

Combinatorial teaser

Def: Tuple $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ from $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, m\}$ is an allowable content if

- $\alpha_1 > 0$
- For any j s.t. $\alpha_j > 0$, the next $(\alpha_j) - 1$ entries are 0, and the entry after that is nonzero (if it exists)

<u>Ex:</u>	<u>Tuple</u>	<u>Allowable?</u>
	<u>20120</u>	Yes
	<u>30040</u>	NO - not enough 0's after 4
	<u>11111</u>	Yes
	<u>30011</u>	Yes
	<u>20113</u>	No
	<u>20300</u>	Yes
	<u>50000</u>	Yes

Exercise: How many allowable contents of length m are there? }

Def: Word w w/ allowable content α means there are α_i i's in w .

$w = 13414$ has content $(2, 0, 1, 2, 0)$
↑ allowable

Def: A (possibly tied) inversion is

$$w = \dots \overset{i}{\circ} \dots \overset{j}{\circ} \dots$$

$i \geq j$

$$\text{inv}(13414) = 4$$

Key Lemma:

Exercise: Show $\sum_{\substack{w \text{ allowable} \\ \text{content length} \\ m}} (-1)^{\#0\text{'s in content}} q^{\text{inv}(w)} = 1$

Ex: $m=3$, contents $\underbrace{(1,1,1)}_{+}$, $\underbrace{(2,0,1)}_{-}$, $\underbrace{(1,2,0)}_{-}$, $\underbrace{(3,0,0)}_{+}$

{	$123 \rightarrow 1$	{	$113 \rightarrow -q$	{	$111 \rightarrow q^3$
	$132 \rightarrow q$		$131 \rightarrow -q^2$		
	$213 \rightarrow q$		$311 \rightarrow -q^3$		
	$231 \rightarrow q^2$	{	$122 \rightarrow -q$		
	$312 \rightarrow q^2$		$212 \rightarrow -q^2$		
	$321 \rightarrow q^3$		$221 \rightarrow -q^3$		

$$\binom{3}{1,1,1} + \binom{3}{2,1} + \binom{3}{2,1} + \binom{3}{0}$$

$m=1 \rightarrow 1$

$m=2 \rightarrow 3$

$1, 3, 13$

Overview of lectures on skewing

Geometric
interpretation of
Rise Delta -
Affine Δ -Springer
fibers

$$\sum_{\pi \text{ "stack" }} t^{\text{area}(\pi)} q^{\text{hdinv}(\pi)} x^{\pi}$$

Sean Griffin,
June 12, 17, 24

$$\sum_{\pi \text{ WPF}} t^{\text{area}(\pi)} q^{\text{dinv}(\pi)} x^{\pi}$$

Skewing Formula

$$\underbrace{\Delta'_{e_{k-1}}}_{\text{Delta}} e_n = s^{\frac{1}{\begin{smallmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{smallmatrix}}} \underbrace{(E_{k,k} \cdot 1)}_{\text{Rational Shuffle}}$$

$$K = k(n-k+1)$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \\ \blacksquare & \blacksquare & \blacksquare \end{smallmatrix} \begin{matrix} n-k \\ k-1 \end{matrix}$$

Maria, Jun 3

Maria, Jun 5, 10

Algebraic ✓
proof, using
work from BHMPs'23
and Mellit '21

+

Combinatorial
proof, using LLT's,
dinv, sign reversing
involution

⇒
New comb/alg
proof of Rise Delta

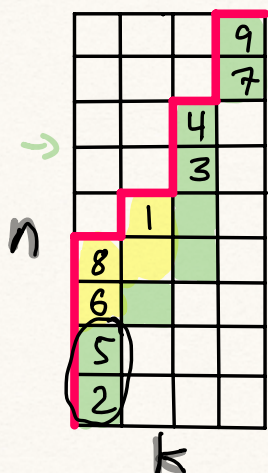
Combinatorics definitions

① Delta

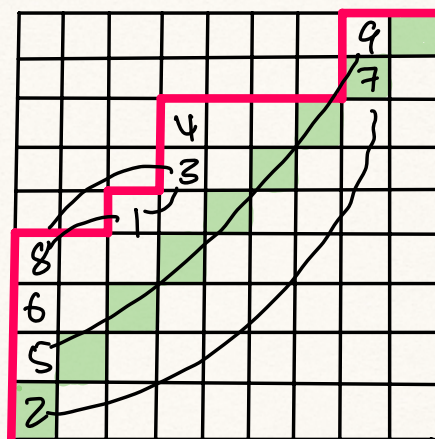
$$\Delta'_{e_{k-1}} e_k$$

WLD ^{Stack}_{n,k}

Stacked PF;



