Fibers of Maps to Totally Nonnegative Spaces

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- joint work with Jim Davis & Ezra Miller

- arXiv: 1903.01420, 63 pages, updated and expanded, Dec. 2024

- slides at: https://pages.uoregon.edu/plhersh/ICERM-Sept25.pdf

Def'n: A real matrix is **totally nonnegative (TNN)** if all its minors are nonnegative.

Thm (Whitney in type A; Lusztig for semisimple simply conn. alg groups)

The unipotent TNN matrices

how these look in type A

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & * \\ & 1 & \\ 0 & & 1 \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

are products of exponentiated Chevalley generators

$$x_i(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & t & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \; 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ for } t \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$$

type A

← row i

column $i+1$

Today: When are products of $x_i(t)$'s equal?

Map we study:

$$f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)} : \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0} \to TNN(\underbrace{U_n}_{\text{unipotent radical}})$$

$$(t_1,\dots,t_d) \mapsto x_{i_1}(t_1)x_{i_2}(t_2)\cdots x_{i_d}(t_d)$$

e.g. $f_{(1,2,1)}(t_1,t_2,t_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_3 & t_1t_2 \\ & 1 & t_2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

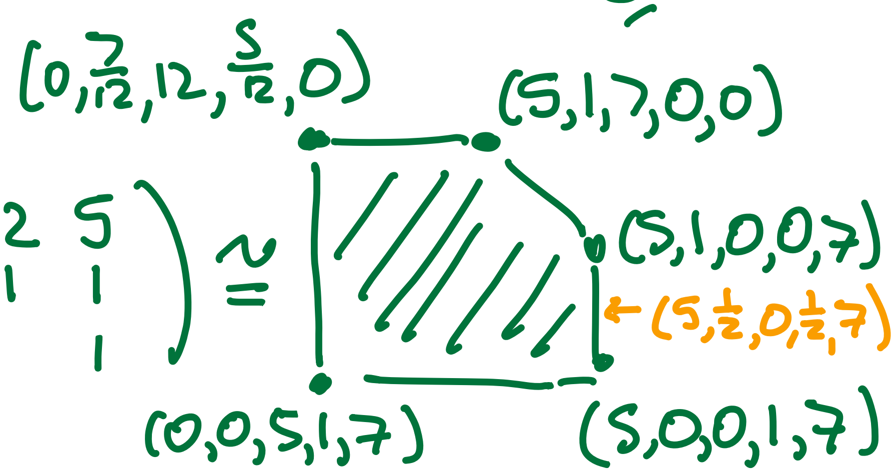
$$\parallel$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_1(t_1)} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & t_2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_2(t_2)} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_1(t_3)}$$

A Fiber for $f_{(1,2,1,2,1)}$:

$$\subset \mathbb{R}^5_{\geq 0}$$

$$f^{-1}_{\underbrace{(1,2,1,2,1)}_{\text{non-reduced word in } S_3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 12 & 5 \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cong$$



Some Related Past Work

- Lusztig (94): Studied totally nonneg. part in reductive groups (as image of map $f_{(i_1 \dots i_d)}$) & connected this to canonical bases
- Fomin-Shapiro (00): Results on Bruhat stratification of $\mathrm{im}(f_{(i_1 \dots i_d)})$ & conjectured it is regular CW ball.
- H. (14): Proof of Fomin-Shapiro Conj.
- Galashin-Karp-Lam (22): Totally Nonneg part of any flag variety is regular CW ball & F-S Conj via Poincaré Conjecture.
- Loosely related: Positroid varieties, cluster algebras, braid varieties ...

Some Motivations:

1. fibers of $f_{(i_1 \cdots i_d)}$ encode nonneg. real relations among exponentiated Chevalley generators in Lie theory

2. "braid relations" among x_i's:

$$x_i(a)x_{i+1}(b)x_i(c) = x_{i+1}\left(\frac{bc}{a+c}\right)x_i(a+c)x_{i+1}\left(\frac{ab}{a+c}\right)$$

tropicalize to change of coords

$$(a,b,c) \mapsto \left(b+c-\min(a,c),\ \min(a,c),\ a+b-\min(a,c)\right)$$

for Lusztig's dual canonical bases.

Stratif. we use: for each $p \in TNN(U_n)$, the stratification on $\mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0}$ based on which coords. are positive vs. 0 induces stratif. for $f^{-1}_{(i_1 \cdots i_d)}(p) \cap \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0}$

Baby Example of Fiber (& how we Think About It)

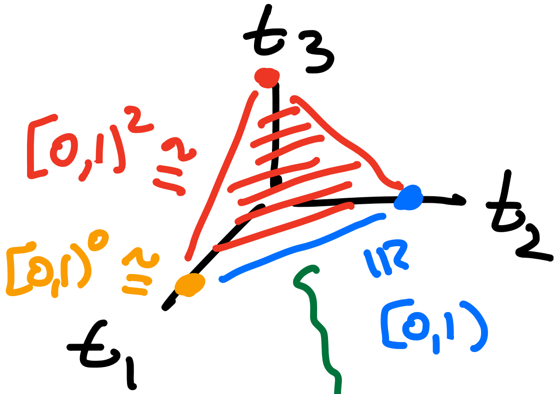
$$\overbrace{x_1(t_1)}^{\begin{pmatrix}1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}}\overbrace{x_1(t_2)}^{\begin{pmatrix}1 & t_2 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}}\overbrace{x_1(t_3)}^{\begin{pmatrix}1 & t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}} = \overbrace{x_1(5)}^{\begin{pmatrix}1 & 5 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}}$$

$$\|$$

$$x_1(t_1+t_2+t_3) = \begin{pmatrix}1 & t_1+t_2+t_3 & 0\\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\|$$

$$f_{(1,1,1)}(t_1,t_2,t_3)$$



Natural Description of Fiber:

$$f^{-1}_{(1,1,1)}(x_1(5)) = \left\{(t_1,t_2,t_3)\in\mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0} \;\middle|\; \sum_{i=1}^{3} t_i = 5\right\}$$

