

DOUBLE CATALAN MONOIDS

VOLODYMYR MAZORCHUK AND BENJAMIN STEINBERG

ABSTRACT. In this paper we define and study what we call the double Catalan monoid. This monoid is the image of a natural map from the 0-Hecke monoid to the monoid of binary relations. We show that the double Catalan monoid provides an algebraization of the (combinatorial) set of 4321-avoiding permutations and relate its combinatorics to various off-shoots of both the combinatorics of Catalan numbers and the combinatorics of permutations. In particular, we give an algebraic interpretation of the first derivative of the Kreweras involution on Dyck paths, of 4321-avoiding involutions and of recent results of Barnabei *et al.* on admissible pairs of Dyck paths. We compute a presentation and determine the minimal dimension of an effective representation for the double Catalan monoid. We also determine the minimal dimension of an effective representation for the 0-Hecke monoid.

1. INTRODUCTION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULTS

The 0-Hecke monoid \mathcal{H}_n is the monoid obtained by specializing the defining relations of the Hecke algebra at $q = 0$ (and changing signs of the canonical generators to get rid of negatives). This is a classical object of study in both representation theory and combinatorics with many applications, see for example [22, 7, 24, 21, 9, 14, 23] and references therein. An important quotient of the 0-Hecke monoid, as observed in [12], is the monoid of all order preserving and non-decreasing transformations on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, also known the *Catalan monoid* to emphasize that its cardinality is given by the Catalan numbers. The presentation of \mathcal{H}_n is very symmetric, but a large portion of this symmetry is lost by going to the Catalan monoid, as the latter corresponds to choosing a “one-way” orientation on the Dynkin diagram. In other words, there are two different quotients of \mathcal{H}_n , both isomorphic to the Catalan monoid, corresponding to two different choices of the orientation.

The main object of study in the present paper is what we call the *double Catalan monoid*. It is defined as the image of \mathcal{H}_n in the semigroup B_n of binary relations under the natural map sending a generator of \mathcal{H}_n to the semiring sum (inside of B_n) of the identity and the simple transposition of the symmetric group corresponding to this generator. Equivalently, the double Catalan monoid can be described

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as the diagonal image of \mathcal{H}_n in the direct sum of two “opposite” Catalan quotients, corresponding to the two different choices of orientation mentioned above.

The generators of the double Catalan monoid, as described above, appear in various guises in many rather different contexts. To start with, one can observe that the sum of the identity and a simple reflection is an element of the Kazhdan-Lusztig basis in the group algebra of S_n , see [16]. The binary relation representing this sum appears in the theory of factor-powers of symmetric groups, see [10]. In the theory of random walks, one often works with a “lazy” version of a walk to remove periodicity phenomena. This amounts to standing still with probability $\frac{1}{2}$ and following the original random walk with probability $\frac{1}{2}$. The operator $\frac{1}{2}(\text{id} + s_i)$ can be viewed then as a lazy random walk operator. Its “booleanization” is exactly a generator of the double Catalan monoid.

The paper is structured as follows. In Section 2 we recall the definition of the 0-Hecke monoid and discuss a combinatorial (or semigroup-theoretic) and a geometric realization of this monoid. The double Catalan monoid is introduced in Section 3. It is defined as a submonoid of the monoid of binary relations. We also give an alternative realization of the double Catalan monoid as a quotient of the 0-Hecke monoid. To some extent the latter realization “restores” the symmetry lost under the projection of the 0-Hecke monoid onto the Catalan monoid. Section 4 interprets several combinatorial results for 4321-avoiding permutations in terms of the algebraic structure of the double Catalan monoid. This includes a bijection between 4321-avoiding permutations and elements of the double Catalan monoid, a bijection between 4321-avoiding involutions and self-dual elements of the double Catalan monoid, and an algebraic interpretation of the first derivative of the Kreweras involution on Dyck paths and of the description of admissible pairs of Dyck paths in the sense of [3]. In Section 5 we give a presentation of the double Catalan monoid by exploiting a result of [29] characterizing vexillary permutations. In Section 6 we propose generalizations of both the Catalan and double Catalan monoids to other Coxeter groups and parabolic subgroups (with our original definition corresponding to the case of the symmetric group S_n and its maximal parabolic subgroup S_{n-1}).

In Section 5 we prove that the minimal dimension (over any field) of an injective representation of the 0-Hecke monoid associated to a finite Coxeter group W equals sum of the indices of its maximal parabolics minus the rank of W . From this we deduce that the minimal dimension (over any field) of an injective representation of the double Catalan monoid corresponding to S_n is $2n - 2$. Note that in general the question of computing the minimal dimension of an injective representation of a given monoid is very hard and there are few known techniques for doing

this. The key ingredient in our approach is a reinterpretation of the combinatorics of Bruhat quotients in terms of the algebraic structure of left ideals of 0-Hecke monoids (a similar interpretation appears in [27]).

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2. 0-HECKE MONOIDS

2.1. Classical definition. Let \mathbb{N} denote the set of all positive integers. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ set $\mathbf{N} := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $\mathbf{N}' := \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$ and let S_n be the symmetric group on \mathbf{N} . We will use the *one-line notation* for elements of S_n and write $a_1 a_2 \dots a_n$ for the permutation

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & \dots & n \\ a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

As usual, for $i \in \mathbf{N}'$ we denote by s_i the simple transposition $(i, i+1)$ of S_n . We denote by id the identity element of S_n . Then the s_i are Coxeter generators of S_n and satisfy the following set of defining relations (for all appropriate $i, j \in \mathbf{N}'$):

$$s_i^2 = \text{id}; \quad s_i s_j = s_j s_i, \quad i \neq j \pm 1; \quad s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}.$$

The corresponding 0-Hecke monoid \mathcal{H}_n is then defined as generated by elements e_i , $i \in \mathbf{N}'$, subject to the following relations (for all appropriate $i, j \in \mathbf{N}'$):

$$(1) \quad e_i^2 = e_i; \quad e_i e_j = e_j e_i, \quad i \neq j \pm 1; \quad e_i e_{i+1} e_i = e_{i+1} e_i e_{i+1}.$$

Reversal of words induces an involution on \mathcal{H}_n that we term *canonical*.

For $w \in S_n$ with reduced decomposition $w = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_k}$ consider the element $z_w := e_{i_1} e_{i_2} \dots e_{i_k} \in \mathcal{H}_n$. Then z_w does not depend on the reduced decomposition of w and the map $w \mapsto z_w$ is bijective (see [20, Theorem 1.13]). For $w \in S_n$, the corresponding element z_w is an idempotent if and only if w is the longest element of some parabolic subgroup of S_n , see [22, Lemma 2.2]. In particular, \mathcal{H}_n has exactly 2^{n-1} idempotents.

2.2. Subset realization. Let $\mathcal{P}(S_n)$ denote the power semigroup of S_n , that is, the set of all subsets of S_n . It is a monoid with respect to the operation $A \cdot B = \{ab : a \in A, b \in B\}$. The following statement was observed by several people (in particular, S. Margolis and the second author mention this without proof in [19]):

Proposition 1. *The submonoid T of $\mathcal{P}(S_n)$ generated by $\{\text{id}, s_i\}$, for $i \in \mathbf{N}'$, is isomorphic to \mathcal{H}_n .*

Proof. Set $A_i := \{\text{id}, s_i\}$. It is straightforward to verify that the A_i satisfy the following relations:

$$A_i^2 = A_i; \quad A_i A_j = A_j A_i, \quad i \neq j \pm 1; \quad A_i A_{i+1} A_i = A_{i+1} A_i A_{i+1}.$$

This means that the map $e_i \mapsto A_i$ extends uniquely to a surjective homomorphism $\varphi: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow T$.

The subword property of the Bruhat order on S_n implies that, for every $w \in S_n$, the subset $\varphi(z_w)$ coincides with the principal ideal of S_n (with respect to the Bruhat order) generated by w . This implies that φ is injective and hence an isomorphism. \square

In other words, \mathcal{H}_n can be viewed as the monoid of principal Bruhat order ideals under the usual multiplication of subsets. Recall that a monoid M is said to be \mathcal{J} -trivial if $MaM = MbM$ implies $a = b$.

