

Affine Hecke algebras and the Schubert calculus

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Dedicated to Alain Lascoux

0. Introduction

Using a combinatorial approach which avoids geometry, this paper studies the ring structure of $K_T(G/B)$, the T -equivariant K -theory of the (generalized) flag variety G/B . Here, the data $G \supseteq B \supseteq T$ is a complex reductive algebraic group (or symmetrizable Kac-Moody group) G , a Borel subgroup B , and a maximal torus T , and $K_T(G/B)$ is the Grothendieck group of T -equivariant coherent sheaves on G/B . Because of the T -equivariance the ring $K_T(G/B)$ is an R -algebra, where R is the representation ring of T . As explained by Grothendieck [Gd] (in the non Kac-Moody case) and Kostant and Kumar [KK] (in the general Kac-Moody case), the ring $K_T(G/B)$ has a natural R -basis $\{[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \mid w \in W\}$, where W is the Weyl group and \mathcal{O}_{X_w} is the structure sheaf of the Schubert variety $X_w \subseteq G/B$. One of the main problems in the field is to understand the structure constants of the ring $K_T(G/B)$ with this basis, that is, the coefficients c_{wv}^z in the equations

$$[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}][\mathcal{O}_{X_v}] = \sum_{z \in W} c_{wv}^z [\mathcal{O}_{X_z}]. \quad (0.1)$$

Our approach is to work completely combinatorially and define $K_T(G/B)$ as a quotient of the affine nil-Hecke algebra. The fact that the combinatorial approach coincides with the geometric one is a consequence of the results of Kostant and Kumar [KK] and Demazure [D]. In the combinatorial literature the elements $[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}]$ are often called (double) Grothendieck polynomials.

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Let P be the weight lattice of G and, for $\lambda \in P$, let $[X^\lambda]$ be the homogeneous line bundle on G/B corresponding to the character of T indexed by λ . The theorem of Pittie [P] says that the ring $K_T(G/B)$ is generated by the $[X^\lambda]$, $\lambda \in P$. Steinberg [St] strengthened this result by displaying specific $[X^{-\lambda_w}]$, $w \in W$, which form an R -basis of $K_T(G/B)$. These results are often collectively known as the ‘‘Pittie-Steinberg theorem’’.

The theorems which we prove in Section 2 are simply different points of view on the Pittie-Steinberg theorem. Though we are not aware of any reference which states these theorems in the generality which we consider, these theorems should be considered well known.

Let s_1, \dots, s_n be the simple reflections in W (determined by the data $(G \supseteq B \supseteq T)$), let w_0 be the longest element of W and let P^+ be the set of dominant weights in P . The Schubert varieties $X_{w_0 s_i}$ are the codimension one Schubert varieties in G/B . In section 3 we prove ‘‘Pieri-Chevalley’’ formulas for the products

$$[X^\lambda][\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], \quad [X^{-\lambda}][\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], \quad [X^{w_0 \lambda}][\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0 s_i}}][\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], \quad (0.2)$$

for $\lambda \in P^+$, $w \in W$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$. All of these Pieri-Chevalley formulas are given in terms of the combinatorics of the Littelmann path model [Li1-3]. The formula which we give for the first product in (0.2) is due to Pittie and Ram [PR1]. In this paper we provide more details of proof than appeared in [PR1]. The other formulas for the products in (0.2) follow by applying the duality theorem of Brion [Br, Theorem 4] to the first formula. However, here we give an independent, combinatorial, proof and deduce Brion’s result as a consequence. The last formula is a consequence of the nice formula

$$[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0 s_i}}] = 1 - e^{w_0 \omega_i} [X^{-\omega_i}], \quad (0.3)$$

which is an easy consequence of the first two Pieri-Chevalley rules.

It is not difficult to ‘‘specialize’’ product formulas for $K_T(G/B)$ to corresponding product formulas for $K(G/B)$, $H_T^*(G/B)$, and $H^*(G/B)$ (by using the Chern character and comparing lowest degree terms, and ignoring the T -action). Thus the products which are computed in this paper also give results for ordinary Grothendieck polynomials, double Schubert polynomials, and ordinary Schubert polynomials. In section 4 we explain how to do these conversions. For most of these cases the specialized versions of our Pieri-Chevalley rules are already very well known (see, for example, [Ch]).

In Section 5 we give explicitly

- (a) two different kinds of formulas for $[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}]$ in terms of X^λ , and
- (b) complete computations of the products in (0.1)

for the rank two root systems. This data allows us to make a ‘‘positivity conjecture’’ for the coefficients c_{wv}^z in (0.1). This conjecture generalizes the theorems of Brion [Br, formula before Theorem 1] and Graham [Gr, Corollary 4.1], which treat the cases $K(G/B)$ and $H_T^*(G/B)$, respectively.

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1. Preliminaries

Fix the following data and notation:

\mathfrak{h}^*	is a real vector space of dimension n ,
R	is a reduced irreducible root system in \mathfrak{h}^* ,
R^+	is a set of positive roots in R ,
W	is the Weyl group of R ,
s_1, \dots, s_n	are the simple reflections in W ,
m_{ij}	is the order of $s_i s_j$ in W , $i \neq j$,
$R(w) = \{\alpha \in R^+ \mid w\alpha \notin R^+\}$	is the inversion set of $w \in W$,
$\ell(w) = \text{Card}(R(w))$	is the length of $w \in W$,
\leq	is the Bruhat-Chevalley order on W ,
$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$	are the simple roots in R^+ ,
$\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$	are the fundamental weights,
$P = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}\omega_i$	is the weight lattice,
$P^+ = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\omega_i$	is the set of dominant integral weights.

For a brief, easy, introduction to root systems with lots of pictures for visualization see [NR]. By [Bou VI §1 no. 6 Cor. 2 to Prop. 17], if $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$ be a reduced word for w , then

$$R(w) = \{\alpha_{i_p}, s_{i_p} \alpha_{i_{p-1}}, \dots, s_{i_p} \cdots s_{i_2} \alpha_{i_1}\}, \quad (1.1)$$

The *affine nil-Hecke algebra* is the algebra \tilde{H} given by generators T_1, \dots, T_n and X^λ , $\lambda \in P$, with relations

$$T_i^2 = T_i, \quad \underbrace{T_i T_j T_i \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}} = \underbrace{T_j T_i T_j \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}}, \quad X^\lambda X^\mu = X^{\lambda+\mu}, \quad (1.2)$$

and

$$X^\lambda T_i = T_i X^{s_i \lambda} + \frac{X^\lambda - X^{s_i \lambda}}{1 - X^{-\alpha_i}}. \quad (1.3)$$

Let $T_w = T_{i_1} \cdots T_{i_p}$ for a reduced word $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$. Then

$$\{X^\lambda T_w \mid w \in W, \lambda \in P\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{T_w X^\lambda \mid w \in W, \lambda \in P\} \quad (1.4)$$

are bases of \tilde{H} .

Both the *nil-Hecke algebra*,

$$H = \mathbb{Z}\text{-span}\{T_w \mid w \in W\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Z}[X] = \mathbb{Z}\text{-span}\{X^\lambda \mid \lambda \in P\} \quad (1.5)$$

are subalgebras of \tilde{H} . The action of W on $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ is given by defining

$$wX^\lambda = X^{w\lambda}, \quad \text{for } w \in W, \lambda \in P, \quad (1.6)$$

and extending linearly. The proof of the following theorem is given in [R, Theorem 1.13 and Theorem 1.17]. The first statement of the theorem is due to Bernstein, Zelevinsky, and Lusztig [Lu, 8.1] and the second statement is due to Steinberg [St] and is known as the Pittie-Steinberg theorem.

Theorem 1.7. *Define*

$$\lambda_w = w^{-1} \sum_{s_i w < w} \omega_i, \quad \text{for } w \in W. \quad (1.8)$$

The center of \tilde{H} is $Z(\tilde{H}) = \mathbb{Z}[X]^W$ and each element $f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ has a unique expansion

$$f = \sum_{w \in W} f_w X^{-\lambda_w}, \quad \text{with } f_w \in \mathbb{Z}[X]^W. \quad (1.9)$$

Let $\varepsilon_i = 1 - T_i$ and let $\varepsilon_w = \varepsilon_{i_1} \cdots \varepsilon_{i_p}$ for a reduced word $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$. Then ε_w is well defined and independent of the reduced word for w since

$$\varepsilon_i^2 = \varepsilon_i, \quad \text{and} \quad \underbrace{\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_i \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}} = \underbrace{\varepsilon_j \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}}. \quad (1.10)$$

The second equality is a consequence of the formulas

$$\varepsilon_w = \sum_{v \leq w} (-1)^{\ell(v)} T_v \quad \text{and} \quad T_w = \sum_{v \leq w} (-1)^{\ell(v)} \varepsilon_v \quad (1.11)$$

which are straightforward to verify by induction on the length of w .

