

en $\mathbb{A}^3$ Fl_3 hay 19 variedades de Richardson

$\dim R_v^w = l(w) - l(v)$

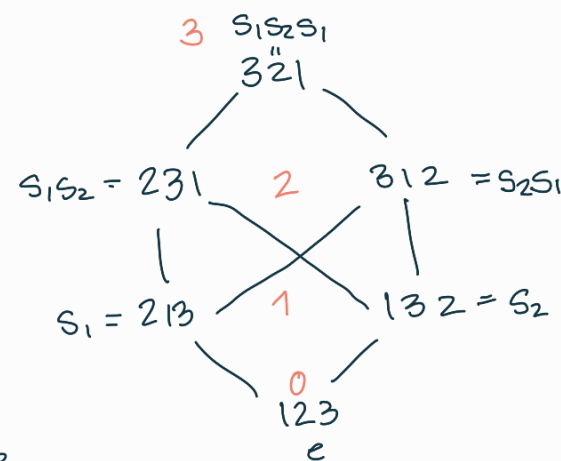
G/B_+
 $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ 0 & 1 & * \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\dim 3 : R_{123}^{321}$

19 $\dim 2 : R_{213}^{321}, R_{132}^{321}, R_{123}^{231}, R_{123}^{312}$

$\dim 1$: corresponden a aristas

$\dim 0$: corresponden a vértices



en $\text{Fl}_3(1) = G(1,1,1) = \mathbb{P}_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3}^2$ $\dim 2$
 hay 7 variedades positoroides (o Richardson proyectivos)

$\pi : \text{Fl}_3 \rightarrow G(1,1,1)$

$\pi(R_v^w) = \pi_v^w$

$\dim 2 : \pi_{123}^{312}, \pi_{132}^{321}, \pi_{123}^{321}$

$\dim 1 : \{ \Delta_1 = 0 \} \pi_{213}^{312}, \pi_{231}^{321}, \pi_{213}^{321}$

$\{ \Delta_2 = 0 \} \pi_{132}^{312}$

$\{ \Delta_3 = 0 \} \pi_{123}^{231}, \pi_{132}^{231}, \pi_{123}^{213}$

$\dim 0 : \{ \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = 0 \} \pi_{321}^{321}, \pi_{312}^{312}, \pi_{312}^{321}$

$\{ \Delta_1 = \Delta_3 = 0 \} \pi_{231}^{231}, \pi_{213}^{213}, \pi_{213}^{231}$

$\{ \Delta_2 = \Delta_3 = 0 \} \pi_{123}^{123}, \pi_{132}^{132}, \pi_{123}^{132}$

$R_e^w = X^w \quad y \quad R_w^{w_0} = X_w$

$X^{w_0} = \begin{pmatrix} * & * & 1 \\ * & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} B_+$

$\pi_{123}^{312} : R_{123}^{312} = X^{312} : X^{312} = \begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & 0 \\ * & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} B_+$

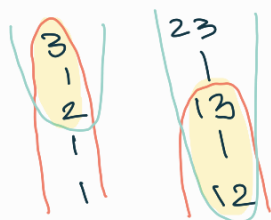
$\dim(\pi(X^{312})) = 2$

$\pi_{213}^{312} : R_{213}^{312} = X^{312} \cap X_{213} \ni F = (F_1, F_2)$

$\Delta_j(F_1) = 0 \quad \forall j \neq 3 = w[i] \quad y \quad j \neq 2$

$$\Delta_3(F_2) = 0 \quad \forall \quad 3 \nsubseteq 13 = w[2], \quad 3 \nsubseteq 12$$

$$\Delta_1 = 0$$

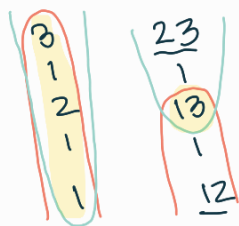


$$\Delta_{23} = 0$$

$$\text{e.g. } F_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b & 0 \\ a & a & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in R_{213}^{312}$$

$$\dim(\pi(F_{ab})) = 1$$

$$\pi \begin{matrix} 312 \\ 132 \end{matrix}$$



$$\Delta_{23} = \Delta_{12} = 0$$

$$F: \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

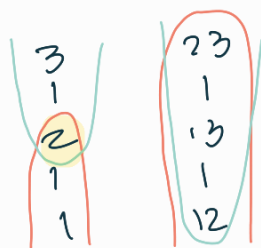
$$F = (F_1, F_2)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow b_1 = b_2 = 0$$

$$F_2 = \langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$$

$$F_1 = \langle \lambda e_1 + \mu e_3 \rangle \Rightarrow \Delta_2(F_1) = 0$$

$$\pi \begin{matrix} 231 \\ 213 \end{matrix}$$



$$\Delta_1 = \Delta_3 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{F}_n(k_1, \dots, k_p)$$

$$\text{definimos } W_p = S_{k_1} \times S_{k_2-k_1} \times \dots \times S_{n-k_p} \subset S_n$$

$$\text{generado por } s_i : i \notin \{k_1, \dots, k_p\}$$

$$\text{definimos la relación cobriente } v, u \in S$$

$$v \succ u$$

$$\text{si } v \succ u \text{ y } l(v) = l(u) + 1$$

$$v \text{ cubre } u$$

$$\text{y } v \succ_p u$$

$$\text{si } v \succ u \text{ y } v W_p \neq u W_p$$

$$v \text{ p-cubre } u$$

$v \geq_P u$ induce un orden parcial en S_n , denotado por $\geq_P$ y se llama el P-orden de Bruhat

