

BRANCHING SCHUBERT CALCULUS AND THE BELKALE-KUMAR PRODUCT ON COHOMOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. In 2006 Belkale and Kumar defined a new product on the cohomology of flag varieties and used this new product to give an improved solution to the eigencone problem for complex reductive groups. In this paper, we give a generalization of the Belkale-Kumar product to the branching Schubert calculus setting. The study of branching Schubert calculus attempts to understand the induced map on cohomology of an equivariant embedding of flag varieties. The main application of our work is a compact formulation of the solution to the branching eigencone problem.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let G be a connected complex reductive group and let \tilde{G} be a connected reductive subgroup of G . Let $i : \tilde{G} \hookrightarrow G$ denote the embedding of groups. For any one parameter subgroup $\lambda : \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \tilde{G}$, we have the corresponding parabolic subgroup

$$\tilde{P}(\lambda) := \{g \in \tilde{G} \mid \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \lambda(t)g\lambda(t)^{-1} \text{ exists in } \tilde{G}\}.$$

Similarly, we define $P(\lambda) := P(i \circ \lambda) \subseteq G$. Let $W_P \subseteq W$ denote the Weyl groups of $P(\lambda)$ and G respectively. For any $w \in W^P \simeq W/W_P$, let $\Lambda_w \subseteq G/P(\lambda)$ denote the corresponding Schubert variety and let $[\Lambda_w] \in H^*(G/P(\lambda)) = H^*(G/P(\lambda), \mathbb{Z})$ denote the Schubert class of Λ_w . We also have Schubert varieties $\Lambda_{\tilde{w}} \subseteq \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ and Schubert classes $[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}] \in H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda))$ for any $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P \simeq \tilde{W}/\tilde{W}_P$. Consider the \tilde{G} -equivariant map of flag varieties

$$\phi_\lambda : \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda) \hookrightarrow G/P(\lambda).$$

The term “branching Schubert calculus” means to compute the comorphism

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_w]) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}]$$

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in terms of the basis of Schubert classes in $H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda))$. Observe that if $G/P(\lambda) = \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda) \times \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ and ϕ_λ is the diagonal embedding, then

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_{\tilde{u}} \times \Lambda_{\tilde{v}}]) = [\Lambda_{\tilde{u}}] \cdot [\Lambda_{\tilde{v}}].$$

In [3], Belkale and Kumar define the ring $(H^*(G/P(\lambda)), \odot_0)$. Additively, this ring is the same as $H^*(G/P(\lambda))$. In Section 3, we construct a map

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot : H^*(G/P(\lambda)) \rightarrow H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda))$$

from ϕ_λ^* . This map is a generalization of the Belkale-Kumar product in the sense that if we consider the diagonal embedding where $G/P(\lambda) = \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda) \times \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$, we have that

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot([\Lambda_{\tilde{u}} \times \Lambda_{\tilde{v}}]) = [\Lambda_{\tilde{u}}] \odot_0 [\Lambda_{\tilde{v}}].$$

In general, cohomology equipped with \odot_0 is not functorial. Our main result is on the functoriality of ϕ_λ^\odot with respect to the Belkale-Kumar product \odot_0 and its relationship with the natural map ϕ_λ^* on cohomology. For any $(w, \tilde{w}) \in W^P \times \tilde{W}^P$, define the structure constants $c_w^{\tilde{w}}, d_w^{\tilde{w}} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ by the comorphisms

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot([\Lambda_w]) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} c_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}]$$

and

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_w]) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}].$$

Theorem 1.1. *The map ϕ_λ^\odot is a graded ring homomorphism from $(H^*(G/P(\lambda)), \odot_0)$ on $(H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)), \odot_0)$.*

Moreover, if $c_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$, then $c_w^{\tilde{w}} = d_w^{\tilde{w}}$.

The proof of the above theorem requires a modification on the construction of the Belkale-Kumar product in [3]. In [10], the first author gives a minimal list of inequalities which characterize the eigencone of the pair $\tilde{G} \subseteq G$. In Section 5, we use the comorphism ϕ_λ^\odot to give a more elegant formulation of this statement.

2. PRELIMINARIES AND LEVI-MOVABILITY

Fix the maximal tori $\tilde{H} \subseteq H$ of \tilde{G} and G respectively such that $\text{Im}(\lambda) \subseteq \tilde{H}$. Furthermore, fix the Borel subgroups \tilde{B} and B of \tilde{G} and G respectively such that $\tilde{H} \subseteq \tilde{B} \subseteq \tilde{P}(\lambda)$, $H \subseteq B \subseteq P(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{B} = \tilde{G} \cap B$. Observe that such Borel subgroups always exist by choosing an appropriate generic rational one parameter subgroup λ' close to λ and setting $\tilde{B} = \tilde{P}(\lambda')$ (resp. $B = P(\lambda')$). Let $W_P \subseteq W$ denote the Weyl groups of $P(\lambda)$ and G respectively, and let W^P denote the set of minimal length representatives of W/W_P . For any $w \in W^P$, we define the shifted Schubert variety

$$\Lambda_w := \overline{w^{-1}BwP(\lambda)/P(\lambda)}.$$

The cohomology classes $\{[\Lambda_w]\}_{w \in W^P}$ form an additive basis for $H^*(G/P(\lambda))$. For any $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P \simeq \tilde{W}/\tilde{W}_P$, we will denote the corresponding Schubert variety in $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ by $\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}$.

