

Plethysms and decomposition matrices of symmetric groups

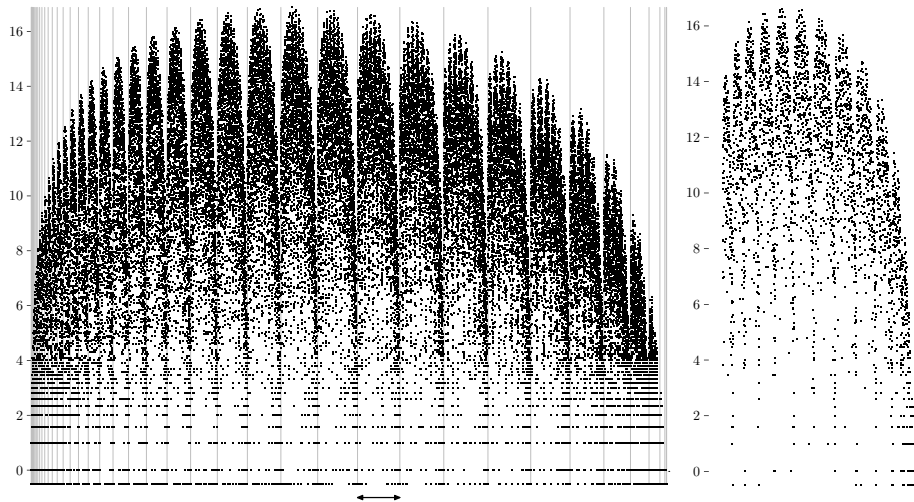
Mark Wildon (joint work with Eugenio Giannelli)



Kronecker Coefficients Conference 2016

City University, 6 September 2016

$[\text{Sym}^7(\text{Sym}^8 V) : \text{Sym}^\lambda(V)]$ for $\lambda \vdash 56$, largest first



$$V = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) \mapsto \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$V = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$$

$$(1, 4, 3) \mapsto \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$V = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$$

$$(1, 2)(3, 4) \mapsto \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$V = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$$

$$(1, 2)(3, 4) \mapsto \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

In the new basis

$$w_1 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4$$

$$w_2 = v_1 + v_2$$

$$w_3 = v_1 + v_3$$

$$w_4 = v_1$$

$$V = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$$

$$(1, 2)(3, 4) \mapsto \begin{matrix} & v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} & & & & \end{matrix} \mapsto \begin{matrix} & w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \cdot & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdot & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix} & & & & \end{matrix}$$

In the new basis

$$w_1 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4$$

$$w_2 = v_1 + v_2$$

$$w_3 = v_1 + v_3$$

$$w_4 = v_1$$

$$V = \langle v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 \rangle_{\mathbb{F}_2}$$

$$(1, 2, 3, 4) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 & v_4 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} w_1 & w_2 & w_3 & w_4 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \cdot & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In the new basis

$$w_1 = v_1 + v_2 + v_3 + v_4$$

$$w_2 = v_1 + v_2$$

$$w_3 = v_1 + v_3$$

$$w_4 = v_1$$

Filtration:

$$0 \subseteq \langle w_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle w_1, w_2, w_3 \rangle \subseteq \langle w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4 \rangle$$

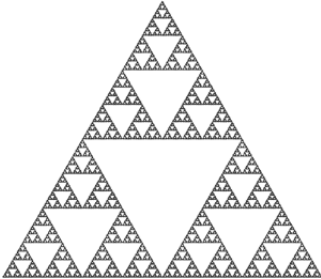
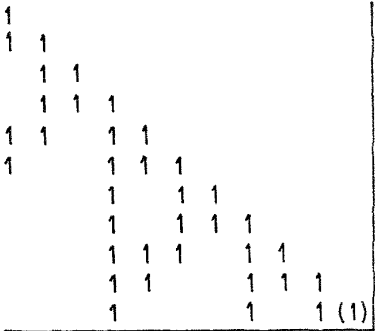
Decomposition matrix of $\mathbb{F}_3 S_6$

	(6)	(5,1)	(4,2)	(3,3)	(4,1,1)	(3,2,1)	(2,2,1,1)
(6)	1						
(5,1)	1	1					
(4,2)	.	.	1				
(3,3)	.	1	.	1			
(4,1,1)	.	1	.	.	1		
(3,2,1)	1	1	.	1	1	1	
(2,2,1,1)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
(2,2,2)	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
(3,1,1,1)	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
(2,1,1,1,1)	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
(1,1,1,1,1,1)	.	.	.	1	.	.	.

