



INSTITUT DE FRANCE
Académie des sciences

Comptes Rendus

Mathématique


Nathan Chapelier-Laget

Affine twisted length function

Volume 359, issue 7 (2021), p. 873-879

<<https://doi.org/10.5802/crmath.227>>

© Académie des sciences, Paris and the authors, 2021.
Some rights reserved.

 This article is licensed under the
CREATIVE COMMONS ATTRIBUTION 4.0 INTERNATIONAL LICENSE.
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>



Les Comptes Rendus. Mathématique sont membres du
Centre Mersenne pour l'édition scientifique ouverte
www.centre-mersenne.org



Combinatorics, Group theory / *Combinatoire, Théorie des groupes*

Affine twisted length function

Nathan Chapelier-Laget*,^a

^a Institut Denis Poisson at the University of Tours (CNRS), France.

E-mail: nathan.chapelier@gmail.com

Abstract. Let W_a be an affine Weyl group. In 1987 Jian Yi Shi gave a characterization of the elements $w \in W_a$ in terms of Φ^+ -tuples $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ called the Shi vectors. Using these coefficients, a formula is provided to compute the standard length of W_a . In this note we express the twisted affine length function of W_a in terms of the Shi coefficients.

Manuscript received 18th April 2021, revised 18th May 2021 and 21st May 2021, accepted 25th May 2021.

1. Introduction

Each Coxeter group W has a natural generating set S : the one used in its presentation (W, S) . This set allows us to define the standard length function ℓ . This function is fairly well understood and of great interest as it provides relations between the algebraic structure of reflection groups and their underlying geometry. It is used, among others, as an organizing principle to prove that any finite Euclidean reflection group is a Coxeter group. This function is also involved in a wide variety of algebraic and combinatorial subjects such as Hecke algebras, Bruhat order, Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomials, coset representatives, descent algebras, inversion sets, Garside shadows, Artin–Tits monoids etc.

Another useful function obtained from ℓ and related to the twisted orders on W is the twisted length function ℓ_A introduced in [1], where $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ and T is the set of reflections of W . A reflection order of W is a total order on T satisfying a local condition on any dihedral reflection subgroup of W (see [2, Definition 2.1]). Initial sections of reflection orders, which are certain subsets $A \subset T$, lead to define partial pre-orders \leq_A on W that are similar to Bruhat order. The twisted length function plays an important role to determine which are the subsets $A \subset T$ such that \leq_A is a partial order [1, 7]. The collection of subsets of T satisfying this property is exactly the set of biclosed subsets of T , which is denoted by $\mathcal{B}(T)$ (we recall this notion in Section 1.1).

In the context of affine Weyl groups, length function has also been well studied. In particular Jian Yi Shi gave a geometrical interpretation of ℓ as a sum of absolute values of integers subject to certain conditions [12] (we recall this material in Section 1.3). These integers are called Shi coefficients. In private communications Matthew Dyer conjectured, in the setting of affine Weyl groups, that the length ℓ_A (with $A \in \mathcal{B}(T)$) should be related to the Shi coefficients.

* Corresponding author.

This note contains two results: Proposition 3 and Theorem 7. These results provide geometric tools in order to determine the twisted length function. In particular, Proposition 3 expresses the affine twisted length function ℓ_A in terms of Shi coefficients when A is a very specific subset of T . For this specific set A , the order \leq_A is essentially Lusztig's alcoves order introduced in [10, Sections 1.4, 1.5]. Theorem 7 expresses ℓ_A for any $A \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ in terms of Shi coefficients. The formula in this theorem is given by means of a sum and difference of four terms that are introduced in Definition 1.

The organisation of this paper is as follows. Section 1.1 recalls some general material about Coxeter groups, twisted order and twisted length function. Sections 1.2, 1.3 recall basic definitions about affine Weyl groups and particularly Section 1.3 explains the notion of Shi coefficients. Section 1.4 gives a theorem (due to M. Dyer) used later on to prove Theorem 7. Finally, in Section 2 we give and prove our two statements.