2.1. A generalization of Levi-movability. Our discussion begins with a generalized notion of Levi-movable defined in [3]. Define the Levi subgroup $L(\lambda) \subseteq P(\lambda)$ to be the centralizer of $\text{Im}(\lambda)$ in G . For any $w \in W^P$, consider the comorphism

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_w]) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}],$$

expanded in the Schubert basis. Let w_0, w_P denote the longest elements in W and W_P respectively (we also have longest elements \tilde{w}_0 and \tilde{w}_P in \tilde{W} and \tilde{W}_P accordingly), and for any $w \in W^P$ (resp. $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P$), let $w^\vee := w_0 w w_P \in W^P$ (resp. $\tilde{w}^\vee \in \tilde{W}^P$). By Kleiman's transversality [9], if the coefficient $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$, then it can be realized as the cardinality of the intersection of translates

$$|\phi_\lambda^{-1}(g\Lambda_w) \cap \tilde{g}\Lambda_{\tilde{w}^\vee}| = d_w^{\tilde{w}}$$

in $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ for generic $(g, \tilde{g}) \in G \times \tilde{G}$. The following lemma is proved in [3]:

Lemma 2.1. *If $eP \in g\Lambda_w$, then there exists a $p \in P(\lambda)$ such that $g\Lambda_w = p\Lambda_w$.*

Let T and \tilde{T} denote the tangent spaces of $G/P(\lambda)$ and $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ at the identity, and for any $(p, \tilde{p}) \in P(\lambda) \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)$ and $(w, \tilde{w}) \in W^P \times \tilde{W}^P$ let pT_w and $\tilde{p}\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}}$ denote the tangent spaces of $p\Lambda_w$ and $\tilde{p}\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}}$ at the identity. Assume that

$$\text{codim}(\Lambda_w; G/P(\lambda)) = \text{codim}(\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}}; \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)).$$

Otherwise, $d_w^{\tilde{w}} = 0$. By Lemma 2.1, the coefficient $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$ if and only if the intersection

$$\phi_\lambda^{-1}(p\Lambda_w) \cap \tilde{p}\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}^\vee}$$

is transverse at the point $e\tilde{P}(\lambda) \in \tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ for generic $(p, \tilde{p}) \in P(\lambda) \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)$. This is equivalent to having an isomorphism on the map between tangent spaces

$$(2.1) \quad \tilde{T} \rightarrow \frac{T}{pT_w} \oplus \frac{\tilde{T}}{\tilde{p}\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}^\vee}}$$

given by $v \mapsto (\overline{(\phi_\lambda)_*(v)}, \tilde{v})$ for generic $(p, \tilde{p}) \in P(\lambda) \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)$. The following definition is a generalization of Levi-movable and is given in [13].

Definition 2.2. We say $(w, \tilde{w}) \in W^P$ is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ if for generic $(l, \tilde{l}) \in L(\lambda) \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)$ the following natural map on tangent spaces is an isomorphism:

$$\tilde{T} \rightarrow \frac{T}{lT_w} \oplus \frac{\tilde{T}}{\tilde{l}\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}}}$$

Observe that if $(w, \tilde{w}^\vee) \in W^P$ is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ , then $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$. The converse is not true in general.

2.2. The Belkale-Kumar numerical criterion. We now want to explain how the Belkale-Kumar numerical criterion can be generalized to our setting. We first establish some notation for root systems associated to Lie algebras. Denote the Lie algebras of groups $G, H, B, P(\lambda), L(\lambda)$ by the corresponding German letters $\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{l}_P$. Similarly we have Lie algebras $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}, \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}, \tilde{\mathfrak{b}}, \tilde{\mathfrak{p}}, \tilde{\mathfrak{l}}_P$ for subgroups of \tilde{G} .

Let $R \subseteq \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the set of roots and let $R^\pm \subseteq R$ denote the set of positive roots (negative roots) with respect to the Borel subgroup B . Let $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ denote the simple roots in R . Let R_P denote the set of roots corresponding to \mathfrak{l}_P and let R_P^\pm denote the set of positive roots (negative roots) with respect to the

Borel subgroup $B_P := B \cap L(\lambda)$ of $L(\lambda)$. Let $\Delta(P)$ be the set of simple roots that generate R_P^+ . Similarly, we have the roots $\tilde{R}, \tilde{R}^\pm, \tilde{R}_P, \tilde{R}_P^\pm, \tilde{\Delta}, \tilde{\Delta}(P) \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}^*$.

The following character is defined in [3] and will play an important role in constructing ϕ_λ° . For $w \in W^P$, define $\chi_w \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ by

$$\chi_w := \sum_{\beta \in (R^+ \setminus R_P^+) \cap w^{-1}R^+} \beta.$$

Similarly, for any $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P$ we can define $\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}} \in \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}^*$. Define

$$\dot{\lambda} := \frac{d}{dt} \lambda(1) \in \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}.$$

Observe that $\alpha(\dot{\lambda}) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for any $\alpha \in \tilde{R}$ since λ is a one parameter subgroup of \tilde{H} . Moreover, for any \tilde{R}^+ we have that $\alpha(\dot{\lambda}) \geq 0$ with equality only when $\alpha \in \tilde{R}_P^+$. This implies that $\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\dot{\lambda})$ is integral and nonnegative. Likewise, we have that $i^*(\chi_w)(\dot{\lambda})$ is also integral and nonnegative since $i \circ \lambda$ is a one parameter subgroup of H . Here we are abusing notation by letting $i : \tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{h}$ denote the induced map on Cartan subalgebras. These characters are connected to the tangent spaces given in (2.1) in the sense that \mathfrak{h} acts on the complex line $\det(T/T_w)$ by multiplication by χ_w .

Proposition 2.3. *Let $(w, \tilde{w}^\vee) \in W^P \times \tilde{W}^P$ such that $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$. Then*

$$(i^*(\chi_w) - \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}})(\dot{\lambda}) \leq 0.$$

Moreover, (w, \tilde{w}^\vee) is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ if and only if $(i^(\chi_w) - \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}})(\dot{\lambda}) = 0$.*

Proof. The proposition is proved in the second author’s thesis [14] and for the diagonal embedding by Belkale and Kumar in [3, Theorem 15, Theorem 29]. We give a sketch of the proof here.

For any $w \in W^P$, let $\mathcal{T}_w := P(\lambda) \times_{B_L} T_w$ denote the corresponding $P(\lambda)$ -equivariant vector bundle on $P(\lambda)/B_L$. Observe that T_w is a B_L -module since the action of B_L on Λ_w fixes the identity. If $T_w = T$, then we simply denote \mathcal{T}_w by \mathcal{T} . For any $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P$, we can define analogous $\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ -equivariant vector bundles $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\tilde{w}}$ on $\tilde{P}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$. The map on tangent spaces given in (2.1) induces a $\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ -equivariant map on vector bundles

$$\Theta : \tilde{\mathcal{T}}' \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{T}} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}_w \oplus \tilde{\mathcal{T}}/\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\tilde{w}^\vee}$$

on $P(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$, where $\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ acts diagonally on $\tilde{\mathcal{T}}' := P(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{\mathcal{T}}$.

