

GEOMETRIC CONDITIONS FOR \square -IRREDUCIBILITY OF CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS OF THE GENERAL LINEAR GROUP OVER A NON-ARCHIMEDEAN LOCAL FIELD

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ABSTRACT. Let π be an irreducible, complex, smooth representation of GL_n over a local non-archimedean (skew) field. Assuming π has regular Zelevinsky parameters, we give a geometric necessary and sufficient criterion for the irreducibility of the parabolic induction of $\pi \otimes \pi$ to GL_{2n} . The latter irreducibility property is the p -adic analogue of a special case of the notion of “real representations” introduced by Leclerc and studied recently by Kang–Kashiwara–Kim–Oh (in the context of KLR or quantum affine algebras). Our criterion is in terms of singularities of Schubert varieties of type A and admits a simple combinatorial description. It is also equivalent to a condition studied by Geiss–Leclerc–Schröer.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we study several questions arising from the problem of characterizing reducibility of parabolic induction for smooth, complex representations of the general linear group over a non-archimedean local field F .¹ It can be considered as a sequel to [LM16].

As customary, we consider all groups $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$, $n \geq 0$ at once and denote simply by Irr the set of equivalence classes of irreducible representations of $\mathrm{GL}_n(F)$, $n \geq 0$. By the Zelevinsky classification [Zel80], Irr is in one-to-one correspondence with the monoid of multisegments, which are certain essentially combinatorial objects. We write $Z(\mathbf{m})$ for the irreducible representation corresponding to the multisegment \mathbf{m} and denote by \times normalized parabolic induction. Then $Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$ occurs with multiplicity one in the Jordan–Hölder sequence of $Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})$. Consequently,

$$Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n}) \text{ is irreducible} \iff LI(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) \text{ and } LI(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m})$$

where $LI(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ is the condition $\mathrm{soc}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})) = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$ and soc denotes the socle. This was the point of departure of [LM16] which led us to study the property $LI(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ and characterize it purely combinatorially in special cases.

In general, $\mathrm{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$ is not necessarily irreducible for $\pi, \sigma \in \mathrm{Irr}$. In fact, as was shown by Leclerc [Lec03], there are examples of $\pi \in \mathrm{Irr}$ for which $\pi \times \pi$ is semisimple of length 2. However, it turns out that if $\pi \times \pi$ is irreducible (in which case we say that π is \square -irreducible)² then for any $\sigma \in \mathrm{Irr}$, $\mathrm{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$ is irreducible and occurs with multiplicity one in the Jordan–Hölder sequence of $\pi \times \sigma$. This is an analogue of a recent result of Kang–Kashiwara–Kim–Oh, originally proved in the context of finite-dimensional modules of either quiver Hecke (a.k.a. KLR) algebras or quantum affine algebras [KKKO15b]. The argument can be adapted to the p -adic setting without much difficulty – see §2.

Granted this result, two natural interrelated problems arise. The first is to characterize (combinatorially or otherwise) the \square -irreducibility of π . The second is to characterize the condition $LI(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ or more generally determine $\mathrm{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$, at least when π is \square -irreducible. We focus on the first question in this paper, leaving the second one for a future work.

Let us briefly recall the geometry pertaining to the Zelevinsky classification [Zel81, Zel85, MW86]. Consider pairs (V, A) where $V = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} V_n$ is a finite-dimensional \mathbb{Z} -graded \mathbb{C} -vector space and A is in the space $E_+(V)$ of \mathbb{C} -linear (nilpotent) endomorphisms of V such that $A(V_n) \subset V_{n+1}$ for all n . The isomorphism types of such pairs are parameterized by (certain) multisegments in a simple way. Similarly if $E_+(V)$ is replaced by $E_-(V)$, with the obvious meaning. Given V as before, the group $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ of grading preserving linear automorphisms of V acts with finitely many orbits on each of the spaces $E_{\pm}(V)$, which are in duality with respect to the $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ -invariant pairing $A, B \mapsto \mathrm{tr} AB = \mathrm{tr} BA$. Consider the algebraic set

$$\mathfrak{X}(V) = \{(A, B) \in E_+(V) \times E_-(V) : AB = BA\}.$$

¹In the body of the paper, we also consider skew fields but for the introduction we stick to the commutative case.

²In general, an object M in a ring category is called “real” if $M \otimes M$ is simple. In the p -adic case at hand we opted for a different terminology, for obvious reasons.

By a well-known result of Pyasetskii [Pja75], the set of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ -orbits in $E_+(V)$ (or $E_-(V)$) is in canonical bijection with the set of irreducible components of $\mathfrak{X}(V)$.

The work of Geiss–Leclerc–Schröer (in a more general context) highlighted the property that an irreducible component of $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ admits an open $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ -orbit. The following is a stronger variant of a special case of their beautiful conjecture.

Conjecture 1.1. (cf. [GLS11, Conjecture 18.1], [Lec05]) *Let $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{m}}$ be the irreducible component in $\mathfrak{X}(V_{\mathbf{m}})$ (for suitable $V_{\mathbf{m}}$) corresponding to a multisegment \mathbf{m} . Then $Z(\mathbf{m})$ is \square -irreducible if and only if $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{m}}$ admits an open $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathbf{m}})$ -orbit.*

The pertinent geometric condition admits an even more down-to-earth interpretation (see §4).

Our main result is a proof of this conjecture in the so-called regular case, where we link the above condition to another geometric criterion. Before stating it, let us introduce some more notation.

- For any integers $a \leq b+1$ let $Z([a, b])$ be the character $|\det \cdot|^{(a+b)/2}$ of $\mathrm{GL}_{b-a+1}(F)$.
- For any permutation $\sigma \in S_k$, $k > 0$ we denote by C_σ (resp., X_σ) the corresponding Schubert cell (resp., variety) in the flag variety of type A_{k-1} . Thus, C_σ is Zariski open in its closure X_σ and $X_\sigma \supset C_{\sigma'}$ if and only if $\sigma' \leq \sigma$ in the Bruhat order.
- For $N > 1$ let $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$ be the quantum affine algebra pertaining to the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N$ where $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$ is not a root of unity. The finite-dimensional simple modules of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$ are parameterized by Drinfeld polynomials, or what amounts to the same, by monomials in the formal variables $Y_{i,a}$, $i = 1, \dots, N-1$, $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ (e.g., [CH10]).

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\mathbf{m} = [a_1, b_1] + \dots + [a_k, b_k]$ where $a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_k$ are integers such that $a_i \leq b_i$ for all i . Assume that $b_1 > \dots > b_k$ and that a_1, \dots, a_k are distinct. Then Conjecture 1.1 holds for*

$$\pi = Z(\mathbf{m}) = \mathrm{soc}(Z([a_1, b_1]) \times \dots \times Z([a_k, b_k])).$$

Moreover, let $\sigma, \sigma_0 \in S_k$ be the permutations such that $a_{\sigma(1)} < \dots < a_{\sigma(k)}$ and for all i

$$\sigma_0^{-1}(i) = \max\{j \leq x_i : j \notin \sigma_0^{-1}(\{i+1, \dots, k\})\} \text{ where } x_i = \#\{j : a_j \leq b_i + 1\}.$$

For $N > 1 + \max_i(b_i - a_i)$ let L_N be the finite-dimensional simple module of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$ corresponding to the monomial $\prod_{i=1}^k Y_{b_i - a_i + 1, q^{a_i + b_i}}$. Then $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ and the following conditions are equivalent.

- (1) π is \square -irreducible.
- (2) L_N is real, i.e., $L_N \otimes L_N$ is irreducible, for $N \gg 1$.
- (3) $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{m}}$ admits an open $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathbf{m}})$ -orbit. (See Conjecture 1.1.)
- (4) The smooth locus of X_σ contains C_{σ_0} .
- (5) X_σ is rationally smooth at any point of C_{σ_0} .
- (6) The number of transpositions $\tau \in S_k$ such that $\sigma_0\tau \leq \sigma$ is equal to the length of σ .
- (7) The Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomial $P_{\sigma_0, \sigma}$ with respect to S_k is 1.
- (8) $P_{\sigma', \sigma} \equiv 1$ for every $\sigma' \in S_k$ such that $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma' \leq \sigma$.

(9) *In the Grothendieck group we have*

$$\pi = \sum_{\sigma' \in S_k: \sigma_0 \leq \sigma' \leq \sigma} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \sigma' Z([a_{\sigma(1)}, b_{\sigma'(1)}]) \times \cdots \times Z([a_{\sigma(k)}, b_{\sigma'(k)}]).$$

(10) *There does not exist a sequence $1 \leq n_1 < \cdots < n_r \leq k$, $r \geq 4$ such that if $a'_i = a_{n_i}$ and $b'_i = b_{n_i}$ then either*

$$a'_{i+1} < a'_i \leq b'_{i+1} + 1, \quad i = 3, \dots, r-1, \quad a'_3 < a'_1 \leq b'_3 + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad a'_r < a'_2 < a'_{r-1}$$

or

$$a'_{i+1} < a'_i \leq b'_{i+1} + 1, \quad i = 4, \dots, r-1, \quad a'_4 < a'_2 \leq b'_4 + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad a'_3 < a'_r < a'_1 < a'_l$$

where $l = 2$ if $r = 4$ and $l = r - 1$ otherwise.

The equivalence of conditions 1 and 2 follows from the quantum Schur–Weyl duality [CP96]. The equivalence of conditions 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 is well known ([BL00, Theorem 5.4.2 and Theorem 6.2.10]). The equivalence of conditions 8 and 9 follows from the properties of the Arakawa–Suzuki functor [AS98] – see §10. If $\max_i a_i \leq b_k + 1$ then σ_0 is the identity and condition 4 simply becomes the smoothness of X_σ . In this case condition 10 is tantamount to the well-known smoothness criterion of Lakshmibai–Sandhya [LS90] that σ avoids the patterns 3412 and 4231. In the general case, the equivalence of conditions 4 and 10 follows from the description of the maximal singular loci of X_σ due (independently) to Billey–Warrington, Cortez, Kassel–Lascoux–Reutenauer and Manivel [BW03, Cor03, KLR03, Man01], as explained in §5 and §6. Incidentally, σ_0 is a stack-sortable permutation in the sense of Knuth. (Roughly speaking, it encodes how the sets $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ and $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$ are interleaved.)

Thus, the main innovative part of the paper is the equivalence of the conditions 1, 3 and 10. (See Theorem 7.1.) The ensuing equivalence of conditions 3 and 4 is striking since at first glance, the two geometric conditions are seemingly of a different nature. Indeed, at present we do not have a good geometric insight for this equivalence. Instead, we prove it combinatorially.

The case where $a_1 > \cdots > a_k$ (i.e., where σ is the longest element of S_k) is especially important. It was considered in [LM16] under the name “ladder representations”. In other contexts it has been known under different names.

Let us say a few words about the proof. The implication (10) \implies (1) is proved in §7 by induction on k . For the induction step we use the simple observation that if $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$ and $\pi \times \pi_1$ is irreducible then π is \square -irreducible provided that π_2 is \square -irreducible. (See Lemma 2.10.) In the case at hand we take π_1 to be a ladder representation and use the results of [LM16] to check the required properties combinatorially. A parallel argument yields the implication (10) \implies (3).

For the inverse direction $\neg(10) \implies \neg(1)$, i.e., to prove non- \square -irreducibility, we make several reductions to certain basic cases for which we use the following “double socle” strategy. Given $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m})$, we construct \square -irreducible representations π_1, π_2 such that $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$. Then $\Pi := \operatorname{soc}(\pi_1 \times \operatorname{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi)) \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \pi$ is irreducible and hence $\Pi \hookrightarrow \omega \times \pi$ for some irreducible subquotient ω of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$. We then show that this is not

possible unless $\omega = \pi$. This ensures that $\Pi \hookrightarrow \pi \times \pi$ and hence that π is not \square -irreducible provided that $\Pi \neq Z(\mathfrak{m} + \mathfrak{m})$. The proof is rather technical and once again, uses the results of [LM16]. The same reductions apply to the implication $\neg(10) \implies \neg(3)$, for which the basic cases are easy to verify.

As far as we know, Theorem 1.2 is the first instance where a non-trivial infinite family of non- \square -irreducible representations is exhibited. We remark that Theorem 1.2 is proved more generally for Zelevinsky's segment representations $Z([a, b]) = \text{soc}(\rho | \det \cdot |^a \times \rho | \det \cdot |^{a+1} \times \cdots \times \rho | \det \cdot |^b)$ for any fixed supercuspidal $\rho \in \text{Irr}$. Theorem 1.2 can be further rephrased as a curious identity of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials with respect to S_{2k} (§10). It would be interesting to have a geometric interpretation of this identity.

At the moment, it is not clear what would replace the smoothness condition 4 of Theorem 1.2 in the non-regular case. At any rate, it seems that in order to attack Conjecture 1.1 in the general case with our approach, it is imperative to generalize the results of [LM16] to a broader class of representations. We hope to pursue this in a forthcoming work.

The determination of $\text{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$ is a very useful tool in representation theory. Already in the case where π is supercuspidal, partial results in this direction were used by Mœglin–Waldspurger to explicate the Zelevinsky involution [MW86]. The analysis in this case was completed independently in [Jan07] and [Mín09] and was a key ingredient for explicating the theta correspondence for dual pairs of type II [Mín08]. These results were extended in [LM16] to ladder representations and yielded a new and simplified proof of the classification of the unitary dual of $\text{GL}_m(F)$ and its inner forms.

The problem makes sense for classical groups as well. This approach was used by Gan–Takeda [GT16] in their new proof of the theta correspondence for dual pairs of type I. A better understanding in this case is a prerequisite for determining the (still unknown) unitary dual of classical groups. (See [LT17] for some preliminary results in this direction.)

As alluded to above, the real modules of quantum affine algebras and KLR algebras play a crucial role in the monoidal categorification of certain (quantum) cluster algebras [HL13, HL10, KKKO14, KKKO15a]. In particular, they are expected to represent the cluster monomials. It remains to be seen whether our results shed any light on this procedure, or whether they can be extended beyond type A . We caution however that although the notions of quantum affine algebras and KLR algebras make sense for any Cartan datum, the link to representation theory of p -adic groups works well only for type A . Thus, the study of reducibility questions of parabolic induction (say, for classical groups) may lead to different questions.

The contents of this paper is as follows. In §2 we translate some of the results and proofs of Kang–Kashiwara–Kim–Oh into the language of p -adic groups (mostly $\text{GL}(n, F)$). Essentially, the role of R -matrices is played by the usual intertwining operators. We then recall in §3 the Zelevinsky classification (extended to division algebras) and the irreducibility criteria of [LM16], which are the principal tools for the proof of the main result. In §4 we explicate the openness criterion of Geiss–Leclerc–Schröer in the case at hand and state equivalent forms of Conjecture 1.1. We also give some consistency checks which will be used in the proof of the main result. This concludes the first part of the paper.

In the second part we focus on the case of irreducible representations with regular parameters, for which our main result applies. In §5 we recall some well-known facts about singularities of Schubert varieties of type A . In §6 we introduce the main combinatorial criterion for multisegments and reinterpret it using the results of [BW03, Cor03, KLR03, Man01]. The recent thesis of Deng Taiwang [Tai16] sheds more light on some of the material of this section as well as on §10. The main result is stated in §7 where the \square -irreducibility part is proved. Exemplars of non- \square -irreducible representations are constructed in §8. The reduction to these special cases is accomplished in §9 where the proof of the main result is completed. Finally, in §10 we interpret the main result in terms of an identity of Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomials via the Arakawa–Suzuki functor.

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Notation. Throughout we fix a non-archimedean local division algebra D with center F . We denote by $|\cdot|$ the normalized absolute value on F and by $\#A$ the cardinality of a finite set A . For any reductive group G over F we denote by $\mathcal{C}(G)$ the category of complex, smooth representations of $G(F)$ of finite length (hence admissible) and by $\text{Irr } G$ the set of irreducible objects of $\mathcal{C}(G)$ up to equivalence. We have a well-known decomposition $\mathcal{C}(G) = \bigoplus_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{D}}(G)$ according to supercuspidal data (i.e., pairs (M, σ) where M is a Levi subgroup of G and σ is a supercuspidal representation of $M(F)$, up to conjugation by $G(F)$). We will mostly consider the groups $G_n = \text{GL}_n(D)$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, the multiplicative group of the ring of $n \times n$ matrices over D . If $\pi_i \in \mathcal{C}(G_{n_i})$ $i = 1, 2$, we denote by $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \in \mathcal{C}(G_{n_1+n_2})$ the representation parabolically induced from $\pi_1 \otimes \pi_2$ (normalized induction). This functor (and the isomorphism of induction by stages) endow $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{C}(G_n)$ with the structure of a ring category³ where the identity (which we denote by 1) is the one-dimensional representation of G_0 . Let \mathcal{R}_n (resp., \mathcal{R}) be the Grothendieck group of $\mathcal{C}(G_n)$ (resp., \mathcal{C}). Even though \times is not commutative in \mathcal{C} , $\mathcal{R} = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{R}_n$ is nevertheless a commutative graded ring under

³i.e., a locally finite \mathbb{C} -linear abelian monoidal category in which $\text{End}(1) = \mathbb{C}$ and the tensor product bifunctor is bilinear and biexact – cf. [EGNO15, Ch. 4].

\times . Set $\text{Irr} = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \text{Irr } G_n$ and let $\text{Irr}_c \subset \text{Irr}$ be the subset of supercuspidal representations of G_n , $n > 0$. (Note that by convention we exclude $1 \in \text{Irr } G_0$ from Irr_c .)

Let $\pi, \pi' \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$ and χ a character of F^* . We use the following notation and terminology.

- $\deg(\pi) = n$.
- $\pi^\vee \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$ is the contragredient of π .
- $\pi\chi \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$ is the representation obtained from π by twisting by the character $\chi \circ \text{Nrd}$ where Nrd is the reduced norm on G_n .
- $\text{JH}(\pi)$ is the Jordan–Hölder sequence of π (i.e., the image of π in \mathcal{R}_n), viewed as a finite multiset of $\text{Irr } G_n$.
- We write $\pi' \leq \pi$ if $\text{JH}(\pi') \subset \text{JH}(\pi)$ (including multiplicities).
- $\text{soc}(\pi)$ (resp., $\text{cos}(\pi)$) is the socle (resp., cosocle) of π , i.e., the largest semisimple subrepresentation (resp., quotient) of π .
- We say that π is SI if $\text{soc}(\pi)$ is irreducible and occurs with multiplicity one in $\text{JH}(\pi)$.
- $\text{supp } \pi$ is the supercuspidal support of π considered as a finite subset of Irr_c (without multiplicity).
- $J_{(m,n-m)}(\pi) \in \mathcal{C}(G_m \times G_{n-m})$ is the (normalized) Jacquet module of π with respect to the standard (upper triangular) parabolic subgroup of G_n of type $(m, n-m)$, $0 \leq m \leq n$. Often we simply write $J(\pi)$ if m and n are clear from the context.
- For $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_k \in \text{Irr}_c$ with $m = \deg \rho_1 + \dots + \deg \rho_k \leq n$, $J_{(m,n-m)}(\pi)_{\rho_1 + \dots + \rho_k; *}$ denotes the maximal subrepresentation σ of $J_{(m,n-m)}(\pi)$ with the property that any supercuspidal irreducible subquotient of a Jacquet module of σ is of the form $\rho_{\tau(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_{\tau(k)} \otimes \rho'_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \rho'_l$ for some permutation τ of $\{1, \dots, k\}$ and $\rho'_i \in \text{Irr}_c$. Similarly for $J_{(n-m,m)}(\pi)_{*; \rho_1 + \dots + \rho_k}$.

Part 1

2. SOME RESULTS OF KANG–KASHIWARA–KIM–OH

The purpose of this section is to translate some of the results of [KKKO15b] and [KKKO14] to the language of representations of reductive groups (mostly, G_n) over F .

2.1. For the next lemma let G be a (connected) reductive group defined over F and let P, Q be parabolic subgroups of G (defined over F) such that $R = P \cap Q$ is also a parabolic subgroup. We denote (normalized) parabolic induction by I_P^G . It is a functor from $\mathcal{C}(M_P)$ to $\mathcal{C}(G)$ where M_P denotes the Levi part of P . Similarly for I_R^P and I_R^Q .

We are very grateful to Guy Henniart for suggesting to us the following neat formulation.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $\pi \in \mathcal{C}(M_R)$ and let σ (resp., τ) be a subrepresentation of $I_R^P(\pi)$ (resp., $I_R^Q(\pi)$). Assume that $I_P^G(\sigma) \subset I_Q^G(\tau)$ (as subrepresentations of $I_R^G(\pi)$). Then there exists a subrepresentation κ of π such that $\sigma \subset I_R^P(\kappa)$ and $I_R^Q(\kappa) \subset \tau$.*

Proof. Let κ be the space $\{f(e) : f \in \sigma\} \subset \pi$ where we view σ as a subrepresentation of $I_R^P(\pi)$. It is clear that κ is a subrepresentation of π and $\sigma \subset I_R^P(\kappa)$ (and in fact, κ is the smallest subrepresentation with this property). It remains to show that $I_R^Q(\kappa) \subset \tau$.

We first recall that there exists a compact open subgroup K_0 of G and basis \mathcal{B} of neighborhoods of 1 in G consisting of normal subgroups of K_0 such that $PK \cap Q = R(K \cap Q)$ for every $K \in \mathcal{B}$. Indeed, fix an opposite parabolic \bar{Q} to Q with unipotent radical \bar{V} . By [Ber84, p. 16] G admits a compact open subgroup K_0 and a basis of neighborhoods of 1 consisting of normal subgroups of K_0 satisfying $K = (K \cap \bar{V})(K \cap Q)$. On the other hand, we have $P\bar{Q} \cap Q = R$. Hence, $PK \cap Q = (P(K \cap \bar{V}) \cap Q)(K \cap Q) \subset (P\bar{V} \cap Q)(K \cap Q) = R(K \cap Q)$ as required.

For any $v \in \pi$ and a compact open subgroup K of G such that $v \in \pi^{K \cap R}$ denote by $\varphi_{v;K}$ the element of $I_R^Q(\pi)$ which is supported in $R(K \cap Q)$ and takes the value v on $K \cap Q$. We claim that for any $K \in \mathcal{B}$, τ contains $\{\varphi_{f(e);K} : f \in \sigma^{P \cap K}\}$. Indeed, let $f \in \sigma^{P \cap K}$ and consider the element $\varphi'_f \in I_P^G(\sigma)$ which is supported in PK and has constant value f on K . We can view φ'_f as an element of $I_R^G(\pi) \simeq I_Q^G(I_R^Q(\pi))$. Let ϕ_f (resp., ψ_f) be the image of φ'_f in $I_R^G(\pi)$ (resp., $I_Q^G(I_R^Q(\pi))$). Then for any $g \in G$, $\phi_f(g) = \varphi'_f(g)(1)$ and $\psi_f(g) \in I_R^Q(\pi)$ is given by $q \mapsto \varphi'_f(qg)(1)$. Since $I_P^G(\sigma) \subset I_Q^G(\tau)$ we infer that $\psi_f(g) \in \tau$ for all $g \in G$ and in particular, $\psi_f(e) \in \tau$. On the other hand, since $\varphi'_f|_Q$ is supported in $PK \cap Q = R(K \cap Q)$, $\psi_f(e)$ coincides with $\varphi_{f(e);K}$. Our claim follows.

Fix a compact set $\Omega \subset Q$ such that $R\Omega = Q$ and let $\psi \in I_R^Q(\kappa)$. We need to show that $\psi \in \tau$. Since ψ takes only finitely many values on Ω , there exists $K \in \mathcal{B}$ and for any $g \in \Omega$ there exists $f_g \in \sigma^{P \cap K}$ such that $f_g(e) = \psi(g)$ (and in particular $\psi(g) \in \pi^{K \cap R}$). By the discussion above we therefore have

$$(1) \quad \varphi_{\psi(g);K_1} \in \tau \text{ for any } g \in \Omega \text{ and } K_1 \in \mathcal{B} \text{ contained in } K.$$

Let $K_2 = \bigcap_{g \in \Omega} g^{-1}Kg$. Then

$$\psi = \sum_{\eta} I_R^Q(\pi, \eta^{-1}) \varphi_{\psi(\eta);K_2^\eta}$$

where η ranges over a set of representatives of $R \backslash Q / (K' \cap Q)$ contained in Ω and $K_2^\eta = \eta K_2 \eta^{-1}$. It remains to show that $\varphi_{\psi(\eta);K_2^\eta} \in \tau$ for all $\eta \in \Omega$. However, if $K_1 \in \mathcal{B}$ is any subgroup of K_2^η then

$$\varphi_{\psi(\eta);K_2^\eta} = \sum_{\gamma \in (K_2^\eta \cap R)(K_1 \cap Q) \backslash K_2^\eta \cap Q} I_R^Q(\pi, \gamma^{-1}) \varphi_{\psi(\eta);K_1}$$

and the claim therefore follows from (1). \square

Specializing to the general linear groups we obtain

Corollary 2.2. (cf. [KKKO15b, Lemma 3.1]) *Let $\pi_i \in \mathcal{C}(G_{n_i})$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. Let σ (resp., τ) be a subrepresentation of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ (resp., $\pi_2 \times \pi_3$). Assume that $\sigma \times \pi_3 \subset \pi_1 \times \tau$. Then there exists a subrepresentation ω of π_2 such that $\sigma \subset \pi_1 \times \omega$ and $\omega \times \pi_3 \subset \tau$. In particular, if π_2 is irreducible and $\sigma \neq 0$ then $\tau = \pi_2 \times \pi_3$.*

Proof. Indeed, let P (resp., Q , R) be the standard parabolic subgroup of $G_{n_1+n_2+n_3}$ of type (n_1+n_2, n_3) (resp., (n_1, n_2+n_3) , (n_1, n_2, n_3)) so that $R = P \cap Q$. For brevity we denote by $I^{1,2}$ the functor of parabolic induction from $G_{n_1+n_2} \cap R$ to $G_{n_1+n_2}$; similarly for $I^{2,3}$. By Lemma 2.1, there exists a subrepresentation κ of $\pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3$ such that $\sigma \otimes \pi_3 \subset I_R^P(\kappa)$ and $I_R^Q(\kappa) \subset \pi_1 \otimes \tau$. Let α be the smallest subrepresentation of $\pi_2 \otimes \pi_3$ such that $\kappa \subset \pi_1 \otimes \alpha$. Namely, α is the sum of the subrepresentations $\alpha_\lambda := \lambda^*(\kappa)$ where λ varies in π_1^* and λ^* is the map $\lambda \otimes \text{id}_{\pi_2 \otimes \pi_3} : \pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3 \rightarrow \pi_2 \otimes \pi_3$. Note that $I^{2,3}(\alpha) \subset \tau$ since for any $\lambda \in \pi_1^*$ we have

$$I^{2,3}(\alpha_\lambda) = (\lambda \otimes \text{id}_{\pi_2 \otimes \pi_3})(I_R^Q(\kappa)) \subset \tau.$$

Now for any $w \in \pi_3$ let ω_w be the subrepresentation

$$\omega_w = \{v \in \pi_2 : v \otimes w \in \alpha\}$$

of π_2 and let $\omega = \bigcap_{w \in \pi_3} \omega_w$. Since $I^{2,3}(\alpha) \subset \tau$ we have $\omega \times \pi_3 \subset \tau$. It remains to show that $\sigma \subset \pi_1 \times \omega$. By assumption $\sigma \otimes \pi_3 \subset I_R^P(\kappa) \subset I_R^P(\pi_1 \otimes \alpha)$. Thus, for any $w \in \pi_3$ we have

$$\sigma \otimes \mathbb{C}w \subset I_R^P(\pi_1 \otimes \alpha) \cap (\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}w).$$

As a representation of $G_{n_1+n_2}$ the latter is

$$\begin{aligned} I^{1,2}(\pi_1 \otimes \alpha) \cap I^{1,2}(\pi_1 \otimes \pi_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}w) &= \\ I^{1,2}(\pi_1 \otimes (\alpha \cap \pi_2 \otimes \mathbb{C}w)) &= I^{1,2}(\pi_1 \otimes \omega_w \otimes \mathbb{C}w) = \pi_1 \times \omega_w \otimes \mathbb{C}w. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\sigma \subset \pi_1 \times \omega_w$ for all w and hence $\sigma \subset \pi_1 \times \omega$ as required. \square

2.2. Let $\pi_i \in \mathcal{C}(G_{n_i})$, $i = 1, 2$. We write $M_{\pi_1, \pi_2}(s)$ for the standard intertwining operator

$$M_{\pi_1, \pi_2}(s) : \pi_1 |\cdot|^s \times \pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_2 \times \pi_1 |\cdot|^s$$

(see e.g. [Wal03, §IV]). (It depends on a choice of a Haar measure, but this will be immaterial for us.) If $\pi_1, \pi_2 \neq 0$ let $r_{\pi_1, \pi_2} \geq 0$ be the order of the pole of $M_{\pi_1, \pi_2}(s)$ at $s = 0$ and let

$$R_{\pi_1, \pi_2} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0} s^{r_{\pi_1, \pi_2}} M_{\pi_1, \pi_2}(s).$$

Thus, R_{π_1, π_2} is a non-zero intertwining operator from $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ to $\pi_2 \times \pi_1$. The following result is standard.

