



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Algebra

www.elsevier.com/locate/jalgebra



Contravariant pairings between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules

Adam Brown^{a,*}, Anna Romanov^b^a *Institute of Science and Technology Austria, Am Campus 1, 3400 Klosterneuburg, Austria*^b *University of New South Wales, Sydney NSW 2052, Australia*

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 26 April 2022

Available online 5 July 2022

Communicated by Volodymyr Mazorchuk

Keywords:

Representations of complex Lie algebras

Category $\mathcal{O}$

Whittaker modules

Verma modules

Contravariant forms

Beilinson–Bernstein localization

ABSTRACT

We classify contravariant pairings between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules over a complex semisimple Lie algebra. These contravariant pairings are useful in extending several classical techniques for category $\mathcal{O}$ to the Miličič–Soergel category $\mathcal{N}$. We introduce a class of costandard modules which generalize dual Verma modules, and describe canonical maps from standard to costandard modules in terms of contravariant pairings. We show that costandard modules have unique irreducible submodules and share the same composition factors as the corresponding standard Whittaker modules. We show that costandard modules give an algebraic characterization of the global sections of costandard twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves on the associated flag variety, which are defined using holonomic duality of $\mathcal{D}$ -modules. We prove that with these costandard modules, blocks of category $\mathcal{N}$ have the structure of highest weight categories and we establish a BGG reciprocity theorem for $\mathcal{N}$.

© 2022 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: abrown@ist.ac.at (A. Brown).

1. Introduction

In this paper we classify contravariant bilinear pairings between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules. We use these pairings to adapt several classical proofs for Verma modules and category $\mathcal{O}$ to the setting of Whittaker modules. We begin with some context.

Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a semisimple Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$.¹ A contravariant form on a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module V is a bilinear form on V such that for $v, w \in V$ and $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $\langle X \cdot v, w \rangle = \langle v, \tau(X) \cdot w \rangle$, where τ is the transpose antiautomorphism. If the linear dual $V^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V, \mathbb{C})$ is given the structure of a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module via the action

$$X \cdot f(v) = f(\tau(X) \cdot v)$$

for $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, $f \in V^*$, $v \in V$, then the space of contravariant forms on V is canonically isomorphic to

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(V, V^*).$$

A classical result of Shapovalov shows that if V is a Verma module, this space is 1-dimensional [22]. In [5], the authors generalize Shapovalov's results by classifying contravariant forms on standard Whittaker modules. However, unlike for Verma modules, the space of contravariant forms on a standard Whittaker module is no longer guaranteed to be 1-dimensional. This feature of standard Whittaker modules presents an obstacle in generalizing several constructions for category $\mathcal{O}$ to Whittaker modules. We provide a brief example of this obstacle below.

In [18], Milićić–Soergel introduced a category $\mathcal{N}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules which interpolates between category $\mathcal{O}$ and the category of non-degenerate Whittaker modules (Definition 2.2). Category $\mathcal{N}$ contains category $\mathcal{O}$ as a full subcategory, and can be viewed as a natural generalization of it. Standard Whittaker modules, which are cyclically generated by a vector on which the nilpotent radical $\mathfrak{n}$ of a Borel subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}$ acts by a character $\eta \in \mathfrak{n}^*$, play the role of Verma modules in category $\mathcal{N}$. One of the celebrated features of category $\mathcal{O}$ is that its blocks have the structure of highest weight categories [8], with costandard modules defined as the $\mathfrak{n}$ -finite vectors in the linear dual of a Verma module. It is natural to ask if this structure extends to $\mathcal{N}$. While it is known that blocks of category $\mathcal{N}$ with regular integral infinitesimal character are highest weight categories (this follows by reducing the problem to a singular block of category $\mathcal{O}$ [18]), the results of [5] show that the straight-forward generalization of the above definition of costandard modules does not yield the same result for $\mathcal{N}$: defining costandard modules to be spaces of η -twisted $\mathfrak{n}$ -finite vectors in the linear dual of a standard Whittaker module does not

¹ The results in this paper hold more generally for reductive Lie algebras. However, since many of our references assume semisimplicity, we chose to continue working under this assumption.

give blocks of $\mathcal{N}$ the structure of highest weight categories. The problem is the surplus of contravariant forms.

In this paper, we address these disparities by giving an alternate generalization of Shapovalov's results. Our main contribution is the classification of *contravariant pairings* (Definition 5.1) between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules.

Theorem (Theorem 5.2). *Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. Let $M(\lambda, \eta)$ be a standard Whittaker module (Definition 2.4) and $M(\mu)$ be a Verma module with highest weight $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. Let W_η be the subgroup of the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{g}$ determined by $\eta \in \mathfrak{n}^*$ (Section 2.2). Then*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(M(\lambda, \eta), M(\mu)^*) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & \text{if } \mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda \\ 0 & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

Unlike contravariant forms on standard Whittaker modules, these contravariant pairings are unique up to scaling, a feature which more closely resembles the case of Verma modules. With this generalization, we extend well-known arguments for Verma modules directly to standard Whittaker modules. We give 5 examples.

- (1) We define a costandard module in $\mathcal{N}$ to be the space of η -twisted $\mathfrak{n}$ -finite vectors in the linear dual of a Verma module (Definition 6.2). With this definition, contravariant pairings between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules induce canonical maps between standard and costandard modules in $\mathcal{N}$ (Lemma 6.4).
- (2) We show that costandard modules have unique irreducible submodules and share the same composition factors as the corresponding standard Whittaker modules, and that these properties uniquely define the costandard modules up to isomorphism (Theorem 6.9).
- (3) We prove that costandard modules align under Beilinson–Bernstein localization with costandard η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves on the associated flag variety (Lemma 7.3).
- (4) We prove that our definitions give blocks of category $\mathcal{N}$ the structure of highest weight categories (Corollary 7.4).
- (5) We prove a Beilinson–Gelfand–Gelfand reciprocity theorem for category $\mathcal{N}$ (Theorem 8.2).

Using contravariant pairings, we are able to generalize the proofs of these classical results for category $\mathcal{O}$ in a way that clearly follows the structure of the original arguments. In each of the above cases, when we set $\eta = 0$, we recover a traditional proof for category $\mathcal{O}$.

Remark 1.1. In [18], certain equivalences between blocks of category $\mathcal{N}$ with regular integral infinitesimal characters and singular blocks of category $\mathcal{O}$ are established. One could alternatively define costandard modules as those corresponding to dual Verma modules under these equivalences. Using this approach, results analogous to (2), (3),

(4), and (5) above could be deduced directly from the corresponding results in category $\mathcal{O}$. Our main results about contravariant pairings described above do not follow from these equivalences.

This paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we define category $\mathcal{N}$ and establish algebraic background, including a classification of standard and simple modules, the construction of Whittaker functors [1], and a review of Lie algebra (co)homology. In Section 3, we define the category of twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves and establish geometric preliminaries, including classification simple objects, some necessary results about Beilinson–Bernstein localization, and a method for computing Lie algebra homology geometrically. In Section 4, we compute the Lie algebra homology of standard Whittaker modules (Theorem 4.3) both algebraically and geometrically, which provides our main tool when classifying contravariant pairings in Section 5. In Section 5, we define and classify contravariant pairings between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules (Theorem 5.2). We then give an explicit construction of these contravariant pairings (Theorem 5.7). In Section 6, we define costandard modules in category $\mathcal{N}$ (Definition 6.2). We give a set of universal properties for costandard modules (Theorem 6.9), and show that contravariant pairings induce morphisms from standard modules to costandard modules in $\mathcal{N}$. In Section 7, we give a geometric proof that blocks of $\mathcal{N}$ are highest weight categories (Theorem 7.2, Corollary 7.4). We conclude with Section 8, which uses our results to prove a Bernstein–Gelfand–Gelfand reciprocity formula for $\mathcal{N}$ (Theorem 8.2).

Acknowledgments

We thank Catharina Stroppel and Jens Niklas Eberhardt for interesting discussions. The first author acknowledges the support of the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 754411. The second author is supported by the National Science Foundation Award No. 1803059 and the Australian Research Council grant DP170101579.

Index of notation

- $\mathfrak{g}$ semisimple Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$
- $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ fixed Cartan subalgebra and Borel subalgebra in $\mathfrak{g}$
- $\Sigma \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ root system of $\mathfrak{g}$
- $\Pi \subset \Sigma^+ \subset \Sigma$ simple and positive roots in Σ determined by $\mathfrak{b}$
- (W, S) associated Coxeter system
- $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \alpha$
- $w \cdot \lambda := w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$ for $w \in W$, $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, the dot action
- $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [h, x] = \alpha(h)x\}$ root space for $\alpha \in \Sigma$
- $\{y_\alpha, x_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \cup \{h_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Pi}$ Chevalley basis of $\mathfrak{g}$
- $\mathfrak{n} = [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}] = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ nilpotent radical of $\mathfrak{b}$
- $\bar{\mathfrak{n}} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$

- $U(\mathfrak{a})$ universal enveloping algebra of Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a}$
- $Z(\mathfrak{a})$ centre of $U(\mathfrak{a})$
- $p : Z(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ Harish-Chandra homomorphism [10, Ch. 1 §7]
- $\chi^\lambda : Z(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; z \mapsto \lambda \circ p(z)$ infinitesimal character for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$
- $\xi : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{g}), \xi(\lambda) = \ker \chi^\lambda$
- $\text{ch } \mathfrak{n} := \{ \eta : \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \eta \text{ is a Lie algebra homomorphism} \}$
- $\Pi_\eta := \{ \alpha \in \Pi \mid \eta|_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha} \neq 0 \}$ set of simple roots determined by $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$
- $\Pi_\eta \subset \Sigma_\eta^+ \subset \Sigma_\eta \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ root system generated by Π_η
- $W_\eta \subset W$ Weyl group of Π_η
- $\mathfrak{l}_\eta = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ Levi subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}$ determined by $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$
- $\mathfrak{n}_\eta = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ nilradical of $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$
- $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta^-} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$
- $\mathfrak{n}^\eta = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+ - \Sigma_\eta^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$
- $\mathfrak{p}_\eta = \mathfrak{l}_\eta \oplus \mathfrak{n}^\eta$ parabolic subalgebra containing $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$
- $p_\eta : Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ Harish-Chandra homomorphism for $Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$
- $\chi_\eta^\lambda : Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}; z \mapsto \lambda \circ p_\eta(z)$ infinitesimal character for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$
- $\xi_\eta : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta), \xi_\eta(\lambda) = \ker \chi_\eta^\lambda$

2. Algebraic preliminaries

Our algebraic setting is a category $\mathcal{N}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules introduced by Milićić–Soergel in [18]. Each simple module in $\mathcal{N}$ is a Whittaker module, and $\mathcal{N}$ contains all highest weight modules. In particular, $\mathcal{N}$ contains Bernstein–Gelfand–Gelfand’s category $\mathcal{O}$ [2] as a full subcategory. In this section, we define the Milićić–Soergel category $\mathcal{N}$ and list some of its basic properties.

2.1. A category of Whittaker modules

Fix a Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ contained in a Borel subalgebra $\mathfrak{b}$, and let $\mathfrak{g} = \bar{\mathfrak{n}} \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ be the corresponding triangular decomposition, with $\mathfrak{n} = [\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}]$. We denote by $\text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ the set of Lie algebra homomorphisms $\eta : \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. For any Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a}$, we denote by $U(\mathfrak{a})$ its universal enveloping algebra and $Z(\mathfrak{a})$ the centre of $U(\mathfrak{a})$. Denote by $\text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{a})$ the set of maximal ideals in $Z(\mathfrak{a})$. Any character $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ can be extended to an algebra homomorphism $\eta : U(\mathfrak{n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which we will call by the same name. We denote by $\ker \eta \subset U(\mathfrak{n})$ the kernel of the algebra homomorphism.

Definition 2.1. A *Whittaker vector of type $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$* in a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module V is a vector $w \in V$ such that $u \cdot w = \eta(u)w$ for all $u \in U(\mathfrak{n})$. An η -*Whittaker module* is a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module which is cyclically generated by a Whittaker vector of type η .

In [18, §1], Milićić–Soergel introduced a category $\mathcal{N}$ whose simple objects are irreducible Whittaker modules.

Definition 2.2. Let $\mathcal{N}$ be the category of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are

- (1) finitely generated,

- (2) locally $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -finite, and
- (3) locally $Z(\mathfrak{g})$ -finite.