Decomposition matrix of $\mathbb{F}_3 S_6$: two-row partitions

	(6)	(5,1)	(4,2)	(3,3)	(4,1,1)	(3,2,1)	(2,2,1,1)
(6)	1						
(5,1)	1	1					
(4,2)	·	·	1				
(3,3)	·	1	·	1			
(4,1,1)	·	1	·	·	1		
(3,2,1)	1	1	·	1	1	1	
(2,2,1,1)	·	·	·	·	·	·	1
(2,2,2)	1	·	·	·	·	1	·
(3,1,1,1)	·	·	·	·	1	1	·
(2,1,1,1,1)	·	·	·	1	·	1	·
(1,1,1,1,1,1)	·	·	·	1	·	·	·

General form of the two-row decomposition matrix

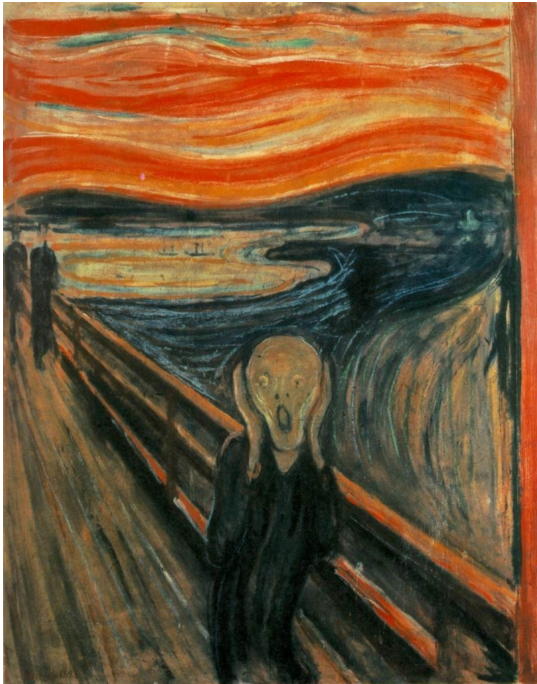


Decomposition matrix of \mathbb{F}_3S_6 : separated into blocks

		(6)	(5,1)	(3,3)	(4,1,1)	(3,2,1)
	(6)	1				
	(5,1)	1	1			
	(3,3)	·	1	1		
	(4,1,1)	·	1	·	1	
	(3,2,1)	1	1	1	1	1
	(2,2,2)	1	·	·	·	1
	(3,1,1,1)	·	·	·	1	1
	(2,1,1,1,1)	·	·	1	·	1
	(1,1,1,1,1,1)	·	·	1	·	·

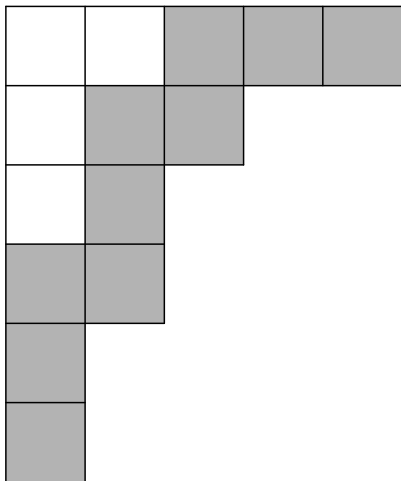
(4,2)	(4,2)	1
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(2,2,1,1)	(2,2,1,1)	1
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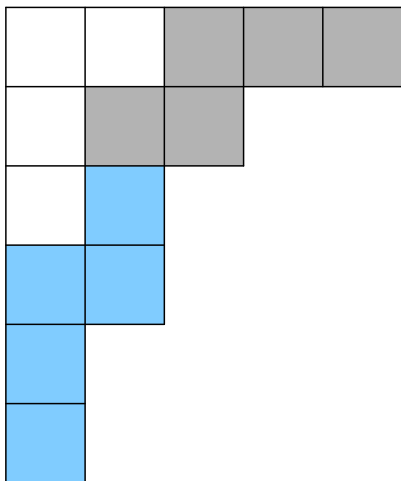


