

# Modular plethysms of symmetric functions

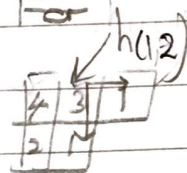
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"Brief checks  
cat u H"

## §1 Three categorifications

Let  $\text{SYT}(\lambda)$  be set of standard tableaux shape  $\lambda \in \text{Par}(n)$ . For  $(i,j) \in \lambda$  let  $h(i,j)$  be hook length of  $(i,j)$ .

E.g.  $\text{SYT}(3,2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & \end{array} \right\}, \dots, \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & \end{array} \right\}, \frac{5!}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1} = 5$



$$\textcircled{1} |\text{SYT}(\lambda)| = \frac{n!}{\prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} h(i,j)}$$

$$\text{dim } S^\lambda \Rightarrow \text{tr } \rho_\lambda(1_{S_n})$$

Frobenius character formula  
"matter of taste which easier"

$$\textcircled{2} n! = \sum_{\lambda \in \text{Par}(n)} |\text{SYT}(\lambda)|^2$$

$$\mathbb{C} S_n \cong \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \text{Par}(n)} \text{End}_{\mathbb{C}} S^\lambda$$

"Sweedler  
non v cellular"  
"if really have time  
 $d = \sum_{\lambda \in \text{Par}(n)} |\text{SYT}(\lambda)|^2$ "

$$\textcircled{3} \binom{d}{r} = \binom{d+r-1}{r}$$

# r-multisets of  $\{1, \dots, d\}$       # r-subsets of  $\{1, \dots, d\}$

e.g.  $\binom{3}{2} = 6 = \binom{4}{2}$        $\bigvee_{d \in \text{Par}(n)} \bigvee_{r \in \text{Par}(n)} S^d \otimes S^r$

$$\text{Sym}_r \langle v_1, \dots, v_d \rangle \cong \bigwedge^r \langle v_1, \dots, v_{d+r-1} \rangle$$

$$\text{Sym}_r \text{Sym}^{d-1} E \cong_{\text{sl}_2(\mathbb{F})} \bigwedge^r \text{Sym}^{d+r-2} E \quad \text{where } E = \langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \cong \text{sl}_2(\mathbb{F})$$

"Faddeev prime char"      char  $\mathbb{F} = 2$

The transition so in  $\textcircled{3}$  is false in prime characteristic. E.g. in char 2

$$\text{Sym}^2 E \cong_{\det} L_{(2)} E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\rho} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 & \alpha\beta & \beta^2 \\ \alpha\gamma & \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma & \beta\delta \\ \gamma^2 & \gamma\delta & \delta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\langle e_1, e_2 \rangle \cong_{\det}$

$$\text{Sym}_2 \text{Sym}^2 E \cong_{\det} L_{(2)} \text{Sym}^2 E$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\rho'} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^2 \otimes \alpha & \alpha \otimes \alpha\beta & \beta^2 \otimes \alpha & \alpha\beta \otimes \alpha + \alpha\beta \otimes \beta \\ \alpha^2 \otimes \gamma & \alpha \otimes \alpha\delta + \beta \otimes \gamma & \beta^2 \otimes \gamma & \alpha\beta \otimes \delta \\ \gamma^2 \otimes \alpha & \gamma \otimes \alpha\delta + \delta \otimes \gamma & \delta^2 \otimes \alpha & \gamma\delta \otimes \alpha + \gamma\delta \otimes \beta \\ 2\alpha\beta & 2\gamma\delta & \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cong (\text{Sym}^2 E)^{\otimes 2}$$

$$\cong_{\text{sl}_2(\mathbb{F})} (\text{Sym}^2 E)^{\otimes 2}$$

$$\cong \bigwedge^2 \text{Sym}^2 E$$

$$\langle e_1 \otimes e_1, e_2 \otimes e_2 \rangle \cong_{L_{(2)} E} L_{(2)} \text{Sym}^2 E$$

$$\rho' \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} = \left( \rho \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix} \right)^{\otimes 2} = \rho \begin{pmatrix} \alpha\beta & \alpha\delta + \beta\gamma \\ \gamma\delta & \delta^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Theorem [McDowell-W 19]  $\text{Sym}_r \text{Sym}^{d-1} E \cong_{\text{sl}_2(\mathbb{F})} \bigwedge^r \text{Sym}^{r+d-2} E$

