

COHOMOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE PATTERN MAP

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ABSTRACT. Billey and Braden defined maps on flag manifolds that are the geometric counterpart of permutation patterns. A section of their pattern map is an embedding of the flag manifold of a Levi subgroup into the full flag manifold. We give two expressions for the induced map on cohomology. One is in terms of generators and the other is in terms of the Schubert basis. We show that the coefficients in the second expression are naturally Schubert structure constants and therefore positive. Similar results hold for K -theory, generalizing known formulas in type A for cohomology and K -theory.

Introduction

In their study of singularities of Schubert varieties and coefficients of Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomials [6], Billey and Braden introduced maps of flag manifolds that are the geometric counterpart of the generalized permutation patterns of Billey and Postnikov [5]. We study sections of the Billey–Braden pattern map. For the type A flag manifold, such sections led to formulas for certain specializations of Schubert [1] and Grothendieck polynomials [20]. In both cases, this gave new expressions for Schubert class representatives as explicit sums of monomials [3], [20]. These formulas express the pullback of a Schubert class as a sum of Schubert classes on the smaller flag manifold whose coefficients are naturally Schubert structure constants. This was applied in [15] to show that quiver coefficients [13], [14], [19], [21] are naturally Schubert

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structure constants, as the decomposition formula [11], [12] is a special case of the formulas in [1], [20].

We generalize the formulas in [1], [20]. Let L be a Levi subgroup of a semisimple algebraic group G and write their flag manifolds as \mathcal{F}_L and \mathcal{F}_G , respectively. For each right coset of the Weyl group of L in the Weyl group of G there is a natural embedding of \mathcal{F}_L into \mathcal{F}_G . If L is the Levi of a standard parabolic subgroup and ζ is the minimal element in a coset, then the corresponding map on cohomology is expressed in terms of polynomial representatives as the map on generators induced by ζ . Analyzing the pushforward map on Schubert cycles in homology gives an expression for the pullback map as a sum of Schubert classes for \mathcal{F}_L whose coefficients are naturally Schubert structure constants for \mathcal{F}_G .

We also give a similar formula for the pullback in K -theory.

In Section 1, we give background information on the cohomology and Grothendieck rings of flag manifolds. Our main results are given in Section 2, where we first recall the results of Billey and Braden, and then apply them to obtain our formulas.

1. Flag manifolds

We work over the complex numbers, but our results are valid for any algebraically closed field k , when we replace cohomology by Chow groups. We first recall some basic facts about flag manifolds and their cohomology.

Let G be a connected and simply connected complex semisimple linear algebraic group, B a Borel subgroup of G , and T the maximal torus contained in B . The Weyl group $W := N(T)/T$ of G is the quotient of the normalizer of T by T . Our choice of B gives W the structure of a Coxeter group with a preferred set of generators and a length function, $\ell: W \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$. Let $w_o \in W$ be the longest element.

All Borel subgroups are conjugate by elements of G , which identifies the set \mathcal{F} of Borel subgroups as the orbit G/B , called the *flag manifold*. A Borel subgroup B_0 is fixed by an element $g \in G$ if and only if $g \in B_0$. The Weyl group embeds in \mathcal{F} as its set \mathcal{F}^T of T -fixed points. These index B -orbits on G/B , which together form the *Bruhat decomposition*,

$$(1.1) \quad \mathcal{F} = \bigsqcup_{w \in W} BwB/B.$$

Each orbit BwB/B is isomorphic to an affine space of dimension $\ell(w)$. An orbit is a *Schubert cell*, X_w° , and its closure is a *Schubert variety*, X_w . Set $B_- := w_o B w_o$, which is the Borel subgroup opposite to B containing T . Let $X^w := w_o X_{w_o w} = \overline{B_- w}$, which is also a Schubert variety and has codimension $\ell(w)$. The intersection $X^v \cap X_w$ is nonempty if and only if $w \geq v$ and in that case it is irreducible of dimension $\ell(w) - \ell(v)$ [18], [23].

Both the integral homology groups and cohomology ring of \mathcal{F} are free as \mathbb{Z} -modules with bases given by *Schubert classes* associated to Schubert varieties, and these classes do not depend upon the choice of Borel subgroup. For homology, let $[X_w] \in H_{2\ell(w)}(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{Z})$ be the fundamental cycle of the Schubert variety. For cohomology, let $\mathfrak{S}_w \in H^{2\ell(w)}(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{Z})$ be the cohomology class Poincaré dual to $[X^w]$. Then

$$(1.2) \quad [X^v \cap X_w] = \mathfrak{S}_v \frown [X_w],$$

where \frown is the cap product giving the action of cohomology on homology.

