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①

Frobenius Splittings and Degeneration

• Def \mathcal{Y} a stratification of $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{F}}^n$

$$\mathcal{Y} = \left\{ Y \subseteq \mathbb{A}_{\mathbb{F}}^n \right\}$$

closed subvarieties

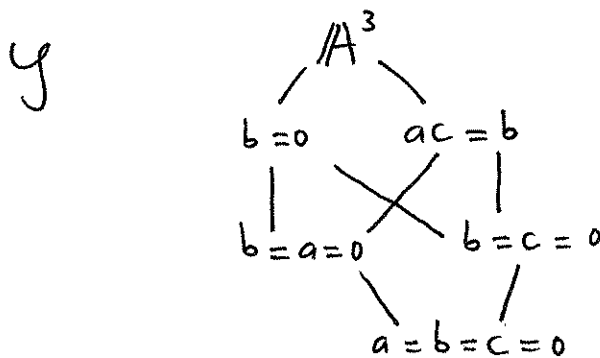
$$\forall Y_1, Y_2 \in \mathcal{Y}$$

$$Y_1 \cap Y_2 = \bigcup_{\substack{Z \in \mathcal{Y} \\ Z \subseteq Y_1 \cap Y_2}} Z$$

• Def Strat generated by a hypersurface. $\{f=0\}$
by intersect, decompose, and repeat.

Ex $f = b(ac - b)$

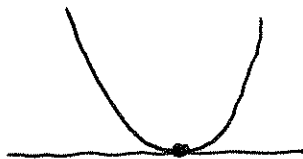
$a \gg b \gg c$



POSET of strata

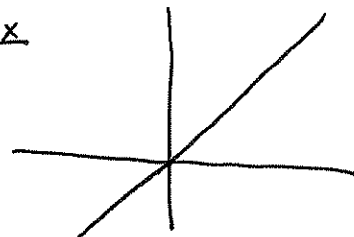
Good set th.
Good sch. th.

Ex $f = y(y - x^2)$



Good set th.
Not good sch. th.

Ex



Good both
set and sch
th.

(2)

► Thm 1 Let f be deg n in $\mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ $n = n$.

Then $\forall Y_1, Y_2 \in Y_f$, $Y_1 \cap Y_2$ is reduced if either

① $\text{init } f = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i$

[Ambro] char 0
[LMP] introduced it in char p

② $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$, and $\# \{f \neq 0\} \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$.

and ① \Rightarrow ② if $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$

and both $\Rightarrow (U_s Y_s) \cap (U_T Y_t)$ reduced.

More good f:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \star & \dots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$f = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \det^i \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix} M$$

$N=3$: $\begin{bmatrix} b & 0 & 1 \\ c & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$Y_f = S_N.$$

$\forall f \in S_N$, $\overline{X_\pi} := \left[\begin{array}{c|c} & 0 \\ \star & \end{array} \right] \cap \left[\begin{array}{c|c} & \star \\ 0 & \end{array} \right] \in M_N$
matrix schubert variety.

► Thm 2 Assume ①. Then

a) Each $\text{init } Y$ is reduced, for $Y \in Y_F$. They are also union of coord subspaces of \mathbb{A}^F .

b) Same for any $\text{init} \left(\bigcup_s Y_s \right)$.

c) If $Y = \bigcap_{s \in S} Z_s$, then $\text{init } Y = \bigcap \text{init } Z_s$

d) \exists well-defined map: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{faces of } \\ \Delta_{n-1} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\pi} Y_F$
 $F \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\} \mapsto \min \{ Y : \text{init } Y \supseteq \mathbb{A}^F \}$

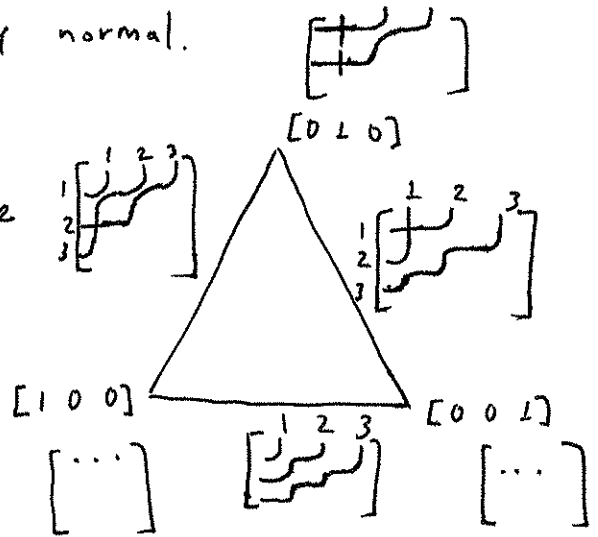
e) If $\overline{\pi^{-1}(Y)} \cong \text{ball} \therefore Y$ C-M.

If $\pi^{-1}(Y) = \text{interior} \therefore Y$ normal.

Example: Pipe dreams: $+$ means 0

$$\begin{bmatrix} b & a & 1 \\ c & 1 & \\ 1 & & \end{bmatrix}$$

\swarrow means free



G

B

T

W

B₋

eg.

$GL(n)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & \star \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} \circ & \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

S_n

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} \star & \circ \\ \hline \end{array} \right]$$

④

► Thm 3 Let $X_0^{w \in W} := BwB/B \subseteq G/B$ opposite Bruhat cell.
 be stratified by its intersections w/ $\{B_{-v}B/B =: X_v^0\}$

Then for each reduced word Q in generators of w (gens. $(i \leftrightarrow i+1)$
 $i=1, \dots, n-1$)
 w/ product = w , \exists iso $A^{|Q|} \cong X_0^w$.

$\exists f$ on $A^{|Q|}$ satisfying:

① $mitf = \prod_{i=1}^n X_i$

with $y_f =$ that stratification
 and e) holds.

$\pi: \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subwords} \\ \text{of } Q \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Bruhat interval } [L, w]$

$S \mapsto$ greedy/nil Hecke / Demazure product.

► <u>Ambient Vector Space</u>	<u>Stratification</u>	$\frac{X_0^w}{W = S_{2N}}$ (Fulton 92')
M_N matrices	Matrix Schub. vars.	$w = N+1 \dots 2N \ 1 \dots N$
$\prod_{i=1}^{m-1} \text{Hom}(V_i, V_{i+1})$	Equivalence of repr. $\prod GL(V_i)$	[Zelevinski, L-M]
Open patch on $Gr_k(\mathbb{A}^n)$	Lusztig, Postnikov, et al.	$W = \hat{S}_m$ [Snider] $10'$
Open patch on \mathbb{G}	$B \times B$ - orbits	$W =$ nasty k - M weight gp. [X-He.-J. Lu \mathbb{K}].

⑤

- R reduced $\iff \forall n > 1 \quad \forall r \quad r^n = 0 \implies r = 0$
 $\iff \exists n > 1, \quad \forall r \quad \text{"ker}(r \rightarrow r^n) = 0$.

This "ker" makes sense if $n = \text{char } \mathbb{F} = p$.

- Def A Frobenius splitting \mathcal{Q} of R/\mathbb{F}_p is \mathcal{Q} s.t.

① $\mathcal{Q}(a+b) = \mathcal{Q}(a) + \mathcal{Q}(b)$

② $\mathcal{Q}(a^p b) = a \mathcal{Q}(b)$

③ $\mathcal{Q}(1) = 1$.

$I \subseteq R$ compatibly split if $\mathcal{Q}(I) \subseteq I$.

[Rmk:
• Being radical is an open condition in ideals.
• compatibly split is open condition in families of ideals and splittings]