More Useful Description (for giving ≤ cell decomposition)

$$f^{-1}_{(1,1,1)}(x_1(\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & S & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}}))$$

$$\| $$

$$\left\{(t_1,t_2,t_3)\in\mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0}\;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} 0\leq t_1\leq 5 \\ 0\leq t_2\leq \boxed{5-t_1} \\ t_3=\boxed{5-t_1-t_2}\end{array}\right\}$$

"t_2^{max}" continuous fn of t_1

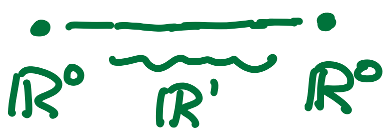
"f_3" cont fn of t_1 & t_2

Sample Stratum:

$0<t_1<5$
$0<t_2<5-t_1$
$t_3=5-t_1-t_2$

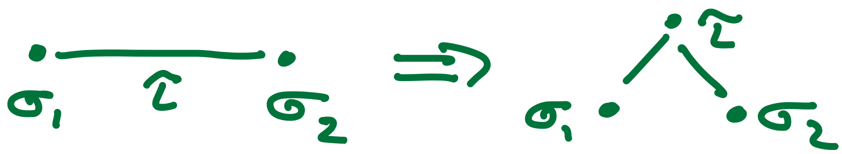
Observation: t_3 uniquely determined by t_1 & t_2 because rightmost s_1 in $s_1s_1\underline{\underline{s_1}}$ is in rightmost reduced word for $s_1=\delta(s_1,s_1,s_1)$ in nonreduced $s_1s_1s_1$.

- A cell decomposition of topol. space X is decomp. into disjoint union of cells, namely pieces homeom. to $(0,1)^s \cong \mathbb{R}^s$ for various $s \geq 0$

  e.g. 

- A cell stratification is cell decomp. with $\sigma \cap \overline{\tau} \neq \phi \Rightarrow \sigma \subseteq \overline{\tau}$

- The face poset of a cell stratific. is partial order on cells with $\sigma \leq \tau \iff \sigma \subseteq \overline{\tau}$

  e.g. 

Main Results for fibers

Combinatorial:

- stratification has same face poset as interior dual block complex of subword complex
- these interior dual block complexes are contractible

Topological

- each stratum is homeomorphic to $(0,1)^s$ for some $s \geq 0$.
- parametrizations for points in unions of strata showing these are each homeomorphic to $[0,1)^s$

Conjectural

- $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(p)$ is regular CW complex.

Necessary Condition to be in same Fiber: Same "Demazure product"

$$x_i(t) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & & & \\ & & \ddots & & & \\ & & & 1 & t & \\ & & & & 1 & \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = I_n + tE_{i,i+1}$$

(type A)

$$f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(t_1,\ldots,t_d) = x_{i_1}(t_1)\cdots x_{i_d}(t_d)$$

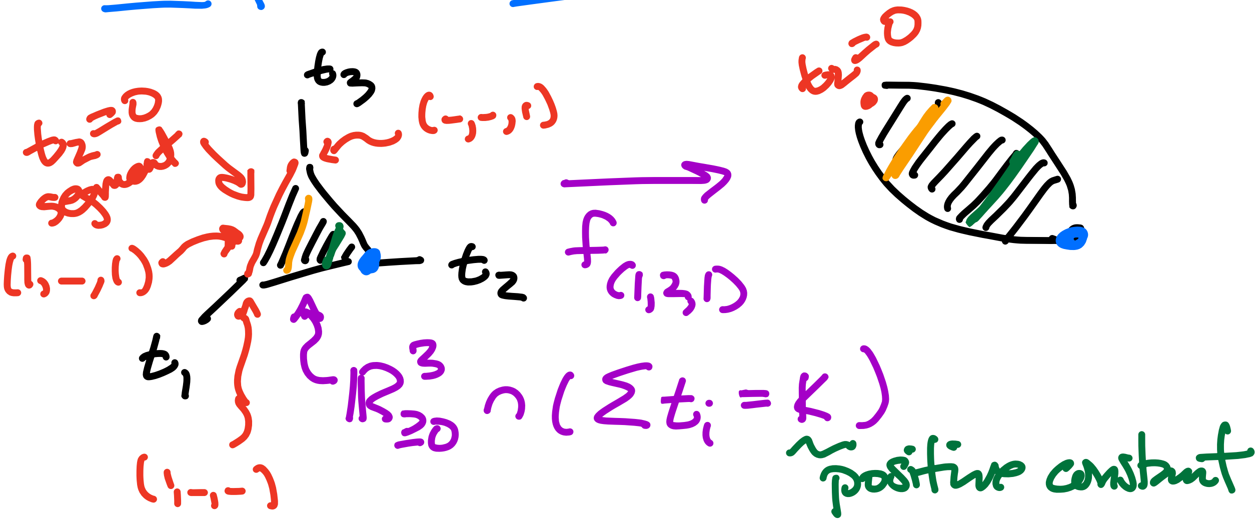
$\uparrow$ reduced or nonreduced word

e.g.

