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Ruslan Maksimau, Pedro Vaz

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DG-ENHANCED HECKE AND KLR ALGEBRAS

RUSLAN MAKSIMAU AND PEDRO VAZ

ABSTRACT. We construct DG-enhanced versions of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra and of the affine $q$-Hecke algebra. We extend Brundan–Kleshchev and Rouquier’s isomorphism and prove that after completion DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras are isomorphic to completed DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras for suitably defined quivers. As a byproduct, we deduce that these DG-algebras have homologies concentrated in degree zero. These homologies are isomorphic respectively to the degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebra and the cyclotomic $q$-Hecke algebra.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Hecke algebras and their affine versions are fundamental objects in mathematics and have a rich representation theory (see the review [9] for an account of some of the current trends). The representation theory of finite dimensional Hecke algebras also carries interesting symmetries which occur in categorification of Fock spaces and Heisenberg algebras [5, 11]
In a series of outstanding papers, Lauda [10], Khovanov–Lauda [6, 7, 8] and independently Rouquier [20], have constructed categorifications of quantum groups. They take the form of 2-categories whose Grothendieck rings are isomorphic to the idempotent version of the quantum enveloping algebra of a Kac–Moody algebra. Both constructions were later proved to be equivalent by Brundan [1]. As a main ingredient of the constructions by Khovanov–Lauda and Rouquier there is a certain family of algebras, nowadays known as KLR algebras, that are constructed using actions of symmetric groups on polynomial spaces.

It turns out that in type $A$ the KLR algebras are instances of affine Hecke algebras. It was proved by Rouquier [20, Section 3.2] that KLR algebras of type $A$ become isomorphic to affine Hecke algebras after a suitable localization of both algebras. Independently, Brundan and Kleshchev [2] have proved a similar result for cyclotomic quotient algebras. This endows cyclotomic Hecke algebras with a presentation as graded idempotented algebras. In particular, in the case of KLR for the quiver of type $A_x$, the isomorphism to the group algebra of the symmetric group in $d$ letters $kG_d$ gives the latter a graded presentation. The grading on $kG_d$ was already known to exist (see [19]) but transporting the grading from the KLR algebras allowed to construct it explicitly. This gave rise to a new approach to the representation theory of symmetric groups and Hecke algebras [3]. These results are valid over an arbitrary field $k$.

The BKR (Brundan–Kleshchev–Rouquier) isomorphism was later extended to isomorphisms between families of other KLR-like algebras and Hecke-like algebras. A similar isomorphism between the Dipper-James-Mathas cyclotomic $q$-Schur algebra and the cyclotomic quiver Schur algebra is given in [21]. The papers [12] and [22] have constructed a higher level version of the affine Hecke algebra and have proved that after completion they are isomorphic to a completion of Webster’s tensor product algebras [23]. A weighted version of this isomorphism is also given in [22]. A similar relation between quiver Schur algebras and affine Schur algebras is given in [13]. The paper [12] have constructed a higher level version of the affine Schur algebra and have proved that after completion it is isomorphic to a completion of the higher level quiver Schur algebras.

The BKR isomorphism was also generalized to other algebras. For example, in [18] it is used to show that cyclotomic Yokonuma-Hecke algebras are particular cases of cyclotomic KLR algebras for certain cyclic quivers, and in [17] the BKR isomorphism is extended to connect affine Hecke algebras of type $B$ and a generalization of KLR algebras for a Weyl group of type $B$.

More recently, the second author and Naisse have constructed categorifications of (parabolic) Verma modules in a series of papers [14, 15, 16]. The construction in [16], motivated by the work of Khovanov–Lauda, Rouquier, and Kang–Kashiwara [6, 7, 20, 4], introduces DG-enhanced versions $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ of KLR algebras, which are some sort of resolutions of cyclotomic KLR algebras. These can be seen as a sort of integration of cyclotomic KLR algebras into free (over the polynomial ring) algebras, where the cyclotomic condition is replaced by a differential with the property that the DG-algebras $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ are quasi-isomorphic to cyclotomic KLR algebras, the latter seen as DG-algebras with zero differential. The algebras $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ also provide categorification of universal Verma modules.

It seems natural to ask the following question.
Question 1. (a) Are there DG-enhanced versions of affine Hecke algebras that are quasi-isomorphic to cyclotomic Hecke algebras?

(b) In this case, does the BKR isomorphism extend to an isomorphism between (completions of) DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras and DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras?

In this article we answer this question affirmatively. We construct DG-enhanced versions of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra and of the affine $q$-Hecke algebra.

Let us give an overview of our Hecke algebras and the main results in this article. Fix $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and a field $k$ that for simplicity we consider to be algebraically closed (we follow the convention that $0 \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e., we have $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}$). We consider the $\mathbb{Z}$-graded algebra $H_d$ generated by $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1, \ldots, X_d$ in degree zero and $\theta$ in degree 1. The generators $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1, \ldots, X_d$ satisfy the relations of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra $H_d$. The generator $\theta$ commutes with the $X_i$’s and with $T_2, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and satisfies $\theta^2 = 1$ and $T_1 \theta T_1 \theta + \theta T_1 \theta T_1 = 0$. This implies that the subalgebra of $H_d$ concentrated in degree zero is isomorphic to $H_d$. For $\mathcal{Q} = (Q_1, \ldots, Q_{\ell}) \in k^\ell$ introduce a differential $\partial_{\mathcal{Q}}$ by declaring that it acts as zero on $H_d$ while $\partial_{\mathcal{Q}}(\theta) = \prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r)$. We denote $\widehat{H}_a$ the completion of the algebra $H_d$ at a sequence of ideals depending on $a \in k^d$.

In order to make the connection to DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras we consider a quiver $\Gamma$ with a vertex set $I \subseteq k$ and with an edge $i \to j$ iff $j + 1 = i$. We assume that $Q_r \in I$ for each $r$. We fix $a \in I^d$ and we set $\nu$ and $\Lambda$ such that $\nu_i$ and $\Lambda_i$ are the multiplicities of $i$ in respectively $a$ and $Q$. We have $\prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r)$ and $\prod_{i \in I} (X_1 - i)^{\Lambda_i}$. Let $(\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ be the DG-enhanced version of the KLR algebra of type $\Gamma$ with parameters $\nu$ and $\Lambda$ as above and $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}(\nu)}, d_\Lambda)$ its completion.

The first main result in this article is the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism for the degenerate affine Hecke algebra:

**Theorem 4.5.** There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}(\nu)}, d_\Lambda) \simeq (\widehat{H}_a, \partial_{\mathcal{Q}})$.

Next, we give a similar construction for the affine $q$-Hecke algebra. Fix $q \in k$, $q \neq 0, 1$. We consider the $\mathbb{Z}$-graded algebra $H_d$ generated by $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}$ in degree zero and $\theta$ in degree 1. The generators $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}$ satisfy the relations of the affine $q$-Hecke algebra $H_d$. The generator $\theta$ commutes with the $X_i$’s and with $T_2, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and satisfies the relations $\theta^2 = 1$ and $T_1 \theta T_1 \theta + \theta T_1 \theta T_1 = (q-1) \theta T_1 \theta$. This implies that the subalgebra of $H_d$ concentrated in degree zero is isomorphic to $H_d$. For $\mathcal{Q} = (Q_1, \ldots, Q_{\ell}) \in (k^\times)^\ell$ introduce a differential $\partial_{\mathcal{Q}}$ by declaring that it acts as zero on $H_d$ while $\partial_{\mathcal{Q}}(\theta) = \prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r)$. We denote $\widehat{H}_a$ the completion of the algebra $H_d$ at a sequence of ideals depending on $a \in (k^\times)^d$.

To make the connection to DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras we consider a quiver $\Gamma$ with a vertex set $I \subseteq k^\times$ with an edge $i \to j$ iff $i = qj$. We assume that $Q_r \in I$ for each $r$. Finally set $\nu$ and $\Lambda$ such that $\nu_i$ and $\Lambda_i$ are the multiplicities of $i$ in respectively $a$ and $Q$. We have $\prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r)$ and $\prod_{i \in I} (X_1 - i)^{\Lambda_i}$. Let $(\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ be the DG-enhanced version of the KLR algebra of type $\Gamma$ with $\nu$ and $\Lambda$ as above and $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}(\nu)}, d_\Lambda)$ its completion.
The second main result in this article is the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism for the affine $q$-Hecke algebra:

**Theorem 4.7.** There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras $(\hat{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \simeq (\hat{\mathcal{H}}_\alpha, \hat{\mathcal{Q}})$.

The two main results above imply that we have a family of isomorphisms $\hat{R}(\nu) \simeq \hat{\mathcal{H}}_\alpha$ between the underlying algebras parametrized by integral dominant weights.

The DG-enhanced versions of BKR isomorphisms above allow us to compute the homology of the DG-algebras $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and $\mathcal{H}_d$ in the following way. It is already proved in [16, Proposition 4.14] that the DG-algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ is quasi-isomorphic to the cyclotomic KLR algebra. The most difficult part of this proof is to show that the DG-algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ has homology concentrated in degree zero. The proof of this fact is quite technical and there is no obvious way to rewrite it for Hecke algebras. So we use the following strategy: we deduce the statement for Hecke algebras from the statement for KLR algebras using the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism.

As a corollary of Theorem 4.5 and Theorem 4.7 and [16, Proposition 4.14], the DG-algebras $(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \hat{\mathcal{Q}})$ and $(\mathcal{H}_d, \hat{\mathcal{Q}})$ are resolutions of the degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebra $\tilde{H}_d^Q$ and of the cyclotomic $q$-Hecke algebra $H_d^Q$ respectively.

**Proposition 2.12.** The DG-algebras $(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \hat{\mathcal{Q}})$ and $(\tilde{H}_d^Q, 0)$ are quasi-isomorphic.

**Proposition 2.23.** The DG-algebras $(\hat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \hat{\mathcal{Q}})$ and $(H_d^Q, 0)$ are quasi-isomorphic.

Up to our knowledge, the DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras we introduce are new. Proposition 2.12 and Proposition 2.23 are important for a forthcoming paper.

We would also like to emphasize the fact that the algebras $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and $\mathcal{H}_d$ have triangular decompositions (see Remark 2.6 and Remark 2.20). This looks like an analogy with Cherednik algebras.

**Plan of the paper.** In Section 2 we introduce DG-enhanced versions of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra and of the affine $q$-Hecke algebra and their completions, that will be used in the BKR isomorphism. The material in this section is new.

In Section 3 we review the DG-enhanced version of the KLR algebra introduced in [16]. We give the minimal presentation of this algebra explained in [16, Remark 3.10], which is more convenient to us, and present its completion, which is involved in the BKR isomorphism.

