

INTERVAL STRUCTURES IN THE BRUHAT AND WEAK ORDERS

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ABSTRACT. We study the appearance of notable interval structures—lattices, modular lattices, distributive lattices, and boolean lattices—in both the Bruhat and weak orders of Coxeter groups. We collect and expand upon known results for principal order ideals, including pattern characterizations and enumerations for the symmetric group. This segues naturally into a similar analysis for arbitrary intervals, although the results are less characterizing for the Bruhat order at this generality. In counterpoint, however, we obtain a full characterization for intervals starting at rank one in the symmetric group, for each of the four structure types, in each of the two posets. Each category can be enumerated, with intriguing connections to Fibonacci and Catalan numbers. We conclude with suggestions for further directions and questions, including an interesting analysis of the intervals formed between a permutation and each generator in its support.

The Bruhat order of a Coxeter group is a natural and appealing partial ordering on an important mathematical object. Despite that, the structure of its intervals has notable and enigmatic complexity. For example, topological properties are discussed in [4, §2.7], Dyer showed that there are only finitely many isomorphism classes of intervals of a given length in finite Coxeter groups [9], we previously compared generic intervals to principal order ideals in the symmetric group in [29], and Björner and Ekedahl study Betti numbers related to these intervals as well their chain decompositions [5]. The possible structures of principal order ideals in these posets are quite a narrow subset of the possible intervals that might appear, and even those do not always have some of the structural properties one might hope for in a poset. The weak order of a Coxeter group is a similarly important and intriguing partial ordering, with important structural results shown by Stembridge [24].

In this paper, we look at these fascinating architectures and pick out the intervals that are the most well-behaved: lattices, modular lattices, distributive lattices, and boolean lattices.

In previous work, we described boolean principal order ideals in the Bruhat order [26]. Somewhat wonderfully, those ideals can be described in terms of pattern avoidance in the symmetric group.

Here we look, more generally, at when an arbitrary interval might be a well-behaved lattice in these posets. The potential intricacies of Coxeter group elements mean that this can, indeed, be highly element-specific. We begin by collecting and expanding upon known results for principal order ideals in each of these contexts. Furthermore, we focus in on the symmetric group for pattern characterizations and enumerations. These analyses of principal order ideals lead to analogous questions about the more general setting of arbitrary intervals. Indeed, we can describe the intervals that fit our four criteria in each poset, up to a point. The weak order is particularly amenable, due to a result of Stembridge [24]. The question for

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the Bruhat order, on the other hand, can be answered to some extent, but does not resolve to a clear characterization.

We devote the remainder of this work to intervals in \mathfrak{S}_n , in both posets, in which the minimum element is an atom. Remarkably, we can completely characterize the desired intervals, with each well-behaved lattice structure and in each poset. Moreover, the numbers of such intervals can be computed every time, with quite elegant results. The required properties for these intervals—which are so close to being principal order ideals—to be well-behaved lattices are reminiscent of the rules for principal order ideals that begin this work. However, as can be seen by comparing Tables 3 and 5, the possibilities themselves are quite different.

The paper is organized as follows. Section 1 lays out the primary objects and notation of this work. In Section 2, we show the variety of principal order ideal structures in the Bruhat and weak orders, and classify when the well-behaved ones appear (summarized in Table 1). In the case of the symmetric group, we characterize these phenomena by pattern avoidance and provide enumerations for each case, in each order. This section collects and expands on previous work. Section 3 will briefly review the boolean-related results of [26] and other works, and also consider these in the light of Billey-Postnikov pattern avoidance. Section 4 shows that, in an important sense, the hierarchical structure of principal order ideals lays the groundwork for arbitrary intervals in each of the Bruhat and weak orders. In Section 5, we look at the special case of intervals whose minimum elements are atoms, in both the Bruhat and weak orders. In each of these settings, we explicitly characterize all such intervals that are lattices, modular lattices, distributive lattices, and boolean lattices (including Theorem 5.1). We enumerate each variation, with appealing connections to Fibonacci and Catalan numbers (Theorems 5.3, 5.4, 5.6, and 5.8). We conclude the paper with a sampling of related further directions and questions in Section 6, including characterization and enumeration of permutations that form boolean intervals over all elements of their support, in both the Bruhat and weak orders (Corollaries 6.3 and 6.5).

1. PRELIMINARIES

In preparation for our main work, we use this section to highlight relevant terminology and to set notation. This effort falls into three categories—Coxeter-theoretic, poset-theoretic, and pattern-based. To avoid suggesting disproportionate importance to this material via word count, we use examples to remind the reader of key definitions, and outsource a more thorough background to texts such as [4, 14, 23].

1.1. Poset-theoretic terminology and notation. We will be concerned with posets whose elements are organized in particular ways. Our motivating focus is the most demanding of these organizations (*boolean* posets), but it is illuminating to consider them in a broader context and we will look at *lattices*, *modular lattices*, and *distributive lattices*, as well. We present Figure 1 as a nudge toward recalling definitions of the latter three of these. In fact, the posets depicted in Figures 1(bc) are characterizing features of distributive lattices: a lattice is distributive if and only if it has no sublattice isomorphic to either of those examples [8, Theorem 4.10].

The subclass of distributive lattices that we consider here is a particularly tame family of posets.

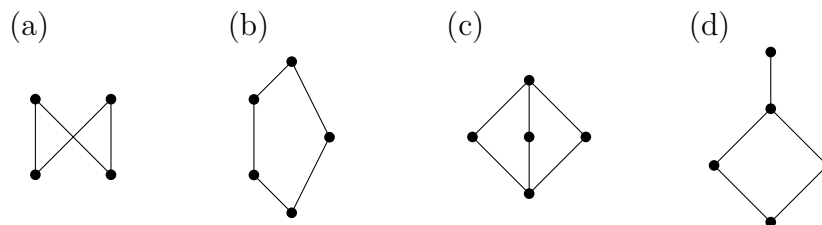


FIGURE 1. (a) A poset that is not a lattice.
 (b) A lattice that is not modular.
 (c) A modular lattice that is not distributive.
 (d) A distributive lattice that is not boolean.

Definition 1.1. A poset is *boolean* if it is isomorphic to the poset of subsets of a finite set S , ordered by inclusion. We say that such a boolean poset is on $|S|$ elements.

A boolean poset is a distributive lattice, where the join operation is set intersection and the meet operation is union. Because boolean posets are unique up to isomorphism, we may refer to “the” boolean poset of a given size.

Example 1.2. The poset depicted in Figure 1(d) is a distributive lattice, but not a boolean one. The boolean poset on four elements appears in Figure 2.

