

AFFINE CELLULARITY OF AFFINE HECKE ALGEBRAS OF RANK TWO

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ABSTRACT. We show that affine Hecke algebras of rank two with generic parameters are affine cellular in the sense of Koenig-Xi.

1. INTRODUCTION

In order to approach the fundamental problem of classifying the irreducible representations of a given finite-dimensional algebra, the concept of cellularity, defined by Graham and Lehrer [4], has proven extremely useful. A cellular algebra comes, by definition, with a finite chain of ideals, whose subquotients, denoted by cells, decompose as left modules into a direct sum of copies of a certain module, called the cell module. This cell module comes with a bilinear form. Factoring out the radical with respect to this form leads to a simple module or zero, and in this way, one obtains a complete set of isomorphism classes of simple modules for the given cellular algebra. Examples of cellular algebras include many finite-dimensional Hecke algebras [3].

Recently, Koenig and Xi [8] have generalised this concept to algebras over a principal ideal domain k of not necessarily finite dimension, by introducing the notion of an affine cellular algebra. Keeping the idea of having a filtration by a finite chain of ideals, the ideals are now allowed to be of infinite dimension. Where before a cell was isomorphic to a matrix ring over k with a twisted multiplication, it is now isomorphic to a matrix ring (still of finite rank) over a quotient of a polynomial ring over k , with a twisted multiplication. The most important class of examples in [8] of affine cellular algebras is given by the extended affine Hecke algebras of type A .

In this article, we prove the following theorem, providing the first examples of affine cellularity for affine Hecke algebras with unequal parameters.

Theorem 1.1. *Let \mathcal{H} be an affine Hecke algebra of rank two defined over $\mathbb{C}[v, v^{-1}]$ with generic parameters. Then \mathcal{H} is affine cellular in the sense of Koenig and Xi.*

Theorem 1.1 is proved by explicit construction of the associated twisted matrix rings and the isomorphism between these and the corresponding cells.

2. AFFINE CELLULAR ALGEBRAS

Let k be a principal ideal domain. For a k -algebra A , a k -linear anti-automorphism i of A satisfying $i^2 = id_A$ is called a k -involution on A . For two k -modules V, W denote by σ the map $V \otimes_k W \rightarrow W \otimes_k V$ given by $\sigma(v \otimes w) = w \otimes v$. If $B = k[t_1, \dots, t_r]/I$ for some ideal I in a polynomial ring in finitely many variables over K , then B is called an affine k -algebra.

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Definition 2.1. [8, Definition 2.1] Let A be a unitary k -algebra with a k -involution i . A two-sided ideal J in A is called an *affine cell ideal* if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied.

- (1) We have $i(J) = J$.
- (2) There exists an affine k algebra B with a k -involution ν , and a free k -module V of finite rank such that $\Delta := V \otimes_k B$ is an A - B -bimodule, where the right B -structure is induced by the regular B -module B_B .
- (3) There is an A - A -bimodule isomorphism $\alpha : J \rightarrow \Delta \otimes_B \Delta'$, where $\Delta' = B \otimes_k V$ is the B - A -bimodule with left B -structure induced by ${}_B B$ and right A structure defined by $(b \otimes v)a = \sigma(i(a)(v \otimes b))$, such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} J & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \Delta \otimes_B \Delta' \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow v \otimes b \otimes B' \otimes w \mapsto w \otimes \nu(b') \otimes B \nu(b) \otimes v \\ J & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \Delta \otimes_B \Delta'. \end{array}$$

The algebra A together with its k -involution i is called *affine cellular* if and only if there is a k -module decomposition $A = J'_1 \oplus J'_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus J'_n$ for some n with $i(J'_l) = J_l$ for $1 \leq l \leq n$, such that, setting $J_m := \bigoplus_{l=1}^m J'_l$, we obtain a filtration

$$0 = J_0 \subset J_1 \subset J_2 \subset \cdots \subset J_n = A$$

of A by two-sided ideals, where each $J'_m = J_m/J_{m-1}$ is an affine cell ideal of A/J_{m-1} (with respect to the involution induced by i on the quotient).

For an affine k -algebra B with a k -involution ν , a free k -module V of finite rank and a k -bilinear form $\varphi : V \times V \rightarrow B$, denote by $\mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi)$ the (possibly non-unital) algebra given as a k -module by $V \otimes_k B \otimes_k V$, on which we impose the multiplication $(v_1 \otimes b_1 \otimes w_1)(v_2 \otimes b_2 \otimes w_2) := v_1 \otimes b_1 \varphi(w_1, v_2) b_2 \otimes w_2$.

The description of affine cell ideal we are going to use is the following:

Proposition 2.2. [8, Proposition 2.3] *Let k be a principal ideal domain, A a unitary k -algebra with a k -involution i . A two-sided ideal J in A is an affine cell ideal if and only if there exists an affine k -algebra B with a k -involution ν , a free k -module V of finite rank and a bilinear form $\varphi : V \otimes V \rightarrow B$, and an A - A -bimodule structure on $V \otimes_k B \otimes_k V$, such that $J \cong \mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi)$ as an algebra and an A - A -bimodule, and such that under this isomorphism the k -involution i restricted to J corresponds to the k -involution given by $v \otimes b \otimes w \mapsto w \otimes \nu(b) \otimes v$.*

Let now A be an affine cellular algebra with a cell chain $0 = J_0 \subset J_1 \subset J_2 \subset \cdots \subset J_n = A$, such that each subquotient J_i/J_{i-1} is an affine cell ideal in A/J_{i-1} and as such isomorphic to $\mathbb{A}(V_i, B_i, \varphi_i)$ for some finite-dimensional vector space V_i , a commutative k -algebra B_i and a bilinear form $\varphi_i : V_i \times V_i \rightarrow B_i$. Let (ϕ_{st}^i) be the matrix representing the bilinear form ϕ with respect to some choice of basis of V_i . Then Koenig and Xi obtain a parameterisation of simple modules over an affine cellular algebra by establishing a bijection between isomorphism classes of simple A -modules and the set

$$\{(j, \mathfrak{m}) \mid 1 \leq j \leq n, \mathfrak{m} \in \text{MaxSpec}(B_j) \text{ such that some } \phi_{st}^j \notin \mathfrak{m}\}$$

where $\text{MaxSpec}(B_j)$ denotes the maximal ideal spectrum of B_j . Furthermore, they show that, under the assumptions that every J_i/J_{i-1} is an idempotent ideal in A/J_{i-1} (meaning $(J_i/J_{i-1})^2 = J_i/J_{i-1}$) and contains an idempotent in A/J_{i-1} , and that furthermore the radical of every B_j is zero, A has finite global dimension if and only if every B_i has finite global dimension.

3. HECKE ALGEBRAS AND KAZHDAN-LUSZTIG CELLS

In this section (W, S) denotes an arbitrary Coxeter system (with $|S| < \infty$) together with a positive weight function L that is a function $L : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $L(ww') = L(w) + L(w')$ whenever $\ell(ww') = \ell(w) + \ell(w')$ where ℓ denotes the usual length function on W . The main reference is [10].

3.1. Hecke algebras and Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[v, v^{-1}]$ where v is an indeterminate. Let \mathcal{H} be the Iwahori-Hecke algebra associated to W , with \mathcal{A} -basis $\{T_w | w \in W\}$ and multiplication rule given by

$$T_s T_w = \begin{cases} T_{sw}, & \text{if } \ell(sw) > \ell(w), \\ T_{sw} + (v^{L(s)} - v^{-L(s)})T_w, & \text{if } \ell(sw) < \ell(w), \end{cases}$$

for all $s \in S$ and $w \in W$. Let $\bar{}$ be the ring involution of \mathcal{A} which takes v to v^{-1} . It can be extended to a ring involution of \mathcal{H} via

$$\overline{\sum_{w \in W} a_w T_w} = \sum_{w \in W} \bar{a}_w T_{w^{-1}} \quad (a_w \in \mathcal{A}).$$

We set

$$\mathcal{A}_{<0} = v^{-1}\mathbb{Z}[v^{-1}] \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{H}_{<0} = \bigoplus_{w \in W} \mathcal{A}_{<0} T_w.$$

For each $w \in W$ there exists a unique element $C_w \in \mathcal{H}$ (see [10, Theorem 5.2]) such that

- (1) $\bar{C}_w = C_w$
- (2) $C_w \equiv T_w \pmod{\mathcal{H}_{<0}}$.

For any $w \in W$ we set

$$C_w = T_w + \sum_{y \in W} P_{y,w} T_y \quad \text{where } P_{y,w} \in \mathcal{A}_{<0}.$$

It is well known ([10, §5.3]) that $P_{y,w} = 0$ whenever $y \not\leq w$ (here \leq denotes the Bruhat order). It follows that $\{C_w | w \in W\}$ forms an \mathcal{A} -basis of \mathcal{H} (the ‘‘Kazhdan-Lusztig basis’’). The coefficients $P_{y,w}$ are known as the Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials.

