HIGHEST WEIGHT CATEGORIES ARISING FROM KHOVANOV’S DIAGRAM ALGEBRA IV: THE GENERAL LINEAR SUPERGROUP

JONATHAN BRUNDAN AND CATHARINA STROPPEL

Abstract. We prove that blocks of the general linear supergroup are Morita equivalent to a limiting version of Khovanov’s diagram algebra. We deduce that blocks of the general linear supergroup are Koszul.

Contents
1. Introduction 1
2. Combinatorics of Grothendieck groups 5
3. Cyclotomic Hecke algebras and level two Schur-Weyl duality 14
4. Morita equivalence with generalised Khovanov algebras 28
5. Direct limits 33
References 41

1. Introduction

This is the culmination of a series of four articles studying various generalisations of Khovanov’s diagram algebra from [K]. The goal is to relate the limiting version $H_k^\infty$ of this algebra constructed in [BS1] to blocks of the general linear supergroup $GL(m|n)$. More precisely, working always over a fixed algebraically closed field $\mathbb{F}$ of characteristic zero, we show that any block of $GL(m|n)$ of atypicality $k$ is Morita equivalent to the algebra $H_k^\infty$.

To give more details, fix $m, n \geq 0$ and let $G$ denote the algebraic supergroup $GL(m|n)$ over $\mathbb{F}$. Using scheme-theoretic language, $G$ can be regarded as a functor from the category of commutative superalgebras over $\mathbb{F}$ to the category of groups, mapping a commutative superalgebra $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$ to the group $G(A)$ of all invertible $(m + n) \times (m + n)$ matrices of the form

\[ g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad (1.1) \]

where $a$ (resp. $d$) is an $m \times m$ (resp. $n \times n$) matrix with entries in $A_0$, and $b$ (resp. $c$) is an $m \times n$ (resp. $n \times m$) matrix with entries in $A_1$.

We are interested here in finite dimensional representations of $G$, which can be viewed equivalently as integrable supermodules over its Lie superalgebra.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification: 17B10, 16S37.
First author supported in part by NSF grant no. DMS-0654147.
As explained in [B1, §4-e], the category of finite dimensional \(G\)-modules decomposes as \(\mathcal{F} \oplus \Pi \mathcal{F}\), where \(\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(m|n)\) is the full subcategory consisting of the modules all of whose composition factors are isomorphic to \(\mathcal{L}(\lambda)'s\) for various \(\lambda \in X^+(T)\), and \(\Pi \mathcal{F}\) is the image of \(\mathcal{F}\) under \(\Pi\). Note also that \(\mathcal{F}\) is closed under tensor product, and it contains both the natural module \(V\) and its dual \(V^*\). By [B1] Theorem 4.47, the category \(\mathcal{F}\) is a highest weight category with weight poset \((X^+(T), \leq)\), where \(\leq\) is the Bruhat ordering defined combinatorially in the next paragraph. We denote the standard and projective indecomposable modules in the highest weight category \(\mathcal{F}\) by \(\{\mathcal{V}(\lambda)\mid \lambda \in X^+(T)\}\) and \(\{\mathcal{P}(\lambda)\mid \lambda \in X^+(T)\}\), respectively. So \(\mathcal{P}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\lambda)\). In this setting, the standard module \(\mathcal{V}(\lambda)\) is often referred to as a Kac module after \([Ka]\).

Now we turn our attention to the diagram algebra side. Let \(\Lambda = \Lambda(m|n)\) denote the set of all weights in the diagrammatic sense of [BS1, §2] drawn on a number line with vertices indexed by \(\mathbb{Z}\), such that a total of \(m\) vertices are labelled \(\times\) or \(\lor\), a total of \(n\) vertices are labelled \(\circ\) or \(\lor\), and all of the (infinitely many) remaining vertices are labelled \(\land\). From now on, we identify the set \(X^+(T)\) introduced above with the set \(\Lambda\) via the following weight dictionary.
Given $\lambda \in X^+(T)$, we define
\[
I_\times(\lambda) := \{(\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_1), \ldots, (\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_m)\},
\]
\[
I_\circ(\lambda) := \{(\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_{m+1}), \ldots, (\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_{m+n})\}.
\]
Then we identify $\lambda$ with the element of $\Lambda$ whose $i$th vertex is labelled
\[
\begin{align*}
\wedge & \text{ if } i \text{ does not belong to either } I_\times(\lambda) \text{ or } I_\circ(\lambda), \\
\times & \text{ if } i \text{ belongs to } I_\times(\lambda) \text{ but not to } I_\circ(\lambda), \\
\circ & \text{ if } i \text{ belongs to } I_\circ(\lambda) \text{ but not to } I_\times(\lambda), \\
\vee & \text{ if } i \text{ belongs to both } I_\times(\lambda) \text{ and } I_\circ(\lambda).
\end{align*}
\]
For example, the zero weight (which parametrises the trivial $G$-module) is identified with the diagram
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
\cdots & \wedge & \wedge & \wedge & \circ & \circ & \circ & \circ & \cdots \\
\cdots & \vee & \vee & \vee & \vee & \vee & \vee & \vee & \cdots
\end{array}
\]
where the leftmost $\vee$ is on vertex $(1 - m)$. In these diagrammatic terms, the Bruhat ordering on $X^+(T)$ mentioned earlier is the same as the Bruhat ordering on $\Lambda$ from [BS1, §2], that is, the partial order $\leq$ on diagrams generated by the basic operation of swapping a $\vee$ and an $\wedge$ so that $\vee$'s move to the right.

Let $\sim$ denote the equivalence relation on $\Lambda$ generated by permuting $\vee$'s and $\wedge$'s. Following the language of [BS1] again, the $\sim$-equivalence classes of weights from $\Lambda$ are called blocks. The defect $\def(\Gamma)$ of each block $\Gamma \in \Lambda/\sim$ is simply equal to the number of vertices labelled $\wedge$ in any weight $\lambda \in \Gamma$; this is the same thing as the usual notion of atypicality in the representation theory of $GL(m|n)$ as in e.g. [SI, (1.1)].

Let $K = K(m|n)$ denote the direct sum of the diagram algebras $K_\Gamma$ associated to all the blocks $\Gamma \in \Lambda/\sim$ as defined in [BS1, §4]. As a vector space, $K$ has a basis
\[
\{ (a \lambda b) | \text{ for all oriented circle diagrams } a \lambda b \text{ with } \lambda \in \Lambda \},
\]
and its multiplication is defined by an explicit combinatorial procedure in terms of such diagrams; see [BS1, §6]. As discussed in [BS1, §5], to each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ there is associated an idempotent $e_\lambda \in K$. The left ideal $P(\lambda) := K e_\lambda$ is a projective indecomposable module with irreducible head denoted $L(\lambda)$. The modules $\{ L(\lambda) | \lambda \in \Lambda \}$ are all one-dimensional and give a complete set of irreducible $K$-modules. Finally let $V(\lambda)$ be the standard module corresponding to $\lambda$, which was referred to as a cell module in [BS1, §5].

**Theorem 1.1.** There is an equivalence of categories $\mathcal{E}$ from $\mathcal{F}(m|n)$ to the category of finite dimensional left $K(m|n)$-modules, such that $\mathcal{E} L(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda)$, $\mathcal{E} V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda)$ and $\mathcal{E} P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda)$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda(m|n)$.

We briefly collect here some applications:

**Blocks of the same atypicality are equivalent.** The algebras $K_\Gamma$ for all $\Gamma \in \Lambda(m|n)/\sim$ are the blocks of the algebra $K(m|n)$. Hence by Theorem 1.1
they are the basic algebras representing the individual blocks of the category \(\mathcal{P}(m|n)\). In the diagrammatic setting, it is obvious for \(\Gamma \in \Lambda(m|n)/\sim\) and \(\Gamma' \in \Lambda(m'|n')/\sim\) (for possibly different \(m'\) and \(n'\)) that the algebras \(K_\Gamma\) and \(K_{\Gamma'}\) are isomorphic if and only if \(\Gamma\) and \(\Gamma'\) have the same defect. Thus we recover a result of Serganova from \([S2]\): the blocks of \(GL(m|n)\) for all \(m, n\) depend up to equivalence only on the degree of atypicality of the block.

**Grading on blocks and Koszulity.** Each of the algebras \(K_\Gamma\) carries a canonical positive grading with respect to which it is a (locally unital) Koszul algebra; see \([BS2\) Corollary 5.13]. So Theorem \(1.1\) implies that blocks of \(GL(m|n)\) are Koszul. The appearance of such hidden Koszul gradings in representation theory goes back to the classic paper of Beilinson, Ginzburg and Soergel \([BGS]\) on blocks of category \(O\) for a semisimple Lie algebra. In that work, the grading is of geometric origin, whereas in our situation we establish the Koszulity in a purely algebraic way.

**Rigidity of Kac modules.** Another consequence of Theorem \(1.1\) combined with \([BS2\) Corollary 6.7] on the diagram algebra side, is that all the Kac modules \(V(\lambda)\) are rigid, i.e. their radical and socle filtrations coincide.

**Kostant modules and BGG resolution.** Combining \([BS2\) Lemma 7.2] with Theorem \(1.1\), we obtain the classification of all Kostant modules for \(GL(m|n)\) in the sense of \([BH]\): they are the irreducible modules parametrised by the weights in which no two vertices labelled \(\lor\) have a vertex labelled \(\land\) between them. By \([BS2\) Theorem 7.3], Kostant modules possess a BGG resolution by multiplicity-free direct sums of standard modules. In particular, all irreducible polynomial representations of \(GL(m|n)\) satisfy the combinatorial criterion to be Kostant modules, so this gives another proof of the main result of \([CKL]\).

**Endomorphism algebras of PIMs.** For any \(\lambda \in \Lambda\), Theorem \(1.1\) implies that the endomorphism algebra \(\text{End}_G(P(\lambda))^{op}\) of the projective indecomposable module \(P(\lambda)\) is isomorphic to the algebra \(e_\lambda K e_\lambda\). By the definition of multiplication in \(K\), this algebra is isomorphic to \(\mathbb{F}[x_1, \ldots, x_k]/(x_1^2, \ldots, x_k^2)\) where \(k\) is the defect of the block containing \(\lambda\), answering a question raised recently by several authors; see \([BKN\) (4.2)] and \([Dr\) Conjecture 4.3.3]. (It should also be able to give a proof of the commutativity of these endomorphism algebra using some deformation theory like in \([S\) §2.8].)

**Super duality.** When combined with the results from \([BS3]\), our results can be used to prove the “Super Duality Conjecture” as formulated in \([CWZ]\). A direct algebraic proof of this conjecture, and its substantial generalisation from \([CW]\), has recently been found by Cheng and Lam \([CL]\). All of these results suggest some more direct geometric connection between the representation theory of \(GL(m|n)\) and the category of perverse sheaves on Grassmannians may exist.

To conclude this introduction, we sketch the idea behind our proof of Theorem \(1.1\). Basically, we show that \(K\) is isomorphic to the locally finite part of the endomorphism algebra of \(\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} P(\lambda)\). To do this we first consider the
weight
\[ \lambda_{p,q} := \sum_{r=1}^{m} p \varepsilon_{r} - \sum_{s=1}^{n} (q + m) \varepsilon_{m+s} \]  
for integers \( p \leq q \). This is represented diagrammatically by
\[ \cdots \times_{p-m} \times_{p} \times_{q} \times_{q+n} \cdots \]  
where the rightmost \( \times \) is on vertex \( p \) and the rightmost \( \circ \) is on vertex \( (q + n) \).

The \( G \)-module \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \) is projective, hence so is the “tensor space” \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes \mathcal{V}^{\otimes d} \) for any \( d \geq 0 \). Moreover, any \( \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) appears as a summand of \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes \mathcal{V}^{\otimes d} \) for suitable \( p, q \) and \( d \). The key step in our approach is to compute the endomorphism algebra of \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes \mathcal{V}^{\otimes d} \) for \( d \geq 0 \). For \( d \leq \min(m,n) \), we show that it is a certain degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebra of level two, giving a new “super” version of the level two Schur-Weyl duality from \([BK1]\). Then we invoke results from \([BS3]\) which show that these cyclotomic Hecke algebras are Morita equivalent to some generalised Khovanov algebras; this equivalence relies in particular on the connection between cyclotomic Hecke algebras and Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier algebras in type \( A \) from \([BK2]\). Finally we let \( p, q \) and \( d \) vary, taking a suitable direct limit to derive our main result.

Acknowledgements. This article was written up during stays by both authors at the Isaac Newton Institute in Spring 2009. We thank the INI staff and the Algebraic Lie Theory programme organisers for the opportunity.

2. Combinatorics of Grothendieck groups

In this preliminary section, we compare the combinatorics underlying the representation theory of \( GL(m|n) \) with that of the diagram algebra \( K(m|n) \). Our exposition is largely independent of \([B1]\), indeed, we will reprove the relevant results from there as we go. On the other hand, we do assume that the reader is familiar with the general theory of diagram algebras developed in \([BS1, BS2]\). Later in the article we will also need to appeal to various results from \([BS3]\).

Representation theory of \( K(m|n) \). Fix once and for all integers \( m, n \geq 0 \). Let \( K = K(m|n) \) and \( \Lambda = \Lambda(m|n) \) be as in the introduction. The elements \( \{ e_{\lambda} \mid \lambda \in \Lambda \} \) form a system of (in general infinitely many) mutually orthogonal idempotents in \( K \) such that
\[ K = \bigoplus_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda} e_{\lambda} Ke_{\mu}. \]  
So the algebra \( K \) is locally unital, but it is not unital (except in the trivial case \( m = n = 0 \)). By a \( K \)-module we always mean a locally unital module; for a left \( K \)-module \( M \) this means that \( M \) decomposes as
\[ M = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} e_{\lambda} M. \]
The irreducible $K$-modules $\{L(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ defined in the introduction are all one-dimensional, so $K$ is a basic algebra.

Let $\text{rep}(K)$ denote the category of finite dimensional left $K$-modules. The Grothendieck group $[\text{rep}(K)]$ of this category is the free $\mathbb{Z}$-module on basis $\{[L(\lambda)] \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$. The standard modules $\{V(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ and the projective indecomposable modules $\{P(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ from [BS1] §5 are finite dimensional, so it makes sense to consider their classes $[V(\lambda)]$ and $[P(\lambda)]$ in $[\text{rep}(K)]$. Finally, we use the notation $\mu \supset \lambda$ (resp. $\mu \subset \lambda$) from [BS1, §2] to indicate that the composite diagram $\mu \lambda$ (resp. $\mu \lambda$) is oriented in the obvious sense.

**Theorem 2.1.** We have in $[\text{rep}(K)]$ that $[P(\lambda)] = \sum_{\mu \supset \lambda} [V(\mu)]$, $[V(\lambda)] = \sum_{\mu \subset \lambda} [L(\mu)]$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$.

**Proof.** This follows from [BS1, Theorem 5.1] and [BS1, Theorem 5.2]. □

As $\mu \supset \lambda$ (resp. $\mu \subset \lambda$) implies that $\mu \geq \lambda$ (resp. $\mu \leq \lambda$) in the Bruhat ordering, we deduce from Theorem 2.1 that the classes $\{[P(\lambda)]\}$ and $\{[V(\lambda)]\}$ are linearly independent in $[\text{rep}(K)]$. However they do not span $[\text{rep}(K)]$ as the chains in the Bruhat order are infinite.

**Remark 2.2.** The algebra $K$ possesses a natural $\mathbb{Z}$-grading defined by declaring that each basis vector $(a_\lambda b)$ from (1.7) is of degree equal to the number of clockwise cups and caps in the diagram $a_\lambda b$. This means that one can consider the graded representation theory of $K$. The various modules $L(\lambda), V(\lambda)$ and $P(\lambda)$ also possess canonical gradings, as is discussed in detail in [BS1, §5].
Let $t_i(\Gamma)$ in the sense of \cite{BS2} §2 so that the strip between the $i$th and $(i+1)$th vertices of $t_i(\Gamma)$ is as in the picture, and there are only vertical “identity” line segments elsewhere.

For blocks $\Gamma, \Delta \in \Lambda/\sim$ and a $\Gamma\Delta$-matching $t$, recall the geometric bimodule $K_{t\Delta}$ from \cite{BS2} §3. By definition this is a $(K, K)$-bimodule. We can view it as a $(K, K)$-bimodule by extending the actions of $K_\Gamma$ and $K_\Delta$ to all of $K$ so that the other blocks act as zero. The functor $K_{t\Delta}^\Gamma \otimes_K ?$ is an endofunctor of $\text{rep}(K)$ called a projective functor. Writing $t^*$ for the mirror image of $t$ in a horizontal axis, the functor $K_{t\Delta}^\Gamma \otimes_K ?$ gives another projective functor which is biadjoint to $K_{t\Delta}^\Gamma \otimes_K ?$ by \cite{BS2} Corollary 4.9.

For any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, introduce the $(K, K)$-bimodules

$$
\tilde{F}_i := \bigoplus_{\Gamma} K_{t_i(\Gamma)}^\Gamma, \quad \tilde{E}_i := \bigoplus_{\Gamma} K_{t_i(\Gamma)^*}^\Gamma,
$$

(2.3)

where the direct sums are over all $\Gamma \in \Lambda/\sim$ such that $i$ is $\Gamma$-admissible. The special projective functors are the endofunctors $F_i := \tilde{F}_i \otimes_K ?$ and $E_i := \tilde{E}_i \otimes_K ?$ of $\text{rep}(K)$ defined by tensoring with these bimodules. The discussion in the previous paragraph implies that the functors $F_i$ and $E_i$ are biadjoint, hence they are both exact and map projectives to projectives.

For $\lambda \in \Lambda$, let $I_x(\lambda)$ (resp. $I_o(\lambda)$) denote the set of integers indexing the vertices labelled $\times$ or $\lor$ (resp. $\circ$ or $\lor$) in $\lambda$; cf. (1.6). Introduce the notion of the height of $\lambda$:

$$
\text{ht}(\lambda) := \sum_{i \in I_x(\lambda)} i - \sum_{i \in I_o(\lambda)} i.
$$

(2.4)

Note all weights belonging to the same block have the same height.

**Lemma 2.3.** For $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, all composition factors of $F_i L(\lambda)$ (resp. $E_i L(\lambda)$) are of the form $L(\mu)$ with $\text{ht}(\mu) = \text{ht}(\lambda) + 1$ (resp. $\text{ht}(\lambda) - 1$).

