

# The exceptional group $G_5$

## 1 Presentation

Let  $R := \mathbb{Z}[a, b, c^{\pm 1}, d, e, f^{\pm 1}]$ . The Hecke algebra associated with  $G_5$  admits the following presentation:

$$H_{G_5} = \langle s, t \mid stst = tsts, \quad s^3 = as^2 + bs + c, \quad t^3 = dt^2 + et + f \rangle.$$

## 2 Relations

**Braid relation :**  $stst = tsts$ .

**Positive Hecke relations :**  $s^3 = as^2 + bs + c, \quad t^3 = dt^2 + et + f$ .

**Inverse Hecke relations :**  $s^{-1} = c^{-1}s^2 - ac^{-1}s - bc^{-1}, \quad t^{-1} = f^{-1}t^2 - df^{-1}t - ef^{-1}$ .

## 3 The basis $\mathcal{B}_5$

Let  $z$  be the central element  $stst$ . We recall that  $|Z(G_5)| = 6$ . We also set

$$\mathcal{E}_5 = \{1, s, s^2, t, t^2, st, s^2t, st^2, s^2t^2, t^{-1}s, t^{-1}st, t^{-1}st^2\}.$$

The basis  $\mathcal{B}_5$  consisting of 72 elements is the following:

|                       |                        |                          |                          |                          |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| $b_1 = 1$             | $b_{13} = z$           | $b_{25} = z^2$           | $b_{37} = z^3$           | $b_{49} = z^4$           | $b_{61} = z^5$           |
| $b_2 = s$             | $b_{14} = zs$          | $b_{26} = z^2s$          | $b_{38} = z^3s$          | $b_{50} = z^4s$          | $b_{62} = z^5s$          |
| $b_3 = s^2$           | $b_{15} = zs^2$        | $b_{27} = z^2s^2$        | $b_{39} = z^3s^2$        | $b_{51} = z^4s^2$        | $b_{63} = z^5s^2$        |
| $b_4 = t$             | $b_{16} = zt$          | $b_{28} = z^2t$          | $b_{40} = z^3t$          | $b_{52} = z^4t$          | $b_{64} = z^5t$          |
| $b_5 = t^2$           | $b_{17} = zt^2$        | $b_{29} = z^2t^2$        | $b_{41} = z^3t^2$        | $b_{53} = z^4t^2$        | $b_{65} = z^5t^2$        |
| $b_6 = st$            | $b_{18} = zst$         | $b_{30} = z^2st$         | $b_{42} = z^3st$         | $b_{54} = z^4st$         | $b_{66} = z^5st$         |
| $b_7 = s^2t$          | $b_{19} = zs^2t$       | $b_{31} = z^2s^2t$       | $b_{43} = z^3s^2t$       | $b_{55} = z^4s^2t$       | $b_{67} = z^5s^2t$       |
| $b_8 = st^2$          | $b_{20} = zst^2$       | $b_{32} = z^2st^2$       | $b_{44} = z^3st^2$       | $b_{56} = z^4st^2$       | $b_{68} = z^5st^2$       |
| $b_9 = s^2t^2$        | $b_{21} = zs^2t^2$     | $b_{33} = z^2s^2t^2$     | $b_{45} = z^3s^2t^2$     | $b_{57} = z^4s^2t^2$     | $b_{69} = z^5s^2t^2$     |
| $b_{10} = t^{-1}s$    | $b_{22} = zt^{-1}s$    | $b_{34} = z^2t^{-1}s$    | $b_{46} = z^3t^{-1}s$    | $b_{58} = z^4t^{-1}s$    | $b_{70} = z^5t^{-1}s$    |
| $b_{11} = t^{-1}st$   | $b_{23} = zt^{-1}st$   | $b_{35} = z^2t^{-1}st$   | $b_{47} = z^3t^{-1}st$   | $b_{59} = z^4t^{-1}st$   | $b_{71} = z^5t^{-1}st$   |
| $b_{12} = t^{-1}st^2$ | $b_{24} = zt^{-1}st^2$ | $b_{36} = z^2t^{-1}st^2$ | $b_{48} = z^3t^{-1}st^2$ | $b_{60} = z^4t^{-1}st^2$ | $b_{72} = z^5t^{-1}st^2$ |

## 4 Special cases

**Case 1 :**  $s^{m_1}t^{n_1}z^k s^{m_2}t^{n_2}$ ,  $k \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$ ,  $m_1, n_1 \in \{0, 1\}$  and  $m_2, n_2 \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$s^{m_1}t^{n_1}z^k s^{m_2}t^{n_2} = z^k s^{m_1}t^{n_1} s^{m_2}t^{n_2}.$$

**Case 2 :**  $s^{m_1}t^{n_1}z^k t^{-1}st^{n_2}$ ,  $k \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$ ,  $m_1, n_1 \in \{0, 1\}$  and  $n_2 \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$s^{m_1}t^{n_1}z^k t^{-1}st^{n_2} = z^k s^{m_1}t^{n_1-1}st^{n_2}.$$

**Case 3 :**  $z^k s^p t^2 s^m$ ,  $k \in \{0, \dots, 5\}$ ,  $p \in \{0, 1\}$ ,  $m \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$z^k s^p t^2 s^m = d z^k s^p t s^m + e z^k s^{p+1} t^m + f z^k s^p t^{-1} s^m.$$

**Case 4 :**  $z^k t^m s^2 t^n$ ,  $k \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$ ,  $m \in \{1, 2\}$ ,  $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$z^k t^m s^2 t^n = a z^k t^m s t^n + b z^k t^{m+n} + c z^{k-1} t^{m+1} s t^{n+1}.$$