p -cores and p -hooks



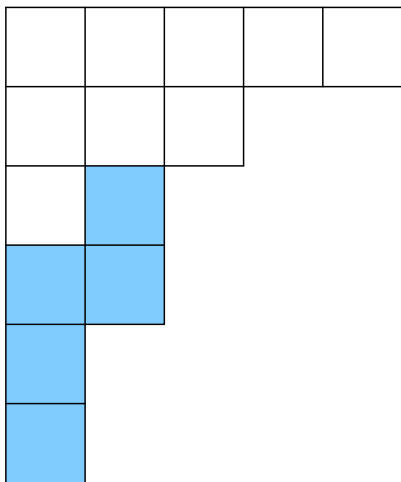
The partition $(5, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1)$ is a 3-core. It has a unique 5-hook and two 7-hooks.

p -cores and p -hooks



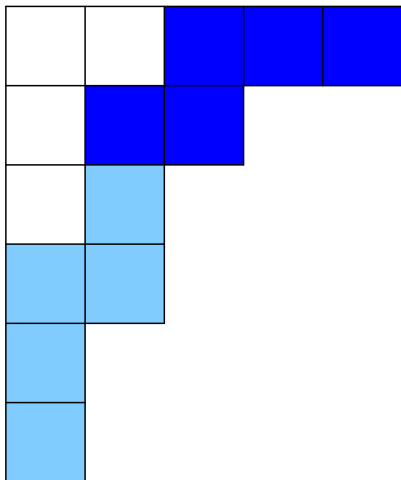
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p -cores and p -hooks



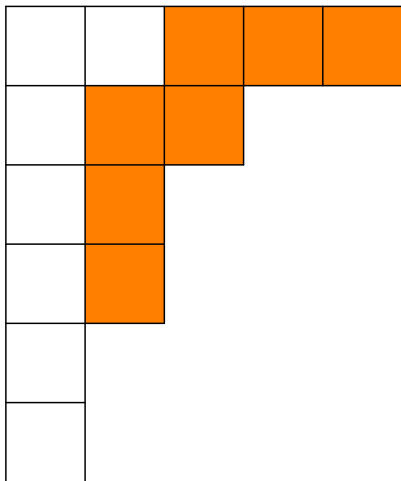
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p -cores and p -hooks



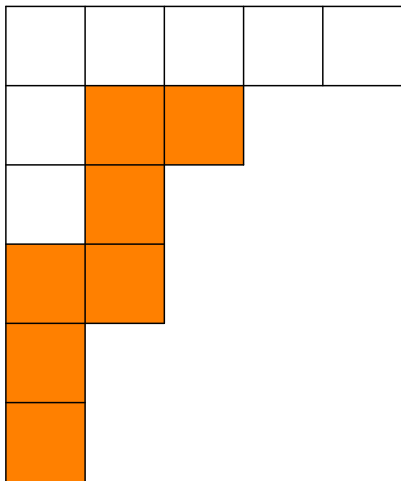
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p -cores and p -hooks



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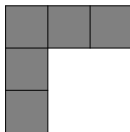
p -cores and p -hooks



The partition $(5, 3, 2, 2, 1, 1)$ is a 3-core. It has a unique 5-hook and two 7-hooks.

