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On the functor of Arakawa, Suzuki and Tsuchiya

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To Professor Masatoshi Noumi on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday

Introduction

The main aim of this article is to give detailed proofs of basic properties of a certain functor introduced by Arakawa, Suzuki and Tsuchiya in [1] and further studied by Suzuki in [12]. We denote this functor by \mathcal{A}_N where N is any positive integer. In our setting the functor \mathcal{A}_N is applied to any module V of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ such that for any given vector in V , there is a degree i such that the subspace $t^i \mathfrak{sl}_m[t] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ annihilates this vector. Here m is another positive integer and t is a variable. In the present article the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ is regarded as a central extension of the current Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ by a one-dimensional vector space with a fixed basis element, which will be denoted by C .

As a vector space, $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ is the tensor product of V with N copies of the vector space $\mathbb{C}^m[t, t^{-1}]$. The latter space can be regarded as a module of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ where the central element C acts as zero. Hence $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ is also a module of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. It was proved in [1] that the vector space $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ comes with an action of the trigonometric Cherednik algebra [2, 3, 6]. We denote this algebra by \mathfrak{C}_N . The complex associative algebra \mathfrak{C}_N is generated by the symmetric group ring $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$, the ring of Laurent polynomials in N variables x_1, \dots, x_N and by another family of commuting elements u_1, \dots, u_N . The subalgebra of \mathfrak{C}_N generated by the first two rings is the crossed product $\mathfrak{S}_N \ltimes \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ where the group \mathfrak{S}_N permutes the N variables. The subalgebra of \mathfrak{C}_N generated by \mathfrak{S}_N and u_1, \dots, u_N is the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N introduced by Drinfeld [4] and Lusztig [8]. The other defining relations in \mathfrak{C}_N are (2.8), (2.9), (2.10). In particular, the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N depends on a parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$.

The action of the trigonometric Cherednik algebra \mathfrak{C}_N and that of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ on the vector space $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ do *not* commute in general. However, let us suppose that the element $C \in \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts on V as multiplication by the scalar $\kappa - m$. In other words, suppose that the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module V is of level $\kappa - m$. Then the action of \mathfrak{C}_N on $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ preserves the image of the action of the subalgebra $t^{-1} \mathfrak{sl}_m[t^{-1}] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. Hence the quotient vector space of $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ by the image inherits an action of \mathfrak{C}_N . This remarkable property of the functor \mathcal{A}_N was also proved in [1]. We give a more detailed proof of this property of \mathcal{A}_N by following an approach of [12]. At the same time we make Theorem 4.1 from [12] more precise.

We will regard $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ as a subalgebra of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$. The latter is a central extension of the current Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ by the one-dimensional vector space with the basis element C . By definition, this one-dimensional vector space is contained in the subalgebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$. We start with any $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module such that for any given vector of the module, there is a degree i such that the subspace $t^i \mathfrak{gl}_m[t] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ annihilates the vector. Following [12], we define an action of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N on the tensor product of this module with N copies of $\mathbb{C}^m[t, t^{-1}]$. These N tensor factors are regarded as $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -modules. We prove that if the central element C acts on the initial $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module as multiplication by $\kappa - m$, then the action of \mathfrak{C}_N on the tensor product preserves the image of the action of the subalgebra $t^{-1} \mathfrak{sl}_m[t^{-1}] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$. By modifying the action of \mathfrak{C}_N , we derive the above stated property of the functor \mathcal{A}_N ; see our Section 3.

The functor \mathcal{A}_N can be considered as the affine Lie algebra version of another functor, first introduced by Cherednik [3] and further studied in [1]. We denote this functor by \mathcal{F}_N , and apply it to any module U of the finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl}_m . As a vector space, $\mathcal{F}_N(U)$ is just the tensor product of U with N copies of the vector space \mathbb{C}^m . By regarding the latter vector space as an \mathfrak{sl}_m -module, we obtain an action of \mathfrak{sl}_m on $\mathcal{F}_N(U)$. There is also an action of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N on the vector space $\mathcal{F}_N(U)$, which commutes with the action of \mathfrak{sl}_m . In particular, this construction was used by Suzuki [10] to prove a conjecture of Rogawski [9] on the Jantzen filtration on the standard \mathfrak{H}_N -modules.

In the present article we establish a connection between the functors \mathcal{A}_N and \mathcal{F}_N . For any \mathfrak{sl}_m -module U we consider the \mathfrak{C}_N -module induced from the \mathfrak{H}_N -module $\mathcal{F}_N(U)$. Here \mathfrak{H}_N is regarded as a subalgebra of \mathfrak{C}_N . We demonstrate that for a certain $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module V , the induced \mathfrak{C}_N -module is equivalent to the quotient of $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ by the image of the action of the subalgebra $t^{-1} \mathfrak{sl}_m[t^{-1}] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. Namely V is the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module of level $\kappa - m$, parabolically induced from U as a module over the subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$; see our Section 2 for details.

We also consider the action of the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N on the tensor product of any \mathfrak{gl}_m -module with N copies of \mathbb{C}^m . By modifying this action and regarding \mathfrak{sl}_m as a subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_m , we get the above mentioned action of \mathfrak{H}_N on the space $\mathcal{F}_N(U)$ for any \mathfrak{sl}_m -module U . Working with \mathfrak{gl}_m -modules also allows us to give an analogue of Theorem 2.1 from [7], where the role of \mathfrak{H}_N was played by the Yangian of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl}_n with any n . Namely, we consider the tensor product of N copies of \mathbb{C}^m with a parabolically induced module of \mathfrak{gl}_m . Our Theorem 1.3 describes the action of \mathfrak{H}_N on the quotient of the tensor product, taken relative to the image of the action the nilpotent subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_m complementary to the parabolic subalgebra which the given module of \mathfrak{gl}_m is induced from. The above mentioned result of [7] can be derived from our present Theorem 1.3 by using the Drinfeld functor [4].

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1. Hecke algebras

1.1. We begin with recalling a well known construction from the representation theory of the *degenerate affine Hecke algebra* \mathfrak{H}_N , which corresponds to the general linear group GL_N over a local non-Archimedean field. This algebra has been introduced by Drinfeld [D2], see also the work of Lusztig [L]. By definition, the complex associative algebra \mathfrak{H}_N is generated by the symmetric group algebra $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$ and by the pairwise commuting elements u_1, \dots, u_N with the cross relations for $p = 1, \dots, N-1$ and $q = 1, \dots, N$

$$\sigma_p u_q = u_q \sigma_p \quad \text{for } q \neq p, p+1; \quad (1.1)$$

$$\sigma_p u_p = u_{p+1} \sigma_p - 1. \quad (1.2)$$

Here and in what follows $\sigma_p \in \mathfrak{S}_N$ denotes the transposition of numbers p and $p+1$. More generally, $\sigma_{pq} \in \mathfrak{S}_N$ will denote the transposition of the numbers p and q . The group algebra $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$ can be then regarded as a subalgebra in \mathfrak{H}_N . Furthermore, it follows from the defining relations of \mathfrak{H}_N that a homomorphism $\mathfrak{H}_N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$, identical on the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$, can be defined by the assignments

$$u_p \mapsto \sigma_{1p} + \dots + \sigma_{p-1,p} \quad \text{for } p = 1, \dots, N. \quad (1.3)$$

We will also use the elements of the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N

$$z_p = u_p - \sigma_{1p} - \dots - \sigma_{p-1,p} \quad \text{where } p = 1, \dots, N. \quad (1.4)$$

Notice that $z_p \mapsto 0$ under the homomorphism $\mathfrak{H}_N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$ defined by (1.3). For every permutation $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_N$ we have

$$\sigma z_p \sigma^{-1} = z_{\sigma(p)}. \quad (1.5)$$

It suffices to verify (1.5) when $\sigma = \sigma_q$ and $q = 1, \dots, N-1$. Then (1.5) is equivalent to the relations (1.1),(1.2). The elements z_1, \dots, z_N do not commute, but satisfy the commutation relations

$$[z_p, z_q] = \sigma_{pq} (z_p - z_q). \quad (1.6)$$

Let us verify the equality in (1.6). Both sides of (1.6) are antisymmetric in p and q , so it suffices to consider only the case when $p < q$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} [z_p, u_q] &= [u_p - \sigma_{1p} - \dots - \sigma_{p-1,p}, u_q] = 0, \\ [z_p, z_q] &= [z_p, z_q - u_q] = -[z_p, \sigma_{1q} + \dots + \sigma_{q-1,q}] = -[z_p, \sigma_{pq}] = \sigma_{pq} (z_p - z_q) \end{aligned}$$

where we used (1.5). Obviously, the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N is generated by $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$ and the elements z_1, \dots, z_N . Together with relations in $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$, (1.5) and (1.6) are defining relations for \mathfrak{H}_N .

