

DG-Enhanced Hecke and KLR Algebras

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

Key words: Hecke algebra; KLR algebra; DG-algebra

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1 Introduction

Hecke algebras and their affine versions are fundamental objects in mathematics and have a rich representation theory (see, for example, the review [9]). The representation theory of finite dimensional Hecke algebras also carries interesting symmetries which occur in categorification of Fock spaces and Heisenberg algebras [5, 11].

In a series of outstanding papers, Lauda [10], Khovanov–Lauda [6, 7, 8] and independently Rouquier [20], have constructed categorifications of quantum groups. They take the form of 2-categories whose Grothendieck groups are isomorphic to the idempotent version of the quantum enveloping algebra of a Kac–Moody algebra. Both constructions were later proved to be equivalent by Brundan [1]. As a main ingredient of the constructions of Khovanov–Lauda and Rouquier there is a certain family of algebras, nowadays known as KLR algebras, that are constructed using actions of symmetric groups on polynomial spaces.

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

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

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

Motivated by the work of Khovanov–Lauda [6, 8], Rouquier [20], and Kang–Kashiwara [4], the second author and Naisse introduced in [16] a family of KLR-like DG-algebras. These are referred to as “DG-enhanced KLR algebras” because they are obtained from free resolutions of cyclotomic KLR algebras over (non-cyclotomic) KLR algebras, where the cyclotomic condition is in some sense replaced by a differential. The algebras underlying these DG-algebras also provide categorification of universal Verma modules.

It seems natural to ask the following questions.

Questions 1.1.

- (a) Are there DG-enhanced versions of affine Hecke algebras that are free resolutions of cyclotomic Hecke algebras over affine Hecke algebras?
- (b) In this case, does the BKR isomorphism extend to an isomorphism between (completions of) DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras and DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras?

In this article, we answer these questions affirmatively.

Remark 1.2. In this paper, we work with two versions of affine Hecke algebras, usual affine Hecke algebra, which is an affinization of the Hecke algebra for the symmetric group, and its degenerate version. We slightly simplify the terminology and refer to these algebras as the *q-affine Hecke algebra*, and the *degenerate affine Hecke algebra*. In fact, our “affine” always means “extended affine”.

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

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

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

Theorem 4.13. *There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$.*

There is a similar construction for the affine q -Hecke algebra, which we do in Section 2.3 and Section 4.3. Fix $q \in \mathbb{k}$, $q \neq 0, 1$ and denote by $(\mathcal{H}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ and by $(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ the DG-enhanced version of the affine q -Hecke and its completion. The construction of \mathcal{H}_d also adds a variable θ in degree 1 that also satisfies $\theta^2 = 0$ and commutes with all generators but T_1 the relation being $T_1\theta T_1\theta + \theta T_1\theta T_1 = (q - 1)\theta T_1\theta$.

In a nutshell, fix $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell) \in (\mathbb{k}^\times)^\ell$. We consider a quiver Γ with a vertex set $I \subseteq \mathbb{k}^\times$ and with an edge $i \rightarrow j$ iff $qj = i$. We assume that I contains Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ and fix $\mathbf{a} \in I^d$. We define ν and Λ in the same way as above. Let $(\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ be the DG-enhanced version of the KLR algebra of type Γ with ν and Λ as above and let $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ be its completion. The second main result in this article is the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism for the affine q -Hecke algebra:

Theorem 4.15. *There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda) \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$.*

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

The DG-enhanced versions of BKR isomorphisms above allow us to compute the homology of the DG-algebras $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and \mathcal{H}_d in the following way. It is already proved in [16, Proposition 4.14] that the homology of the DG-algebra $(\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to the cyclotomic KLR algebra. The most difficult part of this proof is to show that the homology is concentrated in degree zero. The proof of this fact is quite technical and there is no obvious way to rewrite it for Hecke algebras. So we use the following strategy: we deduce the statement for Hecke algebras from the statement for KLR algebras using the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism.

As a corollary of Theorems 4.13 and 4.15 and [16, Proposition 4.14], the DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ and $(\mathcal{H}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ are resolutions of the cyclotomic Hecke algebras $\bar{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$ and $H_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$. These are cyclotomic quotients of the degenerate affine Hecke algebras and of the affine q -Hecke algebras, respectively.

Proposition 4.17. *The homology of the DG-algebra $(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $\bar{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$.*

Proposition 4.18. *The homology of the DG-algebra $(\mathcal{H}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $H_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$.*

To our knowledge, the DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras we introduce are new. We would also like to emphasize the fact that the algebras $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and \mathcal{H}_d have triangular decompositions (see Remarks 2.12 and 2.23). This looks like an analogy with the triangular decomposition in the Cherednik algebras, see also Remark 2.5.

Plan of the paper

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

In Section 3, we review the DG-enhanced version of the KLR algebra introduced in [16]. We give the presentation of this algebra as in [16, Corollary 3.16] which is more convenient to us, and present its completion, which is involved in the BKR isomorphism.

Section 4 contains the main results. We first generalize the BKR isomorphism to a class of algebras satisfying some properties. The most important point is that to have a generalization of the BKR isomorphism we need an isomorphism between the completed polynomial representation of the Hecke-like algebra and the completed polynomial representation of the KLR-like algebra, and this isomorphism must intertwine the action of the symmetric group. Our main results, Theorems 4.13 and 4.15, are then proved by showing that our DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and \mathcal{H}_d on one side, and the DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ on the other side satisfy the properties that are required for them to be isomorphic (after completion). We then use the DG-enhanced version of the BKR isomorphism and the fact that the DG-algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ is a free resolution of the cyclotomic KLR algebra to show in Corollary 4.20 that the algebras $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and \mathcal{H}_d are free resolutions of the corresponding cyclotomic Hecke algebras.

2 DG-enhanced versions of Hecke algebras

For integers a and b such that $a \leq b$ we write $[a; b] = \{a, a + 1, \dots, b - 1, b\}$.

2.1 The polynomial rings Pol_d and Poll_d and the rings P_d and Pl_d

Fix an algebraically closed field \mathbb{k} , $q \in \mathbb{k}$, $q \neq 0, 1$ and $d \in \mathbb{N}$ once and for all.

2.1.1 The polynomial rings Pol_d and Poll_d

Set $\text{Pol}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1, \dots, X_d]$. Let \mathfrak{S}_d be the symmetric group on d letters, which we view as a Coxeter group with generators s_1, \dots, s_{d-1} . These correspond to the simple transpositions $(i \ i+1)$, and we use these two descriptions interchangeably throughout. As usual, we let \mathfrak{S}_d act from the left on Pol_d by permuting the variables: for $w \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ we have $w(X_i) = X_{w(i)}$, and $w(fg) = w(f)w(g)$ for $f, g \in \text{Pol}_d$.

Using the \mathfrak{S}_d -action above, one defines the *Demazure operators* ∂_i on P_d for all $1 \leq i \leq d - 1$ in the usual way, as

$$\partial_i(f) = \frac{f - s_i(f)}{X_i - X_{i+1}}. \quad (2.1)$$

We have $s_i \partial_i(f) = \partial_i(f)$ and $\partial_i(s_i f) = -\partial_i(f)$ for all i , so ∂_i is in fact an operator from Pol_d to the subring $\text{Pol}_d^{s_i} \subseteq \text{Pol}_d$ of invariants under the transposition $(i \ i+1)$. It is well known that the action of the Demazure operators on Pol_d satisfy the Leibniz rule

$$\partial_i(fg) = \partial_i(f)g + s_i(f)\partial_i(g), \quad (2.2)$$

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

$$\partial_i^2 = 0, \quad \partial_i \partial_{i+1} \partial_i = \partial_{i+1} \partial_i \partial_{i+1}, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\partial_i \partial_j = \partial_j \partial_i \quad \text{for } |i - j| > 1, \quad (2.4)$$

$$X_i \partial_i - \partial_i X_{i+1} = 1, \quad \partial_i X_i - X_{i+1} \partial_i = 1. \quad (2.5)$$

Set $\text{Poll}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_d^{\pm 1}]$, which is the localization of Pol_d obtained by adding the inverses of X_1, \dots, X_d . Moreover, the \mathfrak{S}_d -action on Pol_d can be obviously extended to a \mathfrak{S}_d -action on Poll_d . This means that the action of the Demazure operators on Pol_d also extends to operators on Poll_d that satisfy the relations in (2.2) (for f and g in Poll_d) and (2.3)–(2.5).

