

Hecke algebras, finite general linear groups, and Heisenberg categorification

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Abstract. We define a category of planar diagrams whose Grothendieck group contains an integral version of the infinite rank Heisenberg algebra, thus yielding a categorification of this algebra. Our category, which is a q -deformation of one defined by Khovanov, acts naturally on the categories of modules for Hecke algebras of type A and finite general linear groups. In this way, we obtain a categorification of the bosonic Fock space. We also develop the theory of parabolic induction and restriction functors for finite groups and prove general results on biadjointness and cyclicity in this setting.

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1. Introduction

In the 1970s, Geissinger gave a representation-theoretic realization of the bialgebra Sym of symmetric functions [5]. He considered the Grothendieck groups of repre-

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sentations of all symmetric groups over a field \mathbb{k} of characteristic zero and constructed an isomorphism of bialgebras

$$\text{Sym} \cong \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} K_0(\mathbb{k}[S_n]\text{-mod}).$$

In Geissinger’s construction, the algebra structure is the map on the Grothendieck group induced by the induction functor

$$[\text{Ind}]: K_0(\mathbb{k}[S_n]\text{-mod}) \otimes K_0(\mathbb{k}[S_m]\text{-mod}) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathbb{k}[S_{n+m}]\text{-mod}),$$

while the coalgebra structure is given by restriction. Mackey theory for induction and restriction in symmetric groups implies that the coproduct is an algebra homomorphism. Each class $[V] \in K_0(\mathbb{k}[S_n]\text{-mod})$ defines an endomorphism of $\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} K_0(\mathbb{k}[S_n]\text{-mod})$ given by multiplication by $[V]$. These endomorphisms, together with their adjoints, define a representation of an infinite rank Heisenberg algebra on the Grothendieck group.

Several generalizations of Geissinger’s construction were subsequently given by Zelevinsky in [17]. Two of these generalizations involve a kind of q -deformation: in one the group algebra of the symmetric group $\mathbb{k}[S_n]$ is replaced by the Hecke algebra $H_n(q)$, and in the other by the group algebra $\mathbb{k}[\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_q)]$ of the general linear group over a finite field. In these cases, too, endomorphisms of the Grothendieck group given by multiplication by classes $[V]$, together with their adjoints, generate a representation of the Heisenberg algebra.

In addition to the Heisenberg algebra action on the Grothendieck group, the categories

$$\bigoplus_n \mathbb{k}[S_n]\text{-mod}, \quad \bigoplus_n H_n(q)\text{-mod}, \quad \text{and} \quad \bigoplus_n \mathbb{k}[\text{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_q)]\text{-mod}$$

are interesting for another reason: they are all examples of braided monoidal categories [8]. In each case, the monoidal operation is given by an induction functor, the very same functor that defines the algebra structure at the level of the Grothendieck group. This algebra structure accounts for the action of the creation operators in the Heisenberg algebra, which are given by multiplication, but not the annihilation operators which are their adjoints. This suggests that in order to describe a categorical Heisenberg action, one should consider not just induction functors, but also the dual restriction functors. These functors should descend to a Heisenberg algebra action on the Grothendieck group. This categorical action should also involve natural transformations that use both the braiding amongst compositions of induction functors and the duality between induction and restriction, information that is lost when passing to the Grothendieck group.

To define such categorical Heisenberg actions is the goal of the current paper. Precisely, we define a family of categories that act naturally on the above module

categories. This action is a kind of modification of the notion of a braided monoidal category which takes into account induction and restriction functors, their compositions, and natural transformations between these compositions.

In [11], Khovanov takes a similar perspective in the study of induction and restriction functors between characteristic zero representation categories of symmetric groups. He defines a monoidal category \mathcal{H} that acts naturally on the category of representations of all symmetric groups, categorifying Geissinger's construction. The Grothendieck group of Khovanov's \mathcal{H} contains, and is conjecturally isomorphic to, an integral form of the Heisenberg algebra.

In the current paper, we define and study a category $\mathcal{H}(q)$, which is a q -deformation of Khovanov's category. When q is not a nontrivial root of unity, the Grothendieck group of $\mathcal{H}(q)$ contains, and is conjecturally isomorphic to, an integral form of the Heisenberg algebra. When q is a root of unity, we expect the category $\mathcal{H}(q)$ to have an interesting structure, though we do not say much about this in the current paper. The morphism spaces in $\mathcal{H}(q)$ are also objects which we believe to be of independent interest. In particular, a q -deformation of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra, which is a subalgebra of the affine Hecke algebra, arises naturally from the morphisms of $\mathcal{H}(q)$.

Just as Khovanov's category \mathcal{H} is related to Geissinger's construction, the category $\mathcal{H}(q)$ is related to both of Zelevinsky's constructions. In Section 5, we show that $\mathcal{H}(q)$ acts naturally on $\bigoplus_n H_n(q)$ -mod, while in Section 6, we show that $\mathcal{H}(q)$ acts on $\bigoplus_n \mathbb{k}[\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_q)]$ -mod. In both cases, passing to the Grothendieck group recovers the Fock space representation of the Heisenberg algebra. These two representations of the category $\mathcal{H}(q)$ provide a new perspective on the relationship between Hecke algebras and finite general linear groups.

In [2], the first author, together with S. Cautis, gave graphical categorifications of a family of Heisenberg algebras parametrized by the finite subgroups of $SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ and related these categorifications to the geometry of Hilbert schemes on ALE spaces. The constructions of the present paper suggest that a q -deformation of the categories in [2] should also exist. We expect these deformations will be related to the "finite subgroups" of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$.

Important in the constructions in the current paper is the fact that the Hecke algebras form a so-called *tower of algebras*. It is natural to expect that other towers of algebras (for further examples, see [1], [10], and the references therein) give rise to graphical categorifications.

The crucial observation that allows us to present our category $\mathcal{H}(q)$ using planar topology is the cyclic biadjointness of the defining generating objects Q_+ , Q_- of $\mathcal{H}(q)$. In any representation of $\mathcal{H}(q)$, these generators are mapped to biadjoint functors, that is, functors that are both left and right adjoint to each other. The importance of such functors in low dimensional topology was emphasized in [12] and more recently in subsequent work [3], [13], [14], and [16] on categorified quantum groups. In the last section of this paper, we give some examples of cyclic biadjoint functors arising in the representation theory of finite groups.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we recall the definitions of the Hecke algebras of type A and the Heisenberg algebra. We introduce the category $\mathcal{H}(q)$ in Section 3 and deduce from the definitions various useful relations. In Section 4 we present the main result giving a categorification of the Heisenberg algebra. We then define an action of our category on modules for Hecke algebras and finite general linear groups in Sections 5 and 6 respectively. In particular, in Section 5, we use the action to prove our main theorem. Finally, in Section 7, we describe the cyclic biadjointness of parabolic induction and restriction functors for finite groups.

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2. Hecke algebras and the Heisenberg algebra

In this section, we introduce our main algebraic objects of interest: the Hecke algebra of type A and the Heisenberg algebra.

Let \mathbb{k} be a ring and let q be either an indeterminate or an invertible element of \mathbb{k} (in which case $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}] = \mathbb{k}$).

Definition 2.1 (Hecke algebra). For $n \geq 2$, the *Hecke algebra* $H_n(q)$ is the $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ -algebra generated by t_1, \dots, t_{n-1} with relations

- (a) $t_i^2 = q + (q - 1)t_i$,
- (b) $t_i t_j = t_j t_i$ for $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1$ such that $|j - i| > 1$,
- (c) $t_i t_{i+1} t_i = t_{i+1} t_i t_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n - 2$.

By convention, we set $H_0(q) = H_1(q) = \mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$. We let 1_n denote the identity element of $H_n(q)$. To simplify notation, we will write H_n for $H_n(q)$ in the sequel.

The algebra H_n has a basis $\{t_w\}_{w \in S_n}$, where for $w \in S_n$, $t_w = t_{i_1} \dots t_{i_k}$, where $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k}$ is a reduced expression for w . Note that the generator t_i is invertible with inverse $t_i^{-1} = q^{-1}t_i + (q^{-1} - 1)$.

Definition 2.2 (Heisenberg algebra). The (infinite rank) *Heisenberg algebra* \mathfrak{h} is the associative \mathbb{C} -algebra with generators $p_i, q_i, i \in \mathbb{N}_+ = \{1, 2, \dots\}$, and relations

$$p_i q_j = q_j p_i + \delta_{i,j} 1, \quad p_i p_j = p_j p_i, \quad q_i q_j = q_j q_i, \quad i, j \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$

Remark 2.3. The Heisenberg algebra plays a fundamental role in quantum field theory and the theory of affine Lie algebras. Is it isomorphic to the *Weyl algebra*, which is the algebra of operators on $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$ generated by multiplication by x_i , $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$, and partial differentiation $\partial/\partial x_i$, $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$.

Definition 2.4 (Integral form of the Heisenberg algebra). Let $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the unital ring with generators $a_n, b_n, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, and relations

$$a_n b_m = b_m a_n + b_{m-1} a_{n-1}, \quad a_n a_m = a_m a_n, \quad b_n b_m = b_m b_n, \quad n, m \in \mathbb{N}_+. \quad (2.1)$$

Here we adopt the convention that $a_0 = b_0 = 1$.

The fact that $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is an integral form of the Heisenberg algebra can be seen as follows (we thank M. Mackaay for explaining this to us). Defining generating functions

$$A(t) = 1 + a_1 t + a_2 t^2 + \cdots, \quad B(u) = 1 + b_1 u + b_2 u^2 + \cdots,$$

we can rewrite the relations (2.1) as

$$A(t)B(u) = B(u)A(t)(1 + tu). \quad (2.2)$$

Define

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}(t) &= 1 + tA'(-t)A(-t)^{-1}, & \tilde{B}(u) &= 1 + uB'(-u)B(-u)^{-1}, \\ \tilde{A}(t) &= 1 + \tilde{a}_1 t + \tilde{a}_2 t^2 + \cdots, & B(u) &= 1 + \tilde{b}_1 u + \tilde{b}_2 u^2 + \cdots. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.2), one can show that

$$\tilde{A}(t)B(u) = B(u)\tilde{A}(t) + B(u)\frac{ut}{1-ut},$$

from which it follows that

$$[\tilde{a}_n, b_m] = \delta_{m,n} \quad \text{for } m \leq n.$$

Now note that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, \tilde{a}_n is equal to $(-1)^{n-1} n a_n$ plus terms involving products of a_m for $m < n$ (and similarly for \tilde{b}_n). Thus, by symmetry, it follows that

$$[\tilde{a}_n, \tilde{b}_m] = (-1)^{n-1} \delta_{n,m} n \quad \text{for } m, n \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$

Therefore the elements $\frac{1}{n}(-1)^{n-1} a_n, b_n, n \in \mathbb{N}_+$, satisfy the defining relations of the Heisenberg algebra \mathfrak{h} . It follows that $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{C} \cong \mathfrak{h}$ and so $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is an integral form of \mathfrak{h} .

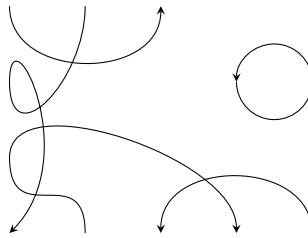
3. A graphical category

3.1. Definition. We define an additive $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ -linear strict monoidal category $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ as follows. The set of objects is generated by two objects Q_+ and Q_- . Thus an arbitrary object of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ is a finite direct sum of tensor products

$$Q_\varepsilon = Q_{\varepsilon_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes Q_{\varepsilon_n},$$

where $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_n$ is a finite sequence of $+$ and $-$ signs. The unit object $\mathbf{1} = Q_\emptyset$.

The space of morphisms $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$ is the $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module generated by planar diagrams modulo local relations. The diagrams are oriented compact one-manifolds immersed in the strip $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$, modulo rel boundary isotopies. The endpoints of the one-manifold are located at $\{1, \dots, m\} \times \{0\}$ and $\{1, \dots, k\} \times \{1\}$, where m and k are the lengths of the sequences ε and ε' respectively. The orientation of the one-manifold at the endpoints must agree with the signs in the sequences ε and ε' and triple intersections are not allowed. For example, the diagram



is a morphism from Q_{-+--+} to Q_{--+} . Composition of morphisms is given by the natural gluing of diagrams. An endomorphism of $\mathbf{1}$ is a diagram without endpoints. The local relations are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = q \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array} + (q-1) \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}, \tag{3.1}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}, \tag{3.2}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = q \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array} - q \begin{array}{c} \cup \\ \cup \\ \downarrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} = q \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}, \tag{3.3}
 \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \end{array} = \text{id}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \end{array} = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

Note that the upward crossing is invertible with inverse

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \circ \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} := q^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \circ \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} + (q^{-1} - 1) \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}. \tag{3.5}$$

The reader should note that the local relations on upward pointing strands are simply the relations of the Hecke algebra, where the generator t_i corresponds to the crossing of the i -th and $(i + 1)$ -st strands (numbered from the right). The definitions of the other local relations are motivated by the following result.

Lemma 3.1. *In the category $\mathcal{H}'(q)$, we have*

$$Q_{-+} \cong Q_{+-} \oplus \mathbf{1}.$$

Proof. Consider the following morphisms of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Q_{-+} & \\ \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \circ \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \circ \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} t_1 & \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \circ \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} t_2 & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \end{array} \\ & Q_{+-} & \mathbf{1} & \\ \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \circ \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} q^{-1} & \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \circ \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \rho_1 & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \circ \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \rho_2 & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \end{array} \\ & Q_{-+} & & \end{array} \tag{3.6}$$

It is immediate from the defining local relations of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ and isotopies that

$$\rho_2 t_1 = 0, \quad \rho_1 t_2 = 0, \quad \rho_1 t_1 = \text{id}, \quad \rho_2 t_2 = \text{id}, \quad t_1 \rho_1 + t_2 \rho_2 = \text{id},$$

which proves the desired isomorphism. □

Definition 3.2 (Grothendieck group). The (split) Grothendieck group of an additive category \mathcal{C} is the abelian group $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ (written additively) with generators $[X]$, $X \in \text{Ob } \mathcal{C}$, and relations $[Z] = [X] + [Y]$ whenever $Z \cong X \oplus Y$.

It follows from Lemma 3.1 that in the Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathcal{H}'(q))$, we have

$$[Q_-][Q_+] = [Q_+][Q_-] + 1,$$

which is the Heisenberg relation.

Remark 3.3. For each r -tuple of complex numbers (u_1, \dots, u_r) , one can define a “higher level” Heisenberg category $\mathcal{H}'(q, u_1, \dots, u_r)$, generalizing the definition of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$. The defining objects Q_+, Q_- are the same in $\mathcal{H}'(q, u_1, \dots, u_r)$ as in $\mathcal{H}'(q)$. The morphisms of $\mathcal{H}'(q, u_1, \dots, u_r)$ look like the morphisms in $\mathcal{H}'(q)$, with the caveat that strands are now allowed to carry a new defining dot, which satisfies a degree r polynomial relation with roots u_1, \dots, u_r . (Thus any diagram containing a strand with more than r dots on it can be written as a linear combination of diagrams whose strands carry fewer than r dots.) In this higher level categorification, the fundamental relationship between Q_+ and Q_- becomes

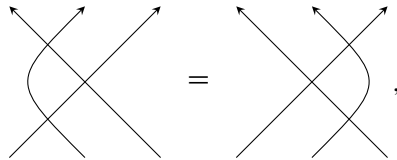
$$Q_{-+} \cong Q_{+-} \oplus \mathbf{1}^{\oplus r},$$

which categorifies the “higher level” Heisenberg relation

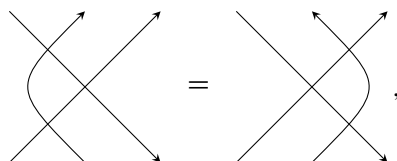
$$[Q_-][Q_+] = [Q_+][Q_-] + r.$$

As we will not have use for these higher level categories in the current paper, we have elected not to give the details of this generalization here. We note, however, that these higher level categorifications $\mathcal{H}'(q, u_1, \dots, u_r)$ are related to cyclotomic quotients of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra in the same way that $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ is related to the Hecke algebra (which is the cyclotomic Hecke algebra when $r = 1$).

