta_{\tau_2 \tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} - \Delta_{\tau_2}^{\varpi_2} \Delta_{\tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} + \Delta_{\tau_3 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} \Delta_{\tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2}$ using the previous expressions, we obtain that

$$f_{\varpi_2}(g) = -\det(g) = -1.$$

Relation (2), for $w = e$, predicts that

$$\Delta_e^{\varpi_2} \Delta_{\tau_2 \tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} = \Delta_{\tau_2}^{\varpi_2} \Delta_{\tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} - \Delta_{\tau_3 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} \Delta_{\tau_1 \tau_2}^{\varpi_2} \pm 1, \quad (22)$$

which is equivalent to $f_{\varpi_2} = \pm 1$. In this case we have that

$$\Delta_{\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}^{\varpi_2}(e) = \epsilon_{\varpi_{2k}} = -1.$$

4.4 A graphical representation of Theorem 1.0.2 for $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$

Let $1 \leq k < n$ and $w \in W = S_{2n}$. In the notation of Example 3.0.4, recall that

$$R_k = \{n - k + 1, n - k + 2, \dots, n, \bar{n}, \dots, \overline{n - k + 2}, \overline{n - k + 1}\}.$$

Moreover, let

$$R_0 = \emptyset \quad R_n = [2n].$$

By Corollary 3.1.6, the generalised spherical minor $\Delta_w^{\varpi_{2k}}$ is completely determined by the set $w(R_k)$. Indeed

$$wy\varpi_{2k}^* = - \sum_{j \in w(R_k)} \varepsilon_j.$$

A more precise statement is given in (17). In particular, in the present section we write

$$\Delta_w^{\varpi_{2k}} =: \Delta_{w(R_k)}.$$

We set

$$\Delta_{R_0} := 1 =: \Delta_{R_n}.$$

Then, for $w = e$, relation (2) can be read as

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{R_k} \Delta_{\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}(R_k) &= \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)}(R_k)} \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}(R_k) \\ &\quad - \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)+1} \tau_{2(n-k)}(R_k)} \Delta_{\tau_{2(n-k)+1} \tau_{2(n-k)} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}(R_k) \pm \Delta_{R_{k-1}} \Delta_{R_{k+1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that, for any $v \in U_{\varpi_{2k}}$, we have that

$$v(R_k) \cup v\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}(R_k) = R_{k+1} \quad \text{and} \quad v(R_k) \cap v\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}(R_k) = R_{k-1}.$$

The three monomials of the form $\Delta_{v(R_k)} \Delta_{v\widehat{w}_{\varpi_{2k}}}(R_k)$, for $v \in U_{\varpi_{2k}}$, can be interpreted as the set of pairs of the form $\{R_{k-1} \cup I, R_{k+1} \setminus I\}$, where I is a subset of cardinality two of $\{n - k, n - k + 1, \overline{n - k}, \overline{n - k + 1}\}$.

We chose to represent the minor $\Delta_w^{\varpi_{2k}}$ with a column vector of $2n$ -elements. The entry in position i is a blue star symbol (\star) if $i \in w(R_k)$, and a dot symbol (\cdot) otherwise. For example, for $n = 2$ and $k = 1$, we have

$$\Delta_e^{\varpi_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \quad \Delta_{\tau_2}^{\varpi_2} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, the function $1 \in \mathbb{C}[G]$ is denoted both with a column of $2n$ dots and with a column of $2n$ stars. Then, for $n = 2$, $k = 1$ and $w = e$, relation (2) becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \star \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix}. \quad (23)$$

For n, k general and $w = e$, the graphical version of (2) can be obtained from (23) by applying the following two operations to any column vector of (23).

1. Insert $2(k-1)$ stars (\star) in the middle of the column (that is between row 2 and 3).
2. Insert $n-k-1$ dots (\cdot) in the upper part of the column (that is before the first entry) and $n-k-1$ dots (\cdot) in the lower part (that is below the last entry).