Section 4 contains the main results. We first generalize the BKR isomorphism to a class of algebras satisfying some properties. The most important point is that to have a generalization of the BKR isomorphism we need to construct an isomorphism between the completed polynomial representation of the Hecke-like algebra and the completed polynomial representation of the KLR-like algebra, this isomorphism must intertwine the action of the symmetric group. Our main results, Theorem 4.5 and Theorem 4.7, are then proved by showing that our DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and $\mathcal{H}_d$ on one side, and the DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ on the other satisfy the properties that are required for them to be isomorphic (after completion). We then use the fact that the DG-algebras $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ are quasi-isomorphic to cyclotomic KLR algebras together with the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism to show
in Corollary 4.10 that the algebras $\mathcal{H}_d$ and $\mathcal{H}_d$ are quasi-isomorphic to degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebras and cyclotomic $q$-Hecke algebras respectively.

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2. DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras

2.1. The polynomial rings $\text{Pol}_d$ and $\text{Poll}_d$ and the rings $P_d$ and $P\ell_d$. Fix an algebraically closed field $k$, $q \in k$, $q \neq 0, 1$ and $d \in \mathbb{N}$ once and for all.

2.1.1. The polynomial rings $\text{Pol}_d$ and $\text{Poll}_d$. Set $\text{Pol}_d = k[X_1, \ldots, X_d]$. Let $S_d$ be the symmetric group on $d$ letters, which we view as being generated as a Coxeter group with generators $s_i$. These correspond to the simple transpositions interchangeably throughout. It acts from the left on $\text{Poll}_d$ to the subring $\text{Pol}_d^0 \subseteq \text{Pol}_d$ of invariants under the transposition $(i i+1)$. It is well-known that the action of the Demazure operators on $\text{Pol}_d$ satisfy the Leibniz rule

\[ \partial_i(fg) = \partial_i(f)g + s_i(f)\partial_i(g), \]

for all $f, g \in \text{Pol}_d$ and for $1 \leq i \leq d-1$, and the relations

\[ \partial_i^2 = 0, \quad \partial_i\partial_{i+1}\partial_i = \partial_{i+1}\partial_i\partial_{i+1}, \]

\[ \partial_i\partial_j = \partial_j\partial_i \quad \text{for} \ |i-j| > 1, \]

\[ X_i\partial_i - \partial_iX_{i+1} = 1, \quad \partial_iX_i - X_{i+1}\partial_i = 1. \]

Set $\text{Poll}_d = k[X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}]$. We have, $\text{Poll}_d = \text{Pol}_d[X_1^{-1}, \ldots, X_d^{-1}]$. Moreover, the $S_d$-action on $\text{Pol}_d$ can be obviously extended to a $S_d$-action on $\text{Poll}_d$. This means that the action of the Demazures on $\text{Pol}_d$ also extends to operators on $\text{Poll}_d$ that satisfy the relations in (2) (for $f$ and $g$ in $\text{Pol}_d$) and (3)-(5).

2.1.2. The rings $P_d$ and $P\ell_d$. Let $\theta = (\theta_1, \ldots, \theta_d)$ and form the ring $P_d = \text{Pol}_d \otimes \Lambda^*(\theta)$, where $\Lambda^*(\theta)$ is the exterior ring in the variables $\theta$ and coefficients in $k$. Introduce a $\mathbb{Z}$-grading on $P_d$ denoted $\lambda(\bullet)$ and defined as $\lambda(X_i) = 0$ and $\lambda(\theta_i) = 1$. This grading is of cohomological nature and (up to a sign) is half the grading $\deg_{\lambda}$ introduced in [14, §3.1].

As explained in [14, §8.3], the action of $S_d$ on $\text{Pol}_d$ extends to an action on $P_d$ by setting

\[ s_i(\theta_j) = \theta_j + \delta_{i,j}(X_{i+1} - X_{i+1})\theta_{i+1}. \]
This action respects the grading, as one easily checks.

With this $\mathcal{G}_d$-action above, the action of the Demazure operators $\partial_i$ on $\text{Pol}_d$ given by (1) extends to any $f \in P_d$ and defines Demazure operators on $P_d$, which we denote by the same symbol.

Similarly to the operators above, $\partial_i$ is an operator from $P_d$ to the subring $P_d^{s_i} \subseteq P_d$ of invariants under the transposition $(i \ i + 1)$.

It was proved in [14, §8.2] that the action of the Demazure operators on $P_d$ satisfies the Leibniz rule (2) (with $f$ and $g$ in $P_d$), the relations (3)-(5), and

$$\partial_i \theta_k = \theta_k \partial_i \quad \text{for } k \neq i,$$

$$\partial_i (\theta_i - X_{i+1} \theta_{i+1}) = (\theta_i - X_{i+1} \theta_{i+1}) \partial_i,$$

for all $i = 1, \ldots, d - 1$.

Form the supercommutative ring

$$Pl_d = \text{Pol}_d \otimes \Lambda^*(\theta).$$

We have, $Pl_d = P_d[X_1^{-1}, \ldots, X_d^{-1}]$. Moreover, the $\mathcal{G}_d$-action on $\text{Pol}_d$ can be obviously extended to a $\mathcal{G}_d$-action on $Pl_d$. This means that the action of the Demazures on $Pl_d$ also extends to operators on $Pl_d$ that satisfy the relations in (2) (for $f$ and $g$ in $Pl_d$) and (3)-(5).

### 2.2. Degenerate version.

#### 2.2.1. Degenerate affine Hecke algebra. The degenerate affine Hecke algebra $\bar{H}_d$ is the $k$-algebra generated by $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1, \ldots, X_d$, with relations (7) to (9) below.

(7) \hspace{1cm} T_i^2 = 1, \quad T_i T_j = T_j T_i \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \quad T_i T_{i+1} T_i = T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1},

(8) \hspace{1cm} X_i X_j = X_j X_i,

(9) \hspace{1cm} T_i X_i - X_{i+1} T_i = -1, \quad T_i X_j = X_j T_i \text{ if } j - i \neq 0, 1.

For $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k} \in \mathcal{G}_d$ a reduced decomposition we put $T_w = T_{i_1} \cdots T_{i_k}$. Then $T_w$ is independent of the choice of the reduced decomposition of $w$ and the set

$$\{X_1^{m_1} \cdots X_d^{m_d} T_w\}_{w \in \mathcal{G}_d, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}$$

is a basis of the $k$-vector space $\bar{H}_d$.

There is a faithful representation of $\bar{H}_d$ on $\text{Pol}_d$, where $T_i(f) = s_i(f) - \partial_i(f)$. It is immediate that $\bar{H}_d$ contains $k \mathcal{G}_d$ and $\text{Pol}_d$ as subalgebras and that for $p \in \text{Pol}_d$,

$$T_i p - s_i(p) T_i = -\partial_i(p).$$

Let $\ell$ be a positive integer and $Q = (Q_1, \ldots, Q_\ell)$ be an $\ell$-tuple of elements of the field $k$.

**Definition 2.1.** The degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebra is the quotient

$$\bar{H}_d^Q = \bar{H}_d / \prod_{r=1}^\ell (X_1 - Q_r).$$
2.2.2. The algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$.

**Definition 2.2.** Define the algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ as the $k$-algebra generated by $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1, \ldots, X_d$ in $\lambda$-degree zero, and an extra generator $\theta$ in $\lambda$-degree 1, with relations (7) to (9) and

\begin{align*}
(10) \quad & \theta^2 = 0 \\
(11) \quad & X_r \theta = \theta X_r \quad \text{for } r = 1, \ldots, d, \\
(12) \quad & T_r \theta = \theta T_r \quad \text{for } r > 1, \\
(13) \quad & T_1 \theta T_1 \theta + \theta T_1 \theta T_1 = 0.
\end{align*}

The algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ contains the degenerate affine Hecke algebra $\bar{H}_d$ as a subalgebra concentrated in $\lambda$-degree zero.

**Lemma 2.3.** The algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ acts faithfully on $P_d$ by

\begin{align*}
T_r(f) &= s_r(f) - \partial_r(f), \\
X_r(f) &= X_r f, \\
\theta(f) &= \theta_1 f,
\end{align*}

for all $f \in P_d$ and where $s_r(f)$ and $\partial_r(f)$ are as in (6) and (1).

**Proof.** The defining relations of $\mathcal{H}_d$ can be checked by a straightforward computation. Faithfulness follows from the proof of Proposition 2.5 below. \qed

Define $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_d \in \mathcal{H}_d$ by the rules $\xi_1 = \theta, \xi_{i+1} = T_i \xi_i T_i$. The following is straightforward.

**Lemma 2.4.** The elements $\xi_r$ satisfy for all $r = 1, \ldots, d - 1$ and all $\ell = 1, \ldots, d$,

\begin{align*}
\xi_r^2 &= 0, \\
\xi_r \xi_\ell + \xi_\ell \xi_r &= 0, \\
T_r \xi_\ell &= \xi_{s_r(\ell)} T_r.
\end{align*}

It is not hard to write a basis of $\mathcal{H}_d$ in terms of the $\xi_r$’s.

**Proposition 2.5.** The set

$$
\{ X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_d^{a_d} T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \cdots \xi_d^{b_d} | w \in S_d, (a_1, \ldots, a_d) \in \mathbb{N}^d, (b_1, \ldots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d \},
$$

is a basis of the $k$-vector space $\mathcal{H}_d$.

**Proof.** First, we show that this set spans $\mathcal{H}_d$. We have no explicit commutation relations between $X$’s and $\xi$’s. But this problem is easy to overcome because we know that $\theta$ commutes with $X$’s. First, each monomial on $\theta$, $X$’s and $T$’s can be rewritten as a linear combination of similar monomials with all $X$’s on the left. After that, we replace $\theta$ by $\xi_1$ and we move all $\xi$’s to the right. This shows that the set above spans $\mathcal{H}_d$.

The linear independence follows from Lemma 2.7 and Lemma 2.9 below. \qed

**Remark 2.6.** We see from the proposition above that the algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ has a triangular decomposition (only as a vector space)

$$
\mathcal{H}_d = k[X_1, \ldots, X_d] \otimes kS_d \otimes \wedge^*(\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_d).
$$
Abusing the notation, we will write \( \bar{\theta}_r \) for the operator on \( P_d \) that multiplies each element of \( P_d \) by \( \theta_r \). Set \( M = \{0,1\}^d \). Denote by \( 1 \) the sequence \( 1 = (1,1,\ldots,1) \in M \). For each sequence \( b = (b_1,\ldots,b_d) \in M \) we set \( \bar{\theta}^b = \theta_{b_1}^1 \cdots \theta_{b_d}^d \). For each \( b \in M \) we set \( \mathcal{B} = 1 - b \). In particular we have \( \theta^b : \bar{\theta}^b = \pm \theta_1 \theta_2 \cdots \theta_d = \theta^1 \). Set also \( |b| = b_1 + b_2 + \ldots + b_d \).

**Lemma 2.7.** The operators \( \{\theta^b : b \in M\} \) acting on \( P_d \) are linearly independent over \( \hat{H}_d \). More precisely, if we have \( \sum_{b \in M} h_b \theta^b = 0 \) with \( h_b \in \hat{H}_d \) then we have \( h_b = 0 \) for each \( b \in M \).

