

# Refined dual stable Grothendieck polynomials and generalized Bender-Knuth involutions

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The dual stable Grothendieck polynomials are a deformation of the Schur functions, originating in the study of the  $K$ -theory of the Grassmannian. We generalize these polynomials by introducing a countable family of additional parameters, and we prove that this generalization still defines symmetric functions. For this fact, we give two self-contained proofs, one of which constructs a family of involutions on the set of reverse plane partitions generalizing the Bender-Knuth involutions on semistandard tableaux, whereas the other classifies the structure of reverse plane partitions with entries 1 and 2.

## 1. Introduction

Thomas Lam and Pavlo Pylyavskyy, in [LamPyl07, §9.1], (and earlier Mark Shimozono and Mike Zabrocki in unpublished work of 2003) studied *dual stable Grothendieck polynomials*, a deformation (in a sense) of the Schur functions. Let us briefly recount their definition.

Let  $\lambda/\mu$  be a skew partition. The Schur function  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$  is a multivariate generating function for the semistandard tableaux of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ . In the same vein, the dual stable Grothendieck polynomial  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  is a generating function for the reverse plane partitions of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ ; these, unlike semistandard tableaux, are only required to have their entries increase *weakly* down columns (and along rows). More precisely,  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  is a formal power series in countably many commuting indeterminates  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$  defined by

$$g_{\lambda/\mu} = \sum_{\substack{T \text{ is a reverse plane} \\ \text{partition of shape } \lambda/\mu}} \mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)},$$

where  $\mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)}$  is the monomial  $x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} x_3^{a_3} \cdots$  whose  $i$ -th exponent  $a_i$  is the number of columns of  $T$  containing the entry  $i$ . As proven in [LamPyl07, §9.1], this power series  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  is a symmetric function (albeit, unlike  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$ , an inhomogeneous one in general). Lam and Pylyavskyy connect the  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  to the (more familiar) *stable Grothendieck polynomials*  $G_{\lambda/\mu}$  (via a duality between the symmetric functions and their completion, which explains the name of the  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$ ; see [LamPyl07, §9.4]) and to the  $K$ -theory of Grassmannians ([LamPyl07, §9.5]).

We devise a common generalization of the dual stable Grothendieck polynomial  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  and the classical skew Schur function  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$ . Namely, if  $t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots$  are countably many indeterminates, then we set

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu} = \sum_{\substack{T \text{ is a reverse plane} \\ \text{partition of shape } \lambda/\mu}} \mathbf{t}^{\text{ceq}(T)} \mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)},$$

where  $\mathbf{t}^{\text{ceq}(T)}$  is the product  $t_1^{b_1} t_2^{b_2} t_3^{b_3} \cdots$  whose  $i$ -th exponent  $b_i$  is the number of cells in the  $i$ -th row of  $T$  whose entry equals the entry of their neighbor cell directly below them. This  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  becomes  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  when all the  $t_i$  are set to 1, and becomes  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$  when all the  $t_i$  are set to 0.

Our main result, Theorem 3.4, states that  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  is a symmetric function (in the  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots$ ).

We prove this result (thus obtaining a new proof of [LamPyl07, Theorem 9.1]) first using an elaborate generalization of the classical Bender-Knuth involutions to reverse plane partitions, and then for a second time by analyzing the structure of reverse plane partitions whose entries lie in  $\{1, 2\}$ . The second proof reflects back on the first, in particular providing an alternative definition of the generalized Bender-Knuth involutions constructed in the first proof, and showing that these involutions are (in a sense) “the only reasonable choice”.

The present paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we recall classical definitions and introduce notations pertaining to combinatorics and symmetric functions. In Section 3, we define the dual stable Grothendieck polynomials  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$ , state our main result (that they are symmetric functions), and do the first steps of its proof (by reducing it to a purely combinatorial statement about the existence of an involution with certain properties). In Section 5, we prove our main result by constructing the required involution. In Section 6, we recapitulate the definition of the classical Bender-Knuth involution, and show that our involution is a generalization of the latter. Finally, in Section 7 we study the structure of reverse plane partitions with entries belonging to  $\{1, 2\}$ , which (in particular) gives us an explicit formula for the  $\mathbf{t}$ -coefficients of  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(x_1, x_2, 0, 0, \dots; \mathbf{t})$ , and shines a new light on the involution constructed in Section 5 (also showing that it is the unique involution that shares certain natural properties with the classical Bender-Knuth involutions).

■ **TODO 1.1.** Rewrite this after the shortening process is finished.

■ **TODO 1.2.** What is missing from the above introduction? Specifically:

- Are there any more results from the paper that should be advertised here?
- More reasons why care about dual stable Grothendieck polynomials? (Buch, Knutson, Postnikov could know some.)
- What I wrote about  $K$ -theory is rather shallow. More details?

More specifically, and interestingly, I am wondering if our  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  aren't  $K$ -theoretical classes of something multigraded (toric structure on the Grassmannian? there are two sides from which we can multiply a matrix by a diagonal matrix, and even if we “use up” one for taking “characters”, the other one is still there).

## 1.1. Acknowledgments

We owe our familiarity with dual stable Grothendieck polynomials to Richard Stanley. We thank Alexander Postnikov for providing context and motivation.

■ **TODO 1.3.** Keep this up to date.

## 2. Notations and definitions

Let us begin by defining our notations (including some standard conventions from algebraic combinatorics).

### 2.1. Partitions and tableaux

We set  $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$  and  $\mathbb{N}_+ = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ .

A sequence  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots)$  of nonnegative integers is called a *weak composition* if the sum of its entries (denoted  $|\alpha|$ ) is finite. We shall always write  $\alpha_i$  for the  $i$ -th entry of a weak composition  $\alpha$ .

A *partition* is a weak composition  $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots)$  satisfying  $\alpha_1 \geq \alpha_2 \geq \alpha_3 \geq \dots$ . As usual, we often omit trailing zeroes when writing a partition (e.g., the partition  $(5, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$  can thus be written as  $(5, 2, 1)$ ).

■ **TODO 2.1.** Come up with a better notation for *ircont*, *stagnant*.

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Figure 1: Fillings of  $(3,2,2)/(1)$ : (a) is not an rpp as it has a 4 below a 6, (b) is an rpp but not a semistandard tableau as it has a 3 below a 3, (c) is a semistandard tableau (and hence also an rpp).

We identify each partition  $\lambda$  with the subset  $\{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2 \mid j \leq \lambda_i\}$  of  $\mathbb{N}_+^2$  (called *the Young diagram of  $\lambda$* ). We draw this subset as a Young diagram (which is a left-aligned table of empty boxes, where the box  $(1,1)$  is in the top-left corner while the box  $(2,1)$  is directly below it; this is the *English notation*, also known as the *matrix notation*).

**TODO 2.2.** What is the easiest place to refer the reader to for Young diagram basics, which uses notations compatible with ours (such as "filling" and "skew partition")?

A *skew partition*  $\lambda/\mu$  is a pair  $(\lambda, \mu)$  of partitions satisfying  $\mu \subseteq \lambda$  (as subsets of the plane). In this case, we shall also often use the notation  $\lambda/\mu$  for the set-theoretic difference of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ .

If  $\lambda/\mu$  is a skew partition, then a *filling* of  $\lambda/\mu$  means a map  $T : \lambda/\mu \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_+$ . It is visually represented by drawing  $\lambda/\mu$  and filling each box  $c$  with the entry  $T(c)$ . Three examples of a filling can be found on Figure 1.