expand
→



area = # boxes above stack, below D
= 4

hdinv = dinv of expansion

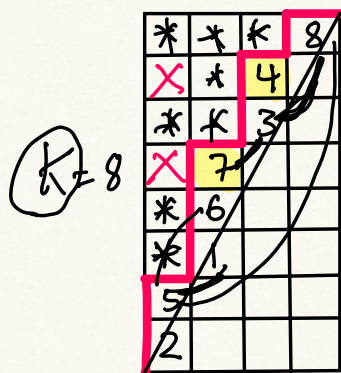
= # pairs ~~a b~~ or ~~b a~~, $a < b$

= 5

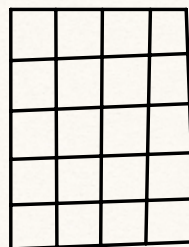
Rise Delta:

$$\Delta'_{e_{k-1}} e_n = \sum_{\pi \in \text{WLD}_{n,k}^{\text{stack}}} q^{\text{area}(\pi)} t^{\text{hdinv}(\pi)} x^\pi$$

② Rational Shuffle

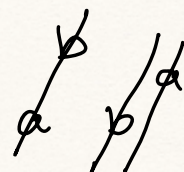


② $k=4$



$$\left\{ \frac{K}{k} = n - k + 1 = 2 \Rightarrow \underline{n=5} \right.$$

area = # boxes whose interior is
fully above diag
 $= 2$



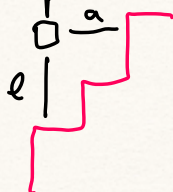
$$\text{dinv} = \underline{\text{pathdinv}} + \underline{\text{tdinv}} - \underline{\text{maxtdinv}}$$

$\text{tdinv} = \# \text{ dinv's but on slope } \frac{K}{k} \text{ diagonals}$

$= 6$

$\text{maxtdinv} = \underline{\text{max dinv of any PF of same Dyck path}} \stackrel{=12}{=}$

$\text{pathdinv} = \# \text{ squares above path s.t. if } \underline{s = \frac{K}{k}}$
 $\underline{\text{leg}} \in \{ \underline{s.\text{arm}-1}, s.\text{arm}, s.\text{arm}+1, \dots, \underline{s.\text{arm}+s-1} \}$
 $= 8$



Ex: $s=2,$

$arm=0 \rightarrow leg = 0, 1$

$arm=1 \rightarrow leg = 1, 2, 3$

$arm=2 \rightarrow leg = 3, 4, 5$

In ex, $path_{dinu} = 8$

so $dinv = path_{dinu} + t_{dinu} - max_{t_{dinu}}$
 $= 8 + 6 - 12 = \boxed{2}$

Connection:

Make a stack by removing labels $> n$

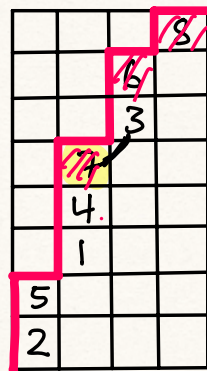
stack heights: If $\underline{b_1}, \underline{b_2}, \underline{b_3}, \underline{b_4} = \# \text{ big labels in cols,}$
admissible if $b_i \leq n-k = s-1 \quad \forall i$, set $0, 1, 1, 1$

$$h_i = s - b_i$$

Ex:

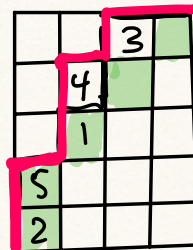
$n=5$

$\boxed{k=8}$



$\boxed{k=4}$

remove
 > 5
 $\rightarrow$
 "big"
 $\downarrow$
 F



Need to generalize to word parking functions!