If $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$, then the map (2.1) is an isomorphism for generic $(p, \tilde{p}) \in P(\lambda) \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)$. Hence the induced determinant map $\det(\Theta)$ on top exterior powers is nonzero. The map $\det(\Theta)$ can be viewed as a nonzero $\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ -invariant section of the line bundle

$$\mathcal{L} := (\det \tilde{\mathcal{T}}' \boxtimes \det \tilde{\mathcal{T}})^* \otimes (\det \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{T}_w \boxtimes \det \tilde{\mathcal{T}}/\tilde{\mathcal{T}}_{\tilde{w}^\vee})$$

on $P(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$. Hence the points in $P(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$ are generically semi-stable with respect to action of $\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ on \mathcal{L} . The Hilbert-Mumford criterion for semi-stability implies that

$$(i^*(\chi_w) + \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}^\vee} - \tilde{\chi}_1)(\dot{\lambda}) = (i^*(\chi_w) - \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}})(\dot{\lambda}) \leq 0.$$

If (w, \tilde{w}^\vee) is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ , then the restriction of $\det(\Theta)$ to $L(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$ is also nonzero. Since λ is central acting diagonally on

$L(\lambda) \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)$, we have that λ acts trivially on \mathcal{L} restricted to $L(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$. Hence

$$(2.2) \quad (i^*(\chi_w) - \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}})(\dot{\lambda}) = 0.$$

Conversely, if (2.2) is satisfied and $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$, then $\det(\Theta)$ restricted to $L(\lambda)/B_L \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)/\tilde{B}_L$ is nonzero. This implies that the map (2.1) is an isomorphism for generic $(l, \tilde{l}) \in L(\lambda) \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)$ and hence (w, \tilde{w}^\vee) is Levi-movable. \square

2.3. Revisiting the numerical criterion. For the ordinary comorphism ϕ_λ^* , there is an obvious numerical condition for a structure coefficient to be nonzero: namely, the dimension (or degree) condition. We explain how Levi-movability can be checked by a multidimension condition.

For any $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we set $T^j := \{\xi \in T : \lambda(t)\xi = t^j\xi\}$ and $T_w^j = T^j \cap T_w$. Note that $T^j = \{0\}$ for $j \geq 0$ and for almost all $j < 0$. Since the translated Schubert cells are stable by the action of λ , we have

$$T = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}} T^j \quad \text{and} \quad T_w = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}} T_w^j.$$

In the same way we define \tilde{T}^j and \tilde{T}_w^j . Now, for all $j \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}$, we set $d^j = \dim T^j$, $\delta_w^j = d^j - \dim T_w^j$, $\tilde{d}^j = \dim \tilde{T}^j$ and $\delta_{\tilde{w}}^j = \tilde{d}^j - \dim \tilde{T}_w^j$. We now form the following vector dimension and codimension:

$$\text{Dim}(\tilde{T}) := \left(\tilde{d}^j \right)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}}, \quad \text{CoDim}(\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}}) := \left(\delta_{\tilde{w}}^j \right)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{CoDim}(T_w) := \left(\delta_w^j \right)_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_{<0}}.$$

Proposition 2.4. *Let $(w, \tilde{w}) \in W^P \times \tilde{W}^P$ such that $d_w^{\tilde{w}^\vee} \neq 0$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) (w, \tilde{w}) is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ ;
- (2) $\text{Dim}(\tilde{T}) = \text{CoDim}(\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}}) + \text{CoDim}(T_w)$.

Proof. Let us first assume that (w, \tilde{w}) is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ . Let $(l, \tilde{l}) \in L(\lambda) \times \tilde{L}(\lambda)$ be such that the natural map

$$\tilde{T} \rightarrow \frac{T}{lT_w} \oplus \frac{\tilde{T}}{\tilde{l}\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}}}$$

is an isomorphism. Since this linear map is λ -equivariant, it induces an isomorphism between each λ -eigenspace. Then, the equality of the vector dimensions in the proposition follows from the fact that λ commutes with l and \tilde{l} .

Conversely, let us assume that $\text{Dim}(\tilde{T}) = \text{CoDim}(\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}}) + \text{CoDim}(T_w)$. One easily checks that $(i^*(\chi_w) + \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}} - \tilde{\chi}_1)(\dot{\lambda}) = \sum_j j(\tilde{d}^j - (\delta_w^j + \delta_{\tilde{w}}^j)) = 0$. Now, the result follows from Proposition 2.3. \square

Remark 2.5. Proposition 2.4 can be applied with any one parameter subgroup giving \tilde{P} and P . To obtain optimal decompositions of \tilde{T} and T one should choose a generic one parameter subgroup giving \tilde{P} and P .

2.4. The Azad-Barry-Seitz theorem. In this subsection, we explain how the Azad-Barry-Seitz theorem (see [1]) gives another interpretation of the T^i 's in the case of $G \subset G \times G$ (we omit the tilde above G for simplicity).

We are interested in the action of $L(\lambda)$ on $T = \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p}$. For any $\alpha \in R$, we denote by \mathfrak{g}_α the eigenspace in \mathfrak{g} of weight α for H . Since T has no multiplicity for the

action of H , it has no multiplicity for the action of $L(\lambda)$ and, hence, has a canonical decomposition $T = \bigoplus_j V_j$ as a sum of irreducible $L(\lambda)$ -modules. Since $H \subset L(\lambda)$, each V_i is a sum of \mathfrak{g}_α for some $\alpha \in R^+ \setminus R_P^+$: the decomposition $T = \bigoplus_j V_j$ corresponds to a partition $R^+ \setminus R_P^+ = \bigsqcup_j R_j$.