A filling  $T : \lambda/\mu \rightarrow \mathbb{N}_+$  of  $\lambda/\mu$  is called a *reverse plane partition of shape  $\lambda/\mu$*  if its values increase weakly in each row of  $\lambda/\mu$  from left to right and in each column of  $\lambda/\mu$  from top to bottom. If, in addition, the values of  $T$  increase strictly down each column, then  $T$  is called a *semistandard tableau of shape  $\lambda/\mu$* . (See Fulton's [Fulton97] for an exposition of properties and applications of semistandard tableaux<sup>1</sup>.) We denote the set of all reverse plane partitions of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  by  $\text{RPP}(\lambda/\mu)$ . We abbreviate reverse plane partitions as *rpps*.

Examples of an rpp, of a non-rpp and of a semistandard tableau can be found on Figure 1.

## 2.2. Symmetric functions

<sup>1</sup>Fulton calls semistandard tableaux just "tableaux", but otherwise is consistent with most of our notation.

**TODO 2.3.** Decide whether we want to work over  $\mathbb{Z}$  or over an arbitrary commutative field  $\mathbf{k}$  with unity.

A *symmetric function* is defined to be a bounded-degree<sup>2</sup> power series in  $x_1, x_2, \dots$  that is invariant under (finite) permutations<sup>3</sup> of  $x_1, x_2, \dots$ .

**TODO 2.4.** Make ground ring explicit (even if it is  $\mathbb{Z}$ ).

The symmetric functions form a ring, which is called the *ring of symmetric functions* and denoted by  $\Lambda$ . (In [LamPyl07] this ring is denoted by  $\text{Sym}$ , while the notation  $\Lambda$  is reserved for the set of all partitions.) Symmetric functions are a classical field of research, and are closely related to Young diagrams and tableaux; see [Stan99, Chapter 7], [Macdon95] and [GriRei15, Chapter 2] for expositions.

**TODO 2.5.** Update Grinberg-Reiner reference to whatever is most recent.

Given a filling  $T$  of a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ , its *content* is a weak composition  $\text{cont}(T) = (r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots)$ , where  $r_i = |T^{-1}(i)|$  is the number of entries of  $T$  equal to  $i$ . For a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ , we define the *Schur function*  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$  to be the formal power series

$$s_{\lambda/\mu}(x_1, x_2, \dots) = \sum_{\substack{T \text{ is a semistandard} \\ \text{tableau of shape } \lambda/\mu}} \mathbf{x}^{\text{cont}(T)}.$$

Here, for every weak composition  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots)$ , we define a monomial  $\mathbf{x}^\alpha$  to be  $x_1^{\alpha_1} x_2^{\alpha_2} x_3^{\alpha_3} \dots$ . A nontrivial property of these Schur functions is that they are symmetric:

**Proposition 2.6.** We have  $s_{\lambda/\mu} \in \Lambda$  for every skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ .

This result appears, e.g., in [Stan99, Theorem 7.10.2] and [GriRei15, Proposition 2.11]; it is commonly proven bijectively using the so-called *Bender-Knuth involutions*. We shall recall the definitions of these involutions in Section 6.

Replacing “semistandard tableau” by “rpp” in the definition of a Schur function in general gives a non-symmetric function. Nevertheless, Lam and Pylyavskyy [LamPyl07, §9] have been able to define symmetric functions from rpps, albeit using a subtler construction instead of the content  $\text{cont}(T)$ .

Namely, for a filling  $T$  of a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ , we define its *irredundant content* as a weak composition  $\text{ircont}(T) = (r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots)$  where  $r_i$  is the number of *columns* (rather than cells) of  $T$  that contain an entry equal to  $i$ . For instance, if  $T_a$ ,  $T_b$ , and  $T_c$  are the fillings from Figure 1, then their irredundant contents are

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ircont}(T_a) &= (0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 1), & \text{ircont}(T_b) &= (0, 1, 3, 1), \\ \text{ircont}(T_c) &= (0, 1, 3, 1, 0, 0, 1) \end{aligned}$$

<sup>2</sup>A power series is said to be *bounded-degree* if there is an  $N \in \mathbb{N}$  such that only monomials of degree  $\leq N$  appear in the series.

<sup>3</sup>A permutation is *finite* if it fixes all but finitely many positive elements.

(where we omit trailing zeroes), because, for example,  $T_a$  has one column with a 4 in it (so  $(\text{ircont}(T_a))_4 = 1$ ) and  $T_b$  contains three columns with a 3 (so  $(\text{ircont}(T_b))_3 = 3$ ).

Notice that if  $T$  is a semistandard tableau, then  $\text{cont}(T)$  and  $\text{ircont}(T)$  coincide.

For the rest of this section, we fix a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ . Now, the *dual stable Grothendieck polynomial*  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  is defined to be the formal power series

$$\sum_{\substack{T \text{ is an rpp} \\ \text{of shape } \lambda/\mu}} \mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)}.$$

Unlike the Schur function  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$ , it is (in general) not homogeneous, because whenever a column of an rpp  $T$  contains an entry several times, the corresponding monomial  $\mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)}$  “counts” this entry only once. It is fairly clear that the highest-degree homogeneous component of  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  is  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$  (the component of degree  $|\lambda| - |\mu|$ ). Therefore,  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  can be regarded as an inhomogeneous deformation of the Schur function  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$ .

Lam and Pylyavskyy, in [LamPy107, §9.1], have shown the following fact:

**Proposition 2.7.** We have  $g_{\lambda/\mu} \in \Lambda$  for every skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ .

They prove this proposition using generalized plactic algebras [FomGre06, Lemma 3.1] (and also give a second, combinatorial proof for the case  $\mu = \emptyset$  by explicitly expanding  $g_{\lambda/\emptyset}$  as a sum of Schur functions).

In the next section, we shall introduce a refinement of these  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$ , and later we will reprove Proposition 2.7 in a bijective and elementary way.

## 3. Refined dual stable Grothendieck polynomials

### 3.1. Definition

Let  $\mathbf{t} = (t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots)$  be a sequence of indeterminates. For any weak composition  $\alpha$ , we define  $\mathbf{t}^\alpha$  to be the monomial  $t_1^{\alpha_1} t_2^{\alpha_2} t_3^{\alpha_3} \dots$ .

If  $T$  is a filling of a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ , then a *stagnant cell* of  $T$  is a cell of  $\lambda/\mu$  whose entry is equal to the entry directly below it. That is, a cell  $(i, j)$  of  $\lambda/\mu$  is stagnant if  $(i+1, j)$  is also a cell of  $\lambda/\mu$  and  $T(i, j) = T(i+1, j)$ . Notice that a semistandard tableau is the same thing as an rpp which has no stagnant cells.

If  $T$  is a filling of  $\lambda/\mu$ , then we define the *column equalities vector* of  $T$  to be a weak composition  $\text{ceq}(T) = (c_1, c_2, c_3, \dots)$  where  $c_i$  is the number of  $j \in \mathbb{N}_+$  such that  $(i, j)$  is a stagnant cell of  $T$ . Visually speaking,  $(\text{ceq}(T))_i$  is the number of columns of  $T$  whose entry in the  $i$ -th row equals their entry in the  $(i+1)$ -th row. For instance, for fillings  $T_a, T_b, T_c$  from Figure 1 we have  $\text{ceq}(T_a) = (0, 1)$ ,  $\text{ceq}(T_b) = (1, 0)$ , and  $\text{ceq}(T_c) = (0)$ .

Notice that  $|\text{ceq}(T)|$  is the number of stagnant cells in  $T$ , so we have

$$|\text{ceq}(T)| + |\text{ircont}(T)| = |\lambda/\mu| \quad (1)$$

for all rpps  $T$  of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ .

Let now  $\lambda/\mu$  be a skew partition. We set

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{t}) = \sum_{\substack{T \text{ is an rpp} \\ \text{of shape } \lambda/\mu}} \mathbf{t}^{\text{ceq}(T)} \mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)}.$$

Let us give some examples of  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$ .