Since the Schubert classes form a basis, there are integer *Schubert structure constants* $c_{u,v}^w$ for $u, v, w \in W$ defined by the identity in $H^*(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{Z})$,

$$(1.3) \quad \mathfrak{S}_u \cdot \mathfrak{S}_v = \sum_w c_{u,v}^w \mathfrak{S}_w.$$

These constants vanish unless $\ell(w) = \ell(u) + \ell(v)$ and they are nonnegative, for they count the number of points in a triple intersection of Schubert varieties, $gX^u \cap X^v \cap X_w$, where $g \in G$ is general. Important for us is the duality formula. Let $\pi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{pt}$ be the map to a point. Then, if $v, w \in W$, we have

$$(1.4) \quad \pi_*(\mathfrak{S}_v \frown [X_w]) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } v = w, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

so the Schubert basis is self-dual. Combining this with (1.3) gives

$$(1.5) \quad c_{u,v}^w = \pi_*(\mathfrak{S}_u \cdot \mathfrak{S}_v \frown [X_w]).$$

Recall the projection formula. Let $f: Y \rightarrow Z$ be a map of compact topological spaces and $\pi: Y, Z \rightarrow \text{pt}$ maps to a point. For $y \in H_*(Y)$ and $z \in H^*(Z)$, we have

$$(1.6) \quad \pi_*(z \frown f_*(y)) = \pi_*(f^*(z) \frown y).$$

The cohomology ring of the flag manifold has a second, algebraic description. The Weyl group acts on the dual \mathfrak{h}^* of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} of the torus. Borel [8] showed that the cohomology of \mathcal{F} with complex coefficients is naturally identified with the quotient of the symmetric algebra $S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^*$ of \mathfrak{h}^* by the ideal generated by its non-constant W -invariants,

$$(1.7) \quad H^*(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}) = S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^* / \langle (S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^*)_+^W \rangle = S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^* \otimes_{(S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^*)^W} \mathbb{C}.$$

These two descriptions, one geometric and the other algebraic, are linked. Chevalley [16] gave a formula for the product of any Schubert class by a generating Schubert class. This special case of the formula (1.3) determines it and implies expressions for a Schubert class as a polynomial in the generating classes. A breakthrough was made when Bernstein, Gelfand and Gelfand [4] and Demazure [17] gave a computable system of polynomials $P_w \in S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^*$ for $w \in W$ such that P_w represents the Schubert class \mathfrak{S}_w . While not unique, these representatives depend only upon the choice of P_{w_0} .

The formulas we obtain in cohomology use only basic properties of cohomology, functoriality, the geometric Schubert basis, generation by the dual of \mathfrak{h} , duality, and the projection formula. Consequently, such formulas exist for more general cohomology theories. One such example is the Grothendieck ring.

Under tensor product, the Grothendieck group of vector bundles on \mathcal{F} modulo short exact sequences is a ring $K^0(\mathcal{F})$. As \mathcal{F} is smooth, this is isomorphic to the Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathcal{F})$ of coherent sheaves on \mathcal{F} . A consequence of the Bruhat decomposition (1.1) is that classes of structure sheaves of Schubert varieties form a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $K_0(\mathcal{F}) = K^0(\mathcal{F})$. Write \mathcal{G}_w for the class $[\mathcal{O}_{X^w}]$ of the structure sheaf of the Schubert variety X^w .

The Grothendieck ring has a presentation similar to (1.7) for cohomology [22]. Let $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^* := \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ be the character group of T . The representation ring $R(B)$ of B is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^*]$ and the representation ring $R(G)$ of G is its W -invariants, $R(B)^W$. There is a natural map $R(B) \rightarrow K^0(G/B)$ induced by $V \mapsto G \times_B V$, for a representation V of B . This induces an isomorphism

$$R(B) \otimes_{R(G)} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} K^0(G/B).$$

As with cohomology, there are (non-unique) representatives of Grothendieck classes \mathcal{G}_w in $K^0(G/B)$ that lie in the Laurent ring $\mathbb{Z}[\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^*]$, and these depend only upon the choice of a representative for \mathcal{G}_{w_o} [17].

