Fibers of Maps to Totally Nonnegative Spaces & the Fomin-Shapiro Conjecture

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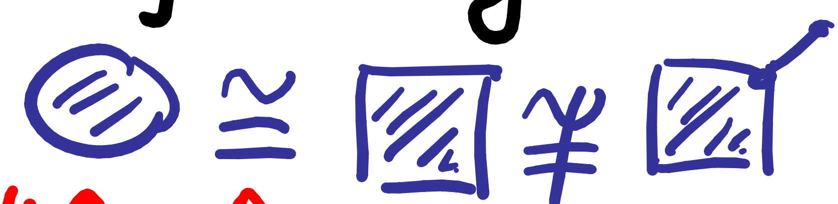
Outline for Talk

1. Background & Motivations
2. Fomin-Shapiro Conjecture
   (2014 proof, H., Invent.)

   ◆ image $(f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)})$ is regular CW ball
3. Fibers of $f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}$
   (recent joint work with Jim Davis & Ezra Miller)
4. Spaces with (conjecturally & provably) analogous structure

(Recall: 

closed ball ↑ homeomorphic)

Topological Aspects of Total Positivity

- Lusztig (94), Fomin–M. Shapiro (00)... initiate study of: totally nonneg, real part of spaces of matrices, spaces of flags (i.e. GL_n/B)... (i.e. having all minors nonnegative)
- Conjecturably / provably homeomorphic to closed balls
- Proving this by studying fibers (as is done in H. & in DHM)
  - imposes restrictions on reln's amongst exp'd Chevalley gen's
  - reveals structure in Lusztig's canonical bases

Background on Coxeter Groups

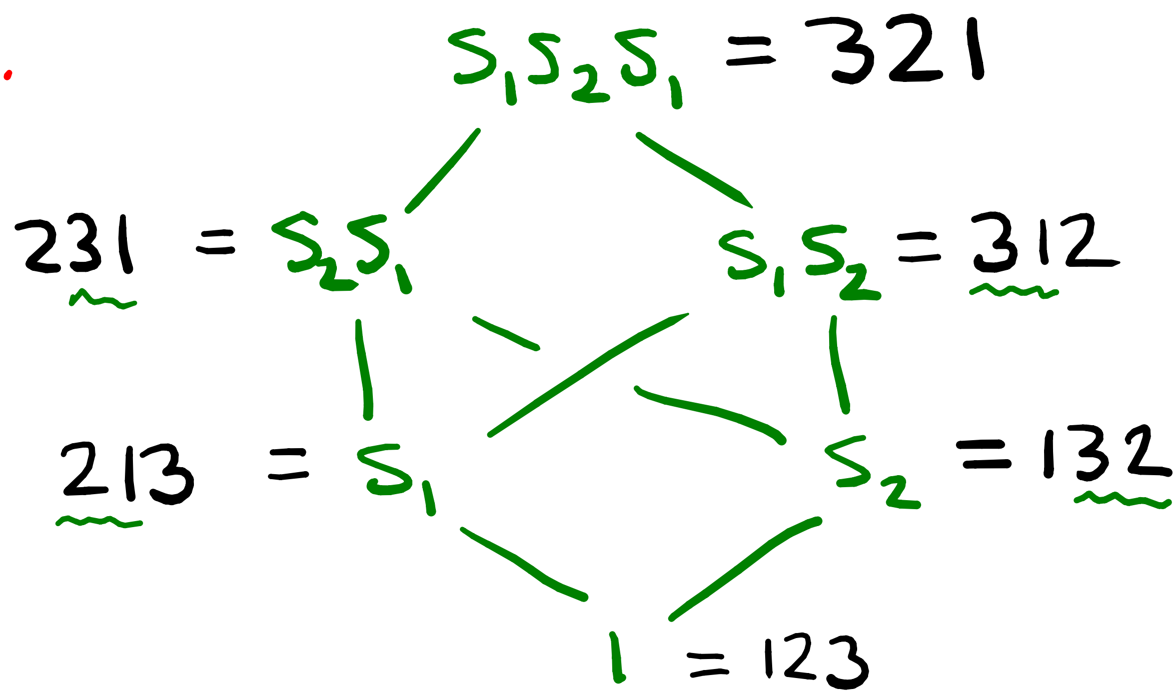
- $s_i := \underbrace{(i, i+1)}_{\substack{\text{type A} \\ (\text{i.e. } W = S_n)}}$ a simple reflection in W
- $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_d}$ is reduced expression for $w \in W$ if $w = s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_d}$ for d as small as possible
- length of w, denoted $\ell(w)$, is this smallest d.

e.g. $s_1 s_2 s_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2$ has length 3

$$\begin{array}{c} s_1 s_2 s_1 \\ \| \\ 321 \xrightarrow{s_1} 231 \xrightarrow{s_2} 213 \xrightarrow{s_1} 123 \end{array}$$

- $(i_1, \ldots, i_d)$ is reduced word
- Bruhat order: partial order

e.g.



on W with $u \le v$ for $u, v \in W \iff$ any reduced word for v has subword that is reduced word for u.

Running Example: Totally Nonnegative Part of a Space of Matrices

- $$x_i(t) = I_n + tE_{i,i+1} = \begin{array}{c} \text{column } i+1 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & & \\ & & 1 & t & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{array} \leftarrow \text{row } i$$

  $x_i(t) = \exp(te_i)$ (general finite type, expon'd Chevalley generator)

  $I_n + tE_{i,i+1}$ (type A)

- $$f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)} : \mathbb{R}^d_{\geq 0} \longrightarrow M_{n\times n} \cong \mathbb{R}^{n^2}$$

  $(i_1,\dots,i_d)$: reduced word

  $$(t_1,\dots,t_d) \longmapsto x_{i_1}(t_1)\cdots x_{i_d}(t_d)$$

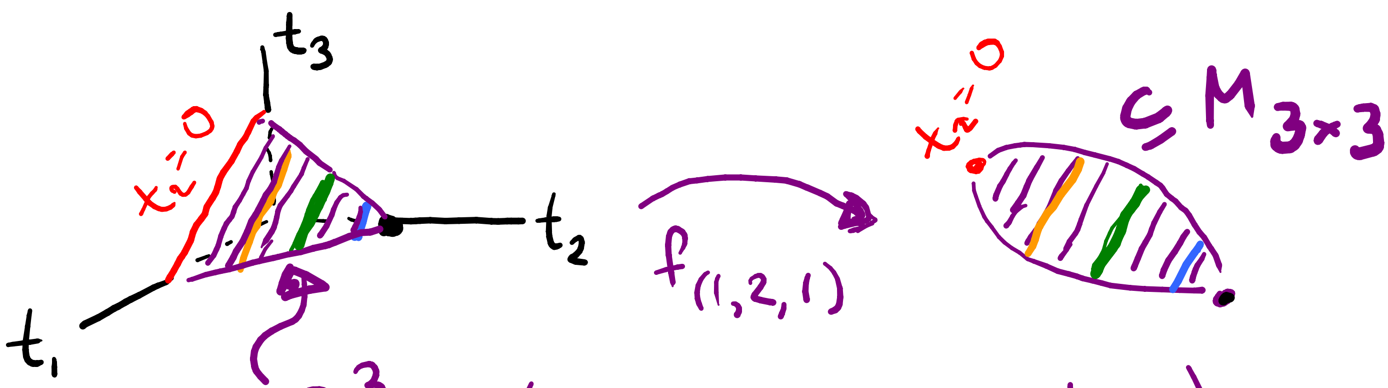
e.g. $$f_{(1,2,1)}(t_1,t_2,t_3) = x_1(t_1)x_2(t_2)x_1(t_3)$$

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

w_0 case:

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * & * \\ & 1 & * \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \,\middle|\, \begin{array}{l}\text{tot.}\\ \text{nonneg}\end{array} \right\} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_3 & t_1t_2 \\ 0 & 1 & t_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

"Picture" of Map $f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}$



$\mathbb{R}^3_{\geq 0} \cap (\sum t_i = \underbrace{K}_{\text{positive constant}}$ hyperplane$)$

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

$$\Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle t_2 = 0}$$

$$f_{(1,2,1)}(t_1,0,t_3) = \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}^{x_1(t_1)} \cdot \overbrace{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}}^{x_1(t_3)}$$