**Example 3.1. (a)** If  $\lambda/\mu$  is a single row with  $n$  cells, then for each rpp  $T$  of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  we have  $\text{ceq}(T) = (0, 0, \dots)$  and  $\text{ircont}(T) = \text{cont}(T)$  (in fact, any rpp of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  is a semistandard tableau in this case). Therefore we get

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{t}) = h_n(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n} x_{a_1} x_{a_2} \cdots x_{a_n}.$$

Here  $h_n(\mathbf{x})$  is the  $n$ -th complete homogeneous symmetric function.

**(b)** If  $\lambda/\mu$  is a single column with  $n$  cells then by (1) for all rpps  $T$  of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  we have  $|\text{ceq}(T)| + |\text{ircont}(T)| = n$  so in this case

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{t}) = e_n(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n-1}, x_1, x_2, \dots) = \sum_{k=0}^n e_k(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n-1}) e_{n-k}(x_1, x_2, \dots),$$

where  $e_i(\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \dots)$  denotes the  $i$ -th elementary symmetric function in the indeterminates  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \dots$ .

**TODO 3.2.** Do we really need the third example here? (the one with  $\lambda = (2, 1)$ ) DG: I expected both of you to care more about these examples than I did.

The power series  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  generalize the power series  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  and  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$  studied before. The following proposition is clear:

**Proposition 3.3.** Let  $\lambda/\mu$  be a skew partition.

- (a) Specifying  $\mathbf{t} = (1, 1, 1, \dots)$  yields  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{t}) = g_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x})$ .
- (b) Specifying  $\mathbf{t} = (0, 0, 0, \dots)$  yields  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{t}) = s_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x})$ .

□

### 3.2. The symmetry statement

Our main result is now the following:

**Theorem 3.4.** Let  $\lambda/\mu$  be a skew partition. Then  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{t})$  is symmetric in  $\mathbf{x}$ .

Clearly, this implies the symmetry of  $g_{\lambda/\mu}$  and  $s_{\lambda/\mu}$  due to Proposition 3.3.

We shall prove Theorem 3.4 bijectively. The core of our proof will be the following restatement of Theorem 3.4:

**Theorem 3.5.** Let  $\lambda/\mu$  be a skew partition and let  $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$ . Then, there exists an involution  $\mathbf{B}_i : \text{RPP}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}(\lambda/\mu)$  which preserves the  $\text{ceq}$  statistics and acts on  $\text{ircont}$  by the transposition of its  $i$ -th and  $i + 1$ -th entries.

This involution  $\mathbf{B}_i$  is a generalization of the  $i$ -th Bender-Knuth involution defined for semistandard tableaux (see, e.g., [GriRei15, proof of Proposition 2.11]), but its definition is more complicated than that of the latter.<sup>4</sup> Defining it and proving its properties will take a significant part of this paper.

### 3.3. Reduction to 12-rpps

We shall make one further simplification before we step to the actual proof of Theorem 3.5. We define a *12-rpp* to be an rpp whose entries all belong to the set  $\{1, 2\}$ . We let  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  be the set of all 12-rpps of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ .

**Lemma 3.6.** There exists an involution  $\mathbf{B} : \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  (defined canonically in terms of  $\lambda/\mu$ ) which preserves the  $\text{ceq}$  statistics and switches the number of columns containing a 1 with the number of columns containing a 2 (i.e. acts as a transposition of 1 and 2 on  $\text{ircont}$ ).

This Lemma implies Theorem 3.5: for any  $i \in \mathbb{N}_+$  and for  $T$  an rpp of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ , we construct  $\mathbf{B}_i(T)$  as follows:

- Ignore all entries of  $T$  not equal to  $i$  or  $i + 1$ .
- Replace all occurrences of  $i$  by 1 and all occurrences of  $i + 1$  by 2. We get a 12-rpp  $T'$  of some smaller shape (which is still a skew partition).
- Replace  $T'$  by  $\mathbf{B}(T')$ .
- In  $\mathbf{B}(T')$ , replace back all occurrences of 1 by  $i$  and all occurrences of 2 by  $i + 1$ .
- Finally, restore the remaining entries of  $T$  that were ignored on the first step.

It is clear that this operation acts on  $\text{ircont}(T)$  by a transposition of the  $i$ -th and  $i + 1$ -th entries. The fact that it does not change  $\text{ceq}(T)$  is also not hard to show: The set of stagnant cells remains the same.

<sup>4</sup>We will compare our involution  $\mathbf{B}_i$  with the  $i$ -th Bender-Knuth involution in Section 6.



## 4. Construction of $\mathbf{B}$

In this section we are going to sketch the definition of  $\mathbf{B}$  and state some of its properties. We postpone the proofs until the next section.

For the whole Sections 4 and 5, we shall be working in the situation of Lemma 3.6. In particular, we fix a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$ .

A *12-table* means a filling  $T : \lambda/\mu \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$  of  $\lambda/\mu$  such that the entries of  $T$  are weakly increasing down columns. (We do not require them to be weakly increasing along rows.) Every column of a 12-table is a sequence of the form  $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ . We say that such a sequence is

- *1-pure* if it is nonempty and consists purely of 1's,
- *2-pure* if it is nonempty and consists purely of 2's,
- *mixed* if it contains both 1's and 2's.

**Definition 4.1.** For a 12-table  $T$ , we define  $\text{flip}(T)$  to be the 12-table obtained from  $T$  by changing each column of  $T$  as follows:

- If this column is 1-pure, we replace all its entries by 2's (so that it becomes 2-pure).
- **Otherwise**, if this column is 2-pure, we replace all its entries by 1's (so that it becomes 1-pure).
- **Otherwise** (i.e., if this column is mixed), we do not change it.

If  $T$  is a 12-rpp then  $\text{flip}(T)$  need not be a 12-rpp, because it can contain a 2 to the left of a 1 in some row. We say that a positive integer  $k$  is a *descent* of a 12-table  $P$  if there is a 2 in the column  $k$  and there is a 1 to the right of it in the column  $k + 1$ . We will encounter three possible kinds of descents depending on the types of columns  $k$  and  $k + 1$ :

- (M1) The  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is mixed and the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $P$  is 1-pure.
- (2M) The  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is 2-pure and the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $P$  is mixed.
- (21) The  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is 2-pure and the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $P$  is 1-pure.

For an arbitrary 12-table it can happen also that two mixed columns form a descent, but such a descent will never arise in our process.

For each of the three types of descents we will define the corresponding *descent-resolution step* that can be informally explained by Figure 2:

For example, if  $k$  is a descent of type (M1) in a 12-table  $P$ , then we define the table  $\text{res}_k P$  as follows: the  $k$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is 1-pure; the  $(k + 1)$ -th column

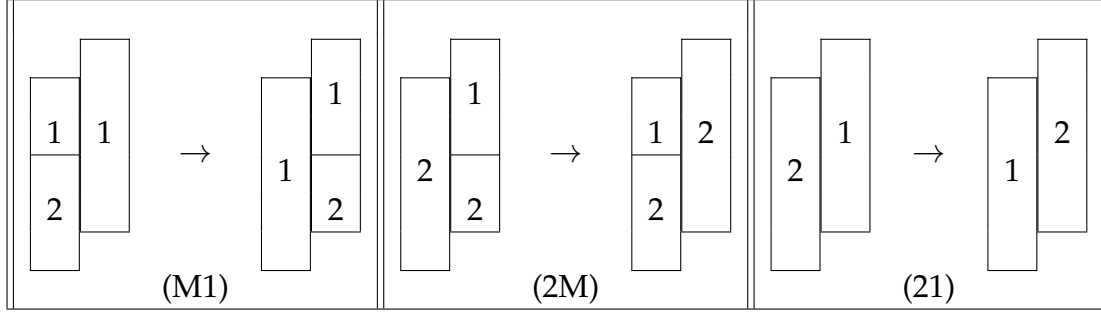


Figure 2: The three descent-resolution steps

of  $\text{res}_k P$  is mixed and the highest 2 in it is in the same row as the highest 2 in the  $k$ -th column of  $P$ ; all other columns of  $\text{res}_k P$  are copied over from  $P$  unchanged.