*Proof.* This follows by inspecting (2.2). \(\square\)

**Lemma 2.4.** Let $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. For symbols $x, y \in \{\circ, \land, \lor, \times\}$ we write $\lambda_{xy}$ for the diagram obtained from $\lambda$ by relabelling the $i$th and $(i+1)$th vertices by $x$ and $y$, respectively.

(i) If $\lambda = \lambda_{\circ \land}$ then $F_i P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda_{\circ \lor})$, $F_i V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda_{\circ \lor})$, $F_i L(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda_{\circ \lor})$.

(ii) If $\lambda = \lambda_{\circ \lor}$ then $F_i P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda_{\circ \land})$, $F_i V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda_{\circ \land})$, $F_i L(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda_{\circ \land})$.

(iii) If $\lambda = \lambda_{\lor \land}$ then $F_i P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda_{\lor \times})$, $F_i V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda_{\lor \times})$, $F_i L(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda_{\lor \times})$.

(iv) If $\lambda = \lambda_{\land \land}$ then $F_i P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda_{\land \times})$, $F_i V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda_{\land \times})$, $F_i L(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda_{\land \times})$.

(v) If $\lambda = \lambda_{\circ \circ}$ then:

(a) $F_i P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda_{\lor \lor})$;

(b) there is a short exact sequence

$$
0 \rightarrow V(\lambda_{\lor \lor}) \rightarrow F_i V(\lambda) \rightarrow V(\lambda_{\land \land}) \rightarrow 0;
$$

(c) $F_i L(\lambda)$ has irreducible socle and head both isomorphic to $L(\lambda_{\lor \times})$,

and all other composition factors are of the form $L(\mu)$ for $\mu \in \Lambda$ such that $\mu = \mu_{\lor \lor}$, $\mu = \mu_{\land \land}$ or $\mu = \mu_{\lor \times}$.

(vi) If $\lambda = \lambda_{\lor \lor}$ then $F_i P(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda_{\circ \land}) \oplus P(\lambda_{\land \circ})$, $F_i V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda_{\circ \land})$ and $F_i L(\lambda) \cong L(\lambda_{\circ \land})$. 
(vii) If \( \lambda = \lambda_{\circ\circ} \) then \( F_i V(\lambda) \cong V(\lambda_{\circ\circ}) \) and \( F_i L(\lambda) = \{0\} \).
(viii) If \( \lambda = \lambda_{\circ\circ} \) then \( F_i V(\lambda) = F_i L(\lambda) = \{0\} \).
(ix) If \( \lambda = \lambda_{\circ\times} \) then \( F_i V(\lambda) = F_i L(\lambda) = \{0\} \).
(x) For all other \( \lambda \) we have that \( F_i P(\lambda) = F_i V(\lambda) = F_i L(\lambda) = \{0\} \).

For the dual statement about \( E_i \), interchange all occurrences of \( \circ \) and \( \times \).

Proof. Apply [BS2] Theorems 4.2, [BS2] Theorem 4.5 and [BS2] Theorem 4.11, exactly as was done in [BS3] Lemma 3.4].

Remark 2.5. Using Lemma 2.4 one can check that the endomorphisms of \( \text{rep}(\Lambda) \):

\( \lambda \) (The reader may find it helpful at this point to note which vertices of the weight \( \lambda \)

\( \text{rep}(\Lambda) \) is isomorphic to Kashiwara’s crystal graph associated to the graph is isomorphic to Kashiwara’s crystal graph associated to the

Comparing this explicit description with [B1, §3-d], it follows that our crystal graph is isomorphic to Kashiwara’s crystal graph associated to the \( \text{sl}_\infty \)-module mentioned in Remark 2.5 which hopefully explains our choice of terminology.

The crystal graph. Define the crystal graph to be the directed coloured graph with vertex set equal to \( \Lambda \) and a directed edge \( \mu \rightarrow \lambda \) of colour \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \) if \( L(\lambda) \) is a quotient of \( F_i L(\mu) \). It is clear from Lemma 2.4 that \( \mu \rightarrow \lambda \) if and only if the \( i \)th and \((i + 1)\)th vertices of \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) are labelled according to one of the six cases in the following table, and all other vertices of \( \lambda \) and \( \mu \) are labelled in the same way:

\[
\begin{array}{c|cccccc}
\mu & \circ \circ & \wedge \circ & \circ \wedge & \times \times & \times \circ & \circ \times \\
\lambda & \wedge \circ & \circ \wedge & \times \times & \wedge \times & \times \circ & \circ \times \\
\end{array}
\] (2.5)

Comparing this explicit description with [B1, §3-d], it follows that our crystal graph is isomorphic to Kashiwara’s crystal graph associated to the \( \text{sl}_\infty \)-module mentioned in Remark 2.5 which hopefully explains our choice of terminology.

Suppose we are given integers \( p \leq q \). Define the following intervals

\[
I_{p,q} := \{p - m + 1, p - m + 2, \ldots, q + n - 1\},
\]
\[
I^+_{p,q} := \{p - m + 1, p - m + 2, \ldots, q + n - 1, q + n\}.
\]

(The reader may find it helpful at this point to note which vertices of the weight \( \lambda_{p,q} \) from (1.9) are indexed by the set \( I^+_{p,q} \)). Then introduce the following subsets of \( \Lambda \):

\[
\Lambda_{p,q} := \{\lambda \in \Lambda \mid \text{the } i\text{th vertex of } \lambda \text{ is labelled } \wedge \text{ for all } i \notin I^+_{p,q}\},
\]
\[
\Lambda^\circ_{p,q} := \left\{\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q} \mid \text{amongst vertices } j, \ldots, q + n \text{ of } \lambda, \text{ the number of } \wedge\text{'s is } \geq \text{ the number of } \circ\text{'s, for all } j \in I^+_{p,q}\right\}.
\]

Note that the weight \( \lambda_{p,q} \) from (1.9) belongs to \( \Lambda^\circ_{p,q} \). It is the unique weight in \( \Lambda_{p,q} \) of minimal height.
Lemma 2.6. Given $\lambda \in \Lambda$, choose $p \leq q$ such that $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}$ (which is always possible as there are infinitely many $\wedge$’s and finitely many $\vee$’s). Then there are integers $i_1, \ldots, i_d \in I_{p,q}$, where $d = \text{ht}(\lambda) - \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q})$, such that $\lambda_{p,q} \stackrel{i_1}{\rightarrow} \cdots \stackrel{i_d}{\rightarrow} \lambda$ is a path in the crystal graph. Moreover we have that

$$F_{i_1} \cdots F_{i_d} V(\lambda_{p,q}) \cong P(\lambda)^{\otimes 2^r},$$

where $r$ is the number of edges in the given path of the form $\vee \wedge \rightarrow \wedge \vee$.

Proof. For the first statement, we proceed by induction on $\text{ht}(\lambda)$. If $\text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q})$, then $\lambda = \lambda_{p,q}$ and the conclusion is trivial. Now assume that $\text{ht}(\lambda) > \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q})$. As $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}$ and $\lambda \neq \lambda_{p,q}$, it is possible to find $i \in I_{p,q}$ such that the $i$th and $(i + 1)$th vertices of $\lambda$ are labelled $\wedge \vee, \wedge \wedge, \vee \wedge$ or $\vee \vee$. Inspecting (2.56), there is a unique weight $\mu \in \Lambda_{p,q}$ with $\mu \rightarrow \lambda$ in the crystal graph. Noting $\text{ht}(\mu) = \text{ht}(\lambda) - 1$, we are now done by induction. To deduce the second statement, we apply Lemma 2.4 to get easily that $F_{i_1} \cdots F_{i_d} P(\lambda_{p,q}) \cong P(\lambda)^{\otimes 2^r}$. Finally $P(\lambda_{p,q}) \cong V(\lambda_{p,q})$ as $\lambda_{p,q}$ is of defect zero, by [BS1, Theorem 5.1].

Representation theory of $GL(m|n)$. Now we turn to discussing the representation theory of $G = GL(m|n)$. In the introduction, we discussed already the irreducible $G$-modules $\{L(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in X^+(T)\}$ parametrised by the set $X^+(T)$ of dominant weights; we are using an unusual font here (and a few other places later on) to avoid confusion with the irreducible $K$-modules $\{L(\lambda)\}$. Recall in particular that the $\mathbb{Z}_2$-grading on $L(\lambda)$ is defined so that its $\lambda$-weight space is concentrated in degree $\hat{\lambda} := (\lambda, \varepsilon_{m+1} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{m+n}) \pmod{2}$. Bearing in mind that we consider only even morphisms, the modules

$$\{L(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in X^+(T)\} \cup \{\Pi L(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in X^+(T)\}$$

give a complete set of pairwise non-isomorphic irreducible $G$-modules, where $\Pi$ denotes change of parity.

We also mentioned two other families of $G$-modules, the standard modules $\{V(\lambda)\}$ and the projective indecomposable modules $\{P(\lambda)\}$. The standard modules are usually called Kac modules in this setting after [K]. and can be constructed explicitly as follows. Let $P$ be the parabolic subgroup of $G$ such that $P(A)$ consists of all invertible matrices of the form $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & C \end{pmatrix}$ with $c = 0$, for each commutative superalgebra $A$. Given $\lambda \in X^+(T)$, we let $E(\lambda)$ denote the usual finite dimensional irreducible module of highest weight $\lambda$ for the underlying even subgroup $G_0 \cong GL(m) \times GL(n)$, viewing $E(\lambda)$ as a supermodule with $\mathbb{Z}_2$-grading concentrated in degree $\hat{\lambda}$. We can regard $E(\lambda)$ also as a $P$-module by inflating through the obvious homomorphism $P \rightarrow G_0$. Then we have that

$$V(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{p})} E(\lambda), \quad (2.10)$$

where $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{p}$ denote the Lie superalgebras of $G$ and $P$, respectively. This construction makes sense because the induced module on the right hand side of (2.10) is an integrable $\mathfrak{g}$-supermodule, i.e. it lifts in a unique way to a $G$-module; see e.g. [BK, Corollary 3.5]. By the usual arguments of highest weight theory, it follows easily from (2.10) that $V(\lambda)$ has a unique irreducible quotient, namely, the module $L(\lambda)$. 

KHOVANOV’S DIAGRAM ALGEBRA IV
By [Z] or the discussion in [B2] Example 7.5, the category of all finite dimensional $G$-modules has enough projectives. Let us recall the proof as it is short and instructive. By the PBW theorem for Lie superalgebras, the exact functor $U(\mathfrak{g})\otimes U(\mathfrak{g}_0)^?\otimes_U$ maps finite dimensional $G_0$-modules to finite dimensional $G$-modules. Moreover it is left adjoint to restriction, so maps projectives to projectives. Hence the $G$-module

$$Q(\lambda) := U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{g}_0)} E(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{p})} (U(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{g}_0)} E(\lambda))$$

is projective. By elementary weight and parity considerations, the induced module $U(\mathfrak{p}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{g}_0)} E(\lambda)$ has a filtration of finite length all of whose sections are inflations of modules of the form $E(\mu)$ for $\mu \in X^+(T)$, with $E(\lambda)$ appearing at the top. Hence $Q(\lambda)$ has a standard flag, that is, a filtration of finite length all of whose sections are isomorphic to standard modules of the form $V(\mu)$ for $\mu \in X^+(T)$, with $V(\lambda)$ appearing at the top. The projective module $Q(\lambda)$ therefore contains a projective cover $P(\lambda)$ of $L(\lambda)$ as a summand, and we have established that there are enough projectives. Combined with standard arguments as in e.g. [B2] §4, this construction shows further that $P(\lambda)$ itself has a standard flag, and the multiplicity $(P(\lambda) : V(\mu))$ of $V(\mu)$ as a section of any such standard flag is given by the BGG reciprocity formula

$$(P(\lambda) : V(\mu)) = [V(\mu) : L(\lambda)]. \quad (2.11)$$

For any $\mu \in X^+(T)$, the $\mu$-weight space of $Q(\lambda)$ is concentrated in degree $\bar{\mu}$, so $Q(\lambda)$ can only involve composition factors of the form $L(\mu)$; there are none of the form $\Pi L(\mu)$. Hence the same thing is true for $P(\lambda)$ and $V(\lambda)$, establishing that all the objects $L(\lambda)$, $V(\lambda)$ and $P(\lambda)$ belong to the category $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(m|n)$ defined in the introduction. This is enough to show that the category of all finite dimensional $G$-modules decomposes as $\mathcal{F} \oplus \Pi \mathcal{F}$, as noted earlier.

**Special projective functors: the supergroup side.** Recall the weight dictionary from [L6] by means of which we identify the set $X^+(T)$ with the set $\Lambda$. Under this identification, the usual notion of the degree of atypicality of a weight $\lambda \in X^+(T)$ corresponds to the notion of defect of $\lambda \in \Lambda$. Given $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$, the irreducible $G$-modules $L(\lambda)$ and $L(\mu)$ have the same central character (with respect to the action of the even center of $U(\mathfrak{g})$) if and only if $\lambda \sim \mu$ in the diagrammatic sense; this can be deduced from [S1] Corollary 1.9]. Hence the category $\mathcal{F}$ decomposes as

$$\mathcal{F} = \bigoplus_{\Gamma \in \Lambda/\sim} \mathcal{F}_\Gamma, \quad (2.12)$$

where $\mathcal{F}_\Gamma$ is the full subcategory consisting of the modules all of whose composition factors are of the form $L(\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in \Gamma$. We let $pr_\Gamma : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be the exact functor defined by projection onto $\mathcal{F}_\Gamma$ along (2.12).

Recall that $V$ denotes the natural $G$-module and $V^*$ is its dual. Following [B1] (4.21)–(4.22], we define the special projective functors $\mathcal{F}_i$ and $\mathcal{E}_i$ for each $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ to be the following endofunctors of $\mathcal{F}$:

$$\mathcal{F}_i := \bigoplus_{\Gamma} pr_{\Gamma - \alpha_i} \circ (? \otimes V) \circ pr_{\Gamma}, \quad \mathcal{E}_i := \bigoplus_{\Gamma} pr_{\Gamma} \circ (? \otimes V^*) \circ pr_{\Gamma - \alpha_i}. \quad (2.13)$$
where the direct sums are over all \( \Gamma \in \Lambda/\sim \) such that \( i \) is \( \Gamma \)-admissible (as in Equation 2.3). The functors \( \otimes V \) and \( \otimes V^* \) are biadjoint, hence so are \( \mathcal{F}_i \) and \( \mathcal{E}_i \). In particular, all these functors are exact and send projectives to projectives. For later use, let us fix some choice of adjunctions making \( \mathcal{F}_i \) left adjoint to \( \mathcal{E}_i \) for all \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \).

**Lemma 2.7.** The following hold for any \( \lambda \in X^+(T) \):

(i) \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \otimes V \) has a filtration with sections \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda + \varepsilon_r) \) for all \( r = 1, \ldots, m+n \) such that \( \lambda + \varepsilon_r \in X^+(T) \), arranged in order from bottom to top.

(ii) \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \otimes V^* \) has a filtration with sections \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda - \varepsilon_r) \) for all \( r = 1, \ldots, m+n \) such that \( \lambda - \varepsilon_r \in X^+(T) \), arranged in order from top to bottom.

**Proof.** This follows from the definition (2.10) and the tensor identity. \( \Box \)

**Corollary 2.8.** The following hold for any \( \lambda \in X^+(T) \) and \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \):

(i) \( \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \) has a filtration with sections \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda + \varepsilon_r) \) for all \( r = 1, \ldots, m+n \) such that \( \lambda + \varepsilon_r \in X^+(T) \) and \( (\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_r) = i + (1 + (-1)^r)/2 \), arranged in order from bottom to top.

(ii) \( \mathcal{E}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \) has a filtration with sections \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda - \varepsilon_r) \) for all \( r = 1, \ldots, m+n \) such that \( \lambda - \varepsilon_r \in X^+(T) \) and \( (\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_r) = i + (1 + (-1)^r)/2 \), arranged in order from top to bottom.

**Proof.** For (i), apply \( \text{pr}_{\Gamma-i} \) to the statement of Lemma 2.7(i), where \( \Gamma \) is the block containing \( \lambda \) (and do a little work to translate the combinatorics). The proof of (ii) is similar. \( \Box \)

**Corollary 2.9.** We have that \( \otimes V = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{F}_i \) and \( \otimes V^* = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{E}_i \).

The next lemma gives an alternative definition of the functors \( \mathcal{F}_i \) and \( \mathcal{E}_i \) which will be needed in the next section; cf. [CW, Proposition 5.2]. Let

\[
\Omega := \sum_{r,s=1}^{m+n} (-1)^s \delta_{r,s} \otimes e_{r,s} \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}, \tag{2.14}
\]

where \( e_{r,s} \) denotes the \( rs \)-matrix unit. This corresponds to the supertrace form on \( \mathfrak{g} \), so left multiplication by \( \Omega \) (interpreted with the usual superalgebra sign conventions) defines a \( G \)-module endomorphism of \( M \otimes N \) for any \( G \)-modules \( M \) and \( N \).

**Lemma 2.10.** For any \( G \)-module \( M \), we have that \( \mathcal{F}_i M \) (resp. \( \mathcal{E}_i M \)) is the generalised \( i \)-eigenspace (resp. the generalised \( -(m-n+i) \)-eigenspace) of the operator \( \Omega \) acting on \( M \otimes V \) (resp. \( M \otimes V^* \)).

**Proof.** We just explain for \( \mathcal{F}_i \). Let \( c := \sum_{r,s=1}^{m+n} (-1)^s \delta_{r,s} e_{r,s} \in U(\mathfrak{g}) \) be the Casimir element. It acts on \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \) by multiplication by the scalar

\[
c_\lambda := (\lambda + 2\rho + (m-n-1)\delta, \lambda)
\]

where \( \delta = \varepsilon_1 + \cdots + \varepsilon_m - \varepsilon_{m+1} - \cdots - \varepsilon_{m+n} \). Also, we have that \( \Omega = (\Delta(c) - c \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes c)/2 \) where \( \Delta \) is the comultiplication on \( U(\mathfrak{g}) \). Now to prove the lemma, it suffices to verify it for the special case \( M = \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \). Using
the observations just made, we see that multiplication by \( \Omega \) preserves the filtration from Lemma 2.7(i), and the induced action of \( \Omega \) on the section \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda + \varepsilon_r) \) is by multiplication by the scalar
\[
(c_{\lambda+\varepsilon_r} - c_{\lambda} - m + n)/2 = (\lambda + \rho, \varepsilon_r) + (1 - (-1)^i)/2.
\]
The result follows on comparing with Corollary 2.8(i). \( \square \)

The next two lemmas are the key to understanding the representation theory of \( GL(m|n) \) from a combinatorial point of view.