Proposition 2.3. [19, Lem. 2.1, Lem. 2.2] *The category $\mathcal{N}$ decomposes into*

$$\mathcal{N} = \bigoplus_{I \in \text{Max} Z(\mathfrak{g})} \bigoplus_{\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}} \mathcal{N}(\widehat{I}, \eta),$$

where $\mathcal{N}(\widehat{I}, \eta)$ is the full subcategory of $\mathcal{N}$ consisting of objects $M \in \mathcal{N}$ satisfying the following two conditions:

- (i) M is annihilated by a power of $I \in \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{g})$;
- (ii) M is locally annihilated by a power of $\ker \eta$.

Let $\mathcal{N}(I, \eta)$ be the subcategory of $\mathcal{N}(\widehat{I}, \eta)$ consisting of modules annihilated by I . Each irreducible Whittaker module lies in some $\mathcal{N}(I, \eta)$.

2.2. Standard and simple Whittaker modules

Let $\Pi \subset \Sigma^+ \subset \Sigma \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the simple and positive roots in the root system of $\mathfrak{g}$ determined by our choice of $\mathfrak{b}$, and let (W, S) be the associated Coxeter system. For a root $\alpha \in \Sigma$, we denote by $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{x \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [h, x] = \alpha(h)x\}$ the corresponding root space. With this notation, we have $\mathfrak{n} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$.

A character $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ determines a subset of simple roots:

$$\Pi_\eta := \{\alpha \in \Pi \mid \eta|_{\mathfrak{g}_\alpha} \neq 0\}.$$

Let $\Sigma_\eta \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the root system generated by Π_η and W_η the corresponding Weyl group. From η we obtain several Lie subalgebras of $\mathfrak{g}$. In particular, we name

$$\mathfrak{l}_\eta = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \quad \mathfrak{n}_\eta = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \quad \bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta^-} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \quad \mathfrak{n}^\eta = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+ - \Sigma_\eta^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha, \quad \mathfrak{p}_\eta = \mathfrak{l}_\eta \oplus \mathfrak{n}^\eta.$$

Let $p_\eta : Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ be the Harish-Chandra homomorphism of $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$. For each $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, denote by $\chi_\eta^\lambda : Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $z \mapsto (\lambda \circ p_\eta)(z)$ the corresponding infinitesimal character. We have $\chi_\eta^\lambda = \chi_\eta^\mu$ if and only if $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$. Let $\xi_\eta : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$, $\lambda \mapsto \ker \chi_\eta^\lambda$ the map associating elements of $\mathfrak{h}^*$ to maximal ideals in $Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$.

From the data $(\lambda, \eta) \in \mathfrak{h}^* \times \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$, we construct a $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$ -module

$$Y(\lambda, \eta) := U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \otimes_{Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}_\eta)} \mathbb{C}_{\chi_\eta^\lambda, \eta}. \quad (2.1)$$

Here $\mathbb{C}_{\chi_\eta^\lambda, \eta}$ is the one-dimensional $Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}_\eta)$ -module with action

$$u \otimes x \cdot z = \chi_\eta^\lambda(u) \eta(x) z$$

for $u \in Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$, $x \in U(\mathfrak{n}_\eta)$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$. By construction, we have $Y(\lambda, \eta) \cong Y(\mu, \eta)$ if and only if $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$. Here $\cdot$ denotes the “dot action”: for $w \in W$ and $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$, where $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \alpha$. For any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $Y(\lambda, \eta)$ is an irreducible nondegenerate η -Whittaker module for $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$ [14, §2 Prop. 2.3].

Standard objects in the category $\mathcal{N}$ are constructed by parabolically inducing the irreducible $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$ -modules $Y(\lambda, \eta)$.

Definition 2.4. For $(\lambda, \eta) \in \mathfrak{h}^* \times \text{ch } n$, define the $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module

$$M(\lambda, \eta) := U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{p}_\eta)} Y(\lambda, \eta).$$

Here $Y(\lambda, \eta)$ (2.1) is viewed as a $U(\mathfrak{p}_\eta)$ -module via the natural morphism $\mathfrak{p}_\eta \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}_\eta$. We call the modules $M(\lambda, \eta)$ *standard Whittaker modules*.

Proposition 2.5. [14, Prop. 2.4, Thm. 2.5, Thm. 2.9] *The standard Whittaker module $M(\lambda, \eta)$ satisfies the following properties.*

- (i) *Let $\xi : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{g})$ be the map associating $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ to the kernel of the corresponding infinitesimal character χ^λ . Then $M(\lambda, \eta) \in \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$.*
- (ii) *Two modules $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\mu, \eta)$ are isomorphic if and only if $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$.*
- (iii) *The module $M(\lambda, \eta)$ is an η -Whittaker module generated by the Whittaker vector $\omega = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1$.*
- (iv) *The centre $\mathfrak{z}$ of the reductive Lie algebra $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$ is $\mathfrak{z} = \{h \in \mathfrak{h} \mid \alpha(h) = 0, \alpha \in \Pi_\eta\}$. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, we denote by $\lambda_\mathfrak{z}$ the restriction of λ to $\mathfrak{z}$. There is a natural partial order on $\mathfrak{z}^*$ obtained from the partial order on $\mathfrak{h}^*$. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{z}$ acts semisimply on $M(\lambda, \eta)$, and $M(\lambda, \eta)$ decomposes into $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight spaces*

$$M(\lambda, \eta) = \bigoplus_{\nu_\mathfrak{z} \leq \lambda_\mathfrak{z}} M(\lambda, \eta)_{\nu_\mathfrak{z}}.$$

Each $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight space $M(\lambda, \eta)_{\nu_\mathfrak{z}}$ is a $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$ -module. Furthermore, as $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$ -modules, $M(\lambda, \eta)_{\lambda_\mathfrak{z}} \cong Y(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\lambda, \eta)_{\nu_\mathfrak{z}} \cong U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\eta)_{\mu_\mathfrak{z}} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} Y(\lambda, \eta)$, where $\nu_\mathfrak{z} = \mu_\mathfrak{z} + \lambda_\mathfrak{z}$ and $\mu_\mathfrak{z} \leq 0$ is a $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight of $U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\eta)$.

- (v) *$M(\lambda, \eta)$ has a unique irreducible quotient, denoted $L(\lambda, \eta)$. All irreducible objects in $\mathcal{N}$ appear as such quotients.*

Remark 2.6. If $\lambda + \rho$ is regular, there is a unique element $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$ such that $\mu + \rho$ is dominant with respect to Σ_η^+ ; that is, $\alpha^\vee(\mu + \rho) \geq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma_\eta^+$. For the remainder of the paper, unless otherwise stated, we assume that μ is chosen to be this unique

dominant element when we write $M(\mu, \eta)$. (Proposition 2.5(ii) guarantees that such a choice can be made.)

Definition 2.7. We say that a character $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ is *nondegenerate* if $\Pi_\eta = \Pi$. We say a Whittaker module is *nondegenerate* if it is an η -Whittaker module for a nondegenerate character η .

Remark 2.8. If $\eta = 0$, then $\mathfrak{l}_\eta = \mathfrak{h}$ and $M(\lambda, \eta)$ is the Verma module of highest weight λ (which we denote by $M(\lambda)$). If η is nondegenerate, then $\mathfrak{l}_\eta = \mathfrak{g}$ and $M(\lambda, \eta) = Y(\lambda, \eta)$ is irreducible.

2.3. Whittaker functors

Given a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module X , let $(X)_\eta$ denote the space of η -twisted $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -finite vectors in X :

$$(X)_\eta := \{x \in X : \forall u \in \mathfrak{n}, \exists k \text{ s.t. } (u - \eta(u))^k x = 0\}. \quad (2.2)$$

For a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module X in category $\mathcal{O}$,² denote by $\overline{X}$ the formal completion; i.e. if $X = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*} X_\lambda$, then $\overline{X} = \prod_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*} X_\lambda$. Denote by $\overline{\Gamma}_\eta(X) := (\overline{X})_\eta$. In [1, §3] it is shown that $\overline{\Gamma}_\eta$ defines an exact functor

$$\overline{\Gamma}_\eta : \mathcal{O}_\lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$$

for any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. We refer to $\overline{\Gamma}_\eta$ as a *Whittaker functor*.

Proposition 2.9 ([1, Prop. 6.9]). *Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$. For each $w \in W_\eta$*

$$\overline{\Gamma}_\eta(M(w \cdot \lambda)) = M(\lambda, \eta).$$

2.4. Twisted and untwisted Lie algebra (co)homology

Our arguments in upcoming sections will make use of (twisted) Lie algebra (co)homology.

Definition 2.10. Let X be a left $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module. The $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ -homology of X is

$$H_k(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, X) := \text{Tor}_k^{U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})}(\mathbb{C}, X),$$

² Category $\mathcal{O}$ is the category of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are finitely generated, $\mathfrak{h}$ -semisimple, and locally $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -finite. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, denote by $\mathcal{O}_\lambda$ the subcategory of $\mathcal{O}$ consisting of modules whose composition factors are isomorphic to $L(w \cdot \lambda)$ for $w \in W_\lambda$. Here for $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $L(\mu)$ denotes the unique irreducible quotient of $M(\mu)$ and W_λ is the integral Weyl group of λ .

where $\mathbb{C}$ is the trivial right $U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})$ -module. We are primarily interested in the degree zero $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ -homology:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, X) &= \mathbb{C} \otimes_{U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})} X \\ &= X/\bar{\mathfrak{n}}X \end{aligned}$$

We refer to $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, X)$ as the $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ -coinvariants of X .

The vector space $X/\bar{\mathfrak{n}}X$ has a natural structure of an $\mathfrak{h}$ -module, so degree zero $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ -homology defines a right exact covariant functor

$$H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, -) : U(\mathfrak{g})\text{-mod} \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})\text{-mod}.$$

Definition 2.11. Let X be a left $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -module and $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$. The η -twisted $\mathfrak{n}$ -cohomology of X is defined to be

$$H_\eta^k(\mathfrak{n}, X) := \text{Ext}_{U(\mathfrak{n})}^k(\mathbb{C}_\eta, X).$$

The η -twisted $\mathfrak{n}$ -cohomology of X in degree 0 is the subspace of Whittaker vectors in X :

$$\begin{aligned} H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, X) &= \text{Hom}_{U(\mathfrak{n})}(\mathbb{C}_\eta, X) \\ &= \{x \in X : (u - \eta(u))x = 0 \quad \forall u \in U(\mathfrak{n})\}. \end{aligned}$$

When $\eta = 0$, we refer to η -twisted $\mathfrak{n}$ -cohomology as just $\mathfrak{n}$ -cohomology and drop η from our notation:

$$H^k(\mathfrak{n}, X) := H_0^k(\mathfrak{n}, X) = \text{Ext}_{U(\mathfrak{n})}^k(\mathbb{C}, X).$$

Here $\mathbb{C}$ is the trivial representation of $U(\mathfrak{n})$.

3. Geometric preliminaries

Our geometric setting is a category of twisted equivariant $\mathcal{D}$ -modules on the flag variety of $\mathfrak{g}$, which we refer to as *twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves*. In [19, §1], Milićić–Soergel establish that these twisted sheaves correspond to blocks of category $\mathcal{N}$ under Beilinson–Bernstein localization. In this section, we introduce this geometric category and list some basic properties of twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves.

3.1. Twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves

Fix $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$. Let X be the flag variety of $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ the λ -twisted sheaf of differential operators on X [16, Ch. 1, §2]. Let $\ell : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be the length function on

the Weyl group of $\mathfrak{g}$. The action of the group $N = \text{Int } \mathfrak{n}$ stratifies X into Bruhat cells $C(w) \cong \mathbb{A}^{\ell(w)}$ parameterized by elements $w \in W$.

Definition 3.1. ([19, §1]. See also [9, App. B] and [17, §4].) An η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaf for the Harish-Chandra pair $(\mathfrak{g}, N)$ is a coherent $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -module $\mathcal{V}$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) $\mathcal{V}$ is N -equivariant as an $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module [20, Ch. 1 §3 Def. 1.6];
- (ii) the action morphism $\mathcal{D}_\lambda \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a morphism of N -equivariant $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules;
- (iii) the actions of $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ and N differ by η ; i.e. for all $x \in \mathfrak{n}$

$$\pi(x) - \mu(x) = \eta(x),$$

where π is the action on $\mathcal{V}$ induced by the map $\mathfrak{n} \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_\lambda$ and μ is the differential of the N -action.