Definition 3.1. Following Lusztig [10, §3.4], there exists a unique involutive anti-automorphism, i.e. an \mathcal{A} -involution, $\flat : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ which carries T_w to $T_{w^{-1}}$.

Remark 3.2. Using this map, we obtain right handed version of the multiplication of \mathcal{H} :

$$T_w T_s = \begin{cases} T_{ws}, & \text{if } \ell(ws) > \ell(w), \\ T_{ws} + (v^{L(s)} - v^{-L(s)})T_w, & \text{if } \ell(ws) < \ell(w). \end{cases}$$

Further, since \flat sends $\mathcal{H}_{<0}$ to itself it can be shown that [10, §5.6] that $C_w^\flat = C_{w^{-1}}$, from where it follows that

$$P_{y,w} = P_{y^{-1}, w^{-1}}.$$

3.2. Kazhdan-Lusztig cells. We denote by $h_{x,y,z}$ the structure constant with respect to the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. That is, we set

$$C_x C_y = \sum_{z \in W} h_{x,y,z} C_z.$$

Note that $\bar{h}_{x,y,z} = h_{x,y,z}$ and, similarly to Remark 3.2, we have $h_{x,y,z} = h_{y^{-1},x^{-1},z^{-1}}$. We write $z \leftarrow_{\mathcal{L}} y$ if there exists some $s \in S$ such that $h_{s,y,z} \neq 0$, that is C_z appears with a non-zero coefficient in the expression of $C_s C_y$ in the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis. The Kazhdan-Lusztig left pre-order $\leq_{\mathcal{L}}$ on W is the transitive closure of this relation. The equivalence relation associated to $\leq_{\mathcal{L}}$ will be denoted by $\sim_{\mathcal{L}}$, that is

$$x \sim_{\mathcal{L}} y \iff x \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y \text{ and } y \leq_{\mathcal{L}} x \quad (x, y \in W).$$

The corresponding equivalence classes are called the left cells of W . Similarly, we can define a pre-order $\leq_{\mathcal{R}}$ multiplying on the right in the defining relation. The associated equivalence relation will be denoted by $\sim_{\mathcal{R}}$ and the corresponding equivalence classes are called the right cells of W . Using the antiautomorphism b , we have (see [10, §8])

$$x \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y \iff x^{-1} \leq_{\mathcal{R}} y^{-1}.$$

Finally we write $x \leq_{\mathcal{LR}} y$ if there exists a sequence $x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n = y$ of W such that for each $0 \leq i \leq n-1$ we have either $x_i \leftarrow_{\mathcal{L}} x_{i+1}$ or $x_i \leftarrow_{\mathcal{R}} x_{i+1}$. The equivalence relation associated to $\leq_{\mathcal{LR}}$ will be denoted by $\sim_{\mathcal{LR}}$ and the equivalence classes are called the two-sided cells of W .

The preorders $\leq_{\mathcal{L}}, \leq_{\mathcal{R}}, \leq_{\mathcal{LR}}$ induce partial orders on the left, right and two-sided cells, respectively.

3.3. Cell modules. We will follow the notation of [1]. Let $? \in \{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{LR}\}$. We define a $?-ideal$ to be a left ideal if $? = \mathcal{L}$, a right ideal if $? = \mathcal{R}$ and a two-sided ideal if $? = \mathcal{LR}$. Similarly, an $\mathcal{H}-?-module$ is a left \mathcal{H} -module if $? = \mathcal{L}$, a right \mathcal{H} -module if $? = \mathcal{R}$ and an $\mathcal{H}-\mathcal{H}$ -bimodule if $? = \mathcal{LR}$.

Let Γ be a $?-cell$ of W . We set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_{\leq ? \Gamma} &= \langle C_y \mid y \leq ? w, w \in \Gamma \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{H}_{< ? \Gamma} &= \langle C_y \mid y < ? w, w \in \Gamma \rangle_{\mathcal{A}}. \end{aligned}$$

Then by definition of $\leq_?$, we see that $\mathcal{H}_{\leq ? \Gamma}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{< ? \Gamma}$ are $?-ideals$ of \mathcal{H} . Therefore

$$\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^? := \mathcal{H}_{\leq ? \Gamma} / \mathcal{H}_{< ? \Gamma}$$

is naturally an $\mathcal{H}-?-module$. It is called the cell module associated to Γ . Note that it is a free \mathcal{A} -module with basis the images of the C_w ($w \in \Gamma$).

Let Γ be a two-sided cell of W and let

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \Gamma_i$$

be its decomposition into left cells. We denote by $[\cdot]$ the natural projection onto $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{LR}}$. (Then $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{LR}}$ has an \mathcal{A} -basis $\{[C_w] \mid w \in \Gamma\}$.) As an \mathcal{A} -module we have

$$\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}} \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma_i}^{\mathcal{L}}.$$

Further if one assumes that the Lusztig conjecture

$$(*) \quad x \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y \text{ and } x \sim_{\mathcal{LR}} y \implies x \sim_{\mathcal{L}} y$$

holds, then the \mathcal{A} -submodules $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma_i}^{\mathcal{L}}$ are left \mathcal{H} -submodules of $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$. Indeed, for all $h \in \mathcal{H}$ and $y \in \Gamma_i$, we have

$$hC_y = \sum_{z \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y} a_z C_z = \sum_{z \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y, z \in \Gamma} a_z C_z + \sum_{z \leq_{\mathcal{L}} y, z \notin \Gamma} a_z C_z \quad \text{for some } a_z \in \mathcal{A}$$

which, using (*), yields that $h[C_y] \in \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma_i}^{\mathcal{L}}$.

Remark 3.3. Conjecture (*) is known to hold in the equal parameter case. In [7] it is shown that it holds in affine Weyl groups of rank 2 for all choices of parameters.

Finally, since the \mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H} -bimodule $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ is a two-sided ideal in $\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_{<_{\mathcal{LR}}\Gamma}$, it can be viewed as an algebra (possibly without identity element). The multiplication is given by

$$[C_x][C_y] = [C_x C_y] = \sum_{z \in \Gamma} h_{x,y,z} [C_z].$$

If one assumes that (*) holds, then the \mathcal{A} -submodules $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma_i}^{\mathcal{L}}$ are left ideals of $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$.

Remark 3.4. Note that the involution \flat fixes each $\mathcal{H}_{\leq_{\mathcal{LR}}\Gamma}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{<_{\mathcal{LR}}\Gamma}$ hence induces an involution on $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$. We will still denote this involution by \flat .

3.4. Generic parameters. Let $\bar{S} = \{\bar{s}_1, \dots, \bar{s}_r\}$ be the set of conjugacy classes in S . Any weight function on W is completely determined by its values on \bar{S} . Let $V = \mathbb{R}^r$ be the Euclidean space of dimension r and let $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_r$ be the standard basis of V . We identify the set of weight functions on W with the set of points in V with integer coordinates via

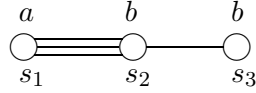
$$L \longrightarrow (L(s_1), \dots, L(s_r)) \in V$$

where $s_i \in \bar{s}_i$ for all i . The element of the r -tuple $(L(s_1), \dots, L(s_r))$ are called the parameters. To any choice of parameters one can associate a partition of W into cells. For $? \in \{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{LR}\}$ we denote by $\mathcal{C}_W^?(P)$ the partition into left cells if $? = \mathcal{L}$, right cells if $? = \mathcal{R}$ and two-sided cell if $? = \mathcal{LR}$.

Definition 3.5. The parameters $\mathcal{P} := (a_1, \dots, a_r) \in \mathbb{N}^r$ are called generic if there exists an open neighborhood X of \mathcal{P} in V such that for all parameters $\mathcal{P}' \in X$ we have $\mathcal{C}_W^?(P) = \mathcal{C}_W^?(P')$ where $? \in \{\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{LR}\}$.

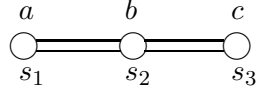
Remark 3.6. According to Bonnafé's semicontinuity conjecture [1], there exists a finite number of hyperplanes \mathcal{F} in V such that if $\mathcal{P} \notin \mathcal{H}$ for all $H \in \mathcal{F}$ then \mathcal{P} is generic. Further this conjecture states that the partition into cells for non-generic parameters can be recovered from the partition with respect to generic parameters. We refer to [1] for details on this conjecture.