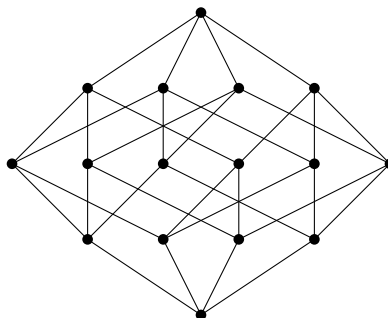


FIGURE 2. The boolean poset on four elements.

These poset categories obey the following hierarchy:

$$(1) \quad \{ \text{boolean lattices} \} \subset \{ \text{distributive lattices} \} \subset \{ \text{modular lattices} \} \subset \{ \text{lattices} \}.$$

1.2. Coxeter-theoretic terminology and notation. We now briefly give relevant Coxeter-theoretic definitions and notation, and the reader is referred to [4] for more information.

Definition 1.3. A *Coxeter group* consists of a collection S of generators, all of which are involutions, and relations of the form

$$(st)^{m(s,t)} = 1,$$

where $m(s, t) = m(t, s) \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \cup \{\infty\}$, for all $s, t \in S$. When $m(s, t) = 2$, the relation $st = ts$ is a *commutation*. When $m(s, t) > 2$, the relation $\underbrace{sts \cdots}_{m(s,t)} = \underbrace{tst \cdots}_{m(s,t)}$ is a *braid*.

As discussed in [4, Ch. 1 and 8], the finite Coxeter groups of types A , B , and D have combinatorial interpretations as permutations, signed permutations, and signed permutations with restriction. The finite Coxeter group of type A , denoted \mathfrak{S}_n , is the *symmetric group*. The finite Coxeter group of type B , denoted \mathfrak{S}_n^B , is the *hyperoctahedral group*. When discussing signed permutations, we may write $\underline{i} := -i$ for readability.

Definition 1.4. For $i \geq 1$, let σ_i be the map swapping i and $i+1$ and fixing all other letters. Let σ_0 be the map swapping 1 and -1 and fixing all other letters. Let $\sigma_{1'}$ be the map swapping 1 and -2 , 2 and -1 , and fixing all other letters. The symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n is generated by $\{\sigma_i : 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$. The hyperoctahedral group \mathfrak{S}_n^B is generated by $\{\sigma_i : 0 \leq i \leq n-1\}$. The finite Coxeter group of type D , \mathfrak{S}_n^D , is generated by $\{\sigma_i : 1 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ or } i = 1'\}$. These involutions satisfy the relations:

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma_i \sigma_j)^2 &= 1 \text{ when } i, j \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\} \text{ and } |i - j| > 1, \\ (\sigma_i \sigma_j)^3 &= 1 \text{ when } i, j \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \text{ and } |i - j| = 1, \\ (\sigma_0 \sigma_1)^4 &= 1, \\ (\sigma_{1'} \sigma_i)^2 &= 1 \text{ when } i \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \setminus \{2\}, \text{ and} \\ (\sigma_{1'} \sigma_2)^3 &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Writing group elements as “efficient” products of these generators is important for a variety of mathematical questions and implications.

Definition 1.5. Let w be an element in a Coxeter group G with generators S . If $w = s_1 s_2 \dots s_{\ell(w)}$ with $s_i \in S$ and $\ell(w)$ minimal, then $s_1 s_2 \dots s_{\ell(w)}$ is a *reduced decomposition* for w and $\ell(w)$ is the *length* of w . The set of reduced decompositions of w is denoted $R(w)$.

The elements of $R(w)$ are related to each other by commutation and braid moves [15, 33], a fact that leads to many interesting questions and properties.

Definition 1.6. A Coxeter group element w is *fully commutative* if any two reduced decompositions for w are related (only) by a sequence of commutations.

For elements of the finite Coxeter group of type A , the reduced decompositions $R(w)$ were enumerated by Stanley in [22]. The sizes of this set and important partitions of it have also been studied by others, including [1, 10, 12, 25, 31, 36]. Reduced decompositions can be used to endow a Coxeter group with a partial ordering, and there are two “canonical” ways to do this.

Definition 1.7. For $v, w \in G$, a Coxeter group, say that $v \leq w$ if there exists a reduced decomposition for v that is a subword of a reduced decomposition for w . The resulting poset is the *Bruhat order*.

The *subword property* says that, given a reduced decomposition of w , we have $v \leq w$ if and only if v is equal to a subword of that decomposition.

There are two versions of the other partial ordering on Coxeter groups that we consider here. Without loss of generality, we restrict our discussion to the “right” one.

Definition 1.8. For $v, w \in G$, a Coxeter group, say that $v \leq_{\text{wk}} w$ if there exists a reduced decomposition for v that is the prefix of a reduced decomposition for w . The resulting poset is the *(right) weak order*. For $v \leq_{\text{wk}} w$, we will write $[v, w]_{\text{wk}}$ for the interval between v and w in the weak order.

Certainly $\mathfrak{S}_n \subset \mathfrak{S}_n^D \subset \mathfrak{S}_n^B$. A symmetric group element may be called “unsigned,” and any symmetric group element is also a hyperoctahedral group element. We view permutations as maps, and compose them from right to left. Thus

$$(w\sigma_i)(j) = \begin{cases} w(j) & \text{if } j \notin \{i, i+1\}, \\ w(i+1) & \text{if } j = i, \text{ and} \\ w(i) & \text{if } j = i+1. \end{cases}$$

In addition to writing elements of \mathfrak{S}_n , \mathfrak{S}_n^B , and \mathfrak{S}_n^D as products of generators, we may also write them in *one-line notation*, as in $w = w(1)w(2)\cdots w(n)$. Note that even in the case of signed permutations, this representation completely describes w .

Example 1.9. Let $x = 3214$, $y = 3\underline{2}14$, and $z = 3\underline{2}1\underline{4}$.

$$\{x, y, z\} \cap \mathfrak{S}_4 = \{x\} \quad \{x, y, z\} \cap \mathfrak{S}_4^D = \{x, z\} \quad \{x, y, z\} \subset \mathfrak{S}_4^B$$

1.3. Patterns and reduced decompositions. As part of our discussions, we will want to use the language of permutation patterns.

Definition 1.10. Let $p \in \mathfrak{S}_k^B$ and $w \in \mathfrak{S}_n^B$ be (possibly unsigned) permutations. The permutation w *contains* a p -*pattern* if there exist indices $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n$ such that

- the string $|w(i_1)| \cdots |w(i_k)|$ is in the same relative order as $|p(1)| \cdots |p(k)| \in \mathfrak{S}_k$, and
- $w(i_j) \cdot p(j) > 0$ for all j .

If w does not contain a p -pattern, then w *avoids* p .

Example 1.11. Let $p = 32\underline{1}$. The permutation $531\underline{2}4$ contains p , while the permutation 53124 does not contain p .

As shown in [25] and [31], there is an important relationship between permutation patterns and reduced decompositions. The main results of those papers yield a key tool in some of the work below as it relates to the symmetric group. We present the implications of those earlier results as corollaries here, and refer the reader to earlier work for more details.