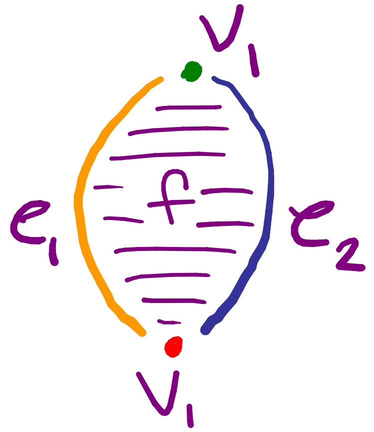
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t_1+t_3 & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} = x_1(t_1+t_3)$$

simplex faces w/ same image "$x_1^2 = x_1$"

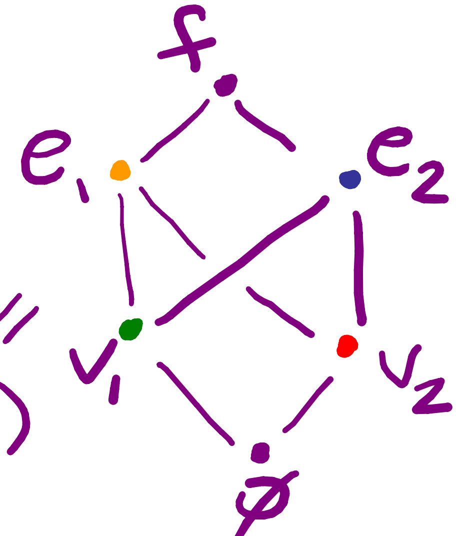
e.g. $\{x_1(t) \mid t>0\} = \{x_1(t_1)x_1(t_2) \mid t_1,t_2>0\}$

CW Complexes & their Face Posets (Partially Ordered Sets)

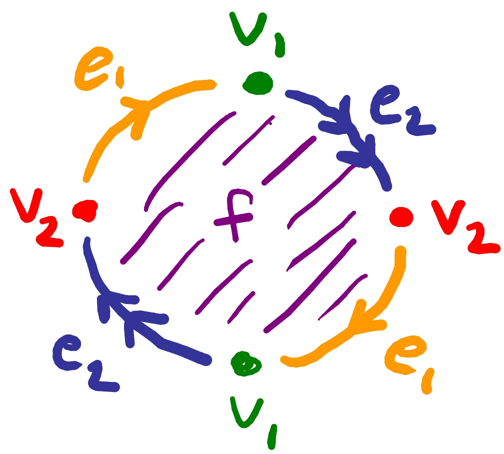
e.g.

$K =$ 

$\cong$ ball

$F(K) =$ 

$= F(K')$

$K' =$ 

$= \mathbb{RP}^2$

"face poset"

$(u \le v \iff u \subseteq \bar{v})$

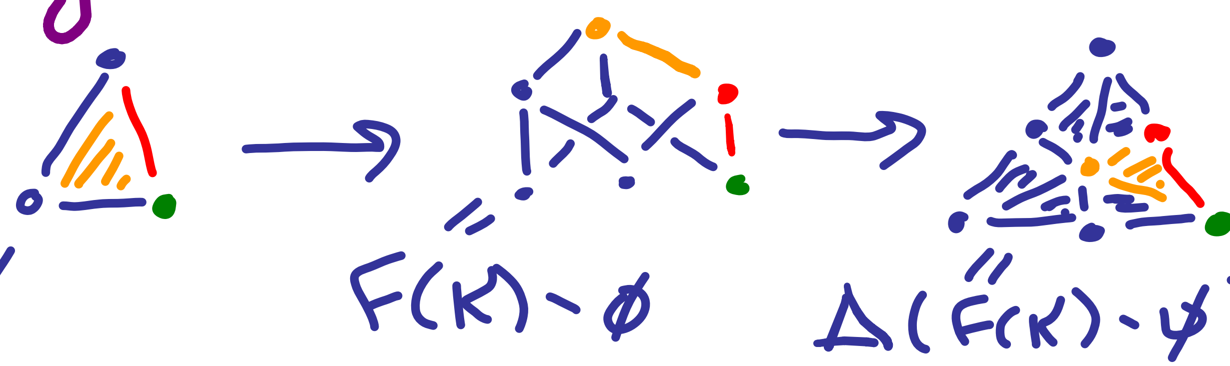
Recall: A CW complex: cells $e_\alpha \cong \mathbb{R}^{\dim(\alpha)}$,

characteristic maps $f_\alpha : B^{\dim(e_\alpha)} \to \bigcup_{\beta \subseteq \bar{\alpha}} e_\beta$

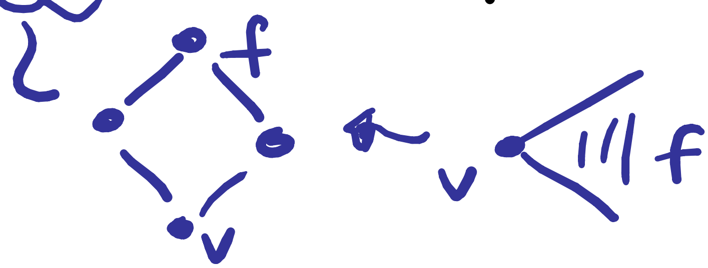
& attaching maps $f_\alpha|_{\partial B^{\dim(e_\alpha)}}$

Recall: CW complex is regular if each f_α is homeomorphism.

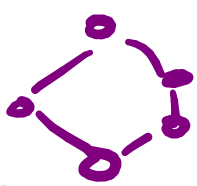
- $\Delta(P)$ = "nerve" or "order complex" of P
- K regular $\Rightarrow K \cong \Delta(F(K)\setminus\emptyset) = sd(K)$



- a CW poset is any face poset of regular CW complex
- "Shellable" + "Graded" + "thin" $\Rightarrow$ CW poset



e.g. not



e.g. Bruhat order (Björner-Wachs; Matthew Dyer)

Fomin-Shapiro Conjecture: The Bruhat stratification of lk(id) in totally nonneg. real part of unipotent radical in Borel in algebraic group is regular CW complex homeomorphic to closed ball (w/ Bruhat order as face poset)

$$Y_w = \left[\overline{B^- w B^-} \cap \begin{pmatrix}\text{unipotent}\\ \text{subgp of } B\end{pmatrix}\right]_{\geq 0}$$

lower triangular opposite Borel B^-

permutation w

upper triang. w/ 1's on diagonal

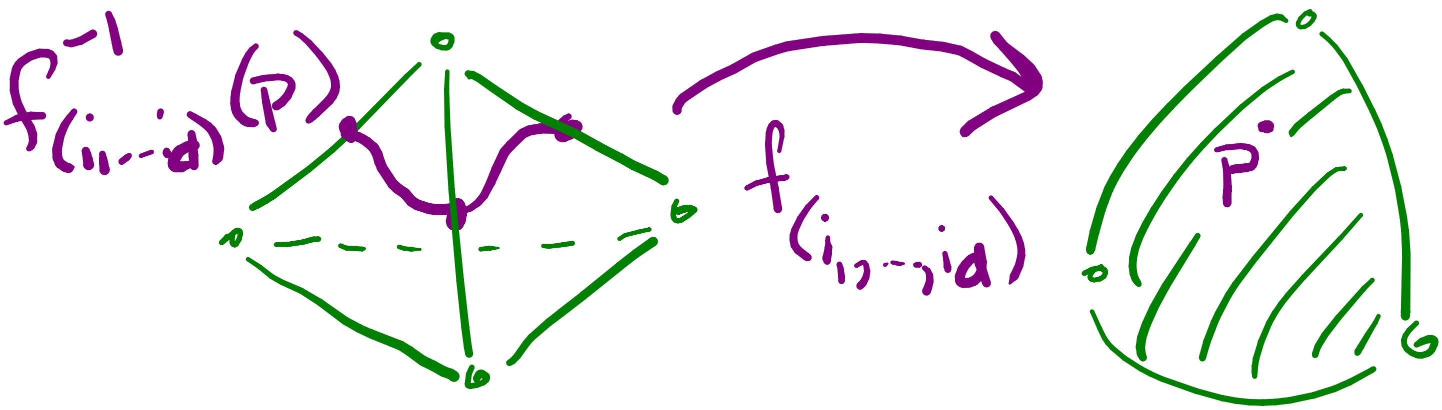
totally nonneg. part

Theorem (H., 2014, Invent.):
Fomin-Shapiro Conjecture holds.