Example 3.7. Let (W, S) be the affine Weyl group of type \tilde{G}_2 with diagram and weight function given by

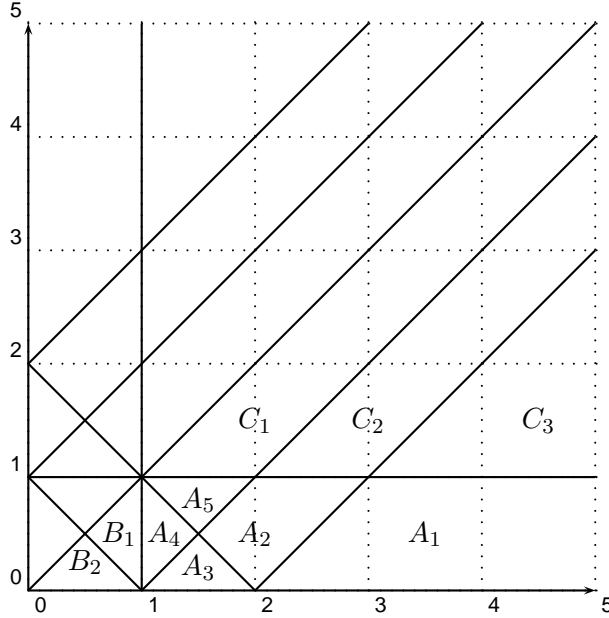


where a, b are positive integers. Then $(a, b) \in \mathbb{N}^2$ is generic if and only if $a/b \neq 1, 3/2, 2$. The corresponding partition into cells can be found in [7].

Example 3.8. Let (W, S) be the affine Weyl group of type \tilde{B}_2 with diagram and weight function given by



where a, b, c are positive integers. We define the following hyperplanes in \mathbb{R}^2



Then $(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{N}^3$ is generic if and only if $(a/b, c/b)$ does not belong to any hyperplanes on the picture above [7, 5]. The corresponding partition into cells can be found in [5].

3.5. On the induction of Kazhdan-Lusztig cells. In this section we introduce the relative Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials as in [2]. Let $S' \subsetneq S$. We denote by W' the subgroup of W generated by S' and by X' the set of distinguished left coset representative of W' in W . Every element of $w \in W$ can be written uniquely $w = xu$ where $x \in X'$ and $u \in W'$. Note that $\ell(w) = \ell(x) + \ell(u)$.

Let \preceq' be the Kazhdan-Lusztig left preorder relation defined with respect to the Coxeter group (W', S') and the corresponding Hecke algebra. We define a relation \sqsubseteq on W as follows. Let $x, y \in X'$ and $u, v \in W'$. We write $xu \sqsubseteq yv$ if $x < y$ and $u \preceq v$. We write $xu \sqsubseteq yv$ if $xu \sqsubseteq yv$ or $x = y$ and $u = v$. Then we have

Proposition 3.9. ([2, Proposition 3.3]) *For any $y \in X'$ and $v \in W'$ we have*

$$C_{yv} = \sum_{\substack{x \in X', u \in W' \\ xu \sqsubseteq yv}} p_{xu, yv}^* T_x C_u$$

where $p_{yv,yv}^* = 1$ and $p_{xu,yv} \in \mathbf{A}_{<0}$ if $xu \sqsubset yv$.

Remark 3.10. Recall the \mathcal{A} -involution $\flat : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ from Definition 3.1, which can be used to obtain a right-handed version of the above result. First $Y' = X'^{-1}$ is the set of distinguished right coset representative of W' in W . Any $w \in W$ can be uniquely written $w = ux$ where $u \in W'$ and $x \in Y'$. We get for all $y \in Y'$ and $v \in W'$:

$$C_{vy} = \sum_{\substack{x \in Y', u \in W' \\ ux \sqsubseteq_{\mathcal{R}} vy}} p_{ux,vy}^{*,r} C_u T_x$$

where $p_{ux,vy}^{*,r} = p_{(ux)^{-1},(yv)^{-1}}^*$.

Using this theorem, Geck obtained the following result (see [2, Section 4]).

Corollary 3.11. *Let \mathfrak{b} be a left ideal of W' with respect to $\leq'_{\mathcal{L}}$. Then the set $X'\mathfrak{b}$ is a left ideal of W with respect to $\leq_{\mathcal{L}}$.*

3.6. Generalised induction of Kazhdan-Lusztig cells. We now introduce the Generalised Induction Theorem. The idea is to generalise the construction above to some subsets of W which may not be parabolic subgroups. We refer to [6, 7] for details.

We consider a subset $U \subseteq W$ and a collection $\{X_u \mid u \in U\}$ of subsets of W satisfying the following conditions

- I1.** for all $u \in U$, we have $e \in X_u$,
- I2.** for all $u \in U$ and $x \in X_u$ we have $\ell(xu) = \ell(x) + \ell(u)$,
- I3.** for all $u, v \in U$ such that $u \neq v$ we have $X_u u \cap X_v v = \emptyset$,
- I4.** the submodule $\mathcal{M} := \langle T_x C_u \mid u \in U, x \in X_u \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ is a left ideal.

One can easily see that the set $\mathcal{B} := \{T_x C_u \mid u \in U, x \in X_u\}$ is an \mathcal{A} -basis of \mathcal{M} . Thus for all $y \in W$ and all $v \in U$, we can write

$$T_y C_v = \sum_{u \in U, x \in X_u} a_{x,u} T_x C_u \quad \text{for some } a_{x,u} \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Let \preceq be the relation on U defined as follows. Let $u, v \in U$. We write $u \preceq v$ if there exist $y \in W$ and $x \in X_u$ such that $T_x C_u$ appears with a non-zero coefficient in the expression of $T_y C_v$ in the basis \mathcal{B} . We still denote by \preceq the pre-order induced by this relation (i.e. the transitive closure). For $u, v \in U$, $x \in X_u$ and $y \in X_v$ we write $xu \sqsubset yv$ if $u \preceq v$ and $xu < yv$. We write $xu \sqsubseteq yv$ if $xu \sqsubset yv$ or $x = y$ and $u = v$.

Proposition 3.12. ([6, Proposition 3.8]) *For any $v \in U$ and $y \in X_u$, there exist a unique family of polynomials $(p_{xu,yv}^*)_{xu \sqsubseteq yv}$ in $\mathbf{A}_{<0}$ such that*

$$\tilde{C}_{yv} := T_y C_v + \sum_{\substack{u \in U, x \in X_u \\ xu \sqsubseteq yv}} p_{xu,yv}^* T_x C_u$$

is stable under the $\bar{}$ involution.

Now if one assumes that

- I5.** for all $v \in U$, $y \in X_v$ we have

$$T_y C_v \equiv T_{yv} \pmod{\mathcal{H}_{<0}},$$

then we have $\tilde{C}_{yv} = C_{yv}$.

Remark 3.13. This is really a generalisation of Geck's result. If we set $U = W'$ and $X_u = X'$ for all $u \in U$ then condition **I1–I4** are satisfied. For condition **I5** we have for $v \in W'$ and $y \in X'$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{C}_{yv} &= T_y C_v + \sum_{\substack{u \in U, x \in X_u \\ xu \sqsubset yv}} p_{xu,yv}^* T_x C_u \\
&= T_y (T_v + \sum_{v_1 < v} P_{v_1,v} T_{v_1}) + \sum_{\substack{u \in U, x \in X_u \\ xu \sqsubset yv}} p_{xu,yv}^* T_x \sum_{u_1 \leq u} P_{u_1,u} T_{u_1} \\
&= T_{yv} + \left(\sum_{v_1 < v} P_{v_1,v} T_y T_{v_1} \right) + \sum_{\substack{u \in U, x \in X_u \\ xu \sqsubset yv}} \sum_{u_1 \leq u} p_{xu,yv}^* P_{u_1,u} T_x T_{u_1} \\
&= T_{yv} + \left(\sum_{v_1 < v} P_{v_1,v} T_y T_{v_1} \right) + \sum_{\substack{u \in U, x \in X_u \\ xu \sqsubset yv}} \sum_{u_1 \leq u} p_{xu,yv}^* P_{u_1,u} T_{xu_1} \\
&\equiv T_{yv} \pmod{\mathcal{H}_{<0}}
\end{aligned}$$

and since \tilde{C}_{yv} is stable under the involution $\bar{}$ we get $\tilde{C}_{yv} = C_{yv}$.

4. MAIN RESULT

Throughout this section, W denotes an affine Weyl group of rank 2 and L a generic weight function. We fix a two-sided cell Γ of W and wish to show that $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}}$ is an affine cell ideal in $\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_{<\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}\Gamma}$. In Sections 4.1–4.4, we assume that, in the case where W is of type \tilde{G}_2 , the two-sided cell Γ is either infinite or does not intersect the group generated by s_2, s_3 . The remaining cases will be treated in Section 4.5.

4.1. Description of Γ . In this section we present a very nice description of Γ . It is rather surprising that most of the two-sided cells in W can be described in such a uniform way. Note that this description is vital in the proof of affine cellularity. We refer to the next section for examples of this description.