Let β and β' be two negative roots. We write

$$(2.3) \quad \beta = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta(P)} c_\alpha \alpha + \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \Delta(P)} d_\alpha \alpha$$

with $c_\alpha, d_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$. We also write β' in the same way with some c'_α and d'_α . We write $\beta \equiv \beta'$ if and only if $\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \Delta(P)} d_\alpha \alpha = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \Delta(P)} d'_\alpha \alpha$. The relation \equiv is obviously an equivalence relation. Let S denote the set of equivalence classes in $R^+ \setminus R_P^+$ for \equiv . We can now rephrase the main result of [1]:

Theorem 2.6 (Azad-Barry-Seitz). *For any $s \in S$, $V_s := \bigoplus_{\alpha \in s} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ is an irreducible $L(\lambda)$ -module. In particular, $\bigsqcup_j R_j$ is the partition in equivalence classes for \equiv .*

An interesting consequence is the following corollary.

Corollary 2.7. *For λ generic such that $P = P(\lambda)$, the subspaces T^i defined in Section 2.3 are irreducible $L(\lambda)$ -modules.*

Proof. Consider the center Z of $L(\lambda)$ and its neutral component Z° . By the theorem, it is sufficient to prove that $\beta \equiv \beta'$ if and only if $\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle = \langle \lambda, \beta' \rangle$. There exists an open subset of λ in $Y(Z^\circ) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ such that $P = P(\lambda)$. So, for λ generic, we have for all pairs $(\beta, \beta') \in R^2$,

$$\langle \lambda, \beta \rangle = \langle \lambda, \beta' \rangle \text{ if and only if } \beta|_{Z^\circ} = \beta'|_{Z^\circ}.$$

Under the action of Z° we have a decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{p} = \bigoplus_{\chi \in X(Z^\circ)} V_\chi$$

as a sum of eigenspaces. Since Z° is central in $L(\lambda)$, each V_χ is $L(\lambda)$ -stable. Note that $Z^\circ \subset Z \subset H$, and more precisely that

$$Z = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Delta(P)} \text{Ker} \alpha.$$

It follows that the family $(\alpha|_{Z^\circ})_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \Delta(P)}$ is free. For β as in equation (2.3), we have $\beta|_{Z^\circ} = \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \Delta(P)} d_\alpha \alpha|_{Z^\circ}$. We obtain that

$$\beta \equiv \beta' \iff \beta|_{Z^\circ} = \beta'|_{Z^\circ}.$$

□

3. THE MAIN RESULT

In this section we define the map ϕ_λ^\odot on cohomology and prove Theorem 1.1. This construction is analogous to the construction of the Belkale-Kumar product in [3, Section 6]. For any $(u, v, w) \in (W^P)^3$ define the usual structure coefficients $d_{u,v}^w$ by the usual cohomology product

$$[\Lambda_u] \cdot [\Lambda_v] = \sum_{w \in W^P} d_{u,v}^w [\Lambda_w].$$

Similarly, we have structure coefficients $d_{u,\tilde{v}}^{\tilde{w}}$ for $H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda))$. Let the symbol τ denote an indeterminant and consider the \mathbb{Z} -module $H^*(G/P(\lambda)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\tau]$. We define a product structure by

$$[\Lambda_u] \odot_{\bullet} [\Lambda_v] := \sum_{w \in W^P} (\tau^{\chi_w - \chi_u - \chi_v}(i(\dot{\lambda}))) d_{u,v}^w [\Lambda_w].$$

We extend this product $\mathbb{Z}[\tau]$ -linearly to all of $H^*(G/P(\lambda)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\tau]$. We also define \odot_{\bullet} on $H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\tau]$ using the characters $\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}$ and replacing $i(\dot{\lambda})$ by $\dot{\lambda}$. By [3, Proposition 17], this product structure is well defined, commutative and associative. We remark that the product \odot_{\bullet} is very similar to the product \odot defined in [3] by Belkale and Kumar. The main difference is that \odot_{\bullet} uses the single indeterminant τ whereas \odot uses several indeterminants, one for each simple root in $\Delta \setminus \Delta(P)$.

Lemma 3.1. *The product $[\Lambda_u] \odot_{\bullet} [\Lambda_v] |_{\tau=0} = [\Lambda_u] \odot_0 [\Lambda_v]$, where \odot_0 denotes the Belkale-Kumar product.*

Proof. By the definition of \odot_0 found in [3, Section 6], it suffices to show that $\alpha(i(\dot{\lambda})) > 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta \setminus \Delta(P)$ and $\alpha(i(\dot{\lambda})) = 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Delta(P)$. This is immediate from the definition of $P = P(\lambda)$. \square

Recall that for any $(w, \tilde{w}) \in W^P \times \tilde{W}^P$ the structure coefficients $d_w^{\tilde{w}}$ of the map ϕ_{λ}^* are defined by expanding in the Schubert basis

$$\phi_{\lambda}^*([\Lambda_w]) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}].$$

We define the $\mathbb{Z}[\tau]$ -linear map

$$\phi_{\lambda}^{\bullet} : H^*(G/P(\lambda)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\tau] \rightarrow H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\tau]$$

by

$$\phi_{\lambda}^{\bullet}([\Lambda_w]) := \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\dot{\lambda}) - \chi_w(i(\dot{\lambda}))}) d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}].$$

For the rest of this section, we will denote $\chi_w(i(\dot{\lambda}))$ simply by $\chi_w(\dot{\lambda})$ when working with characters of \mathfrak{h} . By Proposition 2.3, ϕ_{λ}^{\bullet} is well defined since the value of $\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\dot{\lambda}) - \chi_w(\dot{\lambda}) \geq 0$ and the integral for all $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$.

