

Erratum to “First Extension Groups of Verma Modules and R -Polynomials”

Noriyuki Abe

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Abstract. This is a correction to a former paper of the author [*First extension groups of Verma modules and R -polynomials*, J. Lie Theory 25/2 (2015) 377–393].

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Key Words: Verma module, extension groups.

Theorem 1.2 in [1] is false. We can only prove the inequality, namely we only have the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Assume that λ is regular. Then $\dim V_\lambda(x, y)$ is less than or equal to the coefficient of q in $(-1)^{\ell(y)-\ell(x)-1}R_{y,x}(q)$.*

When $x = w_0$, we have the equality.

Theorem 2. *Assume that λ is regular. Then $\dim V_\lambda(w_0, x)$ is equal to the coefficient of q in $(-1)^{\ell(x)-\ell(w_0)-1}R_{x,w_0}(q)$.*

Both theorems follow from the proof of [1, Theorem 4.4]. In the proof of Theorem [1, Theorem 4.4], we claimed that [1, Theorem 4.4] follows from Theorem 2. However this argument is not correct.

Here is a counterexample of [1, Theorem 4.4]. We use the notation in the proof of [1, Theorem 4.4]. Let \mathfrak{g} be the simple Lie algebra of type B_3 and we use the standard notation of the root system. In particular, the set of simple roots is $\{e_1 - e_2, e_2 - e_3, e_3\}$. Let $s_1 = s_{e_1 - e_2}, s_2 = s_{e_2 - e_3}, s_3 = s_{e_3}$ be simple reflections. Put $x = s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3$ and $y = s_3 s_2$. Then using the formula in the proof of [1, Theorem 4.4], we have

$$\begin{aligned} r_{s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2 s_3, s_3 s_2} &= r_{s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1 s_2, s_3 s_2} + 1 \\ &= r_{s_2 s_3 s_2 s_1, s_3} + 1 \\ &= r_{s_2 s_3 s_2, s_3} + 2 \\ &= r_{s_2 s_3, s_3} + 3 \\ &= r_{s_2, e} + 3 \\ &= r_{e, e} + 4 = 4. \end{aligned}$$

However $n_{x,y} \leq \dim \mathfrak{h} = 3$. Hence $n_{x,y} < r_{x,y}$.

Acknowledgments. Kevin Carlin pointed out that [1, Theorem 4.4] implies the Gabber-Joseph conjecture for Ext^1 . In particular, by [1, Lemma 2.1], for any $x \geq y$, we have $\text{Hom}(M(x\lambda), M(\lambda)/M(y\lambda)) = 0$. However, one can find a counterexample of this claim using [2]. The author thanks to Kevin Carlin for this comment. The author also thanks to Hisayosi Matumoto who explained an example of $\text{Hom}(M(x\lambda), M(\lambda)/M(y\lambda)) \neq 0$.

References

- [1] N. Abe: *First extension groups of Verma modules and R -polynomials*, J. Lie Theory 25/2 (2015) 377–393.
- [2] H. Matumoto: *On the homomorphisms between scalar generalized Verma modules*, Compos. Math. 150/5 (2014) 877–892.

Noriyuki Abe, Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Japan;
abenori@ms.u-tokyo.ac.jp.

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