The construction that we wish to recall now is due to Cherednik [3, Example 2.1]. It has been further developed by Arakawa, Suzuki and Tsuchiya [1, Subsection 5.3]. Let U be any module over the complex general linear Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl}_m . Let $E_{ab} \in \mathfrak{gl}_m$ with $a, b = 1, \dots, m$ be the standard matrix units. We will also regard the matrix units E_{ab} as elements of the

algebra $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}^m)$, this should not cause any confusion. Let us consider the tensor product $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ of \mathfrak{gl}_m -modules. Here each of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m is a copy of the natural \mathfrak{gl}_m -module. We shall use the indices $1, \dots, N$ to label these N tensor factors. For any index $p = 1, \dots, N$ we will denote by $E_{ab}^{(p)}$ the operator on the vector space $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N}$ acting as

$$\text{id}^{\otimes(p-1)} \otimes E_{ab} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes(N-p)}. \quad (1.7)$$

Proposition 1.1. (i) *Using the \mathfrak{gl}_m -module structure of U , an action of the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N on the vector space $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ is defined as follows: the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts by permutations of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m , and the element $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ with $p = 1, \dots, N$ acts as*

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba}. \quad (1.8)$$

(ii) *This action of \mathfrak{H}_N commutes with the (diagonal) action of \mathfrak{gl}_m on $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$.*

To prove this proposition one only needs to verify that the commutation relations (1.6) are satisfied by the operators (1.8) with $p = 1, \dots, N$ instead of the elements $z_1, \dots, z_N \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ respectively. This verification is straightforward, see for instance in [7, Section 1]. By using Proposition 1.1 we get a functor $\mathcal{E}_N : U \mapsto (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ from the category of all \mathfrak{gl}_m -modules to the category of bimodules over \mathfrak{gl}_m and \mathfrak{H}_N .

Now let $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \mathfrak{gl}_m$ be the complex special linear Lie algebra. We will also use a version of Proposition 1.1 for the vector space $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ where U is a module not of \mathfrak{gl}_m but only of \mathfrak{sl}_m . Denote $I = E_{11} + \dots + E_{mm}$ so that $\mathfrak{gl}_m = \mathfrak{sl}_m \oplus \mathbb{C}I$. Moreover

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab} \otimes E_{ba} \in \frac{1}{m} I \otimes I + \mathfrak{sl}_m \otimes \mathfrak{sl}_m. \quad (1.9)$$

Therefore an action of

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} - \frac{1}{m} \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes I \quad (1.10)$$

can be defined on the vector space $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ by using only the \mathfrak{sl}_m -module structure of U . Because the element $I \in \mathfrak{gl}_m$ is central, the operators (1.10) with $p = 1, \dots, N$ satisfy the same commutation relations (1.6) as the operators (1.8) respectively instead of z_1, \dots, z_N .

Corollary 1.2. (i) *Using the \mathfrak{sl}_m -module structure of U , an action of the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N on the vector space $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ is defined as follows: the group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts by permutations of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m , and the element $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ with $p = 1, \dots, N$ acts as (1.10).*

(ii) *This action of \mathfrak{H}_N commutes with the (diagonal) action of \mathfrak{sl}_m on $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$.*

Hence we get a functor $\mathcal{F}_N : U \mapsto (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ from the category of all \mathfrak{sl}_m -modules to the category of bimodules over $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}_m}$ and \mathfrak{H}_N . Our main subject will be an analogue of this functor for the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}_m}$ instead of \mathfrak{sl}_m . The role of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N will be then played by the trigonometric Cherednik algebra \mathfrak{C}_N .

1.2. For any $f \in \mathbb{C}$ an automorphism of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N identical on the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ can be defined by mapping $u_p \mapsto u_p + f$ for all $p = 1, \dots, N$. Hence we can modify the functor \mathcal{E}_N by pulling its defining action of \mathfrak{H}_N back through this automorphism. We will denote by \mathcal{E}_N^f the modified functor. Like $\mathcal{E}_N = \mathcal{E}_N^0$, this is a functor $U \mapsto (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ from the category of all \mathfrak{gl}_m -modules to the category of bimodules over \mathfrak{gl}_m and \mathfrak{H}_N . The modified functor will be needed to state Theorem 1.3 below. We will also let the parameter m of the target category of \mathcal{E}_N^f vary. This should cause no confusion.

Let n be another positive integer. The decomposition $\mathbb{C}^{m+n} = \mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^n$ determines an embedding of the direct sum $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ of Lie algebras to \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} . As a subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} , the direct summand \mathfrak{gl}_m is spanned by the matrix units $E_{ab} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ where $a, b = 1, \dots, m$. The direct summand \mathfrak{gl}_n is spanned by the matrix units E_{ab} where $a, b = m+1, \dots, m+n$. Let \mathfrak{q} be the Abelian subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} spanned by the elements E_{ab} for all $a = m+1, \dots, m+n$ and $b = 1, \dots, m$. Let \mathfrak{p} be the subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} spanned by those matrix units which do not belong to \mathfrak{q} , so that we have $\mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} = \mathfrak{p} \oplus \mathfrak{q}$. Then \mathfrak{p} is a maximal parabolic subalgebra of the reductive Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} . Note that $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n \subset \mathfrak{p}$ by definition.

Now let V be any \mathfrak{gl}_n -module. Denote by $U \boxtimes V$ the \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} -module *parabolically induced* from the $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ -module $U \otimes V$. To define $U \boxtimes V$, one first extends the action of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ on $U \otimes V$ to \mathfrak{p} so that any matrix unit in \mathfrak{p} complementary to $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ acts on $U \otimes V$ as zero. By definition, $U \boxtimes V$ is the \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} -module induced from the \mathfrak{p} -module $U \otimes V$. Theorem 1.3 will provide a description of the space $\mathcal{E}_N(U \boxtimes V)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ of *coinvariants* of $\mathcal{E}_N(U \boxtimes V)$ relative to the action of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$. This space is the quotient of the vector space $\mathcal{E}_N(U \boxtimes V)$ by the image of the action of \mathfrak{q} . Note that here the functor \mathcal{E}_N is applied to a module of \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} rather than of \mathfrak{gl}_m . This is clear by the notation. Hence we have an action of \mathfrak{H}_N on the vector space $\mathcal{E}_N(U \boxtimes V)_{\mathfrak{q}}$. The subalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n \subset \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ also acts on this vector space, and the latter action commutes with that of the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N .

For $K = 0, 1, \dots, N$ let $\mathfrak{S}_{K, N-K}$ be the subgroup of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_N preserving the subset $\{1, \dots, K\} \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$. This subgroup is naturally isomorphic to the direct product $\mathfrak{S}_K \times \mathfrak{S}_{N-K}$. Further, the tensor product $\mathfrak{H}_K \otimes \mathfrak{H}_{N-K}$ can be naturally identified with the subalgebra of \mathfrak{H}_N generated by the subgroup $\mathfrak{S}_{K, N-K} \subset \mathfrak{S}_N$ and by all u_1, \dots, u_N . Denote by $\mathfrak{H}_{K, N-K}$ this subalgebra. We have the usual induction functor $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{H}_{K, N-K}}^{\mathfrak{H}_N}$.

