

Degenerations

of

Flag varieties



Xin Fang
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Oberwolfach.

What is a

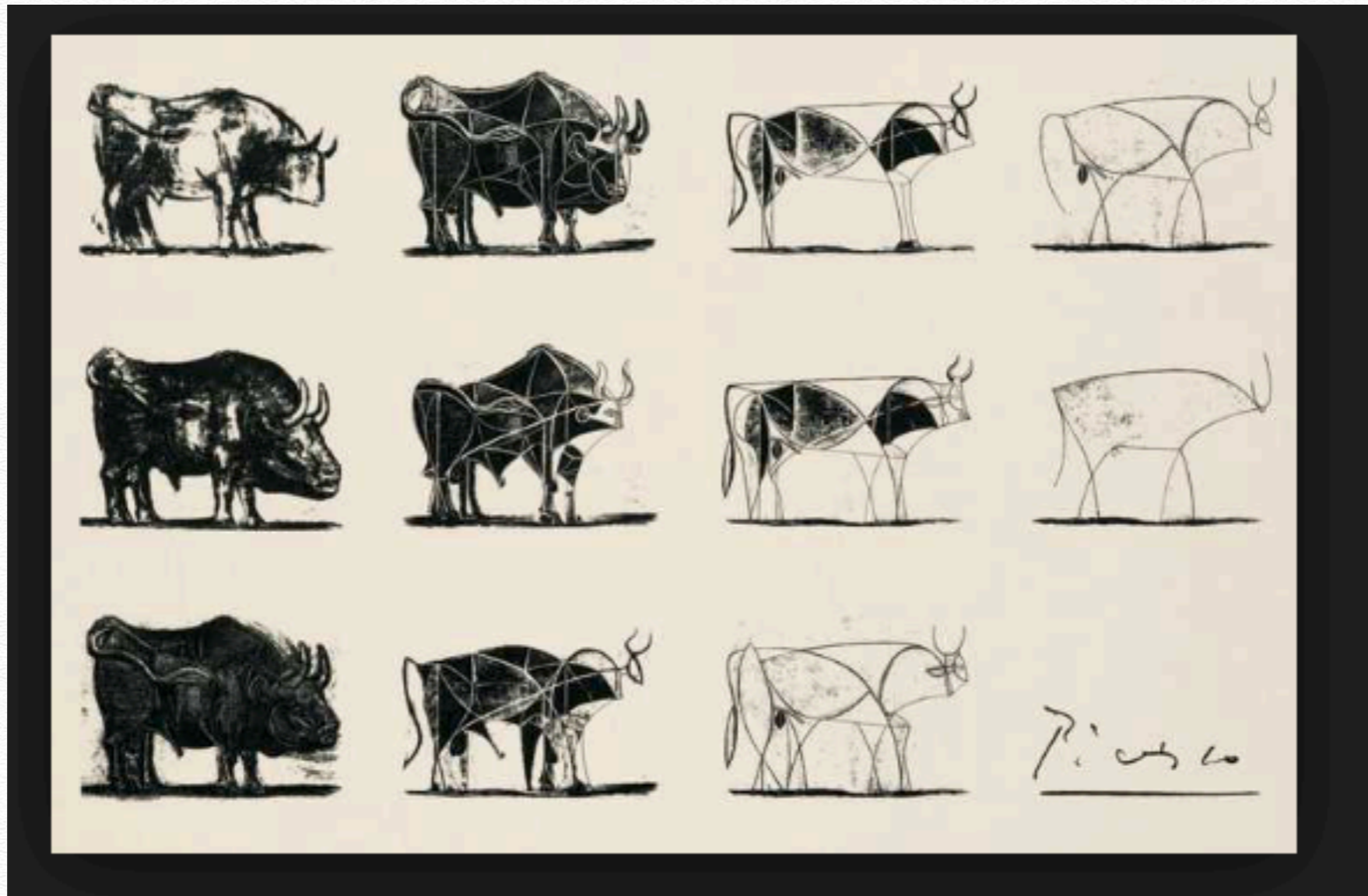
DEGENERATION ?



DGNERATN

Ex: TE QCK BRON FOX JMP OVR TE
LZY DOG.

Degenerations in ART*



*. ALGEBRA & REPRESENTATION THEORY

Degeneration is TREND!