$$f_{(1,2,1)}(t_1,t_2,t_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & t_2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_3 & t_1t_2 \\ & 1 & t_2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example Continued



$$f_{(1,2,1)}(t_1,t_2,t_3) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & t_2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Big\downarrow t_2 = 0$$

$$f_{(1,-,1)}(t_1,0,t_3) = \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_1(t_1)} \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_1(t_3)}$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}_{x_1(t_1+t_3)}$$

$$\{x_1(t) \mid t>0\} = \{x_1(t_1)x_1(t_3) \mid t_1,t_3>0\}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$x_i = x_i^2$$

Demazure Product δ (a.k.a. Unsigned 0-Hecke Algebra Product) Governs Which Minors are Positive

- $x_i(t_1)x_i(t_2) = x_i(t_1+t_2)$

$x_i x_i \to x_i$ "modified nil move"

$[\delta(s_i,s_i)=s_i]$

- $x_i(t_1)x_{i+1}(t_2)x_i(t_3) = x_{i+1}(t_1')x_i(t_2')x_{i+1}(t_3')$

for $t_1' = \frac{t_2t_3}{t_1+t_3}$; $t_2' = t_1+t_3$; $t_3' = \frac{t_1t_2}{t_1+t_3}$

$x_i x_{i+1} x_i \to x_{i+1}x_i x_{i+1}$ "braid move"

$[\delta(s_i,s_{i+1},s_i) = \delta(s_{i+1},s_i,s_{i+1})]$

- $x_i(t_1)x_j(u) = x_j(u)x_i(t)$

$x_i x_j = x_j x_i$ for $|j-i|>1$

$[\delta(s_i,s_j) = \delta(s_j,s_i)]$

The **Demazure product** for Coxeter group W satisfies

$$\delta(s_{i_1}, s_{i_2}, \dots, s_{i_d}) = \begin{cases} \delta(s_{i_2}, \dots, s_{i_d}) & \text{if } \ell(u) < \ell(s_{i_1} u) \\ s_{i_1}\,\delta(s_{i_2}, \dots, s_{i_d}) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$u := \delta(s_{i_2}, \dots, s_{i_d})$

e.g. $\delta(1,2,\underline{1},\underline{2},\underline{1}) = ?$ $\quad \delta(1) = s_1 \Rightarrow$

$\delta(\underline{2},\underline{1}) = s_2 s_1 \Rightarrow \delta(\underline{1},\underline{2},\underline{1}) = s_1 s_2 s_1 \Rightarrow$

$\delta(2,1,2,1) = s_1 s_2 s_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\delta(1,2,1,2,1) = s_1 s_2 s_1}$

subword where positive

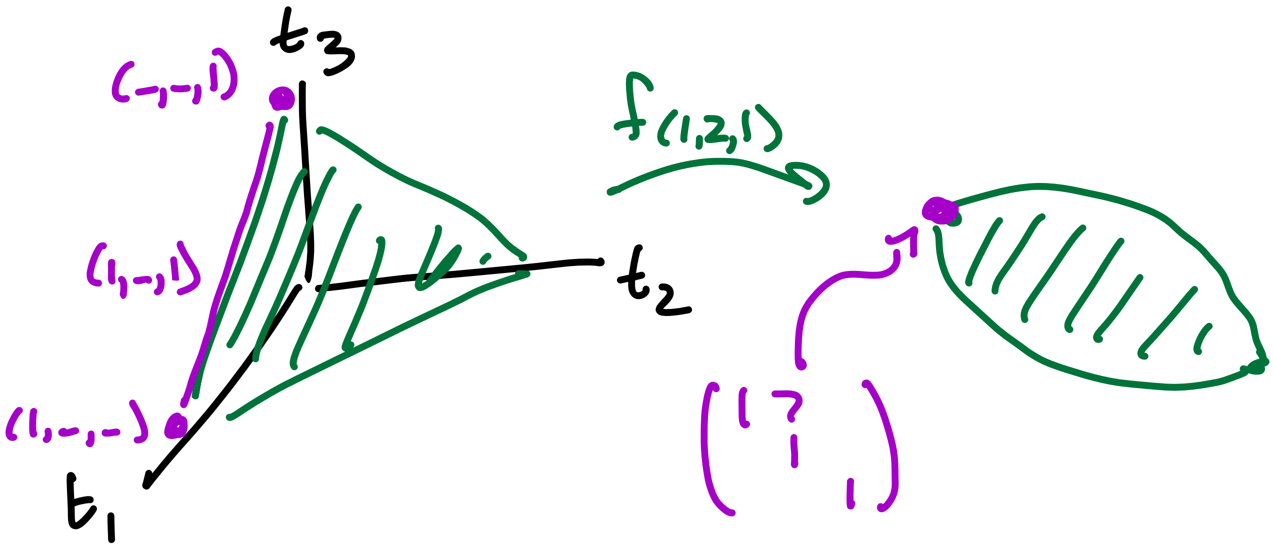
Fact: $f_{(i_1 \dots i_d)}(\mathbb{R}^{Q}_{>0}) = f_{(i_1 \dots i_d)}(\mathbb{R}^{Q'}_{>0})$