1.1. General background

Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system with standard length function ℓ , root system Ψ and positive root system Ψ^+ . The length function satisfies: for all $w \in W$

$$\ell(w) = \ell(w^{-1}). \tag{1}$$

Let $T = \{ws w^{-1} \mid s \in S, w \in W\}$ be the set of reflections of W . The set Ψ^+ is naturally in bijection with T and by denoting χ this bijection, we set $s_\alpha := \chi(\alpha)$ to be the corresponding reflection of $\alpha \in \Psi^+$.

Let $\mathcal{P}(T)$ be the power set of T . This set is an abelian group under symmetric difference: $A + B := (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$ and W acts on $\mathcal{P}(T)$ by conjugation.

For $w \in W$ we denote $N(w) = \{t \in T \mid \ell(tw) < \ell(w)\}$. The cardinality of $N(w)$ is equal to $\ell(w)$. The map $N : W \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(T)$ is a reflection cocycle, that is $N(xy) = N(y) + xN(y)x^{-1}$ for all $x, y \in W$ and $N(s) = \{s\}$ for all $s \in S$.

Twisting the conjugation action on $\mathcal{P}(T)$ by N we obtain another action, called the twisted conjugation, and defined by

$$\begin{aligned} W \times \mathcal{P}(T) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(T) \\ (w, A) &\longmapsto w \cdot A := N(w) + wAw^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$. The twisted length function ℓ_A on W is defined by

$$\ell_A(w) := \ell(w) - 2|N(w^{-1}) \cap A|.$$

For $x, y \in W$ the function ℓ_A has the property (which is proved in [1, Proposition 1.1], ¹)

$$\ell_A(xy) = \ell_A(y) + \ell_{y \cdot A}(x). \tag{2}$$

Let $X \subset \Psi^+$. We denote by $\text{cone}_\Psi(X) := \text{cone}(X) \cap \Psi$. We say that X is closed if $\text{cone}_\Psi(\{\alpha, \beta\}) \subset X$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in X$. We also say that X is biclosed if X and $\Psi^+ \setminus X$ are both closed. A set $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ is called closed (resp. biclosed) if $\chi^{-1}(A)$ is closed (resp. biclosed). We denote by $\mathcal{B}(T)$ the set of biclosed subsets of T . Using the cocycle property of N and [8, Proposition 2.11] it is easy to see that the set $\mathcal{B}_f(T)$ of finite biclosed subsets of T is stable under the N -twisted conjugation. The more general case is proved in [4, Lemma 4.1].

Let $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$. Define now a pre-order \leq_A on $\mathcal{P}(T)$ by: $v \leq_A w$ iff there exist $t_1, \dots, t_p \in T$ such that $v = t_p \cdots t_1 w$ and $t_i \in t_i \cdots t_1 w A$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$. In particular \leq_\emptyset is the usual Bruhat order

¹In this proposition M. Dyer took a specific A , but the formula is still valid for all $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ and the proof is exactly the same.

and \leq_T is the reverse Bruhat order. The pre-order \leq_A have been strongly investigated in recent decades [1,2,4,7] and used, among others, to prove the existence of Kazhdan–Lusztig polynomials and to study the structure constants for the generic Hecke algebra [1].

There exists a characterisation of subsets $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ such that \leq_A is a partial order. M. Dyer showed that if $A \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ then \leq_A is a partial order [1]. The reverse direction was proved by T. Edgar [7].

For $A \in \mathcal{B}(T)$, the length ℓ_A can be used to characterize the partial order \leq_A : $v \leq_A w$ iff there exist $t_1, \dots, t_p \in T$ such that $w = t_p \cdots t_1 v$ and $\ell_A(t_{i-1} \cdots t_1 v) \leq \ell_A(t_i \cdots t_1 v)$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$.