Brion [10, Lemma 2] showed that the product of these Grothendieck classes corresponds to the intersection of Schubert varieties,

$$(1.8) \quad \mathcal{G}_u \cdot \mathcal{G}_v = [\mathcal{O}_{X^u \cap_g X^v}],$$

where $g \in G$ is general.

As with cohomology, the Grothendieck ring has a pairing induced by multiplication and the map to a point, $\pi: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{pt}$. For sheaves $\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{E}'$ on \mathcal{F} this pairing is

$$\langle [\mathcal{E}], [\mathcal{E}'] \rangle := \pi_*([\mathcal{E}] \cdot [\mathcal{E}']) = \pi_*([\mathcal{E} \otimes_g \mathcal{E}']),$$

where $g \in G$ is general and π_* is the derived functor of global sections,

$$\pi_*([\mathcal{E}]) = \chi(\mathcal{E}) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \dim H^i(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{E}),$$

which is the Euler–Poincaré characteristic of the sheaf \mathcal{E} .

Since $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{X_w}) = 1$ and if $v \geq w$ and $g \in G$ is general, then $\chi(\mathcal{O}_{X^w \cap_g X^v}) = 1$ [9, Section 3], this Schubert basis is not self-dual. Brion and Lakshmibai showed that the dual basis is given by the ideal sheaves of the Schubert boundaries. Specifically, let \mathcal{I}_w be the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_{X_w} -ideals that define the complement of the Schubert cell X_w° . Then

$$(1.9) \quad \pi_*(\mathcal{G}_w \cdot [\mathcal{I}_v]) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } v = w, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Allen Knutson gave an expression for these classes:

$$(1.10) \quad [\mathcal{I}_w] = \sum_{v \leq w} (-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(v)} \mathcal{G}_v.$$

This follows from Möbius inversion as the Bruhat order is Eulerian.

As the Schubert classes form a basis of $K^0(\mathcal{F})$, there are integer *Schubert structure constants* $c_{u,v}^w$ for $u, v, w \in W$ defined by the identity in $K^0(\mathcal{F})$,

$$\mathcal{G}_u \cdot \mathcal{G}_v = \sum_w c_{u,v}^w \mathcal{G}_w.$$

By duality, we have

$$(1.11) \quad c_{u,v}^w = \pi_* (\mathcal{G}_u \cdot \mathcal{G}_v \cdot [\mathcal{I}_w]).$$

These Schubert structure constants vanish unless $\ell(w) \geq \ell(u) + \ell(v)$ and they coincide with those for cohomology when $\ell(w) = \ell(u) + \ell(v)$ (this is why we use the same notation for both). This is because $K_0(\mathcal{F})$ is filtered by the codimension of the support of a sheaf with the associated graded algebra the integral cohomology ring. Thus when $\ell(w) = \ell(u) + \ell(v)$, $c_{u,v}^w \geq 0$. In general, these constants enjoy the following positivity [10],

$$(1.12) \quad (-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(u) - \ell(v)} c_{u,v}^w \geq 0.$$

2. The pattern map

Let us recall the geometric pattern map and its main properties as developed by Billey and Braden [6]. Let $\eta: \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow T$ be a cocharacter with image the subgroup T_η of T . Springer [24, Theorem 6.4.7] showed that the centralizer $G' := Z_G(T_\eta)$ of T_η in G is a connected, reductive subgroup and T is a maximal torus of G' . Furthermore, if $B_0 \in \mathcal{F}$ is a fixed point of T_η , so that $T_\eta \subset B_0$, then $B_0 \cap G'$ is a Borel subgroup of G' .