$\iff \delta(Q) = \delta(Q')$

Notation: $U(w) = f_{(i_1 \ldots i_d)}(\mathbb{R}^Q_{>0})$ for $w = \delta(Q)$.

$$\| \qquad \left[B^- w B^- \cap \text{unipotent subgp of } B\right]_{\geq 0}$$

e.g. $f^{-1}_{(1,2,1)}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ? & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ has nonempty strata given by subwords $(1,-,-)$, $(1,-,1)$, & $(-,-,1)$ of $(1,2,1)$ since $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & ? & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in U(s_1)$ for $s_1 = \delta(1,-,1) = \ldots$



Thm (Lusztig): (a) For $(i_1,\dots,i_d)$ reduced & $w=\delta(i_1,\dots,i_d)$, $f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}:\mathbb{R}^d_{>0}\to U(w)$ is homeomorphism.

(b) $U(w)\cap U(w')=\emptyset$ for $w\neq w'$.

A Key Step in Cell Stratif. for Fibers:

Substantially generalize (a) above, e.g. show that map

$$(t_1,t_2,t_3,t_4)\mapsto x_4(1)x_2(5)\underline{x_4}(t_1)x_1(3)\underline{x_2}(t_2)\underline{x_1}(t_3)\underline{x_2}(t_4)$$

$\cap$
$\mathbb{R}^4_{>0}$

rightmost red. word for

$\delta(4,2,4,1,2,1,2)=s_4s_2s_1s_2$ in $(4,2,\underline{4},1,\underline{2},\underline{1},\underline{2})$

is homeomorphism from $\mathbb{R}^4_{>0}$ to its image, in particular is injective

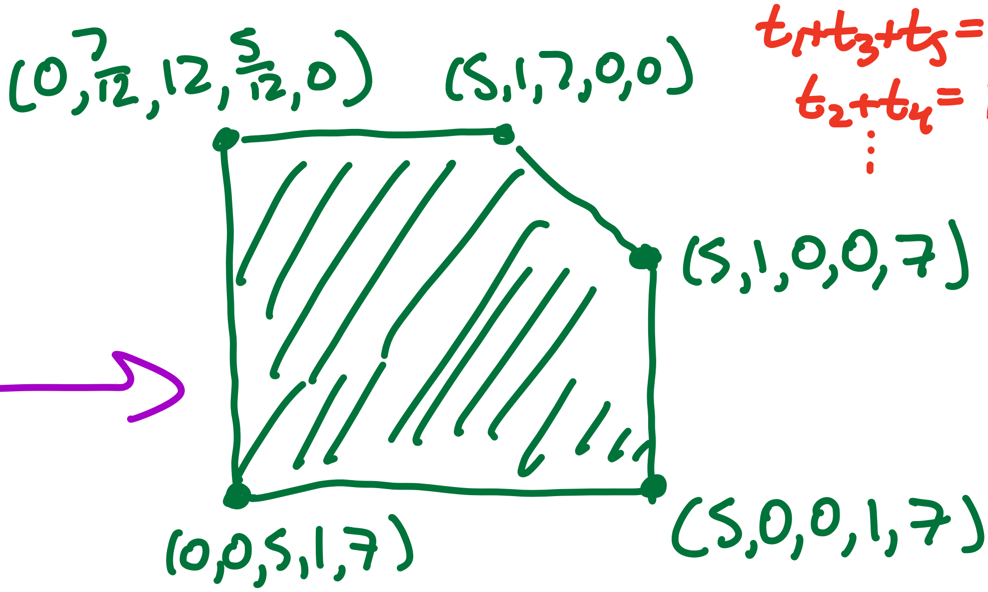
Example of Fiber (Revisited):

$$f_{(1,2,1,2,1)}(t_1,t_2,\ldots,t_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & t_2 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}\cdots$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_3+t_5 & t_1t_2+t_1t_4+t_3t_4 \\ & 1 & t_2+t_4 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2,1)}(M)$ for $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 5 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & 7 \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$\cong$



