THREE PRESENTATIONS OF TORUS EQUIVARIANT COHOMOLOGY OF FLAG MANIFOLDS

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Dedicated to Professor S.A. Ilori on the occasion of his 70th birthday

ABSTRACT. Let $G$ be a compact connected Lie group and $T$ be its maximal torus. The homogeneous space $G/T$ is called the (complete) flag manifold. One of the main goals of the equivariant Schubert calculus is to study the $T$-equivariant cohomology $H^*_T(G/T)$ with regard to the $T$-action on $G/T$ by multiplication. There are three presentations known for $H^*_T(G/T)$: (1) the free $H^*(BT)$-module generated by the Schubert varieties (2) (with the rational coefficients) the double coinvariant ring of the Weyl group (3) the GKM ring associated to the Hasse graph of the Weyl group. Each presentation has both advantages and disadvantages.

In this paper, we describe how to convert an element in one presentation to another by giving an explicit algorithm, which can then be used to compute the equivariant structure constants for the product of Schubert classes. The algorithm is implemented in Maple.

1. Introduction

Let $G$ be a compact connected Lie group and $T$ be its maximal torus. The homogeneous space $G/T$ is a smooth projective variety called the flag manifold. Among active studies on the topology and geometry of $G/T$ is to understand its cohomology ring $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$. As a module, it is well-known that $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ is generated freely by the Schubert classes $\{X_w \mid w \in W\}$ indexed by the Weyl group $W$ of $G$. To determine the structure constant $c_{uv}^w \in \mathbb{Z}$ for the product of two Schubert classes

$$X_u \cdot X_v = \sum_{w \in W} c_{uv}^w X_w \quad (u, v \in W)$$

is one of the central problems in Schubert calculus (see, for example, [19], [18], [5]). One method to compute $c_{uv}^w$ is to use the Borel presentation of $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$, where elements are represented by polynomials and their product is just the product of polynomials. Since $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsion-free, and hence, $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z}) \to H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is injective, one can compute $c_{uv}^w$ as follows:

1. Find polynomial representatives of $X_u$ and $X_v$ in the Borel presentation.

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(2) Express the product of the two polynomial as a linear sum of the Schubert classes.

To proceed this, we have to know how to convert an element represented by a linear sum of Schubert classes to a polynomial in the Borel presentation and vice versa. A conversion method was given by Bernstein-Gelfand-Gelfand\cite{1}.

We can consider a similar problem in an equivariant setting. The flag manifold $G/T$ admits the action of $T$ by multiplication. The Schubert classes generate the equivariant cohomology $H^*_T(G/T;\mathbb{Z})$ freely as $H^*(BT;\mathbb{Z})$-module (see §2). The problem of determining the structure constants $c^w_{uv} \in H^*(BT;\mathbb{Z})$ in

$$X_u \cdot X_v = \sum_{w \in W} c^w_{uv} X_w \quad (u, v \in W)$$

is a generalisation of the one in the ordinary cohomology case: $c^w_{uv}$ is now a polynomial whose constant term is the structure constant for the ordinary cohomology. Graham showed\cite{14} that $c^w_{uv}$ is a polynomial in the simple roots with non-negative coefficients. To compute $c^w_{uv}$, we can use the Borel presentation for $H^*_T(G/T;\mathbb{Q})$ as in the ordinary cohomology case. Furthermore, for the equivariant cohomology, we have yet another presentation of $H^*_T(G/T;\mathbb{Z})$ called the GKM presentation\cite{13}, which allows us a purely combinatorial treatment of the object. Again we need a conversion method among those three presentations. The aim of this paper is to describe an algorithm to convert an element represented in one presentation to another (§3). We also implemented our algorithm in the computer algebra system Maple (available at http://skaji.org/code/), and demonstrate it by computing the structure constants (§4).

2. Three presentations of $H^*_T(G/T)$

In this section, we review three presentations of the torus equivariant cohomology of the flag variety. We refer the readers to\cite{21} for details on the subject.