2. The ring $K_T(G/B)$

Let H and $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ be as in (1.5). The *trivial representation* of H is defined by the homomorphism $\mathbf{1}: H \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ given by $\mathbf{1}(T_i) = 1$. The first of the maps

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}[X] & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \tilde{H} T_{w_0} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \tilde{H} \otimes_H \mathbf{1} \\ f & \mapsto & f T_{w_0} & \mapsto & f \otimes \mathbf{1} \end{array}$$

is an \tilde{H} -module isomorphism if the action of \tilde{H} on $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ is given by

$$T_i \cdot f = \frac{X^{\alpha_i} f - s_i f}{X^{\alpha_i} - 1}, \quad \text{for } f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]. \quad (2.1)$$

The group algebra of P is

$$R = \mathbb{Z}\text{-span}\{e^\lambda \mid \lambda \in P\} \quad \text{with} \quad e^\lambda e^\mu = e^{\lambda+\mu}, \quad (2.2)$$

for $\lambda, \mu \in P$. Extend coefficients to R so that $\tilde{H}_R = R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \tilde{H}$ and $R[X] = R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[X]$ are R -algebras. Define $K_T(G/B)$ to be the \tilde{H}_R -module

$$K_T(G/B) = R\text{-span}\{[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \mid w \in W\}, \quad (2.3)$$

so that the $[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}]$, $w \in W$, are an R -basis of $K_T(G/B)$, with \tilde{H}_R -action given by

$$X^\lambda [\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] = e^\lambda [\mathcal{O}_{X_1}], \quad \text{and} \quad T_i [\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] = \begin{cases} [\mathcal{O}_{X_{ws_i}}], & \text{if } ws_i > w, \\ [\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], & \text{if } ws_i < w. \end{cases} \quad (2.4)$$

If R is an $R[X]$ -module via the R -algebra homomorphism given by

$$e: \begin{array}{ccc} R[X] & \longrightarrow & R \\ X^\lambda & \longmapsto & e^\lambda \end{array} \quad (2.5)$$

then, as \tilde{H}_R -modules, $K_T(G/B) \cong \tilde{H}_R \otimes_{R[X]} R_e$, where R_e is the R -rank 1 $R[X]$ -module determined by the homomorphism e .

Let Q be the field of fractions of R and let \bar{Q} be the algebraic closure of Q . For $w \in W$ let

$$b_w \text{ in } \bar{Q} \otimes_R K_T(G/B) \text{ be determined by } X^\lambda b_w = e^{w\lambda} b_w, \text{ for } \lambda \in P. \quad (2.6)$$

If the b_w exist, then they are a \bar{Q} -basis of $\bar{Q} \otimes_R K_T(G/B)$ since they are eigenvectors with distinct eigenvalues. If τ_i , $1 \leq i \leq n$, are the operators on $\bar{Q} \otimes_R K_T(G/B)$ given by

$$\tau_i = T_i - \frac{1}{1 - X^{-\alpha_i}}, \quad \text{then } b_1 = [\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] \text{ and } \tau_i b_w = b_{ws_i}, \text{ for } ws_i > w, \quad (2.7)$$

because, a direct computation with relation (1.3) gives that $X^\lambda \tau_i b_w = \tau_i X^{s_i \lambda} b_w = \tau_i e^{ws_i \lambda} b_w = e^{ws_i \lambda} b_{ws_i}$. Thus the b_w , $w \in W$, exist and the form of the τ -operators shows that, in fact, they form a Q -basis of $Q \otimes_R K_T(G/B)$ (it was not really necessary to extend coefficients all the way to \bar{Q}). Equations (2.6) and (2.7) force

$$\underbrace{\tau_i \tau_j \tau_i \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}} = \underbrace{\tau_j \tau_i \tau_j \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}}, \quad \text{and the equality } \tau_i^2 = \frac{1}{(X^{\alpha_i} - 1)(X^{-\alpha_i} - 1)}$$

is checked by direct computation using (1.3). Let $\tau_w = \tau_{i_1} \cdots \tau_{i_p}$ for a reduced word $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$. Then, for $w \in W$,

$$b_w = \tau_{w^{-1}} b_1, \quad [\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] = T_{w^{-1}}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] \quad \text{and we define } [\mathcal{I}_{X_w}] = \varepsilon_{w^{-1}}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}], \quad (2.8)$$

where ε_w is as in (1.11). In terms of geometry, $[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}]$ is the class of the structure sheaf of the Schubert variety X_w in G/B and, up to a sign, $[\mathcal{I}_{X_w}]$ is class of the sheaf \mathcal{I}_{X_w} determined by the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I}_{X_w} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{X_w} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{\partial X_w} \rightarrow 0$, where $\partial X_w = \bigsqcup_{v < w} BvB$ (see [Ma, Theorem 2.1(ii)] and [LS, equation (4)]. We are not aware of a good geometric characterization of the basis $\{[X^{-\lambda_w}] \mid w \in W\}$ of $K_T(G/B)$ which appears in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.9. *Let λ_w , $w \in W$, be as defined in Theorem 2.9 and let $[X^\lambda] = X^\lambda[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = X^\lambda T_{w_0}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}]$ for $\lambda \in P$. Then the $[X^{-\lambda_w}]$, $w \in W$, form an R -basis of $K_T(G/B)$.*

Proof. Up to constant multiples, $[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = T_{w_0}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}]$ is determined by the property

$$T_i[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = [\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}], \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i \leq n. \quad (2.10)$$

If constants $c_w \in Q$ are given by

$$[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = \sum_{w \in W} c_w b_w,$$

then comparing coefficients of b_{ws_i} , for $ws_i > w$, on each side of (2.10) yields a recurrence relation for the c_w ,

$$c_w = c_{ws_i} \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-w\alpha_i}} \right) \text{ for } ws_i > w, \quad \text{which implies } c_{w_0 v^{-1}} = \prod_{\alpha \in R(v)} \frac{1}{1 - e^{w_0 \alpha}}, \quad (2.11)$$

via (1.1) and the fact that $c_{w_0} = 1$. Thus,

$$[X^{-\lambda_v}] = X^{-\lambda_v}[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = \sum_{w \in W} c_w e^{-w\lambda_v} b_w,$$

and if C , M and A are the $|W| \times |W|$ matrices given by

$$C = \text{diag}(c_w), \quad M = (e^{-w\lambda_v}), \quad \text{and} \quad A = (a_{zw}), \quad \text{where} \quad b_w = \sum_{z \in W} a_{zw}[\mathcal{O}_{X_z}],$$

then the transition matrix between the $X^{-\lambda_v}$ and the $[\mathcal{O}_{X_z}]$ is the product ACM . By (2.8) and the definition of the τ_i , the matrix A has determinant 1. Using the method of Steinberg [St] and subtracting row $e^{-s_\alpha w\lambda_v}$ from row $e^{-w\lambda_v}$ in the matrix M allows one to conclude that $\det(M)$ is divisible by

$$\prod_{\alpha \in R^+} (1 - e^{-\alpha})^{|W|/2} \quad \text{and identifying} \quad \prod_{w \in W} e^{-w\lambda_w} = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{s_i w < w} e^{-\omega_i} = (e^{-\rho})^{|W|/2}$$

as the lowest degree term determines $\det(M)$ exactly. Thus,

$$\det(ACM) = 1 \cdot \left(\prod_{w \in W} \prod_{\alpha \in R(w)} \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\alpha}} \right) \left(e^\rho \prod_{\alpha \in R^+} (1 - e^{-\alpha}) \right)^{|W|/2} = (e^\rho)^{|W|/2}.$$

Since this is a unit in R , the transition matrix between the $[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}]$ and the $X^{-\lambda_v}$ is invertible. ■

Theorem 2.12. *The composite map*

$$\Phi: \begin{array}{ccccc} R[X] & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_R T_{w_0} & \hookrightarrow & \tilde{H}_R & \longrightarrow & K_T(G/B) \\ f & \longmapsto & f T_{w_0} & & h & \longmapsto & h[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] \end{array}$$

is surjective with kernel

$$\ker \Phi = \langle f - e(f) \mid f \in R[X]^W \rangle,$$

the ideal of the ring $R[X]$ generated by the elements $f - e(f)$ for $f \in R[X]^W$. Hence

$$K_T(G/B) \cong \frac{R[X]}{\langle f - e(f) \mid f \in R[X]^W \rangle}$$

has the structure of a ring.