Proposition 3.2. *The map ϕ_{λ}^{\bullet} is a ring homomorphism with respect to the product \odot_{\bullet} .*

Proof. Consider the following calculations:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\lambda}^{\bullet}([\Lambda_u] \odot_{\bullet} [\Lambda_v]) &= \phi_{\lambda}^{\bullet} \left(\sum_{w \in W^P} (\tau^{\chi_w - \chi_u - \chi_v}(\dot{\lambda})) d_{u,v}^w [\Lambda_w] \right) \\ &= \sum_{w \in W^P} (\tau^{\chi_w - \chi_u - \chi_v}(\dot{\lambda})) d_{u,v}^w \phi_{\lambda}^{\bullet}([\Lambda_w]) \\ &= \sum_{w \in W^P} (\tau^{\chi_w - \chi_u - \chi_v}(\dot{\lambda})) d_{u,v}^w \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\dot{\lambda}) - \chi_w(\dot{\lambda})}) d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}] \\ &= \sum_{(w, \tilde{w}) \in W^P \times \tilde{W}^P} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\dot{\lambda}) - (\chi_u + \chi_v)(\dot{\lambda})}) d_{u,v}^w d_w^{\tilde{w}} [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}] \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_\lambda^\bullet([\Lambda_u]) \odot \bullet \phi_\lambda^\bullet([\Lambda_v]) &= \left(\sum_{\tilde{u} \in \tilde{W}^P} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{u}}(\lambda) - \chi_u(\lambda)}) d_{\tilde{u}}^{\tilde{u}}[\Lambda_{\tilde{u}}] \right) \\
 &\quad \odot \bullet \left(\sum_{\tilde{v} \in \tilde{W}^P} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{v}}(\lambda) - \chi_v(\lambda)}) d_{\tilde{v}}^{\tilde{v}}[\Lambda_{\tilde{v}}] \right) \\
 &= \sum_{(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}) \in (\tilde{W}^P)^2} \left((\tau^{(\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{v}} + \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{u}})(\lambda) - (\chi_v + \chi_u)(\lambda)}) d_{\tilde{u}}^{\tilde{u}} d_{\tilde{v}}^{\tilde{v}} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \cdot \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}} - \tilde{\chi}_u - \tilde{\chi}_v})(\lambda) d_{\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}}^{\tilde{w}}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}] \right) \\
 &= \sum_{(\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{w}) \in (\tilde{W}^P)^3} (\tau^{\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\lambda) - (\chi_u + \chi_v)(\lambda)}) d_{\tilde{u}}^{\tilde{u}} d_{\tilde{v}}^{\tilde{v}} d_{\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}}^{\tilde{w}}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}].
 \end{aligned}$$

The proposition follows from the fact that ϕ_λ^* is a ring homomorphism. □

Definition of ϕ_λ^\odot and proof of Theorem 1.1. We define the map

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot := \phi_\lambda^\bullet|_{\tau=0}.$$

Clearly this gives a map

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot : H^*(G/P(\lambda)) \rightarrow H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)),$$

since the indeterminant vanishes in $(H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\tau], \odot \bullet)$. Define the structure constants $c_w^{\tilde{w}}$ by expanding with respect to the Schubert basis

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot([\Lambda_w]) = \sum_{\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P} c_w^{\tilde{w}}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}}].$$

By the definition of ϕ_λ^\bullet , we have that $c_w^{\tilde{w}} = d_w^{\tilde{w}}$ when $\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\lambda) - \chi_w(\lambda) = 0$ and $c_w^{\tilde{w}} = 0$ otherwise. Moreover, by Lemma 3.1 and Proposition 3.2, ϕ_λ^\odot is a ring homomorphism with respect to the Belkale-Kumar product \odot_0 on cohomology. □

Observe that $c_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$ if and only if (w, \tilde{w}^\vee) is Levi-movable with respect to ϕ_λ . Also if ϕ_λ is the diagonal embedding, we have that

$$\phi_\lambda^\odot([\Lambda_{\tilde{u}} \times \Lambda_{\tilde{v}}]) = [\Lambda_{\tilde{u}}] \odot_0 [\Lambda_{\tilde{v}}].$$

The following lemma considers cominuscule flag varieties and is a generalization of [3, Lemma 19].

Lemma 3.3. *If $G/P(\lambda)$ is cominuscule, then ϕ_λ^* and ϕ_λ^\odot coincide.*

Proof. Let $w \in W^P$ and $\tilde{w} \in \tilde{W}^P$. With notation in Theorem 1.1, it is sufficient to prove that if $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$, then (w, \tilde{w}^\vee) is Levi-movable. Since $d_w^{\tilde{w}} \neq 0$, there exists $(p, \tilde{p}) \in P(\lambda) \times \tilde{P}(\lambda)$ such that the natural map

$$\tilde{T} \rightarrow \frac{T}{pT_w} \oplus \frac{\tilde{T}}{\tilde{p}\tilde{T}_{\tilde{w}^\vee}}$$

is an isomorphism. Multiplying (p, \tilde{p}) by $(\tilde{p}, \tilde{p}^{-1})$, we may assume that $\tilde{p} = e$. Let us write $p = lu$, with $l \in L(\lambda)$ and u in the unipotent radical $U(\lambda)$ of $P(\lambda)$. Since

$G/P(\lambda)$ is cominuscule, $U(\lambda)$ acts trivially on T and $pT_w = lT_w$. It follows that (w, \tilde{w}^\vee) is Levi-movable. \square

The next lemma relates the comorphism ϕ_λ^\odot to recent formulas for decomposing structure constants. The proof is an immediate consequence of [13, Theorems 1.6 and 1.8].

Lemma 3.4. *Multiplicative formulas for decomposing structure constants found in [12] and [13] apply to all structure constants associated to the comorphism ϕ_λ^\odot .*

4. EXAMPLES

Examples 4.1 and 4.2 require a basic observation on the map ϕ_λ^* restricted to H^2 . We remark that this same technique is used by Berenstein and Sjamaar in [4]. Let $\Omega(G) \subseteq \mathfrak{h}^*$ denote the weight lattice of G . By [5, 8], we have that $\Omega(G)$ is isomorphic to $H^2(G/B)$ by mapping $\mu \mapsto c_1(\mathcal{L}_\mu)$, where $c_1(\mathcal{L}_\mu)$ is the first Chern class of the line bundle \mathcal{L}_μ with weight μ . To any simple root $\alpha_k \in \Delta$ we let $s_k \in W$ denote the corresponding simple reflection and $\pi_k \in \Omega(G)$ denote the corresponding fundamental weight. Under the above isomorphism, we have that $\pi_k \mapsto [\Lambda_{s_k^\vee}]$. Consider the commutative diagram

$$(4.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \Omega(G) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & \Omega(\tilde{G}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H^2(G/B) & \xrightarrow{\phi_\lambda^2} & H^2(\tilde{G}/\tilde{B}) \end{array}$$

where i^* is the induced map from the inclusion $i : \tilde{\mathfrak{h}} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{h}$. It is easy to see that computing $\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_{s_k^\vee}])$ is equivalent to computing $i^*(\pi_k)$.