The left multiplication induces an action of $T$ on $G/T$. The Borel construction is the total space of the Borel fibration with regard to this action:

$$G/T \hookrightarrow ET \times_T G/T \xrightarrow{\pi} BT,$$

where $T \hookrightarrow ET \to BT$ is the universal $T$-bundle. More concretely, the Borel construction $ET \times_T G/T$ is the quotient space of $ET \times G/T$ by the equivalence relation

$$(y, gT) \sim (ty, tgT) \quad \text{for } y \in ET, gT \in G/T, t \in T.$$ 

The Borel $T$-equivariant cohomology $H^*_T(G/T)$ is by definition the ordinary cohomology $H^*(ET \times_T G/T; \mathbb{Z})$. It is an algebra over $H^*(BT;\mathbb{Z})$ through $\pi^* : H^*(BT;\mathbb{Z}) \to H^*(ET \times_T G/T;\mathbb{Z})$.

The Weyl group $W$ of $G$ is a Coxeter group generated by the simple reflections $s_1, \ldots, s_n$, where $n = \text{rank}(G)$. We denote the length of $w \in W$ by $l(w) \in \mathbb{Z}$, the identity element by $e \in W$, and the longest element by $w_0 \in W$. $W$ acts $T$-equivariantly on $G/T$ from the right by $w \cdot gT = gwT$ since $w$ is represented by a normaliser of $T$. This induces a left action of $W$ on $H^*_T(G/T;\mathbb{Z})$. 
2.1. **Chevalley presentation.** Let \( G_\mathbb{C} \) be the complexification of \( G \) and \( B \) its Borel subgroup. By the Iwasawa decomposition, \( G_\mathbb{C}/B \) is diffeomorphic to \( G/T \). Let \( w_0 \in W \) be the longest element and \( B^- = w_0 B w_0 \) be the opposite Borel subgroup to \( B \). The Bruhat decomposition

\[
G_\mathbb{C}/B = \bigcup_{w \in W} B^- w B / B
\]

is \( T \)-equivariant, and the closure of the cell \( B^- w B / B \) defines the *Schubert variety* \( X_w \). Denote by the same symbol \( X_w \) the class in \( H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Z}) \) represented by \( X_w \).

**Remark 2.1.** To be more precise, one can use the equivariant Gysin map to the Bott-Samelson resolution \([4] \) or the Borel-Moore homology on an approximation space of the Borel construction \([9] \) Appendix B) to define the class \( X_w \).

**Theorem 2.2** \((5)\). \( H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Z}) \) is a free \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z}) \)-module generated by the classes \( X_w \) indexed by \( W \). The cohomological degree of \( X_w \) is \( 2l(w) \), twice the length of \( w \).

2.2. **Borel presentation.** With the rational coefficients, \( H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \) has a simple presentation as the *double coinvariant ring* of \( W \): Let \( \mathbb{Q}[z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_n]^W \) be the invariant ring of \( W \). Then,

**Theorem 2.3** \((3)\). \( H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \) is isomorphic to \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \) as algebras over \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \). Furthermore, since \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \) is a polynomial algebra, we have

\[
H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n]}{(g(t_1, \ldots, t_n) - g(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mid g \in \mathbb{Q}[z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_n]^W)}.
\]

where \( n = \text{rank}(G) \) and the \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \)-algebra structure is given by the multiplication of \( \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n] \). We call this quotient ring the double invariant ring of \( W \) and denote it by \( R_W \).

An element of \( R_W \) or its representative in the polynomial ring \( \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n] \) is called a double polynomial and denoted by \( f(t; x) \). To distinguish the two \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \) factors, we often denote by \( g(t) \) an element in the left factor \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \), and by \( g(x) \) an element in the right \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \) factor.

**Remark 2.4.** The above Theorem holds with \( \mathbb{Z} \)-coefficients when \( G = SU(n + 1) \) and \( Sp(n) \) but does not in general (see, for example, \([8, 7, 23, 24]\)).

2.3. **GKM presentation.** Goresky-Kottwitz-MacPherson \([12]\) developed a method to study the torus equivariant cohomology of a manifold with certain properties, which can be applied to the flag variety to obtain another presentation of \( H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \).