1.2. Affine Weyl groups

Let V be a Euclidean space with inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$. We denote $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$ for $x \in V$. Let Φ be an irreducible crystallographic root system in V with simple system $\Delta := \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$. From now on, when we will say “root system” it will always mean irreducible crystallographic root system. We denote by $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ the \mathbb{Z} -lattice generated by Φ and we identify $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ with the group of its associated translations.

Let W be the Weyl group associated to $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$, that is the maximal reflection subgroup of $O(V)$ admitting $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ as a W -equivariant lattice, or equivalently the group generated by the reflections associated to Δ .

Due to the classification of irreducible crystallographic root systems, we know that there are at most two possible root lengths in Φ . We call short root the shorter ones. Let $\alpha \in \Phi$ such that $\alpha = a_1\alpha_1 + \dots + a_n\alpha_n$ with $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$. The height of α (with respect to Δ) is defined by the number $h(\alpha) = a_1 + \dots + a_n$. Height provides a pre-order on Φ^+ defined by $\alpha \leq \beta$ if and only if $h(\alpha) \leq h(\beta)$. We denote by $-\alpha_0$ the highest short root of Φ .

For $\alpha \in \Phi$ we write $\alpha^\vee := \frac{2\alpha}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle}$. Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Define the affine reflection $s_{\alpha,k} \in \text{Aff}(V)$ by $s_{\alpha,k}(x) = x - (\alpha^\vee \langle \alpha, x \rangle - k)\alpha$. The affine Weyl group associated to Φ , denoted W_a , is defined by

$$W_a = \langle s_{\alpha,k} \mid \alpha \in \Phi, k \in \mathbb{Z} \rangle.$$

It is known that $W_a \simeq \mathbb{Z}\Phi \rtimes W$ (see for example [9, Ch. 4]). In particular any element $w \in W_a$ decomposes as $w = \tau_x \bar{w}$ where τ_x is the translation corresponding to $x \in \mathbb{Z}\Phi$ and $\bar{w} \in W$ is called the finite part of w . The pair (W_a, S_a) is a Coxeter system where $S_a := \{s_{\alpha_1}, \dots, s_{\alpha_n}\} \cup \{s_{-\alpha_0, 1}\}$.

1.3. Shi parameterization

For any $\alpha \in \Phi$, any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any $m \in \mathbb{R}$, we define the hyperplanes

$$H_{\alpha,k} = \{x \in V \mid \langle x, \alpha^\vee \rangle = k\},$$

and the strips

$$H_{\alpha,k}^m = \{x \in V \mid k < \langle x, \alpha^\vee \rangle < k + m\}.$$

We denote by \mathcal{H} the set of all the hyperplanes $H_{\alpha,k}$ with $\alpha \in \Phi^+$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is easy to see that $H_{-\alpha,k} = H_{\alpha,-k}$. Therefore we need only to consider the hyperplanes $H_{\alpha,k}$ with $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

The connected components of

$$V \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Phi^+ k \in \mathbb{Z}} H_{\alpha,k}$$

are called *alcoves*. We denote by \mathcal{A} the set of all the alcoves and A_e the alcove defined as $A_e = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} H_{\alpha,0}$. W_a acts on \mathcal{A} and it turns out that this action is regular (see for example [9, Ch. 4]). Thus, there is a bijective correspondence between W_a and \mathcal{A} . This bijection is defined by $w \mapsto A_w$ where $A_w := wA_e$. We call A_w the corresponding alcove associated to w .

Any alcove of V can be written as an intersection of particular strips, that is there exists a Φ^+ -tuple of integers $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ such that

$$A_w = \bigcap_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} H_{\alpha, k(w, \alpha)}^1.$$

The coefficient $k(w, \alpha)$ is called the Shi coefficient of w in position α and the vector $(k(w, \alpha))_{\alpha \in \Phi^+}$ is called the Shi vector of w . For any $w \in W_a$ and any $\alpha \in \Phi$ we use the conventions

$$k(w, -\alpha) = -k(w, \alpha), \tag{3}$$

$$k(w, \alpha^\vee) = k(w, \alpha). \tag{4}$$

In the setting of affine Weyl groups the length of any element $w \in W_a$ is easy to compute via the coefficients $k(w, \alpha)$. Indeed, thanks to [12, Proposition 4.3] we have

$$\ell(w) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} |k(w, \alpha)|. \tag{5}$$