Corollary 2. *The monoid \mathcal{H}_n , realized as a submonoid of $\mathcal{P}(S_n)$ as above, is an ordered monoid (by inclusion) in which $\{\text{id}\}$ is the smallest element. In particular, \mathcal{H}_n is \mathcal{J} -trivial.*

Proof. The first claim is obvious. The ‘‘in particular’’ statement follows from [28]. \square

The order on \mathcal{H}_n described in Corollary 2 corresponds to the Bruhat order under the identification given by Proposition 1 (that is $z_u \leq z_w$ if and only if $u \leq w$ in the Bruhat order). A direct argument for \mathcal{J} -triviality of \mathcal{H}_n can be found in [12].

2.3. Realization via foldings of the Coxeter complex. The symmetric group S_n gives rise to an example of a Coxeter group. Every Coxeter group W acts on a special simplicial complex $\Sigma(W)$, called its *Coxeter complex*. The Coxeter generators act by reflecting over the walls of the complex. The face poset of $\Sigma(W)$ is the set of all cosets of (standard) parabolic subgroups of W ordered by reverse inclusion. For details concerning the theory of Coxeter complexes described below, see [1].

In the case of the symmetric group S_n , there is a simple combinatorial description of this complex. The symmetric group acts on the n -simplex as its symmetry group by permuting the vertices and extending uniquely to an affine map. The Coxeter complex $\Sigma(S_n)$ of S_n is the barycentric subdivision of the boundary of the n -simplex. Formally, the vertex set of $\Sigma(S_n)$ consists of all non-empty proper subsets of \mathbf{N} (and so there are $2^n - 2$ vertices). One should think of a subset as corresponding to the barycenter of the corresponding face of the n -simplex. A simplex is then a set $\{F_1, \dots, F_k\}$ of subsets forming a

flag $F_1 \subsetneq F_2 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq F_k$. Maximal faces are called chambers in this context. The *fundamental chamber* C is the flag

$$\{1\} \subsetneq \{1, 2\} \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq \{1, \dots, n-1\}.$$

Notice that the chambers are in bijection with permutations by listing the sequence of elements adjoined at each step followed by the missing element. For example $\{3\} \subsetneq \{34\} \subsetneq \{341\}$ corresponds to the permutation 3412. In general, one can identify the face $F_1 \subsetneq F_2 \subsetneq \cdots \subsetneq F_k$ with the ordered set partition $(F_1, F_2 \setminus F_1, \dots, F_k \setminus F_{k-1}, \mathbf{N} \setminus F_k)$ and so we can view the faces as ordered set partitions with at least two blocks. Going down in the order corresponds to joining together two consecutive blocks. The faces of the fundamental chamber are in bijection with subsets J of \mathbf{N}' . If J consists of $i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k$, then the corresponding ordered set partition is

$$(2) \quad (\{1, \dots, i_1\}, \{i_1 + 1, \dots, i_2\}, \dots, \{i_k + 1, \dots, n\}).$$

This face and all the elements of its orbit under S_n are said to have *type* J . Notice that the stabilizer of (2) is the parabolic subgroup generated by s_i , $i \in \mathbf{N}' \setminus J$. For instance, the panel (codimension one) face of C of type $\mathbf{N}' \setminus \{i\}$ is $(1, \dots, i-1, \{i, i+1\}, i+2, \dots, n)$.

A simplicial endomorphism of $\Sigma(S_n)$ is said to be *type-preserving* if it preserves the type of each face. In particular, such an endomorphism must preserve the dimension of each simplex as the dimension of a face of type J is $|J|$. Type-preserving endomorphisms are determined by their actions on chambers. To make this more precise, consider the unoriented labeled Cayley graph Γ of S_n with respect to the Coxeter generators. So the vertex set of Γ is S_n and there is an edge between v and w labeled by s_j if $v^{-1}w = s_j$. If we identify the chambers with vertices of Γ and the panels with labeled edges by associating a face of type $\mathbf{N}' \setminus \{j\}$ with the edge labeled s_j , then one has that the monoid of type-preserving endomorphisms of $\Sigma(S_n)$ is isomorphic to the monoid of label-preserving endomorphisms of Γ .

The *wall* H_i of $\Sigma(S_n)$ associated to the simple reflection s_i is the subcomplex fixed by s_i . It consists of all ordered set partitions in which $\{i, i+1\}$ are in the same block. A *folding* of $\Sigma(S_n)$ is an idempotent type-preserving endomorphism φ such that $|\varphi^{-1}(\varphi(C'))| = 2$ (here φ^{-1} stands for the inverse image of a mapping) for each chamber C' .

To every wall H_i is associated a unique folding φ_i such that $\varphi_i(C) = s_i C$. Intuitively, it fixes the half-space (or root) containing $s_i C$ and reflects the half-space containing C . Its action on a chamber wC is specified by the formula

$$\varphi_i(wC) = \begin{cases} s_i wC, & \text{if } \mathfrak{l}(w) < \mathfrak{l}(s_i w); \\ wC & \text{if } \mathfrak{l}(w) > \mathfrak{l}(s_i w). \end{cases}$$

It now follows immediately that \mathcal{H}_n is isomorphic to the monoid generated by the foldings φ_i , with $i \in \mathbf{N}'$, with the action on chambers being isomorphic to the regular action of \mathcal{H}_n on itself. In fact, the labeled Cayley graph Γ of S_n can be obtained from the Cayley digraph of \mathcal{H}_n by removing the loop edges and forgetting the orientation. Thus the action of \mathcal{H}_n on Γ is essentially its natural action on its labeled Cayley digraph.

The action of the generators of \mathcal{H}_n on the Coxeter complex $\Sigma(S_n)$ is easy to describe. If $F = (F_1, \dots, F_k)$ is an ordered set partition, then φ_i fixes F unless i and $i + 1$ are in different blocks of F and the block of i comes before the block of $i + 1$. In this case, one transposes i and $i + 1$. For example, $\varphi_1(\{1, 3\}, \{2, 4\}) = (\{2, 3\}, \{1, 4\})$.

The observation that the 0-Hecke monoid acts on the Coxeter complex can essentially be found in [15] where it is phrased in the language of root systems and Tits cones (note that in this realization the action of the 0-Hecke monoid is not linear).

3. DOUBLE CATALAN MONOIDS

3.1. Binary relations and Boolean matrices. Denote by B_n the semigroup of binary relations on \mathbf{N} . This is an ordered monoid (with respect to inclusion). The semigroup B_n can be identified with the semigroup $M_n(\{0, 1\})$ of all $n \times n$ -matrices over the Boolean semiring $\{0, 1\}$ in the following way: to $\xi \in B_n$ there corresponds a matrix $(\xi_{i,j})$, where $\xi_{i,j} = 1$ if and only if $(i, j) \in \xi$. This identification equips B_n with the structure of a semiring. In what follows we will freely use this identification and refer to elements of B_n both as relations and as boolean matrices, depending on which is more convenient. Denote by $\Phi: S_n \rightarrow B_n$ the usual embedding and by $(\cdot)^t: M_n(\{0, 1\}) \rightarrow M_n(\{0, 1\})$ the transpose map.

For $\xi \in B_n$ and $j \in \mathbf{N}$ we set $\xi(j) = \{i : (i, j) \in \xi\} \subseteq \mathbf{N}$. A binary relation ξ is called *convex* provided that it is reflexive and for every $i \in \mathbf{N}$ the sets $\xi(j)$ and $\xi^t(j)$ are intervals of \mathbf{N} (we will call this condition the *interval condition*). Let \mathcal{CB}_n denote the set of all convex binary relations. The following statement is easy to check:

Proposition 3. *The set \mathcal{CB}_n is a submonoid of B_n .*

Clearly, the submonoid \mathcal{CB}_n is stable under transpose.

3.2. Definition of the double Catalan monoids. The idea of the following definition comes from an attempt of “booleanization” of Proposition 1. For $i \in \mathbf{N}'$ consider the element $\varepsilon_i := \Phi(\text{id}) + \Phi(s_i) \in B_n$ (see the example in Figure 1). Denote by \mathcal{DC}_n the submonoid of B_n generated by ε_i , $i \in \mathbf{N}'$. We will call \mathcal{DC}_n the *double Catalan monoid* (our motivation for this name should become clear by the end of this section). Note that each ε_i is convex and hence \mathcal{DC}_n is a submonoid of

$$\varepsilon_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \varepsilon_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

FIGURE 1. The elements $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3 \in B_4$

\mathcal{CB}_n . As $\varepsilon_i^t = \varepsilon_i$, the involution $(\cdot)^t$ restricts to an involution on \mathcal{DC}_n . From the definition it follows that \mathcal{DC}_n is a submonoid of the factor power of the symmetric group, studied in [10].