Prop: $\pi: R_u^w \rightarrow \Pi_u^w$ es biracional* $\Leftrightarrow u \leq_P w$

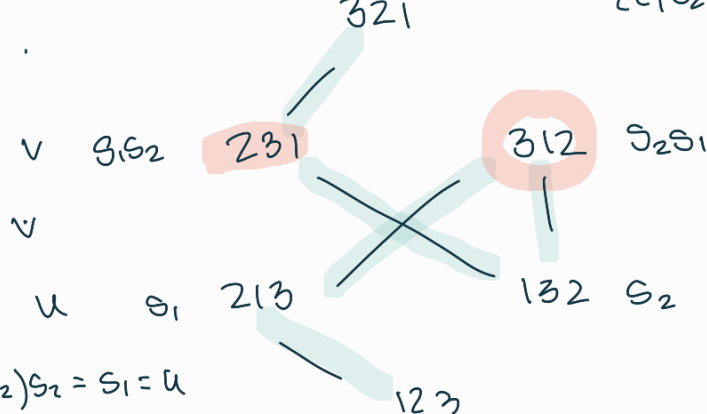
* se puede expresar de funciones racionales en las coordenadas y tiene un inverso con la misma propiedad

Ejemplo: $Fl_3(1) = \mathbb{P}^2$ $W_P = \langle s_2 \rangle \subset S_3$

$$s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$$

$$\{e, s_2\}$$

$$\leq_P$$



$$v \geq_P u \text{ si } \begin{matrix} \nearrow v > u \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \Rightarrow v W_P \neq u W_P \Rightarrow v \notin u W_P$$

$$v s_2 = (s_1 s_2) s_2 = s_1 = u$$

$$v W_P = \{v, v s_2\} = \{s_1 s_2, s_1\}$$

$$u W_P = \{u, u s_2\} = \{s_1, s_1 s_2\}$$

Prop. aplicada a algunos ejemplos:

$$\dim(\Pi_{213}^{312}) = \dim(R_{213}^{312}) = 1, 312 \geq_P 213$$

$$\Pi_{132}^{312} : 312 \geq_P 132 \Rightarrow \dim = \dim(R_{213}^{312}) = 1$$

$$\Pi_{123}^{231} : 231 \not\geq_P 123 \text{ sabemos } \dim R_{123}^{231} = 2$$

$$\text{Y } \pi: R_{123}^{231} \rightarrow \Pi_{123}^{231} \text{ no es biracional}$$

Prop Para cada Richardson proyectada Π_u^w podemos encontrar (u', w') tal que $\Pi_u^w = \Pi_{u'}^{w'}$
 $\text{Y } u \leq u' \leq_P w' \leq w$

Grassmanniana $W_P = S_n \times S_{n-k} \subset S_n$
 $Fl_n(k)$

S_n/W_P definimos W^P el conjunto de $w \in S_n$
 que es minimal en su clase wW_P
 en $G(k,n)$ W^P son las permutaciones con
 un unico descenso en la posición k
 es decir $w(k) > w(k+1)$
 y $w(i) < w(i+1) \forall i \neq k$
 e.g. $\underbrace{[n-k+1, n-k+2, \dots, n]}_k, 1, 2, \dots, k]$

Ej: $G(1,3)$ $W^P = \{123, 213, 312\}$
 $123, \cancel{132}, 213, \cancel{231}, 312, \cancel{321}$
 los descensos $\downarrow$
 $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$ $\checkmark$
 231

Prop Si $w \in W^P$ entonces $u \leq w \Leftrightarrow u \leq_P w$
 cada Richardson proyectada puede ser representada
 de exactamente una manera como $\pi(R_u^w)$
 con $w \in W^P$ y $u \leq w$.

Si $\pi = \pi(R_u^w)$ con $w \in W^P$ y $u \leq w$
 entonces los otros representantes de π
 que son biracionales son de forma $\pi(R_{ux}^{wx})$
 con $x \in W_P$ y $l(ux) = l(u) + l(x)$

$$G(1,3) = \mathbb{P}^2$$

$$\dim 2: \pi_{123}^{312} \hat{=} \pi_{132}^{321} \hat{=} \pi_{123}^{321} \cong \mathbb{P}^2$$

la prop $\rightarrow$ es este representante

$$W^P = \{123, 213, 312\}$$

$$W_P = \{e, s_2\}$$

$$321 = s_2 s_1 s_2 = (s_2 s_1) s_2 = (32) s_2$$

$$132 = s_2 \circ (123) s_2$$

En particular, la prop. nos dice:

$$R_{123}^{312} \xrightarrow{\sim} \Pi_{123}^{312} \cong \Pi_{132}^{321} \xleftarrow{\sim} R_{132}^{321}$$

Definimos la variedad de Richardson proyectada abierta $\overset{\circ}{\Pi}_u^w$ como la subvariedad abierta de Π_u^w obtenida de remover todas las propias sub-variedades de Richardson proyectadas

Prop: Si $u \leq_P w$ entonces $\Pi: R_u^w \dashrightarrow \Pi_u^w$ es biracional
 $\Rightarrow \Pi: \overset{\circ}{R}_u^w \rightarrow \overset{\circ}{\Pi}_u^w$ es un isomorfismo.