1.4. Affine root system

Let $\widehat{V} = V \oplus \mathbb{R}\delta$ with δ an indeterminate. The inner product $\langle -, - \rangle$ has a unique extension to a symmetric bilinear form on \widehat{V} which is positive semidefinite and has a radical equal to the subspace $\mathbb{R}\delta$. This extension is also denoted $\langle -, - \rangle$, and it turns out that the set of isotropic vectors associated to the form $\langle -, - \rangle$ is exactly $\mathbb{R}\delta$.

The root system of W_a is denoted by Φ_a . Using [6, Section 3.3 Definition 4 and Proposition 2] a concrete description of the affine (resp. positive) root system of W_a is provided by:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_a &= \Phi^\vee + \mathbb{Z}\delta, \\ \Phi_a^+ &= \left((\Phi^\vee)^+ + \mathbb{N}\delta \right) \sqcup \left((\Phi^\vee)^- + \mathbb{N}^*\delta \right). \end{aligned}$$

There is a natural bijection between the roots of Φ_a^+ and the hyperplanes of \mathcal{H} . This bijective correspondence is given by

$$\alpha^\vee + k\delta \longmapsto H_{\alpha, -k}. \tag{6}$$

In particular the reflection $s_{\alpha, k}$ acting in V can be thought of as the reflection $s_{\alpha^\vee - k\delta}$ acting in \widehat{V} .

Let $\theta \in \Phi^\vee$. We denote by

$$\tilde{\theta} = \begin{cases} \theta + \mathbb{N}\delta & \text{if } \theta \in (\Phi^\vee)^+ \\ \theta + \mathbb{N}^*\delta & \text{if } \theta \in (\Phi^\vee)^-. \end{cases}$$

For $\Gamma \subset \Phi^\vee$ we also denote $\tilde{\Gamma} = \bigcup_{\theta \in \Gamma} \tilde{\theta}$.

Let $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \subset \Delta$. For $X, Y \subset V$ we denote $\text{span}_X(Y) := \text{span}(Y) \cap X$. Then, we denote by $\Phi_{1,2}^+$ the set

$$\Phi_{1,2}^+ := \left[(\Phi^\vee)^+ \setminus \text{span}_{\Phi^\vee}(\Delta_1) \right] \sqcup \left[\text{span}_{\Phi^\vee}(\Delta_2) \right]$$

and by $A_{1,2}$ the set

$$\begin{aligned} A_{1,2} &:= \left\{ s_\varepsilon \mid \varepsilon \in \widetilde{\Phi_{1,2}^+} \right\} \\ &= \left\{ s_{\alpha^\vee + k\delta} \mid \alpha^\vee \in \Phi_{1,2}^+, k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ if } \alpha \in \Phi^+ \text{ and } k \in \mathbb{N}^* \text{ if } \alpha \in \Phi^- \right\} \\ &\simeq \left\{ s_{\alpha, k} \mid \alpha \in \Phi^+ \cap (\Phi_{1,2}^+)^{\vee}, k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1. Let $x, y \in W_a$. We define (using the convention (3))

$$r_{1,2}^-(x) := \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+ \\ k(x, \alpha) \leq 0}} k(x, \alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad r_{1,2}^+(x) := \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+} k(x, \alpha). \tag{7}$$

$$R_{1,2}^-(x, y) := r_{1,2}^-(yx) - r_{1,2}^-(y) \quad \text{and} \quad R_{1,2}^+(x, y) := r_{1,2}^+(yx) - r_{1,2}^+(y). \tag{8}$$

Theorem 2 ([3, Theorem 1.15]). *The set*

$$\left\{ \Phi_{i,j}^+ \mid \Delta_i, \Delta_j \subset \Delta, \langle \Delta_i, \Delta_j \rangle = 0 \right\}$$

is a complete set of W_a -orbit representatives for the twisted conjugation on $\mathcal{B}(T)$.