Theorem 1.3. *The bimodule $\mathcal{E}_N(U \boxtimes V)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ of $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ and \mathfrak{H}_N is equivalent to*

$$\bigoplus_{K=0}^N \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{H}_{K, N-K}}^{\mathfrak{H}_N} \mathcal{E}_K(U) \otimes \mathcal{E}_{N-K}^{-m}(V). \quad (1.11)$$

Proof. For any index $K = 0, \dots, N$ the vector space of the corresponding direct summand in (1.11) is the same as that of the induced \mathfrak{S}_N -module

$$\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{K, N-K}}^{\mathfrak{S}_N} (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes K} \otimes U \otimes (\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes (N-K)} \otimes V.$$

By definition, the latter \mathfrak{S}_N -module is a quotient of the vector space

$$\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes K} \otimes U \otimes (\mathbb{C}^n)^{\otimes (N-K)} \otimes V \quad (1.12)$$

such that the right multiplication by any element of the subgroup $\mathfrak{S}_{K,N-K} \subset \mathfrak{S}_N$ in the first tensor factor of (1.12) has the same effect on the quotient, as the corresponding permutation of the K tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m and the $N - K$ tensor factors \mathbb{C}^n . The action of the group \mathfrak{S}_N on the quotient is then via the left multiplication in the first tensor factor of (1.12).

By letting the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_N permute all N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m and \mathbb{C}^n of (1.12), the direct sum over $K = 0, \dots, N$ of the above described quotients can be identified with

$$(\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N} \otimes U \otimes V. \quad (1.13)$$

Here we use the decomposition $\mathbb{C}^{m+n} = \mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^n$ and transpose the tensor factor U of (1.12) with each of the next $N - K$ tensor factors \mathbb{C}^n . Under this identification, the action of \mathfrak{S}_N on the quotients becomes the permutational action on the first N tensor factors of (1.13). To avoid confusion, we will denote respectively by A and B the subspaces of \mathbb{C}^{m+n} corresponding to the first and the second summands in the decomposition $\mathbb{C}^{m+n} = \mathbb{C}^m \oplus \mathbb{C}^n$.

Let us describe the action of the elements $u_1, \dots, u_N \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ on (1.13) coming from the identification of this vector space with that of the bimodule (1.11). Under this identification, for any K the subspace

$$A^{\otimes K} \otimes B^{\otimes(N-K)} \otimes U \otimes V \quad (1.14)$$

of (1.13) is preserved by the action of u_1, \dots, u_N . For $p \leq K$ the element u_p acts on the subspace (1.14) as

$$\sum_{q=1}^p \sigma_{pq} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} \otimes \text{id}. \quad (1.15)$$

Here σ_{pq} is the permutation of the p th and q th tensor factors \mathbb{C}^{m+n} of (1.13) while $E_{ab}^{(p)}$ is the operator on $(\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N}$ acting as (1.7). For $p > K$ the element u_p acts on (1.14) as

$$\sum_{q=K+1}^p \sigma_{pq} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{a,b=m+1}^{m+n} E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes \text{id} \otimes E_{b-m,a-m} - m. \quad (1.16)$$

The union of the subspaces (1.14) for all $K = 0, \dots, N$ is cyclic in (1.13) under the action of the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$. Hence the action of \mathfrak{H}_N on (1.13) is now uniquely determined.

On the other hand, the vector space of the \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} -module $U \boxtimes V$ can be identified with $U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U \otimes V$ whereon the Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ acts via left multiplication in the first tensor factor. Here the Lie algebra \mathfrak{q} is Abelian. Hence its universal enveloping algebra $U(\mathfrak{q})$ is a free commutative algebra over \mathbb{C} generated by the elements E_{ab} with $a = m+1, \dots, m+n$ and $b = 1, \dots, m$. The vector space of the $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ -module $U \otimes V$ can be then identified with the subspace

$$1 \otimes U \otimes V \subset U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U \otimes V. \quad (1.17)$$

By the definition of a parabolically induced module, the action of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ preserves this subspace. The $E_{ab} \in \mathfrak{p}$ with $a, b = 1, \dots, m$ and $a, b = m+1, \dots, m+n$ act on this subspace as $\text{id} \otimes E_{ab} \otimes \text{id}$ and $\text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes E_{a-m,b-m}$ respectively, while any element $E_{ab} \in \mathfrak{p}$ with $a = 1, \dots, m$ and $b = m+1, \dots, m+n$ acts as zero. All this determines the action of \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} on $U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U \otimes V$.

Now consider the bimodule $\mathcal{E}_N(U \boxtimes V)$ over \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n} and \mathfrak{H}_N . Its vector space is

$$W = (\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N} \otimes U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U \otimes V. \quad (1.18)$$

The corresponding space of \mathfrak{q} -coinvariants is isomorphic to (1.13). Indeed, we can define a bijective linear mapping ι from (1.13) to the quotient $W/\mathfrak{q}W$ as follows. First we map (1.13) to the subspace

$$(\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N} \otimes 1 \otimes U \otimes V \subset W$$

in the natural way, and then regard the image of the latter mapping modulo $\mathfrak{q}W$. To prove the bijectivity of resulting mapping ι , consider the ascending \mathbb{Z} -filtration on the vector space

$$(\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N} = (A \oplus B)^{\otimes N}$$

defined by the tensor degree in A . The action of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ preserves the filtration, and the corresponding graded action of \mathfrak{q} is trivial. Therefore this filtration on $(\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N}$ induces an ascending filtration on W such that the corresponding graded action of \mathfrak{q} is via left multiplication in the tensor factor $U(\mathfrak{q})$ of (1.18). The bijectivity of our ι now follows, because the algebra $U(\mathfrak{q})$ is free commutative.

The mapping ι defined above is $\mathfrak{gl}_m \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_n$ -equivariant, see the above description of the action of \mathfrak{p} on the subspace (1.17). This ι is also equivariant relative to the action of \mathfrak{S}_N . But relative to the action of \mathfrak{S}_N on (1.13), the union of the subspaces (1.14) for $K = 0, \dots, N$ is cyclic. To complete the proof of Theorem 1.3 it now remains to check for each $p = 1, \dots, N$ the u_p -equivariance of the restriction of the mapping ι to each of these subspaces.

The image of the subspace (1.14) under ι is the subspace

$$A^{\otimes K} \otimes B^{\otimes (N-K)} \otimes 1 \otimes U \otimes V \subset W \quad (1.19)$$

regarded modulo $\mathfrak{q}W$. The elements $E_{ab} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ with $b = m+1, \dots, m+n$ annihilate the subspace $X \subset \mathbb{C}^{m+n}$. The elements $E_{ba} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ with $b = 1, \dots, m$ and $a = m+1, \dots, m+n$ annihilate the subspace (1.17). Hence for $p \leq K$ the element $u_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts on the subspace (1.19) as

$$\sum_{q=1}^p \sigma_{pq} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes \text{id} \otimes E_{ba} \otimes \text{id}.$$

By comparing the above displayed sum with (1.15) we conclude that the restriction of the mapping ι to the subspace (1.14) is u_p -equivariant for any $p \leq K$.

Now suppose that $p > K$. The elements $E_{ab} \in \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$ with $b = 1, \dots, m$ annihilate the subspace $B \subset \mathbb{C}^{m+n}$. Hence for our p the element $u_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts on the subspace (1.19) as

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{q=1}^p \sigma_{pq} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{a=1}^m \sum_{b=m+1}^{m+n} E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} + \\ \sum_{a,b=m+1}^{m+n} E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes E_{b-m, a-m}. \end{aligned} \quad (1.20)$$

The tensor factor E_{ba} in the display (1.20) belongs to the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{gl}_{m+n}$. Therefore modulo $\mathfrak{q}W$, the result of applying the first line of the display (1.20) to elements of W is the same as the result of applying

$$\sum_{q=1}^p \sigma_{pq} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} - \sum_{q=1}^N \sum_{a=1}^m \sum_{b=m+1}^{m+n} E_{ba}^{(q)} E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id}. \quad (1.21)$$

Here the tensor factors $E_{ba}^{(q)} E_{ab}^{(p)}$ with $q > K$ but with $q \neq p$ vanish on the subspace

$$A^{\otimes K} \otimes B^{\otimes (N-K)} \subset (\mathbb{C}^{m+n})^{\otimes N}. \quad (1.22)$$