By inspection of the different partitions into cells given in [5, 7], one can show that there exist two subsets \mathcal{T} and $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1 = e, z_2, \dots, z_m\}$ of W and an element $w_\Gamma \in W$ in a parabolic subgroup W' such that for all $1 \leq i, j \leq m$ and all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ we have

$$\ell(z_i^{-1} \tau w_\Gamma z_j) = \ell(z_i^{-1}) + \ell(\tau) + \ell(w_\Gamma) + \ell(z_j)$$

and the following map is bijective

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{Z} \times \mathcal{T} \times \mathcal{Z} &\longrightarrow \Gamma \\
(z_i, \tau, z_j) &\longmapsto z_i^{-1} \tau w_\Gamma z_j \in \Gamma_i^{-1} \cap \Gamma_j.
\end{aligned}$$

Further, the left cells lying in Γ are of the form

$$\Gamma_j = \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_\Gamma z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i \leq m\}.$$

and we have

$$(\Gamma_i)^{-1} \cap \Gamma_j = \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_\Gamma z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}\}.$$

The set \mathcal{T} can be expressed in one of the following forms:

- (1) $\mathcal{T} = \{t_1^n t_2^m \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- (2) $\mathcal{T} = \{t^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$
- (3) $\mathcal{T} = \{e, t\}$
- (4) $\mathcal{T} = \{e\}$

In case (1) we set $T = \{t_1, t_2\}$, in case (2) and (3) we set $T = \{t\}$ and in case (4) we set $T = \{e\}$. In all cases it can be checked that for $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, we have

$$\tau w_\Gamma = w_\Gamma \tau^{-1}.$$

Remark 4.1. This description is no longer true for all cells if the parameters are non-generic which is why in this paper we are only considering generic parameters.

4.2. The element \mathbf{P} . Let X' be the set of distinguished left coset representative of W' in W and let $\leq'_\mathcal{L}$ be the Kazhdan-Lusztig left preorder relation defined with respect to W' . Then explicit computations show that either

- (1) w_Γ is the longest element in W' ;
- (2) $w_\Gamma = sw'$ where w' is the longest element of W' , $w_\Gamma^2 = 1$ and $\{w_\Gamma, w'\}$ is a left ideal of W' with respect to $\leq'_\mathcal{L}$.

The element \mathbf{P} in Case (1). Assume we are in Case (1). By well-known properties of the longest element in a Coxeter group, for all $u \in W'$ we have $u \leq'_\mathcal{L} w_\Gamma$ implies that $u = w_\Gamma$. Further, one can easily check from the definition of \square that this implies that if $w \in W$ satisfies $w \sqsubseteq yw_\Gamma$ then $w = xw_\Gamma$ with $x < y$ and $x \in X'$. Thus by Proposition 3.9 we get for all $y \in X'$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{yw_\Gamma} &= T_y C_{w_\Gamma} + \sum_{x < y, x \in X'} p_{xw_\Gamma, yw_\Gamma}^* T_x C_{w_\Gamma} \\ &= (T_y + \sum_{x < y, x \in X'} p_{xw_\Gamma, yw_\Gamma}^* T_x) C_{w_\Gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

We set for $y \in \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \cup T$

$$\mathbf{P}(y) = \sum_{x \leq y, x \in X'} p_{xw_\Gamma, yw_\Gamma}^* T_x, \quad \mathbf{P}_\mathbf{R}(y^{-1}) = (\mathbf{P}(y))^b,$$

so that we have

$$\mathbf{P}(y) C_{w_\Gamma} = C_{yw_\Gamma} \text{ and } C_{w_\Gamma} \mathbf{P}_\mathbf{R}(y^{-1}) = C_{w_\Gamma y^{-1}}.$$

The last equality holds since

$$C_{w_\Gamma} \mathbf{P}_\mathbf{R}(y^{-1}) = C_{w_\Gamma} (\mathbf{P}(y))^b = (\mathbf{P}(y) C_{w_\Gamma})^b = (C_{yw_\Gamma})^b = C_{w_\Gamma^{-1} y^{-1}} = C_{w_\Gamma y^{-1}}.$$

The element \mathbf{P} in Case (2). Assume that we are in Case (2). We set $U = \{w_\Gamma\}$ and $X = X' \cup X's$.

Claim. The set U together with X satisfy condition **I1–I5**.

Assume for now that it is the case, then for all $y \in X$ we have (note that in the sum below the element x is chosen in X and not in X' as above!)

$$\begin{aligned} C_{yw_\Gamma} &= T_y C_{w_\Gamma} + \sum_{x < y, x \in X} p_{xw_\Gamma, yw_\Gamma}^* T_x C_{w_\Gamma} \\ &= (T_y + \sum_{x < y, x \in X} p_{xw_\Gamma, yw_\Gamma}^* T_x) C_{w_\Gamma}. \end{aligned}$$

For $y \in \mathcal{Z}^{-1} \cup T$ we set

$$\mathbf{P}(y) = \sum_{x \leq y, x \in X} p_{xw_\Gamma, yw_\Gamma}^* T_x, \quad \mathbf{P}_R(y^{-1}) = (\mathbf{P}(y))^b,$$

so that we have

$$\mathbf{P}(y)C_{w_\Gamma} = C_{yw_\Gamma} \text{ and } C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(y^{-1}) = C_{w_\Gamma y^{-1}}.$$

The last equality holds since

$$C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(y^{-1}) = C_{w_\Gamma}(\mathbf{P}(y))^b = (\mathbf{P}(y)C_{w_\Gamma})^b = (C_{yw_\Gamma})^b = C_{w_\Gamma^{-1}y^{-1}} = C_{w_\Gamma y^{-1}}$$

(here we need the fact that $w_\Gamma^2 = 1$).

Proof of Claim. In order to verify that $U = \{w_\Gamma\}$ together with $X = X' \cup X's$ satisfies condition **I1–I5**, note that $Xw_\Gamma = X'w' \cup X'w_\Gamma$, from where conditions **I1–I3** follow easily. Next we know that $\{w', w_\Gamma\}$ is a left ideal of W' , thus by Corollary 3.11 we get that

$$\mathfrak{B} = \langle C_w \mid w \in X'w_\Gamma \cup X'w' \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} = \langle C_{xw_\Gamma} \mid x \in X \rangle$$

is a left ideal of \mathcal{H} . Since

$$T_x C_{w_\Gamma} = C_{xw_\Gamma} + \sum_{z < xw_\Gamma, z \in \mathfrak{B}} C_z,$$

it follows that $\mathfrak{B} = \langle T_x C_{w_\Gamma} \mid x \in X \rangle$ and **I4** follows. Let $x \in X$. If $x \in X'$ Condition **I5** is clearly satisfied since $w_\Gamma \in W'$. So assume that $x \in X's$, that is $x = x's$ for some $x' \in X'$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} T_x C_{w_\Gamma} &= T_{x'} T_s C_{w_\Gamma} \\ &= T_{x'} (C_{w'} - v^{-L(s)} C_{w_\Gamma}) \\ &= T_{x'} C_{w'} - v^{-L(s)} T_{x'} C_{w_\Gamma} \end{aligned}$$

and the claim follows since $T_{x'} C_{w'} \equiv T_{x'w'} \pmod{\mathcal{H}_{<0}}$ and $T_{x'} C_{w_\Gamma} \equiv T_{x'w_\Gamma} \pmod{\mathcal{H}_{<0}}$.

Finally, in both Cases (1) and (2), we set

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{P}(t_1^m t_2^n) &= \mathbf{P}(t_1)^m \mathbf{P}(t_2)^n && \text{if } T = \{t_1, t_2\} \\ \mathbf{P}(t^n) &= \mathbf{P}(t)^n && \text{otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

4.3. Properties of the element \mathbf{P} . Recall that $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ can be viewed as an algebra and that the \mathcal{A} -modules

$$\langle [C_w] \mid w \in \Gamma_j \rangle_{\mathcal{A}}$$

are left ideals in $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ (see Section 3.3).

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$. We have*

$$\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_\Gamma} = C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(\tau^{-1}).$$

Proof. Using the fact that for all $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$ we have $\tau w_\Gamma = w_\Gamma \tau^{-1}$ we get

$$\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_\Gamma} = C_{\tau w_\Gamma} = C_{w_\Gamma \tau^{-1}} = C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(\tau^{-1}).$$

□

We define the following \mathcal{A} -submodule of $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$:

$$\mathcal{M}_\mathcal{T} = \langle [C_{\tau w_\Gamma}] \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}}.$$

Lemma 4.3. *We have*

$$\langle [C_w] \mid w \in \Gamma_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} \cap \langle [C_w] \mid w \in (\Gamma_1)^{-1} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}$$

Proof. This follows directly from the fact that $\langle [C_w] \mid w \in \Gamma_1 \rangle_{\mathcal{A}}$ (respectively $\langle [C_w] \mid w \in (\Gamma_1)^{-1} \rangle_{\mathcal{A}}$) is a left ideal of $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}}$ (respectively a right ideal of $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}}$) and the equality

$$(\Gamma_1)^{-1} \cap \Gamma_1 = \{\tau w_{\Gamma} \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}\}.$$

□

Lemma 4.4. *The set $\{\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}\}$ is an \mathcal{A} -basis of $\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}$.*

Proof. Since $\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}} = C_{w_{\Gamma}}\mathbf{P}_R(\tau^{-1})$ and

$$\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}} \in \mathcal{H}C_{w_{\Gamma}} \subseteq \sum_{z \leq_{\mathcal{L}} w_{\Gamma}} \mathcal{A}C_z \text{ and } C_{w_{\Gamma}}\mathbf{P}_R(\tau^{-1}) \in C_{w_{\Gamma}}\mathcal{H} \subseteq \sum_{z \leq_{\mathcal{R}} w_{\Gamma}} \mathcal{A}C_z$$

we have $[\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}}] \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}}$ by the previous lemma. Then the result follows easily from the fact that

$$\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}} = C_{\tau w_{\Gamma}} + \sum_{z <_{\mathcal{L}} \tau w_{\Gamma}} \mathcal{A}C_z.$$