Let $\mathcal{F}' := G'/B'$ be the flag variety of G' , and \mathcal{F}^η be the set of T_η -fixed points of \mathcal{F} . Then the association $\mathcal{F}^\eta \ni B_0 \mapsto B_0 \cap G' \in \mathcal{F}'$ defines a G' -equivariant map $\psi: \mathcal{F}^\eta \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'$. Restricting to T -fixed points, this gives a map $\psi: W \rightarrow W'$, where W' is the Weyl group of G' . This is the Billey–Postnikov pattern map, generalizing maps on the symmetric groups coming from permutation patterns. Specifically, $\psi: W \rightarrow W'$ is the unique map that is (1) W' -equivariant in that $\psi(wx) = w\psi(x)$ for $w \in W'$ and $x \in W$, and (2) respects the Bruhat order in that if $\psi(x) \leq \psi(wx)$ in W' with $w \in W'$ and $x \in W$, then $x \leq wx$ in W . Billey and Braden use this to deduce that the map ψ is an G' -equivariant isomorphism between each connected component of \mathcal{F}^η with the flag variety \mathcal{F}' , and also that the connected components of \mathcal{F}^η are in bijection with right cosets $W' \setminus W$ of W' in W .

Observe that $B_- \cap G' = B'_-$, which is the Borel group opposite to B' containing T . Let \mathcal{F}_ζ^η be the component of \mathcal{F}^η corresponding to a coset $W'\zeta$ with

$\varsigma \in W'\varsigma$ having minimal length, and let $\iota_\varsigma: \mathcal{F}' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{F}'_\varsigma$ be the corresponding section of the pattern map. (This is the unique G' -equivariant map sending the T -fixed point $eB' \in \mathcal{F}'$ to the T -fixed point $\varsigma B \in \mathcal{F}'_\varsigma$.) Note that

$$(2.1) \quad \mathcal{F}'_\varsigma = G'\varsigma = \overline{B'_{-\varsigma}} \subset \overline{B_{-\varsigma}} = X^\varsigma.$$

Billey and Braden also note that if $w \in W'$, then

$$(2.2) \quad \iota_\varsigma(X'_w) = X_{w\varsigma} \cap \mathcal{F}'_\varsigma = (X_{w\varsigma})^\eta.$$

LEMMA 2.1. *Let $W'\varsigma$ be a coset of W' in W with ς of minimal length in $W'\varsigma$ and $\iota_\varsigma: \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}'_\varsigma$ the corresponding section of the pattern map. Then, for $w \in W'$, we have*

$$\iota_\varsigma(X'_w) \subset X^\varsigma \cap X_{w\varsigma}.$$

Proof. By (2.1), we have $\iota_\varsigma(X'_w) \subset \mathcal{F}'_\varsigma \subset X^\varsigma$ and by (2.2) $\iota_\varsigma(X'_w) \subset X_{w\varsigma}$. □

2.1. The pattern map on cohomology. The group G' centralizing T_η in G is a Levi subgroup of some parabolic subgroup of G . Indeed, Billey and Braden show that W' is conjugate to a standard parabolic, and as the roots of G' relative to the torus T are the reflections in W' , this implies that the lie algebra \mathfrak{g}' of G' coincides with the lie algebra of a Levi subgroup L , and thus $G' = L$. All parabolic subgroups of G are conjugate to a *standard* parabolic subgroup, which is a parabolic subgroup containing B . The set of standard parabolics is in bijection with subsets I of the Dynkin diagram of G .

We will assume that G' is the Levi subgroup of a standard parabolic corresponding to a subset I , and henceforth write G_I for G' and B_I for B' . Write \mathcal{F}_I for its flag variety, which is a product of flag varieties whose factors correspond to the connected components of I in the Dynkin diagram of G . Its Weyl group is the parabolic subgroup W_I of W , which is the subgroup generated by the simple reflections corresponding to I .

The right cosets $W_I \backslash W$ are indexed by minimal length coset representatives W^I . Useful for us is the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 2.2 ([7, Proposition 2.4.4]). *Let $\varsigma \in W^I$ be a minimal length representative of a coset of W_I in W . For $w \in W_I$, we have $\ell(w\varsigma) = \ell(w) + \ell(\varsigma)$ and the intervals $[e, w]$ in W_I and $[\varsigma, w\varsigma]$ in W are isomorphic.*

We use this to refine Lemma 2.1.

THEOREM 2.3. *Let $\varsigma \in W^I$ be a minimal length coset representative with $\iota_\varsigma: \mathcal{F}_I \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ the corresponding section of the pattern map. Then*

$$\iota_\varsigma(X_w) = X^\varsigma \cap X_{w\varsigma}.$$

Proof. By Lemma 2.1, we have the inclusion \subset . The result follows as both $\iota_\varsigma(X_w)$ and the Richardson variety $X^\varsigma \cap X_{w\varsigma}$ are irreducible of dimension $\ell(w) = \ell(w\varsigma) - \ell(\varsigma)$. □

We use this to compute the pushforward of the fundamental homology class of a Schubert variety under ι_ς .