**Lemma 2.11.** Let \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) be a weight such that the \( i \)-th and \((i+1)\)-th vertices of \( \lambda \) are labelled \( \wedge \) and \( \vee \), respectively. Let \( \mu \) be the weight obtained from \( \lambda \) by interchanging the labels on these two vertices. Then \( \mathcal{L}(\mu) \) is a composition factor of \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \).

**Proof.** This is a reformulation of [S1 Theorem 5.5]. It can be proved directly by an explicit calculation with certain lowering operators in \( \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \) as in [BS3 Lemma 4.8]. \( \square \)

**Lemma 2.12.** Exactly the same statement as Lemma 2.4 holds in the category \( \mathcal{F} \), replacing \( L(\lambda), V(\lambda), P(\lambda), F_i \) and \( E_i \) by \( L(\lambda), V(\lambda), \mathcal{P}(\lambda), F_i \) and \( E_i \), respectively.

**Proof.** The statements involving \( V(\lambda) \) follow from Corollary 2.8. The remaining parts then follow by mimicking the arguments used to prove [BS3 Lemma 4.9], using Lemma 2.11 in place of [BS3 Lemma 4.8]. \( \square \)

**Corollary 2.13.** Given \( \lambda \in \Lambda \), pick \( p, q, d, i_1, \ldots, i_d \) and \( r \) as in Lemma 2.6. Then we have that \( \mathcal{F}_{i_d} \cdots \mathcal{F}_{i_1} V(\lambda_{p,q}) \cong \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \boxplus \mathcal{V}^{2^r} \).

**Proof.** We note as \( \lambda_{p,q} \) is of defect zero that it is the only weight in its block. Using also (2.11), this implies that \( \mathcal{P}(\lambda_{p,q}) = V(\lambda_{p,q}) \). Given this, the corollary follows from Lemma 2.12 in exactly the same way that Lemma 2.6 was deduced from Lemma 2.4. \( \square \)

**Identification of Grothendieck groups.** Consider the Grothendieck group \([\mathcal{F}]\) of \( \mathcal{F} \). It is the free \( \mathbb{Z} \)-module on basis \( \{[\mathcal{L}(\lambda)] \mid \lambda \in \Lambda \} \). The exact functors \( F_i \) and \( E_i \) (resp. \( F_i \) and \( E_i \)) induce endomorphisms of the Grothendieck group \([\mathcal{F}]\) (resp. \([\text{rep}(K)]\)), which we denote by the same notation. The last part of the following theorem recovers the main result of [B1].

**Theorem 2.14.** Define a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-module isomorphism \( \iota: [\mathcal{F}] \sim \text{[rep}(K)] \) by declaring that \( \iota([\mathcal{L}(\lambda)]) = [L(\lambda)] \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).

(i) We have that \( \iota([\mathcal{V}(\lambda)]) = [V(\lambda)] \) and \( \iota([\mathcal{P}(\lambda)]) = [P(\lambda)] \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).

(ii) For each \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \), we have that \( F_i \circ \iota = \iota \circ F_i \) and \( E_i \circ \iota = \iota \circ E_i \) as linear maps from \([\mathcal{F}]\) to \([\text{rep}(K)]\).

(iii) We have in \([\mathcal{F}]\) that
\[
[\mathcal{P}(\lambda)] = \sum_{\mu \supset \lambda} [\mathcal{V}(\mu)], \quad [\mathcal{V}(\lambda)] = \sum_{\mu \subseteq \lambda} [\mathcal{L}(\mu)]
\]
for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).
Proof. Given \( \lambda \in \Lambda \), let \( p, q, d, r \) and \( i_1, \ldots, i_d \) be as in Lemma 2.6. By Lemma 2.6 and Theorem 2.1, we know already that

\[
[P(\lambda)] = \frac{1}{2^r} F_{i_d} \cdots F_{i_1}[V(\lambda_{p,q})] = \sum_{\mu \supset \lambda} [V(\mu)],
\]

(2.15)

all equalities written in \([\text{rep}(K)]\). In view of Lemma 2.12 the action of \( F_i \) on the classes of standard modules in \([\text{rep}(K)]\) is described by exactly the same matrix as the action of \( F_i \) on the classes of standard modules in \([\mathcal{F}]\). So we deduce from the second equality in (2.15) that

\[
\frac{1}{2^r} F_{i_d} \cdots F_{i_1}[V(\lambda_{p,q})] = \sum_{\mu \supset \lambda} [V(\mu)],
\]

equality in \([\mathcal{F}]\). By Corollary 2.13 this also equals \([\mathcal{P}(\lambda)]\), proving the first formula in (iii). The second formula in (iii) follows from the first and (2.11).

Then (i) is immediate from the definition of \( \iota \) and the coincidence of the formulae in (iii) and Theorem 2.1.

Finally to deduce (ii), we have already noted that \( \iota(F_i[V(\lambda)]) = F_i[V(\lambda)] \) for every \( \lambda \). It follows easily from this that \( \iota(F_i[P(\lambda)]) = F_i[P(\lambda)] \) for every \( \lambda \). Using also the adjointness of \( F_i \) and \( E_i \) (resp. \( F_i \) and \( E_i \)) we deduce that

\[
[E_i L(\mu) : L(\lambda)] = \dim_{\text{Hom}_K}(P(\lambda), E_i L(\mu))
\]

\[=
\dim_{\text{Hom}_G}(F_i P(\lambda), L(\mu)) = \dim_{\text{Hom}_G}(F_i P(\lambda), \mathcal{L}(\mu))
\]

\[=
\dim_{\text{Hom}_G}(\iota P(\lambda), \mathcal{L}(\mu)) = [\iota \mathcal{L}(\mu) : \mathcal{L}(\lambda)]
\]

for every \( \lambda, \mu \in \Lambda \). This is enough to show that \( \iota(E_i L(\mu)) = E_i \mathcal{L}(\mu) \) for every \( \mu \), which implies (ii) for \( E_i \) and \( E_i \). The argument for \( F_i \) and \( F_i \) is similar. \( \Box \)

**Highest weight structure and duality.** At this point, we can also deduce the following result, which recovers [31, Theorem 4.47].

**Theorem 2.15.** The category \( \mathcal{F} \) is a highest weight category in the sense of \([\text{CPS}]\) with weight poset \( (\Lambda, \leq) \). The modules \{\( \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \)\}, \{\( \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \)\} and \{\( \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \)\} give its irreducible, standard and projective indecomposable modules, respectively.

**Proof.** We already noted just before (2.11) that \( \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) has a standard flag with \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \) at the top. Moreover by Theorem 2.14(iii) all the other sections of this flag are all of the form \( \mathcal{V}(\mu) \) with \( \mu > \lambda \) in the Bruhat order. The theorem follows from this, (2.11) and the definition of highest weight category. \( \Box \)

The costandard modules in the highest weight category \( \mathcal{F} \) can be constructed explicitly as the duals \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda)^\oplus \) of the standard modules with respect to a natural duality \( \oplus \). This duality maps a \( G \)-module \( M \) to the linear dual \( M^* \) with the action of \( G \) defined using the supertranspose anti-automorphism \( g \mapsto g^{st} \), where

\[
g^{st} = \begin{pmatrix} a^t & -b^t \\ -c^t & d^t \end{pmatrix}
\]

for \( g \) of the form \((11)\). Note \( \oplus \) fixes irreducible modules, i.e. \( \mathcal{L}(\lambda)^\oplus \cong \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).
3. Cyclotomic Hecke algebras and level two Schur-Weyl duality

Fix integers \( p \leq q \) and let \( \lambda_{p,q} \) be the weight of defect zero from \((1.8)\). The standard module \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \) is projective. As the functor \( \otimes \mathcal{V} \) sends projectives to projectives, the \( G \)-module \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \) is again projective for any \( d \geq 0 \). We want to describe its endomorphism algebra.

**Action of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra.** We begin by constructing an explicit basis for \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \). Recalling \((2.10)\), we have that
\[
\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) = U(g) \otimes_{U(p)} E(\lambda_{p,q}).
\]
Let \( \det_m \) (resp. \( \det_n \)) denote the one-dimensional \( G_0 \)-module defined by taking the determinant of \( GL(m) \) (resp. \( GL(n) \)), with \( \mathbb{Z}_2 \)-grading concentrated in degree 0. Then the module \( E(\lambda_{p,q}) \) in \((3.1)\) is the inflation to \( P \) of the module \( \prod_{i=1}^{n(q+m)}(\det_{p_i} \otimes \det_{p_i}^{-(q+m)}) \), so it is also one-dimensional. Hence, fixing a non-zero highest weight vector \( v_{p,q} \in \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \), the induced module \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \) is of dimension \( 2^{mn} \) with basis
\[
\left\{ \prod_{r=m+1}^{m+n} \prod_{s=1}^{m} e_{r,s}^\tau \cdot v_{p,q} \mid 0 \leq \tau_{r,s} \leq 1 \right\},
\]
where the products here are taken in any fixed order (changing the order only changes the vectors by \( \pm 1 \)). Recall also that \( v_1, \ldots, v_{m+n} \) is the standard basis for the natural module \( V \), from which we get the obvious monomial basis
\[
\{ v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d} \mid 1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_d \leq m + n \}
\]
for \( V^{\otimes d} \). Tensoring \((3.2)\) and \((3.3)\), we get the desired basis for \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \).

Now let \( H_d \) be the degenerate affine Hecke algebra from \([D]\). This is the associative algebra equal as a vector space to \( F[x_1, \ldots, x_d] \otimes F S_d \), the tensor product of a polynomial algebra and the group algebra of the symmetric group \( S_d \). Multiplication is defined so that \( F[x_1, \ldots, x_d] \equiv F[x_1, \ldots, x_d] \otimes 1 \) and \( F S_d \equiv 1 \otimes F S_d \) are subalgebras of \( H_d \), and also
\[
s_s x_s = x_s s_r \quad \text{if} \quad s \neq r, r + 1, \quad s_r x_{r+1} = x_r s_r + 1,
\]
where \( s_r \) denotes the \( r \)th basic transposition \( (r \ r + 1) \).

By \([CW, \text{Proposition 5.1}]\), there is a right action of \( H_d \) on \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \) by \( G \)-module endomorphisms. The transposition \( s_r \) acts as the “super” flip
\[
(v \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_r} \otimes v_{i_{r+1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) s_r = (-1)^{i_r+1} v \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_{r+1}} \otimes v_{i_r} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}.
\]
This is the same as the endomorphism defined by left multiplication by the element \( \Omega \) from \((2.14)\) so that the first and second tensors in \( \Omega \) hit the \((r + 1)\)th and \((r + 2)\)th tensor positions in \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \), respectively. The polynomial generator \( x_s \) acts by left multiplication by \( \Omega \) so that the first tensor in \( \Omega \) is spread across tensor positions \( 1, \ldots, s \) using the comultiplication and the second tensor in \( \Omega \) hits the \((s + 1)\)th tensor position in \( \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \). The following lemma gives an explicit formula for the action of \( x_s \) in a special case.
Lemma 3.1. For $1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_d \leq m + n$ and $1 \leq s \leq d$, we have that

$$(v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) x_s = pv_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}$$

$$+ \sum_{r=1}^{s-1} (-1)^{i_r+s+j_r+i_1} v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_s} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}$$

if $1 \leq i_s \leq m$, and

$$(v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) x_s = (q + m) v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}$$

$$+ \sum_{r=1}^{s-1} (-1)^{i_r+s+j_r+i_1} v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_s} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}$$

$$+ \sum_{j=1}^{m} (-1)^{n(q+m)+i_1+\cdots+i_{s-1}} (e_{i_s,j} \cdot v_{p,q}) \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_j} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}$$

if $m + 1 \leq i_s \leq m + n$. (In the first two summations we have interchanged $v_{i_r}$ and $v_{i_s}$, while in the last one we have replaced $v_{i_s}$ by $v_j$.)

Proof. Note for any $1 \leq i, j \leq m + n$ that

$$e_{i,j} \cdot v_{p,q} = \begin{cases} pv_{p,q} & \text{if } 1 \leq i = j \leq m, \\ -(q + m) v_{p,q} & \text{if } m + 1 \leq i = j \leq m + n, \\ e_{i,j} \cdot v_{p,q} & \text{if } m + 1 \leq i \leq m + n \text{ and } 1 \leq j \leq m, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}$$

Using this, the lemma is a routine calculation (taking care with superalgebra signs). \hfill \Box

Corollary 3.2. The element $(x_1 - p)(x_1 - q) \in H_d$ acts as zero on $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$.

Proof. It suffices to check this in the special case that $d = 1$. In that case, Lemma 3.1 shows that

$$(v_{p,q} \otimes v_i) x_1 = \begin{cases} pv_{p,q} \otimes v_i & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq m, \\ qv_{p,q} \otimes v_i & \text{if } m + 1 \leq i \leq m + n, \\ \sum_{j=1}^{m} (-1)^{n(q+m)} e_{i,j} (v_{p,q} \otimes v_j) & \text{if } m + 1 \leq i \leq m + n. \end{cases}$$

It follows easily that $(x_1 - p)(x_1 - q)$ acts as zero on the vector $v_{p,q} \otimes v_i$ for every $1 \leq i \leq m + n$. These vectors generate $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V$ as a $G$-module so we deduce that $(x_1 - p)(x_1 - q)$ acts as zero the whole module. \hfill \Box

Corollary 3.3. If $d \leq \min(m, n)$ then the endomorphisms of $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ defined by right multiplication by $\{x_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots x_d^{\sigma_d}w \mid 0 \leq \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_d \leq 1, w \in S_d\}$ are linearly independent.

Proof. Any vector $v \in \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ can be written as $v = \sum_{i \in I} b_i \otimes c_i$ where $\{b_i \mid i \in I\}$ is the basis from \cite{[K]} and the $c_i$’s are unique vectors in $V^\otimes d$. We refer to $c_i$ as the $b_i$-component of $v$. Exploiting the assumption on $d$, we can pick distinct integers $m + 1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_d \leq m + n$ and $1 \leq j_1, \ldots, j_d \leq m$. Take $0 \leq \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_d \leq 1$ and consider the vector

$$(v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) x_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots x_d^{\sigma_d}. $$
For $0 \leq \tau_1, \ldots, \tau_d \leq 1$, Lemma 3.1 implies that the $e_{i_1,j_1}^{\tau_1} \cdots e_{i_d,j_d}^{\tau_d} v_{p,q}$-component of $(v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) x_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots x_d^{\sigma_d}$ is zero either if $\tau_1 + \cdots + \tau_d > \sigma_1 + \cdots + \sigma_d$, or if $\tau_1 + \cdots + \tau_d = \sigma_1 + \cdots + \sigma_d$ but $\tau_r \neq \sigma_r$ for some $r$. Moreover, if $\tau_r = \sigma_r$ for all $r$, then the $e_{i_1,j_1}^{\tau_1} \cdots e_{i_d,j_d}^{\tau_d} v_{p,q}$-component of $(v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) x_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots x_d^{\sigma_d}$ is equal to $\pm v_{k_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{k_d}$ where $k_r = i_r$ if $\sigma_r = 0$ and $k_r = j_r$ if $\sigma_r = 1$.

This is enough to show that the vectors $(v_{p,q} \otimes v_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{i_d}) x_1^{\sigma_1} \cdots x_d^{\sigma_d} w$ for all $0 \leq \sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_d \leq 1$ and $w \in S_d$ are linearly independent, and the corollary follows. \qed

In view of Corollary 3.2, the right action of $H_d$ on $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ induces an action of the quotient algebra

$$H_d^{pq} := H_d/((x_1 - p)(x_1 - q)).$$

This algebra is a particular example of a degenerate cyclotomic Hecke algebra of level two. It is well known (e.g. see [BK1, Lemma 3.5]) that $\dim H_d^{pq} = 2^d d!$.

**Corollary 3.4.** If $d \leq \min(m,n)$ the action of $H_d^{pq}$ on $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ is faithful.

**Proof.** This follows on comparing the dimension of $H_d^{pq}$ with the number of linearly independent endomorphisms constructed in Corollary 3.3. \qed

Since the action of $H_d^{pq}$ on $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ is by $G$-module endomorphisms, it induces an algebra homomorphism

$$\Phi : H_d^{pq} \rightarrow \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d)^{\text{op}}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (3.5)

The main goal in the remainder of the section is to show that this morphism is surjective.

**Weight idempotents and the space $T_d^{pq}$.** For a tuple $i = (i_1, \ldots, i_d) \in \mathbb{Z}^d$, there is an idempotent $e(i) \in H_d^{pq}$ determined uniquely by the property that multiplication by $e(i)$ projects any $H_d^{pq}$-module onto its $i$-weight space, that is, the simultaneous generalised eigenspace for the commuting operators $x_1, \ldots, x_d$ and eigenvalues $i_1, \ldots, i_d$, respectively. All but finitely many of the $e(i)$’s are zero, and the non-zero ones give a system of mutually orthogonal idempotents in $H_d^{pq}$ summing to 1; see e.g. [BK2] 3.1.

The action of the idempotent $e(i)$ on the module $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ can be interpreted as follows. In view of Corollary 2.9, we have that

$$\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d} \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$$ \hspace{1cm} (3.6)

where $\mathcal{F}_i$ denotes the composite $\mathcal{F}_{i_d} \circ \cdots \circ \mathcal{F}_{i_1}$ of the functors from 2.13. By Lemma 2.10 and the definition of the actions of $x_1, \ldots, x_d$, the summand $\mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$ in this decomposition is precisely the $i$-weight space of $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$. Hence the weight idempotent $e(i)$ acts on $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^\otimes d$ as the projection onto the summand $\mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$ along the decomposition (3.6).

