Grothendieck polynomials via permutation patterns and chains
in the Bruhat order

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American Journal of Mathematics, Volume 128, Number 4, August
2006, pp. 805-848 (Article)

Published by Johns Hopkins University Press

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1353/ajm.2006.0034

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Abstract. We give new formulas for Grothendieck polynomials of two types. One type expresses any specialization of a Grothendieck polynomial in at least two sets of variables as a linear combination of products of Grothendieck polynomials in each set of variables, with coefficients Schubert structure constants for Grothendieck polynomials. The other type is in terms of chains in the Bruhat order. We compare this second type to other constructions of Grothendieck polynomials within the more general context of double Grothendieck polynomials and the closely related ™-polynomials. Our methods are based upon the geometry of permutation patterns.

Introduction. In 1982, Lascoux and Schützenberger introduced Grothendieck polynomials [29], which are inhomogeneous polynomials representing classes of structure sheaves of Schubert varieties in the Grothendieck ring of the flag variety. This initiated the combinatorial study of these polynomials, with Fomin and Kirillov giving a combinatorial construction of Grothendieck polynomials [16] in terms of rc-graphs (see also [28]). Knutson and Miller [20], [21] gave a geometric and commutative algebraic construction of Grothendieck polynomials, recovering the formula of Fomin and Kirillov. Lascoux gave a different construction involving alternating sign matrices [26]. We give a combinatorial construction of Grothendieck polynomials in terms of chains in the Bruhat order, which we deduce from geometric considerations.

This geometry is the pullback in K-theory of the structure sheaf of a Schubert variety along an embedding of the form

\[(1) \quad F\ell\mathbb{C}^m \times F\ell\mathbb{C}^n \hookrightarrow F\ell\mathbb{C}^{m+n},\]

where \(F\ell\mathbb{C}^n\) is the manifold of flags in \(\mathbb{C}^n\). Such maps were studied in [2] and used in a chain-theoretic construction of Schubert polynomials [3]. Billey and Braden [4] showed that they are the geometry behind pattern avoidance in singularities of Schubert varieties.
Our chain-theoretic construction uses a formula to express a Grothendieck polynomial \( G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \) with specialized variables as a linear combination of polynomials of the form \( y^i G_v(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \). Lascoux and Schützenberger also gave such a formula [28], remarking that it “...est l’opération duale de la multiplication par les polynômes spéciaux, c’est-à-dire de la formule de Pieri dans l’anneau de Grothendieck, que nous expliciterons ailleurs” (“...this formula is the operation dual to multiplication by certain special classes, that is, to a Pieri-type formula in the Grothendieck ring of the flag variety, which we make explicit elsewhere”). We make this explicit—a Pieri-type formula for multiplication by a particular special Grothendieck polynomial is crucial to our proof. We deduce the multiplication formula from a Monk-type formula in \( K \)-theory [30]. We also show that the formula for decomposing a Grothendieck polynomial under the substitution \((x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mapsto (x_1, \ldots, x_{k-1}, y, x_k, \ldots, x_{n-1})\) can be expressed in terms of a more general Pieri-type formula in \( K \)-theory [33].

These formulas are particular cases of a more general formula for specializing each variable in a Grothendieck polynomial to a variable in one of several different sets of variables. Such a specialized Grothendieck polynomial is a unique \( \mathbb{Z} \)-linear combination of products of Grothendieck polynomials in each set of variables. We identify the coefficients in this linear combination as particular Schubert structure constants by computing the pullback in the Grothendieck ring along maps of the form (1). A consequence of our general formula is the following intriguing fact: every coefficient of a monomial in a Grothendieck polynomial is, in a natural way, a Schubert structure constant. These results generalize similar results for Schubert polynomials [2, 3]. Different formulas for a subclass of the specializations studied here were obtained by Buch, Kresch, Tamvakis, and Yong [11].

The paper is organized as follows. Section 1 reviews the combinatorics of the symmetric groups, Section 2 reviews the flag manifold and its Grothendieck ring, and Section 3 discusses Grothendieck polynomials. The basis of Schubert structure sheaves is not self-dual under the intersection pairing in the Grothendieck ring. Dual classes are provided by structure sheaves of the boundaries of Schubert varieties; we describe this in Section 3. These dual classes are represented by the \( H \)-polynomials of Lascoux and Schützenberger [29]. In Section 4 we discuss the geometry of the pattern map, which is the basis of our formulas. In Section 5 we use a substitution formula (proved in Section 8) to prove our main result, a chain-theoretic construction of Grothendieck polynomials. In Section 6 we compare this construction to other constructions and derive similar formulas for \( H \)-polynomials, working in the more general context of double Grothendieck and \( H \)-polynomials. In Section 7, we compute the effect of the pattern map on the basis of Schubert classes, and deduce a formula for the specialization of a Grothendieck polynomial at two sets of variables. A particular case is refined in Section 8 to give a formula for specializing a single variable in a Grothendieck polynomial. We conclude in Section 9 with a gen-
eral formula to express any specialization of a Grothendieck polynomial in any number of sets of variables. This last formula is used in [12] to show that the Buch-Fulton quiver coefficients [10, 9] as studied in [22] are Schubert structure constants.

Acknowledgments. We are grateful to Allen Knutson, Ezra Miller, Igor Pak, and Jim Propp for helpful comments.

1. The Bruhat order on the symmetric group. For an integer \( n > 0 \), let \([n]\) denote the set \( \{1, 2, \ldots, n\} \). We write \( P \cup Q = [n] \) to indicate that \( P \) and \( Q \) are disjoint and their union equals \([n]\). Let \( S_n \) be the symmetric group of permutations of the set \([n]\). We represent permutations with one-line notation so that \( w = [w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n] \). Commas and brackets are sometimes omitted, so that 1432 = [1, 4, 3, 2]. Write \( e \) for the identity element in the symmetric group, and \( \omega_0 = [n, n-1, \ldots, 2, 1] \) for the longest element in \( S_n \). For statements involving more than one symmetric group, we write \( \omega_n \) to indicate the longest element in \( S_n \).

A permutation \( w \) has a descent at position \( i \) if \( w(i) > w(i+1) \). For \( a < b \) let \( t_{a,b} \) be the transposition of the numbers \( a \) and \( b \) and let \( s_i := t_{i,i+1} \), a simple transposition. The length, \( \ell(w) \), of a permutation \( w \in S_n \) is the length of a minimal factorization of \( w \) into simple transpositions, called a reduced word for \( w \). This length is also the number of inversions of \( w \) (pairs \( a < b \) with \( w(a) > w(b) \)). A permutation is determined by its set of inversions, and this fact enables the following important definition. For \( w \in S_n \) and a set \( P = \{p_1 < p_2 \cdots < p_k \} \subset [n] \), let \( w|_P \in S_k \) be the permutation with the same inversions as the sequence \( w_{p_1}, w_{p_2}, \ldots, w_{p_k} \). We say that \( w \) contains the pattern \( w|_P \). For \( u \in S_m \) and \( v \in S_n \), let \( u \times v \in S_{m+n} \) be the permutation that agrees with \( u \) at positions in \([m]\) with \((u \times v)|_P = v \), when \( P = \{m+1, \ldots, m+n\} \).

The Bruhat order on \( S_n \) is the order whose covers are \( w \preceq w \cdot t_{a,b} \), whenever \( \ell(w) + 1 = \ell(w \cdot t_{a,b}) \). It has another characterization in that \( u \preceq v \) in the Bruhat order if and only if for each \( i = 1, \ldots, n \), we have \( \{u_1, \ldots, u_i\} \subset \{v_1, \ldots, v_i\} \), where subsets of the same size are compared component-wise, after putting them in order. This tableau characterization is implicit in the work of Ehresmann [15].

2. The flag variety and its Schubert varieties. Let \( V \) be an \( n \)-dimensional complex vector space. Write \( \mathbb{F} \ell V \) for the set of full flags of subspaces of \( V \)

\[
\mathbb{F} \ell V := \{\{0\} = V_0 \subset V_1 \subset \cdots \subset V_{n-1} \subset V_n = V \mid \dim V_i = i, \ 0 \leq i \leq n\}.
\]

The group \( GL(V) \) acts transitively on \( \mathbb{F} \ell V \). Let \( E_\bullet \) be a fixed reference flag in \( \mathbb{F} \ell V \). The stabilizer of \( E_\bullet \) is a Borel subgroup \( B \), so that \( \mathbb{F} \ell V = GL(V)/B \). This flag variety \( \mathbb{F} \ell V \) is the disjoint union of \( B \)-orbits indexed by elements of the
symmetric group $S_n$

$$\mathbb{F}\ell V = GL(V)/B = \bigsqcup_{w \in S_n} B \cdot wB.$$ 

The orbit $B \cdot wB$ is isomorphic to complex affine space of dimension $\ell(w)$. The Schubert cell indexed by $w$ is $X_w^0 = B \cdot \omega_0 w B$, and the Schubert variety $X_w$ indexed by $w$ is the closure of $X_w^0$ in $GL(V)/B$. Thus $X_w$ is a subvariety of complex codimension $\ell(w)$. Ehresmann [15] originally defined Schubert varieties in linear-algebraic terms:

\[(2.1) \quad X_w = X_w(E_\bullet) := \{ F_\bullet \in \mathbb{F}\ell V \mid \dim (F_p \cap E_q) \geq \# \{ i \leq p \mid w(i) > n - q \} \forall p, q \}. \]

The Schubert class $[X_w]$ $\in$ $H^{2\ell(w)}(\mathbb{F}\ell V)$ is the cohomology class Poincaré dual to the fundamental homology class of $X_w$ in $H_*(\mathbb{F}\ell V)$, and these Schubert classes form a basis for the cohomology of $\mathbb{F}\ell V$. If we choose a second reference flag $E'_\bullet$ opposite to $E_\bullet$ and set $X'_v := X_v(E'_\bullet)$, then $[X_v] = [X'_v]$ and the intersection of Schubert varieties corresponds to the product in cohomology

$$[X_w \cap X'_v] = [X_w] \cdot [X_v] \in H^*(\mathbb{F}\ell V), \text{ for any } w, v \in S_n.$$ 

Cohomology has an intersection pairing, defined by $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \deg (\alpha \cup \beta)$, where $\deg : H^* \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} = H^*(pt)$ is the pushforward in cohomology under the map to a point. The Schubert cohomology basis is self-dual with respect to this pairing in that

$$\deg ([X_w] \cdot [X_v]) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{ if } v = \omega_0 w, \\ 0 & \text{ otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For each $i = 1, \ldots, n$, let $V_i$ be the tautological rank $i$ vector bundle on $\mathbb{F}\ell V$, $L_i = V_{n+1-i}/V_{n-i}$ be the quotient line bundle on $\mathbb{F}\ell V$, and $c_1(L_i) \in H^2(\mathbb{F}\ell V)$ be the first Chern class of $L_i$. The assignment $c_1(L_i) \mapsto x_i$ induces a ring isomorphism

$$H^*(\mathbb{F}\ell V) \simeq \Lambda := \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/I_n,$$ 

where $I_n$ is the ideal generated by the nonconstant homogeneous symmetric polynomials. Let $R_n(x)$ be the linear span of monomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ that divide $x_1^{n-1}x_2^{n-2} \cdots x_{n-1}$. Elements of $R_n(x)$ form a complete transversal to $I_n$ and so the images of the monomials from $R_n(x)$ give an integral basis for $\Lambda$.

Since $\mathbb{F}\ell V$ is smooth, the Grothendieck ring $K^0(\mathbb{F}\ell V)$ of vector bundles on $\mathbb{F}\ell V$ is also the Grothendieck group of coherent sheaves on $\mathbb{F}\ell V$. A distinguished basis for $K^0(\mathbb{F}\ell V)$ is provided by the Schubert classes $[O_{X_w}]$ for $w \in S_n$, where $O_{X_w}$ is the structure sheaf of the Schubert variety $X_w$. Brion showed [7, Lemma 2] that the product of Schubert classes in $K^0(\mathbb{F}\ell V)$ corresponds to the intersection
of Schubert varieties

\[(\mathcal{O}_{X_w} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{X_v}) = \mathcal{O}_{X_w \cap X_v'} \text{ for any } w, v \in S_n.\]  

(2.2)

If \(L_i^\vee\) is the dual of line bundle \(L_i\), then the map \([L_i^\vee] \mapsto 1 - x_i\) induces a ring isomorphism

\[K^0(\mathbb{P}^n) \cong \Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/I_n\]

identifying the cohomology and Grothendieck rings of the flag variety.

The intersection form in \(K^0(\mathbb{P}^n)\) (and hence the basis dual to the Schubert basis) is not as widely known as that for cohomology, so we review it in more detail. The map \(\mathbb{P}^n \rightarrow \text{pt}\) induces the pushforward map on sheaves

\[\chi: \mathcal{E} \mapsto \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i h^i(\mathcal{E}),\]

and hence a map \(\chi: K^0(\mathbb{P}^n) \rightarrow K^0(\text{pt}) = \mathbb{Z}\). Here, \(h^i(\mathcal{E})\) is the dimension of the \(i\)th sheaf cohomology group \(H^i(\mathbb{P}^n, \mathcal{E})\) of the coherent sheaf \(\mathcal{E}\). The Grothendieck ring has a natural intersection pairing given by the map

\[([\mathcal{E}], [\mathcal{E}']) \mapsto \chi([\mathcal{E}] \cdot [\mathcal{E}']).\]

Since \(\chi(\mathcal{O}_{X_w}) = 1\) for any permutation \(w\), and if \(\omega_0 w \geq u\), then \(\chi(\mathcal{O}_{X_w \cap X_u'}) = 1\), \([8, \text{Section 3}]\), the Schubert classes do not form a self-dual basis as in cohomology.

However, if we let \(\mathcal{I}_w\) be the ideal sheaf of the boundary \(X_w - X_w^0\) of the Schubert variety \(X_w\), then Brion and Lakshmibai \([8]\) show that the classes \([\mathcal{I}_w]\) form a basis dual to the Schubert basis,

\[\chi([\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \cdot [\mathcal{I}_v]) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } v = \omega_0 w, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}\]

We use an expression for \([\mathcal{I}_w]\) in terms of the Schubert classes. We are indebted to Allen Knutson who communicated to us this expression, as well the proof given below.

**Proposition 2.1.** \([\mathcal{I}_w] = \sum_{v \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(v\omega)}[\mathcal{O}_{X_v}]\).

**Proof.** We show that the expression on the right-hand side defines elements of \(K^0(\mathbb{P}^n)\) that are dual to the Schubert classes. Consider

\[\chi([\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \cdot \sum_{v \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(v\omega)}[\mathcal{O}_{X_v}]) = \sum_{v \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(v\omega)} \chi([\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \cdot [\mathcal{O}_{X_v}]).\]
= \sum_{v \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(vw)} \chi([O_{X_0 \cap X'_v}])
= \sum_{\omega_0 u \geq v \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(vw)} \chi([O_{X_0 \cap X'_v}]).

The restriction in the index of summation of this last sum is because $X_0 \cap X'_v = \emptyset$ unless $\omega_0 u \geq v$. Since $\chi([O_{X_0 \cap X'_v}]) = 1$ for such $v$, this last sum is
\[
\sum_{\omega_0 u \geq v \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(vw)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \omega_0 u = w \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\]
as $(-1)^{\ell(vw)}$ is the Möbius function of the interval $[w, v]$ in the Bruhat order [14].