Now the map  $\mathbf{B}$  is defined as follows: take any 12-rpp  $T$  and apply flip to it to get a 12-table  $\text{flip}(T)$ . Next, apply descent-resolution steps to  $\text{flip}(T)$  in arbitrary order until we get a 12-table with no descents left. Put  $\mathbf{B}(T) := P$ . (A rigorous statement of this is Definition 5.11.)

In the next section we will see that  $\mathbf{B}(T)$  is well-defined (that is, the process terminates after a finite number of descent-resolution steps, and the result does not depend on the order of steps). We will also see that  $\mathbf{B}$  is an involution  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  that satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 3.6. An alternative proof of all these facts can be also found in Section 7.

## 5. Proof of Lemma 3.6

We now come to the actual proof of Lemma 3.6.

Recall that every column of a 12-table is a sequence of the form  $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ . If  $s$  is a sequence of the form  $(1, 1, \dots, 1, 2, 2, \dots, 2)$ , then we define the *signature*  $\text{sig}(s)$  of  $s$  to be

$$\text{sig}(s) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } s \text{ is 2-pure or empty;} \\ 1, & \text{if } s \text{ is mixed;} \\ 2, & \text{if } s \text{ is 1-pure} \end{cases}.$$

**Definition 5.1.** For any 12-table  $T$ , we define a nonnegative integer  $\ell(T)$  by

$$\ell(T) = \sum_{h \in \mathbb{N}_+} h \cdot \text{sig}(\text{the } h\text{-th column of } T).$$

For instance, if  $T$  is the 12-table

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & & 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\
 & & 1 & 1 & 2 & \\
 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 & & \\
 2 & 2 & & & & 
 \end{array} \tag{2}$$

then  $\ell(T) = 1 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 2 + 4 \cdot 0 + 5 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot 0 + 7 \cdot 0 + 8 \cdot 0 + \cdots = 18$ .

### 5.1. Descents, separators, and benign 12-tables

If  $T$  is a 12-table, then we define a *descent* of  $T$  to be a positive integer  $i$  such that there exists an  $r \in \mathbb{N}_+$  satisfying  $(r, i) \in \lambda/\mu$ ,  $(r, i+1) \in \lambda/\mu$ ,  $T(r, i) = 2$  and  $T(r, i+1) = 1$ . For instance, the descents of the 12-table shown in (2) are 1 and 4. Clearly, a 12-rpp of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  is the same as a 12-table which has no descents.

If  $T$  is a 12-table, and if  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$  is such that the  $k$ -th column of  $T$  is mixed, then we define  $\text{sep}_k T$  to be the smallest  $r \in \mathbb{N}_+$  such that  $(r, k) \in \lambda/\mu$  and  $T(r, k) = 2$ . Thus, every 12-table  $T$ , every  $r \in \mathbb{N}_+$  and every  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$  such that the  $k$ -th column of  $T$  is mixed and such that  $(r, k) \in \lambda/\mu$  satisfy

$$T(r, k) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } r < \text{sep}_k T; \\ 2, & \text{if } r \geq \text{sep}_k T. \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

If  $T$  is a 12-table, then we let  $\text{seplist } T$  denote the list of all values  $\text{sep}_k T$  (in the order of increasing  $k$ ), where  $k$  ranges over all positive integers for which the  $k$ -th column of  $T$  is mixed. For instance, if  $T$  is

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 & & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 2 \\
 1 & 2 & 1 & & \\
 2 & 2 & 2 & & 
 \end{array}$$

then  $\text{sep}_1 T = 4$ ,  $\text{sep}_3 T = 4$ , and  $\text{sep}_5 T = 2$  (and there are no other  $k$  for which  $\text{sep}_k T$  is defined), so that  $\text{seplist } T = (4, 4, 2)$ .

We say that a 12-table  $T$  is *benign* if the list  $\text{seplist } T$  is weakly decreasing.<sup>5</sup> Notice that 12-rpps are benign 12-tables, but the converse is not true. If  $T$  is a benign 12-table, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\text{there exists no descent } k \text{ of } T \text{ such that both the } k\text{-th column of } T \\
 &\text{and the } (k+1)\text{-th column of } T \text{ are mixed.} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

<sup>5</sup>For example, the 12-table in (2) is benign, but replacing its third column by  $(1, 2, 2)$  and its fourth column by  $(1, 1, 2)$  would yield a 12-table which is not benign.

Let  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  denote the set of all benign 12-tables; we have  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \subseteq \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ .

If  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  then  $\text{flip}(T) \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  as well because  $T$  and  $\text{flip}(T)$  have the same mixed columns. Thus the map  $\text{flip}$  defined for 12-tables in Definition 4.1 restricts to a map  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  which we will also denote  $\text{flip}$ .

**Remark 5.2.** It is clear that  $\text{flip}$  is an involution on  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  that preserves  $\text{ceq}$  and  $\text{seplist}$  but acts as a transposition  $s_1$  on  $\text{ircont}$  (that is, we have  $\text{ircont}(\text{flip}(T)) = s_1 \cdot \text{ircont}(T)$  for every  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ ).

## 5.2. Plan of the proof

Let us now briefly sketch the ideas behind the rest of the proof before we go into them in detail. The map  $\text{flip} : \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  does not generally send 12-rpps to 12-rpps (i.e., it does not restrict to a map  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ ). However, we shall amend this by defining a way to transform any benign 12-table into a 12-rpp by what we call “resolving descents”. The process of “resolving descents” will be a stepwise process, and will be formalized in terms of a binary relation  $\Rightarrow$  on the set  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  which we will soon introduce. The intuition behind saying “ $P \Rightarrow Q$ ” is that the benign 12-table  $P$  has a descent, resolving which yields the benign 12-table  $Q$ . Starting with a benign 12-table  $P$ , we can repeatedly resolve descents until this is no longer possible. We have some freedom in performing this process, because at any step there can be a choice of several descents to resolve; but we will see that the final result does not depend on the process. Hence, the final result can be regarded as a function of  $P$ . We will denote it by  $\text{norm } P$ , and we will see that it is a 12-rpp. We will then define a map  $\mathbf{B} : \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  by  $\mathbf{B}(T) = \text{norm}(\text{flip } T)$ , and show that it is an involution satisfying the properties that we want it to satisfy.

## 5.3. Resolving descents

Now we come to the details.

Let  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ . Let  $P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . Assume (for the whole Subsection 5.3) that  $k$  is a descent of  $P$ . Thus, the  $k$ -th column of  $P$  must contain at least one 2. Hence, the  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is either mixed or 2-pure. Similarly, the  $(k+1)$ -th column of  $P$  is either mixed or 1-pure. But the  $k$ -th and the  $(k+1)$ -th columns of  $P$  cannot both be mixed (by (4), because  $P$  is benign). Thus, exactly one of the following three statements holds:

- (M1) The  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is mixed and the  $(k+1)$ -th column of  $P$  is 1-pure.
- (2M) The  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is 2-pure and the  $(k+1)$ -th column of  $P$  is mixed.

(21) The  $k$ -th column of  $P$  is 2-pure and the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $P$  is 1-pure.

Now, we define a new 12-table  $\text{res}_k P$  as follows (see Figure 2 for illustration):

- If we have (M1), then  $\text{res}_k P$  is the 12-table defined as follows: The  $k$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is 1-pure; the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is mixed and satisfies  $\text{sep}_{k+1}(\text{res}_k P) = \text{sep}_k P$ ; all other columns of  $\text{res}_k P$  are copied over from  $P$  unchanged.<sup>6</sup>
- If we have (2M), then  $\text{res}_k P$  is the 12-table defined as follows: The  $k$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is mixed and satisfies  $\text{sep}_k(\text{res}_k P) = \text{sep}_{k+1} P$ ; the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is 2-pure; all other columns of  $\text{res}_k P$  are copied over from  $P$  unchanged.
- If we have (21), then  $\text{res}_k P$  is the 12-table defined as follows: The  $k$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is 1-pure; the  $(k + 1)$ -th column of  $\text{res}_k P$  is 2-pure; all other columns of  $\text{res}_k P$  are copied over from  $P$  unchanged.