**Case 5 :**  $z^k s^p t s^m t^n$ ,  $k \in \{0, \dots, 4\}$ ,  $p \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ ,  $m \in \{1, 2\}$  and  $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$z^k s^p t s^m t^n = z^{k+1} s^{p-1} t^{-1} s^{m-1} t^n.$$

**Case 6 :**  $z^k s^p t^{-1} s t^n$ ,  $k \in \{0, \dots, 3\}$ ,  $p \in \{1, 2\}$ ,  $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$z^k s^p t^{-1} s t^n = f^{-1} z^{k+1} s^p t s^{-1} t^{n-1} + (-f^{-1} d) z^k s^p t s t^n + (-f^{-1} e) z^k s^{p+1} t^n.$$

**Case 7 :**  $z^k s t^{-1} s t^n$ ,  $k \in \{4, 5\}$ ,  $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} z^k s t^{-1} s t^n &= a z^k t^{-1} s t^n + b z^{k-1} t s^2 t^n + a c z^{k-1} s^{-1} t s t^n + b c z^{k-1} s^{-1} t^{n+1} + c^2 d z^{k-1} s^{-2} t^n + \\ &\quad + c^2 e z^{k-2} t^{n+1} + c^2 f z^{k-3} t s^2 t^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

**Case 8 :**  $z^5 s^m t s t^n$ ,  $m \in \{0, 1\}$ ,  $n \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} z^5 s^m t s t^n &= d z^5 s^{m+1} t^n + e z^5 s^m t^{-1} s t^n + a f z^5 s^m t^{n-2} + b f z^4 s^m t^{-1} s t^{n+1} + a c f z^4 s^{m-1} t^n + \\ &\quad + b c f d z^3 s^{m+1} t s^{-1} t^n + b c f e z^3 s^m t^n + b c f^2 z^2 s^{m+2} t^{n+1} + c^2 f e z^2 s^{m+1} t^{n+2} + \\ &\quad + c f d z^4 s^m t^{n-1} + (-c a f d) z^3 s^{m+1} t^{n+1} + (-b f d) z^4 s^m t^{-1} s t^n + a b f d z^4 s^m t^{n-1} + \\ &\quad + b^2 f d z^3 s^{m+1} t^{n+1} + c^2 f^2 d z s^{m+1} t s^2 t^{n+1} + c^2 f^2 e z s^{m+3} t^{n+1} + a c^2 f^3 s^{m+2} t s^2 t^{n+1} + \\ &\quad + b c^2 f^3 z s^{m+1} t^n + c^3 f^3 s^{m+2} t^{n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

## 5 The extra condition

In order to prove the extra condition, we will write  $\tau(z^6 b_i^{-1})$  for all  $b_i \in \mathcal{B}_5 \setminus \{1\}$  as  $\mathbb{Z}[a, b, c^{\pm 1}, d, e, f^{\pm 1}]$ -linear combinations of elements of the form  $\tau(b_j b_l)$  with  $b_j, b_l \in \mathcal{B}_5$ . Therefore, we can show that  $\tau(z^6 b_i^{-1}) = 0$  for all  $b_i \in \mathcal{B}_5 \setminus \{1\}$  using the entries of the matrix  $A$ , which are computed by the C++/SAGE program.

Let  $b_i \in \mathcal{B}_5 \setminus \{1\}$ . We first consider the case where  $i > 12$ . We write  $b_i$  as  $z^k b_m$ , for  $k \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$  and  $b_m \in \mathcal{E}_5$ . Since  $\tau$  is a trace function, we have that  $\tau(z^{6-k} b_m^{-1}) = \tau(z^{6-k} s^{p_1} t^{p_2})$ , where  $p_1 \in \{-2, -1, 0\}$  and  $p_2 \in \{-2, -1, 0, 1\}$ . Using now the inverse Hecke relations, we can write  $\tau(z^{6-k} s^{p_1} t^{p_2})$  as a  $\mathbb{Z}[a, b, c^{\pm 1}, d, e, f^{\pm 1}]$ -linear combination of elements of the form  $\tau(z^{6-k} s^{q_1} t^{q_2})$ , with  $q_1, q_2 \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ . Since  $k \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$ , we have that  $z^{6-k} s^{q_1} t^{q_2} \in \mathcal{B}_5 \setminus \{1\}$  and, hence,  $\tau(z^{6-k} b_m^{-1}) = 0$ . We now consider the case where  $i \leq 12$ . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(z^6 b_2^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 t s t) = \tau(z^5 s t^2) = \tau(b_{68}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_3^{-1}) &= \tau(z^4 t s t^2 s t) = \tau(z^4 s t^2 s t^2) = \tau(b_{56} b_8) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_4^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 s t s) = \tau(z^5 s^2 t) = \tau(b_{67}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_5^{-1}) &= \tau(z^4 s t s^2 t s) = \tau(z^4 s^2 t s^2 t) = \tau(b_{55} b_7) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_6^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 s t) = \tau(b_{66}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_7^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 s t s^{-1}) = \tau(z^5 t) = \tau(b_{64}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_8^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 t s t^{-1}) = \tau(z^5 s) = \tau(b_{62}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_9^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 s t s t^{-1} s^{-2}) = \tau(z^5 s t s^{-1} s^{-1}) = \tau(z^4 t s^2 t) = \tau(z^4 s^2 t^2) = \tau(b_{57}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_{10}^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 t s t^2) = \tau(z^5 s t^3) = \tau(b_{68} b_4) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_{11}^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 s t^2) = \tau(b_{68}) = 0. \\ \tau(z^6 b_{12}^{-1}) &= \tau(z^5 s t s t^{-1} s^{-1} t) = \tau(z^5 t s t s t^{-1} s^{-1}) = \tau(z^5 s t) = \tau(b_{66}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$