Since the Schubert classes $[O_{X_v}]$ form a basis for $K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell V)$, there are integral Schubert structure constants $c^w_{u,v}$ for $u, v, w \in S_n$ defined by the identity
\[
[O_{X_u}] \cdot [O_{X_v}] = \sum_w c^w_{u,v} [O_{X_w}].
\]
Since $[I_{\omega_0 w}]$ is dual to $[O_{X_w}]$, we also have
\[
(2.3) \quad c^w_{u,v} = \chi([O_{X_u}] \cdot [O_{X_v}] \cdot [I_{\omega_0 w}]).
\]

The only general formulas known for the Schubert structure constants are for the multiplication by $[O_{X_s}]$, the class of a hypersurface Schubert variety or of an ample line bundle [7, 19, 25, 30, 31, 34, 35], and a Pieri-type formula for multiplication by certain special classes in $K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell V)$ [33]. In Section 5 we use Lenart’s formula [30] for multiplication of a Schubert class in $K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell V)$ by the class $[O_{X_s}]$, which is represented by the variable $x_1$.

3. Schubert and Grothendieck polynomials. Lascoux and Schützenberger [27] introduced Schubert polynomials, which are polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ representing the Schubert cohomology classes, and later [29] Grothendieck polynomials, which are polynomial representatives of the Schubert classes in the Grothendieck ring. Elements of the symmetric group $S_n$ act on polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ by permuting the indices of variables.

For each $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$, define operators $\partial_i$ and $\pi_i$ on $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$:
\[
\partial_i := \frac{1 - s_i}{x_i - x_{i+1}} \quad \pi_i := \partial_i(1 - x_{i+1}).
\]

Suppose $w \in S_n$ has reduced decomposition $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_r}$. The operators $\partial_w :=
\[ \partial_1 \cdots \partial_r \text{ and } \pi_w := \pi_{i_1} \cdots \pi_{i_r} \text{ are independent of the choice of reduced decomposition.} \]

Set \( G_w = G_{\omega_0} = x_1^{r-1} x_2^{r-2} \cdots x_{n-1} \). The Schubert polynomial representing \([X_w]\) is \( G_w = \partial_{w^{-1} \omega_0} G_{\omega_0} \), and the Grothendieck polynomial representing \([\mathcal{O}_X]\) is \( G_w = \pi_{w^{-1} \omega_0} G_{\omega_0} \). The Schubert polynomial \( S_w \) is the lowest degree homogeneous part of the Grothendieck polynomial \( G_w \).

**Example 3.1.** For example, we give the Grothendieck polynomials \( G_w \) for \( w \in S_3 \):

\[
G_{321}(x) = x_1^2 x_2 \\
G_{312}(x) = x_1^3 \\
G_{213}(x) = x_1 \\
G_{132}(x) = x_1 + x_2 - x_1 x_2 \\
G_{123}(x) = 1
\]

Also, in the special case when when the permutation \( w \) has a unique descent at 1 so that \( w = j+1, 1, \ldots, j, j+2, \ldots, n \), then

\[
G_{j+1,1,\ldots,j+2,\ldots,n}(x) = x_j^1.
\]

The sets \( \{S_w \mid w \in S_n\} \) and \( \{G_w \mid w \in S_n\} \) each form bases for \( R_n(x) \). In particular, if \( f \in R_n(x) \) and \( g \in R_n(x) \), then \( f \cdot g \in R_{n+m}(x) \). If we specialize the variables in \( f \in R_n(x) \) to two different sets of variables \( y \) and \( z \) as in the map \( \psi_{P,Q} \) of Section 4, then the resulting polynomial lies in \( R_n(y) \otimes R_n(z) \). The identifications of \( R_n(x) \) with the cohomology and Grothendieck rings enable us to use formulas in the cohomology and Grothendieck rings to deduce formulas for the polynomials \( S_w \) and \( G_w \).

The symmetric group \( S_m \) naturally embeds into any symmetric group \( S_n \) for \( m < n \), and so we set \( S_\infty := \cup S_n \). The polynomials \( S_w \) and \( G_w \) do not depend upon \( n \) as long as \( w \in S_n \), and thus are well-defined for \( w \in S_\infty \). This fact allows us to use geometry (which \textit{a priori} concerns Schubert classes in \( K \)-theory) to establish identities of polynomials. The sets

\[
\{S_w \mid w \in S_\infty\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{G_w \mid w \in S_\infty\}
\]

form integral bases for the polynomial ring \( \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \ldots] \).

Lascoux and Schützenberger [29] introduced the \( H \)-polynomials defined for \( w \in S_n \) by

\[
(3.2) \quad H_w := \sum_{\omega_n \geq r \geq w} (-1)^{\ell(rw)} G_r.
\]
By Proposition 2.1, \( \mathcal{H}_w \) represents the class \([T_w] \) in \( K^0(\mathbb{F}^\ell \mathbb{C}^n) \). The \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials depend upon \( n \) and are not stable under the inclusion \( S_n \hookrightarrow S_{n+1} \).

Like the Grothendieck polynomials, they have a definition in terms of operators \[ [25] \]. Set \( \mu_i := \pi_i - 1 \), and \( \mu_w := \mu_i_1 \cdots \mu_i_r \) when \( w = s_i_1 \cdots s_i_r \) is a reduced decomposition of the permutation \( w \). If we set \( \mathcal{H}_{w_0} := x_1^{n-1} \cdot x_2^{n-2} \cdots x_{n-1} \), then \( \mathcal{H}_w := \mu_{w^{-1}w_0}(\mathcal{H}_{w_0}) \). We refer to Section 6 for various constructions of the \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials, including more details on the ones above.

4. Geometry of the pattern map. We review the geometry of the pattern map and deduce its effects on the monomial basis \( R_n(x) \) of the Grothendieck ring. This pattern map was studied both by Bergeron and Sottile \[2\] and by Billey and Braden \[4\], but from different viewpoints.

Let \( T_0 \simeq \mathbb{C}^\times \) be a 1-dimensional torus acting on a vector space with only two weight spaces \( U \) and \( V \) of respective dimensions \( m \) and \( n \). Then the vector space has an equivariant decomposition \( U \oplus V \). Set \( G := GL(U \oplus V) \) and let \( G' \) be the centralizer of the torus \( T_0 \) — a connected, reductive subgroup of \( G \). In fact, \( G' \) is the group of linear transformations that respect the decomposition \( U \oplus V \), that is \( G' = GL(U) \times GL(V) \).

Let \( F \) be the flag variety of \( G \). The fixed points \( F^{T_0} \) of \( F \) under \( T_0 \) consist of those Borel subgroups of \( G \) that contain \( T_0 \). The intersection of \( G' \) with such a Borel subgroup \( B \) of \( G \) is a Borel subgroup \( \pi(B) \) of \( G' \). This defines a map

\[
\pi : F^{T_0} \longrightarrow F'.
\]

Billey and Braden \[4, Theorem 10\] show that this map is an isomorphism between each connected component of \( F^{T_0} \) and the flag variety \( F' \) of \( G' \).

Let \( T \subset G \) be a maximal torus containing \( T_0 \). The Weyl group \( W \) of \( G \) is identified with the \( T \)-fixed points \( F^T \), which are contained in \( F^{T_0} \). The torus \( T \) is also a maximal torus of \( G' \) and the Weyl group \( W' \) of \( G' \) is similarly identified with the \( T \)-fixed points \( F'^T \) of its flag variety. Furthermore, we have that \( \pi(W) = W' \).

Billey and Braden identify this map \( \pi : W \to W' \) as the pattern map of Billey and Postnikov \[6\]. Briefly, they fix the maximal torus \( T \) and a Borel subgroup containing \( T \), and then select \( T_0 \subset T \). Then the Weyl group \( W' \) is conjugate to a parabolic subgroup \( S_m \times S_n \) of \( W = S_{m+n} \). We describe this more explicitly below.

We interpret this map differently. First, this same geometry was studied by Bergeron and Sottile \[2\], who in addition identified the components of \( F^{T_0} \), as well as the inverse images of Schubert varieties of \( F' \) in each component of \( F^{T_0} \) as Richardson varieties in \( F \). Identifying \( F' = \mathbb{F}^\ell U \times \mathbb{F}^\ell V \), then the map \( \pi : F^{T_0} \to \mathbb{F}^\ell U \times \mathbb{F}^\ell V \) is described as

\[
G_\bullet \in F \longmapsto (G_\bullet \cap U, G_\bullet \cap V).
\]
This map is not injective. For example, suppose that $U \simeq V \simeq \mathbb{C}^2$ with basis \{u_1, u_2\} for $U$ and \{v_1, v_2\} for $V$. Then each of the flags in $\mathcal{F}^{T_0}$

\begin{align*}
\langle u_1 \rangle &\subset \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle \subset \langle u_1, u_2, v_1 \rangle \subset \langle u_1, u_2, v_1, v_2 \rangle \\
\langle u_1 \rangle &\subset \langle u_1, v_1 \rangle \subset \langle u_1, v_1, u_2 \rangle \subset \langle u_1, v_1, u_2, v_2 \rangle \\
\langle v_1 \rangle &\subset \langle v_1, u_1 \rangle \subset \langle v_1, u_1, u_2 \rangle \subset \langle v_1, u_1, v_2, u_2 \rangle \\
\langle v_1 \rangle &\subset \langle v_1, v_1 \rangle \subset \langle v_1, v_1, u_2 \rangle \subset \langle v_1, v_1, v_2, u_2 \rangle \\
\end{align*}

as well as three others in $\mathcal{F}^{T_0}$ restrict to the same pair of flags

\begin{align*}
(\langle u_1 \rangle &\subset \langle u_1, u_2 \rangle, \langle v_1 \rangle \subset \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle) \\
\end{align*}

in $\mathbb{F}U \times \mathbb{F}V$. These six flags in $\mathcal{F}^{T_0}$ correspond to the cosets of $S_2 \times S_2 \simeq W'$ in $S_4 = W$.

Associated to a flag $G_\bullet \in \mathcal{F}$ are two subsets:

\begin{align*}
P(G_\bullet) &:= \{j \mid \dim G_{j-1} \cap U < \dim G_j \cap U \} \in \binom{[m+n]}{m} \\
Q(G_\bullet) &:= \{j \mid \dim G_{j-1} \cap V < \dim G_j \cap V \} \in \binom{[m+n]}{n}.
\end{align*}

Furthermore, a flag $G_\bullet$ is in $\mathcal{F}^{T_0}$ if and only if these two subsets are disjoint. Indeed, the flag $G_\bullet$ is fixed by $T_0$ if and only if each subspace $G_j$ is a direct sum of $T_0$-fixed subspaces, that is $G_j = (G_j \cap U) \oplus (G_j \cap V)$, and this implies that $P$ and $Q$ are disjoint.

Suppose that we have disjoint subsets $P \in \binom{[m+n]}{m}$ and $Q \in \binom{[m+n]}{n}$, written as

(4.2) \quad P = \{p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_m\} \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \{q_1 < q_2 < \cdots < q_n\}.

Bergeron and Sottile [2, §4.5] study the map

\[ \varphi_{P,Q} : \mathbb{F}U \times \mathbb{F}V \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{T_0} \]

defined by setting $\varphi_{P,Q}(E_\bullet, F_\bullet)$ to be the flag $G_\bullet$ such that $G_\bullet \cap U = E_\bullet$ and $G_\bullet \cap V = F_\bullet$ with $P = P(G_\bullet)$ and $Q = Q(G_\bullet)$. This is a section of the pattern map $\pi$.

**Remark 4.1.** Lemma 4.5.1 of [2] shows that if $w \in S_n$ and $P \sqcup Q = [n]$, then there is a section $\varphi$ of the pattern map such that

\[ \varphi(U \times V) \subset X_w, \]

where $u := w|_P$ and $v := w|_Q$, and the Schubert varieties are defined with respect to appropriate flags. (This also follows from the work of Billey and Braden.)

This section $\varphi$ realizes $\varphi(U \times V)$ as a component of the $T_0$-fixed points of the Schubert variety $X_w$ that is isomorphic to $X_u \times X_v$. Thus if $X_w$ is smooth, then
so are $X_u$ and $X_v$. This observation is due to Victor Guillemin, and is stated in the following proposition. This provides an elementary explanation for the occurrence of permutation patterns in the study of singularities of Schubert varieties. We are indebted to Ezra Miller, who communicated this to us.

**Proposition 4.2.** If a Schubert variety $X_w$ is smooth with $w \in S_n$, then so is $X_u$, where $u = w|_P$, for any $P \subset [n]$. Conversely, if $X_u$ is singular, then so is $X_w$, for any $w$ containing $u$ as a pattern.

Since these results (the section of the pattern map) hold for any flag variety $G/B$, these ideas lead to the same elementary characterization of smoothness via patterns.

We determine the effect of the map $\varphi_{P,Q}^*$ on the Grothendieck rings of these flag varieties in terms of their monomial bases. Suppose that $L_1, \ldots, L_{m+n}$ are the tautological line bundles on $F$ and $M_1, \ldots, M_m$ and $N_1, \ldots, N_n$ are the tautological line bundles in $\mathbb{F} U$ and $\mathbb{F} V$, respectively. We pullback the bundles $M_i$ and $N_j$ to the product $\mathbb{F} U \times \mathbb{F} V$. Writing $P$ and $Q$ as in (4.2), we see that

$$\varphi_{P,Q}^*(L_j) = \begin{cases} M_i & \text{if } j = p_i, \\ N_i & \text{if } j = q_i. \end{cases}$$

That is,

$$\varphi_{P,Q}^*(L_{p_i}) = M_i \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_{P,Q}^*(L_{q_i}) = N_i.$$ 

Consider the isomorphism

$$\psi_{P,Q} : \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_{m+n}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \ldots, y_m] \otimes \mathbb{Z}[z_1, \ldots, z_n]$$

defined by

$$x_{p_i} \mapsto y_i \quad \text{and} \quad x_{q_i} \mapsto z_j.$$ 

This induces a surjective algebra map

$$\overline{\psi}_{P,Q} : \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_{m+n}]/I_{m+n} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \ldots, y_m]/I_m \otimes \mathbb{Z}[z_1, \ldots, z_n]/I_n.$$ 

**Proposition 4.3.** Let $P$ and $Q$ be as above. Then, $\varphi_{P,Q}^* = \overline{\psi}_{P,Q}$ under the identifications of cohomology and Grothendieck rings with these quotients.

We will determine the effect of the map $\varphi_{P,Q}^*$ on the Schubert basis in Section 7. In the next section we use those results to give a new construction of Grothendieck polynomials.
5. A chain-theoretic construction of Grothendieck polynomials. We will apply Theorem 8.1 of Section 8 to give an interpretation of the monomials that appear in a Grothendieck polynomial. Toward this end we introduce some terminology and notation regarding the Bruhat order on the symmetric group.

For any \(1 \leq k < n\), the \(k\)-Bruhat order on \(S_n\), denoted by \(\prec_k\), is defined by its covers. We say that \(w \prec_k w \cdot t_{a,b}\) is a cover in the \(k\)-Bruhat order if \(a \leq k < b\) and if \(w \prec w \cdot t_{a,b}\) is a cover in the usual Bruhat order (so that \(\ell(w) + 1 = \ell(w \cdot t_{a,b})\)).

We label the edges of the Hasse diagram of \(S_n\) by writing \(w(a_1, b_1) \rightarrow w_1\) if \(w \prec w_1 = w \cdot t_{a_1, b_1}\).