Special Case (Running example):
Space of totally nonneg. upper triang. matrices with 1's on diag. s.t. superdiagonal sums to $k>0$

Concrete Realization: Products $x_{i_1}(t_1)\cdots x_{i_d}(t_d)$ of elementary matrices, by results of Whitney, Loewner & (generalizing beyond type A) Lusztig.

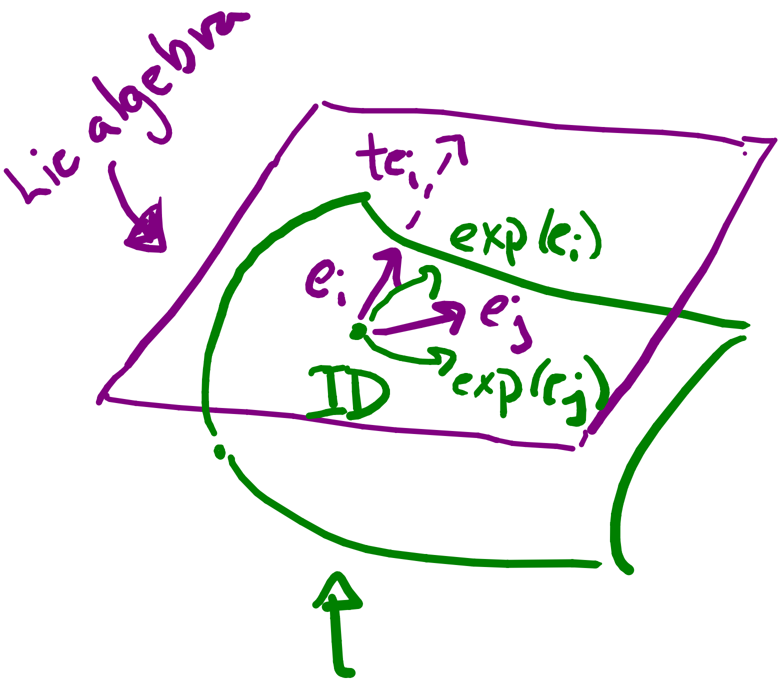
Conjecture (Davis-H-Miller): $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p)$ is regular CW complex homeomorphic to interior dual block complex of subword complex $\Delta((i_1,\dots,i_d),w)$ for $p \in Y_w^o$.



Thm (DHM): $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p)$ has cell decomposition & "correct" face poset.

Thm (DHM): Interior dual block complex of $\Delta((i_1,\dots,i_d),w)$ is contractible.

A Motivation to Study Fibers: Relations Among (Exponentiated) Chevalley Generators



$$te_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\exp(\_)} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\exp(t_1 e_i)\exp(t_2 e_j)$$
$$\parallel$$
$$f_{(i,j)}(t_1, t_2) = x_i(t_1)\, x_j(t_2)$$

$$\exp(te_i) = \boxed{ID + te_i} + \underbrace{\frac{t^2 e_i^2}{2}}_{0 =} + \underbrace{\frac{t^3 e_i^3}{6}}_{0 =} + \ldots$$

Rel'ns $\iff$ Elts in same fiber of $f_{(i_1, \ldots, i_d)}$

FS-Conj. Proof, 1st Idea: Describe Strata via 0-Hecke Algebra

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

$\rightsquigarrow$ suppress parameters

$x_i x_i = x_i$

(2) $x_i(t_1)x_{i+1}(t_2)x_i(t_3) = x_{i+1}\left(\frac{t_2 t_3}{t_1+t_3}\right)x_i(t_1+t_3)x_{i+1}\left(\frac{t_1 t_2}{t_1+t_3}\right)$

for $t_1,t_2,t_3>0$

$\rightsquigarrow$ (type A)

$x_i x_{i+1} x_i = x_{i+1} x_i x_{i+1}$

(& analogous relations outside type A)

Upshot: $\mathrm{im}(f_1)=\mathrm{im}(f_2) \iff \underbrace{x(f_1)=x(f_2)}$

equal as 0-Hecke algebra elements

Thm (Lusztig): If $(i_1,\dots,i_d)$ is reduced, then $f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}$ is homeomorphism on $\mathbb{R}^d_{>0}$

More Motivation for Nonnegative Real Part of Unipotent Radical

$f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p) \to f^{-1}_{(j_1,\dots,j_d)}(p)$ coordinate change

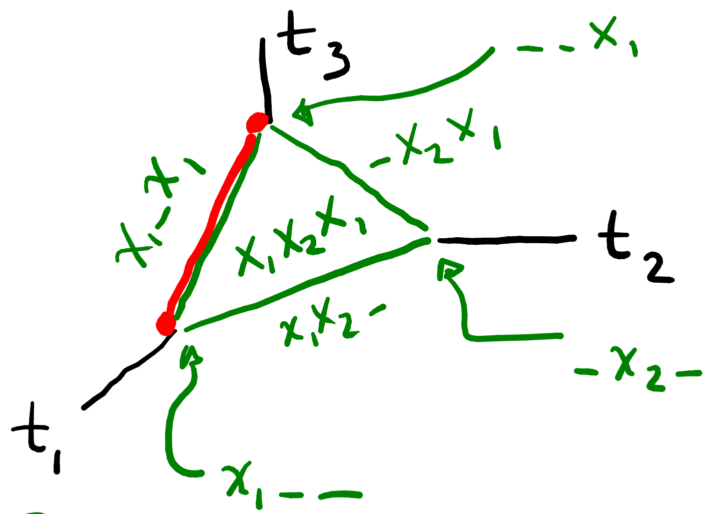
$$(t_1,t_2,t_3) \longmapsto \left(\frac{t_2t_3}{t_1+t_3},\ t_1+t_3,\ \frac{t_1t_2}{t_1+t_3}\right)$$

tropicalizes to coordinate change:

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

for canonical bases w/ same braid move

Faces of (Preimage) Simplex as Subexpressions in 0-Hecke Algebra



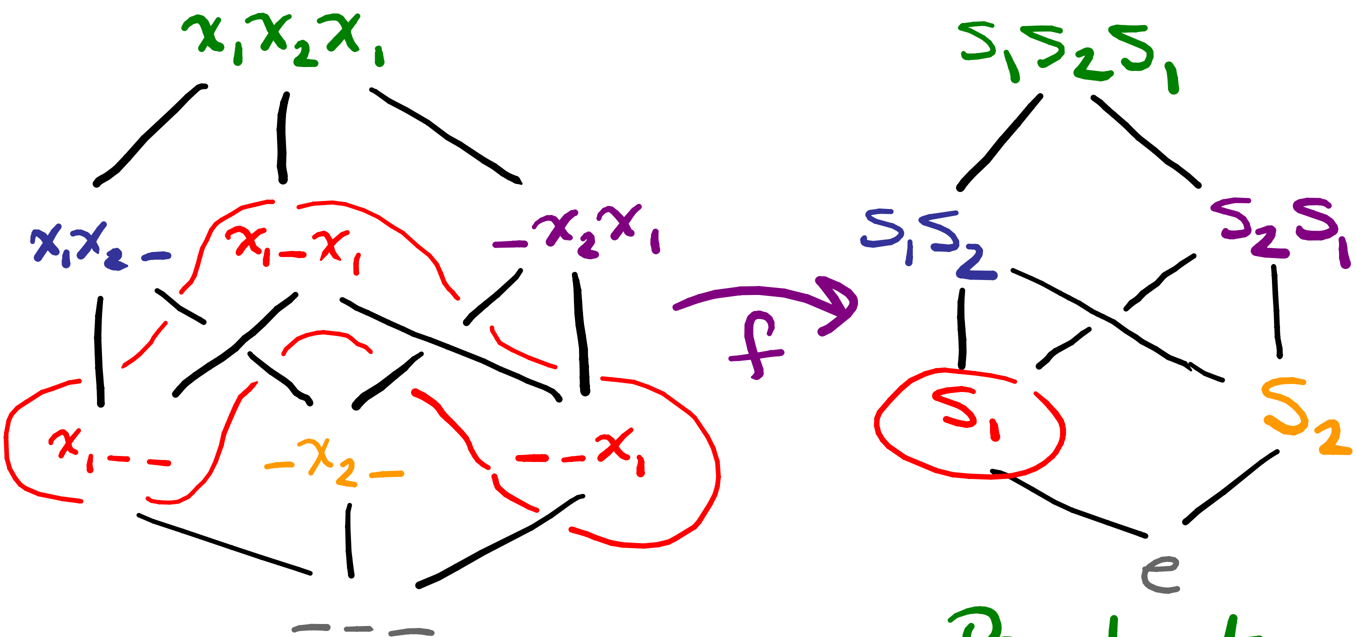
- let Y_w^o = open cell in $\mathrm{im}(f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)})$ indexed by $w \in W$