Note that condition (i) involves extra data on the $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -module and conditions (ii) and (iii) are assumptions. A morphism of η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves is a $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -module morphism which is also a morphism of N -equivariant $\mathcal{O}_X$ -modules. We denote by $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ the category of η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves. Because N is connected, any $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module can only have one possible N -equivariant structure, so we can consider the category $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ as a full subcategory of the category of $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -modules.

3.2. Standard and simple twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves

Within the category $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ there are standard, costandard, and simple objects parameterized by $W_\eta \backslash W$. They are constructed as follows. (See [19, §3] and [21, §3.1] for more details.) For a coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$, let w^C be the unique longest element of C [16, Ch. 6, §1], and $i_{w^C} : C(w^C) \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion of the Bruhat cell $C(w^C)$ into the flag variety. There is a unique irreducible connection on $C(w^C)$ satisfying the compatibility condition (iii) in Definition 3.1; we denote it by $\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}$. As an N -equivariant $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module, $\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_X$, but the $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -module structure is twisted by η .

Definition 3.2. For each coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$, we define the corresponding *standard*³ η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaf

$$\mathcal{M}(w^C, \lambda, \eta) := i_{w^C!}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}),$$

³ Note that the terminology here differs from [19, 21], where the $!$ -pushforward is called costandard and the $+$ -pushforward standard. We chose the opposite terminology in this paper so that the global sections of (co)standard η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves are (co)standard Whittaker modules, which seems to us more natural.

and costandard η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaf

$$\mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda, \eta) := i_{w^C+}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}).$$

The $!$ -pushforward functor $i_{w^C!}$ is defined by pre- and post-composing i_{w^C+} with holonomic duality (see [21, Def. 5] and more generally [21, App. A.2] for conventions with $\mathcal{D}$ -module functors).

The sheaf $\mathcal{M}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$ has a unique irreducible quotient, which we denote by $\mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$ [21, Prop. 3]. The sheaf $\mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$ is isomorphic to the unique irreducible submodule of $\mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$. All simple objects in $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ occur in this way [19, §3].

Remark 3.3. The η -twisted connection $\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}$ can also be described in terms of exponential $\mathcal{D}$ -modules. Let $\mathbb{G}_a \cong \mathbb{A}^1$ be the additive group. The *exponential $\mathcal{D}$ -module* on $\mathbb{G}_a$ is

$$\exp := D_{\mathbb{G}_a}/D_{\mathbb{G}_a}(\partial - 1),$$

where $D_{\mathbb{G}_a}$ denotes global differential operators on $\mathbb{A}^1$ (the Weyl algebra), generated by ∂ and z . Corresponding to a Lie algebra character $\eta : \mathfrak{n} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a group character $\eta : N \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_a$ which we call by the same name. For certain Bruhat cells, we can use η to construct an exponential $\mathcal{D}$ -module on the Bruhat cell. In particular, if $C(w)$ has the property that $\eta|_{\text{stab}_N x} = 1$ for all $x \in C(w)$, then η factors through the quotient $N/\text{stab}_N x \cong C(w)$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \eta & \\ & \curvearrowright & \\ N & \longrightarrow & N/\text{stab}_N x \xrightarrow{\bar{\eta}} \mathbb{G}_a \end{array}$$

so we can define a $\mathcal{D}$ -module $\bar{\eta}^! \exp$ on $C(w)$. It turns out that $\eta|_{\text{stab}_N x} = 1$ for $x \in C(w)$ if and only if $w = w^C$ is the longest coset representative for some coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$ (see proof of Lemma 4.1 in [19]). The $\mathcal{D}_{C(w)}$ -modules constructed in this way are exactly the η -twisted connections $\mathcal{O}_{C(w), \eta}$ for $\lambda = -\rho$.

The relationship between standard, costandard, and simple twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves can be described in terms of six functor formalism on derived categories of $\mathcal{D}$ -modules. Let $D := D^b(\mathcal{M}_{qc}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda))$ be the bounded derived category of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -modules on X , and $D_{w^C} := D^b(\mathcal{M}_{qc}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda^{i_{w^C}}))$ be the bounded derived category of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{D}_\lambda^{i_{w^C}}$ -modules on $C(w^C)$. (Here $\mathcal{D}_\lambda^{i_{w^C}}$ is the twisted sheaf of differential operators on $C(w^C)$ obtained by pulling back $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ via i_{w^C} , see [16, Ch. 1 §1]. These are λ -twisted differential operators on the Bruhat cell $C(w)$.) The $!$ -pushforward functor

$$i_{w^C!} : D_{w^C} \rightarrow D$$

is a left adjoint to the restriction functor

$$i_{w^C}^\bullet : D \rightarrow D_{w^C}.$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_D(\mathcal{M}(w^C, \lambda, \eta), \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)) &= \mathrm{Hom}_D(i_{w^C!} \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}, i_{w^C}^\bullet \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{D_{w^C}}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}, i_{w^C}^\bullet i_{w^C}^\bullet \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{D_{w^C}}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}, \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}) \\ &= \mathbb{C}. \end{aligned}$$

(Here we are writing $\mathcal{D}$ -modules as objects in the derived category by considering them as complexes concentrated in degree 0.) This guarantees that there is a canonical morphism

$$\mathcal{M}(w^C, \lambda, \eta) \rightarrow \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda, \eta) \quad (3.1)$$

in $\mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$. The image of this morphism is the irreducible module $\mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda, \eta) \subset \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$.

3.3. Beilinson–Bernstein localization

The category of η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves is related to the category $\mathcal{N}$ via Beilinson–Bernstein localization. More precisely, for $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ such that $\lambda + \rho$ is regular⁴ and antidominant⁵ the Beilinson–Bernstein localization functor $\Delta_{\lambda+\rho}$ (defined by $\Delta_{\lambda+\rho}(V) = \mathcal{D}_{\lambda+\rho} \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{g})/\xi(\lambda)U(\mathfrak{g})} V$ for a $U(\mathfrak{g})/\xi(\lambda)U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module V) provides an equivalence of categories:

$$\Delta_{\lambda+\rho} : \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{M}_{\mathrm{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_{\lambda+\rho}, N, \eta) \quad (3.2)$$

The inverse functor is given by global sections. The global sections of standard (resp. irreducible) η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves are standard (resp. irreducible) Whittaker modules.

Proposition 3.4 ([21, Thm. 9, Thm. 10]). *Recall that for a coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$, we denote by $w^C \in C$ the longest element. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ such that $\lambda + \rho$ is antidominant,*

$$\Gamma(X, \mathcal{M}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta)) \cong M(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta).$$

⁴ We say $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is *regular* if $\alpha^\vee(\mu) \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma$.

⁵ We say $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is *antidominant* if $\alpha^\vee(\mu) \notin \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ for all $\alpha \in \Sigma$.

If $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is also regular,

$$\Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta)) = L(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta).$$

Moreover, the localizations of standard Whittaker modules are standard η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves. We will need the following special case of this in the computations of Section 4.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $\mu \in W \cdot \lambda$, $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ nondegenerate, and $w_0 \in W$ the longest element of the Weyl group. Then*

$$\Delta_{\mu+\rho}(M(\lambda, \eta)) = \mathcal{M}(w_0, \mu + \rho, \eta).$$

Proof. Using the adjunction $(\Delta_{\mu+\rho}, \Gamma)$, [21, Prop. 7], and Proposition 2.5(ii), we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)}(\Delta_{\mu+\rho}(M(\lambda, \eta)), \mathcal{M}(w_0, \mu + \rho, \eta)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)}(M(\lambda, \eta), \Gamma(X, \mathcal{M}(w_0, \mu + \rho, \eta))) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)}(M(\lambda, \eta), M(w_0 \cdot \mu, \eta)) \\ &= \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)}(M(\lambda, \eta), M(\lambda, \eta)) \\ &= \mathbb{C}. \end{aligned}$$

The category $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ is semisimple with one irreducible object, $\mathcal{M}(w_0, \mu + \rho, \eta)$ [19, Theorem 5.5], so we conclude that

$$\Delta_{\mu+\rho}(M(\lambda, \eta)) = \mathcal{M}(w_0, \mu + \rho, \eta). \quad \square$$

3.4. Geometric fibres and Lie algebra homology

For an $\mathcal{O}_X$ -module $\mathcal{F}$ on X , we denote by $T_x(\mathcal{F})$ its geometric fibre; i.e.

$$T_x(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{F}_x / \mathfrak{m}_x \mathcal{F}_x,$$

where $\mathfrak{m}_x$ is the maximal ideal corresponding to $x \in X$. This defines a right exact covariant functor

$$T_x : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{O}_X) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{C}}.$$

We can use the geometric fibre functor to compute Lie algebra in the following way.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be regular, w_0 be the longest element of W , and V be a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module with infinitesimal character χ^λ . Then*

$$T_x(\Delta_{\lambda+\rho}(V)) = H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w_0 \cdot \lambda},$$

for each $x \in C(w_0) \subset X$.

Proof. This follows from [16, Ch. 3 §2 Cor. 2.6]. $\square$

4. Lie algebra homology of standard Whittaker modules

In this section we give an algebraic and geometric calculation of the $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$ -coinvariants (Definition 2.10) of standard Whittaker modules (Theorem 4.3). We begin with several preliminary algebraic results.

Let R, S be rings. We say that a (R, S) -bimodule M is a free (R, S) -bimodule of rank n if M is a free $R \otimes S^{\text{op}}$ -module of rank n . The following lemma is well-known; we include a standard proof which is adapted from [19, Lem. 5.7].

Lemma 4.1. $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is a free $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule of rank $|W|$.

Proof. Let $\{U_p(\mathfrak{g}); p \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$ denote the filtration of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ induced from the degree filtration of Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt basis elements. Let $F_p U(\mathfrak{g})$ be the linear filtration of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ defined by

$$F_p U(\mathfrak{g}) = U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U_p(\mathfrak{h}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U(\mathfrak{n}).$$

The F_p filtration of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ induces a filtration (which we again denote by F_p) on $Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})$:

$$F_p(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})) := (U_p(\mathfrak{g}) \cap Z(\mathfrak{g})) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}).$$

The F_p filtration of $Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})$ preserves the ring structure of $Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})$, i.e. if $u \in F_p(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ and $u' \in F_q(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$, then $uu' \in F_{p+q}(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$. Therefore, the corresponding graded object $\text{gr}(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ is a ring. Moreover, as rings,

$$\text{gr}(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})) \cong \text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}),$$

where $\text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g})$ denotes the graded ring associated to the filtration $U_p(\mathfrak{g}) \cap Z(\mathfrak{g})$ of $Z(\mathfrak{g})$. It is well-known that the Harish-Chandra homomorphism γ preserves the filtrations of $Z(\mathfrak{g})$ and $S(\mathfrak{h})$, and induces an isomorphism $\text{gr}\gamma$ from $\text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g})$ to $S(\mathfrak{h})^W$.

Suppose $z \in F_p(Z(\mathfrak{g}))$. Then the Harish-Chandra homomorphism implies $z - \gamma(z) \in U_{p-1}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}$ and $\gamma(z) \in U_p(\mathfrak{h})$. Viewing $U(\mathfrak{g})$ as a right $Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})$ -module, we have

$$\begin{aligned} U_q(\mathfrak{h}) \cdot z &\subset U_q(\mathfrak{h})\gamma(z) + U_q(\mathfrak{h})U_{p-1}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n} \\ &\subset U_{q+p}(\mathfrak{h}) + U_{q+p-1}(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n} \\ &\subset U_{q+p}(\mathfrak{h}) + F_{q+p-1}U(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F_{q+p}U(\mathfrak{g}), \end{aligned}$$

because $U_{q+p-1}(\mathfrak{g}) \subset F_{q+p-1}U(\mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathfrak{n} \in F_0U(\mathfrak{g})$. This implies that $(U(\mathfrak{g}), F_\bullet)$ is a filtered right $(Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}), F_\bullet)$ -module. Suppose $u \in U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} u \cdot F_p U(\mathfrak{g}) &\subset u \cdot (U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U_p(\mathfrak{h}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U(\mathfrak{n})) \\ &\subset F_p U(\mathfrak{g}). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the left action of $U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})$ on $U(\mathfrak{g})$ preserves the $F_p U(\mathfrak{g})$ filtration of $U(\mathfrak{g})$. Altogether, we have shown that $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is a filtered $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule with the $F_\bullet$ -filtration on $U(\mathfrak{g})$ and $Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})$, and the trivial filtration on $U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})$.