$t_1+t_3+t_5=12$

$t_2+t_4=1$

$\vdots$

vertices $\leftrightarrow$ reduced words for $s_1s_2s_1$ within $(1,2,1,2,1)$

Subword Complexes & their Interior Dual Block Complexes

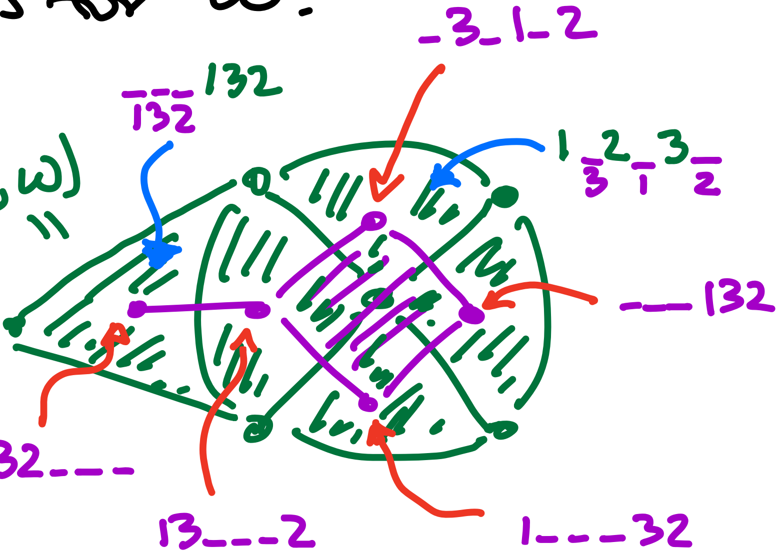
Defn (Knutson-Miller): The subword complex $\Delta(Q,w)$ has vertices given by letters in word Q & facets the complements of subwords that are reduced words for w.

e.g. $\Delta(Q,w) =$

$Q=(1,3,2,1,3,2)$

$w = s_1 s_3 s_2$

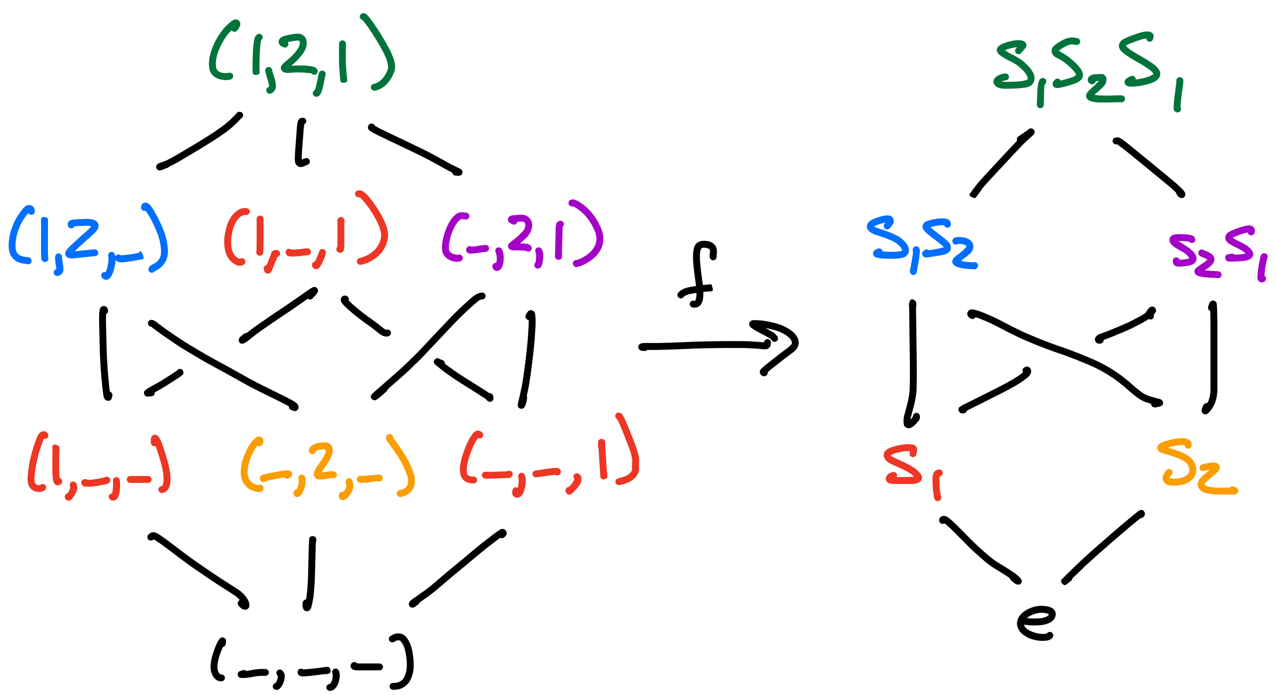
with its interior dual block complex in purple



Thm (DHM): For $p \in U(\omega)$, the fiber $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(p)$ has same face poset as the interior dual block complex of $\Delta((i_1,\ldots,i_d),\omega)$.

Thm (DHM): The interior dual block complex (IDBC) of every subword complex is regular CW complex & is contractible.

Idea: Map $f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}$ of Topol. Spaces induces Map of Face Posets



Boolean lattice = face poset of simplex

Bruhat order = face poset of TNN(U_n)

Demazure product

$$f(i_{j_1},\dots,i_{j_\ell}) = \delta(s_{i_{j_1}},\dots,s_{i_{j_\ell}})$$

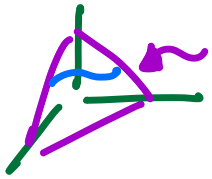
e.g. $f(1,-,1)=\delta(s_1,s_1)=s_1$

Properties of Subword Complexes We Use

Knutson-Miller: Each subword complex is "vertex decomposable", hence "shellable" & pure (all max faces same dim.) & homeomorphic to ball or sphere.

Corollary: They are gallery connected, i.e. max faces connected thru codimension one faces.

