

**November 16:** David Vogan (MIT), “Left cells and Harish-Chandra cells of Weyl group representations II”

(Part I actually discussed only some “complex group” preliminaries for this talk. So I have reprinted the abstract, which I’ll try actually to follow this time.)

Suppose  $G(\mathcal{R})$  is a real reductive algebraic group, and  $\lambda$  is a regular integral infinitesimal character. There is a finite set

$$B(\lambda) = \{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$$

of irreducible representations of infinitesimal character  $\lambda$ . Kazhdan-Lusztig theory provides a “ $W$ -graph” structure on  $B(\lambda)$ , which among other things provides a representation of  $W$  (defined over  $\mathbb{Z}$ ) with basis  $B(\lambda)$ . The (directed) edges of the graph provide a preorder on  $B(\lambda)$ , telling when one representation can be obtained from another as a subquotient of a tensor product with a finite-dimensional representation. The equivalence classes for the preorder are called the “Harish-Chandra cells” for  $B(\lambda)$ . All the representations in a single Harish-Chandra cell have the same Gelfand-Kirillov dimension and associated variety, so it is useful to understand these cells.

Each Harish-Chandra cell inherits from  $B(\lambda)$  a  $W$ -graph structure, and therefore constitutes a basis for a representation of  $W$ . The question I want to consider is this: how are Harish-Chandra cells related to the left cells defined by Kazhdan and Lusztig? This is the kind of question that the `atlas` software is able to study, and Birne Binegar proved in this way that for the real exceptional groups, every Harish-Chandra cell is isomorphic (as a Weyl group representation) to a Kazhdan-Lusztig left cell. For real forms of the classical Lie algebras, the same statement is true up to rank eleven; and McGovern has proved the same assertion for most of the “classical” classical groups (like  $SO(2a+1, 2b)$ ).

Nevertheless (as McGovern also showed) there are Harish-Chandra cells that are *not* isomorphic to Kazhdan-Lusztig left cells. I will explain his example, and formulate some new problems in this (still mysterious) direction.