3.2. Triple point moves. We have the following equalities of triple point diagrams:



$$\text{Diagram 1} = \text{Diagram 2}, \tag{3.7}$$



$$\text{Diagram 1} = \text{Diagram 2}, \tag{3.8}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}, \tag{3.9}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} + q(q-1) \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \downarrow \end{array}. \tag{3.10}$$

Proof. Equality (3.7) is one of the defining the relations. We see (3.8) as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} = q^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} - (1 - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \\ \\ = q^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} - (1 - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \\ \\ = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} + (1 - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \\ \\ - (1 - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} \\ \\ = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}. \end{array}$$

In the above, the first equality follows from (3.1) applied to the two strands at the top right. The second equality follows from (3.2) applied to the middle three crossings (of the first diagram) viewed sideways. The third equality follows from (3.1) applied to the bottom left two crossings in the first diagram of the previous line.

The proof of (3.9) is analogous and will be omitted. Finally, (3.10) is proven as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Diagram 1} = q^{-1} \text{Diagram 2} + \text{Diagram 3} \\
 & = q^{-1} \text{Diagram 4} + q \text{Diagram 5} \\
 & \quad + (q-1) \text{Diagram 6} \\
 & = \text{Diagram 7} + q(q-1) \text{Diagram 8} .
 \end{aligned}$$

Here the first equality follows from (3.1) applied to the two strands at the bottom right. The second equality follows from applying (3.9) (viewed sideways) to the three middle crossings in the first diagram and (3.1) to the double crossing in the middle of the second diagram. The third equality is obtained by applying the second relation of (3.3) to the first and third diagrams and the second relation in (3.4) to the second diagram. \square

3.3. Right curl moves. We will use a dot to denote a right curl and a dot labeled d to denote d right curls:

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \end{array} = \text{Diagram 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet d \end{array} = \left. \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \\ \bullet \end{array} \right\} d \text{ dots.}$$

We will see in Section 5.7 that dots correspond to Jucys–Murphy elements in Hecke algebras.

Lemma 3.4. *We have the following equalities of diagrams:*

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bullet \\ \searrow \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \bullet \\ \nearrow \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}
 \end{array}
 + (q - 1) \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \uparrow \end{array}
 + q \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \bullet \\ \nearrow \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bullet \\ \searrow \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array}
 \end{array}
 + (q - 1) \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \uparrow \end{array}
 + q \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \uparrow \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Proof. We prove the first equality. The second is analogous. We have

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \bullet \\ \searrow \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} & & \begin{array}{c} \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array}
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 = q^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \\
 \\
 = q^{-1} \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \\
 \\
 = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + (1 - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \text{Diagram 1} \\
 &\quad + (q-1) \text{Diagram 2} - (q-1) \text{Diagram 3} + \text{Diagram 4} \\
 &= \text{Diagram 1} + (q-1) \text{Diagram 5} + q \text{Diagram 6} \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

It follows by induction that we have the following equalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diagram 1} &= \text{Diagram 2} + (q-1) \sum_{a=1}^d \text{Diagram 3} \\
 &\quad + q \sum_{b=0}^{d-1} \text{Diagram 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diagram 1} &= \text{Diagram 2} + (q-1) \sum_{a=1}^d \text{Diagram 3} \\
 &\quad + q \sum_{b=0}^{d-1} \text{Diagram 4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Define \tilde{c}_d to be a counterclockwise oriented circle with d right curls on it, and c_d to be a clockwise oriented circle with d right curls:

$$\tilde{c}_d = d \bullet \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowleft \\ \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad c_d = d \bullet \begin{array}{c} \circlearrowright \\ \end{array} .$$

Proposition 3.5. *For $d \geq 0$ we have*

$$\tilde{c}_{d+1} = (q - 1) \sum_{a=1}^d \tilde{c}_a c_{d-a} + q \sum_{b=0}^{d-1} \tilde{c}_b c_{d-1-b} .$$

Note, in particular, that this implies $\tilde{c}_1 = 0$.

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}_{d+1} &= d \bullet \begin{array}{c} \text{figure-eight} \\ \end{array} \\ &= \begin{array}{c} \text{figure-eight with dot at top} \\ \end{array} + (q - 1) \sum_{a=1}^d \begin{array}{c} \text{circle with dot at top} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{circle with dot at top} \\ \end{array} \\ &\quad + q \sum_{b=0}^{d-1} \begin{array}{c} \text{circle with dot at top} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{circle with dot at top} \\ \end{array} . \end{aligned}$$

The result then follows from the fact that the left curl is equal to zero. □

3.4. Bubble moves. We can move clockwise circles past lines using so called “bubble moves”.

Lemma 3.6. *We have the following equality:*

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{circle} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{circle} \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \end{array} + (1 - q^{-1}) \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \uparrow \\ \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \end{array} .$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\text{circle} \right) \Big| &= q^{-1} \left(\text{circle} \Big| \right) + \left(\text{figure-eight} \Big| \right) \\
 &= \left(\text{circle} \Big| \right) + (1 - q^{-1}) \left(\text{circle} \Big| \right) + \left(\text{circle} \Big| \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

where in the first equality we used (3.3) and in the second we used (3.1). □

More generally, we can move clockwise circles with dots past lines as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\text{circle with dot } d \Big| \right) &= \left(\text{circle with dot } d \Big| \right) \\
 &+ (d + 1)(1 - q^{-1}) \left(\text{line with dot } (d + 1) \Big| \right) + (d + 1) \left(\text{line with dot } d \Big| \right) \\
 &- (q - 1)(1 - q^{-1}) \sum_{a=1}^d a \left(\text{line with dot } a \Big| \text{circle with dot } (d - a) \right) \\
 &- (q - 1) \sum_{a=0}^{d-1} (2a + 1) \left(\text{line with dot } a \Big| \text{circle with dot } (d - 1 - a) \right) \\
 &- q \sum_{a=0}^{d-2} (a + 1) \left(\text{line with dot } a \Big| \text{circle with dot } (d - 2 - a) \right)
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

3.5. Endomorphism algebras and the affine Hecke algebra

Theorem 3.7. *The natural map*

$$\psi_0: \mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}][c_0, c_1, c_2, \dots] \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(\mathbf{1})$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Every element of $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(\mathbf{1})$ is a linear combination of closed diagrams. Using the local relations, any closed diagram can be expressed as a linear combination of crossingless diagrams consisting of nested dotted circles. The bubble moves imply that nested dotted circles can be written as linear combinations of dotted circles with no nesting. Finally, counterclockwise circles can be expressed as linear combinations of clockwise ones by Proposition 3.5. Therefore, any element of $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(\mathbf{1})$ can be written as a linear combination of products of dotted clockwise circles. It follows that ψ_0 is surjective.

Assume q is an indeterminate and $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{Z}$. We can view any field \mathbb{k}' as an $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module via the map that sends q to 1. Consider the composition

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{k}'[c_0, c_1, \dots] \\ & \cong \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}][c_0, c_1, \dots] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}' \xrightarrow{\psi_0 \otimes \text{id}} \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(\mathbf{1}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}' \\ & = \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(\mathbf{1})}, \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{H}' is the category defined in [11] (for the field \mathbb{k}'). This composition is precisely the map ψ_0 of [11], which is injective by [11], Proposition 3. It follows that our map ψ_0 is also injective when we work over the ring $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{Z}$ and q is an indeterminate. Since, for an arbitrary ring \mathbb{k} , $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ (where q is either an indeterminate or an invertible element of \mathbb{k}) is a $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module in the obvious way, we can tensor with $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ and see that ψ_0 is an isomorphism in the general case. \square

Let H_n^{aff} denote the affine Hecke algebra of type A,

$$H_n^{\text{aff}} = H_n \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}][x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}].$$

The Hecke algebra H_n and $\mathbb{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, x_n^{\pm 1}]$ are subalgebras of H_n^{aff} , and the defining relations between these subalgebras are

$$t_i x_k = x_k t_i, \quad i \neq k, k + 1,$$

and

$$t_i x_i t_i = q x_{i+1}.$$

Lemma 3.8. Assume $q \in \mathbb{k}^\times$, $q \neq 1$. If, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, we define new elements of the affine Hecke algebra y_i by

$$y_i = (q - 1)x_i - \frac{q}{q - 1},$$

then

$$y_i t_k = t_k y_i, \quad i \neq k, k + 1, \quad (3.12)$$

$$t_i y_{i+1} = y_i t_i + (q - 1)y_{i+1} + q, \quad (3.13)$$

and

$$y_{i+1} t_i = t_i y_i + (q - 1)y_{i+1} + q. \quad (3.14)$$

Proof. The first relation is obvious. For the second relation above, we have

$$t_i y_{i+1} = (q - 1)t_i x_{i+1} - \frac{q}{q - 1} t_i,$$

while

$$y_i t_i = (q - 1)x_i t_i - \frac{q}{q - 1} t_i.$$

Subtracting, we get

$$t_i y_{i+1} - y_i t_i = (q - 1)(t_i x_{i+1} - x_i t_i). \quad (3.15)$$

Since $t_i^{-1} = q^{-1}t_i + (q^{-1} - 1)$, after multiplying both sides of the relation $t_i x_i t_i = q x_{i+1}$ on the left by t_i^{-1} we get

$$x_i t_i = t_i x_{i+1} + (1 - q)x_{i+1},$$

or

$$t_i x_{i+1} - x_i t_i = (q - 1)x_{i+1}.$$

Substituting into (3.15), we obtain

$$t_i y_{i+1} - y_i t_i = (q - 1)^2 x_{i+1}.$$

Since $x_{i+1} = (q - 1)^{-1} y_{i+1} + \frac{q}{(q - 1)^2}$, we get

$$t_i y_{i+1} - y_i t_i = (q - 1)y_{i+1} + q,$$

as desired. The last relation is similar. □

Let H_n^+ be the $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ -algebra with generators $t_i, y_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$, and defining relations (3.12)–(3.14). By Lemma 3.8, if $q \in \mathbb{k}^\times, q \neq 1$, we have

$$H_n^+ \cong H_n \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \subseteq H_n^{\text{aff}}.$$

It follows from Lemma 3.4 that there is a natural morphism

$$\varphi_n: H_n^+ \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n})$$

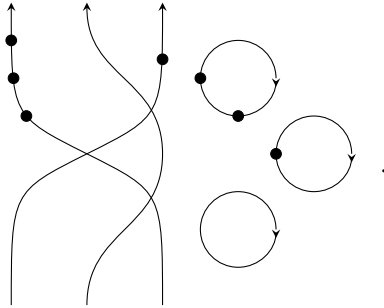
taking t_k to the crossing of the k and $(k + 1)$ -st strands and taking y_k to a right curl (or dot) on the k -th strand. More generally, there is a natural morphism

$$\psi_n = \varphi_n \otimes \psi_0: H_n^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}][c_0, c_1, \dots] \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n}),$$

where the dotted clockwise circles corresponding to elements of $\mathbb{k}[c_0, c_1, \dots]$ are placed to the right of the diagrams corresponding to elements of H_n^+ .

Theorem 3.9. *The morphism ψ_n is an isomorphism of algebras.*

Proof. Any diagram representing an element of $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n})$ can be inductively simplified to a linear combination of standard diagrams consisting of a element of $y \in H_n$ (written as a strand diagram), some number (possibly zero) of dots on each strand above the crossings, and a product of dotted clockwise circles to the right:



The surjectivity of ψ_n then follows immediately from that of ψ_0 .

Assume q is an indeterminate and $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{Z}$. We can view any field \mathbb{k}' as an $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module via the map that sends q to 1. Consider the composition

$$\begin{aligned} & H_n^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}'[c_0, c_1, \dots] \\ & \cong (H_n^+ \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}][c_0, c_1, \dots]) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}' \\ & \xrightarrow{\psi_n \otimes \text{id}} \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]} \mathbb{k}' = \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n}), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{H}' is the category defined in [11] (for the field \mathbb{k}'). This composition is precisely the map ψ_n of [11], which is injective by [11], Proposition 4. It follows

that our map ψ_n is also injective when we work over the ring $\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{Z}$ and q is an indeterminate. Since, for an arbitrary ring \mathbb{k} , $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ (where q is either an indeterminate or an invertible element of \mathbb{k}) is a $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module in the obvious way, we can tensor with $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ and see that ψ_n is an isomorphism in the general case. \square

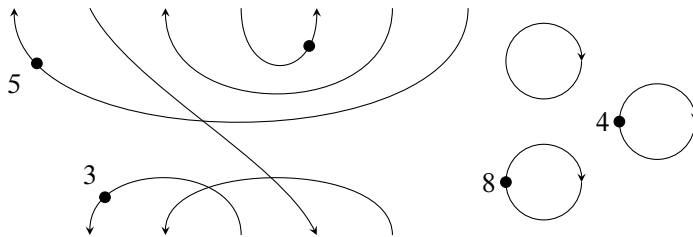
Having explicitly described $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+^n})$, we now turn to the more general problem of giving an explicit basis for $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$ for any sequences $\varepsilon, \varepsilon'$. Let k denote the total number of $+$ s in ε and $-$ s in ε' . We have $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'}) = 0$ if the total number of $-$ s in ε and $+$ s in ε' is not also equal to k . Thus, we assume from now on that k is also the total number of $-$ s in ε and $+$ s in ε' .

Definition 3.10. For two sign sequences $\varepsilon, \varepsilon'$, let $B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')$ be the set of planar diagrams obtained in the following manner.

- The sequences ε and ε' are written at the bottom and top (respectively) of the plane strip $\mathbb{R} \times [0, 1]$.
- The elements of ε and ε' are matched by oriented segments embedded in the strip in such a way that their orientations match the signs (that is, they start at either a $+$ of ε or a $-$ of ε' , and end at either a $-$ of ε or a $+$ of ε'), each two segments intersect at most once, and no self-intersections or triple intersections are allowed.
- Any number of dots may be placed on each interval near its out endpoint (i.e. between its out endpoint and any intersections with other intervals).
- In the rightmost region of the diagram, a finite number of clockwise disjoint nonnested circles with any number of dots may be drawn.

The set of diagrams $B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')$ is parametrized by $k!$ possible matchings of the $2k$ oriented endpoints, a sequence of k nonnegative integers determining the number of dots on each interval, and by a finite sequence of nonnegative integers determining the number of clockwise circles with various numbers of dots.

An example of an element of $B(- - + - +, + - + - + - -)$ is drawn below.



Proposition 3.11. *For any sign sequences $\varepsilon, \varepsilon'$, the set $B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')$ is a basis of the $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ -module $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$.*

The proof, which we include for the sake of completeness, is almost identical to that of [11], Proposition 5.