Corollary 1.12 (cf. [25, 31]). For an unsigned permutation w , the following are equivalent:

- w avoids the patterns 321 and 3412,
- some reduced decomposition of w is a product of distinct generators, and
- every reduced decomposition of w is a product of distinct generators.

The equivalence of the second and third bullet points in Corollary 1.12 holds for all Coxeter groups, as a result of the types of relations that may occur in these groups.

Corollary 1.13 (cf. [2, 25, 31]). For an unsigned permutation w , the following are equivalent:

- w is fully commutative,
- w avoids the pattern 321,
- no reduced decomposition of w contains $\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i$ as a factor, and
- no reduced decomposition of w contains $\sigma_{i+1}\sigma_i\sigma_{i+1}$ as a factor.

2. ARCHITECTURE OF PRINCIPAL ORDER IDEALS

In this section, we address the structure of principal order ideals in the Bruhat order of Coxeter groups by characterizing those elements whose principal order ideals have desirable poset-theoretic features. We do this on the way to our analysis of more general intervals.

Some of these results have appeared previously, as cited below. Here, we expand on them in several different directions. We collect and summarize these results in Table 1 for general Coxeter groups, and Table 2 for the symmetric group in terms of pattern avoidance.

	Bruhat order	Weak order
Lattice	Products of distinct generators [17]	All elements of finite Coxeter groups (see, for example, [4])
Modular	Products of distinct generators	Fully commutative elements
Distributive	Products of distinct generators	Fully commutative elements [24]
Boolean	Products of distinct generators [17]	Products of commuting generators

TABLE 1. Characterization of Coxeter group elements whose principal order ideals have certain properties in the Bruhat and weak orders.

	Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_n	Weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n
Lattice	321- and 3412-avoiding [26]	All permutations
Modular	321- and 3412-avoiding	321-avoiding
Distributive	321- and 3412-avoiding	321-avoiding
Boolean	321- and 3412-avoiding [26]	321-, 231-, and 312-avoiding

TABLE 2. Pattern characterization of symmetric group elements whose principal order ideals have certain properties in the Bruhat and weak orders.

The pattern-avoiding permutations described in Table 2 are entries P0006, P0002, and P0026, respectively, of [32]. The enumerations given in Table 3 are, respectively, sequences A001519 (refined in A105306), A000108, and A000045 of [21]. It is interesting to note that the 321- and 3412-avoiding permutations were enumerated independently by Fan [11] and West [34], where the former was studying products of distinct generators and the latter was studying pattern avoidance. We note that some of the Bruhat data in Tables 2 and 3 was also computed for \mathfrak{S}_n^B and \mathfrak{S}_n^D in [26].

For the remainder of this paper, let Λ_w denote the principal order ideal of an element w in the Bruhat order, and let Λ_w^{wk} denote the principal order ideal of w in the weak order.

	Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_n	Weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n
Lattice	F_{2n-1}	$n!$
Modular	F_{2n-1}	C_n
Distributive	F_{2n-1}	C_n
Boolean	F_{2n-1}	F_{n+1}

TABLE 3. Number of principal order ideals in \mathfrak{S}_n having certain properties in the Bruhat and weak orders, where F_i and C_i are the i th Fibonacci and Catalan numbers, respectively.

2.1. Principal order ideals in the Bruhat order. Consider the Bruhat order of a Coxeter group. As we will see, there is an intriguing amount of collapse that occurs in the hierarchy described in (1) for this poset.

We proved the first result, about boolean principal order ideals, in [26] for the finite Coxeter groups of types A , B , and D . With Ragnarsson, we expanded that result to all Coxeter groups in [17]. As remarked in [26], the ideal Λ_w is boolean in the Bruhat order if and only if it is a lattice (see Brenti's work [6]). Despite that equivalence, we include an independent proof of the following result to give it a place in the literature, and to set the stage for future arguments.

Theorem 2.1. Let G be a Coxeter group and $w \in G$. Consider G as a poset under the Bruhat order. Then the principal order ideal of w is a lattice if and only if some/every reduced decomposition of w is a product of all distinct generators.

Proof. If some (equivalently, every) reduced decomposition of w is a product of distinct generators, then it follows from [26] that Λ_w is a boolean poset, which itself is a lattice.

Suppose, instead, that some (equivalently, every) reduced decomposition of w has a repeated letter. That is, there is a reduced decomposition $\cdots s \cdots s \cdots \in R(w)$ with $s \in S$, the generating set of G . In fact, because s is an involution, there must be a letter t appearing between the two copies of s in this product, such that t and s do not commute:

$$\cdots s \cdots t \cdots s \cdots \in R(w).$$

Therefore, in the Bruhat order, the elements

$$s, t, st, ts \in \Lambda_w.$$

are distinct. Moreover, the four elements $\{s, t, st, ts\}$ appear in the principal order ideal Λ_w with the structure shown in Figure 1(a). Therefore neither the join $s \vee t$ nor the meet $st \wedge ts$ is well defined, and so Λ_w is not a lattice. \square

By the hierarchy described in (1), this gives the entire characterization that we seek, stated in the second column of Table 1. Its translation to the language of pattern avoidance in the symmetric group, described in Table 2, follows from [25, 31].

2.2. Principal order ideals in the weak order. This section is similar to the last, except that we consider the weak order on a Coxeter group. In this setting, we see less collapse of the hierarchy than we saw for the Bruhat order. Consequently, we break the results into two theorems.

Theorem 2.2. Let G be a Coxeter group and $w \in G$. Consider G as a poset under the weak order. The principal order ideal of w is a modular lattice if and only if w is fully commutative.

Proof. If w is fully commutative, then Λ_w^{wk} is a distributive lattice [24], so Λ_w^{wk} must be modular as well. Now suppose that Λ_w^{wk} is not fully commutative; that is, there are a reduced decompositions $x(stst\cdots)y, x(tsts\cdots)y \in R(w)$, where the factors “ $(stst\cdots)$ ” and “ $(tsts\cdots)$ ” each contain $m(s, t)$ letters, and x and y are (possibly empty) products. Then the five group elements

$$\{x, xs, xt, xst, x(stst\cdots) = x(tsts\cdots)\}$$

form a sublattice of Λ_w^{wk} that is isomorphic to the poset depicted in Figure 1(b), and thus show that Λ_w^{wk} is not modular. Indeed:

$$xs \vee (xt \wedge xst) = xs \vee x = xs,$$

while

$$(xs \vee xt) \wedge xst = x(stst\cdots) \wedge xst = xst.$$

□

Theorem 2.3. Let G be a Coxeter group and $w \in G$. Consider G as a poset under the weak order. The principal order ideal of w is boolean if and only if w is a product of commuting generators.