Some explanations of this theorem can be found in the preliminaries of [11].

2. Main results

The goal of this section is to give formulas about the affine twisted length function ℓ_A for specific $A \in \mathcal{P}(T)$. Proposition 3 expresses the length function ℓ_A with $A = (\Phi^\vee)^+$. Finally, Theorem 7 expresses the length ℓ_B , for B a biclosed subset of T , using the Shi coefficients.

Proposition 3. *Let $A = (\Phi^\vee)^+$. Then $\ell_A(w) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} k(w^{-1}, \alpha)$.*

Proof. First of all, [12, Proposition 3.4] tells us that $\forall w \in W_a$ and $\forall \alpha \in \Phi$ we have

$$k(w^{-1}, \alpha) = -k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \tag{9}$$

where \bar{w} is the finite part of w . It is well known that for each $y \in W_a$, the hyperplanes corresponding to the reflections of $N(y)$ are exactly the hyperplanes between A_y and A_e . Via the correspondence (6), the sets $(\Phi^\vee)^+$ and $\{H_{\alpha,k} \mid \alpha \in \Phi^+, k \leq 0\}$ are in bijection. Through this identification, $N(w^{-1}) \cap A$ is the set of hyperplanes $H_{\alpha,k}$ such that $k \leq 0$ and $H_{\alpha,k}$ is between $A_{w^{-1}}$ and A_e . Furthermore, for a root $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ fixed, the number of α -hyperplanes between $A_{w^{-1}}$ and A_e is exactly $|k(w^{-1}, \alpha)|$. Thus we have the formula

$$|N(w^{-1}) \cap A| = \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w^{-1}, \alpha) \leq 0}} |k(w^{-1}, \alpha)|. \tag{10}$$

Then, the following computation gives the answer

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_A(w) &= \ell(w) - 2|N(w^{-1}) \cap A| \stackrel{(1)}{=} \ell(w^{-1}) - 2|N(w^{-1}) \cap A| \\ &\stackrel{(5)}{=} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} |k(w^{-1}, \alpha)| - 2|N(w^{-1}) \cap A| \\ &\stackrel{(9,10)}{=} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} |k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha))| - 2 \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w^{-1}, \alpha) \leq 0}} |k(w^{-1}, \alpha)| \\ &= \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} |k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha))| + 2 \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w^{-1}, \alpha) \leq 0}} k(w^{-1}, \alpha) \\ &\stackrel{(9)}{=} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} |k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha))| - 2 \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \geq 0}} |k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha))| \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \geq 0}} |k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha))| + \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) < 0}} |k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha))| - 2 \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \geq 0}} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \geq 0}} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) - \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) < 0}} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) - 2 \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \geq 0}} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \\ &= - \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) < 0}} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) - \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi^+ \\ k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \geq 0}} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \\ &= - \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} k(w, \bar{w}(\alpha)) \stackrel{(9)}{=} \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} k(w^{-1}, \alpha). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Example 4. We give in Figure 1 an element w where we can see the formula of Proposition 3. Indeed $\ell_A(w) = 4 - 2|N(w^{-1}) \cap A| = 4 - 2 \cdot 4 = -4$.