Proof. It is straightforward to check that using the defining local relations of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$, any element of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$ can be reduced to a direct sum of elements of $B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')$. One uses (3.1) and (3.3) to remove double crossings, Lemma 3.4 to move dots to the ends of intervals, (3.11) to move circles to the rightmost region, etc.

It remains to show that $B(\varepsilon, \varepsilon')$ is linearly independent. Moving the lower endpoints of a diagram up using cup diagrams, or moving the upper endpoints of a diagram down using cap diagrams, yields canonical isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(\mathbf{1}, Q_{\bar{\varepsilon}\varepsilon'}) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(\mathbf{1}, Q_{\varepsilon'\bar{\varepsilon}}),$$

where $\bar{\varepsilon}$ is the sequence ε with the order and all signs reversed. It thus suffices to show that $B(\emptyset, \varepsilon)$ is linearly independent for any sequence ε with k pluses and k minuses. We prove this by induction on k and (for each k) by induction on the lexicographic order (where $+ < -$) among length $2k$ sequences. Theorem 3.9 implies the base cases $k = 0, 1$ and $\varepsilon = +^k -^k$ for any k . Now assume $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2$ for some sequences ε_1 and ε_2 . By the inductive hypothesis, $B(\emptyset, \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2)$ and $B(\emptyset, \varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2)$ are linearly independent. Lemma 3.1 (more precisely, the two upper morphisms in (3.6)) gives a canonical isomorphism

$$Q_{\varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2} \oplus Q_{\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2} \cong Q_{\varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2}.$$

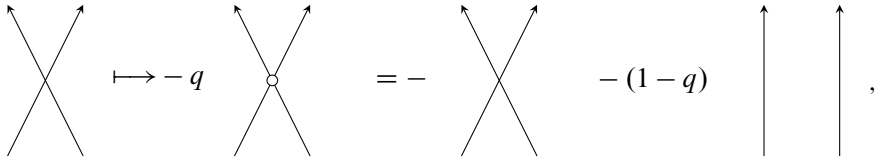
This isomorphism maps the sets $B(\emptyset, \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2)$ and $B(\emptyset, \varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2)$ to subsets B_1 and B_2 of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{\varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2})$. Let $B = B_1 \cup B_2$. It is straightforward to check that $B(\emptyset, \varepsilon_1 - + \varepsilon_2)$ is linearly independent if and only if B is. Since we know B is linearly independent by induction, we are done. \square

3.6. Symmetries. There are some obvious symmetries of the category $\mathcal{H}'(q)$. Let ξ_2 be the symmetry of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ given on diagrams by reflecting in the horizontal axis and reversing orientation of strands. This is an involutive monoidal contravariant autoequivalence of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$.

Let ξ_3 be the symmetry of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ given on diagrams by reflecting in the vertical axis and reversing orientation. This is an involutive antimonoidal covariant autoequivalence of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$. By antimonoidal, we mean that $\xi_3(M \otimes N) \cong \xi_3(N) \otimes \xi_3(M)$.

The functors ξ_2 and ξ_3 commute and hence define an action of $(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2$. When $q = 1$, these symmetries reduce to ones defined in [11]. There is a third symmetry, ξ_1 , defined in [11]. This also has a q -deformation but one needs to pass to an appropriate completion of the category $\mathcal{H}'(q)$. It follows from Proposition 3.11 and Lemma 3.4 that the morphism spaces of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ are filtered by numbers of dots. Let $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)$ be

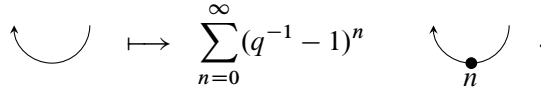
the category whose objects are those of $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)$, but where $\text{Hom}_{\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$ is the space of formal infinite linear combinations of elements of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$ which are locally finite with respect to the filtration by number of dots; thus an element of $\text{Hom}_{\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)}(Q_\varepsilon, Q_{\varepsilon'})$ is an infinite linear combination of diagrams such that for all $n \geq 0$ the number of summands with fewer than n dots is finite. Note that composition of such infinite sums is well-defined. Then let ξ_1 be the endofunctor of $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)$ defined locally by



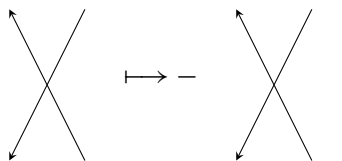
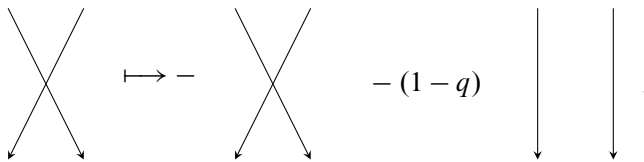
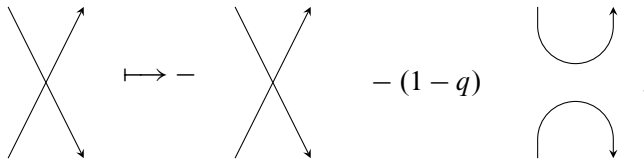
ξ_1 is the identity on right-oriented caps and cups, and on left-oriented caps and cups, ξ_1 acts as



and



One can compute directly that the action of ξ_1 on left, right and downward-oriented crossings is given by



and the action on dots is

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \downarrow \end{array} & \longmapsto - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (q^{-1} - 1)^n & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \bullet \\ \downarrow \end{array} n + 1.
 \end{array}$$

A straightforward computation shows that ξ_1 is an involutive monoidal covariant autoequivalence of $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)$. One sees immediately that, when $q = 1$, the infinite sums in the definition of ξ_1 become finite, there is no need to pass to the completion $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}'(q)$, and this autoequivalence reduces to the one defined in [11].

4. Categorification of the Heisenberg algebra

In this section, we assume \mathbb{k} is a field of characteristic zero and $q \in \mathbb{k}^*$ is not a nontrivial root of unity.

4.1. Projectors. Let $\mathcal{H}(q)$ be the Karoubi envelope of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$. More precisely, the objects of $\mathcal{H}(q)$ are pairs (Q_ε, e) where $e: Q_\varepsilon \rightarrow Q_\varepsilon$ is an idempotent endomorphism, $e^2 = e$. Morphisms $(Q_\varepsilon, e) \rightarrow (Q_{\varepsilon'}, e')$ are morphisms $f: Q_\varepsilon \rightarrow Q_{\varepsilon'}$ in $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ such that the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Q_\varepsilon & \xrightarrow{f} & Q_{\varepsilon'} \\
 e \downarrow & \searrow f & \downarrow e' \\
 Q_\varepsilon & \xrightarrow{f} & Q_{\varepsilon'}
 \end{array}$$

In the case $q = 1$, the category $\mathcal{H}(1)$ is the (conjectural) categorification of the Heisenberg algebra defined by Khovanov [11].

It follows from the local relations (3.1) and (3.2) that upward oriented crossings satisfy the Hecke algebra relations and so we have a canonical homomorphism

$$H_n \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n}). \tag{4.1}$$

Similarly, since each space of morphisms in $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ consists of diagrams up to isotopy, downward oriented crossings also satisfy the Hecke algebra relations and give us a canonical homomorphism

$$H_n \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{-n}). \tag{4.2}$$

Introduce the complete q -symmetrizer and q -antisymmetrizer

$$e(n) = \frac{1}{[n]_q!} \sum_{w \in S_n} t_w, \quad e'(n) = \frac{1}{[n]_{q^{-1}}!} \sum_{w \in S_n} (-q)^{-l(w)} t_w, \quad (4.3)$$

where

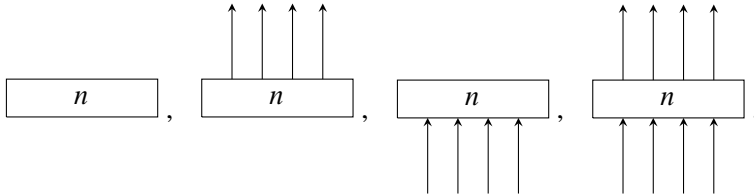
$$[n]_q = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} q^i.$$

Both $e(n)$ and $e'(n)$ are idempotents in H_n (see [6], §1). We will use the notation $e(n)$ and $e'(n)$ to also denote the image of these idempotents in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{+n})$ and $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}'(q)}(Q_{-n})$ under the canonical homomorphisms (4.1) and (4.2). We then define the following objects in $\mathcal{H}(q)$:

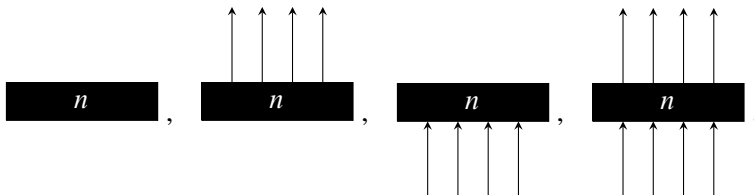
$$S_+^n = (Q_{+n}, e(n)), \quad S_-^n = (Q_{-n}, e(n)),$$

$$\Lambda_+^n = (Q_{+n}, e'(n)), \quad \Lambda_-^n = (Q_{-n}, e'(n)).$$

Following [4], §6.1 and §6.2, which contains diagrammatics for Young symmetrizers and antisymmetrizers for the symmetric group, we depict S_+^n as a white box labeled n . The inclusion morphism $S_+^n \rightarrow Q_{+n}$ is depicted by a white box with n upward oriented lines leaving from the top. The projection $Q_{+n} \rightarrow S_+^n$ is depicted by a white box with n upward oriented lines entering the bottom. The composition $Q_+^n \rightarrow S_+^n \rightarrow Q_{+n}$ is depicted by a white box with n upward oriented lines leaving the top and n upwards oriented lines entering the bottom:

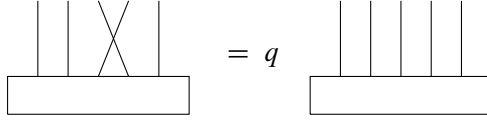


We depict the object Λ_+^n and its related inclusions and projections by the same diagrams but with white boxes replaced by black boxes:

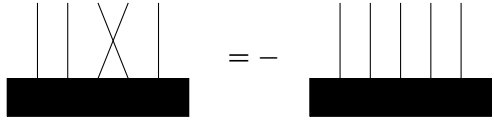


The objects S_-^n and Λ_-^n , together with their related inclusions and projections, are depicted by the same diagrams but with downward oriented lines instead of upward oriented lines.

Lemma 4.1. *Crossings are absorbed into q -symmetrizers at the cost of a factor of q and into q -antisymmetrizers at the cost of a factor of -1 . More precisely, we have the following equalities:*



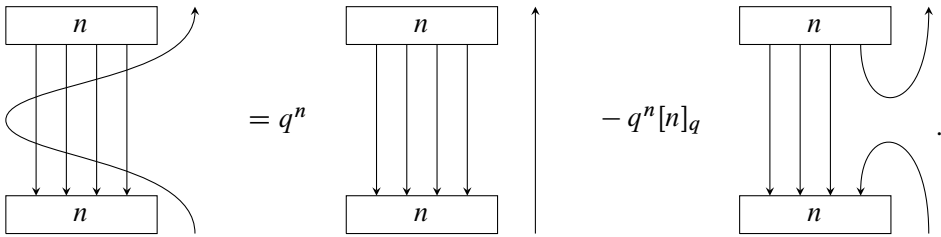
and



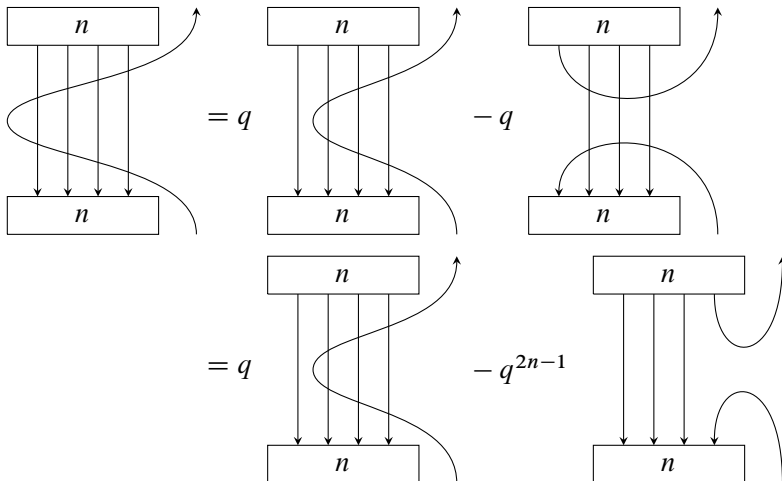
Here the arrows can either be oriented up or down. We also have analogous relations with the lines emanating from the bottom of the boxes instead of the top.

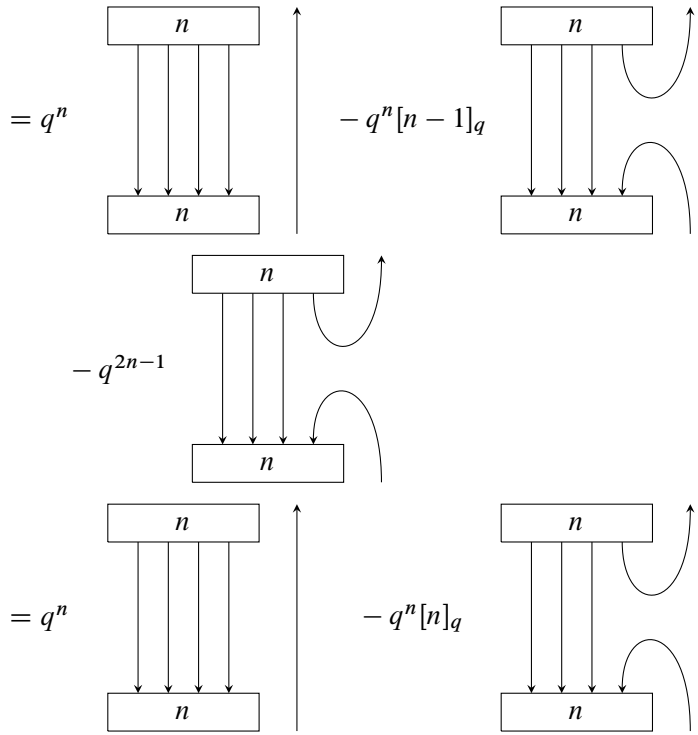
Proof. This follows immediately from (4.3) (see [6], p. 843). □

Lemma 4.2. *We have following relation:*



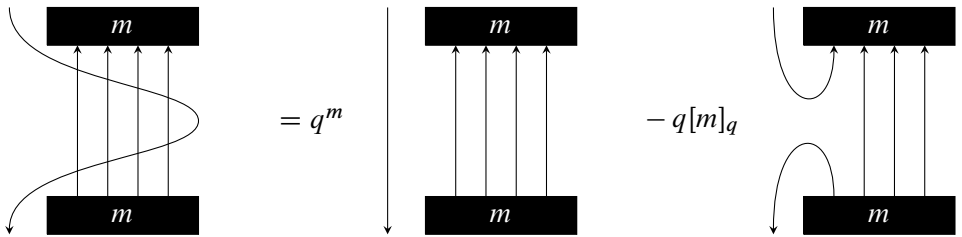
Proof. We prove this result by induction. The case $n = 1$ is simply the left hand relation in (3.3). Now assume the result holds for $n - 1$. Then





where in the third equality we used the inductive hypothesis and the fact that a symmetrizer of size $n - 1$ on top of (or below) a symmetrizer of size n is equal to a symmetrizer of size n . □