**Proof.** Let \( H = \sum_{b \in M} h_b \theta^b \) be an operator that acts by zero. Assume that \( H \) has a nonzero coefficient. Let \( b_0 \) be such that \( h_{b_0} \neq 0 \) and such that \( |b_0| \) is minimal with this property. Then for each element \( P \in P_d \) we have \( H(\theta^b P) = \pm \theta^1 h_{b_0} P \). This shows that \( h_{b_0} \) acts by zero on \( \theta^1 P_d = \theta^1 \text{Pol}_d \). But this implies \( h_{b_0} = 0 \) because the polynomial representation \( \text{Pol}_d \) of \( \hat{H}_d \) is faithful. \( \square \)

For each, \( k \in \{0,1,\ldots,d\} \) we denote by \( \hat{H}_d^{\leq k} \) the subalgebra of the algebra of operators on \( P_d \) generated by \( X_i, \theta_i \) for \( i \leq k \) and \( T_r \) for \( r < k \). We mean that for \( k = 0 \) we have \( \hat{H}_d^{\leq 0} = \mathbb{k} \). The \( \lambda \)-grading on \( P_d \) induces a grading on \( \hat{H}_d^{\leq k} \) that we also call \( \lambda \)-grading.

**Lemma 2.8.** The set
\[
\{X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_k^{a_k} T^w \theta_1 b^h \cdots \theta_k b^h | w \in S_k, (a_1,\ldots,a_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k, (b_1,\ldots,b_k) \in \{0,1\}^k\},
\]
is a basis of the \( \mathbb{k} \)-vector space \( \hat{H}_d^{\leq k} \).

**Proof.** It is clear that the given set spans \( \hat{H}_d^{\leq k} \). The linear independence follows from Lemma 2.7. \( \square \)

Similarly to the notation \( \theta^b \) above, we set \( \xi^b = \xi_1^{b_1} \cdots \xi_d^{b_d} \). For two elements \( b, b' \in M \) we write \( b' < b \) if there is an index \( r \in \{1; d\} \) such that \( b_r > b'_r \) and \( b_t = b'_t \) for \( t > r \).

**Lemma 2.9.** The element \( \xi^b \in \hat{H}_d \) acts on \( P_d \) by an operator of the form \( h_b \theta^b + \sum_{b' < b} h_{b'} \theta^{b'} \), where \( h_b, h_{b'} \in \hat{H}_d \) and \( h_b \) is invertible.

**Proof.** It is easy to see by induction that for each \( k \in \{1,2,\ldots,d\} \) the element \( \xi_k \) acts on \( P_d \) by an operator of the form \( c_k + d_k \theta_k \), where \( c_k, d_k \in \hat{H}_d^{\leq k-1} \), \( \lambda(c_k) = 1 \), \( \lambda(d_k) = 0 \) and \( d_k \) is invertible.

The element \( \xi^b \) can be written up to sign in the form \( \xi_{i_r} \xi_{i_{r-1}} \cdots \xi_{i_1} \) with \( i_r > i_{r-1} > \ldots > i_1 \). It acts by the operator \( (c_{i_r} + d_{i_r} \theta_{i_r})(c_{i_{r-1}} + d_{i_{r-1}} \theta_{i_{r-1}}) \cdots (c_{i_1} + d_{i_1} \theta_{i_1}) \). Since each \( \theta_k \) supercommutes with \( \hat{H}_d^{\leq k-1} \), we see that this operator can be rewritten as
\[
d_{i_r} \cdots d_{i_1} \theta_{i_r} \theta_{i_{r-1}} \cdots \theta_{i_1} + \sum_{b' < b} h_{b'} \theta^{b'}
\]
for some \( h_{b'} \in \hat{H}_d \). We see that the additional terms above are indeed of the form \( \sum_{b' < b} h_{b'} \theta^{b'} \) from Lemma 2.8. \( \square \)
2.2.3. **DG-enhancement of** \( \hat{H}_d \). Let \( \ell \) and \( Q \) be as in Section 2.2.1.

**Definition 2.10.** Define an operator \( \partial_Q \) on \( \hat{H}_d \) by declaring that \( \partial_Q \) acts as zero on \( \hat{H}_d \), while

\[
\partial_Q(\theta) = \prod_{r=1}^{\ell}(X_1 - Q_r),
\]

and for \( a, b \in \hat{H}_d \), \( \partial_Q(ab) = \partial_Q(a)b + (-1)^\lambda(a)a\partial_Q(b) \).

**Lemma 2.11.** The operator \( \partial_Q \) is a differential on \( \hat{H}_d \).

**Proof.** We prove something slightly more general. Let \( P \in \mathbb{k}[X_1, \ldots, X_d] \) be a polynomial. Define \( d_P : \mathbb{H}_d \to \mathbb{H}_d \) by declaring that \( d_P \) acts as zero on \( \mathbb{H}_d \), while \( d_P(\theta) = P \), together with the graded Leibniz rule. Then \( d_P \) is a differential on \( \mathbb{H}_d \). To prove the claim is suffices to check that \( d_P(T_1\theta T_1 + \theta T_1\theta T_1) = 0 \).

We have \( T_1 P = s_1(P)T_1 - \partial_1(P) \) and \( PT_1 = T_1 s_1(P) - \partial_1(P) \), where \( \partial_1 \) is the Demazure operator. This also implies \( T_1 PT_1 = s_1(P) - \partial_1(P)T_1 \). Note also that \( \partial_1(P) \) is a symmetric polynomial with respect to \( X_1, X_2 \), so it commutes with \( T_1 \). So, we have

\[
d_P(T_1\theta T_1 + \theta T_1\theta T_1) = T_1 PT_1\theta - T_1\theta T_1 P + PT_1\theta T_1 - \theta T_1 PT_1
\]

\[
= (s_1(P)\theta - \partial_1(P)T_1\theta) - (T_1\theta s_1(P)T_1 - T_1\theta \partial_1(P))
\]

\[
+ (T_1 s_1(P)\theta T_1 - \partial_1(P)\theta T_1) - (\theta s_1(P) - \theta \partial_1(P)T_1)
\]

\[
= 0,
\]

which proves the claim. \( \square \)

The following is proved in Section 4.4.

**Proposition 2.12.** The DG-algebras \( (\mathbb{H}_d, \partial_Q) \) and \( (\hat{H}_d, 0) \) are quasi-isomorphic.

2.2.4. **Completions of** \( \mathbb{H}_d \). Consider the algebra of symmetric polynomials \( \text{Sym}_d = \text{Pol}_d^\mathbb{S}_d \). We consider it as a (central) subalgebra of \( \mathbb{H}_d \).

For each \( d \)-tuple \( a = (a_1, \ldots, a_d) \in \mathbb{k}^d \) we have a character \( \chi_a : \text{Sym}_d \to \mathbb{k} \) given by the evaluation \( X_r \mapsto a_r \). It is obvious from the definition that if the \( d \)-tuples \( a' \) is a permutation of the \( d \)-tuple \( a \) then the characters \( \chi_a \) and \( \chi_{a'} \) are the same. Denote by \( m_a \) the kernel of \( \chi_a \).

**Definition 2.13.** Denote by \( \widehat{\mathbb{H}}_a \) the completion of the algebra \( \mathbb{H}_d \) at the sequence of ideals \( \mathbb{H}_d m_a^\infty \).

Set also \( \widehat{P}_a = \bigoplus_{b \in \mathbb{S}_d a}([X_1 - b_1, \ldots, X_d - b_d]) \otimes \wedge^* (\theta) 1_b \). We can obviously extend the action of \( \mathbb{H}_d \) on \( P_d \) to an action of \( \widehat{\mathbb{H}}_d \) on \( \widehat{P}_a \). Each finite dimensional \( \widehat{\mathbb{H}}_a \)-module \( M \) decomposes into its generalized eigenspaces \( M = \bigoplus_{b \in \mathbb{S}_d a} M_b \), where

\( M_b = \{ m \in M | \exists N \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \text{ such that } (X_r - b_r)^N m = 0 \forall r \} \).

For each \( b \in \mathbb{S}_d a \) the algebra \( \widehat{\mathbb{H}}_a \) contains an idempotent \( 1_b \) that project onto \( M_b \) when applied to \( M \).
Proposition 2.14. (a) The $\widehat{Pol}_a$-module $\widehat{H}_a$ is free with basis
\[ \{ T_{w,b_1}^{b_1} \cdots T_{w,b_d}^{b_d} | w \in \mathcal{G}_d, (b_1, \ldots, b_d) \in \{0,1\}^d \}. \]

(b) The representation $\widehat{Pol}_a$ of $\widehat{H}_a$ is faithful.

Proof. It is clear that the elements from the statement generate the $\widehat{Pol}_a$-module $\widehat{H}_a$. To see that they form a basis, it is enough to remark that they act by linear independent (over $\mathbb{F}$) operators on the representation $\widehat{Pol}_a$. This proves (a). Then (b) also holds because a basis acts on $\widehat{Pol}_a$ by linearly independent operators. \(\square\)

The algebra $\widehat{H}_d^\mathbb{Q}$ has a decomposition $\widehat{H}_d^\mathbb{Q} = \oplus_{a} \widehat{H}_a^\mathbb{Q}$ (with a finite number of nonzero terms) such that $\text{Sym}_d$ acts on each finite dimensional $\widehat{H}_a^\mathbb{Q}$-module with a generalized character $\chi_a$.

2.3. $q$-version.

2.3.1. Affine $q$-Hecke algebra. The affine $q$-Hecke algebra $H_d$ is the $\mathbb{K}$-algebra generated by $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}$, with relations (14)-(16) below.
\begin{align*}
(14) & \quad X_r X_r^{-1} = X_r^{-1} X_r = 1, \quad X_i X_j = X_j X_i, \quad X_r^{\pm 1} X_{r'}^{\pm 1} = X_{r'}^{\pm 1} X_r^{\pm 1}, \\
(15) & \quad (T_i - q) (T_i + 1) = 0, \quad T_i T_j = T_j T_i \text{ if } |i - j| \neq 0, \quad T_i T_{i+1} T_i = T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1}. \\
(16) & \quad T_i X_j = X_j T_i \quad \text{for } j - i \neq 0, 1, \quad T_i X_j T_i = q X_{i+1}.
\end{align*}

For $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_k} \in \mathcal{G}_d$ a reduced decomposition we put $T_w = T_{i_1} \cdots T_{i_k}$. Then $T_w$ is independent of the choice of the reduced decomposition of $w$ and the set
\[ \{ X_1^{m_1} \cdots X_d^{m_d} T_w | w \in \mathcal{G}_d, m_i \in \mathbb{Z} \} \]
is a basis of the $\mathbb{K}$-vector space $H_d$. There is a faithful representation of $H_d$ on $\text{Pol}_{\mathbb{Q},d}$, where $T_i(f) = q s_i(f) - (q - 1) X_{i+1} \delta_i(f)$.