Lemma 2.3. *Let $0 \neq \pi_i \in \mathcal{C}(G_{n_i})$, $i = 1, 2, 3$ and*

$$0 \rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \pi_1 \rightarrow \tau' \rightarrow 0$$

a short exact sequence. Then

- (0) $r_{1, \pi_1} = r_{\pi_1, 1} = 0$ and $R_{1, \pi_1} = R_{\pi_1, 1} = \text{id}_{\pi_1}$.
- (1) *We have a commutative diagram of short exact sequences*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \tau |\cdot|^s \times \pi_2 & \longrightarrow & \pi_1 |\cdot|^s \times \pi_2 & \longrightarrow & \tau' |\cdot|^s \times \pi_2 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow M_{\tau, \pi_2}(s) & & \downarrow M_{\pi_1, \pi_2}(s) & & \downarrow M_{\tau', \pi_2}(s) \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \pi_2 \times \tau |\cdot|^s & \longrightarrow & \pi_2 \times \pi_1 |\cdot|^s & \longrightarrow & \pi_2 \times \tau' |\cdot|^s \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

- (2) $r_{\tau, \pi_2} \leq r_{\pi_1, \pi_2}$ if $\tau \neq 0$; $r_{\tau', \pi_2} \leq r_{\pi_1, \pi_2}$ if $\tau' \neq 0$.
(3) R_{π_1, π_2} restricts to an intertwining operator $\tau \times \pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_2 \times \tau$. More precisely,

$$R_{\pi_1, \pi_2} \Big|_{\tau \times \pi_2} = \begin{cases} R_{\tau, \pi_2} & \text{if } \tau \neq 0 \text{ and } r_{\pi_1, \pi_2} = r_{\tau, \pi_2}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (4) $M_{\pi_1 \times \pi_2, \pi_3}(s) = (M_{\pi_1, \pi_3}(s) \times \text{id}_{\pi_2|\cdot|^s}) \circ (\text{id}_{\pi_1|\cdot|^s} \times M_{\pi_2, \pi_3}(s))$.
(5) $r_{\pi_1 \times \pi_2, \pi_3} \leq r_{\pi_1, \pi_3} + r_{\pi_2, \pi_3}$ and

$$(R_{\pi_1, \pi_3} \times \text{id}_{\pi_2}) \circ (\text{id}_{\pi_1} \times R_{\pi_2, \pi_3}) = \begin{cases} R_{\pi_1 \times \pi_2, \pi_3} & \text{if } r_{\pi_1 \times \pi_2, \pi_3} = r_{\pi_1, \pi_3} + r_{\pi_2, \pi_3} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover, $r_{\pi_1 \times \pi_2, \pi_3} = r_{\pi_1, \pi_3} + r_{\pi_2, \pi_3}$ if at least one of R_{π_i, π_3} , $i = 1, 2$ is an isomorphism or if π_3 is irreducible [KKKO14, Lemma 2.8].

- (6) $M_{\pi_2|\cdot|^s, \pi_1|\cdot|^s}(-s) \circ M_{\pi_1, \pi_2}(s) = c(s) \text{id}_{\pi_1|\cdot|^s \times \pi_1}$ for some meromorphic function $c(s)$.
(7) Suppose that R_{π_1, π_2} is an isomorphism. Then $R_{\pi_2, \pi_1} \circ R_{\pi_1, \pi_2}$ is a non-zero scalar.

Proof. The only non-evident part is that if π_3 is irreducible then $r_{\pi_1 \times \pi_2, \pi_3} = r_{\pi_1, \pi_3} + r_{\pi_2, \pi_3}$. Suppose that this is not the case. Then $(R_{\pi_1, \pi_3} \times \text{id}_{\pi_2}) \circ (\text{id}_{\pi_1} \times R_{\pi_2, \pi_3}) = 0$ and therefore $\pi_1 \times \text{Im } R_{\pi_2, \pi_3} \subset \text{Ker } R_{\pi_1, \pi_3} \times \pi_2$. This contradicts an obvious analogue of Corollary 2.2 since both R_{π_2, π_3} and R_{π_1, π_3} are non-zero. \square

Corollary 2.4. (cf. [KKKO15b, Theorem 3.2]) *Let $0 \neq \pi \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$ be such that $R_{\pi, \pi}$ is a (non-zero) scalar. Then for any $\sigma \in \text{Irr } G_m$, $\text{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$ is irreducible and is equal to the image of $R_{\sigma, \pi}$. In particular, π and $\pi \times \pi$ are irreducible. Similarly, $\text{soc}(\sigma \times \pi)$ is irreducible and is equal to the image of $R_{\pi, \sigma}$. Finally, $\text{soc}(\pi \times \sigma) \simeq \text{cos}(\sigma \times \pi)$ and $\text{soc}(\sigma \times \pi) \simeq \text{cos}(\sigma \times \pi)$.*

Proof. By assumption, $R_{\pi, \pi} = \lambda^{-1} \text{id}_{\pi \times \pi}$ for some non-zero scalar λ . Therefore, by Lemma 2.3 part 5

$$(2) \quad r_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi} = r_{\pi, \pi} + r_{\sigma, \pi} \text{ and } \lambda R_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi} = \text{id}_{\pi} \times R_{\sigma, \pi}.$$

Let τ be a non-zero subrepresentation of $\pi \times \sigma$. Thus, we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tau \times \pi & \xrightarrow{\lambda R_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi}} & \pi \times \tau \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \pi \times \sigma \times \pi & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_{\pi} \times R_{\sigma, \pi}} & \pi \times \pi \times \sigma \end{array}$$

Hence, $\tau \times \pi \subset \pi \times R_{\sigma, \pi}^{-1}(\tau)$. It follows from Corollary 2.2 that $R_{\sigma, \pi}^{-1}(\tau) = \sigma \times \pi$, i.e., the image of $R_{\sigma, \pi}$ is contained in τ . Since τ was arbitrary, we conclude that the image of $R_{\sigma, \pi}$ is irreducible and is equal to $\text{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$.

Applying this with $\sigma = 1$ we obtain that π is irreducible. Taking $\sigma = \pi$ we conclude that $\pi \times \pi$ is irreducible as well.

The other part is proved in a similar way. Analogously for the irreducibility of $\text{cos}(\pi \times \sigma)$ and $\text{cos}(\sigma \times \pi)$. Finally, since both $\text{cos}(\sigma \times \pi)$ and the image of $R_{\sigma, \pi}$ are irreducible, they coincide. \square

Corollary 2.5. (Cf. [KKKO15b, Corollary 3.3]) *The following conditions are equivalent for $0 \neq \pi \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$.*

- (1) $\pi \times \pi$ is SI.
- (2) $\pi \times \pi$ is irreducible.
- (3) $\text{End}_{G_{2n}}(\pi \times \pi) = \mathbb{C}$.
- (4) $R_{\pi,\pi}$ is a scalar.

Proof. Trivially, 2 \implies 1 and 3 \implies 4. By Schur's lemma 2 \implies 3. By Corollary 2.4 4 \implies 2. It remains to show that 1 \implies 3. Suppose that $\pi \times \pi$ is SI and let $\pi_0 = \text{soc}(\pi \times \pi)$. Let $A \in \text{End}(\pi \times \pi)$. Since π_0 is irreducible, A acts as a scalar $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ on π_0 . Let $A' = A - \lambda \text{id}_{\pi \times \pi}$. Then $\text{Ker } A' \supset \pi_0$. On the other hand $\text{Im}(A')$, if non-zero, must contain π_0 . This would contradict the assumption that π_0 occurs with multiplicity one in $\text{JH}(\pi \times \pi)$. Hence $A \equiv \lambda \text{id}_{\pi \times \pi}$ as required. \square

We say that π is \square -irreducible if it satisfies the conditions of Corollary 2.5. We denote by $\text{Irr}^\square \subset \text{Irr}$ the set of \square -irreducible representations. Note that $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ if and only if $\pi^\vee \in \text{Irr}^\square$.

Remark 2.6. We do not know whether $\pi \times \pi$ is semisimple for every $\pi \in \text{Irr}$, or even whether $R_{\pi,\pi}$ is always an isomorphism (or equivalently, whether $R_{\pi,\pi} \circ R_{\pi,\pi}$ is a non-zero scalar).

Corollary 2.7. (cf. [KKKO15b, p. 391]) *Suppose that $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^\square$ and R_{π_1,π_2} is an isomorphism. Then $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^\square$ (and in particular $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}$). In particular, $\pi \times \pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ for any $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$.*

Proof. Let $\pi_3 = \pi_1 \times \pi_2$. We have

$$M_{\pi_3,\pi_3}(s) = (\text{id}_{\pi_1} \times M_{\pi_1,\pi_2}(s) \times \text{id}_{\pi_2|\cdot|^s}) \circ (M_{\pi_1,\pi_1}(s) \times M_{\pi_2,\pi_2}(s)) \circ (\text{id}_{\pi_1|\cdot|^s} \times M_{\pi_2,\pi_1}(s) \times \text{id}_{\pi_2}).$$

By assumption, R_{π_1,π_1} , R_{π_2,π_2} and R_{π_1,π_2} are isomorphisms and therefore (cf. Lemma 2.3 part 5) $r_{\pi_3,\pi_3} = \sum_{i,j=1,2} r_{\pi_i,\pi_j}$ and

$$R_{\pi_3,\pi_3} = (\text{id}_{\pi_1} \times R_{\pi_1,\pi_2} \times \text{id}_{\pi_2}) \circ (R_{\pi_1,\pi_1} \times R_{\pi_2,\pi_2}) \circ (\text{id}_{\pi_1} \times R_{\pi_2,\pi_1} \times \text{id}_{\pi_2}).$$

By assumption, this is proportional to $\text{id}_{\pi_1} \times (R_{\pi_1,\pi_2} \circ R_{\pi_2,\pi_1}) \times \text{id}_{\pi_2}$ which is a scalar by Lemma 2.3 part 7. The corollary follows. \square

We can slightly strengthen Corollary 2.4. We are grateful to Max Gurevich for this observation.

Lemma 2.8. (cf. [KKKO14, Theorem 3.1]) *Suppose that $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$. Then for any $\sigma \in \text{Irr}$, $\pi \times \sigma$ and $\sigma \times \pi$ are SI.*

Proof. We prove that $\pi \times \sigma$ is SI. The other assertion is proved similarly. Let $\tau = \text{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$ and $\tau' = \text{Ker } R_{\sigma,\pi} \subset \sigma \times \pi$. We already know that τ is the image of $R_{\sigma,\pi}$ and τ is irreducible. Since $\text{JH}(\sigma \times \pi) = \text{JH}(\pi \times \sigma)$, it remains to show that τ does not occur in $\text{JH}(\tau')$.

First note that $R_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi} \Big|_{\tau \times \pi} \neq 0$, that is (Lemma 2.3 part 3), $r_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi} = r_{\tau, \pi}$. For otherwise, we would have (by (2)) $\tau \times \pi \subset \text{Ker}(R_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi}) = \pi \times \tau'$ which contradicts Corollary 2.2 since $\tau' \subsetneq \sigma \times \pi$.

Since $\lambda R_{\sigma \times \pi, \pi} = R_{\sigma, \pi} \times \text{id}_\pi$ (where as before $R_{\pi, \pi} = \lambda^{-1} \text{id}_{\pi \times \pi}$), the restriction of $R_{\sigma \times \pi, \pi}$ to $\tau' \times \pi$ vanishes. Hence, by Lemma 2.3 parts 3 and 5,

$$r_{\tau', \pi} < r_{\sigma \times \pi, \pi} = r_{\sigma, \pi} + r_{\pi, \pi} = r_{\pi \times \sigma, \pi} = r_{\tau, \pi}$$

by the above. Thus, by Lemma 2.3 part 2 τ cannot occur in $\text{JH}(\tau')$ as required. \square

Remark 2.9. In [LM16] we defined a “left multiplier” to be an irreducible representation such that $\pi \times \sigma$ is SI for any irreducible σ . In view of Lemma 2.8 this is equivalent to the conditions of Corollary 2.5.

The following result gives a recursive way to deduce \square -irreducibility.

Lemma 2.10. *Suppose that $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$ and $\pi \times \pi_1$ is irreducible. Then $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ provided that $\pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^\square$.*

Proof. Since $\pi \times \pi_1 \in \text{Irr}$ it follows from Lemma 2.8 that $\Pi := \pi \times \pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is SI provided that $\pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^\square$. Since $\pi \times \pi \hookrightarrow \Pi$ we infer that $\pi \times \pi$ is SI. Hence $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ by Corollary 2.5. \square

2.3. For any $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ we write for simplicity

$$\rho^{\times i} = \overbrace{\rho \times \cdots \times \rho}^i, \quad i \geq 0.$$

Recall that $\rho^{\times i} \in \text{Irr}$ for all i . For any $\pi \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ with $d = \deg(\rho)$ define

$$\mu_\rho^l(\pi) := \max\{i \geq 0 : J_{di, n-di}(\pi)_{i\rho; * } \neq 0\} = \max\{i \geq 0 : \rho^{\times i} \otimes \sigma \leq J_{di, n-di}(\pi) \text{ for some } \sigma \neq 0\},$$

$$\mu_\rho^r(\pi) := \max\{i \geq 0 : J_{n-di, di}(\pi)_{*; i\rho} \neq 0\} = \max\{i \geq 0 : \sigma \otimes \rho^{\times i} \leq J_{n-di, di}(\pi) \text{ for some } \sigma \neq 0\},$$

and let

$$\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi) = \{\rho \in \text{Irr}_c : \mu_\rho^l(\pi) > 0\}, \quad \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi) = \{\rho \in \text{Irr}_c : \mu_\rho^r(\pi) > 0\} \subset \text{supp } \pi.$$

If $\pi \in \text{Irr}$ then $\rho \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$ (resp., $\rho \in \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$) if and only if there exists $\pi' \in \text{Irr}$, necessarily unique, such that $\pi \hookrightarrow \rho \times \pi'$ (resp., $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi' \times \rho$). More generally, for $d = \deg \rho$ and $m = \mu_\rho^l(\pi)$ (resp., $m = \mu_\rho^r(\pi)$) the representation $J_{(md, n-md)}(\pi)_{m\rho; * }$ (resp., $J_{(n-md, md)}(\pi)_{*; m\rho}$) is irreducible, i.e.

$$J_{(md, n-md)}(\pi)_{m\rho; * } = \rho^{\times m} \otimes \pi' \quad (\text{resp.}, \quad J_{(n-md, md)}(\pi)_{*; m\rho} = \pi' \otimes \rho^{\times m})$$

where $\pi' \in \text{Irr } G_{n-md}$ ([Jan07]). In particular,

$$\pi \hookrightarrow \rho^{\times m} \times \pi' \quad (\text{resp.}, \quad \pi \hookrightarrow \pi' \times \rho^{\times m}).$$

Moreover, $\mu_\rho^l(\pi') = 0$ (resp., $\mu_\rho^r(\pi') = 0$). We write $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi) = \pi'$ (resp., $\mathcal{D}_\rho^r(\pi) = \pi'$).

The following result easily follows from the geometric lemma of Bernstein–Zelevinsky [BZ77] and Frobenius reciprocity.

Lemma 2.11. *Let $\pi, \pi' \in \mathcal{C}(G_n)$, $\pi_i \in \text{Irr}$, $i = 1, 2$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$. Then*

- (1) *If $\pi' \leq \pi$ then $\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi') \subset \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi') \subset \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$.*
- (2) *$\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi_2)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2)$.*
- (3) *$\mu_\rho^l(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \mu_\rho^l(\pi_1) + \mu_\rho^l(\pi_2)$ and similarly for μ_ρ^r .*

- (4) $\rho^{\times \mu_\rho^l(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)} \otimes \mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_1) \times \mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_2) \leq J(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$ and $\mathcal{D}_\rho^r(\pi_1) \times \mathcal{D}_\rho^r(\pi_2) \otimes \rho^{\times \mu_\rho^r(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)} \leq J(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$.
- (5) If $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$ then $\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi) \supset \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi_1)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi) \supset \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2)$.

Corollary 2.12. (cf. [KKKO15a, Proposition 4.20]) *Suppose that $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is irreducible. Then for any $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ we have*

$$\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_1) \times \mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_2).$$

In particular, $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_1) \times \mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_2)$ is irreducible. Similarly for \mathcal{D}_ρ^r .

Corollary 2.13. (cf. [KKKO15a, Corollary 4.21]) *If $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ then so are $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi)$ and $\mathcal{D}_\rho^r(\pi)$.*

We say that $\pi' \in \text{Irr}$ is a descendant of $\pi \in \text{Irr}$ if there exists a sequence $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_n \in \text{Irr}$, $n > 0$ such that $\pi_0 = \pi$, $\pi_n = \pi'$ and for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\pi_i = \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i}^l(\pi_{i-1})$ or $\pi_i = \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i}^r(\pi_{i-1})$ for some $\rho_i \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$ (resp. $\rho_i \in \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$).

Corollary 2.14. *If $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ then so is any descendant of π .*

By [LM16, Lemma 2.5] we also conclude

Corollary 2.15. *Suppose that $\pi_1 \in \text{Irr}^\square$, $\pi_2 \in \text{Irr}$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$. Let $m_i = \mu_\rho^l(\pi_i)$, $\pi'_i = \mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\pi_i)$, $i = 1, 2$ and $m = m_1 + m_2$. Then $\rho^{\times m} \times \pi'_1 \times \pi'_2$ is SI. Hence, if moreover $m_2 = 0$ or $\rho \times \pi_1$ is irreducible, so that*

$$\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \hookrightarrow \rho^{\times m_2} \times \pi_1 \times \pi'_2 \hookrightarrow \rho^{\times m} \times \pi'_1 \times \pi'_2,$$

then

$$\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \text{soc}(\rho^{\times m} \times \text{soc}(\pi'_1 \times \pi'_2)).$$

3. CLASSIFICATION

We recall the classification of Irr which goes back to Bernstein–Zelevinsky and Zelevinsky in the case where $D = F$ [BZ77, Zel80]. We refer the reader to [LM16] and the references therein for more details and the history. Here we just record the facts and set the notation.

3.1. For any $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ there exists a unique positive real number⁴ s_ρ such that $\rho |\cdot|^{s_\rho} \times \rho$ is reducible. (If $D = F$ then $s_\rho = 1$.) We write $\nu_\rho = |\cdot|^{s_\rho}$, $\vec{\rho} = \rho \nu_\rho$, $\overleftarrow{\rho} = \rho \nu_\rho^{-1}$. Note that $\nu_{\rho^\vee} = \nu_\rho$ and $\nu_{\rho\chi} = \nu_\rho$ for any character χ of F^* .

Moreover, if $\rho_1, \rho_2 \in \text{Irr}_c$ then $\rho_1 \times \rho_2$ is reducible if and only if ρ_2 is equal to either $\vec{\rho}_1$ or $\overleftarrow{\rho}_1$.

A *segment* is a finite non-empty subset of Irr_c of the form $\Delta = \{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_k\}$ where $\rho_{i+1} = \vec{\rho}_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k-1$. We write $b(\Delta) = \rho_1$, $e(\Delta) = \rho_k$ and $\deg \Delta = \sum_{i=1}^k \deg \rho_i = k \cdot \deg \rho_1$. Since Δ is determined by $b(\Delta)$ and $e(\Delta)$ we often write Δ as $[b(\Delta), e(\Delta)]$.

⁴In fact, s_ρ is an integer, but this will not play any role here.

Let $\Delta = \{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_k\}$ be a segment as before. Then the representation $\rho_1 \times \dots \times \rho_k \in \mathcal{C}(G_{\deg \Delta})$ is SI. We denote $Z(\Delta) = \text{soc}(\rho_1 \times \dots \times \rho_k) \in \text{Irr } G_{\deg \Delta}$. For convenience, we also set $Z(\emptyset) = 1$. We have

$$J_{(i \deg \rho_1, (k-i) \deg \rho_1)}(Z(\Delta)) = Z(\{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_i\}) \otimes Z(\{\rho_{i+1}, \dots, \rho_k\}), \quad 0 \leq i \leq k.$$

Also, $Z(\Delta)^\vee = Z(\Delta^\vee)$ where $\Delta^\vee = \{\rho_k^\vee, \dots, \rho_1^\vee\}$. We set

$$\begin{aligned} \overleftarrow{\Delta} &= \{\overleftarrow{\rho}_1, \dots, \overleftarrow{\rho}_k\}, \quad \overrightarrow{\Delta} = \{\overrightarrow{\rho}_1, \dots, \overrightarrow{\rho}_k\}, \\ \Delta^+ &= [b(\Delta), e(\overrightarrow{\Delta})], \quad {}^+\Delta = [b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}), e(\Delta)], \quad \Delta^- = [b(\Delta), e(\overleftarrow{\Delta})], \quad {}^-\Delta = [b(\overrightarrow{\Delta}), e(\Delta)]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that Δ^- or ${}^-\Delta$ can be empty.

Given two segments Δ_1, Δ_2 we write $\Delta_1 \prec \Delta_2$ if $b(\Delta_1) \notin \Delta_2$, $b(\overleftarrow{\Delta_2}) \in \Delta_1$ and $e(\Delta_2) \notin \Delta_1$. In this case $\text{soc}(Z(\Delta_1) \times Z(\Delta_2)) = Z(\Delta'_1) \times Z(\Delta'_2)$ where $\Delta'_1 = \Delta_1 \cup \Delta_2$, $\Delta'_2 = \Delta_1 \cap \Delta_2$ (the latter is possibly empty). If either $\Delta_1 \prec \Delta_2$ or $\Delta_2 \prec \Delta_1$ then we say that Δ_1 and Δ_2 are linked. In this case we say that (Δ'_1, Δ'_2) as above is the offspring of (Δ_1, Δ_2) . Note that $\{b(\Delta'_1), b(\Delta'_2)\} = \{b(\Delta_1), b(\Delta_2)\}$ and $\{e(\Delta'_1), e(\Delta'_2)\} = \{e(\Delta_1), e(\Delta_2)\}$. (By convention, if $\Delta'_2 = \emptyset$ in the case at hand, we write $b(\Delta'_2) = b(\Delta_{3-j})$ and $e(\Delta'_2) = e(\Delta_j)$ if $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_{3-j}$.)

A multisegment is a formal sum $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ of segments. (We omit empty segments from this sum.) In other words, the set \mathfrak{M} of multisegments is the free commutative monoid generated by all segments. Write $\text{supp } \mathbf{m} = \cup_{i=1}^k \Delta_i$ and $\deg \mathbf{m} = \sum_{i=1}^k \deg \Delta_i$. Assume that $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_k$ is a sequence of segments such that $\Delta_i \not\prec \Delta_j$ for all $i < j$. (Any multisegment can be ordered this way.) Then the representation

$$\zeta(\mathbf{m}) := Z(\Delta_1) \times \dots \times Z(\Delta_k) \in \mathcal{C}(G_{\deg \mathbf{m}})$$

is SI and depends only on $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$. The main result of the classification is that the map

$$\mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M} \mapsto Z(\mathbf{m}) := \text{soc}(\zeta(\mathbf{m})) \in \text{Irr } G_{\deg \mathbf{m}}$$

defines a bijection between \mathfrak{M} and Irr . We write the inverse bijection as $\pi \mapsto \mathbf{m}(\pi)$.

Following Zelevinsky, we write $\mathbf{m} \vdash \mathbf{n}$ if \mathbf{m} is obtained from \mathbf{n} by replacing a pair of linked segments in \mathbf{n} by its offspring. The transitive closure of this relation is denoted by \vDash . (In particular, $\mathbf{m} \vDash \mathbf{m}$.)

We recall some basic properties of the Zelevinsky classification. Let $\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \in \mathfrak{M}$. Then

- (0) $Z(0) = 1$.
- (1) $\text{supp } Z(\mathbf{m}) = \text{supp } \mathbf{m}$.
- (2) $Z(\mathbf{m}) \leq \zeta(\mathbf{n})$ if and only if $\mathbf{m} \vDash \mathbf{n}$.
- (3) $\zeta(\mathbf{m})$ is irreducible, i.e. $Z(\mathbf{m}) = \zeta(\mathbf{m})$, if and only if \mathbf{m} is *pairwise unlinked*, that is, no two segments in \mathbf{m} are linked.
- (4) $Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$ occurs with multiplicity one in $\text{JH}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n}))$.
- (5) In particular, if $Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})$ is irreducible then $Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n}) = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$.
- (6) We write $LI(Z(\mathbf{m}), Z(\mathbf{n}))$ (resp., $RI(Z(\mathbf{m}), Z(\mathbf{n}))$) for the condition $\text{soc}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})) = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$ (resp., $\text{cos}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})) = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$). Thus, $Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})$ is irreducible if and only if both $LI(Z(\mathbf{m}), Z(\mathbf{n}))$ and $RI(Z(\mathbf{m}), Z(\mathbf{n}))$.

- (7) The condition $LI(Z(\mathbf{m}), Z(\mathbf{n}))$ is satisfied if $\Delta \not\prec \Delta'$ for any segment Δ of \mathbf{m} and Δ' of \mathbf{n} .

As a ring, \mathcal{R} is freely generated by $Z(\Delta)$ as Δ ranges over all segments. Equivalently, \mathcal{R} is freely generated as an abelian group by $\zeta(\mathbf{m})$, $\mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M}$ (as well as by $Z(\mathbf{m})$, $\mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M}$). The change of basis matrix is unitriangular with respect to \models and its coefficients are given by values of Kazhdan–Luzstig polynomials with respect to the symmetric group – see §10.

3.2. Auxiliary results.

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k \in \mathfrak{M}$. We say that Δ_i is a detachable segment of \mathbf{m} if at least one of the following conditions holds:

$$(3a) \quad \Delta_i \not\prec \Delta_j \text{ and } \overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \not\prec \Delta_j \text{ for all } j \neq i$$

or,

$$(3b) \quad \Delta_j \not\prec \Delta_i \text{ and } \overleftarrow{\Delta}_j \not\prec \Delta_i \text{ for all } j \neq i.$$

Lemma 3.2. Suppose that Δ is a detachable segment of $\mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M}$ and let $\mathbf{m}' = \mathbf{m} - \Delta$. Assume that $Z(\mathbf{m}) \in \text{Irr}^\square$. Then $Z(\mathbf{m}') \in \text{Irr}^\square$.

Proof. Suppose that (3a) holds. Let $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m})$ and $\pi' = Z(\mathbf{m}')$. Then $\pi \hookrightarrow Z(\Delta) \times \pi'$ by the first condition on Δ . Thus, by Frobenius reciprocity $J(\pi) \twoheadrightarrow Z(\Delta) \otimes \pi'$. Hence, by the geometric lemma

$$(4) \quad Z(\Delta + \Delta) \otimes \pi' \times \pi' = Z(\Delta) \times Z(\Delta) \otimes \pi' \times \pi' \leq J(\pi \times \pi).$$

Assume that π is \square -irreducible. Then $\pi \times \pi = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}) \hookrightarrow Z(\Delta + \Delta) \times Z(\mathbf{m}' + \mathbf{m}')$. On the other hand, it is easy to see using the geometric lemma that the condition $\overleftarrow{\Delta} \not\prec \Delta'$ for any segment Δ' of \mathbf{m}' guarantees that

$$J(Z(\Delta + \Delta) \times Z(\mathbf{m}' + \mathbf{m}'))_{\Delta + \Delta, *} = Z(\Delta + \Delta) \otimes Z(\mathbf{m}' + \mathbf{m}').$$

It follows from (4) that $\pi' \times \pi' = Z(\mathbf{m}' + \mathbf{m}')$, i.e., that π' is \square -irreducible as required.

The argument with the condition (3b) is similar. \square

For $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ let $f_\rho : \text{Irr}_c \rightarrow \text{Irr}_c$ be the function given by

$$f_\rho(\rho') = \begin{cases} \overleftarrow{\rho'} & \text{if } \rho' = \rho \nu_\rho^l \text{ for some } l \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}, \\ \rho' & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus, for any segment Δ , $f_\rho(\Delta)$ is either Δ , Δ^- or $\overleftarrow{\Delta}$.

Definition 3.3. Let $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k \in \mathfrak{M}$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$. We say that \mathbf{m} is ρ -contractible if for every i , $\#(\Delta_i \cap \{\rho, \overrightarrow{\rho}\}) \neq 1$, i.e., either $\{\rho, \overrightarrow{\rho}\} \subset \Delta_i$ or $\Delta_i \cap \{\rho, \overrightarrow{\rho}\} = \emptyset$. In this case, we say that the ρ -contraction of \mathbf{m} is $f_\rho(\Delta_1) + \cdots + f_\rho(\Delta_k)$.

We call \mathbf{m} contractible if it is ρ -contractible for some $\rho \in \text{supp } \mathbf{m}$.

The following assertion follows from Corollary 10.3 of §10.

Proposition 3.4. *Suppose that \mathfrak{m} is ρ -contractible for some $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ and let \mathfrak{m}' be the ρ -contraction of \mathfrak{m} . Then $Z(\mathfrak{m}) \in \text{Irr}^\square$ if and only if $Z(\mathfrak{m}') \in \text{Irr}^\square$.*

For any $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathfrak{M}$ we write $\mathfrak{S}^l(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{S}^l(Z(\mathfrak{m})) \subset \text{supp } \mathfrak{m}$ and for any $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ we write $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m}(\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(Z(\mathfrak{m})))$ and similarly for $\mathcal{D}_\rho^r(\mathfrak{m})$. We recall the following combinatorial recipe for $\mathfrak{S}^l(\mathfrak{m})$, $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\mathfrak{m})$ and $\mathfrak{m}(\text{soc}(\rho \times Z(\mathfrak{m})))$.

Lemma 3.5. ([Jan07, MÍN09]) *For $\rho' \in \text{Irr}_c$ let $I_{\rho'} = \{i : b(\Delta_i) = \rho'\}$. Then there exists a subset $I \subset I_\rho$ and an injective function $f : I \rightarrow I_{\rho'}$ such that if $J = I_{\rho'} \setminus f(I)$ then we have the following properties.*

- (1) $\Delta_i \prec \Delta_{f(i)}$ for all $i \in I$.
- (2) If $\Delta_i \prec \Delta_j$ with $i \in I$ and $j \notin f(I)$ then ${}^+\Delta_j \not\prec \Delta_{f(i)}$.
- (3) If $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_{j'}$ with $j \in J$ and $j' \in I_{\rho'}$ then $j' \in f(I)$ and $\Delta_{f^{-1}(j')} \not\prec {}^-\Delta_j$.