The fixed points of the \( T \)-action on \( G/T \) are \( \{vT/T \mid v \in W\} \). Let \( i_v : vT/T \hookrightarrow G/T \) be the inclusion of the fixed point. Note that \( i_v \) is \( T \)-equivariant. Putting them together, we obtain the *localization map*

\[
\bigoplus_{v \in W} i_v^*: H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \to \bigoplus_{v \in W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}),
\]
where we identify $H^*_T(vT/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$. Now, define a graph $\mathcal{G}$ as follows: The vertices are the elements of $W$ and there is an edge between $u, v \in W$ if and only if $s_\beta v = u$ for some reflection $s_\beta$ with regard to a positive root $\beta$. Label the edge with the ideal $(\beta)$ of $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ generated by $\beta$. The graph $\mathcal{G}$ is called the GKM-graph and $H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is given a purely combinatorial description:

**Theorem 2.5 (13).** Define

$$H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q}) := \left\{ \bigoplus_{v \in W} h_v \in \bigoplus_{v \in W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \mid h_v - h_u \in (\beta) \text{ if } s_\beta v = u \right\} \subset \bigoplus_{v \in W} H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Regard $H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ as a $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$-algebra by factor-wise multiplication. Then, $H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ as $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$-algebras. This isomorphism is given by the localization map.

Note that in this presentation, a single element in the cohomology is represented by a series of polynomials indexed by the Weyl group. We denote an element by $h \in H^*(\mathcal{G}; \mathbb{Q})$ and its factor corresponding to $v \in W$ by $h_v.$

**Remark 2.6.** The above Theorem holds with $\mathbb{Z}$-coefficients when any two elements in the positive roots are relatively prime (see [15]).

2.4. **Remark on incomplete flag manifolds.** For an incomplete flag manifold $G/P$, where $P$ is a parabolic subgroup, the Chevalley and the GKM presentations are valid if the index set $W$ is replaced by the coset $W/W_P$, where $W_P$ is the Weyl group of $P$. The Borel presentation is given by

$$H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})} H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q}),$$

where $H^*(BP; \mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to the invariant ring $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^{W_P}$ of $W_P$. All the arguments in the rest of this paper work for $H^*_T(G/P)$ with minor modification.

3. **Conversion algorithm**

From now on, we work with the rational coefficients. This is not restrictive since $H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \simeq H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes_{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Z})} H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$ and $H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Z}) \subset H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ is a subalgebra.

We describe how to convert an element in one presentation to another. Examples are given in §4.

3.1. **Divided difference operator.** In [1], a series operators called the divided difference operators on $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ were introduced. Here, we use a straightforward extension to the equivariant setting, of which we will make heavy use later.

**Definition 3.1.** Let $\alpha_i$ be a simple root and $s_i$ be the corresponding simple reflection. Let $P_i$ be the centraliser of $\ker(\alpha_i)$, where $\alpha_i$ is regarded as a homomorphism $T \to S^1$. We have the following oriented, $T$-equivariant fibre bundle

$$P_i/T \hookrightarrow G/T \xrightarrow{\pi} G/P_i,$$

where $P_i/T \simeq S^2$. Define

$$\Delta_i := \pi^* \circ \pi_*,$$
where $\pi_\eta : H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \to H^*_T(G/P; \mathbb{Q})$ be the Gysin map.

For $w \in W$, define
\[
\Delta_w := \Delta_{i_1} \circ \Delta_{i_2} \circ \cdots \circ \Delta_{i_{l(w)}},
\]
where $w = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \cdots s_{i_{l(w)}}$ is a reduced word.