Let $\ell$ be a positive integer. Let $Q = (Q_1, \ldots, Q_\ell)$ be an $\ell$-tuple of nonzero elements of the field $\mathbb{K}$.

Definition 2.15. The cyclotomic $q$-Hecke algebra is the quotient
\[ H_d^\mathbb{Q} = H_d / \prod_{r=1}^\ell (X_1 - Q_r). \]

2.3.2. The algebra $H_d$.

Definition 2.16. The algebra $H_d$ is the $\mathbb{K}$-algebra generated by $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and $X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}$ in $\lambda$-degree zero, and an extra generator $\theta$ in $\lambda$-degree 1, with relations (14) to (16) and
\begin{align*}
(17) & \quad \theta^2 = 0 \\
(18) & \quad X_r^{\pm 1} \theta = \theta X_r^{\pm 1} \quad \text{for } r = 1, \ldots, d, \\
(19) & \quad T_i \theta = \theta T_i \quad \text{for } r > 1, \\
(20) & \quad T_1 \theta T_1 + \theta T_1 \theta T_1 = (q - 1) \theta T_1 \theta.
\end{align*}
The algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ contains the affine $q$-Hecke algebra $H_d$ as a subalgebra concentrated in $\lambda$-degree zero.

**Lemma 2.17.** The algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ acts faithfully on $\mathcal{P}l_d$ by
\[
T_r(f) = qs_r(f) - (q - 1)X_{r+1}\partial_r(f),
\]
\[
X_r^\pm(f) = X_r^\pm f,
\]
\[
\theta(f) = \theta_1 f,
\]
for all $f \in P_d$ and where $s_r(f)$ and $\partial_r(f)$ are as in (6) and (1).

**Proof.** The defining relations of $\mathcal{H}_d$ can be checked by a straightforward computation. Faithfulness follows from Proposition 2.19 below.

Define $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_d \in \mathcal{H}_d$ by the rules $\xi_1 = \theta$, $\xi_{i+1} = T_i\xi_i T_i^{-1}$. The following is straightforward.

**Lemma 2.18.** The elements $\xi_r$ satisfy for all $r = 1, \ldots, d - 1$ and all $\ell = 1, \ldots, d$,
\[
\xi_r^2 = 0, \quad \xi_r \xi_\ell + \xi_\ell \xi_r = 0
\]
and
\[
T_\ell \xi_r = \begin{cases} 
\xi_r T_\ell & \text{if } r \neq \ell, \ell + 1, \\
\xi_\ell T_\ell + (q - 1)(\xi_{\ell+1} - \xi_\ell) & \text{if } r = \ell + 1, \\
\xi_{\ell+1} T_\ell & \text{if } r = \ell.
\end{cases}
\]

It is not hard to write a basis of $\mathcal{H}_d$ in terms of the $\xi_r$’s.

**Proposition 2.19.** The set
\[
\{X_1^{a_1} \cdots X_d^{a_d} T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \cdots \xi_d^{b_d} \mid w \in \mathcal{S}_d, (a_1, \ldots, a_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d, (b_1, \ldots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d\},
\]
is a basis of the $k$-vector space $\mathcal{H}_d$.

**Proof.** Imitate the proof of Proposition 2.5.

**Remark 2.20.** We see from the proposition above that the algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ has a triangular decomposition (only as a vector space)
\[
\mathcal{H}_d = k[X_1, \ldots, X_d] \otimes H_d^{\text{fin}} \otimes \wedge^*(\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_d),
\]
where $H_d^{\text{fin}}$ is the (finite dimensional) Hecke algebra of the group $\mathcal{S}_d$. More precisely, the algebra $H_d^{\text{fin}}$ is defined by generators $T_1, \ldots, T_{d-1}$ and relations (15).

2.3.3. **DG-enhancement of $\mathcal{H}_d$.** Let $\ell$ and $Q$ be as in Section 2.3.1.

**Definition 2.21.** Define an operator $\partial_Q$ on $\mathcal{H}_d$ by declaring that $\partial_Q$ acts as zero on $H_d$, while
\[
\partial_Q(\theta) = \prod_{r=1}^{\ell}(X_1 - Q_r),
\]
and for $a, b \in \mathcal{H}_d$, $\partial_Q(ab) = \partial_Q(a)b + (-1)^{\lambda(a)}a \partial_Q(b)$.

**Lemma 2.22.** The operator $\partial_Q$ is a differential on $\mathcal{H}_d$. 
Proposition 2.25. Similarly to the proof of Lemma 2.11, we consider a more general differential $d_P$. We have to check
\[
d_P(T_1 \theta T_1 \theta + \theta T_1 \theta T_1) = d_P((q - 1) \theta T_1 \theta).
\]

We have $T_1 P = s_1(P)T_1 - (q - 1)X_2 \hat{c}_1(P)$ and $PT_1 = T_1 s_1(P) - (q - 1)X_2 \hat{c}_1(P)$, where $\hat{c}_1$ is the Demazure operator. Note also that $\hat{c}_1(P)$ is a symmetric polynomial with respect to $X_1, X_2$, so it commutes with $T_1$. So, we have
\[
d_P(T_1 \theta T_1 \theta + \theta T_1 \theta T_1) = T_1 PT_1 \theta - T_1 \theta T_1 P + PT_1 \theta T_1 - \theta T_1 PT_1
\]
\[
= (T^2 s_1(P) \theta - (q - 1) \hat{c}_1(P)T_1 X_2 \theta) - (T_1 \theta s_1(P) T_1
\]
\[
- (q - 1)T_1 \theta X_2 \hat{c}_1(P)) + (T_1 s_1(P) \theta T_1 - (q - 1)X_2 \hat{c}_1(P) \theta T_1)
\]
\[
- (\theta s_1(P) T_1^2 - (q - 1) \theta \hat{c}_1(P)X_2 T_1)
\]
\[
= T^2 s_1(P) \theta - \theta s_1(P) T^2
\]
\[
= (q - 1) PT_1 \theta - (q - 1) \theta T_1 P
\]
\[
= d_P((q - 1) \theta T_1 \theta),
\]
which proves the claim.

The following is proved in Section 4.4.

**Proposition 2.23.** The DG-algebras $(\mathcal{H}_d, \hat{c}_Q)$ and $(H_d^Q, 0)$ are quasi-isomorphic.

**2.3.4. Completions of $\mathcal{H}_d$.** Similarly to Section 2.2.4, we want to define a completion of the algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$. Consider the algebra of symmetric Laurent polynomials $\text{Syml}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}]^S_d$. We consider it as a (central) subalgebra of $H^d$.

For each $d$-tuple $a = (a_1, \ldots, a_d) \in (\mathbb{k}^\times)^d$ we have a character $\chi_a : \text{Syml}_d \to \mathbb{k}$ given by the evaluation $X_r \mapsto a_r$. Denote by $m_a$ the kernel of $\chi_a$.

**Definition 2.24.** Denote by $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_a$ the completion of the algebra $\mathcal{H}_d$ at the sequence of ideals $\mathcal{H}_d m_a^d \mathcal{H}_d$.

Set also $\hat{P}_a = \mathbb{k}[X_1 - a_1, \ldots, X_d - a_d]] \otimes^\wedge (\theta)$. We can obviously extend the action of $\mathcal{H}_d$ on $P_d$ to an action of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_a$ on $\hat{P}_a$. Similarly to $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_a$, the algebra $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_a$ has idempotents $1_b, b \in S_d a$ that are defined in the same way as in Section 2.2.4.

Similar to Proposition 2.14 we have the following.

**Proposition 2.25.** (a) The $\text{Fol}_a$-module $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_a$ is free with basis
\[
\{ T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \ldots \xi_d^{b_d} | w \in S_d, (b_1, \ldots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d \}.
\]

(b) The representation $\text{Fol}_a$ of $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_a$ is faithful.

The algebra $H_d^Q$ has a decomposition $H_d^Q = \bigoplus_a H^Q_a$ (with a finite number of nonzero terms) such that $\text{Syml}_d$ acts on each finite dimensional $H^Q_a$-module with a generalized character $\chi_a$. 


3. DG-ENHANCED VERSIONS OF KLR ALGEBRAS

DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras were introduced in [16] as one of the main ingredients in the categorification of Verma modules for symmetrizable quantum Kac-Moody algebras.

Let $\Gamma = (I, A)$ be a quiver without loops with set of vertices $I$ and set of arrows $A$. We call elements in $I$ labels. Let also $\mathbb{N}[I]$ be the set of formal $\mathbb{N}$-linear combinations of elements of $I$. Fix $\nu \in \mathbb{N}[I],$

$$\nu = \sum_{i \in I} \nu_i \cdot i, \quad \nu_i \in \mathbb{N}, i \in I,$$

and set $|\nu| = \sum_i \nu_i$. We allow the quiver to have infinite number of vertices. In this case only a finite number of $\nu_i$ is nonzero.

For each $i, j \in I$ we denote by $h_{i,j}$ the number of arrows in the quiver $\Gamma$ going from $i$ to $j$, and define for $i \neq j$ the polynomials

$$Q_{i,j}(u, v) = (u - v)^{h_{i,j}}(v - u)^{h_{j,i}}.$$

3.1. The algebra $R(\nu)$. We give a diagrammatic definition of the algebras $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(\Gamma)$ from [16, §3], corresponding to the case of minimal parabolic $p$. The definition we give is minimal and equivalent to the one in the reference by [16, Remark 3.10].

Definition 3.1. For each $\nu \in \mathbb{N}[I]$ we define the $k$-algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ by the data below.

- It is generated by the KLR generators

  $$\ldots \quad \ldots \quad \text{and} \quad \ldots \quad \ldots$$

  for $i, j \in I$, where each diagram contains $\nu_i$ strands labeled $i$, together with floating dots which are labeled from elements of $I$ and decorate the region immediately at the right of the first strand (with the same label and counted from the left),

  $$\ldots$$

  $$\quad \circ_i \quad \ldots$$

- The multiplication is given by gluing diagrams on top of each other whenever the labels of the strands agree, and zero otherwise, subject to the local relations (21) to (27) below, for all $i, j, k \in I$.

