

Reminders

$$\mathcal{H}_G = \text{Sh}(B|G/B) ; \mathcal{H}_{LG} = \text{Sh}(I|LG/I) ;$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{LG}^{\text{spl}} = \text{Sh}(L^+G|LG/L^+G).$$

sitting inside each of these is the abelian category of perverse sheaves, and inside this category are IC complexes.

indexing sets for IC objects:

$$\mathcal{H}_G \rightsquigarrow W \text{ finite Weyl group (IC}_W)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{LG} \rightsquigarrow W_{\text{aff}} \text{ affine Weyl group (IC}_W)$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{LG}^{\text{spl}} \rightsquigarrow \Lambda_G^{\text{dom}} = \Lambda_G/W \text{ dominant weights (IC}_\lambda)$$

characterization of  $\text{IC}_{Y,Z}$  ( $Y \subseteq X$ ,  $Z$  local system on  $Y$ )  
 strata



for all  $s' \in \bar{S}$ ,  $s' \neq s$

$i_{s'}^* \text{IC}_{s',Z}$  unct. in degrees  $< -\dim s'$

$x \in s'$

and dually  $i_{s'}^! \text{IC}_{s',Z}$  unct. in degrees  $> \dim s'$

Note:

$$\text{IC}_{s,Z}|_s = Z[\dim s]$$

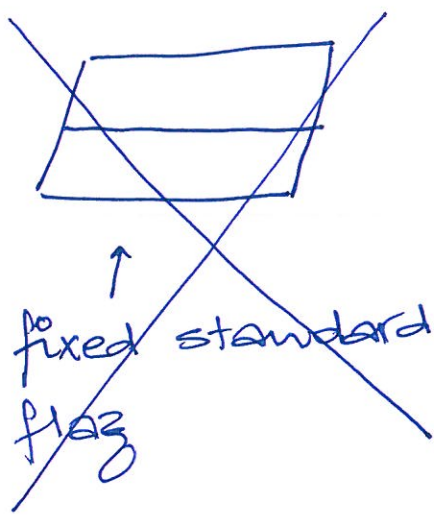
# involution

(2)

$$(X \times_Y X) \times (X \times_Y X) \xleftarrow{P_{12} \times P_{23}} X \times_Y X \times_Y X \xrightarrow{P_{13}} X \times_Y X$$

$\rightsquigarrow$  monoidal structure on the Hecke categories

warmup: ~~'cartoon'~~



warmup  $\mathcal{H}_G$  say for  $G = \mathrm{SL}_2$

$$\mathrm{IC}_e = \text{unit}$$

$$\mathrm{IC}_S * \mathrm{IC}_S = \mathrm{IC}_S[1] \oplus \mathrm{IC}_S[-1]$$

$\mathcal{H}_{\mathrm{SL}_3}$

$$\mathrm{IC}_S * \mathrm{IC}_t = \mathrm{IC}_{St}$$

$$\mathrm{IC}_t * \mathrm{IC}_S = \mathrm{IC}_{tS}$$

Thm (Geometric Satake)

muscle 1: convolution in  $\mathbb{P} \mathcal{H}_{LG}^{sph}$  preserves perverse sheaves

(not hard to prove, follows from an analysis of dimensions)

muscle 2:  $\mathcal{P}_{LG}^{sph} \subset \mathcal{H}_{LG}^{sph}$  is commutative

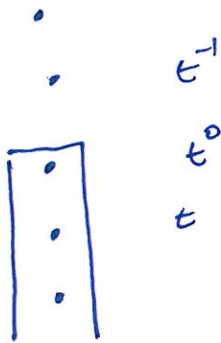
$\rightsquigarrow \mathcal{P}_{LG}^{sph} \simeq \text{Rep}_{fd}(G^V)$

example  $G = GL_1$

$\mathcal{G}_{GL_1} \simeq \mathbb{Z} \simeq \Lambda_{GL_1}$

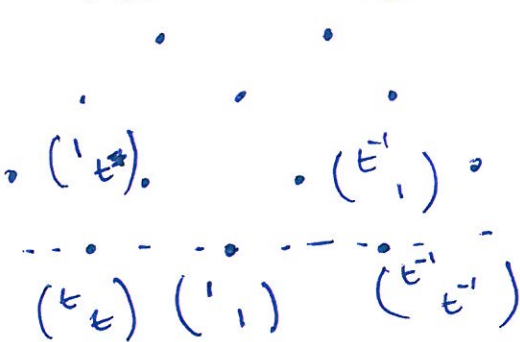
$\mathcal{P}_{GL_1}^{sph} \simeq \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{Z}} \simeq \text{Rep}(GL_1)$

convolution  $\rightsquigarrow$  group addition



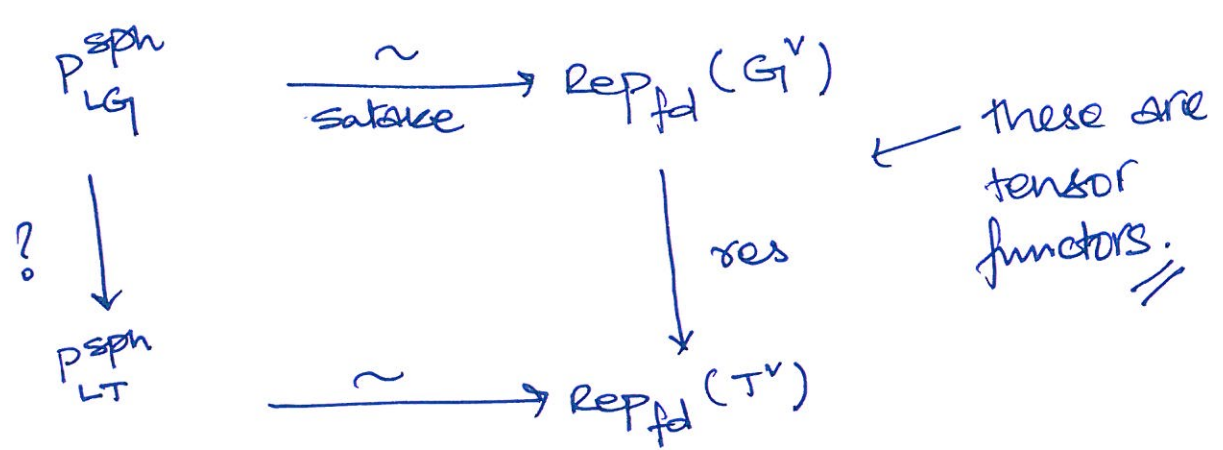
example  $G = GL_2$

$\text{dom } \Lambda_{GL_2} \subset \Lambda_{GL_2} \simeq \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^*, \mathbb{C}^*)$



← dominant weights

what completes the following square:



TcG maximal torus

BCG Borel  
 U  
 N

$N(K) \hookrightarrow G_r \quad \frac{\infty}{2}$  - orbits (infinite dim and codim)

Invariance:  $N(K) \backslash LG / L^+G \cong \Lambda_G$

notation: write  $N_\lambda \subset G_r$  for the orbit through  $\lambda$ , i.e.,  $N_\lambda = N(K) \cdot \lambda$

$$G_r \xleftarrow{P} \bigsqcup_{\lambda} N_{\lambda} \xrightarrow{q} \{\lambda\} \in G_r^*$$

Prop  $\text{res}_T^G$  corresponds to  $q_! P^*$   
 (Satake transform)

why are all these things perverse?

↘  
 vanishing cycles!