Proof. Since $\Phi(X^\lambda) = X^\lambda T_{w_0}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] = X^\lambda[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}]$, it follows from Theorem 2.9 that Φ surjective. Thus $K_T(G/B) \cong R[X]/\ker \Phi$. Let $I = \langle f - e(f) \mid f \in R[X]^W \rangle$. If $f \in R[X]^W$ then, for all $\lambda \in P$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(X^\lambda(f - e(f))) &= X^\lambda(f - e(f))T_{w_0}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] = X^\lambda T_{w_0}(f - e(f))[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] \\ &= X^\lambda T_{w_0}(e(f) - e(f))[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}] = 0, \end{aligned}$$

since $f - e(f) \in Z(\tilde{H}_R)$. Thus $I \subseteq \ker \Phi$. The ring $K_T(G/B) = R[X]/\ker \Phi$ is a free R -module of rank $|W|$ and, by Theorem 1.7, so is $R[X]/I$. Thus $\ker \Phi = I$. ■

3. Pieri-Chevalley formulas

Recall that both

$$\{X^\lambda T_{w^{-1}} \mid \lambda \in P, w \in W\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{T_{z^{-1}} X^\mu \mid \mu \in P, z \in W\} \quad \text{are bases of } \tilde{H}.$$

If $c_{w,\lambda}^{\mu,z} \in \mathbb{Z}$ are the entries of the transition matrix between these two bases,

$$X^\lambda T_{w^{-1}} = \sum_{z \in W, \mu \in P} c_{w,\lambda}^{\mu,z} T_{z^{-1}} X^\mu, \quad (3.1)$$

then applying each side of (3.1) to $[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}]$ gives that

$$[X^\lambda][\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] = \sum_{z \in W, \mu \in P} c_{w,\lambda}^{\mu,z} e^\mu [\mathcal{O}_{X_z}], \quad \text{in } K_T(G/B).$$

This is the most general form of ‘‘Pieri-Chevalley rule’’. The problem is to determine the coefficients $c_{w,\lambda}^{\mu,z}$.

The path model

A *path* in \mathfrak{h}^* is a piecewise linear map $p: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathfrak{h}^*$ such that $p(0) = 0$. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ there are *root operators* e_i and f_i (see [L3] Definitions 2.1 and 2.2) which act on the paths. If $\lambda \in P^+$ the *path model* for λ is

$$\mathcal{T}^\lambda = \{f_{i_1} f_{i_2} \cdots f_{i_r} p_\lambda\},$$

the set of all paths obtained by applying the root operators to p_λ , where p_λ is the straight path from 0 to λ , that is, $p_\lambda(t) = t\lambda$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Each path p in \mathcal{T}^λ is a concatenation of segments

$$p = p_{w_1\lambda}^{a_1} \otimes p_{w_2\lambda}^{a_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes p_{w_r\lambda}^{a_r} \quad \text{with} \quad w_1 \geq w_2 \geq \cdots \geq w_r \quad \text{and} \quad a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_r = 1, \quad (3.2)$$

where, for $v \in W$ and $a \in (0, 1]$, $p_{v\lambda}^a$ is a piece of length a from the straight line path $p_{v\lambda} = vp_\lambda$. If $W_\lambda = \text{Stab}(\lambda)$ then the w_j should be viewed as cosets in W/W_λ and \geq denotes the order on W/W_λ inherited from the Bruhat-Chevalley order on W . The total length of p is the same as the total length of p_λ which is assumed (or normalized) to be 1. For $p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda$ let

$$p(1) = \sum_{i=1}^r a_i w_i \lambda \quad \text{be the endpoint of } p,$$

$$\iota(p) = w_1, \quad \text{the initial direction of } p, \quad \text{and}$$

$$\phi(p) = w_r, \quad \text{the final direction of } p.$$

If $h \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda$ is such that $e_i(h) = 0$ then h is the *head* of its *i-string*

$$S_i^\lambda(h) = \{h, f_i h, \dots, f_i^m h\},$$

where m is the smallest positive integer such that $f_i^m h \neq 0$ and $f_i^{m+1} h = 0$. The full path model \mathcal{T}^λ is the union of its *i-strings*. The endpoints and the initial and final directions of the paths in the *i-string* $S_i^\lambda(h)$ have the following properties:

$$(f_i^k h)(1) = h(1) - k\alpha_i, \quad \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq m,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{either} \quad & \iota(h) = \iota(f_i h) = \cdots = \iota(f_i^m h) < s_i \iota(h) \\ \text{or} \quad & \iota(h) < \iota(f_i h) = \cdots = \iota(f_i^m h) = s_i \iota(h), \quad \text{and} \end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{either} \quad & s_i \phi(f_i^m h) < \phi(h) = \cdots = \phi(f_i^{m-1} h) = \phi(f_i^m h) \\ \text{or} \quad & s_i \phi(f_i^m h) = \phi(h) = \cdots = \phi(f_i^{m-1} h) < \phi(f_i^m h). \end{aligned}$$

The first property is [L2] Lemma 2.1a, the second is [L1] Lemma 5.3, and the last is a result of applying [L2] Lemma 2.1e to [L1] Lemma 5.3. All of these facts are really coming from the explicit form of the action of the root operators on the paths in \mathcal{T}^λ which is given in [L1] Proposition 4.2.

Let $\lambda \in P^+$, $w \in W$ and $z \in W/W_\lambda$, and let $p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda$ be such that $\iota(p) \leq wW_\lambda$ and $\phi(p) \geq z$. Write p in the form (3.2) and let $\tilde{w}_1, \dots, \tilde{w}_r, \tilde{z}$ be the maximal (in Bruhat order) coset representatives of the cosets w_1, \dots, w_r, z such that

$$w \geq \tilde{w}_1 \geq \tilde{w}_2 \geq \dots \geq \tilde{w}_r \geq \tilde{z}. \quad (3.4)$$

Theorem 3.5. *Recall the notation ε_v from (1.11). Let $\lambda \in P^+$ and let $W_\lambda = \text{Stab}(\lambda)$. Let $w \in W$. Then, in the affine nil-Hecke algebra \tilde{H} ,*

$$X^\lambda T_{w^{-1}} = \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda \\ \iota(p) \leq wW_\lambda}} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)} \quad \text{and} \quad X^\lambda \varepsilon_{w^{-1}} = \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda \\ \iota(p) = w}} \sum_{\substack{z \in W/W_\lambda \\ z \leq \phi(p)}} (-1)^{\ell(w) + \ell(z)} \varepsilon_{\tilde{z}^{-1}} X^{p(1)},$$

where, if $W_\lambda \neq \{1\}$ then $T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} = T_{\tilde{w}_r^{-1}}$ and $\varepsilon_{z^{-1}} = \varepsilon_{\tilde{z}^{-1}}$ with \tilde{w}_r and \tilde{z} as in (3.4).

Proof. (a) The proof is by induction on $\ell(w)$. Let $w = s_i v$ where $s_i v > v$. Define

$$\mathcal{T}_{\leq w}^\lambda = \{p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda \mid \iota(p) \leq wW_\lambda\}.$$

Assume $w = s_i v > v$. Then the facts in (3.3) imply that

- (1) $\mathcal{T}_{\leq w}^\lambda$ is a union of the strings $S_i(h)$ such that $h \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda$, and
- (2) If $h \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda$ then either $S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda$ or $S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda = \{h\}$.

Using the facts in (3.3), a direct computation with the relation (1.3) establishes that, if $h \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{p \in S_i(h)} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)} &= T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} T_i, \quad \text{and} \\ \sum_{p \in S_i(h)} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)} &= \begin{cases} T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} T_i, & \text{if } S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda, \\ T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} T_i, & \text{if } S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda = \{h\}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} X^\lambda T_{w^{-1}} &= X^\lambda T_{v^{-1}} T_i = \left(\sum_{p \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)} \right) T_i \quad (\text{by induction}) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{h \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda \\ e_i(h) = 0}} \left(\sum_{S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda} \sum_{p \in S_i(h)} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)} + \sum_{S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda = \{h\}} T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} \right) T_i \\ &= \sum_{\substack{h \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq w}^\lambda \\ e_i(h) = 0}} \left(\sum_{S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda} T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} T_i + \sum_{S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda = \{h\}} T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} \right) T_i \\ &= \sum_{\substack{h \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq w}^\lambda \\ e_i(h) = 0}} \left(\sum_{S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda} T_{\phi(h)^{-1}} X^{h(1)} T_i + \sum_{S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{\leq v}^\lambda = \{h\}} \sum_{p \in S_i(h)} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{p \in \mathcal{T}_{\leq w}^\lambda} T_{\phi(p)^{-1}} X^{p(1)}. \end{aligned}$$

(b) The proof is similar to case (a). For $w \in W$ let

$$\mathcal{T}_{=w}^\lambda = \{p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda \mid \iota(p) = wW_\lambda\}.$$

Assume $w = s_i v > v$. Then the facts in (3.3) imply that

- (1) $\mathcal{T}_{=w}^\lambda$ is a union of the strings $S_i(h)$ such that $h \in \mathcal{T}_{=h}^\lambda$, and
- (2) If $h \in \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda$ then either $S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda$ or $S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda = \{h\}$.