COROLLARY 2.4. *Let $\iota_{\varsigma,*}: H_*(\mathcal{F}_I) \rightarrow H_*(\mathcal{F})$ be the map on homology induced by ι_ς . Then*

$$\iota_{\varsigma,*}[X_w] = [X^\varsigma \cap X_{w\varsigma}] = \mathfrak{S}_\varsigma \frown [X_{w\varsigma}].$$

(The second equality is (1.2).)

We use this to compute the map ι_ς^* on the Schubert basis of cohomology.

THEOREM 2.5. *Let $\varsigma \in W^I$ be a minimal length representative of a right coset of W_I and $\iota_\varsigma: \mathcal{F}_I \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be the corresponding section of the pattern map with $\iota_\varsigma(wB_I) = w\varsigma B$. Then*

$$\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{S}_u) = \sum_{w \in W_I} c_{u,\varsigma}^{w\varsigma} \mathfrak{S}_w,$$

where $\iota_\varsigma^*: H^*(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow H^*(\mathcal{F}_I)$ is the induced map on cohomology.

Proof. Let $u \in W$. Since Schubert classes form a basis of cohomology, there are integer decomposition coefficients d_u^w for $w \in W_I$ defined by the identity

$$\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{S}_u) = \sum_{w \in W_I} d_u^w \mathfrak{S}_w.$$

Using duality and applying the pushforward map, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_u^w &= \pi_* (\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{S}_u) \frown [X_w]) \\ &= \pi_* (\mathfrak{S}_u \frown \iota_{\varsigma,*}[X_w]) = \pi_* (\mathfrak{S}_u \cdot \mathfrak{S}_\varsigma \frown [X_{w\varsigma}]) = c_{u,\varsigma}^{w\varsigma}, \end{aligned}$$

with the last line following from Corollary 2.4 and (1.5). □

Recall that as G and G_I have the same maximal torus, we have

$$H^*(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}) = S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^* \otimes_{(S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^*)^W} \mathbb{C} \quad \text{and} \quad H^*(\mathcal{F}_I, \mathbb{C}) = S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^* \otimes_{(S_\bullet \mathfrak{h}^*)^{W_I}} \mathbb{C}.$$

Thus the map ι_ς^* on cohomology is induced by the map ι_ς^* on \mathfrak{h}^* . Since \mathfrak{h}^* is spanned by characters of T and a character γ corresponds to an equivariant line bundle \mathcal{L}_γ , the following lemma shows that this is simply the action of ς on \mathfrak{h}^* .

LEMMA 2.6. *Let $\gamma \in \text{Hom}(T, \mathbb{C}^\times)$ be a character of the torus T , then $\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathcal{L}_\gamma) = \mathcal{L}_{\varsigma(\gamma)}$.*

Proof. Let γ be a character of T , which is also a character of B . The line bundle \mathcal{L}_γ is the quotient of $G \times \mathbb{C}$ by the equivalence relation $(gb, z) \sim (g, \gamma(b)z)$ for $g \in G$, $b \in B$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$. Thus, $(g, z) \sim (h, w)$ if and only if $g^{-1}h \in B$ and $zw^{-1} = \gamma(g^{-1}h)$.

To compute the pullback $\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathcal{L}_\gamma)$, first choose a representative $\sigma \in N(T)$ of $\varsigma \in N(T)/T$. Then $\iota_\varsigma: \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\varsigma^\eta$ is covered by the map $G' \ni g' \mapsto g'\sigma \in G$. Consider the composition $G' \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow G \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_\gamma$. Two points (g', z) and

(h', w) of $G' \times \mathbb{C}$ have the same image in \mathcal{L}_γ if and only if $b' := (g'\sigma)^{-1}h'\sigma = \sigma^{-1}(g')^{-1}h'\sigma$ lies in $B' = B \cap G'$ and $zw^{-1} = \gamma(b')$.

Then $zw^{-1} = \gamma(\sigma^{-1}(g')^{-1}h'\sigma) = \varsigma(\gamma)((g')^{-1}h')$. Thus, the map $G' \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow G \times \mathbb{C}$ descends to a map of line bundles $\mathcal{L}_{\varsigma(\gamma)} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_\gamma$ over the section $\iota_\varsigma: \mathcal{F}' \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_\gamma^\eta$. □

We deduce the following result.