Proof. Boolean lattices are distributive posets, so to assume that Λ_w^{wk} is boolean means we can assume that w is fully commutative [24]. With that in mind, $w = s_1 \cdots s_\ell$ is a product of commuting generators if and only if w can be written so that any chosen subset of $\{s_1, \dots, s_\ell\}$ is a prefix of that product. This is the case if and only if Λ_w^{wk} is isomorphic to the (boolean) poset of subsets of $\{s_1, \dots, s_\ell\}$, ordered by inclusion, where the subset $\{s_{i_1}, \dots, s_{i_j}\}$ corresponds to the element $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_j} \leq_{\text{wk}} w$. □

The pattern characterizations of these results for the symmetric group, stated in Table 2, follow from [25, 31]. The permutations described by Theorem 2.3, which avoid 231, 312, and 321, were called “free” permutations in [16].

3. THE KEY TO BOOLEAN STRUCTURES IN THE BRUHAT ORDER

As referenced earlier, substantial attention has been paid to boolean principal order ideals in the Bruhat order. In [26], we first characterized these structures in the finite Coxeter groups of types A , B , and D , foreshadowing the more general statement in [17].

As shown in Table 2, boolean elements in type A can be characterized by pattern avoidance. In fact, the same can be said for types B and D , although the collection of patterns to be avoided grows.

These so-called “boolean” elements in Coxeter groups have been studied in great detail, and from a variety of perspectives, in [7, 17, 18, 26]. Moreover, in addition to the resulting boolean properties of permutations, the patterns 321 and 3412 have also proven relevant

in other contexts, including those mentioned in [16, 28]. Hultman and Vorwerk looked at boolean elements in the Bruhat order on involutions, which again could be characterized by pattern avoidance [13].

We use this section to highlight the features of those results that create the environment necessary for an order ideal—or, more generally, an interval—to be boolean. Suppose that $[v, w]$ is a boolean interval in the Bruhat order. This interval must be isomorphic to the boolean poset on $\ell(w) - \ell(v)$ elements. The subword property of the Bruhat order means that an interval would fail to be boolean if and only if some sort of “collapse” would occur when letters of a reduced decomposition of w are deleted. In other words, when deleting letters to find elements between w and v , we must be wary of running Coxeter relations. For example, suppose that $m(s, t) = 4$. Then the product

$$stst$$

is reduced, whereas the product

$$(sts)(ts) = (tsts)s = tst(ss) = tst$$

collapses.

One might worry that there are infinitely many cases to consider. However, for any $m(s, t)$, such a collapse will require (at least) that a generator (“ s ” in the above example) gets squared—and all generators are involutions so squaring causes a length collapse. Thus the key to understanding boolean structures in the Bruhat order is detecting when a generator can land next to a copy of itself (and how to prevent this).

This characterization of boolean principal order ideals could be translated into a list of forbidden patterns. In type A , these patterns are 321 and 3412 (see Corollary 1.12). The lists for types B and D are ten and twenty patterns long, respectively.

It was recently suggested that the language of “Billie-Postnikov” patterns might condense these signed lists (see [3, 35] for details). While that does enable some abridging, it is, perhaps, less than what one might have hoped. For example, the ten signed patterns that must be avoided by boolean elements in the hyperoctahedral group are as follows [26].

$$\begin{array}{cccc} 321 & \underline{321} & \underline{\underline{321}} & \\ 3412 & \underline{3412} & \underline{\underline{3412}} & \\ \underline{12} & \underline{21} & \underline{12} & \underline{\underline{321}} \end{array}$$

Certainly there is some similarity between this list and the characterizing patterns 321 and 3412 in type A , but there appears to be more going on as well and indeed this is where Billie-Postnikov avoidance does not quite suffice. More precisely, while containment of 321, $\underline{321}$, or $\underline{\underline{321}}$ implies BP-containment of 321, and containment of 3412, $\underline{3412}$, or $\underline{\underline{3412}}$ implies BP-containment of 3412, containment of $\underline{12}$, $\underline{21}$, $\underline{12}$, and $\underline{\underline{321}}$ are not similarly characterized. Indeed, this is because these four remaining patterns each arise from other ways that repeated letters could creep into a reduced decomposition in type B :

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{12} &= \sigma_0\sigma_1\sigma_0\sigma_1 = \sigma_1\sigma_0\sigma_1\sigma_0, \\ \underline{21} &= \sigma_0\sigma_1\sigma_0, \\ \underline{12} &= \sigma_1\sigma_0\sigma_1, \text{ and} \\ \underline{\underline{321}} &= \sigma_1\sigma_0\sigma_2\sigma_1 = \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_0\sigma_1. \end{aligned}$$

4. HIERARCHICAL ARCHITECTURE OF INTERVALS

We now show that the hierarchies of principal order ideals that we found in Section 2 is, in a way, the template for more general intervals in both the Bruhat and weak orders. More precisely, an interval in the Bruhat order is a lattice if and only if it is boolean (and hence, equivalently, distributive and modular). On the other hand, for intervals in the weak order, we have the following hierarchy of intervals:

$$\{\text{boolean}\} \subsetneq \{\text{distributive}\} = \{\text{modular}\} \subsetneq \{\text{lattice}\},$$

mirroring the results described in Table 1.

4.1. Arbitrary intervals in the Bruhat order. Let G be a Coxeter group, viewed as a poset under the Bruhat order. Recall from Section 2 that a principal order ideal in G is a lattice if and only if it is boolean. In fact, the same holds true for arbitrary intervals.

Theorem 4.1. Let G be a Coxeter group, viewed as a poset under the Bruhat order. An interval $[v, w]$ in G is boolean if and only if it is a lattice.

Proof. If $[v, w]$ is boolean, then it is also a lattice, by definition.

Now suppose that $[v, w]$ is not boolean. This means that, as described in Section 3, something collapses when deleting letters from elements of $R(w)$ in order to reach an element of $R(v)$. In particular, there will arise an element $u \in (v, w]$ with reduced decomposition $x(sts)y$, where x and y are (possibly empty) products, and the sts factor gets deleted in order to form v . Moreover, because this is a reduced decomposition, the generators s and t necessarily do not commute. But then the interval $[v, w]$ must contain the subposet shown in Figure 3. This subposet contains a copy of Figure 1(a), so it is not a lattice. \square

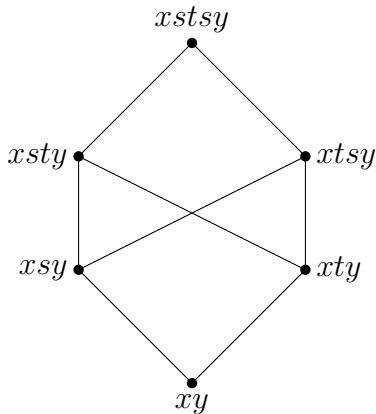


FIGURE 3. A subposet that is not a lattice, appearing in any interval of the Bruhat order that is not boolean.