A chain \(\gamma\) in the Bruhat order is a sequence of covers

\[
    w (a_1, b_1) \rightarrow w_1 (a_2, b_2) \rightarrow w_2 (a_3, b_3) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (a_j, b_j) \rightarrow w_j,
\]

and we write \(w(\gamma)\) for the terminal permutation in the chain. The length of the chain is \(\ell(\gamma) = \ell(w(\gamma)) - \ell(w)\), the number of transpositions in the chain. A chain

\[
    w (a_1, b_1) \rightarrow w_1 (a_2, b_2) \rightarrow w_2 (a_3, b_3) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow (a_j, b_j) \rightarrow w_j
\]

in the \(k\)-Bruhat order is increasing if \(a_i < a_{i+1}\), or \(a_i = a_{i+1}\) and \(b_i > b_{i+1}\) for all \(1 \leq i < j\). Any chain in the \(k\)-Bruhat order may be factored uniquely as a concatenation of increasing chains, with one descent between adjacent increasing segments.

A marked chain \(\gamma\) in the \(k\)-Bruhat order is a chain in the \(k\)-Bruhat order together with certain marked edges that necessarily include the first edge. We require that cutting \(\gamma\) at the permutation before each marked edge decomposes it into increasing segments. Write \(m(\gamma)\) for the number of marks on a chain \(\gamma\).

Here is a marked chain in the 1-Bruhat order

\[
    132654 \xrightarrow{(1,3)} 231654 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 321654 \xrightarrow{(1,6)} 421653 \xrightarrow{(1,5)} 521643 \xrightarrow{(1,4)} 621543.
\]

We use the following special case of the Monk formula in \(K\)-theory.

**Proposition 5.1.** (Theorem 3.1 of [30]) Let \(w \in S_n\). Then

\[
    x_1 G_w = \sum (-1)^{l(\gamma)-1} G_{w(\gamma)},
\]

the sum over all increasing chains \(\gamma\) in the 1-Bruhat order on \(S_n\) that begin at \(w\).

The following corollary is crucial to what follows.
COROLLARY 5.2. For any \( j \), \( 1 \leq j \leq n \), and any \( w \in S_n \),
\[
\chi_1 G_w = \sum (-1)^{\ell(\gamma)} \mathcal{G}_{w(\gamma)},
\]
the sum over all marked chains \( \gamma \) in the 1-Bruhat order on \( S_n \) that begin at \( w \) and have \( j \) marks.

Corollary 5.2 is a special case of a Pieri-type formula for the Grothendieck ring [33]. That formula gives the Schubert structure constants for multiplication by a special Schubert class, which is indexed by a \( p \)-cycle
\[
r_{[k,p]} := [1, \ldots, k-1, k+p, k, k+1, \ldots, k+p, \ldots, m] \in S_m,
\]
where \( k \) and \( p \) are positive integers such that \( p \leq m - k \). In terms of the simple generators of \( S_m \), \( r_{[k,p]} = s_{k+p-1}s_{k+p-2} \cdots s_k \). By Corollary 5.2, \( \mathcal{G}_{r_{[1,j]}} = \chi_1 \).

The main result of this section requires the following lemma. For a permutation \( v \in S_{n-1} \), let \( n.v \in S_n \) be the permutation \([n, v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1}]\).

LEMMA 5.3. Let \( v \in S_{n-1} \), \( w \in S_n \), and \( 0 < j < n \). Then we have the following equality of structure constants:
\[
c^{(n-1+j),v}_{w,r_{[1,n-1]}} = c^{n,v}_{w,r_{[1,n-1]}},
\]
where all permutations are considered as elements of \( S_{2n-1} \).

Proof. Up to a sign, \( c^{(n-1+j),v}_{w,r_{[1,n-1]}} \) is the number of marked chains in the 1-Bruhat order from \( w \) to \( (n-1+j),v \) with \( n-1 \) marks, and \( c^{n,v}_{w,r_{[1,n-j]}} \) is the number of marked chains in the 1-Bruhat order from \( w \) to \( n.v \) with \( n-j \) marks, by Corollary 5.2. Since
\[
\ell((n-1+j),v) - \ell(n.v) = \ell(r_{[1,n-1]}) - \ell(r_{[1,n-j]}),
\]
the signs of these Schubert structure constants are equal. We will prove the lemma by establishing a bijection between these two sets of chains.

Let \( \gamma \) be a chain in the 1-Bruhat order on \( S_{2n-1} \) starting at \( w \) of length at least \( n-1 \). As \( w \in S_n \), this chain necessarily contains an element of the form \( n.v \), for \( v \in S_{n-1} \), and subsequent links will be
\[
n.v \xrightarrow{(1,n+1)} (n+1),v \xrightarrow{(1,n+2)} (n+2),v \xrightarrow{(1,n+3)} \cdots \xrightarrow{(1,m)} m.v.
\]
Any valid marking of \( \gamma \) must include these subsequent links.

The bijection is now clear. Given such a marked chain \( \gamma \) with \( m = n+1-j \) and \( n-1 \) marks, removing these last \( j-1 \) marked links gives a chain \( \gamma' \) from \( w \) to \( n.v \) with \( n-j \) marks. Adding this necessary chain of length \( j-1 \) to a chain in the
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1-Bruhat order from \( w \) to \( n \cdot v \) with \( n-j \) marks gives a chain from \( w \) to \( (n+1-j) \cdot v \) with \( n-1 \) marks.

The results of Section 8 give the following formula which is the key step in describing the monomials that appear in a Grothendieck polynomial.

**Theorem 5.4.** Let \( w \in S_n \). If \( w \) has the form \( n \cdot v \), then
\[
G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = y^{n-1} \cdot G_v.
\]
Otherwise,
\[
G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{j \leq n, v \in S_{n-1}} c_{w,v}^{n,j} \cdot y^j \cdot G_v(x),
\]
\[
= \sum_{\gamma} (-1)^{\ell(\gamma) - m(\gamma)} y^{n-1-m(\gamma)} \cdot G_v(x),
\]

where the second sum is over all marked chains \( \gamma \) in the 1-Bruhat order on \( S_n \) that begin at \( w \) and end in a permutation of the form \( n \cdot v \), where \( v \in S_{n-1} \).

**Proof.** By Theorem 8.1, we have
\[
G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{j \geq 0} c_{w,v}^{n,j} \cdot y^j \cdot G_v(x),
\]
and we apply Lemma 5.3 to obtain the first line. (We caution that there is a shift of the index \( j \).) For the second, we simply use the description of \( c_{w,v}^{n,j} \) given by Corollary 5.2.

**Example 5.5.** We may illustrate Theorem 5.4 on \( G_{1432} \) by considering only the initial segments of the chains above 1432. The Grothendieck polynomial \( G_{1432} \) equals
\[
(5.1) \quad x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_2^2 x_3 - 2x_1^2 x_2 x_3 - x_1^2 x_3^2 - 2x_1 x_2^2 x_3 + x_1^2 x_2 x_3.
\]
Then, \( G_{1432}(y, x_1, x_2, x_3) \) is
\[
y^2 \cdot (x_1 + x_2 - x_1 x_2) + (y - y^2) \cdot x_1^2 + (y - y^2) \cdot x_1 x_2 + (1 - 2y + y^2) \cdot x_1^2 x_2.
\]
Using the list of Grothendieck polynomials in Example 3.1, we see that this equals
\[
y^2 \cdot G_{132}(x) + (y - y^2) \cdot G_{312}(x) + (y - y^2) \cdot G_{231}(x) + (1 - 2y + y^2) \cdot G_{321}(x).
\]

By Theorem 5.4, each Grothendieck polynomial \( G_v(x) \) in this sum corresponds to a chain in the 1-Bruhat order from 1432 to \( 4 \cdot v \) and the coefficient (a polynomial
in \( y \) corresponds to the different ways that such a chain may be marked. We write the relevant chains with the corresponding terms and leave possible markings to the reader.

\[
\begin{align*}
&1432 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4132 & & y^2 \cdot G_{132}(x) \\
&1432 \xrightarrow{(1,3)} 3412 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4312 & & (y - y^2) \cdot G_{312}(x) \\
&1432 \xrightarrow{(1,4)} 2431 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4231 & & (y - y^2) \cdot G_{231}(x) \\
&1432 \xrightarrow{(1,4)} 2431 \xrightarrow{(1,3)} 3421 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4321 & & (1 - 2y + y^2) \cdot G_{321}(x)
\end{align*}
\]

Applying Theorem 5.4 iteratively decomposes a Grothendieck polynomial into a sum of monomials; these are indexed by concatenations, left to right, of marked chains in the \( 1-, 2-, \ldots, (n-1)- \) Bruhat orders, where the permutation at the end of the chain in the \( k \)-Bruhat order has the form \([n, n-1, \ldots, n-k+1, \ldots]\). We call such a chain a climbing marked chain. The weight \( \alpha(\gamma) \) of a climbing chain \( \gamma \) from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \) in the Bruhat order on \( S_n \) is the sequence of integers \( \alpha = \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_{n-1} \), where \( \alpha_k \) is the number of markings of \( \gamma \) in the segment corresponding to the \( k \)-Bruhat order. (This segment is unique, by the condition on the form of its endpoint.) We deduce the main result of this section, which is proved by simply iterating Theorem 5.4.

**Theorem 5.6.** Let \( w \in S_n \), and let \( \delta = (n - 1, n - 2, \ldots, 1) \). Then

\[
G_w = \sum (-1)^{\ell(\gamma) - m(\gamma)} x^\delta / x^{\alpha(\gamma)},
\]

the sum over all climbing marked chains \( \gamma \) in the Bruhat order that climb from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \).

**Example 5.7.** Let us examine the statement of Theorem 5.6 in a particular example. The Grothendieck polynomial \( G_{1432} \) is given in (5.1). The diagram below gives all increasing chains in the Bruhat order on \( S_4 \) from 1432 to 4321 = \( \omega_0 \), where we have labeled each cover with the corresponding transposition:
Here are the five chains, together with the corresponding terms of $G_{1432}$.

\[
\begin{align*}
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4132 \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 4312 \xrightarrow{(3,4)} 4321 \quad x_1^2 x_2 \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4132 \xrightarrow{(2,4)} 4231 \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 4321 \quad x_1^2 x_3 - x_1^2 x_2 x_3 \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,3)} 3412 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4312 \xrightarrow{(3,4)} 4321 \quad x_1^2 x_2^2 - x_1^2 x_2 x_3 \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,4)} 2431 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4231 \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 4321 \quad x_1 x_2 x_3 - 2 x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_1^2 x_2^2 x_3
\end{align*}
\]

Consider how each chain may be marked to obtain a climbing marked chain. The underlined covers must be marked in any climbing marked chain. Every chain can be given three marks, and these have respective weights (1, 1, 1), (1, 2, 0), (2, 0, 1), (2, 1, 0), and (3, 0, 0). These correspond to the initial monomials with a positive coefficient. There is a unique way to mark each of the second, third, and fourth chains twice, and these have weights of (1, 1, 0), (1, 0, 1), and (1, 1, 0), respectively. There are two ways to mark the fifth chain, and each has weight (2, 0, 0) twice. These marked chains correspond to the monomials with a negative coefficient. Finally, only the fifth chain admits only a single mark, and this has a weight of (1, 0, 0). It corresponds to the final monomial in $G_{1432}$.

The initial positive monomials and the chains with three markings correspond to the lowest order terms in the Grothendieck polynomial, which is the corresponding Schubert polynomial. In that case, this example recovers Example 5.4 of [3].

We now consider the formula of Lascoux and Schützenberger for decomposing a Grothendieck polynomial $G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1})$ into a linear combination of terms of the form $y^j G_u(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1})$ [28], using certain operators. We show that this formula is equivalent to the formula in Theorem 5.4. This makes explicit Lascoux and Schützenberger’s comment that their formula is dual to a Pieri-type formula in $K$-theory.

For each simple reflection $s_i$, we define an operator $\phi_i$ on the ring $\Lambda[y]$ which commutes with $y$ by describing its action on the Schubert basis

\[
\phi_i \cdot G_w = \begin{cases} 
G_{s_i w} - G_w & \text{if } s_i w < w, \\
0 & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}
\]

If $w \in S_n$, then let $st(w) \in S_{n-1}$ be the permutation defined by

\[
st(w)(i) = \begin{cases} 
  w(i+1) - 1 & \text{if } w(i+1) > w(1), \\
  w(i+1) & \text{if } w(i+1) < w(1).
\end{cases}
\]

Note that $st(w) = w|_{\{2,3,\ldots,n\}}$. For example, if $w = 365124 \in S_6$, then $st(w) = 54123 \in S_5$. 
Theorem 5.8. ([28], Theorem 2.5) Let \( w \in S_n \) and set \( j = w(1) \). Then
\[
G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \prod_{i=j}^{n-2} (1 + y \phi_i) \cdot y^{j-1} G_{st(w)}(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}).
\]

If we expand the product of Theorem 5.8 and apply the operators \( \phi_i \), we get a sum of terms of the form \( \pm y^a G_a(x) \). Here is the precise statement.

Lemma 5.9. Let \( u \in S_{n-1} \). Then
\[
\prod_{i=j}^{n-2} (1 + y \phi_i) \cdot y^{j-1} G_u(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{P, Q} (-1)^{|P|} y^{|P|-1+|Q|} G_{t(P)}(x),
\]
where the sum is over all pairs of disjoint subsets \( P, Q \) of \( \{j, \ldots, n-2\} \), where, if we write \( P = \{P_p < P_{p-1} < \cdots < P_2 < P_1\} \) and set \( P_0 = n-1 \) and \( P_{p+1} = j-1 \), then

\[
(5.4)
\]

is a decreasing chain, and if \( q \in Q \) with \( P_{i+1} < q < P_i \), then
\[
s_q \cdot s_{P_i} \cdots s_{P_2} s_{P_1} u \preceq s_{P_1} \cdots s_{P_2} s_{P_1} u.
\]

Proof. We first expand the product
\[
\prod_{i=j}^{n-2} (1 + y \phi_i) \cdot y^{j-1} G_u(x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{R \subset \{j, j+1, \ldots, n-2\}} y^{j-1+|R|} \phi_{R_1} \cdots \phi_{R_2} \phi_{R_1} G_u(x),
\]
where we write a subset \( R \) as \( R_r < \cdots < R_2 < R_1 \). Each term of the product \( \phi_{R_r} \cdots \phi_{R_1} \phi_{R_1} G_u(x) \) corresponds to a weakly decreasing chain
\[
u = u_0 \geq u_1 \geq \cdots \geq u_r,
\]
where, for each \( i, u_{i-1} > s_{R_i}, u_{i-1} \) and \( u_i \in \{u_{i-1}, s_{R_i}, u_{i-1}\} \). Let \( P \subset R \) correspond to positions of strict descent and set \( Q = R \setminus P \). Then the final permutation \( u_r \) depends only on \( P \) and the sign of \( G_{u_r} \) is \( (-1)^{|Q|} \). This completes the proof.