**Theorem 3.2 ([17]).**

1. $\Delta_w$ does not depend on the choice of a reduced word of $w \in W$, and thus, is well-defined.
2. For a Schubert class $X_w$, $\Delta_i$ is computed by
   \[
   \Delta_i(X_w) = \begin{cases} X_{w_{s_i}} & (l(w_{s_i}) = l(w) - 1) \\
   0 & (l(w_{s_i}) = l(w) + 1) \end{cases}.
   \]
3. For an element $f(t; x) \in R_W$ in the Borel presentation, $\Delta_i$ is computed by
   \[
   \Delta_i(f(t; x)) = \frac{f(t; x) - s_i(f(t; x))}{-\alpha_i(x)},
   \]
   where the simple reflection $s_i$ acts on the $x$-variables (not on the $t$-variables) in $f(t; x)$.
4. For an element $h \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation, $\Delta_i$ is computed by
   \[
   (\Delta_i(h))_i = \frac{h_{v} - h_{w_{s_i}}}{-v(\alpha_i)}.
   \]

### 3.2 Weyl group action.

Another important ingredients for our algorithm is the Weyl group action on $H^*_T(G/T; \mathbb{Q})$ defined in §2. We will describe it in all the three presentations.

**Proposition 3.3.**

1. For Schubert classes,
   \[
   s_iX_w = \begin{cases} X_w - w(\alpha_i)(t)X_{w_{s_i}} - \sum_{\beta}(2(\alpha_i, \beta)\langle \beta, \beta \rangle)X_{w_{s_i}s_\beta} & (l(w_{s_i}) = l(w) - 1) \\
   X_w & (l(w_{s_i}) = l(w) + 1) \end{cases},
   \]
   where $\beta$ runs all those positive roots that $l(w) = l(w_{s_i}s_\beta)$.
2. In the Borel presentation, $W$ acts on the right $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ factor in $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^w$ $H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ by the standard representation. That is, it acts on $x$-variables.
3. For an element $h \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation,
   \[
   (w \circ h)_v = h_{wv}.
   \]

**Proof.** We only show the action on the Schubert classes since the other two are easy to see. By Theorem 3.2 (1) and (2), we have $s_iX_w = X_w + \alpha_i(x)X_{w_{s_i}}$. By the Chevalley formula (see, for example, [16]), we have
   \[
   \alpha_i(x)X_w = v(\alpha_i)(t)X_v - \sum_{\beta}(2(\alpha_i, \beta)\langle \beta, \beta \rangle)X_{v_{s_\beta}},
   \]
   where $\beta$ runs all those positive roots that $l(w_{s_\beta}) = l(w) + 1$. Combining these two, we obtain the formula for $s_iX_w$. 

3.3. **Borel to GKM presentation.** Now, we are ready to give a conversion method among elements in the three presentations. We begin with an algorithm to convert from the Borel presentation to the GKM presentation.

**Problem 3.4.** Given a double polynomial $f(t; x) \in R_w$ in the Borel presentation, find a series of polynomials $\{h_v : v \in W\} \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation which corresponds to $f(t; x)$.

Let $ev : \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n, x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n]$ be the evaluation at $x_i = t_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$). We often denote $ev(f(t; x))$ by $f(t; t)$. It is easy to see that $\bar{e}_v(f(t; x)) = ev(f(t; x))$ and $v \circ i_v = i_v$. Therefore, we have

**Proposition 3.5.** $[ev \circ v(f(t; x)) : v \in W] \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ corresponds to the class represented by $f(t; x) \in R_w$.

3.4. **Schubert to Borel presentation.**

**Problem 3.6.** Find a double polynomial $S_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \otimes H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ which represents the Schubert class $X_w$.

The polynomial representative $S_w$ is often referred to as the double (equivariant) Schubert polynomial (see, for example, [22, 20, 11, 10]).

A uniform formula for any $G$ is given by the author:

**Theorem 3.7** ([16]). For $w \in W$, define the set of $k$-factor decompositions $P_k(w)$ recursively for $1 \leq k \leq l(w)$ by

- $P_k(e) = \emptyset$
- $P_k(w) = \bigcup_{s_i} \{(w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_{k-1}, w_k s_i) : (w_1, \ldots, w_k) \in P_k(w s_i)\}
\cup \{(w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_{k-1}, s_i) : (w_1, \ldots, w_{k-1}) \in P_{k-1}(w s_i)\}$

where the union runs over all simple reflections $s_i$ such that $l(w s_i) = l(w) - 1$. Then, $S_w(t; x) = 1$ and

$$S_w(t; x) = \sum_{i=1}^{l(w)} \sum_{(w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_l) \in P_i(w)} (-1)^i \sigma_{w_1}(t)\sigma_{w_2}(t) \cdots \sigma_{w_{l-1}}(t)(\sigma_{w_l}(t) - \sigma_{w_l}(x)),$$

where $\sigma_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ is any polynomial representative of the ordinary Schubert class in the ordinary cohomology. For example, by [11] $\sigma_w$ is given recursively by

$$\sigma_{w_0} = \frac{1}{|W|} \prod_{\beta \in \Phi^+} (-\beta), \quad \sigma_w = \Delta_{w^{-1}w_0} \sigma_{w_0},$$

where $\Phi^+$ is the set of the positive roots.