Let $\text{gr}U(\mathfrak{g})$ denote the graded $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), \text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule corresponding to the $F_p U(\mathfrak{g})$ filtration of $U(\mathfrak{g})$. We have that

$$\text{gr}U(\mathfrak{g}) \cong U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U(\mathfrak{h}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U(\mathfrak{n}),$$

where $U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})$ acts by left multiplication, $\text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g}) = S(\mathfrak{h})^W$ acts on the $U(\mathfrak{h})$ factor, and $U(\mathfrak{n})$ acts by right multiplication. It is well-known that $U(\mathfrak{h})$ is a free $S(\mathfrak{h})^W$ -module of rank $|W|$. Moreover, as $\mathbb{C}[W]$ -modules,

$$U(\mathfrak{h}) \cong \mathbb{C}[W] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} S(\mathfrak{h})^W.$$

Therefore, $\text{gr}U(\mathfrak{g})$ is a free $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), \text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule of rank $|W|$. Let $\{\delta_w : w \in W\}$ be the canonical vector space basis for $\mathbb{C}[W]$, and identify each δ_w with an element b_w of $U(\mathfrak{h})$ using the above isomorphism. Then

$$\{1 \otimes b_w \otimes 1 \in U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U(\mathfrak{h}) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} U(\mathfrak{n}) : w \in W\}$$

is a basis of $\text{gr}U(\mathfrak{g})$ as a free $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), \text{gr}Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule. The multiplication map from the free $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule generated by $\{b_w\}_{w \in W}$ to $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is bijective by [4, Ch. 3, §2, No. 8, Cor. 3]. In other words, $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is a free $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule of rank $|W|$, with basis given by $\{b_w\}$. $\square$

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be regular⁶ and $\xi(\lambda) = \ker \chi^\lambda \in \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{g})$ the maximal ideal corresponding to λ . Define $V^\lambda := U(\mathfrak{h})/p(\xi(\lambda))U(\mathfrak{h})$, where $p : Z(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ is the Harish-Chandra homomorphism. Then, as $U(\mathfrak{h})$ -modules,*

$$V^\lambda = \bigoplus_{w \in W} \mathbb{C}_{w \cdot \lambda}.$$

Proof. We adapt the proof of [16, Ch. 3 §2 Lem. 2.2] to fit our setting. It follows from standard properties of the Harish-Chandra isomorphism that $\dim V^\lambda = |W|$ and

⁶ Here, and in what follows, we assume regularity only to simplify statements and proofs of the results; we expect analogous statements to hold more generally, without much additional difficulty.

$$p(\xi(\lambda))U(\mathfrak{h}) \subset \ker \mu \iff \mu \in W \cdot \lambda,$$

where $\ker \mu$ is the kernel of $\mu : U(\mathfrak{h}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Therefore, the quotient map

$$q : V^\lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\mu = U(\mathfrak{h})/\ker \mu$$

is well defined and nonzero for each $\mu \in W \cdot \lambda$. For $h \in \mathfrak{h}$, multiplication by $h - \mu(h)$ defines a map $m : V^\lambda \rightarrow V^\lambda$. Clearly, $q \circ m = 0$. Because q is nonzero, m must not be surjective. Because V^λ is finite-dimensional and m is not surjective, we conclude that $\ker m \neq 0$. Therefore, $\mu(h)$ is an eigenvalue of the operator $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ on V^λ if $\mu \in W \cdot \lambda$. By symmetry, each eigenvalue has the same multiplicity. Because $\lambda + \rho$ is regular, each eigenvalue is distinct, and the result follows. $\square$

Theorem 4.3. *Let $\lambda + \rho$ be regular. As $U(\mathfrak{h})$ -modules,*

$$H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\lambda, \eta)) = \bigoplus_{w \in W_\eta} \mathbb{C}_{w \cdot \lambda}.$$

We include both an algebraic and geometric proof of this theorem.

Algebraic proof. First, using the Poincare-Birkhoff-Witt basis of $U(\mathfrak{g})$, we have:

$$U(\mathfrak{g}) = \bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\eta U(\mathfrak{g}) \oplus U(\mathfrak{p}_\eta).$$

Therefore, as $U(\mathfrak{h})$ -modules, we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\lambda, \eta)) &= \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}} U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{p}_\eta} Y_{\mathfrak{l}_\eta}(\lambda, \eta) \\ &= \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}} (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\eta U(\mathfrak{g}) \oplus U(\mathfrak{p}_\eta)) \otimes_{\mathfrak{p}_\eta} Y_{\mathfrak{l}_\eta}(\lambda, \eta) \\ &= \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta} Y_{\mathfrak{l}_\eta}(\lambda, \eta) \\ &= H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta, Y_{\mathfrak{l}_\eta}(\lambda, \eta)). \end{aligned}$$

The character $\eta|_{\mathfrak{n}_\eta} \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}_\eta$ is nondegenerate, and $Y_{\mathfrak{l}_\eta}(\lambda, \eta)$ is a nondegenerate Whittaker module. Hence it suffices to prove the result for η nondegenerate. In this setting, $M(\lambda, \eta) = Y(\lambda, \eta)$, and we have a surjective $U(\mathfrak{h})$ -module morphism

$$\begin{aligned} U(\mathfrak{h}) &\rightarrow H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, Y(\lambda, \eta)) = \mathbb{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}} U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})} \mathbb{C}_{\chi^\lambda, \eta} \\ H &\mapsto 1 \otimes H \otimes 1. \end{aligned}$$

By the Casselman–Osborne Lemma [7, Lem. 2.5], if $z \in \xi(\lambda)$, then $p(z)$ annihilates $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, Y(\lambda, \eta))$. Therefore, the above surjective homomorphism of $U(\mathfrak{h})$ -modules factors through $V^\lambda = U(\mathfrak{h})/p(\xi(\lambda))U(\mathfrak{h})$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 U(\mathfrak{h}) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, Y(\lambda, \eta)) \\
 & \searrow \quad \nearrow & \\
 & V^\lambda &
 \end{array}$$

Moreover, by Lemma 4.2

$$V^\lambda \cong \bigoplus_W \mathbb{C}_{w \cdot \lambda}.$$

Because $U(\mathfrak{g})$ is a free $(U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}), Z(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n}))$ -bimodule of rank $|W|$ (Lemma 4.1), we have that

$$\dim H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, Y(\lambda, \eta)) = |W|.$$

Therefore, the surjective map $V_\lambda \rightarrow H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, Y(\lambda, \eta))$ is an isomorphism of $U(\mathfrak{h})$ -modules, and the theorem follows. $\square$

Geometric proof. We include a geometric proof for the case when η is nondegenerate, which, by the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem and the initial argument of the algebraic proof, implies the general result.

Assume $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ is nondegenerate. By [16, Cor. 2.4], the only possible $\mathfrak{h}$ -weights of $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\lambda, \eta))$ are $\mu \in W \cdot \lambda$. For $\mu \in W \cdot \lambda$, we will compute $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\lambda, \eta))_\mu$ using Proposition 3.6 and Proposition 3.5. Indeed, for $x \in C(w_0)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\lambda, \eta))_\mu &= T_x(\Delta_{w_0 \cdot \mu + \rho}(M(\lambda, \eta))) \\
 &= T_x(\mathcal{M}(w_0, w_0 \cdot \mu + \rho, \eta)).
 \end{aligned}$$

Because $\mathcal{M}(w_0, w_0 \cdot \mu + \rho, \eta) := i_{w_0!}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w_0, \eta)})$,

$$\dim T_x(\mathcal{M}(w_0, w_0 \cdot \mu + \rho, \eta)) = 1.$$

This implies the result. $\square$

5. Contravariant pairings of standard Whittaker modules

In this section, we define and classify contravariant pairings between standard Whittaker modules and Verma modules. Contravariant pairings play an analogous role for $\mathcal{N}$ as contravariant forms for category $\mathcal{O}$. We prove that contravariant pairings are unique up to scalar multiple, and that $M(\lambda, \eta)$ admits a nonzero contravariant pairing with a Verma module of highest weight μ if and only if $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$. We give an explicit construction of a contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ for each $w \in W_\eta$. This construction degenerates to the Shapovalov form on a Verma module when $\eta = 0$. We finish by describing properties of the (left) radical of a contravariant pairing.

Let $\{y_\alpha, x_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Sigma^+} \cup \{h_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Pi}$ be a Chevalley basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ with $x_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $y_\alpha \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$ and $h_\alpha \in \mathfrak{h}$ such that $[x_\alpha, y_\alpha] = h_\alpha$. Let $\tau : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{g})$ be the transpose antiautomorphism defined by $\tau(x_\alpha) = y_\alpha$ and $\tau(h_\alpha) = h_\alpha$. Let $M(\mu)$ be the Verma module of highest weight $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $M(\lambda, \eta)$ the standard Whittaker module (Definition 2.4) corresponding to $(\lambda, \eta) \in \mathfrak{h}^* \times \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$.

Definition 5.1. A *contravariant pairing* between $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules V and W is a bilinear pairing

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : V \times W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

such that

$$\langle uv, w \rangle = \langle v, \tau(u)w \rangle$$

for all $u \in U(\mathfrak{g})$, $v \in V$, and $w \in W$.

Theorem 5.2. Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. There exists a nonzero contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\mu)$ if and only if $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$. Moreover, a contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\mu)$ is unique up to scalar multiple.

Proof. Let Ψ be the space of contravariant pairings between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\mu)$. We have the following canonical isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(M(\mu), M(\lambda, \eta)^*) \\ \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle &\mapsto \phi(y)(\cdot) := \langle \cdot, y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{g}}(M(\mu), M(\lambda, \eta)^*) &= \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{b}}(\mathbb{C}_\mu, M(\lambda, \eta)^*) \\ &= H^0(\mathfrak{n}, M(\lambda, \eta)^*)_\mu \\ &= H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\lambda, \eta))^*_\mu. \end{aligned}$$

The last equality above follows from tensor-hom adjunction and the $\mathfrak{g}$ -module structure on X^* (which accounts for the duality between $\mathfrak{n}$ and $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}$), where we identify $H^0(\mathfrak{n}, X^*)$ as $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\mathbb{C}, \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(X, \mathbb{C}))$ and $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, X)$ as $X \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}} \mathbb{C}$, see Definition 2.10 and 2.11. The result then follows from Theorem 4.3. $\square$

We will now give an explicit construction of a nonzero contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ for $w \in W_\eta$ which generalizes the Shapovalov form on Verma modules. We start with some preparatory results.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\ker \eta$ be the kernel of $\eta : U(\mathfrak{n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. There is a direct sum decomposition*

$$U(\mathfrak{g}) = U(\mathfrak{h}) \oplus (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g}) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta).$$

Denote by $\pi_\eta : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ projection onto the first coordinate in this decomposition.