□

Lemma 4.5. *The set $\{[\mathbf{P}(z_j^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}}] \mid 1 \leq j \leq m, \tau \in \mathcal{T}\}$ is an \mathcal{A} -basis of $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma_1}^{\mathcal{L}}$.*

Proof. Since

$$\mathbf{P}(z_j^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}} \in \mathcal{H}C_{w_{\Gamma}} \subseteq \sum_{z \leq_{\mathcal{L}} w_{\Gamma}} \mathcal{A}C_z$$

we have $[\mathbf{P}(z_j^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}}] \in \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma_1}^{\mathcal{L}}$. Then the results follows easily from the fact that

$$\mathbf{P}(z_j^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}} = C_{z_i^{-1}\tau w_{\Gamma}} + \sum_{z <_{z_i^{-1}} \tau w_{\Gamma}} C_z.$$

□

4.4. Main result. We are now ready to define the different ingredients needed in order to show that each cell ideal is affine cellular. As our principal ideal domain k , we choose \mathcal{A} . We set

$$B = \begin{cases} \mathcal{A}[t_1, t_2] & \text{if } T = \{t_1, t_2\} \\ \mathcal{A}[t] & \text{if } T = \{t\} \\ \mathcal{A}[t]/(t^2 - 1) & \text{if } T = \{e, t\} \\ \mathcal{A} & \text{if } T = \{e\}. \end{cases}$$

Note that the monomials in B corresponds to the elements of \mathcal{T} and we will use this identification freely.

For all $1 \leq i, j \leq m$ we know, by Lemma 4.3, that

$$[C_{w_{\Gamma}z_j}][C_{z_i^{-1}w_{\Gamma}}] \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{T}},$$

thus, by Lemma 4.4, we have

$$[C_{w_{\Gamma}z_j}][C_{z_k^{-1}w_{\Gamma}}] = \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} a_{\tau}^{j,k} [\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_{\Gamma}}] \text{ where } a_{\tau}^{j,k} \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Let V be the free \mathcal{A} -module of rank m on basis v_1, \dots, v_m and define the \mathcal{A} -bilinear form φ by

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : V \times V &\longrightarrow B \\ (v_j, v_k) &\longmapsto \sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} a_{\tau}^{j,k} \tau. \end{aligned}$$

This defines an algebra $\mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi) \cong V \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} B \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} V$ with multiplication \mathcal{A} -bilinearly extended from $(v_i \otimes \tau \otimes v_j)(v_k \otimes \tau' \otimes v_l) = v_i \otimes \tau \varphi(v_j, v_k) \tau' \otimes v_l$ as in Section 2. We now define a map

$$\tilde{\Phi} : \mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$$

by

$$v_i \otimes \tau \otimes v_j \mapsto \mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1}) \mathbf{P}(\tau) C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mathbf{P}_R(z_j)$$

for basis elements v_i, v_j of V and $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$. Since we have

$$\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1}) \mathbf{P}(\tau) C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mathbf{P}_R(z_j) \in \mathcal{H} C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mathcal{H} \subseteq \sum_{z \leq \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}} w_{\Gamma}} \mathcal{A} C_z$$

in \mathcal{H} , the image of $\tilde{\Phi}$ is contained in $\mathcal{H}_{\leq \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{R}} \Gamma}$ we can compose it with the natural projection $[\cdot]$ onto $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}}$ to obtain a map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : \mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}} \\ v_i \otimes \tau \otimes v_j &\longmapsto [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1}) \mathbf{P}(\tau) C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mathbf{P}_R(z_j)]. \end{aligned}$$

Note that when $B = \mathcal{A}[t_1, t_2]$ we have $t_1^m t_2^n = t_2^n t_1^m$ in B thus for Φ to be well-defined we need to have

$$\Phi(v_i \otimes t_1^m t_2^n \otimes v_j) = \Phi(v_i \otimes t_2^n t_1^m \otimes v_j),$$

that is

$$[\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1}) \mathbf{P}(t_1)^m \mathbf{P}(t_2)^n C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mathbf{P}_R(z_j)] = [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1}) \mathbf{P}(t_2)^n \mathbf{P}(t_1)^m C_{w_{\Gamma}} \mathbf{P}_R(z_j)].$$

To prove this, it is enough to show that

$$[\mathbf{P}(t_1) \mathbf{P}(t_2) C_{w_{\Gamma}}] = [\mathbf{P}(t_2) \mathbf{P}(t_1) C_{w_{\Gamma}}].$$

This is checked by *explicit computation with GAP*.

- Proposition 4.6.** (1) *The map $\Phi : \mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R}}$ is an isomorphism of \mathcal{A} -algebras.*
- (2) *Using (1) to define left and right \mathcal{H} -module structures on $\mathbb{A}(V, B, \varphi)$ by letting $h \in \mathcal{H}$ act, for $v, w \in V$ and $b \in B$, as $h(v \otimes b \otimes w) = \Phi^{-1}(h \Phi(v \otimes b \otimes w))$ and $(v \otimes b \otimes w)h = \Phi^{-1}(\Phi(v \otimes b \otimes w)h)$ respectively, Φ is an isomorphism of \mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H} -bimodules.*
- (3) *We have $\Phi(v \otimes b \otimes w)^b = \Phi(w \otimes b \otimes v)$ for $v, w \in V$ and $b \in B$.*

Proof. The map Φ is \mathcal{A} -linear by definition and we have, for basis elements v_i, v_j, v_k, v_l of V and $t, t' \in \mathcal{T}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Phi(v_i \otimes t \otimes v_j) \Phi(v_k \otimes t' \otimes v_l) \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(t)C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_j)][\mathbf{P}(z_k^{-1})\mathbf{P}(t')C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_l)] \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(t)C_{w_\Gamma z_j}\mathbf{P}(z_k^{-1})C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(t'^{-1})\mathbf{P}_R(z_l)] \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(t)C_{w_\Gamma z_j}C_{z_k^{-1}w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(t'^{-1})\mathbf{P}_R(z_l)] \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(t)\left(\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} a_\tau^{j,k}\mathbf{P}(\tau)\right)C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(t'^{-1})\mathbf{P}_R(z_l)] \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(t)\left(\sum_{\tau \in \mathcal{T}} a_\tau^{j,k}\mathbf{P}(\tau)\right)\mathbf{P}(t')C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_l)] \\
 &= \Phi(v_i \otimes t\varphi(v_j, v_k)t' \otimes v_l)
 \end{aligned}$$

so Φ is indeed a morphism of \mathcal{A} -algebras.

Remark 4.7. In the case where $\mathcal{T} = \{e, t\}$ we quotient out by $t^2 - 1$ in B because we have

$$(\mathbf{P}(t))^2 C_{w_\Gamma} = C_{w_\Gamma}.$$

The fact that Φ is bijective follows easily from the fact that

$$\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_j) = C_{z_i^{-1}\tau w_\Gamma z_j} + \sum_{z < z_i^{-1}\tau w_\Gamma z_j} \mathcal{A}C_z,$$

which completes the proof of (1).

Claim (2) follows directly from the definition and the fact that $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ is an \mathcal{H} - \mathcal{H} -bimodule.

To prove Claim (3) we let v_i, v_j be basis elements of V and $\tau \in \mathcal{T}$, and check

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi(v_i \otimes \tau \otimes v_j)^\flat &= [(\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_j))]^\flat \\
 &= [(\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_j))]^\flat \\
 &= [(\mathbf{P}_R(z_j))^\flat (C_{w_\Gamma})^\flat (\mathbf{P}(\tau))^\flat (\mathbf{P}(z_i^{-1}))^\flat] \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_j^{-1})C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(\tau^{-1})\mathbf{P}_R(z_i)] \\
 &= [\mathbf{P}(z_j^{-1})\mathbf{P}(\tau)C_{w_\Gamma}\mathbf{P}_R(z_i)] \\
 &= \Phi(v_j \otimes \tau \otimes v_i).
 \end{aligned}$$

The claim follows from \mathcal{A} -linearity. \square

Theorem 4.8. $\mathcal{M}_\Gamma^{\mathcal{LR}}$ is an affine cell ideal in $\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_{<\mathcal{LR}\Gamma}$ with the \mathcal{A} -involution induced by \flat .

Proof. According to Proposition 2.2, this follows from Proposition 4.6 by choosing the \mathcal{A} -involution on B to be the identity. \square

4.5. Remaining cases. Assume that W is of type \tilde{G}_2 (as in Example 3.7) and that Γ be a finite two-sided cell which intersect the group generated by s_2, s_3 . Let

$$\Gamma = \bigcup_{i=1}^m \Gamma_i$$

be the decomposition of Γ into left cells.