Remark 4. It is often useful to remember the following combinatorial description of the action of generators of \mathcal{DC}_n : If $\xi \in B_n$, then the matrix $\varepsilon_i \xi$ (resp. $\xi \varepsilon_i$) is obtained from ξ by replacing the i -th and the $i+1$ -st rows (resp. columns) of ξ by their sum (over the Boolean semiring $\{0, 1\}$).

3.3. Catalan quotients of 0-Hecke monoids. Denote by \mathcal{C}_n^+ and \mathcal{C}_n^- the quotients of \mathcal{H}_n modulo the additional relations $e_i e_{i+1} e_i = e_{i+1} e_i$ and $e_i e_{i+1} e_i = e_i e_{i+1}$ (for all appropriate i), respectively. We call these monoids *Catalan quotients* of \mathcal{H}_n , as $|\mathcal{C}_n^+| = |\mathcal{C}_n^-| = C_n = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$ is the n -th Catalan number (see [26] and [12]). There is a more general family of so-called *Kiselman quotients* of \mathcal{H}_n , studied in [12].

3.4. The enveloping Catalan monoid. Recall that a transformation $\xi: \mathbf{N} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ is called *non-decreasing* (resp. *non-increasing*) provided that for all $i \in \mathbf{N}$ we have $i \leq \xi(i)$ (resp. $i \geq \xi(i)$). Denote by \mathbf{C}_n^+ (resp. \mathbf{C}_n^-) the classical *Catalan monoid* of all order preserving and non-decreasing (resp. non-increasing) transformations on \mathbf{N} . The monoid \mathbf{C}_n^+ is ordered with respect to the pointwise ordering on functions. Dually, the monoid \mathbf{C}_n^- is ordered with respect to the opposite of the pointwise ordering on functions. We have $\mathbf{C}_n^+ \cong \mathbf{C}_n^- \cong \mathcal{C}_n^+ \cong \mathcal{C}_n^-$, see [26] and [12]. Define the *enveloping Catalan monoid* $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_n$ as $\mathbf{C}_n^+ \times \mathbf{C}_n^-$. This is an ordered monoid with the product order.

Let \mathcal{PT}_n be the submonoid of B_n consisting of all partial transformations (i.e., $\xi \in B_n$ such that $|\xi(i)| \leq 1$ for all $i \in \mathbf{N}$, see [11]). Define maps $\max: B_n \rightarrow \mathcal{PT}_n$ and $\min: B_n \rightarrow \mathcal{PT}_n$ as follows: the relation $\max(\xi)$ (resp. $\min(\xi)$) contains (i, j) if and only if $i = \max(\xi(j))$ (resp. $i = \min(\xi(j))$). An example of how this works is given in Figure 2. Our first essential observation is the following:

Theorem 5. *The map $\Theta: \mathcal{CB}_n \rightarrow \overline{\mathbf{C}}_n$, $\xi \mapsto (\max(\xi), \min(\xi))$, is an isomorphism of ordered monoids.*

Proof. Every $\xi \in \mathcal{CB}_n$ is reflexive, which implies that, on the one hand, both $\max(\xi)$ and $\min(\xi)$ are total transformations of \mathbf{N} and, on the other hand, that $\max(\xi)$ is non-decreasing and $\min(\xi)$ is non-increasing.

$$\xi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \max(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \min(\xi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

FIGURE 2. The transformations max and min

Now the facts that $\max(\xi) \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ and $\min(\xi) \in \mathbf{C}_n^-$ follow easily from the interval condition. Therefore Θ is well-defined.

To show that Θ is bijective, we construct the inverse as follows: Given $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ and $\beta \in \mathbf{C}_n^-$ we have $\alpha(i) \geq i \geq \beta(i)$ for all $i \in \mathbf{N}$. Define $\psi((\alpha, \beta)) \in B_n$ as the unique binary relation such that $(i, j) \in \xi$ if and only if $\alpha(j) \geq i \geq \beta(j)$. It is easy to check that ξ is, in fact, an element of \mathcal{CB}_n and that ψ is the inverse of Θ .

It is routine to verify that both Θ and ψ are order preserving, so it is left to check that Θ is a homomorphism. This amounts to checking that the maps max and min are homomorphisms when restricted to \mathcal{CB}_n . We will check it for max; for min one can use similar arguments. Since for $\xi \in \mathcal{CB}_n$ the element $\max(\xi)$ is a total transformation, it is enough to check that every $(i, j) \in \max(\xi)\max(\eta)$, $\xi, \eta \in \mathcal{CB}_n$, belongs to $\max(\xi\eta)$. Let $s \in \mathbf{N}$ be such that $(i, s) \in \max(\xi)$ and $(s, j) \in \max(\eta)$. Then $(i, s) \in \xi$ and $(s, j) \in \eta$ and thus $(i, j) \in \xi\eta$. Assume $(i', j) \in \xi\eta$. Then there is $t \in \mathbf{N}$ such that $(i', t) \in \xi$ and $(t, j) \in \eta$. Then $t \leq s$ since $s = \max(\eta)(j)$. As $\max(\xi)$ is order preserving, we get $i' \leq i$. The claim follows. \square

3.5. Double Catalan monoids via 0-Hecke monoids. The following statement relates \mathcal{H}_n to \mathcal{DC}_n :

Proposition 6. *There is a unique surjective homomorphism $\Psi: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_n$ of ordered monoids such that $\Psi(e_i) = \varepsilon_i$ for all $i \in \mathbf{N}'$.*

Proof. The map $\Phi: S_n \rightarrow B_n$ extends to a semiring homomorphism $\overline{\Phi}: \mathcal{P}(S_n) \rightarrow B_n$ (here $\mathcal{P}(S_n)$ is equipped with the obvious structure of a semiring with the union as addition). Then $\overline{\Phi}(\{\text{id}, s_i\}) = \varepsilon_i$ and the claim follows from Proposition 1. \square

From Proposition 6 and Subsection 3.4 it follows that the monoid \mathcal{DC}_n can be understood as the “diagonal” image of \mathcal{H}_n in the enveloping Catalan monoid $\overline{\mathbf{C}}_n$. In particular, the monoid \mathcal{DC}_n is the quotient of \mathcal{H}_n modulo the intersection of the kernels of canonical maps from \mathcal{H}_n to \mathbf{C}_n^+ and \mathbf{C}_n^- . Note that the mapping in Proposition 6 respects the canonical involutions.

For $w \in S_n$ define the *left-to-right maximum* transformation α_w and the *right-to-left minimum* transformation β_w of \mathbf{N} for $i \in \mathbf{N}$ as follows

(cf. [3]):

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_w(i) &= \max\{w(j) : j = 1, 2, \dots, i\}, \\ \beta_w(i) &= \min\{w(j) : j = i, i + 1, \dots, n\}.\end{aligned}$$

Obviously, we have $\alpha_w(i) \geq i \geq \beta_w(i)$ for all $i \in \mathbf{N}$ and $\alpha_w \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$, $\beta_w \in \mathbf{C}_n^-$. The next statement describes $\Psi(z_w)$ for all $w \in S_n$.

Proposition 7. *For every $w \in S_n$ the binary relation $\Psi(z_w)$ is the unique element in \mathcal{CB}_n satisfying $\max(\Psi(z_w)) = \alpha_w$ and $\min(\Psi(z_w)) = \beta_w$.*

Proof. We prove this by induction on the length $\mathfrak{l}(w)$ of w . If $\mathfrak{l}(w) = 0$, then w is the identity transformation of \mathbf{N} and $\Psi(z_w)$ is the identity binary relation. In this case the claim is easy to check.