Thus, in the Bruhat order, the hierarchy of intervals is

$$\{\text{boolean}\} = \{\text{distributive}\} = \{\text{modular}\} = \{\text{lattice}\},$$

mirroring the principal order ideal results described in Table 1.

4.2. **Arbitrary intervals in the weak order.** In fact, a classical result about the weak order implies that the goals of this section were already addressed in Section 2.2.

Proposition 4.2 ([4, Proposition 3.1.6]). If $v \leq_{\text{wk}} w$, then $[v, w]_{\text{wk}} \cong \wedge_{v^{-1}w}^{\text{wk}}$.

We can now use Theorems 2.2 and 2.3 to describe the well-behaved intervals in the weak order.

Corollary 4.3. Let G be a Coxeter group, viewed as a poset under the weak order, and consider $v, w \in G$ with $v \leq_{\text{wk}} w$. The interval $[v, w]_{\text{wk}}$ is

- always a lattice,
- modular if and only if $v^{-1}w$ is fully commutative,
- distributive if and only if $v^{-1}w$ is fully commutative, and
- boolean if and only if $v^{-1}w$ is the product of commuting generators.

5. INTERVALS ABOVE ATOMS IN THE SYMMETRIC GROUP

The results of Section 4 are quite encouraging for understanding the structure of arbitrary intervals in either of these partial orders. However, it is not easy to create an analogue of Table 2 for arbitrary intervals. Indeed, despite the results above, there are a number of ways in which the characterization question for intervals is more complex than the question for principal order ideals—particularly for the Bruhat order. Suppose that $v \leq w$ in the Bruhat order of a Coxeter group, and fix a reduced decomposition $s_1 \cdots s_\ell \in R(w)$. One added complexity is that there might be more than one reduced decomposition of v appearing as a subword of $s_1 \cdots s_{\ell(w)}$, and possibly even more than one occurrence of the same reduced decomposition of v . Another intricacy is that while we needed all generators to be distinct for a principal order ideal, this might not be the case among the generators in $s_1 \cdots s_{\ell(w)}$ that are outside of $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_\ell} \in R(v)$, because identical generators might be prevented from interacting by some s_{i_j} . Finally, and perhaps most challenging of all, it may be impossible to find a reduced decomposition of v appearing as a factor inside of a reduced decomposition of w . That is, it may be necessary for reduced decompositions of w to “interrupt” reduced decompositions of v , as is the case for the interval $[2143, 2341] \subset \mathfrak{S}_4$, since $R(2143) = \{\sigma_1\sigma_3, \sigma_3\sigma_1\}$ and $R(2341) = \{\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3\}$.

In the next section, we will give a characterization of boolean (and distributive, and modular, and lattice) intervals in the Bruhat order for which the bottom element has rank 1, building on the “rank 0” case of principal order ideals described in Section 2. Already, this is complicated to state, and one can see the difficulties described above coming into play. We will do similarly for the weak order, which has a more elegant answer, as suggested by Corollary 4.3. In both settings, we will enumerate these intervals, with rather pleasing results.

5.1. **Intervals above atoms in the Bruhat order.** By Theorem 4.1, to understand the well-behaved lattices of the form $[\sigma_k, w]$ in the symmetric group, it suffices to understand when such an interval is a boolean poset.

Theorem 5.1. Consider \mathfrak{S}_n as a poset under the Bruhat order. An interval $[\sigma_k, w]$ is boolean (equivalently, a lattice, a modular lattice, or a distributive lattice) if and only if $x\sigma_k y \in R(w)$ such that

- x and y are each (possibly empty) products of distinct generators,

- the only generators that may appear in both x and y are $\sigma_{k\pm 1}$, and
- σ_k does not appear in x or y .

Proof. First observe that if there is such an $x\sigma_k y \in R(w)$, then certainly $[\sigma_k, w]$ is boolean.

Now suppose that $[\sigma_k, w]$ is boolean. We first note that we can find a reduced decomposition for w in which only one copy of σ_k appears. Suppose $a\sigma_k b\sigma_k c \in R(w)$, with σ_k not appearing in the product b . Let N be the number of copies of σ_k that appear in this decomposition. If b were to contain both σ_{k-1} and σ_{k+1} , then the interval $[\sigma_k, w]$ would contain the interval depicted in Figure 4, which is not boolean. Thus, without loss of generality, the

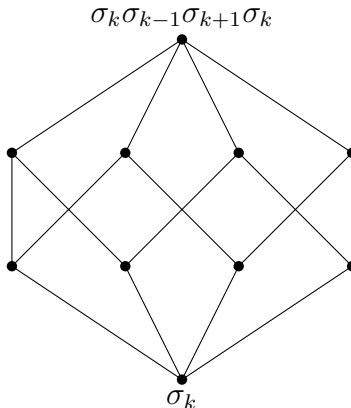


FIGURE 4. A non-boolean interval that can appear when a generator is repeated.

product b contains σ_{k-1} and not σ_{k+1} , and so we can do commutation moves on this product to find a reduced decomposition $a'\sigma_k\sigma_{k-1}\sigma_k c' \in R(w)$. This product still has N copies of σ_k , and a braid move produces the reduced decomposition $a'\sigma_{k-1}\sigma_k\sigma_{k-1}c' \in R(w)$ having $N - 1$ copies of σ_k . In this way, we can systematically produce reduced decompositions of w with fewer copies of σ_k until we find $x\sigma_k y \in R(w)$ with exactly one copy of σ_k .

This particular decomposition is helpful because it means that in the interval $[\sigma_k, w]$, we know exactly what letters must get deleted from the reduced decomposition $x\sigma_k y \in R(w)$, simplifying many of the concerns discussed at the opening of this section. Indeed, all of the generators in x and y must be deleted. If there are any repeated generators that could land next to each other by deletions of these letters, then the interval will fail to be boolean. This scenario is avoided if and only if x and y are each, themselves, products of distinct generators, and if the only generators they have in common cannot commute past σ_k . \square

Notice that Theorem 5.1 relies on the fact that the exponents $m(s, t)$ in \mathfrak{S}_n are all 2 or 3. In contrast, boolean intervals in the hyperoctahedral group need not have the property that one can find a reduced decomposition of the top element of the interval containing only one copy of the bottom element of the interval.

Example 5.2. The interval $[\underline{12}, \underline{21}] \subset \mathfrak{S}_2^B$ is boolean, even though $\underline{12} = \sigma_0$ appears twice in the only reduced decomposition $\sigma_0\sigma_1\sigma_0$ of $\underline{21}$.