  - The KLR relations, for all $i, j, k \in I$:

    (21) $\quad \ldots \quad = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \ldots \quad = Q_{i,j}(y_1, y_2)$ if $i \neq j$
(22) \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad \text{if } i \neq j, \]

(23) \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & i \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad - \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & i \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & i \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & i \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad - \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & i \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \]

(24) \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad = \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad \text{unless } i = k \neq j, \]

(25) \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad - \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\times \quad \times 
\end{array} \quad = \quad \frac{Q_{i,j}(y_3, y_2) - Q_{i,j}(y_1, y_2)}{y_3 - y_1} \quad \text{if } i \neq j. \]

\[ \Diamond \text{ And the new relations, for all } i, j \in I: \]

(26) \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i \\
\circ_i \quad \ldots 
\end{array} \quad = \quad 0, \]

(27) \[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\circ_i \quad \circ_j 
\end{array} \quad = \quad - \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
\circ_i \quad \circ_j 
\end{array}. \]

Remark 3.2. A diagram with a box containing a polynomial means a polynomial in dots. The indices in the variables indicate the strands carrying the corresponding dots. For example, for \( p(y_1, y_2) = \sum_{r,s} c_{r,s} y_1^r y_2^s \) with \( c_{r,s} \in k \) we have

\[ \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j \\
p(y_1, y_2) \quad = \quad \sum_{r,s} c_{r,s} \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& r \\
\circ_r \quad \circ_s 
\end{array} \quad \text{.} \quad \begin{array}{ccc}
& i & j 
\end{array} \]
We now define a $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$-grading in $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$. Contrary to [16] we work with a single cohomological degree $\lambda$. We declare
\[
\deg \left( \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ i \end{array} \right) = (2, 0), \quad \deg \left( \begin{array}{c|c} \bullet & \bullet \\ \hline i & j \end{array} \right) = \begin{cases} (-2, 0) & \text{if } i = j, \\ (-1, 0) & \text{if } h_{i,j} = 1, \\ (0, 0) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]
and
\[
\deg \left( \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \quad & \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline i & \circ & \cdots \\ \end{array} \right) = (-2, 1),
\]
where the second grading is the $\lambda$-grading, which we write $\lambda_{\bullet}$. Note that the $\lambda$-grading is (up to a sign) half the grading $\deg_{\lambda}$ in [16] where we take the $\deg_{\lambda_i}$’s equal. The defining relations of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ are homogeneous with respect to this bigrading.

**Remark 3.3.** The algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ contains the KLR algebra $R(\nu)$ as a subalgebra concentrated in $\lambda$-degree zero.

For $i = i_1 \ldots i_d$ define the idempotent

\[
1_i = \begin{array}{cccc} \quad & \quad & \quad & \quad \\ \hline i_1 & i_2 & \cdots & i_d \\ \end{array}.
\]

Let $\text{Seq}(\nu)$ be the set of all ordered sequences $i = i_1 i_2 \ldots i_d$ with each $i_k \in I$ and $i$ appearing $\nu_i$ times in the sequence. For $i, j \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$ the idempotents $1_i$ and $1_j$ are orthogonal iff $i \neq j$, we have $1_{\mathcal{R}(\nu)} = \sum_{i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} 1_i$, where $1_{\mathcal{R}(\nu)}$ denotes the identity element in $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$, and

\[
\mathcal{R}(\nu) = \bigoplus_{j \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} 1_j \mathcal{R}(\nu) 1_i.
\]

Finally, the algebra $\mathcal{R}$ is defined as

\[
\mathcal{R} = \bigoplus_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}[I]} \mathcal{R}(\nu).
\]

**3.2. Polynomial action of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$.** We fix $\nu \in \mathbb{N}[I]$ with $|\nu| = d$. For each $i \in I$ let

\[
PR_i = \mathbb{k}[y_{i,1}, \ldots, y_{i,\nu_i}] \otimes \Lambda^\bullet \langle \omega_{1,i}, \ldots, \omega_{\nu_i,i} \rangle.
\]

Each $PR_i$ is a bigraded superring with $\deg(y_{r,i}) = (2, 0)$ and $\deg(\omega_{r,i}) = (-2r, 2)$, which is isomorphic to the superring $R$ (with the right number of variables) defined in [15, §2.1]. The symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_{\nu_i}$ acts on $PR_i$ by

\[
\omega(y_{r,i}) = y_{\omega(r),j},
\]

\[
s_k(\omega_{r,i}) = \omega_{r,i} + \delta_{k,r}(y_{r,i} - y_{r+1,i})\omega_{r+1,i},
\]
for $\omega \in \mathfrak{S}_{\nu_i}$ and $s_k \in \mathfrak{S}_{\nu_i}$ a simple transposition.
Set $PR_I = \bigotimes_{i \in I} PR_i$ where $\otimes$ is the supertensor product, and define

$$PR_\nu = \bigoplus_{i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} PR_I 1_i,$$

where $1_i$ is a central idempotent.

It is sometimes convenient to use a different notation for the elements of $PR_\nu$. For each $1 \leq r \leq |\nu|$, denote by $Y_r$ the element of $PR_\nu$ determined by the condition that for each $i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$ we have $Y_r 1_i = y_{r',i} 1_i$ where $r'$ is such that the element $i_r$ appears $r'$ times among $i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_r$. Similarly, we consider the element $\Omega_r \in PR_\nu$ given by $\Omega_r 1_i = \omega_{r',i} 1_i$, where $r'$ is defined in the same way as above. It is clear from the definition that all $Y_r$ commute and all $\Omega_r$ anti-commute. Then we have $PR_\nu = \bigoplus_{i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} [Y_1, \ldots, Y_{|\nu|}] \otimes ^* \langle \Omega_1, \ldots, \Omega_{|\nu|} \rangle 1_i$.

We extend the action of $S_{\nu_1}$ on $PR_i$ to an action of $S_{|\nu|}$ on $PR_\nu$ where

$$s_k : PR_I 1_i \rightarrow PR_I 1_{s_k i},$$

sends

$$y_{p,i} 1_i \mapsto \begin{cases} y_{p+1,i} 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } i_k = i_{k+1} = i \text{ and } p = \# \{ s \leq k | i_s = i \}, \\ y_{p-1,i} 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } i_k = i_{k+1} = i \text{ and } p = 1 + \# \{ s \leq k | i_s = i \}, \\ y_{p,i} 1_{s_k i} & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\omega_{p,i} 1_i \mapsto \begin{cases} (\omega_{p,i} + (y_{p,i} - y_{p+1,i}) \omega_{p+1,i}) 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } i_k = i_{k+1} = i \text{ and } p = \# \{ s \leq k | i_s = i \}, \\ \omega_{p,i} 1_{s_k i} & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

with $p \in \{1, \ldots, \nu_1\}$ and $i = i_1 \ldots i_d$.

For the comfort of the reader we also give the formulas of the $S_{|\nu|}$-action on $PR_\nu$ is terms of $Y$’s and $\Omega$’s:

$$s_k : PR_I 1_i \rightarrow PR_I 1_{s_k i},$$

sends

$$Y_p 1_i \mapsto \begin{cases} Y_k 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } p = k, \\ Y_{k+1} 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } p = k + 1, \\ Y_p 1_{s_k i} & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\Omega_p 1_i \mapsto \begin{cases} (\Omega_k + (Y_k - Y_{k+1}) \Omega_{k+1}) 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } p = k \text{ and } i_k = i_{k+1}, \\ \Omega_{k+1} 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } p = k \text{ and } i_k \neq i_{k+1}, \\ \Omega_k 1_{s_k i} & \text{if } p = k + 1 \text{ and } i_k \neq i_{k+1}, \\ \Omega_p 1_{s_k i} & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

For each $i, j \in I, i \neq j$, we consider the polynomial $P_{i,j}(u, v) = (u - v)^{h_{i,j}}$. Note that we have $Q_{i,j}(u, v) = P_{i,j}(u, v) P_{j,i}(v, u)$. 

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In the sequel it is useful to have an algebraic presentation of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ as in [2]. We set
\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
i_1 & i_r & i_d \\
\end{array} = Y_i 1_i, \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c}
\cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
i_1 & i_r & i_{r+1} \\
\end{array} = \tau_r 1_i, \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c}
\cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
i_1 & i_2 & i_d \\
\end{array} = \Omega_i.
\]

We declare that $a \in e_k \mathcal{R}(\nu) e_j$ acts as zero on $PR_I 1_i$ whenever $j \neq i$. Otherwise
\[
\begin{align*}
Y_r 1_i & \mapsto f 1_i \mapsto Y_r f 1_i, \\
\Omega_i & \mapsto f 1_i \mapsto \Omega f 1_i,
\end{align*}
\]
and
\[
\tau_r 1_i \mapsto f 1_i \mapsto \begin{cases} 
\frac{f 1_i - s_r (f 1_i)}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}} & \text{if } i_r = i_{r+1}, \\
\mathcal{P}_{i_r,i_{r+1}} (Y_r,Y_{r+1}) s_r (f 1_i) & \text{if } i_r \neq i_{r+1}.
\end{cases}
\]

The following is Proposition 3.8 and Theorem 3.15 in [16].

**Proposition 3.4.** The rules above define a faithful action of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ on $PR_\nu$.

We now give the basis of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$, as constructed in [16, §3.3]. Fix $i, j \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$. We write $j \mathcal{S}_i \subseteq \mathcal{S}_{|\nu|}$ for the subset of permutations $w$ satisfying $w(i) = j$.

Recall [16, §3.3] that a reduced expression $s_{r_k} \cdots s_{r_2} s_{r_1}$ of $w \in \mathcal{S}_{|\nu|}$ is left-adjusted if $r_1 + \cdots + r_k$ is minimal among all reduced expressions for $w$. For each $w \in \mathcal{S}_{|\nu|}$ we fix a left-adjusted presentation $w = s_{r_k} \cdots s_{r_1}$ of $w$.

For each $r \in \mathcal{I} = \{1, \cdots, d\}$ and $w$ as above let $r_m, m \in \{1, \ldots, k\}$ be the index such that
\[
s_{r_m} \cdots s_{r_1} (r) \leq s_{r_j} \cdots s_{r_1} (r) \quad \forall j \in \{1, \ldots, k\},
\]
and
\[
s_{r_m} \cdots s_{r_1} (r) < s_{r_m-1} \cdots s_{r_1} (r) \quad \text{if } m > 1,
\]
i.e., $m$ is the minimal index such that $s_{r_m} \cdots s_{r_1} (r)$ is minimal.

Define $\Omega^{(r)} = \tau_{r_m-1} \cdots \tau_2 \tau_1 \Omega \tau_1 \tau_2 \cdots \tau_{r_m-1}$ and put
\[
\tau_w^{(r)} (r) = \tau_{r_k} \cdots \tau_{r_{m+1}} \Omega^{(r)} \tau_{r_m} \cdots \tau_{r_1} 1_i \in 1_j \mathcal{R}(\nu) 1_i.
\]

Now, for each $I \subseteq \mathcal{I}$, define $\tau_w (I)$ by simultaneously placing all the $\Omega^{(r)}$ for $r \in I$ following the rule above. For example, for $I = \{r, r'\}$, with $s_{r_m} \cdots s_{r_1} (r)$ and $s_{r_{m'}} \cdots s_{r_1} (r')$ minimal with $m < m'$, we have
\[
\tau_w (\{r, r'\}) = \tau_{r_k} \cdots \tau_{r_{m'+1}} \Omega^{(r')} \tau_{r_{m'}} \cdots \tau_{r_{m+1}} \Omega^{(r)} \tau_{r_m} \cdots \tau_{r_1}.
\]

The following is Theorem 3.15 in [16].
Theorem 3.5. The set
\[ \{\tau_w(I)Y_1^{n_1}\cdots Y_{|\nu|}^{n_{|\nu|}} \mid \omega \in j\mathfrak{S}_i, \; I \subseteq \mathcal{I}, \; n \in \mathbb{N}^{|\nu|}\} \]
is a basis of the \( k \)-vector space \( 1_jR(\nu)1_i \).