In either case,  $\text{res}_k P$  is a well-defined 12-table. It is furthermore clear that  $\text{seplist}(\text{res}_k P) = \text{seplist} P$ . Thus,  $\text{res}_k P$  is benign (since  $P$  is benign); that is,  $\text{res}_k P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . We say that  $\text{res}_k P$  is the 12-table obtained by *resolving* the descent  $k$  in  $P$ .

Sometimes we can resolve one of the several descents. For example:

**Example 5.3.** Let  $P$  be the 12-table on the left:

<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><math>P</math></p>								1	2	1		1	1	2		2	1	1			2	2	1			2					<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><math>\text{res}_1 P</math></p>								1	2	1		2	1	2		1	2	1			2	2	1			2					<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><math>\text{res}_2 P</math></p>								1	2	1		1	1	2		2	1	1			2	1	2			2					<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <p><math>\text{res}_4 P</math></p>								1	1	2		1	1	1		2	1	1			2	2	1			2				
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Then  $P$  is a benign 12-table, and its descents are 1, 2 and 4. We have  $\text{sep}_2 P = 4$ .

If we set  $k = 1$  then we have (2M), if we set  $k = 2$  then we have (M1), and if we set  $k = 4$  then we have (21). Resolving each of the conflicts results in the three 12-tables on the right.

We notice that each of the three 12-tables  $\text{res}_1 P$ ,  $\text{res}_2 P$  and  $\text{res}_4 P$  still has descents. In order to get a 12-rpp from  $P$ , we will have to keep resolving these descents until none remain.

We now observe some further properties of  $\text{res}_k P$ :

<sup>6</sup>The reader should check that this 12-table is well-defined.

**Proposition 5.4.** Let  $P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  and  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$  be such that  $k$  is a descent of  $P$ .

- (a) The 12-table  $\text{res}_k P$  differs from  $P$  only in columns  $k$  and  $k + 1$ .
- (b) The  $k$ -th and the  $(k + 1)$ -th columns of  $\text{res}_k P$  depend only on the  $k$ -th and the  $(k + 1)$ -th columns of  $P$ .

- (c) We have

$$\text{ceq}(\text{res}_k P) = \text{ceq}(P).$$

- (d) We have

$$\text{ircont}(\text{res}_k P) = \text{ircont}(P).$$

- (e) We have that  $k$  is a descent of  $\text{flip}(\text{res}_k P)$ , and

$$\text{res}_k(\text{flip}(\text{res}_k P)) = \text{flip}(P).$$

- (f) Recall that we defined a nonnegative integer  $\ell(T)$  for every 12-table  $T$  in Definition 5.1. We have

$$\ell(P) > \ell(\text{res}_k P).$$

*Proof of Proposition 5.4.* All parts of Proposition 5.4 follow from straightforward arguments using the definitions of  $\text{res}_k$  and  $\text{flip}$  and (3).  $\square$

#### 5.4. The descent-resolution relation $\Rightarrow$

**Definition 5.5.** Let us now define a binary relation  $\Rightarrow$  on the set  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  as follows: Let  $P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  and  $Q \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . If  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ , then we write  $P \Rightarrow_k Q$  if  $k$  is a descent of  $P$  and we have  $Q = \text{res}_k P$ . We write  $P \Rightarrow Q$  if there exists a  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$  such that  $P \Rightarrow_k Q$ .

Proposition 5.4 translates into the following properties of this relation  $\Rightarrow$ :

**Lemma 5.6.** Let  $P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  and  $Q \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  be such that  $P \Rightarrow Q$ . Then:

- (a) We have  $\text{ceq}(Q) = \text{ceq}(P)$ .
- (b) We have  $\text{ircont}(Q) = \text{ircont}(P)$ .
- (c) The benign 12-tables  $\text{flip}(P)$  and  $\text{flip}(Q)$  have the property that  $\text{flip}(Q) \Rightarrow \text{flip}(P)$ .
- (d) We have  $\ell(P) > \ell(Q)$ .

We now define  $\Rightarrow^*$  to be the reflexive-and-transitive closure of the relation  $\Rightarrow$ .  
<sup>7</sup> This relation  $\Rightarrow^*$  is reflexive and transitive, and extends the relation  $\Rightarrow$ . Lemma 5.6 thus yields:

**Lemma 5.7.** Let  $P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  and  $Q \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  be such that  $P \Rightarrow^* Q$ . Then:

- (a) We have  $\text{ceq}(Q) = \text{ceq}(P)$ .
- (b) We have  $\text{ircont}(Q) = \text{ircont}(P)$ .
- (c) The benign 12-tables  $\text{flip}(P)$  and  $\text{flip}(Q)$  have the property that  $\text{flip}(Q) \Rightarrow^* \text{flip}(P)$ .
- (d) We have  $\ell(P) \geq \ell(Q)$ .

We now state the following crucial lemma:

**Lemma 5.8.** Let  $A, B$  and  $C$  be three elements of  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  satisfying  $A \Rightarrow B$  and  $A \Rightarrow C$ . Then, there exists a  $D \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  such that  $B \Rightarrow^* D$  and  $C \Rightarrow^* D$ .

*Proof of Lemma 5.8.* If  $B = C$ , then we can simply choose  $D = B = C$ ; thus, we assume that  $B \neq C$ .

Let  $u, v \in \mathbb{N}_+$  be such that  $A \xRightarrow{u} B$  and  $A \xRightarrow{v} C$ . Since  $B \neq C$ , we have  $u \neq v$ . Without loss of generality, assume that  $u < v$ . We are in one of the following two cases:

*Case 1:* We have  $u = v - 1$ .

*Case 2:* We have  $u < v - 1$ .

Let us deal with Case 2 first. In this case,  $\{u, u+1\} \cap \{v, v+1\} = \emptyset$ . It follows that  $\text{res}_v(\text{res}_u A)$  and  $\text{res}_u(\text{res}_v A)$  are well-defined and  $\text{res}_u(\text{res}_v A) = \text{res}_v(\text{res}_u A)$ . Setting  $D = \text{res}_u(\text{res}_v A) = \text{res}_v(\text{res}_u A)$  completes the proof in this case.

Now, let us consider Case 1. The  $v$ -th column of  $A$  must contain a 1 (since  $v - 1$  is a descent of  $A$ ) and a 2 (since  $v$  is a descent of  $A$ ). Hence, the  $v$ -th column of  $A$  is mixed. Since  $A$  is benign, the  $(v - 1)$ -th column of  $A$  is 2-pure and the  $(v + 1)$ -th column of  $A$  is 1-pure. We can represent the relevant portion

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<sup>7</sup>Explicitly, this means that  $\Rightarrow^*$  is defined as follows: For two elements  $P \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  and  $Q \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , we have  $P \Rightarrow^* Q$  if and only if there exists a sequence  $(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n)$  of elements of  $\text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  such that  $a_0 = P$  and  $a_n = Q$  and such that every  $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$  satisfies  $a_i \Rightarrow a_{i+1}$ . (Note that  $n$  is allowed to be 0.)

(that is, the  $(v - 1)$ -th,  $v$ -th and  $(v + 1)$ -th columns) of the 12-table  $A$  as follows:

$$A = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & & \\ \hline & 2 & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}. \quad (5)$$

Notice that the separating line which separates the 1's from the 2's in column  $v$  is lower than the upper border of the  $(v - 1)$ -th column (since  $v - 1$  is a descent of  $A$ ), and higher than the lower border of the  $(v + 1)$ -th column (since  $v$  is a descent of  $A$ ).