Let

$$\mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} = \sum_{\substack{z \in W/W_\lambda \\ z \leq \phi(p)}} (-1)^{\ell(z)} \varepsilon_{\bar{z}-1}. \quad (3.6)$$

Using (3.3), a direct computation with the relation (1.3) establishes that, if $h \in \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda$ with $e_i h = 0$ then

$$\sum_{p \in S_i(h)} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} X^{p(1)} T_i = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{E}_{\phi(h)} X^{h(1)} T_i = - \sum_{p \in S_i(h) - \{h\}} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} X^{p(1)}.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} X^\lambda \varepsilon_{w-1} &= X^\lambda \varepsilon_{v-1} \varepsilon_i = (-1)^{\ell(v)} \left(\sum_{p \in \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} X^{p(1)} \right) T_i \\ &= (-1)^{\ell(v)} \left(\sum_{S_i(h) \subseteq \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda} \sum_{p \in S_i(h)} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} X^{p(1)} + \sum_{S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda = \{h\}} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(h)} X^{h(1)} \right) T_i \\ &= (-1)^{\ell(v)} \left(0 - \sum_{S_i(h) \cap \mathcal{T}_{=v}^\lambda = \{h\}} \sum_{p \in S_i(h) - \{h\}} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} X^{p(1)} \right) \\ &= (-1)^{\ell(w)} \left(\sum_{p \in \mathcal{T}_{=w}^\lambda} \mathcal{E}_{\phi(p)} X^{p(1)} \right). \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

Corollary 3.7. *Let $\lambda, \mu \in P^+$ and let $w \in W$. Then, in the affine nil-Hecke algebra \tilde{H} ,*

$$X^{-\lambda} T_{w-1} = \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^{-w_0 \lambda} \\ \phi(p) = w w_0}} \sum_{\substack{z \in W/W_{-w_0 \lambda} \\ z w_0 \geq \iota(p)}} (-1)^{\ell(w) + \ell(z)} T_{\bar{z}-1} X^{p(1)} \quad \text{and}$$

$$X^{w_0 \mu} T_{w-1} = \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^\mu \\ \phi(p) = w w_0}} \sum_{\substack{z \in W/W_\mu \\ z w_0 \leq \phi(p)}} (-1)^{\ell(w) + \ell(z)} T_{\bar{z}-1} X^{p(1)}.$$

Proof. The second identity is a restatement of the first with a change of variable $\mu = -w_0 \lambda$. The first identity is obtained by applying the algebra involution

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{H} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H} \\ T_w & \longmapsto & \varepsilon_w \\ X^\lambda & \longmapsto & X^{-\lambda} \end{array} \quad \text{and the bijection} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{T}^\lambda & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{T}^{-w_0 \lambda} \\ p & \longrightarrow & p^* \end{array}$$

where p^* is the same path as p except translated so that its endpoint is at the origin. Representation theoretically, this bijection corresponds to the fact that $L(\lambda)^* \cong L(-w_0\lambda)$, if $L(\lambda)$ is the simple G -module of highest weight λ . Note that $p^*(1) = -p(1)$, $\iota(p^*) = \phi(p)w_0$, and $\phi(p^*) = \iota(p)w_0$. ■

Applying the identities from Theorem 3.5 and Corollary 3.7 to $[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}]$ yields the following product formulas in $K_T(G/B)$. In particular, this gives a combinatorial proof of the (T -equivariant extension) of the duality theorem of Brion [Br, Theorem 4]. For $\lambda \in P$ and $w \in W$ let $[X^\lambda] = X^\lambda[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = X^\lambda T_{w_0}[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}]$ and let $c_{\lambda,w}^z$ be given by

$$[X^\lambda][\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] = \sum_{z \in W} c_{\lambda,w}^z [\mathcal{O}_{X_z}], \quad (3.8)$$

Corollary 3.9. *Let $\lambda \in P^+$, $w \in W$ and $W_\lambda = \text{Stab}(\lambda)$. Then, with notation as in (3.8),*

$$c_{\lambda,w}^z = \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^\lambda \\ wW_\lambda \geq \iota(p) \geq \phi(p) = zW_\lambda}} e^{p(1)},$$

$$c_{w_0\lambda,w}^z = (-1)^{\ell(w)+\ell(z)} c_{\lambda,zw_0}^{ww_0}, \quad \text{and} \quad c_{-\lambda,w}^z = (-1)^{\ell(w)+\ell(z)} c_{-w_0\lambda,zw_0}^{ww_0}.$$

Proposition 3.10. *For $1 \leq i \leq n$, $[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0s_i}}] = 1 - e^{w_0\omega_i}[X^{-\omega_i}]$.*

Proof. We shall show that

$$X^{-\omega_i}[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] = e^{-w_0\omega_i}([\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0}}] - [\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0s_i}}]), \quad (3.11)$$

and the result will follow by solving for $[\mathcal{O}_{X_{w_0s_i}}]$. Let $\omega_j = -w_0\omega_i$. By Corollary 3.9,

$$c_{-\omega_i,w_0}^z = (-1)^{\ell(w_0)+\ell(z)} c_{\omega_j,zw_0}^1 = (-1)^{\ell(w_0)+\ell(z)} \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^{\omega_j} \\ zw_0 \geq \iota(p) \geq \phi(p) = 1}} e^{p(1)}.$$

The straight line path to ω_j , p_{ω_j} , has $\iota_{zw_0}(p_{\omega_j}) = \phi_{zw_0}(\omega_j)$ and is the unique path in \mathcal{T}^{ω_j} which may have final direction 1. Suppose $\phi_{zw_0}(p_{\omega_j}) = 1$. Then, since s_j is the only simple reflection which is not in $\text{Stab}(\omega_j)$, it must be that $zw_0 \not\geq s_k$ for all $k \neq j$. Thus $zw_0 = 1$ or $zw_0 = s_j$ and so $c_{-\omega_i,w_0}^z \neq 0$ only if $z = w_0$ or $z = s_jw_0 = w_0s_i$. Now (3.11) follows since p_{ω_j} has endpoint $\omega_j = -w_0\omega_i$. ■

Corollary 3.12. *Let c_{wv}^z be as in (3.8). Then, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, $c_{w_0s_i,w}^w = -(e^{-(w\omega_i - w_0\omega_i)} - 1)$, and*

$$c_{w_0s_i,w}^z = (-1)^{\ell(w)+\ell(z)+1} \sum_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{T}^{-w_0\omega_i} \\ zw_0 \geq \iota(p) \geq \phi(p) = ww_0}} e^{w_0\omega_i + p(1)}, \quad \text{for } z \neq w.$$

Proof. This follows from Proposition 3.10 and Corollary 3.9 and the fact that, in the case when $z = w$, there is a unique path p with $ww_0 = \iota(p) = \phi(p) = ww_0$ and endpoint $p(1) = ww_0(-w_0\omega_i) = -w\omega_i$. ■

4. Converting to $H_T^*(G/B)$

The *graded nil-Hecke algebra* is the algebra H_{gr} given by generators t_1, \dots, t_n and $x_\lambda, \lambda \in P$, with relations

$$t_i^2 = 0, \quad \underbrace{t_i t_j t_i \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}} = \underbrace{t_j t_i t_j \cdots}_{m_{ij} \text{ factors}}, \quad x_{\lambda+\mu} = x_\lambda + x_\mu, \quad \text{and} \quad x_\lambda t_i = t_i x_{s_i \lambda} + \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle. \quad (4.1)$$

The subalgebra of H_{gr} generated by the x_λ is the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, where $x_i = x_{\omega_i}$, and W acts on $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ by

$$w x_\lambda = x_{w\lambda} \quad \text{and} \quad w(fg) = (wf)(wg), \quad \text{for } w \in W, \lambda \in P, f, g \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n].$$

Then the last formula in (4.1) generalizes to

$$f t_i = t_i (s_i f) + \frac{f - s_i f}{\alpha_i}, \quad \text{for } f \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n].$$

Let $t_w = t_{i_1} \cdots t_{i_p}$ for a reduced word $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_p}$ and let $\mathbb{Z}W^*$ be the subalgebra of H_{gr} spanned by the $t_w, w \in W$. Then

$$\{x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_n^{m_n} t_w \mid w \in W, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{t_w x_1^{m_1} \cdots x_n^{m_n} \mid w \in W, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$$

are bases of H_{gr} .