3.3. Completion of \( R(\nu) \). For each \( i \in I \) consider the polynomial ring \( \text{Pol}R_i = \mathbb{k}[y_{1,i}, \ldots, y_{\nu_i,i}] \).
Set also \( \text{Pol}R_I = \bigotimes_{i \in I} \text{Pol}R_i \). We will consider \( \text{Pol}R_I \) as a subalgebra of \( R(\nu) \). Let \( \mathfrak{m} \) be the ideal of \( \text{Pol}R_I \) generated by all \( y_{r,i}, \; i \in I, \; 1 \leq r \leq \nu_i \).

Definition 3.6. Denote by \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \) the completion of the algebra \( R(\nu) \) at the sequence of ideals \( R(\nu)\mathfrak{m}^jR(\nu) \).

Now we construct a representation \( \widehat{PR}_\nu \) of \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \), which is a completion of the representation \( PR_I \) of \( R(\nu) \). For \( i \in I \), set
\[ \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_i = \mathbb{k}[[y_{1,i}, \ldots, y_{\nu_i,i}]] \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{PR}_i = \mathbb{k}[[y_{1,i}, \ldots, y_{\nu_i,i}]] \otimes \wedge^* \langle \omega_{1,i}, \ldots, \omega_{\nu_i,i} \rangle. \]
Set also
\[ \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_I = \bigotimes_{i \in I} \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_i, \quad \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_\nu = \bigoplus_{\nu \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_{1_i}, \]
and
\[ \widehat{PR}_I = \bigotimes_{i \in I} \widehat{PR}_i, \quad \widehat{PR}_\nu = \bigoplus_{\nu \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \widehat{PR}_{1_i}. \]

The \( \mathfrak{S}_|\nu| \)-action on \( PR_\nu \) extends obviously to an \( \mathfrak{S}_|\nu| \)-action on \( \widehat{PR}_\nu \). Moreover, the action of \( R(\nu) \) on \( PR_\nu \) yields an action of \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \) on \( \widehat{PR}_\nu \).

Lemma 3.7. (a) The algebra \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \) is free over \( \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_\nu \) with basis
\[ \{\tau_w(I) \mid w \in j\mathfrak{S}_i, \; I \subseteq \mathcal{I}, \; i, j \in \text{Seq}(\nu)\}. \]

(b) The representation \( \widehat{PR}_\nu \) of \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \) is fully faithful.

Proof. It is clear that the set in the statement generates the \( \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_\nu \)-module \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \). Then this set forms a basis because the elements \( \tau_w(I) \) act on \( \widehat{PR}_\nu \) by linearly independent (over \( \widehat{\text{Pol}}R_\nu \)) operators. This proves (a). Then (b) is also true because a basis of \( \widehat{R}(\nu) \) acts on \( \widehat{PR}_\nu \) by linearly independent operators. \( \square \)

3.4. Cyclotomic KLR algebras. Let \( \Lambda \) be a dominant integral weight of type \( \Gamma \) (i.e., for each vertex \( i \) of \( \Gamma \) we fix a nonnegative integer \( \Lambda_i \)). Let \( I^\Lambda \) be the 2-sided ideal of \( R(\nu) \) generated by \( Y_1^{\Lambda_{i_1}}1_i \) with \( i \in \text{Seq}(\nu) \). In terms of diagrams, this is the 2-sided ideal generated by all diagrams of the form
\[ \Lambda_i \bigg| \begin{array}{ccc} i_1 & \cdots & i_{\nu} \end{array} \bigg|, \]
with \( i \in \text{Seq}(\nu) \).

Definition 3.8. The cyclotomic KLR algebra is the quotient \( R^\Lambda(\nu) = R(\nu)/I^\Lambda \).
3.5. **DG-enhancements of** $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$. We turn $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ into a DG-algebra by introducing a differential $d_\Lambda$ given by

$$d_\Lambda(1_i) = d_\Lambda(Y_r) = d_\Lambda(\tau_k) = 0,$$

$$d_\Lambda(\Omega 1_i) = (-Y_1)^{\Lambda(i) + 1} 1_i,$$

together with the Leibniz rule $d_\Lambda(ab) = d_\Lambda(a)b + (-1)^{\Lambda(a)}d_\Lambda(b)$. This algebra is differential graded w.r.t. the homological degree given by counting the number of floating dots.

The following is [16, Proposition 4.14].

**Proposition 3.9.** The DG-algebra $(\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ is quasi-isomorphic to the cyclotomic KLR algebra $R^\Lambda(\nu)$.

## 4. The Isomorphism Theorems

### 4.1. A generalization of the Brundan–Kleshchev–Rouquier isomorphisms.** Choose $I$, $\Gamma$ and $\nu$ as in Section 3. Assume additionally that for $i, j \in I$, $i \neq j$, there is at most one arrow from $i$ to $j$.

Let $\text{Pol}R_I$ be as in Section 3.3. Set $\text{Pol}R_\nu = \bigoplus_{i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \text{Pol}R_I 1_i$. Let $PA_\nu$ be a $\text{Pol}R_\nu$-algebra (the most interesting examples for us are $PA_\nu = PR_\nu$ and $PA_\nu = \text{Pol}R_\nu$). Set also $\overline{PA}_\nu = \overline{\text{Pol}R}_\nu \otimes_{\text{Pol}R_\nu} PA_\nu$.

Fix an action of $\mathfrak{S}_|\nu|$ on $\overline{PA}_\nu$ (by ring automorphisms) that extends the obvious $\mathfrak{S}_|\nu|$-action on $\text{Pol}R_\nu$. Assume additionally that for each simple generator $s_r$ of $\mathfrak{S}_|\nu|$, each $i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$ such that $i_r = i_{r+1}$ and each $f \in \overline{PA}_\nu$, we have $(f - s_r(f))1_i \in (Y_r - Y_{r+1})\overline{PA}_\nu$. In particular, this implies that the Demazure operator $\frac{1-s_r}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}}$ is well-defined on $\overline{PA}_\nu 1_i$.

Fix a subalgebra $\overline{PA}_\nu'$ of $\overline{PA}_\nu$. Assume now that we have an algebra $\widehat{A}(\nu)$ that has a faithful representation on $\overline{PA}_\nu$. Assume that the action of $\widehat{A}(\nu)$ on $\overline{PA}_\nu$ is generated by multiplication by elements of $\overline{PA}_\nu'$ and by the operators $\tau_r$, $r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, |\nu| - 1\}$ given by

- if $i_r = i_{r+1}$, then $\tau_r$ acts on $f1_i$ by a (nonzero scalar) multiple of the Demazure operator, i.e., $\tau_r$ sends $f1_i$ to $\frac{(f - s_r(f))1_i}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}}$,

- $i_r \mapsto i_{r+1}$, then $\tau_r$ sends $f1_i$ to a (nonzero scalar) multiple of $(Y_r - Y_{r+1})s_r(f1_i)$,

- in other cases, the element $\tau_r$ sends $f1_i$ to a (nonzero scalar) multiple of $s_r(f1_i)$.

We are going to show that in some situations, an algebra satisfying some list of properties is automatically isomorphic to $\widehat{A}(\nu)$.

#### 4.1.1. Degenerate version.** Fix $Q = (Q_1, \ldots, Q_t) \in \mathbb{k}^t$, as in Section 2.2.1. Now we fix some special choice of $\Gamma$ and $\nu$. Let $I$ be a subset of $\mathbb{k}$ that contains $Q_1, \ldots, Q_t$. We construct the quiver $\Gamma$ with the vertex set $I$ using the following rule: for $i, j \in I$ we have an edge $i \to j$ if and only if we have $j + 1 = i$. Note that this convention for $\Gamma$ is opposite to [20]. Let $d$ be a positive integer. Fix $a \in I^d$ (see Section 2.2.4). Finally we consider $\nu$ such that $\nu_i$ is the multiplicity of $i$ in $a$. In particular, we see that $|\nu| = d$ is the length of $a$. 


For each $i \in I$ denote by $\Lambda_i$ the multiplicity of $i$ in $(Q_1, \ldots, Q_r)$. In particular, this implies
\[ \prod_{i=1}^r (X_i - Q_r) = \prod_{i \in I} (X_i - i)^{\Lambda_i}. \]

As above, we set $Pol_d = k[X_1, \ldots, X_d]$. Let $PB_d$ be an $Pol_d$-algebra. (The most interesting examples are $PB_d = P_d$ and $PB_d = Pol_d$.) Set $Pol_a = \bigoplus_{b \in \mathbb{G}_a} k[[X_1 - b_1, \ldots, X_d - b_d]]1_b$ and $PB_a = \bigoplus_{b \in \mathbb{G}_a} (k[[X_1 - b_1, \ldots, X_d - b_d]] \otimes Pol_d)PB_d1_b$. Then $PB_a$ is a $Pol_a$-algebra.

Fix an action of $\mathbb{G}_a$ on $PB_d$ (by ring automorphisms) that extends the obvious $\mathbb{G}_d$-action on $Pol_d$. Assume additionally that for each simple generator $s_r$ of $\mathbb{G}_d$ and each $f \in PB_d$, we have $f - s_r(f) \subseteq (X_r - X_{r+1})PB_d$. In particular, this implies that the Demazure operator $\partial_r = \frac{1 - s_r}{X_r - X_{r+1}}$ is well-defined on $PB_d$. The action of $\mathbb{G}_d$ on $Pol_d$ and $PB_d$ can be obviously extended to an action on $Pol_a$ and $PB_a$.

Fix a subalgebra $PB'_a$ of $PB_a$. Now, assume that there is an algebra $\hat{B}_a$ that has a faithful representation in $PB_a$ that is generated by multiplication by elements of $PB'_a$ and by the operators
\[ T_r = s_r - \partial_r. \]

By construction, we have the isomorphism
\[ \widehat{Pol}_\nu \simeq \widehat{Pol}_a, \quad Y_i1_i \mapsto (X_r - i_r)1_i. \]

Moreover, this isomorphism commutes with the action of $\mathbb{G}_d$. Assume that we can extend the isomorphism $\widehat{Pol}_\nu \simeq \widehat{Pol}_a$ in (28) to an $\mathbb{G}_d$-invariant isomorphism $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_a$. Moreover, we also assume that this extension restricts to an isomorphism $\widehat{A}_\nu' \simeq \widehat{PB}'_a$. Then we have the following.

**Proposition 4.1.** There is an algebra isomorphism $\widehat{A}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{B}_a$ that intertwines the representation in $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_a$.

**Proof.** We only have to show that we can write the operator $\tau_r$ in terms of $T_r$ (and multiplication by elements of $\widehat{PB}'_a$) and vice versa.