Proof. Choose an order on the set of roots so that

$$\{y^{\bar{I}} h^J x^K := y_{\alpha_n}^{i_n} \cdots y_{\alpha_1}^{i_1} h_{\alpha_1}^{j_1} \cdots h_{\alpha_r}^{j_r} x_{\alpha_1}^{k_1} \cdots x_{\alpha_n}^{k_n} \mid i_\ell, j_\ell, k_\ell \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$$

is a Poincaré–Birkhoff–Witt basis of $U(\mathfrak{g})$. Here $I = (i_1, \dots, i_n)$, $J = (j_1, \dots, j_r)$, and $K = (k_1, \dots, k_n)$ are multi-indices, $\bar{I} = (i_n, \dots, i_1)$, and $y = (y_{\alpha_n}, \dots, y_{\alpha_1})$, $h = (h_{\alpha_1}, \dots, h_{\alpha_r})$, $x = (x_{\alpha_1}, \dots, x_{\alpha_n})$. We can write $x^{\bar{I}} h^J x^K$ as

$$y^{\bar{I}} h^J x^K = y^{\bar{I}} h^J (x^K - \eta(x^K)) + \eta(x^K) y^{\bar{I}} h^J.$$

The terms $y^{\bar{I}} h^J (x^K - \eta(x^K))$ and $\eta(x^K) y^{\bar{I}} h^J$ are elements in $U(\mathfrak{h}) + \bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g}) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta$. By extending linearly, we can write any element of $U(\mathfrak{g})$ as a sum of a vector in $U(\mathfrak{h})$, a vector in $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g})$ and a vector in $U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta$. The intersection

$$U(\mathfrak{h}) \cap (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g}) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta) = 0,$$

so the sum is direct. $\square$

Lemma 5.4. *Let $\mathfrak{p}$ be a parabolic subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathfrak{l}$ the corresponding reductive Levi subalgebra. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{p}$ decomposes as $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{n}$ for a nilpotent subalgebra $\mathfrak{n}$ of $\mathfrak{p}$. Let N be a $U(\mathfrak{l})$ -module and M the $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module parabolically induced from N ,*

$$M = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{p})} N$$

where N is considered as a $U(\mathfrak{p})$ -module via the natural projection map $\mathfrak{p} \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$. For $x \in N$ and $v = 1 \otimes x \in M$,

$$\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v = U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n} + U(\mathfrak{g}) \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{l})} x.$$

Proof. By definition of M , we have

$$U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n} + U(\mathfrak{g}) \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{l})} x \subseteq \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v.$$

We will prove the reverse inclusion. Let $u \in \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v$. Then $u \otimes x = 0$, so $u = u'a$ for $u' \in U(\mathfrak{g})$ and $a \in \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{p})} x$; i.e.

$$\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v \subseteq U(\mathfrak{g}) \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{p})} x.$$

Since $\mathfrak{n}$ acts trivially on N and we have a PBW decomposition $U(\mathfrak{p}) = U(\mathfrak{l}) \otimes U(\mathfrak{n})$,

$$\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{p})} x = U(\mathfrak{p})\mathfrak{n} + U(\mathfrak{p}) \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{l})} x.$$

Hence the reverse inclusion holds. $\square$

Proposition 5.5 ([12, Thm. 3.1]). *Let $\xi(\lambda) = \ker \chi^\lambda \in \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{g})$, $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ be nondegenerate, and $\omega \in Y(\lambda, \eta)$ be a nonzero Whittaker vector. Then*

$$\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} \omega = U(\mathfrak{g})\xi(\lambda) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta,$$

where $\ker \eta$ is the kernel of the map $\eta : U(\mathfrak{n}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

Corollary 5.6. *Let $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$ be arbitrary and recall the map $\xi_\eta : \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow \text{Max } Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$. Let $v = 1 \otimes 1 \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$ and $\omega = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \in M(\lambda, \eta)$. We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v &= U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n} + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker(w \cdot \lambda), \text{ and} \\ \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} \omega &= U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta + U(\mathfrak{g})\xi_\eta(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. For the first equality, we apply Lemma 5.4 to the vector $v = 1 \otimes 1 \in M(w \cdot \lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathfrak{b}} \mathbb{C}_{w \cdot \lambda}$. By definition of $\mathbb{C}_{w \cdot \lambda}$, we have $\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{h})} x = \ker w \cdot \lambda$. Therefore, $\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v = U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n} + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker(w \cdot \lambda)$.

For the second equality, we apply Lemma 5.4 to $\omega = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \in M(\lambda, \eta)$. By Lemma 5.4 and Proposition 5.5, we have

$$\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} \omega = U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}^\eta + U(\mathfrak{g})(U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \ker \eta|_{\mathfrak{n}_\eta} + U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)\xi_\eta(\lambda)).$$

Clearly, $U(\mathfrak{g})U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \ker \eta|_{\mathfrak{n}_\eta} = U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta|_{\mathfrak{n}_\eta}$ and $U(\mathfrak{g})U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)\xi_\eta(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{g})\xi_\eta(\lambda)$. Moreover, $U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}^\eta + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta|_{\mathfrak{n}_\eta} = U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta$. Therefore,

$$\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} \omega = U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta + U(\mathfrak{g})\xi_\eta(\lambda). \quad \square$$

Let $\omega = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \in M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $v = 1 \otimes 1 \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$. For $w \in W_\eta$, define a bilinear pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ by

$$\langle x, y \rangle_w := ((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(\tau(u')u), \quad (5.1)$$

where $u, u' \in U(\mathfrak{g})$ are such that $x = u\omega$ and $y = u'v$, and π_η is the projection map defined in Lemma 5.3. (Note that the choices of u, u' are not necessarily unique.)

Theorem 5.7. *The bilinear pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w : M(\lambda, \eta) \times M(w \cdot \lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of equation (5.1) is well-defined, nonzero, and contravariant. When $\eta = 0$, $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ is the Shapovalov form.*

Proof. The bilinear pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ is contravariant by construction. Moreover, $\langle \omega, v \rangle_w = 1$ for $\omega = 1 \otimes 1 \in M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $v = 1 \otimes 1 \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$. Therefore, the pairings are nonzero. When $\eta = 0$, $W_\eta = 1$, and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_1 : M(\lambda) \times M(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the contravariant form defined by $\langle uv, u'v \rangle_1 = \lambda \circ p(\tau(u')u)$, where p is the Harish-Chandra homomorphism. This is exactly the Shapovalov form [22, Eq. (5)].

We now prove the result for $\eta \neq 0$. Recall the map $\pi_\eta : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ is given by projection onto the first coordinate in the decomposition $U(\mathfrak{g}) = U(\mathfrak{h}) \oplus (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g}) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta)$. To show that the pairing is well-defined, we must prove that $\langle x, y \rangle_w$ is independent of the choice of $u, u' \in U(\mathfrak{g})$ such that $x = u\omega$ and $y = u'v$. Choose $\tilde{u}, \tilde{u}' \in U(\mathfrak{g})$ so that $y = u'v = \tilde{u}'v$ and $x = u\omega = \tilde{u}\omega$. To establish that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ is well-defined, we need to check that

$$(w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta(\tau(u' - \tilde{u}')u) = 0 \text{ and } (w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta(\tau(u')(u - \tilde{u})) = 0.$$

As $\tau(u' - \tilde{u}')u = \tau(\tau(u)(u' - \tilde{u}')) \in \tau(\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v)$ and $\tau(u')(u - \tilde{u}) \in \text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} \omega$, it suffices to show that

$$((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(\tau(\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} v)) = 0, \text{ and } ((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(\text{Ann}_{U(\mathfrak{g})} \omega) = 0.$$

Using Corollary 5.6, this reduces to showing

$$((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g})) = 0; \quad (5.2)$$

$$((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(\ker(w \cdot \lambda)U(\mathfrak{g})) = 0; \quad (5.3)$$

$$((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta) = 0; \quad (5.4)$$

$$((w \cdot \lambda) \circ \pi_\eta)(U(\mathfrak{g})\xi_\eta(\lambda)) = 0. \quad (5.5)$$

Equalities (5.2) and (5.4) are obvious. Recall that $p_\eta : U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{h})$ is the Harish-Chandra homomorphism of $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$; i.e. projection onto the first coordinate in the decomposition $U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) = U(\mathfrak{h}) \oplus (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) + U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \mathfrak{n}_\eta)$. To establish (5.5), we first note that

$$\pi_\eta(\xi_\eta(\lambda)) = p_\eta(\xi_\eta(\lambda)) \subset \ker w \cdot \lambda$$

for $w \in W_\eta$. The first equality follows from the fact that $\xi_\eta(\lambda) \subset Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$ and π_η and p_η agree on $Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$. (Indeed, let $z \in Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$. By the Poincaré–Birkhoff–Witt theorem, $z \in U(\mathfrak{h}) \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$, so we can express z as $z = h + xu$ for $h \in U(\mathfrak{h})$, $x \in \bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta$, and $u \in U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$, and the element $h \in U(\mathfrak{h})$ in this decomposition is uniquely determined by z . As $xu \in \bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g}) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \ker \eta$, we have $\pi_\eta(z) = h = p_\eta(z)$.) The inclusion follows from well-known properties of the Harish-Chandra homomorphism for $Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)$.

Using the decomposition $U(\mathfrak{g}) = U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \oplus (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^\eta U(\mathfrak{g}) + U(\mathfrak{g}) \mathfrak{n}^\eta)$, we have that

$$\pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{g})\xi_\eta(\lambda)) = \pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)\xi_\eta(\lambda)) + \pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}^\eta\xi_\eta(\lambda)).$$

By [14, Lem. 1.7], $[\mathfrak{l}_\eta, \mathfrak{n}^\eta] \subset \mathfrak{n}^\eta$. This implies that $[U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta), \mathfrak{n}^\eta] \subset U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)\mathfrak{n}^\eta$, hence $[\xi_\eta(\lambda), \mathfrak{n}^\eta] \subset U(\mathfrak{g})\ker \eta$. From this we conclude that $\pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{g})\mathfrak{n}^\eta\xi_\eta(\lambda)) = 0$.

An application of Lemma 5.3 to $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$ yields the decomposition

$$U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) = U(\mathfrak{h}) \oplus (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_\eta U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) + U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)\ker \eta|_{U(\mathfrak{n}_\eta)}).$$

Because $\xi_\eta(\lambda)$ commutes with $\ker \eta|_{U(\mathfrak{n}_\eta)}$, we can use this decomposition to conclude that

$$\pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)\xi_\eta(\lambda)) = \pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{h})\xi_\eta(\lambda)).$$

Finally, because $Z(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) \subset U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta)_0 = \{u \in U(\mathfrak{l}_\eta) : [h, u] = 0 \text{ for all } h \in \mathfrak{h}\}$, we have

$$\pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{h})\xi_\eta(\lambda)) = U(\mathfrak{h})\pi_\eta(\xi_\eta(\lambda)) \subset \ker w \cdot \lambda.$$

This proves (5.5).

It remains to show (5.3). Because π_η is the identity on $\ker w \cdot \lambda$, we have

$$\pi_\eta(\ker w \cdot \lambda) \subset \ker w \cdot \lambda.$$

Moreover, because $[\mathfrak{h}, \bar{\mathfrak{n}}] \subset \bar{\mathfrak{n}}$, we have $\pi_\eta(\ker(w \cdot \lambda)\bar{\mathfrak{n}}U(\mathfrak{g})) = 0$. Using the decomposition in Lemma 5.3, we conclude that

$$\pi_\eta(\ker(w \cdot \lambda)U(\mathfrak{g})) = \pi_\eta(\ker(w \cdot \lambda)U(\mathfrak{h})) = \pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{h})\ker(w \cdot \lambda)).$$

Again, because $U(\mathfrak{h}) \subset U(\mathfrak{g})_0$, we have

$$\pi_\eta(U(\mathfrak{h})\ker w \cdot \lambda) = U(\mathfrak{h})\pi_\eta(\ker w \cdot \lambda) \subset \ker w \cdot \lambda.$$

This proves (5.3), and the proposition. $\square$

Combining Theorem 5.2 and Theorem 5.7, we see that if $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a nonzero contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\mu)$, then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a scalar multiple the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ for some $w \in W_\eta$.

Corollary 5.8. *Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. Any contravariant pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : M(\lambda, \eta) \times M(\mu) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is uniquely determined by $\langle \omega, v \rangle$, where ω and v are the generating Whittaker vectors in $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(\mu)$, respectively.*

Proposition 5.9. *Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ be the contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ defined by equation (5.1), for $w \in W_\eta$.*

(1) *If $\nu, \gamma \in \mathfrak{z}^*$, $\nu \neq \gamma$, $x \in M(\lambda, \eta)_\nu$, and $y \in M(w \cdot \lambda)_\gamma$, then $\langle x, y \rangle_w = 0$.*

- (2) The left radical $\text{Rad}^L\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w := \{v \in M(\lambda, \eta) : \langle v, M(w \cdot \lambda) \rangle_w = 0\}$ is the maximal proper submodule of $M(\lambda, \eta)$.

Proof. The proof of (1) is identical to the standard category $\mathcal{O}$ proof, which is as follows. Suppose $x \in M(\lambda, \eta)_\nu$ and $y \in M(w \cdot \lambda)_\gamma$ with $\nu \neq \gamma$ as characters of $\mathfrak{z}$. By the contravariance of the bilinear pairing, for each $z \in \mathfrak{z}$ (recall that $\tau(z) = z$), we have

$$\nu(z)\langle x, y \rangle_w = \langle zx, y \rangle_w = \langle x, zy \rangle_w = \gamma(z)\langle x, y \rangle_w.$$

Therefore, $\langle x, y \rangle_w = 0$.

We will now prove (2). If η is nondegenerate, or, more generally, if $M(\lambda, \eta)$ is irreducible, then $\text{Rad}^L\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w = 0$. Assume that η is degenerate (i.e. η vanishes on at least one simple root space) and $M(\lambda, \eta)$ is reducible. Let N be the maximal proper submodule of $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and x a nonzero $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight vector in N with weight μ . By [14, Thm. 2.5], $\mu \neq \lambda$ as characters of $\mathfrak{z}$. The generating Whittaker vector (i.e. the highest weight vector) v of $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ has $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight $w \cdot \lambda$. Moreover, because $w \in W_\eta$, we have that $w \cdot \lambda = \lambda$ as characters of $\mathfrak{z}$ (recall that $M(w \cdot \lambda, \eta) \cong M(\lambda, \eta)$ for each $w \in W_\eta$). Therefore, (1) implies

$$\langle x, v \rangle_w = 0.$$

Because $\mathfrak{z}$ acts semisimply on N and the pairing is bilinear, we have $\langle N, v \rangle_w = 0$.