We define a bijection \( \psi \) between the increasing marked chains of Theorem 5.4 and the pairs \((P, Q)\) satisfying (5.4) of Lemma 5.9. Suppose that
\[
(5.5)
\gamma : w = w_0 \xrightarrow{(1,b_1)} w_1 \xrightarrow{(1,b_2)} \cdots \xrightarrow{(1,b_l)} w_l = n.v
\]
is an increasing marked chain in the 1-Bruhat order on $S_n$. Let $j = w(1)$ and for $i = 0, 1, \ldots, t$, set $\tau_i := w(1) - 1 = w(b_i) - 1$. Define

$$T := \{ \tau_1 < \tau_2 < \cdots < \tau_t \} \subset \{ j-1, j, j+1, \ldots, n-2 \}.$$ 

Let $Q \subset T$ consist of those $\tau_i$ for which the cover $(1, b_i)$ is unmarked in $\gamma$, and set $P := \{ j, j+1, \ldots, n-2 \} \setminus T$. Set $\psi(\gamma) := (P, Q)$. If $(P, Q)$ is a valid index for a term in Lemma 5.9, observe that

$$\ell(\gamma) - m(\gamma) = |Q|,$$

and thus the power of $y$ in the term of Theorem 5.4 indexed by $\gamma$ equals the power of $y$ in the term of Lemma 5.9 indexed by $(P, Q)$, and likewise their signs are equal. Theorem 5.8 is a consequence of the following lemma.

**Lemma 5.10.** The association $\gamma \mapsto \psi(\gamma) = (P, Q)$ is a bijection between increasing marked chains in the 1-Bruhat order on $S_n$ ending in the permutation $n.v$ and indices of terms in Lemma 5.9 with $v = v(P)$.

**Proof.** Since the pair $(P, Q) = \psi(\gamma)$ determines the chain $\gamma$, we only need to prove that $(P, Q)$ indexes a term in the sum of Lemma 5.9, that every such index arises in this way, and that $v = v(P)$. The first step is the following consequence of our definitions:

**Lemma 5.11.** Suppose that $w \preceq v$ in the 1-Bruhat order on $S_n$ and that $j = w(1)$ and $k = v(1)$. Let $u = \text{st}(w) \in S_{n-1}$. Then

$$u \succ s_{k-2}u \succ \cdots \succ s_j s_{j+1} \cdots s_{k-2}u = \text{st}(v)$$

is a decreasing chain in $S_{n-1}$. Note that $\text{st}(w) = \text{st}(v)$ if $k = j+1$.

Suppose that $\gamma$ is the increasing marked chain (5.5). Set $j = w(1)$ and $w = w_0$. Then

$$\text{st}(w_0) \to \text{st}(w_1) \to \cdots \to \text{st}(w_t) = v$$

is a (weakly) decreasing chain in $S_{n-1}$. We have

$$\text{st}(w_t) \cdot \text{st}(w_{t-1})^{-1} = s_{\tau_{t-1}+1} \cdot s_{\tau_{t-1}+2} \cdots s_{\tau_{t-1}}$$

$$= (\tau_{t-1} + 1, \tau_{t-1} + 2, \cdots, \tau_{t-1}),$$

a cycle. Note that the transpositions $s_{\tau_i}$ are exactly those which do not occur in any of these cycles. Thus, for different $i$, these cycles are disjoint, and we may
rearrange them to get a decreasing chain in \( S_{n-1} \) as follows. Set \( u = st(w_0) \). Then this chain is
\[
 u > s_{P_1}u > s_{P_2}s_{P_1}u > \cdots > s_{P_t} \cdots s_{P_2}s_{P_1}u = v,
\]
where
\[
 \{P_0 < \cdots < P_2 < P_1\} = \{j-1, j, j+1, \ldots, n-2\} \setminus T
\]
is the first set in the pair \( \psi(\gamma) \).

Similarly, given a decreasing chain in \( S_{n-1} \) from \( st(w_0) \) to \( v \) given by left multiplication of adjacent transpositions taken in decreasing order (right to left) of their indices (a set \( P \)), we may invert this process to obtain an increasing chain \( \gamma \) in the 1-Bruhat order from \( w \) to \( n,v \). This shows that the association \( \gamma \mapsto P \) is a bijection. We complete the proof of the Lemma by addressing the marking/unmarking of covers.

Let \( w_{a-1} \stackrel{(1,b_a)}{\rightarrow} w_a \) be a cover in \( \gamma \) and recall that \( \tau_a = w_a(1) - 1 \). Let \( i \) be the index of \( P \) such that \( P_{i+1} < \tau_a < P_i \). We claim that \( (1, b_a) \) may be unmarked in \( \gamma \) if and only if
\[
 s_{P_i} \cdots s_{P_{i+1}} s_{P_{i-1}} \cdots s_{P_2}s_{P_1}st(w) < s_{P_i} \cdots s_{P_{i-1}} \cdots s_{P_2}s_{P_1}st(w),
\]

This claim will complete the proof of the lemma. First, it shows that \( \psi(\gamma) = (P, Q) \) is a valid index from Lemma 5.9. Second, it shows that \( \psi \) is surjective. Indeed, given a valid index \( (P, Q) \), \( P \) determines an increasing chain in the 1-Bruhat order on \( S_n \) from \( w \) to \( n,v \). According to the claim, if we mark all covers of this chain except those \( w_{a-1} \stackrel{(1,b_a)}{\rightarrow} w_a \) where \( \tau_a = w_a(1) - 1 \in Q \), then we obtain a valid increasing marked chain \( \gamma \) with \( \psi(\gamma) = (P, Q) \).

We prove the claim. Since
\[
 \{P_i < P_{i-1} < \cdots < P_2 < P_1\} = \{\tau_a, \tau_a + 1, \ldots, n-2\} \setminus \{\tau_c \mid c \geq a\},
\]
the leftmost cycle in the product \( s_{P_i} \cdots s_{P_2}s_{P_1} \) of disjoint cycles is \( (\tau_a+1, \ldots, \tau_{a+1} - 1) \). Thus, in \( u := s_{P_i} \cdots s_{P_2}s_{P_1}st(w) \), \( \tau_a \) occupies the position that \( w_{a+1}(1) - 1 = w(b_{a+1}) - 1 \) occupies in \( st(w) \), which is \( b_{a+1} - 1 \). Similarly, as \( \tau_a < P_i \), it occupies the same positions in \( u \) and in \( st(w) \), namely \( b_a - 1 \). Thus
\[
 (1, b_a) \text{ can be unmarked in } \gamma \iff b_a > b_{a+1} \\
 \iff \tau_a \text{ is to the left of } \tau_{a+1} \text{ in } u \\
 \iff s_{\tau_a}u < u,
\]
which proves the claim. \( \Box \)
6. Comparison of constructions of Grothendieck polynomials and $H$-polynomials. We now relate the chain-theoretic construction of Grothendieck polynomials in Section 5 to some other constructions and present similar constructions for the $H$-polynomials (that were mentioned at the end of Section 3). In fact, in this section we work in a more general context, by referring to the double Grothendieck and $H$-polynomials. We consider the classical construction in [16, 28], reinterpreted by Knutson and Miller [20], as well a construction of Buch, Kresch, Tamvakis, and Yong [11].

Lascoux and Schützenberger [28] defined the double Grothendieck polynomials $G_w(x; y)$, which are polynomials in two sets of variables, $x$ and $y$, that represent Schubert classes in the $T$-equivariant $K$-theory of the flag manifold; to be more precise, Lascoux and Schützenberger used different sets of variables, but a simple change of variables leads to the definition in this paper. The double Grothendieck polynomials specialize to the ordinary ones upon setting $y = 0$. Their definition is nearly identical to that of the ordinary Grothendieck polynomials, namely

$$G_w(x; y) := \pi_w^{-1} G_{w_0}(x; y), \text{ where } G_{w_0}(x; y) := \prod_{i+j \leq n} (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j).$$

(6.1)

Fomin and Kirillov [16] use the 0-Hecke algebra $H_n(0)$ in the study of Grothendieck polynomials. This algebra has generators $u_1, \ldots, u_{n-1}$ satisfying the relations

$$u_i u_j = u_j u_i, \quad |i - j| \geq 2;$$

$$u_i u_{i+1} u_i = u_{i+1} u_i u_{i+1};$$

$$u_i^2 = -u_i.$$

For $w \in S_n$, we can (unambiguously) define $e_w := u_{i_1} \ldots u_{i_q}$, where $(i_1, \ldots, i_q)$ is any reduced word for $w$. The elements $e_w$ form a basis for $H_n(0)$. Multiplication in $H_n(0)$ is given by

$$e_w u_i = \begin{cases} e_{w s_i} & \text{if } \ell(ws_i) > \ell(w) \\ -e_w & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

(6.2)

and similarly for left multiplication by $u_i$.

Remark 6.1. It is not hard to see that by mapping $u_i$ to the operator $\mu_i = \pi_i - 1$ (or $v_i := u_i + 1$ to the operator $\pi_i$), cf. (3.1), we obtain an action of $H_n(0)$ on $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$. Furthermore, by mapping $u_i$ to the operator $\phi_i$ defined in (5.2), we obtain an action of $H_n(0)$ on $\Lambda := \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]/I_n \cong H^*(F^*V)$. 

Consider the following expression
\[
G(x, y) := \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \prod_{j=n-i-1} (1 + (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j)u_j).
\] (6.3)

The order of the indices \((i \text{ increases and } j \text{ decreases})\) is important, as \(H_n(0)\) is noncommutative. Fomin and Kirillov showed that
\[
G(x, y) = \sum_{w \in S_n} G_w (x, y) e_w.
\] (6.4)

Double Schubert polynomials have a similar expression [17, 18], replacing \(x_i + y_j - x_i y_j\) by \(x_i - y_j\) and \(H_n(0)\) by the nilCoxeter algebra. That formula implies their construction in terms of reduced words and compatible sequences in [5, 28], which is represented graphically in terms of certain line diagrams for permutations introduced in [17] and called resolved braid configurations. The same objects were called rc-graphs in [1]. We repeat this for double Grothendieck and double \(H\)-polynomials. Each of the formulas we give below implies that the lowest homogeneous components of these polynomials are the double Schubert polynomials.

Rc-graphs are certain subsets of \(\{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid i + j \leq n\}\) associated to permutations. Any such subset of pairs \(R\) is linearly ordered
\[
(i, j) \leq (i', j') \iff (i < i') \text{ or } (i = i' \text{ and } j \geq j').
\] (6.5)

Let \((i_k, j_k)\) be the \(k\)th pair in this linear order, and let \(a_k := i_k + j_k - 1\). Consider the sequences (words)
\[
\text{word}(R) := (a_1, a_2, \ldots) \text{ and } \text{comp}(R) := (i_1, i_2, \ldots).
\]

An rc-graph \(R\) is associated to \(w\) if \(\text{word}(R)\) is a reduced word for \(w\). When this happens, \(\text{comp}(R)\) is called a compatible sequence with \(\text{word}(R)\). We write \(R(w)\) for the rc-graphs associated to a permutation \(w\), and \(w(R)\) for the permutation associated to a given rc-graph \(R\).

We represent an rc-graph \(R\) graphically as a planar history of the inversions of \(w\) (see Example 6.2). To this end, we draw \(n\) lines going up and to the right, such that the \(i\)th line starts at position \((i, 1)\) and ends at position \((1, w_i)\). Two lines meeting at position \((i, j)\) cross if and only if \((i, j)\) is in \(R\).
Example 6.2. Here are two rc-graphs associated to the permutation 215463.

We use right and left marked rc-graphs to construct double Grothendieck polynomials. These objects are equivalent to the unreduced pipe dreams in [20]. A right marked rc-graph $R^*$ is an ordered bipartition $R^* = (R, R^*)$ where $R$ is an rc-graph, and $R^*$ is a set (possibly empty) of marked positions $(i, j) \notin R$ (as before, $i + j \leq n$) such that the two lines avoiding each other at $(i, j)$ cross in another position, northeast of $(i, j)$. We call such positions right absorbable positions; note that they were called absorbable elbow tiles in [20]. We write $(i, j) \in R^* = (R, R^*)$ for $(i, j) \in R \sqcup R^*$. Let $rabs(R)$ be the collection of such positions for an rc-graph $R$. Then $R^* \subseteq rabs(R)$. As noted in [20], there is a unique rc-graph in $R(w)$ with $rabs(R) = \emptyset$, the bottom rc-graph of [1]. The rc-graph on the left in Example 6.2 is a bottom rc-graph. Let $R^*(w)$ be set of right marked rc-graphs with underlying rc-graph $R$ in $R(w)$. The positions in a right marked rc-graph $R^*$ are ordered as in (6.5), and we can thus define the word of $R^*$, which is denoted by word($R^*$). By right multiplying the generators of $H_n(0)$ corresponding to the word of $R^* = (R, R^*)$ - based on (6.2), the length increases by 1 precisely when the corresponding position in $R^*$ belongs to $R$; in fact, this justifies the term “right marked rc-graph”. We conclude that $R^* \in R^*(w)$ if and only if word($R^*$) evaluates to $\pm e_w$ in $H_n(0)$. We combine this with (6.3) and (6.4) (by expanding the product and collecting terms) and obtain the following construction.

Theorem 6.3. ([16], [20]) We have

$$G_w(x; y) = \sum_{R \in R^*(w)} (-1)^{|R^*| - \ell(w)} \prod_{(i, j) \in R^*} (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j).$$

On the other hand, we also have

$$G_w(x; y) = \sum_{R \in R(w)} \prod_{(i, j) \in R} (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j) \prod_{(i, j) \in rabs(R)} (1 - x_i)(1 - y_j).$$

The second formula is a consequence of the first: summing over all right marked rc-graphs with the same underlying rc-graph $R$ means summing over
all subsets of $\mathfrak{r}(R)$. Note that, in fact, it is (6.4) which was stated in [16] (for ordinary Grothendieck polynomials); but, as we discussed above and is also briefly mentioned in [16], (6.4) immediately leads to the formulas in Proposition 6.3. Later, these formulas appeared in [20] in terms of unreduced pipe dreams; the proofs in [20] were based on the simplicial topology of subword complexes.

**Remark 6.4.** The notions defined above have left analogs, which are based on left multiplication in $H_n(0)$. For instance, a left marked rc-graph $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ is an ordered bipartition $\hat{\mathcal{R}} = (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}^*)$, where $\mathcal{R}$ is an rc-graph, and $\mathcal{R}^*$ is a set (possibly empty) of marked positions $(i, j) \notin \mathcal{R}$ (as before, $i + j \leq n$) such that the two lines avoiding each other at $(i, j)$ cross in another position, southwest of $(i, j)$.

We likewise have left absorbable positions and the set $\hat{\mathcal{R}}(\mathcal{R})$ of left marked rc-graphs underlying some rc-graph in $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{R})$. We are lead to a nearly identical construction of the double Grothendieck polynomials, cf. Example 6.5. Note that each subset $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ of $\{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid i + j \leq n\}$ can be viewed as a left marked rc-graph $\hat{\mathcal{R}} = (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}^*)$ and as a right marked rc-graph $\hat{\mathcal{R}} = (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}^*)$ such that $\hat{\mathcal{R}} = \mathcal{R} \sqcup \mathcal{R}^*$. Since formula (6.6), which is in terms of right marked rc-graphs $\hat{\mathcal{R}} = (\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R}^*)$, only depends on $\mathcal{R} \sqcup \mathcal{R}^*$, its analog for left marked rc-graphs is identical.

**Example 6.5.** The permutation 132 has two rc-graphs. We draw them below; their right and left absorbable positions are marked by circles and squares, respectively.

This gives two formulas for $\mathcal{G}_{132}(x; y)$, based on right and left absorbable positions, respectively:

\[
\mathcal{G}_{132}(x; y) = (x_2 + y_1 - x_2 y_1) + (x_1 + y_2 - x_1 y_2)(1 - x_2)(1 - y_1) = (1 - x_1)(1 - y_2)(x_2 + y_1 - x_2 y_1) + (x_1 + y_2 - x_1 y_2).
\]

**Corollary 6.6.** We have

\[
\mathcal{G}_w(x; y) = \mathcal{G}_{w^{-1}}(y; x).
\]

**Proof.** Transposing a right marked rc-graph gives a bijection between $\mathcal{R}^*(w)$ and $\mathcal{R}(w^{-1})$. The corollary follows by combining this bijection with (6.6). 