4.1. Principal $SL(\mathbb{C}^2)$ embeddings. Let $\tilde{G} = SL(\mathbb{C}^2)$ and $G = SL(V_n)$, where V_n is the irreducible representation of \tilde{G} associated to the integral weight $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ that is of dimension $n + 1$. We remark that the example of $SL(\mathbb{C}^2)$ embeddings has been studied in [4, Section 5.3]. Choose the one parameter subgroup

$$\lambda(t) := \text{diag}(t, t^{-1}) \subseteq \tilde{G}.$$

With respect to the morphism $i : \tilde{G} \rightarrow G$, we have that

$$i \circ \lambda(t) = \text{diag}(t^n, t^{n-2}, \dots, t^{2-n}, t^{-n}) \subseteq G.$$

Note that if n is even, i is not injective and one should replace $SL(\mathbb{C}^2)$ by $PSL(\mathbb{C}^2)$. Here, $\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ and $P(\lambda)$ are Borel subgroups, and hence $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ is the complex projective line and $G/P(\lambda)$ is the complete flag variety on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . To compute the map

$$\phi_\lambda^* : H^*(G/P(\lambda)) \rightarrow H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda))$$

we only need to determine ϕ_λ^* restricted to H^0 and H^2 , since $\phi_\lambda^* \equiv 0$ on H^p for $p \geq 3$. We have that

$$H^0(G/P(\lambda)) = \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda_{w_0}] \quad \text{and} \quad H^2(G/P(\lambda)) = \bigoplus_{k=1}^n \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda_{s_k^\vee}],$$

where s_1, \dots, s_n denote the simple generators of W . Clearly

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_{w_0}]) = [\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_0}],$$

and using (4.1), we have that

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_{s_k^\vee}]) = m_k[\Lambda_{\bar{1}}],$$

where

$$m_k := \sum_{i=1}^k n - 2i.$$

Note that for any k , the value $m_k = m_{n+1-k}$ and $m_1 = m_n = n$. We also remark that the sum $\sum_{k=1}^n m_k$ is equal to the Dynkin index of the representation V_n .

To compute ϕ_λ^\odot we determine for which $(w, \tilde{w}) \in \{(w_0, \tilde{w}_0), (w_{s_1^\vee}, 1), \dots, (w_{s_n^\vee}, 1)\}$ we have

$$i^*(\chi_w)(\dot{\lambda}) = \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}}(\dot{\lambda}).$$

Note that $\chi_{w_0} \equiv 0$ and $\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}_0} \equiv 0$ since $R^+ \cap w_0 R^+ = \tilde{R}^+ \cap \tilde{w}_0 \tilde{R}^+ = \emptyset$. Let $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \subseteq \mathfrak{h}$ and $\{\tilde{x}_1\} \subseteq \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$ denote the dual basis to the simple roots Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ respectively. For the pairs $(w_{s_k^\vee}, 1)$, we observe that $i(\dot{\lambda}) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \in \mathfrak{h}$ and

$\dot{\lambda} = 2\tilde{x}_1 \in \tilde{\mathfrak{h}}$. Thus,

$$i^*(\chi_{s_k^\vee})(\dot{\lambda}) = 2\alpha_k \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{\chi}_1(\dot{\lambda}) = 2\tilde{\alpha}_1(\tilde{x}_1) = 2$$

since $R^+ \cap s_k^\vee R^+ = \{\alpha_k\}$. Hence we have $\phi_\lambda^\odot = \phi_\lambda^*$. Note that $G/P(\lambda)$ is not a cominuscule flag variety in this case.

4.2. Tensor embedding. Fix an integer $n > 0$ and let $\tilde{G} = \text{SL}(\mathbb{C}^n) \times \text{SL}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and $G = \text{SL}(\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^n)$, with the embedding $i : \tilde{G} \hookrightarrow G$ given by the natural action of \tilde{G} on $\mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^n$. Fix integers $k, l < n$ and let $\bar{k} := n - k$ and $\bar{l} := n - l$. Define the one parameter subgroup

$$\lambda(t) := \text{diag}(\underbrace{t^{\bar{k}}, \dots, t^{\bar{k}}}_k, \underbrace{t^{-k}, \dots, t^{-k}}_{\bar{k}}) \times \text{diag}(\underbrace{t^{\bar{l}}, \dots, t^{\bar{l}}}_l, \underbrace{t^{-l}, \dots, t^{-l}}_{\bar{l}}) \subseteq \tilde{G}.$$

Then

$$i \circ \lambda(t) = \text{diag}(\underbrace{t^{\bar{k}+\bar{l}}, \dots, t^{\bar{k}+\bar{l}}}_{kl}, \underbrace{t^{\bar{k}-l}, \dots, t^{\bar{k}-l}}_{\bar{k}l+k\bar{l}}, \underbrace{t^{-(k+l)}, \dots, t^{-(k+l)}}_{\bar{k}\bar{l}}) \subseteq G.$$

Here we have that $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ is the product of Grassmannians $\text{Gr}(k, \mathbb{C}^n) \times \text{Gr}(l, \mathbb{C}^n)$ and $G/P(\lambda)$ is the two-step flag variety $\text{Fl}(kl, n^2 - \bar{k}\bar{l}; \mathbb{C}^n \otimes \mathbb{C}^n)$. In general the map ϕ_λ^* is quite difficult to explicitly compute. We will compute ϕ_λ^* restricted to H^2 . With respect to the Schubert basis, we have that

$$H^2(G/P(\lambda)) = \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda_{s_{kl}^\vee}] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda_{s_{n^2-\bar{k}\bar{l}}^\vee}] \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2,$$

where $s_{kl}, s_{n^2-\bar{k}\bar{l}}$ denote the simple reflections in W^P and

$$H^2(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)) = \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_1}] \oplus \mathbb{Z}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_2}] \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2,$$

where

$$\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_1} := \Lambda_{\bar{s}_k^\vee} \times \text{Gr}(l, \mathbb{C}^n) \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda_{\tilde{w}_2} := \text{Gr}(k, \mathbb{C}^n) \times \Lambda_{\bar{s}_l^\vee}.$$