If $y \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$, then there exists $u \in U(\mathfrak{g})$ such that $y = uv$. Therefore, for any $x \in N$,

$$\langle x, y \rangle_w = \langle x, uv \rangle_w = \langle \tau(u)x, v \rangle_w = 0,$$

because $\tau(u)x \in N$. Therefore, $N \subseteq \text{Rad}^L\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$. The result then follows from the fact that the pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ is nonzero and the left radical of the pairing is a submodule of $M(\lambda, \eta)$. $\square$

Remark 5.10. In [13, §3.2], Matumoto uses the Shapovalov form to define a contravariant pairing between an irreducible module in category $\mathcal{O}$ and its completion. A similar construction applies to Verma modules: because weight spaces of $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ are orthogonal with respect to the Shapovalov form, the Shapovalov form extends to a contravariant pairing between the completed Verma module $\overline{M(w \cdot \lambda)}$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$. The Whittaker functors of Section 2.3 identify standard Whittaker modules with a subspace of the completion of a Verma module. Therefore, we can restrict the above pairing to define a contravariant pairing between $(\overline{M(w \cdot \lambda)})_\eta = \overline{\Gamma}_\eta(M(w \cdot \lambda))$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$. By Proposition 2.9, $\overline{\Gamma}_\eta(M(w \cdot \lambda)) = M(\lambda, \eta)$ when $w \in W_\eta$. Therefore, for each $w \in W_\eta$, this construction yields a contravariant pairing between $M(\lambda, \eta)$ and $M(w \cdot \lambda)$. However (in the setting where $\lambda + \rho$ is regular and integral), unless w is the longest element of W_η ,

the pairing constructed in this way is trivial (i.e. the zero pairing). Therefore, this construction yields exactly one of the contravariant pairings $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ of Theorem 5.2. It is interesting that the other contravariant pairings are not obtained in this way.

6. Costandard modules

In this section we define costandard modules in the category $\mathcal{N}$ (Definition 6) and show that each contravariant pairing induces a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism from standard to costandard modules (Lemma 6.4). These $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphisms are the algebraic analogues to the canonical maps between standard and costandard twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves introduced in Section 3.2. Our costandard modules share many of the fundamental properties of dual Verma modules: each has a unique irreducible submodule and the same set of composition factors as the corresponding standard module (Theorem 6.5). In fact, these two conditions provide a set of universal properties for costandard modules (Theorem 6.9).

Given a $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -module V , recall from equation (2.2) that $(V)_\eta$ denotes the space of η -twisted $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -finite vectors in V :

$$(V)_\eta := \{v \in V : \forall u \in U(\mathfrak{n}), \exists k \text{ s.t. } (u - \eta(u))^k v = 0\}.$$

Lemma 6.1 ([12, Lem. 4.2.1]). *For any $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module V , the subspace $(V)_\eta$ is a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -submodule.*

Proof. Because the action map $\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} V \rightarrow V$ is a $\mathfrak{g}$ -module morphism, for any $X \in \mathfrak{n}$, $Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $v \in (V)_\eta$, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ we have

$$(X - \eta(X))^n \cdot Y \cdot v = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} (\text{ad } X)^{n-k} Y \cdot (X - \eta(X))^k \cdot v.$$

The adjoint action of $\mathfrak{n}$ on $\mathfrak{g}$ is nilpotent, so there exists $\ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $(\text{ad } X)^\ell Y = 0$. Because $v \in (V)_\eta$, there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $(X - \eta(X))^m \cdot v = 0$. Hence for any $X \in \mathfrak{n}$, $Y \in \mathfrak{g}$, $v \in (V)_\eta$, we can choose n large enough so that every term in the sum is zero. For such an n , $(X - \eta(X))^n \cdot Y \cdot v = 0$, and thus $Y \cdot v \in (V)_\eta$. $\square$

For a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module V , denote by $V^* := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V, \mathbb{C})$ the full linear dual of V . The space V^* becomes a $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module via the action $u \cdot f(-) = f(\tau(u) \cdot -)$ for $u \in U(\mathfrak{g})$, $f \in V^*$.

Definition 6.2. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $\eta \in \text{ch } \mathfrak{n}$, and $w \in W_\eta$, define the $U(\mathfrak{g})$ -module

$$M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta) := (M(w \cdot \lambda)^*)_\eta.$$

We call $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ the w -costandard module corresponding to the standard module $M(\lambda, \eta)$.

We will later show, in Corollary 6.10, that $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta) \cong M_y^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ for each $w, y \in W_\eta$. Hence, up to isomorphism, the definition of w -costandard modules does not depend on the choice of $w \in W_\eta$. However, we will retain notation which reflects the choice of $w \in W_\eta$ until Corollary 6.10.

Remark 6.3. We can describe the construction in Definition 6.2 in terms of coinduction, similarly to a dual Verma module. Indeed, $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ is the $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodule of η -twisted $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -finite vectors in

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(U(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{U(\mathfrak{b})} \mathbb{C}_\lambda, \mathbb{C}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{U(\mathfrak{b})}(U(\mathfrak{g}), \mathbb{C}_\lambda) = \mathrm{coind}_{U(\mathfrak{b})}^{U(\mathfrak{g})} \mathbb{C}_\lambda.$$

Lemma 6.4. For any $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $\eta \in \mathrm{ch} \mathfrak{n}$, and $w \in W_\eta$, the w -costandard module $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ is an object in the category $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$. Moreover, the contravariant pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w : M(\lambda, \eta) \times M(w \cdot \lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined in (5.1) induces a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism

$$\varphi_w : M(\lambda, \eta) \rightarrow M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta).$$

Proof. Recalling the definitions of Section 2.3, the formal completion of the dual Verma module $M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)$ is canonically isomorphic to the linear dual of a Verma module (see [1, §3]):

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)} &\cong ((M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)^*)_{\eta=0})^* \\ &\cong M(w \cdot \lambda)^*. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Whittaker functor $\overline{\Gamma}$ applied to a dual Verma module is isomorphic to a costandard module:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\Gamma}_\eta(M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)) &= (M(w \cdot \lambda)^*)_\eta \\ &= M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta). \end{aligned}$$

Because $\overline{\Gamma}_\eta$ is a functor from $\mathcal{O}_\lambda$ to $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$, the w -costandard module $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ is an object in $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$.

Each contravariant pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ induces a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism

$$\varphi_w : M(\lambda, \eta) \rightarrow M(w \cdot \lambda)^*, \quad v \mapsto \langle v, \cdot \rangle_w.$$

Because φ is a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism, the image of φ is contained in $(M(w \cdot \lambda)^*)_\eta$. Therefore each contravariant pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ defines a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism

$$\varphi_w : M(\lambda, \eta) \rightarrow M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta), \quad v \mapsto \langle v, \cdot \rangle_w. \quad \square$$

Theorem 6.5. Let $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $\eta \in \mathrm{ch} \mathfrak{n}$, and $w \in W_\eta$. Then

- (1) $[M(\lambda, \eta)] = [M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)]$ in $\mathcal{KN}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$, and
 (2) $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ contains a unique irreducible submodule, which is isomorphic to $L(\lambda, \eta)$.

Proof. In the proof of Lemma 6.4 it was shown that

$$\bar{\Gamma}_\eta(M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)) = M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta).$$

Because $\bar{\Gamma}_\eta$ is exact, we have a homomorphism of Grothendieck groups: $\bar{\Gamma}_\eta : \mathcal{KO} \rightarrow \mathcal{KN}$. Because $M(\lambda, \eta) = \bar{\Gamma}_\eta(M(w \cdot \lambda))$ [1, Prop. 6.9] and $[M(w \cdot \lambda)] = [M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)]$ in $\mathcal{KO}$, we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} [M(\lambda, \eta)] &= \bar{\Gamma}_\eta([M(w \cdot \lambda)]) \\ &= \bar{\Gamma}_\eta([M^\vee(w \cdot \lambda)]) \\ &= [M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)]. \end{aligned}$$

This proves (1).

Again, by Lemma 6.4, each contravariant pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ defines a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism

$$\varphi_w : M(\lambda, \eta) \rightarrow M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta), \quad v \mapsto \langle v, \cdot \rangle_w.$$

The kernel of this morphism is the left radical of the form, $\text{Rad}^L \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$. By Proposition 5.9, $\text{Rad}^L \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$ is the unique maximal proper submodule of $M(\lambda, \eta)$. Hence the image of φ_w is isomorphic to $L(\lambda, \eta)$.

We will now show that $\text{im } \varphi_w$ is the unique irreducible submodule of $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$. Because $M(w \cdot \lambda)$ is a free rank 1 left $U(\bar{\mathfrak{n}})$ -module, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)) &= H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, M(w \cdot \lambda)^*) \\ &\cong H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(w \cdot \lambda))^* \\ &\cong \mathbb{C}_\lambda, \end{aligned}$$

where the isomorphism is as $\mathfrak{z}$ -modules.

Suppose that X is an irreducible submodule of $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$. Then

$$H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, X) \subset H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)) \cong \mathbb{C}.$$

Any irreducible object in $\mathcal{N}$ must contain a Whittaker vector (Proposition 2.5(v)), so $H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, X) \neq 0$. Therefore, $H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, X) = H_\eta^0(\mathfrak{n}, M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta))$ and $X \cap \text{im } \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w \neq 0$. By irreducibility, $X = \text{im } \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_w$. $\square$

The remaining results of this section, concluding with Theorem 6.9, show that costandard Whittaker modules satisfy a universal property.

Lemma 6.6. Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. Let $V \in \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$ be a module such that

$$H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0,$$

for some $w \in W_\eta$. Then there exists a nonzero $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism from V to $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$.

Proof. We begin the proof by showing that $\dim H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V) < \infty$. By Theorem 4.3, $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, M(\mu, \eta))$ is finite-dimensional for each $\mu \in W_\eta \cdot \lambda$. Because each simple module $L(\mu, \eta) \in \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$ is the quotient of a standard module and $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}} - = H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, -)$ is right exact, $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, L(\mu, \eta))$ is finite dimensional for each simple module $L(\mu, \eta) \in \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$. Because V is finite length, $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)$ is finite dimensional.

Therefore, if $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$, then $(H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)^*)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$. By tensor-hom adjunction,

$$H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)^* \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}} V, \mathbb{C}) \cong \operatorname{Hom}_{\bar{\mathfrak{n}}}(\mathbb{C}, \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V, \mathbb{C})) \cong H^0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V^*).$$

We have shown that if $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$, then $H^0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V^*)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$. Therefore, there exists a nonzero $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism

$$\varphi : M(w \cdot \lambda) \rightarrow V^*.$$

The morphism φ determines a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism

$$\hat{\varphi} : V \rightarrow M(w \cdot \lambda)^*$$

given by $\hat{\varphi}(v)(x) := \varphi(x)(v)$ for $v \in V$ and $x \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$. We confirm that $\hat{\varphi}$ is a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism with the following simple calculation. For $u \in \mathfrak{g}$, $v \in V$, and $x \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\varphi}(uv)(x) &= \varphi(x)(uv) \\ &= (\tau(u)\varphi(x))(v) \\ &= \varphi(\tau(u)x)(v) \\ &= \hat{\varphi}(v)(\tau(u)x) \\ &= (u\hat{\varphi}(v))(x). \end{aligned}$$

Here $\tau : U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{g})$ is the transpose antiautomorphism (Section 5). Because φ is nonzero, there exists $x \in M(w \cdot \lambda)$ and $v \in V$ such that $\varphi(x)(v) \neq 0$. Therefore, $\hat{\varphi}(v) \neq 0$ and $\hat{\varphi}$ is nonzero. Because $V \in \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$, the image of $\hat{\varphi}$ must be contained in $M(w \cdot \lambda)_\eta^* = M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$. $\square$

The following proposition involves categories of $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$ -modules as well as categories of $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules, and will require some additional notation. For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $\eta \in \operatorname{ch} \mathfrak{n}$, let

$\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\widehat{\xi(\lambda)}, \eta)$ be the category of $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules which are finitely generated, locally $U(\mathfrak{n})$ -finite, locally $Z(\mathfrak{g})$ -finite, annihilated by a power of $\xi(\lambda)$, and locally annihilated by a power of $\ker \eta$ (see Proposition 2.3). Recall that, for $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, $\xi_{\eta}(\mu)$ is a maximal ideal in $Z(\mathfrak{l}_{\eta})$ (see Section 2.2). Let $\mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}}(\widehat{\xi_{\eta}(\mu)}, \eta)$ be the category of $\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}$ -modules which are finitely generated, locally $U(\mathfrak{n}_{\eta})$ -finite, locally $Z(\mathfrak{l}_{\eta})$ -finite, annihilated by a power of $\xi_{\eta}(\mu)$, and locally annihilated by a power of $\ker \eta|_{U(\mathfrak{n}_{\eta})}$. For a module $X \in \mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\widehat{\xi(\lambda)}, \eta)$, let $(X)_{\mu_3}$ denote the generalized $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight space corresponding to the weight $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^* \subset \mathfrak{z}^*$ (where $\mathfrak{z}$ is the centre of $\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}$, see Proposition 2.5).