Assume now that the claim is true for some w and $i \in \mathbf{N}'$ is such that $\mathfrak{l}(ws_i) > \mathfrak{l}(w)$. The latter is equivalent to $w(i) < w(i + 1)$. Define $u := ws_i$. Then α_w and α_u agree for all $j \neq i$ and β_w and β_u agree for all $j \neq i + 1$. We claim that

$$(3) \quad \alpha_u(i) = \alpha_u(i + 1) = \max\{\alpha_w(i), \alpha_w(i + 1)\} = \alpha_w(i + 1);$$

$$(4) \quad \beta_u(i) = \beta_u(i + 1) = \min\{\beta_w(i), \beta_w(i + 1)\} = \beta_w(i).$$

Indeed, if $\alpha_w(i) > w(i + 1)$, then $\alpha_w(i) = \alpha_w(i + 1) = \alpha_u(i) = \alpha_u(i + 1)$. If $\alpha_w(i) < w(i + 1)$, then

$$\alpha_u(i) = \alpha_u(i + 1) = w(i + 1) = \alpha_w(i + 1) > \alpha_w(i).$$

This implies formula (3) in both cases and the formula (4) is proved similarly. Now the induction step follows from the inductive assumption and Remark 4. \square

In particular, it follows that the natural map from \mathcal{H}_n to \mathbf{C}_n^+ (resp. \mathbf{C}_n^-) takes z_w to α_w (resp. β_w).

4. COMBINATORICS OF DOUBLE CATALAN MONOIDS

4.1. Projection onto the Catalan quotient. Let us consider the natural projection $\mathfrak{p}: \overline{\mathbf{C}}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_n^+$. Define $\overline{\mathfrak{p}} := \mathfrak{p} \circ \Theta \circ \Psi: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_n^+$. For $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ set $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_\alpha := \{w \in S_n : \overline{\mathfrak{p}}(z_w) = \alpha\}$.

Proposition 8. (a) *The map $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}$ is surjective.*

(b) *For every $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ the set $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_\alpha$ contains a unique 321-avoiding permutation π_α .*

(c) *The element π_α is the unique minimal element of $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_\alpha$ with respect to the Bruhat order.*

(d) *For every $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ the set $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_\alpha$ contains a unique 312-avoiding permutation π'_α .*

(e) *The element π'_α is the unique maximal element of $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_\alpha$ with respect to the Bruhat order.*

(f) *The set $\overline{\mathfrak{p}}_\alpha$ is the Bruhat interval between π_α and π'_α .*

Proof. Given $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ define the value of π_α on $i \in \mathbf{N}$ recursively as follows:

$$\pi_\alpha(i) = \begin{cases} \alpha(i), & \text{if } \alpha(i) > \alpha(i-1); \\ \min(\mathbf{N} \setminus \{\pi_\alpha(j) : j < i\}), & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

It is easy to check that $\pi_\alpha \in S_n$ and that $\bar{\mathbf{p}}(\pi_\alpha) = \alpha$, which proves claim (a). From the construction it also follows directly that π_α is 321-avoiding, which gives the existence part of claim (b). The uniqueness part of claim (b) is proved as in [6, 4.2]. Claim (d) follows from the bijection described in [6, Lemma 4.3].

Assume that $w \in \bar{\mathbf{p}}_\alpha$. If the element w is not 321-avoiding (resp. 312-avoiding), we can choose the corresponding 321-pattern (resp. 312-pattern) $w(i), w(j), w(k)$ for some $i < j < k$ such that

$$\text{either } w(s) < \min(w(j), w(k)) \text{ or } w(s) > \max(w(j), w(k))$$

for all s such that $j < s < k$. Then, swapping $w(j)$ and $w(k)$ changes the 321-pattern into a 312-pattern, and vice versa. At the same time, going from the 321-pattern to a 312-pattern we produce a smaller element with respect to the Bruhat order, and vice versa. Moreover, this transformation clearly does not affect α_w . This implies claims (c) and (e). Claim (f) follows from the fact that all our homomorphisms are order preserving. \square

Some parts of Proposition 8 were observed in [8].

4.2. Projection onto the double Catalan monoid. For $\alpha \in \mathcal{DC}_n$ define $\Psi_\alpha := \{w \in S_n : \Psi(z_w) = \alpha\}$. Recall that a subset of a poset is *convex* if it contains the intervals between all comparable points from this subset. The main combinatorial result on double Catalan monoids is the following:

Proposition 9. *Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{DC}_n$.*

- (a) *The set Ψ_α contains a unique 4321-avoiding permutation τ_α .*
- (b) *The element τ_α is the unique Bruhat minimal element in Ψ_α .*
- (c) *An element $w \in \Psi_\alpha$ is Bruhat maximal if and only if it is 4231-avoiding.*
- (d) *The set Ψ_α is Bruhat convex.*

Proof. Using Proposition 7, the proof of claim (a) is similar to the proof of [6, Lemma 4.21]. The rest is similar to the proof of Proposition 8. \square

Proposition 9 reduces enumeration of double Catalan monoids to that of 4321-avoiding permutations. There are several formulae (due to I. Gessel, [13]), enumerating the latter, see [6, 4.4.3] for details. Note that the set Ψ_α might contain several Bruhat maximal elements in general, see [6, Theorem 4.18].

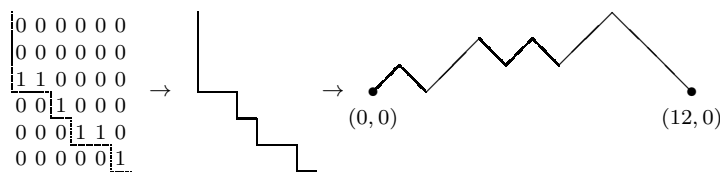


FIGURE 3. The map Δ



FIGURE 4. First derivative of the Kreweras involution

4.3. First derivative of the Kreweras involution. Denote by \mathfrak{D}_n the set of all Dyck paths of semilength n (i.e., all lattice paths from $(0, 0)$ to $(2n, 0)$, with steps $(1, 1)$ or $(1, -1)$, that never go below the x -axis). Let $\Delta: \mathbf{C}_n^+ \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_n$ be the usual bijection defined by outlining, from below, the entries “1” in the matrix of an element in \mathbf{C}_n^+ and then rotating the path clockwise by 135° , as shown in Figure 3.

Define the map $\mathbf{i}: \mathfrak{D}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_n$ as follows: for $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ set

$$(5) \quad \mathbf{i}(\Delta(\alpha)) := \Delta(\overline{\mathbf{p}}(z_{\pi_\alpha^{-1}})).$$

Note that π_α was defined to be 321-avoiding (see Subsection 4.1). It follows that the inverse π_α^{-1} is 321-avoiding as well (and hence coincides with π_β for some $\beta \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$).

An element $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ corresponds, via Δ , to an irreducible Dyck path if and only if it has no fixed-point other than n . This in turn is equivalent to π_α not having an invariant subset of the form $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ for $k < n$. In particular, π_α has no fixed-point. For such α the fact that π_α is 321-avoiding can be reformulated as follows: given $i, j \in \mathbf{N}$, $i < j$, then $\pi_\alpha(i) < i$ and $\pi_\alpha(j) < j$ imply $\pi_\alpha(i) < \pi_\alpha(j)$ (and, similarly, $\pi_\alpha(i) > i$ and $\pi_\alpha(j) > j$ imply $\pi_\alpha(i) < \pi_\alpha(j)$). This yields that on irreducible Dyck paths the map \mathbf{i} defined in (5) coincides with the first derivative of the involution on \mathfrak{D}_n constructed by Kreweras in [18]. This extends to reducible Dyck paths in the obvious way. The derivative appears, for example, in [3]. Thus (5) gives a nice interpretation of this derivative via inversion of 321-avoiding permutations. An example of how this works is given in Figure 4.

4.4. Admissible pairs of Dyck paths. An element $\xi \in \mathcal{CB}_n$ is determined by a pair of Dyck paths corresponding to $\max(\xi)$ and $\max(\xi^t)$. It is natural to ask which pairs of Dyck paths correspond to elements

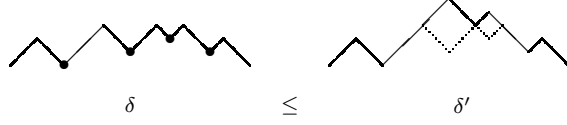
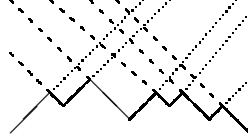
FIGURE 5. A cover δ' of δ with respect to \leq 

FIGURE 6. First part of the proof of Proposition 10

of the double Catalan monoid. Equivalently, given $w \in S_n$ we have the pair of Dyck paths defined as follows:

$$\Delta_w := (\Delta(\bar{\mathbf{p}}(z_w)), \Delta(\bar{\mathbf{p}}(z_{w^{-1}}))).$$

A pair of Dyck paths of the form Δ_w is called *admissible*. Admissible pairs of Dyck paths were recently described in [3] in terms of the first derivative of the Kreweras involution and a certain partial order on \mathbf{C}_n^+ . In the previous subsection we gave an algebraic interpretation of the first derivative of the Kreweras involution. In this subsection we give an algebraic interpretation of the partial order on \mathbf{C}_n^+ used in [3] and hence provide an algebraic interpretation of the main result of [3].