2.1.2 The rings P_d and Pl_d

Let $\underline{\theta} = \{\theta_1, \dots, \theta_d\}$ be odd variables and form the supercommutative ring

$$P_d = \text{Pol}_d \otimes \wedge^\bullet(\underline{\theta}),$$

where $\wedge^\bullet(\underline{\theta})$ is the exterior \mathbb{k} -algebra in the variables $\underline{\theta}$. Here P_d is a subring concentrated in parity zero. Introduce an additional \mathbb{Z} -grading on P_d denoted $\lambda(\bullet)$ and defined as $\lambda(X_i) = 0$ and $\lambda(\theta_i) = 1$. This grading is half the grading deg_λ introduced in [14, Section 3.1]. If we forget the grading, the algebra P_d is the symmetric algebra corresponding to a superspace of dimension $(d|d)$.

As explained in [14, Section 8.3], the action of \mathfrak{S}_d on Pol_d extends to an action on P_d by setting

$$s_i(\theta_j) = \theta_j + \delta_{i,j}(X_i - X_{i+1})\theta_{i+1}. \quad (2.6)$$

This action respects the grading, as one easily checks, and allows extending the action of the Demazure operators in (2.1) to P_d . We denote the extensions of the Demazure operators to P_d by the same symbols. Similarly to the operators above, ∂_i is an operator from P_d to the subring $P_d^{s_i} \subseteq P_d$ of invariants under the transposition $(i \ i+1)$. It was proved in [15, Lemma 2.2] that the Demazure operators on P_d satisfy the Leibniz rule (2.2) (for $f, g \in P_d$), the relations (2.3)–(2.5) and the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_i \theta_k &= \theta_k \partial_i & \text{for } k \neq i, \\ \partial_i(\theta_i - X_{i+1}\theta_{i+1}) &= (\theta_i - X_{i+1}\theta_{i+1})\partial_i, \end{aligned}$$

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

As in the case of P_d above, we form the supercommutative ring

$$Pl_d = \text{Poll}_d \otimes \wedge^\bullet(\underline{\theta}).$$

This ring is also endowed with the grading $\lambda(\bullet)$, which is defined in the same way as in P_d . Moreover, the \mathfrak{S}_d -action on Poll_d can be obviously extended to a \mathfrak{S}_d -action on Pl_d . This means that the action of the Demazure operators on Poll_d also extends to operators on Pl_d that satisfy the relations in (2.2) (for f and g in Pl_d) and (2.3)–(2.5).

2.2 Degenerate version

2.2.1 Degenerate affine Hecke algebra

The *degenerate affine Hecke* algebra \bar{H}_d is the \mathbb{k} -algebra generated by T_1, \dots, T_{d-1} and X_1, \dots, X_d , with relations

$$T_i^2 = 1, \quad T_i T_j = T_j T_i \quad \text{if } |i - j| > 1, \quad T_i T_{i+1} T_i = T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1}, \quad (2.7)$$

$$X_i X_j = X_j X_i, \quad (2.8)$$

$$T_i X_i - X_{i+1} T_i = -1, \quad T_i X_j = X_j T_i \quad \text{if } j - i \neq 0, 1. \quad (2.9)$$

For $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k} \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ a reduced expression, we put $T_w = T_{i_1} \dots T_{i_k}$. Then T_w is independent of the choice of the reduced expression of w and the set

$$\{X_1^{m_1} \dots X_d^{m_d} T_w\}_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_d, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}}$$

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

There is a faithful representation of \bar{H}_d on Pol_d , where $T_i(f) = s_i(f) - \partial_i(f)$ and $X_i \in \bar{H}_d$ acts as multiplication by X_i . It is immediate that \bar{H}_d contains $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_d$ and Pol_d as subalgebras and that for $p \in \text{Pol}_d$,

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

Let ℓ be a positive integer and $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell)$ be an ℓ -tuple of elements of the field \mathbb{k} .

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

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

2.2.2 The algebra $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$

Definition 2.2. Define the algebra $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ as the \mathbb{k} -algebra generated by T_1, \dots, T_{d-1} and X_1, \dots, X_d in λ -degree zero, and an extra generator θ in λ -degree 1, with relations (2.7) to (2.9) and

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^2 &= 0, \\ X_r \theta &= \theta X_r \quad \text{for } r = 1, \dots, d, \\ T_r \theta &= \theta T_r \quad \text{for } r > 1, \\ T_1 \theta T_1 \theta + \theta T_1 \theta T_1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$T_r(f) = s_r(f) - \partial_r(f), \quad X_r(f) = X_r f, \quad \theta(f) = \theta_1 f,$$

for all $f \in P_d$ and where $s_r(f)$ and $\partial_r(f)$ are as in (2.6) and (2.1).

Proof. The defining relations of $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ can be checked by a straightforward computation. ■

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

Lemma 2.4. *The elements ξ_r satisfy for all $r \in \{1, \dots, d-1\}$ and all $\ell \in \{1, \dots, d\}$,*

$$\xi_\ell^2 = 0, \quad \xi_r \xi_\ell + \xi_\ell \xi_r = 0, \quad T_r \xi_\ell = \xi_{s_r(\ell)} T_r.$$

Remark 2.5. It is easy to give the relations between T 's and X 's and between T 's and ξ 's. However, X 's and ξ 's satisfy more elaborate relations, which is similar to what happens with two polynomial rings in Cherednik (double affine Hecke) algebras. For example, the following commutation relations can be checked easily:

$$[X_r, \xi_1] = 0, \quad [X_1, \xi_2] = -[X_2, \xi_2] = [\xi_2, T_1] = [T_1, \xi_1], \quad [X_1, \xi_3] = T_2[T_1, \xi_1]T_2.$$

Abusing the notation, we will write θ_r for the operator on P_d that multiplies each element of P_d by θ_r . Set $M = \{0, 1\}^d$. Denote by $\mathbf{1}$ the sequence $\mathbf{1} = (1, 1, \dots, 1) \in M$. For each sequence $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_d) \in M$, we set $\theta^{\mathbf{b}} = \theta_1^{b_1} \dots \theta_d^{b_d}$. For each $\mathbf{b} \in M$, we set $\bar{\mathbf{b}} = \mathbf{1} - \mathbf{b}$. In particular, we have $\theta^{\mathbf{b}} \cdot \theta^{\bar{\mathbf{b}}} = \pm \theta_1 \theta_2 \dots \theta_d = \pm \theta^{\mathbf{1}}$. Set also $|\mathbf{b}| = b_1 + b_2 + \dots + b_d$.

Lemma 2.6. *The operators $\{\theta^{\mathbf{b}} \mid \mathbf{b} \in M\}$ acting on P_d are linearly independent over \bar{H}_d . More precisely, if we have $\sum_{\mathbf{b} \in M} h_{\mathbf{b}} \theta^{\mathbf{b}} = 0$ with $h_{\mathbf{b}} \in \bar{H}_d$, then we have $h_{\mathbf{b}} = 0$ for each $\mathbf{b} \in M$.*

Proof. Let $H = \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in M} h_{\mathbf{b}} \theta^{\mathbf{b}}$ be an operator that acts by zero. Assume that H has a nonzero coefficient. Let \mathbf{b}_0 be such that $h_{\mathbf{b}_0} \neq 0$ and such that $|\mathbf{b}_0|$ is minimal with this property. Then for each element $P \in P_d$, we have $H(\theta^{\overline{\mathbf{b}_0}} P) = \pm h_{\mathbf{b}_0} \theta^{\mathbf{1}} P$. This shows that $h_{\mathbf{b}_0}$ acts by zero on $\theta^{\mathbf{1}} P_d = \theta^{\mathbf{1}} \text{Pol}_d$. But this implies $h_{\mathbf{b}_0} = 0$ because the polynomial representation of \bar{H}_d on Pol_d is faithful, see [20, Section 3.1.2]. \blacksquare

For each, $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, d\}$ we denote by $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d^{\leq k}$ the subalgebra of the algebra of operators on P_d generated by X_i, θ_i for $i \leq k$ and T_r for $r < k$. Denote also by $\bar{H}_d^{\leq k}$ the subalgebra of \bar{H}_d generated by X_i for $i \leq k$ and T_r for $r < k$. Since \bar{H}_d acts faithfully on P_d , we can see $\bar{H}_d^{\leq k}$ as a subalgebra of $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d^{\leq k}$. We mean that for $k = 0$ we have $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d^{\leq 0} = \bar{H}_d^{\leq 0} = \mathbb{k}$. The λ -grading on P_d induces a grading on $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d^{\leq k}$ that we also call λ -grading.