Recall that there are F_{2n-1} boolean principal order ideals in the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_n . The number of boolean intervals whose minimum elements are atoms is notably larger as we see in the next theorem. In fact, only for $k \in [1, n - 1]$ are there fewer boolean intervals over a particular atom σ_k than there are boolean principal order ideals. Cf. Table 4 below.

Theorem 5.3. Fix $n > 2$. Consider \mathfrak{S}_n as a poset under the Bruhat order, and fix $k \in [1, n-1]$. The number of boolean intervals (equivalently, lattices, modular lattices, or distributive lattices) of the form $[\sigma_k, w]$ is

$$\begin{cases} 4F_{2n-4} & \text{if } k \in \{1, n-1\}, \text{ and} \\ 16F_{2k-2}F_{2n-2k-2} & \text{if } k \in [2, n-2]. \end{cases}$$

where F_i is the i th Fibonacci number.

Proof. Set $T(n, k) := \{w \in \mathfrak{S}_n : [\sigma_k, w] \text{ is boolean}\}$, and $t(n, k) = |T(n, k)|$. Note that, by symmetry, $t(n, k) = t(n, n-k)$. We begin by computing $t(n, 1) = t(n, n-1)$, and then use this to compute $t(n, k)$ for $k \in [2, n-2]$.

Consider the implications of Theorem 5.1 when $k = 1$: the permutation w must have a reduced decomposition $x\sigma_1y$ such that x and y are products of distinct generators, the only generator they might have in common is σ_2 , and neither contains σ_1 . The set $T(n, 1)$ can be partitioned into three parts, based on how many copies of σ_2 appear in $x\sigma_1y$:

- $T_0(n, 1) := \{w \in T(n, 1) : w = x\sigma_1y \text{ contains no } \sigma_2\}$,
- $T_1(n, 1) := \{w \in T(n, 1) : w = x\sigma_1y \text{ contains one } \sigma_2\}$, and
- $T_2(n, 1) := \{w \in T(n, 1) : w = x\sigma_1y \text{ contains two } \sigma_2\}$.

Thus $t(n, 1)$ is the sum of the sizes of these three sets.

The first set, $T_0(n, 1)$ can be described as taking xy , a product of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$, and multiplying it by σ_1 . Because σ_1 commutes with all elements of $\{\sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$, the placement of σ_1 does not affect the product. As shown in Table 3, there are $F_{2(n-2)-1}$ such products xy .

For $T_1(n, 1)$, take xy , a product of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$ that must include σ_2 , and multiply it on the left or the right (these are distinct permutations), by σ_1 . There are $F_{2(n-1)-1}$ products of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$, and $F_{2(n-2)-1}$ of those are actually products of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$. Thus there are $F_{2(n-1)-1} - F_{2(n-2)-1}$ products of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$ that must include σ_2 , so

$$|T_1(n, 1)| = 2(F_{2(n-1)-1} - F_{2(n-2)-1}) = 2F_{2n-4}.$$

Finally, the set $T_2(n, 1)$ can be described easily in terms of whether or not it involves σ_3 . If there is no σ_3 , then take any product of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_4, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$ and insert $\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2$ anywhere among the generators in that product. Because σ_i and σ_j commute for $i < 3 < j$, precise positioning does not affect the overall product. This yields $F_{2(n-3)-1}$ elements. On the other hand, if there is a copy of σ_3 , then we can start with a product of distinct generators from $\{\sigma_3, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$ that must include σ_3 , and insert $\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2$ in any of three possible ways around this σ_3 :

$$\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_3, \sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_3\sigma_2, \sigma_3\sigma_2\sigma_1\sigma_2.$$

Note that the relative positions of all other generators will not affect the overall product. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} |T_2(n, 1)| &= F_{2(n-3)-1} + 3(F_{2(n-2)-1} - F_{2(n-3)-1}) \\ &= F_{2n-7} + 3F_{2n-6} \\ &= F_{2n-5} + 2F_{2n-6} \\ &= F_{2n-4} + F_{2n-6}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$t(n, 1) = F_{2n-5} + 2F_{2n-4} + F_{2n-4} + F_{2n-6} = 4F_{2n-4}.$$

For $k \in [2, n-2]$, we can form elements of $T(n, k)$ from elements $u \in T(n-k+1, 1)$ and $v \in T(k+1, k)$. Then take the reduced decompositions $u = x_u \sigma_1 y_u$ and $v = x_v \sigma_{k-1} y_v$ described by Theorem 5.1. Let $u' = x'_u \sigma_k y'_u$ be obtained from $x_u \sigma_1 y_u$ by “shifting” all generators according to $\sigma_i \mapsto \sigma_{i+k-1}$. Then

$$(x'_u x_v) \sigma_k (y'_u y_v) \in T(n, k).$$

Moreover, because σ_i and σ_j commute for $i < k < j$, the product $(x'_u x_v) \sigma_k (y'_u y_v)$ is equal to the product formed by any other interweaving of the letters to the left of σ_k and similarly of those to its right. Each element of $T(n, k)$ can be formed in this way, and given an element of $T(n, k)$ it is straightforward to compute its corresponding $u \in T(n-k+1, 1)$ and $v \in T(k+1, k)$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} t(n, k) &= t(n-k+1, 1) \cdot t(k+1, k) \\ &= t(n-k+1, 1) \cdot t(k+1, 1) \\ &= 4F_{2(n-k+1)-4} \cdot 4F_{2(k+1)-4}, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

The reader can confirm the $n \in [3, 4]$ cases of this result by looking ahead to Figure 5. The data computed in Theorem 5.3 is shown in Table 4 for small values of n . The row sums of the table are 8 times the entries in A054444 of [21]. The triangle described by $k \in [2, n-2]$ is 16 times the entries of A141678 of [21].

	$k = 1$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	\sum_k
$n = 3$	4	4							8
4	12	16	12						40
5	32	48	48	32					160
6	84	128	144	128	84				568
7	220	336	384	384	336	220			1880
8	576	880	1008	1024	1008	880	576		5952
9	1508	2304	2640	2688	2688	2640	2304	1508	18280

TABLE 4. Number of boolean intervals (equivalently, lattices, modular lattices, or distributive lattices) $[\sigma_k, w]$ in the Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_n , for $n \in [3, 9]$, and the total number of boolean intervals (equivalently, lattices, modular lattices, or distributive lattices) over all atoms.

5.2. Intervals above atoms in the weak order. We close this section by considering the implications of Corollary 4.3 on \mathfrak{S}_n . That theorem gives a fairly complete description of the desired interval types with σ_k , a generator of \mathfrak{S}_n . Thus we devote this section to an enumeration of those intervals. It will be interesting to observe that only the enumeration of boolean intervals depends on the value of the index k .

Theorem 5.4. For fixed k , the number of lattices $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n is $n!/2$.