Any tensor factor $E_{ba}^{(q)} E_{ab}^{(p)}$ in (1.21) with $q \leq K$ acts on this subspace as permutation σ_{pq} . The sum of the tensor factors

$$E_{ba}^{(p)} E_{ab}^{(p)} = E_{bb}^{(p)}$$

over $a = 1, \dots, m$ and $b = m+1, \dots, m+n$ acts on the subspace (1.22) as the scalar m . Hence after cancellations, the sum (1.21) acts on the subspace (1.19) as

$$\sum_{q=K+1}^p \sigma_{pq} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id} - m. \quad (1.23)$$

By comparing (1.16) with the sum of the second line in (1.20) and of (1.23) we now conclude that the restriction of the mapping ι to the subspace (1.14) is u_p -equivariant for $p > K$. \square

2. Cherednik algebras

2.1. First define the *rational Cherednik algebra* \mathfrak{D}_N . This is a complex associative algebra depending on a parameter $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$. It is generated by the symmetric group algebra $\mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N$ together with two sets of commuting elements x_1, \dots, x_N and y_1, \dots, y_N where like in (1.5)

$$\sigma x_p \sigma^{-1} = x_{\sigma(p)} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma y_p \sigma^{-1} = y_{\sigma(p)} \quad (2.1)$$

for every permutation $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_N$. For any indices p and q , the elements y_p and x_q do not commute with each other but satisfy the commutation relations

$$[y_p, x_q] = -\sigma_{pq} \quad \text{for} \quad q \neq p; \quad (2.2)$$

$$[y_p, x_p] = \kappa + \sum_{r \neq p} \sigma_{pr}. \quad (2.3)$$

Multiplication in the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N provides a bijective linear map

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_N] \otimes \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N \otimes \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_N] \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_N; \quad (2.4)$$

see for instance [6, Theorem 1.3]. The bijectivity here also follows from the next proposition, which has been a motivation for introducing the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N . For any $p = 1, \dots, N$ consider the *Dunkl operator* acting on the vector space $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_N]$ as

$$\kappa \partial_p + \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{1}{x_p - x_r} (1 - \sigma_{pr}). \quad (2.5)$$

Here ∂_p means the derivation in the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_N]$ relative to the variable x_p , and the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_N acts on the latter ring by permutations of x_1, \dots, x_N as usual.

Proposition 2.1. *An action of the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N on the vector space $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_N]$ can be defined as follows: the group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{D}_N$ acts by permutations of the N variables, the element $x_p \in \mathfrak{D}_N$ acts via multiplication, and the element $y_p \in \mathfrak{D}_N$ acts as the operator (2.5).*

In particular the operators (2.5) with $p = 1, \dots, N$ pairwise commute. This fact is well known and goes back to the celebrated work of Dunkl [5]. Due to this fact the proof of Proposition 2.1 reduces to verifying the second relation (2.1) and the relations (2.2),(2.3) for the operator (2.5) instead of y_p . That is straightforward and we omit the details.

Observe that the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N contains a copy of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N as a subalgebra. An injective homomorphism $\mathfrak{H}_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_N$ identical on the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ can be defined by mapping $z_p \mapsto x_p y_p$ for each index $p = 1, \dots, N$. To prove the homomorphism property we need to verify the relations (1.5),(1.6) for $x_p y_p \in \mathfrak{D}_N$ instead of $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$. The first of the two relations to be verified follows from (2.1). Further, for $p \neq q$

$$\begin{aligned} [x_p y_p, x_q y_q] &= x_p (x_q y_p - [x_q, y_p]) y_q - x_q y_q x_p y_p = x_q x_p y_q y_p - x_p \sigma_{pq} y_q - x_q y_q x_p y_p \\ &= x_q [x_p, y_q] y_p - x_p \sigma_{pq} y_q = x_q \sigma_{pq} y_p - x_p \sigma_{pq} y_q = \sigma_{pq} (x_p y_p - x_q y_q) \end{aligned}$$

as needed. Here we used only the relations (2.1),(2.2). The injectivity of homomorphism $\mathfrak{H}_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_N$ thus defined follows from the bijectivity of the multiplication map (2.4).

Next we consider the *trigonometric Cherednik algebra* \mathfrak{C}_N . It can be defined as the ring of fractions of the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N relative to the set of denominators x_1, \dots, x_N . Multiplication in the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N provides a bijective linear map

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \otimes \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{S}_N \otimes \mathbb{C}[y_1, \dots, y_N] \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}_N;$$

see again [6, Theorem 1.3]. Equivalently, the \mathfrak{C}_N can be defined as the complex associative algebra generated by the ring $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ of Laurent polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_N and by the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N subject to natural relations $\sigma x_p \sigma^{-1} = x_{\sigma(p)}$ for all $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_N$ and to the commutation relations

$$[z_p, x_q] = -x_p \sigma_{pq} \quad \text{for } q \neq p; \quad (2.6)$$

$$[z_p, x_p] = \kappa x_p + \sum_{r \neq p} x_p \sigma_{pr}. \quad (2.7)$$

To prove the equivalence of two definitions of \mathfrak{C}_N we will use the embedding $\mathfrak{H}_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{D}_N$ constructed above. Then we will only need to verify the relations (2.6) and (2.7) for the element $x_p y_p \in \mathfrak{D}_N$ instead of $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$. This verification is direct by the defining relations (2.2) and (2.3) in \mathfrak{D}_N . Using both definitions of \mathfrak{C}_N we obtain a corollary to Proposition 2.1.

Corollary 2.2. *An action of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N on the vector space $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ can be defined as follows: the elements $x_p, x_p^{-1} \in \mathfrak{C}_N$ act via multiplication, the group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts by permutations of the N variables, and the element $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts as the operator*

$$\kappa x_p \partial_p + \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{x_p}{x_p - x_r} (1 - \sigma_{pr}).$$

Note that in the second definition of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N we can also employ the pairwise commuting generators $u_1, \dots, u_N \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ instead of the non-commuting generators z_1, \dots, z_N ; see the definition (1.4). Then instead of the defining relations (2.6),(2.7) in \mathfrak{C}_N we get

$$[u_p, x_q] = -x_q \sigma_{pq} \quad \text{for } q < p; \quad (2.8)$$

$$[u_p, x_q] = -x_p \sigma_{pq} \quad \text{for } q > p; \quad (2.9)$$

$$[u_p, x_p] = \kappa x_p + \sum_{r < p} x_r \sigma_{pr} + \sum_{r > p} x_p \sigma_{pr}. \quad (2.10)$$

According to Corollary 2.2 the element $u_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ then acts on $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ as

$$\kappa x_p \partial_p + \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{x_p}{x_p - x_r} (1 - \sigma_{pr}) + \sum_{r < p} \sigma_{pr}.$$

Corollary 2.2 is obtained by extending the action of \mathfrak{D}_N given by Proposition 2.1 from the space $\mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_N]$ to the space of Laurent polynomials $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$. On the latter space the element $y_p \in \mathfrak{D}_N$ still acts as the Dunkl operator (2.5). We will now describe a generalization of Corollary 2.2, which goes back to the work of Cherednik [2].