Lemma 4.3. *We have the following relation:*



Proof. The proof is similar to that of Lemma 4.2 and is therefore omitted. □

Lemma 4.4. *We have the following relations, where the strands can be oriented up*

or down:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n-1 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n-1 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 = \frac{1}{[n]_q} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n-1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \frac{[n-1]_q}{[n]_q} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

and

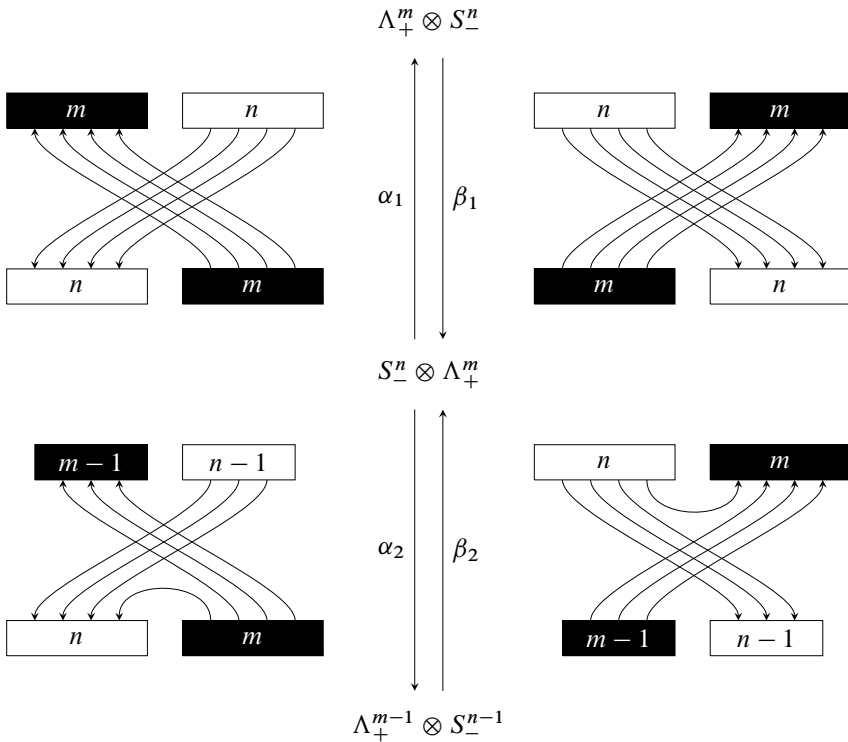
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 = \frac{1}{[m]_{q^{-1}}} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} - \frac{[m-1]_q}{[m]_q} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Proof. These statements are q -analogues of (6.10) and (6.19) of [4]. We sketch the proof of the second. The proof of the first is analogous and will be omitted. First note that

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 = \frac{1}{[m]_{q^{-1}}} \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} + (-q)^{-1} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \\
 \left. + (-q)^{-2} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \dots \right. \\
 \left. + (-q)^{-(m-1)} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m-1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right)$$

We now apply a q -antisymmetrizer of size $m - 1$ to the rightmost $m - 1$ strands. On the left hand side of the equation, we use the fact that a q -antisymmetrizer of size m followed by a q -symmetrizer of size $m - 1$ equals a q -antisymmetrizer of size m , to see that this side remains unchanged. We then use Lemma 4.1 to simplify all the terms on the right hand side of the equation. \square

Define the following morphisms in $\mathcal{H}(q)$:



Proposition 4.5. *We have the following:*

$$\alpha_1 \beta_2 = 0,$$

$$\alpha_2 \beta_1 = 0,$$

$$\alpha_1 \beta_1 = q^{mn} \text{id},$$

$$\alpha_2 \beta_2 = \frac{q^{(m-1)(n-1)}}{[m]_{q^{-1}} [n]_q} \text{id}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \boxed{m} & \boxed{n} \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 \boxed{n} & \boxed{m} \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 \boxed{m-1} & \boxed{n-1}
 \end{array} \\
 \alpha_1 \beta_2 = \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \boxed{m} & \boxed{n} \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 \boxed{m-1} & \boxed{n-1}
 \end{array} \\
 = \\
 \begin{array}{cc}
 \boxed{m} & \boxed{n} \\
 \downarrow & \downarrow \\
 \boxed{m-1} & \boxed{n-1}
 \end{array} = 0.
 \end{array}$$

In the second equality, we use the fact that since the middle q -symmetrizer and q -antisymmetrizer are linear combinations of various crossings, the triple point moves (3.8) and (3.9) allow us to pull them through the lines above them and absorb them into the upper q -symmetrizer and q -antisymmetrizer. In the third equality, we used the fact that a left curl is zero. The proof that $\alpha_2 \beta_1 = 0$ is analogous. The relation $\alpha_1 \beta_1 = q^{mn} \text{id}$ follows immediately from the right hand relation in (3.3).

The relation involving $\alpha_2 \beta_2$ is proved as follows. By applying Lemma 4.4 to the middle two boxes of $\alpha_2 \beta_2$, one gets four summands. Two of these contain a left curl and are therefore equal to zero. Another contains a left curl after applying the right hand relation in (3.3). Thus only one summand is nonzero. This summand contains a counterclockwise circle, which is the identity by (3.4). Proceeding in the same way as for $\alpha_1 \beta_1$, one gets the factor of $q^{(m-1)(n-1)}$. \square

Define

$$\beta'_1 = q^{-mn} \beta_1, \quad \text{and} \quad \beta'_2 = \frac{[m]_{q^{-1}} [n]_q}{q^{(m-1)(n-1)}} \beta_2.$$

Then, by Proposition 4.5, we have

$$\alpha_1 \beta'_2 = 0, \quad \alpha_2 \beta'_1 = 0, \quad \alpha_1 \beta'_1 = \text{id}, \quad \alpha_2 \beta'_2 = \text{id}. \tag{4.4}$$

Proposition 4.6. *We have*

$$\beta'_1 \alpha_1 + \beta'_2 \alpha_2 = \text{id}.$$

Proof. We give only a sketch of the proof, which is a straightforward computation. First, one computes $\beta'_1 \alpha_1$. As in the proof of Proposition 4.5, the middle q -symmetrizer and q -antisymmetrizer can be pulled through the crossings and absorbed into the upper ones. Then one uses Lemmas 4.1 and 4.2 (or 4.3) to show that

$$\beta'_1 \alpha_1 = \text{id} - [n]_q [m]_{q^{-1}}$$

In showing this relation (and the next), one notes that any diagram containing a q -symmetrizer and q -antisymmetrizer connected by two or more strands is zero (this follows immediately from Lemma 4.1 since $q \neq -1$). In a similar fashion, one shows that

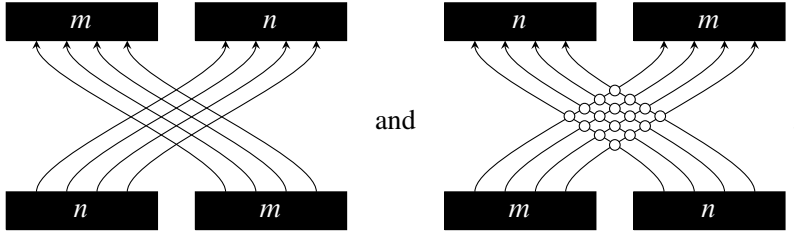
$$\beta'_2 \alpha_2 = [n]_q [m]_{q^{-1}}$$

Adding these two expressions then gives the desired relation. □

Theorem 4.7. *In the category $\mathcal{H}(q)$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} S_-^n \otimes S_-^m &\cong S_-^m \otimes S_-^n, \\ \Lambda_+^n \otimes \Lambda_+^m &\cong \Lambda_+^m \otimes \Lambda_+^n, \\ S_-^n \otimes \Lambda_+^m &\cong (\Lambda_+^m \otimes S_-^n) \oplus (\Lambda_+^{m-1} \otimes S_-^{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. To see the second isomorphism, consider the morphisms



where we recall the definition (3.5) of the inverse crossing, denoted by an open circle. One easily verifies that these two morphisms compose in either order to yield the identity. The proof of the first isomorphism in the statement of the theorem is analogous. The third isomorphism follows immediately from (4.4) and Proposition 4.6. \square

4.2. The Heisenberg 2-category. In the sequel, we will define actions of our graphical categories on categories of modules for Hecke algebras and general linear groups over finite fields. These actions are most naturally described in the language of 2-categories. Therefore, we define here a 2-category built from the graphical category $\mathcal{H}(q)$.

Definition 4.8 (Heisenberg 2-category). We define the *Heisenberg 2-category* $\mathfrak{H}'(q)$ as follows. The objects of $\mathfrak{H}'(q)$ are the integers. For $n, m \in \mathbb{Z} = \text{Ob } \mathfrak{H}'(q)$, $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{H}'(q)}(n, m)$ is the full subcategory of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ containing the objects Q_ε , $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 \dots \varepsilon_l$, for which

$$m - n = \#\{i \mid \varepsilon_i = +\} - \#\{i \mid \varepsilon_i = -\}.$$

We then define $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ to be the 2-category whose objects are the integers and for $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{H}(q)}(n, m)$ is the Karoubi envelope of $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{H}'(q)}(n, m)$.

Definition 4.9 (Representation of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$). Let $\mathcal{X} = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{X}_n$ be a \mathbb{Z} -graded additive category. Then the endofunctors of \mathcal{X} naturally form a 2-category whose objects are the integers, whose 1-morphisms from n to m , $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, are the functors from \mathcal{X}_n to \mathcal{X}_m , and whose 2-morphisms are natural transformations. A *representation* of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ is a functor from $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ to such a 2-category of endofunctors.

4.3. A modified Heisenberg algebra. The algebra $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is \mathbb{Z} -graded after setting

$$\deg b_m = m, \quad \deg a_m = -m, \quad m \in \mathbb{N}_+.$$

For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, let $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}(n)$ be the subspace of $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ consisting of homogeneous elements of degree n .

Any graded ring gives rise to a preadditive category with an object for each graded piece. In this way, we obtain the following category.

Definition 4.10. Let $\dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ be the preadditive category defined as follows:

- $\text{Ob } \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}} = \mathbb{Z}$;
- for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the morphisms from n to m are $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}(m - n)$.

Composition of morphisms is simply given by multiplication in $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$.

4.4. A categorification of the Heisenberg algebra. There is a natural bijection between the set $\mathcal{P}(n)$ of partitions of n and the set of isomorphism classes of representations of H_n (see, for example, [15], Chapter 3). To a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ of n , there corresponds the irreducible representation L_{λ} . This is the unique common irreducible summand of the representation induced from the trivial representation of the parabolic subgroup $H_{\lambda} = H_{\lambda_1} \times \dots \times H_{\lambda_k}$ of H_n , and the representation induced from the sign representation of the parabolic subgroup H_{λ^*} , where λ^* is the dual partition. Let $e_{\lambda} \in H_n$ be the corresponding Young idempotent, so that $e_{\lambda}^2 = e_{\lambda}$ and $L_{\lambda} = H_n e_{\lambda}$.

For $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$, let $Q_{+,\lambda} = (Q_{+^n}, e_{\lambda}) \in \mathfrak{H}(q)$. Here we are viewing e_{λ} as an idempotent in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}(q)}(Q_{+^n})$ via the map (4.1). Similarly, define $Q_{-,\lambda} = (Q_{-^n}, e_{\lambda})$, where we view e_{λ} as an idempotent in $\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}(q)}(Q_{-^n})$ via (4.2). In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_+^n &= Q_{+,(n)}, & S_-^n &= Q_{-,(n)}, \\ \Lambda_+^n &= Q_{+,(1^n)}, & \Lambda_-^n &= Q_{-,(1^n)}. \end{aligned}$$

Recall that if \mathcal{C} is a 2-category, then the (split) Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathcal{C})$ of \mathcal{C} is the category whose objects are the objects of \mathcal{C} and whose sets of morphisms are the (split) Grothendieck groups of the corresponding morphism categories in \mathcal{C} . The Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q))$ of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ is naturally a preadditive category.

Definition 4.11. Define a functor

$$\mathbf{F}: \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q))$$

as follows. On objects, we define $\mathbf{F}(n) = n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We define \mathbf{F} on morphisms by

$$\mathbf{F}(a_n) = [S_-^n], \quad \mathbf{F}(b_n) = [\Lambda_+^n],$$

and requiring \mathbf{F} to be monoidal. The functor \mathbf{F} is well defined by Theorem 4.7.

We can identify the subring of $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by the a_n , $n \geq 1$, with the ring of symmetric functions so that a_n corresponds to the n -th complete symmetric function h_n . Let a_{λ} denote the polynomial in the a_n 's associated to the Schur function corresponding to the partition λ . Then

$$\mathbf{F}(a_{\lambda}) = [Q_{-,\lambda}].$$

Similarly, we identify the subring of $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ generated by the b_n , $n \geq 1$, with the ring of symmetric functions so that b_n corresponds to the n -th elementary symmetric function e_n . Let b_{λ} denote the polynomial in the b_n 's associated to the Schur function corresponding to the partition λ . Then

$$\mathbf{F}(b_{\lambda}) = [Q_{+,\lambda^*}].$$

The ring $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ has a basis $\{b_{\lambda}a_{\mu}\}_{\lambda,\mu}$, where λ and μ run over all partitions. It follows that $\{[Q_{+,\mu}][Q_{-,\lambda}]\}_{\lambda,\mu}$ spans the subring $\mathbf{F}(\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}})$ of $K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q))$.

Theorem 4.12. *For q not a root of unity, the functor \mathbf{F} is faithful.*

The proof of Theorem 4.12 is given in Section 5.6.

Conjecture 4.13. *For q not a root of unity, the functor \mathbf{F} is an equivalence.*

Remark 4.14. When q is a root of unity, the Hecke algebra and its representation theory changes considerably. It would be interesting to study the category $\mathcal{H}(q)$ in this case. When q is not a root of unity, we conjecture that the categories $\mathcal{H}(q)$ for various q are equivalent to one another.

4.5. Symmetries. The symmetries of $\mathcal{H}'(q)$ described in Section 3.6 naturally induce symmetries of $\mathcal{H}(q)$, $\mathfrak{H}(q)$, and $K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q))$. The induced involutions of $K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q))$ preserve the image of \mathbf{F} (which we identify with $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$).

Since ξ_2 preserves the q -symmetrizer $e(n)$ and the q -antisymmetrizer $e'(n)$ (see eq. (4.3)), it follows that it preserves the objects S_+^n , S_-^n , Λ_+^n , and Λ_-^n of $\mathcal{H}(q)$. The symmetry ξ_2 then naturally induces an involution of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ that is the identity on objects. The induced functor on $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is the identity.

It is easy to check that the induced action of ξ_3 on $\mathcal{H}(q)$ interchanges S_+^n with S_-^n and Λ_+^n with Λ_-^n . It induces a symmetry on $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ that, on objects, sends n to $-n$, for $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. The induced involutive functor on $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ is the contravariant functor that sends the object n , $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, to $-n$, and interchanges a_n and b_n .

5. Action on modules for Hecke algebras

In this section, we will describe how our graphical category acts on the category of modules for Hecke algebras of type A . We refer the reader to [10] for an overview of the type of diagrammatic presentation of functors, natural transformations, and biadjointness we use here.