Moreover, we have the following.

- (1) $\rho \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\mathfrak{m})$ if and only if $J \neq \emptyset$.
- (2) $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m} + \sum_{j \in J} ({}^-\Delta_j - \Delta_j)$. In particular, $\sum_{i \in I} \Delta_i$ is independent of I and f .
- (3) $\text{soc}(\rho \times Z(\mathfrak{m})) = Z(\mathfrak{m} + \{\rho\})$ if $f(I) = I_{\rho'}$ and otherwise, $\text{soc}(\rho \times Z(\mathfrak{m})) = Z(\mathfrak{m} - \Delta_j + {}^+\Delta_j)$ where $j \in I_{\rho'} \setminus f(I)$ is such that $\Delta_j \not\prec {}^+\Delta_r$ for all $r \in I_{\rho'} \setminus f(I)$.

For convenience we record the following special cases.

Lemma 3.6. *Let $\mathfrak{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$. Let $n_\rho = \#\{i : b(\Delta_i) = \rho\}$ and similarly for $n_{\vec{\rho}}$.*

- (1) If $n_\rho = 0$ then $\rho \notin \mathfrak{S}^l(Z(\mathfrak{m}))$.
- (2) If $n_\rho > n_{\vec{\rho}}$ then $\rho \in \mathfrak{S}^l(Z(\mathfrak{m}))$.
- (3) Suppose that $n_\rho = 1$ and let Δ be the segment of \mathfrak{m} such that $b(\Delta) = \rho$. Then $\rho \in \mathfrak{S}^l(Z(\mathfrak{m}))$ if and only if there does not exist Δ' in \mathfrak{m} such that $b(\Delta') = \vec{\rho}$ and $\Delta \prec \Delta'$. In this case $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m} - \Delta + {}^-\Delta$.
- (4) Suppose that $n_\rho = 2$ and $n_{\vec{\rho}} = 1$. Let s and l be the indices such that $b(\Delta_s) = b(\Delta_l) = \rho$ with $\Delta_s \subset \Delta_l$ and let j be such $b(\Delta_j) = \vec{\rho}$. Assume that $\Delta_l \prec \Delta_j$. Then $\rho \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\mathfrak{m})$ and $\mathcal{D}_\rho^l(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{m} - \Delta_s + {}^-\Delta_s$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let $\mathfrak{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ and $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$. Let n_ρ and $n_{\vec{\rho}}$ be as before.*

- (1) Suppose that $n_{\vec{\rho}} = 1$ and let Δ be the segment of \mathfrak{m} such that $b(\Delta) = \vec{\rho}$. Then

$$\text{soc}(\rho \times Z(\mathfrak{m})) = \begin{cases} Z(\mathfrak{m} + \{\rho\}) & \text{if } \exists \Delta' \text{ in } \mathfrak{m} \text{ such that } b(\Delta') = \rho \text{ and } \Delta' \prec \Delta, \\ Z(\mathfrak{m} - \Delta + {}^+\Delta) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (2) Suppose that $n_\rho \leq 1$ and $n_{\vec{\rho}} = 2$. Let s and l be the indices such that $b(\Delta_s) = b(\Delta_l) = \vec{\rho}$ with $\Delta_s \subset \Delta_l$. If there exists j such $b(\Delta_j) = \rho$ then assume that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_s$. Then $\text{soc}(\rho \times Z(\mathfrak{m})) = Z(\mathfrak{m} - \Delta_l + {}^+\Delta_l)$.

3.3. Reduction to cuspidal lines. An equivalence class for the equivalence relation on Irr_c generated by $\rho \sim \vec{\rho}$ is called a *cuspidal line*. Thus, the cuspidal line containing $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ is $\mathbb{Z}_\rho := \{\rho\nu_\rho^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. For any cuspidal line \mathcal{L} consider the Serre ring subcategory $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{L}$ of \mathcal{C} consisting of the representations whose supercuspidal support is contained in \mathcal{L} . Let $\mathcal{R}_\mathcal{L}$ be the Grothendieck ring of $\mathcal{C}_\mathcal{L}$. The following assertions are consequences of Zelevinsky classification:

- (1) As a commutative ring, \mathcal{R} (resp., $\mathcal{R}_\mathcal{L}$) is freely generated (over \mathbb{Z}) by the images of $Z(\Delta)$, where Δ varies over all segments (resp., the segments contained in \mathcal{L}).
- (2) If $\pi_i \in \text{Irr } \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{L}_i}$ with $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r$ distinct then $\pi_1 \times \dots \times \pi_r$ is irreducible.
- (3) Conversely, any $\pi \in \text{Irr}$ can be written uniquely (up to permutation) as $\pi = \pi_1 \times \dots \times \pi_r$ where $\pi_i \in \text{Irr } \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{L}_i}$ and $\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r$ distinct.
- (4) \mathcal{R} is the coproduct (in the category of commutative rings) over all cuspidal lines of $\mathcal{R}_\mathcal{L}$, i.e., \mathcal{R} is the inductive limit over finite sets $\{\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r\}$ of $\otimes_{i=1}^r \mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{L}_i}$.

In practice, this enables us to reduce questions about Irr to $\text{Irr } \mathcal{C}_\mathcal{L}$. For instance, if $\pi = \pi_1 \times \dots \times \pi_r$ as above then $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$ if and only if $\pi_i \in \text{Irr}^\square$ for all i .

Let $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ and denote by \mathfrak{M}_ρ the submonoid of multisegments supported in \mathbb{Z}_ρ . Let D' be another local non-archimedean division algebra (not necessarily with center F) and let ρ' be an irreducible supercuspidal representation of some $\text{GL}_m(D')$, $m > 0$. Define $\phi_{\rho, \rho'} : \mathbb{Z}_\rho \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\rho'}$ by $\phi_{\rho, \rho'}(\rho\nu_\rho^n) = \rho'\nu_{\rho'}^n$. (Thus, $\phi_{\rho, \rho'}$ is the unique bijection between \mathbb{Z}_ρ and $\mathbb{Z}_{\rho'}$ which commutes with \rightarrow and which maps ρ to ρ' .) It induces a bijection $\phi_{\rho, \rho'} : \mathfrak{M}_\rho \rightarrow \mathfrak{M}_{\rho'}$. Sometimes it will be convenient to use the following fact.

Theorem 3.8. *There is an equivalence of ring categories between \mathcal{C}_ρ and $\mathcal{C}_{\rho'}$ taking ρ to ρ' and $\vec{\rho}$ to $\vec{\rho}'$, hence taking $Z(\mathfrak{m})$ to $Z(\phi_{\rho, \rho'}(\mathfrak{m}))$ and $\zeta(\mathfrak{m})$ to $\zeta(\phi_{\rho, \rho'}(\mathfrak{m}))$ for any $\mathfrak{m} \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$.*

This follows from the explication of the Bernstein components of \mathcal{C} as categories of finite-dimensional representations of Hecke algebras which in turn follows either by the results of [Hei11] or by type theory [BK93, Séc04, Séc05a, Séc05b, SS08, BSS12, SS12].

In principle, one can circumvent the use of Theorem 3.8 for the purpose of the paper. However, we will use it sporadically in §8 in order to simplify some inessential aspects of the argument.

Remark 3.9. Let I be a finite set of cuspidal lines and let \mathcal{C}_I be the Serre ring subcategory of \mathcal{C} consisting of the representations whose supercuspidal support is contained in $\cup I$. Clearly, \mathcal{C} is the inductive limit of the \mathcal{C}_I 's as I varies over the directed set of finite sets of cuspidal lines (with respect to inclusion). One can show that if $I = \{\mathcal{L}_1, \dots, \mathcal{L}_r\}$ then parabolic induction gives rise to an equivalence of categories of the tensor product of $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{L}_1}, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{L}_r}$ in the sense of [Del90, §5] with \mathcal{C}_I . We will not use this fact here.

From now on we fix $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$ and for simplicity write $\mathcal{C}_\rho = \mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}_\rho}$, $\mathcal{R}_\rho = \mathcal{R}_{\mathbb{Z}_\rho}$, $\text{Irr}_\rho = \text{Irr } \mathcal{C}_\rho$. We will only consider multisegments in \mathfrak{M}_ρ . We identify segments supported in \mathbb{Z}_ρ with sets of integers of the form $[a, b] = \{n \in \mathbb{Z} : a \leq n \leq b\}$ (with $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$) by $[a, b]_\rho = \{\rho\nu_\rho^n : n \in [a, b]\}$. We will also write $[a] = [a, a]$ for brevity. If ρ is clear from the context (which will often be the case) then we suppress it from the notation.

It will be convenient to use the convention that

$$(5) \quad Z([a_1, b_1] + \cdots + [a_k, b_k]) = \zeta([a_1, b_1] + \cdots + [a_k, b_k]) = 0 \text{ if } a_i > b_i + 1 \text{ for some } i.$$

We order the segments supported in \mathbb{Z}_ρ right-lexicographically, namely we write $[a_1, b_1] <_e [a_2, b_2]$ if either $b_1 < b_2$ or $b_1 = b_2$ and $a_1 < a_2$. Similarly for the left-lexicographic relation $<_b$.

Given $\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$ we write $\mathbf{n} <_b \mathbf{m}$ if $\Delta' <_b \Delta$ for any segment Δ of \mathbf{m} and Δ' of \mathbf{n} . This implies that $\text{soc}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n})) = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})$.

For later use, we mention the following result which follows from [LM16, Lemma 4.11].

Lemma 3.10. *Let $\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2 \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$ and $\pi_i = Z(\mathbf{m}_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. Assume that the maximal segment Δ of \mathbf{m}_1 with respect to $<_b$ occurs with multiplicity one in \mathbf{m}_1 and $\Delta' <_b \Delta$ for any segment Δ' of \mathbf{m}_2 . Assume that $\pi'_1 \times \pi_2$ is SI where $\pi'_1 = Z(\mathbf{m}_1 - \Delta)$. Then $Z(\Delta) \times \pi'_1 \times \pi_2$ is SI and hence*

$$\mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)) = \Delta + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi'_1 \times \pi_2)).$$

The same holds if $<_b$ is replaced by $<_e$. Dually, suppose that the minimal segment Δ of \mathbf{m}_2 with respect to $<_b$ occurs with multiplicity one in \mathbf{m}_2 and that $\Delta <_b \Delta'$ for any segment Δ' of \mathbf{m}_1 . Assume that $\pi_1 \times \pi'_2$ is SI where $\pi'_2 = Z(\mathbf{m}_2 - \Delta)$. Then $\pi_1 \times \pi'_2 \times Z(\Delta)$ is SI and hence

$$\mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)) = \Delta + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi'_2)).$$

Similarly if $<_b$ is replaced by $<_e$.

Recall that a *ladder* is a multisegment of the form $\mathbf{m} = [a_1, b_1] + \cdots + [a_k, b_k]$ where $a_1 > \cdots > a_k$ and $b_1 > \cdots > b_k$. The corresponding irreducible representation $Z(\mathbf{m})$ is called a ladder representation. It is known that a ladder representation is \square -irreducible [LM16].

We will also need the following result which follows from Frobenius reciprocity and the description of the Jacquet modules of a ladder representation [KL12].

Lemma 3.11. *Let \mathbf{m} be a ladder as above and let $c_1, \dots, c_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $a_i \leq c_i \leq b_i + 1$ for all i and $c_1 > \cdots > c_k$. Then*

$$Z(\mathbf{m}) = \text{soc}(Z(\sum_i [a_i, c_i - 1]) \times Z(\sum_i [c_i, b_i])).$$

One of the main results of [LM16] is the description of $\text{soc}(\pi \times \sigma)$ when π is a ladder representation and σ is irreducible. We will recall an important consequence of this description but we first make a definition which makes sense for any pair of multisegments and which we will revisit in the next section.

Definition 3.12. *Let $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ and $\mathbf{n} = \Delta'_1 + \cdots + \Delta'_l$ be two multisegments. Let $X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{n}} = \{(i, j) : \Delta_i \prec \Delta'_j\}$, $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{n}} = \{(i, j) : \Delta_i \prec \Delta'_j\}$ and let \rightsquigarrow be the relation between $X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{n}}$ and $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{n}}$ given by*

$$(i_1, j_1) \rightsquigarrow (i_2, j_2) \text{ if either } \begin{cases} i_1 = i_2 \text{ and } \Delta'_{j_2} \prec \Delta'_{j_1}, \text{ or} \\ j_1 = j_2 \text{ and } \Delta_{i_1} \prec \Delta_{i_2}. \end{cases}$$

A \rightsquigarrow -matching is an injective function $f : X_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{n}} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{n}}$ such that $x \rightsquigarrow f(x)$ for all $x \in X_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{n}}$. We write $LC(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ for the condition that there exists a \rightsquigarrow -matching from $X_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{n}}$ to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{n}}$.

Theorem 3.13. [LM16] *Suppose that $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m})$ is a ladder and $\sigma = Z(\mathbf{n}) \in \text{Irr}$. Then $LI(\pi, \sigma)$ if and only if $LC(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$. Similarly, $RI(\pi, \sigma)$ if and only if $LC(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m})$. Thus $\pi \times \sigma$ is irreducible if and only if both $LC(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ and $LC(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{m})$.*

3.4. The Zelevinsky involution. The combinatorial analogue $\mathbf{m} \mapsto \mathbf{m}^\#$ of the Zelevinsky involution was defined by Mœglin–Waldspurger [MW86]. (See also [KZ96] for an alternative description.) For $0 \neq \mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ with $\Delta_1 \geq_e \cdots \geq_e \Delta_k$ define $l > 0$ and indices $1 = i_1 < \cdots < i_l$ recursively by

$$i_{j+1} = \min\{i : \Delta_i \prec \Delta_{i_j} \text{ and } e(\Delta_i) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{i_j})\} \text{ if such an index exists, otherwise } l = j.$$

Set $\Delta(\mathbf{m}) = [e(\Delta_{i_l}), e(\Delta_1)]$ and

$$\mathbf{m}^- = \mathbf{m} + \sum_{j=1}^l (\Delta_{i_j}^- - \Delta_{i_j}).$$

We also write $Z(\mathbf{m})^- = Z(\mathbf{m}^-)$ and $\Delta(Z(\mathbf{m})) = \Delta(\mathbf{m})$.

Remark 3.14. The multisegment \mathbf{m} is uniquely determined by \mathbf{m}^- and $\Delta(\mathbf{m})$. Indeed, writing $\mathbf{m}^- = \Delta'_1 + \cdots + \Delta'_l$ with $\Delta'_1 \geq_e \cdots \geq_e \Delta'_l$ and $\Delta(\mathbf{m}) = (\rho_1, \dots, \rho_s)$, define $0 \leq r \leq s$ and $j_1 > \cdots > j_r$ by

$$j_1 = \max\{j : e(\Delta'_j) = \overleftarrow{\rho}_1\} \text{ if defined, otherwise } r = 0,$$

$$j_{i+1} = \max\{j : \Delta'_{j_i} \prec \Delta'_j \text{ and } e(\Delta'_j) = \overleftarrow{\rho}_{i+1}\} \text{ if defined, otherwise } r = i.$$

Then

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}^- + \sum_{i=1}^r (\Delta'_{j_i}^+ - \Delta'_{j_i}) + \sum_{i=r+1}^s \{\rho_i\}.$$

The map $\mathbf{m} \mapsto \mathbf{m}^\#$ is defined recursively by $0^\# = 0$ and

$$\mathbf{m}^\# = (\mathbf{m}^-)^\# + \Delta(\mathbf{m}), \quad \mathbf{m} \neq 0.$$

We may then define $Z(\mathbf{m})^t = Z(\mathbf{m}^\#)$. This definition extends by linearity to \mathcal{R} and determines an involution of graded rings [MW86, Aub95, Aub96, BR07]. In particular,

Proposition 3.15. *Suppose that $\pi \in \text{Irr}^\square$. Then $\pi^t \in \text{Irr}^\square$.*

We refer the reader to [BBK17] for a recent, more categorical point of view of Zelevinsky involution.

Lemma 3.16. ([LM16, Lemma 4.13]) *Let $\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$. Assume that $\max \text{supp } \mathbf{m} < \max \text{supp } \mathbf{n}$ and that $Z(\mathbf{m}) \in \text{Irr}^\square$. Then $\text{soc}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n}))$ is the irreducible representation π satisfying*

$$\pi^- = \text{soc}(Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{n}^-)) \text{ and } \Delta(\pi) = \Delta(\mathbf{n}).$$

3.5. Regular multisegments. In the second part of the paper we will specialize to a certain class of multisegments. Namely, we say that a multisegment $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ is *regular* if $b(\Delta_1), \dots, b(\Delta_k)$ are distinct and $e(\Delta_1), \dots, e(\Delta_k)$ are distinct. Note that if \mathbf{m} is regular and $\mathbf{n} \models \mathbf{m}$ then \mathbf{n} is also regular.

A sub-multisegment of a multisegment \mathbf{m} is a multisegment \mathbf{m}_1 for which there exists a multisegment \mathbf{m}_2 such that $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_1 + \mathbf{m}_2$. Clearly, a sub-multisegment of a regular multisegment is also regular. The same is true for the ρ -contraction of a ρ -contractible regular multisegment. However, the Zelevinsky involution does not preserve regularity.

4. A VARIANT OF A CONJECTURE OF GEISS–LECLERC–SCHRÖER

4.1. There is a more geometric way, also due to Zelevinsky, to think about the Zelevinsky classification [Zel81, Zel85, MW86, Zel98]. Namely, consider pairs (V, A) where V is a finite-dimensional Irr_c -graded \mathbb{C} -vector space $V = \bigoplus_{\rho \in \text{Irr}_c} V_\rho$ and A is a (necessarily nilpotent) \mathbb{C} -linear endomorphism of V such that $A(V_\rho) \subset V_{\rightarrow \rho}$ for all $\rho \in \text{Irr}_c$. (We denote by $E_{\rightarrow}(V)$ the space of such endomorphisms.) The isomorphism types of such pairs (V, A) are parameterized by multisegments. Namely, for any segment Δ let V_Δ be the Irr_c -graded vector space \mathbb{C}^Δ with basis $\{x_\rho : \rho \in \Delta\}$ and let $\vec{A}_\Delta \in E_{\rightarrow}(V_\Delta)$ be given by $\vec{A}_\Delta x_\rho = x_{\rightarrow \rho}$ where by convention $x_\rho = 0$ if $\rho \notin \Delta$. To any multisegment $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ define $V_{\mathbf{m}} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k V_{\Delta_i}$ with basis $\{x_\rho^i : i = 1, \dots, k, \rho \in \Delta_i\}$, and $\vec{A}_{\mathbf{m}} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \vec{A}_{\Delta_i} \in E_{\rightarrow}(V_{\mathbf{m}})$. Then $\{(V_{\mathbf{m}}, \vec{A}_{\mathbf{m}}) : \mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M}\}$ is a set of representatives for the isomorphism types of pairs (V, A) as above.

The previous discussion applies verbatim equally well if we change \leftarrow with \rightarrow throughout.

For any finite-dimensional Irr_c -graded vector space V , the group $\text{GL}(V)$ of grading preserving linear automorphisms of V acts with finitely many orbits on each of the spaces $E_{\rightleftharpoons}(V)$. Note that these spaces are in duality with respect to the $\text{GL}(V)$ -invariant pairing $A, B \mapsto \text{tr } AB = \text{tr } BA$. Consider the algebraic set

$$\mathfrak{X}(V) = \{(A, B) \in E_{\rightarrow}(V) \times E_{\leftarrow}(V) : AB = BA\}$$

with the canonical $\text{GL}(V)$ -equivariant projection maps $p_{\rightleftharpoons} : \mathfrak{X}(V) \rightarrow E_{\rightleftharpoons}(V)$. The following is a special case of a result of Pyasetskii.

Theorem 4.1. [Pja75] (cf. [KZ96])

- (1) $\dim \mathfrak{X}(V) = \dim E_{\rightarrow}(V) = \dim E_{\leftarrow}(V)$ and the irreducible components of $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ are equi-dimensional.
- (2) If C is an irreducible component of $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ then $p_{\rightarrow}(C)$ admits a (unique) open $\text{GL}(V)$ -orbit which we denote by $p_{\rightarrow}(C)^{\text{gen}}$.
- (3) The map $C \mapsto p_{\rightarrow}(C)^{\text{gen}}$ is a bijection between the set of irreducible components of $\mathfrak{X}(V)$ and the set of $\text{GL}(V)$ -orbits in $E_{\rightarrow}(V)$.
- (4) The inverse map is given by $\mathcal{O} \mapsto \overline{p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\mathcal{O})}$ (Zariski closure).
- (5) Similar statements hold for p_{\leftarrow} .
- (6) For any $\text{GL}(V)$ -orbit \mathcal{O} of $E_{\rightarrow}(V)$, $p_{\leftarrow}(p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}))$ contains a unique open $\text{GL}(V)$ -orbit $\mathcal{O}^\#$. Thus, $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}) \cap p_{\leftarrow}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}^\#)$ is non-empty and open in both $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\mathcal{O})$ and $p_{\leftarrow}^{-1}(\mathcal{O}^\#)$.

(7) The map $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\#$ is a bijection between the sets of $\mathrm{GL}(V)$ -orbits in $E_{\rightleftharpoons}(V)$.

We denote by $\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ the $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathfrak{m}})$ -orbit of $\vec{A}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ in $E_{\rightarrow}(V)$ and similarly for $\overleftarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Then $(\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}})^\# = \overleftarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}^\#}$ where $\mathfrak{m}^\#$ is as in §3.4. (We can identify $V_{\mathfrak{m}}$ and $V_{\mathfrak{m}^\#}$.)

The following is a variant (of a special case) of a beautiful conjecture of Geiss–Leclerc–Schröer.

Conjecture 4.2. (cf. [GLS11, Conjecture 18.1], [Lec05]) *An irreducible representation $\pi = Z(\mathfrak{m})$ is \square -irreducible if and only if $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}})$ admits an open $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathfrak{m}})$ -orbit. (Clearly, such an orbit would necessarily be contained in $p_{\leftarrow}^{-1}(\overleftarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}^\#})$.)*

We emphasize however that a counterexample to Conjecture 4.2 would not necessarily invalidate the conjecture made in [ibid.].

The pertinent openness condition admits a homological interpretation. Alternatively, we can rephrase it by saying that the stabilizer $G_{\mathfrak{m}}$ of $\vec{A}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ in $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathfrak{m}})$ admits an open orbit in the space $C_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{B \in E_{\leftarrow}(V_{\mathfrak{m}}) : B\vec{A}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \vec{A}_{\mathfrak{m}}B\}$. The advantage is that this is a linear action and by passing to the Lie algebra the condition becomes the existence of $\lambda \in C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ such that $[\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{m}}, \lambda] = C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ where $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \mathrm{Lie} G_{\mathfrak{m}}$, viewed as a subalgebra of the Lie algebra of Irr_c -grading preserving endomorphisms of $V_{\mathfrak{m}}$. It is easy to explicate $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ and its action on $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ (cf. [MW86, Lemmas II.4 and II.5]). Let $X_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(i, j) : \Delta_i \prec \Delta_j\}$ and $\tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(i, j) : \overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \prec \Delta_j\}$. Then $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ has a basis $\alpha_{i,j}$, $(i, j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}$ given by

$$\alpha_{i,j}(x_{\rho}^l) = \delta_{j,l} x_{\rho}^i, \quad \rho \in \mathrm{Irr}_c, l = 1, \dots, k,$$

while as a vector space, $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ has a basis $\beta_{i,j}$, $(i, j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ given by

$$\beta_{i,j}(x_{\rho}^l) = \delta_{j,l} x_{\rho}^i, \quad \rho \in \mathrm{Irr}_c, l = 1, \dots, k.$$

Moreover, we have

$$[\beta_{i,j}, \alpha_{l,m}] = \delta_{j,l} \alpha_{i,m} - \delta_{i,m} \alpha_{l,j}, \quad (i, j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}, (l, m) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

where for convenience we set $\alpha_{i,j} = 0$ if $(i, j) \notin X_{\mathfrak{m}}$.

In other words, any $\lambda \in C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is determined by its coordinates $\lambda_{i,j}$, $(i, j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}$ satisfying

$$\lambda(x_{\rho}^j) = \sum_{i:(i,j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}, \overleftarrow{\rho} \in \Delta_i} \lambda_{i,j} x_{\overleftarrow{\rho}}^i.$$

Similarly, any $g \in G_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is determined by its coordinates $g_{i,j}$, $(i, j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ satisfying

$$g(x_{\rho}^j) = \sum_{i:(i,j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}, \rho \in \Delta_i} g_{i,j} x_{\rho}^i.$$

Thus, we have the following characterization of the condition that $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}})$ admits an open $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathfrak{m}})$ -orbit. (The surjectivity of the map $g \in \mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{m}} \mapsto [g, \xi] \in C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is rephrased by the injectivity of the dual map.)

Definition 4.3. Let $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ be a multisegment. Consider the \mathbb{C} -vector space $\mathbb{C}^{\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}}$ with basis $\{e_{i,j} : (i,j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}\}$. We say that \mathbf{m} satisfies the condition (GLS) if there exists $\lambda \in C_{\mathbf{m}}$ such that the vectors

$$(6) \quad \mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) := \sum_{r:(r,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}, (i,r) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}} \lambda_{r,j} e_{i,r} - \sum_{s:(s,j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}, (i,s) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}} \lambda_{i,s} e_{s,j}, \quad (i,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$$

are linearly independent in $\mathbb{C}^{\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}}$.

This condition is easy to check (at least probabilistically) on a computer.

All in all, we get the following equivalent reformulation of Conjecture 4.2.

Conjecture 4.4. $Z(\mathbf{m})$ is \square -irreducible if and only if \mathbf{m} satisfies (GLS).

Remark 4.5. Clearly, the linear independence of $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) : (i,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}\}$ is a Zariski open $G_{\mathbf{m}}$ -invariant condition on $\lambda \in C_{\mathbf{m}}$.

Remark 4.6. In the formulation of Conjecture 4.2 we could have used $p_{\leftarrow}^{-1}(\overleftarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathbf{m}})$ instead of $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\overrightarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathbf{m}})$. Indeed, an analogous argument would yield the restatement made in Conjecture 4.4.

Remark 4.7. Note that $X_{\mathbf{m}} = X_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{m}}$ and $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}} = \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m},\mathbf{m}}$ in the notation of Definition 3.12. We continue to write \rightsquigarrow for the relation defined there. Thus, we get a bipartite graph $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{m}}$ whose vertices are $X_{\mathbf{m}} \amalg \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ (disjoint union) and whose edges are given by \rightsquigarrow . For any $(i,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$ and $\lambda \in C_{\mathbf{m}}$ we denote by $N_{i,j}(\lambda) \subset \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ the set of non-zero coordinates of $\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda)$ and define $N_{i,j} := \{y \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}} : (i,j) \rightsquigarrow y\}$ (the neighbors of (i,j) in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{m}}$). Then $N_{i,j}(\lambda) \subset N_{i,j}$ with equality if $\lambda_{i,j} \neq 0$ for all $(i,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$. Note that $N_{i,j} \supset \{(i,i), (j,j)\}$ for all $(i,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$.

Remark 4.8. Clearly, (GLS) implies the existence of a \rightsquigarrow -matching from $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$. (An example of a multisegment without such a matching is $[4, 6] + [1, 5] + [2, 4] + [3, 3] + [0, 2]$.) However, the latter condition is not sufficient. (See Remark 4.15 below.)

It will be convenient to attach labels to the edges of the graph $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{m}}$. Namely, we write $(i,j) \xrightarrow{(j',j)} (i,j')$ if $(i,j), (j',j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$ and $(i,j') \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$; similarly $(i,j) \xrightarrow{(i,i')} (i',j)$ if $(i,j), (i,i') \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$, $(i',j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$.

Remark 4.9. Suppose that $f : X_{\mathbf{m}} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ is a \rightsquigarrow -matching and let

$$L_f = \{r \in X_{\mathbf{m}} : x \xrightarrow{r} f(x) \text{ for some } x \in X_{\mathbf{m}}\}.$$

We say that f is strong (resp., extra-strong) if there exists an enumeration r_1, \dots, r_n of $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ such that $r_i \xrightarrow{r_j} f(r_j)$ (resp., $r_i \not\xrightarrow{r_j} f(r_j)$) for any $i < j$ and $r \in L_f$. Clearly, if there exists a strong \rightsquigarrow -matching f then \mathbf{m} satisfies (GLS). Indeed, taking $\lambda_{i,j} \neq 0$ if $(i,j) \in L_f$ and 0 otherwise, the $f(X_{\mathbf{m}})$ -coordinates of $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) : (i,j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}\}$ form a lower triangular matrix with non-zero diagonal entries.

We do not know whether (GLS) implies the existence of a strong \rightsquigarrow -matching.

4.2. Some examples.

Example 4.10. Let $\mathfrak{m} = [2, 2] + [2, 2] + [1, 1] + [1, 1]$. Here $X_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(3, 1), (3, 2), (4, 1), ((4, 2))\}$ and $\tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (3, 4), (4, 3), (4, 4)\}$. The $x_{i,j}(\lambda)$'s are given by the following table:

	1, 1	1, 2	2, 1	2, 2	3, 3	3, 4	4, 3	4, 4
3, 1	$-\lambda_{3,1}$		$-\lambda_{3,2}$		$\lambda_{3,1}$	$\lambda_{4,1}$		
3, 2		$-\lambda_{3,1}$		$-\lambda_{3,2}$	$\lambda_{3,2}$	$\lambda_{4,2}$		
4, 1	$-\lambda_{4,1}$		$-\lambda_{4,2}$				$\lambda_{3,1}$	$\lambda_{4,1}$
4, 2		$-\lambda_{4,1}$		$-\lambda_{4,2}$			$\lambda_{3,2}$	$\lambda_{4,2}$

Thus, $(3, 1) \mapsto (1, 1)$, $(3, 2) \mapsto (1, 2)$, $(4, 1) \mapsto (4, 3)$, $(4, 2) \mapsto (4, 4)$ is a strong \rightsquigarrow -matching, hence \mathfrak{m} is (GLS). However, there does not exist an extra-strong \rightsquigarrow -matching.