Let  $s = \text{sep}_v A$ . Then, the cells  $(s, v - 1)$ ,  $(s, v)$ ,  $(s, v + 1)$ ,  $(s + 1, v - 1)$ ,  $(s + 1, v)$ ,  $(s + 1, v + 1)$  all belong to  $\lambda/\mu$  (due to what we just said about separating lines). We shall refer to this observation as the “six-cells property”.

Now,  $B = \text{res}_{v-1} A$ , so  $B$  is represented as follows:

$$B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array},$$

where  $\text{sep}_{v-1} B = s$  (that is, the separating line in the  $(v - 1)$ -th column of  $B$  is between the cells  $(s, v - 1)$  and  $(s + 1, v - 1)$ ). Now,  $v$  is a descent of  $B$ . Resolving this descent yields a 12-table  $\text{res}_v B$  which is represented as follows:

$$\text{res}_v B = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

This, in turn, shows that  $v - 1$  is a descent of  $\text{res}_v B$  (by the six-cells property). Resolving this descent yields a 12-table  $\text{res}_{v-1}(\text{res}_v B)$  which is represented as



follows:

$$\text{res}_{v-1}(\text{res}_v B) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & & \\ \hline & 2 & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad (6)$$

where  $\text{sep}_v(\text{res}_{v-1}(\text{res}_v B)) = s$ .

On the other hand,  $C = \text{res}_v A$ . We can apply a similar argument as above to show that the 12-table  $\text{res}_v(\text{res}_{v-1} C)$  is well-defined, and is exactly equal to the 12-table in (6). Hence,  $\text{res}_{v-1}(\text{res}_v B) = \text{res}_v(\text{res}_{v-1} C)$ , and setting  $D$  equal to this 12-table completes the proof in Case 1.  $\square$

## 5.5. The normalization map

The following proposition is the most important piece in our puzzle:

**Proposition 5.9.** For every  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , there exists a unique  $N \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  such that  $T \xRightarrow{*} N$ .

*Proof of Proposition 5.9.* For every  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , let  $\text{Norm}(T)$  denote the set

$$\left\{ N \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \mid T \xRightarrow{*} N \right\}.$$

Thus, in order to prove Proposition 5.9, we need to show that for every  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  this set  $\text{Norm}(T)$  is a one-element set.

We shall prove this by strong induction on  $\ell(T)$ . Fix some  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , and assume that

$\text{Norm}(S)$  is a one-element set for every  $S \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  satisfying  $\ell(S) < \ell(T)$ . (7)

We then need to prove that  $\text{Norm}(T)$  is a one-element set.

Let  $\mathbf{Z} = \{S \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \mid T \Rightarrow S\}$ . In other words,  $\mathbf{Z}$  is the set of all benign 12-tables  $S$  which can be obtained from  $T$  by resolving one descent. If  $\mathbf{Z}$  is empty, then  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , so that  $\text{Norm}(T) = \{T\}$  and we are done. Hence, we can assume that  $\mathbf{Z}$  is nonempty. Therefore  $T \notin \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ .

Thus, every  $N \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  satisfying  $T \xRightarrow{*} N$  must satisfy  $Z \xRightarrow{*} N$  for some  $Z \in \mathbf{Z}$ . In other words, every  $N \in \text{Norm}(T)$  must belong to  $\text{Norm}(Z)$  for some  $Z \in \mathbf{Z}$ . The converse of this clearly holds as well. Hence,

$$\text{Norm}(T) = \bigcup_{Z \in \mathbf{Z}} \text{Norm}(Z). \quad (8)$$

Let us now notice that:

- By Lemma 5.6 (d) and (7), for every  $Z \in \mathbf{Z}$ , the set  $\text{Norm}(Z)$  is a one-element set.
- By Lemma 5.8, for every  $B \in \mathbf{Z}$  and  $C \in \mathbf{Z}$ , we have  $\text{Norm}(B) \cap \text{Norm}(C) \neq \emptyset$ .<sup>8</sup>

Hence, (8) shows that  $\text{Norm}(T)$  is a union of one-element sets, any two of which have a nonempty intersection. Moreover, this union is nonempty (since  $\mathbf{Z}$  is nonempty). Hence,  $\text{Norm}(T)$  itself is a one-element set. This completes our induction.  $\square$

**Definition 5.10.** Let  $T \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . Proposition 5.9 shows that there exists a unique  $N \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  such that  $T \xRightarrow{*} N$ . We define  $\text{norm}(T)$  to be this  $N$ .

## 5.6. Definition of $\mathbf{B}$

**Definition 5.11.** Let us define a map  $\mathbf{B} : \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  as follows: For every  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , set  $\mathbf{B}(T) = \text{norm}(\text{flip}(T))$ .

In order to complete the proof of Lemma 3.6, we need to show that  $\mathbf{B}$  is an involution, preserves the  $\text{ceq}$  statistic, and switches the number of columns containing 1 with the number of columns containing 2. At this point, all of this is easy:

**$\mathbf{B}$  is an involution.** Let  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . We have  $\text{flip}(T) \xRightarrow{*} \text{norm}(\text{flip}(T)) = \mathbf{B}(T)$ . Lemma 5.7 (c) thus yields  $\text{flip}(\mathbf{B}(T)) \xRightarrow{*} \text{flip}(\text{flip}(T)) = T$ .

But  $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}(T)) = \text{norm}(\text{flip}(\mathbf{B}(T)))$  is the unique  $N \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  such that  $\text{flip}(\mathbf{B}(T)) \xRightarrow{*} N$ . Since  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ , we have  $\mathbf{B}(\mathbf{B}(T)) = T$ , as desired.  $\square$

**$\mathbf{B}$  preserves  $\text{ceq}$ .** Let  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . As above,  $\text{flip}(T) \xRightarrow{*} \mathbf{B}(T)$ . Lemma 5.7 (a) and Remark 5.2 thus yield  $\text{ceq}(\mathbf{B}(T)) = \text{ceq}(\text{flip}(T)) = \text{ceq}(T)$ .  $\square$

**$\mathbf{B}$  switches the numbers of columns containing 1 and 2.** Let  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$ . As above,  $\text{flip}(T) \xRightarrow{*} \mathbf{B}(T)$ . Lemma 5.7 (b) and Remark 5.2 thus yield  $\text{ircont}(\mathbf{B}(T)) = \text{ircont}(\text{flip}(T)) = s_1 \cdot \text{ircont}(T)$ .  $\square$

Lemma 3.6 is now proven.

---

<sup>8</sup>In more detail: By Lemma 5.8 there exists a  $D \in \text{BT}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  such that  $B \xRightarrow{*} D$  and  $C \xRightarrow{*} D$ . This  $D$  has  $\ell(T) > \ell(B) \geq \ell(D)$  (by Lemma 5.6 (d) and Lemma 5.7 (d), respectively). Hence, by (7), the set  $\text{Norm}(D)$  is a one-element set. Its unique element clearly lies in both  $\text{Norm}(B)$  and  $\text{Norm}(C)$ , so  $\text{Norm}(B) \cap \text{Norm}(C) \neq \emptyset$ .

## 6. The classical Bender-Knuth involutions

Fix a skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$  and a positive integer  $i$ . We claim that the involution  $\mathbf{B}_i : \text{RPP}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}(\lambda/\mu)$  we have constructed is a generalization of the  $i$ -th Bender-Knuth involution defined for semistandard tableaux. First, we shall define the  $i$ -th Bender-Knuth involution (following [GriRei15, proof of Proposition 2.11] and [Stan99, proof of Theorem 7.10.2]).