3.5. **Schubert to GKM presentation.**

**Problem 3.8.** Find a series of polynomials $\{h_v : v \in W\} \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation which represents the Schubert class $X_w$.

The answer is given by the famous Billey’s formula:
Theorem 3.9. Let $v = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_{|v|}}$ be a reduced word. Define the set of sub-words $Q_v(w)$ which multiply to $w$:

$$Q_v(w) := \{ (j_1, j_2, \ldots, j_{|w|}) \mid s_{i_{j_1}} \cdots s_{i_{j_{|w|}}} = w \}.$$  

The localization image of the Schubert class is determined to be

$$h_v = i^*_v(X_w) = \sum_{Q_v(w)} \beta_{j_1} \cdots \beta_{j_{|w|}}$$

where $\beta_{j_k} = s_{i_{j_1}} \cdots s_{i_{j_{k-1}}} \alpha_{j_k}$.

3.6. GKM to Schubert presentation.

Problem 3.10. Given a series of polynomials $h = \{ h_v \mid v \in W \} \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ in the GKM presentation. Determine the coefficients $d_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ in the linear sum $\sum_{w \in W} d_w X_w$ which corresponds to the class $h$.

First, by Theorem 3.9 we have

$$i^*_v(X_w) = \begin{cases} 1 & (w = e) \\ 0 & (w \neq e) \end{cases}.$$  

Combining this with Theorem 3.2 we have

$$(3.1) \quad d_w = i^*_v \left( \Delta_w \left( \sum_{v \in W} d_v X_v \right) \right) = (\Delta_w(h))_e,$$

and we obtain

**Proposition 3.11.** A class $h \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ corresponds to

$$\sum_{w \in W} (\Delta_w(h))_e X_w.$$  

3.7. Borel to Schubert presentation.

Problem 3.12. Given a double polynomial $f(t; x) \in R_W$ in the Borel presentation. Determine the coefficients $d_w \in H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})$ in the linear sum $\sum_{w \in W} d_w X_w$ which corresponds to the class $f(t; x)$.

We can use Equation (3.1) again to obtain

**Proposition 3.13.** A class $f(t; x) \in R_W$ corresponds to

$$\sum_{w \in W} ev(\Delta_w(f))X_w.$$  

Computationally, the following properties are very useful:

**Lemma 3.14.**  

1. $\Delta_w$ is $\mathbb{Q}[t_1, \ldots, t_n]$-linear.  
2. $\Delta_i(f \cdot g) = \Delta_i(f)g + s_i(f)\Delta_i(g)$.  

(3) For a fundamental weight \( \omega_j \),
\[
\begin{align*}
s_i(\omega_j) &= \begin{cases} 
\omega_i - \alpha_i & (i = j) \\
\omega_j & (i \neq j)
\end{cases},
\end{align*}
\]
and hence,
\[
\Delta_i (g(t; x) \omega_i(x)^m) = g(t; x) \sum_{k=1}^{m} (\omega_i(x) - \alpha_i(x))^{k-1} \omega_i(x)^{m-k},
\]
where \( g(t; x) \) is a polynomial on \( t_j (1 \leq j \leq n) \) and \( \omega_j(x) \) \( (1 \leq j \leq n, j \neq i) \).

The proof is straightforward by definition. The last formula is quite efficient to compute the divided difference operators on the Borel presentation.

3.8. GKM to Borel presentation.

**Problem 3.15.** Given a series of polynomials \( h = \{h_v \mid v \in W\} \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q}) \) in the GKM presentation. Find a double polynomial \( f(t; x) \in R_w \) which corresponds to the class \( h \).