$\sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \bar{y})^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2$ $Q = \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - bx_i - a)^2$
 $y = 0.8x$ $x + y = 3$ $y = bx + a$ $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$
 $\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = c$ $a^2 + b^2 = x$ $y = 2^{x+1}$ 1.7^3
 $Q = (y_1 - bx_1 - a)^2 + (y_2 - bx_2 - a)^2 + \dots + (y_n - bx_n - a)^2$
 $\sin A = \frac{1}{2}$ $k = \pm \frac{1}{3}$ $a \neq kb$ $\tan 2\alpha = \frac{1}{4}$ $2\pi + \alpha = \gamma$

How about

Degenerations in MATHs?

Let's say projective varieties.

Are we DONE?

Every
Projective
Variety

T. Hibi →

can be
DEGENERATE!

M. Reineke →

is a
QUIVER
GRASSMANNIAN!

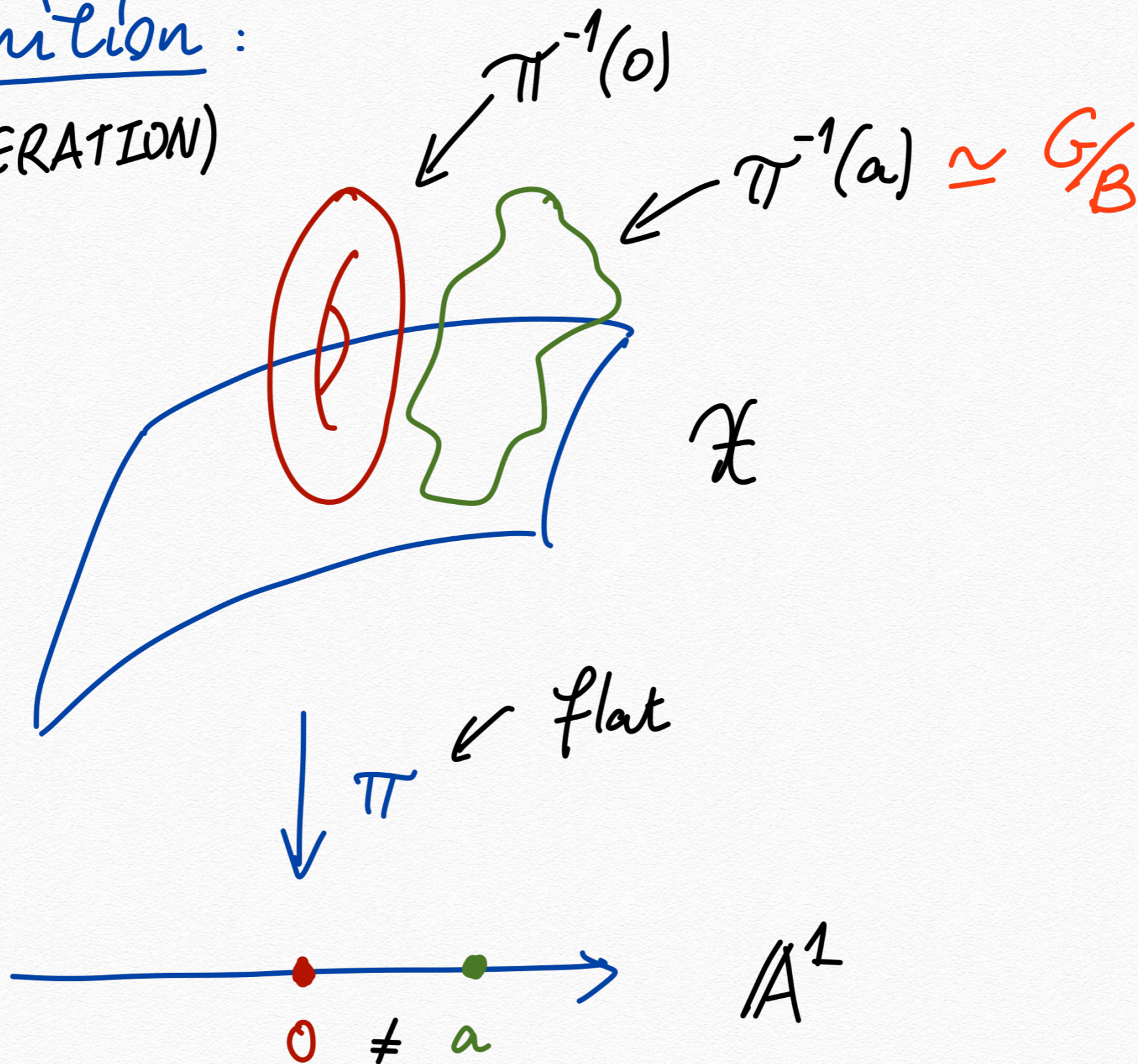
RULE:

Need to restrict to
some particular projective
varieties.