Let  $\text{SST}(\lambda/\mu)$  denote the set of all semistandard tableaux of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ . We define a map  $B_i : \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu)$  as follows:

Let  $T \in \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu)$ . Then every column of  $T$  contains at most one  $i$  and at most one  $i+1$ . If a column contains both an  $i$  and an  $i+1$ , we will mark its entries as “ignored”. Now, let  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ . The  $k$ -th row of  $T$  is a weakly increasing sequence of positive integers; thus, it contains a (possibly empty) string of  $i$ ’s followed by a (possibly empty) string of  $(i+1)$ ’s. These two strings together form a substring of the  $k$ -th row which looks as follows:

$$(i, i, \dots, i, i+1, i+1, \dots, i+1).$$

Some of the entries of this substring are “ignored”; it is easy to see that the “ignored”  $i$ ’s are gathered at the left end of the substring whereas the “ignored”  $(i+1)$ ’s are gathered at the right end of the substring. So the substring looks as follows:

$$\left( \underbrace{i, i, \dots, i}_{\substack{a \text{ many } i\text{'s which} \\ \text{are "ignored"}}} , \underbrace{i, i, \dots, i}_{\substack{r \text{ many } i\text{'s which} \\ \text{are not "ignored"}}} , \underbrace{i+1, i+1, \dots, i+1}_{\substack{s \text{ many } (i+1)\text{'s which} \\ \text{are not "ignored"}}} , \underbrace{i+1, i+1, \dots, i+1}_{\substack{b \text{ many } (i+1)\text{'s which} \\ \text{are "ignored"}}} \right)$$

for some  $a, r, s, b \in \mathbb{N}$ . Now, we change this substring into

$$\left( \underbrace{i, i, \dots, i}_{\substack{a \text{ many } i\text{'s which} \\ \text{are "ignored"}}} , \underbrace{i, i, \dots, i}_{\substack{s \text{ many } i\text{'s which} \\ \text{are not "ignored"}}} , \underbrace{i+1, i+1, \dots, i+1}_{\substack{r \text{ many } (i+1)\text{'s which} \\ \text{are not "ignored"}}} , \underbrace{i+1, i+1, \dots, i+1}_{\substack{b \text{ many } (i+1)\text{'s which} \\ \text{are "ignored"}}} \right).$$

We do this for every  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ . At the end, we have obtained a new semistandard tableau of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ . We define  $B_i(T)$  to be this new tableau.

**Proposition 6.1.** The map  $B_i : \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu)$  thus defined is an involution. It is known as the  $i$ -th Bender-Knuth involution.

Now, every semistandard tableau of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  is also an rpp of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ . Hence,  $\mathbf{B}_i(T)$  is defined for every  $T \in \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu)$ . Our claim is the following:

**Proposition 6.2.** For every  $T \in \text{SST}(\lambda/\mu)$ , we have  $B_i(T) = \mathbf{B}_i(T)$ .

*Proof of Proposition 6.2.* Recall that the map  $\mathbf{B}_i$  comes from the map  $\mathbf{B}$  we defined on 12-rpps in Section 5. We could have constructed the map  $B_i$  using from the map  $B_1$  in an analogous way. We define a 12-sst to be a semistandard tableau whose entries all belong to the set  $\{1, 2\}$ . Clearly, to prove Proposition 6.2, it suffices to prove that  $B_1(T) = \mathbf{B}(T)$  for all 12-ssts  $T$ .

Let  $T$  be a 12-sst, and let  $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$ . The  $k$ -th row of  $T$  has the form

$$\left( \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_a, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_r, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2}_s, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2}_b \right)$$

$a$  1's which are in mixed columns     $r$  1-pure columns     $s$  2-pure columns     $b$  2's which are in mixed columns

where each 1-pure and 2-pure column contains only one entry. Thus, the  $k$ -th row of  $\text{flip}(T)$  is

$$\left( \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_a, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2}_r, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_s, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2}_b \right).$$

$a$  1's which are in mixed columns     $r$  2-pure columns     $s$  1-pure columns     $b$  2's which are in mixed columns

We can now repeatedly apply descent-resolution steps to obtain a tableau whose  $k$ -th row is

$$\left( \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_a, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1}_s, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2}_r, \underbrace{2, 2, \dots, 2}_b \right).$$

$a$  1's which are in mixed columns     $s$  1-pure columns     $r$  2-pure columns     $b$  2's which are in mixed columns

Repeating this process for every row of  $\text{flip}(T)$  (we can do this because each pure column contains only one entry, and thus each descent-resolution described above affects only one row), we obtain a 12-rpp. By the definition of  $\mathbf{B}$ , this rpp must equal  $\mathbf{B}(T)$ . By the above description, it is also clearly equal to  $B_1(T)$  (because the ignored entries in the construction of  $B_1(T)$  are precisely the entries lying in mixed columns), which completes the proof.  $\square$

## 7. The structure of 12-rpps

In this section, we let  $\mathbf{k}$  be the polynomial ring  $\mathbb{Z}[t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots]$  in countably many indeterminates, and we restrict ourselves to the two-variable dual stable Grothendieck polynomial  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(x_1, x_2, 0, 0, \dots; \mathbf{t})$  defined as the result of substituting  $0, 0, 0, \dots$  for  $x_3, x_4, x_5, \dots$  in  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$ . We can represent it as a polynomial in

$\mathbf{t}$  with coefficients in  $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2]$ :

$$\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}(x_1, x_2, 0, 0, \dots; \mathbf{t}) = \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}_+}} \mathbf{t}^\alpha Q_\alpha(x_1, x_2),$$

where the sum ranges over all weak compositions  $\alpha$ , and all but finitely many  $Q_\alpha(x_1, x_2)$  are 0.

We shall show that each  $Q_\alpha(x_1, x_2)$  is either zero or has the form

$$Q_\alpha(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 x_2)^M P_{n_0}(x_1, x_2) P_{n_1}(x_1, x_2) \cdots P_{n_r}(x_1, x_2), \quad (9)$$

where  $M, r$  and  $n_0, n_1, \dots, n_r$  are nonnegative integers naturally associated to  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda/\mu$  and

$$P_n(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^{n+1} - x_2^{n+1}) / (x_1 - x_2) = x_1^n + x_1^{n-1} x_2 + \cdots + x_1 x_2^{n-1} + x_2^n.$$

We fix the skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$  throughout the whole section. We will have a running example with  $\lambda = (7, 7, 7, 4, 4)$  and  $\mu = (5, 3, 2)$ .

## 7.1. Irreducible components

We recall that a *12-rpp* means an rpp whose entries all belong to the set  $\{1, 2\}$ .

Given a 12-rpp  $T$ , consider the set  $\text{NS}(T)$  of all cells  $(i, j) \in \lambda/\mu$  such that  $T(i, j) = 1$  but  $(i+1, j) \in \lambda/\mu$  and  $T(i+1, j) = 2$ . (In other words,  $\text{NS}(T)$  is the set of all non-stagnant cells in  $T$  which are filled with a 1 and which are not the lowest cells in their columns.) Clearly,  $\text{NS}(T)$  contains at most one cell from each column; thus, let us write  $\text{NS}(T) = \{(i_1, j_1), (i_2, j_2), \dots, (i_s, j_s)\}$  with  $j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_s$ . Because  $T$  is a 12-rpp, it follows that the numbers  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_s$  decrease weakly, therefore they form a partition which we denoted

$$\text{seplist}(T) := (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_s)$$

in Section 5.1. This partition will be called the *seplist-partition* of  $T$ . An example of calculation of  $\text{seplist}(T)$  and  $\text{NS}(T)$  is illustrated on Figure 3.

We would like to answer the following question: for which partitions  $\nu = (i_1 \geq \cdots \geq i_s > 0)$  does there exist a 12-rpp  $T$  of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  such that  $\text{seplist}(T) = \nu$ ?