First, we express $\tau_r$ in terms of $T_r$. We can rewrite the operator $T_r$ in the following way
\[ T_r = 1 + \frac{X_r - X_{r+1} + 1}{X_r - X_{r+1}} (s_r - 1). \]

Fix $i \in \text{Seq}(\nu) = \mathbb{G}_a\mathbb{G}_d$. Assume $i_r = i_{r+1}$. Then the action of the operator $(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)^{-1}T_i$ on $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_a$ is well-defined. The element $-(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)^{-1}(T_r - 1)1_i$ acts on $\widehat{PB}_a$ by the same operator as $\tau_r 1_i$. Now, assume that we have $i_r = i_{r+1}$. If additionally we have no arrow $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, we can write $s_r1_i = (\frac{X_r - X_{r+1} + 1}{X_r - X_{r+1}} (T_r - 1) + 1)1_i$. (We need the condition $i_r + 1 \neq i_r$ to be able to divide by $(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)$ here.) The operator $s_r1_i$ acts on $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_a$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$. Finally, if we have $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, then the operator $(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)s_r1_i = [(X_r - X_{r+1})(T_r - 1) + (X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)]1_i$ acts on $\widehat{PB}_a$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$.

Now, we express $T_r$ in terms of $\tau_r$. The operator $T_r1_i$ acts by $[1 + \frac{(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)}{X_r - X_{r+1}} (s_r - 1)]1_i$. In the case $i_r \neq i_{r+1}$, we are allowed to divide by $X_r - X_{r+1}$ here. If we additionally have no arrow $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, then the element $s_r1_i$ acts in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$. If we have an arrow $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$,
then \((X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)s_r 1_i\) acts in the same way as \(\tau_r 1_i\). It remains to treat the case \(i_r = i_{r+1}\). In this case, the element \(\frac{s_r - 1}{X_r - X_{r+1}}\) acts in the same way as \(-\tau_r 1_i\).

\[ \square \]

4.1.2. q-version. Fix \(q \in \mathbb{k}, q \neq 0, 1\). Fix also \(Q = (Q_1, \ldots, Q_{\ell}) \in (\mathbb{k}^\times)^{\ell}\), as in Section 2.3.1. Now we fix some special choice of \(\Gamma\) and \(\nu\). Let \(I\) be a subset of \(\mathbb{k}^\times\) that contains \(Q_1, \ldots, Q_{\ell}\). We construct the quiver \(\Gamma\) with the vertex set \(I\) using the following rule: for \(i, j \in I\) we have an edge \(i \to j\) if and only if we have \(q_j = i\). Note that this convention for \(\Gamma\) is opposite to [12] and [20]. Fix \(a \in I^d\) (see Section 2.3.4). Finally we consider \(\nu\) such that \(\nu_i\) is the multiplicity of \(i\) in \(a\). In particular, we see that \(|\nu| = d\) is the length of \(a\). As in the degenerate case, for each \(i \in I\) we denote by \(\Lambda_i\) the multiplicity of \(i\) in \((Q_1, \ldots, Q_{\ell})\).

Set \(\text{Poll}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, X_d^{\pm 1}]\). Let \(PB_d\) be a \(\text{Poll}_d\)-algebra. (The most interesting examples are \(PB_d = P_d\) and \(PB_d = \text{Poll}_d\)). Set \(\widehat{\text{Poll}}_{\mu} = \bigoplus_{a \in I} \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \ldots, X_d - b_d]]1_b\) and \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu} = \bigoplus_{a \in I} \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \ldots, X_d - b_d]] \otimes \text{Pol}_{\mu} PB_d 1_b\). Then \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}\) is a \(\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mu}\)-algebra.

Fix an action of \(\mathcal{G}_d\) on \(\text{Poll}_{\mu}\) (by ring automorphisms) that extends the obvious \(\mathcal{G}_d\)-action on \(\text{Poll}_{\mu}\). Assume additionally that for each simple generator \(s_r\) of \(\mathcal{G}_d\) and each \(f \in PB_d\), we have \(f - s_r(f) \leq (X_r - X_{r+1})PB_d\). In particular, this implies that the Demazure operator \(\frac{1}{X_r - X_{r+1}}\) is well-defined on \(PB_d\). The action of \(\mathcal{G}_d\) on \(\text{Poll}_d\) and \(PB_d\) can be obviously extended to an action on \(\widehat{\text{Poll}}_{\mu}\) and \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}\).

Fix a subalgebra \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}'\) of \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}\). Now, assume that there is an algebra \(\widehat{B}_{\mu}\) that has a faithful representation in \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}'\) that is generated by multiplication by elements of \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}'\) and by the operators

\[ T_r = q + \frac{(qX_r - X_{r+1})}{X_r - X_{r+1}}(s_r - 1). \]

By construction, we have the isomorphism

\[ \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mu}\nu \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mu}, \quad Y, 1_i \mapsto i_r^{-1}(X_r - i_r)1_i. \]

Moreover, this isomorphism commutes with the action of \(\mathcal{G}_d\). Assume that we can extend the isomorphism \(\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mu}\nu \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mu}\) in (29) to an \(\mathcal{G}_d\) invariant isomorphism \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mu}\). Moreover, assume also that this extension restricts to an isomorphism \(\widehat{PA}_{\mu}' \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mu}'\). The we have the following.

**Proposition 4.2.** There is an algebra isomorphism \(\widehat{A}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{B}_{\mu}\) that intertwines the representation in \(\widehat{PA}_{\mu}' \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mu}'\).

**Proof.** We only have to show that we can write the operator \(\tau_r\) in terms of \(T_r\) (and multiplication by elements of \(\widehat{PA}_{\mu}' \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mu}'\)) and vice versa.

First, we express \(\tau_r\) in terms of \(T_r\). Fix \(i \in \text{Seq}(\nu) = \mathcal{G}_d a\). Assume \(i_r = i_{r+1}\). Then the action of the operator \((qX_r - X_{r+1})^{-1}1_i\) on \(\widehat{PA}_{\mu}\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mu}\) is well-defined. The element \(-qX_r - X_{r+1})^{-1}1_i\) acts on \(\widehat{PB}_{\mu}\) by the same operator as \(\tau_r 1_i\). Now, assume that we have \(i_r \neq i_{r+1}\). If moreover we have no arrow \(i_r \to i_{r+1}\), we can write \(s_r 1_i = (\frac{X_r - X_{r+1}}{qX_r - X_{r+1}}(T_r - q) + 1)1_i\) (we need the condition \(qX_r - X_{r+1}\) to be able to divide by \((qX_r - X_{r+1})\) here). The operator \(s_r 1_i\)
acts on $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_a$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$. Finally, if we have $i_r \to i_{r+1}$, then the operator 
$(q_{X_r - X_{r+1}})_{s_r} 1_i = [(X_r - X_{r+1})(T_r - q) + (q_{X_r - X_{r+1}})] 1_i$ acts on $\widehat{PB}_a$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$ up to scalar.

Now, we express $T_r$ in terms of $\tau_r$. The operator $T_r 1_i$ acts by $[q + (q_{X_r - X_{r+1}})(s_r - 1)] 1_i$. In the case $i_r \neq i_{r+1}$, we are allowed to divide by $X_r - X_{r+1}$ here. If we additionally have no arrow $i_r \to i_{r+1}$, then the element $s_r 1_i$ acts in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$. If we have an arrow $i_r \to i_{r+1}$, then $(q_{X_r - X_{r+1}})_{s_r} 1_i$ acts up to scalar in the same way as $\tau_r 1_i$. It remains to treat the case $i_r = i_{r+1}$. In this case, the element $\frac{s_r - 1}{X_r - X_{r+1}}$ acts in the same way as $-\tau_r 1_i$. 

\section{The DG-enhanced isomorphism theorem: the degenerate version.}

In Proposition 4.1 we proved that we have an isomorphism of algebras $\widehat{A}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{B}_a$ for some algebras $\widehat{A}(\nu)$ and $\widehat{B}_a$ that satisfy some list of properties. Let us show that we can apply Proposition 4.2 to the special situation $\widehat{A}(\nu) = \widehat{R}(\nu)$ and $\widehat{B}_a = \widehat{A}_a$. (We assume that $\nu$ and $a$ are related as in Section 4.1.1.)

In this case we can take $\widehat{PA}_\nu = \widehat{PR}_\nu$ and $\widehat{PB}_a = \widehat{P}_a$. We fix the following $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \subseteq \widehat{PA}_\nu$. The subalgebra $\widehat{PA}'_\nu$ is generated by $\widehat{PR}_\nu$ and $\Omega_1$. Similarly, we construct a subalgebra $\widehat{PB}'_a \subseteq \widehat{PB}_a$. The subalgebra $\widehat{PB}'_a$ is generated by $\widehat{PA}_a$ and $\theta_1$.

To be able to apply Proposition 4.1, we only have to construct a $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariant isomorphism $\alpha : \widehat{P}_a \simeq \widehat{PR}_\nu$ extending the isomorphism (28) such that $\alpha$ restricts to an isomorphism $\widehat{PB}'_a \simeq \widehat{PA}'_\nu$. First, we consider the following homomorphism $\alpha' : \widehat{PA}_\nu \to \widehat{PR}_\nu$.

\begin{align*}
1_i & \mapsto 1_i, \\
X_r 1_i & \mapsto (Y_r + i_r) 1_i.
\end{align*}

This homomorphism is obviously $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariant.

\textbf{Remark 4.3.} For each $1 \leq r < d$, the Demazure operator $\partial_r = \frac{1 - s_r}{X_r - X_{r+1}}$ is well-defined on $\widehat{P}_a$. Now, using the isomorphism $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PR}_\nu$, we can consider it as an operator on $\widehat{PR}_\nu$. The action of $\partial_r$ on $\widehat{PR}_\nu$ can be given explicitly by

$$
\partial_r(f 1_i) = \frac{f 1_i - s_r(f) 1_{s_r(i)}}{Y_r - Y_{r+1} + i_r - i_{r+1}}, \quad f \in \mathbb{K}[Y_1, \ldots, Y_d].
$$

Attention, the operator $\partial_r$ on $\widehat{PR}_\nu$ should not be confused with $\frac{1 - s_r}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}}$, which is not well-defined.

The Demazure operators $\partial_r$ on $\widehat{PR}_\nu$ satisfy the relation (3), (4), (5).

Now, we want to extend $\alpha'$ to a homomorphism $\alpha : \widehat{P}_a \simeq \widehat{PR}_\nu$. To do this, we have to choose the images of $\theta_1, \theta_2, \ldots, \theta_d$ in $\widehat{PR}_\nu$ such that this images anti-commute with each other and commute with the image of $\widehat{PA}_\nu$ (i.e., with $\widehat{PR}_\nu$). Moreover, we want to make this choice in such a way that $\alpha$ is bijective and $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariant.

