

Recall:  $M^\lambda$ : span of tabloids

$S^\lambda$ : span of polytabloids (Specht module)

Today: finish irreducibility of  $S^\lambda$   
and decomposition of  $M^\lambda$

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Thm 30 (Submodule Theorem):

a) Let  $U$  be a submodule of  $M^\mu$ .

Then  $U \supseteq S^\mu$  or  $U \subseteq (S^\mu)^\perp$ .

b)  $S^\mu$  is irreducible

Lemma 31: Let  $u \in M^\mu$ , and let  $T$  be a tableau w/ shape  $\lambda$ .

a) If  $K_T u \neq 0$ , then  $\lambda \supseteq \mu$

b) If  $\lambda = \mu$ , then  $K_T u$  is a multiple of  $e_T$ .

Pf:  $u$  is a linear combination of  $\mu$ -tabloids, so we can reduce to the case where  $u = \{s\}$  for some  $\lambda$ -tableau  $s$ , and extend by linearity.

a) Last time

b) If there exist two entries  $i, j$  in the same row of  $S$  that appear in the same col. of  $T$ , the argument for part a) shows that  $k_T \{S\} = 0$ . Otherwise, we can permute each col of  $T$  and obtain a tableau which is row equiv. to  $S$  (Pf: Look at the first col of  $T$ , and proceed by induction) i.e.  $\exists \sigma \in C_T$  s.t.  $w\{T\} = \{S\}$ .

Then,

$$k_T \{S\} = k_T \sigma \{T\} = \sum_{w \in C_T} (-1)^w w \sigma \{T\}$$

$$= \pm \sum_{w \in C_T} (-1)^{w\sigma} w \sigma \{T\}$$

$$= \pm \sum_{w' \in C_T} (-1)^{w'} w' \{T\}$$

$$= \pm k_T \{T\} = \pm e_T.$$

□

Pf of Submodule Thm:

Let  $u \in U$ , and let  $T$  be a  $\mu$ -tableau.

By Lemma 31,  $k_T u = f e_T$  for some  $f \in \mathbb{C}$ .

Since  $U$  is  $S_n$ -invariant, this means  $f e_T \in U$ .

If for any choice of  $u$  and  $T$ ,  $F \neq 0$ ,  
 then  $e_T \in U$ , so since  $e_T$  generates  $S^\lambda$ ,  
 $S^\mu \subseteq U$ .

Otherwise,  $K_T u = 0 \quad \forall u, T$ . We have

$$\langle u, e_T \rangle = \langle u, K_T \{T\} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{w \in C_T} (-1)^w \langle u, w \{T\} \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{w^{-1} \in C_T} (-1)^w \langle u, w^{-1} \{T\} \rangle \quad (\text{inverting } w)$$

$$= \sum_{w \in C_T} (-1)^w \langle wu, \{T\} \rangle \quad (\text{by } S_n \text{ invariance})$$

$$= \langle K_T u, \{T\} \rangle$$

$$= 0,$$

so  $u \in (S^\mu)^\perp \quad \forall u \in U$ .

□

Thm 32 (Decomposition Theorem):

The  $S^\lambda$  are mutually inequivalent, and therefore form a complete set of  $S_n$ -irreps.  $M^\mu$  decomposes as:

$$M^\mu = \bigoplus_{\lambda \supseteq \mu} m_{\lambda, \mu} S^\lambda$$

where  $m_{\mu, \mu} = 1$ .

Pf: Let  $\phi \in \text{Hom}_{S_n}(S^\lambda, M^\mu)$ .

This extends to an  $S_n$ -homom  $M^\lambda \rightarrow M^\mu$  by setting  $\phi((S^\lambda)^\perp) = 0$ . We have

$$\phi(e_T) = \phi(k_T \{T\}) = k_T \phi(\{T\}),$$

and since  $\phi(\{T\})$  is a linear combination of  $\mu$ -tabloids, by Lemma 31a, this is 0 unless  $\lambda \supseteq \mu$ .

In particular, since  $S^\lambda \subseteq M^\lambda$ , if  $S^\lambda \cong S^\mu$ , then  $\mu \supseteq \lambda$  and  $\lambda \supseteq \mu$ , so  $\lambda = \mu$ .

If  $\lambda = \mu$ , by Lemma 31b,  $\phi(e_T) = c_T e_T$  for some  $c_T \in \mathbb{C}$ . However,  $c_T$  is independent of  $T$  since  $\phi(e_{\omega T}) = \phi(\omega e_T) = \omega \phi(e_T) = \omega \cdot c_T e_T = c_T e_{\omega T}$ , so  $\phi$  is mult. by a scalar, and therefore  $\dim \text{Hom}_{S_n}(S^\lambda, M^\mu) = 1$ .

By Schur's Lemma, in the decomposition

$$M^\mu = \bigoplus_{\lambda} m_{\lambda, \mu} S^\lambda,$$

we have  $m_{\lambda, \mu} = \dim \text{Hom}_{S_n}(S^\lambda, M^\mu)$ , so the

above shows that  $m_{\mu, \mu} = 1$  and  $m_{\lambda, \mu} = 0$  unless  $\lambda \supseteq \mu$ .  $\square$

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Next, want to find a basis for  $S^\lambda$ .

Recall that a std. tableau has entries  $1, \dots, n$ , which increase along rows and down columns

Heading towards:

Thm 33: The set

$$\{e_T \mid T \text{ is a std. tableau of shape } \lambda\}$$

is a basis for  $S^\lambda$ .

Composition sequence of nonneg. integers

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \models n,$$

$$\text{s.t. } \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n.$$

For any tabloid  $T$  of shape  $\lambda$ , let <sup>same for poly tab. and (row inc.) tab</sup>

$\{T^i\}$  be the tabloid formed by all elts.  $\leq i$  in  $\{T\}$

Forms a composition  $\lambda^i := \lambda^i(T) := \text{shape}(\{T^i\})$

We say that  $\{S\}$  dominates  $\{T\}$  ( $\{S\} \supseteq \{T\}$ )

if  $\lambda^i(S) \supseteq \lambda^i(T) \quad \forall i.$

If time:

Class activity: draw the poset of

tabloids of shape 