We now deduce a related formula for double Grothendieck polynomials in terms of double rc-graphs. A double rc-graph [1] for a permutation $w$ is a pair
(u, v) of permutations such that v^{-1}u = w and ℓ(w) = ℓ(u) + ℓ(v), together with an rc-graph for each of u and v. We write the rc-graph for v upside down and above that of u, and label its rows with negative numbers (see Example 6.9). Write \( D(w) \) for the set of all double rc-graphs \( D \) for \( w \). Right and left marked double rc-graphs and right and left absorbable positions in double rc-graphs are defined as above, and we extend the entire system of notation.

**Theorem 6.7.** (Corollary 3 of [11], see Remark 6.8) Set \( x_i := y_{-i} \) for \( i < 0 \). We have

\[
G_w(x; y) = \sum_{D' \in D'(w)} (-1)^{|D'| - \ell(w)} \prod_{(i,j) \in D'} x_i.
\]

There is a similar formula for left marked double rc-graphs. We also have

\[
G_w(x; y) = \sum_{D \in D(w)} \prod_{(i,j) \in D} x_i \prod_{(i,j) \in \text{rabs}(D)} (1 - x_i).
\]

There is a similar formula, obtained by replacing \( \text{rabs}(D) \) by \( \text{labs}(D) \).

**Proof.** These follow from the Cauchy identity for Grothendieck polynomials [16]:

\[
G_w(x; y) = \sum_{e_{(u, u_0) \in \mathcal{H}}} (-1)^{\ell(u) + \ell(v) - \ell(w)} G_w(x; 0) G_v(0; y),
\]

where the product \( e_{(u, u_0) \in \mathcal{H}} \) is taken in the 0-Hecke algebra \( H_n(0) \). More precisely, this also uses (6.6) with \( y_j = 0 \) and \( G_v(0; y) = G_{v^{-1}}(y; 0) \) (Corollary 6.6).

**Remark 6.8.** In a slightly different form, formula (6.8) is Corollary 3 of [11], where it was obtained by specializing a \( K \)-theoretic quiver formula of Buch [9].

**Example 6.9.** There are four double rc-graphs for the permutation 132 which we indicate below, marking their right absorbable positions by circles.

Hence, we have the following formula for \( G_{132}(x; y) \):

\[
y_2(1 - y_1)(1 - x_1)(1 - x_2) + y_1(1 - x_1)(1 - x_2) + x_1(1 - x_2) + x_2.
\]
We relate the construction of double Grothendieck polynomials in Theorem 6.3 to the chain-theoretic construction in Section 5. This uses a bijection given in [32] between rc-graphs and chains in Bruhat order satisfying a certain condition. Our conventions are different than in [32], so we must prove that this bijection has the desired properties.

Let \( R \) be an rc-graph in \( \mathcal{R}(w) \) and define a saturated chain \( \gamma(R) \) in Bruhat order from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \) as follows. First, construct a sequence of rc-graphs \( R = R_0, R_1, \ldots, R_{\ell(\omega_0) - \ell(w)} \): given \( R_i \), add the pair \((k, a)\) to \( R_i \) where \((k, a)\) is the pair not in \( R_i \) that is minimal in the lexicographic order on pairs. By Lemma 10 of [32], \( \gamma(R): w = w(R_0) \prec w(R_1) \prec \cdots \prec w(R_{\ell(\omega_0) - \ell(w)}) = \omega_0 \) is a saturated chain in Bruhat order with covers labeled by the pairs \((k, a)\) chosen in its construction. The lexicographic minimality of the label covers imply that \( \gamma(R) \) is a climbing chain. Now, let \( \hat{R} = (R, \ast R) \in \hat{\mathcal{R}}(w) \). Set the climbing marked chain \( \gamma(\hat{R}) \) to be the chain \( \gamma(R) \) where covers \((k, a)\) not in \( \ast R \) are marked.

**Proposition 6.10.** The association \( \gamma \) is a bijection between \( \hat{\mathcal{R}}(w) \) and the set of climbing marked chains from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \).

**Proof.** We first check that the map \( R \mapsto \gamma(R) \) is a bijection between \( \mathcal{R}(w) \) and climbing chains from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \). Given a climbing chain \( \gamma: w = w_0 \prec w_1 \prec \cdots \prec w_p = \omega_0 \), set \( t_{k_i} m_i := w_{i-1}^{-1} w_i \) and \( t_{a_i c_i} := w_i w_{i-1}^{-1} \), with \( k_i < m_i \) and \( a_i < c_i \). It suffices to show that the pairs \((l, b)\) with \( l + b \leq n \) that are not labels \((k_i, m_i)\) of covers in \( \gamma \) form an rc-graph for \( w \). We induct on \( p = \ell(\omega_0) - \ell(w) \) with the case \( p \leq 1 \) immediate. If \( p > 1 \), consider the rc-graph \( R_1 \) with \( w(R_1) = w_1 \) corresponding to the climbing chain \( w_1 \prec \cdots \prec w_p = \omega_0 \). By induction, this chain is \( \gamma(R_1) \) and \( R_1 \) contains all positions \((l, b)\) lexicographically smaller than \((k_2, a_2)\). Since \( \gamma \) was a climbing chain, either \( k_1 = k_2 \) and \( a_1 < a_2 = c_1 \), or else \( k_1 < k_2 \) and \( c_1 = n + 1 - k_1 \). Therefore, position \((k_1, a_1)\) is in \( R_1 \). Removing the crossing at \((k_1, a_1)\) gives a line diagram for the permutation \( w \) (since \( w_1(m_1) = a_1 \)). Also all positions directly above and to the left of \((k_1, a_1)\) lie in this diagram, as shown on the left below. Since this line diagram has \( \ell(w) = \ell(w_1) - 1 \) crosses, it must be an rc-graph.
Consider a left marked rc-graph \( \hat{R} = (R, \hat{\ast}R) \) with associated climbing marked chain \( \gamma(R) \). Let \((k, a)\) be a pair in \( \hat{R} \) so that the two lines avoiding each other at that position cross in a position southwest of \((k, a)\). Let \( m_1 < m_2 \) be the two rows where these lines end (on the left side of \( R \), see the second figure above). Consider the rightmost position \((k, a')\) in row \( k \) which does not belong to \( R \) and is to the left of \((k, a)\); clearly, such a position exists. The positions \((k, a')\) and \((k, a)\) correspond to successive covers labeled \((k, m_2)\) and \((k, m_1)\) in the associated chain; the second cover is not marked, but this portion of the chain is increasing in the sense of Section 5. On the other hand, every cover which is not marked arises in this way. This concludes the proof.

The bijection of Proposition 6.10 combined with Theorem 6.3 gives a formula for double Grothendieck polynomials in terms of climbing marked chains. Given a cover \( u < v \) in a chain, set \( t_{i,k} = u_{i-1}v \) and \( t_{j,l} = v_{j-1}u \), with \( i < k \) and \( j < l \). Given a climbing marked chain \( \gamma \), let

\[
\mu_{x,y}(\gamma) := \prod (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j),
\]

the product is taken over all marked covers in \( \gamma \).

**Corollary 6.11.** We have

\[
G_w(x; y) = \sum_{\gamma} (-1)^{\ell(\gamma) - m(\gamma)} G_{\omega_0}(x; y)/\mu_{x,y}(\gamma),
\]

the sum over all climbing marked chains from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \). Setting \( y_j = 0 \) recovers the formula of Theorem 5.6.

Let us now turn to the double \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials. These were defined (for each \( w \in \mathcal{S}_n \)) in [25] in a completely similar way to the double Grothendieck polynomials (but using different variables than the ones we use). To be more precise, one only needs to replace the operators \( \pi_{w^{-1}\omega_0} \) with \( \mu_{w^{-1}\omega_0} \) in (6.1); these operators were defined at the end of Section 3 for a polynomial ring in variables \( x_i \), and the definition is identical when there is a second set of variables \( y_j \). Unlike the double Grothendieck polynomials, which are stable under the inclusion \( \mathcal{S}_n \hookrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{n+1} \), the double \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials are not. Setting \( y_j = 0 \) gives the ordinary \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials, which have been previously considered at the end of Section 3.

In order to study the double \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials, we need to consider new generators \( v_i := u_i + 1 \) of the 0-Hecke algebra \( H_n(0) \). These satisfy the same relations as \( u_i \), except that \( v_i^2 = v_i \) instead of \( u_i^2 = -u_i \). Similarly to the definition of the basis \( \{e_w \mid w \in \mathcal{S}_n\} \) of \( H_n(0) \), the generators \( v_i \) determine a basis \( \{\bar{e}_w \mid w \in \mathcal{S}_n\} \). More precisely, given \( w \in \mathcal{S}_n \) and any reduced word \((i_1, \ldots, i_q)\) for \( w \), we can (unambiguously) define \( \bar{e}_w := v_{i_1} \cdots v_{i_q} \). Clearly, there is an algebra involution on \( H_n(0) \) given by \( u_i \mapsto -v_i \). The formulas in the following lemma express the
corresponding change of bases. This lemma also appears as Lemma 1.13 in [25], where it is proved based on induction and the Exchange Lemma for Coxeter groups. We present here a direct proof; we believe that it offers more insight, once the appropriate definitions are made.

**Lemma 6.12.** ([25]) We have

\[ e_w = \sum_{w' \leq w} (-1)^{\ell(w) - \ell(w')} e_{w'}, \quad \tilde{e}_w = \sum_{w' \leq w} e_{w'} . \]

**Proof.** Fix a reduced word for \( w \), say \( Q = (i_1, \ldots, i_q) \), and recall some notions from [20] related to subword complexes. Given a subword \( P \subseteq Q \), say \( P = (i_{j_1}, \ldots, i_{j_p}) = (k_1, \ldots, k_p) \), let \( \delta(P) := v_{k_1} \cdots v_{k_p} \) in \( H_n(0) \). If \( P \) is reduced, we say that \( i_r \in Q \setminus P \) is absorbable if the subword \( T := P \cup i_r \) of \( Q \) satisfies \( \delta(T) = \delta(P) \), and if the unique \( i_t \) satisfying \( \delta(T \setminus i_t) = \delta(P) \) has \( t < r \) (Lemma 3.5.2 in [20] guarantees existence and uniqueness). Given \( w' \leq w \), a reduced word for \( w' \) appears as a subword of \( Q \); conversely, any subword of \( Q \) evaluates to some \( \tilde{e}_{w'} \in H_n(0) \), where \( w' \leq w \). Fix \( w' \leq w \) for the remainder of the proof.

The facet adjacency graph [20] is a directed graph whose vertices are reduced words for \( w' \) that are subwords of \( Q \). It has a directed edge from \( P' \) to \( P \) whenever \( P' = (P \cup i_r) \setminus i_t \), where \( i_r \) is absorbable and \( i_t \) is as above. This graph is acyclic [20, Remark 4.5], with a unique source.

The coefficient of \( \tilde{e}_{w'} \) in

\[ e_w = (v_{i_1} - 1) \cdots (v_{i_q} - 1) = \sum_{T \subseteq Q} (-1)^{|Q| - |T|} \delta(T), \]

is the sum of \( (-1)^{|Q| - |T|} \) for each \( T \subseteq Q \) with \( \delta(T) = \tilde{e}_{w'} \). Consider the sum over those \( T \) having the same lexicographically first reduced subword \( P \) for \( w' \) will be 0 whenever \( P \) has at least one absorbable element in \( Q \). Indeed, such \( T \) are obtained by adjoining to \( P \) a subset of its absorbable elements. This completes the proof of the first formula, as there is a unique such \( P \) with no absorbable elements (the unique source of the facet adjacency graph). The second formula follows by applying the involution given by \( u_i \mapsto -v_i \) to the first formula.

The first formula in Lemma 6.12 immediately leads to a formula for the double \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials in terms of the double Grothendieck polynomials, which generalizes (3.2); recall that the latter formula is the combinatorial counterpart of the geometric statement in Proposition 2.1. Furthermore, by substituting the first formula in Lemma 6.12 into (6.4), we can realize the generating function \( G(x; y) \) for the double Grothendieck polynomials as a generating function for the double \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials. We present these results in the corollary below.
Corollary 6.13. We have

\[ \mathcal{H}_w(x, y) := \sum_{w \geq v \geq w} (-1)^{f(v)-f(w)} G_v(x, y). \]

We also have

\[ \mathcal{G}(x, y) = \sum_{w \in S_n} \mathcal{H}_w(x, y) \tilde{e}_w. \]

Let us rewrite \( \mathcal{G}(x, y) \) as

\[ \mathcal{G}(x, y) := \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \prod_{j=n-1}^i \left[ 1 + (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j)(t_j - 1) \right] \]

\[ = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \prod_{j=n-1}^i \left[ (1 - x_i)(1 - y_j) + (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j) t_j \right]. \]

The second formula in Corollary 6.13 now leads to a formula for \( \mathcal{H}_w(x, y) \) in terms of right (respectively left) marked rc-graphs which is similar to (6.6); more precisely, we have

(6.11) \[ \mathcal{H}_w(x, y) = \sum_{R' \in R'(w)} \prod_{(i,j) \in R'} (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j) \prod_{(i,j) \in R' \setminus \text{rabs}(R)} (1 - x_i)(1 - y_j). \]

Once again, summing over all right marked rc-graphs with the same underlying rc-graph \( R \) means summing over all subsets of \( \text{rabs}(R) \). But we have

\[ \sum_{A \subseteq \text{rabs}(R)} \prod_{(i,j) \in A} (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j) \prod_{(i,j) \in \text{rabs}(R) \setminus A} (1 - x_i)(1 - y_j) = 1. \]

Hence we obtain the following formula for the \( \mathcal{H} \)-polynomials.

Corollary 6.14. We have

(6.12) \[ \mathcal{H}_w(x, y) = \sum_{R \in R(w)} \prod_{(i,j) \in R} (x_i + y_j - x_i y_j) \prod_{(i,j) \notin R \cup \text{labs}(R), i+j \leq n} (1 - x_i)(1 - y_j). \]

There is a similar formula, obtained by replacing \( \text{rabs}(R) \) by \( \text{labs}(R) \).

Example 6.15. Recall from Example 6.5 the two rc-graphs for the permutation 132, including their right and left absorbable positions. We have the following two formulas for \( \mathcal{H}_{132}(x, y) \), based on right and left absorbable positions, respectively:

\[ (1 - x_1)(1 - y_1) \cdot \left( (1 - x_1)(1 - y_2)(x_2 + y_1 - x_2 y_1) + (x_1 + y_2 - x_1 y_2) \right) \]

\[ = (1 - x_1)(1 - y_1) \cdot \left( (x_2 + y_1 - x_2 y_1) + (1 - x_2)(1 - y_1)(x_1 + y_2 - x_1 y_2) \right). \]
Combining the formula for $\mathcal{H}_w(x; y)$ in Corollary 6.14 with the formula (6.7) for $G_w(x; y)$, we obtain the following relationship between the two polynomials. Note that this relationship appears in a different guise in [25], as Lemma 2.9.

**Corollary 6.16.** [25] We have

$$\mathcal{H}_w(x; y) = (-1)^{\ell(w)} \mathcal{H}_{(1, \ldots, n)}(x; y) G_w(x, y),$$

where $\tilde{x}_i = x_i/(x_i - 1)$ and $\tilde{y}_i = y_i/(y_i - 1)$.