Lemma 2.7. *The set*

$$\{X_1^{a_1} \dots X_k^{a_k} T_w \theta_1^{b_1} \dots \theta_k^{b_k} \mid w \in \mathfrak{S}_k, (a_1, \dots, a_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k, (b_1, \dots, b_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k\},$$

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

Proof. It is clear that the given set spans. Linear independence follows from Lemma 2.6. \blacksquare

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

Lemma 2.8. *The element ξ_k acts on P_d by an operator of the form $c_k + d_k \theta_k$, where $c_k \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_d^{\leq k-1}$, $d_k \in \bar{H}_d^{\leq k-1}$, $\lambda(c_k) = 1$ and d_k is not a right zero divisor in \bar{H}_d .*

Proof. We prove by induction on k . The case $k = 1$ is trivial. Now, assume that d_k is not a right zero divisor and let us show that d_{k+1} is not a right zero divisor. Since we have

$$\begin{aligned} T_k d_k \theta_k T_k &= T_k d_k T_k (\theta_k + (X_k - X_{k+1}) \theta_{k+1}) + T_k d_k \theta_{k+1} \\ &= T_k d_k T_k \theta_k + (T_k d_k T_k (X_k - X_{k+1}) + T_k d_k) \theta_{k+1}, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$\begin{aligned} d_{k+1} &= T_k d_k T_k (X_k - X_{k+1}) + T_k d_k = T_k d_k (T_k (X_k - X_{k+1}) + 1) \\ &= T_k d_k ((X_{k+1} - X_k) T_k - 1). \end{aligned}$$

It is enough to check that the element $((X_{k+1} - X_k) T_k - 1)$ is not a right zero divisor. This follows from the fact that it acts on P_d by the operator $(X_{k+1} - X_k - 1) s_k$. \blacksquare

Lemma 2.9. *The element $\xi^{\mathbf{b}} \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ acts on P_d by an operator of the form $c_{\mathbf{b}} + d_{\mathbf{b}} \theta^{\mathbf{b}}$, where $d_{\mathbf{b}} \in \bar{H}_d^{\leq \max(\mathbf{b})-1}$ and $d_{\mathbf{b}}$ is not a right zero divisor in \bar{H}_d and $c_{\mathbf{b}}$ is of the form $\sum_{\mathbf{b}' < \mathbf{b}} h_{\mathbf{b}'} \theta^{\mathbf{b}'}$ with $h_{\mathbf{b}'} \in \bar{H}_d^{\leq \max(\mathbf{b})-1}$.*

Proof. We prove the statement by induction on $|\mathbf{b}| = r$. The case $r = 1$ follows immediately from the lemma above. Now, for $r > 1$, assume that the statement is true for $r - 1$, let us prove it for r .

Set $p = \max(\mathbf{b})$. Let $\mathbf{b}_1 \in M$ be such that $\theta^{\mathbf{b}} = \theta^{\mathbf{b}_1} \theta_p$. By the induction assumption, the element $\xi^{\mathbf{b}} = \xi^{\mathbf{b}_1} \xi_p$ acts on P_d by an operator of the form (up to sign) $(c_p + d_p \theta_p)(c_{\mathbf{b}_1} + d_{\mathbf{b}_1} \theta^{\mathbf{b}_1})$. This operator can be written as $c_{\mathbf{b}} + d_{\mathbf{b}} \theta^{\mathbf{b}}$ for $d_{\mathbf{b}} = d_p d_{\mathbf{b}_1}$ and $c_{\mathbf{b}} = c_p (c_{\mathbf{b}_1} + d_{\mathbf{b}_1} \theta^{\mathbf{b}_1}) + d_p \theta_p c_{\mathbf{b}_1}$. Now, we obviously get $d_{\mathbf{b}} \in \bar{H}_d^{\leq p-1}$ because it is a product of two elements of $\bar{H}_d^{\leq p-1}$ and it is not a right zero divisor as a product of two right non-zero divisors. Moreover, the element $c_{\mathbf{b}}$ is of the form $\sum_{\mathbf{b}' < \mathbf{b}} h_{\mathbf{b}'} \theta^{\mathbf{b}'}$ because $d_p \theta_p c_{\mathbf{b}_1} = d_p c_{\mathbf{b}_1} \theta_p$ is of the required form and because $c_p (c_{\mathbf{b}_1} + d_{\mathbf{b}_1} \theta^{\mathbf{b}_1}) \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_d^{\leq p-1}$ (and then it is also of the required form). \blacksquare

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

Proposition 2.10. *The set*

$$\{X_1^{a_1} \dots X_d^{a_d} T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \dots \xi_d^{b_d} \mid w \in \mathfrak{S}_d, (a_1, \dots, a_d) \in \mathbb{N}^d, (b_1, \dots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d\},$$

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

Proof. We start by showing that this set spans $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$. First, each monomial on θ , X 's and T 's can be rewritten as a linear combination of similar monomials with all X 's on the left. After that, we replace θ by ξ_1 and we move all ξ 's to the right by using Lemma 2.4. This shows that the set above spans $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$. Linear independence follows from Lemmas 2.6 and 2.9. ■

Corollary 2.11. *The representation defined in Lemma 2.3 is faithful.*

Proof. We see from the proof of the proposition above that the elements of the basis act by linearly independent operators. ■

Remark 2.12. We see from Proposition 2.10 that the algebra $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ has a triangular decomposition (only as a vector space)

$$\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d \cong \mathbb{k}[X_1, \dots, X_d] \otimes \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_d \otimes \wedge^\bullet(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d).$$

2.2.3 DG-enhancement of $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$

Let ℓ and \mathbf{Q} be as in Section 2.2.1.

Definition 2.13. Define an operator $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ on $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ by declaring that $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ acts as zero on $\bar{H}_d \subseteq \bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$, while

$$\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(\theta) = \prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r),$$

and it respects the graded Leibniz rule: for $a, b \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$, $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(ab) = \partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(a)b + (-1)^{\lambda(a)}a\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(b)$.

Lemma 2.14. *The operator $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is a differential on $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$.*

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

We have $T_1P = s_1(P)T_1 - \partial_1(P)$ and $PT_1 = T_1s_1(P) - \partial_1(P)$, where ∂_1 is the Demazure operator. This also implies $T_1PT_1 = s_1(P) - \partial_1(P)T_1$. Note also that $\partial_1(P)$ is a symmetric polynomial with respect to X_1, X_2 , so it commutes with T_1 . So, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_P(T_1\theta T_1\theta + \theta T_1\theta T_1) &= T_1PT_1\theta - T_1\theta T_1P + PT_1\theta T_1 - \theta T_1PT_1 \\ &= (s_1(P)\theta - \partial_1(P)T_1\theta) - (T_1\theta s_1(P)T_1 - T_1\theta \partial_1(P)) \\ &\quad + (T_1s_1(P)\theta T_1 - \partial_1(P)\theta T_1) - (\theta s_1(P) - \theta \partial_1(P)T_1) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the claim. ■

We will prove in Proposition 4.17 that the homology of the DG-algebra $(\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $\bar{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$.

2.2.4 Completions of $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$

Consider the algebra of symmetric polynomials $\text{Sym}_d = \text{Pol}_d^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$. We consider it as a (central) subalgebra of $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$.

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

Definition 2.15. Denote by $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ the completion of the algebra $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ with respect to $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{a}}$.

Since $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is in the kernel of $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$, we can extend $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ to $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Set also

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} &= \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}} \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]] 1_{\mathbf{b}}, \\ \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}} &= \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}} (\mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]] \otimes \wedge^{\bullet}(\theta)) 1_{\mathbf{b}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $1_{\mathbf{b}}$ is just a formal idempotent projecting on the corresponding direct factor. Here $\mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}$ is the \mathfrak{S}_d -orbit of \mathbf{a} with respect to the obvious \mathfrak{S}_d -action on \mathbb{k}^d . We can obviously extend the action of $\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$ on P_d to an action of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ on $\widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Each finite dimensional $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ -module M decomposes into its generalized eigenspaces $M = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}} M_{\mathbf{b}}$, where

$$M_{\mathbf{b}} = \{m \in M \mid \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } (X_r - b_r)^N m = 0 \ \forall r\}.$$

For each $\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}$ the algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ contains an idempotent $1_{\mathbf{b}}$ that projects onto $M_{\mathbf{b}}$ when applied to M .

Proposition 2.16.

(a) The $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ -module $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is free with basis

$$\{T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \dots \xi_d^{b_d} \mid w \in \mathfrak{S}_d, (b_1, \dots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d\}.$$

(b) The representation $\widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is faithful.

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

The algebra $\bar{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$ has a decomposition $\bar{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{a}} \bar{H}_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ (with a finite number of nonzero terms) such that Sym_d acts on each finite dimensional $\bar{H}_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ -module with a generalized character $\chi_{\mathbf{a}}$.