Denote by \prec the order on \mathbf{C}_n^+ defined as follows: for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ we set $\alpha \prec \beta$ if and only if there exist $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ such that $\beta = \gamma_1 \alpha$ and $\beta = \alpha \gamma_2$. This is the dual of what is classically called the \mathcal{H} -order in the semigroup theory literature (here \mathcal{H} stands for the corresponding Green's relation).

Every map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ defines an equivalence relation ρ_f on X , called the *kernel partition of f* , as follows; for $a, b \in X$ we have $(a, b) \in \rho_f$ if and only if $f(a) = f(b)$.

Denote by \prec' the preimage under Δ of the transitive closure of the relation \leq on \mathfrak{D}_n defined in [3] as follows: Let δ be a Dyck path (take, for example, the left path in Figure 5). The bullet points, as in Figure 5, are called *valleys*. To get a cover of δ with respect to \leq one is allowed to choose an arbitrary (in particular, empty) collection of consecutive valleys of δ and “rectangularly complete” them to peaks as shown on the right hand side of Figure 5 (for the second and the third valleys from the left). Our principal observation here is the following:

Proposition 10. *The relations \prec and \prec' coincide.*

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$. Consider the corresponding Dyck path $\Delta(\alpha)$ (schematically shown as the solid path in Figure 6). Assume that $\alpha \prec \beta$ for some $\beta \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$. Observe that the image of any element

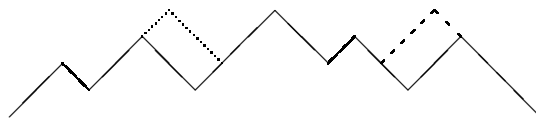


FIGURE 7. Second part of the proof of Proposition 10

$\alpha\gamma \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ is a subset of the image of α . This means that every ascent of $\Delta(\beta)$ either overlaps with an ascent of $\Delta(\alpha)$ or belongs to a dotted line as shown in Figure 6. Similarly, the kernel partition defined by any element $\gamma\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ is coarser than the kernel partition of α . This means that every descent of $\Delta(\beta)$ either overlaps with a descent of $\Delta(\alpha)$ or belongs to a dashed line as shown in Figure 6. Hence $\Delta(\beta)$ can be obtained from $\Delta(\alpha)$ by a sequence of operations of rectangular completion as described above in the definition of \prec' . In particular, $\alpha \prec' \beta$.

Let $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$. For $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ set $\gamma_i := \bar{\mathbf{p}}(e_i)$. Assume that $\Delta(\alpha)$ is given schematically as shown by the solid path in Figure 7. It is easy to check that either $\Delta(\gamma_i\alpha) = \Delta(\alpha)$ or $\Delta(\gamma_i\alpha)$ is obtained by replacing the solid part of the path beneath the dashed path on Figure 7 with this dashed path. Similarly, either $\Delta(\alpha\gamma_i) = \Delta(\alpha)$ or $\Delta(\alpha\gamma_i)$ is obtained by replacing the solid part of the path beneath the dotted path on Figure 7 with this dotted path.

Now let δ and δ' be two Dyck paths such that $\delta \leq \delta'$, $\alpha = \Delta^{-1}(\delta)$ and $\beta = \Delta^{-1}(\delta')$. By an inductive application of the previous paragraph we can find $\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathbf{C}_n^+$ such that $\beta = \gamma\alpha$ and $\beta = \alpha\gamma'$, which implies that $\alpha \prec \beta$. As \prec' is a transitive closure of the preimage of \leq under Δ , it follows that $\alpha \prec' \beta$ implies $\alpha \prec \beta$, completing the proof. \square

As a corollary we can reformulate [3, Theorem 6] as follows:

Corollary 11. *A pair (δ, δ') of Dyck paths is admissible if and only if $\Delta^{-1}(\mathbf{i}(\delta)) \prec \Delta^{-1}(\delta')$ and $\Delta^{-1}(\mathbf{i}(\delta')) \prec \Delta^{-1}(\delta)$.*

4.5. Self-dual elements. It turns out that self-dual elements of \mathcal{DC}_n also admit a very nice combinatorial interpretation. Note that the involution on \mathcal{DC}_n is the restriction of the matrix transpose, and hence the self-dual elements of \mathcal{DC}_n are exactly those given by symmetric matrices. In particular, this includes the 2^{n-1} idempotents. Note that idempotents of \mathcal{DC}_n are exactly direct sums of matrices consisting entirely of 1s.

Proposition 12. *Let $w \in S_n$ be a 4321-avoiding permutation. Then $\Psi(z_w)^t = \Psi(z_w)$ if and only if w is an involution.*

Proof. The “if” statement follows directly from the fact that Ψ is a homomorphism of involutive semigroups. The “only if” statement follows

from the same fact and the additional observation that the inverse of a 4321-avoiding permutation is 4321-avoiding. \square

It is well-known (see e.g. [2] and references therein), that 4321-avoiding involutions in S_n are in bijection with Motzkin paths of length n (i.e., all lattice paths from $(0, 0)$ to $(n, 0)$, with steps $(1, 1)$, $(1, -1)$ or $(1, 0)$, that never go below the x -axis). In particular, it follows from Proposition 12 that the number of self-dual elements of \mathcal{DC}_n equals the n -th Motzkin number M_n (sequence A001006 in [25]).

5. A PRESENTATION OF THE DOUBLE CATALAN MONOIDS

Our goal in this section is to give a finite presentation of the double Catalan monoid \mathcal{DC}_n . To do this, we will take advantage of a result of Tenner in [29], generalizing a celebrated result in [4]. To state her result, we need to introduce some notation. Let $s_{i_1}s_{i_2}\cdots s_{i_r}$ be a reduced decomposition of a permutation w . Then if $m \geq 0$, define the m -shift of w to be the permutation with reduced decomposition $s_{i_1+m}s_{i_2+m}\cdots s_{i_r+m}$ (this may be defined in a larger symmetric group). For example, the permutation 4321 has reduced decomposition

$$(6) \quad s_1s_2s_3s_1s_2s_1.$$

Its 2-shift is the permutation with reduced decomposition

$$s_3s_4s_5s_3s_4s_3,$$

which is 126543.

A permutation is called *vexillary* if it is 2143-avoiding. For example, the permutations 321 and 4321 are vexillary. Tenner established the following characterization of vexillary permutations [29, Theorem 3.8].

Theorem 13. *A permutation w is vexillary if and only if, for any permutation v containing w as a pattern, some reduced decomposition of v contains an m -shift (for some $m \geq 0$) of some reduced decomposition of w as a factor.*

For example, the vexillary permutation 321 has reduced decomposition $s_1s_2s_1$. It follows from Theorem 13 that a permutation is 321-avoiding if and only if it has no reduced decomposition containing a factor of the form $s_i s_{i+1} s_i$, a result first proved in [4]. A reduced decomposition of the vexillary permutation 4321 is given in (6). We deduce that a permutation is 4321-avoiding if and only if it has no reduced decomposition containing a factor of the form

$$(7) \quad s_i s_{i+1} s_{i+2} s_i s_{i+1} s_i.$$

We are now in a position to provide our presentation for the double Catalan monoid.