Assume that $a > b$. Then it can be checked by inspection that for all i, j we have that $(\Gamma_i)^{-1} \cap \Gamma_j$ only contains one element: we will denote it by $w^{i,j}$.

Note that this implies that each left cell contains m elements. Let V be a m -dimensional \mathcal{A} -module on basis v_1, \dots, v_m and let $B = \mathcal{A}$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : V \times V &\longrightarrow B \\ (v_j, v_k) &\longmapsto a_{j,k} \end{aligned}$$

where $a_{j,k} \in B$ is such that

$$[C_{w^{1,j}}][C_{w^{k,1}}] = a_{j,k}[C_{w^{1,1}}].$$

Then it can be checked in each case that the map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : \mathcal{A}(V, B, \varphi) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{LR}} \\ v_i \otimes 1 \otimes v_j &\longmapsto [C_{w^{i,j}}] \end{aligned}$$

satisfies the required properties. This is proved by explicit computation.

Assume that $a < b$. Then $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 \cup \Gamma_2 \cup \Gamma_3$ where

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 &= \{s_3, s_2s_3, s_1s_2s_3, s_2s_1s_2s_3, s_3s_2s_1s_2s_3, s_1s_2s_1s_2s_3\}, \\ \Gamma_2 &= \{s_2, s_3s_2, s_1s_2, s_2s_1s_2, s_3s_2s_1s_2, s_1s_2s_1s_2\}, \\ \Gamma_3 &= \{s_2s_1, s_3s_2s_1, s_1s_2s_1, s_2s_1s_2s_1, s_3s_2s_1s_2s_1, s_1s_2s_1s_2s_1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $B = \mathcal{A}[t]/(t^2 - 1)$ and let V be a 3-dimensional \mathcal{A} -module with basis $E := \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$. Let

$$\phi : E \times \{1, t\} \times E \rightarrow \Gamma$$

be such that $\phi(v_i, 1, v_j)$ (respectively $\phi(v_i, t, v_j)$) is the element of minimal (respectively of maximal) length in $(\Gamma_i)^{-1} \cap \Gamma_j$. Then we define $\varphi : V \times V \rightarrow B$ by the following matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 + t & 1 \\ a_2 + t & a_3 + a_4t & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & a_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= v^b + v^{-b} & a_2 &= v^{a-b} + v^{b-a} \\ a_3 &= v^{-b} + v^{2a-b} + v^{b-2a} + v^b & a_4 &= v^{-a} + v^a \end{aligned}$$

Finally we set

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : \mathcal{A}(V, B, \varphi) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{LR}} \\ v_i \otimes 1 \otimes v_j &\longmapsto [C_{\phi(v_i, 1, v_j)}] \\ v_i \otimes t \otimes v_j &\longmapsto [C_{\phi(v_i, t, v_j)}] \end{aligned}$$

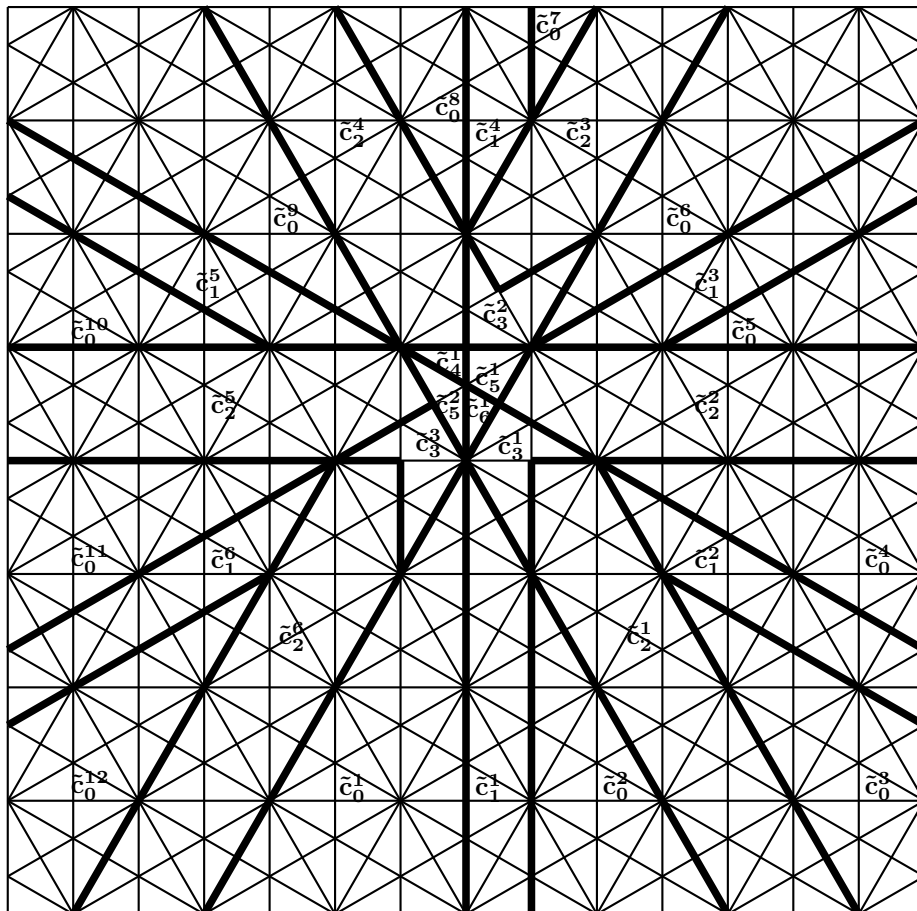
and it can be checked by explicit computations that $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{LR}}$ is affine cellular in the quotient $\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_{<\mathcal{LR}\Gamma}$.

4.6. **Proof of Theorem 1.1.** Theorem 1.1 now follows from the results in Subsections 4.4 and 4.5 applied to the filtration of \mathcal{H} by two-sided ideals $\mathcal{H}_{\leq \mathcal{LR}\Gamma}$ given by the partial order $\leq_{\mathcal{LR}}$ on two-sided cells Γ .

Applying the results in Section 2, we obtain a parameterisation of simple modules of \mathcal{H} . Also it is clear that the affine \mathcal{A} -algebras B that appear in our construction satisfy $\text{rad}(B) = 0$ and have finite global dimension. Thus in order to prove that the affine Hecke algebra \mathcal{H} has finite global dimension one would need to show that every $\mathcal{M}_{\Gamma}^{\mathcal{LR}}$ is an idempotent ideal in $\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_{< \mathcal{LR}\Gamma}$ and that it contains an idempotent element in $\mathcal{H}/\mathcal{H}_{< \mathcal{LR}\Gamma}$.

5. EXAMPLES

In this section W is an affine Weyl group of type \tilde{G}_2 as in Example 3.7 together with some generic parameters a, b such that $a/b > 2$. The partition into cells in this case is shown in the following figure: the left cells are formed by the alcoves lying in the same connected component after removing the thick lines and the two-sided cells are the unions of all the left cells whose names share the same subscript. The alcove corresponding to the identity is denoted by \tilde{c}_6^1 . We use the geometric presentation of W as defined in [9].



We first have a look at the lowest two-sided cell \tilde{c}_0 . In Figure 1, we show the elements of the set $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_{12}\}$: these are the elements which correspond to the alcoves in dark gray. The alcoves lying in the box in light gray correspond to the elements in \mathcal{Z}^{-1} . We set $t_1 = s_2s_1s_2s_1s_2s_3$, $t_2 = s_1s_2s_1s_2s_3s_1s_2s_1s_2s_3$ and

$$\mathcal{T} := \{t_1^n t_2^m \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

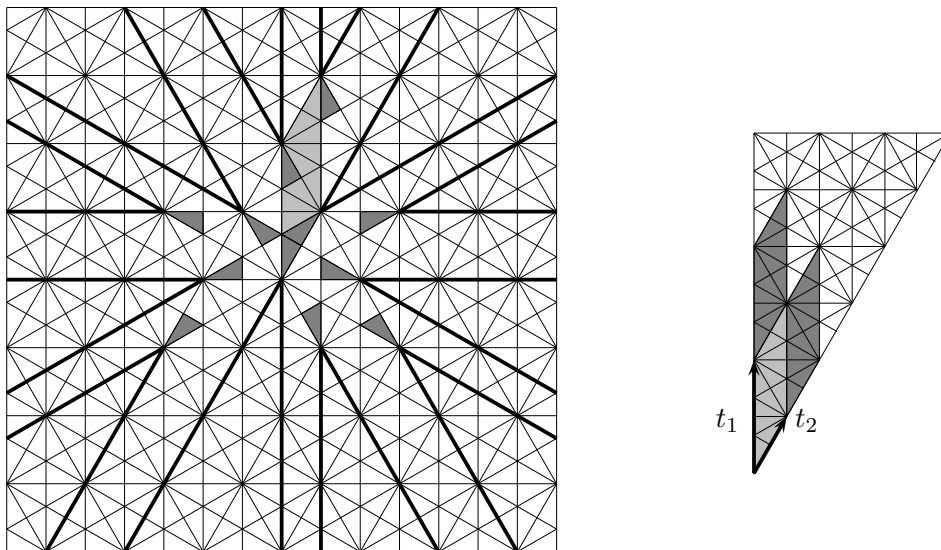
Then we have

$$\tilde{c}_0 = \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_0 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 12\}$$

$$\tilde{c}_0^j = \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_0 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq j \leq 12\}.$$

where $w_0 = w_{1,2}$. This should be understood in the following way. Let $w = z_i^{-1} \tau w_0 z_j \in \tilde{c}_0$. The element z_j indicate in which connected component of \tilde{c}_0 the element w lies. Then τ indicates in which translate of the box w lies and finally z_i^{-1} indicates where in the translate of box w lies. This is explained in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1. Description of \tilde{c}_0