2.3 q -version

2.3.1 Affine q -Hecke algebra

The *affine q -Hecke algebra* H_d is the \mathbb{k} -algebra generated by T_1, \dots, T_{d-1} and $X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_d^{\pm 1}$, with relations

$$X_r X_r^{-1} = X_r^{-1} X_r = 1, \quad X_i^{\pm 1} X_j^{\pm 1} = X_j^{\pm 1} X_i^{\pm 1}, \quad (2.10)$$

$$(T_i - q)(T_i + 1) = 0, \quad T_i T_j = T_j T_i \text{ if } |i - j| > 1, \quad T_i T_{i+1} T_i = T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1}, \quad (2.11)$$

$$T_i X_j = X_j T_i \text{ for } j - i \neq 0, 1, \quad T_i X_i T_i = q X_{i+1}. \quad (2.12)$$

Note that relation (2.11) implies that the element T_i is invertible. For $w = s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_k} \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ a reduced decomposition, we put $T_w = T_{i_1} \dots T_{i_k}$. Then T_w is independent of the choice of the reduced decomposition of w and the set

$$\{X_1^{m_1} \dots X_d^{m_d} T_w\}_{w \in \mathfrak{S}_d, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

is a basis of the \mathbb{k} -vector space H_d . There is a faithful representation of H_d on Poll_d , where $T_i(f) = qs_i(f) - (q-1)X_{i+1}\partial_i(f)$.

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

Definition 2.17. The *cyclotomic q -Hecke algebra* is the quotient

$$H_d^{\mathbf{Q}} = H_d / \prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r).$$

2.3.2 The algebra \mathcal{H}_d

Definition 2.18. The algebra \mathcal{H}_d is the \mathbb{k} -algebra generated by T_1, \dots, T_{d-1} and $X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_d^{\pm 1}$ in λ -degree zero, and an extra generator θ in λ -degree 1, with relations (2.10) to (2.12) and

$$\begin{aligned} \theta^2 &= 0, & X_r^{\pm 1}\theta &= \theta X_r^{\pm 1} \quad \text{for } r = 1, \dots, d, \\ T_r\theta &= \theta T_r \quad \text{for } r > 1, \\ T_1\theta T_1\theta + \theta T_1\theta T_1 &= (q-1)\theta T_1\theta. \end{aligned}$$

The algebra \mathcal{H}_d contains the affine q -Hecke algebra H_d as a subalgebra concentrated in λ -degree zero.

Lemma 2.19. The algebra \mathcal{H}_d acts on Pl_d by

$$T_r(f) = qs_r(f) - (q-1)X_{r+1}\partial_r(f), \quad X_r^{\pm 1}(f) = X_r^{\pm 1}f, \quad \theta(f) = \theta_1 f,$$

for all $f \in P_d$ and where $s_r(f)$ and $\partial_r(f)$ are as in (2.6) and (2.1).

Proof. The defining relations of \mathcal{H}_d can be checked by a straightforward computation. ■

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

Lemma 2.20. The elements ξ_r satisfy for all $r = 1, \dots, d-1$ and all $\ell = 1, \dots, d$,

$$\xi_\ell^2 = 0, \quad \xi_r \xi_\ell + \xi_\ell \xi_r = 0$$

and

$$T_\ell \xi_r = \begin{cases} \xi_r T_\ell & \text{if } r \neq \ell, \ell+1, \\ \xi_\ell T_\ell + (q-1)(\xi_{\ell+1} - \xi_\ell) & \text{if } r = \ell+1, \\ \xi_{\ell+1} T_\ell & \text{if } r = \ell. \end{cases}$$

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

Proposition 2.21. The set

$$\{X_1^{a_1} \dots X_d^{a_d} T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \dots \xi_d^{b_d} \mid w \in \mathfrak{S}_d, (a_1, \dots, a_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d, (b_1, \dots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d\},$$

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

Proof. Imitate the proof of Proposition 2.10. ■

Corollary 2.22. *The representation defined in Lemma 2.19 is faithful.*

Remark 2.23. We see from Proposition 2.21 that the algebra \mathcal{H}_d has a triangular decomposition (only as a vector space)

$$\mathcal{H}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_d^{\pm 1}] \otimes H_d^{\text{fin}} \otimes \wedge^\bullet(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_d),$$

where H_d^{fin} is the (finite dimensional) Hecke algebra of the group \mathfrak{S}_d . Explicitly, the algebra H_d^{fin} is defined by generators T_1, \dots, T_{d-1} and the relations in (2.11).

2.3.3 DG-enhancement of \mathcal{H}_d

Let ℓ and \mathbf{Q} be as in Section 2.3.1.

Definition 2.24. Define an operator $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ on \mathcal{H}_d by declaring that $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ acts as zero on H_d , while

$$\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(\theta) = \prod_{r=1}^{\ell} (X_1 - Q_r),$$

and for $a, b \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_d$, $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(ab) = \partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(a)b + (-1)^{\lambda(a)}a\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(b)$.

Lemma 2.25. *The operator $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is a differential on \mathcal{H}_d .*

Proof. Similarly to the proof of Lemma 2.14, we consider a more general differential d_P . We have to check

$$d_P(T_1\theta T_1\theta + \theta T_1\theta T_1) = d_P((q-1)\theta T_1\theta).$$

We have $T_1P = s_1(P)T_1 - (q-1)X_2\partial_1(P)$ and $PT_1 = T_1s_1(P) - (q-1)X_2\partial_1(P)$, where ∂_1 is the Demazure operator. Note also that $\partial_1(P)$ is a symmetric polynomial with respect to X_1, X_2 , so it commutes with T_1 . So, we have

$$\begin{aligned} d_P(T_1\theta T_1\theta + \theta T_1\theta T_1) &= T_1PT_1\theta - T_1\theta T_1P + PT_1\theta T_1 - \theta T_1PT_1 \\ &= (T_1^2s_1(P)\theta - (q-1)\partial_1(P)T_1X_2\theta) - (T_1\theta s_1(P)T_1 \\ &\quad - (q-1)T_1\theta X_2\partial_1(P)) + (T_1s_1(P)\theta T_1 - (q-1)X_2\partial_1(P)\theta T_1) \\ &\quad - (\theta s_1(P)T_1^2 - (q-1)\theta\partial_1(P)X_2T_1) \\ &= T_1^2s_1(P)\theta - \theta s_1(P)T_1^2 \\ &= (q-1)PT_1\theta - (q-1)\theta T_1P \\ &= d_P((q-1)\theta T_1\theta), \end{aligned}$$

which proves the claim. ■

We will prove in Proposition 4.18 that the homology of the DG-algebra $(\mathcal{H}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $H_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$.

2.3.4 Completions of \mathcal{H}_d

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

For each d -tuple $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_d) \in (\mathbb{k}^\times)^n$, we have a character $\chi_{\mathbf{a}}: \text{Syml}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$ given by the evaluation $X_r \mapsto a_r$. Denote by $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{a}}$ the kernel of $\chi_{\mathbf{a}}$.

Definition 2.26. Denote by $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ the completion of the algebra \mathcal{H}_d at the sequence of ideals $\mathcal{H}_d \mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{a}}^j \mathcal{H}_d$.

Since $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is in the kernel of $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$, we can extend $\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}$ to $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Set also

$$\widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - a_1, \dots, X_d - a_d]] \otimes \wedge^\bullet(\vartheta).$$

We can obviously extend the action of \mathcal{H}_d on P_d to an action of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ on $\widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Similarly to $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$, the algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ has idempotents $1_{\mathbf{b}}$, $\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}$ that are defined in the same way as in Section 2.2.4.

Similar to Proposition 2.16, we have the following.

Proposition 2.27.

(a) The $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ -module $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is free with basis

$$\{T_w \xi_1^{b_1} \dots \xi_d^{b_d} \mid w \in \mathfrak{S}_d, (b_1, \dots, b_d) \in \{0, 1\}^d\}.$$

(b) The representation $\widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$ of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is faithful.

The algebra $H_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$ has a decomposition $H_d^{\mathbf{Q}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{a}} H_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ (with a finite number of nonzero terms) such that Syml_d acts on each finite dimensional $H_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ -module with a generalized character $\chi_{\mathbf{a}}$.

3 DG-enhanced versions of KLR algebras

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

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

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

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

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

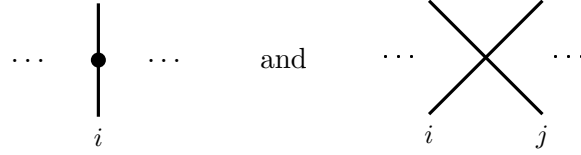
$$\mathcal{Q}_{i,j}(u, v) = (u - v)^{h_{i,j}} (v - u)^{h_{j,i}}.$$

3.1 The algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$

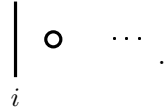
We give a diagrammatic definition of the algebras $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(\Gamma)$ from [16, Section 3]. The definition we give corresponds to the presentation in [16, Corollary 3.16].

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

- It is generated by the *KLR generators*



for $i, j \in I$, where each diagram contains ν_i strands labeled i , together with *floating dots* that are confined to a region immediately to the right of the left-most strand,



Diagrams are taken modulo isotopies that do not allow triple crossings of strands, do not allow a dot going through a crossing, and do not allow two floating dots at the same level.