By Proposition 3.13 this is equivalent to the following interpolation problem: Find a double polynomial \( f(t; x) \) which satisfies
\[
ev(v \circ f(t; x)) = h_v.
\]

Of course, this is solved by first converting \( h \) to a linear sum of Schubert classes by Proposition 3.11 and then use Theorem 3.7 to convert the result to the Borel presentation. However, there is no direct, more efficient method known. In fact, a lot of researches to find double Schubert polynomials have been done by solving this problem in a particular case of \( X_{w_0} \): By Theorem 3.9 \( i^*_w(X_{w_0}) \) vanishes unless \( v = w_0 \) and \( i^*_w(X_{w_0}) \) is the product of all positive roots. Even this seemingly easy case, it turned out to be very difficult in general. Once a polynomial representative \( S_{w_0} \) for \( X_{w_0} \) is found, \( S_w \) for \( w \neq w_0 \) can be defined inductively by Theorem 3.2 to be \( S_w := \Delta^{w^{-1}} w_0 S_{w_0} \).

4. Demonstration of the algorithm

We give concrete examples for the algorithm introduced in the previous section. We take \( G/T = SU(3)/T \) as our example. We fix the notation as follows:

- The Weyl group \( W \) is the symmetric group on 3-letters and generated by the simple reflections (transpositions) \( s_1 \) and \( s_2 \).
- \( W = \{e, s_1, s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1, s_1 s_2 s_1\} \) and \( w_0 = s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2 \).
- With the one-line notation for the symmetric group
  \[
s_1 = (213), \quad s_2 = (132), \quad s_1 s_2 = (231), \quad s_2 s_1 = (312), \quad s_1 s_2 s_1 = (321).
\]
- The dual Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{g}^* \) of \( G \) is the real two dimensional vector space
  \[
  \mathfrak{g}^* = \{(z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z_1 + z_2 + z_3 = 0\}.
\]
- \( W \) acts on \( \mathfrak{g}^* \) by the standard representation:
  \[
  s_1(z_1) = z_2, \quad s_1(z_2) = z_1, \quad s_1(z_3) = z_3, \quad s_2(z_1) = z_1, \quad s_2(z_2) = z_3, \quad s_2(z_3) = z_2.
\]
• The set of positive roots are
\[ \Phi^+ = \{ z_j - z_i \mid j > i \}, \]
and the simple roots are \( \alpha_1 = z_2 - z_1, \alpha_2 = z_3 - z_2 \).

• \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[\alpha_1, \alpha_2] \) and \( H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^W \cong \mathbb{Q}[e_2, e_3] \),
where \( e_2 = z_1z_2 + z_2z_3 + z_3z_1 \) and \( e_3 = z_1z_2z_3 \).

• The Borel presentation of \( H^*_T(SU(3)/T; \mathbb{Q}) \) is given by
\[
R_W = \frac{\mathbb{Q}[t_1, t_2, t_3, x_1, x_2, x_3]}{(t_1 + t_2 + t_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3, (t_1t_2 + t_2t_3 + t_3t_1) - (x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_1), t_1t_2t_3 - x_1x_2x_3)}
\]

• The GKM-graph is

Let \( f(t; x) = t_1x_1x_2 \in R_W \). By Proposition 3.5, the corresponding class \( h = \{ h_v \mid v \in W \} \) determined by substituting
\[ x_i \leftarrow t_{v(i)} \quad (1 \leq i \leq 3). \]

Therefore, we have

\[
(4.1) \quad h = \frac{t_1t_2t_3}{t_1^2t_2}.
\]

As we mentioned earlier in Problem 3.15, there is no direct algorithm known to convert in the opposite direction.