Recalling the interval $I_{p,q}$ from 2.6, we are usually from now on going to restrict our attention to the summand

$$T_d^{pq} := \bigoplus_{i \in (I_{p,q})^d} \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$$ \hspace{1cm} (3.7)
of $V(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d}$. By the discussion in the previous paragraph, we have equivalently that $T_{d}^{p,q} = (V(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d})^{1}_{d}^{p,q}$ where

$$1_{d}^{p,q} := \sum_{i \in (I_{p,q})^d} e(i) \in H_{d}^{p,q}. \quad (3.8)$$

As a consequence of the fact that any symmetric polynomial in $x_1, \ldots, x_d$ is central in $H_{d}$, the idempotent $1_{d}^{p,q}$ is central in $H_{d}^{p,q}$. The space $T_{d}^{p,q}$ is naturally a right module over $1_{d}^{p,q} H_{d}^{p,q}$, which is a sum of blocks of $H_{d}^{p,q}$. Hence the map $\Phi$ from (3.5) induces an algebra homomorphism

$$1_{d}^{p,q} H_{d}^{p,q} \rightarrow \text{End}_{G}(T_{d}^{p,q})^{op}. \quad (3.9)$$

As a refinement of the surjectivity of $\Phi$ proved below, we will also see later in the section that the induced map (3.9) is an isomorphism. Note from (3.16) onwards we will denote the algebra $1_{d}^{p,q} H_{d}^{p,q}$ instead by $R_{d}^{p,q}$.

**Stretched diagrams.** In this subsection, we develop some combinatorial tools which will be used initially to compute the dimension of the various endomorphism algebras that we are interested in. We say that a tuple $i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ is $(p,q)$-admissible if $i_r$ is $\Gamma_{r-1}$-admissible for each $r = 1, \ldots, d$, where $\Gamma_0, \ldots, \Gamma_d$ are defined recursively from $\Gamma_0 := \{\lambda_{p,q}\}$ and $\Gamma_r := \Gamma_{r-1} - \alpha_i$, notation as in (2.2). We refer to the sequence $\Gamma := \Gamma_d \cdots \Gamma_1 \Gamma_0$ of blocks here as the associated block sequence. The composite matching $t = t_d \cdots t_1$ defined by setting $t_r := t_i(\Gamma_{r-1})$ for each $r$ is the associated composite matching. Both of these things make sense only if $i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ is $(p,q)$-admissible.

**Lemma 3.5.** If $i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ is not $(p,q)$-admissible then $F_i V(\lambda_{p,q})$ is zero.

**Proof.** This follows from the definitions and (2.13). □

By a stretched cap diagram $t = t_d \cdots t_1$ of height $d$, we mean the associated composite matching for some $(p,q)$-admissible sequence $i \in \mathbb{Z}^d$. We can uniquely recover the sequence $i$, hence also the associated block sequence $\Gamma$, from the stretched cap diagram $t$. Here is an example of a stretched cap diagram of height 5, taking $m = 2, n = 1$ and $q - p = 1$. We draw only the strip containing the vertices indexed by $I_{p,q}^+$, as the picture outside of this strip consists only of vertical lines. We also label the number lines by the associated block sequence.

![Stretched Cap Diagram](image)

By a generalised cap in a stretched cap diagram we mean a component that meets the bottom number line at two different vertices. An oriented stretched
cap diagram is a consistently oriented diagram of the form
\[
\mathbf{t}[^1] = \gamma_d d \gamma_{d-1} \cdots \gamma_1 t_1 \gamma_0
\]
where \( \gamma = \gamma_d \cdots \gamma_0 \) is a sequence of weights chosen from the associated block sequence \( \Gamma = \Gamma_d \cdots \Gamma_0 \), i.e. \( \gamma_r \in \Gamma_r \) for each \( r = 0, \ldots, d \). In other words, we decorate the number lines of \( \mathbf{t} \) by weights from the appropriate blocks, in such a way that the resulting diagram is consistently oriented.

**Theorem 3.6.** There are \( G \)-module isomorphisms
\[
V(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^d \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda, \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d} P(\lambda)^{\oplus \dim_{p,q}(\lambda)},
\]
\[
T_{d}^{p,q} \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}, \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d} P(\lambda)^{\oplus \dim_{p,q}(\lambda)},
\]
where \( \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \) is the number of oriented stretched cap diagrams \( \mathbf{t}[\gamma] \) of height \( d \) such that \( \gamma_0 = \lambda_{p,q}, \gamma_d = \lambda \), and all generalised caps are anti-clockwise.

**Proof.** For the first isomorphism, in view of Theorem 2.14 and Corollary 2.9, it suffices to prove the analogous statement on the diagram algebra side, namely, that
\[
\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}^d} F_i V(\lambda_{p,q}) \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda, \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d} P(\lambda)^{\oplus \dim_{p,q}(\lambda)} \tag{3.10}
\]
as \( K \)-modules. Remembering that \( V(\lambda_{p,q}) = P(\lambda_{p,q}) \), this follows as an application of [BS2, Theorem 4.2], first using [BS2, Theorem 3.5] and [BS2, Theorem 3.6] to write the composite projective functor \( F_i = F_{i_d} \circ \cdots \circ F_{i_1} \) in terms of indecomposable projective functors.

The proof of the second isomorphism is similar, taking only \( i \in (I_{p,q})^d \) in (3.10). It is helpful to note that if \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q} \) and \( \mathbf{t}[\gamma] \) is one of the oriented stretched cap diagrams counted by \( \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \) then \( \mathbf{t}[\gamma] \) is trivial outside the strip containing the vertices indexed by \( I_{p,q} \), i.e. it consists only of straight lines oriented \( \wedge \) outside that region. This follows by considering (2.2).

**Corollary 3.7.** The modules \( \{ P(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0, \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d \} \) give a complete set of representatives for the isomorphism classes of indecomposable direct summands of \( T_{d}^{p,q} \).

**Proof.** Suppose we are given \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0 \) with \( \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d \). Applying Corollary 2.13 there is a sequence \( i = (i_1, \ldots, i_d) \in (I_{p,q})^d \) such that \( P(\lambda) \) is a summand of \( F_i V(\lambda_{p,q}) \). Hence \( P(\lambda) \) is a summand of \( T_{d}^{p,q} \). Conversely, applying Theorem 3.6 we take \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q} \) with \( \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d \) and \( \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \neq 0 \), and must show that \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0 \). There exists an oriented stretched cap diagram \( \mathbf{t}[\gamma] \) of height \( d \) with \( \gamma_0 = \lambda_{p,q} \) and \( \gamma_d = \lambda \), all of whose generalised caps are anti-clockwise. Every vertex labelled \( \lor \) in \( \lambda \) must be at the left end of one of these anti-clockwise generalised caps, the right end of which gives a vertex labelled \( \land \) indexed by an integer \( \leq q + n \). Recalling the definition (2.4), these observations prove that \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0 \).

**Corollary 3.8.** \( T_{d}^{p,q} = \{0\} \) for \( d > (m+n)(q-p) + 2mn \).
Proof. The set \( \Lambda_{p,q} \) has a unique element \( \mu_{p,q} \) of maximal height, namely, the weight
\[
\begin{array}{c}
\cdots \\
p-m \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
\mid \mid \\
q+n \\
\cdots
\end{array}
\]
Using this and Theorem 3.6, we deduce that \( T^{p,q}_d = \{0\} \) for \( d > \text{ht}(\mu_{p,q}) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) = (m + n)(q - p) + 2mn \).

The mirror image of the oriented stretched cap diagram \( u[\delta] \) in a horizontal axis is denoted \( u^*[\delta^*] \). We call it an oriented stretched cup diagram. Then an oriented stretched circle diagram of height \( d \) means a composite diagram of the form
\[
u^*[\delta^*] \circ [\gamma] = \delta_0 u_1^* \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{d-1}^* u_d^* \gamma_0 \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_d t_1 \gamma_0
\]
where \( [\gamma] \) and \( u[\delta] \) are oriented stretched cap diagrams of height \( d \) with \( \gamma_d = \delta_d \); see [BS3, (6.17)] for an example.

**Theorem 3.9.** The dimension of the algebra \( \text{End}_G(T^{p,q}_d)^{\text{op}} \) is equal to the number of oriented stretched circle diagrams \( u^*[\delta^*] \circ [\gamma] \) of height \( d \) such that \( \gamma_0 = \delta_0 = \lambda_{p,q} \) and \( \gamma_d = \delta_d = \lambda_{p,q} \).

**Proof.** Applying Theorem 3.6, we see that the dimension of the endomorphism algebra is equal to
\[
\sum_{\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_{p,q}, \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\mu) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d} \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \cdot \dim_{p,q}(\mu) \cdot \dim \text{Hom}_G(\mathcal{P}(\lambda), \mathcal{P}(\mu)).
\]
Also in view of Theorem 2.14, \( \dim \text{Hom}_G(\mathcal{P}(\lambda), \mathcal{P}(\mu)) = [\mathcal{P}(\mu) : \mathcal{L}(\lambda)] \) is equal to the analogous dimension \( \dim \text{Hom}_K(\mathcal{P}(\lambda), \mathcal{P}(\mu)) = [\mathcal{P}(\mu) : \mathcal{L}(\lambda)] \) on the diagram algebra side, which is described explicitly by [BS1, (5.9)]. We deduce that \( \dim \text{Hom}_G(\mathcal{P}(\lambda), \mathcal{P}(\mu)) \) is equal to the number of weights \( \nu \) such that \( \lambda \sim \nu \sim \mu \) and the circle diagram \( \lambda
\]
consistently oriented. The theorem follows easily on combining this with the combinatorial definitions of \( \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \) and \( \dim_{p,q}(\mu) \) from Theorem 3.6.

**The algebra \( R^{p,q}_d \) and the isomorphism theorem.** Now we need to recall some of the main results of [BS3] which give an alternative diagrammatic description of the algebra \( 1^{p,q}_d H^{p,q}_d \). This will allow us to see to start with that this algebra has the same dimension as the endomorphism algebra from Theorem 3.9.

Let \( R^{p,q}_d \) be the associative, unital algebra with basis
\[
\begin{Bmatrix}
|u^*[\delta^*] \circ [\gamma]| & \text{for all oriented stretched circle diagrams } u^*[\delta^*] \circ [\gamma] \text{ of height } d \text{ with } \gamma_0 = \delta_0 = \lambda_{p,q} \text{ and } \gamma_d = \delta_d = \lambda_{p,q}.
\end{Bmatrix}
\]
The multiplication is defined by an explicit algorithm described in detail [BS3]. Briefly, to multiply two basis vectors \( |s^*[\tau^*] \circ r[\sigma]| \) and \( |u^*[\delta^*] \circ [\gamma]| \), the product is zero unless \( r = u \) and all mirror image pairs of internal circles in \( r[\sigma] \) and \( u^*[\delta^*] \) are oriented so that one is clockwise, the other anti-clockwise. Assuming these conditions hold, the product is computed by putting \( s^*[\tau^*] \circ r[\sigma] \) underneath \( u^*[\delta^*] \circ [\gamma] \), erasing all internal circles and number lines in \( r[\sigma] \)
and $u^*[\delta^*]$, then iterating the generalised surgery procedure to smooth out the symmetric middle section of the diagram.

**Lemma 3.10.** The algebras $R_{d}^{p,q}$ and $\text{End}_G(T_{d}^{p,q})^{\text{op}}$ have the same dimension. In particular, $R_{d}^{p,q}$ is the zero algebra for $d > (m + n)(q - p) + 2mn$.

**Proof.** The number of elements in the diagram basis for $R_{d}^{p,q}$ is the same as the dimension of the algebra $\text{End}_G(T_{d}^{p,q})^{\text{op}}$ thanks to Theorem 3.9. The last statement follows from Corollary 3.3. \[\Box\]

As a consequence of [BS3 Corollary 8.6], we can identify $R_{d}^{p,q}$ with a certain cyclotomic Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier algebra in the sense of [KL, R]. To make this identification explicit, we need to define some special elements

$\{e(i) \mid i \in (I_{p,q})^d\}$ in $R_{d}^{p,q}$. For $i \in (I_{p,q})^d$, we let $e(i) \in R_{d}^{p,q}$ be the idempotent defined as follows. If $i$ is not $(p, q)$-admissible then $e(i) := 0$. If it is admissible, let $t = t_d \cdots t_1$ be the associated composite matching and $\Gamma = \Gamma_d \cdots \Gamma_0$ be the associated block sequence. Then

$$e(i) := \sum_{\delta, \gamma} |t^*[\delta^*] \cdot t[\gamma]|$$

where the sum is over all sequences $\gamma = \gamma_d \cdots \gamma_0$ and $\delta = \delta_d \cdots \delta_0$ of weights with each $\gamma_r, \delta_r \in \Gamma_r$ chosen so that every circle of $t^*[\delta^*] \cdot t[\gamma]$ crossing the middle number line is anti-clockwise, and all remaining mirror image pairs of circles are oriented so that one is clockwise, the other anti-clockwise. The elements $\{e(i) \mid i \in (I_{p,q})^d\}$ give a system of mutually orthogonal idempotents whose sum is the identity in $R_{d}^{p,q}$.

Next we define the elements $y_1, \ldots, y_d$. Let $\bar{y}_1, \ldots, \bar{y}_d$ be the unique elements of $R_{d}^{p,q}$ such that the product $|u^*[\delta^*] \cdot t[\gamma]| \cdot \bar{y}_r$ (resp. $\bar{y}_r \cdot |u^*[\delta^*] \cdot t[\gamma]|$) is computed by making a positive circle move in the section of $u^* t$ containing $t_r$ (resp. $u^*_r$), as described in detail in [BS3 (5.5), (5.11)]. Also introduce the signs

$$\sigma_{r,p,q}(i) := (-1)^{\min(p,i)r+\min(q,i)r+m-p-\delta_{1,r} - \cdots - \delta_{r-1,r}}.\label{3.13}$$

Then we define $y_r := \sum_{i \in (I_{p,q})^d} y_r e(i)$ where

$$y_r e(i) := \sigma_{r,p,q}(i) \bar{y}_r e(i),\label{3.14}$$

to get the elements $y_r \in R_{d}^{p,q}$ for $r = 1, \ldots, d$.

Finally we define $\psi_1, \ldots, \psi_{d-1}$. Let $\bar{\psi}_1, \ldots, \bar{\psi}_{d-1}$ be the unique elements of $R_{d}^{p,q}$ such that the product $|u^*[\delta^*] \cdot t[\gamma]| \cdot \bar{\psi}_r$ (resp. $\bar{\psi}_r \cdot |u^*[\delta^*] \cdot t[\gamma]|$) is computed by making a negative circle move, a crossing move or a height move in the section of $u^* t$ containing $t_{r+1}$ (resp. $u^*_r u^*_r+1$), as described in detail in [BS3 (5.7),(5.12)]. Then we define $\psi_r := \sum_{i \in (I_{p,q})^d} \psi_r e(i)$ where

$$\psi_r e(i) := \begin{cases} -\sigma_{r,p,q}(i) \bar{\psi}_r e(i) & \text{if } i_{r+1} = i_r \text{ or } i_{r+1} = i_r + 1, \\ \psi_r e(i) & \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}\label{3.15}$$

to get the elements $\psi_r \in R_{d}^{p,q}$ for $r = 1, \ldots, d-1$.\[\Box\]
Theorem 3.11. The elements (3.11) generate $R_{p,q}^d$ subject only to the defining relations of the Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier algebra associated to the linear quiver

$$\cdots \cdots$$

with vertices indexed by the set $I_{p,q}$ in order from left to right (see e.g. [BS3 (6.8)–(6.16)]), plus the additional cyclotomic relations $y_1^{\delta_{i_1+1} \delta_{i_1}} e(i) = 0$ for $i = (i_1, \ldots, i_d) \in (I_{p,q})^d$.

Proof. This is a consequence of [BS3 Corollary 8.6]. More precisely, we apply [BS3 Corollary 8.6], taking the index set $I$ there to be the set $I_{p,q}$, the pair $(o + m, o + n)$ there to be $(p, q)$, and summing over all $\alpha \in Q_+$ of height $d$. This implies that the given quotient of the Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier algebra is isomorphic to the diagram algebra with basis consisting of oriented stretched circle diagrams [u* | e(i)] just like the ones considered here, except that they are drawn only in the strip containing the vertices indexed by $I_{p,q}$. The isomorphism in [BS3] is not quite the same as the map here, because the sign in (3.13) differs from the corresponding sign chosen in [BS3] by a factor of $(-1)^m p$; this causes no problems as it amounts to twisting by an automorphism of the Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier algebra. It remains to observe that all the oriented stretched circle diagrams in the statement of the present theorem are trivial outside the strip $I_{p,q}^+$, consisting only of straight lines oriented $\wedge$ in that region; these have no effect on the multiplication. \hfill $\square$

Now we can formulate the following key isomorphism theorem, which identifies the algebras $1^p_d H^p_d$ and $R_{p,q}^d$.

Theorem 3.12. There is a unique algebra isomorphism

$$1^p_d H^p_d \cong R_{p,q}^d$$

such that $e(i) \mapsto e(i), x_r e(i) \mapsto (y_r + i_r) e(i)$ and $s_r e(i) \mapsto (y_r q_r(i) - p_r(i)) e(i)$ for each $r$ and $i \in (I_{p,q})^d$, where $p_r(i), q_r(i) \in R_{p,q}^d$ are chosen as in [BK2 §3.3], e.g. one could take

$$p_r(i) := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } i_r = i_{r+1}, \\ -(i_{r+1} - i_r + y_{r+1} - y_r)^{-1} & \text{if } i_r \neq i_{r+1}; \end{cases}$$

$$q_r(i) := \begin{cases} 1 + y_{r+1} - y_r & \text{if } i_r = i_{r+1}, \\ (2 + y_{r+1} - y_r)(1 + y_{r+1} - y_r) & \text{if } i_{r+1} = i_r + 1, \\ 1 & \text{if } i_{r+1} = i_r - 1, \\ 1 + (i_{r+1} - i_r + y_{r+1} - y_r)^{-1} & \text{if } |i_r - i_{r+1}| > 1. \end{cases}$$

(The inverses on the right hand sides of these formulae make sense because each $y_{r+1} - y_r$ is nilpotent with nilpotency degree at most two, as is clear from the diagrammatic definition of the $y_r$’s.)

Proof. This is a consequence of Theorem 3.11 combined with the main theorem of [BK2]; see also [BS3 Theorem 8.5]. \hfill $\square$

Henceforth, we will use the isomorphism from the above theorem to identify the algebra $1^p_d H^p_d$ with $R_{p,q}^d$, so

$$1^p_d H^p_d \equiv R_{p,q}^d. \quad (3.16)$$
We will denote it always by the more compact notation \( R_{d}^{p,q} \). Thus there are three different ways of viewing \( R_{d}^{p,q} \): it is a diagram algebra with basis given by oriented stretched circle diagrams, it is a cyclotomic Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier algebra, and it is a sum of blocks of the cyclotomic Hecke algebra \( H_{d}^{p,q} \).