- The multiplication is given by gluing diagrams on top of each other¹ whenever the labels of the strands agree, and zero otherwise, subject to the local relations (3.1) to (3.7) below, for all $i, j, k \in I$.

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

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of two } i \text{ strands} \end{array} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands} \end{array} = \boxed{Q_{i,j}(Y_1, Y_2)} \quad \text{if } i \neq j, \tag{3.1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands with dots} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands with dots} \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands with dots} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands with dots} \end{array} \quad \text{if } i \neq j, \tag{3.2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } i \text{ strands with dots} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } i \text{ strands with dots} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{vertical strand } i \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{vertical strand } i \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } i \text{ strands with dots} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } i \text{ strands with dots} \end{array}, \tag{3.3}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands} \end{array} \quad \text{unless } i = k \neq j, \tag{3.4}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands} \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{crossing of } i \text{ and } j \text{ strands} \end{array} = \boxed{\frac{Q_{i,j}(Y_3, Y_2) - Q_{i,j}(Y_1, Y_2)}{Y_3 - Y_1}} \quad \text{if } i \neq j. \tag{3.5}$$

◊ And the *additional relations*, for all $i, j \in I$:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{vertical strand } i \text{ with two dots} \end{array} \dots = 0, \tag{3.6}$$

¹We follow the usual (and useful) convention that m dots on the same strand are depicted as a single dot with an exponent m .

$$\begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ i \quad j \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \circ \\ i \quad j \end{array} . \tag{3.7}$$

Remark 3.2. A diagram with a box containing a polynomial means a polynomial in dots. The indices in the variables indicate the strands carrying the corresponding dots. For example, for $p(Y_1, Y_2) = \sum_{r,s} c_{r,s} Y_1^r Y_2^s$ with $c_{r,s} \in \mathbb{k}$, we have

$$\begin{array}{c} \boxed{p(Y_1, Y_2)} \\ | \quad | \\ i \quad j \end{array} = \sum_{r,s} c_{r,s} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ i \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ | \\ j \end{array} .$$

We now define a $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ -grading in $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$. Contrary to [16], we work with a single homological degree λ . The homological nature of this degree is justified by the DG-structure defined in Section 3.5. We declare

$$\deg \left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ i \end{array} \right) = (2, 0), \quad \deg \left(\begin{array}{c} \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ i \quad j \end{array} \right) = \begin{cases} (-2, 0) & \text{if } i = j, \\ (-1, 0) & \text{if } h_{i,j} = 1, \\ (0, 0) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$\deg \left(\begin{array}{c} | \\ \circ \quad \cdots \\ | \\ i \end{array} \right) = (-2, 1),$$

where the second grading is called λ -grading, which we write $\lambda(\bullet)$. The defining relations of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ are homogeneous with respect to this bigrading.

Remark 3.3. The subalgebra of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ in λ -degree zero coincides with the usual KLR algebra $R(\nu)$ defined in [6] and [20]. More precisely, the algebra $R(\nu)$ is defined by the first two types of generators in Definition 3.1 and relations (3.1)–(3.5).

For $\mathbf{i} = i_1 \dots i_d$, define the idempotent

$$1_{\mathbf{i}} = \begin{array}{c} | \quad | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ i_1 \quad i_2 \quad \quad \quad i_d \end{array}$$

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

$$\mathcal{R}(\nu) = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} 1_{\mathbf{j}} \mathcal{R}(\nu) 1_{\mathbf{i}}.$$

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

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

3.2 Polynomial action of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$

We now describe a faithful action of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ on a supercommutative ring, which was defined in [16, Section 3.2] and extends the polynomial action of KLR algebras from [6, Section 2.3].

We fix $\nu \in \mathbb{N}[I]$ with $|\nu| = d$. Set $PR_d = \mathbb{k}[Y_1, \dots, Y_d] \otimes \bigwedge^\bullet \langle \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_d \rangle$. Now consider

$$PR_\nu = \bigoplus_{i \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} PR_d 1_i. \quad (3.8)$$

Here we mean that the algebra PR_ν is a direct sum of copies of the algebra PR_d , labelled by $\text{Seq}(\nu)$. We denote by 1_i the idempotent projecting to the i th copy.

For each $i \in I$, $1 \leq r \leq \nu_i$ and $\mathbf{i} = (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_d) \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$, we denote by $r' = r'(r, i, \mathbf{i})$ the r th index $r' \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ (counting from the left) among the indices such that $i_{r'} = i$. Set $\omega_{r,i} 1_i = \Omega_{r'} 1_i$.

The algebra PR_ν is bigraded supercommutative with gradings $\deg(Y_t) = (2, 0)$, $\deg(\omega_{r,i}) = (-2r, 1)$ and $\deg(1_i) = (0, 0)$, where the variables $\omega_{r,i}$ are odd while the polynomial variables and the idempotents are even. Note that we consider a λ -grading that is one half the one considered in [16]. This is to agree with the analogous degrees on Hecke algebras in Section 2.1.

Now, similarly to [16, Section 3.2.1], we consider the action of $\mathfrak{S}_{|\nu|}$ on PR_ν given by

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

sends $Y_p 1_i \mapsto Y_{s_k(p)} 1_{s_k i}$ and

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

For each $i, j \in I$, $i \neq j$, we consider the polynomial $\mathcal{P}_{ij}(u, v) = (u - v)^{h_{i,j}}$, where $h_{i,j}$ denotes as above the number of arrows from i to j . Note that we have $\mathcal{Q}_{i,j}(u, v) = \mathcal{P}_{i,j}(u, v)\mathcal{P}_{j,i}(v, u)$.

In the sequel, it is useful to have an algebraic presentation of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ as in [2, equations (1.7)–(1.15)]. We set

$$\begin{array}{c} | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ | \quad \bullet \quad | \\ | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ i_1 \quad i_r \quad i_d \end{array} = Y_r 1_i, \quad \begin{array}{c} | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ | \quad \times \quad | \\ | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ i_1 \quad i_r \quad i_{r+1} \quad i_d \end{array} = \tau_r 1_i, \quad \begin{array}{c} | \quad \circ \quad | \\ | \quad \cdots \quad | \\ i_1 \quad i_2 \quad i_d \end{array} = \Omega 1_i.$$

We declare that $a \in e_k \mathcal{R}(\nu) e_j$ acts as zero on $PR_I 1_i$ whenever $j \neq i$. Otherwise

$$Y_r 1_i \mapsto f 1_i \mapsto Y_r f 1_i, \quad \Omega 1_i \mapsto f 1_i \mapsto \Omega 1_i f 1_i,$$

and

$$\tau_r 1_i \mapsto f 1_i \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{f 1_i - s_r(f 1_i)}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}} & \text{if } i_r = i_{r+1}, \\ \mathcal{P}_{i_r, i_{r+1}}(Y_r, Y_{r+1}) s_r(f 1_i) & \text{if } i_r \neq i_{r+1}. \end{cases}$$

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

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

3.3 Completion of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$

We will consider $\text{PolR}_d = \mathbb{k}[Y_1, Y_2, \dots, Y_d]$ as a subalgebra of $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$. Let \mathfrak{m} be the ideal of PolR_d generated by all Y_p , $1 \leq p \leq d$.

Definition 3.5. Denote by $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$ the completion of the algebra $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ at the sequence of ideals $\mathcal{R}(\nu)\mathfrak{m}^j\mathcal{R}(\nu)$. Let $\widehat{PR}_d = \mathbb{k}[[Y_1, \dots, Y_d]] \otimes \wedge^\bullet \langle \Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_d \rangle$ be the similar completion of PR_d and let $\widehat{PR}_\nu = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \widehat{PR}_d \mathbf{1}_i$ be the similar completion of PR_ν .

We would like to construct a representation structure of $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$ in the vector space \widehat{PR}_ν . The $\mathfrak{S}_{|\nu|}$ -action on PR_ν extends obviously to an $\mathfrak{S}_{|\nu|}$ -action on \widehat{PR}_ν . Moreover, the action of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ on PR_ν yields an action of $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$ on \widehat{PR}_ν .

Lemma 3.6. *The representation \widehat{PR}_ν of $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$ is faithful.*

Proof. An explicit PolR_d -basis of \mathcal{R}_ν is constructed in [16, Section 3.2]. We would like to check that the same set forms a $\widehat{\text{PolR}}_d$ -basis of $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}_\nu$. The fact that this is a spanning set can be proved by the same argument. The linear independence follows from the fact that the elements act on \widehat{PR}_ν by linearly independent operators. Then, this proves automatically the faithfulness of the representation. \blacksquare

3.4 Cyclotomic KLR algebras

Let Λ be a dominant integral weight of type Γ (i.e., for each vertex i of Γ we fix a nonnegative integer Λ_i). Let I^Λ be the 2-sided ideal of $R(\nu)$ generated by $Y_1^{\Lambda_{i_1}} \mathbf{1}_i$ with $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$. In terms of diagrams, this is the 2-sided ideal generated by all diagrams of the form

$$\begin{array}{c} \Lambda_{i_1} \\ | \\ \bullet \\ | \\ i_1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ i_2 \end{array} \quad \cdots \quad \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ i_{|\nu|} \end{array},$$

with $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$.