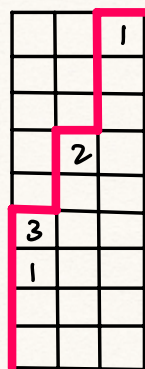
Def: $D - (k, k)$ Dyck path

$\underline{b} - \text{seq w/ } b_i \leq \# \text{ labels in col } i$

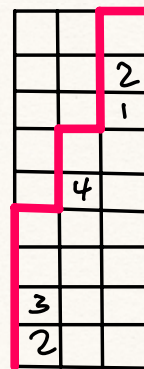
$$\sum b_i = k - n \quad \text{"big letters"}$$

Define $\underline{WPF}_b(D, \underline{b}) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{col strict labelings of} \\ \text{top } b_i \text{ boxes in } i\text{'th col} \end{array} \right\}$

$\underline{WPF}_s(D, \underline{s}) = \text{labelings of other (small) boxes}$



$\in \underline{WPF}_b(D, (2, 1, 1))$



$\in \underline{WPF}_s(D, (2, 1, 2))$

$\underline{b}$ admissible if $b_i \leq n - k \forall i$

$\underline{s}$ admissible if its complement is.

Def: $F: \bigcup_{\substack{D, \underline{s} \\ \text{admissible}}} \underline{WPF}_s(D, \underline{s}) \rightarrow \underline{WLD}_{n, k}^{\text{stack}}$

• Delete unlabeled boxes

• Stack heights $h_i = s - b_i$

Facts (GGG)

- ① F is a well-defined bijection
- ② $\text{area}(\pi) = \text{area}(F(\pi))$
- ③ $\text{hdinv}(F(\pi)) = \text{tdinv}_{\text{small}}(\pi)$

Now define LLT's for big and small:

Def:

$$\underline{f_{D, \underline{b}}} = \sum_{\underline{\pi_{big}} \in \text{WPF}(D, \underline{b})} q^{\text{tdinv}_{big}(\pi_{big})} \underline{x^{\pi_{big}}}$$

$$\underline{f_{D, \underline{s}}} = \sum_{\underline{\pi_{small}} \in \text{WPF}(D, \underline{s})} q^{\text{tdinv}_{small}(\pi_{small})} \underline{x^{\pi_{small}}}$$

Def: $\underline{d(\underline{s}, \underline{b})} = \# \text{ attacking tdinv pairs btwn big and small boxes } (b > s)$

so for a standard PF π ,

$$\underline{\text{tdinv}(\pi)} = \underline{\text{tdinv}_{small}(\pi)} + \underline{d(\underline{s}, \underline{b})} + \underline{\text{tdinv}_{big}(\pi)}$$

Def: $\underline{c_{D, \underline{b}}} = \underline{\max \text{tdinv}(D)} - \underline{\text{pathdinv}(D)} - \underline{d(\underline{s}, \underline{b})}$

Key Thm (GGG)

$$\langle \underline{f_{D,b}}, S_{(k-1)^n-k} \rangle = \begin{cases} q^{c_{D,b}} & \text{if } \underline{b} \text{ admissible} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Will prove next time!

How to finish the proof from Key Thm:

Main Thm (GGG)  

$$S_{(k-1)^n-k}^\perp(E_{k,k} \cdot 1) = \Delta_{e_{k-1}}^1 e_1$$

holds "combinatorially," i.e.

$$\underline{S_{(k-1)^n-k}^\perp} \sum_{\pi \in WPF_{k,k}} t^{\text{area}(\pi)} q^{\text{dinu}(\pi)} x^\pi$$

$$= \sum_{P \in WLO_{n,k}^{\text{stack}}} t^{\text{area}(P)} q^{\text{hdinu}(P)} x^P$$

Pf: Write $f_D = \sum_{W \in WPF_{k,k}(D)} q^{t \text{dinu}(W)} x^W$

Then $f_D[X+Y] = \sum_{b,s} q^{d(s,b)} f_{D,s}[X] \cdot f_{D,b}[Y].$

Plethystic: $f_D(x_1, x_2, \dots, y_1, y_2, \dots)$

So

$$S_{\square}^{\perp} f_D^{\square} = \langle S_{\square}(Y), f_D[X+Y] \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{b, s} q^{d(s, b)} f_{D, s}(X) \langle S_{\square}(Y), f_{D, b}(Y) \rangle$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Key}}{=} \sum_{\substack{b, s \\ \text{admissible}}} q^{d(s, b) + c_{D, b}} f_{D, s}(X)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{b, s \\ \text{admissible}}} q^{\boxed{\text{max}(\text{dinu}(D) - \text{path}(\text{dinu}(D)))}} f_{D, s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } S_{\square}^{\perp}(E_{K, K} \cdot 1) &= S_{\square}^{\perp} \left(\sum_{\pi \in \text{WPF}_{K, K}} t^{\text{area}(\pi)} q^{\text{dinu}(\pi)} X^{\pi} \right) \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\quad} = \text{path}(\text{dinu}) + \boxed{\text{dinu}} - \text{max}(\text{dinu}) \end{aligned}$$

