

Tingley: Quiver Grassmannians and a Geometric Realization of the Schutzenberger Involution

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$\mathfrak{g}$ : finite dim complex simple Lie algebra

$U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathfrak{g})$ : QVEA, generated by  $E_i, F_i, K_i$

Involution:

$$C_{\xi}: \begin{aligned} E_i &\rightarrow F_{\theta(i)} \\ F_i &\rightarrow E_{\theta(i)} \\ K_i &\rightarrow K_{\theta(i)}^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$\theta$  is an involution of the Dynkin diagram:



$C_{\xi}$  is an algebra automorphism and a co-algebra anti-automorphism.

There is:

$$\sigma^{br}: V_{\lambda} \otimes V_{\mu} \rightarrow V_{\mu} \otimes V_{\lambda}$$

$$\{V_{\lambda}^k\}: V_{\lambda} \mapsto V_{\lambda}^{bw}$$

compatible with  $C_{\xi}$ .

$$X_{V_{\lambda}}: V_{\lambda} \mapsto i^{<\lambda, 2\rho>} q^{-} V_{\lambda}^{bw}$$

Thm (<sup>Kir Ruh solb</sup>  $(K-R, L-S)$ )  $\sigma^{br} = \text{Flip} \circ (x^{-1} \otimes x') \circ X$   
on each irreducible factor of  $V_{\lambda} \otimes V_{\mu}$

A quiver is a directed graph:



a representation:



"moment map"  $\mu: \text{Rep}(Q, V) \rightarrow \prod \text{End}(V_i)$

by

$$x \mapsto \prod_i \sum_{e \in Q_i} e(\tilde{c}) x_e x_{\tilde{c}}$$

Require  $\mu=0$ .

$$\Lambda_Q(V) = \text{Rep}(Q, V) \text{ s.t. } \mu=0$$

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Too technical to follow.