Definition 3.7. The *cyclotomic KLR algebra* is the quotient $R^\Lambda(\nu) = R(\nu)/I^\Lambda$.

3.5 DG-enhancements of $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$

We turn $\mathcal{R}(\nu)$ into a DG-algebra by introducing a differential d_Λ given by

$$d_\Lambda(\mathbf{1}_i) = d_\Lambda(Y_r) = d_\Lambda(\tau_k) = 0, \quad d_\Lambda(\Omega \mathbf{1}_i) = (-Y_1)^{\Lambda_{i_1}} \mathbf{1}_i,$$

together with the Leibniz rule

$$d_\Lambda(ab) = d_\Lambda(a)b + (-1)^{\lambda(a)} d_\Lambda(b).$$

This algebra is differential graded with respect to the homological degree given by counting the number of floating dots. Since \mathfrak{m} is in the kernel of d_Λ , we can extend d_Λ to $\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$.

The following is [16, Proposition 4.14].

Proposition 3.8. *The homology of the DG-algebra $(\mathcal{R}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to the cyclotomic KLR algebra $R^\Lambda(\nu)$.*

4 The isomorphism theorems

4.1 A generalization of the Brundan–Kleshchev–Rouquier isomorphisms

Choose I , Γ and ν as in Section 3. Assume additionally that for $i, j \in I$, $i \neq j$, there is at most one arrow from i to j .

Let PolR_d be as in Section 3.3. Set $\text{PolR}_\nu = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \text{PolR}_d 1_{\mathbf{i}}$. Here, similarly to (3.8), the element $1_{\mathbf{i}}$ is the idempotent projecting to the \mathbf{i} th component of the direct sum. Let PA_ν be a PolR_ν -algebra free over PolR_ν (the most interesting examples for us are $PA_\nu = PR_\nu$ and $PA_\nu = \text{PolR}_\nu$). Set also $\widehat{PA}_\nu = \widehat{\text{PolR}_\nu} \otimes_{\text{PolR}_\nu} PA_\nu$.

Fix an action of $\mathfrak{S}_{|\nu|}$ on \widehat{PA}_ν (by ring automorphisms) that extends the obvious $\mathfrak{S}_{|\nu|}$ -action on $\widehat{\text{PolR}_\nu}$. We assume that such an extension exists. We make additionally the following assumption.

Assumption 4.1. For each simple generator s_r of $\mathfrak{S}_{|\nu|}$, each $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$ such that $i_r = i_{r+1}$ and each $f \in \widehat{PA}_\nu$, we have $(f - s_r(f))1_{\mathbf{i}} \in (Y_r - Y_{r+1})\widehat{PA}_\nu$.

This assumption implies that the Demazure operator $\frac{1-s_r}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}}$ is well defined on $\widehat{PA}_\nu 1_{\mathbf{i}}$. Fix a subalgebra \widehat{PA}'_ν of \widehat{PA}_ν . Assume now that we have an algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu)$ that has a faithful representation on \widehat{PA}'_ν . We make the following assumption.

Assumption 4.2. The action of $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu)$ on \widehat{PA}'_ν is generated by multiplication by elements of \widehat{PA}'_ν and by the operators τ_r , $r \in \{1, 2, \dots, |\nu| - 1\}$ given by

- if $i_r = i_{r+1}$, then τ_r acts on $f1_{\mathbf{i}}$ by a (nonzero scalar) multiple of the Demazure operator, i.e., τ_r sends $f1_{\mathbf{i}}$ to a multiple of $\frac{(f - s_r(f))1_{\mathbf{i}}}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}}$,
- if $i_r \neq i_{r+1}$, then τ_r sends $f1_{\mathbf{i}}$ to $\mathcal{P}_{i_r, i_{r+1}}(Y_r, Y_{r+1})s_r(f1_{\mathbf{i}})$.

The goal for this section is to give non-trivial sufficient conditions for an algebra to be isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu)$, generalizing the BKR isomorphism.

The table below summarizes the various rings appearing on the KLR side and on the Hecke side of the picture.

The KLR side	The Hecke side (degenerate version)
$\text{PolR}_\nu = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \mathbb{k}[Y_1, \dots, Y_d]1_{\mathbf{i}}$	$\text{Pol}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1, \dots, X_d]$
PA_ν : a PolR_ν -algebra	PB_d : a Pol_d -algebra
$\widehat{\text{PolR}}_\nu = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)} \mathbb{k}[[Y_1, \dots, Y_d]]1_{\mathbf{i}}$	$\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_{d\mathbf{a}}} \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]]1_{\mathbf{b}}$
$\widehat{PA}_\nu = \widehat{\text{PolR}}_\nu \otimes_{\text{PolR}_\nu} PA_\nu$	$\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_{d\mathbf{a}}} (\mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]] \otimes_{\text{Pol}_d} PB_d)1_{\mathbf{b}}$
$\widehat{PA}'_\nu \subseteq \widehat{PA}_\nu$	$\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} \subseteq \widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$
$\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu) = \langle \tau_r, \widehat{PA}'_\nu \rangle \subseteq \text{End}(\widehat{PA}_\nu)$	$\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbf{a}} = \langle T_r, \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} \rangle \subseteq \text{End}(\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}})$

We have only included the degenerate version of the Hecke algebra in the column on the right, the q -version being very similar.

4.1.1 Degenerate version

Fix $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell) \in \mathbb{k}^\ell$, as in Section 2.2.1. Now we fix some special choice of Γ and ν . Let I be a subset of \mathbb{k} that contains Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ . We construct the quiver Γ with the vertex set I using the following rule: for $i, j \in I$ we have an edge $i \rightarrow j$ if and only if we have $j + 1 = i$.

Note that this convention for Γ is opposite to [20]. Let d be a positive integer. Fix $\mathbf{a} \in I^d$ (see Section 2.2.4). Finally, we consider ν such that ν_i is the multiplicity of i in \mathbf{a} . In particular, we see that $|\nu| = d$ is the length of \mathbf{a} . Note that we have $\text{Seq}(\nu) = \mathfrak{S}_{d\mathbf{a}}$.

For each $i \in I$, denote by Λ_i the multiplicity of i in (Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ) . In particular, this implies $\prod_{r=1}^\ell (X_1 - Q_r) = \prod_{i \in I} (X_1 - i)^{\Lambda_i}$.

As above, we set $\text{Pol}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1, \dots, X_d]$. Let PB_d be a Pol_d -algebra free over Pol_d . The most interesting examples are $PB_d = P_d$ and $PB_d = \text{Pol}_d$. Set

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} &= \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_{d\mathbf{a}}} \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]]1_{\mathbf{b}}, \\ \widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}} &= \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_{d\mathbf{a}}} (\mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]] \otimes_{\text{Pol}_d} PB_d)1_{\mathbf{b}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is a $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ -algebra.

Fix an action of \mathfrak{S}_d on PB_d (by ring automorphisms) that extends the obvious \mathfrak{S}_d -action on Pol_d . We assume that such an extension exists. We assume additionally the following.

Assumption 4.3. For each simple generator s_r of \mathfrak{S}_d and each $f \in PB_d$, we have

$$f - s_r(f) \subseteq (X_r - X_{r+1})PB_d.$$

In particular, this assumption implies that the Demazure operator $\partial_r = \frac{1-s_r}{X_r - X_{r+1}}$ is well defined on PB_d . The action of \mathfrak{S}_d on Pol_d and PB_d can be obviously extended to an action on $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ and $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Fix a subalgebra $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ of $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$. We make the following assumption.

Assumption 4.4. There is an algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ that has a faithful representation in $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$ that is generated by multiplication by elements of $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ and by the operators $T_r = s_r - \partial_r$.

By construction, we have the isomorphism

$$\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\nu} \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \quad Y_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} \mapsto (X_r - i_r)1_{\mathbf{i}}. \quad (4.1)$$

Moreover, this isomorphism commutes with the action of \mathfrak{S}_d . We assume the following.

Assumption 4.5. We can extend the isomorphism $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\nu} \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ in (4.1) to an \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant isomorphism $\widehat{PA}_{\nu} \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$. This extension restricts to an isomorphism $\widehat{RA}'_{\nu} \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$.

We get the following proposition (if the Assumptions 4.1–4.5 are satisfied).