Using (4.1), we find that

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_{s_{kl}^\vee}]) = l[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_1}] + k[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_2}]$$

and

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_{s_{n^2-\bar{k}l}}^\vee]) = \bar{l}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_1^\vee}] + \bar{k}[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_2^\vee}].$$

Let $\{x_1, \dots, x_{n^2-1}\}$ and $\{\tilde{x}_1, \dots, \tilde{x}_{n-1}, \tilde{x}'_1, \dots, \tilde{x}'_{n-1}\}$ denote the dual basis to Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ respectively. Writing $\dot{\lambda}$ in terms of this basis gives

$$\dot{\lambda} = n(\tilde{x}_k + \tilde{x}'_l) \quad \text{and} \quad i(\dot{\lambda}) = n(x_{kl} + x_{n^2-\bar{k}l}).$$

Computing the characters χ gives

$$\tilde{\chi}_{w_1} = \tilde{\alpha}_k, \quad \tilde{\chi}_{w_2} = \tilde{\alpha}'_l$$

and

$$\chi_{s_{kl}} = \alpha_{kl}, \quad \chi_{s_{n^2-\bar{k}l}} = \alpha_{n^2-\bar{k}l}.$$

Hence

$$\tilde{\chi}_{w_1}(\dot{\lambda}) = \tilde{\chi}_{w_2}(\dot{\lambda}) = i^*(\chi_{s_{kl}})i(\dot{\lambda}) = i^*(\chi_{s_{n^2-\bar{k}l}})(\dot{\lambda}) = n.$$

Thus $\phi_\lambda^\odot = \phi_\lambda^*$ restricted to H^2 .

4.3. Odd orthogonal embedding. Fix a positive integer m and let $n = 2m + 1$. Let $\tilde{G} = \text{SO}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ denote the special orthogonal group on \mathbb{C}^n with respect to the quadratic form

$$Q(\sum t_i e_i) := t_{m+1}^2 + \sum_{i=1}^m t_i t_{2m+2-i},$$

where $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ is the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^n . Let $G = \text{SL}(\mathbb{C}^n)$ and let $i : \tilde{G} \hookrightarrow G$ be the natural embedding of groups. Fix an integer $k \leq m$ and define the one parameter subgroup

$$\lambda(t) := \text{diag}(\underbrace{t, \dots, t}_k, \underbrace{0, \dots, 0}_{n-2k}, \underbrace{t^{-1}, \dots, t^{-1}}_k) \subseteq \tilde{G}.$$

It is easy to see that $i \circ \lambda(t) \subseteq G$ has the same presentation as $\lambda(t)$ above. Here we have that $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda)$ is the orthogonal Grassmannian $\text{OG}(k, \mathbb{C}^n)$ of isotropic k -planes in \mathbb{C}^n with respect to Q and $G/P(\lambda)$ is equal to the two step flag variety $\text{Fl}(k, n-k; \mathbb{C}^n)$. The embedding ϕ_λ is given by $\phi_\lambda(V) = (V, V^\perp)$, where V is an isotropic k -plane in \mathbb{C}^n and V^\perp denotes the orthogonal complement of V in \mathbb{C}^n . While ϕ_λ^* is very difficult to determine in general, we can compute $\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_w])$ for certain $w \in W^P$. Consider the diagram

$$(4.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{OG}(k, \mathbb{C}^n) & \xrightarrow{\phi_\lambda} & \text{Fl}(k, n-k, \mathbb{C}^n) \\ & \searrow \psi_1 & \downarrow \psi_2 \\ & & \text{Gr}(k, \mathbb{C}^n) \end{array}$$

where ψ_1 is the natural inclusion of $\text{OG}(k, \mathbb{C}^n)$ in $\text{Gr}(k, \mathbb{C}^n)$ and ψ_2 is the natural projection of $\text{Fl}(k, n-k, \mathbb{C}^n)$ onto $\text{Gr}(k, \mathbb{C}^n)$. In [7], Coskun gives a branching algorithm which determines the map ψ_1^* on cohomology with respect to the Schubert basis. By the commutivity of diagram (4.2), we can compute $\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_w])$ for any Schubert class that can be written as $[\Lambda_w] = \psi_2^*([\Lambda_{w'}])$ for some Schubert class $[\Lambda_{w'}] \in H^*(\text{Gr}(k, n))$.

For the following example, we adopt the notation found in [6, Chapter 3]. Let $n = 9$ and $k = 3$. In this case, we can identify the Weyl group W with the symmetric group S_9 , and \tilde{W} can be identified with the subgroup of S_9 given by

$$\tilde{W} = \{(a_1 \cdots a_9) \in S_9 \mid a_i + a_{10-i} = 10\}.$$

Let $w = (468579123) \in W^P$. Then $[\Lambda_w] = \psi_2^*([\Lambda_{w'}])$, where $w' = (468123579)$. Hence

$$\phi_\lambda^*([\Lambda_w]) = \phi_\lambda^* \circ \psi_2^*([\Lambda_{w'}]) = \psi_1^*([\Lambda_{w'}]).$$

By [7, Example 4.4] we have that

$$\psi_1^*([\Lambda_{w'}]) = 4[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_1}] + 2[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_2}] + 2[\Lambda_{\tilde{w}_3}],$$

where

$$\tilde{w}_1 = (348159267), \quad \tilde{w}_2 = (168357249), \quad \tilde{w}_3 = (267159348).$$

Let (x_1, \dots, x_8) and $(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2, \tilde{x}_3)$ denote the dual basis to Δ and $\tilde{\Delta}$ respectively. Writing $\dot{\lambda}$ in terms of this basis gives

$$\dot{\lambda} = \tilde{x}_3 \quad \text{and} \quad i(\dot{\lambda}) = x_3 + x_6.$$

By [15, Theorem 1(i)] and the definition of χ_w we have that

$$i^*(\chi_w)(\dot{\lambda}) = \chi_w(x_3) + \chi_w(x_6) = 6,$$

and by an odd orthogonal analogue of [2, Lemma 50] we have that

$$\tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}_1}(\dot{\lambda}) = \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}_2}(\dot{\lambda}) = \tilde{\chi}_{\tilde{w}_3}(\dot{\lambda}) = 9.$$

Hence $\phi_\lambda^\circ([\Lambda_w]) = 0$. Observe that in this case $\phi_\lambda^\circ \neq \phi_\lambda^*$.