Next, let us compute \( \Delta_{s_1s_2}(h) = \Delta_1 \circ \Delta_2(h) \). By Theorem 3.2,
\[
\Delta_2(h)_v = \frac{h_v - h_{sv_2}}{-v(\alpha_2)}
\]
so

\[ \Delta_2(h) = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{w \in W} \Delta_w(h) x_w = t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2} \]

Similarly, we can compute \( \Delta_1(h) = 0 \) and by Proposition 3.11

\[ \sum_{w \in W} \Delta_w(h) x_w = t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2} \]

corresponds to the class \( h \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q}) \). We, of course, obtain the same presentation by applying Proposition 3.13 directly to \( f(t; x) \); it is easy to compute

\[ \Delta_1(f) = 0, \Delta_2(f) = t_1 x_2, \Delta_{s_1 s_2}(f) = t_1. \]

Now, we apply Theorem 3.7 to find a double polynomial representative for

\[ t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}. \]

We use the ordinary Schubert polynomial \([22]\) for \( s_w \):

\[ \sigma_{s_1 s_2 s_1}(z) = z_1^2 z_2, \sigma_{s_1 s_2}(z) = z_1 z_2, \sigma_{s_2 s_1}(z) = z_2^2, \sigma_{s_1} = z_1, \sigma_{s_2} = z_1 + z_2, \sigma_1(z) = 1. \]

The set \( P_k(w_0) \) can be computed as follows:

\[ P_1(w_0) = w_0, P_2(w_0) = \{(s_1 s_2, s_1), (s_1, s_2 s_1), (s_2 s_1, s_2), (s_2, s_1 s_2), (s_1, s_2, s_1), (s_2, s_1, s_2)\}, P_3(w_0) = \{(s_1, s_2, s_1), (s_2, s_1, s_2)\}. \]

Then, for example,

\[ S_{w_0}(t; x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{(w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_{n-1}) \in P_k(w_0)} (-1)^i \sigma_{w_1}(t) \sigma_{w_2}(t) \cdots \sigma_{w_{n-1}}(t) (\sigma_{w_{i-1}}(t) - \sigma_{w_i}(x)) \]

\[ = - (\sigma_{w_0}(t) - \sigma_{w_0}(x)) + \sigma_{s_1 s_2}(t) (\sigma_{s_1}(t) - \sigma_{s_1}(x)) + \sigma_{s_1}(t) (\sigma_{s_2 s_1}(t) - \sigma_{s_2 s_1}(x)) \]

\[ + \sigma_{s_2 s_1}(t) (\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x)) + \sigma_{s_2}(t) (\sigma_{s_1 s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_1 s_2}(x)) \]

\[ - \sigma_{s_1}(t) \sigma_{s_2}(t) (\sigma_{s_1}(t) - \sigma_{s_1}(x)) - \sigma_{s_2}(t) \sigma_{s_1}(t) (\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x)) \]

\[ = (y_1 - t_1)(y_1 - t_2)(y_2 - t_1) \]

Similarly, we compute

\[ S_{s_2}(t; x) = x_1 + x_2 - t_1 - t_2, S_{s_1 s_2}(t; x) = (x_1 - t_1)(x_2 - t_1) \]

and

\[ t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 S_{s_2} + t_1 S_{s_1 s_2} = t_1 x_1 x_2 = f(t; x). \]

In general, the resulting polynomial may differ from \( f(t; x) \); they are congruent modulo the ideal.

**Remark 4.1.** For type \( A_{n-1} \) case, Theorem 3.7 recovers the double Schubert polynomial in \([22]\) from the ordinary Schubert polynomial as polynomials (not only modulo the ideal).
Next, we apply Theorem 3.9 to find the representative $h \in H^*(G; \mathbb{Q})$ for $t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}$. For example, the localization of $X_{s_2}$ at $s_2 s_1 s_2$ is computed as follows:

$$Q_{s_2 s_1 s_2}(s_2) = \{(1), (3)\}.$$

and

$$i^*_{s_2 s_1 s_2}(X_{s_2}) = \alpha_2 + s_2 s_1(\alpha_2) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 = t_3 - t_1.$$

Similarly,

$$i^*_{s_2 s_1 s_2}(X_{s_1}) = s_2(\alpha_1) s_2 s_1(\alpha_2) = (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \alpha_1 = (t_3 - t_1)(t_2 - t_1).$$

We have

$$i^*(t_1^2 t_2) = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)(t_1 - t_1)}{(t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1)}, \quad i^*(X_{s_2}) = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1)}{(t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1)},$$

$$i^*(X_{s_1 s_2}) = .$$

Therefore, we have

$$i^*(t_1^2 t_2 + t_1^2 X_{s_2} + t_1 X_{s_1 s_2}) = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)(t_1 - t_1)}{(t_2 - t_1)(t_3 - t_1)},$$

which coincides with Equation (4.1).