Using Corollary 6.16, we show that the double $\mathcal{H}$-polynomials have similar properties to double Grothendieck polynomials.

**Corollary 6.17.** We have $\mathcal{H}_w(x; y) = \mathcal{H}_{w-1}(y; x)$. We also have the Cauchy formula

$$\mathcal{H}_w(x; y) = \sum_{u \lessdot w} \mathcal{H}_u(x; 0) \mathcal{H}_w(0; y).$$

Using (6.11) and Corollary 6.17, we obtain the analog of (6.9) for double $\mathcal{H}$-polynomials.

**Corollary 6.18.** Setting $x_i := y_{-i}$ for $i < 0$, we have

$$\mathcal{H}_w(x; y) = \sum_{D \in \mathcal{D}(w)} \prod_{(i, j) \in D} x_i \prod_{(i, j) \not\in D_{\text{rabs}}(D)} (1 - x_i). \tag{6.13}$$

There is a similar formula obtained by replacing $\text{rabs}(D)$ by $\text{labs}(D)$.

**Example 6.19.** Recall the double rc-graphs for the permutation 132 from Example 6.9. These give the following formula for $\mathcal{H}_{132}(x; y)$

$$(1 - y_1)(1 - x_1) \cdot (y_2 + y_1(1 - y_2) + x_1(1 - y_2)(1 - y_1) + x_2(1 - y_2)(1 - y_1)(1 - x_1)).$$

We deduce from (6.12) and the bijection of Proposition 6.10 a formula for the double $\mathcal{H}$-polynomials in terms of climbing chains. This requires a different notion of a marked chain. The covers in a climbing chain will now be marked so that when we cut each subchain in a given $k$-Bruhat order at the permutations before each marking, the subchain decomposes into decreasing segments (see Section 5 for the definition of and increasing/decreasing chain). By contrast, the original notion of marking required the resulting segments to be increasing and it also required the first cover in a chain to be marked. This new marking procedure can be rephrased as follows: a cover labeled $(k, j)$ has to be marked if it is preceded by one labeled $(k, i)$ with $i > j$. 
Corollary 6.20. We have

\[ H_w(x, y) = \sum_{\gamma} (-1)^{\ell(\gamma) - m(\gamma)} H_{\omega_0}(x, y) / \mu_{x,y}(\gamma), \]

the sum over all climbing chains from \( w \) to \( \omega_0 \) with this new marking.

Example 6.21. Recall the five climbing chains in Example 5.7 corresponding to the permutation 1432. We write the terms of \( H_{1432}(x) = H_{1432}(x; 0) \) corresponding to each. The underlined covers are those that must be marked.

\[
\begin{align*}
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4132 \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 4312 \xrightarrow{(3,4)} 4321, \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4132 \xrightarrow{(2,4)} 4231 \xrightarrow{(3,2)} 4321, \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,3)} 3412 \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 4321, \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,4)} 2431 \xrightarrow{(2,3)} 4321, \\
1432 &\xrightarrow{(1,4)} 2431 \xrightarrow{(1,3)} 3421 \xrightarrow{(1,2)} 4321.
\end{align*}
\]

There is one construction of double Grothendieck polynomials which we do not know how to relate to the classical construction in terms of rc-graphs. This is due to Lascoux and involves certain alternating sign matrices \([26]\). Our attempts to do so suggest that any bijective relation between these formulas will be quite subtle.

7. Specialization of Grothendieck polynomials and permutation patterns.
Until Remark 7.8, we fix subsets \( P \) and \( Q \) of \([m+n]\) such that \( P \sqcup Q = [m+n] \) with \( \#P = m \) and \( \#Q = n \). We will compute the effect of the map \( \varphi_{P,Q} \) on the Schubert basis of the Grothendieck rings and use those results to obtain formulas for the specialization of Grothendieck polynomials at two sets of variables.

In the situation of Section 4, the Billey-Postnikov pattern map \([6]\) is given by

\[ S_{m+n} \ni w \mapsto (w|_P, w|_Q) \in S_m \times S_n, \]

where \( w|_P \) is the permutation in \( S_m \) with the same set of inversions as the sequence \((w_{p_1}, w_{p_2}, \ldots, w_{p_m})\). The fibers of this surjective map are identified with decompositions of \([m+n]\) into disjoint subsets of sizes \( m \) and \( n \). The identification is through the values taken by \( w \) at the positions of \( P \) and \( Q \).

Definition 7.1. (Section 4.5 of \([2]\)) Define permutations \( \varepsilon(P, Q) \) and \( \zeta(P, Q) \) in \( S_{m+n} \) by requiring that both have image \((e, e) \in S_m \times S_n \) under the pattern...
map (7.1), and the values they take at $P$ and at $Q$ to be as follows

$$
\varepsilon(P, Q) : P \mapsto [m] \quad \text{and} \quad Q \mapsto \{m+1, \ldots, m+n\}
$$

$$
\zeta(P, Q) : Q \mapsto [n] \quad \text{and} \quad P \mapsto \{n+1, \ldots, m+n\}.
$$

Suppose that $m = 4$ and $n = 3$ with $P = \{1, 2, 4, 7\}$ and $Q = \{3, 5, 6\}$. Then

$$
\varepsilon(P, Q) = 1253674 \quad \text{and} \quad \zeta(P, Q) = 4516237.
$$

For $u \in S_m$ and $v \in S_n$, define $v \times u := [v_1, \ldots, v_n, n+u_1, \ldots, n+u_m] \in S_{m+n}$. Then we have two sections of the pattern map defined by

$$
S_m \times S_n \ni (u, v) \mapsto u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) \in S_{m+n}
$$

$$
S_m \times S_n \ni (u, v) \mapsto v \times u \cdot \zeta(P, Q) \in S_{m+n}.
$$

Let $u = 2413$ and $v = 312$. Then $u \times v = 2413756$ and $v \times u = 3125746$, and with $P$ and $Q$ as above, we have

$$
u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) = 2471563 \quad \text{and} \quad v \times u \cdot \zeta(P, Q) = 5734126.
$$

Some of the following elementary properties of these permutations may be found in Section 4.5 of [2], and the rest we leave to the reader.

**Lemma 7.2.** We have

(a) For any $u \in S_m$ and $v \in S_n$, we have

$$
u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) = \omega_{m+n} \cdot (\omega_n \nu \times \omega_m u) \cdot \zeta(P, Q).
$$

(b) The map

$$
S_m \times S_n \ni (u, v) \mapsto v \times u \cdot \zeta(P, Q)
$$

induces an order preserving isomorphism between $S_m \times S_n$ and the interval

$$
[\zeta(P, Q), \omega_n \times \omega_m \cdot \zeta(P, Q)]
$$

in the Bruhat order.

(c) In particular, if $\alpha \in S_m$ and $\beta \in S_n$, then

$$
\ell(\beta \times \alpha \cdot \zeta(P, Q)) - \ell(v \times u \cdot \zeta(P, Q)) = \ell(\alpha) + \ell(\beta) - (\ell(u) + \ell(v)).
$$
Proposition 7.3. (Corollary 4.5.2 of [2]) Let \( E_\bullet, E'_\bullet \subset U \) and \( F_\bullet, F'_\bullet \subset V \) be pairs of opposite flags. If we set \( R := \{m+1, \ldots, m+n\} \) and \( S := \{n+1, \ldots, m+n\} \), then

\[
G_\bullet := \varphi_{S,[n]}(E_\bullet, F_\bullet) \quad \text{and} \quad G'_\bullet := \varphi_{[m],R}(E'_\bullet, F'_\bullet),
\]

are opposite flags in \( U \oplus V \). Furthermore, for any \( u \in S_m \) and \( v \in S_n \), we have

\[
\varphi_{P,Q}(X_u E_\bullet \times X_v F_\bullet) = X_{v \times u \cdot \zeta(P,Q)}(G_\bullet) \cap X_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}(G'_\bullet).
\]

In our running example, this is

\[
\varphi_{P,Q}(X_{2413} E_\bullet \times X_{312} F_\bullet) = X_{5734\cdot126}(G_\bullet) \cap X_{1253674}(G'_\bullet).
\]

Proposition 7.3 follows from Lemma 4.5.1 of [2], which shows that the left side of (7.2) is contained in the right side by comparing the linear-algebraic definitions of the Schubert varieties and the definitions of \( \varepsilon(P, Q) \) and \( \zeta(P, Q) \). Equality follows as both sides are irreducible and have the same dimension. This dimension calculation is essentially Lemma 7.2(c).

We deduce the effect of the pushforward \( (\varphi_{P,Q})_* \) on the Schubert basis. We use the notation of Section 4. By the Künneth theorem,

\[
K^0(F') = K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell U \times \mathbb{F} \ell V) \simeq K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell U) \otimes K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell V).
\]

Here, the isomorphism is induced by the identifications of sheaves

\[
\mathcal{O}_{X_u \times X_v} \simeq \pi_1^* \mathcal{O}_{X_u} \otimes \mathcal{O}_{X_v}, \quad \pi_2^* \mathcal{O}_{X_v},
\]

where \( \pi_1, \pi_2 \) are the projections onto the factors of \( F' = \mathbb{F} \ell U \times \mathbb{F} \ell V \). On Schubert classes this is \([\mathcal{O}_{X_u \times X_v}] \mapsto [\mathcal{O}_{X_u}] \otimes [\mathcal{O}_{X_v}]\). Thus

\[
\{[\mathcal{O}_{X_u}] \otimes [\mathcal{O}_{X_v}] \mid u \in S_m, \ v \in S_n\}
\]

is a basis for \( K^0(\mathbb{F} \ell U \times \mathbb{F} \ell V) \). Proposition 7.3 has the immediate corollary.

Corollary 7.4. For \( u \in S_m \) and \( v \in S_n \), we have

\[
(\varphi_{P,Q})_* ([\mathcal{O}_{X_u}] \otimes [\mathcal{O}_{X_v}]) = [\mathcal{O}_{X_{\varepsilon(P,Q)} \cap X_{v \times u \cdot \zeta(P,Q)}]} \cdot [\mathcal{O}_{X_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}}].
\]

We also compute the pushforward of the ideal sheaves \([\mathcal{I}_u] \otimes [\mathcal{I}_v]\).

Theorem 7.5. For \( u \in S_m \) and \( v \in S_n \),

\[
(\varphi_{P,Q})_* ([\mathcal{I}_u] \otimes [\mathcal{I}_v]) = [\mathcal{I}_{v \times u \cdot \zeta(P,Q)}] \cdot [\mathcal{O}_{X_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}}].
\]
In our running example,
\[(\varphi_{P,Q})_*([I_{2413}] \otimes [I_{312}]) = [I_{5734126}] \cdot [O_{X_{1253674}}].\]

Proof. We expand the right side of (7.3) using Proposition 2.1. Set \(\zeta = v \times u \cdot \zeta(P, Q)\) and \(\varepsilon = \varepsilon(P, Q)\). Then
\begin{align*}
[I_\zeta] \cdot [O_{X_\varepsilon}] &= \sum_{w \geq \zeta} (-1)^{f(w \zeta)}[O_{X_w}] \cdot [O_{X_\zeta}] \\
&= \sum_{\omega_m : \varepsilon \geq w \geq \zeta} (-1)^{f(w \zeta)}[O_{X_w}] \cdot [O_{X_\zeta}],
\end{align*}
as \([O_{X_w}] \cdot [O_{X_\zeta}] = 0\) unless \(\omega_m \cdot \varepsilon \geq w\). Using Lemma 7.2, which characterizes the interval between \(\zeta = v \times u \cdot \zeta(P, Q)\) and \(\omega_n \times \omega_m \cdot \zeta(P, Q) = \omega_{m+n} \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q)\), and in particular the assertion concerning lengths in part (c) (modulo 2), the sum (7.5) becomes
\begin{align*}
\sum_{\omega_n \geq \beta \geq v} \sum_{\omega_m \geq \alpha \geq u} (-1)^{f(\beta \varepsilon)}(-1)^{f(\alpha \omega)}[O_{X_{\beta \times \alpha \cdot \zeta(P, Q)}}] \cdot [O_{X_{u \cdot \zeta}}] \\
&= \sum_{\beta \geq v} \sum_{\alpha \geq u} (-1)^{f(\beta \varepsilon)}(-1)^{f(\alpha \omega)}(\varphi_{P,Q})_*([O_{X_{\beta}}] \otimes [O_{X_{\alpha}}]) \\
&= (\varphi_{P,Q})_*\left(\sum_{\alpha \geq u} (-1)^{f(\alpha \omega)}[O_{X_{\alpha}}]\right) \otimes \left(\sum_{\beta \geq v} (-1)^{f(\beta \varepsilon)}[O_{X_{\beta}}]\right),
\end{align*}
which equals \((\varphi_{P,Q})_*([I_u] \otimes [I_v])\), by Proposition 2.1 again. \(\square\)

We compute the pullbacks of \([O_{X_w}]\) and \([I_w]\) along the map \(\varphi_{P,Q}\).

THEOREM 7.6. For \(w \in S_{m+n}\), we have
\begin{align*}
(\varphi_{P,Q})^*[O_{X_w}] &= \sum_{(u,v) \in S_{m+n}} c_{w \cdot v \cdot \zeta(P, Q)}^{u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q)} [O_{X_u}] \otimes [O_{X_v}] \\
(\varphi_{P,Q})^*[I_w] &= \sum_{(u,v) \in S_{m+n}} c_{\alpha \omega_m \omega_n \cdot \zeta(P, Q)}^{w \cdot v \cdot \zeta(P, Q)} [I_u] \otimes [I_v]
\end{align*}

Proof. Since the classes \([O_{X_u}] \otimes [O_{X_v}]\) form a basis for \(K^0(\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P})\), there are integers \(d^{u,v}_w\) defined by the identity
\[(\varphi_{P,Q})^*[O_{X_w}] = \sum_{(u,v) \in S_{m+n}} d^{u,v}_w [O_{X_u}] \otimes [O_{X_v}]\]

We extract the coefficient \(d^{u,v}_w\) from this expression using the dual basis
$[\mathcal{I}_u] \otimes [\mathcal{I}_v]$ for $K^0(\mathbb{F}_\ell U \times \mathbb{F}_\ell V)$ and map $\chi$. Thus

$$a_{w,v}^u = \chi(\varphi_{P,Q}^*(\mathcal{O}_{X_w}) \cdot [\mathcal{I}_{\omega_m u}] \otimes [\mathcal{I}_{\omega_n v}])$$

$$= \chi(\mathcal{O}_{X_w} \cdot (\varphi_{P,Q}^*)^*([\mathcal{I}_{\omega_m u}] \otimes [\mathcal{I}_{\omega_n v}]),$$

by the projection formula in $K$-theory [13, 5.3.12]. By Theorem 7.5, we obtain

$$a_{w,v}^u = \chi([\mathcal{O}_{X_w}] \cdot [\mathcal{I}_{(\omega_m u \times \omega_n v)}] \cdot \zeta(P,Q)) \cdot [\mathcal{O}_{X_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}}]. \tag{7.5}$$

As $\omega_{m+n}^2 = e$, the identity permutation, Lemma 7.2(a) implies that

$$(\omega_{m+n} \times \omega_m u) \cdot \zeta(P,Q) = \omega_{m+n} \cdot (u \times v) \cdot \varepsilon(P,Q), \tag{7.6}$$

and so by the Equation (2.3) we conclude that

$$a_{w,v}^u = c_{w_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}}^{u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P,Q)}.$$

The second formula is obtained in the same way as the first, except that the formula (7.5) for the coefficients is

$$\chi([\mathcal{I}_w] \cdot [\mathcal{O}_{X_{(\omega_m u \times \omega_n v)}}] \cdot \zeta(P,Q)) \cdot [\mathcal{O}_{X_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}}].$$

As $w = \omega_{m+n}(\omega_{m+n} w)$, this is $c_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}^{\omega_{m+n} w} \cdot (\omega_{m+n} \times \omega_m u) \cdot \zeta(P,Q)$, which completes the proof.