Let $S = \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_n]$ and extend coefficients to S so that $H_{\text{gr},S} = S \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H_{\text{gr}}$ and $S[x_1, \dots, x_n] = S \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ are S -algebras. Define $H_T^*(G/B)$ to be the $H_{\text{gr},S}$ module

$$H_T^*(G/B) = S\text{-span}\{[X_w] \mid w \in W\}, \quad (4.2)$$

so that the $[X_w], w \in W$, are an S -basis of $K_T(G/B)$, with $H_{\text{gr},S}$ -action given by

$$x_i [X_1] = y_i [X_1], \quad \text{and} \quad t_i [X_w] = \begin{cases} [X_{ws_i}], & \text{if } ws_i > w, \\ 0, & \text{if } ws_i < w, \end{cases} \quad (4.3)$$

Let y be the S -algebra homomorphism given by

$$y: \begin{array}{ccc} S[x_1, \dots, x_n] & \longrightarrow & S \\ x_i & \longmapsto & y_i \end{array}$$

so that $H_T^*(G/B) \cong H_{\text{gr},S} \otimes_{S[x_1, \dots, x_n]} y$ as $H_{\text{gr},S}$ -modules. Then, using analogous methods to the $K_T(G/B)$ case proves the following theorem, which gives the ring structure of $H^*T(G/B)$ (see also the proof of [KR, Prop. 2.9] for the same argument with (non-nil) graded Hecke algebras).

Theorem 4.4. *The composite map*

$$\Phi: \begin{array}{ccccc} S[x_1, \dots, x_n] & \longrightarrow & H_{\text{gr},S} t_{w_0} & \hookrightarrow & H_{\text{gr},S} & \longrightarrow & H_T^*(G/B) \\ f & \longmapsto & f t_{w_0} & & h & \longmapsto & h[X_1] \end{array}$$

is surjective with kernel

$$\ker \Phi = \langle f - y(f) \mid f \in S[x_1, \dots, x_n]^W \rangle,$$

the ideal of the ring $S[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ generated by the elements $f - y(f)$ for $f \in S[x_1, \dots, x_n]^W$. Hence

$$H_T^*(G/B) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_n, x_1, \dots, x_n]}{\langle f - y(f) \mid f \in S[x_1, \dots, x_n]^W \rangle}$$

has the structure of a ring.

As a vector space $H_{\text{gr}} = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \otimes \mathbb{Z}W_{\text{gr}}$. Let $\widehat{H}_{\text{gr}} = \mathbb{Q}[[x_1, \dots, x_n]] \otimes \mathbb{Q}W_{\text{gr}}$ with multiplication determined by the relations in (4.1). Then \widehat{H}_{gr} is a completion of H_{gr} (this simply allows us to write infinite sums) and the elements of \widehat{H}_{gr} given by

$$\text{ch}(X^\lambda) = \sum_{r \geq 0} \frac{1}{r!} x_\lambda^r \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ch}(T_i) = t_i \cdot \frac{x_{\alpha_i}}{1 - \text{ch}(X^{\alpha_i})} \quad (4.5)$$

satisfy the relations of \tilde{H} and thus ch extends to a ring homomorphism $\text{ch}: \tilde{H} \rightarrow \widehat{H}_{\text{gr}}$. It is this fact that really makes possible the transfer from K -theory to cohomology possible. Though it is not difficult to check that the elements in (3.5) satisfy the defining relations of \tilde{H} it is helpful to realize that these formulas come from geometry. As explained in [PR2], the action of T_i on $K_T(G/B)$ and the action of t_i on $H_T^*(G/B)$ are, respectively, the push-pull operators $\pi_i^*(\pi_i)_!$ and $\pi_i^*(\pi_i)_*$, where if P_i is a minimal parabolic subgroup of G then $\pi_i: G/P_i \rightarrow G/B$ is the natural surjection. Then the first formula in (3.5) is the definition of the Chern character, and the second formula is the Grothendieck-Riemann-Roch theorem applied to the map π_i . The factor $\alpha_i/(1 - \text{ch}(X^{\alpha_i}))$ is the Todd class of the bundle of tangents along the fibers of π_i (see [Hz, page 91]).

Then $\widehat{H}_T^*(G/B)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q}[[y_1, \dots, y_n]] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_n]} H_T^*(G/B)$ is the appropriate completion of $H_T^*(G/B)$ to use to transfer the ring homomorphism $\text{ch}: \tilde{H}_R \rightarrow \widehat{H}_{\text{gr}}$ to a ring homomorphism

$$\text{ch}: K_T(G/B) \rightarrow \widehat{H}_T^*(G/B)_{\mathbb{Q}} \quad \text{by setting} \quad \text{ch}(h[\mathcal{O}_{X_1}]) = \text{ch}(h)[X_1], \quad \text{for } h \in \tilde{H}_R. \quad (4.6)$$

The ring $\widehat{H}_T^*(G/B)_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a graded ring with

$$\deg(y_i) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \deg([X_w]) = \ell(w_0) - \ell(w), \quad (4.7)$$

$$\text{and, for } w \in W, \quad \text{ch}([\mathcal{O}_{X_w}]) = [X_w] + \text{higher degree terms.} \quad (4.8)$$

In summary, if $e_i = e^{\omega_i}$, $X_i = X^{\omega_i}$, $y_i = y_{\omega_i}$, $x_i = x_{\omega_i}$,

$$\begin{aligned} R[X] &= \mathbb{Z}[e_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, e_n^{\pm 1}, X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_n^{\pm 1}], & \text{and} \quad \widehat{S}[x_1, \dots, x_n] &= \mathbb{Q}[[y_1, \dots, y_n]][x_1, \dots, x_n], \\ \mathbb{Z}[X] &= \mathbb{Z}[X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_n^{\pm 1}], \end{aligned}$$

then there is a commutative diagram of ring homomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_T(G/B) = \frac{R[X]}{\langle f - e(f) \mid f \in R[X]^W \rangle} & \xrightarrow{\text{ch}} & H_T^*(G/B)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \frac{\widehat{S}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{\langle f - y(f) \mid f \in \widehat{S}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^W \rangle} \\ \downarrow e_i=1 & & \downarrow y_i=0 \\ K(G/B) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[X]}{\langle f - f(1) \mid f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]^W \rangle} & \xrightarrow{\text{ch}} & H^*(G/B)_{\mathbb{Q}} = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{\langle f - f(0) \mid f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]^W \rangle}. \end{array}$$

5. Rank two and a positivity conjecture

In this section we will give explicit formulas for the rank two root systems. The data supports the following positivity conjecture which generalizes the theorems of Brion [Br, formula before Theorem 1] and Graham [Gr, Corollary 4.1].

Conjecture 5.1. *For $\beta \in R^+$ let $y_\beta = e^{-\beta}$ and $a_\beta = e^{-\beta} - 1$ and let $d(w) = \ell(w_0) - \ell(w)$ for $w \in W$. Let c_{wv}^z be the structure constants of $K_T(G/B)$ with respect to the basis $\{[\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \mid w \in W\}$ as defined in (0.1). Then*

$$c_{wv}^z = (-1)^{d(w)+d(v)-d(z)} f(\alpha, y), \quad \text{where } f(\alpha, y) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[\alpha_\beta, y_\beta \mid \beta \in R^+],$$

that is, $f(\alpha, y)$ is a polynomial in the variables α_β and y_β , $\beta \in R^+$, which has nonnegative integral coefficients.

In the following, for brevity, use the following notations:

$$\begin{array}{llll} \text{in } K_T(G/B), & [w] = [\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], & \alpha_{rs} = e^{-(r\alpha_1+s\alpha_2)} - 1, & \text{and } y_{rs} = e^{-(r\alpha_1+s\alpha_2)}, \\ \text{in } K(G/B), & [w] = [\mathcal{O}_{X_w}], & \alpha_{rs} = 0, & \text{and } y_{rs} = 1, \\ \text{in } H_T^*(G/B), & [w] = [X_w], & \alpha_{rs} = r\alpha_1 + s\alpha_2, & \text{and } y_{rs} = 1, \\ \text{in } H^*(G/B), & [w] = [X_w], & \alpha_{rs} = 0, & \text{and } y_{rs} = 1, \end{array}$$

and in $H_T^*(G/B)$ and in $H^*(G/B)$ the terms in $\{ \}$ brackets do not appear.