Proposition 6.7 ([6, Prop. 2.2.2.]). *The projection from a module $X \in \mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\widehat{\xi(\lambda)}, \eta)$ onto a generalized $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight space $(X)_{\mu_3}$ defines an exact functor*

$$(\cdot)_{\mu_3} : \mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{g}}(\widehat{\xi(\lambda)}, \eta) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}}(\widehat{\xi_{\eta}(\mu)}, \eta).$$

Lemma 6.8. *Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. Let $V \in \mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$. If $[V] = [M(\lambda, \eta)]$ in the Grothendieck group $\mathcal{KN}$, then $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$ for each $w \in W_{\eta}$.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.5, $M(\lambda, \eta)_{\mu_3} = 0$ for each $\mu > \lambda$, where $>$ denotes the partial order on $\mathfrak{z}^*$ induced by $\Sigma^+ - \Sigma_{\eta}^+$ (see [14, §1]). Hence by Proposition 6.7, $V_{\mu_3} = 0$ for each $\mu > \lambda$. By [14, Prop. 5],

$$\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^{\eta} V_{\mu_3} \subset \bigoplus_{\nu < \mu} V_{\nu_3}.$$

Therefore, $(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}^{\eta} V)_{\lambda_3} = 0$. (If not, then there must exist $\mu > \lambda$ such that $V_{\mu_3} \neq 0$, a contradiction.) This implies that $(\bar{\mathfrak{n}} V)_{\lambda_3} \subset (\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta} V)_{\lambda_3}$ because projection onto a generalized weight space is linear and $\bar{\mathfrak{n}} V = \bar{\mathfrak{n}}^{\eta} V + \bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta} V$. Moreover, because $\mathfrak{z}$ commutes with $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta}$, the action of $\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta}$ preserves $\mathfrak{z}$ -weights, and $(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta} V)_{\lambda_3} = \bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta} V_{\lambda_3}$. This shows that if $v \in V_{\lambda_3}$ and $v \notin \bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta} V_{\lambda_3}$ then $v \notin \bar{\mathfrak{n}} V$. In other words, the map $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta}, V_{\lambda_3}) \rightarrow H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)$ induced by inclusion is injective.

By Proposition 2.5, $M(\lambda, \eta)_{\lambda_3} \cong Y_{\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}}(\lambda, \eta)$ as $\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}$ -modules. Because $[V] = [M(\lambda, \eta)]$, Proposition 6.7 then implies that $V_{\lambda_3} \cong Y_{\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}}(\lambda, \eta)$ as well. An application of Theorem 4.3 to the $\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}$ -module $Y_{\mathfrak{l}_{\eta}}(\lambda, \eta)$ lets us conclude that $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta}, V_{\lambda_3})_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$ for each $w \in W_{\eta}$. Therefore, $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$ for each $w \in W_{\eta}$ by the injectivity of $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}_{\eta}, V_{\lambda_3}) \rightarrow H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)$. $\square$

Theorem 6.9. *Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. Suppose $V \in \mathcal{N}$ is a module such that*

- (1) $[V] = [M(\lambda, \eta)]$ in $\mathcal{KN}$, and
- (2) V contains a unique irreducible submodule which is isomorphic to $L(\lambda, \eta)$.

Then $V \cong M_w^{\vee}(\lambda, \eta)$ for each $w \in W_{\eta}$.

Proof. By Lemma 6.8, $[V] = [M(\lambda, \eta)]$ implies that $H_0(\bar{\mathfrak{n}}, V)_{w \cdot \lambda} \neq 0$ for each $w \in W_\eta$. Therefore, we can apply Lemma 6.6 to get a nonzero $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism $\phi_w : V \rightarrow M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ for each $w \in W_\eta$.

Recall that, by Theorem 6.5, $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ contains a unique irreducible submodule which is isomorphic to $L(\lambda, \eta)$. Because ϕ_w is nonzero, $\text{im } \phi_w$ must contain the unique irreducible submodule of $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$.

Let $K = \ker \phi_w$. The assumption that $[V] = [M(\lambda, \eta)]$ implies (by Proposition 2.5 and Proposition 6.7) that $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)_{\lambda_3}$ and V_{λ_3} are irreducible $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$ -modules. Let $(\phi_w)_{\lambda_3} : V_{\lambda_3} \rightarrow M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)_{\lambda_3}$ be the restriction of ϕ_w to the generalized $\mathfrak{z}$ -weight space of weight λ . By irreducibility of the $\mathfrak{l}_\eta$ -modules and Dixmier's lemma, either $(\phi_w)_{\lambda_3} = 0$ or $(\phi_w)_{\lambda_3}$ is an isomorphism. Because the unique irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodule of $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ contains the weight space $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)_{\lambda_3}$ and $\text{im } \phi_w$ contains the unique irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodule, we conclude that $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta)_{\lambda_3} \subset \text{im } \phi_w$. Therefore, $(\phi_w)_{\lambda_3}$ is an isomorphism and $K_{\lambda_3} = 0$.

Because ϕ_w is a $\mathfrak{g}$ -morphism, K is a $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodule of V . Moreover, K is finite length and must have an irreducible submodule $I \subset K$. Because $K_{\lambda_3} = 0$, $I_{\lambda_3} = 0$, hence $I \not\cong L(\lambda, \eta)$. Therefore $K = 0$ by uniqueness of irreducible $\mathfrak{g}$ -submodules of V .

Because $K = 0$, the map ϕ is injective. The assumption that $[V] = [M(\lambda, \eta)]$ implies that ϕ_w is surjective, hence an isomorphism. $\square$

Theorem 6.9 immediately implies that all w -costandard modules corresponding to a standard module $M(\lambda, \eta)$ are isomorphic.

Corollary 6.10. Assume $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ is regular. Then

$$M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta) \cong M_y^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$$

for all $w, y \in W_\eta$.

Remark 6.11. Now that we have determined that $M_w^\vee(\lambda, \eta) \cong M_y^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ for any $w, y \in W_\eta$, we will omit the subscript and refer to the $\mathfrak{g}$ -module $M^\vee(\lambda, \eta)$ as a *costandard module*.

7. Whittaker modules form a highest weight category

In this section we prove that the category $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$ is a highest weight category. To do so we work in the geometric category $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$.

Definition 7.1. Fix a field k and let $\mathcal{A}$ be a k -linear category. We say that $\mathcal{A}$ is a *highest weight category*⁷ if there exists a finite poset Λ so that $\mathcal{A}$ and Λ satisfy the following conditions:

⁷ This definition aligns with [3, §3.2], and differs slightly from the original definition of highest weight categories in [8].

- (1) $\mathcal{A}$ is finite-length.
- (2) The set of simple objects (up to equivalence) in $\mathcal{A}$ is finite and parameterized by Λ . Denote by $L_\lambda \in \mathcal{A}$ the simple object corresponding to $\lambda \in \Lambda$.
- (3) For each $\lambda \in \Lambda$, there exists a standard object M_λ and costandard object I_λ in $\mathcal{A}$ and morphisms $M_\lambda \rightarrow L_\lambda$ and $L_\lambda \rightarrow I_\lambda$.
- (4) For any simple object $L_\lambda \in \mathcal{A}$, $\text{End}(L_\lambda) = k$.
- (5) If $T \subseteq \Lambda$ is closed (i.e. if $\mu \leq \lambda$ and $\lambda \in T$, then $\mu \in T$) and $\lambda \in T$ is maximal, $M_\lambda \rightarrow L_\lambda$ (resp. $L_\lambda \rightarrow I_\lambda$) is a projective cover⁸ (resp. injective hull) in the Serre subcategory $\mathcal{A}_T \subset \mathcal{A}$ generated by the simple objects L_λ for $\lambda \in T$.
- (6) For $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the kernel of $M_\lambda \rightarrow L_\lambda$ is in $\mathcal{A}_{<\lambda}$, as is the cokernel of $L_\lambda \rightarrow I_\lambda$.
- (7) For all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$, $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}}^2(M_\lambda, I_\mu) = 0$.

Theorem 7.2. *The category $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ is a highest weight category.*

Proof. Denote the category $\mathcal{M}_{\text{coh}}(\mathcal{D}_\lambda, N, \eta)$ by $\mathcal{A}$. The Bruhat order on longest coset representatives defines a partial order on the finite set $W_\eta \backslash W$. We will show that the pair $(\mathcal{A}, W_\eta \backslash W)$ satisfies the seven conditions of a highest weight category.

The category $\mathcal{A}$ is a finite-length abelian category, so condition (1) is satisfied. Let $\mathcal{M}_C := \mathcal{M}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$, $\mathcal{I}_C := \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$ and $\mathcal{L}_C := \mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda, \eta)$ be the standard, costandard, and simple η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves in $\mathcal{A}$ (see Section 3.2). These are parametrized by the poset $W_\eta \backslash W$. The $\mathcal{D}_\lambda$ -module $\mathcal{L}_C$ appears as the unique irreducible quotient of $\mathcal{M}_C$ and the unique irreducible subsheaf of $\mathcal{I}_C$ [19, §3] [21, Prop. 3], so there are projection and inclusion maps

$$\mathcal{M}_C \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{L}_C \text{ and } \mathcal{L}_C \hookrightarrow \mathcal{I}_C.$$

Moreover, all simple objects in $\mathcal{A}$ are of the form $\mathcal{L}_C$ for some $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$ [19, §3]. Hence conditions (2) and (3) are satisfied.

By Schur's lemma, $\text{End}(\mathcal{L}_C)$ is a division algebra over $\mathbb{C}$. Restriction to $C(w^C)$ gives a nonzero algebra homomorphism

$$\varphi : \text{End}(\mathcal{L}_C) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}) = \mathbb{C}.$$

Since $\text{End}(\mathcal{L}_C)$ is a division algebra, φ must be an isomorphism. (Indeed, the kernel of φ is an ideal in $\text{End}(\mathcal{L}_C)$, so it must be trivial, and φ is nonzero, so it must be surjective.) This establishes (4).

Next we argue (5). For a fixed coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$, let

$$T = \{D \in W_\eta \backslash W \mid D \leq C\}.$$

⁸ A projective cover of an object M in a category $\mathcal{C}$ is a morphism $P \xrightarrow{f} M$ out of a projective object $P \in \mathcal{C}$ which is a superfluous epimorphism, meaning that every morphism $N \xrightarrow{g} P$ with the property that $f \circ g$ is an epimorphism is itself an epimorphism.

Because the Bruhat order on longest coset representatives agrees with the closure order on Bruhat cells [16, Ch. 6 §1], $\mathcal{A}_T$ is the category of η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves supported on $\overline{C(w^C)}$. To establish the projectivity of $\mathcal{M}_C$, we will show that the functor

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_T}(\mathcal{M}_C, -) : \mathcal{A}_T \rightarrow \mathrm{Vect}$$

is exact. Let $j_{w^C} : C(w^C) \hookrightarrow \overline{C(w^C)}$ be inclusion. This is an open immersion, so the functor $j_{w^C}^! = j_{w^C}^+$ is the restriction functor (see [21, App. A.2] for conventions on $\mathcal{D}$ -module functors). In particular, $j_{w^C}^!$ is exact. Denote by $\mathcal{A}_C$ the category of η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves on $C(w^C)$. For any $\mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{A}_T$,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_T}(j_{w^C}!\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, \mathcal{V}) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}_C}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, j_{w^C}^!\mathcal{V}).$$

The category $\mathcal{A}_C$ is semisimple, so there are no higher extensions. Hence the composition $\mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C)}, -) \circ j_{w^C}^!$ is exact. This establishes that $\mathcal{M}_C$ is projective.