As described in Section 3, computations in the Grothendieck ring yield results about Grothendieck polynomials, by the stability of Grothendieck polynomials.

**Theorem 7.7.** Let $w \in S_{m+n}$ and suppose that $a \geq m$ and $b \geq n$ are integers such that

$$\psi_{P,Q}(G_w(x)) \in R_a(y) \otimes R_b(z).$$

Then, for any $P' \supset P$ and $Q' \supset Q$ with $P' \sqcup Q' = [a+b]$ where $\#P' = a$ and $\#Q' = b$, we have

$$\psi_{P,Q}(G_w(x)) = \sum_{u \in S_a, v \in S_b} c_{w_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}}^{u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P',Q')} \cdot G_u(y) \cdot G_v(z).$$

Similarly, if $a$ and $b$ satisfy $\psi_{P,Q}(R_m(x)) \subset R_a(y) \otimes R_b(z)$, then we have

$$\psi_{P,Q}(H_w(x)) = \sum_{u \in S_a, v \in S_b} c_{\varepsilon(P,Q)}^{\omega_{m+n} w} \cdot (\omega_{m+n} u \times \omega_{m+n} v) \cdot \zeta(P',Q') \cdot H_u(y) \cdot H_v(z).$$
Proof. Since $w \in S_{m+n}$, we have $G_w \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_{m+n}]$, and so for any $P' \supset P$ and $Q' \supset Q$ we have $\psi_{P,Q}(G_w(x)) = \psi_{P',Q'}(G_w(x))$. Proposition 4.3 asserts that $\varphi_{P',Q'}$ agrees with the action of $\psi_{P',Q'}$ on the quotient $\mathbb{Z}[y]/I_a \otimes \mathbb{Z}[z]/I_b$. Since $\psi_{P,Q}(G_w(x))$ lies in $R_a(y) \otimes R_b(z)$, which is identified with this quotient, the formula for $\psi_{P,Q}(G_w(x))$ then follows from Theorem 7.6.

The formula for $\psi_{P,Q}(\mathcal{H}_w(x))$ follows in a similar fashion from Theorem 7.6. \hfill \Box

Remark 7.8. Different choices of the sets $P'$ and $Q'$ (and of the numbers $a$ and $b$) will give different formulas for $\psi_{P,Q}(G_w)$. These different choices lead to a plethora of identities among the Schubert structure constants. We will describe one class of such formulas, beginning with a simple form of the statement of Theorem 7.7.

Note that $a = b = m + n$ will suffice in the hypothesis of Theorem 7.7, so that $a+b=2(m+n)$. If we suppress the sizes of the sets $P$ and $Q$, then we may replace $m+n$ by a single number $k$, and we have the following simpler statement.

Proposition 7.9. Suppose that $P, Q \subset [k]$ with $P \sqcup Q = [k]$ and $w \in S_k$. Then, for any $P' \supset P$ and $Q' \supset Q$ of size $k$ with $P' \sqcup Q' = [2k]$, we have the formula,

$$\psi_{P,Q}(G_w(x)) = \sum_{u, v \in S_k} c_{w, v; (P', Q')} G_u(y) \cdot G_v(z).$$

This gives many identities among the structure constants. Similar identities for Schubert polynomials were the motivation in [2] for studying the maps $\varphi_{P,Q}$.

Corollary 7.10. Suppose that $P, P', Q, Q' \subset [2k]$ are sets of size $k$ such that $P \sqcup Q = P' \sqcup Q' = [2k]$ with $P \cap [k] = P' \cap [k]$ and $Q \cap [k] = Q' \cap [k]$. Then, for any $u, v, w \in S_k$, we have the following identity of Schubert structure constants

$$c_{w, v; (P, Q)} = c_{w, v; (P', Q')}.$$

Example 7.11. We illustrate Theorem 7.7 with the substitution $G_{1432}(z_1, y_1, z_2, z_3)$. That is, with $P = \{2\}$ and $Q = \{1, 3, 4\}$. Since $\psi_{P,Q}(G_{1432}) \in R_3(y) \otimes R_3(z)$, we may take $P' = \{2, 5, 6\}$ and $Q' = \{1, 3, 4\}$. Then $\varepsilon(P', Q') = 415623$ and we may calculate the product $G_{143256} \cdot G_{415623}$ in the quotient ring $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \ldots, x_6]/I_6$ to obtain:

$$G_{436512} + G_{526413} + G_{624513} + G_{615423} - G_{536412} - G_{634512} - 2G_{625413} + G_{635412} + G_{456213} + G_{465123} + G_{561423} - G_{456312} - G_{463512} - 2G_{465213} - G_{546213} - 2G_{562413} - G_{564213} - G_{642513} - G_{645123} - G_{651423} + G_{646312} + G_{546312} + 2G_{564213} + G_{643512} + 2G_{645213} + 2G_{652413} + G_{654213} - G_{564312} - G_{645312} - 2G_{654213} + G_{654312}. $$
Only the 8 terms in the first row have indices of the form \( u \times v \cdot \varepsilon(P', Q') \), and so only those contribute to the expression for \( \psi_{P,Q} (G_{1432}) \) of Theorem 7.7. Inspecting this first row, we see that this expression is

\[
G_{312}(y) \cdot G_{132}(z) + G_{213}(y) \cdot G_{231}(z) + G_{213}(y) \cdot G_{312}(z) + G_{123}(y) \cdot G_{321}(z) - G_{312}(y) \cdot G_{231}(z) - G_{312}(y) \cdot G_{312}(z) - 2G_{213}(y) \cdot G_{321}(z) + G_{312}(y) \cdot G_{321}(z).
\]

Using the identification of Grothendieck polynomials for \( S_3 \) of Example 3.1, we obtain

\[
y_1^2 \cdot (z_1 + z_2 - z_1 z_2) + y_1 \cdot z_1 z_2 + y_1^2 \cdot z_1^2 + 1 \cdot z_1^2 z_2 - y_1^2 \cdot z_1 z_2 - y_1^2 \cdot z_1^2 - 2y_1 \cdot z_1^2 z_2 + y_1^2 \cdot z_1^2 z_2,
\]

Comparing with (5.1), we recognize this as \( G_{1432}(z_1, y_1, z_2, z_3) \).

### 8. Substitution of a single variable.

We give the formula for the substitution of a single variable used in Section 5. For \( u \in S_n \) and \( j, q \in [n-1] \), let \( \xi_{q,j}(u) \in S_\infty \) be the permutation whose first \( n+1 \) values are \( u_1, \ldots, u_{q-1}, n+j+1, u_q, \ldots, u_n \), and whose remaining values are increasing.

**Theorem 8.1.** Let \( w \in S_n \) and \( 1 \leq q < n \). Then

\[
G_w(x_1, \ldots, x_{q-1}, y, x_q, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{\substack{j \geq 0 \ \ u \in S_n \ \ \xi_{q,j}(u) \in S_{n+1}}} c_{w,\xi_{q,j}(u)}^{y} G_u(x),
\]

If \( q = 1 \), then this simplifies to become

\[
G_w(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) = \sum_{\substack{j \geq 0 \ \ u \in S_{n-1} \ \ \xi_{1,j}(u) \in S_{n}}} c_{w,\xi_{1,j}(u)}^{y} G_u(x).
\]

**Proof.** For \( w \in S_n \), the maximum degree of the \( q \)th variable in the Grothendieck polynomial \( G_w(x) \) is \( n-q \). If we define

\[
P := \{1, 2, \ldots, q-1, q+1, \ldots, n+1\} \quad \text{and} \quad Q := \{q, n+2, n+3, \ldots, 2n-q+1\},
\]

then

\[
\psi_{P,Q}(G_w) = G_w(x_1, \ldots, x_{q-1}, y, x_q, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \in R_n(x) \otimes R_{n+1-q}(y).
\]
By Theorem 7.7, we have

\begin{equation}
\psi_{P,Q}(G_u) = \sum_{u \in S_n, \nu \in S_{n+1-q}} e^{\nu \cdot \varepsilon(P,Q)} G_u(x) \cdot G_y(y).
\end{equation}

We complete the proof of the theorem by identifying the permutation \( u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P,Q) \). By Definition 7.1,

\( \varepsilon(P, Q) = [1, \ldots, q-1, n+1, q, \ldots, n, n+2, \ldots] = r_{q,n-q+1} \).

Similarly, the permutation \( u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) \) is

\( u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) = [u_1, \ldots, u_{q-1}, n, n+1, u_q, \ldots, u_n, n+2, \ldots, n+v_{n+1-q}]. \)

Since \( \varepsilon(P, Q) = r_{q,n-q+1} \), the constants in (8.1) are \( c^{u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q)}_{w \nu r_{q,n-q+1}} \). These vanish unless \( w < q \). Since \( w \in S_n \), it has no descents after position \( n \). Then the characterization [2, Theorem A] of the \( q \)-Bruhat order implies that \( u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) \) has no descents after position \( n \). Thus \( \nu \) equals \( [j+1, 1, \ldots, j, j+2, \ldots, n-q+1] = r_{1,j} \), for some \( j \). By Example 3.1, \( G_y(y) = y^j \). Also \( u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) \) is the permutation with no descents after position \( n \) whose restriction to \( P \) is \( u \), and whose value at position \( q \) is \( n+j+1 \), for some \( j \). That is, \( u \times \nu \cdot \varepsilon(P, Q) = \xi_{q,j}(u) \). The first formula follows from this.

If \( q = 1 \), then \( G_u(y, x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \in R_n(x) \otimes R_n(y) \), and so we may replace \( n \) by \( n-1 \) when referring to the \( y \)-variables, \( u, P \), etc. This gives the second formula.

**Example 8.2.** We illustrate Theorem 8.1 in the case when \( q = 2 \) and \( w = 1432 \). Then \( r_{2,3} = 15234 \), and we compute \( G_{1423} \cdot G_{15234} \) to be

\[ G_{1732456} + G_{2631457} + G_{3612457} + G_{3521467} - G_{2731456} - G_{3712456} - 2G_{3621457} + G_{3721456}. \]

Each index in this sum has the form \( \xi_{2,j}(u) \) for some \( u \in S_4 \), and so each term contributes to the expression for \( G_{1432}(x_1, y_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots) \). The values \( (j, u) \) are, from left to right

(2, 1324), (1, 2314), (1, 3124), (0, 3214), (2, 2314), (2, 3124), (1, 3214), (2, 3214).

Furthermore, each of these permutations lies in \( S_3 \). (This is because \( \phi_{P,Q}(G_{1432}) \in R_3(x) \otimes R_3(y) \), rather than \( R_4(x) \otimes R_3(y) \).) Thus Theorem 8.1 implies the formula for \( G_{1432}(x_1, y_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots) \):

\[
\begin{align*}
& y^2 G_{132}(x) + y G_{231}(x) + y G_{312}(x) + 1 G_{321}(x) \\
& - y^2 G_{231}(x) - y^2 G_{312}(x) - 2 y G_{321}(x) + y^2 G_{321}(x),
\end{align*}
\]

which we recognize from Example 7.11 as \( G_{1432}(x_1, y, x_2, x_3) \).
9. General substitution formula. The formula of Theorem 7.7 may be iterated to give formulas for specializing the variables in a Grothendieck polynomial at more than two sets of variables, expressing such a specialization as a sum of products of Grothendieck polynomials in each set of variables. This procedure shows that the coefficients in such an expression are sums of products of Schubert structure constants. We use the full geometry of the pattern map to show that these coefficients are naturally Schubert structure constants.

Let \( A_\bullet = (A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_s) \) be a collection of disjoint subsets of \([m]\) with union \([m]\), that is, a set composition of \([m]\). Set \( |A_\bullet| := (|A_1|, |A_2|, \ldots, |A_s|) \), a composition of \( m \). Let \( Y^{(1)}, Y^{(2)}, \ldots, Y^{(s)} \) be infinite sets of variables. The specialization map

\[
(9.1) \quad \psi_{A_\bullet} : \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m] \longrightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^{s} \mathbb{Z}[Y^{(i)}],
\]

is defined by specializing the \( x \)-variables in the positions of \( A_i \) to the variables in \( Y^{(i)} \):

\[
\psi_{A_\bullet} : x_{d_{i}} \mapsto y_{i}^{(i)},
\]

where \( A_i; d_1 < d_2 < \cdots < d_{|A_i|} \) and \( Y^{(i)} = (y_1^{(i)}, y_2^{(i)}, \ldots) \).

Let \( B_\bullet \) be a set composition of \([n]\) and set \( \beta := |B_\bullet| \). Let \( S_\beta := S_{\beta_1} \times S_{\beta_2} \times \cdots \times S_{\beta_s} \), where \( s \) is the length of \( B_\bullet \). Identify \( S_\beta \) as a subgroup of \( S_n \) where an element \( u = (u^1, u^2, \ldots, u^s) \in S_\beta \) is identified with \( u^1 \times u^2 \times \cdots \times u^s \in S_n \). The longest element in \( S_\beta \) is \( \omega_\beta := \omega_{\beta_1} \times \cdots \times \omega_{\beta_s} \). Define the permutation \( \varepsilon(B_\bullet) \in S_n \) by

\[
(9.2) \quad \varepsilon(B_\bullet)|_{B_i} = e \in S_{\beta_i},
\]

\[
(9.3) \quad \varepsilon(B_\bullet) : B_i \rightarrow \{\beta_1 + \cdots + \beta_{i-1} + 1, \ldots, \beta_1 + \cdots + \beta_i\},
\]

where \( \beta_0 = 0 \) and \( \beta_{i+1} = n \). Set \( \zeta(B_\bullet) := \omega_n \cdot \omega_\beta \cdot \varepsilon(B_\bullet) \) and \( \zeta(B_\bullet) = u^1 \times \cdots \times u^s \times u^1 \cdot \zeta(B_\bullet) \). When \( s = 2 \), we are in the situation of Definition 7.1, so that \( B_\bullet = (P, Q) \) with \( \zeta(B_\bullet) = \zeta(P, Q) \).