5. APPLICATION TO EIGENCONES

In this section, we make the assumption that no ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ is an ideal of \mathfrak{g} .

Let $X(H)$ denote the group of characters of H and set $X(H)_\mathbb{Q} := X(H) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q}$. If $\nu \in X(H)$ is dominant, we will denote by V_ν the irreducible representation of highest weight ν . We will use similar notation for \tilde{G} .

We denote by $\mathcal{LR}(\tilde{G}, G)$ the cone of the pairs $(\tilde{\nu}, \nu) \in X(\tilde{H})_\mathbb{Q} \times X(H)_\mathbb{Q}$ such that $n\tilde{\nu}$ and $n\nu$ are dominant weights and $V_{n\tilde{\nu}} \otimes V_{n\nu}$ contains nonzero \tilde{G} -invariant vectors for some positive integer n . The set $\mathcal{LR}(\tilde{G}, G)$ is a closed convex rational polyhedral cone contained in the dominant chamber $X(\tilde{H})_\mathbb{Q}^+ \times X(H)_\mathbb{Q}^+$. Moreover, by [10, Proposition], our assumption implies that $\mathcal{LR}^\circ(\tilde{G}, G)$ has nonempty interior. The aim of this section is to describe $\mathcal{LR}^\circ(\tilde{G}, G)$ as a part of $X(\tilde{H})_\mathbb{Q}^+ \times X(H)_\mathbb{Q}^+$ by a minimal list of inequalities. We first introduce some notation.

Let $\text{Wt}_{\tilde{H}}(\mathfrak{g}/\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})$ be the set of the nontrivial weights for the \tilde{H} -action on \mathfrak{g} . Let $X(\tilde{H}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ denote the rational vector space generated the characters of \tilde{H} . We consider the set of hyperplanes \mathcal{H} of $X(\tilde{H}) \otimes \mathbb{Q}$ spanned by elements of $\text{Wt}_{\tilde{H}}(\mathfrak{g}/\tilde{\mathfrak{g}})$. For each such hyperplane $h \in \mathcal{H}$ there exist exactly two opposite indivisible one parameter subgroups $\pm\lambda_h$ which are orthogonal (for the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$) to h . These one parameter subgroups of \tilde{H} form a set stable by the action of \tilde{W} . Let $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}$ be the set of dominant one parameter subgroups obtained from the hyperplanes in \mathcal{H} .

Theorem 5.1. *We assume that no ideal of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ is an ideal of \mathfrak{g} .*

A point $(\tilde{\nu}, \nu) \in X(\tilde{H})_{\mathbb{Q}}^+ \times X(H)_{\mathbb{Q}}^+$ belongs to $\mathcal{LR}(\tilde{G}, G)$ if and only if for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and for all pairs of Schubert classes $([\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}}], [\Lambda_w])$ of $\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda_i)$ and $G/P(\lambda_i)$ associated to $(\tilde{w}, w) \in \tilde{W}^{\tilde{P}(\lambda_i)} \times W^{P(\lambda_i)}$ such that

$$(5.1) \quad \phi_{\lambda_i}^{\odot}([\Lambda_w]) \odot_0 [\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}}] = [\tilde{\Lambda}_e] \in H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda_i), \mathbb{Z}),$$

we have

$$(5.2) \quad \langle \tilde{w}\lambda_i, \tilde{\nu} \rangle + \langle w\lambda_i, \nu \rangle \geq 0.$$

Moreover, one can omit no inequalities in the above list.

Proof. Let ρ and $\tilde{\rho}$ denote the half sum of all positive roots of \mathfrak{g} and $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ respectively. By [10, Theorems A and B], we only have to prove that $\phi_{\lambda_i}^{\odot}([\Lambda_w]) \odot_0 [\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}}] = [\text{pt}]$ if and only if $\phi_{\lambda_i}^*([\Lambda_w]) \cdot [\tilde{\Lambda}_{\tilde{w}}] = [\text{pt}]$ and “ $\langle \tilde{w}\lambda_i, \tilde{\rho} \rangle + \langle w\lambda_i, \rho \rangle = \langle \lambda_i, \tilde{\rho} \rangle + \langle \lambda_i, 2\rho^{\lambda_i} - \rho \rangle$ ” (with notation of [10]). This follows immediately from Proposition 2.3. \square

Remark 5.2. In [11], the first author gives a bijective parametrization of the faces of $\mathcal{LR}(\tilde{G}, G)$ which intersect the interior of the dominant chamber. The morphism ϕ_{λ}^{\odot} can also be used to simplify the statements of [11]. For example, with notation of [11, Paragraph 7.2.3], the conditions

- (1) $\phi_{\lambda}^*(\overline{[BwP(\lambda)/P(\lambda)]}) \cdot \overline{[\tilde{B}\tilde{P}(\lambda)/\tilde{P}(\lambda)]} = [\text{pt}] \in H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda), \mathbb{Z})$ and
- (2) $(\theta_w^{P(\lambda)})_{|\tilde{S}} = (\theta^{\tilde{P}(\lambda)} - 2(\tilde{\rho} - \tilde{\rho}^{\tilde{S}}))_{|\tilde{S}}$

are equivalent to

$$\phi_{\lambda}^{\odot}(\overline{[BwP(\lambda)/P(\lambda)]}) \odot_0 \overline{[\tilde{B}\tilde{P}(\lambda)/\tilde{P}(\lambda)]} = [\text{pt}] \in H^*(\tilde{G}/\tilde{P}(\lambda), \mathbb{Z}).$$

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