5.1. Bimodules for Hecke algebras. For $1 \leq k \leq n$, we can view H_k as a subalgebra of H_n via the embedding $t_i \mapsto t_i$. We introduce here some notation for bimodules. First note that H_n is naturally an (H_n, H_n) -bimodule. Via our identification of H_k , $1 \leq k \leq n$, with a subalgebra of H_n , we can naturally view H_n as an (H_k, H_l) -bimodule for $1 \leq k, l \leq n$. We will write ${}_k(n)_l$ to denote this bimodule. If k or l is equal to n , we will often omit the subscript. Thus, for instance,

- (n) denotes H_n , considered as an (H_n, H_n) -bimodule,
- $(n)_{n-1}$ denotes H_n , considered as an (H_n, H_{n-1}) -bimodule, and
- ${}_{n-1}(n)$ denotes H_n , considered as an (H_{n-1}, H_n) -bimodule.

5.2. Decompositions. We collect here various results that will be used in the sequel.

Lemma 5.1. *The algebra H_{n+1} is free of rank $n + 1$ as both a right and a left H_n -module. In particular, we have the following.*

- (a) *The set $\{t_n t_{n-1} \dots t_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq n + 1\}$ is a basis of H_{n+1} as a left H_n -module. Here we interpret $t_n t_{n-1} \dots t_j$ as being 1_{n+1} when $j = n + 1$.*
- (b) *The set $\{t_j \dots t_{n-1} t_n \mid 1 \leq j \leq n + 1\}$ is a basis of H_{n+1} as a right H_n -module.*

Proof. We prove the second statement since the first is analogous. To prove that our set generates H_{n+1} as a right H_n -module, it suffices to show that each t_w , $w \in S_{n+1}$, can be written as a right H_n -multiple of $t_j \dots t_n$ for some $1 \leq j \leq n + 1$. Let $w \in S_{n+1}$ and set $j = w(n + 1)$. Then

$$s_n s_{n-1} \dots s_j w(n + 1) = n + 1.$$

Thus $s_n s_{n-1} \dots s_j w = \tilde{w}$ for some $\tilde{w} \in S_n$ (viewed as the subgroup of S_{n+1} fixing $n + 1$). Then

$$w = s_j \dots s_{n-1} s_n \tilde{w} \tag{5.1}$$

and any reduced expression of \tilde{w} gives a reduced expression of w via substitution in (5.1). Therefore,

$$t_w = t_j \dots t_{n-1} t_n t_{\tilde{w}}, \quad t_{\tilde{w}} \in H_n,$$

as desired.

It remains to show that the $t_j \dots t_{n-1} t_n$ are linearly independent. But this is clear since $t_j \dots t_{n-1} t_n H_n$ is the right H_n -submodule of H_{n+1} spanned by the t_w for $w \in S_{n+1}$ with $w(n + 1) = j$. \square

The following lemma, which is a Mackey formula for H_n -modules, is well known. We include a proof for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 5.2. *We have the following isomorphism of (H_n, H_n) -bimodules:*

$${}_n(n+1)_n \cong (n) \oplus (n)_{n-1}(n).$$

Proof. Let \widehat{H}_{n+1} be the subspace of H_{n+1} spanned by $\{t_w \mid w \in S_{n+1} \setminus S_n\}$. That is, \widehat{H}_{n+1} is spanned by those t_w for which $w(n+1) \neq n+1$. Then it is clear that

$$H_{n+1} \cong H_n \oplus \widehat{H}_{n+1} \quad \text{as } (H_n, H_n)\text{-bimodules.}$$

It remains to show that \widehat{H}_{n+1} is isomorphic to $(n)_{n-1}(n)$ as an (H_n, H_n) -bimodule. Define a map

$$(n)_{n-1}(n) \longrightarrow \widehat{H}_{n+1}, \quad t_w \otimes t_{w'} \longmapsto t_w t_n t_{w'}. \quad (5.2)$$

Since elements of H_{n-1} commute with t_n , this map is well defined. It is also clearly a surjective homomorphism of (H_n, H_n) -bimodules. Now, the dimension of \widehat{H}_{n+1} is

$$\dim \widehat{H}_{n+1} = |S_{n+1}| - |S_n| = (n+1)! - n! = n \cdot n!.$$

On the other hand, the dimension of $(n)_{n-1}(n)$ is the dimension of H_n times the rank of H_n considered as a right H_{n-1} -module. Therefore, by Lemma 5.1, we have

$$\dim(n)_{n-1}(n) = n \cdot n! = \dim \widehat{H}_{n+1}.$$

Therefore, the map (5.2) is an isomorphism as desired. \square

5.3. Adjunctions. Let Res denote the functor of restriction from the category of H_n -modules to the category of H_{n-1} -modules and let Ind denote the functor of induction from H_{n-1} -modules to H_n -modules. In a slight abuse of notation, we use the notation Res, Ind for different values of n . The goal of this section is to show that these functors are biadjoint. Note that restriction and induction are realized by tensoring with appropriate bimodules. In particular, we have

$$\text{Res}M = {}_{n-1}(n) \otimes_{H_n} M, \quad M \in H_n\text{-mod},$$

and

$$\text{Ind}N = (n)_{n-1} \otimes_{H_{n-1}} N, \quad N \in H_{n-1}\text{-mod}.$$

Similarly, compositions of induction and restriction functors are given by tensoring by appropriate bimodules. Then natural transformations between such functors are simply bimodule homomorphisms. We can thus either work in the 2-category of categories, functors, and natural transformations or in the 2-category of modules, bimodules, and bimodule homomorphisms. Most often, it will be convenient for us to work in the language of bimodules. In any 2-category, one can talk of adjoint 1-morphisms and so we will often talk of adjoint bimodules.

We now define some important bimodule maps.

(a) Let RCap denote the bimodule map

$$\text{RCap}: (n+1)_n(n+1) \longrightarrow (n+1), \quad x \otimes y \longmapsto xy,$$

given by multiplication.

(b) Let RCup denote the bimodule map

$$\text{RCup}: (n) \hookrightarrow {}_n(n+1)_n, \quad z \longmapsto z.$$

(c) Let LCap denote the bimodule map

$$\text{LCap}: {}_n(n+1)_n \longrightarrow (n)$$

given by declaring

$$\text{LCap}|_{H_n} = \text{id} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{LCap}(t_n) = 0.$$

(d) Let LCup denote the bimodule map

$$\text{LCup}: (n+1) \longrightarrow (n+1)_n(n+1)$$

determined by

$$1_{n+1} \longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} q^{i-(n+1)} t_i \dots t_{n-1} t_n \otimes t_n t_{n-1} \dots t_i.$$

We set $t_{n+1} = 1$ in the above formula, so that the $i = n+1$ term in the sum is $1 \otimes 1$.

It is clear that RCap , RCup , and LCap are indeed maps of bimodules.

Lemma 5.3. *The map LCup is a map of bimodules.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the sum appearing in the definition commutes with t_j for all $1 \leq j \leq n$. Now, if $j < i-1$, we clearly have

$$t_j(t_i \dots t_n \otimes t_n \dots t_i) = (t_i \dots t_n \otimes t_n \dots t_i)t_j.$$

If $j > i$, then

$$\begin{aligned} t_j(t_i \dots t_n \otimes t_n \dots t_i) &= t_i t_{i+1} \dots t_{j-2} (t_j t_{j-1} t_j) t_{j+1} \dots t_n \otimes t_n \dots t_i \\ &= t_i t_{i+1} \dots t_{j-2} (t_{j-1} t_j t_{j-1}) t_{j+1} \dots t_n \otimes t_n \dots t_i \\ &= t_i t_{i+1} \dots t_n t_{j-1} \otimes t_n \dots t_i \\ &= t_i t_{i+1} \dots t_n \otimes t_{j-1} t_n \dots t_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= t_i t_{i+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_{j+1} (t_{j-1} t_j t_{j-1}) t_{j-2} \cdots t_i \\
 &= t_i t_{i+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_{j+1} (t_j t_{j-1} t_j) t_{j-2} \cdots t_i \\
 &= (t_i \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_i) t_j.
 \end{aligned}$$

It remains to consider the terms with $j = i - 1, i$. We have

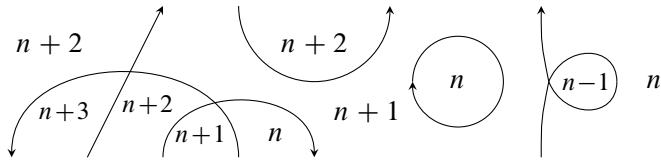
$$\begin{aligned}
 &t_j (q^{j-(n+1)} t_j \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_j + q^{j-n} t_{j+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_{j+1}) \\
 &= q^{j-(n+1)} (q + (q - 1) t_j) t_{j+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_j \\
 &\quad + q^{j-n} t_j t_{j+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_{j+1} \\
 &= q^{j-n} t_{j+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_j + (q - 1) q^{j-(n+1)} t_j \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_j \\
 &\quad + q^{j-n} t_j \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_{j+1} \\
 &= (q^{j-(n+1)} t_j \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_j + q^{j-n} t_{j+1} \cdots t_n \otimes t_n \cdots t_{j+1}) t_j.
 \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. □

We will now start using string diagram notation for 2-categories. In particular, the above bimodule homomorphisms will correspond to diagrams as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{RCap} &= \text{---} \curvearrowright \text{---} \quad n + 1, & \text{RCup} &= \text{---} \curvearrowleft \text{---} \quad n, \\
 \text{LCap} &= \text{---} \curvearrowleft \text{---} \quad n, & \text{LCup} &= \text{---} \curvearrowright \text{---} \quad n + 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

We refer the reader to [10] for an overview of this notation for 2-categories. Note that the labels of the regions of a string diagram are uniquely determined by the label of one region and the fact that, as we move from right to left, labels increase by one as we cross upward pointing strands and decrease by one as we cross downward pointing strands. An example of a diagram with all regions labeled is as follows.



The above diagram corresponds to a bimodule map

$$\begin{aligned}
 &n_{+2}(n + 3)_{n+3}(n + 3)_{n+2}(n + 2)_{n+1}(n + 1)_n(n + 1)_{n+1}(n + 1)_n \\
 &\longrightarrow (n + 2)_{n+1}(n + 2)_{n+2}(n + 2)_{n+1}(n + 1)_n.
 \end{aligned}$$

In what follows, we will use various natural bimodule isomorphisms, such as, for instance, $(n + 1)_n(n) \cong (n + 1)_n$, without mention. When we draw a diagram

without the regions labeled, we assert that the relation in question holds for all possible labelings.

Proposition 5.4. *The adjunction maps LCap , LCup , RCap , RCup defined above make (Res, Ind) into a biadjoint pair.*

Proof. This amounts to proving the following four equalities:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \uparrow \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 , \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \uparrow \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \\ \uparrow \end{array} \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 , \tag{5.3}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \downarrow \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 , \quad
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} & = & \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \\ \downarrow \end{array} \\
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 . \tag{5.4}$$

We will prove the third equality. The rest are similar. If the rightmost region is labeled $n + 1$, the left hand side of the third equality is the bimodule homomorphism ${}_n(n + 1) \rightarrow {}_n(n + 1)$ given by the composition

$${}_n(n + 1) \xrightarrow{\text{LCup}} {}_n(n + 1) {}_n(n + 1) \xrightarrow{\text{LCap} \otimes \text{id}} (n) {}_n(n + 1) \xrightarrow{\cong} {}_n(n + 1).$$

Since ${}_n(n + 1)$ is generated by 1_{n+1} , it suffices to determine the image of this element. We have

$$1_{n+1} \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} q^{i-(n+1)} t_i \cdots t_{n-1} t_n \otimes t_n t_{n-1} \cdots t_i \mapsto 1_n \otimes 1_{n+1} \mapsto 1_{n+1}.$$

Hence the composition is the identity map, as desired. □

As a result of the above proposition, any endomorphism of Ind defines an endomorphism of Res in two possible ways (one using the adjunctions RCap and RCup , and one using LCap and LCup .) When the two endomorphisms of Res defined in this way are equal to one another (for every endomorphism of Ind), the adjunction data $(\text{RCap}, \text{RCup}, \text{LCap}, \text{LCup})$ is said to be *cyclic*. We refer the reader to [10] for a further description of cyclic biadjointness and its relationship to planar diagrammatics for bimodules.

Proposition 5.5. *The adjunction data above is cyclic when q is an indeterminate or a prime power.*

Proof. We prove this in Section 7, where we work in the setting of parabolic induction and restriction for finite groups (see Corollary 7.12). □

5.4. Crossings. We define the following bimodule map

$$\text{Ucross} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} n : (n+2)_n \longrightarrow (n+2)_n, \quad z \mapsto zt_{n+1}.$$

It follows from Proposition 5.5 that any two isotopic diagrams involving the 2-morphism



as well as cups and caps are equal, when q is an indeterminate. Furthermore, specializing q to any element of k^\times implies that this is true in general. We define left, right, and downward crossings to be equal to any composition of cups and caps and an upward crossing yielding a bimodule map between the appropriate bimodules. By the above, any two such definitions are equivalent. For instance, we can define the left, right and downward crossings as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} n = \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array} n, \quad (5.5)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} n = \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowleft \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} n, \quad (5.6)$$

and

$$n \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} = n \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \curvearrowleft \end{array}. \quad (5.7)$$

Lemma 5.6. *We have*

$$\text{Dcross} = n \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} : {}_n(n+2) \longrightarrow {}_n(n+2), \quad z \mapsto t_{n+1}z,$$

$$\text{Rcross} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{array} n : (n)_{n-1}(n) \hookrightarrow {}_n(n+1)_n, \quad w \otimes z \mapsto wt_nz,$$

and

$$\text{Lcross} = \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c} n : n(n+1)_n \twoheadrightarrow (n)_{n-1}(n), \\ 1_{n+1} \mapsto 0, \\ q1_n \mapsto 1_n. \end{array}$$

Proof. We prove the third statement. The proofs of the others are similar. We need to compute the following map of bimodules.



This is the bimodule map $n(n+1)_n \rightarrow (n)_{n-1}(n)$ given by the composition

$$\begin{aligned} n(n+1)_n &\xrightarrow{\cong} n(n+1)_n(n) \xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{LCup}} n(n+1)_n(n)_{n-1}(n) \xrightarrow{\cong} n(n+1)_{n-1}(n) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{Ucross} \otimes \text{id}} n(n+1)_{n-1}(n) \xrightarrow{\cong} n(n+1)_n(n)_{n-1}(n) \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{LCap} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id}} (n)_n(n)_{n-1}(n) \xrightarrow{\cong} (n)_{n-1}(n). \end{aligned}$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} 1_{n+1} &\mapsto 1_{n+1} \otimes 1_n \\ &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n 1_{n+1} \otimes q^{i-n} t_i \dots t_{n-1} \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \\ &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-n} t_i \dots t_{n-1} \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \\ &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-n} t_i \dots t_{n-1} t_n \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \\ &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-n} t_i \dots t_{n-1} t_n \otimes 1_n \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \\ &\mapsto 0, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} t_n &\mapsto t_n \otimes 1_n \\ &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n t_n \otimes q^{i-n} t_i \dots t_{n-1} \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-n} t_n t_i \dots t_{n-1} \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \\
 &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-n} t_n t_i \dots t_{n-1} t_n \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i \\
 &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n q^{i-n} t_n t_i \dots t_{n-1} t_n \otimes 1_n \otimes t_{n-1} \dots t_i.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, all terms except the $i = n$ term are mapped to zero. The $i = n$ term is equal to

$$t_n^2 \otimes 1_n \otimes 1_n = (q + (q-1)t_n) \otimes 1_n \otimes 1_n \mapsto q1_n \otimes 1_n \otimes 1_n \mapsto q1_n \otimes 1_n.$$

□

5.5. Categorification of bosonic Fock space

Proposition 5.7. *The relations (3.1)–(3.4) hold when these diagrams are interpreted as maps of bimodules.*

Proof. Relations (3.1) and (3.2) follow immediately from the definition of $\mathcal{U}\text{cross}$ and the relations

$$t_i^2 = q + (q-1)t_i,$$

$$t_i t_{i+1} t_i = t_{i+1} t_i t_{i+1},$$

in the Hecke algebra. The remaining relations encode the bimodule decomposition

$${}_n(n+1)_n \cong (n) \oplus ({}_{n-1}(n))$$

of Lemma 5.2.