**Theorem 9.1.** Suppose that \( A_\bullet \) is a set composition of \([m]\) with \( s \) parts. For \( w \in S_m \) suppose that \( \beta = (\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_s) \) is a composition of \( n \geq m \) such that \( \beta_i \geq |A_i| \) for each \( i = 1, \ldots, s \), and

\[
\psi_{A_\bullet}(G_w) \in R_{\beta_1}(Y^{(1)}) \otimes R_{\beta_2}(Y^{(2)}) \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{\beta_s}(Y^{(s)}).
\]

Then, for any set composition \( B_\bullet \) of \( n \) with \( |B_\bullet| = \beta \) and \( B_i \cap [m] = A_i \) for each
\[ \psi_{A^\bullet}(G_w) = \sum_{u \in S_\beta} c_{u; (B^\bullet_\alpha)} G_u(\mathbf{Y}^{(1)}_1) \cdot G_u(\mathbf{Y}^{(2)}_2) \cdots G_u(\mathbf{Y}^{(s)}_s). \]

Similarly, if \( \beta \) satisfies
\[ \psi_{A^\bullet}(R_{\beta}(x)) \subset R_{\beta_1}(\mathbf{Y}^{(1)}) \otimes R_{\beta_2}(\mathbf{Y}^{(2)}) \cdots \otimes R_{\beta_s}(\mathbf{Y}^{(s)}), \]
and \( B^\bullet_\alpha \) is as before, then we have the formula
\[ \psi_{A^\bullet}(H_w) = \sum_{u \in S_\beta} c_{u; (B^\bullet_\alpha)} H_u(\mathbf{Y}^{(1)}_1) \cdot H_u(\mathbf{Y}^{(2)}_2) \cdots H_u(\mathbf{Y}^{(s)}_s). \]

We prove this using a general form of the pattern map of Section 4, where the torus \( T_0 \cong \mathbb{C}^\times \) acts on \( \mathbb{C}^n \) with weight spaces of dimensions \( \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots, \alpha_s \). Then the flag variety of the centralizer of this torus is the product of flag manifolds
\[ F^\alpha := FlC^{\alpha_1} \times FlC^{\alpha_2} \times \cdots \times FlC^{\alpha_s}. \]

Given a set composition \( A^\bullet \) of \([m]\) with \(|A^\bullet| = \alpha\), there is a section
\[ \varphi_{A^\bullet} : F^\alpha \rightarrow F^{T_0} \subset F \]
of the pattern map analogous to the section \( \varphi_{P,Q} \) of Section 4. Its action on the Grothendieck rings of \( F^\alpha \) and \( F \) is also analogous. We state the analog of Proposition 4.3.

**Proposition 9.2.** \( \varphi_{A^\bullet} = \overline{\psi_{A^\bullet}} \), the map of Grothendieck rings induced by \( \psi_{A^\bullet} \).

We now determine the map \( \varphi_{A^\bullet} \) in terms of the basis of Schubert structure sheaves. This begins with a geometric fact that generalizes Lemma 4.5.1 of [2].

**Lemma 9.3.** Let \( A^\bullet = (A_1, \ldots, A_s) \) be a set partition of \([m]\) and set \( \alpha := |A^\bullet| \). Then there are flags \( G^\bullet \) and \( G'_\bullet \) in general position such that for any \( u \in S_\alpha \), we have
\[ \varphi_{A^\bullet}(X_u^{\alpha_1} \times \cdots \times X_u^{\alpha_s}) \subset X_u^{R_{\leq|A^\bullet|}} G^\bullet_\bullet \]
\[ \varphi_{A^\bullet}(F^\alpha) \subset X_u^{A^\bullet} G'_\bullet. \]

**Proof.** We prove this by induction on the number of parts of \( A^\bullet \). The main engine is Lemma 4.5.1 of [2], which is also the initial case when \( s = 2 \). Let \( A^\bullet = (A_1, \ldots, A_s) \) be a set composition of \([m+\alpha_s]\), where \( \alpha_s = |A_s| \). Consider the composition \((P, Q)\) of \([m+\alpha_s]\) where \( Q = A_s \) and \( P = [m+\alpha_s] - A_s = A_{1} \cup \cdots \cup A_{s-1} \).
Then the order preserving bijection \( f: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow [m] \) induces a set composition \( B_\bullet := f(A_\bullet) \) of \([m]\) with \( s-1\) parts. Set \( u := 1 \times \cdots \times u^s-1 \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_1} \times \cdots \times \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_{s-1}} \). By the induction hypothesis and the definitions of \( \varphi_{P,Q}, \varphi_{A_\bullet}, \) and \( \varphi_{B_\bullet}, \) we have

\[
\varphi_{A_\bullet}(X_{u^1} \times \cdots \times X_{u^s}) = \varphi_{P,Q}(\varphi_{B_\bullet}(X_{u^1} \times \cdots \times X_{u^{s-1}}) \times X_{u^s}) 
\subset \varphi_{P,Q}(X_{u^R \cdot \zeta(B_\bullet)} \times X_{u^s}) 
\subset X_{u^R \cdot \zeta(B_\bullet)} \cdot \zeta(P,Q).
\]

An easy calculation shows that

\[
u^s \times \left( \nu^R \cdot \zeta(B_\bullet) \right) \cdot \zeta(P,Q) = u^R \cdot \zeta(A_\bullet),
\]

which completes the proof of the first inclusion. The second inclusion is similar.

Lemma 9.3 implies that

\[
\varphi_{A_\bullet}(X_{u^1} \times \cdots \times X_{u^s}) \subset X_{u^R \cdot \zeta(A_\bullet)} G_\bullet \cap X_{\varepsilon(A_\bullet)} G'_\bullet.
\]

A dimension calculation (involving the lengths of the permutations \( \varepsilon(A_\bullet) \) and \( u^R \cdot \zeta(A_\bullet) \)) shows that both sides have the same dimension. As they are irreducible, we obtain the analog of Proposition 7.3 and ultimately of Corollary 7.4 and Theorem 7.5.

**Corollary 9.4.** Let \( A_\bullet = (A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_s) \) be a set composition of \([m]\) and set \( \alpha := |A_\bullet| \). Then for any \( u \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha \) we have

\[
(\varphi_{A_\bullet})_* ([O_{X_{u^1}}] \otimes \cdots \otimes [O_{X_{u^s}}]) = [O_{X_{u^R \cdot \zeta(A_\bullet)}}] \cdot [O_{X_{\varepsilon(A_\bullet)}}] 
(\varphi_{A_\bullet})_* ([I_{u^1}] \otimes \cdots \otimes [I_{u^s}]) = [I_{u^R \cdot \zeta(A_\bullet)}] \cdot [I_{\varepsilon(A_\bullet)}].
\]

Theorem 9.1 follows from Corollary 9.4 in the same manner as Theorem 7.7 followed from the results for \( s = 2 \). As noted in Remark 7.8, the different possible choices of \( \beta \) and \( B_\bullet \) of Theorem 9.1 lead to a plethora of identities among certain Schubert structure constants. We concentrate instead on a special case which is used in [12] to show that the quiver constants of Buch and Fulton are Schubert structure constants.

Suppose first that the set composition \( A_\bullet \) of \([m]\) is sorted in that each \( A_i \) is the interval

\[
A_i = (a_{i-1}, a_i) := \{a_{i-1} + 1, a_{i-1} + 2, \ldots, a_i\},
\]

where \( 0 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_s = m \). Then the specialization \( \psi_{A_\bullet}(G_w) \) writes \( G_w \) in terms of Grothendieck polynomials in intervals of its variables. Since the
exponent of the variable $x_i$ in a monomial in $G_w$ for $w \in S_m$ is at most $m-i$, we have
\[ \psi_{A'}(G_w) \in R_m(Y^{(1)}) \otimes R_{m-a_1}(Y^{(2)}) \otimes \cdots \otimes R_{m-a_{s-1}}(Y^{(s)}). \]

We examine one rather simple choice for $B'$ allowed by Theorem 9.1. Set $b_i := (i+1)m - a_1 - \cdots - a_i$. Define the set composition $A'_i$ of $b_i$ by
\[ A'_i := (a_{i-1}, a_i] \cup (b_{i-1}, b_i]. \]

Then $A'_i \cap [m] = A_i$. Also, since $a_s = m$, we have $b_s = b_{s-1}$, and so $A'_s = A_s$. This choice of $A'_i$ satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 9.1.

**Example 9.5.** For example, suppose that $A = ([1, 2], [3, 4, 5], [6, 7, 8, 9], [10, 11, 12])$. Then $a = (0, 2, 5, 9, 12)$, $(b_0, b_1, b_2, b_3) = (12, 22, 29, 32)$, and $A'_i$ is the set composition of $\{1, \ldots, 32\}$ such that
\[
A'_1 = \{1, 2, 13, 14, \ldots, 22\}
A'_2 = \{3, 4, 5, 23, 24, \ldots, 29\}
A'_3 = \{6, 7, 8, 9, 30, 31, 32\}
A'_4 = \{10, 11, 12\}
\]

A permutation $w \in S_m$ is Grassmannian with descent at $k$ if $w_i < w_{i+1}$, for all $i$, except possibly when $i = k$. Associated to such a Grassmannian permutation $w \in S_m$ is a weakly decreasing sequence, the partition
\[
(w_k - k, w_{k-1} - k + 1, \ldots, w_2 - 2, w_1 - 1),
\]
called its shape. If $w$ is Grassmannian with shape $\lambda$ and descent $k$, then we write $w = w(\lambda, k)$. In the statements below, we use an exponent to indicate repeated parts in a partition. For example, if $A'_i$ is the composition of Example 9.5, then $\varepsilon(A'_i)$ is Grassmannian permutation with descent at 12:
\[
\varepsilon(A'_i) = (1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 3, 4, \ldots, 12,
16, \ldots, 22, 27, 28, 29),
\]
and it has shape $(20, 20, 20, 17, 17, 17, 10, 10, 0, 0) = (20^3, 17^4, 10^3, 0^2)$. In general, the permutation $\varepsilon(A'_i)$ is Grassmannian.

**Lemma 9.6.** Let $A'_i$ be as defined above. Then the permutation $\varepsilon(A'_i)$ is Grassmannian with descent at $m$ and shape $(\gamma_{1}^{\alpha_{1}}, \gamma_{2}^{\alpha_{1}-1}, \ldots, \gamma_{s-1}^{\alpha_{1}}, 0^{\alpha_{1}})$, where $\gamma_{i} = b_{s-i} - a_{s-i}$ and $\alpha_{i} = a_{i} - a_{i-1}$.

We state the result of Theorem 9.1 for specializations of this form.
THEOREM 9.7. Let \(0 = a_0 < a_1 < \cdots < a_s = m\) be integers and suppose that \(A_\bullet\) is the set composition of \([m]\) such that \(A_i = (a_{i-1}, a_i]\), for \(i = 1, \ldots, s\). Let \(b_i := (i+1)m - a_i - \cdots - a_1\) and set \(A_i' := (a_{i-1}, a_i] \cup (b_{i-1}, b_i]\), for each \(i = 1, \ldots, s\). Set \(\beta = |A_s'|\), so that \(\beta_i = b_i + a_i - b_{i-1} - a_{i-1}\). Then, for any \(w \in S_m\), we have

\[
\psi_{A_\bullet}(G_w) = \sum_{u \in S_\beta} c_{w, \varepsilon(A_s')}^{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')} G_{\mu_1}(Y^{(1)}) \cdot G_{\mu_2}(Y^{(2)}) \cdots G_{\mu_r}(Y^{(r)}).
\]  

(9.4)

**Remark 9.8.** The result of Theorem 9.7, like all such decomposition formulas in this paper for Grothendieck polynomials, gives an identical formula for Schubert polynomials, where the structure constants are those for the multiplication in the Schubert basis of cohomology. (These are the constants \(c_{\mu, \nu}^\rho\) in this paper under the restriction \(\ell(u) + \ell(v) = \ell(w)\).) While many of these formulas were given in [2] in a more cryptic form, the formulas derived from Theorems 9.1 and 9.7 are new. In the case of Theorem 9.7, the insertion algorithm of Bergeron and Billey [1] gives a formula for the constants \(c_{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')}^{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')}\) when

\[
\ell(w) + \ell(\varepsilon(A_s')) = \ell(u \cdot \varepsilon(A_s')) = \ell(u) + \ell(\varepsilon(A_s')),
\]

this last inequality is by an extension of Lemma 7.2 (c).

More specifically, Bergeron and Billey devised an insertion algorithm for replacements to give a combinatorial proof of Monk’s formula for Schubert polynomials. While this insertion algorithm does not work in general to give a multiplication formula for Schubert polynomials, Kogan [23, 24] shows that it does work to compute Schubert structure constants \(c_{\mu, \nu}^\rho\) when the permutations \(u, v \in S_n\) have a special form: \(u\) has no descents after a position \(m\) and \(v\) is Grassmannian with descent at \(m\).

When \(\ell(w) = \ell(u)\), this is exactly the situation for the constants \(c_{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')}^{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')}\) of Theorem 9.7. Indeed, note that \(w \in S_m\), so that \(w\) has no descents after position \(m\), and by Lemma 9.6, \(\varepsilon(A_s')\) is Grassmannian with descent at \(m\). We deduce the following.

**Corollary 9.9.** Let \(m, A_\bullet, A_\bullet', \) and \(\beta\) be as in Theorem 9.7. Then the insertion algorithm of Bergeron and Billey computes the constants \(c_{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')}^{\mu, \varepsilon(A_s')}\) of (9.4), when \(\ell(u) = \ell(w)\).

A very special case of Theorem 9.7 is when the sequence \(a = (1, 2, \ldots, m)\). Then, for \(w \in S_m\), \(\psi_{A_\bullet}(G_w)\) writes the Grothendieck polynomial as a sum of monomials. In this case, \(A_\bullet\) consists of singletons with \(A_i = \{i\}\) and \(b_i = (i + 1)m - \binom{i+1}{2}\), so that \(A_s'\) is a set composition of \(\binom{m+1}{2}\) with

\[
A_i' = \{i, im - \binom{i}{2} + 1, im - \binom{i}{2} + 2, \ldots, im - \binom{i}{2} = (i + 1)m - \binom{i+1}{2}\},
\]
and \( \varepsilon(A'_i) \) is the Grassmannian permutation with descent at \( m \) and whose shape is

\[
\lambda = ((m_2), \ldots, (i-1)m - (i'_2), \ldots, 2m-3, m-1, 0).
\]  

(9.5)

Since \( \varepsilon(A'_i) \) is Grassmannian of descent \( m \), \( c_w^{u \cdot \varepsilon(A'_i)} = 0 \) unless \( u \cdot \varepsilon(A'_i) \geq_m w \). As \( w \) has no descents after \( m \), the characterization of the \( m \)-Bruhat order in [2] implies that \( u \cdot \varepsilon(A'_i) \) also has no descents after position \( m \). The Grothendieck polynomials \( G_u(Y^{(i)}) \) are pure powers of the first variable in \( Y^{(i)} \), which forces \( u \cdot \varepsilon(A'_i) \) to have the form \([l_1, 1, \ldots, l_i, \ldots, l_m + (m-1)m - (m-1)_2, \ldots]\), the remaining values taken in increasing order. But this permutation is Grassmannian with descent at \( m \) and shape

\[
\lambda + (l_m, \ldots, l_2, l_1),
\]  

(9.6)

which is still a partition as \( \lambda_{m-1} = \lambda_{m+1-i} \geq l_i \).

Since \( \mathcal{G}_u(x) = x_{l_{i-1}}^{l_{i-2}} \) for \( u = [l, 1, 2, \ldots, l_i, \ldots] \), we deduce the following corollary.

**Corollary 9.10.** Let \( w \in S_n \). The coefficient of \( x_1^{l_1} x_2^{l_2} \cdots x_m^{l_m} \) in the Schubert polynomial \( \mathcal{G}_w(x) \) is the Schubert structure constant \( c_{w \cdot \varepsilon(\lambda)}^{\lambda'} \), where \( \lambda \) is defined by (9.5) and \( \lambda' \) is defined by (9.6).

In [3] the coefficient of a monomial appearing in a Schubert polynomial was shown to be the intersection number of that Schubert class with a product of special Schubert classes corresponding to that monomial. This corollary shows that the coefficient of a monomial in a Schubert polynomial is given by intersecting with a Schubert variety corresponding to that monomial.

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