where  $E$  is not rep of  $\text{sl}_2(\mathbb{F})$



Car [Wronski] Take  $d = (r)$ ,  $\mu = (1^r)$   $m = r+l-1$

$$c(r) + l + 1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & r-1 \end{bmatrix} + l + 1 = \begin{bmatrix} r+l \\ r+l-1 \end{bmatrix} \quad l+r$$

$$c(1^r) + m + 1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ -r \end{bmatrix} + r + l = \begin{bmatrix} r+l \\ r+l-1 \end{bmatrix}$$

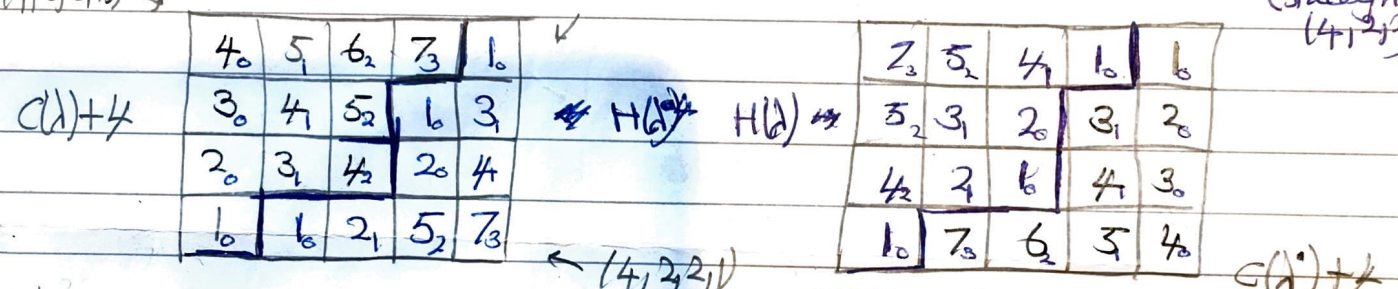
$H(r) = H(1^r) = [r, 2, \dots, r]$ . So by (iv)  $\Rightarrow$  (v),  $\text{Sym}^r \text{Sym}^l E \cong \wedge^{r+l-1} \text{Sym}^l E$

Theorem [King & Paget-W 20]  $\nabla^\lambda \text{Sym}^l E \cong \nabla^{\lambda'} \text{Sym}^m E$   
 $\Leftrightarrow$  codets ord,  $l-m = \ell(\lambda) - \ell(\lambda')$

§ 4 Complements

Stacey rectangular comp

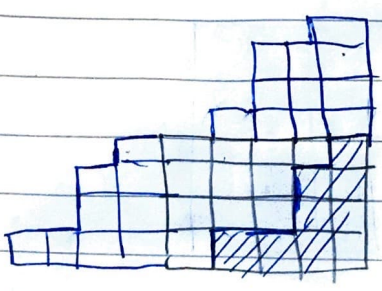
Example For row length 5. let  $\lambda = (4, 3, 3, 1)$ ,  $\lambda^{*4} = (4, 2, 2, 1)$ ,  $l=m=k$   
 $(4, 3, 3, 1) \rightarrow$  (Stacey hook  $(4, 2, 2)$ )



$C(\lambda) + 4 \cup H(\lambda^{*4}) = \{1^4 2^3 3^3 4^4 5^3 6 7^2\} = C(\lambda^{*4}) + 4 \cup H(\lambda)$   
 By (iv)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (v)  $\nabla^\lambda \text{Sym}^3 E \cong \nabla^{\lambda^{*4}} \text{Sym}^3 E$

Theorem [King & Paget-W 19, McDowell-W 20]  $\nabla^\lambda \text{Sym}^l E \cong \nabla^{\lambda^{*r}} \text{Sym}^l E$   
 $\Leftrightarrow r = l + 1$

Theorem [Beauregard 79, 20] Hook/corner bijection holds with arm lengths  
 Proof Use result in 79 paper on hook lengths in



$\leftrightarrow H(\lambda^{*4}, 2, 2, 1) \cup H(5, 5, 5, 5)$

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