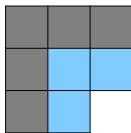
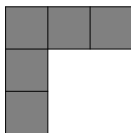
Decomposition matrices: 3-block of S_{12} with core $(3, 1, 1)$

	$(12, 1^2)$	$(9, 4, 1)$	$(9, 3, 2)$	$(8, 4, 2)$	$(6^2, 2)$	$(6, 4^4)$	$(6, 4, 2^2)$	$(6, 3, 2^2, 1)$	$(5, 4, 2^2, 1)$	$(4^2, 2^2, 1^2)$
$(12, 1^2) = \langle 2 \rangle$	1									
$(9, 4, 1) = \langle 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1								
$(9, 3, 2) = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$	2	1	1							
$(8, 4, 2) = \langle 1 \rangle$	1	1	1	1						
$(6^2, 2) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$			1	1	1					
$(6, 4^4) = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$			1	1	1	1				
$(6, 4, 2^2) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
$(6, 3, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$	2	1	1				1	1		
$(5, 4, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
$(4^2, 2^2, 1^2) = \langle 3 \rangle$	1		1	1			1	1	1	
$(9, 1^5) = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$		1								
$(6, 4, 1^4) = \langle 2, 2, 3 \rangle$							1			
$(6, 3, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$			1			1	1	1		
$(6, 2^3, 1^2) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$								1		
$(6, 1^8) = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				
$(5, 4, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$					2	1	1	1	1	
$(3^4, 1^2) = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$	1		1							1
$(3^2, 2^4) = \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$	1									1
$(3^2, 2^2, 1^4) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$					1	1			1	1
$(3^2, 2, 1^6) = \langle 1, 3, 3 \rangle$					2	1			1	
$(3, 2^3, 1^5) = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$					1				1	
$(3, 1^{11}) = \langle 3, 3, 3 \rangle$					1					



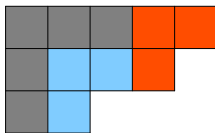
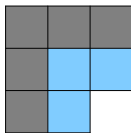
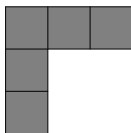
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$(12, 1^2) = \langle 2 \rangle$	1									
$(9, 4, 1) = \langle 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1								
$(9, 3, 2) = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$	2	1	1							
$(8, 4, 2) = \langle 1 \rangle$	1	1	1	1						
$(6^2, 2) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$				1	1					
$(6, 4^4) = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$				1	1	1	1			
$(6, 4, 2^2) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
$(6, 3, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$	2	1	1	1			1	1		
$(5, 4, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
$(4^2, 2^2, 1^2) = \langle 3 \rangle$	1			1	1		1	1	1	
$(9, 1^5) = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$		1								
$(6, 4, 1^4) = \langle 2, 2, 3 \rangle$							1			
$(6, 3, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$			1			1	1	1		
$(6, 2^3, 1^2) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$								1		
$(6, 1^8) = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				
$(5, 4, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$					2	1	1	1	1	
$(3^4, 1^2) = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$	1		1							1
$(3^2, 2^4) = \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$	1									1
$(3^2, 2^2, 1^4) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$					1	1			1	1
$(3^2, 2, 1^6) = \langle 1, 3, 3 \rangle$					2	1			1	
$(3, 2^3, 1^5) = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$					1				1	
$(3, 1^{11}) = \langle 3, 3, 3 \rangle$					1					



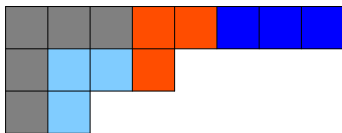
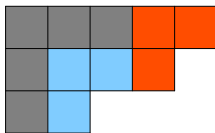
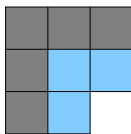
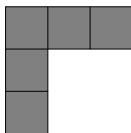
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$(9, 3, 2) = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$	2	1	1							
$(8, 4, 2) = \langle 1 \rangle$	1	1	1	1						
$(6^2, 2) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$			1	1	1					
$(6, 4^4) = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$		1	1	1	1	1				
$(6, 4, 2^2) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
$(6, 3, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$	2	1	1				1	1		
$(5, 4, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
$(4^2, 2^2, 1^2) = \langle 3 \rangle$	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	
$(9, 1^5) = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$		1								
$(6, 4, 1^4) = \langle 2, 2, 3 \rangle$							1			
$(6, 3, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$			1			1	1	1		
$(6, 2^3, 1^2) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$								1		
$(6, 1^8) = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				
$(5, 4, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$						2	1	1	1	1
$(3^4, 1^2) = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$	1	1								1
$(3^2, 2^4) = \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$	1									1
$(3^2, 2^2, 1^4) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$										1
$(3^2, 2, 1^6) = \langle 1, 3, 3 \rangle$						1	1		1	1
$(3, 2^3, 1^5) = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$						2	1		1	
$(3, 1^{11}) = \langle 3, 3, 3 \rangle$						1			1	