**Super version of level two Schur-Weyl duality.** Now we can prove the main results of the section, namely, that the map \( \Phi \) from (3.5) is surjective and the induced map (3.9) is an isomorphism. In the case \( d \leq \min(m,n) \) we have already done most of the work:

**Theorem 3.13.** If \( d \leq \min(m,n) \) then we have that \( T_{d}^{p,q} = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \), \( R_{d}^{p,q} = H_{d}^{p,q} \), and the map

\[
\Phi : H_{d}^{p,q} \to \text{End}_{G}(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d})^{{\text{op}}}
\]

is an algebra isomorphism.

**Proof.** Let us first show that \( T_{d}^{p,q} = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d} \). Observe for \( d \leq \min(m,n) \) that any \((p,q)\)-admissible sequence \( i \in \mathbb{Z}^{d} \) necessarily lies in \((I_{p,q})^{d}\). This is clear from (2.2) and the form of the diagram \( \lambda_{p,q} \). Hence applying Lemma 3.10 we get that \( \mathcal{F}_{d}\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{q}) = \{0\} \) for \( i \in \mathbb{Z}^{d} \setminus (I_{p,q})^{d} \). So we are done by (3.7).

Now consider the map \( \Phi \). It is injective by Corollary 3.4. To show that it is an isomorphism, we apply Lemma 3.10 recalling the identification (3.16), to see that

\[
\dim \text{End}_{G}(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d})^{{\text{op}}} = \dim \text{End}_{G}(T_{d}^{p,q})^{{\text{op}}} = \dim R_{d}^{p,q} \leq \dim H_{d}^{p,q}.
\]

Hence our injective map is an isomorphism. At the same time, we deduce that \( \dim R_{d}^{p,q} = \dim H_{d}^{p,q} \), hence \( R_{d}^{p,q} = H_{d}^{p,q} \).

It remains to consider the cases with \( d > \min(m,n) \). For that, following a standard argument, we need to allow \( m \) and \( n \) to vary. So we take some other integers \( m',n' \geq 0 \) and consider the supergroup \( G' = GL(m'|n') \). To avoid any confusion, we decorate all notation related to \( G' \) with a prime, e.g. \( V' \) is its natural module, its irreducible modules are the modules denoted \( L'(\lambda) \) for \( \lambda \in \Lambda' := \Lambda(m'|n') \), and \( \mathcal{F}' := \mathcal{F}(m'|n') \). We are going to exploit the following standard lemma.

**Lemma 3.14.** Let \( F : \mathcal{F}' \to \mathcal{F} \) be an exact functor and \( X \subseteq \Lambda' \) be a subset with the following properties:

(i) \( F \) commutes with duality, i.e. \( F \circ \otimes \cong \otimes \circ F \);  
(ii) the modules \( F\mathcal{V}'(\lambda) \) for \( \lambda \in X \) have standard flags;  
(iii) the map \( \text{Hom}_{G'}(\mathcal{V}'(\lambda), \mathcal{V}'(\mu)^{\otimes}) \to \text{Hom}_{G}(F\mathcal{V}'(\lambda), F\mathcal{V}'(\mu)^{\otimes}) \) defined by the functor \( F \) is surjective for all \( \lambda, \mu \in X \).

Suppose \( M, N \) are \( G' \)-modules with standard flags all of whose sections are of the form \( \mathcal{V}'(\lambda) \) for \( \lambda \in X \). Then the map \( \text{Hom}_{G'}(M, N^{\otimes}) \to \text{Hom}_{G}(FM, FN^{\otimes}) \) defined by the functor \( F \) is surjective.

**Proof.** We proceed by induction on the sum of the lengths of the standard flags of \( M \) and \( N \), the base case being covered by (iii). For the induction step, either \( M \) or \( N \) has a standard flag of length greater than one. It suffices to consider the case when the standard flag of \( M \) has length greater than one, since the other
case reduces to that using duality. Pick a submodule $K$ of $M$ such that both $K$ and $Q := M/K$ are non-zero and possess standard flags. By a general fact about highest weight categories (see also [122, Lemma 3.6] for a short direct proof in this context), the functor $\text{Hom}_{G'}(?, N^\oplus)$ is exact on sequences of $G'$-modules possessing a standard flag. So applying it to the short exact sequence $0 \to K \to M \to Q \to 0$ we get a short exact sequence as on the top line of the following diagram:

\[
0 \to \text{Hom}_{G'}(Q, N^\oplus) \to \text{Hom}_{G'}(M, N^\oplus) \to \text{Hom}_{G'}(K, N^\oplus) \to 0
\]

Similar considerations applying the functor $\text{Hom}_{G}(?, N^\oplus)$ to $0 \to FK \to FM \to FQ \to 0$ gives the short exact sequence in the bottom row. The vertical maps making the diagram commute are the maps defined by the functor $F$. The left and right vertical arrows are surjective by the induction hypothesis. Hence the middle vertical arrow is surjective too by the five lemma. □

Now we consider the situation that

\[G' = GL(m|n + 1).\]  

Embed $G = GL(m|n)$ into $G'$ in the top left hand corner in the obvious way. Also let $S$ be the one-dimensional torus embedded into $G'$ in the bottom right hand corner, so that $S$ centralises the subgroup $G$. The character group $X(S)$ is generated by $\varepsilon_{m+n+1}$. Let $F_+ : \mathcal{F}' \to \mathcal{F}$ be the functor mapping $M \in \mathcal{F}'$ to the $-(q + m)\varepsilon_{m+n+1}$-weight space of $\Pi^{q+m}M$ with respect to the torus $S$.

**Lemma 3.15.** Let $G' = GL(m|n + 1)$ and $G = GL(m|n)$ as in (3.17).

(i) For $\lambda \in X^+(T')$ with $(\lambda, \varepsilon_{m+n+1}) = q + m$, we have that $F_+ \mathcal{V}'(\lambda) \cong \mathcal{V}(\mu)$, where $\mu$ is the restriction of $\lambda$ to $T < T'$.

(ii) $F_+ \mathcal{V}'(\lambda_{p,q}') \cong \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$.

(iii) For $\lambda \in X^+(T)$ with $(\lambda, \varepsilon_{m+n+1}) < q + m$, we have that $F_+ \mathcal{V}'(\lambda) = \{0\}$.

**Proof.** The proof of (i) reduces easily using the definition (2.10) to checking that the $-(q+m)\varepsilon_{m+n+1}$-weight space of $\Pi^{q+m}E'(\lambda)$ with respect to $S$ is isomorphic to $E(\mu)$ as a $G_0$-module, which is well known. Then (ii) is a consequence of (i), noting that $\lambda_{p,q}' = \sum_{r=1}^m p\varepsilon_r - \sum_{s=1}^{n+1} (q + m)\varepsilon_{m+s}$. The proof of (iii) is similar to (i). □

**Lemma 3.16.** Let $G' = GL(m|n + 1)$ and $G = GL(m|n)$ as in (3.17). There is a unique $G$-module isomorphism

\[F_+ (\mathcal{V}'(\lambda_{p,q}')) \otimes (\mathcal{V}')^\otimes d) \cong \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes \mathcal{V}^\otimes d\]

such that $v'_{p,q} \otimes v'_{1,1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v'_{1,d} \mapsto v_{p,q} \otimes v_{1,1} \otimes \cdots \otimes v_{1,d}$ for all $1 \leq i_1, \ldots, i_d \leq m+n$. Moreover, this map intertwines the natural actions of $B_d^{p,q}$.

**Proof.** The first statement follows using the isomorphism $F_+ \mathcal{V}'(\lambda_{p,q}') \cong \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$ from the first part of the previous lemma, together with the following observations:
Lemma 3.17. Let $G' = GL(m + 1|n)$ and $G = GL(m|n)$ as in (3.17). Assume the map $\Phi': H^p_{d, q} \to \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}') \otimes (V')^{\otimes d})^\text{op}$ is surjective. Then the map $\Phi : H^p_{d, q} \to \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d})^\text{op}$ is surjective too.

Proof. We apply Lemma 3.14 to $F := F_+$, taking $m' := m, n' := n + 1$ and the set of weights $X$ to be $\{\lambda \in X^+(T') \mid (\lambda, \varepsilon_{m'+n+1}) \leq q + m\}$. The hypothesis in Lemma 3.14(ii) follows from Lemma 3.15, and the other two hypotheses are clear. Since $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}') \otimes (V')^{\otimes d}$ is self-dual and has a standard flag, we deduce that the functor $F_+$ defines a surjection

$$\text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}') \otimes (V')^{\otimes d})^\text{op} \to \text{End}_G(F_+(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}') \otimes (V')^{\otimes d}))^\text{op}. $$

Composing with the isomorphism from Lemma 3.16 and using also the last part of that lemma, we deduce that there is a commutative triangle

$$\Phi' \downarrow \hspace{1cm} \Phi $$

$$\text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}') \otimes (V')^{\otimes d})^\text{op} \hspace{1cm} \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}) \otimes V^{\otimes d})^\text{op}$$

in which the bottom map is surjective. The map $\Phi'$ is surjective by assumption. So we deduce that $\Phi$ is surjective too. \qed

Instead consider the situation that

$$G' = GL(m + 1|n) \quad (3.18) $$

and embed $G = GL(m|n)$ into $G'$ into the bottom right hand corner in the obvious way. Also let $S$ be the one-dimensional torus embedded into $G'$ in the top left hand corner, so again $S$ centralises the subgroup $G$. The character group $X(S)$ is generated by $\varepsilon_1$. Let $F_- : \mathcal{F}' \to \mathcal{F}$ be the functor mapping $M \in \mathcal{F}'$ to the $(p - n)\varepsilon_1$-weight space of $M$ with respect to the torus $S$. The analogues of Lemmas 3.15-3.17 in the new situation are as follows.

Lemma 3.18. Let $G' = GL(m + 1|n)$ and $G = GL(m|n)$ as in (3.17).

(i) For $\lambda \in X^+(T')$ with $(\lambda, \varepsilon_1) = p$, we have that $F_- \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \cong \mathcal{V}(\mu)$, where $\mu$ is the restriction of $\lambda - n\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_{m+2} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{m+n+1}$ to $T$.

(ii) $F_- \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}') \cong \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p, q}).$

(iii) For $\lambda \in X^+(T')$, with $(\lambda, \varepsilon_1) > p$, we have that $F_- \mathcal{V}(\lambda) = \{0\}$.

Proof. This follows by similar arguments to the proof of Lemma 3.15, but there is an additional subtlety. The main new point is that if $v_+$ is a non-zero highest weight vector of weight $\lambda$ in $\mathcal{V}(\lambda)$ as in (i), then the vector $e_1, m+2, \cdots e_1, m+n+1, \varepsilon_1, \cdots, \varepsilon_{m+n+1}$ gives a highest weight vector for $G$ in $F_- \mathcal{V}(\lambda)$ of weight $\lambda - n\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_{m+2} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{m+n+1}$. This statement is checked by explicit calculation in $U(\mathfrak{g}')$. It then follows from the PBW theorem that this vector generates $F_- \mathcal{V}(\lambda)$ and
Lemma 3.19. Let \( G' = GL(m+1|n) \) and \( G = GL(m|n) \) as in (3.18). There is a unique \( G \)-module isomorphism
\[
F_\ast \mathcal{V}(\lambda') \cong \mathcal{V}(\mu) \to \text{give } (i) \text{. For } (ii) \text{ we note that } \lambda'_{p,q} = \sum_{r=1}^{m+1} p\varepsilon_r - \sum_{s=1}^{n} (q + m + 1)\varepsilon_{m+1+s}.
\]
\[
\lambda = \sum_{j=1}^{d} \lambda_j \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0 \text{, viewed as a left }
\]
\[\text{module in the natural way.}
\]

Proof. Similar to the proof of Lemma 3.16, using Lemma 3.18.

Lemma 3.20. Let \( G' = GL(m+1|n) \) and \( G = GL(m|n) \) as in (3.18). Assume the map \( \Phi' : H_{d}^{p,q} \to \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda') \otimes (V')^{\otimes d})^{\text{op}} \) is surjective. Then the map \( \Phi : H_{d}^{p,q} \to \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_p,q) \otimes (V)^{\otimes d})^{\text{op}} \) is surjective too.

Proof. Apply Lemma 3.14 taking \( m' := m+1, n' := n \) and the set \( X \) of weights to be \( \{ \lambda \in X^+(T') | (\lambda, \varepsilon_1) \geq p \} \), arguing in the same way as in the proof of Lemma 3.17.

Finally we can assemble the pieces to prove a key result, which is a super analogue of the Schur-Weyl duality for level two from \([BK1]\).

Theorem 3.21 (Super Schur-Weyl duality). For any \( d \geq 0 \), the map
\[
\Phi : H_{d}^{p,q} \to \text{End}_G(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes (V)^{\otimes d})^{\text{op}}
\]
is surjective.

Proof. In the case that \( d \leq \min(m, n) \), this is immediate from Theorem 3.13. To prove it in general, pick \( m \leq m' \) and \( n \leq n' \) so that \( d \leq \min(m', n') \). We already know the surjectivity of the map \( \Phi' \) for \( G' = GL(m'|n') \). Now apply Lemma 3.17 a total of \((n' - n)\) times and Lemma 3.20 a total of \((m' - m)\) times to deduce the surjectivity for \( G = GL(m|n) \).

Corollary 3.22. Recalling the identification (3.16), the map \( \Phi \) induces an algebra isomorphism \( R_{d}^{p,q} \cong \text{End}_G(T_{d}^{p,q})^{\text{op}} \).

Proof. Theorem 3.21 shows the induced map \( R_{d}^{p,q} \to \text{End}_G(T_{d}^{p,q})^{\text{op}} \) is surjective. It is an isomorphism by Lemma 3.10.

Irreducible representations of \( R_{d}^{p,q} \). As an application of Corollary 3.22, we can recover the known classification of the irreducible \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-modules. For \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0 \) with \( \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d \), let
\[
D_{d}^{p,q}(\lambda) := \text{Hom}_G(T_{d}^{p,q}, \mathcal{L}(\lambda)),
\]
viewed as a left \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-module in the natural way.

Theorem 3.23. The modules \( \{ D_{d}^{p,q}(\lambda) | \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0, \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d \} \) give a complete set of pairwise inequivalent irreducible \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-modules. Moreover, we have that \( \dim D_{d}^{p,q}(\lambda) = \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \), where \( \dim_{p,q}(\lambda) \) is as defined in Theorem 3.6.
\[ \text{Proof.} \] As \( T_{d}^{p,q} \) is a projective module, Corollary 3.22 and the usual theory of functors of the form \( \text{Hom}(\cdot, \cdot) \) imply that the non-zero modules of the form \( \text{Hom}_{G}(T_{d}^{p,q}, \mathcal{L}(\lambda)) \) for \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) give a complete set of pairwise inequivalent irreducible \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-modules. The non-zero ones are parametrised by the weights \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q} \) with \( \text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d \), thanks to Corollary 3.7. Finally the stated dimension formula is a consequence of Theorem 3.6. \[ \square \]

Remark 3.24. For a graded version of the dimension formula for the irreducible \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-modules derived in Theorem 3.23 we refer the reader to [BS3, Lemma 9.9]. (The identification of the labellings of irreducible representations in the above theorem with the one in [BS3] can be deduced using the methods of the next subsection.)

\textit{i-Restriction and i-induction.} To identify the labelling of irreducible \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-modules from Theorem 3.23 with other known parametrisations, it is useful to have available a more intrinsic characterisation of \( D^{p,q}(\lambda) \). We explain one inductive approach to this here in terms of the well-known i-restriction functors.

Suppose that \( i \in I_{p,q} \). The natural inclusion \( H_{d} \hookrightarrow H_{d+1} \) induces an embedding \( H_{d}^{p,q} \hookrightarrow H_{d+1}^{p,q} \). Composing before and after with the inclusion \( R_{d}^{p,q} = 1_{d}^{p,q} H_{d}^{p,q} \hookrightarrow R_{d+1}^{p,q} \) and the projection \( H_{d+1}^{p,q} \twoheadrightarrow 1_{d+1}^{p,q} H_{d+1}^{p,q} = R_{d+1}^{p,q} \), we get a unital algebra homomorphism

\[ \theta_{d} : R_{d}^{p,q} \twoheadrightarrow R_{d+1}^{p,q}. \]  

(3.20)

Note this map need not be injective, e.g. if \( d = (m+n)(p-q) + 2mn \) then the algebra \( R_{d}^{p,q} \) is non-zero but \( R_{d+1}^{p,q} \) is zero by Lemma 3.10. The image of \( x_{d+1} \) in \( R_{d+1}^{p,q} \) centralises \( \theta_{d}(R_{d}^{p,q}) \). So it makes sense to define the i-restriction functor

\[ \mathcal{E}_{i} : \text{rep}(R_{d+1}^{p,q}) \rightarrow \text{rep}(R_{d}^{p,q}) \]  

(3.21)

to be the exact functor mapping an \( R_{d+1}^{p,q} \)-module \( M \) to the generalised i-eigenspace of \( x_{d+1} \) on \( M \), viewed as an \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-module via \( \theta_{d} \).

For us, a slightly different formulation of this definition will be more convenient. Let

\[ 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} := \sum_{e(i) \in I_{p,q}; i_{d_{i}} = i} e(i) \in R_{d+1}^{p,q}. \]  

(3.22)

Multiplication by this idempotent projects any \( R_{d+1}^{p,q} \)-module \( M \) onto the generalised i-eigenspace of \( x_{d+1} \), which is a module over the subring \( 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} R_{d+1}^{p,q} 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} \) of \( R_{d+1}^{p,q} \). As \( 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} \) centralises the image of the homomorphism \( \theta_{d} \), we can define another unital algebra homomorphism

\[ \theta_{d_{i}} : R_{d}^{p,q} \twoheadrightarrow 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} R_{d+1}^{p,q} 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q}, \quad x \mapsto \theta_{d}(x) 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q}. \]  

(3.23)

Because \( 1_{d+1}^{p,q} = \sum_{i \in I_{p,q}} 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} \), we have that \( \theta_{d} = \sum_{i \in I_{p,q}} \theta_{d_{i}} \). The functor \( \mathcal{E}_{i} \) from the previous paragraph can be defined equivalently as the functor mapping an \( R_{d+1}^{p,q} \)-module \( M \) to the space \( 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} M \) viewed as an \( R_{d}^{p,q} \)-module via the homomorphism \( \theta_{d_{i}} \). So:

\[ \mathcal{E}_{i} M = 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q} M \cong \text{Hom}_{R_{d}^{p,q}}(R_{d}^{p,q} 1_{d_{i}}^{p,q}, M), \]  

(3.24)
where we view $R_{d+1}^{p,q}1_{d+1}^{p,q}$ as an $(R_{d+1}^{p,q}, R_{d}^{p,q})$-bimodule using the homomorphism $\theta_{d,i}$ to get the right module structure. It is clear from (3.24) that the $i$-restriction functor $E_i$ has a left adjoint

$$F_i := R_{d+1}^{p,q}1_{d+1}^{p,q} \otimes_{R_d^{p,q}} \mathbb{T} : \text{rep}(R_d^{p,q}) \to \text{rep}(R_d^{p,q}).$$

(3.25)

We refer to this as the $i$-induction functor.