2.2. Consider the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$. By definition, this is a central extension of the current Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ by a one-dimensional vector space with a fixed basis element which we denote by C . Here t is a formal variable. Choose the basis of $\mathfrak{gl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ consisting of the elements $E_{cd} t^j$ where $c, d = 1, \dots, m$ whereas j ranges over \mathbb{Z} . The commutators in the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ are taken pointwise so that

$$[E_{ab} t^i, E_{cd} t^j] = (\delta_{bc} E_{ad} - \delta_{cb} E_{cd}) t^{i+j}$$

for the basis elements. In the extended Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ by definition we have the relations

$$[E_{ab} t^i, E_{cd} t^j] = (\delta_{bc} E_{ad} - \delta_{ad} E_{cd}) t^{i+j} + i \delta_{i,-j} \delta_{ad} \delta_{bc} C. \quad (2.11)$$

Let V be any module of the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ such that for any given vector in V there is a degree i such that the subspace $t^i \mathfrak{gl}_m[t] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ annihilates the vector. Note that here the meaning of the symbol V is different from that in Section 1, where it was used to denote a module over the finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl}_m . Now consider the vector space

$$W = \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes V. \quad (2.12)$$

Due to our condition on V for any $p = 1, \dots, N$ there is a well defined linear operator on W

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_p^{-i} \otimes E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i. \quad (2.13)$$

Here $E_{ab}^{(p)}$ is the operator (1.7) acting on $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N}$. Further, the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_N acts on the tensor factor $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ of W by permutations of the N variables. There is another copy of the group \mathfrak{S}_N acting on the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m of W by their permutations. Using these two actions of \mathfrak{S}_N for any $p = 1, \dots, N$ introduce the *Cherednik operator* on W

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa x_p \partial_p \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{x_p}{x_p - x_r} (1 - \sigma_{pr}) \otimes \sigma_{pr} \otimes \text{id} + \\ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_p^{-i} \otimes E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i. \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

The vector space

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \quad (2.15)$$

can be naturally identified with the tensor product of N copies of the space $\mathbb{C}^m[t, t^{-1}]$. The latter space can be regarded as a $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module where the central element C acts as zero. By taking the tensor product of N copies of this module with V we turn the vector space W to a $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module. The element $E_{cd} t^j$ of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ acts on W as

$$\sum_{q=1}^N x_q^j \otimes E_{cd}^{(q)} \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes E_{cd} t^j. \quad (2.16)$$

We will also employ the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. This is a subalgebra of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ spanned by the subspace $\mathfrak{sl}_m[t, t^{-1}] \subset \mathfrak{gl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ and by the central elements C . For any scalar $\ell \in \mathbb{C}$, a module of the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ or $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ is said to be of *level* ℓ if C acts on this module as that scalar. In particular, the $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module $\mathbb{C}^m[t, t^{-1}]$ used above was of level zero. Note that by the defining relations (2.11), the subspaces $\mathfrak{gl}_m \subset \mathfrak{gl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ and $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \mathfrak{sl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$ are Lie subalgebras of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ and $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ respectively. Denote by \mathfrak{q} the subspace $t^{-1} \mathfrak{sl}_m[t^{-1}] \subset \mathfrak{sl}_m[t, t^{-1}]$. This is a subalgebra of both $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ and $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$. Note that here the meaning of the symbol \mathfrak{q} is different from that in Section 1, where it denoted some subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_m . We can now state the main properties of Cherednik operators on W due to [1, 12].

Proposition 2.3. (i) Using the $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module structure on V , an action of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N on the vector space (2.12) is defined as follows: the elements $x_p, x_p^{-1} \in \mathfrak{C}_N$ act via multiplication in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$, the group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts by simultaneous permutations of the variables x_1, \dots, x_N and of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m , and the element $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts as (2.14).
(ii) This action of \mathfrak{C}_N on W commutes with the action of the Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$.
(iii) If V has level $\kappa - m$ then the action of \mathfrak{C}_N preserves the subspace $\mathfrak{q}W \subset W$.

In the next section we will give a proof of this proposition since many details have been omitted in [1, 12]. By inspecting that proof we will also get a version of Proposition 2.3 for the vector space (2.12) where the tensor factor V is a module not of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ but only of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. In the latter case, for any vector in V we still assume the existence of a degree i such that the subspace $t^i \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m[t] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ annihilates the vector. Due to (1.9), an action of the sum

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_p^{-i} \otimes \left(\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i - \frac{1}{m} \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes I t^i \right) \quad (2.17)$$

can be then defined on the vector space (2.12) by using only the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module structure of V . Then for every $p = 1, \dots, N$ we get a modification of the Cherednik operator (2.14) on W ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \kappa x_p \partial_p \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{x_p}{x_p - x_r} (1 - \sigma_{pr}) \otimes \sigma_{pr} \otimes \text{id} + \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_p^{-i} \otimes \left(\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i - \frac{1}{m} \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes I t^i \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.18)$$

Here we use the sum (2.17) instead of the sum (2.13) used in (2.14). Further, we can turn the vector space (2.12) into another $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module by regarding (2.15) as $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module of level zero.

Corollary 2.4. (i) Using the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module structure on V , an action of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N on the vector space (2.12) can be defined as follows: the elements $x_p, x_p^{-1} \in \mathfrak{C}_N$ act via multiplication in $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$, the group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts by simultaneous permutations of the variables x_1, \dots, x_N and of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m , and the element $z_p \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ acts as (2.18).
(ii) This action of \mathfrak{C}_N on W commutes with the action of the Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$.
(iii) If V has level $\kappa - m$ then the action of \mathfrak{C}_N preserves the subspace $\mathfrak{q}W \subset W$.

2.3. By using Corollary 2.4(i) and the definition (2.12) we get a functor $\mathcal{A}_N : V \mapsto W$ from the category of all $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -modules satisfying the annihilation condition stated just before (2.17). Note that the resulting actions of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ and \mathfrak{C}_N on W do not commute in general. However, this will be our analogue for $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ of the functor \mathcal{F}_N introduced in the end of Subsection 1.1. Let us now relate the two functors to each other.

For any given \mathfrak{sl}_m -module U and $\ell \in \mathbb{C}$ let V be the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module of level ℓ parabolically induced from U . Note that the subspace of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ spanned by $\mathfrak{sl}_m[t]$ and by the central element C is a Lie subalgebra. Denote this subalgebra by \mathfrak{p} . To define V we first extend the action

on U from \mathfrak{sl}_m to \mathfrak{p} so that all the elements of $t\mathfrak{sl}_m[t]$ act as zero, while C acts as the scalar ℓ . By definition, V is the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module induced from the \mathfrak{p} -module U . Since the element C is central in $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$, the module V indeed has level ℓ . It also satisfies the annihilation condition mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Let us apply the functor \mathcal{A}_N to this V . Using the notation $\mathfrak{q} = t^{-1}\mathfrak{sl}_m[t^{-1}]$ from the previous subsection, we have a vector space decomposition $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m = \mathfrak{p} \oplus \mathfrak{q}$. Note again that here the meaning of the symbols \mathfrak{p} and \mathfrak{q} is different from that in Section 1 but similar. Consider the space $\mathcal{A}_N(V)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ of coinvariants of $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ relative to the action of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. This space is the quotient of the vector space $\mathcal{A}_N(V)$ by the image of the action of \mathfrak{q} . The subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts on this quotient, because the adjoint action of this subalgebra on $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ preserves \mathfrak{q} . If $\ell = \kappa - m$ then due to Corollary 2.4(iii) the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N also acts on this quotient. Moreover, by Corollary 2.4(ii) the latter action commutes with the action of \mathfrak{sl}_m . Thus the space of \mathfrak{q} -coinvariants $\mathcal{A}_N(V)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ becomes a bimodule over \mathfrak{sl}_m and \mathfrak{C}_N .

On the other hand, we can apply the functor \mathcal{F}_N to the \mathfrak{sl}_m -module U as given above. Hence we obtain a bimodule $\mathcal{F}_N(U)$ of \mathfrak{sl}_m and of the degenerate affine Hecke algebra \mathfrak{H}_N , see Corollary 1.2(i,ii). Since \mathfrak{H}_N is a subalgebra of \mathfrak{C}_N , we have the induction functor $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{H}_N}^{\mathfrak{C}_N}$. If we apply it to any bimodule over \mathfrak{sl}_m and \mathfrak{H}_N , we will get a bimodule over \mathfrak{sl}_m and \mathfrak{C}_N .

Theorem 2.5. *Let $\ell = \kappa - m$. Then the bimodule $\mathcal{A}_N(V)_{\mathfrak{q}}$ of \mathfrak{sl}_m and \mathfrak{C}_N is equivalent to*

$$\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{H}_N}^{\mathfrak{C}_N} \mathcal{F}_N(U). \quad (2.19)$$

Proof. Using the second definition of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N and the definition of the functor \mathcal{F}_N , the vector space of the bimodule (2.19) can be identified with the tensor product

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U. \quad (2.20)$$

The subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \subset \mathfrak{C}_N$ acts on (2.20) via left multiplication in the first tensor factor. Further, the subalgebra $\mathfrak{H}_N \subset \mathfrak{C}_N$ acts on (2.20) preserving the subspace $1 \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$. The action of \mathfrak{H}_N on this subspace is determined by naturally identifying it with $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$, see Corollary 1.2(i). All this defines the action of \mathfrak{C}_N on (2.20). Note that \mathfrak{sl}_m acts diagonally on the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m and on the last tensor factor U of (2.20).

