

## COHOMOLOGY OF SCHUBERT SUBVARIETIES OF $GL_n/P$

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*Dedicated to Professor I. M. Gelfand on his seventy-fifth birthday*

### Abstract

Let  $GL_n$  be the group of  $n \times n$  invertible complex matrices, and  $P$  a parabolic subgroup of  $GL_n$ . In this paper we give a geometric description of the cohomology ring of a Schubert subvariety  $Y$  of  $GL_n/P$ . Our main result (Theorem 3.1) states that the coordinate ring  $A(Y \cap Z)$  of the scheme-theoretic intersection of  $Y$  and the zero scheme  $Z$  of the vector field  $V$  associated to a principal regular nilpotent element  $n$  of  $\mathfrak{gl}_n$  is isomorphic to the cohomology algebra  $H^*(Y; \mathbb{C})$  of  $Y$ . This theorem was conjectured for any reductive algebraic group  $G$  in [4], and it was proved for the Grassmannian manifolds in [2]. We were recently informed that Professor D. H. Peterson has just proved that  $GL_n$  is exactly the algebraic group  $G$  where the cohomology ring of any Schubert subvariety  $Y$  of the space  $G/B$  is isomorphic to  $A(Y \cap Z)$ . Here  $B$  stands for a Borel subgroup of  $G$ . It is also interesting to note that the cohomology ring of the union of two Schubert subvarieties in  $GL_n/P$  may not admit such a description. This result is due to Professor J. B. Carrell.

### 0. Introduction

Let  $X$  be a nonlinear complex projective variety having the following properties:

(A) there exists an algebraic vector field  $V$  with exactly one zero  $x_0$ , and

(B) there exists an algebraic  $\mathbb{C}^*$ -action on  $X$

$$\lambda: \mathbb{C}^* \times X \rightarrow X \quad ((t, x) \rightarrow \lambda(t) \cdot x),$$

such that  $d\lambda(t) \cdot V = t^p V$  for some  $p > 0$  and for all  $t$  in  $\mathbb{C}^*$ , where  $d\lambda(t)$  is the associated tangent action of  $\lambda(t)$  on vector fields.

Let  $Z$  be the zero scheme of the vector field  $V$ , and let  $Y$  be any  $V$ - and  $\mathbb{C}^*$ -invariant subvariety of  $X$ . It follows from property (B) that  $Z$  is a  $\mathbb{C}^*$ -invariant subscheme of  $X$ . Thus, the coordinate ring  $A(Z)$