Next, we make a simple general observation.

Remark 4.11. Suppose for simplicity that $b(\Delta_i) \leq e(\vec{\Delta})$ for all i, j . Denote by $E_{i,j}$ the $k \times k$ -matrix whose (i, j) -th entry is 1 and all other entries vanish. The linear span \mathfrak{g} of

$$\{E_{i,j} : b(\Delta_i) \leq b(\Delta_j) \text{ and } e(\Delta_i) \leq e(\Delta_j)\}$$

is a Lie subalgebra of the Lie algebra of $k \times k$ matrices and $\{E_{i,j} : b(\Delta_j) = e(\vec{\Delta}_i)\}$ spans a Lie ideal \mathfrak{z} of \mathfrak{g} . We can identify $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ with the quotient $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{z}$ and $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ with the linear span \mathfrak{h} of $\{E_{i,j} : (i, j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}\}$ which is a nilpotent Lie ideal of \mathfrak{g} whose center contains \mathfrak{z} . The condition (GLS) is that there exists $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ such that $[\mathfrak{g}, h] = \mathfrak{h}$. Equivalently, if G (resp., H) is the subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{C})$ corresponding to \mathfrak{g} (resp., \mathfrak{h}) the condition is that G acts (by conjugation) with an open orbit on H .

Example 4.12. Suppose that $\mathfrak{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ is a ladder. Assume for simplicity that $\Delta_k \prec \Delta_1$. Then \mathfrak{m} satisfies (GLS). Indeed, in view of Remark 4.11 this reflects the fact that the Borel subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{C})$ acts (by conjugation) on its unipotent radical with an open orbit (given by $u_{1,2} \dots u_{k-1,k} \neq 0$). Alternatively, $X_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq j < i \leq k\}$, $\tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} \cup \{(k, 1)\} = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq j \leq i \leq k\}$ and the map $f((i, j)) = (i-1, j)$ is a strong \rightsquigarrow -matching. (We enumerate $X_{\mathfrak{m}}$ as $(k, k-1), \dots, (2, 1), (k, k-2), \dots, (3, 1), \dots, (k, 2), (k-1, 1), (k, 1)$.) Note that in this case $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}}) \cap p_{\leftarrow}^{-1}(\overleftarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}\#})$ itself is a $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathfrak{m}})$ -orbit.

Example 4.13. For $k > 2$ consider

$$(7) \quad \mathfrak{m} = [k-1, 2k-2] + [k, 2k-3] + \sum_{i=1}^{k-2} [k-1-i, 2k-3-i].$$

Here is a drawing for $k = 7$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc}
& & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\
& & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ \\
& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ \\
& \circ
\end{array}$$

We claim that \mathfrak{m} satisfies (GLS). Let $P = M \rtimes U$ be the standard parabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{C})$ of type $(2, 1, \dots, 1)$ and let P' be the subgroup $T \times U$ of P of codimension 2 where T is the diagonal torus. Thus, P' is the inverse image of T under the projection $\mathrm{pr}_M : P \rightarrow M$. In view of Remark 4.11 we need to check that

$$(8) \quad P' \text{ has an open orbit (by conjugation) on } U.$$

Indeed, the element $y = I_k + \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} E_{i,i+1}$ is a Richardson element with respect to P with centralizer

$$P_y = \{g \in P : g_{1,i} = 0 \text{ for } 1 < i < k, g_{i,j} = g_{i+1,j+1} \text{ if } 1 < i \leq j < k\},$$

a group of dimension $\dim M = k + 2$. For instance, for $k = 7$

$$P_y = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & & & & & & b \\ c & d & e & f & g & h & i \\ & & d & e & f & g & h \\ & & & d & e & f & g \\ & & & & d & e & f \\ & & & & & d & e \\ & & & & & & d \end{pmatrix} : a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i \in \mathbb{C}, ad \neq 0 \right\}.$$

Note that the dimension of $\mathrm{pr}_M(P_y)$ is 3. Suppose that $x = pyp^{-1}$ for $p \in P$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{pr}_M(P'_x) &= \mathrm{pr}_M(P_x \cap P') = \mathrm{pr}_M(pP_y p^{-1} \cap P') = \mathrm{pr}_M(pP_y p^{-1}) \cap T \\
&= \mathrm{pr}_M(p) \mathrm{pr}_M(P_y) \mathrm{pr}_M(p)^{-1} \cap T
\end{aligned}$$

which is the group of scalar matrices provided that $p_{1,2}p_{2,2} \neq 0$. Hence, under this condition, P'_x is of codimension 2 in P_x and the assertion (8) follows.

Note that the element of $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ corresponding to $E_{1,3} + \sum_{i=3}^{k-1} E_{i,i+1}$ belongs to $\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\#}$ but its orbit under $G_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is not open in $C_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Hence, in this case $p_{\rightarrow}^{-1}(\vec{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}}) \cap p_{\leftarrow}^{-1}(\overleftarrow{\mathcal{O}}_{\mathfrak{m}}^{\#})$ is not a $\mathrm{GL}(V_{\mathfrak{m}})$ -orbit.

Alternatively, we can deduce that \mathfrak{m} satisfies (GLS) by observing that

$$X_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq j < i \leq k\} \setminus \{(2, 1)\}, \quad \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \{(i, j) : 1 \leq j \leq i \leq k\} \setminus \{(k, 2), (2, 1)\}$$

and the map $f((j, i)) = (j - 1, i)$ if $(j, i) \neq (3, 1)$ and $f((3, 1)) = (1, 1)$ is a strong \rightsquigarrow -matching. (We enumerate $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ as $(k, k - 1), \dots, (3, 2), (k, k - 2), \dots, (3, 1), \dots, (k, 2), (k - 1, 1), (k, 1)$.)

Example 4.14. For $k > 4$ consider

$$(9) \quad \mathbf{m} = [k - 1, 2k - 2] + [k, 2k - 3] + \sum_{i=1}^{k-4} [k - 1 - i, 2k - 3 - i] + [1, k] + [2, k - 1].$$

Here is a drawing for $k = 7$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ \\ & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & \circ & - & \circ \end{array}$$

We show that \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS). Let $P = M \times U$ be the standard parabolic subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{C})$ of type $(2, 1, \dots, 1, 2)$ and let P' be the subgroup $T \times U$ of P of codimension 4. As before, P' is the inverse image of T under the projection $\mathrm{pr}_M : P \rightarrow M$. In view of Remark 4.11 we need to show that

$$(10) \quad P' \text{ does not have an open orbit (by conjugation) on } U.$$

Suppose on the contrary that P' admits an open orbit \mathcal{O} . Clearly, \mathcal{O} is contained in the Richardson orbit of P . Fix a representative $x \in \mathcal{O}$. Then the centralizer P'_x of x in P' is of codimension 4 in the centralizer P_x of x in P and hence (since $P' \supset U$) $\mathrm{pr}_M(P'_x)$ is of codimension 4 in $\mathrm{pr}_M(P_x)$. However, the element $y = I_k + \sum_{i=2}^{k-2} E_{i,i+1}$ is a Richardson element with respect to P and

$$\begin{aligned} P_y &= \{g \in P : g_{1,i} = g_{k+1-i,k} = 0 \text{ for } 1 < i < k - 2, \\ &\quad g_{2,1} = g_{3,k}, g_{k,k-1} = g_{1,k-2}, g_{1,1} = g_{k,k}, g_{i,j} = g_{i+1,j+1} \text{ for } 1 < i \leq j < k - 1\}, \end{aligned}$$

a group of dimension $\dim M = k + 4$. For instance, for $k = 7$

$$P_y = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & & & & b & c & d \\ e & p & q & r & s & t & f \\ & & p & q & r & s & e \\ & & & p & q & r & \\ & & & & p & q & \\ & & & & & p & \\ & & & & & & b \\ & & & & & & & a \end{pmatrix} : a, b, c, d, e, f, p, q, r, s, t \in \mathbb{C}, ap \neq 0 \right\}.$$

Note that the dimension of $\mathrm{pr}_M(P_y)$ is 4. Suppose that $x = pyp^{-1}$ for $p \in P$. Then as before

$$\mathrm{pr}_M(P'_x) = \mathrm{pr}_M(p) \mathrm{pr}_M(P_y) \mathrm{pr}_M(p)^{-1} \cap T$$

and the latter contains the group of scalar matrices. In particular, $\mathrm{pr}_M(P'_x)$ cannot be 0-dimensional. The assertion (10) follows.

We can also give a simple necessary condition for a multisegment to satisfy (GLS).

Remark 4.15. We say that a pair $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$ is irreducible if $N_{i,j} = \{(i, i), (j, j)\}$. In this case $\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) = \lambda_{i,j}(e_{i,i} - e_{j,j})$, and in particular $\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda)$ belongs to the $k-1$ -dimensional space

$$\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i e_{i,i} : \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i = 0 \right\}.$$

Thus, if the number of irreducible pairs in $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ is at least k then \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS).

For instance for Leclerc's example $\mathbf{m} = [3, 4] + [1, 3] + [2, 2] + [0, 1]$ the set $X_{\mathbf{m}} = \{(2, 1), (3, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\}$ consists entirely of irreducible pairs. Hence \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS) even though there is a \rightsquigarrow -matching from $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$. More examples of this kind will be given later. (See Remark 6.12.)

On the other hand, in Example 4.14 above, the only irreducible pairs are $(3, 1)$, $(3, 2)$, $(k-1, k-2)$, $(k, k-2)$ so the argument does not apply in this case.

4.3. Finally, we provide a few sanity checks for Conjecture 4.2.

Remark 4.16. Under the assumptions of Proposition 3.4 the conditions (GLS) for \mathbf{m} and \mathbf{m}' are equivalent (in fact identical).

Lemma 4.17. *If \mathbf{m} is (GLS) then so are $\mathcal{D}_{\rho}^l(\mathbf{m})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\rho}^r(\mathbf{m})$ for any $\rho \in \mathrm{Irr}_c$.*

Proof. We prove it for $\mathbf{m}' = \mathcal{D}_{\rho}^l(\mathbf{m})$. (The argument for $\mathcal{D}_{\rho}^r(\mathbf{m})$ is similar.) Write $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$. Let I, J and f be as in Lemma 3.5. Then

$$\mathbf{m}' = \Delta'_1 + \cdots + \Delta'_k \text{ where } \Delta'_j = \begin{cases} -\Delta_j \text{ (possibly empty)} & \text{if } j \in J, \\ \Delta_j & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In the course of the proof we will freely use the properties of f described in Lemma 3.5 without further notice. Let

$$A = X_{\mathbf{m}} \cap (J \times f(I)), \quad \tilde{A} = \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}} \cap (J \times I).$$

Then $(j, i) \mapsto (j, f(i))$ is a bijection between \tilde{A} and A and in particular $\#A = \#\tilde{A}$. For simplicity we order the Δ_i 's by \geq_e and write $I_{\geq i} = \{j \in I : j \geq i\}$. We first show that there exists $\lambda \in C_{\mathbf{m}}$ for which $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) : (i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}\}$ (as in (6)) are linearly independent and for all $i \in I$ we have

$$(11) \quad \lambda_{j, f(i)} = \delta_{i,j} \text{ for any } j \in J \cup I_{\geq i} \text{ such that } (j, f(i)) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}.$$

To that end, we prove by induction on $l \geq 0$ that there exists $\lambda \in C_{\mathbf{m}}$ for which $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) : (i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}\}$ are linearly independent and (11) is satisfied for the first l elements of I . The

base of the induction is the assumption that \mathfrak{m} satisfies (GLS). For the induction step, let $r \in I$ and suppose that $\tilde{\lambda} \in C_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is such that $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\tilde{\lambda}) : (i,j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}\}$ are linearly independent and (11) holds for $\tilde{\lambda}$ for all $i \in I$ with $i < r$. We may assume in addition that $\tilde{\lambda}_{r,f(r)} \neq 0$. Let $g \in G_{\mathfrak{m}}$ be the element given by

$$gx_{\rho'}^i = \begin{cases} \sum_{j \in J \cup I_{\geq r}: (j,r) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} \text{ and } \rho' \in \Delta_j} \tilde{\lambda}_{j,f(r)} x_{\rho'}^j & \text{if } i = r \\ x_{\rho'}^i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus,

$$g_{j,i} = \begin{cases} \tilde{\lambda}_{j,f(r)} & \text{if } i = r \text{ and } j \in J \cup I_{\geq r}, \\ \delta_{i,j} & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad (j,i) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}}.$$

Clearly, g is invertible since $\tilde{\lambda}_{r,f(r)} \neq 0$. Let $\lambda = g^{-1}\tilde{\lambda}g$. By Remark 4.5 $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) : (i,j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}\}$ are linearly independent. We show that (11) is satisfied for all $i \in I$ with $i \leq r$. Fix $i \in I$. Clearly, $gx_{\rho}^{f(i)} = x_{\rho}^{f(i)}$. If $i < r$ then by induction hypothesis, the coordinate of $\tilde{\lambda}x_{\rho}^{f(i)}$ at x_{ρ}^i is 1 and the coordinates at x_{ρ}^j , $j \in J \cup I_{>i}$, and in particular at $j = r$, vanish. Thus, $\lambda x_{\rho}^{f(i)} = \tilde{\lambda}x_{\rho}^{f(i)}$ and (11) is satisfied. On the other hand, we can write $\tilde{\lambda}x_{\rho}^{f(r)} = \xi_1 + \xi_2$ where

$$\xi_1 = \sum_{j \in J \cup I_{\geq r}: (j,f(r)) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}} \tilde{\lambda}_{j,f(r)} x_{\rho}^j \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_2 = \sum_{j \notin J \cup I_{\geq r}: (j,f(r)) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}} \tilde{\lambda}_{j,f(r)} x_{\rho}^j = g\xi_2.$$

Note that if $j \in J \cup I_{\geq r}$ then $(j,r) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} \iff (j,f(r)) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}}$. Thus, $\xi_1 = gx_{\rho}^i$ and hence $\lambda x_{\rho}^{f(r)} = x_{\rho}^r + \xi_2$. It follows that λ satisfies (11) for $i = r$ as well, completing the induction step.

Now let

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= X_{\mathfrak{m}'} \cap (I \times J), \quad \tilde{A}' = \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}'} \cap (f(I) \times J), \\ B &= X_{\mathfrak{m}} \cap (\{i : e(\Delta_i) = \overleftarrow{\rho}\} \times J), \quad \tilde{B} = \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} \cap (\{i : e(\Delta_i) = \rho\} \times J). \end{aligned}$$

As before, $(i,j) \mapsto (f(i),j)$ is a bijection between A' and \tilde{A}' . In particular, $\#A' = \#\tilde{A}'$. It is also easy to see that

$$X_{\mathfrak{m}'} \setminus X_{\mathfrak{m}} = A', \quad X_{\mathfrak{m}} \setminus X_{\mathfrak{m}'} = A \cup B, \quad \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}'} \setminus \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} = \tilde{A}', \quad \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}} \setminus \tilde{X}_{\mathfrak{m}'} = \tilde{A} \cup \tilde{B}.$$

Suppose that λ satisfies (11) for all $i \in I$. We claim that

- (1) $N_{i,j}(\lambda) \subset \tilde{A}$ for any $(i,j) \in A$.
- (2) $N_{i,j}(\lambda) \cap \tilde{B} = \emptyset$ for any $(i,j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}} \setminus B$.
- (3) If $(i',j') \xrightarrow{(i,j)} (i'',j'')$ with $(i',j') \in X_{\mathfrak{m}} \setminus B$ and $(i,j) \in B$ then $i' = i$ and $(i'',j'') = (j,j') \in \tilde{A}$.

The first part follows from (11).

For the second part, assume on the contrary that $(i,j) \in X_{\mathfrak{m}} \setminus B$ and $(i',j') \in N_{i,j}(\lambda) \cap \tilde{B}$. In particular, $(i,j) \rightsquigarrow (i',j')$. By (11) we cannot have $i' = i$. Hence $j' = j$ which is also impossible since $(i,j) \notin B$.

Part 2

In the second part of the paper we state and prove our main result, which is to characterize, for regular multisegments \mathbf{m} , the condition that $Z(\mathbf{m}) \in \text{Irr}^\square$ and in particular to show that Conjecture 4.2 holds in this case. This will involve both geometry and combinatorics. In the next couple of sections we recall the interplay between the two in the context of Schubert varieties and interpret it for the case of regular multisegments.

5. SMOOTH PAIRS

In this section we recall some well-known facts about singularities of Schubert varieties of type A.

5.1. Let B_k be the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices in GL_k over \mathbb{C} and consider the B_k action on the flag variety $B_k \backslash \text{GL}_k$. For any $\sigma \in S_k$ let C_σ be the corresponding Schubert cell, i.e., the B_k -orbit of the permutation matrix corresponding to σ , and let X_σ be the corresponding Schubert variety (the Zariski closure of C_σ). Recall that C_σ is open in X_σ and has dimension $\ell(\sigma) = \#\{i < j : \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)\}$. Also, $C_{\sigma_0} \subset C_\sigma$ if and only if $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ in the Bruhat order. We write $[\sigma_0, \sigma]$ for the Bruhat interval

$$[\sigma_0, \sigma] = \{\sigma_1 \in S_k : \sigma_0 \leq \sigma_1 \leq \sigma\}.$$

Definition 5.1. Let $\sigma, \sigma_0 \in S_k$ with $\sigma \geq \sigma_0$. We say that (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair if C_{σ_0} is contained in the smooth locus X_σ^{sm} of X_σ .

In particular, if $\sigma_0 = e$ then (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair if and only if X_σ is smooth. In this case we simply say that σ is smooth.

Since X_σ^{sm} is open in X_σ ,

(12) if (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair and $\sigma_1 \in [\sigma_0, \sigma]$ then (σ, σ_1) is also a smooth pair.

It is known that (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair if and only if the Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomial $P_{\sigma_0, \sigma}$ with respect to S_k is 1. (See [BL00].) However, there is a much simpler well-known combinatorial criterion for smoothness which we recall next.

Denote by \mathcal{T} the set of reflexions in the symmetric group S_k . The elements of \mathcal{T} are the transpositions $t_{i,j}$, $1 \leq i < j \leq k$. Recall that for any $\sigma \in S_k$ and $i < j$ we have $\sigma t_{i,j} > \sigma$ if and only if $\sigma(i) < \sigma(j)$, otherwise $\sigma t_{i,j} < \sigma$. Thus,

$$\#\{t \in \mathcal{T} : \sigma t < \sigma\} = \ell(\sigma).$$

For $\sigma, \sigma_0 \in S_k$ with $\sigma \geq \sigma_0$ we define

$$\mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma) = \{t \in \mathcal{T} : \sigma_0 t \in [\sigma_0, \sigma]\}$$

and

$$\mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma) = \{t \in \mathcal{T} : \sigma_0 t \leq \sigma\} = \mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \cup \{t_{i,j} : i < j \text{ and } \sigma_0(i) > \sigma_0(j)\}.$$

The following result due to Lakshmibai–Seshadri is well known and admits many generalizations. (Cf. [Spr98] or [BL00] for more details.)

Proposition 5.2 ([LS84]). *The dimension of the tangent space of X_σ at any point of C_{σ_0} is equal to $\#\mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma)$. Thus, $\#\mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \geq \ell(\sigma)$ (or equivalently, $\#\mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \geq \ell(\sigma) - \ell(\sigma_0)$) and equality holds if and only if (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair.*

This proposition provides an efficient algorithm for deciding whether a given pair is smooth since the sets $\mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma)$ and $\mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma)$ are easily computable.

We also remark that the inequality $\#\mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \geq \ell(\sigma)$ and the fact that equality implies that $\#\mathcal{J}(\sigma_1, \sigma) = \ell(\sigma)$ for any $\sigma_1 \in [\sigma_0, \sigma]$ can also be proved combinatorially using [Gas01, Lemma 2.2] and induction on $\ell(\sigma) - \ell(\sigma_0)$.

5.2. In [LS90] a combinatorial criterion for the smoothness of Schubert variety of type A_n was given in terms of pattern avoidance. Namely, σ is smooth if and only if σ avoids the pattern 4231 and 3412. Moreover, in the non-smooth case, a conjectural description of the irreducible components of the smooth locus was given as well. This conjecture was solved independently in [BW03, Cor03, KLR03, Man01] (with an important earlier contribution in [Gas01]). In order to state the main result of these papers we first recall certain permutations introduced in [BW03, §9]. For $r, s \geq 2$ and $t = 1, 2, 3$, with $s = 2$ if $t = 3$, let $\tau_{r,s}^{(t)}, \delta_{r,s}^{(t)} \in S_k$ with $k = r + s$ be the pairs of permutations given by

$$(13a) \quad \tau_{r,s}^{(1)}(i) = \begin{cases} k & i = 1, \\ r + 2 - i & 1 < i \leq r, \\ r + k - i & r < i < k, \\ 1 & i = k. \end{cases} \quad \delta_{r,s}^{(1)}(i) = \begin{cases} r + 1 - i & i \leq r, \\ r + k + 1 - i & i > r. \end{cases}$$

$$(13b) \quad \tau_{r,s}^{(2)}(i) = \begin{cases} r + 1 & i = 1, \\ r + 1 - i & 1 < i < r, \\ k & i = r, \\ 1 & i = r + 1, \\ r + k + 1 - i & r + 1 < i < k, \\ r & i = k, \end{cases} \quad \delta_{r,s}^{(2)}(i) = \begin{cases} r - i & i < r, \\ r + 1 & i = r, \\ r & i = r + 1, \\ r + k + 2 - i & i > r + 1. \end{cases}$$

$$(13c) \quad \tau_{r,2}^{(3)}(i) = \begin{cases} r + 1 & i = 1, \\ k & i = 2, \\ k + 1 - i & 2 < i \leq r, \\ 1 & i = r + 1, \\ 2 & i = k. \end{cases} \quad \delta_{r,2}^{(3)}(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & i = 1, \\ k + 1 - i & 1 < i < k, \\ k & i = k. \end{cases}$$

In the notation of [BW03, §9] we have $\tau_{r,s}^{(1)} = w_{r,s}$, $\tau_{r,s}^{(2)} = w_{r-1,2,s-1}$, $\tau_{r,2}^{(3)} = w_{1,r,1}$ and similarly $\delta_{r,s}^{(1)} = x_{r,s}$, $\delta_{r,s}^{(2)} = x_{r-1,2,s-1}$, $\delta_{r,2}^{(3)} = x_{1,r,1}$.⁵ In particular, $\tau_{2,2}^{(2)} = \tau_{2,2}^{(3)}$ and $\delta_{2,2}^{(2)} = \delta_{2,2}^{(3)}$.

⁵Note the following typo in [BW03, (9.2)]: the last entry of $w_{k,m}$, which is 1, is missing.

It follows from [Gas01] (cf. [BW03, Theorem 37]) that

$$(14) \quad \text{the pairs } (\tau_{r,s}^{(1)}, \delta_{r,s}^{(1)}), (\tau_{r,s}^{(2)}, \delta_{r,s}^{(2)}), (\tau_{r,2}^{(3)}, \delta_{r,2}^{(3)}) \text{ are not smooth.}$$

For a subset $I \subset \{1, \dots, k\}$ of size l we write Ω_I for the “flattened” permutation in S_{k-l} obtained from σ by removing the entries $(i, \sigma(i))$, $i \in I$ and keeping the relative order of all other entries. In other words, $\Omega_I(\sigma) = j \circ \sigma \circ \iota$ where $\iota : \{1, \dots, k-l\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \setminus I$ and $j : \{1, \dots, k\} \setminus \sigma(I) \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k-l\}$ are the monotone bijections.

Theorem 5.3. [BW03, Cor03, KLR03, Man01] *Suppose that $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ but (σ, σ_0) is not a smooth pair. Then there exist $\sigma_1 \in [\sigma_0, \sigma]$, a subset $I \subset \{1, \dots, k\}$ and integers $r, s \geq 2$ and $t = 1, 2, 3$, with $s = 2$ if $t = 3$, such that*

- (1) $\sigma_1(i) = \sigma(i)$ for all $i \in I$.
- (2) $\Omega_I(\sigma) = \tau_{r,s}^{(t)}$ and $\Omega_I(\sigma_1) = \delta_{r,s}^{(t)}$.
- (3) *The Bruhat intervals $[\sigma_1, \sigma]$ and $[\delta_{r,s}^{(t)}, \tau_{r,s}^{(t)}]$ are isomorphic as posets. (Equivalently, $\ell(\sigma) - \ell(\sigma_1) = \ell(\tau_{r,s}^{(t)}) - \ell(\delta_{r,s}^{(t)})$.)*

(In the terminology of [WY08] this means that $[\delta_{r,s}^{(t)}, \tau_{r,s}^{(t)}]$ interval pattern embeds into $[\sigma_1, \sigma]$.)

Note that the case $\sigma_0 = e$ is essentially a reformulation of the original result of [LS90].

5.3. Given $\sigma \in S_k$ and an index i , we write for simplicity $\Omega_i(\sigma) = \Omega_{\{i\}}(\sigma)$. The following result is probably well known. For convenience we include the proof.

Lemma 5.4. *Suppose that (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair in S_k and i is an index such that $\sigma(i) = \sigma_0(i)$. Then $(\Omega_i(\sigma), \Omega_i(\sigma_0))$ is a smooth pair in S_{k-1} .*

Before giving the proof, we first recall the following elementary fact.

Lemma 5.5. ([BW03, Lemma 17]) *Suppose that $\sigma_0, \sigma \in S_k$ and i is an index such that $\sigma(i) = \sigma_0(i)$. Then $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ if and only if $\Omega_i(\sigma_0) \leq \Omega_i(\sigma)$.*

Next, we introduce some notation. For any index i let

$$\mathcal{T}_i = \{t \in \mathcal{T} : t(i) \neq i\}$$

(so that $\#\mathcal{T}_i = k - 1$). For any $\sigma \in S_k$ let

$$\ell_i(\sigma) = \#\{t \in \mathcal{T}_i : \sigma t < \sigma\} = \#\{r < i : \sigma(r) > \sigma(i)\} + \#\{r > i : \sigma(r) < \sigma(i)\}$$

so that $2\ell(\sigma) = \sum_i \ell_i(\sigma)$. For any $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ let $\mathcal{I}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma) = \mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \cap \mathcal{T}_i$ and $\mathcal{J}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma) = \mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \cap \mathcal{T}_i$.

We need another (probably well-known) result.

Lemma 5.6. *Suppose that $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ and let i be an index such that $\sigma(i) = \sigma_0(i)$. Then*

$$\#\mathcal{J}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma) \geq \ell_i(\sigma).$$

Equivalently, $\#\mathcal{I}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma) \geq \ell_i(\sigma) - \ell_i(\sigma_0)$.

Proof. We prove the result by induction on $\ell(\sigma) - \ell(\sigma_0)$. If $\sigma = \sigma_0$ the assertion is trivial. Otherwise, it follows from [BW03, Proposition 14] and the fact that $\sigma_0(i) = \sigma(i)$ that $\mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \neq \mathcal{I}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma)$. For the induction step, take any $t \in \mathcal{I}(\sigma_0, \sigma) \setminus \mathcal{T}_i$ and let

$$\phi_t = \phi_t^{\sigma_0 t, \sigma} : \mathcal{J}(\sigma_0 t, \sigma) \rightarrow \mathcal{J}(\sigma_0, \sigma)$$

be the injective map defined in [Gas01, Lemma 2.2] (cf. [BW03, §6]). It is easy to see from the definition that $\phi_t(\mathcal{J}_i(\sigma_0 t, \sigma)) \subset \mathcal{J}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma)$. Thus, $\#\mathcal{J}_i(\sigma_0, \sigma) \geq \#\mathcal{J}_i(\sigma_0 t, \sigma)$ and the assertion follows from the induction hypothesis. \square

Finally, we can prove Lemma 5.4.

Proof of Lemma 5.4. By Proposition 5.2 and the assumption we have

$$\#\{t \in \mathcal{T} : \sigma_0 t \leq \sigma\} = \ell(\sigma).$$

For simplicity, write $\tilde{\sigma}_0 = \Omega_i(\sigma_0)$ and $\tilde{\sigma} = \Omega_i(\sigma)$. By Lemma 5.5 we have $\tilde{\sigma}_0 \leq \tilde{\sigma}$. If $t \in \mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}_i$ then $\sigma_0 t(i) = \sigma_0(i) = \sigma(i)$ and $\Omega_i(\sigma_0 t) = \Omega_i(\sigma_0)t'$ where $t' = \Omega_i(t)$ is a reflexion in S_{k-1} . Thus, again by Lemma 5.5, $\sigma_0 t \leq \sigma$ if and only if $\tilde{\sigma}_0 t' \leq \tilde{\sigma}$. Clearly Ω_i induces a bijection between $\mathcal{T} \setminus \mathcal{T}_i$ and the set \mathcal{T}' of reflexions in S_{k-1} . It follows from Lemma 5.6 that

$$\begin{aligned} \#\{t' \in \mathcal{T}' : \tilde{\sigma}_0 t' \leq \tilde{\sigma}\} &= \#\{t \in \mathcal{T} : \sigma_0 t \leq \sigma\} - \#\{t \in \mathcal{T}_i : \sigma_0 t \leq \sigma\} \\ &= \ell(\sigma) - \#\{t \in \mathcal{T}_i : \sigma_0 t \leq \sigma\} \leq \ell(\sigma) - \ell_i(\sigma) = \ell(\tilde{\sigma}). \end{aligned}$$

By Proposition 5.2 once again it follows that $(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\sigma}_0)$ is a smooth pair as required. \square

6. BALANCED MULTISEGMENTS

In this section we introduce the main combinatorial condition on multisegments for which our main result applies and relate it to the results of the previous section.