In this talk:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G/B & (G/P) & \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V_\lambda) \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \text{Borel} & \text{Parabolic} & \text{regular} \end{array}$$

Definition:
(DEGENERATION)



▷ If $\pi^{-1}(0)$ is tonic
→ tonic degeneration

\mathcal{X}
↓ π
 A^1

▷ If $\pi^{-1}(0)$ a (reduced) union
of tonics

→ semi-tonic degeneration

DISCLAIMER: We are not symplectic geometers.

Relation to basis problem:

Degeneration problem is closely related to the basis problem of V_λ^* .

Homogeneous coordinate ring

$$\mathbb{C}[G/B] \cong \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{N}} V_{m\lambda}^*$$

↑ algebra structure = basis + multiplication.

$\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(G)$ simple, of finite type

(A). "Canonical type" basis.

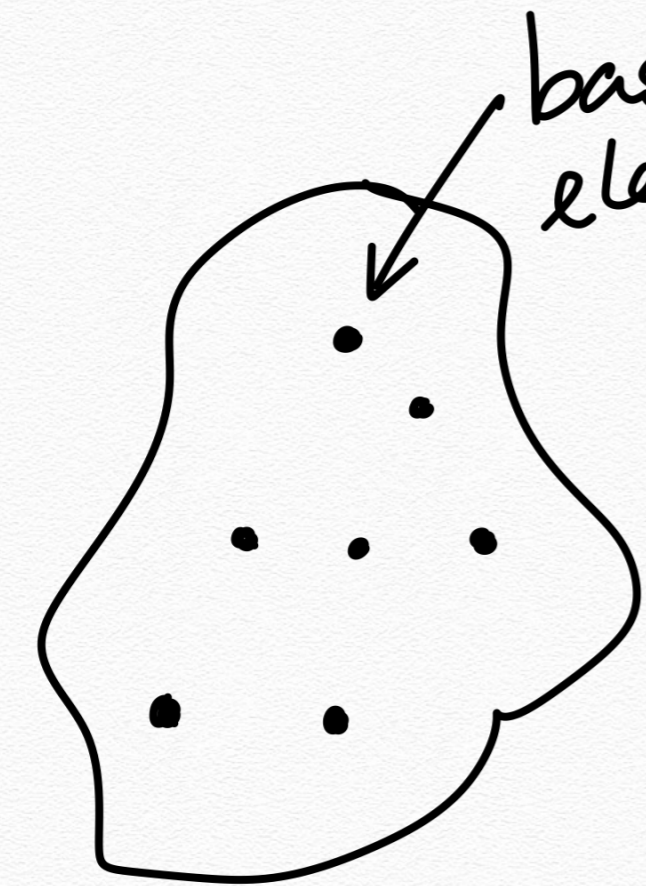
↑
(dual) canonical, global crystal, semicanonical,
KLR, ...

(B). Standard monomial basis

(C). F-F-L-V basis (A, C, G)

(D). Theta basis (A, D, E)

Basis :



Vector space

V

basis elements

observe!



this is an eye

Parameterisation
of
basis

e.g.

$e_1, e_2, e_3 \dots$

Parameterisations:

(A).

Lattice points in

fix \underline{w}_0 !

canonical

type

basis

V_λ

→ Lusztig polytopes $\mathcal{L}_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$
(Lusztig)

→ String polytopes $\mathcal{Q}_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$
(Littelmann, Berenstein-Zelevinski)

→ Nakashima-Zelevinski
polytopes $\mathcal{NZ}_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$
(Kashivara, Nakashima-Zelevinski)

Toric degeneration of $G/B \xrightarrow{\mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)}$ to the toric variety associated to

- $\underline{Q}_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$ Caldero, Kaveh.

- $\underline{NZ}_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$ Fujita - Naito

- $\underline{L}_{\underline{w}_0}(\lambda)$ Fournier - Littelmann - F.

Framework: Newton-Okounkov bodies

(B).