Theorem 14. *The monoid \mathcal{DC}_n admits a presentation with generating set f_i , $i \in \mathbf{N}'$, and defining relations (for all appropriate i, j)*

$$(8) \quad f_i^2 = f_i;$$

$$(9) \quad f_i f_j = f_j f_i, \quad i \neq j \pm 1;$$

$$(10) \quad f_i f_{i+1} f_i = f_{i+1} f_i f_{i+1};$$

$$(11) \quad f_i f_{i+1} f_{i+2} f_{i+1} f_i = f_i f_{i+1} f_{i+2} f_i f_{i+1} f_i.$$

Proof. Let M be the monoid with the above presentation. Consider the assignment mapping the generators f_i to ε_i . We already know that the elements ε_i satisfy (8)–(10). It remains to check that they satisfy (11). Observe that $s_i s_{i+1} s_{i+2} s_{i+1} s_i$ is a reduced decomposition of the transposition $u = (i, i+3)$, whereas $s_i s_{i+1} s_{i+2} s_i s_{i+1} s_i$ is a reduced decomposition of the permutation $w = (i, i+3)(i+1, i+2)$. Therefore, $\alpha_u = \alpha_w$ as both functions send $i, i+1, i+2, i+3$ to $i+3$ and fix all other elements. Similarly, $\beta_u = \beta_w$ as both functions send $i, i+1, i+2, i+3$ to i and fix all other elements. Proposition 7 now yields that the ε_i satisfy (11). Thus the quotient map $\mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{DC}_n$ factors through M .

In light of Proposition 9(a), to prove the theorem, it suffices to prove the following: if $\lambda: \mathcal{H}_n \rightarrow M$ denotes the projection, then for each $z_w \in \mathcal{H}_n$ there is a 4321-avoiding permutation u with $\lambda(z_u) = \lambda(z_w)$. We prove this by induction on length, the case $\mathbf{l}(w) = 0$ being trivial. If w is 4321-avoiding, there is nothing to prove. Otherwise, Theorem 13 implies that w has a reduced decomposition containing as a factor a shift of some reduced decomposition of 4321. Applying braid relations, we may assume it contains a factor of the form (7). Application of a relation of the form (11) yields a shorter length permutation w' such that $\lambda(z_{w'}) = \lambda(z_w)$. The claim follows. \square

Note that in the presence of relations (9)–(10) one has that (11) is self-dual since the right hand side can be changed to its reversal using braid relations.

6. GENERALIZATION TO OTHER COXETER GROUPS

6.1. 0-Hecke monoid. Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system; so W is a Coxeter group and S is the set of simple reflections or Coxeter generators. The corresponding 0-Hecke monoid $\mathcal{H}(W, S)$ is the monoid generated by a set of idempotents e_s , indexed by $s \in S$, subject to the braid relations of W . For example, we have $\mathcal{H}_n \cong \mathcal{H}(S_n, \{s_1, \dots, s_{n-1}\})$. We often write $\mathcal{H}(W)$ if S is understood. One calls $|S|$ the *rank* of W and denotes it by $\mathbf{r}(W)$.

There are realizations of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ as the monoid of principal Bruhat ideals and the monoid generated by foldings along the walls of the fundamental chamber of the Coxeter complex $\Sigma(W)$, exactly as in the case of type A Coxeter groups (see Section 2). Also we have the canonical

bijection $w \mapsto z_w$ between W and $\mathcal{H}(W)$, as in the case of type A . We denote by \mathfrak{l} the length function for W . We shall frequently use that

$$(12) \quad e_s z_w = \begin{cases} z_{sw}, & \text{if } \mathfrak{l}(sw) > \mathfrak{l}(w); \\ z_w, & \text{if } \mathfrak{l}(sw) < \mathfrak{l}(w); \end{cases}$$

and dually for right multiplication.

If $J \subseteq S$, it will be convenient to denote by W_J the corresponding parabolic subgroup of W generated by J . In the case that W_J is finite, it has a longest element, denoted w_J , which moreover is an involution. The corresponding element z_{w_J} is an idempotent that we write e_J and all idempotents of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ are of this form. In particular, when W is finite, then there are $2^{\mathfrak{r}(W)}$ idempotents in $\mathcal{H}(W)$. It is usual to denote the longest element of a finite Coxeter group by w_0 . Let us therefore denote the corresponding idempotent of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ by e_0 . Notice that e_0 is the zero of $\mathcal{H}(W)$. Observe that $e_J \leq e_K$ if and only if $K \subseteq J$, where we recall that idempotents in a semigroup are ordered by $e \leq f$ if and only if $ef = e = fe$.

If $w \in W$, then the left and right descent sets of w are the respective sets

$$\begin{aligned} D_L(w) &= \{s \in S : \mathfrak{l}(sw) < \mathfrak{l}(w)\} = \{s \in S : e_s z_w = z_w\}, \\ D_R(w) &= \{s \in S : \mathfrak{l}(ws) < \mathfrak{l}(w)\} = \{s \in S : z_w e_s = z_w\}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that when W is finite, one has that $D_L(w) = J$ if and only if e_J is the unique minimal idempotent stabilizing z_w on the left (and similarly for the right).

6.2. Analogues of the Catalan and Double Catalan monoids.

Let (W, S) be a Coxeter system. Let us set $(s) := S \setminus \{s\}$ for $s \in S$. We associate analogues of the Catalan monoid to each finite parabolic subgroup W_J of W . Let us fix such a finite parabolic for the course of this subsection.

It is well known that each coset wW_J in W/W_J contains a unique element w^J of maximum length. The set of all such longest coset representatives is denoted W^J . One has that $w \in W^J$ if and only if $D_R(w) \supseteq J$ (see [5, Corollary 2.4.5]). One therefore has the following reformulation of this combinatorics in the language of 0-Hecke monoids.

Proposition 15. *Let $J \subseteq S$. Then $\mathcal{H}(W)e_J = \{z_w : w \in W^J\}$. More precisely, one has that $z_w e_J = z_w^J$.*

Proof. Suppose that $z_w e_J = z_u$. Then clearly $D_R(u) \supseteq J$ and so $u \in W^J$. On the other hand, from the dual of (12) it is immediate that $u \in wW_J$. \square

As usual, we view $\mathcal{H}(W)$ as an ordered monoid where $z_u \leq z_v$ if $u \leq v$ in the Bruhat order. Since the Bruhat order is compatible

with multiplication, one immediately recovers from Proposition 15 the well-known fact that the mapping $w \mapsto w^J$ is order preserving (see [5, Chapter 2, Exercise 16]). The Bruhat order on the quotient W/W_J is usually defined via the bijection with minimal coset representatives (which are ordered by the Bruhat order), see [5, 2.5]. However, in the case that W_J is finite, one can instead use the Bruhat ordering on maximal coset representatives and obtain the same poset structure [5, Chapter 2, Exercise 16]. Thus as a poset we can identify W/W_J and $\mathcal{H}(W)e_J$.

The action of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ on the left ideal $\mathcal{H}(W)e_J$ is by order preserving and non-decreasing functions. This follows immediately from the fact that $\mathcal{H}(W)$ is an ordered monoid in which the identity is minimal.

For example, if $W = S_n$ and $J = (s_{n-1})$, then the corresponding parabolic is S_{n-1} and the maximal coset representatives are the permutations of the form $kn(n-1)\cdots\widehat{k}\cdots 1$ where \widehat{k} means omit k . Identifying k with the coset of $kn(n-1)\cdots\widehat{k}\cdots 1$, we find that the Bruhat ordering is the usual ordering on \mathbf{N} . The action of $\mathcal{H}(S_n)$ on S_n/S_{n-1} thus factors through the Catalan quotient. Let us therefore define the *generalized Catalan quotient* $\mathcal{C}(W)_J$ of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ to be the quotient acting effectively on $\mathcal{H}(W)e_J \cong W/W_J$ by order preserving and non-decreasing functions. One has for example that $\mathcal{C}_n^+ \cong \mathcal{C}(S_n)_{(s_{n-1})}$.

To construct analogues of the double Catalan monoids, let us consider the following general situation. Let $\rho: W \rightarrow S_n$ be any permutation representation. Then composing with the standard homomorphism $\Phi: S_n \rightarrow B_n$ yields a representation $\Phi\rho$ of W by binary relations. This induces a semiring homomorphism $\mathcal{P}(W) \rightarrow B_n$, which can then be restricted to a homomorphism of ordered monoids $\mathcal{H}(W) \rightarrow B_n$. The image of a generator e_s is $\Phi\rho(\text{id}) + \Phi\rho(s)$.