- let $\delta(x_{i_1}\ldots x_{i_d})$ denote (unsigned) 0-Hecke algebra product (a.k.a. "Demazure product")

e.g. $\delta(\underbrace{x_1x_2x_1}_{x_2x_1x_2}x_2x_1) = \delta(x_2x_1x_2x_1) = s_1s_2s_1$

since $x_2x_2 = x_2$

Map of Face Posets Induced by Map $f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}$ of Spaces



Boolean lattice B_n = Face poset of simplex

Bruhat order = $F(\mathrm{im}(f_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}))$

$$f: x_{i_{j_1}}\cdots x_{i_{j_r}} \longmapsto \delta(x_{i_{j_1}}\cdots x_{i_{j_r}})$$

Proof of Fomin-Shapiro Conjecture

(H., 2014, Invent.)

Set-up: Surjective fn $f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}: \Delta_{d-1} \to Y$ s.t. $f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}\big|_{\operatorname{int}(\Delta_{d-1})}$ homeom. to $\operatorname{int}(Y)$.

Step 1: Perform "cell collapses" on $\partial(\Delta_{d-1})$ designed to preserve homeom. type & regularity yielding $(\Delta_{d-1})/\sim$ s.t.

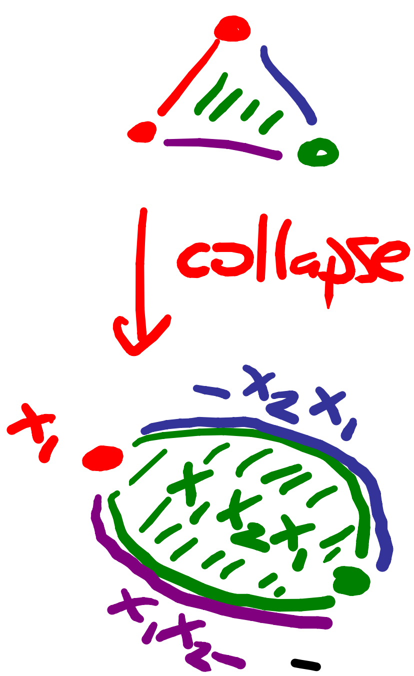
$$x_1 \sim x_2 \implies f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(x_1) = f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(x_2)$$

(eliminating faces given by nonreduced words)

Step 2: Prove $\bar{f}_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}: (\Delta_{d-1})/\sim \;\to Y$ is a homeomorphism via new regularity criterion for finite CW complexes.

Corollary of Proof: Contractibility of Fibers

Codimension One Injectivity of Attaching Maps via Exchange Axiom for Coxeter Groups



$$s_1 s_2 s_1$$

$$-s_2 s_1 \qquad \cancel{s_1 s_1} \qquad s_1 s_2 -$$

non-reduced

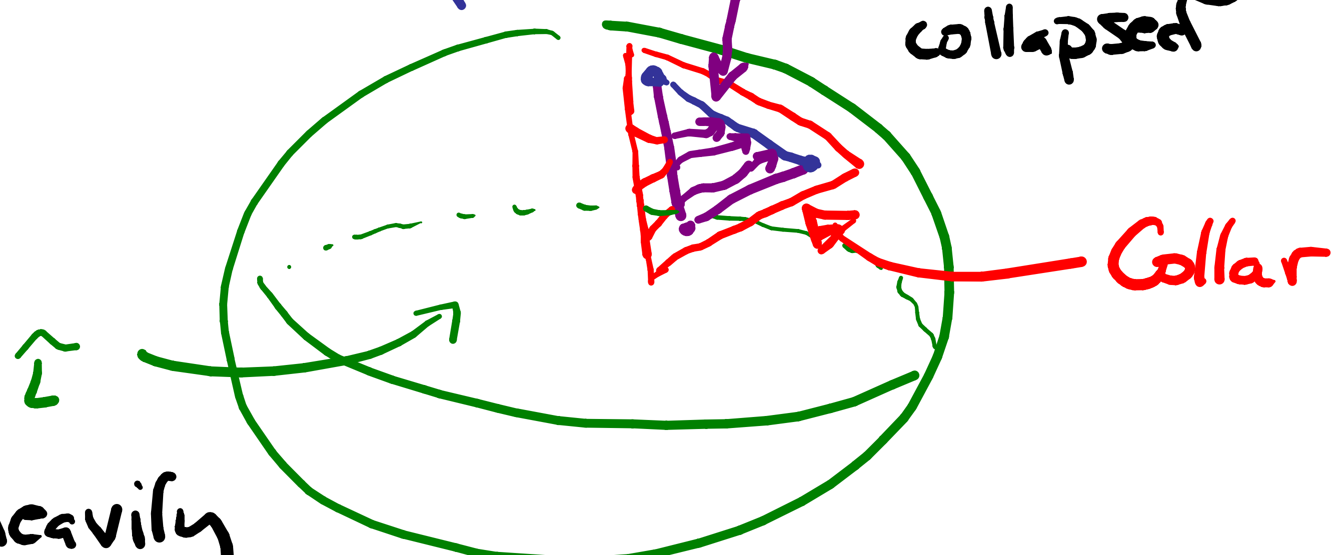
• reduced subexpressions of reduced expression by deleting one letter give distinct new w

• Need codim one! e.g. $s_1 s_2 s_1$

$$s_1 - - \qquad - - s_1$$

Step 1: Cell Collapses Preserving Homeom. Type, Regularity & Topol. Manifold

- Cover each non-reduced σ with "nice" curves each in single fiber of $f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}$
- Collapse $\bar{\sigma}$ onto $\bar{\rho} \subseteq \partial\sigma$ by stretching curve extensions in "collar" for $\partial Z \setminus \sigma$ to cover $\bar{\sigma} \setminus \bar{\rho}$



⁂ heavily uses combinatorics of reduced & nonreduced words in 0-Hecke algebra

Step 2 via: New Regularity Criterion

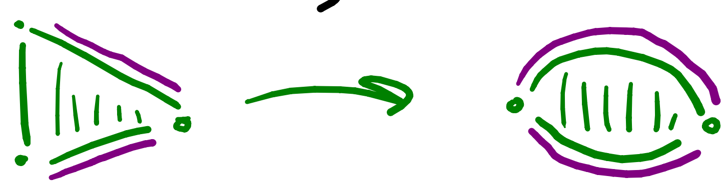
Preparatory Lemma (H.): Let K be a finite CW complex w/ characteristic maps $\{f_\alpha\}$. Suppose:

(1) $\forall \alpha$, $f_\alpha(\partial B^{\dim \alpha})$ is a union of open cells (surjectivity)

Non-Example:

(2) $\forall f_\alpha$, the preimages of the open cells of codim. one in $\bar{e}_\alpha$ are dense in $\partial(B^{\dim \alpha})$

Non-Example:



Then $F(K)$ is graded by cell dimension.