For $n = 3, k = 2$ and $w = e$ we get

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix}.$$

For n, k and w general, the graphical version of relation (2) is obtained from the corresponding one for $w = e$, by permuting the stars in each column according to w . For example, for $n = 3, k = 2$ and $w = \tau_4 = (3, 5)$, then (2) is represented as

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \pm \begin{pmatrix} \cdot \\ \cdot \\ \star \\ \star \\ \cdot \\ \cdot \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \\ \star \end{pmatrix}.$$

4.5 ($\text{Spin}_{2n}, \text{Spin}_{2n-1}$)

We set

$$z := s_1 s_2 \cdots s_{n-1}, \quad \text{therefore} \quad y = s_{n-1} \cdots s_1.$$

The Cartan matrix A is of size one by one and $A = (2)$. Indeed, the small root system is of type A_1 . For $1 \leq i \leq n$, we denote

$$\delta_i := y\alpha_i \quad s_i := s_{\alpha_i} \quad \tau_i := s_{\delta_i}.$$

Moreover, we define

$$v_j := \begin{cases} \tau_j \cdots \tau_1 & \text{if } 1 \leq j \leq n-1 \\ e & \text{if } j = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then, we set

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} &:= \tau_1 \tau_2 \cdots \tau_{n-2} \tau_{n-1} \tau_n \tau_{n-2} \cdots \tau_2 \tau_1 = s_n s_{n-1} \\ U_{\varpi_1} &:= \{v_i : 0 \leq i \leq n-1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $V(\varpi_1)$ is a $2n$ -dimensional space with a quadratic form. This allows to identify the group Spin_{2n} as the double cover of the associated orthogonal group. Then, the relation given in Theorem 1.0.2 is equivalent to the fact that the action of Spin_{2n} , on $V(\varpi_1)$, preserves the norm of the Spin_{2n-1} -invariant vectors.

Clearly, we have that

$$\lambda_{\varpi_1} = 0.$$

Hence, the set U_{ϖ_1} stabilises $y\lambda_{\varpi_1}^* = 0$. Moreover, by Lemma 2.1.1, then

$$\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} = s_n s_{n-1} = s_{\widehat{\alpha}_{n-1}} \in \widehat{W}.$$

We are now in position to prove claims 1 to 3. Note that $\varpi_1^* = \varpi_1$.

Proof of Claim 1. Let $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $v \in U_{\varpi_1} \cup U_{\varpi_1} \cdot \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}$. We have that $v^{-1}\delta_i \in y\Phi^+$ unless $v \in \{v_i, v_{i-1}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}\}$. Moreover,

$$\langle v_i y \varpi_1^*, \delta_i^\vee \rangle = \langle s_i \dots s_1 \varepsilon_1, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = \langle \varepsilon_{i+1}, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle = -1.$$

Similarly, we compute that $\langle v_{i-1}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} y \varpi_1^*, \delta_i^\vee \rangle = -1$. Then, by Corollary 3.1.5 and the Leibniz rule, we compute that

$$Z_{\delta_i} \cdot f_{\varpi_1} = (-1)^{i-1} (\Delta_{v_{i-1}}^{\varpi_1} \Delta_{\tau_i v_{i-1} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}}^{\varpi_1} - \Delta_{\tau_i v_i}^{\varpi_1} \Delta_{v_i \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}}^{\varpi_1}) = 0.$$

Indeed $\tau_i v_{i-1} = v_i$.