We now have a look at the two-sided cell \tilde{c}_1 . We set $w_1 = s_1s_2s_1s_2s_1$. In Figure 2, we show the elements of the set $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_6\}$: these are the elements which correspond to the alcoves in dark gray. We set $t = s_1s_2s_1s_2s_3$ and

$$\mathcal{T} := \{t^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

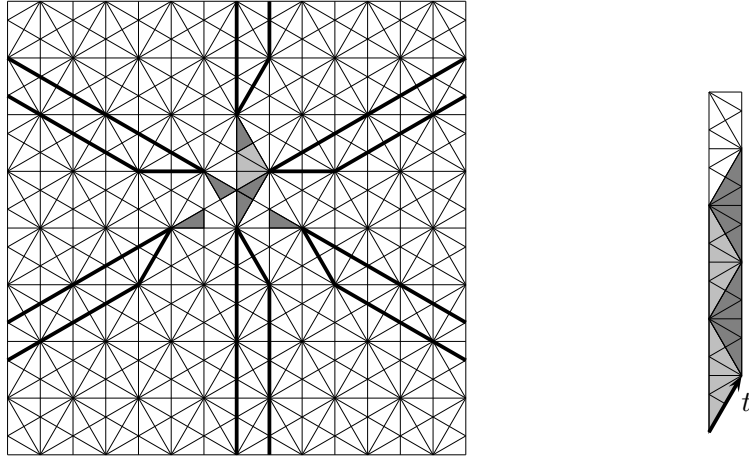
Then we have

$$\tilde{c}_1 = \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_1 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 6\}$$

$$\tilde{c}_1^j = \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_1 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq j \leq 6\}.$$

This is explained in Figure 2.

FIGURE 2. Description of the two-sided cell \tilde{c}_1



We now have a look at the two-sided cell \tilde{c}_2 . We set $w_2 = s_1s_3$. In Figure 3, we show the elements of the set $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1, \dots, z_6\}$: these are the elements which correspond to the alcoves in dark gray. We set $t = s_1s_3s_2$ and

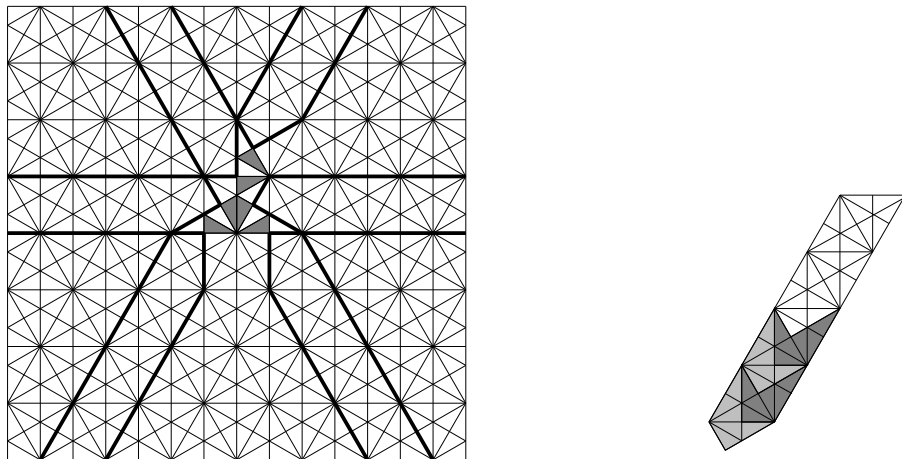
$$\mathcal{T} := \{t^n | n \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c}_2 &= \{z_i^{-1}\tau w_2 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 6\} \\ \tilde{c}_2^j &= \{z_i^{-1}\tau w_2 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq j \leq 6\}. \end{aligned}$$

This is explained in Figure 3.

FIGURE 3. Description of the two-sided cell \tilde{c}_2



Finally we look at \tilde{c}_3 . We set $w_{\tilde{c}_3} = s_1$, $\mathcal{Z} = \{z_1, z_2, z_3\} = \{e, s_2, s_2 s_3\}$ and

$$\mathcal{T} := \{e, s_1 s_2\}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{c}_3 &= \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_1 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i, j \leq 3\} \\ \tilde{c}_3^j &= \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_1 z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq j \leq 3\}.\end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX A. SOME ADDITIONAL DATA

The aim of this Appendix is to gather some data about cells in affine Weyl groups of rank 2 which are needed in the proof of Proposition 4.6. We refer to [5] and [7] for details.

In this appendix, (W, S) will denote an affine Weyl group of type G or B together with a generic weight function L . We set

$$\mathfrak{C} = \bigcup_{I \subsetneq S} W_I.$$

Let $x, y \in \mathfrak{C}$; we write $x \sim_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}} y$ if there exist a sequence $x = x_0, \dots, x_n = y$ in \mathfrak{C} and a sequence I_0, \dots, I_{n-1} of subsets of S such that

$$x_k, x_{k+1} \in W_{I_k} \text{ and } x_k \sim_{\mathcal{LR}} x_{k+1} \text{ in } W_{I_k}$$

for all $0 \leq k \leq n-1$. This an equivalence relation and the equivalence classes will be called (for obvious reasons) the two-sided cells of \mathfrak{C} . We denote by $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}}$ the associated partition of \mathfrak{C} . It can be shown that the Lusztig \mathbf{a} -function is constant on each of the equivalence classes. To each $c \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}}$, starting from the one with highest \mathbf{a} -value, we associate the following subset of W :

$$\tilde{c} = \{w \in W \mid w = xuy, \ell(w) = \ell(x) + \ell(u) + \ell(y), x, y \in W, u \in c\} - \bigcup_{\mathbf{a}(c') > \mathbf{a}(c)} \tilde{c}'.$$

Then the sets \tilde{c} are the two-sided cells of W with respect to L and the left cells lying in \tilde{c} are the connected component of \tilde{c} .

Remark A.1. In [7], we introduced another equivalence relation denoted $\sim_{\mathfrak{C}}$. In our case, since the weight function is generic, it can be shown that the two equivalence relations $\sim_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}}$ and $\sim_{\mathfrak{C}}$ are the same.

For each choice of parameters, we give the following data:

- (1) the partition $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}}$;
- (2) an ordering of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}}$ with respect to Lusztig \mathbf{a} -function.

These data determine the partition of W into cells. The explicit partition can be found in [7] in type G and in [5] in type B .

Remark A.2. We sometime write $c_i \leftrightarrow c_j$ in the ordering of $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{C}}$ to signify that for some values of the parameters we have $\mathbf{a}(c_i) > \mathbf{a}(c_j)$ and for some others we have $\mathbf{a}(c_j) \geq \mathbf{a}(c_i)$ but the corresponding sets \tilde{c}_i and \tilde{c}_j are the same whether \tilde{c}_i or \tilde{c}_j is computed first in the process.

Then for each two-sided cell \tilde{c} associated to $c \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{e}}$ with left cell decomposition

$$\tilde{c} := \bigcup \tilde{c}^i \quad (i = 1 \dots m)$$

we define an element $w_c \in W$ and two subsets $\mathcal{Z} := \{z_1, \dots, z_m\}$ and \mathcal{T} such that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{c} &= \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_c z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i, j \leq m\}, \\ \tilde{c}^j &= \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_c z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}, 1 \leq i \leq m\}, \\ (\tilde{c}^i)^{-1} \cap \tilde{c}^j &= \{z_i^{-1} \tau w_c z_j \mid \tau \in \mathcal{T}\}. \end{aligned}$$

We introduce the following notation for $t \in W$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle t \rangle &= \{t^n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} \\ \hat{t} &= \{w \in W \mid \ell(w^{-1}t) = \ell(t) - \ell(w)\} \end{aligned}$$

Remark A.3. In other word the set \hat{t} consists of all the elements $s_1 \dots s_k$ where $k \leq \ell(t)$ such that there exists a reduced expression of t of the form $s_1 \dots s_k s_{k+1} \dots s_{\ell(t)}$. For instance

$$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3} = \{e, s_1, s_1 s_2, s_1 s_2 s_3\} \text{ and } \widehat{s_1 s_3} = \{e, s_1, s_3, s_1 s_3\}$$

A.1. Affine Weyl group of type G . We keep the setting of Example 3.7. As far as the lowest two-sided cell \tilde{c}_0 is concerned, the sets \mathcal{T}, \mathcal{Z} and the element w_{c_0} are the same as in Section 5 for all choices of parameters.