**Lemma 3.25.** There is an isomorphism

$$r : E_i \circ \text{Hom}_G(T_{d+1}^{p,q}, ?) \simeq \text{Hom}_G(T_d^{p,q}, ?) \circ E_i$$

of functors from $\mathcal{F}$ to $\text{rep}(R_d^{p,q})$.

**Proof.** Take $M \in \mathcal{F}$. Note recalling (3.6) that $T_{d+1}^{p,q}1_{d+1}^{d,i} = F_iT_d^{p,q}$. So we can identify

$$E_i(\text{Hom}_G(T_{d+1}^{p,q}, M)) = 1_{d+1}^{p,q} \text{Hom}_G(T_{d+1}^{p,q}, M)$$

$$= \text{Hom}_G(T_{d+1}^{p,q}1_{d+1}^{p,q}, M) = \text{Hom}_G(F_iT_d^{p,q}, M).$$

Then the adjunction between $F_i$ and $E_i$ fixed earlier defines a natural isomorphism $\text{Hom}_G(F_iT_d^{p,q}, M) \simeq \text{Hom}_G(T_d^{p,q}, E_iM)$. Naturality gives automatically that this is an $R_d^{p,q}$-module homomorphism. So we have defined the desired isomorphism of functors $r$. □

**Corollary 3.26.** Take $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^\circ$ with $\text{ht}(\lambda) = \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q}) + d + 1$ for some $d \geq 0$.

It is necessary to understand the homomorphism $\theta_{d,i}$ from (3.24) and (3.25) from a diagrammatic point of view. Using Theorem 3.12 we can easily write down $\theta_{d,i}$ on the Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier generators: it is the map

$$\theta_{d,i} : e(i) \mapsto e(i + i), \quad y_r e(i) \mapsto y_r e(i + i), \quad \psi_s e(i) \mapsto \psi_s e(i + i) \quad (3.26)$$

for $i \in (I_{p,q})^d$, $1 \leq r \leq d$ and $1 \leq s < d$, where $i + i$ denotes the $(d + 1)$-tuple $(i_1, \ldots, i_d, i)$. It is harder to see $\theta_{d,i}$ in terms of the bases of oriented stretched circle diagrams, but this is worked out in detail in [BS3, Corollary 6.12]. The basic idea to compute $\theta_{d,i}([u^r v^s] [t^d])$ is to insert two extra levels chosen from
4. Morita equivalence with generalised Khovanov algebras

Next we construct an explicit Morita equivalence between $R_{p,q} := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} R_{p,q}^d$ and a certain generalised Khovanov algebra $K_{p,q}$. Using this, we replace the tensor space $T_{p,q} := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} T_{p,q}^d$ from the level two Schur-Weyl duality with a new space $P_{p,q}$ whose endomorphism algebra is $K_{p,q}$. Exploiting the fact that $K_{p,q}$ is a basic algebra, we show that the space $P_{p,q}$ has exactly the same indecomposable summands as $T_{p,q}$ (up to isomorphism), but that they each appear with multiplicity one.

Generalised Khovanov algebras. Given $p \leq q$, let $K_{p,q}$ denote the subring $K_{p,q}^e$ of $K$, where $K_{p,q}^e$ is the (non-central) idempotent
\begin{equation}
K_{p,q}^e := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0} e_{p,q} \lambda \in K.
\end{equation}

**Lemma 4.1.** The algebra $K$ is the union of the subalgebras $K_{p,q}$ for all $p \leq q$.

**Proof.** This follows from (2.1) and the observation that, for any $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$, we can find integers $p \leq q$ such that both $\lambda$ and $\mu$ belong to $\Lambda_{p,q}^0$. □

**Remark 4.2.** In terms of the diagram basis from (1.7), $K_{p,q}$ has basis
\[\{(a\lambda b) \mid \text{for all oriented circle diagrams } a\lambda b \text{ with } \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0 \text{ such that cups and caps pass only through vertices in the interval } I_{p,q}^+\}.
\]

All the diagrams in the diagram basis of $K_{p,q}$ consist simply of straight lines oriented $\wedge$ outside of the interval $I_{p,q}^+$; these play no role when computing the multiplication. So we can just ignore all of the diagram outside this strip without changing the algebra structure. This shows that the algebra $K_{p,q}$ is a direct sum of the generalised Khovanov algebras from [BS1, §6] associated to the weights obtained from $\Lambda_{p,q}^0$ by erasing vertices outside the interval $I_{p,q}^+$.

**Representations of $K_{p,q}$.** To understand the representation theory of the algebra $K_{p,q}$, we exploit the exact functor
\begin{equation}
e_{p,q} : \text{rep}(K) \to \text{rep}(K_{p,q})
\end{equation}
arising by left multiplication by the idempotent $e_{p,q}$; cf. [BS1, (6.13)]. It is easy to see that $e_{p,q} L(\lambda) \neq \{0\}$ if and only if $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0$. Hence, letting $L_{p,q}(\lambda) := e_{p,q} L(\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0$, the modules
\[\{L_{p,q}(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0\}
\]
give a complete set of pairwise inequivalent irreducible $K_{p,q}$-modules.

Recalling also the $(K,K)$-bimodules $\tilde{F}_i$ and $\tilde{E}_i$ from (2.3), we get $(K_{p,q},K_{p,q})$-bimodules
\[\tilde{F}_i^{p,q} := e_{p,q} \tilde{F}_i e_{p,q}, \quad \tilde{E}_i^{p,q} := e_{p,q} \tilde{E}_i e_{p,q}
\]
for any $i \in I,p,q$. Let $F_i := \tilde{E}^{p,q}_{i} \otimes_{K} \tilde{E}^{p,q}_{i}$ and $E_i := \tilde{E}^{p,q}_{i} \otimes_{K} \tilde{E}^{p,q}_{i}$ be the endofunctors of $\text{rep}(K_{p,q})$ defined by tensoring with these bimodules.

Lemma 4.3. For any $i \in I,p,q$, there are isomorphisms $F_i \circ e^{p,q} \cong e^{p,q} \circ F_i$ and $E_i \circ e^{p,q} \cong e^{p,q} \circ E_i$ of functors from $\text{rep}(K)$ to $\text{rep}(K_{p,q})$.

Proof. We just explain the proof for $E_i$, since the argument for $F_i$ is the same. Suppose first that $P$ is any projective right $K$-module that is isomorphic to a direct sum of summands of $e^{p,q}K$. Then the natural multiplication map

$$P e^{p,q} \otimes_{e^{p,q}K e^{p,q}} e^{p,q}K \to P$$

is an isomorphism of right $K$-modules. This follows because it is obviously true if $P = e^{p,q}K$. In the next paragraph, we show that $P = e^{p,q}E_i$ satisfies the hypothesis that it is isomorphic to a direct sum of summands of $e^{p,q}K$ as a right $K$-module. Hence, we deduce that the multiplication map

$$\tilde{E}^{p,q}_i \otimes_{K} e^{p,q}K \cong e^{p,q}E_i$$

is a $(K_{p,q},K)$-bimodule isomorphism. The desired isomorphism $E_i \circ e^{p,q} \cong e^{p,q} \circ E_i$ follows at once, since $E_i \circ e^{p,q}$ is the functor defined by tensoring with the bimodule on the left hand side and $e^{p,q} \circ E_i$ is the functor defined by tensoring with the bimodule on the right hand side of (4.5).

It remains to show that $e^{p,q}E_i$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of summands of $e^{p,q}K$. Equivalently, twisting with the obvious anti-automorphism $*$ that reflects diagrams in a horizontal axis, we show that $\tilde{F}_i e^{p,q}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of summands of $Ke^{p,q}$. The indecomposable summands of $Ke^{p,q}$ are all of the form $P(\mu)$ for $\mu \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0$, so using the definition (4.1) this follows if we can show for any $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0$ that all indecomposable summands of $\tilde{F}_i e^{p,q}$ are of the form $P(\mu)$ for $\mu \in \Lambda_{p,q}^0$. As $\tilde{F}_i e^{p,q} \cong F_i P(\lambda)$, this follows easily from [BS2, Theorem 4.2], using also the assumption that $i \in I_{p,q}$. □

Corollary 4.4. Let $\lambda, \mu$ and $i$ be as in the statement of Corollary 3.26. Then $L^{p,q}(\lambda)$ is the unique irreducible representation of $K_{p,q}$ that $E_i L^{p,q}(\lambda)$ has a quotient isomorphic to $L^{p,q}(\mu)$.

Proof. This follows from Lemmas 2.3 and 4.3 by the same argument used to prove Corollary 3.26. □

Morita bimodules. Recall the $G$-module $T^{p,q}_d$ from (3.7). In view of Theorem 3.21 we can identify its endomorphism algebra with the algebra $R^{p,q}_d$. Actually it is convenient now to work with all $d$ simultaneously, setting

$$T^{p,q} := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} T^{p,q}_d,$$

$$R^{p,q} := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} R^{p,q}_d \equiv \text{End}_G(T^{p,q})^{op}.$$

Note by Corollary 3.8 and Lemma 3.10 that $T^{p,q}$ and $R^{p,q}$ are both finite dimensional.

We next want to explain how the algebra $R^{p,q}$ is Morita equivalent to the basic algebra $K_{p,q}$, by writing down an explicit pair of bimodules $A^{p,q}$ and
$B^{p,q}$ that induce the Morita equivalence. To do this, recall the notions of oriented upper- and lower-stretched circle diagrams from [BS3 (6.17)]. They are the consistently oriented diagrams obtained by gluing a cup diagram below an oriented stretched cap diagram, or gluing a cap diagram above an oriented stretched cup diagram, respectively. Let $A^{p,q}$ and $B^{p,q}$ be the vector spaces with bases

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ a \, \mathbf{t}[\gamma] \} & \quad \text{for all oriented upper-stretched circle diagrams $a \, \mathbf{t}[\gamma]$ of height $d \geq 0$ such that $\gamma_0 = \lambda_{p,q}$ and $\gamma_d \in \Lambda_{p,q}$}
\{ |u^*[\delta^*] \, b \} & \quad \text{for all oriented lower-stretched circle diagrams $u^*[\delta^*] \, b$ of height $d \geq 0$ such that $\delta_0 = \lambda_{p,q}$ and $\delta_d \in \Lambda_{p,q}$}
\end{align*}
\]

respectively. We make $A^{p,q}$ into a $(K^{p,q}, R^{p,q})$-bimodule as follows.

- The left action of a basis vector $(a \lambda b) \in K^{p,q}$ on $(c \, \mathbf{t}[\gamma]) \in A^{p,q}$ is by zero unless $\lambda \sim \gamma_d$ (where $\gamma = \gamma_d \cdots \gamma_0$) and $b = c^*$. Assuming these conditions hold, the product is computed by drawing $a \lambda b$ underneath $c \, \mathbf{t}[\gamma]$, then iterating the generalised surgery procedure to smooth out the symmetric middle section of the diagram.

- The right action of a basis vector $|s^*[\tau^*] \, r[\sigma]| \in R^{p,q}$ on $(a \, \mathbf{t}[\gamma]) \in A^{p,q}$ is by zero unless $t = s$ and all mirror image pairs of internal circles in $s^*[\tau^*]$ and $\mathbf{t}[\gamma]$ are oriented so that one is clockwise, the other anti-clockwise. Assuming these conditions hold, the product is computed by drawing $a \, \mathbf{t}[\gamma]$ underneath $s^*[\tau^*] \, r[\sigma]$, erasing all internal circles and number lines in $\mathbf{t}[\gamma]$ and $s^*[\tau^*]$, then iterating the generalised surgery procedure in the middle section once again.

Similarly we make $B^{p,q}$ into an $(R^{p,q}, K^{p,q})$-bimodule. We refer the reader to [BS3 §6] for detailed proofs (in an entirely analogous setting) that these bimodules are well defined.

**Theorem 4.5.** There are isomorphisms

\[
\mu : A^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q} \cong K^{p,q}, \quad \nu : B^{p,q} \otimes_{K^{p,q}} A^{p,q} \cong R^{p,q}
\]

of $(K^{p,q}, K^{p,q})$-bimodules and of $(R^{p,q}, R^{p,q})$-bimodules, respectively.

**Proof.** This is a consequence of [BS3 Theorem 6.2] and [BS3 Remark 6.7]. These references give a somewhat indirect construction of the desired isomorphisms $\mu$ and $\nu$. The same maps can also be constructed much more directly by mimicking the definitions of multiplication in the algebras $R^{p,q}$ and $K^{p,q}$, respectively. \qed

**Corollary 4.6** (Morita equivalence). The bimodule $B^{p,q}$ is a projective generator for $\text{rep}(R^{p,q})$. Also there is an algebra isomorphism $K^{p,q} \cong \text{End}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q})^{\text{op}}$ induced by the right action of $K^{p,q}$ on $B^{p,q}$. Hence the functors

\[
\text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) : \text{rep}(R^{p,q}) \to \text{rep}(K^{p,q}),
\quad B^{p,q} \otimes_{K^{p,q}} ? : \text{rep}(K^{p,q}) \to \text{rep}(R^{p,q})
\]

are quasi-inverse equivalences of categories.

**Proof.** This follows immediately from the theorem by the usual arguments of the Morita theory; see e.g. [B] (3.5) Theorem. \qed
More about \( i \)-restriction and \( i \)-induction. We will view the \( i \)-restriction and \( i \)-induction functors \( \mathcal{E}_i \) and \( \mathcal{F}_i \) from (3.21)–(3.25) now as endofunctors of \( \text{rep}(R^{p,q}) \). Summing the maps \( \theta_{d;i} \) from (3.24) over all \( d \geq 0 \), we get a unital algebra homomorphism

\[
\theta_i : R^{p,q} \rightarrow 1^p_i R^{p,q} 1^q_i \quad \text{where} \quad 1^p_i := \sum_{d \geq 0} 1^p_{d;i}
\]

(which makes sense as the sum has only finitely many non-zero terms). Then \( \mathcal{E}_i \) is the functor defined by multiplying by the idempotent \( 1^p_i \), viewing the result as an \( R^{p,q} \)-module via \( \theta_i \). The \( i \)-induction functor \( \mathcal{F}_i = R^{p,q} 1^p_i \otimes_{R^{p,q}} ? \) is left adjoint to \( \mathcal{E}_i \); here, we are viewing \( R^{p,q} 1^p_i \) as a right \( R^{p,q} \)-module via \( \theta_i \).

Lemma 4.7. There is an isomorphism

\[
s' : B^{p,q} \otimes_{K^{p,q}} ? \circ \mathcal{E}_i \sim \mathcal{E}_i \circ B^{p,q} \otimes_{K^{p,q}} ?
\]

of functors from \( \text{rep}(K^{p,q}) \) to \( \text{rep}(R^{p,q}) \).

Proof. By the definitions of the various functors, it suffices to construct an \( (R^{p,q}, K^{p,q}) \)-bimodule isomorphism

\[
B^{p,q} \otimes_{K^{p,q}} \tilde{E}^{p,q}_i \sim 1^p_i B^{p,q}
\]

where \( 1^p_i B^{p,q} \) is viewed as a left \( R^{p,q} \)-module via the homomorphism \( \theta_i \). There is an obvious multiplication map defined on a tensor product of basis vectors of the form \( [u^* \delta^*] b \otimes (c \lambda t \mu d) \) so that it is zero unless \( c = b^* \) and \( \lambda \sim \delta_d \) (where \( \delta = \delta_d \cdot \ldots \cdot \delta_0 \)), in which case it is the sum of basis vectors obtained by applying the generalised surgery procedure to the \( bc \)-part of the diagram obtained by putting \( u^*[\delta^*] b \) underneath \( c \lambda t \mu d \). The fact that this multiplication map is an isomorphism of right \( K^{p,q} \)-modules is a consequence of [BS2, Theorem 3.5]. It remains to show that it is a left \( R^{p,q} \)-module homomorphism. Using the diagrammatic description of the map \( \theta_i \) from Remark 3.27, this reduces to checking a statement which, on applying the anti-automorphism \( * \), is equivalent to the identity (6.38) established in the proof of [BS3, Theorem 6.11]. \( \square \)

Corollary 4.8. There is an isomorphism

\[
s : \mathcal{E}_i \circ \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) \sim \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) \circ \mathcal{E}_i
\]

of functors from \( \text{rep}(R^{p,q}) \) to \( \text{rep}(K^{p,q}) \).

Proof. In view of Corollary 4.6, the natural transformations arising from the canonical adjunction between tensor and hom give isomorphisms

\[
\eta : \text{Id}_{\text{rep}(K^{p,q})} \sim \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) \circ \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?),
\]

\[
\varepsilon : B^{p,q} \otimes_{K^{p,q}} ? \circ \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) \rightarrow \text{Id}_{\text{rep}(R^{p,q})}.
\]

Now take the isomorphism from Lemma 4.7 compose on the left and the right with the functor \( \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) \), then use the isomorphisms \( \eta \) and \( \varepsilon \) to cancel the resulting pairs of quasi-inverse functors. \( \square \)

Identification of irreducible representations. Now we can identify the labelling of the irreducible \( R^{p,q} \)-modules from Lemma 4.25 with the labelling of the irreducible \( K^{p,q} \)-modules from (4.3).
Lemma 4.9. For $\lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}$, we have that $\text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, D^{p,q}(\lambda)) \cong L^{p,q}(\lambda)$ as $K^{p,q}$-modules.

Proof. We first show that $L := \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, D^{p,q}(\lambda)) \cong L^{p,q}(\lambda)$. It is obvious that $E_i D^{p,q}(\lambda) = \{0\}$ for all $i \in I_{p,q}$. So by Corollary 4.3, we get that $E_i L = \{0\}$ for all $i \in I_{p,q}$. Combined with Corollary 4.3, this implies that $L \cong D^{p,q}(\mu)$ for some $\mu \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}$ with $\text{ht}(\mu) = \text{ht}(\lambda)$, hence $L \cong L^{p,q}(\lambda)$ as $\lambda$ is the only such weight $\mu$.