Similarly, we have that $v^{-1}\delta_n \in y\Phi^+$ unless $v \in \{v_{n-2}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}, v_{n-1}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}\}$. Moreover, we easily compute that

$$\langle v_{n-2}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} y \varpi_1^*, \delta_n^\vee \rangle = -1 = \langle v_{n-1}\widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} y \varpi_1^*, \delta_n^\vee \rangle.$$

Then, note that $\tau_n v_{n-1} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} = v_{n-2}$ and $\tau_n v_{n-2} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} = v_{n-1}$. Hence, from Corollary 3.1.5 and the Leibniz rule, we deduce that

$$Z_{\delta_n} \cdot f_{\varpi_1} = (-1)^{n-2} (\Delta_{v_{n-2}}^{\varpi_1} \Delta_{\tau_n v_{n-2} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}}^{\varpi_1} - \Delta_{v_{n-1}}^{\varpi_1} \Delta_{\tau_n v_{n-1} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1}}^{\varpi_1}) = 0.$$

□

Proof of Claim 2. Let $u = s_1 \cdots s_{n-2} s_{n-1} s_n s_{n-2} \cdots s_1$. A direct computation shows that

$$u\varpi_1 = -\varepsilon_1 = -\varpi_1.$$

It follows at ones that

$$y\varpi_1^* + \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} y \varpi_1^* = y(\varpi_1 + u\varpi_1) = 0.$$

□

Proof of Claim 3. For $0 < i < n$, we have that

$$v_i y \varpi_1^* = y s_i \cdots s_1 \varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_i.$$

We conclude by noticing that $\rho(\varepsilon_i) = \widehat{\varepsilon}_i \neq 0$. □

4.6 (E_6, F_4)

We set

$$z := s_6 s_1 s_3 s_4 s_5 s_4 s_3 s_2 s_4 s_3 s_5 s_1, \quad \text{therefore} \quad y = s_1 s_5 s_3 s_4 s_2 s_3 s_4 s_5 s_4 s_3 s_1 s_6.$$

The small root system is of type A_2 . The Cartan matrix A is given by

$$a_{\varpi_i, \varpi_j} := \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } i = j \\ -1 & \text{if } i \neq j. \end{cases}$$

For $1 \leq i \leq 6$, we denote

$$\delta_i := y \alpha_i \quad s_i := s_{\alpha_i} \quad \tau_i := s_{\delta_i}.$$

Let $\sigma := (1, 6)(3, 5) \in S_6$ be the permutation corresponding to the non-trivial symmetry of the Dynkin diagram of E_6 . With little abuse of notation, we also denote by $\sigma : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ the automorphism induced by

$$Z_{\pm \delta_i} \mapsto Z_{\pm \delta_{\sigma(i)}},$$

The automorphism σ induces maps $X(T) \rightarrow X(T)$ and $W \rightarrow W$, that are again denote by σ . Note that $\sigma(\tau_i) = \tau_{\sigma(i)}$ and $\sigma(\delta_i) = \delta_{\sigma(i)}$. Let

$$v_0 := e \quad v_1 := \tau_1 \quad v_2 := \tau_3 \tau_1 \quad v_3 := \tau_4 \tau_3 \tau_1 \quad v_4 := \tau_2 \tau_4 \tau_3 \tau_1$$

Then, we set

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{w}_{\varpi_6} &:= \tau_1 \tau_3 \tau_4 \tau_2 \tau_5 \tau_4 \tau_3 \tau_1 & U_{\varpi_6} &:= \{v_i : 0 \leq i \leq 4\} \\ \widehat{w}_{\varpi_1} &:= \sigma(\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}) & U_{\varpi_1} &:= \sigma(U_{\varpi_6}). \end{aligned}$$

We complete the proof of Theorem 1.0.2 for ϖ_6 . The same strategy of proof also works in the case of ϖ_1 . Indeed, by means of σ , it's easy to see that the statements we prove for the ϖ_6 case, imply the analogues ones for the ϖ_1 case.

Note that

$$\lambda_{\varpi_6} = \varpi_1 \quad \lambda_{\varpi_6}^* = \varpi_6 \quad \varpi_6^* = \varpi_1.$$

It's clear that the set U_{ϖ_6} stabilises $y \lambda_{\varpi_6}^*$. Indeed, s_1, s_2, s_3 and s_4 stabilise ϖ_6 . We can compute that

$$\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6} = y s_1 s_3 s_4 s_2 s_5 s_4 s_3 s_1 y^{-1} = s_1 s_6 s_3 s_5 s_6 s_1 = s_{\widehat{\alpha}_4} s_{\widehat{\alpha}_3} s_{\widehat{\alpha}_4}.$$

The last equality is a consequence of Lemma 2.1.1. In particular, we have that $\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6} \in \widehat{W}$. Hence, claims 1, 2 and 3 imply Theorem 1.0.2. Claim 2 and 3 follow by some elementary calculations. We focus on Claim 1.