THEOREM 2.7. *The map ι_ς^* on cohomology is induced by the map $S_\bullet\mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow S_\bullet\mathfrak{h}^*$. That is, for $x \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $f \in S_\bullet\mathfrak{h}^*$, this map is*

$$(\iota_\varsigma^* f)(x) = f(\varsigma x).$$

We combine Theorems 2.5 and 2.7 to get an algebraic formula for specializations of representatives of Schubert classes given by a minimal length coset representative ς .

COROLLARY 2.8. *Let $P_u \in S_\bullet\mathfrak{h}^*$ be a representative of the Schubert class $\mathfrak{S}_u \in H^*(\mathcal{F})$. Then, for $x \in \mathfrak{h}$ and $\varsigma \in W^I$ a minimal length coset representative, we have*

$$P_u(\varsigma x) \equiv \sum_{w \in W_I} c_{u,\varsigma}^{w\varsigma} P_w(x) \pmod{\langle (S_\bullet\mathfrak{h}^*)_{+}^{W_I} \rangle},$$

where $P_w \in S_\bullet\mathfrak{h}^*$ for $w \in W_I$ are representatives of Schubert classes in $H^*(\mathcal{F}_I)$.

REMARK 2.9. The formula for $\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{S}_u)$ in Theorem 2.5 gives an algorithm to compute it. First, expand $\mathfrak{S}_u \cdot \mathfrak{S}_\varsigma$ in the Schubert basis of $H^*(\mathcal{F})$. Restrict the sum to terms of the form $\mathfrak{S}_{w\varsigma}$ with $w \in W_I$, and then replace $\mathfrak{S}_{w\varsigma}$ by \mathfrak{S}_w to obtain the expression for $\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{S}_u)$.

EXAMPLE 2.10. Suppose that G is the symplectic group of Lie type C_4 . Let I be the subset of C_4 obtained by removing the long root so that G_I is the special linear group SL_4 of Lie type A_3 . The Weyl group C_4 is the group of signed permutations whose elements are words $a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4$, where the absolute values $|a_i|$ are distinct, and the identity element is 1234. The length of such a word is

$$\ell(a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4) = \#\{i < j \mid a_i > a_j\} + \sum_{a_i < 0} |a_i|.$$

If we use \bar{a} to represent $-a$, then we have

$$\ell(3\bar{1}42) = 4, \quad \ell(\bar{2}\bar{3}41) = 7, \quad \text{and} \quad \ell(\bar{2}\bar{1}34) = 3.$$

The action of S_4 on such words is to permute the absolute values without changing the signs. The right cosets correspond to subsets P of $\{1, \dots, 4\}$ where the elements in that coset take negative values. Here are the minimal length coset representatives

$$\bar{2}\bar{1}34, \quad 3\bar{2}4\bar{1}, \quad 23\bar{1}4, \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{3}4\bar{2}\bar{1}$$

that correspond to subsets $\{1, 2\}$, $\{2, 4\}$, $\{3\}$, and $\{1, 3, 4\}$, respectively.

Write \mathfrak{C}_u for $u \in C_4$ for Schubert classes in this type C flag manifold \mathcal{F} and \mathfrak{S}_w for $w \in S_4$ for Schubert classes in the type A flag manifold \mathcal{F}_I . We will let $\varsigma = \overline{21}34$ and compute $\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{C}_{3\overline{142}})$. Following Remark 2.9, we first compute $\mathfrak{C}_{3\overline{142}} \cdot \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2134}}$.

We use the Pieri formula for the symplectic flag manifold as given in [2], for

$$\mathfrak{C}_\varsigma = \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2134}} = \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2134}} \cdot \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{1234}} - 2 \cdot \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{3124}},$$

and the Pieri formula is for multiplication by $\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{1234}}$, $\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2134}}$, and $\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{3124}}$. We obtain

$$\mathfrak{C}_{3\overline{142}} \cdot \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2134}} = \mathfrak{C}_{\overline{3241}} + 2\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2341}} + 2\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{4312}} + 2\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{2341}} + 2\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{1432}} + 2\mathfrak{C}_{\overline{4231}}.$$