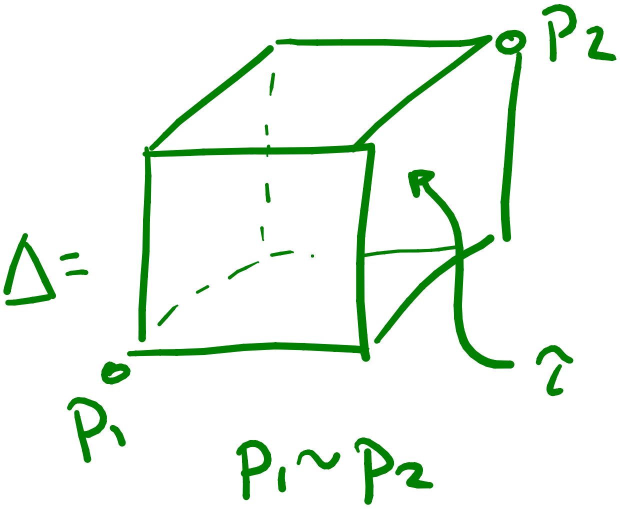
Thm (H.) Let K be finite CW complex w.r.t. characteristic maps $\{f_\alpha\}$. Then K is regular w.r.t. $\{f_\alpha\}$ $\Leftrightarrow$

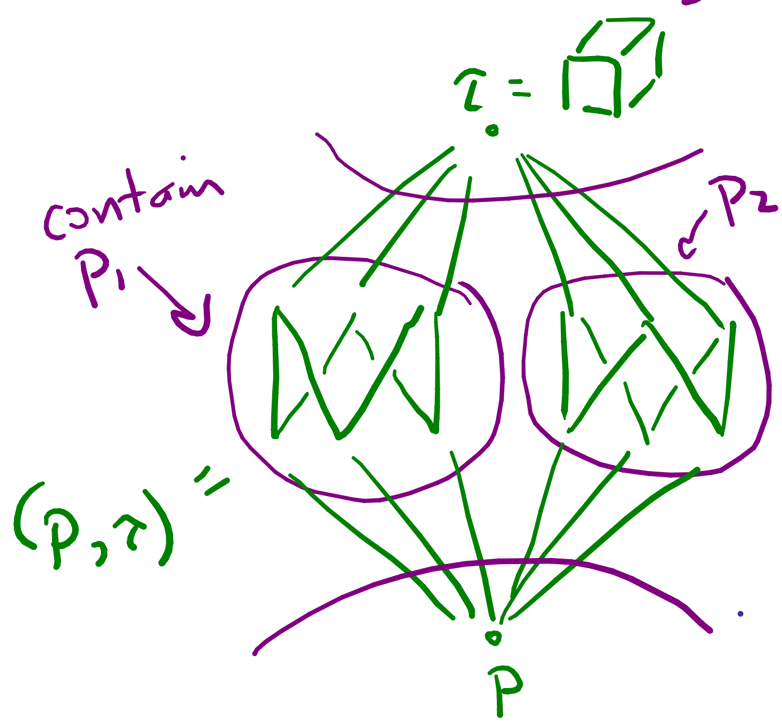
(1) K meets requirements of prop'n for $F(K)$ to be graded by cell dim.

(2) $F(K)$ is thin and each open interval (u,v) for $\dim(v)-\dim(u)>2$ is connected (as graph)

(combinatorial condition)

Non-Example





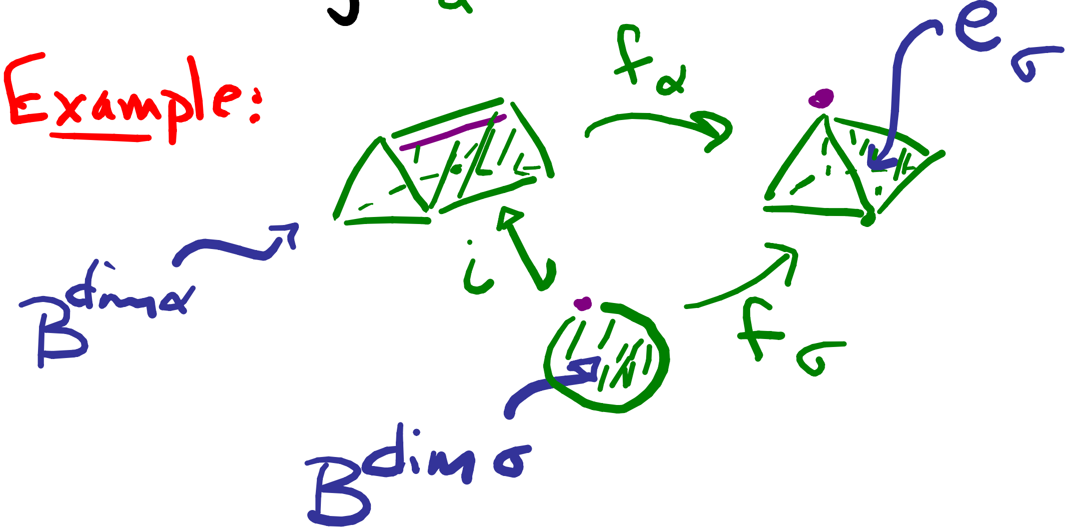
(3) For each α, the restriction of f_α to preimages of codim. one cells in $\overline{e_\alpha}$ is injective.

(topological condition)

Non-Example:

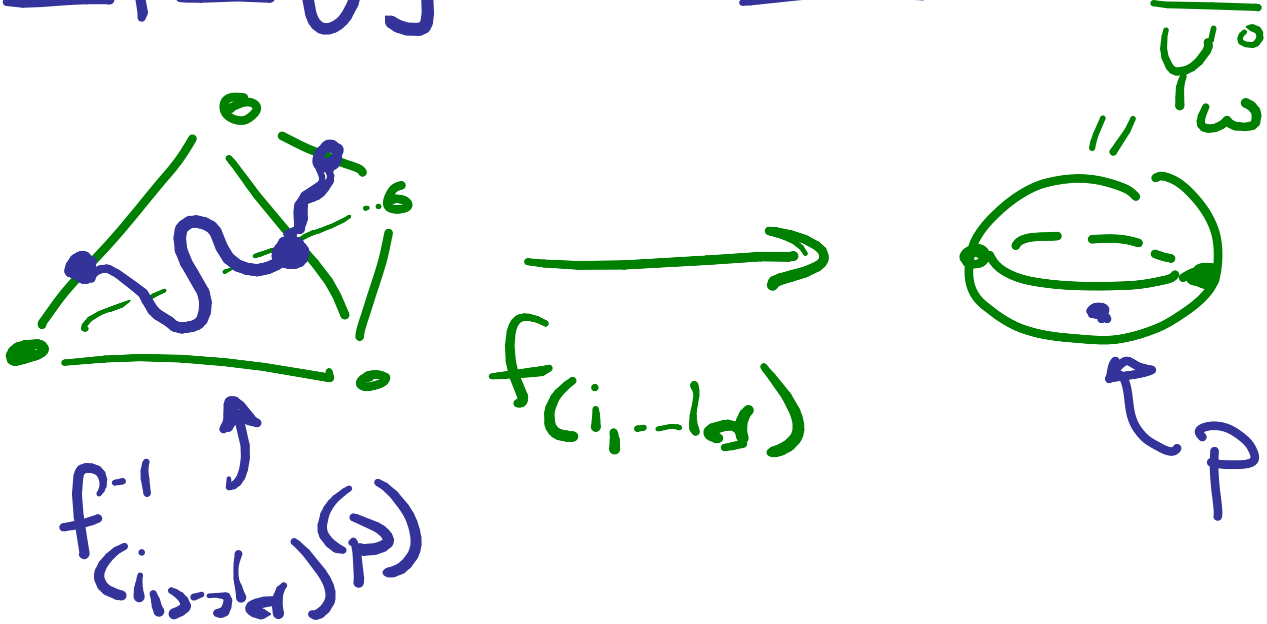
(4) $\forall\, e_\sigma \subseteq \overline{e_\alpha}$, f_σ factors as continuous inclusion $i: B^{\dim\sigma} \to B^{\dim\alpha}$ followed by f_α.

Non-Example:



Proof: Induction on difference in dim.

Topology of Fibers



Thm (Davis-H-Miller): Each fiber $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p)$ admits a cell decomposition induced by the natural cell decomposition of the simplex Δ_{d-1}.