On the other hand, the vector space of the $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ -module V can be identified with $U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U$ whereon the Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts via left multiplication in the first tensor factor. The vector space of the given \mathfrak{sl}_m -module U gets identified with the subspace

$$1 \otimes U \subset U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U. \quad (2.21)$$

Then by the definition of a parabolically induced module of level ℓ , on this subspace: any element of the subalgebra $t\mathfrak{sl}_m[t] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts as zero, the subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts via its defining action on U , the element C of $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts as the scalar ℓ . All this determines the action of the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ on our $V = U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U$.

Now consider the module $W = \mathcal{A}_N(V)$ over $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ and \mathfrak{C}_N . Using the above identification,

$$W = \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U(\mathfrak{q}) \otimes U \quad (2.22)$$

as a vector space. The corresponding space of \mathfrak{q} -coinvariants is isomorphic to (2.20). Indeed, we can define a bijective linear mapping ι from (2.20) to the quotient vector space $W/\mathfrak{q}W$ as follows. First we map (2.20) to the subspace

$$\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes 1 \otimes U \subset W$$

in the natural way, and then regard the image of the latter map modulo $\mathfrak{q}W$. To prove the bijectivity of the resulting mapping ι , consider the ascending \mathbb{Z} -filtration on the space (2.15) defined by the total degree in the variables x_1, \dots, x_N . The action of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ preserves the filtration. Moreover, the corresponding graded action of \mathfrak{q} is trivial. Hence this filtration on (2.15) induces an ascending filtration on W such that the corresponding graded action of \mathfrak{q} is via left multiplication in the tensor factor $U(\mathfrak{q})$ of (2.22). The bijectivity of the mapping ι now follows from the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem for the algebra $U(\mathfrak{q})$.

Since the subalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}_m \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ acts on the subspace (2.21) through its defining action on U , the mapping ι is \mathfrak{sl}_m -equivariant. Further, the subalgebra $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}] \subset \mathfrak{C}_N$ acts on both (2.20) and W via left multiplication in itself as their tensor factor. Hence the mapping ι is equivariant for this subalgebra. But relative to the action of this subalgebra on the vector space (2.20), the subspace $1 \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ is cyclic. To complete the proof of Theorem 2.5 it now remains to check the \mathfrak{H}_N -equivariance of the restriction of the mapping ι to this subspace of (2.20). Here \mathfrak{H}_N is regarded as a subalgebra of \mathfrak{C}_N .

The image of the subspace $1 \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ of (2.20) under ι is the subspace

$$1 \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes 1 \otimes U \subset W \quad (2.23)$$

regarded modulo $\mathfrak{q}W$. The action of the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_N \subset \mathfrak{H}_N$ on both the subspace of (2.20) and its image under ι is via permutations of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m . This action of \mathfrak{S}_N obviously commutes with ι . Now consider the elements $z_1, \dots, z_N \in \mathfrak{H}_N$ which together with \mathfrak{S}_N generate the algebra \mathfrak{H}_N . According to Corollary 1.2(i) for any $p = 1, \dots, N$ the generator z_p acts on the subspace $1 \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ of (2.20) as

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m \text{id} \otimes E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} - \frac{1}{m} \text{id} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes I.$$

On the other hand, according to Corollary 2.4(i) the generator z_p acts on W as (2.18). When applied to elements of the subspace (2.23), all summands displayed in the first line of (2.18) vanish, because here the derivation ∂_p and the difference $1 - \sigma_{pr}$ are applied to the constant function $1 \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$. The summands in the second line of (2.18) corresponding to the indices $i = 1, 2, \dots$ also vanish on the subspace (2.23), because the last tensor factor of any of these summands belongs to the subalgebra $t\mathfrak{sl}_m[t] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$. The remaining summands of (2.18) correspond to $i = 0$. Their sum acts on the subspace (2.23) as

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m \text{id} \otimes E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes \text{id} \otimes E_{ba} - \frac{1}{m} \text{id} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id} \otimes I.$$

Hence the restriction of ι to the subspace $1 \otimes (\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N} \otimes U$ of (2.20) is z_p -equivariant. \square

3. Proof of Proposition 2.3

3.1. To prove the part (i) of Proposition 2.3, we will use the definition of the algebra \mathfrak{C}_N as the ring of fractions of the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N relative to the set of denominators x_1, \dots, x_N . Let us denote by X_p the operator of multiplication by the variable x_p in the first tensor factor of the vector space (2.12). Let us further denote by Y_p the operator

$$\kappa \partial_p \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{1}{x_p - x_r} (1 - \sigma_{pr}) \otimes \sigma_{pr} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_p^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i$$

on (2.12), so that the Cherednik operator (2.14) equals the composition $X_p Y_p$. We will show that a representation of the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N on the vector space (2.12) can be defined by mapping

$$x_p \mapsto X_p, \quad y_p \mapsto Y_p \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma \mapsto \sigma \otimes \sigma \otimes \text{id} \quad (3.1)$$

for all $p = 1, \dots, N$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_N$. We will use the defining relations (2.1),(2.2),(2.3) of \mathfrak{D}_N .

The definitions of the operators X_p and Y_p immediately show that the relations (2.1) are satisfied under the mapping (3.1). Moreover, due to the latter fact it suffices to consider the relations (2.2),(2.3) only for $p = 1$. In this case the commutator $[Y_p, X_q]$ for $q > 1$ equals

$$\sum_{r>1} \frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} [1 - \sigma_{1r}, x_q] \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id} = \frac{1}{x_1 - x_q} [-\sigma_{1q}, x_q] \otimes \sigma_{1q} \otimes \text{id} = -\sigma_{1q} \otimes \sigma_{1q} \otimes \text{id}$$

as required by the relation (2.2). Further, in the case $p = 1$ the commutator $[Y_p, X_p]$ equals

$$\kappa + \sum_{r>1} \frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} [1 - \sigma_{1r}, x_1] \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id} = \kappa + \sum_{r>1} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}$$

as required by the relation (2.3). To complete the proof of the part (i) of Proposition 2.3, it now remains to check the pairwise commutativity of the operators Y_1, \dots, Y_N .

Extend the vector space (2.12) by replacing its first tensor factor $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ by the space of all complex valued rational functions in x_1, \dots, x_N with the permutational action of \mathfrak{S}_N . For any p consider the following three operators on the extended vector space,

$$D_p = \partial_p \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id}, \quad R_p = \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{1}{x_p - x_r} \sigma_{pr} \otimes \sigma_{pr} \otimes \text{id},$$

$$T_p = \sum_{r \neq p} \frac{1}{x_p - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{pr} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_p^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ab}^{(p)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i$$

so that the operator Y_p is the restriction of the operator $\kappa D_p - R_p + T_p$ to the space (2.12). The operators D_1, \dots, D_N obviously pairwise commute. The next two lemmas show that the operators R_1, \dots, R_N and T_1, \dots, T_N enjoy the same property.

Lemma 3.1. *The operators R_1, \dots, R_N pairwise commute.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the commutativity of the operators R_p and R_q only for $p = 1$ and $q = 2$. By definition, the commutator $[R_1, R_2]$ is equal to the sum

$$\sum_{\substack{r \neq 1 \\ s \neq 2}} \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_s} \sigma_{2s} \otimes \sigma_{2s} \otimes \text{id} \right]$$

which is in turn equal to the sum over the indices $r > 2$ of

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \sigma_{2r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \sigma_{2r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

For every single index $r > 2$, the sum of the three commutators displayed above is equal to zero. Indeed, because the action of the group \mathfrak{S}_N on the space of complex valued rational functions in x_1, \dots, x_N by permutations of the variables is faithful, it suffices to prove that

$$\left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12}, \frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \sigma_{2r} \right] + \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \sigma_{2r} \right] = 0.$$

The last equality can be easily verified by direct calculation. \square

Lemma 3.2. *The operators T_1, \dots, T_N pairwise commute.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the commutativity of the operators T_p and T_q only for $p = 1$ and $q = 2$. The commutator $[T_1, T_2]$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_1^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ab}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{c,d=1}^m x_2^{-j-1} \otimes E_{cd}^{(2)} \otimes E_{dc} t^j \right] + \\ & \left[\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_1^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ab}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i, \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{c,d=1}^m x_2^{-j-1} \otimes E_{cd}^{(2)} \otimes E_{dc} t^j \right] \end{aligned}$$

plus the sum over the indices $r > 2$ of

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Here we have omitted the zero commutators, see the beginning of the proof of Lemma 3.1.