As only the indices of the last four terms have the form $w\varsigma$, we see that

$$\iota_\varsigma^*(\mathfrak{C}_{3\overline{142}}) = 2\mathfrak{S}_{3412} + 2\mathfrak{S}_{3241} + 2\mathfrak{S}_{4132} + 2\mathfrak{S}_{2431}.$$

REMARK 2.11. The results in this section generalize results in [1], which was concerned with the flag variety \mathcal{F}_{n+m} of the general linear group GL_{n+m} with root system A_{n+m-1} . Section 4.5 of [1] studied an embedding of flag manifolds $\psi_P: \mathcal{F}_n \times \mathcal{F}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{n+m}$ corresponding to a subset P of $[m+n] := \{1, \dots, n+m\}$ of cardinality n . Writing P and its complement $P^c := [m+n] \setminus P$ in order,

$$P: p_1 < \dots < p_n \quad \text{and} \quad P^c: p_1^c < \dots < p_m^c,$$

the pullback map on cohomology

$$\psi_P^*: H^*(\mathcal{F}_{n+m}) \longrightarrow H^*(\mathcal{F}_n \times \mathcal{F}_m) \simeq H^*(\mathcal{F}_n) \otimes H^*(\mathcal{F}_m),$$

is induced by the map

$$\psi_P^*: x_a \longmapsto \begin{cases} y_i, & \text{if } a = p_i, \\ z_j, & \text{if } a = p_j^c, \end{cases}$$

where x_1, \dots, x_{n+m} generate $H^*(\mathcal{F}_{n+m})$, y_1, \dots, y_n generate $H^*(\mathcal{F}_n)$, and z_1, \dots, z_m generate $H^*(\mathcal{F}_m)$. The effect of ψ_P^* on the Schubert basis was expressed in terms of Schubert structure constants for \mathcal{F}_{n+m} , detailed in Theorem 4.5.4 and Remark 4.5.5 of [1].

These formulas are the specialization of Theorem 2.5 and Corollary 2.8 to the situation of [1, Section 4.5]. In our notation, I is the subset of the Dynkin diagram A_{n+m-1} obtained by removing the n th node, $G_I = GL_n \times GL_m$, $W_I = S_n \times S_m$, and $\mathcal{F}_I \simeq \mathcal{F}_n \times \mathcal{F}_m$. The minimal coset representative W^I corresponding to the map ψ_P is the inverse shuffle ς_P defined by

$$\varsigma_P: \begin{cases} p_i \mapsto i, & \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n, \\ p_j^c \mapsto m+j, & \text{for } j = 1, \dots, m. \end{cases}$$

This permutation is written $\varepsilon_{P,[n]}(e, e)$ in [1] and for $v \times w \in S_n \times S_m$, the permutation $(v \times w)_{\varsigma_P}$ is written $\varepsilon_{P,[n]}(v, w)$.

Then, in the notation we use here, Theorem 4.5.4 of [1] becomes Theorem 2.5,

$$\iota_{\zeta_P}^*(\mathfrak{S}_u) = \sum_{v \times w \in S_n \times S_m} c_{u, \zeta_P}^{(v \times w) \zeta_P} \mathfrak{S}_{v \times w},$$

as $\mathfrak{S}_v \otimes \mathfrak{S}_w = \mathfrak{S}_{v \times w}$ under the Künneth isomorphism $H^*(\mathcal{F}_I) = H^*(\mathcal{F}_n) \otimes H^*(\mathcal{F}_m)$.

Finally, the map $\iota_{\zeta_P}^*$ on $S \bullet \mathfrak{h}^*$ agrees with the map Ψ_P^* of [1], where we write the generators of $H^*(\mathcal{F}_I)$ as $y_1, \dots, y_n, z_1, \dots, z_m$ as above.

2.2. The pattern map in the Grothendieck ring. The results of Section 2.1 generalize nearly immediately to Grothendieck rings of the flag varieties \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}_I . In particular, Theorem 2.3 implies the analog of Corollary 2.4. Namely, if $w \in W_I$ and $\zeta \in W^I$ is a minimal length coset representative, then

$$(2.3) \quad \iota_{\zeta, *}(\mathcal{O}_{X_w}) = \mathcal{O}_{X^\zeta \cap X_{w\zeta}} = \mathcal{O}_{X^\zeta} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_{w\zeta}},$$

where $\iota_{\zeta, *}$ is the (derived) pushforward map on sheaves, which induces the map $K_0(\mathcal{F}_I) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{F})$. The second equality is (1.8).