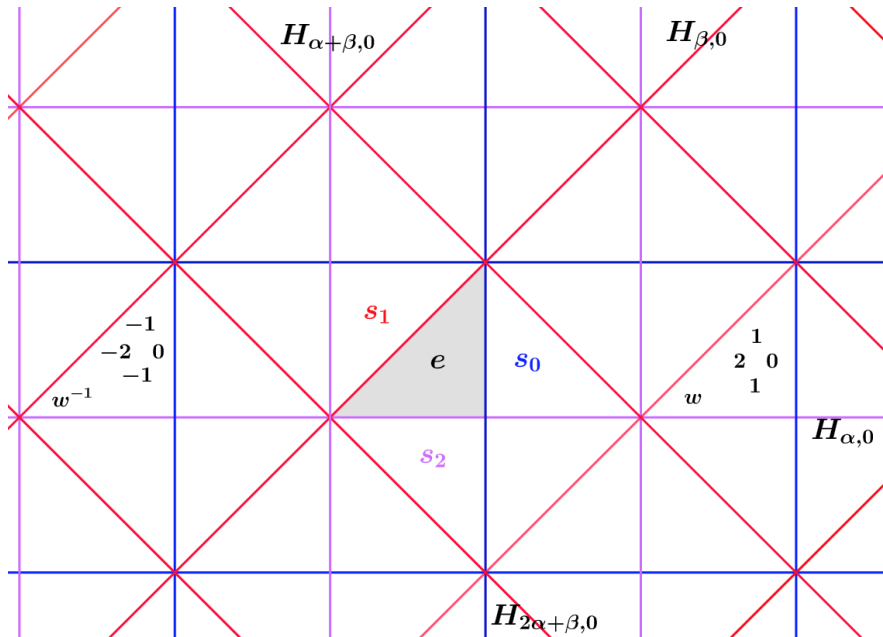


Figure 1. Application of Proposition 3 for $\Phi = B_2$.

Remark 5. We also want to point out the following fact: in the formula of the standard length of W_a (5), the absolute value is involved, which most of the times makes the computations difficult. In Proposition 6, the computations of ℓ_A in terms of Shi coefficients make the absolute value disappears. This phenomenon is of interest in order to understand the set $N_A^1(w) = \{s_{\alpha,k} \in W_a \mid \ell_A(s_{\alpha,k}w) = \ell_A(w) - 1\}$. It is likely that for any $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$, a better expression of ℓ_B would provide a better comprehension of $N_B^1(w)$.

When $A = \emptyset$, the set $N^1(w) := N_A^1(w)$ is strongly related to the automatic and geometric structure of Coxeter groups, namely to a conjecture due to M. Dyer and C. Hohlweg relating low elements and Shi regions [5].

Lemma 6. Let $x \in W_a$ and $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \subset \Delta$. Then we have the formula

$$\ell_{A_{1,2}}(x) = \ell(x) + 2r_{1,2}^-(x^{-1}) - 2r_{1,2}^+(x^{-1}).$$

Proof. By definition $\ell_{A_{1,2}}(x) = \ell(x) - 2|N(x^{-1}) \cap A_{1,2}|$. Using the bijection (6), we see that $A_{1,2}$ is in bijection with $\{H_{\alpha,k} \mid \alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+, k \leq 0\} \sqcup \{H_{\alpha,k} \mid \alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+, k > 0\}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} |N(x^{-1}) \cap A_{1,2}| &= \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+ \\ k(x^{-1}, \alpha) \leq 0}} |k(x^{-1}, \alpha)| + \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+ \\ k(x^{-1}, \alpha) > 0}} |k(x^{-1}, \alpha)| \\ &= - \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+ \\ k(x^{-1}, \alpha) \leq 0}} k(x^{-1}, \alpha) + \sum_{\substack{\alpha \in \Phi_{1,2}^+ \\ k(x^{-1}, \alpha) > 0}} k(x^{-1}, \alpha) \\ &= -r_{1,2}^-(x^{-1}) + r_{1,2}^+(x^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

The result follows. □

Theorem 7. *Let $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$. Then there exist $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \subset \Delta$ (two pairwise orthogonal sets) and $y \in W_a$ such that for all $x \in W_a$ we have*

$$\ell_B(x) = \ell(xy) - \ell(y) + 2R_{1,2}^-(x^{-1}, y^{-1}) - 2R_{1,2}^+(x^{-1}, y^{-1}).$$