Proof. By Corollary 4.3, it suffices to count the elements w for which $\sigma_k \leq_{\text{wk}} w$. There is a simple bijection between such w and the elements that are not above σ_k in this poset: $w \longleftrightarrow \sigma_k w$. Thus exactly half of the elements of \mathfrak{S}_n are greater than or equal to σ_k . \square

This is sequence A001710 of [21].

Corollary 5.5. The total number of lattices of the form $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n is $(n-1)n!/2$.

We skip ahead to boolean lattices, for a moment, which have a similarly straightforward enumeration.

Theorem 5.6. For fixed k , the number of boolean intervals $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n is $F_{k+1}F_{n-k+1}$, where F_i is the i th Fibonacci number.

Proof. By Corollary 4.3, we must count w for which $\sigma_k \leq_{\text{wk}} w$ and $\sigma_k w$ is free. Thus we can write

$$(2) \quad w = \sigma_k \sigma_{i_1} \sigma_{i_2} \cdots \sigma_{i_{\ell(w)-1}},$$

and the generators $\{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}, \dots, \sigma_{i_{\ell(w)-1}}\}$ must all commute with each other. Moreover, because Equation (2) is a reduced decomposition of w , we must have $k \neq i_j$, for all j . Thus $\{\sigma_{i_1}, \sigma_{i_2}, \dots, \sigma_{i_{\ell(w)-1}}\}$ is the union of two sets: one a subset of commuting generators chosen from $\{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{k-1}\}$, and the other a subset of commuting generators chosen from $\{\sigma_{k+1}, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$. As indicated in Table 3, there are F_{k+1} of the former and F_{n-k+1} of the latter, completing the proof. \square

This is sequence A106408 of [21].

Corollary 5.7. The total number of boolean intervals of the form $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n is

$$(3) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} F_{k+1}F_{n-k+1} = \frac{(n+1)F_{n+3} + (n-7)F_{n+1}}{5}.$$

The sequence described by Equation (3) is A004798 of [21].

It remains, now, to count distributive/modular intervals of the form $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order.

Theorem 5.8. For fixed k , the number of distributive (equivalently, modular) intervals $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n is $C_n - C_{n-1}$, where C_i is the i th Catalan number.

Proof. By Corollary 4.3, we must count w for which $\sigma_k \leq_{\text{wk}} w$ and $\sigma_k w$ is fully commutative. By previous results (see, for example, [2, 25]), this means that

$$(4) \quad w = \sigma_k \sigma_{i_1} \sigma_{i_2} \cdots \sigma_{i_{\ell(w)-1}} \in R(w),$$

and no element of $R(\sigma_k w)$ contains a braid move $\sigma_i \sigma_{i\pm 1} \sigma_i$ as a factor.

Note, first, that the specific value of k does not affect the enumeration suggested in the statement of the proposition. Indeed, we can “cycle” the indices of the product in Equation (4), adding a fixed value, modulo $n - 1$ to each, giving a bijection between distributive/modular intervals $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ and distributive/modular intervals $[\sigma_{k'}, w']_{\text{wk}}$. A similar idea was employed in [20], and later in [27, 30]. Thus, without loss of generality, we can assume that $k = 1$.

Consider the collection FC_n of all fully commutative permutations in \mathfrak{S}_n . Define

$$\begin{aligned} A &:= \{v \in FC_n : \sigma_1 \leq_{\text{wk}} v\} \text{ and} \\ B &:= \{v \in FC_n : \sigma_1 \not\leq_{\text{wk}} v\}, \end{aligned}$$

and note that $\{A, B\}$ is a partition of FC_n .

Elements in A have reduced decompositions of the desired form depicted in Equation (4), although they do not describe all such permutations.

Now consider the set B . For each $v \in B$, there are two possibilities for the (longer) permutation $\sigma_1 v$:

- $\sigma_1 v$ is fully commutative (i.e., $\sigma_1 v \in FC_n$), or
- $\sigma_1 v$ is not fully commutative (i.e., $\sigma_1 v \notin FC_n$).

Let B_1 be the set of permutations in the first category, and B_2 those in the second. As before, $\{B_1, B_2\}$ is a partition B .

The set B_2 describes exactly the set of permutations alluded to in the previous paragraph: the permutations $w \geq_{\text{wk}} \sigma_1$ which are not, themselves, fully commutative, but for which (the shorter permutation) $\sigma_1 w$ is fully commutative; i.e., for which $[\sigma_1, w]_{\text{wk}}$ is distributive/modular, while \wedge_w^{wk} is not.

Thus we must compute

$$|A| + |B_2| = |A| + |B| - |B_1| = |FC_n| - |B_1| = C_n - |B_1|,$$

where C_n is the n th Catalan number.

It remains only to calculate $|B_1|$; i.e., to enumerate the $v \in B$ for which v and $\sigma_1 v$ are fully commutative. If a reduced decomposition of v were to include the generator σ_1 , then, because $\sigma_1 \not\leq_{\text{wk}} v$, one could do commutation moves in $\sigma_1 v$ to obtain a factor

$$\cdots (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1) \cdots .$$

But then $\sigma_1 v$ is not fully commutative, which is a contradiction. Therefore v is a fully commutative product of the generators $\{\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n-1}\}$. Note that, certainly, for any such product, the permutation $\sigma_1 v$ must also be fully commutative. There are C_{n-1} such products, and so $|B_1| = C_{n-1}$, completing the proof. \square

This is sequence A000245 of [21].

Corollary 5.9. The total number of distributive (equivalently, modular) intervals of the form $[\sigma_k, w]_{\text{wk}}$ in the weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n is $(n - 1)(C_n - C_{n-1})$.

We collect the enumerations of this section in Table 5, reminiscent of Table 3 in Section 2.

	Bruhat order on \mathfrak{S}_n	Weak order on \mathfrak{S}_n
Lattice	$\begin{cases} 4F_{2n-4} & \text{if } k \in \{1, n-1\} \\ 16F_{2k-2}F_{2n-2k-2} & \text{if } k \in [2, n-2] \end{cases}$	$n!/2$
Modular	$\begin{cases} 4F_{2n-4} & \text{if } k \in \{1, n-1\} \\ 16F_{2k-2}F_{2n-2k-2} & \text{if } k \in [2, n-2] \end{cases}$	$C_n - C_{n-1}$
Distributive	$\begin{cases} 4F_{2n-4} & \text{if } k \in \{1, n-1\} \\ 16F_{2k-2}F_{2n-2k-2} & \text{if } k \in [2, n-2] \end{cases}$	$C_n - C_{n-1}$
Boolean	$\begin{cases} 4F_{2n-4} & \text{if } k \in \{1, n-1\} \\ 16F_{2k-2}F_{2n-2k-2} & \text{if } k \in [2, n-2] \end{cases}$	$F_{k+1}F_{n-k+1}$

TABLE 5. Number of intervals in \mathfrak{S}_n with minimum element σ_k , having certain properties in the Bruhat and weak orders.