Application:



$\simeq \Delta^{d-1}_K$

$$f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p) \cap \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0} = f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p) \cap \Delta^{d-1}_K$$

for some $K>0$

coord. sum K part of $\mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0}$

Proof:

- show change of coord's $(t_1,\dots,t_d) \mapsto (t_1',\dots,t_d')$ for braid & modified nil moves preserve sum of parameters

  e.g. $x_1(t_1)x_1(t_2) \mapsto x_1(t_1+t_2)$ $\quad K = t_1+t_2$

- use gallery-connectedness of subword complexes to show state connected by braid & modified nil-moves

Parametrizing Points in Unions of Strata

- Consider rightmost subword Q of $(i_1, \ldots, i_d)$ that is reduced word for $\delta(i_1, \ldots, i_d)$

$$\text{e.g. } (3,1,2,1,2,1,2)$$

- Parametrize the points in those strata satisfying $t_1, t_3, t_6, t_7 > 0$ in $f^{-1}_{(3,1,2,1,2,1,2)}(p)$, $p \in U(s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2)$ using the set $[0,1)^3$ as follows:

$t_1, t_5, t_6, t_7 > 0 \iff t_2, t_3, t_4$ satisfy:

$$t_2 \in [0, t_2^{max}) \cong [0,1)$$

$$t_3 \in (0, t_3^{max}(t_2)) \cong [0,1)$$

$$t_4 \in [0, t_4^{max}(t_2, t_3)) \cong [0,1)$$

contin. fn of t_2

continuous function of t_2, t_3

e.g.,

$$x_3(t_1)x_1(t_2)x_2(t_3)x_1(t_4)x_2(t_5)x_1(t_6)x_2(t_7)$$

choice of (nonmax.) values $\cong [0,1)$

values determined by other params

Cell Stratification: Key Lemmas
(& Definitions)

Def'n: Consider word $(i_1, \dots, i_d)$.

The letter i_ℓ is redundant in $(i_1, \dots, i_d)$ if $\delta(i_1, \dots, i_d) = \delta(i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_\ell, \dots, i_d)$ and nonredundant otherwise.

e.g. $\delta(\underbrace{1}_{\text{redundant}}, 2, \underbrace{1}_{\text{nonredundant}}, 2) = s_2 s_1 s_2 = \delta(2,1,2) \neq \delta(1,2,2)$

Note:

(1) i_1 nonredundant $\iff$

$$\delta(i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d) = s_{i_1} \delta(i_2, \dots, i_d)$$

(2) $f_{(i_1, \dots, i_d)}(k_1, \dots, k_d) = p \iff f_{(i_2, \dots, i_d)}(k_2, \dots, k_d) = x_{i_1}(-k_1)p$

Lemma: If i_1 is nonredundant in $(i_1, \dots, i_d)$, then there is unique value k_1 for t_1 s.t.

$$f_{(i_1, \dots, i_d)}(k_1, t_2, \dots, t_d) = p$$

has a solution.

This has $x_{i_1}(-k_1)p \in \mathcal{U}(\delta(i_2, \dots, i_d))$

Lemma: If i_1 is redundant in $(i_1, \dots, i_d)$, then there exists $t_1^{max} > 0$ s.t. $f_{(i_1, \dots, i_d)}(k_1, t_2, \dots, t_d) = p$ has solution $\iff k_1 \in [0, t_1^{max}]$.

Moreover, $k_1 \in [0, t_1^{max})$ implies $x_{i_1}(-k_1)p \in \mathcal{U}(\delta(i_2, \dots, i_d))$.

Lemma: Given i_j nonredundant in $(i_j,\dots,i_d)$ & given $k_1,\dots,k_{j-1} \geq 0$ s.t.

$$x_{i_{j-1}}(-k_{j-1})\cdots x_{i_1}(-k_1)\,p \in \mathcal{U}(\delta(i_j,\dots,i_d))$$

then there is a unique value $k_j = f_j(k_1,\dots,k_{j-1}) \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ for t_j s.t.

$$f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(k_1,k_2,\dots,k_{j-1},k_j,t_{j+1},\dots,t_d) = p$$

has solution with $t_{j+1},\dots,t_d \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$.

e.g. $$f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2)}\Big(\underbrace{x_1(5)\,x_2(7)\,x_1(3)}_{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 8 & 35 \\ & 1 & 7 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}\Big)$$

has $t_1 \in [0,5]$ and

- $f_2(k_1) = \dfrac{21}{8-k_1} = \text{"}k_2\text{"}$
- $f_3(k_1,k_2) = 8-k_1$ • $f_4(k_1,k_2,k_3) = 7-k_2$

Lemma: Given i_j redundant in $(i_j, \dots, i_d)$ & any $k_1, \dots, k_{\ell-1} \geq 0$ s.t.

$$x_{i_{j-1}}(-k_{\ell-1}) \cdots x_{i_1}(-k_1)\, p \in U(\delta(i_j, \dots, i_d))$$

then t_j takes exactly the values in $[0, K]$ for some $K > 0$.

$$K = \text{"} t_j^{max}(k_1, \dots, k_{j-1}) \text{"}$$

Example: $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \pi & e \\ & 1 & 14 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ then

$$f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2)}(M) = \{ (t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) \mid x_1(t_1) x_2(t_2) x_1(t_3) x_2(t_4) = M \}$$

achieves every $t_1 \in [0, \underbrace{\tfrac{e}{14}}_{t_1^{max}}]$

Useful Characterization of which Parameters are Nonredundant (so Uniquely Determined Value)