Proof of Claim 1. Table 2, which is obtained by direct computation, should be read as the analogue Table 1.

	e	\widehat{w}_{ϖ_6}	v_1	$v_1\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}$	v_2	$v_2\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}$	v_3	$v_3\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}$	v_4	$v_4\widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}$
δ_1	+	-1	-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
δ_3	+	+	+	-1	-1	+	+	+	+	+
δ_4	+	+	+	+	+	-1	-1	+	+	+
δ_2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-1	-1	+
δ_5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-1	+	-1
δ_6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Table 2: Infinitesimal action (E_6, F_4)

As in the case of $(\mathrm{SL}_{2n}, \mathrm{Sp}_{2n})$, Table 3 easily allows to conclude using Corollary 3.1.5 and the Leibniz rule. For example, using that $v_3 = \tau_5 v_4 \widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}$ and $v_4 = \tau_5 v_3 \widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}$, we compute that

$$Z_{\delta_5} \cdot f_{\varpi_6} = (-1)^3 (\Delta_{v_3}^{\varpi_6} \Delta_{\tau_5 v_3 \widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}}^{\varpi_6} - \Delta_{v_4}^{\varpi_6} \Delta_{\tau_5 v_4 \widehat{w}_{\varpi_6}}^{\varpi_6}) = 0.$$

□

4.7 (B_3, G_2)

We set

$$z := s_3 s_2 s_3, \quad \text{therefore} \quad y = z.$$

The Cartan matrix A is of size one by one and $A = (2)$. Indeed, the small root system is of type A_1 .

For $1 \leq i \leq 3$, we denote

$$\delta_i := y\alpha_i \quad s_i := s_{\alpha_i} \quad \tau_i := s_{\delta_i}.$$

Let

$$v_0 := e \quad v_1 := \tau_3 \quad v_2 := \tau_2 \tau_3 \quad v_3 := \tau_3 \tau_2 \tau_3$$

Then, we set

$$\widehat{w}_{\varpi_3} := \tau_3 \tau_2 \tau_3 \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3 \quad U_{\varpi_3} := \{v_i : 0 \leq i \leq 3\}.$$

Clearly,

$$\lambda_{\varpi_3} = 0.$$

Obviously, the set U_{ϖ_3} stabilises $y\lambda_{\varpi_3}^* = 0$. Moreover, note that

$$\widehat{w}_{\varpi_3} = y s_3 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_3 y^{-1} = s_1 s_3 = s_{\widehat{\alpha}_1}.$$

The last equality is a consequence of Lemma 2.1.1. In particular, the element \widehat{w}_{ϖ_3} belongs to \widehat{W} . Hence, claim 1,2 and 3 imply Theorem 1.0.2. Claim 2 and 3 follow by some elementary calculations. We focus on Claim 1.

Proof of Claim 1. Table 3, which is obtained by direct computation, should be read as the analogue Table 1.

	e	\widehat{w}_{ϖ_3}	v_1	$v_1\widehat{w}_{\varpi_3}$	v_2	$v_2\widehat{w}_{\varpi_3}$	v_3	$v_3\widehat{w}_{\varpi_3}$
δ_1	+	+	+	+	+	-1	+	-1
δ_2	+	+	+	-1	-1	+	+	+
δ_3	+	-1	-1	+	+	-1	-1	+

Table 3: Infinitesimal action (B_3, G_2)

As in the previous cases, Table 3 easily allows to conclude using Corollary 3.1.5 and the Leibniz rule. \square

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