□

Definition 5.8. Let \mathfrak{A} be the 2-category defined as follows.

- $\text{Ob } \mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{N} \cup \{\nabla\}$.
- The 1-morphisms from n to m for $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, are functors from $H_n\text{-mod}$ to $H_m\text{-mod}$ that are direct summands of compositions of induction and restriction functors. The only 1-morphism from ∇ to ∇ is the identity. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there are no 1-morphisms from n to ∇ or from ∇ to n .
- The 2-morphisms are natural transformations of functors.

Note that any (H_m, H_n) -bimodule M yields a functor

$$H_n\text{-mod} \longrightarrow H_m\text{-mod}, \quad V \longmapsto M \otimes V,$$

and any homomorphism $M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ of (H_m, H_n) -bimodules gives rise to a natural transformation between the corresponding functors. In particular, the bimodules $(n)_{n-1}$ and ${}_{n-1}(n)$ correspond to induction and restriction, respectively.

Definition 5.9. It follows from Proposition 5.7 that we can define a 2-functor

$$\mathbf{A}: \mathfrak{H}'(q) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{A}$$

as follows.

- For $n \in \mathbb{Z} = \text{Ob } \mathfrak{H}'(q)$, $\mathbf{A}(n) = n$ if $n \geq 0$, and $\mathbf{A}(n) = \nabla$ if $n < 0$.
- On 1-morphisms, \mathbf{A} maps $Q_\varepsilon \in \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{H}'(q)}(n, m)$ for a sequence $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \dots \varepsilon_k$, to the tensor product of induction and restriction bimodules, where each $+$ corresponds to the induction bimodule and each $-$ corresponds to the restriction bimodule. For instance, for $Q_{++---+---} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{H}'(q)}(n, n-1)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A}(Q_{++---+---}) \\ = (n-1)_{n-2}(n-2)_{n-3}(n-2)_{n-2}(n-1)_{n-1}(n-1)_{n-2}(n-1)_{n-1}(n). \end{aligned}$$

If, for some k , the last k terms of ε contain at least $(n+1)$ more $-$'s than $+$'s, then \mathbf{A} maps $Q_\varepsilon \in \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{H}'(q)}(n, m)$ to 0.

- On 2-morphisms, \mathbf{A} maps a planar diagram (a 1-morphism of $\mathfrak{H}'(q)$) to the corresponding bimodule map (or, more precisely, to the natural transformation corresponding to this bimodule map) according to the definitions given in this section.

Since \mathfrak{A} is idempotent complete, the functor \mathbf{A} induces a functor

$$\mathbf{A}: \mathfrak{H}(q) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{A}$$

(which we denote by the same symbol) on the Karoubi envelope $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ of $\mathfrak{H}'(q)$, and hence a functor

$$[\mathbf{A}]: K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q)) \longrightarrow K_0(\mathfrak{A}).$$

The functor \mathbf{A} is a representation of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ in the sense of Definition 4.9.

Remark 5.10. The reader should compare the functor \mathbf{A} to the analogous functor defined in [11]. In [11], which is in the language of 1-categories, the category in question is monoidal but the functor is not. This is one of the main motivations for the 2-category point of view.

Elements of $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{A}}(n, m)$ are direct summands of finite compositions of induction and restriction functors from $H_n\text{-mod}$ to $H_m\text{-mod}$. Therefore, descending to Grothendieck groups, we obtain a functor

$$\theta: K_0(\mathfrak{A}) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{n, m \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K_0(H_n\text{-mod}), K_0(H_m\text{-mod})),$$

where we view the bigraded ring $\bigoplus_{n,m \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K_0(H_n\text{-mod}), K_0(H_m\text{-mod}))$ as a category in the natural way. Namely, the objects are nonnegative integers, and the set of morphisms from n to m is $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K_0(H_n\text{-mod}), K_0(H_m\text{-mod}))$.

Consider the composition

$$\theta[\mathbf{A}]: K_0(\mathfrak{H}(q)) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{n,m \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K_0(H_n\text{-mod}), K_0(H_m\text{-mod})).$$

For $[M] \in K_0(H_n\text{-mod})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta[\mathbf{A}])([Q_{+, \mu}])([M]) &= [\text{Ind}_{H_{|\mu|} \times H_n}^{H_{|\mu|+k}}(L_{\mu} \otimes M)], \\ (\theta[\mathbf{A}])([Q_{-, \lambda}])([M]) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } |\lambda| > n, \\ \text{Hom}_{H_{|\lambda|}}(L_{\lambda}, M) \in H_{n-|\lambda|}\text{-mod} & \text{if } |\lambda| \leq n, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

where, for a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$, we define $|\lambda| = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_k$. In the expression $\text{Hom}_{H_{|\lambda|}}(L_{\lambda}, M)$, we restrict M to an $H_{|\lambda|} \times H_{n-|\lambda|}$ -module and take homomorphisms from the irreducible module L_{λ} for $H_{|\lambda|}$. This hom-space is naturally an $H_{n-|\lambda|}$ -module.

Remark 5.11. When \mathbb{k} is a field of characteristic zero and $q \in \mathbb{k}^{\times}$ is not a nontrivial root of unity, the functor $\mathbf{A}: \mathfrak{H}(q) \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ is a categorification of the (bosonic) Fock space representation of the Heisenberg algebra.

5.6. Proof of Theorem 4.12. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(n, m) &= \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}(m - n) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(n + k, m + k) \end{aligned}$$

for any $m, n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have a natural functor

$$\mathbf{S}_k: \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

defined on objects by

$$\mathbf{S}_k(n) = n + k, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

This functor is clearly an isomorphism.

Consider the composition

$$\theta[\mathbf{A}]\mathbf{F}\mathbf{S}_k: \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K_0(H_n\text{-mod}), K_0(H_m\text{-mod})).$$

We claim that the direct sum of these maps over all k is injective, from which it follows that \mathbf{F} is faithful. This sum is clearly injective on objects, and so it suffices

to show it is injective on morphisms. Fix $m, n \in \mathbb{Z} = \text{Ob } \dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. An arbitrary element of $\text{Hom}_{\dot{\mathfrak{h}}_{\mathbb{Z}}}(n, m) = \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Z}}(m - n)$ is a finite sum of the form

$$y = \sum_{\lambda, \mu} y_{\lambda, \mu} b_{\mu} a_{\lambda}, \quad y_{\lambda, \mu} \in \mathbb{Z},$$

where only partitions λ and μ satisfying $|\mu| - |\lambda| = m - n$ appear in the sum. Assume $y \neq 0$. Let

$$l = \max\{|\lambda| \mid y_{\lambda, \mu} \neq 0 \text{ for some } \mu\},$$

and choose a partition ν with $|\nu| = l$ such that $y_{\nu, \tau} \neq 0$ for some τ . Let $k = |\nu| - n$. We have

$$\mathbf{FS}_k(y) = \sum_{\lambda, \mu} y_{\lambda, \mu} [Q_{+, \mu^*}][Q_{-, \lambda}] \in \text{Hom}_{K_0(\mathfrak{S}(q))}(|\nu|, |\tau|).$$

Now, for λ with $|\lambda| = |\nu|$,

$$\theta[\mathbf{A}]\mathbf{FS}_k(a_{\lambda}) = \theta[\mathbf{A}](Q_{-, \lambda}) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(K_0(H_{|\nu|}\text{-mod}), K_0(H_0\text{-mod}))$$

maps $[L_{\rho}]$ to 0 if $|\rho| = |\nu|$ and $\rho \neq \lambda$. It also takes $[L_{\lambda}]$ to $[L_{\emptyset}]$, where L_{\emptyset} is the irreducible module over $H_0 = \mathbb{k}$. Thus, $\theta[\mathbf{A}]\mathbf{FS}_k(y)$ takes $[L_{\nu}]$ to

$$\sum_{\mu} y_{\nu, \mu} [L_{\mu^*}] \neq 0,$$

and so $\theta[\mathbf{A}]\mathbf{FS}_k(y)$ is a nonzero map.

5.7. Jucys–Murphy elements. For $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$, let

$$\begin{aligned} L_{k+1} &= \sum_{i=1}^k q^{i-k} t_i \cdots t_k \cdots t_i \\ &= t_k + q^{-1} t_{k-1} t_k t_{k-1} + q^{-2} t_{k-2} t_{k-1} t_k t_{k-1} t_{k-2} + \cdots + q^{1-k} t_1 \cdots t_k \cdots t_1. \end{aligned}$$

By convention, $L_1 = 0$. The L_k (or, more precisely, $q^{-1} L_k$) are called *Jucys–Murphy elements* of H_{n+1} (see, for example, [15], §3.3). The L_k are significant in the theory of Hecke algebras, at least in part, because of the following facts.

- (a) The elements $L_k, k = 1, \dots, n + 1$, generate an abelian subalgebra of H_{n+1} .
- (b) The space of symmetric polynomials in the L_k is the center of H_{n+1} .
- (c) The element L_k in $H_{n+1}, 1 \leq k \leq n + 1$, commutes with H_{k-1} , viewed as a subalgebra of H_{n+1} in the usual way.

Proposition 5.12. *Under the definitions of crossings, caps and cups given above, the right curls are the Jucys–Murphy elements. More precisely,*



corresponds to the bimodule map

$$(n + 1)_n \longrightarrow (n + 1)_n, \quad z \longmapsto zL_{n+1}.$$

Proof. This straightforward calculation will be omitted. □

This interpretation of Jucys–Murphy elements as dots in our graphical calculus allows us to give a purely graphical proof of the following well-known relations (see, for example, [15], Proposition 3.26).

Corollary 5.13. *We have*

- (a) $t_l L_{n+1} = L_{n+1} t_l$ for all $1 \leq l \leq n - 1$,
- (b) $L_{n+1} t_n = t_n L_n + (q - 1)L_{n+1} + q$, and
- (c) $t_n L_{n+1} = L_n t_n + (q - 1)L_{n+1} + q$.

Proof. This follows immediately from Proposition 5.12 and Lemma 3.4. □

6. Action on modules for finite general linear groups

In this section, we will describe how our graphical category acts on the category of modules for finite general linear groups.

6.1. Representations of finite general linear groups. Let p be a prime number and let \mathbb{F}_q denote a finite field with $q = p^m$ elements. We will write GL_n for the group of invertible $n \times n$ matrices with entries in \mathbb{F}_q . We embed GL_n into GL_{n+1} in the upper left, so that the image of GL_n in GL_{n+1} consists of those invertible matrices whose last row is $(0, \dots, 0, 1)$ and whose last column is $(0, \dots, 0, 1)^t$. This embedding of groups induces an embedding of \mathbb{k} -algebras $\mathbb{k}[\text{GL}_n] \hookrightarrow \mathbb{k}[\text{GL}_{n+1}]$. Unless explicitly mentioned otherwise, all of the embeddings in this section will be induced from this embedding of algebras. For notational simplicity, we will write $A_n = \mathbb{k}[\text{GL}_n]$.

Let $U_{n,n+1} \subseteq \text{GL}_{n+1}$ denote the subgroup of upper triangular invertible matrices whose upper left $n \times n$ block is the $n \times n$ identity matrix and whose last column is arbitrary. For example, $U_{2,3}$ is the subgroup of matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 1 & b \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix}, \quad c \neq 0.$$

Note that $U_{n,n+1}$ is a normal subgroup of $P_{n,n+1} = \mathrm{GL}_n \cdot U_{n,n+1}$. Define an idempotent $v_{n+1} \in A_{n+1}$ by

$$v_{n+1} = \frac{1}{|U_{n,n+1}|} \sum_{u \in U_{n,n+1}} u.$$

Note that the element v_{n+1} satisfies

- $v_{n+1}^2 = v_{n+1}$,
- for all $x \in \mathbb{k}[U_{n,n+1}]$, $xv_{n+1} = v_{n+1}x = v_{n+1}$, and
- for all $y \in A_n$, $yv_{n+1} = v_{n+1}y$.

We may consider $A_{n+1}v_{n+1}$ as an (A_{n+1}, A_n) -bimodule. Similarly we may consider $v_{n+1}A_{n+1}$ as a (A_n, A_{n+1}) -bimodule. We will use notation for these bimodules and their tensor products similar to the notation used for bimodules over Hecke algebras. In particular,

- (n) denotes A_n , considered as an (A_n, A_n) -bimodule,
- $(n)_{n-1}$ denotes $A_n v_n$, considered as a (A_n, A_{n-1}) -bimodule,
- ${}_{n-1}(n)$ denotes $v_n A_n$, considered as an (A_{n-1}, A_n) -bimodule,
- ${}_{n-1}(n)_{n-1}$ denotes $v_n A_n v_n$, considered as an (A_{n-1}, A_{n-1}) bimodule, and
- tensor products of these bimodules are denoted by juxtaposition.

The bimodule $(n)_{n-1} = A_n v_n$ gives rise to an induction functor

$$\mathrm{Ind}: A_{n-1}\text{-mod} \longrightarrow A_n\text{-mod}, \quad M \longmapsto A_n v_n \otimes_{A_{n-1}} M.$$

Similarly, the bimodule ${}_{n-1}(n) = v_n A_n$ gives rise to a restriction functor

$$\mathrm{Res}: A_n\text{-mod} \longrightarrow A_{n-1}\text{-mod}, \quad N \longmapsto v_n A_n \otimes_{A_n} N.$$

More generally, an (A_n, A_m) -bimodule X gives rise to a functor from the category of left A_m -modules to the category of left A_n -modules: this functor takes an A_m -module M to the A_n -module $X \otimes_{A_m} M$. Composition of functors corresponds to tensor product of bimodules, and natural transformations correspond to bimodule maps. Therefore, in order to define natural transformations of compositions of the functors Ind and Res , we will define bimodule maps between tensor products of the bimodules $(n)_{n-1}$ and ${}_{n-1}(n)$.

6.2. Adjunctions

(a) Let RCap denote the bimodule map

$$\text{RCap}: (n+1)_n(n+1) \longrightarrow (n+1), \quad xv_{n+1} \otimes v_{n+1}y \longmapsto xv_{n+1}y.$$

(b) Let RCup denote the bimodule map

$$\text{RCup}: (n) \longleftarrow {}_n(n+1)_n, \quad z \longmapsto v_{n+1}zv_{n+1}.$$

(c) Let LCap denote the bimodule map

$$\text{LCap}: {}_n(n+1)_n \longrightarrow (n)$$

given as follows. For a group element $g \in \text{GL}_{n+1}$, we set

$$\text{LCap}(v_{n+1}g v_{n+1}) = \begin{cases} v_{n+1}g v_{n+1}, & g \in P_{n,n+1}, \\ 0, & g \notin P_{n,n+1}. \end{cases}$$

Extending by \mathbb{k} -linearity, this defines a (A_n, A_n) bimodule map

$$v_{n+1}A_{n+1}v_{n+1} \longrightarrow v_{n+1}\mathbb{k}[P_{n,n+1}]v_{n+1} \cong A_n,$$

as desired. The isomorphism of the last line follows immediately from the properties of the idempotent v_{n+1} listed above.