6.1. Henceforth we fix an integer $k \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{A} be a pair of two sequences of integers $a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_k$ and $b_1 \geq \dots \geq b_k$ such that $a_{k+1-i} \leq b_i + 1$ for all i . We write \mathcal{A} as $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_k \\ b_1 & \dots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ and refer to it simply as a *bi-sequence*. By [LM14, Lemma 15], there exists a unique $\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A}) \in S_k$ such that for any $\sigma \in S_k$ we have

$$(15) \quad a_{\sigma^{-1}(i)} \leq b_i + 1 \text{ for all } i \text{ if and only if } \sigma \geq \sigma_0$$

(in the Bruhat order).⁶ Moreover, σ_0 is 213-avoiding, i.e. there do not exist indices $a < b < c$ such that $\sigma_0(b) < \sigma_0(a) < \sigma_0(c)$. In other words, $i \mapsto k + 1 - \sigma_0(i)$ is a stack-sortable permutation in the sense of Knuth [Knu97, §2.2.1]. The permutation σ_0 is defined recursively as follows. Given $\sigma_0^{-1}(k), \dots, \sigma_0^{-1}(i+1)$ we set

$$(16) \quad \sigma_0^{-1}(i) = \max\{j \notin \sigma_0^{-1}(\{i+1, \dots, k\}) : a_j \leq b_i + 1\}$$

⁶This was stated in [LM14] under the assumption that $a_1 < \dots < a_k$ and $b_1 > \dots > b_k$, but the proof, which is in any case elementary, works under the weaker assumption.

which is well-defined since $a_{k+1-i} \leq b_i + 1$. It follows that $\sigma_0(i) < \sigma_0(i+1)$ whenever $a_i = a_{i+1}$ and $\sigma_0^{-1}(i) < \sigma_0^{-1}(i+1)$ whenever $b_i = b_{i+1}$.

Example 6.1. For $l \geq 0$ let

$$(17) \quad \mathcal{A}_{k,l} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & k \\ k+l-1 & k+l-2 & \dots & l \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}_{k,l})(i) = \begin{cases} i & i \leq l, \\ k+l+1-i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The condition $\sigma \geq \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ becomes $\sigma(i) \leq k+l+1-i$ for all $i > l+1$.

For any $\sigma \in S_k$ let

$$\mathbf{m}_\sigma = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \sum_{i=1}^k [a_{\sigma^{-1}(i)}, b_i]$$

and $\pi_\sigma = Z(\mathbf{m}_\sigma)$. Thus, $\mathbf{m}_\sigma \in \mathfrak{M}$ (i.e., $\pi_\sigma \neq 0$) if and only if $\sigma \geq \sigma_0$. Note that \mathbf{m}_{σ_0} is pairwise unlinked. If we want to stress the dependence on ρ we will write $\mathbf{m}_\sigma^{(\rho)}(\mathcal{A})$.

Remark 6.2. Clearly, as we vary \mathcal{A} and $\sigma \in S_k$ (with $\sigma \geq \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$), $\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ range over all multisegments with $\leq k$ segments. More precisely, given $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$, we may assume that $e(\Delta_1) \geq \dots \geq e(\Delta_k)$. We take $\sigma \in S_k$ such that $b(\Delta_{\sigma(i)}) \leq b(\Delta_{\sigma(j)})$ whenever $i > j$ and set $b_i = e(\Delta_i)$ and $a_i = b(\Delta_{\sigma(i)})$. Finally, if we sort the sequence $b(\Delta_1), \dots, b(\Delta_k), e(\Delta_1) + \frac{3}{2}, \dots, e(\Delta_k) + \frac{3}{2}$ as $c_1 \leq \dots \leq c_{2k}$ and replace c_i by the letter X if $c_i \in \{b(\Delta_1), \dots, b(\Delta_k)\}$ and by the letter Y otherwise then we get a Dyck word \mathbf{w} of length $2k$ and $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ is the 213-avoiding permutation corresponding to \mathbf{w} (see Lemma 6.3 below).

Note that

$$(18) \quad \mathbf{m}_\sigma^{(\rho)}(\mathcal{A}_{k,l})^\vee = \mathbf{m}_{\sigma^{-1}}^{(\rho^*)}(\mathcal{A}_{k,l}) \text{ where } \rho^* = (\rho \nu_\rho^{k+l})^\vee.$$

We say that a bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_k \\ b_1 & \dots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ is regular if $a_1 < \dots < a_k$ and $b_1 > \dots > b_k$. In this case the multisegments $\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$, $\sigma \geq \sigma_0$, are regular and distinct. Moreover, $\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}) \models \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_2}(\mathcal{A})$ if and only if $\sigma_1 \leq \sigma_2$. (In the non-regular case it is still true that $\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}) \models \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_2}(\mathcal{A})$ if $\sigma_1 \leq \sigma_2$.)

For completeness we recall a standard combinatorial result (cf. [Sta99, Exercise 6.19]). A Dyck word of length $2k$ is a string composed of the letters X and Y , each appearing k times, such that in any initial segment, the number of Y 's does not exceed the number of X 's. It is well-known that the number of Dyck words of length $2k$ is the Catalan number $C_k = \binom{2k}{k} - \binom{2k}{k+1}$.

Lemma 6.3. *The following sets are in natural bijections:*

- (1) Dyck words of length $2k$.

- (2) *Regular bi-sequences* $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ such that $a_1 = 2$ and $b_1 = 2k - 1$.
- (3) *213-avoiding permutations in S_k .*

Proof. Given a Dyck word \mathfrak{w} of length $2k$ let a'_i (resp., b'_i) $i = 1, \dots, k$ be the position of the i -th X (resp., Y) from the left (resp., from the right). Then $a'_i < b'_{k+1-i}$. Letting $a_i = a'_i + 1$ and $b_i = b'_i - 1$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, we get a regular bi-sequence $\mathcal{A}(\mathfrak{w}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ with $a_1 = 2$, $b_1 = 2k - 1$.

To any bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ we assign the 213-avoiding permutation $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ defined by (15) and (16).

Finally, given any permutation $\sigma_0 \in S_k$ we assign the Dyck word $\mathfrak{w}(\sigma_0)$ such that for any i , the number of X 's to the left of the i -th Y from the right is $x_i = \max_{j \geq i} \sigma_0^{-1}(j)$. (Clearly, $x_1 \geq \cdots \geq x_k$ and $x_i \geq k + 1 - i$ for all i .)

It is easy to see that $\mathcal{A}(\mathfrak{w}(\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}))) = \mathcal{A}$, $\mathfrak{w}(\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}(\mathfrak{w}))) = \mathfrak{w}$ and $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}(\mathfrak{w}(\sigma))) = \sigma$ for any regular bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ with $a_1 = 2$ and $b_1 = 2k - 1$, a Dyck word \mathfrak{w}' of length $2k$ and a 213-avoiding permutation $\sigma \in S_k$. \square

Remark 6.4. For any permutation $\sigma \in S_k$, the permutation $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}(\mathfrak{w}(\sigma)))$ is the unique maximal (with respect to Bruhat order) 213-avoiding permutation $\leq \sigma$. It is obtained from σ by repeatedly interchanging $\sigma(i)$ and $\sigma(j)$ whenever $i < j < k$ and $\sigma(j) < \sigma(i) < \sigma(k)$.

6.2. We now introduce the key combinatorial property.

Definition 6.5. *Let \mathfrak{m} be a multisegment.*

- (1) *We say that \mathfrak{m} is almost pairwise unlinked (APU) if there exists a pairwise unlinked multisegment \mathfrak{m}' such that $\mathfrak{m}' \vdash \mathfrak{m}$.*
- (2) *The complexity of \mathfrak{m} (denoted $\mathfrak{c}(\mathfrak{m})$) is the maximal integer $l \geq 0$ for which there exists a chain of multisegments $\mathfrak{m}_l \vdash \cdots \vdash \mathfrak{m}_1 \vdash \mathfrak{m}$.*
- (3) *The depth of \mathfrak{m} (denoted $\mathfrak{d}(\mathfrak{m})$) is the number of APU multisegments $\models \mathfrak{m}$.*
- (4) *If \mathfrak{m} is regular, we say that \mathfrak{m} is balanced $\mathfrak{d}(\mathfrak{m}) = \mathfrak{c}(\mathfrak{m})$.*

Note that $\mathfrak{c}(\mathfrak{m}) = 0$ if and only if $\mathfrak{d}(\mathfrak{m}) = 0$ if and only if \mathfrak{m} is pairwise unlinked.

Example 6.6. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{4,2}$. Here $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}) = (1243)$ (where we use the notational convention $\sigma = (\sigma(1) \dots \sigma(k))$) and $\mathfrak{m}_{\sigma_0}(\mathcal{A}) = [1, 5] + [2, 4]$. In the following table we list the APU multisegments \mathfrak{m} such that $\mathfrak{m}_{\sigma_0} \vdash \mathfrak{m}$ and the corresponding permutation σ such that $\mathfrak{m} = \mathfrak{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$.

σ	$\mathfrak{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$
(1342)	$[1, 5] + [4, 4] + [2, 3]$
(3241)	$[4, 5] + [2, 4] + [1, 3]$
(1423)	$[1, 5] + [3, 4] + [2, 2]$
(4213)	$[3, 5] + [2, 4] + [1, 2]$
(2143)	$[2, 5] + [1, 4]$

Let

$$\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = [4, 5] + [2, 4] + [3, 3] + [1, 2]$$

where $\sigma = (4231)$. All the APU multisegments in the table above are $\models \mathbf{m}$ and therefore $\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{m}) = 5$. On the other hand, the chain

$$\begin{aligned} [1, 5] + [2, 4] &\vdash \\ [2, 5] + [1, 4] &\vdash \\ [2, 5] + [3, 4] + [1, 2] &\vdash \\ [2, 5] + [4, 4] + [3, 3] + [1, 2] &\vdash \mathbf{m} \end{aligned}$$

is of maximal length and therefore $\mathfrak{c}(\mathbf{m}) = 4$. In conclusion, \mathbf{m} is not balanced.

In general, it is easy to see by induction on the number of segments that if $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ is regular then $\mathfrak{c}(\mathbf{m}) = \#X_{\mathbf{m}}$. Indeed, if $X_{\mathbf{m}} = \emptyset$ then \mathbf{m} is pairwise unlinked and the assertion is clear. Otherwise, let $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$ and let $\mathbf{m}' \vdash \mathbf{m}$ be the multisegment obtained from \mathbf{m} by replacing the pair (Δ_i, Δ_j) with its offspring. It is easy to see that $\#X_{\mathbf{m}'} \leq \#X_{\mathbf{m}} - 1$ with an equality if there does not exist an index l such that $(i, l), (l, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$. The induction step follows.

Let $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_k \\ b_1 & \dots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ be a regular bi-sequence and let $\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$. Then for any $\sigma \geq \sigma_0$ we have

$$\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) = \#\{t \in \mathcal{T} : \sigma_0 t \in [\sigma_0, \sigma]\}$$

and

$$\mathfrak{c}(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) = \ell(\sigma) - \ell(\sigma_0).$$

Thus, we get the following consequence of Proposition 5.2.

Corollary 6.7. *For any regular multisegment \mathbf{m} we have $\mathfrak{d}(\mathbf{m}) \geq \mathfrak{c}(\mathbf{m})$. Moreover, if $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_k \\ b_1 & \dots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ is a regular bi-sequence and $\sigma \geq \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ then $\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ is balanced if and only if $(\sigma, \sigma_0(\mathcal{A}))$ is a smooth pair*

In Proposition 6.13 below we will give a simpler combinatorial characterization of balanced multisegments, using the results of [BW03, Cor03, KLR03, Man01].

The following is an immediate consequence of (12).

Corollary 6.8. *Let \mathbf{m} and \mathbf{m}' be two regular multisegments. Write $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ and $\mathbf{m}' = \Delta'_1 + \dots + \Delta'_{k'}$ with $e(\Delta_1) > \dots > e(\Delta_k)$, $e(\Delta'_1) > \dots > e(\Delta'_{k'})$. Assume that*

- (1) $k' = k$.
- (2) $e(\Delta'_i) = e(\Delta_i)$ for all i .
- (3) $b(\Delta'_i) \geq b(\Delta_i)$ for all i .
- (4) For all $i \neq j$ we have $b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_j)$ if and only if $b(\Delta'_i) < b(\Delta'_j)$.
- (5) \mathbf{m} is balanced.

Then \mathbf{m}' is balanced.

Indeed, if we write $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ for a bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ and $\sigma \in S_k$ then $\mathbf{m}' = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ for some bi-sequence \mathcal{A}' such that $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}') \geq \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$. Hence, the corollary follows from (12).

Similarly, we can infer the following from the results of §5.3.

Lemma 6.9. *A sub-multisegment of a balanced multisegment is balanced.*

Proof. By induction, it is enough to check that if \mathbf{m} is balanced then $\mathbf{m}' = \mathbf{m} - \Delta$ is balanced for any segment Δ in \mathbf{m} . We may assume that $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ for a bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ and let $\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$. Then for some i , $\mathbf{m}' = \mathbf{m}_{\sigma'}(\mathcal{A}')$ where $\sigma' = \Omega_i(\sigma)$ and \mathcal{A}' is obtained from \mathcal{A} by removing a_i and $b_{\sigma(i)}$. Let $\sigma'_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A}') \in S_{k-1}$ and let $\tilde{\sigma}$ be “unflattening” of σ'_0 , namely the (unique) permutation in S_k such that $\tilde{\sigma}(i) = \sigma(i)$ and $\Omega_i(\tilde{\sigma}) = \sigma'_0$. By Lemma 5.5 $\tilde{\sigma} \leq \sigma$. It is also easy to see that $\sigma_0 \leq \tilde{\sigma}$. Indeed, (cf. (15)) the relations $a_{\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(j)} \leq b_j + 1$, $j \neq \sigma(i)$ amount to the property $\sigma'_0 \leq \sigma'$, while the corresponding inequality for $j = \sigma(i)$ also holds because $\tilde{\sigma}(i) = \sigma(i)$. Thus, $(\sigma, \tilde{\sigma})$ is a smooth pair (by (12)), and hence (σ', σ'_0) is a smooth pair by Lemma 5.4. The lemma follows. \square

6.3. Corollary 6.7 gives an efficient way to detect whether a given regular multisegment is balanced. However, it will be useful to have another combinatorial criterion for balanced (regular) multisegments.

Definition 6.10. *We say that a regular multisegment $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$, $k \geq 4$ with $e(\Delta_1) > \cdots > e(\Delta_k)$ is of type 4231 (resp., 3412) if*

$$\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i, \quad i = 3, \dots, k-1, \quad \Delta_3 \prec \Delta_1 \quad \text{and} \quad b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_2) < b(\Delta_{k-1})$$

(resp.,

$$\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i, \quad i = 4, \dots, k-1, \quad \Delta_4 \prec \Delta_2, \quad \text{and} \quad b(\Delta_3) < b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_1) < b(\Delta_l)$$

where $l = 2$ if $k = 4$ and $l = k - 1$ otherwise).

Example 6.11. The “minimal” examples of multisegments of type 4231 and 3412 for $k \geq 4$ are given by

$$\mathbf{m} = [k, k+1] + [2, k] + [k-1] + [k-2] + \cdots + [3] + [1, 2] = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{k,2})$$

$$\text{where } \sigma(i) = \tau_{2,k-2}^{(1)}(i) = \begin{cases} k & i = 1, \\ 2 & i = 2, \\ k - i + 2 & i = 3, \dots, k-1, \\ 1 & i = k, \end{cases}$$

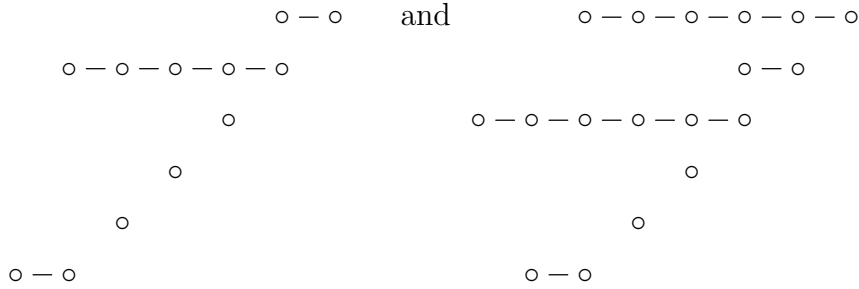
and

$$\mathbf{m} = [3, k+2] + [k, k+1] + [1, k] + [k-1] + [k-2] + \cdots + [4] + [2, 3] = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{k,3})$$

$$\text{where } \sigma(i) = \tau_{2,k-2}^{(2)}(i) = \begin{cases} 3 & i = 1, \\ k & i = 2, \\ 1 & i = 3, \\ k-i+3 & i = 4, \dots, k-1, \\ 2 & i = k, \end{cases}$$

respectively.

The corresponding drawings for $k = 6$ are



More generally, using the notation of §5.2, for any bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ we have

$$(19) \quad \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}) \text{ is of type 4231 (resp., 3412) if and only if } \sigma = \tau_{2,k-2}^{(t)} \text{ and } \sigma_0(\mathcal{A}) \leq \delta_{2,k-2}^{(t)} \\ \text{where } t = 1 \text{ (resp., } t = 2).$$

This easily follows from the defining property (15) of $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$. Note that since $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ is 213-avoiding, $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}) \leq \delta_{2,k-2}^{(t)}$ if and only if $\sigma_0(\mathcal{A}) \leq \sigma_0(\mathcal{A}_{k,t+1})$.

Remark 6.12. If \mathbf{m} is of type 4231 or 3412 then \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS). Indeed, in the terminology of Remark 4.15, $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ contains the k irreducible pairs $(2, 1)$, $(3, 1)$, $(i+1, i)$, $i = 3, \dots, k-1$, $(k, 2)$ (resp., $(3, 1)$, $(3, 2)$, $(4, 2)$, $(i+1, i)$, $i = 4, \dots, k-1$, $(k, 1)$) in the 4231 (resp., 3412) case.

Proposition 6.13. *A regular multisegment \mathbf{m} is balanced if and only if \mathbf{m} does not admit a sub-multisegment of type 4231 or 3412.*

Proof. For the ‘only if’ direction we may assume, by Lemma 6.9, that \mathbf{m} itself is of type 4231 or 3412. In this case the claim follows from (19), (12), (14) and Corollary 6.7.

For the converse direction, assume that \mathbf{m} is regular but not balanced. Write $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ for a bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ and let $\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$. By Corollary 6.7, (σ, σ_0) is not a smooth pair. Let σ_1, I, r, s, t be as in Theorem 5.3. By passing to the sub-multisegment determined by I we may assume that $I = \emptyset$. Removing the segments Δ_i , $2 < i \leq r$ (if

$r > 2$) we obtain a sub-multisegment of type 4231 if $t = 1$ and of type 3412 if t is either 2 or 3. \square

Remark 6.14. Suppose that \mathbf{m} is a regular multisegment which is ρ -contractible for some $\rho \in \text{supp } \mathbf{m}$. (See Definition 3.3.) Then \mathbf{m} is balanced if and only if the ρ -contraction of \mathbf{m} is balanced.

7. THE MAIN RESULT

Our main result is the following.

Theorem 7.1. *Suppose that \mathbf{m} is a regular multisegment. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathbf{m} is balanced.
- (2) $Z(\mathbf{m})$ is \square -irreducible.
- (3) \mathbf{m} satisfies (GLS).

In this section we will prove the implications $1 \implies 2$ and $1 \implies 3$.

Remark 7.2. Using the quantum Schur–Weyl duality [CP96] we may translate Theorem 7.1 to the language of representation theory of the quantum affine algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$ when q is not a root of unity. Recall that the finite-dimensional irreducible representations of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$ are parameterized by Drinfeld polynomials, or what amounts to the same, by monomials in the formal variables $Y_{i,a}$, $i = 1, \dots, N-1$, $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ (e.g., [CH10]). We write $L(M)$ for the irreducible representation corresponding to a monomial M .

Corollary 7.3. *Suppose that $\mathbf{m} = \sum_{i=1}^k [a_i, b_i]$ is a regular multisegment and $N > b_i - a_i + 1$ for all i . Let $M = \prod_{i=1}^k Y_{b_i - a_i + 1, q^{a_i + b_i}}$. Then $L(M)$ is real (i.e., $L(M) \otimes L(M)$ is irreducible) if \mathbf{m} is balanced. The converse also holds provided that $N > 2 \sum_{i=1}^k (b_i - a_i + 1)$.⁷*

Proof of $1 \implies 2$. We argue by induction on the number of segments k in \mathbf{m} . The base of the induction is the trivial case $k = 0$. For the induction step we use Lemma 2.10. Write $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ where $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ is a bi-sequence and $\sigma \in S_k$. Write $\Delta_i = [a_{\sigma^{-1}(i)}, b_i]$ so that $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ and let $\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A}) \in S_k$. By assumption (σ, σ_0) is smooth. For convenience write $a'_i = a_{k+1-i}$ and set $\sigma'(i) = \sigma(k+1-i)$ so that $b(\Delta_{\sigma'(1)}) = a'_1 > \cdots > b(\Delta_{\sigma'(k)}) = a'_k$. We construct π_1 and π_2 as follows. Let $m \geq 1$ be the largest integer such that $\sigma'(1) < \cdots < \sigma'(m)$. We define indices $n_1 < \cdots < n_m$ with $n_i \geq \sigma'(i)$ for all i recursively as follows. We take $n_m = \sigma'(m)$ and given n_{i+1} , $1 \leq i < m$ we define n_i to be the largest index $\sigma'(i) \leq j < n_{i+1}$ such that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$. Let $\Delta'_i = [a'_i, b_{n_i}] \subset \Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$, $i = 1, \dots, m$ and let $l > 1$ be the largest integer $\leq m$ such that $\Delta'_l \not\prec \Delta'_{l-1}$ (i.e., such that $a'_{l-1} > b_{n_l} + 1$) if such an index exists; otherwise let $l = 1$. We take $\mathbf{m}_1 = \sum_{i=l}^m \Delta'_i$ and $\mathbf{m}_2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \Delta''_i$ where $\Delta''_{\sigma'(i)} = \Delta_{\sigma'(i)} \setminus \Delta'_i = [b_{n_i} + 1, b_{\sigma'(i)}]$, $i = l, \dots, m$ and $\Delta''_j = \Delta_j$ if

⁷This lower bound is far from optimal. See Remark 9.8.

$j \notin \sigma'(\{l, \dots, m\})$. Let $\pi_i = Z(\mathbf{m}_i)$, $i = 1, 2$. Clearly π_1 is a ladder and \mathbf{m}_2 is regular. The induction step will follow from Lemma 2.10 and the lemma below. \square

Lemma 7.4. *We have*

- (1) $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$.
- (2) \mathbf{m}_2 is balanced. Hence, by induction hypothesis π_2 is \square -irreducible.
- (3) $\pi \times \pi_1$ is irreducible.

Proof. Let $\mathbf{m}_3 = \sum_{i=1}^{l-1} \Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$, $\mathbf{m}_4 = \sum_{i=l}^m \Delta''_{\sigma'(i)}$ and $\mathbf{m}_5 = \sum_{j \notin \sigma'(\{1, \dots, m\})} \Delta_j$ so that $\mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}_3 + \mathbf{m}_4 + \mathbf{m}_5$ and $\mathbf{m}_5 <_b \mathbf{m}_4 <_b \mathbf{m}_3$. Set $\pi_i = Z(\mathbf{m}_i)$, $i = 3, 4, 5$. Thus,

$$\pi_2 \hookrightarrow \pi_3 \times \pi_4 \times \pi_5$$

and therefore

$$\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_3 \times \pi_4 \times \pi_5.$$

Note that $\pi_1 \times \pi_3$ is irreducible since no segment in \mathbf{m}_1 is linked with any segment in \mathbf{m}_3 (by the definition of l). Thus, $\pi_1 \times \pi_3 \simeq \pi_3 \times \pi_1$ is a ladder, and in particular, \square -irreducible. Thus, $\pi_1 \times \pi_3 \times \pi_4$ is SI. Since $\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi_5) \cap \text{supp}(\pi_i) = \emptyset$, $i = 1, 3, 4$, it follows that $\pi_1 \times \pi_3 \times \pi_4 \times \pi_5$ is SI ([LM16, Lemma 1.5]). Thus,

$$\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_3 \times \pi_4 \times \pi_5) \simeq \text{soc}(\pi_3 \times \pi_1 \times \pi_4 \times \pi_5) = \text{soc}(\text{soc}(\pi_3 \times \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_4)) \times \pi_5).$$

Let $\mathbf{m}_6 = \sum_{i=l}^m \Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$ and $\pi_6 = Z(\mathbf{m}_6)$. Note that π_6 is a ladder. Moreover, by Lemma 3.11 we have $\pi_6 = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_4)$. (Note that π_4 is a ladder.) Since $\mathbf{m}_5 <_b \mathbf{m}_6 <_b \mathbf{m}_3$ it follows that

$$\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2) = Z(\mathbf{m}_3 + \mathbf{m}_6 + \mathbf{m}_5) = Z(\mathbf{m})$$

and the first part follows.

Next, we show that \mathbf{m}_2 is balanced. Note that if $i > l$ is such that $\Delta'_i \neq \Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$, i.e., $n_i > \sigma'(i)$, then it follows from the definition of n_{i-1} and l that $n_{i-1} \geq \sigma'(i) > \sigma'(i-1)$ and therefore $\Delta'_{i-1} \neq \Delta_{\sigma'(i-1)}$. Let $l' \leq m$ be the smallest index $\geq l$ such that $\Delta'_{l'} = \Delta_{\sigma'(l')}$, i.e., such that $n_{l'} = \sigma'(l')$. By the above, $n_i = \sigma'(i)$ for all $i \geq l'$. Let $a''_i = b(\Delta_i)$ if $i \notin \sigma'(\{l, \dots, m\})$ and $a''_{\sigma'(i)} = b_{n_i} + 1$ for $l \leq i \leq m$. Thus, $\Delta''_i = [a''_i, b_i]$ for all i . It is easy to see that $a''_i < a''_j$ if and only if $b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_j)$ (i.e., if and only if $\sigma'^{-1}(i) > \sigma'^{-1}(j)$). It follows from Lemma 6.9 and Corollary 6.8 that \mathbf{m}_2 is balanced.

Finally, we show the irreducibility of $\pi \times \pi_1$ using the combinatorial condition given by Theorem 3.13. The condition $LI(\pi_1, \pi)$ is easy to check and does not depend on the condition on \mathbf{m} . Indeed, recall that (cf. Definition 3.12)

$$X_{\mathbf{m}_1; \mathbf{m}} = \{(i, j) \in \{l, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, k\} : \Delta'_i \prec \Delta_j\}$$

and

$$\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_1; \mathbf{m}} = \{(i, j) \in \{l, \dots, m\} \times \{1, \dots, k\} : \overset{\leftarrow}{\Delta}'_i \prec \Delta_j\}.$$

If $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}_1; \mathbf{m}}$ then $j = \sigma'(i')$ for some $l < i' < i$ and hence $(i-1, j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_1; \mathbf{m}}$. Thus $(i, j) \mapsto (i-1, j)$ is a matching from $X_{\mathbf{m}_1; \mathbf{m}}$ to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_1; \mathbf{m}}$.

The condition $RI(\pi_1, \pi)$ is more delicate and relies on the assumption on \mathbf{m} . Recall

$$X_{\mathbf{m}; \mathbf{m}_1} = \{(i, j) \in \{1, \dots, k\} \times \{l, \dots, m\} : \Delta_i \prec \Delta'_j\}$$

and

$$\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1} = \{(i, j) \in \{1, \dots, k\} \times \{l, \dots, m\} : \overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \prec \Delta'_j\}.$$

Let l' be as above. Consider first the case where $l' = l$, i.e., $\Delta'_i = \Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$ for all $i = l, \dots, m$. For any $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$ let $h(i, j)$ be the largest index r such that $\Delta_i \prec \Delta_r$ and $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_r \prec \Delta'_j$. Since $\Delta'_j = \Delta_{\sigma'(j)}$, $h(i, j)$ is well-defined and $\sigma'(j) \leq h(i, j) < i$. We claim that the function $f : X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1} \rightarrow \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$ given by $f(i, j) = (h(i, j), j)$ is a matching. The only issue is injectivity. Suppose on the contrary that $i_1 < i_2$, $(i_1, j), (i_2, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$ and $h(i_1, j) = h(i_2, j)$. We cannot have $\Delta_{i_2} \prec \Delta_{i_1}$ since otherwise $h(i_2, j) \geq i_1$ while $h(i_1, j) < i_1$. On the other hand, $b(\Delta_{i_1}) < b(\Delta'_j) \leq e(\Delta_{i_2}) + 1$, hence $b(\Delta_{i_1}) \leq e(\Delta_{i_2})$. Since $i_1 < i_2$ we must therefore have $b(\Delta_{i_1}) < b(\Delta_{i_2})$. Let j' be the largest index $\geq j$ such that $\Delta_{i_1} \prec \Delta'_{j'}$ and $\Delta_{i_2} \prec \Delta'_{j'}$. If $j' = m$ then $\Delta_{\sigma'(m+1)} + \Delta_{\sigma'(m)} + \Delta_{i_1} + \Delta_{i_2}$ forms a submultisegment of type 3412 in contradiction with the assumption that \mathbf{m} is balanced (Proposition 6.13). Thus, $j' < m$. We cannot have $\sigma'(j' + 1) < i_1$ since otherwise $\Delta_{i_1}, \Delta_{i_2} \prec \Delta'_{j'+1}$, rebutting the maximality of j' . Also, we cannot have $\sigma'(j' + 1) = i_1$ since $b(\Delta_{i_1}) < b(\Delta_{i_2})$ and $i_2 > \sigma'(j')$. Thus, $\sigma'(j' + 1) > i_1$ and the definition of $n_{j'}$ would give $n_{j'} \geq i_1$, controverting our assumption.