Type A_2 . For the root system R of type A_2

$$\begin{array}{llll} \alpha_1 = -\omega_1 + 2\omega_2, & \lambda_1 = \rho, & \lambda_{s_1} = \omega_2 = \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{2}{3}\alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_2s_1} = s_2\omega_2 = \frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 - \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2, \\ \alpha_2 = 2\omega_1 - \omega_2, & \lambda_{w_0} = 0, & \lambda_{s_2} = \omega_1 = \frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_1s_2} = s_1\omega_1 = -\frac{1}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{1}{3}\alpha_2. \end{array}$$

Formulas for the Schubert classes in terms of homogeneous line bundles can be given by

$$\begin{array}{ll} [s_1s_2s_1] = 1, & [1] = (1 - e^{s_1\omega_1}X^{-\omega_1})[s_1] = (1 - e^{s_2\omega_2}X^{-\omega_2})[s_2], \\ [s_2s_1] = 1 - e^{-\omega_1}X^{-\omega_2}, & [s_1s_2] = 1 - e^{-\omega_2}X^{-\omega_1} \\ [s_1] = (1 - e^{s_2\omega_2}X^{-\omega_2})[s_2s_1], & [s_2] = (1 - e^{s_1\omega_1}X^{-\omega_1})[s_1s_2], \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{lll} [s_1s_2s_1] = 1, & [s_1s_2] = 1 - e^{-\omega_2}X^{-\omega_1}, & [s_2s_1] = 1 - e^{-\omega_1}X^{-\omega_2}, \\ [s_1] = 1 - e^{-\omega_2}X^{-s_1\omega_1} - e^{-\omega_2}X^{-\omega_1} + e^{-2\omega_2}X^{-\omega_2}, & & \\ [s_2] = 1 - e^{-\omega_1}X^{-s_2\omega_2} - e^{-\omega_1}X^{-\omega_2} + e^{-2\omega_1}X^{-\omega_1}, & & \\ [1] = 1 - e^{-\omega_2}X^{-s_1\omega_1} - e^{-\omega_1}X^{-s_2\omega_2} + e^{-2\omega_1}X^{-\omega_1} + e^{-2\omega_2}X^{-\omega_2} - e^{-\rho}X^{-\rho}. & & \end{array}$$

The multiplication of the Schubert classes is given by

$$\begin{array}{lll} [1]^2 = -\alpha_{10}\alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}[1], & [s_1]^2 = \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}[s_1], & [s_2]^2 = \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}[s_2], \\ [1][s_1] = \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}[1], & [s_1][s_2] = -\alpha_{11}[1], & [s_2][s_1s_2] = -\alpha_{11}[s_2], \\ [1][s_2] = \alpha_{10}\alpha_{11}[1], & [s_1][s_1s_2] = y_{01}[1] - \alpha_{01}[s_1], & [s_2][s_2s_1] = y_{10}[1] - \alpha_{10}[s_2], \\ [1][s_1s_2] = -\alpha_{11}[1], & [s_1][s_2s_1] = -\alpha_{11}[s_1], & \\ [1][s_2s_1] = -\alpha_{11}[1], & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [s_1 s_2]^2 &= y_{01}[s_2] - \alpha_{01}[s_1 s_2], & [s_2 s_1]^2 &= y_{10}[s_1] - \alpha_{10}[s_2 s_1]. \\ [s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1] &= \{-[1]\} + [s_1] + [s_2], \end{aligned}$$

Type B_2 . For the root system R of type B_2

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 &= 2\omega_1 - \omega_2, & \lambda_1 = \rho &= 2\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_1} &= \omega_2 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \\ \alpha_2 &= -2\omega_1 + 2\omega_2, & \lambda_{w_0} &= 0, & \lambda_{s_2} &= \omega_1 = \alpha_1 + \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, \\ \lambda_{s_2 s_1} &= s_2 \omega_2 = \alpha_1, & \lambda_{s_1 s_2 s_1} &= s_1 s_2 \omega_2 = -\alpha_1, \\ \lambda_{s_1 s_2} &= s_1 \omega_1 = \frac{1}{2}\alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_2 s_1 s_2} &= s_2 s_1 \omega_1 = -\frac{1}{2}\alpha_2. \end{aligned}$$

Formulas for the Schubert classes in terms of homogeneous line bundles can be given by

$$\begin{aligned} [s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1, & [1] &= (1 - e^{s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_1] = (1 - e^{s_2 \omega_2} X^{-\omega_2})[s_2], \\ [s_1 s_2 s_1] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-\omega_2}, & [s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-\omega_1}, \\ [s_2 s_1] &= (1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_1 \omega_1})[s_2 s_1 s_2], & [s_1 s_2] &= (1 - e^{s_2 s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_2 s_1 s_2], \\ [s_1] &= (1 - e^{s_2 \omega_2} X^{-\omega_2})[s_2 s_1], & [s_2] &= (1 - e^{s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_1 s_2], \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} [s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1, & [s_1 s_2 s_1] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-\omega_2}, & [s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-\omega_1}, \\ [s_1 s_2] &= (1 - e^{-\omega_2}) - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-\omega_2} - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-s_2 \omega_2} + (e^{-\rho} + e^{-s_1 \rho}) X^{-\omega_1}, \\ [s_2 s_1] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-\omega_1} - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_1 \omega_1} + e^{-2\omega_1} X^{-\omega_2}, \\ [s_1] &= (1 - e^{-\omega_2}) + (e^{-\rho} + e^{-s_1 \rho}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} + (e^{-\rho} + e^{-s_1 \rho}) X^{-\omega_1} \\ &\quad - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2} - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-s_2 \omega_2} - (e^{-2\omega_2} + e^{-\omega_2}) X^{-\omega_2}, \\ [s_2] &= (1 + e^{-2\omega_1}) + e^{-2\omega_1} X^{-s_2 \omega_2} + e^{-2\omega_1} X^{-\omega_2} \\ &\quad - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_1 \omega_1} - (e^{-3\omega_1} + e^{-\omega_1}) X^{-\omega_1}, \\ [1] &= (1 + e^{-2\omega_1}) - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} + (e^{-\rho} + e^{-s_1 \rho}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} - (e^{-3\omega_1} + e^{-\omega_1}) X^{-\omega_1} \\ &\quad - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2} + e^{-2\omega_1} X^{-s_2 \omega_2} - (e^{-2\omega_2} + e^{-\omega_2}) X^{-\omega_2} + e^{-\rho} X^{-\rho}. \end{aligned}$$

The multiplication of the Schubert classes is given by

$$\begin{aligned} [1]^2 &= \alpha_{10} \alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [1], & [s_1 s_2 s_1]^2 &= \{-y_{11}[s_1]\} + (y_{01} + y_{11})[s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{01}[s_1 s_2 s_1], \\ [1][s_1] &= -\alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [1], & [s_1 s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{[1] - [s_1] - [s_2]\} + [s_1 s_2] + [s_2 s_1], \\ [1][s_2] &= -\alpha_{10} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [1], & [s_2 s_1 s_2]^2 &= y_{10}[s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{10}[s_2 s_1 s_2], \\ [1][s_1 s_2] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [1], & [s_2 s_1]^2 &= -\alpha_{21} y_{10}[s_1] + \alpha_{10} \alpha_{21} [s_2 s_1], \\ [1][s_2 s_1] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [1], & [1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{11}(1 + y_{11})[1], \\ [1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{11}(1 + y_{11})[1], & [s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= y_{21}[s_1] - \alpha_{21}[s_2 s_1], \\ [1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= -\alpha_{21}[1], & [s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{-y_{10}[1]\} + y_{10}[s_1] + y_{10}[s_2] - \alpha_{10}[s_2 s_1], \\ [s_1]^2 &= -\alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [s_1], & [s_2]^2 &= -\alpha_{10} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [s_2], \\ [s_1][s_2] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [1], & [s_2][s_1 s_2] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [s_2], \\ [s_1][s_1 s_2] &= -\alpha_{11}(y_{01} + y_{11})[1] + \alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} [s_1], & [s_2][s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{21} y_{10}[1] + \alpha_{10} \alpha_{21} [s_2], \\ [s_1][s_2 s_1] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} [s_1], & [s_2][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= y_{21}[1] - \alpha_{21}[s_2], \\ [s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{11}(1 + y_{11})[s_1], & [s_2][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= -\alpha_{21}[s_2], \\ [s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= y_{11}[1] - \alpha_{11}[s_1], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_1 s_2]^2 &= -\alpha_{11}(y_{01} + y_{11})[s_2] + \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}[s_1 s_2], \\
[s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1] &= (\{\alpha_{11}\} + y_{21})[1] - \alpha_{11}[s_1] - \alpha_{21}[s_2], \\
[s_1 s_2][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{-(y_{01} + y_{11})[1]\} + y_{01}[s_1] + (y_{11} + y_{12})[s_2] - \alpha_{01}[s_1 s_2], \\
[s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= y_{11}[s_2] - \alpha_{11}[s_1 s_2],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_2 s_1]^2 &= -\alpha_{21}y_{10}[s_1] + \alpha_{10}\alpha_{21}[s_2 s_1], \\
[s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= y_{21}[s_1] - \alpha_{21}[s_2 s_1], \\
[s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{-y_{10}[1]\} + y_{10}[s_1] + y_{10}[s_2] - \alpha_{10}[s_2 s_1],
\end{aligned}$$