L-S: Lakshuibai-Seshadri

Standard
monomial
basis



Lattice points in some
"generalized polytopes"



L-S paths
(Lakshuibai-Seshadri, Littelmann)

"Newton-Okounkov"

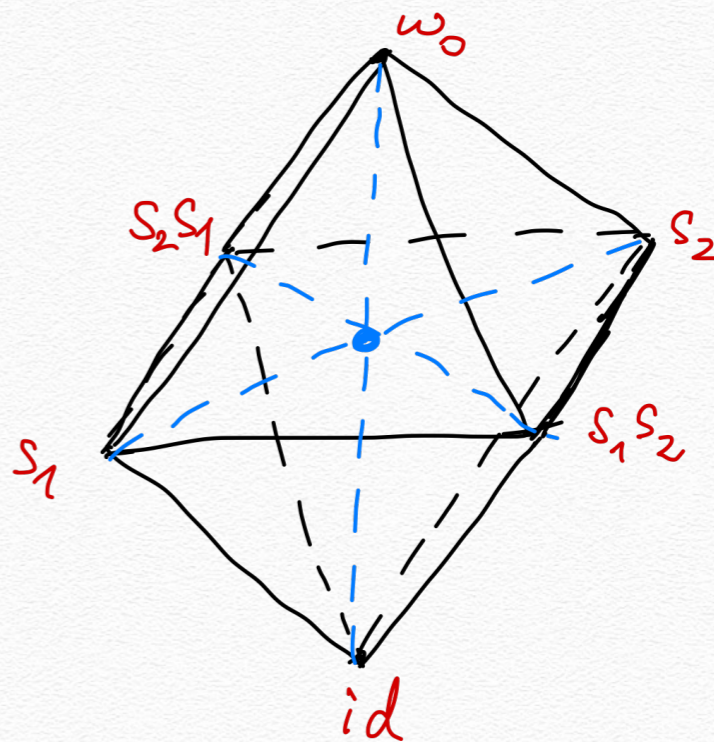
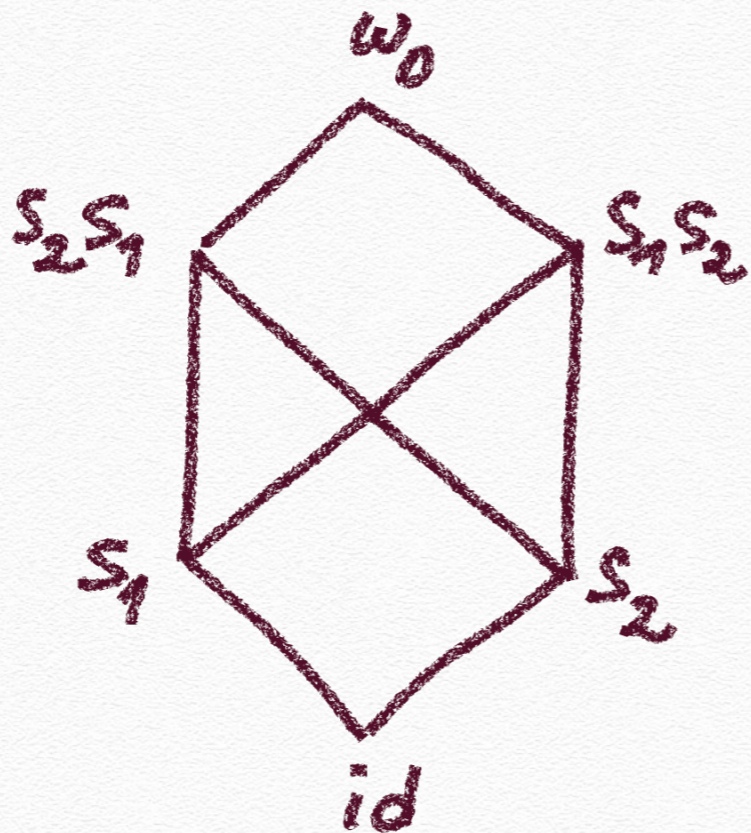
Semi-toric degeneration of $G/B \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$

into "semi-toric variety associated

to the order complex of the Bruhat

poset".

- $\{ Gr(k,n) \text{ case (Littelmann-F)}$
- $\{ \text{Schuberts in Kac-Moody. (Chirivì-Littelmann-F)}$



(c) type A.C

FFLV
basis



FFLV polytopes **FFLV(λ)**
(very easily-defined polytopes)

Toric degeneration of $G/B \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$ to the
toric variety associated to **FFLV(λ)**.

- Feigin-Fourier-Littelmann.
- (type A) Kiritchenko

(d) Theta basis:

Hope to say something in future.

Goal of this talk:

Explain recent results around

FFLV
basis

&

Degenerations

Q:

Why I choose this topic?

10 years of FFLV basis



arXiv: 1002.0674

3, Feb, 2010