$$= S_{\square}^{\perp} \sum_D t^{\text{area}(D)} q^{\text{path}(\text{dinu}) - \text{max}(\text{dinu})} \underline{f_D}$$

$$= \sum_D t^{\text{area}(D)} q^{\boxed{\text{path}(\text{dinu}(D) - \text{max}(\text{dinu}(D)))}} S_{\square}^{\perp} f_D$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{D, b \\ \text{admissible}}} t^{\text{area}(D)} f_{D, \underline{\varepsilon}}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{D, b \\ \text{adm.}}} \sum_{\pi \in \text{WPF}_S(D, \underline{\varepsilon})} t^{\text{area}(D)} q^{\text{hdinv}_S(\pi)} x^\pi$$

$\downarrow F$ $\downarrow F$

$$= \sum_{\underline{F(\pi)} \in \text{WLD}_{n,k}^{\text{stack}}} t^{\text{area}(F(\pi))} q^{\text{hdinv}(F(\pi))} x^{\underline{F(\pi)}}$$

$$= \sum_{P \in \text{WLD}_{n,k}^{\text{stack}}} t^{\text{area}(P)} q^{\text{hdinv}(P)} x^P$$

$$= \Delta'_{e_{k-1}} e_n$$

QED

How did we notice skewing?

Prior work: (GG): skewing
 formula for $(\Delta'_{e_{k-1}} e_n) \Big|_{t=0} = \text{Schur}$
 expansion in terms of

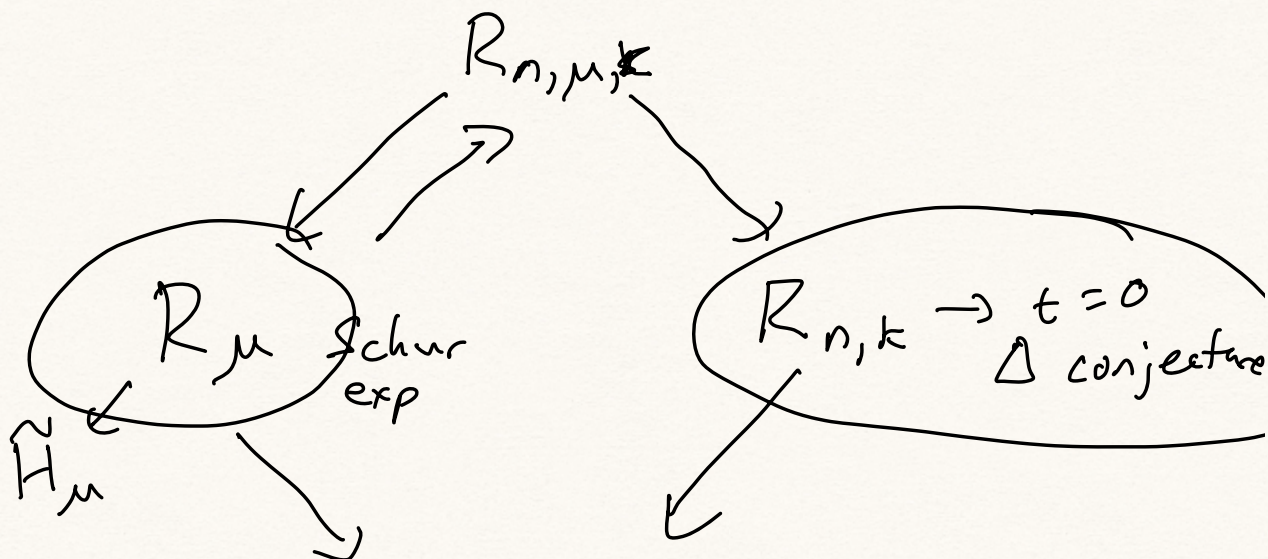
"battery powered tableaux"

Generalized a skewing formula
for $\tilde{H}_\mu(x; q) = \text{Frob}_q(R_\mu)$

$$e_n^\perp$$

$$e_n = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} = s_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}}$$

Δ -springer story at $t=0$



$$R_n = \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n] / (e_1, \dots, e_n)$$

Cor: Any Schur expansion for $E_{k, k} \cdot 1$ will automatically give a Schur expansion for $\Delta'_{e_{k-1}} e_n$.

Pf: $s_{\square}^{\perp}(\text{schur}-y) = \text{skew all Schurs.}$