Case $r > 1$.

TABLE 1. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{LR}, \mathfrak{e}}$ and values of the \mathbf{a} -function

$c_6 = \{e\}$	0
$c_5 = W_{2,3} - \{w_{2,3}, e\}$	b
$c_4 = \{w_{2,3}\}$	$3b$
$c_3 = W_{1,2} - \{e, s_2, s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1, w_{1,2}\}$	a
$c_2 = \{w_{1,3}\}$	$a + b$
$c_1 = \{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1\}$	$3a - 2b$
$c_0 = \{w_{1,2}\}$	$3a + 3b$

TABLE 2. Ordering of the partition $\mathcal{P}_{\mathfrak{e}}$

$r > 2$	c_0	c_1	c_2	$c_3 \leftrightarrow c_4$	c_5	c_6
$2 > r > 3/2$	c_0	$c_1 \leftrightarrow c_4$	c_2	c_3	c_5	c_6
$3/2 > r > 1$	c_0	c_4	c_2	c_1	c_3	c_5

TABLE 3. The sets \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{Z}

	$r > 2$	$2 > r > 3/2$	$3/2 > r > 1$	w_{c_i}
\tilde{c}_1, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_2, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 \rangle$	$s_1 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3} \cup \{s_2 s_3\}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1} \cup \{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3\}$	
\tilde{c}_3, \mathcal{T}	$\{e, s_1 s_2\}$	$\{e, s_1 s_2\}$	$\{e, s_1 s_2\}$	s_1
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_4, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$s_2 s_3 s_2$
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3}$	

Case $r < 1$.

TABLE 4. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}\mathcal{R},\mathfrak{c}}$ and value of the \mathbf{a} -function when $b > a$

$c_6 = \{e\}$	0
$c_5 = \{s_1\}$	a
$c_4 = \mathfrak{C} - \{e, s_1, s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2, w_{1,2}, w_{1,3}, w_{2,3}\}$	b
$c_3 = \{w_{1,3}\}$	$a + b$
$c_2 = \{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2\}$	$3b - 2a$
$c_1 = \{w_{2,3}\}$	$3b$
$c_0 = \{w_{1,2}\}$	$3a + 3b$

We get the following ordering

$$c_0 \ c_1 \ c_2 \leftrightarrow c_3 \ c_4 \ c_5 \ c_6.$$

TABLE 5. The sets \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{Z}

	$r < 1$	w_{c_i}
\tilde{c}_1, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$s_2 s_3 s_2$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_2, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_3, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 \rangle$	$s_1 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_1} \cup \{s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3\}$	
\tilde{c}_5, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	s_1
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	

A.2. **Affine Weyl group of type B.** We keep the setting of Example 3.8. As far as the lowest two-sided cell \tilde{c}_0 is concerned, the set \mathcal{T} , \mathcal{Z} and the element w_{c_0} are the same for all choices of parameters, namely $w_{c_0} = s_1 s_2 s_1 s_2$,

$$\mathcal{Z} = s_3 s_2 \widehat{s_1 s_3 s_2} s_3$$

and

$$\mathcal{T} = \{t_1^m t_2^n \mid n, m \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

where $t_1 = s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3$, $t_2 = s_1 s_2 s_1 s_3 s_2 s_3$.

Generic parameters in zone A_i ($1 \leq i \leq 5$).

TABLE 6. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{LR, \mathfrak{C}}$ and values of the \mathbf{a} -function

$c_8 = \{e\}$	0
$c_7 = \{s_3\}$	c
$c_6 = \{s_2, s_3 s_2, s_2 s_3, s_3 s_2 s_3\}$	b
$c_5 = \{s_2 s_3 s_2\}$	$2b - c$
$c_4 = \{s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3\}$	$2b + 2c$
$c_3 = \{s_1, s_2 s_1, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1 s_2\}$	a
$c_2 = \{s_1 s_3\}$	$a + c$
$c_1 = \{s_1 s_2 s_1\}$	$2a - b$
$c_0 = \{w_{1,2}\}$	$2a + 2b$

TABLE 7. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{\mathfrak{C}}$

$(r_1, r_2) \in A_1$	c_0	c_1	c_2	$c_3 \leftrightarrow c_4$	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8
$(r_1, r_2) \in A_2$	c_0	c_1	c_4	c_2	c_3	c_5	c_6	c_7
$(r_1, r_2) \in A_3$	c_0	$c_1 \leftrightarrow c_4$	c_2	c_5	c_3	c_6	c_7	c_8
$(r_1, r_2) \in A_4$	c_0	c_4	c_2	c_1	c_5	c_3	c_6	c_7
$(r_1, r_2) \in A_5$	c_0	c_4	c_2	c_1	c_3	c_5	c_6	c_7

TABLE 8. The sets \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{T}

	A_1	A_2	A_3	A_4	A_5	w_{c_i}
\tilde{c}_1, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$s_1 s_2 s_1$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_3}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_2, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$s_1 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_1} \cup \{s_2 s_3\}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_1} \cup \{s_2 s_3\}$	
\tilde{c}_3, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	s_1
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	
\tilde{c}_4, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_5, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$s_2 s_3 s_2$
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_6, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	s_2
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_7, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	s_3
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	

Generic parameters in zone B_i ($i = 1, 2$).

TABLE 9. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{LR, \mathfrak{c}}$ and values of the \mathbf{a} -function

$c_8 = \{e\}$	0
$c_7 = \{s_3\}$	c
$c_6 = \{s_1\}$	a
$c_5 = \{s_1 s_3\}$	$a + c$
$c_4 = \{s_2, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1, s_1 s_2 s_1, s_3 s_2, s_2 s_3, s_3 s_2 s_3\}$	b
$c_3 = \{s_2 s_1 s_2\}$	$2b - a$
$c_2 = \{s_2 s_3 s_2\}$	$2b - c$
$c_1 = \{w_{2,3}\}$	$2b + 2c$
$c_0 = \{w_{1,2}\}$	$2a + 2b$

TABLE 10. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{\mathfrak{c}}$

$(r_1, r_2) \in B_2$	c_0	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8
$(r_1, r_2) \in B_1$	c_0	c_1	c_2	$c_3 \leftrightarrow c_5$	c_4	c_6	c_7	c_8	

TABLE 11. The sets \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{Z}

		B_1	B_2	w_c
\tilde{c}_1	\mathcal{T}	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3$
	\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_2	\mathcal{T}	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$s_2 s_3 s_2$
	\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_3	\mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$s_2 s_1 s_2$
	\mathcal{Z}	\hat{s}_3	\hat{s}_3	
\tilde{c}_4	\mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_2 s_1 s_3 \rangle$	s_2
	\mathcal{Z}	$\{e, s_1, s_3\}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_5	\mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$s_1 s_3$
	\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_1} \cup \{s_2 s_3\}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_6	\mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	s_1
	\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_7	\mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	s_3
	\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	

Generic parameters in zone C_i ($i = 1, 2, 3$).

TABLE 12. Partition $\mathcal{P}_{LR,c}$ and values of the \mathbf{a} -function

$c_8 = \{e\}$	0
$c_7 = \{s_2\}$	b
$c_6 = \{s_3, s_2 s_3, s_3 s_2, s_2 s_3 s_2\}$	c
$c_5 = \{s_3 s_2 s_3\}$	$2c - b$
$c_4 = \{s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3\}$	$2b + 2c$
$c_3 = \{s_1, s_2 s_1, s_1 s_2, s_2 s_1 s_2\}$	a
$c_2 = \{s_1 s_3\}$	$a + c$
$c_1 = \{s_1 s_2 s_1\}$	$2a - b$
$c_0 = \{w_{1,2}\}$	$2a + 2b$

TABLE 13. Partition \mathcal{P}_c

$(r_1, r_2) \in C_1$	c_0	c_4	c_2	c_1	c_3	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8
$(r_1, r_2) \in C_2$	c_0	$c_1 \leftrightarrow c_4$	c_2	c_3	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8	
$(r_1, r_2) \in C_3$	c_0	c_1	c_2	$c_3 \leftrightarrow c_4$	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8	

TABLE 14. The sets \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{Z}

	C_1	C_2	C_3	w_c
\tilde{c}_1, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 \rangle$	$s_1 s_2 s_1$
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_3 s_2 s_3}$	
\tilde{c}_2, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$s_1 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_1} \cup \{s_2 s_3\}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	
\tilde{c}_3, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	$\langle s_1 s_2 s_3 s_2 \rangle$	s_1
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	$\widehat{s_2 s_3 s_2}$	
\tilde{c}_4, \mathcal{T}	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\langle s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 \rangle$	$\{e\}$	$s_2 s_3 s_2 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\widehat{s_1 s_2 s_3}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_5, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$s_3 s_2 s_3$
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	
\tilde{c}_6, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	s_3
\mathcal{Z}	\hat{s}_2	\hat{s}_2	\hat{s}_2	
\tilde{c}_7, \mathcal{T}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	s_2
\mathcal{Z}	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	$\{e\}$	

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