Proposition 4.6. *There is an algebra isomorphism $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ that intertwines the representation in $\widehat{PA}_{\nu} \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$.*

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

First of all, note that the element $(Y_r - Y_{r+1} + c) \in \mathbb{k}[[Y_1, \dots, Y_d]]$ is invertible for each nonzero $c \in \mathbb{k}$ and that its inverse is $c^{-1}(\sum_{n \geq 0} c^{-n}(Y_{r+1} - Y_r)^n)$. Now, since we have

$$(X_r - X_{r+1})1_{\mathbf{i}} = (Y_r - Y_{r+1} + i_r - i_{r+1})$$

under the isomorphism $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\nu} \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$, we see that the element $(X_r - X_{r+1})^{-1}1_{\mathbf{i}} \in \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is well defined if $i_r \neq i_{r+1}$ and the element $(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)^{-1}1_{\mathbf{i}} \in \text{Pol}_{\mathbf{a}}$ is well defined if $i_r + 1 \neq i_{r+1}$.

First, we express τ_r in terms of T_r . We can rewrite the operator T_r in the following way:

$$T_r = 1 + \frac{X_r - X_{r+1} + 1}{X_r - X_{r+1}}(s_r - 1).$$

Fix $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu) = \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}$. Assume $i_r = i_{r+1}$. Then the action of the operator $(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)^{-1} 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ on $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$ is well defined. The element $-(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)^{-1}(T_r - 1) 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ acts on $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$ by the same operator as $\tau_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$.

Now, assume that we have $i_r \neq i_{r+1}$. If additionally we have no arrow $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, we can write $s_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} = \left(\frac{X_r - X_{r+1}}{X_r - X_{r+1} + 1} (T_r - 1) + 1 \right) 1_{\mathbf{i}}$. We need the condition $i_{r+1} + 1 \neq i_r$ to be able to divide by $(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)$ here. The operator $s_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ acts on $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$. Finally, if we have $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, then the operator

$$(X_r - X_{r+1} + 1) s_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} = [(X_r - X_{r+1})(T_r - 1) + (X_r - X_{r+1} + 1)] 1_{\mathbf{i}}$$

acts on $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$.

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

4.1.2 q -version

Fix $q \in \mathbb{k}$, $q \neq 0, 1$. Fix also $\mathbf{Q} = (Q_1, \dots, Q_\ell) \in (\mathbb{k}^\times)^\ell$, as in Section 2.3.1. Now we fix some special choice of Γ and ν . Let I be a subset of \mathbb{k}^\times that contains Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ . We construct the quiver Γ with the vertex set I using the following rule: for $i, j \in I$ we have an edge $i \rightarrow j$ if and only if we have $qj = i$. Note that this convention for Γ is opposite to [12] and [20]. Fix $\mathbf{a} \in I^d$ (see Section 2.3.4). Finally, we consider ν such that ν_i is the multiplicity of i in \mathbf{a} . In particular, we see that $|\nu| = d$ is the length of \mathbf{a} . Note that we have $\text{Seq}(\nu) = \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}$. As in the degenerate case, for each $i \in I$ we denote by Λ_i the multiplicity of i in (Q_1, \dots, Q_ℓ) .

Set $\text{Poll}_d = \mathbb{k}[X_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, X_d^{\pm 1}]$. Let PB_d be a Poll_d -algebra, free over Poll_d . The most interesting examples are $PB_d = P_d$ and $PB_d = \text{Poll}_d$. Set $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_\mathbf{a} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}} \mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]] 1_{\mathbf{b}}$ and $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a} = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{b} \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}} (\mathbb{k}[[X_1 - b_1, \dots, X_d - b_d]] \otimes_{\text{Poll}_d} PB_d) 1_{\mathbf{b}}$. Then $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$ is a $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_\mathbf{a}$ -algebra.

Fix an action of \mathfrak{S}_d on PB_d (by ring automorphisms) that extends the obvious \mathfrak{S}_d -action on Poll_d . We assume additionally the following.

Assumption 4.7. For each simple generator s_r of \mathfrak{S}_d and each $f \in PB_d$, we have

$$f - s_r(f) \subseteq (X_r - X_{r+1}) Pl_d.$$

In particular, this assumption implies that the Demazure operator $\frac{1 - s_r}{X_r - X_{r+1}}$ is well defined on Pl_d . The action of \mathfrak{S}_d on Poll_d and Pl_d can be obviously extended to an action on $\widehat{\text{Poll}}_\mathbf{a}$ and $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$.

Fix a subalgebra $\widehat{PB}'_\mathbf{a}$ of $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$. We make the following assumption.

Assumption 4.8. There is an algebra $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_\mathbf{a}$ that has a faithful representation in $\widehat{PB}_\mathbf{a}$ that is generated by multiplication by elements of $\widehat{PB}'_\mathbf{a}$ and by the operators

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

By construction, we have the isomorphism

$$\widehat{\text{Pol}}_\nu \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_\mathbf{a}, \quad Y_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} \mapsto i_r^{-1} (X_r - i_r) 1_{\mathbf{i}}. \quad (4.2)$$

Moreover, this isomorphism commutes with the action of \mathfrak{S}_d . We assume the following.

Assumption 4.9. We can extend the isomorphism $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_\nu \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ in (4.2) to an \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant isomorphism $\widehat{PA}_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$. This extension restricts to an isomorphism $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$.

Then we have the following (if Assumptions 4.1, 4.2, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9 are satisfied).

Proposition 4.10. *There is an algebra isomorphism $\widehat{A}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{B}_{\mathbf{a}}$ that intertwines the representation in $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$.*

Proof. We only have to show that we can write the operator τ_r in terms of T_r (and multiplication by elements of $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$) and vice versa. First, we express τ_r in terms of T_r . Fix $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu) = \mathfrak{S}_d \mathbf{a}$.

Assume $i_r = i_{r+1}$. Then the action of the operator $(qX_r - X_{r+1})^{-1}1_{\mathbf{i}}$ on $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ is well defined. The element $-(qX_r - X_{r+1})^{-1}(T_r - q)1_{\mathbf{i}}$ acts on $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ by the same operator as $\tau_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$.

Now, assume that we have $i_r \neq i_{r+1}$. If moreover we have no arrow $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, we can write $s_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} = \left(\frac{X_r - X_{r+1}}{qX_r - X_{r+1}}(T_r - q) + 1 \right) 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ (we need the condition $qi_{r+1} \neq i_r$ to be able to divide by $(qX_r - X_{r+1})$ here). The operator $s_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ acts on $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$. Finally, if we have $i_r \rightarrow i_{r+1}$, then the operator $(qX_r - X_{r+1})s_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} = [(X_r - X_{r+1})(T_r - q) + (qX_r - X_{r+1})]1_{\mathbf{i}}$ acts on $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ in the same way as $\tau_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ up to scalar.

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

4.2 The DG-enhanced isomorphism theorem: the degenerate version

In Proposition 4.6, we proved that we have an isomorphism of algebras $\widehat{A}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{B}_{\mathbf{a}}$ for some algebras $\widehat{A}(\nu)$ and $\widehat{B}_{\mathbf{a}}$ that satisfy some list of properties. Let us show that we can apply Proposition 4.10 to the special situation $\widehat{A}(\nu) = \widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$ and $\widehat{B}_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$. We assume that ν and \mathbf{a} are related as in Section 4.1.1. In this case we can take $\widehat{PA}'_\nu = \widehat{PR}_\nu$ and $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$. We consider the subalgebra \widehat{PA}'_ν of \widehat{PA}'_ν generated by $\widehat{\text{Pol}}\mathcal{R}_\nu$ and Ω_1 , and the subalgebra $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ of $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ generated by $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ and θ_1 .

To be able to apply Proposition 4.6, we only have to construct a \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant isomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}} \simeq \widehat{PR}_\nu$ extending the isomorphism (4.1) such that α restricts to an isomorphism $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} \simeq \widehat{PA}'_\nu$. First, we consider the following homomorphism $\alpha': \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{PR}_\nu$.

$$1_{\mathbf{i}} \mapsto 1_{\mathbf{i}}, \quad X_r 1_{\mathbf{i}} \mapsto (Y_r + i_r) 1_{\mathbf{i}}.$$

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

Remark 4.11. For each $1 \leq r < d$, the Demazure operator $\partial_r = \frac{1-s_r}{X_r - X_{r+1}}$ is well defined on $\widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Now, using the isomorphism $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}\mathcal{R}_\nu$, we can consider it as an operator on \widehat{PR}_ν . The action of ∂_r on \widehat{PR}_ν can be given explicitly by

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

Attention, the operator ∂_r on \widehat{PR}_ν should not be confused with $\frac{1-s_r}{Y_r - Y_{r+1}}$, which is not well defined. The Demazure operators ∂_r on \widehat{PR}_ν satisfy relations (2.3), (2.4), (2.5).