Proof. By Theorem 2 we know that $B = y \cdot A_{1,2}$ for some $\Delta_1, \Delta_2 \subset \Delta$ and for some $y \in W_a$. By (2) we know that $\ell_{A_{1,2}}(xy) = \ell_{A_{1,2}}(y) + \ell_{y \cdot A_{1,2}}(x)$. In particular we have $\ell_B(x) = \ell_{A_{1,2}}(xy) - \ell_{A_{1,2}}(y)$. Then, Lemma 6 implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \ell_B(x) &= \ell_{A_{1,2}}(xy) - \ell_{A_{1,2}}(y) \\ &= [\ell(xy) + 2r_{1,2}^-(xy) - 2r_{1,2}^+(xy)] - [\ell(y) + 2r_{1,2}^-(y) - 2r_{1,2}^+(y)] \\ &= [\ell(xy) + 2r_{1,2}^-(y^{-1}x^{-1}) - 2r_{1,2}^+(y^{-1}x^{-1})] - [\ell(y) + 2r_{1,2}^-(y^{-1}) - 2r_{1,2}^+(y^{-1})] \\ &= \ell(xy) - \ell(y) + 2[r_{1,2}^-(y^{-1}x^{-1}) - r_{1,2}^-(y^{-1})] - 2[r_{1,2}^+(y^{-1}x^{-1}) - r_{1,2}^+(y^{-1})] \\ &= \ell(xy) - \ell(y) + 2R_{1,2}^-(x^{-1}, y^{-1}) - 2R_{1,2}^+(x^{-1}, y^{-1}). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Remark 8. In particular, if xy is a reduced expression it follows that $\ell_B(x) = \ell(x) + 2R_{1,2}^-(x^{-1}, y^{-1}) - 2R_{1,2}^+(x^{-1}, y^{-1})$. We also see that the formula in Proposition 6 can be obtained from Theorem 7 with $y = e$.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Matthew Dyer who suggested the idea investigated in this paper and who provided many useful references. I thank the referee for some useful suggestions concerning the presentation of this note.

References

[1] M. Dyer, “Hecke algebras and shellings of Bruhat intervals II; twisted Bruhat orders”, in *Kazhdan–Lusztig theory and related topics. Proceedings of an AMS special session, held May 19-20, 1989 at the University of Chicago, Lake Shore Campus, Chicago, IL, USA*, Contemporary Mathematics, vol. 139, American Mathematical Society, 1992, p. 141-165.
 [2] ———, “Hecke algebras and shellings of Bruhat intervals”, *Compos. Math.* **89** (1993), no. 1, p. 91-115.
 [3] ———, “Reflection orders of affine Weyl groups”, preprint, 2014.
 [4] ———, “On the weak order of Coxeter groups”, *Can. J. Math.* **71** (2019), no. 2, p. 299-336.
 [5] M. Dyer, C. Hohlweg, “Small roots, low elements, and the weak order in Coxeter groups”, *Adv. Math.* **301** (2016), p. 739-784.
 [6] M. Dyer, G. Lehrer, “Reflection subgroups of finite and affine Weyl groups”, *Trans. Am. Math. Soc.* **363** (2011), no. 11, p. 5971-6005.
 [7] T. Edgar, “Sets of reflections defining twisted Bruhat orders”, *J. Algebr. Comb.* **26** (2007), no. 3, p. 357-362.
 [8] C. Hohlweg, J.-C. Labbé, “On inversion sets and the weak order in Coxeter groups”, *Eur. J. Comb.* **55** (2016), p. 1-19.
 [9] J. E. Humphreys, *Reflection groups and Coxeter groups*, Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics, vol. 29, Cambridge University Press, 1990.
 [10] G. Lusztig, “Hecke algebras and Jantzen’s generic decomposition patterns”, *Adv. Math.* **37** (1980), no. 2, p. 121-164.
 [11] W. Wang, “Reduced expression of minimal infinite reduced words of affine Weyl groups”, <https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.09848>, 2020.
 [12] J. Yi Shi, “Alcoves corresponding to an affine Weyl group”, *J. Lond. Math. Soc.* **35** (1987), no. 1, p. 42-55.