Now take $\lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}$ different from $\lambda_{p,q}$, so that $\text{ht}(\lambda) > \text{ht}(\lambda_{p,q})$. We again need to show that $L := \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, D^{p,q}(\lambda)) \cong L^{p,q}(\lambda)$. Let $\mu$ and $i$ be as in Corollary 3.1.24, so $D^{p,q}(\mu)$ is a quotient of $E_i D^{p,q}(\lambda)$. We may assume by induction that $\text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, D^{p,q}(\mu)) \cong L^{p,q}(\mu)$. Applying Corollary 4.3 again, we deduce that $L^{p,q}(\mu)$ is a quotient of $E_i L$. So we get that $L \cong L^{p,q}(\lambda)$ by Corollary 4.3. □

Multiplicity-free version of level two Schur-Weyl duality. Continue with $p \leq q$. Let

$$P^{p,q} := T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q}. \quad (4.9)$$

This is a $(G, K^{p,q})$-bimodule, i.e. it is both a $G$-module and right $K^{p,q}$-module so that the right action of $K^{p,q}$ is by $G$-module endomorphisms.

Theorem 4.10. The homomorphism $K^{p,q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{End}_G(P^{p,q})^\text{op}$ induced by the right action of $K^{p,q}$ on $P^{p,q}$ is an isomorphism. Moreover:

(i) There is an isomorphism $\zeta : \text{Hom}_G(P^{p,q}, ?) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, ?) \circ \text{Hom}_G(T^{p,q}, ?)$ of functors from $\mathcal{F}$ to $\text{rep}(K^{p,q})$.

(ii) There is an isomorphism $t : E_i \circ \text{Hom}_G(P^{p,q}, ?) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_G(P^{p,q}, ?) \circ E_i$ of functors from $\mathcal{F}$ to $\text{rep}(K^{p,q})$.

(iii) We have that $\text{Hom}_G(P^{p,q}, L(\lambda)) \cong L^{p,q}(\lambda)$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}$.

(iv) As a $G$-module, $P^{p,q}$ decomposes as $\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}} P^{p,q}_{\lambda} \cong \mathcal{P}(\lambda)$ for each $\lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}$.

Proof. We have natural isomorphisms

$$\text{End}_G(P^{p,q})^\text{op} = \text{Hom}_G(T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q}, T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q}) = \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, \text{Hom}_G(T^{p,q}, T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q})) \cong \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, \text{Hom}_G(T^{p,q}, T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q})) \cong \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, R^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q}) \cong \text{End}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q})^\text{op} \cong K^{p,q},$$

using Corollary 4.1. This proves the first statement in the theorem.

Then for (i), we use the natural isomorphisms $\text{Hom}_G(P^{p,q}, M) = \text{Hom}_G(T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q}, M) \cong \text{Hom}_{R^{p,q}}(B^{p,q}, \text{Hom}_G(T^{p,q}, M))$. For (ii), we combine (i), Corollary 4.3 and Lemma 3.25; the isomorphism $t$ is given explicitly by the natural transformation $\zeta^{-1} 1 \circ 1_r \circ s 1 \circ 1_\zeta$. For (iii), use Lemma 4.1.9 and the definition (3.19).
Finally, consider (iv). The fact that $P^{p, q} = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_{p, q}} P^{p, q} e_\lambda$ follows as the idempotents $\{e_\lambda | \lambda \in \Lambda_{p, q}\}$ sum to the identity in $K^{p, q}$. Note as $B^{p, q}$ is projective as a left $R^{p, q}$-module, it is a summand of a direct sum of copies of $R^{p, q}$ as a left module. Hence as a $G$-module $P^{p, q}$ is a summand of a direct sum of copies of $T^{p, q}$. Applying Corollary 3.3, we deduce that the indecomposable summands of $P^{p, q}$ as a $G$-module are all of the form $P(\lambda)$ for various $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p, q}$. Moreover, for any $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda_{p, q}$ we have that
\[
\dim \text{Hom}_G(P^{p, q} e_\lambda, L(\mu)) = \dim \text{Hom}_G(P^{p, q}, L(\mu)) = \dim e_\lambda L^{p, q}(\mu) = \delta_{\lambda, \mu},
\]
using (iii) and the definition of $L^{p, q}(\mu)$. This completes the proof. \qed

5. Direct limits

In this section we complete the proof of Theorem 1.1 by taking a limit as $p \to -\infty$ and $q \to \infty$.

**Various embeddings.** In this subsection we fix $p' \leq p \leq q \leq q'$ such that either $p' = p - 1$ and $q' = q$ or $p' = p$ and $q' = q + 1$. By definition, the algebra $K^{p, q}$ is equal to the subring $e^{p, q} R^{p', q'} e^{p, q}$ of $K^{p', q'}$. So $P^{p, q} e^{p, q}$ is a $(G, K^{p, q})$-bimodule. The goal is to construct an isomorphism $\pi_{p, q}^{p', q'} : P^{p, q} \sim \cong R^{p', q'} e^{p, q}$.

Throughout the subsection, we set $\{i := \{(p', q' - 1, \ldots, p' - m + 1) \text{ if } p' = p - 1, (q', q' + 1, \ldots, q' + n - 1) \text{ if } q' = q + 1\}.$ (5.1)

We have that $i \in (I_{p', q'})^c$ where $c := m$ if $p' = p - 1$ and $c := n$ if $q' = q + 1$. Introduce the idempotent $\xi_i := \sum_{d \geq 0} \xi_{i:d} \in R^{p', q'}$ where $\xi_{i:d} = \sum_{j \in (I_{p', q'})^d} e(i + j) \in R^{p', q'}$. (5.2)

writing $i + j$ for the sequence $(i_1, \ldots, i_c, j_1, \ldots, j_d)$. The following lemma explains how to identify $R^{p, q}$ with the subring $\xi_i R^{p', q'} \xi_i$ of $R^{p', q'}$.

**Lemma 5.1.** Let $t = t_c \cdots t_1$ be the composite matching and $\Gamma = \Gamma_c \cdots \Gamma_0$ be the block sequence associated to the $(p', q')$-admissible sequence $i$ from (5.1). Let $\tau = \gamma_c \cdots \gamma_0$ be the unique sequence of weights with $\gamma_r \in \Gamma_r$ for each $r$; in particular, $\gamma_0 = \lambda_{p', q'}$ and $\gamma_c = \lambda_{p, q}$. Then there is a unital algebra isomorphism $\rho_{p, q}^{p', q'} : R^{p, q} \sim \cong \xi_i R^{p', q'} \xi_i$

defined on the basis of oriented stretched circle diagrams by setting $\rho_{p, q}^{p', q'}(s[t] \cdot r[\sigma]) := [t^*[\gamma^*] \cdot s[s^*[\tau^*]] \cdot r[\sigma] \cdot t[\gamma]],$
i.e. we glue $\gamma_0 t_1^* \cdots t_c^* \cdots \gamma_{c-1} t_c^*$ onto the bottom and $t_c^* \gamma_{c-1} \cdots \gamma_1 t_1^* \gamma_0$ onto the top of the given diagram $s[s^*[\tau^*]] \cdot r[\sigma]$. Moreover, writing $\rho_{p, q}^{p', q'} = \sum_{d \geq 0} \rho_d$ for isomorphisms $\rho_d : R_{p, q}^{p', q'} \sim \cong \xi_{i:d} R_{c+d}^{p', q'} \xi_{i:d}$, the following two properties hold.

(i) On the Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier generators of $R_{d}^{p, q}$, we have that $\rho_d(e(j)) = e(i + j), \quad \rho_d(\psi_r) = \xi_{i:d} \psi_{c+r}, \quad \rho_d(y_s) = \xi_{i:d} y_{c+s}$

for $j \in (I_{p, q})^d$, $1 \leq r < d$ and $1 \leq s \leq d$. 
(ii) On the Hecke generators of $R_{d}^{p,q}$, we have that
\[ \rho_d(s_t) = \xi_{t,d}s_{t+r}, \quad \rho_d(x_s) = \xi_{t,d}x_{s}, \]
for $1 \leq r < d$ and $1 \leq s \leq d$.

Proof. The existence of the isomorphism $\rho_{p,q}^{\prime}$ is a consequence of the diagrammatic description of the algebras $R_{p,q}$ and $\xi_{t}R_{p,q}^{\prime}\xi_{t}$. One first checks by inspecting bases that the given linear map is a vector space isomorphism, then that it preserves multiplication. The latter is obvious because we have just added some extra line segments all oriented $\wedge$ at the top and bottom of the diagram.

To check (i), it follows from (3.12) and the definitions just before (3.15) and (3.14) that $\rho_d(e(j)) = e(i + j), \rho_d(\bar{\psi}_r) = \xi_{t,d}\bar{\psi}_{t+r}$ and $\rho_d(\bar{y}_s) = \xi_{t,d}\bar{y}_{t+s}$. It remains to show that the signs (3.13) involved in passing from $\psi$ to $\psi$ and from $\bar{y}$ to $\bar{y}$ match up correctly, which amounts to the observation that $\sigma_{p,q}^{\prime}(j) = \sigma_{p,q}^{\prime}(i + j)$ for $j \in (I_{p,q})^d$ and $1 \leq r \leq d$. This follows from the identity
\[ \min(p, j_r) + \min(q, j_r) - p = \min(p^{\prime}, j_r) + \min(q^{\prime}, j_r) - p^{\prime} - \delta_{1,j_r} - \cdots - \delta_{t,j_r}, \]
which we leave as an exercise for the reader. Then (ii) follows from (i) and Theorem 3.12. \[ \square \]

We can make a very similar construction at the level of the bimodule $B_{p,q}$. In the following lemma, we view $\xi_{t}B_{p,q}^{\prime}B_{p,q}$ as an $(R_{p,q}, K_{p,q})$-bimodule, where the left $R_{p,q}$-module structure is defined via the isomorphism from Lemma 5.1.

**Lemma 5.2.** Let $t$ and $\gamma$ be as in Lemma 5.1. There is an isomorphism of $(R_{p,q}, K_{p,q})$-bimodules
\[ \beta_{p,q}^{\prime} : B_{p,q} \sim \xi_{t}B_{p,q}^{\prime}B_{p,q} \]
defined on the basis of oriented upper-stretched circle diagrams by setting
\[ \beta_{p,q}^{\prime}(\langle u^*[\gamma^*] \rangle b) := [t^*[\gamma^*] \rangle u^*[\delta^*] b). \]
Moreover, the map
\[ \kappa_{p,q}^{\prime} : B_{p,q}^{\prime} \otimes_{R_{p,q}} B_{p,q} \rightarrow B_{p,q}^{\prime}B_{p,q}, \quad x \otimes b \mapsto x\beta_{p,q}^{\prime}(b) \]
is an isomorphism of $(R_{p,q}, K_{p,q})$-bimodules.

Proof. The fact that $\beta_{p,q}^{\prime}$ is an isomorphism of vector spaces follows by considering the explicit diagram bases, and it is obviously a bimodule homomorphism. To deduce the final part of the lemma, it remains to show that the natural multiplication map
\[ R_{p,q}^{\prime} \otimes \xi_{t}R_{p,q}^{\prime} \xi_{t}B_{p,q}^{\prime}B_{p,q} \rightarrow B_{p,q}^{\prime}B_{p,q} \]
is an isomorphism. For this, we argue like in the proof of Lemma 3.3 starting from the trivial observation that the multiplication map
\[ R_{p,q}^{\prime} \otimes \xi_{t}R_{p,q}^{\prime} \rightarrow \xi_{t}R_{p,q}^{\prime} \xi_{t} \rightarrow R_{p,q}^{\prime} \xi_{t} \]
is an isomorphism. Thus, we are reduced to showing that all the indecomposable summands of $B_{p,q}^{\prime}B_{p,q}$ are also summands of $R_{p,q}^{\prime} \xi_{t}$ as left $R_{p,q}^{\prime}$-modules. By Corollary 4.6 and Lemma 4.9 we know that the indecomposable
summands of $B^{p',q'}e^{p,q}$ are the projective covers of the irreducible $R^{p',q'}$-modules $\{D^{p',q'}(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}\}$. Since $R^{p',q'}\xi_i$ is projective, it just remains to check that
\[
\text{Hom}_{R^{p',q'}}(R^{p',q'}\xi_i, D^{p',q'}(\lambda)) = \xi_i D^{p',q'}(\lambda) \neq \{0\}
\]
for $\lambda \in \Lambda^0_{p,q}$. By Lemma 2.4 we can find $d \geq 0$ and a tuple $j \in (I_{p,q})^d$ such that $\lambda_{p,q} \overset{j_1}{\rightarrow} \cdots \overset{j_d}{\rightarrow} \lambda$ is a path in the crystal graph. As $\lambda_{p',q'} \overset{i_1}{\rightarrow} \cdots \overset{i_e}{\rightarrow} \lambda_{p,q}$ is a path in the crystal graph too, we get by repeated application of Corollary 3.20 that $\mathcal{E}_{i_1} \cdots \mathcal{E}_{i_e} \mathcal{E}_{j_1} \cdots \mathcal{E}_{j_d} D^{p',q'}(\lambda) \neq \{0\}$. By the definition of the $i$-restriction functors, this means that $e(i + j) D^{p',q'}(\lambda) \neq \{0\}$. Since $\xi_i e(i + j)$, this implies that $\xi_i D^{p',q'}(\lambda) \neq \{0\}$ too.

Next we explain how to identify $T^{p,q}$ with $T^{p',q'}\xi_i$.

**Lemma 5.3.** There exists a (unique up to scalars) $G$-module isomorphism
\[
\tau^{p',q'}_{p,q} : T^{p,q} \cong T^{p',q'}\xi_i
\]
such that $\tau^{p',q'}_{p,q} = \sum_{d \geq 0} \tau_d$ for isomorphisms $\tau_d : T^{p,q}_{c+d} \cong T^{p',q'}_{c+d} \xi_{i_d}$ with $\tau_{d+1} = \sum_{k \in I_{p,q}} F_k(\tau_d)$ for each $d \geq 0$. Moreover, $\tau^{p',q'}_{p,q}$ is a homomorphism of right $R^{p,q}$-modules, i.e. it is a $(G, R^{p,q})$-bimodule isomorphism, where we are viewing $T^{p',q'}\xi_i$ as a right $R^{p,q}$-module via the isomorphism from Lemma 2.4.

**Proof.** We first construct the map $\tau_0$. Recall that $T^{p,q}_0 = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$ and $T^{p',q'}_{i_0} = (\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p',q'}) \otimes \mathcal{V}(\xi_i)) \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$. By Lemma 2.12 we have that $\mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{P,q})$; only the analogues of the statements from (i) and (iii) of Lemma 2.4 are needed to see this. So we can pick a $G$-module isomorphism
\[
\tau_0 : T^{p,q}_0 = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \cong \mathcal{F}_i \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p',q'}) = T^{p',q'}_{i_0} \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{P,q}).
\]
This map is unique up to a scalar.

Now we inductively define the higher $\tau_d$'s. Note as $T^{p,q}_{c+d} = \bigoplus_{j \in (I_{p,q})^d} \mathcal{F}_j(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}))$ that $T^{p,q}_{c+d+1} = \bigoplus_{k \in I_{p,q}} F_k(T^{p,q}_{c+d}) \xi_{i_{d+1}}$. Similarly $T^{p',q'}_{c+d+1} = \bigoplus_{k \in I_{p,q}} F_k(T^{p',q'}_{c+d} \xi_{i_{d+1}})$. So given a $G$-module isomorphism $\tau_d : T^{p,q}_{c+d} \cong T^{p',q'}_{c+d} \xi_{i_{d+1}}$ for some $d \geq 0$, we get a $G$-module isomorphism $\tau_{d+1} : T^{p,q}_{c+d+1} \cong T^{p',q'}_{c+d+1} \xi_{i_{d+1}}$ on applying the functor $\bigoplus_{k \in I_{p,q}} F_k$. Starting from the map $\tau_0$ from the previous paragraph, we obtain isomorphisms $\tau_d$ for every $d \geq 0$ in this way. Then we set $\tau^{p',q'}_{p,q} := \sum_{d \geq 0} \tau_d$, to get the desired $G$-module isomorphism $T^{p,q} \cong T^{p',q'}\xi_i$.

It remains to check that each $\tau_d$ is a homomorphism of right $R^{p,q}_d$-modules, viewing $T^{p',q'}_{i_{d+1}} \xi_{i_{d+1}}$ as a right $R^{p,q}_d$-module via the isomorphism $\rho_d$ from Lemma 5.1. Because $\tau_0$ is a $G$-module homomorphism, the map
\[
\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}) \otimes \mathcal{V}^{\otimes d} \to \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p',q'}) \otimes \mathcal{V}^{\otimes (c+d)}, u \otimes v \mapsto \tau_0(u) \otimes v (u \in \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}), v \in \mathcal{V}^{\otimes d})
\]
twists the action of $x_s \in H_d$ with $x_{c+d} \in H_{c+d}$. It obviously intertwines the action of each $s_t \in H_d$ with $s_{c+r} \in H_{c+d}$. From this and the definition of $\tau_d$, we deduce that $\tau_d$ intertwines the actions of $s_t, x_s \in H_d$ on $T^{p,q}_d$ with the actions of $s_{c+r}, x_{c+s} \in H_{c+d}$ on $T^{p',q'}_{i_{d+1}} \xi_{i_{d+1}}$. So we are done by the description of $\rho_d$ from Lemma 5.1 (ii).
Recall finally the spaces \( P^{p,q} = T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q} \) from [41.9].

**Theorem 5.4.** There is a unique (up to scalars) \((G,K^{p,q})\)-bimodule isomorphism

\[
\pi_{p,q} : P^{p,q} \simeq P^{p',q'} \otimes_{e^{p,q}}
\]

such that \( \pi_{p,q} (v \otimes b) = \pi_{p,q} (v) \otimes \beta_{p,q} (b) \) for \( v \in T^{p,q}, b \in B^{p,q} \) and some choice of the isomorphism \( \pi_{p,q} \) from Lemma 5.3.

