

Coxeter sortable elements and dual braid monoids

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The University of Sydney

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Balanced elements and Garside groups

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- ▶ Let G be a group, $A \subseteq G$ a subset which generates G as monoid. Let ℓ_A be the length function w.r.t. A .

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- ▶ An element $g \in G$ is *balanced* if the set of left and right prefixes of g coincide.

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Theorem (Bessis)

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Theorem (Bessis)

Let $A \subseteq G$ as above, and let $g \in G$ be balanced. If $A \subseteq P$ and the posets (P, \leq_l) , (P, \leq_r) are lattices, then M is a (quasi-)Garside monoid. As a consequence, the word problem in $G(M)$ is solvable.

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- ▶ Let $G = W$, $A = T = \bigcup_{w \in W} wSw^{-1}$, g a Coxeter element in W (product of all the elements of S in some order).

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- ▶ Let (W, S) be an arbitrary Coxeter group, $c \in W$ a Coxeter element. Then B_c^* can still be defined (c is always balanced, in fact $\leq_r = \leq_l =: \leq_T$).

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- ▶ A positive answer to both questions implies that B has a solvable word problem.

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- ▶ Conjecture 1 is true for finite, affine and universal W .

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- ▶ Hence finding a way to express the elements \mathbf{P}_c in terms of the classical Artin group generators is an important question.

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- ▶ Hence finding a way to express the elements \mathbf{P}_c in terms of the classical Artin group generators is an important question. Even for finite W there is no known nice expression for the elements of \mathbf{P}_c in B .

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Lemma (Dyer)

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Lemma (Dyer)

Let $x, y \in W$. Let $N(y) = \{t \in T \mid \ell_S(ty) < \ell_S(y)\}$. Let $s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$ be a reduced expression of x .

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$$x_{N(y)} := \sigma_1^{\varepsilon_1} \sigma_2^{\varepsilon_2} \cdots \sigma_k^{\varepsilon_k} \in B,$$

where $\varepsilon_i = -1$ if $s_k s_{k-1} \cdots s_i s_{i+1} \cdots s_k \in N(y)$, $\varepsilon_i = 1$ otherwise,

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- ▶ If $y = 1$, x_\emptyset is just the positive lift of x in $B^+ \subseteq B$.

Dual generators inside classical Artin groups

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elements and dual
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Thomas Gobet

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Main result

- ▶ Hence finding a way to express the elements \mathbf{P}_c in terms of the classical Artin group generators is an important question. Even for finite W there is no known nice expression for the elements of \mathbf{P}_c in B . In that case, B_c^* is generated by $\mathbf{T} \subseteq \mathbf{P}_c$.

Lemma (Dyer)

Let $x, y \in W$. Let $N(y) = \{t \in T \mid \ell_S(ty) < \ell_S(y)\}$. Let $s_1 s_2 \cdots s_k$ be a reduced expression of x . The element

$$x_{N(y)} := \sigma_1^{\varepsilon_1} \sigma_2^{\varepsilon_2} \cdots \sigma_k^{\varepsilon_k} \in B,$$

where $\varepsilon_i = -1$ if $s_k s_{k-1} \cdots s_i s_{i+1} \cdots s_k \in N(y)$, $\varepsilon_i = 1$ otherwise, is indep. of the choice of reduced expression of x .

- ▶ If $y = 1$, x_\emptyset is just the positive lift of x in $B^+ \subseteq B$. One can show that $(uv^{-1})_{N(v)} = u_\emptyset v_\emptyset^{-1}$.

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- ▶ Let $c = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n$ be a reduced decomposition of a Coxeter element in W . Let

$$c^\infty = s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n | s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n | s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n | s_1 s_2 \cdots s_n | \cdots .$$

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- ▶ For every $w \in W$, define the c -*sorting word* w_c for w as the lexicographically first reduced expression of w appearing as a subword of c^∞ .

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Definition (Reading)

An element $w \in W$ is *c-sortable* if $w_k \subseteq w_{k-1} \subseteq \cdots \subseteq w_1$.

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Theorem (Reading)

Let w be c -sortable, let $\text{Cov}(w) := wD_R(w)w^{-1}$.

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Let w be c -sortable, let $\text{Cov}(w) := wD_R(w)w^{-1}$. There is a unique $u \in P_c$ such that $\langle \text{Cov}(w) \rangle = \langle t \in T \mid t \leq_T u \rangle$.

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Let $x \in P_c$. Let $y = \text{nc}_c^{-1}(x^{-1}c)$. Then $\mathbf{x} = x_{N(y)}$.

- ▶ It gives a canonical expression for any simple dual braid in terms of the classical generators of B , and gives a new proof of the fact that every $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{P}_c$ can be written in the form $u_\emptyset v_\emptyset^{-1}$ (Digne-G., Baumeister-G., Licata-Queffelec).