5. Structure constants

As we mentioned in Introduction, we can compute the equivariant structure constants through the conversion among three presentations. Theoretically, to compute the structure constants in

$$X_u X_v = \sum_{w \in W} c_{uw}^{\nu} X_w,$$
we can first convert the left hand side to either the GKM or the Borel presentation to compute the product, and then, convert the result back to a linear sum of Schubert classes. However, this scheme is not practical, for example, for $G = E_8$ and $\dim(E_8/T) = 2l(w_0) = 240$.

Here, we describe how we can actually compute the structure constants at least when $l(u) + l(v)$ is not big.

5.1. **Using the GKM-presentation.** By Theorem 3.9, we have the following upper triangularity:

\[ \hat{v}_p^*(X_w) = 0 \text{ unless } p \geq w. \]

Hence, to compute $c_{wuv}$ we have only to compute $i^*_{\hat{v}_p}(X_u), i^*_{\hat{v}_p}(X_v), i^*_{\hat{v}_q}(X_q), i^*_{\hat{w}}(X_u), i^*_{\hat{w}}(X_v), i^*_{\hat{w}}(X_w)$, for those $p, q \in W$ that $p, q < w$. Then, we can determine $c_{quv}$ inductively on $q$ and

\[ c_{quv} = i^*_{\hat{w}}(X_u)i^*_{\hat{w}}(X_v) - \sum_{q < w} c_{quv}i^*_{\hat{w}}(X_q). \]

5.2. **Using the Borel-presentation.** Since Proposition 3.13 is efficiently computed, the bottle-neck is Theorem 3.7. To find $S_w(t; x)$, we only need $\sigma_v$ for $v \leq w$. However, if we use 1 described in Theorem 3.7, we have to compute $\sigma_v$ for all $v \in W$ from the top class $\sigma_{w_0}$. We give an alternative way to avoid this. The idea is very simple; the monomials in $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ generate $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]^W$.

Therefore, by solving the following linear system

\[
\begin{cases}
x_J = \sum_{l(v)=k} \Delta_v(x_J)\sigma_v & | x_J \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \text{ is a monomial of degree } 2k \\
\end{cases}
\]

we obtain polynomial representatives $\sigma_v$ for all $v \in W$ such that $l(v) = k$. Once $\sigma_w$ is found with this method, we can use $\sigma_v = \Delta_{v^{-1}w}\sigma_w$ for $v \leq w$ and apply Theorem 3.7 to obtain $S_w(t; x)$.

**Example 5.1.** Let $G = E_8$ the exceptional Lie group of rank 8 with the Dynkin diagram:

![Dynkin Diagram for E_8](attachment:diagram.png)

We determine the product $X^2_{s_4s_2} \in H^*_T(E_8/T; \mathbb{Q})$. First, compute polynomial representatives $\sigma_v$ in the ordinary cohomology for the subwords of $s_4s_2$, that is,
We can compute $S_{s_4s_2}(t; x)$ by Theorem 3.7 and

$$X^2_{s_4s_2} = \sum_{v \in S_{s_4s_2}} \Delta_v (S^2_{s_4s_2})(t; x) = (\sigma_{s_4s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_4s_2}(x)) + \sigma_{s_4}(t)(\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x))$$

$$= (\sigma_{s_4}(t) - \sigma_{s_4}(x)) + \sigma_{s_2}(t)(\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x))$$

$$+ (\sigma_{s_4}(t) - \sigma_{s_4}(x)) + \sigma_{s_2}(t)(\sigma_{s_2}(t) - \sigma_{s_2}(x))$$

$$= \sigma_{s_4}^2 + \sigma_{s_2}^2 - \sigma_{s_4} - \sigma_{s_2}.$$

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