The category $\mathcal{A}$ is finite length and abelian, so it is Krull-Schmidt.⁹ In a Krull-Schmidt category, any indecomposable projective object which surjects onto a given object is a projective cover, so to show that $\mathcal{M}_C \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{L}_C$ is a projective cover, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{M}_C$ is indecomposable. We will do so by showing that its endomorphism ring is local. Indeed, we compute:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{M}_C) &= \mathrm{Hom}(j_{w^C}!\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, j_{w^C}!\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, j_{w^C}^!j_{w^C}!\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}) \\ &= \mathbb{C}. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\mathcal{M}_C \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{L}_C$ is a projective cover in $\mathcal{A}_T$. By applying holonomic duality, we obtain that $\mathcal{L}_C \hookrightarrow \mathcal{I}_C$ is an injective hull in $\mathcal{A}_T$, establishing (5).

To establish (6), note that $\mathcal{M}_C$, $\mathcal{I}_C$, and $\mathcal{L}_C$ all restrict to the same object on the biggest cell in their support, and the natural maps between them restrict to isomorphisms on this cell. Hence the support of the kernel and cokernel is strictly smaller.

It remains to show (7). Let $C, D \in W_\eta \backslash W$ be cosets. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}}^2(\mathcal{M}_C, \mathcal{I}_D) &= \mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{A})}(i_{w^C}!\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, i_{w^D}^+\mathcal{O}_{C(w^D),\eta}[2]) \\ &= \mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{A}_C)}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C),\eta}, i_{w^C}^!i_{w^D}^+\mathcal{O}_{C(w^D),\eta}[2]). \end{aligned}$$

By smooth base change [15, Thm. 10.2] applied to the fibre product diagram

⁹ Recall that a category is called *Krull-Schmidt* if every object decomposes into a finite direct sum of indecomposable objects, which are characterized by the fact that their endomorphism rings are local.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
C(w^C) \times_X C(w^D) & \longrightarrow & C(w^C) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow i_{w^C} \\
C(w^D) & \xhookrightarrow{i_{w^D}} & X
\end{array}$$

we have that $i_{w^C}^! i_{D+} \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta} = 0$ if $C \neq D$.

If $C = D$, then $i_{w^C}^! i_{w^C+} \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta} \cong \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}$ (viewed as a complex concentrated in degree 0 in $D^b(\mathcal{A}_C)$). Since the category $\mathcal{A}_C$ is semisimple, there are no higher extensions, hence

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{D^b(\mathcal{A}_C)}(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}, i_{w^C}^! i_{w^C+} \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}[2]) = \mathrm{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_C}^2(\mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}, \mathcal{O}_{C(w^C), \eta}) = 0. \quad \square$$

We wish to use Theorem 7.2 to give $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$ the structure of a highest weight category. It was established in [21, Thm. 9, Thm. 10] that the global sections of standard (resp. simple) η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves are standard (resp. simple) Whittaker modules (see Proposition 3.4). Moreover, using the universal property of costandard modules established in Section 6 (Theorem 6.9), we can show that the global sections of costandard η -twisted Harish-Chandra sheaves are the costandard modules defined in Section 6. We do so in the following lemma.

Lemma 7.3. *Let $\lambda + \rho \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ be regular and antidominant. For each $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$,*

$$\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta)) \cong M^\vee(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta).$$

Proof. By Theorem 6.9, it is enough to show that:

- (1) $[\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta))] = [M(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta)]$, and
- (2) $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta))$ contains a unique irreducible submodule which is isomorphic to $L(\lambda, \eta)$.

We begin with a proof of (1). Let $D^b(\mathcal{M}_{qc}(\mathcal{D}_\mu))$ denote the bounded derived category of quasi-coherent $\mathcal{D}_\mu$ -modules on X , and $w\mu$ the regular action of W on $\mathfrak{h}^*$ (not the dot action). For $w \in W$ and $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, let

$$LI_w : D^b(\mathcal{M}_{qc}(\mathcal{D}_\mu)) \rightarrow D^b(\mathcal{M}_{qc}(\mathcal{D}_{w\mu}))$$

be the corresponding intertwining functor (see [16, Ch. 3 §3] for a definition of LI_w). Let $w_C \in W$ denote the unique shortest element in a coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$. (Recall that we denote the longest element of C by w^C .) Denote the W_η -coset of the identity $1 \in W$ by Θ . Then the longest element in $\Theta = W_\eta$ is w^Θ . For every coset $C \in W_\eta \backslash W$, we have $w^C = w^\Theta w_C$ [16, Ch. 6 Thm. 1.4(iv)]. By [21, Prop. 5], for any $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$,

$$LI_{w_C}^{-1}(\mathcal{I}(w^\Theta, \mu + \rho, \eta)) = \mathcal{I}(w^C, w_C^{-1}(\mu + \rho), \eta).$$

Hence

$$R\Gamma \circ LI_{w_C^{-1}}(\mathcal{I}(w^\Theta, \mu + \rho, \eta)) = R\Gamma(\mathcal{I}(w^C, w_C^{-1}(\mu + \rho), \eta)).$$

If we choose μ such that $w_C^{-1}(\mu + \rho)$ is antidominant, then by [16, Ch. 3, Thm. 3.23], we have

$$R\Gamma(\mathcal{I}(w^\Theta, \mu + \rho, \eta)) = R\Gamma(\mathcal{I}(w^C, w_C^{-1}(\mu + \rho), \eta)).$$

It was shown in the proof of [21, Prop. 5] that for any $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$,

$$[\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^\Theta, \mu + \rho, \eta))] = [M(w^\Theta \cdot \mu, \eta)]$$

in $K\mathcal{N}(\xi(\mu), \eta)$. Hence for λ such that $\lambda + \rho$ is antidominant,

$$\begin{aligned} [\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta))] &= [\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^\Theta, w_C(\lambda + \rho), \eta))] \\ &= [M(w^\Theta w_C \cdot \mu, \eta)] \\ &= [M(w^C \cdot \mu, \eta)], \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof of (1).

To prove (2), we recall that $\mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta)$ contains a unique irreducible subsheaf, $\mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta)$. By Proposition 3.4, when $\lambda + \rho$ is regular and antidominant, $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{L}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta)) = L(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta)$. Hence by the exactness of Γ for antidominant $\lambda + \rho$, $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{I}(w^C, \lambda + \rho, \eta))$ contains a unique irreducible submodule isomorphic to $L(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta)$. $\square$

Corollary 7.4. *Let $\lambda + \rho$ be regular and antidominant. The category $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$ is a highest weight category with standard objects $M(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta)$, costandard objects $M^\vee(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta)$, and simple objects $L(w^C \cdot \lambda, \eta)$, where C ranges over all cosets in $W_\eta \backslash W$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from the equivalence (3.2), Proposition 3.4, Theorem 7.2, and Lemma 7.3. $\square$

8. BGG reciprocity

In this section we give an application of the previous results by generalizing the Bernstein–Gelfand–Gelfand reciprocity formulas to $\mathcal{N}$ (Theorem 8.2). We begin by recalling some well-known properties of highest weight categories. By Corollary 7.4 and [3, Thm. 3.2.1], we conclude that $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$ has enough projective objects and enough injective objects. Moreover, each projective object has a finite filtration with standard subquotients (we refer to this filtration as the *standard filtration*) and each injective object has a finite filtration with costandard subquotients.

Remark 8.1. Corollary 7.4 also guarantees the existence of indecomposable tilting¹⁰ objects in $\mathcal{N}(\xi(\lambda), \eta)$.

Let $P(\lambda, \eta)$ be a projective cover of $L(\lambda, \eta)$, and

$$(P(\lambda, \eta) : M(\mu, \eta))$$

be the multiplicity of the standard Whittaker module $M(\mu, \eta)$ in the standard filtration of $P(\lambda, \eta)$. Let

$$[M^\vee(\mu, \eta) : L(\lambda, \eta)]$$

be the multiplicity of the irreducible module $L(\lambda, \eta)$ in the Jordan–Hölder filtration of $M^\vee(\mu, \eta)$.

Theorem 8.2 (*BGG Reciprocity for $\mathcal{N}$*).

$$(P(\lambda, \eta) : M(\mu, \eta)) = [M^\vee(\mu, \eta) : L(\lambda, \eta)].$$

Proof. The result follows from Corollary 7.4 and the proof of BGG reciprocity for category $\mathcal{O}$ (and more generally for highest weight categories), see [11, Thm. 3.1] and [10, Chap. 3]. $\square$

References

- [1] E. Backelin, Representation of the category $\mathcal{O}$ in Whittaker categories, *Int. Math. Res. Not.* 4 (1997) 153–172.
- [2] I.N. Bernšteĭn, I.M. Gel’fand, S.I. Gel’fand, A certain category of $\mathfrak{g}$ -modules, *Funkc. Anal. Prilozh.* 10 (2) (1976) 1–8.
- [3] A. Beĭlinson, V. Ginzburg, W. Soergel, Koszul duality patterns in representation theory, *J. Am. Math. Soc.* 9 (1996) 472–527.
- [4] Nicolas Bourbaki, *Commutative Algebra, Chapters 1–7, Elements of Mathematics* (Berlin), Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1998, translated from the French, reprint of the 1989 English translation.
- [5] A. Brown, A. Romanov, Contravariant forms on Whittaker modules, *Proc. Am. Math. Soc.* 49 (1) (2020) 37–52.
- [6] A. Brown, Arakawa-Suzuki functors for Whittaker modules, *J. Algebra* 538 (2019) 261–289.
- [7] W. Casselman, M.S. Osborne, The n -cohomology of representations with an infinitesimal character, *Compos. Math.* 31 (2) (1975) 219–227.
- [8] E. Cline, B. Parshall, L. Scott, Finite-dimensional algebras and highest weight categories, *J. Reine Angew. Math.* 391 (1988) 85–99.
- [9] H. Hecht, D. Miličević, W. Schmid, J.A. Wolf, Localization and standard modules for real semisimple Lie groups. I. The duality theorem, *Invent. Math.* 90 (2) (1987) 297–332.
- [10] J.E. Humphreys, *Representations of Semisimple Lie Algebras in the BGG Category $\mathcal{O}$* , Graduate Studies in Mathematics, vol. 94, American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2008.
- [11] Ronald S. Irving, BGG algebras and the BGG reciprocity principle, *J. Algebra* 135 (2) (1990) 363–380.

¹⁰ An object in a highest weight category is called *tilting* if it has both a filtration with standard subquotients and a filtration with costandard subquotients.

- [12] B. Kostant, On Whittaker vectors and representation theory, *Invent. Math.* 48 (1978) 101–184.
- [13] H. Matumoto, Whittaker vectors and the Goodman-Wallach operators, *Acta Math.* 161 (1988) 183–241.
- [14] E. McDowell, On modules induced from Whittaker modules, *J. Algebra* 96 (1) (1985) 161–177.
- [15] D. Miličić, Lectures on algebraic theory of D-modules, unpublished manuscript available at <http://math.utah.edu/~milicic>.
- [16] D. Miličić, Localization and representation theory of reductive Lie groups, unpublished manuscript available at <http://math.utah.edu/~milicic>.
- [17] D. Miličić, P. Pandžić, Equivariant Derived Categories, Zuckerman Functors and Localization, Birkhäuser, Boston, 1998, pp. 209–242.
- [18] D. Miličić, W. Soergel, The composition series of modules induced from Whittaker modules, *Comment. Math. Helv.* 72 (4) (1997) 503–520.
- [19] D. Miličić, W. Soergel, Twisted Harish-Chandra Sheaves and Whittaker Modules: The Nondegenerate Case, *Developments and Retrospectives in Lie Theory: Geometric and Analytic Methods*, vol. 37, 2014, pp. 183–196.
- [20] D. Mumford, *Geometric Invariant Theory*, *Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete*, vol. 34, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 1965.
- [21] A. Romanov, A Kazhdan-Lusztig algorithm for Whittaker modules, *Algebr. Represent. Theory* 4 (1) (2021) 81–133.
- [22] N.N. Shapovalov, On a bilinear form on the universal enveloping algebra of a complex semisimple Lie algebra, *Funct. Anal. Appl.* 6 (4) (1972) 307–312.