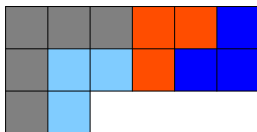
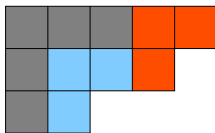
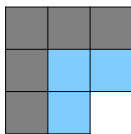
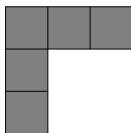
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$(6^2, 2) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$			1	1	1					
$(6, 4^4) = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$			1	1	1	1				
$(6, 4, 2^2) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
$(6, 3, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$	2	1	1				1	1		
$(5, 4, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
$(4^2, 2^2, 1^2) = \langle 3 \rangle$	1		1	1			1	1	1	
$(9, 1^5) = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$		1								
$(6, 4, 1^4) = \langle 2, 2, 3 \rangle$							1			
$(6, 3, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$			1			1	1	1		
$(6, 2^3, 1^2) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$								1		
$(6, 1^8) = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				
$(5, 4, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$						2	1	1	1	1
$(3^4, 1^2) = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$	1	1								1
$(3^2, 2^4) = \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$	1									1
$(3^2, 2^2, 1^4) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$							1	1		1
$(3^2, 2, 1^6) = \langle 1, 3, 3 \rangle$						2	1		1	
$(3, 2^3, 1^5) = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$						1			1	
$(3, 1^{11}) = \langle 3, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				



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$(6^2, 2) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$				1	1					
$(6, 4^4) = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$				1	1	1	1			
$(6, 4, 2^2) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
$(6, 3, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$	2	1	1				1	1		
$(5, 4, 2^2, 1) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	
$(4^2, 2^2, 1^2) = \langle 3 \rangle$	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	
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$(6, 3, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$			1			1	1	1		
$(6, 2^3, 1^2) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$								1		
$(6, 1^8) = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				
$(5, 4, 2, 1^3) = \langle 1, 3 \rangle$						2	1	1	1	1
$(3^4, 1^2) = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$	1	1								1
$(3^2, 2^4) = \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$	1									1
$(3^2, 2^2, 1^4) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$							1	1		1
$(3^2, 2, 1^6) = \langle 1, 3, 3 \rangle$						2	1		1	
$(3, 2^3, 1^5) = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$						1			1	
$(3, 1^{11}) = \langle 3, 3, 3 \rangle$						1				



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- ▶ By Brauer reciprocity the column for the greatest element of $\mathcal{E}(\gamma)$ is as claimed.

Example of a more general theorem

Start with the empty 3-core \emptyset and try to reach a partition with 2 odd parts. This can't be done by adding one 3-hook. But it can be done by adding two 3-hooks, giving

$$\mathcal{O} = \{(5, 1), (4, 1, 1), (3, 3), (3, 2, 1)\}.$$

The column of the decomposition matrix labelled by $(5, 1)$ is given by a generalization of the theorem.

	(6)	(5,1)	(4,2)	(3,3)	(4,1,1)	(3,2,1)	(2,2,1,1)
(6)	1						
(5,1)	1	1					
(4,2)	.	.	1				
(3,3)	.	1	.	1			
(4,1,1)	.	1	.	.	1		
(3,2,1)	1	1	.	1	1	1	
(2,2,1,1)	1
(2,2,2)	1	1	.
(3,1,1,1)	1	1	.
(2,1,1,1,1)	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
(1,1,1,1,1,1)	.	.	.	1	.	.	.

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(6)	1						
(5,1)	1	1					
(4,2)	.	.	1				
(3,3)	.	1	.	1			
(4,1,1)	.	1	.	.	1		
(3,2,1)	1	1	.	1	1	1	
(2,2,1,1)	1
(2,2,2)	1	1	.
(3,1,1,1)	1	1	.
(2,1,1,1,1)	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
(1,1,1,1,1,1)	.	.	.	1	.	.	.