Proof: Parametrization + continuity lemmas

Parametrization: Given $(i_1,\dots,i_d)$, consider rightmost subword that is reduced word for $w=\delta(i_1,\dots,i_d)$

e.g. $\delta(3,1,2,1,2,1,2,1)=s_3s_1s_2s_1$

Parametrize $f^{-1}_{(3,1,2,1,2,1,2,1)}(p)$ in $Y^{o}_{s_3s_1s_2s_1}$

$$x_3(t_1)x_1(t_2)x_2(t_3)x_1(t_4)x_2(t_5)x_1(t_6)x_2(t_7)x_1(t_8)$$

"free" parameters $\qquad$ "dependant" parameters

Thm (Davis-H-Miller):

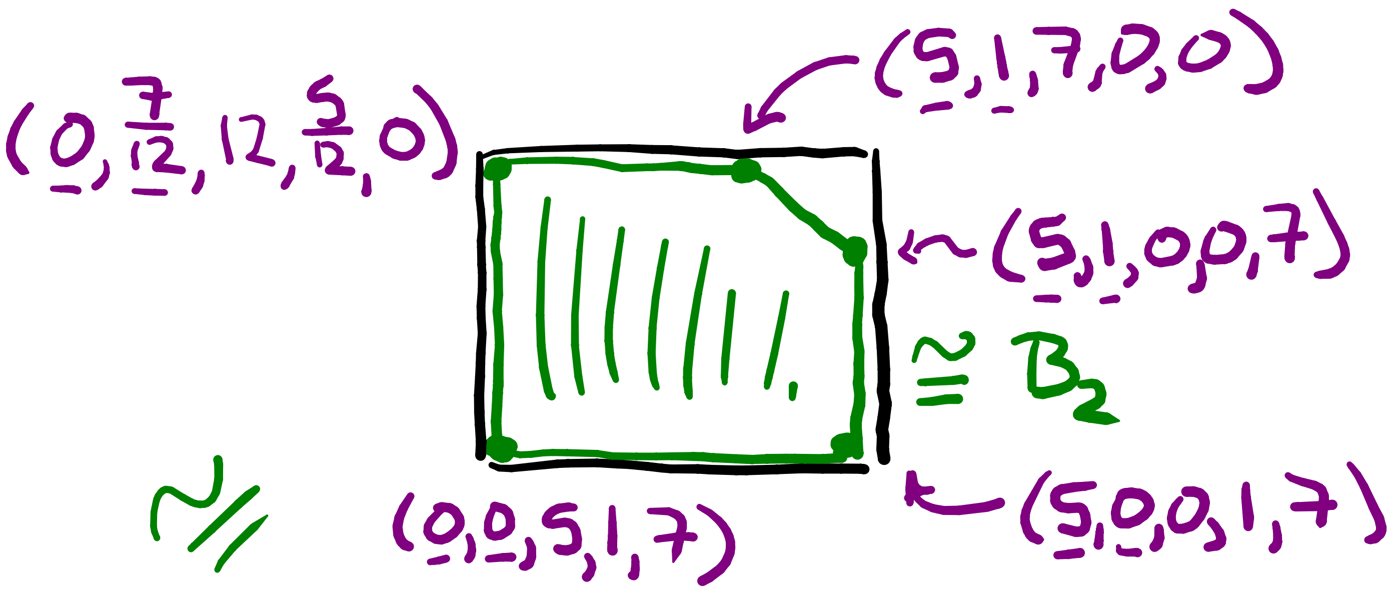
$$[0,1)^{\dim(\sigma)} \cong \bigcup_{v\le\overline{\tau}\le\overline{\sigma}} \tau$$

↑ source vertex of $\overline{\sigma}$

Examples of Fibers:

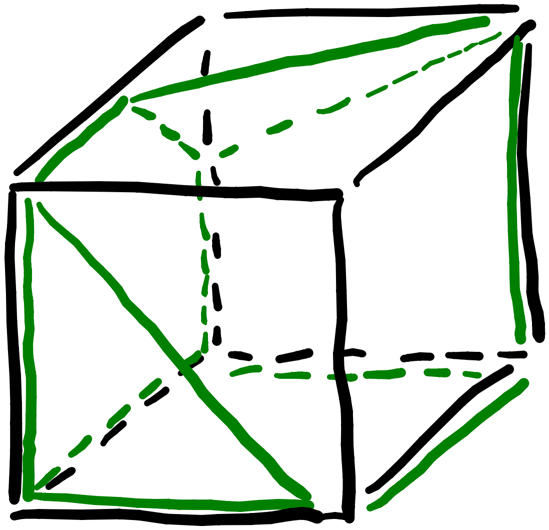
(with realizations as suggested by various results towards proof of DHM conjecture)

e.g.



$f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2,1)}(M)$ for $M = x_1(5)x_2(1)x_1(7)$

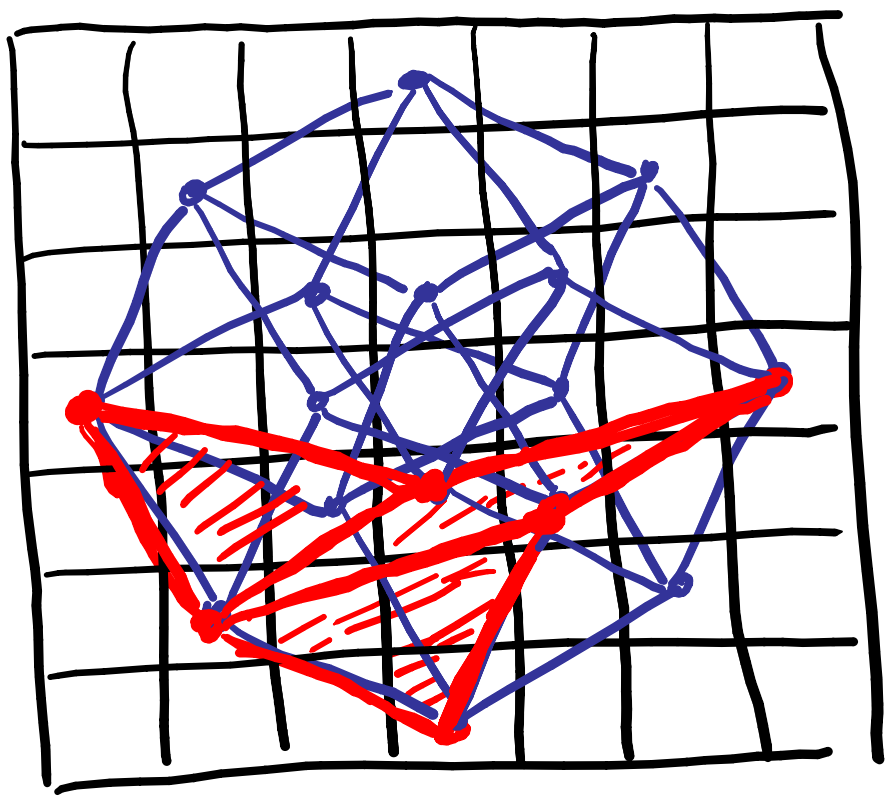
$$M \in Y^{o}_{s_1 s_2 s_1}$$



$\cong B_3$

$\cong$

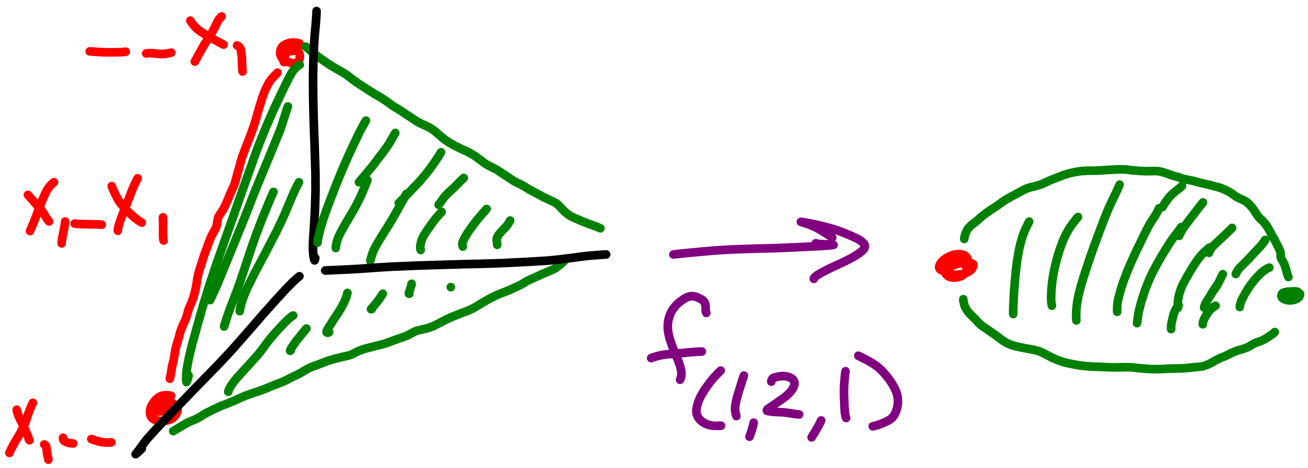
$f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2,1,2)}(M)$ for $M \in Y^{\circ}_{s_1 s_2 s_1}$