First, we set

$$(30) \quad \alpha(\theta_1 1_i) = \left( \prod_{i \in I, i \neq i_1} (Y_1 + i_1 - i)^{\Lambda_i} \right) (-1)^{\Lambda_1} \Omega_1 1_i.$$
This choice is motivated by the fact that we want $\alpha$ to be compatible with the DG-structure. For $r > 1$, we construct the images of other $\theta_r$ inductively in the following way

$$\alpha(\theta_r1_i) = -\partial_r\alpha(\theta_r1_i)1_i = \frac{s_{r-1}(\alpha(\theta_r1_i)) - \alpha(\theta_r1_i)}{Y_{r-1} - Y_r + i_{r-1} - i_r}1_i.$$  

This choice is motivated by the fact that we want $\alpha$ to be $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariant and we have that $\theta_r = -\partial_r\alpha(\theta_{r-1})$. Equation (31) implies immediately

$$\alpha(s_r(\theta_r)) = s_r(\alpha(\theta_r)).$$

**Lemma 4.4.** The homomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_a \to \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{R}_\nu}$ given by (30) and (31) is an isomorphism and it is $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariant.

**Proof.** Since the homomorphism $\alpha': \widehat{\text{Pol}}_a \to \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{R}_\nu}$ is obviously $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariant, to show the $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariance of $\alpha$, we have to show

$$s_k(\alpha(\theta_r1_i)) = \alpha(s_k(\theta_r1_i))$$

for each $i \in I^\nu$, each $r \in [1; d]$ and each $k \in [1; d - 1]$. We induct on $r$. First, we prove (33) for $r = 1$. If $k > 1$ and $r = 1$, then (33) is obvious because $\theta_1$ and $\alpha(\theta_1)$ are $s_k$-invariant. The case $k = r = 1$ follows from (32).

Now, assume that $r > 1$ and that (33) is already proved for smaller values of $r$. The case $k = r$ follows from (32).

For $k \neq r$, the element $\theta_r$ is $s_k$-invariant. So (33) is equivalent to the $s_k$-invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$.

Assume that $k > r$ or $k < r - 2$. This assumption implies that $s_k$ commutes with $s_{r-1}$. Moreover, we already know by induction hypothesis that $\alpha(\theta_{r-1})$ is $s_k$-invariant. So, the $s_k$-invariance of $\alpha(\theta_{r-1})$ together with (31) implies the $s_k$-invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$.

Now, assume $k = r - 1$. In this case the $s_{r-1}$-invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$ is obvious from (31).

Finally, assume $k = r - 2$. To prove the $s_{r-2}$-invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$, we have to show that $\partial_{r-2}(\alpha(\theta_r)) = 0$. We have

$$\partial_{r-2}(\alpha(\theta_r)) = \partial_{r-2}\partial_{r-1}\partial_{r-2}(\alpha(\theta_{r-2})) = \partial_{r-1}\partial_{r-2}\partial_{r-1}(\alpha(\theta_{r-2})).$$

This is equal to zero because $\partial_{r-1}(\alpha(\theta_{r-2})) = 0$ by the $s_{r-1}$-invariance of $\alpha(\theta_{r-2})$.

This completes the proof of the $\mathfrak{S}_d$-invariance of $\alpha$.

Now, let us prove that $\alpha$ is an isomorphism. It is easy to see from (30) and (31) that $\alpha(\theta_r1_i)$ is of the form

$$\alpha(\theta_r1_i) = \sum_{t=1}^r P_t\Omega_t1_i,$$

where $P_t \in \widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{R}_\nu}1_i$ for $r \in \{1, 2, \ldots, r\}$ and $P_r$ is invertible in $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}_{\mathcal{R}_\nu}1_i$. Then the bijectivity is clear from (34) and from the fact that $\alpha$ restricts to a bijection $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_a \simeq \text{Pol}_{\mathcal{R}_\nu}$. \hfill $\Box$

Note that (30) implies that the isomorphism $\alpha$ identifies the subalgebra $\widehat{P\mathcal{A}}_{\nu}'$ of $\widehat{P\mathcal{A}}_{\nu}$ with the subalgebra $\widehat{PB}_a'$ of $\widehat{PB}_a$.

This shows that Proposition 4.1 is applicable. We get the following theorem.
Theorem 4.5. There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras \((\hat{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \simeq (\hat{H}_a, \hat{\nu}_Q)\).

Proof. The isomorphism of algebras follows immediately from Proposition 4.1. We only have to check the DG-invariance.

Denote by \(\gamma\) the isomorphism of algebras \(\gamma: \hat{H}_a \to \hat{R}(\nu)\). It is obvious that \(\gamma\) preserves the \(\lambda\)-grading. Let us check that for each \(h \in \hat{H}_a\), we have
\[
\gamma(\hat{\nu}_Q(h)) = d_\Lambda(\gamma(h)).
\]
Moreover, if (35) is true for some \(h = h_1, h = h_2\), then it is automatically true for \(h = h_1h_2\). So, it is enough to check (35) on generators.

The algebra \(\hat{H}\) is generated by elements of \(\lambda\)-degree zero and by \(\theta\).

So, it is enough to check (35) for \(h = \theta\). This follows directly from (30). (In fact, this is exactly the reason why we define (30) in such a way.) \(\square\)

Remark 4.6. We could also take \(\hat{PA}_\nu = \hat{PA}_\nu' = \hat{Pol}_\nu\) and \(\hat{PB}_a = \hat{PB}_a' = \hat{Pol}_a\). Then we get (the completion version of) the usual Brundan-Kleshchev-Rouquier isomorphism.

4.3. The DG-enhanced isomorphism theorem: the \(q\)-version. In Proposition 4.1 we proved that we have an isomorphism of algebras \(\hat{A}(\nu) \simeq \hat{B}_a\) for some algebras \(\hat{A}(\nu)\) and \(\hat{B}_a\) that satisfy some list of properties. Let us show that we can apply Proposition 4.2 to the special situation \(\hat{A}(\nu) = \hat{R}(\nu)\) and \(\hat{B}_a = \hat{H}_a\). (We assume that \(\nu\) and \(a\) are related as in Section 4.1.2.) In this case we can take \(\hat{PA}_\nu = \hat{PR}_\nu\) and \(\hat{PB}_a = \hat{P}_a\).

To be able to apply Proposition 4.2, we only have to construct a \(\mathcal{G}_\nu\)-invariant isomorphism \(\alpha: \hat{PR}_\nu \simeq \hat{P}_a\) extending the isomorphism (29) such that \(\alpha\) restricts to an isomorphism \(\hat{PA}_\nu' \simeq \hat{PB}_a'\) (we choose the subalgebras \(\hat{PA}_\nu' \subseteq \hat{PA}_\nu\) and \(\hat{PB}_a' \subseteq \hat{PB}_a\) in the same way as in Section 4.2). This can be done in the same way as in the degenerate case. However, some formulas in this case are different from the previous section because of the difference between (28) and (29). Here, we only give the modified formulas. The proofs are the same as in the previous section.

We consider the \(\mathcal{G}_\nu\)-invariant homomorphism \(\alpha': \hat{Pol}_a \to \hat{PR}_\nu\).
\[
\begin{align*}
1_i & \mapsto 1_i, \\
X_r1_i & \mapsto i_r(Y_r + 1)1_i.
\end{align*}
\]

Now, we extend \(\alpha'\) to a homomorphism \(\alpha: \hat{P}_a \simeq \hat{PR}_\nu\) in the following way.
\[
\alpha(\theta_11_i) = \left( \prod_{i \in I, i \neq i_1} (i_1(Y_1 + 1) - i)^{A_i} \right) (-i_1)^{A_i} \Omega_11_i.
\]
\[
\alpha(\theta_r1_i) = -\hat{c}_{r-1}(\alpha(\theta_{r-1}))1_i = \frac{s_{r-1}(\alpha(\theta_{r-1})) - \alpha(\theta_{r-1})}{i_{r-1}(Y_{r-1} + 1) - i_r(Y_r + 1)}1_i.
\]

As in the previous section, we can show that \(\alpha\) is a \(\mathcal{G}_\nu\)-invariant isomorphism.

We get the following theorem.
Theorem 4.7. There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras \( \widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_a, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \).

Remark 4.8. We could also take \( \widehat{P}A_v = \widehat{P}A'_v = \text{Pol}R_v \) and \( \widehat{P}B_a = \widehat{P}B'_a = \text{Pol}a \). Then we get (the completion version of) the usual Brundan-Kleshchev-Rouquier isomorphism.

4.4. The homology of \( \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d \) and \( \mathcal{H}_d \). We now prove Proposition 2.12 and Proposition 2.23.

Proposition 4.9. The DG-algebras \( (\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \) and \( (\mathcal{R}_d(\nu), 0) \) are quasi-isomorphic.

Proof. It is proved in [16, Proposition 4.14] that the DG-algebras \( (\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \) and \( (\mathcal{R}^\Lambda(\nu), 0) \) are quasi-isomorphic. The same proof with minor modifications applies to our case. (We just have to replace polynomials by power series.) \( \square \)

Corollary 4.10. There are quasi-isomorphisms \( (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_a, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \simeq (\mathcal{H}_a^Q, 0) \) and \( (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_a, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \simeq (\mathcal{H}_a^Q, 0) \).

Proof. Proposition 4.9, Theorem 4.5 and the usual Brundan-Kleshchev-Rouquier isomorphism imply

\[
(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_a, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \simeq (\mathcal{R}^\Lambda(\nu), 0) \simeq (\mathcal{H}_a^Q, 0).
\]

This proofs the first part. The second part is similar. \( \square \)

Proof of Proposition 2.12 and Proposition 2.23. It is obvious that the homology group of \( (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \) in degree zero is \( \mathcal{H}_d^Q \). We only have to check that the homology groups in other degrees are zero.

Assume, that for some \( i > 0 \), we have \( H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \neq 0 \) and consider it as a \( \text{Pol}_d \)-module. The annihilator of this \( \text{Pol}_d \)-module is contained in some maximal ideal \( \mathcal{M} \subseteq \text{Pol}_d \). The ideal \( \mathcal{M} \) is of the form \( \mathcal{M} = (X_1 - a_1, \ldots, X_d - a_d) \) for some \( a = (a_1, \ldots, a_d) \in \mathbb{k}^d \).

Then the completion of \( H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) \neq 0 \) with respect to the ideal \( \mathcal{M} \) is nonzero. This leads to a contradiction because \( H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_a, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) = 0 \) together with Kühneth formula implies

\[
\mathbb{k}[[X_1 - a_1, \ldots, X_d - a_d]] \otimes_{\text{Pol}_d} H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_Q) = 0.
\]

Proposition 2.23 is proved in the same way. \( \square \)

References


**INSTITUT MONTPELLIÉRAIN ALEXANDER GROTHENDIECK, UNIVERSITÉ DE MONTPELLIER, CC051, PLACE EUGÈNE BATAILLON, 34095 MONTPELLIER, FRANCE,**

**E-mail address:** ruslmax@gmail.com, ruslan.maksimau@umontpellier.fr

**INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE EN MATHÉMATIQUE ET PHYSIQUE, UNIVERSITÉ CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN,**

**CHEMIN DU CYCLOTRON 2, 1348 LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE, BELGIUM**

**E-mail address:** pedro.vaz@uclouvain.be