## A Multiplicative Formula for Structure Constants in the Cohomology of Flag Varieties

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## 1. Introduction

Let G be a connected, simply connected, semisimple complex algebraic group and let  $P \subseteq Q$  be a pair of parabolic subgroups. Consider the induced sequence of flag varieties

$$Q/P \hookrightarrow G/P \twoheadrightarrow G/Q.$$
 (1)

The goal of this paper is to give a simple multiplicative formula connecting the structure coefficients for the cohomology ring of the three flag varieties in (1) with respect to their Schubert bases. Let W be the Weyl group of G and let  $W_P \subseteq W_Q \subseteq W$  denote the Weyl groups of P and Q, respectively. Let  $W^P \subseteq W$  denote the set of minimal-length coset representatives in  $W/W_P$ . For any  $w \in W^P$ , let  $\bar{X}_w \subseteq G/P$  denote the corresponding Schubert variety and let  $[X_w] \in H^*(G/P) = H^*(G/P, \mathbb{Z})$  denote the Schubert class of  $\bar{X}_w$ . It is well known that the Schubert classes  $\{[X_w]\}_{w \in W^P}$  form an additive basis for cohomology. Similarly, we have Schubert classes  $[X_u] \in H^*(G/Q)$  for  $u \in W^Q$  and  $[X_v] \in H^*(Q/P)$  for  $v \in W^P \cap W_Q$ . The letters w, u, and v will be used to denote Schubert varieties in G/P, G/Q, and Q/P, respectively. In Lemma 2.1 we show that, for any  $w \in W^P$ , there is a unique decomposition w = uv with  $u \in W^Q$  and  $v \in W^P \cap W_Q$ . Fix  $s \geq 2$  and, for any  $w_1, \ldots, w_s \in W^P$  such that  $\sum_{k=1}^s \operatorname{codim} X_{w_k} = \dim G/P$ , define the associated structure coefficient (or structure constant) to be the integer  $c_w$  for

$$[X_{w_1}] \cdots [X_{w_s}] = c_w[pt] \in H^*(G/P).$$

The following theorem is the first result of this paper.

THEOREM 1.1. Let  $w_1, ..., w_s \in W^P$ , and let  $u_k \in W^Q$  and  $v_k \in W^P \cap W_Q$  be defined by  $w_k = u_k v_k$ . Assume that

$$\sum_{k=1}^{s} \operatorname{codim} X_{w_k} = \dim G/P \quad and \quad \sum_{k=1}^{s} \operatorname{codim} X_{u_k} = \dim G/Q. \tag{2}$$

If  $c_w, c_u, c_v \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  are defined by

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