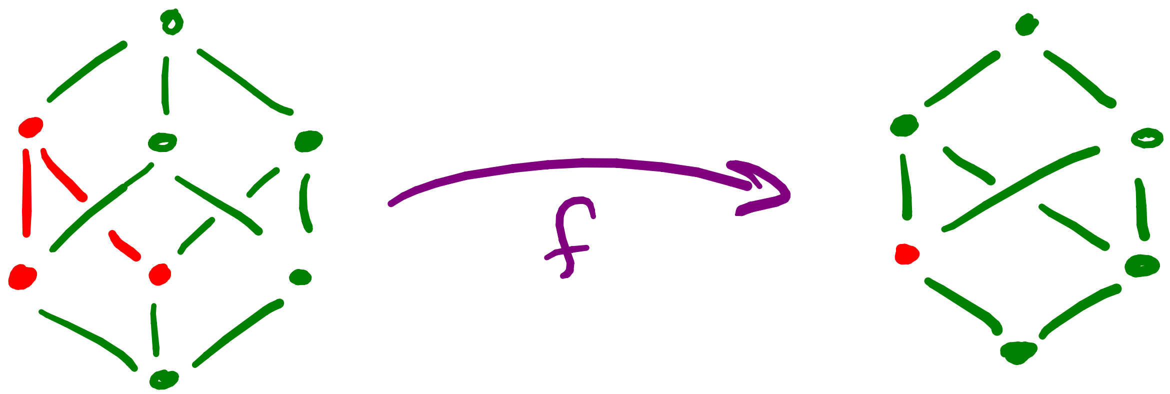
$\cong$

$f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2,1,2)}(M)$ for $M \in Y^{\circ}_{(1,2)}$

Combinatorics of Fibers



Induced map of face posets:



Thm (Armstrong-H., 2011): For each $u \in W$, $f_{\geq}^{-1}(u) = \{x \in B_n \mid f(x) \geq u\}$ is dual (i.e. upside-down) to face poset for subword complex $\Delta((i_1, \ldots, i_d), u)$.

Thm (DHM, 2018): $f_{=}^{-1}(u)$ is face poset of interior dual block complex for subword complex $\Delta((i_1,\ldots,i_d),u)$

Thm (DHM, 2018): Interior dual block complex of $\Delta((i_1,\ldots,i_d),u)$ is collapsible, hence contractible.

Pf: Discrete Morse theory

Combining: DHM Conjecture would imply $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(p) \cong$ interior dual block complex of $\Delta((i_1,\ldots,i_d),u)$ for $p \in Y_u^o$, hence $f^{-1}_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)}(p)$ contractible.

Subword Complexes
(introduced by Allen Knutson & Ezra Miller)

$\Delta(\underset{\sim}{Q}, \underset{\sim}{w})$ = (abstract) simplicial complex of subwords Q' of Q s.t. $Q \setminus Q'$ contains a reduced word for w.

Q: reduced or nonreduced word

w: Coxeter group element

Aside:
1st arose as Stanley-Reisner complexes of initial ideals of coordinate rings of matrix Schubert varieties.

Thm (Knutson-Miller): $\Delta(Q,\omega)$ is homeomorphic to ball or sphere.

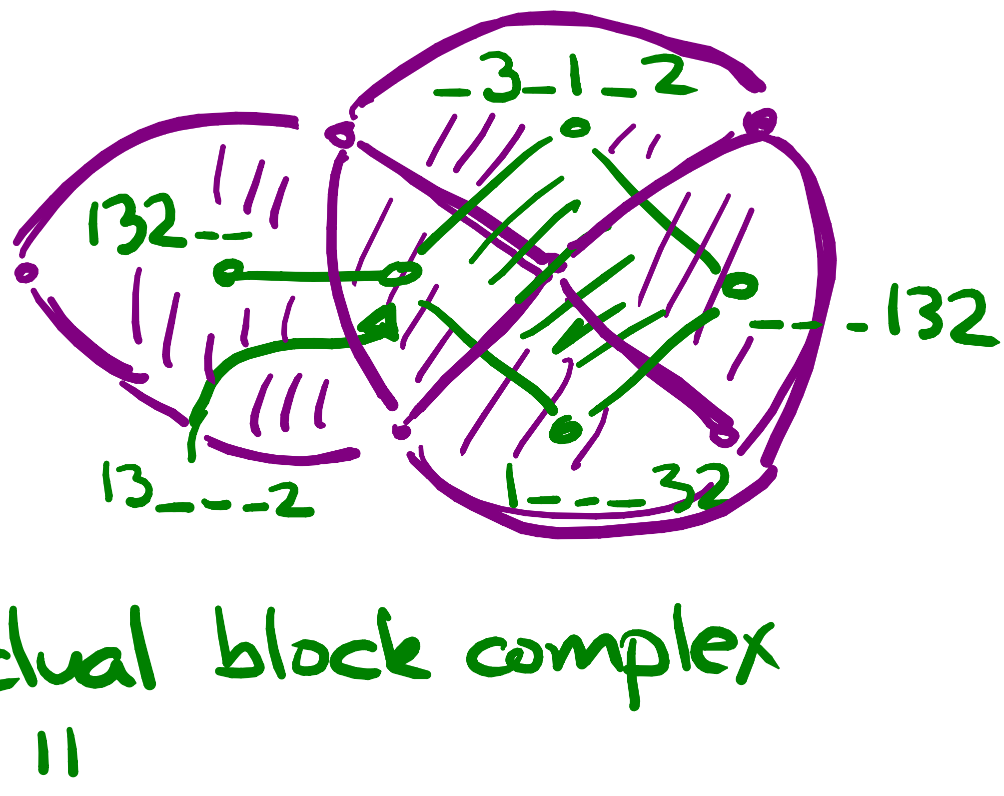
Example of Subword Complex & its Interior Dual Block Complex

$\Delta(Q,\omega)=$

$Q = 132132$

$\omega = s_1 s_3 s_2$

& its



Interior dual block complex

$$\| $$

$f^{-1}_{(1,3,2,1,3,2)}(M)$ for $M \in Y^{\circ}_{(1,3,2)}$

Totally Nonnegative Spaces w/ Seemingly Analogous Structure

1. Totally nonnegative real part of Grassmannian: $Gr_{\geq 0}(k,n) = (GL_n/P)_{\geq 0}$

Postnikov: polytope of "plabic graphs" w/ "measurement map" to $Gr_{\geq 0}(k,n)$ + theory of (reduced) plabic graphs

Postnikov-Speyer-Williams: $Gr_{\geq 0}(k,n)$ is CW complex (via attaching maps that are not homeomorphisms)

Galashin-Karp-Lam 2017 preprint: $Gr_{\geq}(k,n)$ is homeom. to closed ball (proof via curve shrinking as in [HK])

2. Totally nonneg. real part of Flag variety: $\mathcal{F}\ell_{\geq 0} = (GL/B)_{\geq 0}$

Rietsch: poset of closure reln's. Cells $R^{\circ}_{u,v}$ given by $u \leq v$ in Bruhat order

Marsh-Rietsch: parametrization for $R^{\circ}_{u,v}$

Williams: poset is CW poset

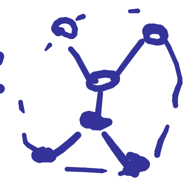
Rietsch-Williams: (1) CW complex w/ attaching maps via canonical bases.
(2) Contractibility of each cell closure

Galashin-Karp-Lam: Homeomorphism type for closure of "big cell".

3. Stratified Spaces E_n of Electrical Networks

(Curtis-Ingerman-Morrow, Kenyon-Wilson, ...)

- arises as image of:

Resp:  $\longmapsto$ response matrix

Lam:

- $E_n \hookrightarrow Gr_{\geq 0}(n-1, 2n)$
- $F(E_n)$ is "Eulerian", i.e. $\mu(u,v) = \tilde{\chi}(u,v)$, $\mu(u,v) = (-1)^{rk(v)-rk(u)}$

H-Kenyon:

- $F(E_n)$ shelling & $F(E_n)$ is a CW poset (i.e. face poset of regular CW complex)

H-K Cor: shelling for each $[u,v]$ in face poset for edge-product space of phylogenetic trees, implying that is a CW poset.