Now, we want to extend α' to a homomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{PR}_\nu$. To do this, we have to choose the images of $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_d$ in \widehat{PR}_ν such that these images anticommute with each other and

commute with the image of $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ (i.e., with $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{R}\nu}$). Moreover, we want to make this choice in such a way that α is bijective and \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant.

First, we set

$$\alpha(\theta_1 1_{\mathbf{i}}) = \left(\prod_{i \in I, i \neq i_1} (Y_1 + i_1 - i)^{\Lambda_i} \right) (-1)^{\Lambda_{i_1}} \Omega_1 1_{\mathbf{i}}. \quad (4.3)$$

This choice is motivated by the fact that we will want α to be compatible with the DG-structure. For $r > 1$, we construct the images of other θ_r in the following way

$$\alpha(\theta_r) = (-1)^{r-1} \partial_{r-1} \cdots \partial_2 \partial_1 (\alpha(\theta_1)). \quad (4.4)$$

This choice is motivated by the fact that we want α to be \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant and we have that $\theta_r = -\partial_{r-1}(\theta_{r-1})$. Since we have $s_r = 1 - (X_r - X_{r+1})\partial_r$, equation (4.4) implies immediately

$$\alpha(s_r(\theta_r)) = s_r(\alpha(\theta_r)). \quad (4.5)$$

Lemma 4.12. *The homomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{PR}_{\nu}$ given by (4.3) and (4.4) is an isomorphism and it is \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant.*

Proof. Since the homomorphism $\alpha': \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{PR}_{\nu}$ is obviously \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant, to show the \mathfrak{S}_d -invariance of α , we have to show

$$s_k(\alpha(\theta_r 1_{\mathbf{i}})) = \alpha(s_k(\theta_r 1_{\mathbf{i}})) \quad (4.6)$$

for each $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Seq}(\nu)$, each $r \in [1; d]$ and each $k \in [1; d-1]$. We give a proof by induction on r . First, we prove (4.6) for $r = 1$. If $k > 1$ and $r = 1$, then (4.6) is obvious because θ_1 and $\alpha(\theta_1)$ are s_k -invariant. The case $k = r = 1$ follows from (4.5).

Now, assume that $r > 1$ and that (4.6) is already proved for smaller values of r . The case $k = r$ follows from (4.5).

For $k \neq r$, the element θ_r is s_k -invariant. So (4.6) is equivalent to the s_k -invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$.

Assume that $k > r$ or $k < r - 2$. This assumption implies that s_k commutes with s_{r-1} . Moreover, we already know by induction hypothesis that $\alpha(\theta_{r-1})$ is s_k -invariant. So, the s_k -invariance of $\alpha(\theta_{r-1})$ together with (4.4) implies the s_k -invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$.

Now, assume $k = r - 1$. In this case the s_{r-1} -invariance of $\alpha(\theta_r)$ is obvious from (4.4).

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

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

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

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

Now, let us prove that α is an isomorphism. It is easy to see from (4.3) and (4.4) that $\alpha(\theta_r 1_{\mathbf{i}})$ is of the form

$$\alpha(\theta_r 1_{\mathbf{i}}) = \sum_{t=1}^r P_t \Omega_t 1_{\mathbf{i}}, \quad (4.7)$$

where $P_t \in \widehat{PR}_{\nu} 1_{\mathbf{i}}$ for $r \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ and P_r is invertible in $\widehat{PR}_{\nu} 1_{\mathbf{i}}$. Then the bijectivity is clear from (4.7) and from the fact that α restricts to a bijection $\widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} \simeq \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{R}\nu}$. \blacksquare

We get the following theorem.

Theorem 4.13. *There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_{\Lambda}) \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$.*

Proof. Note that (4.3) implies that the isomorphism α (see Lemma 4.12) identifies the subalgebra \widehat{PA}'_ν of \widehat{PA}_ν with the subalgebra $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ of $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Then the isomorphism of algebras follows immediately from Proposition 4.6. We only have to check the DG-invariance.

Denote by γ the isomorphism of algebras $\gamma: \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$. It is obvious that γ preserves the λ -grading. We claim that for each $h \in \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$, we have

$$\gamma(\partial_{\mathbf{Q}}(h)) = d_{\Lambda}(\gamma(h)). \quad (4.8)$$

Indeed, it is enough to check (4.8) for $h = \theta$. This follows directly from (4.3). In fact, this is exactly the reason why we define (4.3) in such a way. \blacksquare

Remark 4.14. We could also take $\widehat{PA}_\nu = \widehat{PA}'_\nu = \widehat{\text{PolR}}_\nu$ and $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Then we get (the completion version of) the usual Brundan–Kleshchev–Rouquier isomorphism.

4.3 The DG-enhanced isomorphism theorem: the q -version

In Proposition 4.6, we proved that we have an isomorphism of algebras $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu) \simeq \widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ for some algebras $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu)$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbf{a}}$ that satisfy some list of properties. Let us show that we can apply Proposition 4.10 to the special situation $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}(\nu) = \widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu)$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{B}}_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}$. We assume that ν and \mathbf{a} are related as in Section 4.1.2. In this case, we can take $\widehat{PA}_\nu = \widehat{PR}_\nu$ and $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$.

To be able to apply Proposition 4.10, we only have to construct a \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant isomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{PR}_\nu \simeq \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$ extending the isomorphism (4.2) such that α restricts to an isomorphism $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \simeq \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}}$ (we choose the subalgebras $\widehat{PA}'_\nu \subseteq \widehat{PA}_\nu$ and $\widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} \subseteq \widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}}$ in the same way as in Section 4.2). This can be done in the same way as in the degenerate case. However, some formulas in this case are different from the previous section because of the difference between (4.1) and (4.2). Here, we only give the modified formulas. The proofs are the same as in the previous section.

We consider the \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant homomorphism $\alpha': \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{PR}_\nu$

$$1_i \mapsto 1_i, \quad X_r 1_i \mapsto i_r(Y_r + 1)1_i.$$

Now, we extend α' to a homomorphism $\alpha: \widehat{P}_{\mathbf{a}} \rightarrow \widehat{PR}_\nu$ in the following way:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(\theta_1 1_i) &= \left(\prod_{i \in I, i \neq i_1} (i_1(Y_1 + 1) - i)^{\Lambda_i} \right) (-i_1)^{\Lambda_{i_1}} \Omega_1 1_i, \\ \alpha(\theta_r) &= (-1)^{r-1} \partial_{r-1} \cdots \partial_2 \partial_1 (\alpha(\theta_1)). \end{aligned}$$

As in the previous section, we can show that α is a \mathfrak{S}_d -invariant isomorphism.

We get the following theorem.

Theorem 4.15. *There is an isomorphism of DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_{\Lambda}) \simeq (\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$.*

Remark 4.16. We could also take $\widehat{PA}_\nu = \widehat{PA}'_\nu = \widehat{\text{PolR}}_\nu$ and $\widehat{PB}_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{PB}'_{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{\text{Pol}}_{\mathbf{a}}$. Then we get (the completion version of) the usual Brundan–Kleshchev–Rouquier isomorphism.

4.4 The homology of $\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d$ and \mathcal{H}_d

We now have the tools to prove the following two propositions.

Proposition 4.17. *The homology of the DG-algebra $(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $\widehat{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$.*

Proposition 4.18. *The homology of the DG-algebra $(\mathcal{H}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $H_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$.*

First, we start from a similar statement for the KLR algebra.

Proposition 4.19. *The homology of the DG-algebra $(\widehat{\mathcal{R}}(\nu), d_\Lambda)$ is concentrated in degree 0 and is isomorphic to $R^\Lambda(\nu)$.*

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

Corollary 4.20. *The homologies of the DG-algebras $(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ and $(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ are concentrated in degree 0 and are isomorphic to $\bar{H}_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$ and $H_{\mathbf{a}}^{\mathbf{Q}}$, respectively.*

Proof. The statement follows from Theorems 4.13 and 4.15, Proposition 4.19 and from the usual Brundan–Kleshchev–Rouquier isomorphism. ■

Proof of Propositions 4.17 and 4.18. It is obvious that the homology group of $(\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}})$ in degree zero is $\bar{H}_d^{\mathbf{Q}}$. We only have to check that the homology groups in other degrees are zero.

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

Then the completion of $H^i(\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}}) \neq 0$ with respect to the ideal \mathcal{M} is nonzero. This leads to a contradiction because $H^i(\widehat{\mathcal{H}}_{\mathbf{a}}, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}}) = 0$ together with Künneth formula implies

$$\mathbb{k}[[X_1 - a_1, \dots, X_d - a_d]] \otimes_{\text{Pol}_d} H^i(\bar{\mathcal{H}}_d, \partial_{\mathbf{Q}}) = 0.$$

Proposition 4.18 is proved in the same way. ■

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