Lemma: $S^c = \{j_1, \dots, j_s\} \subseteq \{1, \dots, d\}$ indexes rightmost subword of $(i_1, \dots, i_d)$ which is reduced word for $\delta(i_1, \dots, i_d)$

$$\iff S^c = \left\{ j \in [d] \;\middle|\; i_j \text{ is nonredundant in } (i_j, \dots, i_d) \right\}$$

e.g. $(1,2,1,2,4,1,5,2,4,5)$ $\quad d = 10$

$\quad 1 \;\; 2 \;\; 3 \;\; \tilde{4} \;\; 5 \;\; \tilde{6} \;\; \tilde{7} \;\; \tilde{8} \;\; \tilde{9} \;\; \tilde{10}$

S^c

$S^c = \{4,6,7,8,9,10\}$ since $(2,1,5,2,4,5)$ is rightmost reduced word for $\delta(1,2,1,\dots,4,5)$

$S = \{1,2,3,5\}$ $\quad$ **Notation:** $S = \{j_1', \dots, j_{d-s}'\}$

Domain for Homeom. from $[0,1)^s$ to Union of Strata

Notation: $S^c = \{j_1, \ldots, j_{\ell(\omega)}\}$ s.t. $(i_{j_1}, \ldots, i_{j_{\ell(\omega)}})$ is rightmost reduced word for $\omega = \delta(i_1 \ldots i_d)$ in $(i_1, \ldots, i_d)$.

$$D^{<max} := \left\{ (t_1, \ldots, t_d) \in f^{-1}_{(i_1, \ldots, i_d)}(p) \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} t_j < t_j^{max}(t_1 \ldots t_{j-1}) \\ \text{for all } j \in S \end{array} \right\}$$

Thm (DHM): $D^{<max} = \bigcup \sigma$ strata σ s.t. $v \subset \bar{\sigma}$ for v of support S^c

$D^{<max} \cong [0,1)^{d-\ell(\omega)}$

Cor: Each stratum $\cong (0,1)^s$ for some $s \geq 0$

Generalization of Lusztig Result

Lemma: Given $\delta(i_1 \dots i_d) = \omega$ & $D_{k_{j_1}, \dots, k_{j_s}} =$

$$\left\{ (t_1, \dots, t_d) \in \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0} \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} t_{j'_\ell} > 0 \text{ for } j'_\ell \in S^c \\ t_{j_r} = k_{j_r} \text{ for } j_r \in S \end{array} \right\}$$

for any fixed $k_{j_1}, \dots, k_{j_s} \geq 0$, then $f_{(i_1, \dots, i_d)}\big|_{D_{k_{j_1}, \dots, k_{j_s}}}$ is a homeomorphism to its image within $U(\omega)$.

e.g.

$$\underset{\in D_{3,7} \cong \mathbb{R}^4_{>0}}{(t_2, t_4, t_5, t_6)} \mapsto \underset{\in U(s_4 s_1 s_2 s_1)}{x_1(3) x_4(t_2) x_2(7) x_1(t_4) x_2(t_5) x_1(t_6)}$$

Consequence: Within $D^{<\max}$, redundant parameter values determine nonredundant parameter values

First Example, Revisited

$$x_1(t_1)\,x_1(t_2)\,x_1(t_3) = x_1(5)$$
$$\shortparallel$$
$$f_{(1,1,1)}(t_1, t_2, t_3)$$

$D^{<max}$ part of fiber

- $0 \le t_1 < t_1^{max} = 5$
- $0 \le t_2 < t_2^{max}(k_1) = 5 - k_1$
- $t_3 = 5 - k_1 - k_2 =$ "$f_3(k_1, k_2)$"

$$[0,1)^2 \cong \left\{ (\underset{[0,1)}{\underset{\sim}{k_1}}, \underset{[0,1)}{\underset{\sim}{k_2}}, k_3) \;\middle|\; \begin{array}{l} 0 \le k_1 < 5 \\ 0 \le k_2 < 5 - k_1 \\ k_3 = 5 - k_1 - k_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

this uses continuity of t_2^{max} & f_3

Continuity Lemmas

Lemma: Given i_ℓ non-redundant in $(i_\ell, \dots, i_d)$ and $k_1, \dots, k_{\ell-1} \geq 0$ s.t.

(1) $k_i < t_i^{max}(k_1, \dots, k_{i-1}) \ \forall i \in S$ &

(2) $\exists (k_1, \dots, k_{\ell-1}, t_\ell, \dots, t_d) \in f^{-1}_{(i_1, \dots, i_d)}(p) \cap \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

then f_ℓ is continuous function, letting $f_\ell(k_1, \dots, k_{\ell-1})$ be the unique value for t_ℓ in $f^{-1}_{(i_1 \dots i_d)}(p) \cap \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0}$ s.t. $t_i = k_i$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, \ell-1$.

e.g. $f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2)}(x_1(5)\, x_2(7)\, x_1(3))$

- $t_1^{max} = 5$
- $f_2(k_1) = \frac{21}{8-k_1}$
- $f_3(k_1, k_2) = 8 - k_1$
- $f_4(k_1, k_2, k_3) = 7 - k_2 = 7 - \frac{21}{8-k_1}$