Suppose now that $l' > l$. We claim that $(i, j) \mapsto (i, j + 1)$ is a matching from $X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$ to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$. That is, for any $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$ we have $j < m$ and $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \prec \Delta'_{j+1}$. Suppose on the contrary that $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m};\mathbf{m}_1}$ and either $j = m$ or $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \not\prec \Delta'_{j+1}$.

Assume first that $j < l'$, i.e., that $n_j > \sigma'(j)$. Since $\Delta_i \prec \Delta'_j$ we must have $n_j < i$. In particular, $j < m$. Since $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \not\prec \Delta'_{j+1}$ we also have $n_{j+1} > i$. From the definition of n_j and the fact that $n_j < i$ it follows that $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \not\prec \Delta'_j$. Therefore, $e(\Delta_i) + 1 = b(\Delta'_j)$. However, then $\Delta'_{j+1} \not\prec \Delta'_j$ since $e(\Delta'_{j+1}) < e(\Delta_i) = b(\Delta'_j) - 1$, repudiating the assumption that $j' \geq l$.

Assume now that $j \geq l'$, so that $\Delta'_j = \Delta_{\sigma'(j)}$. For simplicity write $i_0 = n_{l'-1}$ so that $\sigma'(l' - 1) < i_0 < \sigma'(l')$ and $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{i_0} \prec \Delta_{\sigma'(l'-1)}$. If $b(\Delta_{i_0}) > b(\Delta_i)$ (i.e., if $\sigma'^{-1}(i_0) > \sigma'^{-1}(i)$) then

$$\Delta_{\sigma'(l'-1)} + \Delta_{i_0} + \Delta_{\sigma'(l')} + \dots + \Delta_{\sigma'(j)} + \Delta_i$$

is a submultisegment of type 4231 which violates the assumption that \mathbf{m} is balanced by Proposition 6.13. Therefore $b(\Delta_{i_0}) < b(\Delta_i)$. Assume first that $j = m$ and let $i_1 = \sigma'(m+1)$. By the definition of m , $i_1 < \sigma'(m)$. By the definition of l' we also have $i_1 < \sigma'(l')$. Suppose first that $i_1 > \sigma'(l' - 1)$. Then as before,

$$\Delta_{\sigma'(l'-1)} + \Delta_{i_1} + \Delta_{\sigma'(l')} + \dots + \Delta_{\sigma'(j)} + \Delta_i$$

is a submultisegment of type 4231, denying the assumption that \mathbf{m} is balanced. On the other hand, if $i_1 < \sigma'(l' - 1)$ then

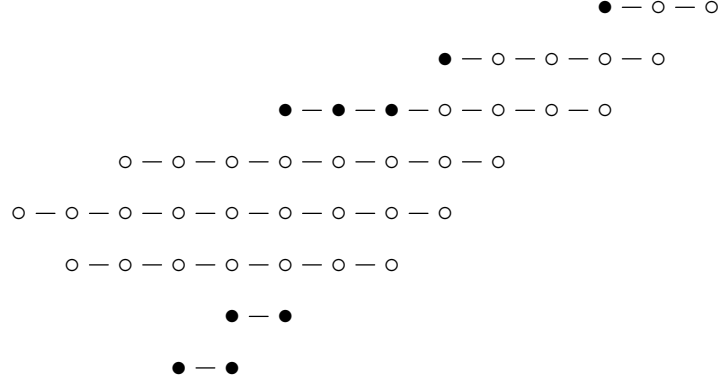
$$\Delta_{i_1} + \Delta_{\sigma'(l'-1)} + \Delta_{i_0} + \Delta_{\sigma'(l')} + \dots + \Delta_{\sigma'(j)} + \Delta_i$$

is a submultisegment of type 3412, which once again violates the assumption on \mathbf{m} . Thus $j < m$. It is now clear that $\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i \prec \Delta'_{j+1}$, that is, $\sigma'(j+1) \leq i$ for otherwise $n_j \leq i < \sigma'(j+1)$, gainsaying the assumption $j \geq l'$.

This finishes the proof of the lemma, and hence the implication $1 \implies 2$ of Theorem 7.1. \square

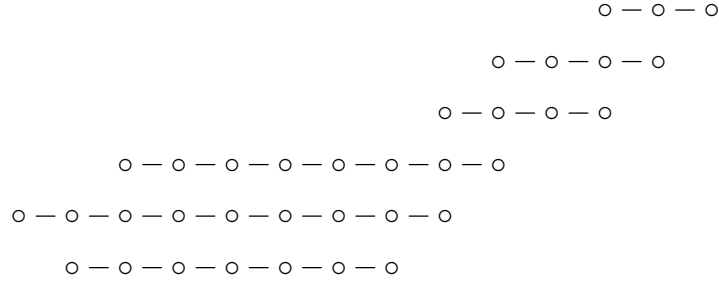
Example 7.5. Consider the balanced multisegment

$$\mathbf{m} = [12, 14] + [9, 13] + [6, 12] + [3, 10] + [1, 9] + [2, 8] + [5, 6] + [4, 5]$$



Here, in the notation of the proof of Theorem 7.1 we have $\sigma' = (12378465)$, $m = 5$, $n_1 = 3$, $n_2 = 5$, $n_3 = 6$, $n_4 = 7$, $n_5 = 8$, $l = 2$, $l' = 4$. We marked by solid dots the part of $\Delta_{\sigma'(i)}$ which belongs to Δ'_i . Thus, $\mathbf{m}_1 = [9, 9] + [6, 8] + [5, 6] + [4, 5]$ and

$$\mathbf{m}_2 = [12, 14] + [10, 13] + [9, 12] + [3, 10] + [1, 9] + [2, 8]$$



Proof of $1 \implies 3$. We will show in fact that there exists an extra-strong \rightsquigarrow -matching from $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$. (See Remark 4.9.) The argument parallels the one above for the implication $1 \implies 2$. In particular, we argue by induction on k . We use the same notation as in the proof above. Recall that $\Delta''_i = [a''_i, b_i]$ where $b(\Delta_i) \leq a''_i$ for all i and $a''_i < a''_j$ if and only if $b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_j)$. It easily follows that

- (1) $X_{\mathbf{m}_2} \subset X_{\mathbf{m}}$; $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_2} \subset \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$.
- (2) If $(i, r) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$, $(r, j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ and $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}_2}$ then $(i, r) \in X_{\mathbf{m}_2}$ and $(r, j) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_2}$.
- (3) Similarly, if $(r, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}}$, $(i, r) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ and $(i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}_2}$ then necessarily $(r, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}_2}$ and $(i, r) \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_2}$.

Thus, the non-zero coordinates of $\{\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda) : (i, j) \in X_{\mathbf{m}_2}\}$ are confined to $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_2}$ and the entries coincide with those of $\mathbf{x}_{i,j}(\lambda)$ with respect to \mathbf{m}_2 (and the same $\lambda_{i,j}$). We have already shown in Lemma 7.4 that \mathbf{m}_2 is balanced. Hence, by induction hypothesis it suffices to check that there exists a strong \rightsquigarrow -matching $f : X' \rightarrow \tilde{X}'$ where $X' = X_{\mathbf{m}} \setminus X_{\mathbf{m}_2}$ and $\tilde{X}' = \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}} \setminus \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}_2}$.

Consider first the case $l' = l$. Thus, $X' = \{(i, \sigma'(j)) \in X_{\mathbf{m}} : l \leq j \leq m\}$. Let $f : X' \rightarrow \tilde{X}'$ be defined by $f(i, \sigma'(j)) = (h(i, j), \sigma'(j))$ where h is as in Lemma 7.4. Then f is injective. Let \leq be the skewed lexicographic order on $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ given by $(i, j) \leq (i', j')$ if either $j' > j$ or $(j = j' \text{ and } i' \leq i)$. It follows from the definition of f that if $(i, j) \rightsquigarrow (i', j') \in \tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ with $(i, j) \in X'$ then $f(i, j) \leq (i', j')$.

Suppose now that $l' > l$. It is easy to see that

$$X' = \{(i, \sigma'(j)) \in X_{\mathbf{m}} : l \leq j \leq m, \Delta_i \prec \Delta'_j\}.$$

Thus, the proof of Lemma 7.4 shows that the rule $(i, \sigma'(j)) \mapsto (i, \sigma'(j+1))$ defines an injective function $f : X' \rightarrow \tilde{X}'$. Let \leq be the skewed lexicographic order on $\tilde{X}_{\mathbf{m}}$ given by $(i, j) \leq (i', j')$ if either $i' < i$ or $(i' = i \text{ and } j' \geq j)$. Clearly, for any $(i, \sigma'(j)) \in X'$ and $(i, \sigma'(j)) \rightsquigarrow (i', \sigma'(j'))$ with $l \leq j, j' \leq m$ we have $(i, \sigma'(j+1)) \leq (i', \sigma'(j'))$.

In both cases the proof is complete. \square

Remark 7.6. Once proved, Theorem 7.1, together with Lemma 6.9, imply that if \mathbf{m} is regular and $Z(\mathbf{m}) \in \text{Irr}^{\square}$ then $Z(\mathbf{n}) \in \text{Irr}^{\square}$ for any sub-multisegment \mathbf{n} of \mathbf{m} . However, this is no longer true in the non-regular case. For instance, we can take $\mathbf{n} = [4, 5] + [2, 4] + [3, 3] + [1, 2]$ and $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{n} + [2, 3]$. (It can be proved using Lemma 2.10 that $Z(\mathbf{m})$ is \square -irreducible, but in the next section we show that $Z(\mathbf{n})$ is not \square -irreducible.)

Remark 7.7. Lemma 2.10, though simple, provides a powerful tool for proving \square -irreducibility. While we do not yet have sufficient evidence to make precise conjectures we may ask the following question. Given $\pi \in \text{Irr}^{\square}$ which is not supercuspidal, do there always exist $1 \neq \pi_1, \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^{\square}$ such that $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$ and $\pi \times \pi_1$ is irreducible?

8. BASIC CASES

It remains to prove the other implications of Theorem 7.1. In this section we carry out the main step by showing that for certain “basic” unbalanced regular multisegments \mathbf{m} (generalizing Example 6.11) which are introduced below, $Z(\mathbf{m}) \notin \text{Irr}^{\square}$ and \mathbf{m} is not (GLS).

8.1. The idea of the proof is the following. Suppose that $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m}) = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$ with $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^{\square}$. Then the double socle $\Pi = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi)) \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2 \times \pi$ is irreducible, and hence $\Pi \hookrightarrow \omega \times \pi$ for some $\omega \in \text{JH}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$. If we can show that this is not possible unless $\omega = \pi$ then necessarily $\Pi \hookrightarrow \pi \times \pi$ and hence $\pi \notin \text{Irr}^{\square}$ provided that $\Pi \neq Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m})$.

To facilitate the argument it is useful to introduce the following concept. Let $\pi \in \text{Irr}$ and π_1, π_2, Π as before. We say that (π_1, π_2) is a *splitting* for π with double socle Π if in addition

- (1) $\mathbf{m}(\pi) = \mathbf{m}(\pi_1) + \mathbf{m}(\pi_2)$.
- (2) $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi) = \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2)$.
- (3) $\mathfrak{S}^l(\Pi) = \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$.

In practice, determining Π is the most technically involved step.

The properties above limit the possible ω 's in $\text{JH}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$ such that $\Pi \hookrightarrow \omega \times \pi$. Before making this more precise, we recall that the ascent set of a permutation $\sigma \in S_k$ is defined

by

$$D(\sigma) := \{1 \leq i < k : \sigma(i) < \sigma(i+1)\} \cup \{k\}.$$

The following is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3.6. (Recall the notation of §6.1.)

Lemma 8.1. *Let $l \geq 0$ and $\sigma \in S_k$ such that $\sigma(i) \leq k+l+1-i$ for all $i > l+1$. Let $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{k,l})$ (see (17)). Then $\mathfrak{S}^l(\mathbf{m}) = \{\rho\nu_\rho^i : i \in D(\sigma)\}$ and $\mathfrak{S}^r(\mathbf{m}) = \{\rho\nu_\rho^{k+l-i} : i \in D(\sigma^{-1})\}$.*

Corollary 8.2. *Let $k, l \geq 1$ and $\tau \in S_k$ be such that $\tau(i) \leq k+l+1-i$ for all $i > l+1$. Let $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m}_\tau(\mathcal{A}_{k,l}))$ and assume that (π_1, π_2) is a splitting for π with double socle $\Pi \in \text{Irr}$. Let ω be an irreducible subquotient of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ such that $\Pi \hookrightarrow \omega \times \pi$. Then $\omega = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{k,l})$ where $\sigma \leq \tau$, $D(\sigma) \subset D(\tau)$ and $D(\sigma^{-1}) \subset D(\tau^{-1})$.*

Proof. Since $\pi_1 \times \pi_2 \leq \zeta(\mathbf{m}_\tau(\mathcal{A}_{k,l}))$ we have $\omega = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}_{k,l})$ for some $\sigma \leq \tau$. By Lemma 2.11 we have $\mathfrak{S}^l(\omega) \subset \mathfrak{S}^l(\Pi) = \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^r(\omega) \subset \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2) = \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$. Thus, by Lemma 8.1, $D(\sigma) \subset D(\tau)$ and $D(\sigma^{-1}) \subset D(\tau^{-1})$ as required. \square

It will be convenient to use the following notation: given a segment Δ and $k \geq 0$ let $\Delta^{(k)} = \Delta_1 + \cdots + \Delta_k$ where $\Delta_1 = \Delta$ and $\Delta_{i+1} = \overleftarrow{\Delta}_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k-1$.

The ‘‘basic’’ multisegments come in three families which are introduced and analyzed in the following subsections.

8.2. Basic multisegments of type 423*1. As in example 6.11 for $k \geq 4$ let $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m})$ with

$$(20) \quad \mathbf{m} = [k, k+1] + [2, k] + [k-1]^{(k-3)} + [1, 2].$$

By Remark 6.12, \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS).

Let

$$\Pi = Z([2, k+1]^{(2)} + [k, k+1]^{(k)}) = Z([2, k+1]^{(2)}) \times Z([k, k+1]^{(k)}).$$

Proposition 8.3. *We have*

$$\Pi \hookrightarrow \pi \times \pi.$$

In particular, $\pi \notin \text{Irr}^\square$.

Remark 8.4. The case $k = 4$ (where $\mathbf{m} = [4, 5] + [2, 4] + [3] + [1, 2]$, see Example 6.6) is the original example given by Leclerc for an ‘‘imaginary’’ representation [Lec03].

Following the above-mentioned strategy we first show the following.

Lemma 8.5. *Let*

$$\pi_1 = Z([k, k+1] + [2, k]), \quad \pi_2 = Z([k-1]^{(k-3)} + [1, 2]).$$

Then (π_1, π_2) is a splitting for π with double socle Π .

Proof. Note that π_1 and π_2 are ladders and in particular $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^\square$. Also, $\pi = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$, $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2) = \{[k]\} \cup \{[2]\} = \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^l(\Pi) = \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi) = \{[2], [k]\}$.

Let

$$\pi_3 = Z([k-1, k+1] + [1, k] + [k-2, k-1]^{(k-2)}).$$

By Lemma 3.10 (applied repeatedly) we have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_3) = Z([k, k+1] + [1, k] + [k-2, k-1]^{(k-2)} + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(Z([2, k]) \times Z([k-1, k+1]))) = \Pi.$$

It remains to show that

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi) = \pi_3.$$

Note that $\Delta(\pi) = \Delta(\pi_3) = [k, k+1]$ and $\Delta(\pi^-) = \Delta(\pi_3^-) = [2, k]$. Hence, by Lemma 3.16 (applied twice) it suffices to show that

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times (\pi^-)^-) = (\pi_3^-)^-.$$

This is straightforward. Indeed,

$$(\pi^-)^- = Z([2, k-1] + [1])$$

and by Lemma 3.10 we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{soc}(\pi_2 \times (\pi^-)^-) &= Z([k-1]^{(k-3)} + [1] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(Z([1, 2]) \times Z([2, k-1]))) \\ &= Z([1, k-1] + [k-1]^{(k-1)}) = (\pi_3^-)^- \end{aligned}$$

as required. \square

In order to conclude Proposition 8.8 it remains to show that

$$\Pi \not\leftrightarrow \omega \times \pi$$

for any irreducible subquotient ω of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$, other than π .

Recall that $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}_{k,2})$ where

$$\sigma_1(i) = \begin{cases} k & i = 1, \\ 2 & i = 2, \\ k+2-i & i = 3, \dots, k-1, \\ 1 & i = k. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_1$ and $D(\sigma_1) = \{2, k\}$.

Lemma 8.6. *Suppose that $\sigma \leq \sigma_1$ and $D(\sigma) \cup D(\sigma^{-1}) \subset D(\sigma_1)$. Then either $\sigma = \sigma_1$ or*

$$\sigma(i) = \begin{cases} 3-i & i = 1, 2, \\ k+3-i & i = 3, \dots, k. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let $i = \sigma(1)$ and $j = \sigma(2)$. Note that $i > j$ and i, j determine σ uniquely since $\sigma(3) > \sigma(4) > \dots > \sigma(k)$. Suppose first that $i \neq k$. Then since $\sigma^{-1}(i) = 1 < \sigma^{-1}(i+1)$, we have $i = 2$, in which case $j = 1$. On the other hand, if $i = k$ then $j \leq \sigma_1(2) = 2$. If $j = 1$ then $2 = \sigma^{-1}(1) > \sigma^{-1}(2)$ and therefore $i = 2$, a contradiction. Hence, $j = 2$ and $\sigma = \sigma_1$. \square

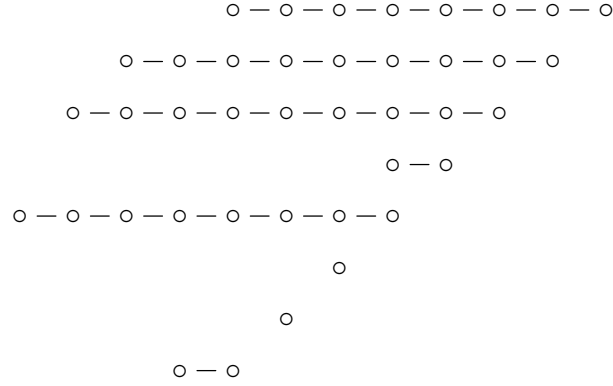
It follows from Corollary 8.2 and Lemma 8.6 that if ω is an irreducible subquotient of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$, other than π , such that $\Pi \leftrightarrow \omega \times \pi$ then necessarily $\omega = Z([2, k+1]^{(2)})$. However, in this case $\omega \times \pi$ is irreducible (e.g., [LM16, Proposition 6.6]) and is not equal to Π (since $\mathbf{m}(\omega) + \mathbf{m}(\pi) \neq \mathbf{m}(\Pi)$). We get a contradiction. This finishes the proof of Proposition 8.3.

Remark 8.7. In the notation of Proposition 8.3, we expect that $\pi \times \pi$ decomposes as a direct sum of Π and $Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m})$. We will not say more about that here.

8.3. Basic multisegments of type $3*41*2$. Next, for $k > l > 2$ consider $\pi = Z(\mathbf{m})$ where

$$(21) \quad \mathbf{m} = [l, l + k - 1] + [l - 2, l + k - 2]^{(l-3)} + [k, k + 1] + [1, k] + [k - 1]^{(k-l-1)} + [l - 1, l].$$

This is a generalization of Example 6.11 (in which $l = 3$). Here is a drawing for $k = 8, l = 5$:



By Remark 4.15 \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS). Indeed, $X_{\mathbf{m}}$ contains the k irreducible pairs $(i + 1, i), i = 1, \dots, l - 3, (l, l - 2), (l, l - 1), (l + 1, l - 1), (i + 1, i), i = l + 1, \dots, k - 1, (k, 1)$.

Note that $\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi) = \{[l - 2], [l], [k]\}$ and $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi) = \{[l], [k], [k + 2]\}$.

Proposition 8.8. *Let*

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= Z([l - 2, l + k - 1]^{(l-2)} + [l, l + k - 1]^{(l)} + [k, k + 1]^{(k+2-l)}) = \\ & Z([l - 2, l + k - 1]^{(l-2)}) \times Z([l, l + k - 1]^{(l)}) \times Z([k, k + 1]^{(k+2-l)}). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\Pi \hookrightarrow \pi \times \pi.$$

In particular, $\pi \notin \text{Irr}^{\square}$.

As before, the main step is the following.

Lemma 8.9. *Let*

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1 &= Z([l, l + k - 1] + [l - 2, l + k - 2]^{(l-3)}) \\ \pi_2 &= Z([k, k + 1] + [1, k] + [k - 1]^{(k-l-1)} + [l - 1, l]). \end{aligned}$$

Then (π_1, π_2) is a splitting for π with double socle Π .

Proof. By the “if” part of Theorem 7.1 $\pi_1, \pi_2 \in \text{Irr}^{\square}$. It is clear that $\pi = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$, $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2) = \{[k + 2]\} \cup \{[l], [k]\} = \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^l(\Pi) = \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$. Let

$$\pi_3 = Z([l - 1, l + k - 1]^{(l-3)} + [2, k + 1]^{(2)} + [1, k + 2] + [k, k + 1]^{(k+2-l)}).$$

We first show that $\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_3) = \Pi$.

Let $\pi_4 = \mathbf{Z}([l-2, l+k-2]^{(l-3)})$ and $\pi_5 = \text{soc}(\pi_4 \times \pi_3)$. By Lemma 3.10 we have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_3) = \mathbf{Z}([l, l+k-1] + \mathbf{m}(\pi_5)).$$

Note that $\Delta(\pi_3) = [k+2, k+l-1]$ and

$$\pi_3^- = \mathbf{Z}([l-1, l+k-2]^{(l-1)} + [1, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k+2-l)}).$$

Hence, by Lemma 3.16 $\Delta(\pi_5) = [k+2, k+l-1]$ and $\pi_5^- = \text{soc}(\pi_4 \times \pi_3^-)$. By Theorem 3.13 we have $LI(\pi_4, \pi_3^-)$ and therefore

$$\pi_5^- = \mathbf{Z}([l-2, l+k-2]^{(l-2)} + [l-1, l+k-2]^{(l-1)} + [k, k+1]^{(k+2-l)}).$$

Thus,

$$\pi_5 = \mathbf{Z}([l-2, l+k-1]^{(l-2)} + [l-1, l+k-2]^{(l-1)} + [k, k+1]^{(k+2-l)}).$$

All in all, $\text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_3) = \Pi$ as claimed.

It remains to show that

$$(22) \quad \text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi) = \pi_3.$$

Assume first that $l > 3$. Then, since $[1, l-1] \notin \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi)$ we have by Corollary 2.15

$$(23) \quad \text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi) = \text{soc}([l-1] \times \text{soc}([1] \times \text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi)))$$

where (see Lemma 3.6)

$$\pi_6 = \mathcal{D}_{[l-1]}^1(\mathcal{D}_{[1]}^1(\pi_2)) = \mathbf{Z}([k, k+1] + [2, k] + [k-1]^{(k-l)}).$$

Note that by Theorem 3.13 $\pi_6 \times \pi_1$ is irreducible. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi) &= \text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_1 \times \pi_2) = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_2)) \\ &= \mathbf{Z}([l, l+k-1] + [l-2, l+k-2]^{(l-3)} + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_2))). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\pi_7 = \mathbf{Z}([k, k+1] + [k-1]^{(k-l-1)})$. By Lemma 3.10 we have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_2) = \mathbf{Z}([l-1, l] + [1, k] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_7)))$$

and by Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_7) = \text{soc}(\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \mathbf{Z}([k]^{(k-l)})) \times [k+1]).$$

Moreover, by Lemma 3.10 and Lemma 3.11

$$\begin{aligned} \text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \mathbf{Z}([k]^{(k-l)})) &= \mathbf{Z}([k, k+1] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\mathbf{Z}([2, k] + [k-1]^{(k-l)}) \times \mathbf{Z}([k]^{(k-l)})))) \\ &= \mathbf{Z}([2, k] + [k, k+1]^{(k+1-l)}). \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 3.7 it follows that

$$\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_7) = \mathbf{Z}([2, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k+1-l)})$$

and hence

$$\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi_2) = \mathbf{Z}([2, k+1]^{(2)} + [k, k+1]^{(k+2-l)})$$

and

$$\text{soc}(\pi_6 \times \pi) = \mathbb{Z}([l, l+k-1] + [l-2, l+k-2]^{(l-3)} + [2, k+1]^{(2)} + [k, k+1]^{(k+2-l)}).$$

The relation (22) now follows from (23) using Lemma 3.7.

Consider now the remaining case $l = 3$. We first write using Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi) = \text{soc}([2] \times \text{soc}(\pi_8 \times \pi))$$

where

$$\pi_8 = \mathcal{D}_{[2]}^1(\pi_2) = \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [1, k] + [k-1]^{(k-3)}).$$

By Lemma 3.10 we have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_8 \times \pi) = \mathbb{Z}([2, 3] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_8 \times \pi_9)))$$

where

$$\pi_9 = \mathbb{Z}([3, k+2] + [k, k+1] + [1, k] + [k-1]^{(k-4)}).$$

Now, since $[1] \times \pi_8$ is irreducible we have by Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_8 \times \pi_9) = \text{soc}([1] \times [1] \times \text{soc}(\pi_{10} \times \pi_{11}))$$

where

$$\pi_{10} = \mathcal{D}_{[1]}^1(\pi_8) = \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [2, k] + [k-1]^{(k-3)})$$

and

$$\pi_{11} = \mathcal{D}_{[1]}^1(\pi_9) = \mathbb{Z}([3, k+2] + [k, k+1] + [2, k] + [k-1]^{(k-4)}).$$

Again by Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_{10} \times \pi_{11}) = \text{soc}([2] \times \text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \pi_{13}))$$

where (by Lemma 3.6)

$$\pi_{12} = \mathcal{D}_{[2]}^1(\pi_{10}) = \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [3, k] + [k-1]^{(k-3)}).$$

By Lemma 3.10 we have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \pi_{13}) = \mathbb{Z}([2, k] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \pi_{13})))$$

where

$$\pi_{13} = \mathbb{Z}([3, k+2] + [k, k+1] + [k-1]^{(k-4)}) = \mathbb{Z}([3, k+2]) \times \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [k-1]^{(k-4)}).$$

Clearly,

$$\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \pi_{13}) = \mathbb{Z}([3, k+2] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [k-1]^{(k-4)}))))$$

while by Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [k-1]^{(k-4)})) = \text{soc}(\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \mathbb{Z}([k]^{(k-3)})) \times [k+1]).$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \mathbb{Z}([k]^{(k-3)})) &= \mathbb{Z}([k, k+1] + [3, k] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\mathbb{Z}([k-1]^{(k-3)}) \times \mathbb{Z}([k]^{(k-3)})))) \\ &= \mathbb{Z}([3, k] + [k, k+1]^{(k-2)}) \end{aligned}$$

we obtain (using Lemma 3.7)

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times Z([k, k+1] + [k-1]^{(k-4)})) &= Z([3, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k-2)}), \\
\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \pi_{13}) &= Z([3, k+2] + [3, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k-2)}), \\
\text{soc}(\pi_{12} \times \pi_{11}) &= Z([2, k] + [3, k+2] + [3, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k-2)}), \\
\text{soc}(\pi_{10} \times \pi_{11}) &= Z([2, k] + [2, k+2] + [3, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k-2)}), \\
\text{soc}(\pi_8 \times \pi_9) &= Z([1, k] + [1, k+2] + [3, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k-2)}), \\
\text{soc}(\pi_8 \times \pi) &= Z([1, k] + [1, k+2] + [3, k+1] + [k, k+1]^{(k-1)}),
\end{aligned}$$

and finally

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi) = Z([1, k+2] + [2, k+1]^{(2)} + [k, k+1]^{(k-1)}) = \pi_3$$

as required. \square

In order to conclude Proposition 8.8 it remains to show that

$$\Pi \not\rightarrow \omega \times \pi$$

for any irreducible subquotient ω of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$, other than π . Recall that $\mathfrak{m}(\pi) = \mathfrak{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}_{k,l})$ where

$$\sigma_1(i) = \begin{cases} l & i = 1, \\ l - i & i = 2, \dots, l - 2, \\ k & i = l - 1, \\ 1 & i = l, \\ l + k - i & i = l + 1, \dots, k - 1, \\ l - 1 & i = k. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_1$ and $D(\sigma_1) = \{l - 2, l, k\}$.

Lemma 8.10. *Suppose that $\sigma \leq \sigma_1$ and $D(\sigma) \cup D(\sigma^{-1}) \subset D(\sigma_1)$. Then σ is one of the following four permutations:*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sigma_1, \\ \sigma(i) &= \begin{cases} l & i = 1, \\ l - i & i = 2, \dots, l - 2, \\ l - 1 & i = l - 1, \\ 1 & i = l, \\ k + l + 1 - i & i = l + 1, \dots, k, \end{cases} \\ \sigma(i) &= \begin{cases} l - 1 - i & i = 1, \dots, l - 2, \\ k & i = l - 1, \\ l & i = l, \\ k + l - i & i = l + 1, \dots, k - 1, \\ l - 1 & i = k, \end{cases} \\ \sigma(i) &= \begin{cases} l - 1 - i & i = 1, \dots, l - 2, \\ l & i = l - 1, \\ l - 1 & i = l, \\ k + l + 1 - i & i = l + 1, \dots, k. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\sigma = \sigma^{-1}$ and if $\sigma \neq \sigma_1$ then σ is smooth.