Theorem 2.7 also immediately generalizes. The map $\iota_\zeta^*: K^0(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow K^0(\mathcal{F}_I)$ is induced by the action of ζ on $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}^*$, leading to a formula similar to Corollary 2.8 for polynomial representatives of Grothendieck classes \mathcal{G}_w , once we generalize the formula of Theorem 2.5.

What remains is a formula for the *decomposition coefficients* d_u^w for $u \in W$ and $w \in W_I$ defined by the identity,

$$(2.4) \quad \iota_\zeta^*(\mathcal{G}_u) = \sum_{w \in W_I} d_u^w \mathcal{G}_w.$$

Using duality (1.9) for Grothendieck classes, we have

$$d_u^w = \pi_* (\iota_\zeta^*(\mathcal{G}_u) \cdot [\mathcal{I}_w]) = \pi_* (\mathcal{G}_u \cdot \iota_{\zeta, *}[\mathcal{I}_w]).$$

We prove the following lemma, which will enable this calculation.

LEMMA 2.12. *With these definitions, if $w \in W_I$, then $\iota_{\zeta, *}[\mathcal{I}_w] = [\mathcal{O}_{X^\zeta} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{w\zeta}]$.*

As the projection formula (1.6) also holds for the Grothendieck ring/group, the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 2.5 yield the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.13. *With these definitions, we have*

$$\iota_\zeta^*(\mathcal{G}_u) = \sum_{w \in W_I} c_{u, \zeta}^{w\zeta} \mathcal{G}_w,$$

where $\iota_\zeta^*: K^0(\mathcal{F}) \rightarrow K^0(\mathcal{F}_I)$ is induced by the map ι_ζ^* of line bundles given in Lemma 2.6.

Proof of Lemma 2.12. We use the expression (1.10) for the ideal sheaves, the pushforward formula (2.3), and Proposition 2.2 to compute

$$\begin{aligned} \iota_{\varsigma,*}[\mathcal{I}_w] &= \sum_{v \leq w} (-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(v)} \iota_{\varsigma,*}[\mathcal{O}_{X_v}] = \sum_{v \leq w} (-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(v)} [\mathcal{O}_{X^\varsigma} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_{v\varsigma}}] \\ &\stackrel{!}{=} \sum_{u \leq w\varsigma} (-1)^{\ell(w\varsigma) - \ell(u)} [\mathcal{O}_{X^\varsigma} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_u}] = [\mathcal{O}_{X^\varsigma} \otimes \mathcal{I}_{w\varsigma}]. \end{aligned}$$

To see the equality ($\stackrel{!}{=}$) note that $\mathcal{O}_{X^\varsigma} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_u}$ is the zero sheaf unless $\varsigma \leq u$. Thus the sum over $u \leq w\varsigma$ is equal to the sum over u in the interval $[\varsigma, w\varsigma]_{\leq}$ in the Bruhat order, and this interval is parameterized by the interval $[e, w]$ in the Bruhat order on W_I under the map $v \mapsto v\varsigma = u$, by Proposition 2.2. That proposition also implies that the signs are preserved: $\ell(w) - \ell(v) = \ell(w\varsigma) - \ell(v\varsigma)$. \square

The decomposition coefficients d_u^w of (2.4) are nonnegative in the same sense as the Grothendieck structure constants $c_{u,v}^w$ (1.12). Indeed,

$$(-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(u)} d_u^w = (-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(u)} c_{u,\varsigma}^{w\varsigma} = (-1)^{\ell(w\varsigma) - \ell(u) - \ell(\varsigma)} c_{u,\varsigma}^{w\varsigma} > 0,$$

as $\ell(w) - \ell(u) = \ell(w) + \ell(\varsigma) - \ell(u) - \ell(\varsigma) = \ell(w\varsigma) - \ell(u) - \ell(\varsigma)$ by Proposition 2.2.

REMARK 2.14. With the same conventions as Remark 2.11, the results here for the map ι_{ς}^* on Grothendieck rings specialize to those of [20, Section 7] in type A.

REMARK 2.15. The results here should hold for more general cohomology theories, such as T -equivariant K -theory. We plan to treat that in a sequel.

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