Type G_2 . For the root system R of type G_2

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda_1 = \rho &= 5\alpha + 3\alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_1 s_2 s_1} &= s_1 s_2 \omega_2 = \alpha_2, \\
\lambda_{s_1} = \omega_2 &= 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1} &= s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2 = -\alpha_2, \\
\lambda_{s_2} = \omega_1 &= 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2} &= s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1 = -\alpha_1, \\
\lambda_{s_2 s_1} &= s_2 \omega_2 = 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1} &= s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2 = -3\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \\
\lambda_{s_1 s_2} &= s_1 \omega_1 = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, & \lambda_{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2} &= s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1 = -\alpha_1 - \alpha_2, \\
\lambda_{s_2 s_1 s_2} &= s_2 s_1 \omega_1 = \alpha_1, & \lambda_{w_0} &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Formulas for the Schubert classes in terms of homogeneous line bundles can be given by

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1, & [1] &= (1 - e^{s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_1] = (1 - e^{s_2 \omega_2} X^{-\omega_2})[s_2], \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_2} X^{-\omega_2}, & [s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-\omega_1}, \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= (1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_1 \omega_1})[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2], & [s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= (1 - e^{-s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2], \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \text{see below}, & [s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \frac{1 - e^{-s_2 s_2 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1}}{1 + X^{-\omega_1}} [s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2], \\
[s_2 s_1] &= (1 - e^{-\omega_1} X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1})[s_2 s_1 s_2], & [s_1 s_2] &= (1 - e^{s_2 s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_1 s_2], \\
[s_1] &= (1 - e^{s_2 \omega_2} X^{-\omega_2})[s_2 s_1], & [s_2] &= (1 - e^{s_1 \omega_1} X^{-\omega_1})[s_1 s_2],
\end{aligned}$$

$$[s_1 s_2 s_1] = \frac{(1 - e^{-\alpha_2} X^{-\omega_2})[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] + e^{-\alpha_2}(1 + e^{\omega_1} X^{-\omega_2})[s_2 s_1]}{1 + e^{-\alpha_2}},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
[w_0] &= 1, & [s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= 1 - y_{21} X^{-\omega_1}, & [s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= 1 - y_{32} X^{-\omega_2}, \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= 1 - y_{21} X^{-\omega_1} - y_{21} X^{-s_1 \omega_1} + y_{42} X^{-\omega_2}, \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= (1 - y_{32}) + (y_{22} + y_{42} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-\omega_1} - y_{32} X^{-s_1 \omega_1} - y_{32} X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad - y_{32} X^{-\omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2] &= (1 - y_{21} + y_{42}) + (y_{42} - y_{21} - y_{52} - y_{53} - y_{63}) X^{-\omega_1} + (y_{42} - y_{21}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{42} - y_{21}) X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} + y_{42} X^{-\omega_2} + y_{42} X^{-s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1] &= (1 - 2y_{32}) + (y_{22} + y_{42} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-\omega_1} + (y_{22} + y_{42} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad - y_{32} X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - y_{32} X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-\omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_2 \omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[s_2 s_1] &= (1 - y_{21} + 2y_{42}) + (y_{42} - y_{21} - y_{52} - y_{53} - y_{63}) X^{-\omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{42} - y_{21} - y_{32} - y_{53} - y_{63}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} + (y_{42} - y_{21}) X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{42} - y_{21}) X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} + (y_{42} + y_{63}) X^{-\omega_2} + y_{42} X^{-s_2 \omega_2} + y_{42} X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[s_1 s_2] &= 1 - y_{11} - y_{21} - y_{32} - y_{43} - y_{53} + (y_{22} + y_{32})(1 + y_{10} + y_{20}) X^{-\omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{22} + y_{32} + y_{42}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} + (y_{22} + y_{32} + y_{42}) X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-\omega_2} - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-s_2 \omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[s_2] &= (1 + y_{31} + y_{32} + 2y_{42} + y_{63}) - (y_{21} + y_{52} + y_{53} + y_{84}) X^{-\omega_1} - (y_{21} + y_{52} + y_{53}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad - (y_{21} + y_{52} + y_{53}) X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - y_{21} X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - y_{21} X^{-s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{42} + y_{63}) X^{-\omega_2} + (y_{42} + y_{63}) X^{-s_2 \omega_2} + y_{42} X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2} + y_{42} X^{-s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[s_1] &= 1 - (y_{11} + y_{21} + y_{32} + 2y_{43} + 2y_{53}) + (y_{22} + y_{54})(1 + y_{10} + y_{20}) X^{-\omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{22} + y_{54})(1 + y_{10} + y_{20}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} + (y_{22} + y_{32} + y_{42}) X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad + (y_{22} + y_{32} + y_{42}) X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53} + y_{64}) X^{-\omega_2} - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-s_2 \omega_2} \\
&\quad - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2}, \\
[1] &= (1 + y_{31} + y_{42} + y_{63} - y_{53} - y_{43}) - y_{21}(1 + y_{32})^2 X^{-\omega_1} \\
&\quad + y_{22}(1 + y_{10} + y_{20})(1 + y_{21} + y_{31}) X^{-s_1 \omega_1} - (y_{21} + y_{52} + y_{53}) X^{-s_2 s_1 \omega_1} \\
&\quad + y_{22} X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - y_{21} X^{-s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 \omega_1} - y_{32}(1 + y_{11})(1 + y_{21}) X^{-\omega_2} + (y_{42} + y_{63}) X^{-s_2 \omega_2} \\
&\quad - (y_{32} + y_{43} + y_{53}) X^{-s_1 s_2 \omega_2} + y_{42} X^{-s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2} - y_{32} X^{-s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 \omega_2} + y_{53} X^{-\rho}.
\end{aligned}$$