(d) Let LCup denote the bimodule map

$$\text{LCup}: (n+1) \longrightarrow (n+1)_n(n+1)$$

determined as follows. Let $\text{GL}_{n+1} = \coprod_{i=1}^s P_{n,n+1}g_i$ be a decomposition of GL_{n+1} into left $P_{n,n+1}$ cosets. The element

$$\sum_{i=1}^s g_i^{-1}v_{n+1} \otimes v_{n+1}g_i \in (n+1)_n(n+1)$$

does not depend on the choice of coset representatives $\{g_i\}_{i=1}^s$. Moreover, this element is a Casimir element, so that

$$a \left(\sum_{i=1}^s g_i^{-1}v_{n+1} \otimes v_{n+1}g_i \right) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^s g_i^{-1}v_{n+1} \otimes v_{n+1}g_i \right) a$$

for all $a \in A_{n+1}$. Thus there is a natural bimodule map $(n+1) \rightarrow (n+1)_n(n+1)$ determined by

$$1_{n+1} \longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^s g_i^{-1}v_{n+1} \otimes v_{n+1}g_i.$$

Proposition 6.1. *The adjunction maps LCap, LCup, RCap, and RCup above make (Res, Ind) into a cyclic, biadjoint pair.*

Proof. We prove this in Section 7, where we work in the more general setting of parabolic induction and restriction for arbitrary finite groups (see Corollary 7.11). \square

6.3. Crossings. Let $s_n \in GL_{n+1}$ denote the symmetric group element

$$s_n = \begin{pmatrix} I_{n-1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

where I_{n-1} is the $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ identity matrix. Let $t_n = qv_{n+1}s_nv_{n+1} \in A_{n+1}$.
Let

$$(n+2)_n$$

denote the bimodule

$$(n+2)_n = (n+2)_{n+1}(n+1)_n = A_{n+2}v_{n+2}v_{n+1}.$$

We define a bimodule map

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} n : (n+2)_n \longrightarrow (n+2)_n, \quad zv_{n+2}v_{n+1} \longmapsto zt_{n+1}v_{n+2}v_{n+1}.$$

Since A_n commutes with v_{n+2} , v_{n+1} and s_{n+1} , it follows that the above is a well-defined map of (A_{n+2}, A_n) -bimodules. By Proposition 6.1, this 2-morphism is cyclic. Therefore, any two isotopic diagrams involving this crossing as well as cups and caps are equal. We define left, right, and downward crossings to be equal to any composition of cups and caps and an upward crossing yielding a bimodule map between the appropriate bimodules. By the above, any two such definitions are equivalent. For instance, we can define the left, right and downward crossings as in (5.5)–(5.7).

Lemma 6.2. *We have*

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} n : n(n+2) \longrightarrow n(n+2), \quad v_{n+1}v_{n+2}z \longmapsto v_{n+1}v_{n+2}t_{n+1}z,$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \end{array} n : (n)_{n-1}(n) \hookrightarrow n(n+1)_n, \quad wv_n \otimes v_nz \longmapsto v_{n+1}wt_nzv_{n+1},$$

and

$$\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \end{array} n : n(n+1)_n \twoheadrightarrow (n)_{n-1}(n), \quad \begin{array}{l} v_{n+1} \longmapsto 0, \\ v_{n+1}t_nv_{n+1} \longmapsto qv_n \otimes v_n. \end{array}$$

Proof. All three statements are straightforward computations. In the third computation, it is useful to note that ${}_n(n+1)_n$ has a bimodule basis consisting of 1_n and t_n ; thus any bimodule map from ${}_n(n+1)_n$ is completely determined by the image of these two elements. We omit the details of these three computations. \square

6.4. Another representation of the graphical category. The following proposition should be compared to Proposition 5.7.

Proposition 6.3. *The relations (3.1)–(3.4) hold when these diagrams are interpreted as maps of bimodules.*

Proof. This follows by direct computation from the definitions and results of Sections 6.1–6.3. \square

Some comments about the above proposition are in order. The relations involving only upward pointing strands follow from the classical work of Iwahori [7]. The analogues of our upward pointing strands were introduced in Chuang–Rouquier [3] in the context of \mathfrak{sl}_2 categorifications in the modular representation theory of GL_n . The relations amongst upward pointing braid-like diagrams – that is, diagrams with no local minima or maxima – are essentially contained in [9], which studies the braided monoidal structure on the category of characteristic zero representations of all GL_n .

Let $B_n \subseteq \mathrm{GL}_n$ denote the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices. The relations involving only upward pointing strands imply that there is a canonical morphism from the Hecke algebra H_n to $\mathrm{End}_{A_n}(\mathrm{Ind}_{\mathbb{k}[B_n]}^{A_n} \mathbf{1})$, the endomorphism algebra of the induction to A_n of the trivial $\mathbb{k}[B_n]$ -module.

Definition 6.4. Let \mathfrak{B} be the 2-category defined as follows.

- $\mathrm{Ob} \mathfrak{B} = \mathbb{N} \cup \{\nabla\}$.
- The 1-morphisms from n to m for $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, are functors from $A_n\text{-mod}$ to $A_m\text{-mod}$ that are direct summands of compositions of induction and restriction functors. The only 1-morphism from ∇ to ∇ is the identity. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there are no 1-morphisms from n to ∇ or from ∇ to n .
- The 2-morphisms are natural transformations of functors.

It follows from Proposition 6.3 that we can define a 2-functor $\mathbf{B} : \mathfrak{H}(q) \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ as in Definition 5.9 (with H_n replaced by A_n).

The representations of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ given here and in Section 5.5 are closely related. Thus our categorical Heisenberg actions provide another perspective on the appearance of the Hecke algebra in the representation theory of GL_n . Let us explain the relationship between the two $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ representations in a bit more detail. Let $\mathcal{C}_n \subseteq A_n\text{-mod}$ denote the full subcategory of $A_n\text{-mod}$ consisting of direct summands of modules of the form $\mathrm{Ind}^r M$, $r \in \mathbb{N}$, M an A_0 -module. Equivalently, the objects of \mathcal{C}_n are the *unipotent* A_n -modules, that is, the modules which occur as a direct summand of the induction

of a trivial $\mathbb{k}[B_n]$ -module to A_n . Let \mathfrak{C} be the 2-category defined as in Definition 6.4, but with $A_n\text{-mod}$ replaced by \mathfrak{C}_n . It follows that the category \mathfrak{C} is a representation of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$. Define the idempotent

$$b_n = \frac{1}{|B_n|} \sum_{b \in B_n} b = v_n v_{n-1} \cdots v_1$$

in the Borel subgroup B_n . The subalgebra $b_n A_n b_n \subseteq A_n$ is the sum of the *unipotent blocks* of A_n . Note that any $M \in \mathfrak{C}_n$ contains a vector fixed by $\mathbb{k}[B_n]$. Thus, the inclusion of M into a free module $A_n^{\oplus k}$, $k \in \mathbb{N}$, factors through $(A_n b_n)^{\oplus k}$. Since $\text{Hom}_{A_n}(A_n b_n, A_n b_n) = b_n A_n b_n$, we have a functor

$$\text{Hom}_{A_n}(A_n b_n, -): \mathfrak{C}_n \longrightarrow b_n A_n b_n\text{-mod.}$$

It is straightforward to check that this functor is an equivalence of categories, with the inverse functor given by tensoring with the $(A_n, b_n A_n b_n)$ -bimodule $A_n b_n$.

Iwahori’s theorem [7] implies that for each n there is an isomorphism

$$b_n A_n b_n \cong H_n.$$

These isomorphisms for all n are compatible with the embeddings

$$b_n A_n b_n \subseteq b_{n+1} A_{n+1} b_{n+1}$$

and

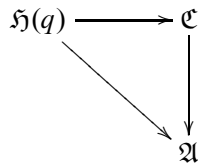
$$H_n \subseteq H_{n+1},$$

and thus with the actions of the 1-morphisms Q_+ and Q_- . It is then easy to see that the isomorphisms $b_n A_n b_n \cong H_n$ are compatible with the defining cup, cap, and crossing 2-morphisms. Thus we have the following proposition.

Proposition 6.5. *The equivalence of categories*

$$\bigoplus_n \text{Hom}_{A_n}(A_n b_n, -): \bigoplus_n \mathfrak{C}_n \longrightarrow \bigoplus_n H_n\text{-mod}$$

induces an equivalence $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ of $\mathfrak{H}(q)$ representations. In other words,



is a commutative diagram (up to isomorphism) with the functor $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ being an equivalence of 2-categories.

Remark 6.6. Proposition 6.5 implies that the functor $\mathfrak{H}(q) \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$ is another categorification of bosonic Fock space. The functor \mathbf{B} to the entire category \mathfrak{B} is a categorification of an infinite sum of bosonic Fock spaces.

7. Parabolic induction and restriction for finite groups

The purpose of this section is to describe the cyclic biadjointness of parabolic induction and restriction functors which show up naturally in the representation theory of finite groups. We recommend the survey [10] for an introduction to cyclic biadjoint functors.

7.1. Bimodules from the group algebra of a semi-direct product. Recall that \mathbb{k} is a field of characteristic zero. Let L and U be subgroups of a finite group G such that

- L normalizes U , i.e. U is a normal subgroup of $P = LU$, and
- $L \cap U = \{1\}$.

Let $\theta: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ be a multiplicative character of U normalized by L , so that

$$\theta(mum^{-1}) = \theta(u), \quad m \in L, u \in U.$$

Let $v_\theta \in \mathbb{k}[P]$ be defined by

$$v_\theta = \frac{1}{|U|} \sum_{u \in U} \theta(u)^{-1} u.$$

Lemma 7.1. *The element v_θ satisfies the following:*

- $v_\theta v_\theta = v_\theta$,
- for $u \in U$, $uv_\theta = v_\theta u = \theta(u)v_\theta$, and
- for $m \in L$, $mv_\theta = v_\theta m$.

Proof. All three facts follow from direct computations which are omitted. □

The space $\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta$ has the natural structure of a $(\mathbb{k}[P], \mathbb{k}[P])$ -bimodule, and, by restriction, the structure of a $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[L])$ -bimodule.

Corollary 7.2. $\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \cong \mathbb{k}[L]$ as a $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[L])$ -bimodule.

Proof. It follows from Lemma 7.1 that the map

$$\mathbb{k}[L] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta, \quad 1 \longmapsto v_\theta,$$

is a $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[L])$ -bimodule isomorphism. □

7.2. Parabolic induction and restriction functors. We define functors

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}: \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G]\text{-mod}$$

and

$$\mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta}: \mathbb{k}[G]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod}$$

depending on the subgroup U and the character θ , as follows.

Definition 7.3. The *parabolic induction* functor

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}: \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G]\text{-mod}$$

is defined by tensoring with the $(\mathbb{k}[G], \mathbb{k}[L])$ -bimodule $\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \cong \mathbb{k}[G]v_\theta$:

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}(M) = (\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta) \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[L]} M.$$

Definition 7.4. The *parabolic restriction* functor

$$\mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta}: \mathbb{k}[G]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod}$$

is defined by tensoring with the $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[G])$ -bimodule $\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G]$:

$$\mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta}(M') = (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G]) \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[G]} M'.$$

Note that the functors $\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}$, $\mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta}$, depend on both the subgroup U and on the character θ . Some basic properties of the functors $\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}$ and $\mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta}$ are listed below. We also refer the reader to [17] for further details.

- (a) $\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}$ and $\mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta}$ are additive.
- (b) Let N and V be subgroups of L and let θ' be a character of V such that the functors $\mathrm{Ind}_{V,\theta'}: \mathbb{k}[N]\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod}$ and $\mathrm{Res}_{V,\theta'}: \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}[N]\text{-mod}$ are defined. Define a character θ^0 of $U^0 = UV$ by

$$\theta^0(uv) = \theta(u)\theta'(v), \quad u \in U, v \in V.$$

Then there are isomorphisms of functors

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta} \circ \mathrm{Ind}_{V,\theta'} \cong \mathrm{Ind}_{U^0,\theta^0},$$

$$\mathrm{Res}_{V,\theta'} \circ \mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta} \cong \mathrm{Res}_{U^0,\theta^0}.$$

- (c) Let H be another finite group. For $M \in \mathbb{k}[H]\text{-mod}$, there are functors

$$T_M^l: \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[L \times H]\text{-mod}, \quad T_M^l(M') = M \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} M'$$

and

$$T_M^r: \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[H \times L]\text{-mod}, \quad T_M^r(M') = M' \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} M$$

given by outer tensor product with M on the left and on the right. The parabolic induction functor

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}: \mathbb{k}[L]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G]\text{-mod}$$

induces a parabolic induction functor

$$\mathrm{Ind}_{U \times 1, \theta \times 1}: \mathbb{k}[L \times H]\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G \times H]\text{-mod}.$$

Then there are isomorphisms of functors

$$T_M^r \circ \mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta} \cong \mathrm{Ind}_{U \times 1, \theta \times 1} \circ T_M^r.$$

In other words, parabolic induction commutes with T_M^r (and also with T_M^l). Similarly, parabolic restriction commutes with T_M^r and T_M^l .

7.3. Cyclic biadjointness for parabolic induction and restriction. We now define natural transformations RCap , RCup , LCap , and LCup which will serve as biadjunction morphisms.

(a) Let

$$\mathrm{RCap}: \mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta} \circ \mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta} \longrightarrow \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{k}[G]},$$

where $\mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{k}[G]}$ is the identity functor on the category of $\mathbb{k}[G]$ -modules, be the natural transformation given as follows. The left hand side is given as a functor by tensoring with the $(\mathbb{k}[G], \mathbb{k}[G])$ -bimodule

$$\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[L]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \cong \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G].$$

Thus the bimodule map defined on a \mathbb{k} -basis by

$$g \otimes bv_\theta \otimes h \longmapsto gbv_\theta h \in \mathbb{k}[G]$$

gives a natural transformation to $\mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{k}[G]}$.

(b) Let

$$\mathrm{RCup}: \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{k}[L]} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta} \circ \mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta}$$

be the natural transformation given by the bimodule map

$$\mathbb{k}[L] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta,$$

determined by

$$1 \longmapsto v_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta.$$

(c) Let

$$\mathrm{LCap}: \mathrm{Res}_{U,\theta} \circ \mathrm{Ind}_{U,\theta} \longrightarrow \mathrm{id}_{\mathbb{k}[L]}$$

be the natural transformation given by the bimodule map

$$\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[L],$$

defined as follows. Let $\text{Proj}_P: \mathbb{k}[G] \rightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]$ be the \mathbb{k} -linear map defined, for $g \in G$, by

$$\text{Proj}_P(g) = \begin{cases} g, & g \in P, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then define LCap as the composition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LCap}: \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \\ \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \text{Proj}_P \otimes 1} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \\ \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \simeq \mathbb{k}[L], \end{aligned}$$

where μ is the multiplication map $bv_\theta \otimes p \otimes b'v_\theta \mapsto bv_\theta pb'v_\theta = bpb'v_\theta$.