Of particular interest is the case when ρ is associated to the action of a finite Coxeter group W on the cosets W/W_J . For example, the double Catalan monoid arises from considering the permutation representation of S_n on \mathbf{N} , which can be identified with the action of S_n on the cosets of its parabolic subgroup S_{n-1} . Hence there is in general a double Catalan quotient $\mathcal{DC}(W)_J$ associated to a finite Coxeter group W and a parabolic subgroup W_J by applying the above construction to the permutation representation associated to the action of W on W_J . With this notation $\mathcal{DC}_n = \mathcal{DC}(S_n)_{(s_{n-1})}$.

There is an alternative, more conceptual, viewpoint on this construction. We have identified $\mathcal{H}(W)$ with a submonoid of $\mathcal{P}(W)$. But also, W is a subgroup of $\mathcal{P}(W)$ by identifying elements of W with singleton subsets (in fact W is the group of invertible elements of $\mathcal{P}(W)$). Therefore, $\mathcal{H}(W)$ acts on the left of $\mathcal{P}(W)$ and W_J acts on the right of $\mathcal{P}(W)$ by endomorphisms of the additive structure of $\mathcal{P}(W)$, and these actions commute. Thus $\mathcal{P}(W)/W_J = \mathcal{P}(W/W_J)$ is acted upon by $\mathcal{H}(W)$ by endomorphisms preserving the additive structure. This

yields a representation of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ in B_n where $n = [W : W_J]$. The corresponding effective quotient is $\mathcal{DC}(W)_J$. This construction works also in the case of infinite W .

7. MINIMAL DIMENSION OF AN EFFECTIVE REPRESENTATION

7.1. 0-Hecke monoid. From now on we assume that W , and hence, $\mathcal{H}(W)$ is finite. Fix a field \mathbb{k} . Our goal is to compute the minimal degree (dimension) of an effective (i.e., injective) linear representation of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ over \mathbb{k} . In fact we show that there is a unique minimal effective $\mathcal{H}(W)$ -module in the sense that it appears as a submodule of every effective module. Note that an effective representation of a semigroup does not have to give a faithful representation of the corresponding semigroup algebra.

To provide the intuition for the answer for the monoid $\mathcal{H}(W)$, let us define

$$\mathbf{v}(W) = \sum_{s \in S} [W : W_{(s)}].$$

Note that $\mathbf{v}(W)$ is the number of vertices of the Coxeter complex $\Sigma(W)$. Since $\mathcal{H}(W)$ acts effectively by type-preserving simplicial maps on $\Sigma(W)$, it follows that it acts effectively on the vertex set of $\Sigma(W)$. If $F_{(s)}$ is the vertex of the fundamental chamber with stabilizer $W_{(s)}$, then it is easy to see that the opposite vertex $w_0 F_{(s)} = e_0 F_{(s)}$ is fixed by $\mathcal{H}(W)$. This fixed element provides a direct summand of the $\mathbb{k}\mathcal{H}(W)$ -module $\mathbb{k}[W/W_{(s)}]$ isomorphic to the trivial representation. Killing off this trivial summand yields a module of dimension $[W : W_{(s)}] - 1$. The direct sum of these modules over all $s \in S$ is an effective $\mathcal{H}(W)$ -module of dimension $\mathbf{v}(W) - \mathbf{r}(V)$. For example, we saw that the vertices of $\Sigma(S_n)$ are the non-empty proper subsets of \mathbf{N} and so the corresponding representation of \mathcal{H}_n has dimension $2^n - n - 1$.

Our main result of this section shows that the module constructed in the previous paragraph is a submodule of all other effective modules and hence the minimal dimension of an effective $\mathcal{H}(W)$ -module is $\mathbf{v}(W) - \mathbf{r}(V)$.

The key ingredient of the proof is the following lemma used by Kim and Roush in [17], which they attribute to George Bergman.

Lemma 16. *Let M be a monoid and $X \subseteq M$. Let L be a left ideal of $\mathbb{k}M$ with simple socle and suppose that the socle of L contains a non-zero element of the form $x - y$ with $x, y \in X$. Then any $\mathbb{k}M$ -module V that affords a representation whose restriction to X is injective contains L as a submodule.*

Proof. As $x - y$ does not annihilate V , there is an element $v \in V$ such that $(x - y)v \neq 0$. The module homomorphism $L \rightarrow \mathbb{k}Mv$ given by

$a \mapsto av$ must be injective because it does not annihilate the simple socle $\mathbb{k}M(x - y)$ of L . \square

Next we rephrase the effective action of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ on the vertices of the Coxeter complex in the language of left ideals.

Corollary 17. *The action of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ on the left ideal*

$$\bigcup_{s \in S} \mathcal{H}(W)e_{(s)}$$

is effective.

Proof. First note that, for $v, w \in W$, one has $v = w$ if and only if $vW_{(s)} = wW_{(s)}$ for all $s \in S$ because only the identity belongs to every maximal parabolic subgroup. Proposition 15 thus yields $z_v = z_w$ if and only if $z_v e_{(s)} = z_w e_{(s)}$ for all $s \in S$. This establishes the corollary. \square

The following proposition is elementary.

Proposition 18. *Let $J \subseteq S$. If $w \in W^J$ and $s \in S$ with $swW_J \neq wW_J$, then $sw \in W^J$.*

Proof. Clearly, if $\mathfrak{l}(sw) > \mathfrak{l}(w)$ with $w \in W^J$, then $z_{sw} = e_s z_w \in \mathcal{H}(W)e_J$ and so Proposition 15 implies $sw \in W^J$. Conversely, suppose that $\mathfrak{l}(sw) < \mathfrak{l}(w)$. Then $sw < w$ in the Bruhat order. Thus $(sw)^J \leq w^J = w$ by the remark after Proposition 15. The inequality is in fact strict by the hypothesis. Thus we have $\mathfrak{l}(w) - 1 = \mathfrak{l}(sw) \leq \mathfrak{l}((sw)^J) < \mathfrak{l}(w)$ and so $sw = (sw)^J$. \square

Recall that in a finite Coxeter group one has $w_0 S w_0 = S$ (it is easy to see that $\mathfrak{l}(w_0 s w_0) = 1$ for any $s \in S$).

Proposition 19. *Let $s \in S$. Then $w_0 s$ is the unique element of $W^{(s)}$ covered by w_0 in the Bruhat order. Moreover, $D_L(w_0 s) = (w_0 s w_0)$.*

Proof. The elements covered by w_0 in the Bruhat order are the $w_0 t$ with $t \in S$. But if $t \neq s$, then $w_0 W_{(s)} = w_0 t W_{(s)}$ yielding the first statement. For the second, if $\mathfrak{l}(t w_0 s) > \mathfrak{l}(w_0 s)$, $t \in S$, then $t w_0 s = w_0$ and so $t = w_0 s w_0$. \square

Let us put $P_{(s)} := \mathbb{k}\mathcal{H}(W)e_{(s)}$. This is a projective $\mathbb{k}\mathcal{H}(W)$ -module. It contains the trivial submodule $\mathbb{k}e_0$ as a direct summand and we have

$$(13) \quad P_{(s)} = \mathbb{k}\mathcal{H}(W)(e_{(s)} - e_0) \oplus \mathbb{k}e_0.$$

As the idempotent $e_{(s)}$ is 0-minimal, the idempotent $e_{(s)} - e_0$ is primitive. Set $P'_{(s)} := \mathbb{k}\mathcal{H}(W)(e_{(s)} - e_0)$; it is a projective indecomposable module of dimension $[W : W_{(s)}] - 1$.

The irreducible representations of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ are well known. For each $J \subseteq S$ there is an irreducible representation $\theta_J: \mathcal{H}(W) \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{k}}(\mathbb{k})$

given by

$$\theta_J(z_w) = \begin{cases} \text{id}, & \text{if } w \in W_J; \\ 0, & \text{else;} \end{cases}$$

and these are all the irreducible representations (see [22, 7] for details). In particular, the irreducible representations do not help to find an effective representation.

The main technical result of this section is the following theorem.

Theorem 20. *The module $P'_{(s)}$ has simple socle $\mathbb{k}(z_{w_0s} - e_0)$ isomorphic to $\theta_{(w_0sw_0)}$.*

The proof of this theorem proceeds via several lemmas.