Idea: $x_{i_1}(k_1)\cdots x_{i_{\ell-1}}(k_{\ell-1})\,x_{i_\ell}(t_\ell)\cdots x_{i_d}(t_d)=p$

$$\Updownarrow$$

$$x_{i_\ell}(t_\ell)\cdots x_{i_d}(t_d)=x_{i_{\ell-1}}(-k_{\ell-1})\cdots x_{i_1}(-k_1)\,p$$

so $\{(t_\ell,\dots,t_d)\mid(k_1,\dots,k_{\ell-1},t_\ell,\dots,t_d)\in f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p)\}$

$$\parallel$$

$$f^{-1}_{(i_\ell,\dots,i_d)}\underbrace{(x_{\ell-1}(-k_{\ell-1})\cdots x_1(-k_1)\,p)}_{\text{continuous function of } k_1,\dots,k_{\ell-1} \text{ for fixed } p}$$

Lemma: If i_ℓ is redundant in $(i_\ell, \ldots, i_d)$, then t_ℓ^{max} is continuous fn of $k_1, \ldots, k_{\ell-1}$

Proof Idea:

$$\underbrace{t_\ell^{max}(k_1, \ldots, k_{\ell-1})}_{\substack{\text{for word} \\ (i_1,\ldots,i_d)\{ \\ f^{-1}_{(i_1\ldots i_d)}(p)}} = \underbrace{f_\ell(k_1, \ldots, k_{\ell-1})}_{\substack{\text{for subword } (i_1 \ldots i_\ell, Q) \\ \{ f^{-1}_{(i_1\ldots i_\ell, Q)}(p) \text{ where} \\ (i_\ell, Q) \text{ is reduced word}}}$$

so f_ℓ cont. $\Rightarrow$ t_ℓ^{max} continuous

Example: $f_{(1,1,1,2)}(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4) = x_1(7)x_2(5)$

$t_2^{max}(k_1) = 7 - k_1$ (for $f_{(1,1,1,2)}$) $\quad$ $\shortparallel$ p $\shortparallel$

$\quad \| \qquad f_{(1,1,-,2)}(t_1, t_2, -, t_4) = x_1(7)x_2(5)$

$f_2(k_1)$ $\begin{pmatrix} \text{for} \\ f_{(1,1,2)} \end{pmatrix}$ $(1,1,2)$ nonreduced

$(1,-,2)$ reduced $\quad Q = (2)$

Remark: We focus on $D^{<\max}$ where $t_\ell < k_\ell^{\max}$ for all $\ell \in S$ because $t_\ell = k_\ell^{\max}$ part much less well behaved.

Summary: $(0,1)^S \xrightarrow{\cong} \bigcup_{v \leq \bar{\sigma} \leq \bar{\tau}} \sigma$ which restricts to $(0,1)^S \xrightarrow{\cong} \tau$, showing each stratum is open ball.

An Open Qu: Given word Q, a subword $(i_{j_1}, \ldots, i_{j_\ell})$ that is reduced word for $\delta(Q)$ and constants $\{k_j \geq 0 \mid j \notin \{j_1, \ldots, j_\ell\}\}$, is h given by $(t_{j_1}, \ldots, t_{j_\ell}) \overset{h}{\longmapsto} f_Q(u_1, \ldots, u_d)$ for $u_j = \begin{cases} t_j & \text{if } j \in \{j_1, \ldots, j_\ell\} \\ k_j & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ a homeomorphism to $\mathrm{im}(h)$?

e.g. $(t_1, t_4, t_5) \mapsto x_1(t_1) x_2(3) x_1(2) x_2(t_4) x_1(t_5)$

Equations w/ Unique Solution (by Lusztig)

$$(t_1,t_4,t_5) \mapsto \underset{s_1}{\begin{pmatrix}1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}}\underset{s_2}{\begin{pmatrix}1 & & \\ & 1 & t_4 \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}}\underset{s_1}{\begin{pmatrix}1 & t_5 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}} = M$$

$U(s_1s_2s_1)$

$$\underset{\text{"}s_1\text{" minor}}{t_1+t_5 = M_{12}} \qquad \underset{\text{"}s_2\text{" minor}}{t_4 = M_{23}} \qquad \underset{\text{"}s_1s_2\text{" minor}}{t_1t_4 = M_{13}}$$

Modified Equations for:

$$(t_1,t_4,t_5) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix}1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & & \\ & 1 & 3 \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & 2 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & & \\ & 1 & t_4 \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1 & t_5 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$M = \underset{s_1}{x_1(t_1)}\,\underset{s_2}{x_2(3)}\,\underset{s_1}{x_1(2)}\,\underset{s_2}{x_2(t_4)}\,\underset{s_1}{x_1(t_5)}$$

s_1s_2 $\quad$ s_1s_2 $\quad$ s_1s_2

$$\underset{\text{"}s_1\text{" minor}}{t_1+2+t_5 = M_{12}} \qquad \underset{\text{"}s_2\text{" minor}}{3+t_4 = M_{23}}$$

$$\underset{\text{"}s_1s_2\text{" minor}}{t_1\cdot 3 + t_1t_4 + 2t_4 = M_{13}}$$

Conjecture (Davis-H.-Miller):

$f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p) \cap \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0}$ is regular CW complex homeomorphic to interior dual block complex of subword complex $\Delta((i_1,\dots,i_d),w)$ where $p \in U(w)$.

Thanks!