Proof. We have $\sigma(1) \leq \sigma_1(1) = l$ and $\sigma(i) > \sigma(i+1)$ for all $1 \leq i < l-2$. Also $\sigma(1) \neq l-1$ since $\sigma^{-1}(l-1) > \sigma^{-1}(l)$. Thus, either $\sigma(i) = l-1-i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq l-2$ or $\sigma(1) = l$. In the latter case, if $l > 3$ then $\sigma(2) \leq \sigma_1(2) = l-2$ and therefore there exists $1 < j < l$ such that $\sigma(i) = l-i$ for all $1 < i < j$ and $\sigma(i) = l-1-i$ for all $j \leq i \leq l-2$. In fact, $j = l-1$ for otherwise $\sigma^{-1}(l-j) \geq l-1 > j = \sigma^{-1}(l-j-1)$ in contradiction with the assumption on σ . Thus, either $\sigma(i) = l-1-i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq l-2$ or $\sigma(1) = l$ and $\sigma(i) = l-i$ for all $1 < i \leq l-2$. By a similar reasoning, either $\sigma(i) = k+l+1-i$ for all $l < i \leq k$ or $\sigma(k) = l-1$ and $\sigma(i) = k+l-i$ for all $l < i < k$. Taking into account the condition $\sigma(l-1) > \sigma(l)$, σ must be one of the four possibilities listed in the statement of the lemma. \square

Assume for simplicity that $\rho^\vee = \rho\nu_\rho^{k+l}$, or equivalently, that $\pi^\vee = \pi$. (We may do so since by Theorem 3.8, the validity of Theorem 7.1 is independent of the choice of ρ .) It follows from Corollary 8.2, Lemma 8.10, the ‘‘if’’ direction of Theorem 7.1 and (18) that if ω is an irreducible subquotient of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$, other than π , such that $\Pi \leftrightarrow \omega \times \pi$ then $\omega \in \text{Irr}^\square$ and $\omega = \omega^\vee$. However, in this case, it would follow from Lemma 8.11 below⁸ that $\omega \times \pi$ is irreducible and we obtain a contradiction (since $\mathfrak{m}(\pi)$ is not a sub-multisegment of $\mathfrak{m}(\Pi)$). This finishes the proof of Proposition 8.8.

⁸Alternatively, we could compute $\text{soc}(\omega \times \pi)$ directly. This will unnesessitate the assumption that ρ is essentially self-dual.

Lemma 8.11. *Suppose that π_1 , π_2 and π are irreducible and self-dual and $\pi \hookrightarrow \pi_1 \times \pi_2$. If at least one of π_1 and π_2 is \square -irreducible then $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is irreducible. In particular, $\mathbf{m}(\pi) = \mathbf{m}(\pi_1) + \mathbf{m}(\pi_2)$.*

Proof. Since π is a subrepresentation of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$, π^\vee is a quotient of $\pi_1^\vee \times \pi_2^\vee$. Thus, by the self-duality assumption, π is a quotient of $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ as well. Since by assumption $\pi_1 \times \pi_2$ is SI, it must be irreducible. \square

8.4. Basic multisegments of type 34*12. Finally, as in Example 4.14 consider for $k > 4$

$$\pi = Z(\mathbf{m}), \quad \mathbf{m} = [k-1, 2k-2] + [k, 2k-3] + [k-2, 2k-4]^{(k-4)} + [1, k] + [2, k-1].$$

Proposition 8.12. *We have $\Pi \hookrightarrow \pi \times \pi$ where*

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi = Z([k, 2k-3]^{(k-1)} + [1, 2k-2] + [k-1, 2k-2]^{(k-1)}) = \\ Z([k, 2k-3]^{(k-1)}) \times Z([1, 2k-2]) \times Z([k-1, 2k-2]^{(k-1)}). \end{aligned}$$

In particular, π is not \square -irreducible.

To that end we first show

Lemma 8.13. *Let*

$$\pi_1 = Z([k-1, 2k-2]), \quad \pi_2 = Z([k, 2k-3] + [k-2, 2k-4]^{(k-4)} + [1, k] + [2, k-1]).$$

Then (π_1, π_2) is a splitting for π with double socle Π .

Proof. Clearly π_1 is \square -irreducible and the same is true for π_2 by the ‘‘if’’ part of Theorem 7.1. It is also clear that $\pi = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_2)$, $\mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_1) \cup \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_2) = \{[2k-2]\} \cup \{[k-1], [k]\} = \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^l(\Pi) = \mathfrak{S}^l(\pi) = \{[1], [k-1], [k]\}$. Let

$$\pi_3 = Z([k, 2k-3]^{(k-1)} + [1, 2k-2] + [k-2, 2k-3]^{(k-2)}).$$

Clearly, $\Pi = \text{soc}(\pi_1 \times \pi_3)$. It remains to show that

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi) = \pi_3.$$

Since $\Delta(\pi_3) = \Delta(\pi) = [2k-2]$ it is enough to show by Lemma 3.16 that $\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi^-) = \pi_3^-$. For brevity set $\Delta = [k, 2k-3]$. We have

$$\pi^- = Z(\Delta + {}^+\Delta^{(k-3)} + [1, k] + [2, k-1]).$$

Since $\mathfrak{S}^l(\pi^-) = \{[1], [k-1], [k]\}$ we have by Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi^-) = \text{soc}([k-2] \times \text{soc}([k-3] \times \cdots \times \text{soc}([2] \times \text{soc}(\pi_4 \times \pi^-)) \dots))$$

where (using Lemma 3.6)

$$\pi_4 = \mathcal{D}_{[2]}^1(\dots \mathcal{D}_{[k-3]}^1(\mathcal{D}_{[k-2]}^1(\pi_2)) \dots) = Z(\Delta^{(k-3)} + [1, k] + [3, k-1]).$$

Since $[1] \times \pi_4$ is irreducible and $\mu_{[1]}^l(\pi_4) = \mu_{[1]}^l(\pi^-) = 1$ we have by Corollary 2.15

$$\text{soc}(\pi_4 \times \pi^-) = \text{soc}([1] \times [1] \times \text{soc}(\pi_5 \times \pi_6))$$

where

$$\pi_5 = \mathcal{D}_{[1]}^1(\pi_4) = Z(\Delta^{(k-3)} + [2, k] + [3, k-1])$$

and

$$\pi_6 = \mathcal{D}_{[1]}^1(\pi^-) = Z(\Delta + {}^+\Delta^{(k-2)} + [2, k-1]).$$

By Lemma 3.10 we have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times \pi_6) = Z([2, k-1] + \mathbf{m}(\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times \pi_7)))$$

where

$$\pi_7 = Z(\Delta + {}^+\Delta^{(k-2)}) = Z(\Delta) \times Z({}^+\Delta^{(k-2)}).$$

We have

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times \pi_7) = Z({}^+\Delta^{(k-2)}) \times \text{soc}(\pi_5 \times Z(\Delta))$$

and since ${}^-\Delta \cap \mathfrak{S}^r(\pi_5) = \emptyset$,

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times Z(\Delta)) = \text{soc}(\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times [k]) \times Z({}^-\Delta)).$$

Also,

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times [k]) = Z(\Delta^{(k-2)} + [2, k]).$$

Thus,

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times Z(\Delta)) = Z(\Delta^{(k-2)} + [2, 2k-3])$$

and hence by Lemma 3.7

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times \pi_7) = Z({}^+\Delta^{(k-2)} + \Delta^{(k-2)} + [2, 2k-3]),$$

$$\text{soc}(\pi_5 \times \pi_6) = Z({}^+\Delta^{(k-2)} + \Delta^{(k-1)} + [2, 2k-3]),$$

$$\text{soc}(\pi_4 \times \pi^-) = Z([1, 2k-3] + [1, k] + {}^+\Delta^{(k-3)} + \Delta^{(k-1)}),$$

and finally (again by Lemma 3.7)

$$\text{soc}(\pi_2 \times \pi^-) = Z([1, 2k-3] + [k-2, 2k-3]^{(k-2)} + \Delta^{(k-1)}) = \pi_3^-$$

as required. \square

We can write $\pi = \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}_{k,k-1})$ where

$$\sigma_1(i) = \begin{cases} i+k-2 & i=1, 2, \\ k+1-i & i=3, \dots, k-2, \\ i-k+2 & i=k-1, k. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\sigma_1^{-1} = \sigma_1$ and $D(\sigma_1) = \{1, k-1, k\}$. Proposition 8.12 is concluded from Lemma 8.13 exactly as before using the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 8.14. *Suppose that $\sigma \leq \sigma_1$ and $D(\sigma) \cup D(\sigma^{-1}) \subset D(\sigma_1)$. Then σ is one of the following four permutations:*

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sigma_1, \\ \sigma(i) &= \begin{cases} 1 & i = 1, \\ k + 2 - i & i = 2, \dots, k, \end{cases} \\ \sigma(i) &= \begin{cases} k - i & i = 1, \dots, k - 1, \\ k & i = k, \end{cases} \\ \sigma(i) &= \begin{cases} i & i = 1, k, \\ k + 1 - i & i = 2, \dots, k - 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $\sigma = \sigma^{-1}$ and if $\sigma \neq \sigma_1$ then σ is smooth.

Proof. Let $i = \sigma(1)$ and $j = \sigma(k)$. Then $i \leq \sigma_1(1) = k - 1$ and $\sigma^{-1}(i) = 1 < \sigma^{-1}(i + 1)$, hence $i \in \{1, k - 1\}$. Similarly $j \in \{2, k\}$. Since $\sigma(2) > \sigma(3) > \dots > \sigma(k - 1)$, σ must be one of the four possibilities above. \square

9. END OF PROOF OF THEOREM 7.1

In this section we complete the proof of the remaining parts of Theorem 7.1. Namely, we show that if \mathbf{m} is a regular unbalanced multisegment then $Z(\mathbf{m})$ is not \square -irreducible and \mathbf{m} does not satisfy (GLS). We will achieve this by reducing the statement to the cases considered in the previous section. The first reduction uses Lemma 3.2. It motivates the following definition.

Definition 9.1. *Let $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ be a regular unbalanced multisegment. We say that \mathbf{m} is minimal unbalanced if $\mathbf{m} - \Delta$ is balanced for every detachable segment Δ of \mathbf{m} . (See Definition 3.1.)*

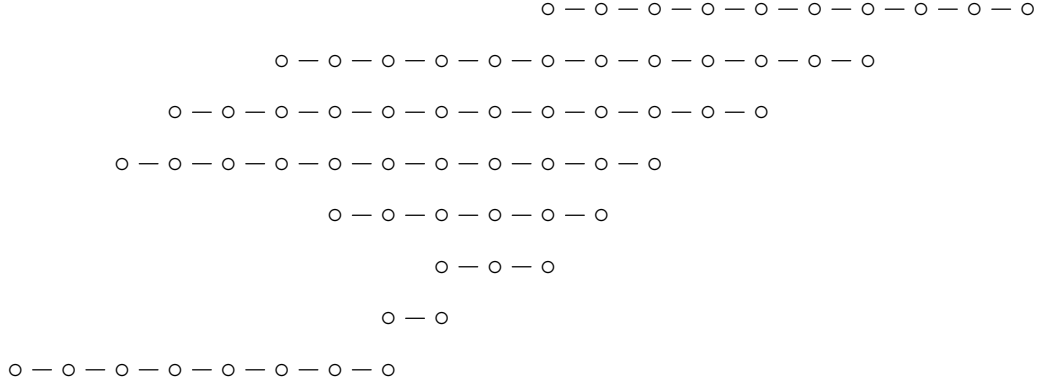
We can explicate the minimal unbalanced multisegments as follows.

Lemma 9.2. *Suppose that $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ is a regular multisegment with $e(\Delta_1) > \dots > e(\Delta_k)$. Then \mathbf{m} is minimal unbalanced if and only if precisely one of the following three conditions holds.*

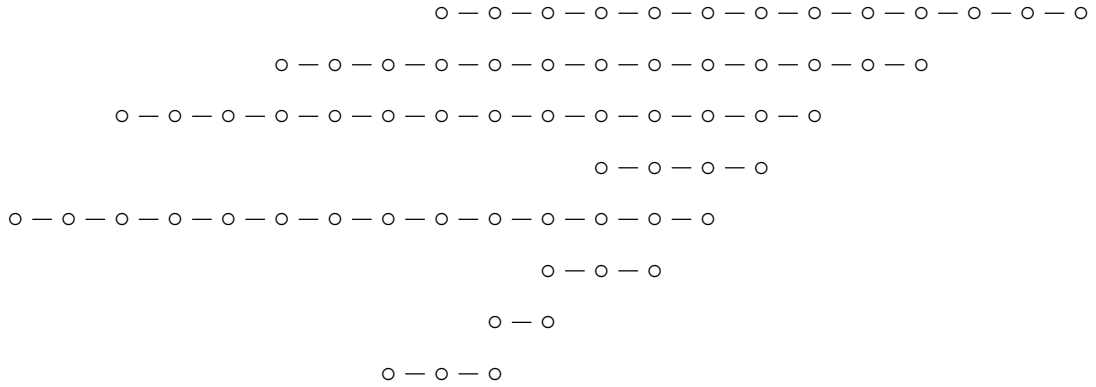
- (1) (case 4*23*1)
 - (a) $b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_1)$ for all $1 < i < k$.
 - (b) There do not exist $1 < i, j < k - 1$ such that $b(\Delta_{i+1}) < b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_i)$.
 - (c) There exists i such that $\Delta_{i+1} \not\prec \Delta_i$.
 - (d) Let $r = \max\{i : \Delta_{i+1} \not\prec \Delta_i\}$. Then $\Delta_{r+1} \prec \Delta_1$ and $r < k - 1$.
- (2) (case 3*41*2) There exists $1 < r < k - 1$ such that if τ is the transposition $r \leftrightarrow r + 1$ then
 - (a) $\Delta_{\tau(i+1)} \prec \Delta_{\tau(i)}$, $i = 1, \dots, r - 1, r + 1, \dots, k - 1$.
 - (b) $b(\Delta_{\tau(2)}) < b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_1) < b(\Delta_{\tau(k-1)})$.

- (3) (case 34*12) $k > 4$, $\Delta_2 \subset \Delta_1$, $\Delta_3 \prec \Delta_1$, $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i$, $i = 3, \dots, k-3$, $\Delta_k \prec \Delta_{k-2}$, $\Delta_k \subset \Delta_{k-1}$, $\Delta_k \prec \Delta_2$.

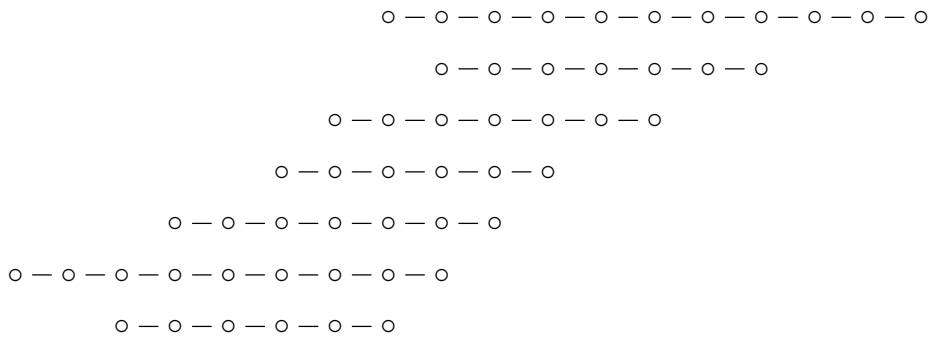
Here is an example of the case 4*23*1 with $k = 8$ and $r = 5$:



Next is an example of the case 3*41*2 with $k = 8$ and $r = 4$:



Finally, here is an example of the case 34*12 with $k = 7$:



Proof. Let $S = \{i : \Delta_i \text{ is detachable in } \mathfrak{m}\}$. Note that since \mathfrak{m} is regular, $i \in S$ if and only if $\Delta_i \not\prec \Delta_j$ for all $j < i$ or $\Delta_j \not\prec \Delta_i$ for all $j > i$. In particular, $\{1, k\} \subset S$. Moreover, by Proposition 6.13, \mathfrak{m} is minimal unbalanced if and only if there exists a submultisegment

$\mathbf{m}_A = \sum_{i \in A} \Delta_i$, $A \subset \{1, \dots, k\}$ of \mathbf{m} which is either of type 4231 or 3412 and

(24) for any A such that \mathbf{m}_A is of type 4231 or 3412 we have $A \supset S$

(and in particular, $1, k \in A$).

Consider the families above. In the $4*23*1$ case $S = \{1, k\}$ and $\mathbf{m}_{\{1, r, r+1, \dots, k\}}$ forms a sub-multisegment of type 4231. On other hand, for any sub-multisegment of type 4231 we have $\{1, k\} \subset A$ and there is no sub-multisegment of type 3412. In the $3*41*2$ case $S = \{1, r, r+1, k\}$ and $\mathbf{m}_{\{1, r, r+1, \dots, k\}}$ is a sub-multisegment of type 3412. Any sub-multisegment of type 4231 necessarily contains S and there is no sub-multisegment of type 4231. In the $34*12$ case, $S = \{1, 2, k-1, k\}$ and \mathbf{m}_S is the unique sub-multisegment of type 3412; there is no sub-multisegment of type 4231. Thus in all cases \mathbf{m} is a minimal unbalanced multisegment. It is also clear that the three cases are disjoint.

Conversely, suppose that \mathbf{m} is minimal unbalanced and let \mathbf{m}_A be a sub-multisegment of type 4231 or 3412. By the minimality assumption $1, k \in A$. Let j_{\min} (resp., j_{\max}) be the index j for which $b(\Delta_j)$ is minimal (resp., maximal). Then $j_{\min}, j_{\max} \in S \subset A$.

Assume first that \mathbf{m}_A is of type 4231. In this case $j_{\min} = k$ and $j_{\max} = 1$. In other words $b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_1)$ for all $1 < i < k$.

Note that for any $i < k$ there exists $j > i$ such that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_i$. Indeed, if $i \in A$, we can choose $j \in A$ as well, while if $i \notin A$ then $i \notin S$ and the claim is clear. It follows that for any i there exists a sequence $i_0 < \dots < i_m$, $m \geq 0$ such that $i_0 = i$, $i_m = k$ and $\Delta_{i_{j+1}} \prec \Delta_{i_j}$, $j = 0, \dots, m-1$. Similarly, for any i there exists a sequence $i_0 < \dots < i_m$, $m \geq 0$ such that $i_0 = 1$, $i_m = i$ and $\Delta_{i_{j+1}} \prec \Delta_{i_j}$, $j = 0, \dots, m-1$.

Next we show that we cannot have $b(\Delta_l) < b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_i)$ for any $1 < i < l < j$. Assume otherwise, and consider a counterexample with j minimal and with $b(\Delta_i)$ minimal (with respect to j). We first claim that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_i$. Indeed, by the above, there exists $s < j$ such that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_s$. If $b(\Delta_s) > b(\Delta_i)$ then $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_i$ as required. Otherwise, $s > 1$ and by the minimality of j we have $s < l$ for otherwise we could replace j by s . However, this contradicts the minimality of $b(\Delta_i)$, since we can now replace i by s .

Let j_0, \dots, j_m be a sequence such that $j_0 = j$, $j_m = k$ and $\Delta_{j_{l+1}} \prec \Delta_{j_l}$ for $l = 0, \dots, m-1$. Let $s > 0$ be the first index such that $b(\Delta_{j_s}) < b(\Delta_l)$. Then $\mathbf{m}_{\{i, l, j_0, \dots, j_s\}}$ is a sub-multisegment of type 4231, which repudiates (24) and the assumption that $i > 1$.

By passing to the contragredient we also conclude that we cannot have $b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_l)$ for any $i < l < j < k$.

Clearly, there exists some $i < k$ such that $\Delta_{i+1} \not\prec \Delta_i$. Let r be the maximal such index. We have $b(\Delta_{r+1}) > b(\Delta_r)$ for otherwise $r \in S \setminus A$. In particular $r < k-1$. Also by what we showed before we have $b(\Delta_{r+1}) > b(\Delta_i)$ for all $1 < i < r$. Thus, $\Delta_{r+1} \prec \Delta_1$ for otherwise $r+1 \in S \setminus A$. This concludes the case where \mathbf{m}_A is of type 4231.

Assume now that \mathbf{m}_A is of type 3412. Write $A = \{1, r, s, t, \dots\}$ where $1 < r < s < t < \dots$. In this case $j_{\min} = s$ and $j_{\max} = r$. In particular, $S \supset \{1, r, s, k\}$. We first claim that $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i$ for all $i < r-1$. Assume on the contrary that i is a minimal counterexample. Since $i+1 \notin A \supset S$ there exists $j < i$ such that $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_j$. Let j be maximal with respect to this property. Then $\mathbf{m}_{\{j, j+1, i+1, s\}}$ is of type 4231, a contradiction to (24).

Moreover, if $r > 2$ then $b(\Delta_2) < b(\Delta_k)$ for otherwise $\mathbf{m}_{A \cup \{2\} \setminus \{1\}}$ is a sub-multisegment of type 3412 in violation of (24).

Consider first the case where $r = 2$, $\#A = 4$ (i.e., $t = k$) and $b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_3) < b(\Delta_1)$. We claim that in this case we have $s = k - 1$. Otherwise, $k - 1 \notin A \supset S$ and therefore $\Delta_k \prec \Delta_{k-1}$. Necessarily $b(\Delta_{k-1}) < b(\Delta_2)$ (since $j_{\max} = 2$) and hence $\Delta_{k-1} \prec \Delta_2$ (since $\Delta_k \prec \Delta_2$). If $b(\Delta_{k-1}) > b(\Delta_3)$ then $\mathbf{m}_{\{2,3,k-1,k\}}$ is of type 4231. Otherwise $\mathbf{m}_{\{1,2,s,k-1\}}$ is of type 3412. Both cases rebut (24). Hence $s = k - 1$ as claimed. Suppose that i is such that $b(\Delta_1) < b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_2)$. Then $\mathbf{m}_{\{1,i,k-1,k\}}$ would be a sub-multisegment of type 3412 which is excluded by (24). By a similar reasoning we conclude that $b(\Delta_k) < b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_1)$ for all $2 < i < k - 1$. Finally, we have $b(\Delta_{i+1}) < b(\Delta_i)$ (and hence $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i$) for all $2 < i < k - 2$ otherwise $\Delta_{\{1,i,i+1,k-1\}}$ would be a sub-multisegment of type 4231. Thus, we are in the case 34*12 of the lemma.

From now on we assume that $\#A > 4$ or $r > 2$ or $b(\Delta_k) > b(\Delta_3)$ or $b(\Delta_1) < b(\Delta_3)$.

We show that $r = s - 1$. Assume on the contrary that $r < s - 1$ and let i be the index in $A \setminus \{1\}$ such that $b(\Delta_i) < b(\Delta_{r+1})$ and $b(\Delta_i)$ is maximal with respect to this property. If $i = s$ then $\mathbf{m}_{A \cup \{r+1\} \setminus \{s\}}$ is of type 3412. If $i = t$ and either $\#A > 4$ or $\#A = 4$ and $b(\Delta_1) < b(\Delta_{r+1})$ then $\mathbf{m}_{A \cup \{r+1\} \setminus \{r\}}$ is of type 3412. If $i = t$, $\#A = 4$, $b(\Delta_{r+1}) < b(\Delta_1)$ and $r > 2$ then $\mathbf{m}_{\{1,2,r+1,s\}}$ is of type 4213. If $i > t$ then $\mathbf{m}_{\{r,r+1,t,\dots,i\}}$ is of type 4231. All these cases lead to a contradiction to (24). Thus $s = r + 1$.

Assume that A is a maximal subset of $\{1, \dots, k\}$ with respect to inclusion such that \mathbf{m}_A is of type 3412. It remains to show that $A \supset \{s, \dots, k\}$. Assume on the contrary that this is not the case and let $s < j < k$ be the maximal element not in A .

Suppose first that $b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_{j+1})$. If $b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_k)$ then $j \in S \setminus A$ and we get a contradiction. Otherwise, let l be the first index $> j$ such that $b(\Delta_l) < b(\Delta_j)$. Let $j^- = r$ if $j = r + 2$ and $j^- = j - 1$ otherwise. Then $\mathbf{m}_{\{j^-,j,j+1,\dots,l\}}$ is a multisegment of type 4231, controverting (24). Thus $b(\Delta_j) > b(\Delta_{j+1})$.

Assume now that $b(\Delta_j) > b(\Delta_{j-})$. Since $j \notin A \supset S$ we must have $\Delta_{j+1} \prec \Delta_j$ and there exists l such that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_l$. Necessarily $r \leq l < j^-$ and $l \neq s$. Now $\mathbf{m}_{\{l,j^-,j,j+1\}}$ is of type 4231, gainsaying (24). Thus $b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_{j-})$.

Since $\Delta_{j+1} \prec \Delta_{j-}$ and $b(\Delta_{j+1}) < b(\Delta_j) < b(\Delta_{j-})$ we infer that $\Delta_j \prec \Delta_{j-}$ and $\Delta_{j+1} \prec \Delta_j$. By the maximality of A we necessarily have $j = k - 1$ and $b(\Delta_{k-1}) < b(\Delta_1)$. But then, $\mathbf{m}_{A \cup \{k-1\} \setminus \{k\}}$ is of type 3412, denying (24).

This concludes the proof of the lemma. \square

Next, we will use Corollary 2.14 (and its terminology) to motivate the following definition.

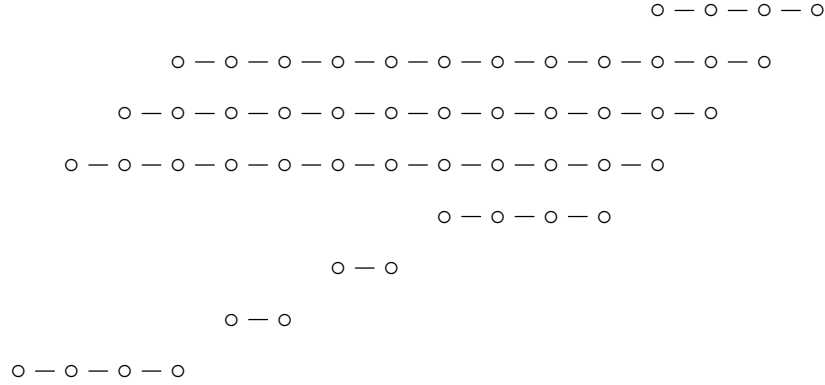
Definition 9.3. *Let \mathbf{m} be a minimal unbalanced (regular) multisegment. We say that \mathbf{m} is absolutely minimal unbalanced if no descendant \mathbf{m}' of \mathbf{m} is regular unbalanced.*

Recall that two segments $\Delta' \prec \Delta$ are juxtaposed if $e(\Delta') = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta})$. We say that the segments $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_k$ are back-to-back juxtaposed if $e(\Delta_{i+1}) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta_i})$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k - 1$.

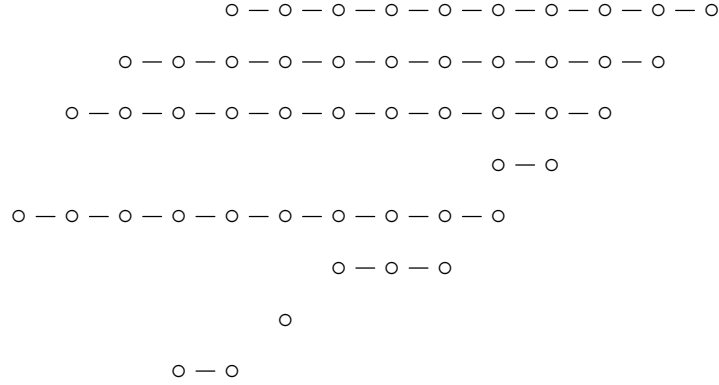
Lemma 9.4. *Let $\mathbf{m} = \Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_k$ be an absolutely minimal unbalanced multisegment with $e(\Delta_1) > \dots > e(\Delta_k)$. Then exactly one of the following conditions holds.*

- (1) (case 4*23*1) There exists $1 < r < k - 1$ such that
- (a) $\Delta_{i+1} = \overleftarrow{\Delta}_i$ for all $1 < i < r$.
 - (b) $\Delta_1, \Delta_{r+1}, \Delta_{r+2}, \dots, \Delta_k$ are back-to-back juxtaposed.
 - (c) $b(\Delta_k) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_r)$, $e(\Delta_2) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_1)$, $b(\Delta_2) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{k-1})$, $e(\Delta_{r+1}) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_r)$.
- (2) (case 3*41*2) There exists $1 < r < k - 1$ such that if τ is the transposition $r \leftrightarrow r + 1$ then
- (a) $\Delta_{\tau(r+1)}, \Delta_{\tau(r+2)}, \dots, \Delta_{\tau(k)}$ are back-to-back juxtaposed.
 - (b) $b(\Delta_{\tau(2)}) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_k)$, $b(\Delta_k) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_1)$, $b(\Delta_1) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{\tau(k-1)})$ and $b(\Delta_{\tau(i+1)}) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{\tau(i)})$, $i = 2, \dots, r - 1$.
 - (c) $e(\Delta_{i+1}) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, r + 1$.
- (3) (case 34*12) \mathbf{m} is of the form (9).

An example of the case 4*23*1 with $k = 8$ and $r = 4$ is:



An example of the case 3*41*2 with $k = 8$ and $r = 4$ is:



Remark 9.5. One can show that the converse to the lemma holds as well, but we will not need this fact.

Proof. We separate into the cases provided by Lemma 9.2.

Consider first the 4*23*1 case. As before, let $r > 1$ be the maximal index such that $\Delta_{r+1} \not\prec \Delta_r$. If $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i$ for some $1 < i < r$ then $b(\Delta_{i+1}) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$, for otherwise

$\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_{i+1})}^1(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced, in contradiction to the assumption on \mathbf{m} . Similarly, $e(\Delta_{i+1}) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$. Thus, $\Delta_{i+1} = \overleftarrow{\Delta}_i$ for all $1 < i < r$ such that $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i$.