For any $r > 2$, the sum of the last three displayed commutators equals zero. The sum of the three commutators in the previous display also equals zero. Both equalities follow from the *classical Yang-Baxter equation* for the rational function of two complex variables u and v

$$\frac{1}{u-v} \sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab} \otimes E_{ba} \quad (3.2)$$

with values in $\mathfrak{gl}_m \otimes \mathfrak{gl}_m$, see for instance [1, Section 3.2]. To derive the first stated equality, we observe that the sum over $a, b = 1, \dots, m$ in (3.2) acts on $\mathbb{C}^m \otimes \mathbb{C}^m$ as the permutation of the two tensor factors. To derive the second stated equality, we use the expansion

$$\frac{1}{u-v} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} u^{-i-1} v^i$$

and also observe that for $i, j \geq 0$ the summand at the right hand side of (2.11) involving the central element $C \in \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ vanishes. \square

Part (i) of Proposition 2.3 follows from the two lemmas above, and from the next three.

Lemma 3.3. *For any $p \neq q$ we have the equality $[D_p, R_q] + [R_p, D_q] = 0$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the stated equality only for $p = 1$ and $q = 2$. By definition,

$$\begin{aligned} [D_1, R_2] &= \sum_{r \neq 2} \left[\partial_1 \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \sigma_{2r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right] = \\ &= \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id} + \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} (\partial_1 - \partial_2) \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}. \end{aligned}$$

The sum in the last displayed line is invariant under exchanging the indices 1 and 2. Hence the commutator $[D_2, R_1]$ is equal to the same sum. Therefore $[D_1, R_2] + [R_1, D_2] = 0$. \square

Lemma 3.4. *For any $p \neq q$ we have the equality $[D_p, T_q] + [T_p, D_q] = 0$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the stated equality only for $p = 1$ and $q = 2$. By omitting the zero commutators, we get

$$[D_1, T_2] = \left[\partial_1, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \right] \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id} = \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)^2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}$$

which is again invariant under exchanging the indices 1 and 2. Therefore the commutator $[D_2, T_1]$ is the same as $[D_1, T_2]$. Thus we get the equality $[D_1, T_2] + [T_1, D_2] = 0$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *For any $p \neq q$ we have the equality $[R_p, T_q] + [T_p, R_q] = 0$.*

Proof. It suffices to prove the stated equality only for $p = 1$ and $q = 2$. By omitting the zero commutators like we did in our proof of Lemma 3.2, the commutator $[R_1, T_2]$ is equal to

$$\left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m x_2^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ab}^{(2)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i \right] \quad (3.3)$$

plus the sum over the indices $r > 2$ of

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_2 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

In particular, here we used the vanishing of the commutator

$$\left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}, \frac{1}{x_1 - x_2} \otimes \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id} \right].$$

The commutator displayed in the single line (3.3) can be rewritten as the sum

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m \left(\frac{x_1^{-i-1}}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes E_{ab}^{(1)} \sigma_{12} \otimes E_{ba} t^i - \frac{x_2^{-i-1}}{x_1 - x_2} \sigma_{12} \otimes E_{ab}^{(2)} \sigma_{12} \otimes E_{ba} t^i \right)$$

which is obviously invariant under exchanging the indices 1 and 2. For any index $r > 2$, the first commutator displayed in the three lines (3.4) can be rewritten as

$$- \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_r)(x_2 - x_r)} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id} - \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_r)} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{12} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id},$$

while the second commutator in (3.4) can be rewritten as

$$- \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_r)} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} - \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_r)(x_2 - x_r)} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id}.$$

Hence these two commutators cancel each other in (3.4) by the relations $\sigma_{1r} \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{2r} \sigma_{1r}$ and $\sigma_{12} \sigma_{1r} = \sigma_{1r} \sigma_{2r}$. The third commutator in (3.4) can be rewritten as the difference

$$\frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - x_r)} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{12} \sigma_{2r} \otimes \text{id} - \frac{1}{(x_1 - x_2)(x_2 - x_r)} \sigma_{12} \otimes \sigma_{2r} \sigma_{12} \otimes \text{id}$$

which is invariant under exchanging the indices 1 and 2 due to the relations $\sigma_{12} \sigma_{1r} = \sigma_{2r} \sigma_{12}$ and $\sigma_{1r} \sigma_{12} = \sigma_{12} \sigma_{2r}$. Therefore the commutator $[R_2, T_1]$ is the same as the $[R_1, T_2]$ which we computed above. Thus we get the required equality $[R_1, T_2] + [T_1, R_2] = 0$. \square

Thus we have proved part (i) of Proposition 2.3. Moreover, the above five lemmas imply that for any given $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{C}$ the operators $\kappa D_p + \varepsilon R_p + T_p$ with $p = 1, \dots, N$ pairwise commute. However, the choice $\varepsilon = -1$ is necessary for these operators to preserve the vector space W . The defining relations (2.2) and (2.3) of the algebra \mathfrak{D}_N exhibit this particular choice of ε .

By inspecting the arguments given in this subsection, we also get part (i) of Corollary 2.4. Indeed, if we replace the operator (2.14) by (2.18) then the definitions of Y_p and T_p given in the beginning in this subsection have to be modified by subtracting

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_p^{-i-1} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes I t^i. \quad (3.5)$$

With these modifications only, all other equalities stated in this subsection will remain valid. Note that in the modified arguments we still regard V as a module over the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$.

3.2. In this subsection we will prove the parts (ii) and (iii) of Proposition 2.3. For all indices $c, d = 1, \dots, m$ and each $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the operator (2.16) on the vector space (2.12) commutes with any simultaneous permutation of the variables x_1, \dots, x_N and of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m . The action of the element $C \in \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ on W also commutes with any such permutation. So the actions of the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ and of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_N on W mutually commute.

Any operator (2.16) commutes with the multiplications by x_1, \dots, x_N in the tensor factor $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ of W . Furthermore, in the case $j = 0$ the operator (2.16) commutes separately with any permutation of x_1, \dots, x_N and with any permutation of the N tensor factors \mathbb{C}^m . Hence for $j = 0$ it commutes with the Cherednik operator (2.14) on W . Here we have also used the basic fact that the adjoint action of $E_{cd} \in \mathfrak{gl}_m$ annihilates the element

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab} \otimes E_{ba} \in \mathfrak{gl}_m \otimes \mathfrak{gl}_m.$$

Thus we have proved the part (ii) of Proposition 2.3. Moreover, we have proved that for all $c, d = 1, \dots, m$ and every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$ the operator (2.16) on W commutes with the action of the subalgebra of \mathfrak{C}_N generated by \mathfrak{S}_N and $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$. However, the operator (2.16) generally does not commute with (2.14). In the notation of Subsection 3.1, the latter operator for any $p = 1, \dots, N$ can be written as the composition $X_p Y_p$. Since the operator (2.16) commutes with X_p , we shall consider the commutator with Y_p . Moreover, it suffices to consider the case $p = 1$ only, see the very beginning of the present subsection.