The multiplication of the Schubert classes is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
[1]^2 &= \alpha_{10} \alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [1], & [1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= -\alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [1], \\
[1][s_1] &= -\alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [1], & [1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \alpha_{21} \alpha_{32} (1 + y_{21}) [1], \\
[1][s_2] &= -\alpha_{10} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [1], & [1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \alpha_{21} \alpha_{32} (1 + y_{21}) [1], \\
[1][s_1 s_2] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [1], & [1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{32} (1 + y_{32}) [1], \\
[1][s_2 s_1] &= \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [1], & [1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= -\alpha_{21} (1 + y_{21}) [1], \\
[1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{32} (1 + y_{11} + y_{21}) [1],
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_1]^2 &= -\alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_2] &= \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[1] \\
[s_1][s_1s_2] &= -\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21})[1] + \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_2s_1] &= \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_1s_2s_1] &= -\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(1 + y_{11} + y_{21})[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_2s_1s_2] &= \alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(y_{11} + y_{21})[1] - \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_1s_2s_1s_2] &= -\alpha_{32}(y_{22} + y_{32})[1] + \alpha_{11}\alpha_{32}(1 + y_{11})[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_2s_1s_2s_1] &= \alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(1 + y_{21})[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_1s_2s_1s_2s_1] &= -\alpha_{32}(1 + y_{32})[s_1] \\
[s_1][s_2s_1s_2s_1s_2] &= y_{32}[1] - \alpha_{32}[s_1]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_2]^2 &= -\alpha_{10}\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_1s_2] &= \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_2s_1] &= -\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}y_{10}[1] + \alpha_{10}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_1s_2s_1] &= \alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(y_{21} + y_{31})[1] - \alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_2s_1s_2] &= -\alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_1s_2s_1s_2] &= \alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(1 + y_{21})[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_2s_1s_2s_1] &= -\alpha_{21}(y_{31} + y_{52})[1] + \alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}(1 + y_{21})[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_1s_2s_1s_2s_1] &= y_{63}[1] - \alpha_{21}(1 + y_{21} + y_{42})[s_2] \\
[s_2][s_2s_1s_2s_1s_2] &= -\alpha_{21}(1 + y_{21})[s_2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_1s_2]^2 &= -\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21})[s_2] + \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}[s_1s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_2s_1] &= \alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(y_{11} + y_{21} + \alpha_{31})[1] - \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}[s_1] - \alpha_{21}\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}[s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_1s_2s_1] &= -\alpha_{32}(y_{32} + y_{42}\{ +\alpha_{11}(y_{01} + 2y_{11} + y_{21}) \})[1] + \alpha_{11}\alpha_{32}(y_{01} + y_{11})[s_1] \\
&\quad + (\alpha_{31}\alpha_{32}y_{11} + \alpha_{11}\alpha_{32}(y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21})) [s_2] - \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}\alpha_{32}[s_1s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_2s_1s_2] &= \alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}(y_{11} + y_{21})[s_2] - \alpha_{11}\alpha_{21}\alpha_{32}[s_1s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_1s_2s_1s_2] &= -\alpha_{32}(y_{22} + y_{32})[s_2] + \alpha_{11}\alpha_{32}(1 + y_{11})[s_1s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_2s_1s_2s_1] &= (y_{63}\{ +\alpha_{32}(y_{11} + y_{21}) \})[1] - \alpha_{32}y_{11}[s_1] - (\alpha_{32}(y_{11} + y_{21}) + \alpha_{31}y_{32})[s_2] \\
&\quad + \alpha_{11}\alpha_{32}[s_1s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_1s_2s_1s_2s_1] &= \{ -(y_{33} + y_{43} + y_{53})[1] \} + y_{33}[s_1] + (y_{33} + y_{43} + y_{53})[s_2] \\
&\quad - \alpha_{11}(1 + y_{11} + y_{22})[s_1s_2] \\
[s_1s_2][s_2s_1s_2s_1s_2] &= y_{32}[s_2] - \alpha_{32}[s_1s_2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_2 s_1]^2 &= -\alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} y_{10} [s_1] + \alpha_{10} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} (y_{21} + y_{31}) [s_1] - \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= -\alpha_{21} (y_{51} + y_{52} \{ +\alpha_{31} y_{10} \}) [1] + \alpha_{21} (\alpha_{10} y_{31} + \alpha_{32} y_{10}) [s_1] \\
&\quad + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} (y_{10} + y_{21}) [s_2] - \alpha_{10} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= (y_{62} \{ +\alpha_{31} (y_{21} + y_{31}) \}) [1] - (\alpha_{31} y_{21} + \alpha_{10} (y_{31} + y_{41})) [s_1] \\
&\quad - (\alpha_{31} y_{21} + \alpha_{32} y_{31}) [s_2] + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= -\alpha_{21} (y_{31} + y_{52}) [s_1] + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} (1 + y_{21}) [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= y_{63} [s_1] - \alpha_{21} (1 + y_{21} + y_{42}) [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{ -y_{31} [1] \} + y_{31} [s_1] + y_{31} [s_2] - \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_1 s_2 s_1]^2 &= -\alpha_{32} (y_{32} + y_{42} \{ +\alpha_{11} (y_{11} + y_{21}) \}) [s_1] \\
&\quad + (\alpha_{11} \alpha_{32} (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21}) + \alpha_{31} \alpha_{32} y_{11}) [s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} \alpha_{32} [s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2] &= (1 \{ +\alpha_{11} (y_{11} + y_{22} + y_{33} + y_{31} + y_{42}) + \alpha_{31} (y_{21} + y_{32}) + \alpha_{32} y_{21} \}) [1] \\
&\quad - (\alpha_{11} (y_{21} + \alpha_{32}) + \alpha_{10} (y_{31} + y_{41} + y_{32} + y_{42})) [s_1] \\
&\quad - (\alpha_{31} (y_{21} + y_{32}) + \alpha_{11} (y_{21} + y_{32} + y_{31} + \alpha_{42})) [s_2] \\
&\quad + \alpha_{11} \alpha_{32} [s_1 s_2] + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{ -(y_{33} + 2y_{43} + y_{53} + \alpha_{11} (y_{01} + y_{11}) + \alpha_{21} (y_{11} + y_{21})) [1] \} \\
&\quad + (y_{33} + y_{43} \{ +\alpha_{11} (y_{01} + y_{11}) + \alpha_{21} (y_{11} + y_{21}) \}) [s_1] \\
&\quad + ((y_{33} + y_{43} + y_{53}) \{ +\alpha_{11} (y_{01} + y_{11}) + \alpha_{21} (y_{11} + y_{21}) \}) [s_2] \\
&\quad - \alpha_{11} (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{22}) [s_1 s_2] - (\alpha_{11} (y_{01} + y_{11}) + \alpha_{21} (y_{11} + y_{21})) [s_2 s_1] \\
&\quad + \alpha_{01} \alpha_{11} [s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= (y_{62} \{ +\alpha_{32} y_{21} \}) [s_1] - (\alpha_{31} y_{32} + \alpha_{32} (y_{11} + y_{21})) [s_2 s_1] + \alpha_{11} \alpha_{32} [s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{ -(y_{43} + y_{53}) [s_1] \} + (y_{33} + y_{43} + y_{53}) [s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{11} (1 + y_{11} + y_{22}) [s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{ (y_{11} + y_{21}) [1] - (y_{11} + y_{21}) [s_1] - (y_{11} + y_{21}) [s_2] \} \\
&\quad + y_{11} [s_1 s_2] + (y_{11} + y_{21}) [s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{11} [s_1 s_2 s_1]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_2 s_1 s_2]^2 &= -\alpha_{21} (y_{21} + y_{42}) [s_2] + (\alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} y_{31} + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} y_{10}) [s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{10} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= y_{53} [s_2] - (\alpha_{21} y_{31} + \alpha_{11} \alpha_{21} \alpha_{32} y_{21}) [s_1 s_2] + \alpha_{21} \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{ -(y_{51} + y_{52} + \alpha_{31} y_{10}) [1] \} + (y_{41} \{ +\alpha_{31} y_{10} \}) [s_1] + (y_{42} + y_{52} \{ +\alpha_{31} y_{10} \}) [s_2] \\
&\quad - (\alpha_{11} y_{31} + \alpha_{31} y_{10}) [s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{31} y_{10} [s_2 s_1] + \alpha_{10} \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{ (y_{31} + y_{32} + y_{42}) [1] - (y_{31} + y_{32}) [s_1] - (y_{31} + y_{32} + y_{42}) [s_2] \} \\
&\quad + (y_{31} + y_{32}) [s_1 s_2] + y_{31} [s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= y_{31} [s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{31} [s_2 s_1 s_2]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2]^2 &= \{ -y_{43}[s_2] \} + (y_{32} + y_{42} \{ +\alpha_{01}y_{21} + \alpha_{32}y_{11} \})[s_1 s_2] \\
&\quad - (\alpha_{01}(y_{11} + y_{21}) + \alpha_{31}(y_{01} + y_{11}))[s_2 s_1 s_2] + \alpha_{01}\alpha_{11}[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{ (y_{21} + y_{31} + y_{32} + y_{42} + \alpha_{11})[1] \\
&\quad - (y_{21} + y_{31} + y_{32} + \alpha_{11})[s_1] - (y_{21} + y_{31} + y_{32} + y_{42} + \alpha_{11})[s_2] \} \\
&\quad + (y_{31} + y_{42} \{ , +\alpha_{11} \})[s_1 s_2] + (y_{21} + y_{31} \{ +\alpha_{11} \})[s_2 s_1] \\
&\quad - \alpha_{11}[s_1 s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{31}[s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{ -(y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21} + y_{22} + y_{32})[1] \\
&\quad + (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21} + y_{22})[s_1] + (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21} + y_{22} + y_{32})[s_2] \\
&\quad - (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21} + y_{22})[s_1 s_2] - (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21})[s_2 s_1] \} \\
&\quad + y_{01}[s_1 s_2 s_1] + (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21})[s_2 s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{01}[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{ -y_{21}[s_1 s_2] \} + (y_{11} + y_{21})[s_2 s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{11}[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1]^2 &= \{ -y_{52}[s_1] + (y_{42} + y_{52})[s_2 s_1] \} - (\alpha_{11}y_{31} + \alpha_{31}y_{10})[s_1 s_2 s_1] + \alpha_{10}\alpha_{31}[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1][s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] &= \{ y_{42}[s_1] - (y_{31} + y_{41})[s_2 s_1] \} + (y_{31} + y_{32})[s_1 s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{31}[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{ -y_{10}[1] + y_{10}[s_1] + y_{10}[s_2] - y_{10}[s_1 s_2] - y_{10}[s_2 s_1] \} \\
&\quad + y_{10}[s_1 s_2 s_1] + y_{10}[s_2 s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{10}[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1]^2 &= \{ -y_{32}[s_1] + (y_{22} + y_{32})[s_2 s_1] - (y_{11} + y_{21} + y_{22})[s_1 s_2 s_1] \} \\
&\quad + (y_{01} + y_{11} + y_{21})[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] - \alpha_{01}[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1][s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] &= \{ [1] - [s_1] - [s_2] + [s_1 s_2] + [s_2 s_1] \\
&\quad - [s_1 s_2 s_1] - [s_2 s_1 s_2] \} + [s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] + [s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1] \\
[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2]^2 &= y_{10}[s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2] - \alpha_{10}[s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2]
\end{aligned}$$

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