Next, we show that $\Delta_1, \Delta_{r+1}, \Delta_{r+2}, \dots, \Delta_k$ are back-to-back juxtaposed. If $e(\Delta_{r+1}) \neq b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_1)$ then $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_1)}^1(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced and we get a contradiction. Suppose on the contrary that $e(\Delta_{i+1}) \neq b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$ for some $r < i < k$ and let i be the minimal such index. Then Δ_i is not a singleton, i.e. $b(\Delta_i) \neq e(\Delta_i)$ and by the minimality of i , this amounts to $b(\Delta_i) \neq b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_j)$ where $j = 1$ if $i = r + 1$ and $j = i - 1$ otherwise. Thus, $b(\Delta_i) \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\mathbf{m})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_i)}^1(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced, a contradiction.

Suppose now that the set $\{i : \Delta_{i+1} \not\prec \Delta_i\}$ is not a singleton and let $s > 1$ be the penultimate element of this set. Then $\Delta_1 + \Delta_s + \Delta_r + \Delta_k$ is a sub-multisegment of type 4231. For every $r < i < k$ Δ_i is a singleton for otherwise $b(\Delta_i) \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\mathbf{m})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_i)}^1$ is regular unbalanced, a contradiction. Write $\Delta_i = \{\rho_i\}$, $i = r + 1, \dots, k - 1$ and set $\rho_k = \overleftarrow{\rho}_{k-1}$. We have $b(\Delta_{s+1}) = \rho_k$ since otherwise $b(\Delta_{s+1}) \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\mathbf{m})$ and $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_{s+1})}^1$ is regular unbalanced. Let $\mathbf{m}_k = \mathbf{m}$ and define inductively $\mathbf{m}_{i-1} = \mathcal{D}_{\rho_i}^1(\mathbf{m}_i)$, $i = k, \dots, r + 1$. It easily follows from Lemma 3.6 that $\rho_i \in \mathfrak{S}^l(\mathbf{m}_i)$, $i = r + 1, \dots, k$ and \mathbf{m}_r is obtained from \mathbf{m} by removing Δ_{r+1} and replacing Δ_{s+1} by $[\rho_{r+1}, e(\Delta_{s+1})]$. Thus, \mathbf{m}_r is regular unbalanced and we get a contradiction. In conclusion $\Delta_{i+1} \prec \Delta_i$ for all $i < r$.

Finally, $e(\Delta_{j+1}) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_j)$, $j = 1, r$ for otherwise $\mathcal{D}_{e(\Delta_j)}^r(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced. Similarly, $b(\Delta_k) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_r)$ and $b(\Delta_2) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{k-1})$.

In the $3*41*2$ case, we have $e(\Delta_{i+1}) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$ for all $i \leq r + 1$, otherwise $\mathcal{D}_{e(\Delta_i)}^r(\mathbf{m})$ is unbalanced. By passing to the contragredient we get the analogous relations for the $b(\Delta_i)$'s. Also, $e(\Delta_{r+2}) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_r)$ for otherwise $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_r)}^1(\mathbf{m})$ would be a regular unbalanced multisegment. Suppose on the contrary that $e(\Delta_{i+1}) \neq b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$ for some $i > r + 1$ and let i be the minimal such index. Then Δ_i is not a singleton, that is $b(\Delta_i) \neq e(\Delta_i)$. Equivalently, by the minimality of i , $b(\Delta_i) \neq b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{\tau(i-1)})$. Hence, $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_i)}^1(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced in contradiction with the absolute minimality assumption. In conclusion, $\Delta_{\tau(i)}$, $i = r + 1, \dots, k$ are back-to-back juxtaposed.

In the $34*12$ case, we have $e(\Delta_{i+1}) = e(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$ since otherwise $\mathcal{D}_{e(\Delta_i)}^r(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced. Analogously, by passing to the contragredient, we have $b(\Delta_{i+1}) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_i)$ for all $2 < i < k - 2$, $b(\overrightarrow{\Delta}_{k-1}) = b(\Delta_k) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_{k-2})$ and $b(\overrightarrow{\Delta}_3) = b(\Delta_1) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_2)$. Finally, $e(\Delta_k) = b(\overleftarrow{\Delta}_2)$, for otherwise $\mathcal{D}_{b(\Delta_2)}^1(\mathbf{m})$ is regular unbalanced. Thus, \mathbf{m} is of the form (9). \square

Corollary 9.6. *Suppose that \mathbf{m} is absolutely minimal unbalanced multisegment. Then at least one of the following conditions holds.*

- (1) \mathbf{m} is of the form (20), (21) or (9).
- (2) \mathbf{m} is contractible.

(3) $\mathbf{m}^\#$ is regular unbalanced but not minimal unbalanced.

Proof. This is trivial if \mathbf{m} is of type $34*12$.

If \mathbf{m} is of type $3*41*2$ then \mathbf{m} is contractible unless every Δ_i , $r+1 < i < k$ is a singleton, in which case \mathbf{m} is of the form (21).

Finally, if \mathbf{m} is of type $4*23*1$ then once again, \mathbf{m} is contractible unless every Δ_i , $r < i < k$ is a singleton, in which case

$$(25) \quad \mathbf{m} = [k, k+r-1] + [r, k+r-2]^{(r-1)} + [k-1]^{(k-r-1)} + [1, r].$$

It is then easy to see from the recipe of $\mathbf{m}^\#$ (§3.4) that

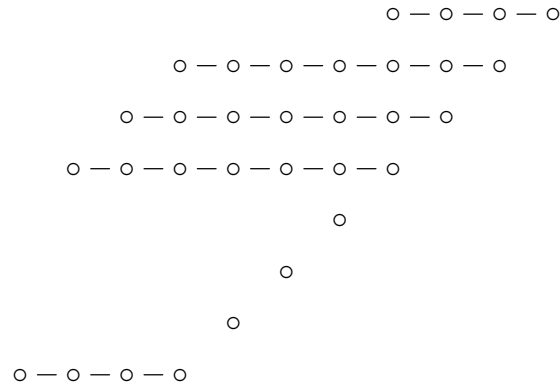
$$\mathbf{m}^\# = [k, k+r-1]^{(r-1)} + [r, k] + [k-r+1, k-1]^{(k-2r+1)} + [r-1, 2r-2]^{(r-1)}$$

if $k \geq 2r$ and

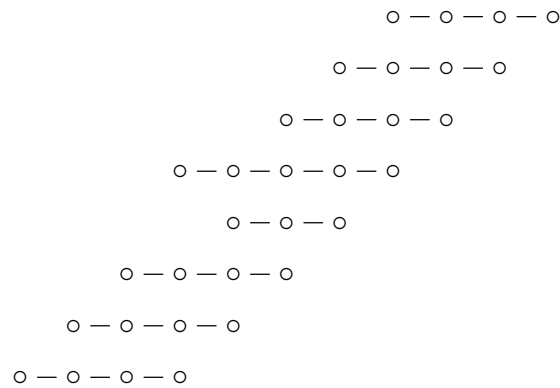
$$\mathbf{m}^\# = [k, k+r-1]^{(k-r-1)} + [r, 2r]^{(2r-k)} + [r+1, k] + [k-r, k-1]^{(k-r)}$$

otherwise. Thus, $\mathbf{m}^\#$ is regular unbalanced but upon removing its last segment we remain with an unbalanced multisegment unless $r = 2$ in which case \mathbf{m} is of the form (20). The result follows. \square

Here is a drawing for \mathbf{m} as in (25) for $k = 8$ and $r = 4$:



$\mathbf{m}^\#$ is given by



Finally, we can prove the remaining parts of Theorem 7.1, namely that if \mathfrak{m} is an unbalanced multisegment then $Z(\mathfrak{m})$ is not \square -irreducible and \mathfrak{m} is not (GLS).

Indeed, assume on the contrary that \mathfrak{m} is an unbalanced multisegment with minimal $\deg \mathfrak{m}$ such that $\pi = Z(\mathfrak{m})$ is \square -irreducible. In view of Lemma 3.2, Corollary 2.14, Proposition 3.4 and Remark 6.14, the minimality of $\deg \mathfrak{m}$ implies that \mathfrak{m} is absolutely minimal unbalanced and not contractible. Moreover, by Proposition 3.15 if $\mathfrak{m}^\#$ is regular then it is necessarily minimal unbalanced. By Corollary 9.6 π is therefore one of the representations considered in Propositions 8.3, 8.8 and 8.12 of the last section. These propositions yield the required contradiction.

By a similar reasoning, using Lemma 4.17 and Remarks 4.16, 4.18 and 4.19 no unbalanced multisegment can be (GLS).

Remark 9.7. The use of Propositions 3.4 (whose proof depends on the material of the next section) is not indispensable. The ideas of §8 work slightly more generally for all multisegments listed in Lemma 9.4. However, the additional reduction alleviates the bookkeeping. Similarly, the use of the Zelevinsky involution is not essential.

Remark 9.8. In principle, one can explicate the argument of this section to weaken the lower bound on N stated in the converse part of Corollary 7.3. However, we will not pursue this matter here.

10. ADDENDUM: AN IDENTITY OF KAZHDAN–LUSZTIG POLYNOMIALS

Using the Arakawa–Suzuki equivalence [AS98] we may reinterpret Theorem 7.1 in terms of the Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomials for the symmetric group S_{2k} (Corollary 10.9).

10.1. The Arakawa–Suzuki functor. We sketch the setup, referring the reader to [Hen07] and [BC15] and the references therein for more details. Consider the category \mathcal{O} with respect to \mathfrak{gl}_k . For any $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ let $M(\mu)$ (resp., $L(\mu)$) be the Verma (resp., simple) module with highest weight μ . Suppose that $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ with $\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_k$ and let S_μ be the stabilizer of μ in S_k , a parabolic subgroup of S_k . As is well-known, for any $\mu' \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ and $w \in S_k$, $L(\mu')$ occurs in $\text{JH}(M(w\mu))$ if and only if μ' is of the form $w'\mu$ with $w' \geq w$ in the Bruhat order of S_k . In the latter case, if we take w' to be of maximal length in its coset $w'S_\mu$ then the multiplicity of $L(\mu)$ in $\text{JH}(M(w\mu))$ is $P_{w,w'}(1)$ where $P_{w,w'}(q)$ denotes the Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomial with respect to S_k ([KL79, BB81, BK81, BB93, KT00]). In other words, denoting by $\langle \cdot \rangle$ the image of an object of a locally finite abelian category in its Grothendieck group, we have

$$(26) \quad \langle M(w\mu) \rangle = \sum_{w' \in S_k: w' \text{ of maximal length in } w'S_\mu} P_{w,w'}(1) \langle L(w'\mu) \rangle.$$

Equivalently, for any $w \in S_k$ of minimal length in wS_μ we have

$$\langle L(w\mu) \rangle = \sum_{w' \in S_k} \text{sgn } ww' P_{w'w_0, ww_0}(1) \langle M(w'\mu) \rangle$$

where w_0 is the longest element of S_k . Recall that $P_{w,w'} \equiv 0$ unless $w \leq w'$.

Fix $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ with $\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k$. For any integer $l \geq 0$ let $F_{\lambda,l}$ be the exact functor of Arakawa–Suzuki from category \mathcal{O} to the category of finite-dimensional representations of the graded affine Hecke algebra \mathbb{H}_l of GL_l ([AS98]). Let χ be an integral infinitesimal character of the center \mathfrak{z} of the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{gl}_k and let \mathcal{O}_χ be the full subcategory of \mathcal{O} on which \mathfrak{z} acts by χ . There is at most one l for which $F_{\lambda,l}$ is non-zero on \mathcal{O}_χ . For this l (if exists) $Z(\mathbb{H}_l)$ acts by an integral character χ' (depending on χ) on the image of $F_{\lambda,l}$. Denote by J_χ the maximal ideal of $Z(\mathbb{H}_l)$ corresponding to χ' (i.e., which annihilates the image of $F_{\lambda,l}$). Let now \mathcal{H}_l be the Iwahori–Hecke algebra of $\mathrm{GL}_l(F)$. The category of finite-dimensional representations of \mathcal{H}_l is equivalent to the category $\mathcal{C}_I(\mathrm{GL}_l(F))$ of finite-length representations of $\mathrm{GL}_l(F)$ which are generated by the vectors which are fixed under the Iwahori subgroup. To χ' corresponds a character $\tilde{\chi}$ of $Z(\mathcal{H}_l)$. Let $J_{\tilde{\chi}}$ be the corresponding maximal ideal of $Z(\mathcal{H}_l)$. Then the algebras $\mathbb{H}_l/J_\chi\mathbb{H}_l$ and $\mathcal{H}_l/J_{\tilde{\chi}}\mathcal{H}_l$ are isomorphic [Lus89]. Thus, we may view $F_{\lambda,l}$ as an exact functor from \mathcal{O}_χ to the full subcategory of $\mathcal{C}_I(\mathrm{GL}_l(F))$ on which $Z(\mathcal{H}_l)$ acts by $\tilde{\chi}$. We will omit χ from the notation since it will be generally clear from the context.

Taking $D = F$ and ρ to be the trivial one-dimensional character of $\mathrm{GL}_1(F) = F^*$, the functor $F_{\lambda,l}$ satisfies

$$F_{\lambda,l}(M(\mu)) = \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\mu,\lambda}) \text{ and } F_{\lambda,l}(L(\mu)) = \begin{cases} Z(\mathbf{m}_{\mu,\lambda}) & \text{if } \mu_i \leq \mu_{i+1} \text{ whenever } \lambda_i = \lambda_{i+1}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbf{m}_{\mu,\lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^k [\mu_i, \lambda_i]$ and $l = \sum_{i=1}^k (\lambda_i - \mu_i + 1)$. (Recall the notational convention (5).)

Let $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ with $\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_k$. Note that $\mathbf{m}_{w\mu,\lambda}$ depends only on the double coset $S_\lambda w S_\mu$ of w . Moreover, $\mathbf{m}_{w\mu,\lambda} \models \mathbf{m}_{w'\mu,\lambda}$ (i.e., $Z(\mathbf{m}_{w'\mu,\lambda})$ occurs in $\mathrm{JH}(\zeta(\mathbf{m}_{w\mu,\lambda}))$) if and only if $S_\lambda w S_\mu \leq S_\lambda w' S_\mu$ with respect to the partial order on the double coset set $S_\lambda \backslash S_k / S_\mu$ induced by the Bruhat order of S_k (by passing to the representatives of minimal length).

Applying $F_{\lambda,l}$ to (26) we get that for any $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k) \in \mathbb{Z}^k$ with $\mu_1 \geq \dots \geq \mu_k$ and $w \in S_k$ we have

$$\langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{w\mu,\lambda}) \rangle = \sum_{w' \in S_k: w' \text{ is of maximal length in } S_\lambda w' S_\mu} P_{w,w'}(1) \langle Z(\mathbf{m}_{w'\mu,\lambda}) \rangle.$$

Equivalently, for w of maximal length in $S_\lambda w S_\mu$ we have

$$(27) \quad \langle Z(\mathbf{m}_{w\mu,\lambda}) \rangle = \sum_{w' \in S_k} \mathrm{sgn} w' w P_{w'w_0, ww_0}(1) \langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{w'\mu,\lambda}) \rangle.$$

By Theorem 3.8, this relation holds for arbitrary $\rho \in \mathrm{Irr}_c$ and D .

Going back to the setup of §5 and §6 we infer:

Corollary 10.1. *Let $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ be a bi-sequence and let $\sigma \in S_k$ be such that $\sigma(i) < \sigma(i+1)$ whenever $a_i = a_{i+1}$ and $\sigma^{-1}(i) < \sigma^{-1}(i+1)$ whenever $b_i = b_{i+1}$. Then*

$$(28) \quad \langle Z(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) \rangle = \sum_{\sigma' \in S_k} \text{sgn } \sigma' \sigma P_{\sigma', \sigma}(1) \langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma'}(\mathcal{A})) \rangle$$

where only the terms $\sigma' \geq \sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ contribute. In particular, if (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair then

$$\langle Z(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) \rangle = \sum_{\sigma' \in [\sigma_0, \sigma]} \text{sgn } \sigma' \sigma \langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma'}(\mathcal{A})) \rangle.$$

The converse also holds in the case where \mathcal{A} is regular.

This follows from (27) by taking $\lambda = (b_1, \dots, b_k)$, $\mu = (a_k, \dots, a_1)$, $w = \sigma w_0$ and noting that $\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}) = \mathbf{m}_{\sigma w_0 \mu, \lambda}$.

Remark 10.2. The corollary suggests that if (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair then the semisimplification of the Jacquet module of $Z(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}))$ is relatively easy to compute. In view of Theorem 7.1 this is in accordance with Conjectures 1 and 2 of [Lec05].

Let $f_b, f_e : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ be the strictly monotone maps

$$f_b(n) = \begin{cases} n+1 & \text{if } n > 0, \\ n & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad f_e(n) = \begin{cases} n+1 & \text{if } n \geq 0, \\ n & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that $f_b(a) = f_e(b) + 1$ if and only if $a = b + 1$ so that

$$(29) \quad a \leq b + 1 \text{ if and only if } f_b(a) \leq f_e(b) + 1.$$

Define an injective endofunction f on the set of segments by $f([a, b]) = [f_b(a), f_e(b)]$. We extend f by additivity to an injective endomorphism (also denoted by f) of \mathfrak{M}_ρ . On the other hand, f also defines an injective (non-graded) ring endomorphism ϕ of \mathcal{R}_ρ determined by $\phi(\langle Z([a, b]) \rangle) = \langle Z(f([a, b])) \rangle$ for any segment $[a, b]$. Thus $\phi(\langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}) \rangle) = \langle \zeta(f(\mathbf{m})) \rangle$ for any $\mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$.

Corollary 10.3. *Under the notation above we have $\phi(\langle Z(\mathbf{m}) \rangle) = \langle Z(f(\mathbf{m})) \rangle$ for any $\mathbf{m} \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$, i.e., ϕ preserves irreducibles. In particular, if $\mathbf{m}_1, \mathbf{m}_2 \in \mathfrak{M}_\rho$ then $Z(\mathbf{m}_1) \times Z(\mathbf{m}_2)$ is irreducible if and only if $Z(f(\mathbf{m}_1)) \times Z(f(\mathbf{m}_2))$ is irreducible.*

Proof. Given $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k \\ b_1 & \cdots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ let $f(\mathcal{A}) = \begin{pmatrix} f_b(a_1) & \cdots & f_b(a_k) \\ f_e(b_1) & \cdots & f_e(b_k) \end{pmatrix}$. By (29) $\sigma_0(f(\mathcal{A})) = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ and $f(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(f(\mathcal{A}))$ for any $\sigma \in S_k$. Therefore, $\phi(\langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) \rangle) = \langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(f(\mathcal{A}))) \rangle$ for any $\sigma \in S_k$. It follows from (28) that $\phi(\langle Z(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})) \rangle) = \langle Z(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(f(\mathcal{A}))) \rangle = \langle Z(f(\mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A}))) \rangle$. The corollary follows. \square

Remark 10.4. It would be interesting to have a more direct proof of Corollary 10.3.

Remark 10.5. Theorem 1.2 of the introduction follows from Theorem 7.1 together with Propositions 5.2 and 6.13, Corollaries 6.7, 10.1 and 7.3, the statement (12) and formula (16).

10.2. Let H be the parabolic subgroup of S_{2k}

$$H = \{w \in S_{2k} : \{w(2i-1), w(2i)\} = \{2i-1, 2i\} \forall i\} \simeq S_2^k.$$

As is well known, the map

$$w \mapsto M_w = \#\{w(\{2i-1, 2i\}) \cap \{2j-1, 2j\}\}_{i,j=1,\dots,k}$$

is bi- H -invariant and defines a bijection between $H \backslash S_{2k} / H$ and the set \mathcal{M}_k of $k \times k$ matrices with entries in $\{0, 1, 2\}$ such that the sum of the entries in each row and each column is 2. In turn, by the Birkhoff-von-Neumann theorem, these are precisely the matrices that can be written as the sum of two $k \times k$ permutation matrices. (We will write \mathbf{P}_σ for the permutation matrix corresponding to $\sigma \in S_k$.) The corresponding permutations in S_k (say σ_1, σ_2) are not uniquely determined (even up to interchanging). However, the conjugacy class of $\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1$ in S_k , which will be denoted by $[w]$, is uniquely determined by the double coset. More precisely, we have the following.

Lemma 10.6. *For any $M \in \mathcal{M}_k$ let C_1, \dots, C_s be the equivalence classes for the equivalence relation generated by $i \sim j$ if there exists l such that $M_{i,l} = M_{j,l} = 1$. Then the set*

$$\{(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in S_k \times S_k : \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_1} + \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_2} = M\}$$

has cardinality 2^r where $r = \#\{i : |C_i| > 1\}$. Moreover, for any $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in S_k \times S_k$ such that $\mathbf{P}_{\sigma_1} + \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_2} = M$, the cycles of $\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1$ are the C_i 's. In particular, the conjugacy class of $\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1$ in S_k is determined by M only.

Proof. The symmetric $k \times k$ matrix $MM^t - 2I_k$ has non-negative integer entries and the sum along each row and column is two. Therefore, it is the adjacency matrix of an undirected 2-regular graph G (possibly containing loops and double edges), with vertex set $\{1, \dots, k\}$.⁹ Hence, the connected components of G are cycles (including loops and 2-cycles) and their underlying vertex sets are the C_i 's. Note that the loops in G correspond to the indices i for which there exists l such that $M_{i,l} = 2$, while the 2-cycles in G (i.e., the double edges) correspond to the pairs of indices $i \neq j$ for which there exist $l \neq m$ such that $M_{i,l} = M_{j,l} = M_{i,m} = M_{j,m} = 1$. If $M = \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_1} + \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_2}$ then the edges of G (counted with multiplicities) are given by $\{\sigma_1(i), \sigma_2(i)\}$, $i = 1, \dots, k$. Moreover, any such presentation gives rise to an orientation of G , given by $\sigma_1(i) \rightarrow \sigma_2(i)$ such that G is the union of directed cycles, i.e., such that the indegree and the outdegree of each vertex is one. Conversely, any such orientation arises from a presentation $M = \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_1} + \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_2}$ where σ_1 and σ_2 are uniquely determined and the cycles of $\sigma_2^{-1}\sigma_1$ are the C_i 's. Clearly, the number of such orientations is 2^r where r is the number of non-trivial connected components of G . \square

Given a bi-sequence $\mathcal{A} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_k \\ b_1 & \dots & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ we write $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ for the duplicated bi-sequence $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_1 & \dots & a_k & a_k \\ b_1 & b_1 & \dots & b_k & b_k \end{pmatrix}$ of length $2k$. Similarly, for any $\sigma \in S_k$ we write $\tilde{\sigma}$ for the permutation in S_{2k} given by $\tilde{\sigma}(2i-j) = 2\sigma(i) - j$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, $j = 0, 1$. Clearly, $\tilde{\sigma}$ normalizes

⁹As usual, a loop counts twice for the degree of a vertex.

the subgroup H of S_{2k} . It easily follows from (16) that

$$(30) \quad \sigma_0(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}) = \widetilde{\sigma_0(\mathcal{A})}.$$

Let $\iota : S_k \times S_k \rightarrow S_{2k}$ be the embedding

$$\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)(2(i-1) + j) = 2(\sigma_j(i) - 1) + j, \quad i = 1, \dots, k, \quad j = 1, 2.$$

In particular, $\iota(\sigma, \sigma) = \tilde{\sigma}$. Clearly, if $\sigma'_1 \leq \sigma_1$ and $\sigma'_2 \leq \sigma_2$ then $\iota(\sigma'_1, \sigma'_2) \leq \iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$. Also, for any $w \in S_{2k}$ and $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_k$

$$(31) \quad \iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in HwH \text{ if and only if } \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_1} + \mathbf{P}_{\sigma_2} = M_w.$$

For any $\sigma \in S_k$ let $r_\sigma : \{1, \dots, k\}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ be the rank function

$$r_\sigma(i, j) = \#\{u = 1, \dots, i : \sigma(u) \leq j\}.$$

It is well known that for any $\sigma, \tau \in S_k$ we have $\tau \leq \sigma$ if and only if $r_\sigma \leq r_\tau$ on $\{1, \dots, k\}^2$.

Definition 10.7. Let $\sigma, \sigma_0 \in S_k$ with $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$. Let

$$(32) \quad X_{\sigma_0, \sigma} = \{(i, j) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^2 : r_{\sigma_0}(i, j) = r_\sigma(i, j)\}.$$

We say that the pair (σ, σ_0) satisfies condition (X) if for any $\tau \in S_k$ such that $r_\tau(i, j) = r_\sigma(i, j)$ for all $(i, j) \in X_{\sigma_0, \sigma}$ we have $\tau \leq \sigma$.

We expect that every smooth pair (σ, σ_0) satisfies condition (X).¹⁰ For $\sigma_0 = \text{id}$, i.e., when σ is smooth, this is a classical result. (See [GR02] and the references therein.)

Lemma 10.8. Suppose that (σ, σ_0) is a pair satisfying condition (X). Let $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_k$ be such that $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma_1, \sigma_2$ and $H\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)H \leq H\tilde{\sigma}$. Then $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \leq \sigma$.

Proof. Indeed, the condition $H\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)H \leq H\tilde{\sigma}$ means that

$$r_{\sigma_1}(i, j) + r_{\sigma_2}(i, j) \geq 2r_\sigma(i, j), \quad i, j = 1, \dots, k.$$

On the other hand, $r_{\sigma_1}(i, j), r_{\sigma_2}(i, j) \leq r_{\sigma_0}(i, j)$ since $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma_1, \sigma_2$. Hence, for $(i, j) \in X_{\sigma_0, \sigma}$ we have $r_{\sigma_1}(i, j) = r_{\sigma_2}(i, j) = r_\sigma(i, j)$. By the assumption on (σ, σ_0) we conclude that $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \leq \sigma$ as required. \square

Let \mathbf{c} be the class function on S_k given by $\mathbf{c}(\sigma) = \text{sgn } \sigma 2^r$ where r is the number of non-trivial cycles of σ . We now interpret Theorem 7.1 in terms of an identity of Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomials.

Corollary 10.9. (of Theorem 7.1) Suppose that (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair satisfying condition (X) with σ_0 213-avoiding. Then

$$\sum_{w \in HxH} \text{sgn } w P_{w, \tilde{\sigma}}(1) = \mathbf{c}([x])$$

for any $x \in S_{2k}$ such that $\tilde{\sigma}_0 \leq x \leq \tilde{\sigma}$.

¹⁰We checked this by computer up to $k = 10$.

Remark 10.10. As noted before, condition (X) is probably superfluous. On the other hand, the (computer-assisted) example $\sigma = (4231)$, $\sigma_0 = (1324)$ shows that the condition that σ_0 is 213-avoiding is essential. Nevertheless, explicit computations suggest that for any $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ we have

$$(33) \quad \sum_{w \in \tilde{\sigma}_0 H} \operatorname{sgn} w P_{w, \tilde{\sigma}}(q) = q^{\ell(\sigma) - \ell(\sigma_0)}$$

if (σ, σ_0) is a smooth pair and

$$\sum_{w \in \tilde{\sigma}_0 H} \operatorname{sgn} w P_{w, \tilde{\sigma}}(1) > 1$$

otherwise. (It is known that $\sum_{w \in \tilde{\sigma}_0 H} \operatorname{sgn} w P_{w, \tilde{\sigma}}(q)$ is a polynomial with non-negative coefficients [KT02].) We note that if σ is 3412 and 321 avoiding (or equivalently, σ is a product of distinct simple reflexions) then for any $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma$ the identity (33) can be deduced from [BW01] since in this case $\tilde{\sigma}$ is 321-hexagon-avoiding.

Proof. Let \mathcal{A} be a regular bi-sequence such that $\sigma_0 = \sigma_0(\mathcal{A})$ (see Lemma 6.3) and let $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$. By Corollary 10.1

$$\langle Z(\mathbf{m}) \rangle = \sum_{\sigma' \in S_k: \sigma' \leq \sigma} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \sigma' \langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma'}(\mathcal{A})) \rangle.$$

Of course, only $\sigma' \geq \sigma_0$ gives a non-zero contribution. Note that for any $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_k$ we have

$$\zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A})) \times \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_2}(\mathcal{A})) = \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}) + \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_2}(\mathcal{A})) = \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}))$$

and this is non-zero (i.e., by (30), $\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \geq \tilde{\sigma}_0$) if and only if $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma_1, \sigma_2$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{m}) \rangle &= \sum_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_k: \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \leq \sigma} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\sigma_1}(\mathcal{A}) + \mathbf{m}_{\sigma_2}(\mathcal{A})) \rangle \\ &= \sum_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_k: \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \leq \sigma} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \left\langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_{\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})) \right\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by (28) we have

$$\langle Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m}) \rangle = \sum_{w \in S_{2k}} \operatorname{sgn} w P_{w, \tilde{\sigma}}(1) \left\langle \zeta(\mathbf{m}_w(\tilde{\mathcal{A}})) \right\rangle.$$

Thus, using (30), the irreducibility of $Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{m})$ (Theorem 7.1), i.e., the equality $Z(\mathbf{m}) \times Z(\mathbf{m}) = Z(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{m})$, means that for any $x \in H \setminus S_{2k} / H$ such that $x \geq \tilde{\sigma}_0$ we have

$$(34) \quad \sum_{w \in HxH} \operatorname{sgn} w P_{w, \tilde{\sigma}}(1) = \sum_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in S_k: \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \leq \sigma \text{ and } \iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in HxH} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma_1 \sigma_2.$$

Recall that $\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \geq \tilde{\sigma}_0$ (or equivalently, $H\iota(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)H \geq \tilde{\sigma}_0 H$) if and only if $\sigma_0 \leq \sigma_1, \sigma_2$. Thus, by Lemma 10.8, if $\tilde{\sigma}_0 \leq x \leq \tilde{\sigma}$ then the condition $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \leq \sigma$ on the right-hand side of (34) is superfluous. Thus, by Lemma 10.6 and (31) the right-hand side of (34) is $\mathbf{c}([x])$, proving our claim. \square

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