**Proof.** Recalling the isomorphism \( \kappa_{p,q}^{p',q'} \) from Lemma 5.2 we define \( \pi_{p,q} \) to be the composition of the following \((G,K^{p,q})\)-bimodule isomorphisms:

\[
T^{p,q} \otimes_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q} \xrightarrow{\pi_{p,q}^{p',q'}} T^{p',q'} \circ_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q} \equiv T^{p',q'} \otimes_{R^{p',q'}} R^{p',q'} \circ_{R^{p,q}} B^{p,q}
\]

\[
\xrightarrow{id \otimes \kappa_{p,q}^{p',q'}} T^{p',q'} \otimes_{R^{p',q'}} B^{p',q'} \otimes_{e^{p,q}}
\]

It remains to observe that \( \pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} (v \otimes b) = \pi_{p,q} (v) \otimes \beta_{p,q} (b) \), which follows from the definition of \( \kappa_{p,q}^{p',q'} \).

\[ \square \]

**Compatibility of embeddings.** Now we explain how to glue the isomorphisms \( \pi_{p,q}^{p',q+1} \) and \( \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q} \) from the previous subsection together in a consistent way to obtain a compatible system of isomorphisms \( \pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} : P^{p,q} \simeq P^{p',q'} \otimes_{e^{p,q}} \) for every \( p' \leq p \leq q \leq q' \). The following lemma is the key ingredient making this possible.

**Lemma 5.5.** Let \( p \leq q \) be fixed. Given a choice of three out of the four maps

\[ \{ \pi_{p,q}^{p,q+1}, \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q}, \pi_{p,q+1}^{p-1,q+1}, \pi_{p-1,q+1}^{p-1,q} \} \]

from Theorem 5.4, there is a unique way to choose the fourth one so that

\[ \pi_{p,q+1}^{p-1,q+1} \circ \pi_{p,q+1}^{p,q+1} = \pi_{p-1,q}^{p-1,q+1} \circ \pi_{p-1,q}^{p-1,q} \].

**Proof.** We show equivalently given a choice of all four maps that there is a (necessarily unique) scalar \( z \in \mathbb{F} \) such that

\[ \pi_{p,q+1}^{p-1,q+1} \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p,q+1} = z \pi_{p-1,q}^{p-1,q+1} \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q} \].

To see this, let \( h := (p - 1, p - 2, \ldots, p - m) \) and \( i := (q + 1, q + 2, \ldots, q + n) \). Let

\[
\psi := (\psi_{m+1} \cdots \psi_{m+n}) \cdots (\psi_2 \psi_3 \cdots \psi_{n+1}) (\psi_1 \psi_2 \cdots \psi_n),
\]

\[
\psi' := (\psi_n \cdots \psi_2 \psi_1) (\psi_{n+1} \cdots \psi_3 \psi_2) \cdots (\psi_{m+n-1} \cdots \psi_{m+1} \psi_m).
\]

It is easy to see from the defining relations between the Khovanov-Lauda-Rouquier generators from [BS3, (6.8)–(6.16)] that \( \psi_i h = \xi_i h \psi_i \), \( \xi_i h \psi' = \psi' \xi_{i+h} \), and \( \psi' \psi_i h = \xi_i h \) in \( R^{p-1,q+1} \).
Now we claim that there exists a scalar $z \in \mathbb{F}$ such that the following two diagrams commute:

\[
\begin{align*}
\beta_{p,q}^{p-1,q} & \xymatrix{ B^{p,q} \ar[r] & B^{p,q+1} } \xymatrix{ B^{p-1,q}e^{p,q} \ar[r] & B^{p,q+1}e^{p,q} } \\
\xi_{i+h}B^{p-1,q}e^{p,q} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{L_{\psi}} & \xi_{i}B^{p-1,q+1}e^{p,q} } \\
\beta_{p-1,q}^{p-1,q+1} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{\xi_{i+h}} & \xi_{i+h}B^{p-1,q+1}e^{p,q} } \xymatrix{ B^{p,q+1} \ar[r] & B^{p,q+2} } \\
\xi_{i}B^{p,q+1}e^{p,q} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{R_{\psi'}} & \xi_{i}B^{p,q+1}e^{p,q} } \\
T^{p,q} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{\xi_{i+1}h} & \xi_{i+1}hB^{p-1,q+1}e^{p,q} } \\
T^{p-1,q} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{\xi_{i}} & T^{p-1,q+1} } \\
T^{p-1,q+1} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{\xi_{i+1}h} & T^{p-1,q+1} } \\
T^{p-1,q+1} & \xymatrix{ \sim \ar[r]_{R_{\psi'}} & T^{p-1,q+1} } \\
\end{align*}
\]

where $L_{\psi}(b) := \psi b$ and $R_{\psi'}(v) := zv\psi'$. Given the claim and recalling Lemma 5.4, we get for any $G \in \mathcal{T}$ that all the $\pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\pi_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(v \otimes b)) = \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\pi_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(v)) \otimes \beta_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(b)) = \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(v)) \otimes \psi b \otimes \beta_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(b)) = \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(v)) \otimes \beta_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(b)) = \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(v)) \otimes \beta_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(b)) = \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1}(\beta_{p,q}^{p,q+1}(v) \otimes b)$. So the lemma follows from the claim.

To prove the claim, consider first the diagram (5.3). The point for this is that all the $\psi$’s in the element $\psi$ are acting successively on the left on $\xi_{i+h}B^{p-1,q+1}e^{p,q}$ as a sequence of height moves in the sense of [BS3 35]. Combined with the diagrammatic definition from Lemma 5.3 this is enough to see that (5.3) commutes. Next consider the diagram (5.4). Here one first reduces using the definition of the higher $\tau_{q}$’s in Lemma 5.3 to checking just that the diagram commutes on restriction to $T^{0,p} = \mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$. In that case, both of $T^{0,p} \xi_{i+h}$ and $T^{0,p} \xi_{i+1}h$ are isomorphic to $\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q})$, and the map defined by right multiplication by $\psi'$ is a non-zero isomorphism. So the diagram must commute up to a scalar as $\text{End}_{G}(\mathcal{V}(\lambda_{p,q}))$ is one-dimensional. □

**Theorem 5.6.** We can choose $(G, K^{p,q})$-bimodule isomorphisms

$$
\pi^{p',q'}_{p,q} : p^{p,q} \simeq p^{p',q'}e^{p,q}
$$

for all $p' \leq p \leq q \leq q'$, in such a way that $\pi^{p''',q'''}_{p',q'} = \pi^{p'',q''}_{p',q'} \circ \pi^{p',q'}_{p,q}$ whenever $p'' \leq p' \leq p \leq q \leq q''$. 

Proof. First of all we make arbitrary choices for the maps \( \pi_{p,q}^{p+1} \) from Theorem 5.4 for all \( p \leq q \). Also we make arbitrary choices for the maps \( \pi_{p,p}^{p,q} \) from Theorem 5.4 for all \( p \). Then we repeatedly apply Lemma 5.3, proceeding by induction on \((q - p)\), to get maps \( \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q} \) so that the following local relation holds:

\[
\pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q+1} \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p,q+1} = \pi_{p-1,q}^{p-1,q+1} \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q}
\]

for all \( p \leq q \). Finally we define the maps \( \pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} \) in general by setting \( \pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} := \pi_{p'+1,q'} \circ \cdots \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p-1,q} \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p,q} \circ \cdots \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p,q+1} \). The equality \( \pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} = \pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} \circ \pi_{p,q}^{p,q}' \) follows from this definition and the local relation. \( \square \)

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Consider the directed set \( \{(p,q) \mid p \leq q\} \) where \((p,q) \rightarrow (p',q')\) if \( p' \leq p \leq q \leq q' \). By Theorem 5.6 it is possible to choose a direct system \( \{\pi_{p,q}^{p',q'} : P_{p,q} \rightarrow P_{p',q'}\} \) of \((G,K_{p,q})\)-bimodule isomorphisms for every \((p,q) \rightarrow (p',q')\). Let

\[
P := \varinjlim P_{p,q} \quad (5.5)
\]

be the corresponding direct limit taken in the category of all \( G \)-modules, and denote the canonical inclusion of each \( P_{p,q} \) into \( P \) by \( \phi_{p,q} \). We make \( P \) into a locally unital right \( K \)-module as follows. Take \( x \in K \) and \( p \in P \). Recalling Lemma 1.1 we can choose \( p \leq q \) so that \( x = e_{p,q}x_{e_{p,q}} \) and \( v = \phi_{p,q}(v_{p,q}) \) for some \( v_{p,q} \in P_{p,q} \). Then set \( vx := \phi_{p,q}(v_{p,q}x) \).

Remark 5.7. Note that \( P \) is independent of the particular choice of the maps \( \{\pi_{p,q}^{p',q'}\} \) in the sense that if \( \bar{P} = \varinjlim P_{p,q} \) is another such direct limit taken with respect to maps \( \{\pi_{p,q}^{p',q'}\} \), then there is a unique bimodule isomorphism \( P \cong \bar{P} \) such that \( \phi_{p,q}(v) \mapsto \bar{\phi}_{p,q}(v) \) for all \( v \in P_{p,q} \) and \( p \leq q \).

Roughly speaking, the following lemma shows that \( P \) is a minimal projective generator for the category \( \mathcal{F} \) (except that as \( P \) is not finite dimensional it is not actually an object in the category).

Lemma 5.8. As a \( G \)-module, we have that \( P = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} Pe_{\lambda} \) with \( Pe_{\lambda} \cong \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).

Proof. The first part of the lemma is immediate because \( P \) is a locally unital right \( K \)-module. To show that \( Pe_{\lambda} \cong \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \), we have by the above definitions that \( Pe_{\lambda} = \varinjlim(P_{p,q}e_{\lambda}) \) where the direct limit is taken over all \( p \leq q \) with \( \lambda \in \Lambda_{p,q} \) (so that \( e_{\lambda} \in K_{p,q} \)). Each \( P_{p,q}e_{\lambda} \) is isomorphic to \( \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) by Theorem 4.10(iv). Hence the direct limit is isomorphic to \( \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) too. \( \square \)

Now we want to identify the algebra \( K \) with the endomorphism algebra of \( P \). A little care is needed here as \( P \) is an infinite direct sum. So for any \( G \)-module \( M \), we let

\[
\text{Hom}^\text{fin}_G(P,M) := \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} \text{Hom}_G(Pe_{\lambda},M) \subseteq \text{Hom}_G(P,M), \quad (5.6)
\]

which is the locally finite part of \( \text{Hom}_G(P,M) \). Note if \( M \) is finite dimensional that \( \text{Hom}^\text{fin}_G(P,M) = \text{Hom}_G(P,M) \). In particular, we denote \( \text{Hom}^\text{fin}_G(P,P) \) by
Lemma 5.9. The right action of \( K \) on \( P \) defined above induces an algebra isomorphism \( K \cong \text{End}_G^\text{fin}(P)^\text{op} \).

Proof. We need to show that right multiplication induces a vector space isomorphism \( e_\lambda K \cong \text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, P) \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \). By definition, the right hand space is

\[
\text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, \bigcup Pe^{p,q}) = \bigcup \text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, Pe^{p,q})
\]

where we can take the union just over \( p \leq q \) with \( \lambda \in \Lambda^\circ \). As \( Pe_\lambda = \varphi^{p,q}(Pe^{p,q}) \) and \( Pe^{p,q} = \varphi^{p,q}(Pe^{p,q}) \) for all such \( p \leq q \), the first statement from Theorem 4.10 implies that right multiplication induces an isomorphism \( e_\lambda K \cong \text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, Pe^{p,q}) \). Taking the union and recalling Lemma 4.1, we deduce that we do get an isomorphism \( e_\lambda K \cong \bigcup \text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, Pe^{p,q}) \).

Finally we record the following variation on a basic fact.

Lemma 5.10. Let \( B \) be a \( G \)-module that is also a locally unital right \( K \)-module, such that the action of \( K \) on \( B \) is by \( G \)-module endomorphisms. Let \( M \) be any finite dimensional left \( K \)-module and assume that \( B \otimes K M \) is finite dimensional. Then there is a natural \( G \)-module isomorphism

\[
\text{Hom}_G^\text{fin}(P, B) \otimes_K M \rightarrow \text{Hom}_G(P, B \otimes_K M)
\]

sending \( f \otimes m \) to the homomorphism \( v \mapsto f(v) \otimes m \).

Proof. It suffices to show that \( \text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, B) \otimes_K M \cong \text{Hom}_G(Pe_\lambda, B \otimes_K M) \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \), which is well known.

Now we can prove the main result of the article. This is a rather standard consequence of the last three lemmas, but we include some details of the proof since we are in a slightly unusual locally finite setting.

Theorem 5.11. The functors

\[
\text{Hom}_G(P, ?) : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{rep}(K), \quad P \otimes_K ? : \text{rep}(K) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}
\]

are quasi-inverse equivalences of categories. Moreover \( P \otimes_K P(\lambda) \cong \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \) for each \( \lambda \in \Lambda \).

Proof. Note using Lemma 5.8 that both the functors map finite dimensional modules to finite dimensional modules, so the first statement makes sense. Lemmas 5.10 and 5.9 yield a natural isomorphism

\[
\text{Hom}_G(P, P \otimes_K M) \cong \text{Hom}_G^\text{fin}(P, P) \otimes_K M \cong K \otimes_K M \equiv M
\]

for any \( M \in \text{rep}(K) \). Thus \( \text{Hom}_G(P, ?) \circ P \otimes_K ? \cong \text{Id}_{\text{rep}(K)} \). Conversely, to show that \( P \otimes_K ? \circ \text{Hom}_G(P, ?) \cong \text{Id}_\mathcal{F} \), we have a natural homomorphism

\[
P \otimes_K \text{Hom}_G(P, N) \rightarrow N, \quad v \otimes f \mapsto f(v)
\]
for every $N \in \mathcal{F}$. Because of Lemma 5.8, this map is surjective. To show that it is injective too, denote its kernel by $U$. Applying the exact functor $\text{Hom}_G(P, ?)$, we get a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Hom}_G(P, U) \to \text{Hom}_G(P, P \otimes_K \text{Hom}_G(P, N)) \to \text{Hom}_G(P, N) \to 0.$$  

By the fact established just before, the middle space here is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_G(P, N)$, so the right hand map is an isomorphism. Hence $\text{Hom}_G(P, U) = \{0\}$, which implies that $U = \{0\}$. So our natural transformation is an isomorphism, and we have established the equivalence of categories. Moreover,

$$P \otimes_K P(\lambda) = P \otimes_K K e_\lambda \cong P e_\lambda \cong \mathcal{P}(\lambda)$$

by Lemma 5.8.

Theorem 1.1 from the introduction is a consequence of Theorem 5.11, taking $\mathcal{E} := \text{Hom}_G(P, ?)$. We have already proved that $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \cong P(\lambda)$, which immediately implies that $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{L}(\lambda) \cong \mathcal{L}(\lambda)$. The fact that $\mathcal{E} \mathcal{V}(\lambda) \cong \mathcal{V}(\lambda)$ follows because both the categories $\mathcal{F}$ and $\text{rep}(K)$ are highest weight categories in which the modules $\{\mathcal{V}(\lambda)\}$ and $\{\mathcal{V}(\lambda)\}$ give the standard modules; see Theorem 2.15 for the former and [BS1] Theorem 5.3 for the latter fact.

**Identification of special projective functors.** Finally we discuss briefly how to relate the special projective functors on the two sides of our equivalence of categories.

**Theorem 5.12.** For each $i \in I$, we have that

$$E_i \cong \text{Hom}_G(P, ?) \circ \mathcal{E}_i \circ P \otimes_K ?, \quad F_i \cong \text{Hom}_G(P, ?) \circ \mathcal{F}_i \circ P \otimes_K ?$$

as endofunctors of $\text{rep}(K)$.

**Proof.** Since $F_i$ is left adjoint to $E_i$ and $\mathcal{F}_i$ is left adjoint to $\mathcal{E}_i$, the second isomorphism is a consequence of the first, by unicity of adjoints. To prove the first, we note using Lemma 5.10 that there are natural isomorphisms

$$\text{Hom}_G(P, \mathcal{E}_i(P \otimes_K M)) \cong \text{Hom}_G(P, (\mathcal{E}_i P) \otimes_K M) \cong \text{Hom}_G^{\text{fin}}(P, \mathcal{E}_i P) \otimes_K M$$

for any $M \in \text{rep}(K)$. Hence it suffices to show that $\text{Hom}_G^{\text{fin}}(P, \mathcal{E}_i P) \cong \tilde{E}_i$ as $(K, K)$-bimodules. For this, we just sketch how to construct the appropriate map, leaving details to the reader. Take any $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and any $p \leq q$ so that we actually have $\lambda \in \Lambda_{p, q}$. When applied to the module $P^{p, q}$, the natural isomorphism from Theorem 4.10(ii) produces a $(K^{p, q}, K^{p, q})$-bimodule isomorphism

$$\epsilon^{p, q} : \tilde{E}_i^{p, q} \cong \text{Hom}_G(P^{p, q}, \mathcal{E}_i P^{p, q}).$$

Restricting this to $e_\lambda \tilde{E}_i^{p, q} = e_\lambda \tilde{E}_i e^{p, q}$ and using $\varphi^{p, q}$ to identify $P^{p, q}$ with $P e^{p, q}$, we get from this a vector space isomorphism

$$\varphi^{p, q} : e_\lambda \tilde{E}_i e^{p, q} \cong e_\lambda \text{Hom}_G(P e^{p, q}, \mathcal{E}_i P e^{p, q}) = \text{Hom}_G(P e_\lambda, \mathcal{E}_i P).$$

Now one checks for $p' \leq p \leq q \leq q'$ that $\varphi^{p, q}(v) = \varphi^{p', q'}(v)$ for all $v \in e_\lambda \tilde{E}_i e^{p, q}$; it suffices to do this in the cases $(p', q') = (p - 1, q)$ or $(p, q + 1)$. Hence it makes sense to take the union over all $p \leq q$ to get an isomorphism

$$\varphi : e_\lambda \tilde{E}_i \cong \text{Hom}_G(P e_\lambda, \mathcal{E}_i P).$$


Taking the direct sum of these maps over all \( \lambda \in \Lambda \) gives finally the desired map \( E_i \sim \rightarrow \text{Hom}^{\text{fin}}_G (P, E_i P) \).

\[\square\]

References


[S1] V. Serganova, Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials and character formula for the Lie superalgebra \( \mathfrak{gl}(m|n) \), *Selecta Math.* 2 (1996), 607–651.


Department of Mathematics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403, USA
E-mail address: brundan@uoregon.edu

Department of Mathematics, University of Bonn, 53115 Bonn, Germany
E-mail address: stroppel@math.uni-bonn.de