Lemma 21. *The span of the vector $z_{w_0s} - e_0$ is isomorphic to $\theta_{(w_0sw_0)}$.*

Proof. Proposition 19 implies that for $t \in S$, one has

$$e_t(z_{w_0s} - e_0) = \begin{cases} z_{w_0s} - e_0, & \text{if } t \neq w_0sw_0; \\ 0, & \text{if } t = w_0sw_0; \end{cases}$$

as required. \square

By the direct sum decomposition (13), it suffices to prove that the socle of $P_{(s)}$ is $\mathbb{k}(z_{w_0s} - e_0) \oplus \mathbb{k}e_0$. To do this we need to perform a detailed analysis of the eigenspaces of the elements e_t , $t \in S$. For an element

$$v = \sum_{w \in W^{(s)}} c_w z_w \in P_{(s)},$$

let $\text{supp}(v)$ be the *support* of v (i.e., the set of w with $c_w \neq 0$).

Lemma 22. *Let $t \in T$ and $v \in P_{(s)}$. Then:*

- (i) $e_t v = v$ if and only if $t \in D_L(w)$ for all $w \in \text{supp}(v)$;
- (ii) $e_t v = 0$ if and only if the following two conditions are satisfied:
 - (a) $\{wW_{(s)} : w \in \text{supp}(v)\}$ is a union of two-element orbits of t ;
 - (b) if $\{wW_{(s)}, twW_{(s)}\}$ is a two-element orbit, then $c_w = -c_{(tw)}$.

Proof. Claim (i) is clear since the eigenspace of 1 for e_t is the subspace $\mathbb{k}e_t \mathcal{H}(W) e_{(s)}$, which has basis consisting of the z_w such that $w \in W^{(s)}$ and $t \in D_L(w)$.

For claim (ii), we know that the eigenspace of 0 has basis consisting of all differences $z_w - e_t z_w$ such that $z_w \neq e_t z_w$. Equivalently, it has basis consisting of all elements of the form $z_w - z_{tw}$ such that $\mathfrak{l}(tw) > \mathfrak{l}(w)$ with $w, tw \in W^{(s)}$. Claim (ii) is now immediate from Proposition 18. \square

We can now prove Theorem 20.

Proof of Theorem 20. Suppose that $v \in P_{(s)}$ generates the irreducible representation θ_J . Then v is fixed by each e_t , $t \in J$, and annihilated by each e_t , $t \notin J$. Thus the set X of cosets of the form $wW_{(s)}$ with $w \in \text{supp}(v)$ is $W_{S \setminus J}$ -invariant by Lemma 22(iia). Suppose that \mathcal{O} is a $W_{S \setminus J}$ -orbit on X and that $w \in W^{(s)}$ is maximal with respect to the Bruhat order such that $wW_{(s)} \in \mathcal{O}$. Then by Lemma 22(i) one has $J \subseteq D_L(w)$. On the other hand, since $twW_{(s)} \in \mathcal{O}$ for all $t \in S \setminus J$, by the maximality of w we have $S \setminus J \subseteq D_L(w)$ and so $w = w_0$. In particular, it follows that \mathcal{O} is always the orbit of w_0 and hence is unique. If $J = S$, it then follows that $v \in \mathbb{k}e_0$ and we are done. Otherwise, we must have $J = (w_0sw_0)$ because if $t \in S \setminus J$ then, according to Lemma 22(iia), w_0W_J is not fixed by t and so $t = w_0sw_0$ as a consequence of Propositions 18 and 19. An application of Lemma 22(iib) yields $v \in \mathbb{k}(z_{w_0s} - e_0)$, as required. \square

We are now in a position to prove the main result of this subsection. Recall that $\mathbf{r}(V) = |S|$ and $\mathbf{v}(W)$ is the number of vertices of the Coxeter complex of W , i.e., the sum of the indices of the maximal parabolics.

Theorem 23. *Let W be a finite Coxeter group with set S of Coxeter generators and let M be an effective $\mathcal{H}(W)$ -module over a field \mathbb{k} . Then M contains a submodule isomorphic to the projective module*

$$P = \bigoplus_{s \in S} \mathbb{k}\mathcal{H}(W)(e_{(s)} - e_0).$$

Consequently, the minimal dimension of an effective linear representation of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ is $\mathbf{v}(W) - \mathbf{r}(V)$.

Proof. By Lemma 16 and Theorem 20 each module $P'_{(s)}$ is isomorphic to a submodule of M . Moreover, since the simple socles of the $P'_{(s)}$, $s \in S$, are pairwise non-isomorphic, it follows that the intersection of $P'_{(s)}$ and $P'_{(t)}$ is trivial, for $s \neq t$, and so P is a submodule of M .

It thus remains to show that P is effective. But this follows from Corollary 17. \square

As a consequence of Corollary 17 and Theorem 23, we may deduce that the minimum degree of an effective action of $\mathcal{H}(W)$ on a set is $\mathbf{v}(W) - \mathbf{r}(V) + 1$.

Specializing to the case $W = S_n$ we obtain the following result.

Corollary 24. *The minimal degree of an effective linear representation of \mathcal{H}_n is $2^n - n - 1$.*

Proof. For $i \in \mathbf{N}$ and $s = s_i$ we have $[S_n : (S_n)_{(s_i)}] = \binom{n}{i}$. The rank of S_n is $n - 1$. \square

7.2. Double Catalan monoid. Theorem 20 also permits us to compute the minimal degree of an effective representation of the double Catalan monoid \mathcal{DC}_n over a field \mathbb{k} .

Proposition 7 implies that the image of an element z_w of the 0-Hecke monoid \mathcal{H}_n in \mathcal{DC}_n is determined by its images in \mathbf{C}_n^+ and \mathbf{C}_n^- . These are in turn the effective quotients of \mathcal{H}_n coming from its respective actions on the left ideals $\mathcal{H}_n e_{(s_1)}$ and $\mathcal{H}_n e_{(s_{n-1})}$. Thus one can identify \mathcal{DC}_n with the effective quotient of the action of \mathcal{H}_n on the left ideal $\mathcal{H}_n e_{(s_1)} \cup \mathcal{H}_n e_{(s_{n-1})}$. Notice that this left ideal acts effectively on itself and so projects injectively into \mathcal{DC}_n . The action of \mathcal{DC}_n on this left ideal can be understood easily in terms of its representation by boolean matrices. Namely, let v_j be the characteristic vector of the subset $\{1, \dots, j\}$ and let v'_j be the characteristic vector of $\{j, \dots, n\}$. Then the elements $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ form an invariant subset on which \mathcal{DC}_n acts as \mathbf{C}_n^+ and the elements $\{v'_1, v'_2, \dots, v'_n\}$ form an invariant subset on which \mathcal{DC}_n acts as \mathbf{C}_n^- . The two subsets intersect in the vector $v_n = v'_1$.

In summary, retaining the notation of the previous subsection, we can view $P = P'_{(s_1)} \oplus P'_{(s_{n-1})}$ as an effective \mathcal{DC}_n -module over \mathbb{k} of dimension $2n - 2$. We claim P is the unique minimal effective \mathcal{DC}_n -module.

Theorem 25. *Let \mathbb{k} be a field. Then the minimal dimension of an effective linear representation of \mathcal{DC}_n over \mathbb{k} is $2n - 2$. The unique minimal effective \mathcal{DC}_n -module is P (defined above).*

Proof. Any effective \mathcal{DC}_n -module M yields a representation of \mathcal{H}_n that is injective on the left ideal $\mathcal{H}_n e_{(s_1)} \cup \mathcal{H}_n e_{(s_{n-1})}$. Lemma 16 and Theorem 20 now imply that $P'_{(s_1)}$ and $P'_{(s_{n-1})}$ are submodules of M . The argument in the proof of Theorem 23 then shows that their direct sum P is a submodule of M . Thus P is the unique minimal effective \mathcal{DC}_n -module. As it has dimension $2n - 2$, this completes the proof. \square

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V.M.: Department of Mathematics, Uppsala University, Box 480, SE-75106, Uppsala, SWEDEN, e-mail: mazor@math.uu.se,
web: "<http://www.math.uu.se/~mazor/>"

B.S.: School of Mathematics and Statistics; Carleton University, 1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, CANADA,
e-mail: bsteinbg@math.carleton.ca
web: "<http://www.math.carleton.ca/~bsteinbg/>"

Current address: Department of Mathematics, City College of New York, NAC 8/133, Convent Ave at 138th Street, New York, NY 10031, USA

e-mail: bsteinberg@ccny.cuny.edu
web: "<http://www.sci.ccny.cuny.edu/~benjamin/>"