(d) Let

$$\text{LCup}: \text{id}_{\mathbb{k}[G]} \longrightarrow \text{Ind}_{U,\theta} \circ \text{Res}_{U,\theta}$$

be the natural transformation given by the bimodule map

$$\text{LCup}: \mathbb{k}[G] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G]$$

defined as follows. Let $G = \coprod_{i=1}^m P g_i$ be a decomposition of G into left P -cosets. The element

$$\sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i \in \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G]$$

does not depend on the choice of representatives $\{g_i\}_{i=1}^m$. Indeed, if $g'_i = p_i g_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$, then

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (g'_i)^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g'_i = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} p_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes p_i g_i = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i$$

(since elements of P move across the tensor products and past v_θ). Thus we may define a bimodule map LCup by declaring that

$$1 \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i.$$

Then, for $g \in G$,

$$\text{LCup}(g) = \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i g = \sum_{i=1}^m g g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i.$$

The last equality is needed to ensure that we have a bimodule map, and is proven as follows. Suppose that $g_i g = p_i g'_i$ for some $p_i \in P$ and some bijection $i \mapsto i'$ of $\{1, \dots, m\}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i g &= \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes p_i g'_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} p_i \otimes v_\theta \otimes g'_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m g(g'_i)^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g'_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^m g g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i, \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

Proposition 7.5. *The natural transformations RCap, RCup, LCap, and LCup make $\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}$ and $\text{Res}_{U,\theta}$ into a biadjoint pair.*

Proof. We must show four adjunction relations.

(a) $(\text{RCap} \otimes \text{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}})(\text{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}} \otimes \text{RCup}) = \text{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}}$.

To show this we must show that the composition of bimodule maps

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{RCup}} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[L]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{RCap} \otimes \text{id}} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \end{aligned}$$

is the identity. We check that for $g \in G$ and $b \in P$,

$$g \otimes b v_\theta \mapsto (g \otimes b v_\theta) \otimes (v_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta) \mapsto g b v_\theta \otimes v_\theta = g \otimes b v_\theta,$$

as desired.

(b) $(\text{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}} \otimes \text{RCap})(\text{RCup} \otimes \text{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}}) = \text{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}}$.

The composition of bimodule maps

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{RCup} \otimes \text{id}} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[L]} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \\ &\xrightarrow{\text{id} \otimes \text{RCap}} \mathbb{k}[P] v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \end{aligned}$$

is given, for $b \in P$ and $g \in G$, by

$$bv_\theta \otimes g \mapsto bv_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta \otimes g \mapsto bv_\theta \otimes v_\theta g = bv_\theta \otimes g,$$

as desired.

$$(c) \quad (\mathbf{LCap} \otimes \mathbf{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}})(\mathbf{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}} \otimes \mathbf{LCup}) = \mathbf{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}}.$$

The composition of bimodule maps

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \\ & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{id} \otimes \mathbf{LCup}} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \\ & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{LCap} \otimes \mathbf{id}} \mathbb{k}[L] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[L]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \cong \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \end{aligned}$$

is given, for $b \in P$, $g \in G$, by

$$bv_\theta \otimes g \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m bv_\theta \otimes gg_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i \mapsto bv_\theta gg_j^{-1} v_\theta \otimes g_j = bv_\theta \otimes g,$$

where $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ is the unique index such that $gg_j^{-1} \in P$ (the other summands are killed by \mathbf{LCap}). Thus the composition is the identity, as desired.

$$(d) \quad (\mathbf{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}} \otimes \mathbf{LCap})(\mathbf{LCup} \otimes \mathbf{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}}) = \mathbf{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}}.$$

The composition of bimodule maps

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \\ & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{LCup} \otimes \mathbf{id}} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \\ & \xrightarrow{\mathbf{id} \otimes \mathbf{LCap}} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \end{aligned}$$

is given, for $g \in G$ and $b \in P$, by

$$g \otimes bv_\theta \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i g \otimes bv_\theta \mapsto g_j^{-1} \otimes v_\theta g_j g bv_\theta = g \otimes bv_\theta,$$

where $j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ is the unique index such that $g_j g \in P$. Thus the composition is the identity, as desired.

This completes the proof of biadjointness. \square

7.4. Bimodule endomorphisms. We begin by discussing the endomorphism algebra of the functors $\text{Res}_{U,\theta}$ and $\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}$. Consider the $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[G])$ -bimodule

$$\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G].$$

Let $(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ denote the subspace of P -invariants under the conjugation action of P :

$$(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P = \{x \in \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \mid mx = xm \text{ for all } m \in P\}.$$

Any $x \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ gives rise to a $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[G])$ -bimodule map

$$'x: \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G],$$

determined by setting

$$'x(v_\theta \otimes 1) = x,$$

so that, for $b \in L, g \in G$,

$$'x(bv_\theta \otimes g) = bxg.$$

Therefore, any $x \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ may be considered as a natural transformation

$$\text{Res}_{U,\theta} \longrightarrow \text{Res}_{U,\theta}.$$

We may define a multiplication on $(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ by

$$\left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g (b_g v_\theta \otimes g) \right) \left(\sum_{h \in G} \mu_h (d_h v_\theta \otimes h) \right) = \sum_{(g,h) \in G \times G} \lambda_g \mu_h (d_h b_g v_\theta \otimes gh).$$

(Note the order of the terms in the product on the right.) It follows from Lemma 7.6 that this multiplication makes $(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ into a \mathbb{k} -algebra, with unit element $v_\theta \otimes 1$.

Lemma 7.6. *The assignment $a \mapsto 'a$ induces an isomorphism of \mathbb{k} -algebras*

$$(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P \simeq \text{Hom}(\text{Res}_{U,\theta}, \text{Res}_{U,\theta}),$$

where $\text{Hom}(\text{Res}_{U,\theta}, \text{Res}_{U,\theta})$ denotes the \mathbb{k} -algebra of natural transformations of the functor $\text{Res}_{U,\theta}$.

Proof. The \mathbb{k} -algebra $\text{Hom}(\text{Res}_{U,\theta}, \text{Res}_{U,\theta})$ is isomorphic to the space

$$\{f: \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G]\}$$

of $(\mathbb{k}[L], \mathbb{k}[G])$ -bimodule maps. First we show that the map $a \mapsto 'a$ intertwines the multiplication on the two sides. To see this, let $a = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g (b_g v_\theta \otimes g)$ and $c = \sum_{h \in G} \mu_h (d_h v_\theta \otimes h)$ be elements of $(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$. Then

$$'(ac)(v_\theta \otimes 1) = \sum_{(g,h) \in G \times G} \lambda_g \mu_h (d_h b_g \otimes gh).$$

We also have

$$\begin{aligned}
 ('a'c)(v_\theta \otimes 1) &= 'a'\left(\sum_{h \in G} \mu_h(d_h v_\theta \otimes h)\right) \\
 &= \sum_{h \in G} \mu_h d_h 'a(v_\theta \otimes 1)h \\
 &= \sum_{(g,h) \in G \times G} \lambda_g \mu_h(d_h b_g \otimes gh),
 \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$'(ac)(v_\theta \otimes 1) = ('a'c)(v_\theta \otimes 1),$$

and therefore

$$'a'c = '(ac).$$

To see that the map $a \mapsto 'a$ is injective, let $a, c \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ such that $'a = 'c$ as bimodule maps. Then

$$a = a(v_\theta \otimes 1) = 'a(v_\theta \otimes 1) = 'c(v_\theta \otimes 1) = c(v_\theta \otimes 1) = c.$$

Thus the map is injective. It also now follows that $(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ is an algebra, since it is a subalgebra of $\text{Hom}(\text{Res}_{U,\theta}, \text{Res}_{U,\theta})$.

To see surjectivity, suppose that

$$f: \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G]$$

is a bimodule map, and set $a = f(v_\theta \otimes 1)$. Then it is easy to check that

$$a \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$$

and that $f = 'a$ as bimodule maps. □

Thus the \mathbb{k} -algebra $(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ is isomorphic to the algebra of natural transformations of $\text{Res}_{U,\theta}$. Similarly, we may consider $(\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P$ as an algebra, with multiplication

$$\left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(g \otimes b_g v_\theta)\right) \left(\sum_{h \in G} \mu_h(h \otimes d_h v_\theta)\right) = \sum_{(g,h) \in G \times G} \lambda_g \mu_h(hg \otimes b_g d_h v_\theta).$$

Lemma 7.7. *The map*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tau: (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])_{\text{op}}^P &\longrightarrow (\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P, \\
 \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(b_g v_\theta \otimes g) &\longmapsto \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(g \otimes b_g v_\theta)
 \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism of algebras.

Proof. The proof of this statement is a straightforward check, which is omitted. Note that the subscript “op” denotes the opposite algebra. \square

Thus, in complete analogy with Lemma 7.6, we have the following.

Lemma 7.8. *The algebra $(\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P$ is isomorphic to the algebra of natural transformations of the functor $\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}$, with the element*

$$a \in (\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P$$

giving a bimodule map via

$$a'(1 \otimes v_\theta) = a.$$

Proof. The proof is essentially the same as the proof of Lemma 7.6. \square

7.5. Cyclicity. Given an element $a \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$, we may also consider a as an element of the opposite algebra

$$a \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])_{\text{op}}^P \xrightarrow{\tau} (\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P.$$

Thus the element a of the opposite algebra is identified with the element $\tau(a)$ in the algebra $(\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P$. From now on, we will identify the bimodule maps $'a$ and a' with the corresponding natural transformations of $\text{Res}_{U,\theta}$ and $\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}$. So we have

$$'a: \text{Res}_{U,\theta} \longrightarrow \text{Res}_{U,\theta}, \quad \text{and} \quad a': \text{Ind}_{U,\theta} \longrightarrow \text{Ind}_{U,\theta}.$$

Proposition 7.9. *For any $a \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$, there are the following equalities of natural transformations:*

$$\text{RCap}(a' \otimes \text{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}}) = \text{RCap}(\text{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}} \otimes 'a), \quad (\text{a})$$

$$$\text{LCap}('a \otimes \text{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}}) = \text{LCap}(\text{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}} \otimes a'), \quad (\text{c})$$$

$$(a' \otimes \text{id}_{\text{Res}_{U,\theta}})\text{LCup} = (\text{id}_{\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}} \otimes 'a)\text{LCup}. \quad (\text{d})$$

Proof. For $a \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$, denote by \bar{a} the image of a under the natural multiplication map in $\mathbb{k}[G]$,

$$(\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G]^P, \quad a \longmapsto \bar{a}.$$

Similarly, for $a \in (\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P$, we will also denote by \bar{a} the image of a in $\mathbb{k}[G]$ under the multiplication map

$$(\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G]^P, \quad a \longmapsto \bar{a}.$$

Note that

$$\overline{a(v_\theta \otimes 1)} = \overline{a'(1 \otimes v_\theta)} = \bar{a} \in \mathbb{k}[G]^P,$$

so this abuse of notation is mostly harmless.

(a) The left and right hand sides are given by bimodule maps

$$\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G].$$

For $g \in G$, $b \in L$, the left hand side is the map

$$g \otimes bv_\theta \otimes h \longmapsto (gab) \otimes h \longmapsto g\bar{a}bh \in \mathbb{k}[G],$$

while the right hand side is the map

$$g \otimes bv_\theta \otimes h \longmapsto g \otimes (bah) \longmapsto gb\bar{a}h.$$

But $b\bar{a} = \bar{a}b$, since $b \in P$ and $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{k}[G]^P$. Hence the two sides agree.

(b) The left and right hand sides are given by bimodule maps

$$\mathbb{k}[L] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[G]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta.$$

Write $a \in (\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G])^P$ as $a = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(v_\theta \otimes g)$, $\lambda_g \in \mathbb{k}$, so that the left hand side is the map which sends

$$1 \longmapsto v_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta \longmapsto a \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(v_\theta \otimes g \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta),$$

while the right hand side is given by

$$1 \longmapsto v_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes v_\theta \longmapsto v_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes a = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(v_\theta \otimes 1 \otimes g \otimes v_\theta),$$

where now

$$a = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g(g \otimes v_\theta) \in (\mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta)^P$$

induces the natural transformation a' . Since g moves across the middle tensor product $\otimes_{\mathbb{k}[G]}$, the left and right hand sides agree.

(c) The left and right hand sides are given by bimodule maps

$$\mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \simeq \mathbb{k}[L].$$

The left hand side is given by the bimodule map

$$v_\theta \otimes g \otimes v_\theta \longmapsto ag \otimes v_\theta \longmapsto \text{Proj}_P(\bar{a}g)v_\theta.$$

Similarly, the right hand side is given by the bimodule map

$$v_\theta \otimes g \otimes v_\theta \longmapsto v_\theta \otimes ga \longmapsto \text{Proj}_P(g\bar{a})v_\theta.$$

The agreement of the two sides is given by the equality $\text{Proj}_P(g\bar{a}) = \text{Proj}_P(\bar{a}g)$, for $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{k}[G]^P$, $g \in G$, which is straightforward to check.

(d) Both sides are bimodule maps

$$\mathbb{k}[G] \longrightarrow \mathbb{k}[G] \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[P]v_\theta \otimes_{\mathbb{k}[P]} \mathbb{k}[G].$$

Writing $a = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g (v_\theta \otimes g)$, the bimodule map on the left hand side is determined by the image

$$1 \longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i \longmapsto \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_g (g_i^{-1} g \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i).$$

Since the element $\sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i$ is independent of the choice of left P coset representatives g_i , the left hand side can also be written as

$$1 \longmapsto \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_g (g_i^{-1} p_i^{-1} g \otimes v_\theta \otimes p_i g_i'),$$

for any $p_i \in P$ and bijections $i \mapsto i'$ of $\{1, \dots, m\}$, one bijection for each $g \in G$.

The right hand side, on the other hand, is given by

$$1 \longmapsto \sum_{i=1}^m g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes g_i \longmapsto \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_g (g_i^{-1} \otimes v_\theta \otimes gg_i).$$

Now, for each fixed g , we may write $gg_i = p_i g_i'$, for some $p_i \in P$ and some bijection $i \mapsto i'$ of $\{1, \dots, m\}$. Then $g_i^{-1} = g_i'^{-1} p_i^{-1} g$, and the right hand side may be written as

$$1 \longmapsto \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_g (g_i'^{-1} p_i^{-1} g \otimes v_\theta \otimes p_i g_i'),$$

which agrees with the left hand side. □

Thus we have the following theorem.

Theorem 7.10. *The natural transformations RCap , RCup , LCap , and LCup make $\text{Ind}_{U,\theta}$ and $\text{Res}_{U,\theta}$ into a cyclic biadjoint pair.*

Corollary 7.11. *The functors Ind and Res from Section 6.2 are a cyclic biadjoint pair.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Theorem 7.10 after setting $G = \text{GL}_n$, $L = \text{GL}_{n-1}$, $U = U_{n-1,n}$, and taking θ to be the trivial character. □

Corollary 7.12. *The adjunction data of Section 5.3 is cyclic when q is an indeterminate or a prime power.*

Proof. Corollary 7.11, together with the equivalence

$$\bigoplus_n \mathrm{Hom}_{A_n}(A_n b_n, -): \bigoplus_n b_n A_n b_n\text{-mod} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_n H_n\text{-mod}$$

of Section 6.4, gives the result for q a prime power. Now suppose that q is an indeterminate. Proving the adjunction data is cyclic amounts to proving four equalities of bimodule maps as in Proposition 7.9. After choosing a $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ -basis, such maps can be represented by matrices with entries in $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$. Since we have the desired equalities when q is specialized to any prime power, the equalities follow for q an indeterminate (here we use the fact that if two elements of $\mathbb{k}[q, q^{-1}]$ are equal at an infinite number of values of q , they are equal). \square

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