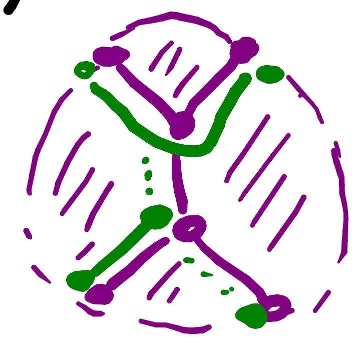
Galashin-Karp-Lam:

- Homeomorphism type for closure of "big cell" for graph analogue of w_0, "well-connected graphs", via special structure of graphical w_0.
- recently announced in talks for other cells as well.

Some Further Questions

1. Subword complex analogues for fibers of other maps?

   e.g. H-Kenyon: $\Delta(G, \mathrm{elec}(H))$ for planar electrical networks (for H a minor of G)

2. Fiber Structure for:

   electrical networks, $(GL_n)_{\geq 0}$, $(\mathcal{F}\ell_n)_{\geq 0}$, $(GL_n/P)_{\geq 0}$, …?

3. Generalization of

Berenshtein-Fomin-Zelevinsky

inverse map for positive part to:
nonreduced word w/ unknown
parameters as reduced subword

e.g.

$$x_1(t_1)x_2(t_3)x_1(5)x_2(7)x_1(t_3)=M$$

<u>Qn</u>: Sol'n existence ⇒ uniqueness?

4. Proof of DHM Conjecture?

Thanks!

Appendix: Further Remarks & Details

Bruhat Order

Closure poset $F(L)$ for Schubert cell decomposition L of flag variety $\mathcal{F}l_n = GL_n/B$ & "Schubert varieties" (over $\mathbb{C}$), namely for cell closures. Likewise for G/B in other types.

e.g. $$\overline{\left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & 1 \\ 0 & * & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\}} \supseteq \left\{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\right\}$$

$\updownarrow$ $\mathbb{R}^6 = \mathbb{C}^3$ cell indexed by $1432 \in S_4$

$\updownarrow$ 1342-indexed cell $\cong \mathbb{C}^2 = \mathbb{R}^4$

$\updownarrow$ flags $\left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subseteq \left\langle \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ * \\ * \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle \subseteq \cdots$

A Motivation Stated by Fomin & M. Shapiro

"It should be mentioned that one of our 'hidden motivations' has been the desire to better understand the combinatorics of Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials".

Their Results: face poset, homological results, fascinating projection map & much more!

4. $\mathrm{im}(f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)})$ from this Viewpoint

(Deconed) Totally nonneg. real part unipotent radical of Borel in semisimple simply connected algebraic group

(a) Vertex "link" (nbhd) in $(\mathcal{F}l_n)_{\geq 0}$ via Marsh-Rietsch parameters $\to 0$

(b) $\mathrm{Image}(f_{(i_1,\ldots,i_d)})$ for $w_0 = w(i_1,\ldots,i_d)$

(c) Bruhat order as poset of closure rel'ns

(d) Each cell closure homeom. to closed ball.

– "Fomin-Shapiro Conjecture", proved in H., 2014, Invent.

Topology of Fibers: Key Lemmas

Def'n (Davis-H-Miller): The letter x_{i_1} is **redundant** in $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_d}$ if $\delta(i_1, \ldots, i_d) = \delta(i_2, \ldots, i_d)$

Lemma (Davis-H-Miller): x_{i_1} is non-redundant in $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_d}$

$\Leftrightarrow$ $f^{-1}_{(i_1 \ldots i_d)}(p)$ for $p \in Y^{\circ}_{\delta(i_1 \ldots i_d)}$

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

has unique value k_1 for t_1.

$\Leftrightarrow$ $f^{-1}_{(i_1 \ldots i_d)}(p) \cong f^{-1}_{(i_2 \ldots i_d)}(x_{i_1}(-k_1)p)$

Lemma (Davis-H-Miller): Given $(t_1,\dots,t_d) \in f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p)$ with $t_1 > 0$ and x_{i_1} redundant, then $\exists\, (t_1',\dots,t_d') \in f^{-1}_{(i_1,\dots,i_d)}(p)$ for every $t_1' \in [0, t_1]$.

e.g. $M = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \pi & e \\ & 1 & 14 \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ then $f^{-1}_{(1,2,1,2)}(M)$

$$\{(t_1,t_2,t_3,t_4) \mid x_1(t_1)x_2(t_2)x_1(t_3)x_2(t_4) = M\}$$

achieves every $t_1 \in [0, \frac{e}{14}]$.

Thm (DHM): DHM Conjecture $\Rightarrow$ 2nd (or 3rd?) proof of FS-Conjecture

Idea: Shellability of Bruhat Order + (Well Known) Topological Relationship

Fibers to Image: Let $g: B \to Z$ be continuous surjection from ball B to Hausdorff space Z whose restriction to $\text{int}(B)$ is an embedding. Suppose also:

(1) $g(\partial B) \cong \partial B = S^n$

(2) $g(\partial B) \cap g(\text{int}(B)) = \emptyset$

(3) $g^{-1}(p)$ is contractible $\forall p \in g(\partial B)$

Then $Z \cong B$.

Ingredients in this Relationship Between fibers & Image

- "CE-Approximation Theorem (Kirby-Siebenmann (all dim's); Quinn (dim 4); Armentrout (dim 3))
  - $g : \partial B \to \partial B$ as above may approximated by homeomorphisms

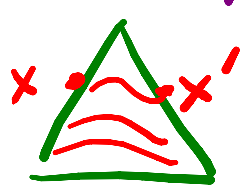
- Local Contractibility of $\mathrm{Homeo}^{+}(S^n, S^n)$
  - any two homeomorphisms "close enough" to each other connected by path of homeomorphisms

(Mainly Combinatorial) Conditions Allowing Such Face Collapses Across Curves

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & \text{"}\Delta\text{"} & & & & & & \\ K_0 & \xrightarrow{g_1} & K_1 & \xrightarrow{g_2} & K_2 & \to & \cdots & \to & K_i \\ \| & & \cong & & \cong & & & & \\ \Delta & & \Delta/\sim_1 & & \Delta/\sim_2 & & & & \end{array}$$

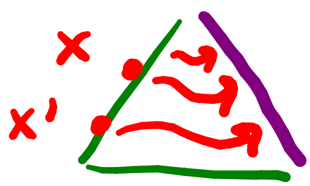
polytope!

- collapse face in K_i across images of parallel line segments in K_0 satisfying:
  - Distinct endpoints condition (DE):



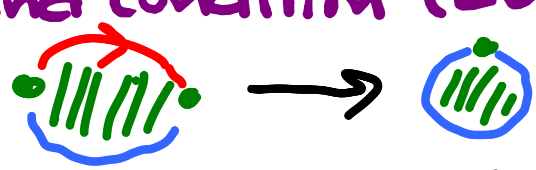
$x \neq x'$

  - Distinct initial points condition (DIP):



$x \neq x'$

  - Least upper bound condition (LUB) to preclude



(conditions checkable via 0-Hecke algebra)

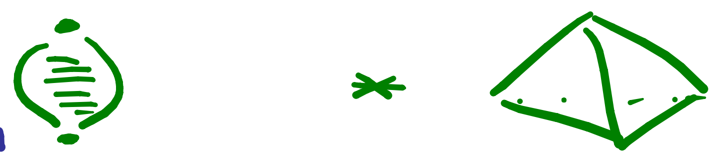
Additional Key Challenges

1. 0-Hecke algebra lacks inverses & lacks cancellation law.

   Key Idea: find ways to transfer properties from Coxeter gp

2. Need change-of-coord's for braid moves as homeom's on closed cells

   Key Idea: induction by embedding smaller instance



$$(\underbrace{i_1, i_2, i_3, \ldots\ldots i_{d'-1}}_{\text{all possible collapses done}}, \underbrace{i_{d'}, \text{---}, i_d}_{\text{not in any collapses yet}})$$

$\mathrm{im}(f_{(i_1 \cdots i_{d'-1})})$

3. Need maps to extend to full complex

4. Tricky combinatorics to verify LUB at each collapsing step.