Extend the vector space W by replacing its first tensor factor $\mathbb{C}[x_1, x_1^{-1}, \dots, x_N, x_N^{-1}]$ by the space of all complex valued rational functions in x_1, \dots, x_N as we did in Subsection 3.1. Then Y_1 can be presented as the restriction of the operator $\kappa D_1 - R_1 + T_1$ to the space W . The commutator of the summand κD_1 here with the operator (2.16) equals

$$\kappa j x_1^{j-1} \otimes E_{cd}^{(1)} \otimes \text{id}. \quad (3.6)$$

Further, the operator R_1 commutes with (2.16). The commutator of T_1 with (2.16) equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{r=2}^N \left[\frac{1}{x_1 - x_r} \otimes \sigma_{1r} \otimes \text{id} , x_1^j \otimes E_{cd}^{(1)} \otimes \text{id} + x_r^j \otimes E_{cd}^{(r)} \otimes \text{id} \right] + \\ & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a,b=1}^m \left[x_1^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ab}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ba} t^i , x_1^j \otimes E_{cd}^{(1)} \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes E_{cd} t^j \right] \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

where we have just omitted the zero commutators. Since the operator σ_{1r} on $(\mathbb{C}^m)^{\otimes N}$ can be written as the sum

$$\sum_{a,b=1}^m E_{ab}^{(1)} E_{ba}^{(r)} ,$$

the sum in the first of the two displayed lines (3.7) equals

$$\sum_{r=2}^N \sum_{a=1}^m \frac{x_r^j - x_1^j}{x_1 - x_r} \otimes (E_{ca}^{(1)} E_{ad}^{(r)} - E_{ad}^{(1)} E_{ca}^{(r)}) \otimes \text{id} . \quad (3.8)$$

By using the commutation relations (2.11) in $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ and the assumption that the $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module V has level $\kappa - m$, the sum in the second of the two displayed lines (3.7) equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{a=1}^m (x_1^{j-i-1} \otimes E_{ad}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ca} t^i - x_1^{j-i-1} \otimes E_{ca}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ad} t^i \\ & \quad - x_1^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ad}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ca} t^{i+j} + x_1^{-i-1} \otimes E_{ca}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ad} t^{i+j}) \\ & \quad + \begin{cases} (m - \kappa) j x_1^{j-1} \otimes E_{cd}^{(1)} \otimes \text{id} & \text{if } j < 0 , \\ 0 & \text{if } j \geq 0 . \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Now assume that $j < 0$, so that the element $E_{cd} t^j$ belongs to the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$. Then by adding the last displayed sum to the operator (3.6) and making cancellations we get

$$m j x_1^{j-1} \otimes E_{cd}^{(1)} \otimes \text{id} + \sum_{i=0}^{-j-1} \sum_{a=1}^m x_1^{-i-1} \otimes (E_{ca}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ad} t^{i+j} - E_{ad}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ca} t^{i+j}) . \quad (3.9)$$

So for $j < 0$ the commutator of the operator Y_1 with (2.16) equals the sum of (3.8) and (3.9). Both the operators (3.8) and (3.9) preserve the space W , so its extension is no longer needed.

To finish the proof of part (iii) of Proposition 2.3, let us identify the vector space W with that of the tensor product

$$\mathbb{C}^m[t, t^{-1}]^{\otimes N} \otimes V \quad (3.10)$$

of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -modules as we did in Subsection 2.2. Denote by θ the representation of the Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ on the space of (3.10), so that $\theta(E_{cd} t^j)$ is the operator (2.16) under the identification of

the latter space with W . For each $r = 1, \dots, N$ denote by θ_r the representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ on the r th tensor factor $\mathbb{C}^m[t, t^{-1}]$ of (3.10), so that under the identification of (3.10) with W

$$\theta_r(E_{cd}t^j) = x_r^j \otimes E_{cd}^{(r)} \otimes \text{id}.$$

Further denote by θ_{N+1} the representation of $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ on the tensor factor V of (3.10). Then

$$\theta = \theta_1 + \dots + \theta_N + \theta_{N+1}. \quad (3.11)$$

Introduce the following element of the tensor square of the subalgebra $t^{-1}\mathfrak{gl}_m[t^{-1}] \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$,

$$J = \sum_{i=0}^{-j-1} \sum_{a=1}^m (E_{ad}t^{i+j} \otimes E_{ca}t^{-i-1} - E_{ca}t^{i+j} \otimes E_{ad}t^{-i-1}).$$

Note that this element is antisymmetric: it belongs to the exterior square of $t^{-1}\mathfrak{gl}_m[t^{-1}]$. By rewriting the definition of this element as

$$J = \sum_{i=0}^{-j-1} \left(E_{cd}t^{i+j} \otimes (E_{cc}t^{-i-1} - E_{dd}t^{-i-1}) + \sum_{a \neq c} E_{ad}t^{i+j} \otimes E_{ca}t^{-i-1} - \sum_{a \neq d} E_{ca}t^{i+j} \otimes E_{ad}t^{-i-1} \right)$$

we observe that J belongs to the tensor square of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{q} \subset \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_m$ and thus to $\mathfrak{q} \wedge \mathfrak{q}$.

For every $r = 1, \dots, N, N+1$ consider the linear map $\omega_r : \mathfrak{q} \otimes \mathfrak{q} \rightarrow \text{End } W$ defined by setting $\omega_r(P \otimes Q) = \theta_r(P)\theta_1(Q)$ for $P, Q \in \mathfrak{q}$. Also consider the map

$$\omega = \omega_1 + \dots + \omega_N + \omega_{N+1}.$$

Then $\omega(P \otimes Q) = \theta(P)\theta_1(Q)$ due to (3.11). Let us apply $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_N, \omega_{N+1}$ to J . We get

$$\omega_1(J) = j x_1^{j-1} \otimes (m E_{cd}^{(r)} - \delta_{cd} \text{id}^{\otimes N}) \otimes \text{id}.$$

For the indices $r = 2, \dots, N$ we get

$$\omega_r(J) = \sum_{i=0}^{-j-1} \sum_{a=1}^m x_1^{-i-1} x_r^{i+j} (E_{ca}^{(1)} E_{ad}^{(r)} - E_{ad}^{(1)} E_{ca}^{(r)})$$

which coincides with the sum (3.8) due to the identity

$$\frac{v^j - u^j}{u - v} = \sum_{i=0}^{-j-1} u^{-i-1} v^{i+j} \quad \text{for } j < 0.$$

Further,

$$\omega_{N+1}(J) = \sum_{i=0}^{-j-1} \sum_{a=1}^m x_1^{-i-1} \otimes (E_{ca}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ad}t^{i+j} - E_{ad}^{(1)} \otimes E_{ca}t^{i+j})$$

which coincides with the sum (3.9) less its first summand. Hence for $j < 0$ the commutator of the operator Y_1 with (2.16) equals

$$\delta_{cd} j x_1^{j-1} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id} + \omega_1(J) + \dots + \omega_N(J) + \omega_{N+1}(J) = \delta_{cd} j x_1^{j-1} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id} + \omega(J).$$

By linearity of the map (3.11) it follows that for any given element $P \in \mathfrak{q}$, the commutator $[Y_1, \theta(P)]$ belongs to the right ideal of the algebra $\text{End } W$ generated by the image $\theta(Q)$ of a certain element $Q \in \mathfrak{q}$ depending on P . Hence the operator Y_1 preserves the subspace $\mathfrak{q}W \subset W$. Thus we complete the proof of the part (iii) of Proposition 2.3.

By inspecting the arguments given in this subsection, we also get the parts (ii) and (iii) of Corollary 2.4. Indeed, if we modify the definitions of Y_p and T_p given in the beginning of Subsection 3.2 by subtracting (3.5), then for $p = 1$ we will have to subtract from (3.7)

$$\frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} [x_1^{-i-1} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes I t^i, \text{id} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes E_{cd} t^j].$$

By using the commutation relations (2.11) in $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ and the assumption that the $\widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_m$ -module V has level $\kappa - m$, in the case of $j < 0$ the above displayed expression equals

$$\frac{1}{m} \delta_{cd} (m - \kappa) j x_1^{j-1} \otimes \text{id}^{\otimes N} \otimes \text{id}$$

which has to be then subtracted from (3.9). By linearity, this modification has no effect when considering the commutator $[Y_1, \theta(P)]$ for any $P \in \mathfrak{q}$. Hence for the modified operator Y_1 , the $[Y_1, \theta(P)]$ still belongs to the right ideal of $\text{End } W$ generated by $\theta(Q)$ for some $Q \in \mathfrak{q}$.

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