6. FURTHER DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH

In addition to dreams of an elegant and general versions of the results of Section 5, there are many directions for further work on this topic. We present two of them here.

Given the characterizations of well-behaved intervals presented above, one might wonder how prevalent they are.

Question 6.1. What proportion of intervals in the Bruhat order are boolean? What proportion among all intervals of a given size? What proportion among all intervals at a given rank?

One can change “boolean” and “Bruhat” for other versions of these questions, as well.

In light of the results of Section 5, one might ask questions like the following, with similar variations.

Question 6.2. Consider $w \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, and let $T \subseteq S$ be the collection of generators appearing in reduced decompositions of w (i.e., the *support* of w). When is it true that $[\sigma, w]$ is distributive for all $\sigma \in T$ in the Bruhat order?

In fact, the results above allow us to answer several variations of this question.

Corollary 6.3. Consider $w \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ with the Bruhat order. Let T be the support of w . Then $[\sigma, w]$ is boolean (equivalently, a lattice, a modular lattice, or a distributive lattice) for all $\sigma \in T$ if and only if w is a product of distinct generators (meaning that \wedge_w is also boolean), or $w = \sigma_{k+1}\sigma_k\sigma_{k+1}$ for some k .

Proof. Let w is a product of distinct generators, then \wedge_w is boolean and any interval of it is also boolean. If $w = \sigma_{k+1}\sigma_k\sigma_{k+1}$, it is easy to check that $[\sigma_i, w]$ is boolean for $i \in \{k, k+1\}$.

Now suppose that $[\sigma, w]$ is boolean for all $\sigma \in T$, and recall Theorem 5.1 and the limitations it places on repetition in reduced decompositions of w . Suppose that there is repetition, say $\cdots \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_k \cdots \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \in R(w)$. If, in fact, $w = \sigma_{k+1} \sigma_k \sigma_{k+1}$, then we are done.

Suppose, instead, that there is at least one other letter in the reduced decomposition. If w has the form

$$\cdots \sigma_h \cdots \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_k \cdots \sigma_{k+1} \cdots,$$

then $[\sigma_h, w]$ is not boolean, by Theorem 5.1. If, instead, w has the form

$$\cdots \sigma_{k+1} \cdots \sigma_h \cdots \sigma_k \cdots \sigma_{k+1} \cdots$$

where σ_h does not commute with σ_{k+1} (i.e., $h = k + 2$), then $[\sigma_{k+1}, w]$ is not boolean, as demonstrated in Figure 4. \square

For $n \geq 2$, there are $F_{2n-1} + n - 2$ such elements in \mathfrak{S}_n : the F_{2n-1} boolean elements (note that the identity trivially satisfies the requirements of Corollary 6.3), together with the $n - 2$ permutations with reduced decompositions of the form $s_{k+1} s_k s_{k+1}$ for some k . This is sequence A331347 of [21].

Example 6.4.

- (a) There are 15 permutations $w \in \mathfrak{S}_4$ for which $[\sigma, w]$ is boolean for all σ in the support of w . These are marked in Figure 5. The fact that these are all elements below a given rank is due to the fact that \mathfrak{S}_4 has only three generators. For \mathfrak{S}_n with $n > 4$, there will be ranks in which a proper subset of the elements satisfy the requirements of Corollary 6.3.
- (b) The permutations $3412 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_3 \sigma_2$ and $4132 = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_2 \sigma_1$ do not satisfy the requirements of Corollary 6.3, and indeed $[\sigma_2, 3412]$ and $[\sigma_1, 4132]$ are not boolean, as shown in Figure 5.

Corollary 6.5. Consider $w \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ with the weak order. Let T be the support of w . Then $[\sigma, w]_{\text{wk}}$ is boolean for all $\sigma \in T$ if and only if w is free; i.e., if and only if \wedge_w^{wk} is boolean.

Proof. If w is free then certainly w has the desired property.

On the other hand, suppose that $[\sigma, w]_{\text{wk}}$ is boolean for all $\sigma \in T$. If $\sigma_i, \sigma_{i+1} \in T$, then w cannot be greater than both σ_i and σ_{i+1} . Therefore w must be free. \square

As described previously, there are F_{n+1} elements in \mathfrak{S}_n satisfying Corollary 6.5.

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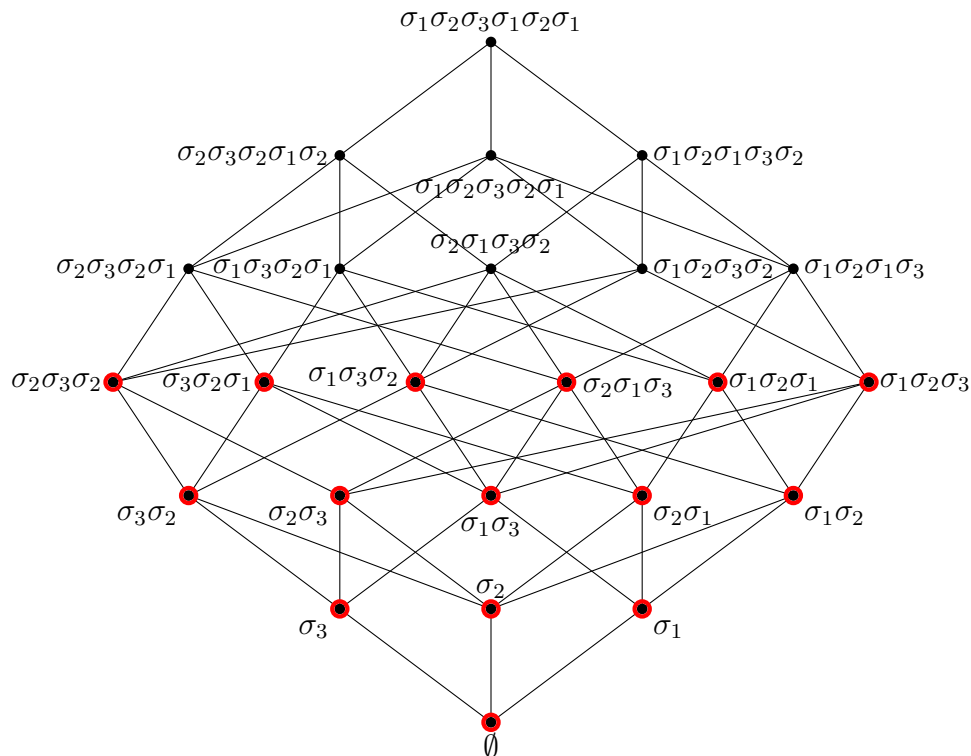


FIGURE 5. The Bruhat order of \mathfrak{S}_4 , where each element is labeled by one of its (possibly many) reduced decompositions. The permutations that form boolean intervals over all generators in their support are marked in red.

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