A trivial necessary condition for this to happen is that there should exist some numbers  $j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_s$  such that

$$(i_1, j_1), (i_1 + 1, j_1), (i_2, j_2), (i_2 + 1, j_2), \dots, (i_s, j_s), (i_s + 1, j_s) \in \lambda/\mu. \quad (10)$$

We say that a partition  $\nu$  is *admissible* if such  $j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_s$  exist.

Until the end of Section 7, we make one further assumption: namely, that the skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$  is connected as a subgraph of  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  (where two nodes are connected if and only if their cells have an edge in common), and that it has no empty columns. This is a harmless assumption, since every skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$

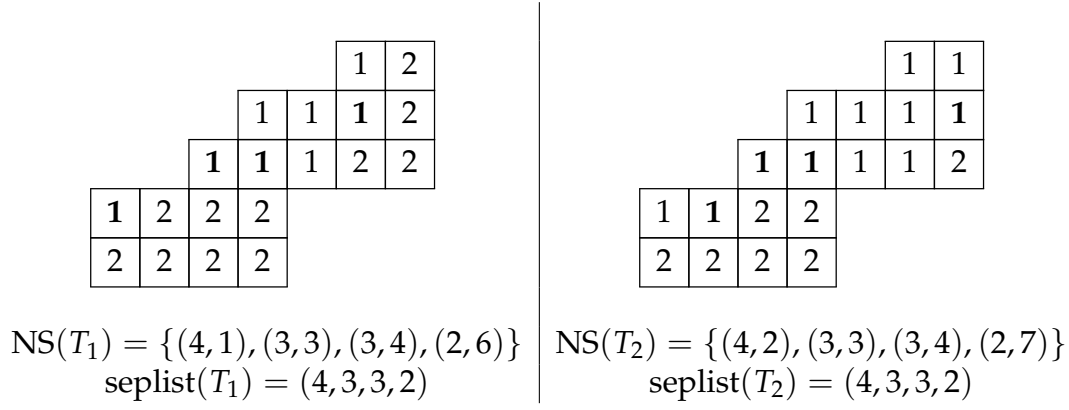


Figure 3: Two 12-rpps of the same shape and with the same seplist-partition.

can be written as a disjoint union of such connected skew partitions and the corresponding seplist-partition splits into several independent parts, the polynomials  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  get multiplied and the right hand side of (9) changes accordingly.

For each integer  $i$ , the set of all integers  $j$  such that  $(i, j), (i+1, j) \in \lambda/\mu$  is just an interval  $[\mu_i + 1, \lambda_{i+1}]$ , which we call *the support of  $i$*  and denote  $\text{supp}(i) := [\mu_i + 1, \lambda_{i+1}]$ .

Assume that  $\nu = (i_1 \geq \dots \geq i_s > 0)$  is an admissible partition. Then,  $\text{supp}(i_k)$  is nonempty for each  $k$ . For two integers  $a < b$ , by  $\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]}$  we denote the subpartition  $(i_r, i_{r+1}, \dots, i_{r+q})$  of  $\nu$ , where  $[r, r+q]$  is the (possibly empty) set of all  $k$  for which  $\text{supp}(i_k) \subseteq [a, b]$ . In this case, we put<sup>9</sup>  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} := q + 1$ , which is just the number of entries in  $\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]}$ . Similarly, we set  $\nu|_{\cap[a,b]}$  to be the subpartition  $(i_r, i_{r+1}, \dots, i_{r+q})$  of  $\nu$ , where  $[r, r+q]$  is the set of all  $k$  for which  $\text{supp}(i_k) \cap [a, b] \neq \emptyset$ . For example, for  $\nu = (4, 3, 3, 2)$  and  $\lambda/\mu$  as on Figure 3, we have

$$\text{supp}(3) = [3, 4], \text{supp}(2) = [4, 7], \text{supp}(4) = [1, 4],$$

$$\nu|_{\subseteq[2,7]} = (3, 3), \nu|_{\subseteq[2,8]} = (3, 3, 2), \nu|_{\subseteq[4,8]} = (2), \nu|_{\cap[4,5]} = (4, 3, 3, 2), \# \nu|_{\subseteq[2,7]} = 2.$$

We introduce several definitions: An admissible partition  $\nu = (i_1 \geq \dots \geq i_s > 0)$  is called

- *non-representable* if for some  $a < b$  we have  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} > b - a$ ;
- *representable* if for all  $a < b$  we have  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} \leq b - a$ ;

a representable partition  $\nu$  is called

- *irreducible* if for all  $a < b$  we have  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} < b - a$ ;
- *reducible* if for some  $a < b$  we have  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} = b - a$ .

For example,  $\nu = (4, 3, 3, 2)$  is representable but reducible because we have  $\nu|_{\subseteq[3,5]} = (3, 3)$  so  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq[3,5]} = 2 = 5 - 3$ .

<sup>9</sup>Here and in the following,  $\# \kappa$  denotes the length of a partition  $\kappa$ .

Note that these notions depend on the skew partition; thus, when we want to use a skew partition  $\widetilde{\lambda/\mu}$  rather than  $\lambda/\mu$ , we will write that  $\nu$  is non-representable/irreducible/etc. *with respect to  $\widetilde{\lambda/\mu}$* , and we denote the corresponding partitions by  $\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]}^{\widetilde{\lambda/\mu}}$ .

These definitions can be motivated as follows. Suppose that a partition  $\nu$  is non-representable, so there exist integers  $a < b$  such that  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} > b - a$ . Recall that  $\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} =: (i_r, i_{r+1}, \dots, i_{r+q})$  contains all entries of  $\nu$  whose support is a subset of  $[a, b)$ . Thus in order for condition (10) to be true there must exist some integers  $j_r < j_{r+1} < \dots < j_{r+q}$  such that

$$(i_r, j_r), (i_r + 1, j_r), \dots, (i_{r+q}, j_{r+q}), (i_{r+q} + 1, j_{r+q}) \in \lambda/\mu.$$

On the other hand, by the definition of the support, we must have  $j_k \in \text{supp}(i_k) \subseteq [a, b)$  for all  $r \leq k \leq r + q$ . Therefore we get  $q + 1$  distinct elements of  $[a, b)$  which is impossible if  $q + 1 = \#\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} > b - a$ . It means that a non-representable partition  $\nu$  is never a seplist-partition of a 12-rpp  $T$ .

Suppose now that a partition  $\nu$  is reducible, so for some  $a < b$  we get an equality  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} = b - a$ . Then these integers  $j_r < \dots < j_{r+q}$  should still all belong to  $[a, b)$  and there are exactly  $b - a$  of them, hence

$$j_r = a, j_{r+1} = a + 1, \dots, j_{r+q} = a + q = b - 1. \quad (11)$$

Because  $\text{supp}(i_r) \subseteq [a, b)$  but  $\text{supp}(i_r) \neq \emptyset$  (since  $\nu$  is admissible), we have  $(i_r, a - 1) \notin \lambda/\mu$ . Thus, placing a 1 into  $(i_r, a)$  and 2's into  $(i_r + 1, a), (i_r + 2, a), \dots$  does not put any restrictions on entries in columns  $1, \dots, a - 1$ . And the same is true for columns  $b, b + 1, \dots$  when we place a 2 into  $(i_{r+q} + 1, b - 1)$  and 1's into all cells above. Thus, if a partition  $\nu$  is reducible, then the filling of columns  $a, a + 1, \dots, b - 1$  is uniquely determined (by (11)), and the filling of the rest can be arbitrary – the problem of existence of a 12-rpp  $T$  such that  $\text{seplist}(T) = \nu$  reduces to two smaller independent problems of the same kind (one for the columns  $1, 2, \dots, a - 1$ , the other for the columns<sup>10</sup>  $b, b + 1, \dots, \lambda_1$ ). One can continue this reduction process and end up with several independent irreducible components separated from each other by mixed columns. An illustration of this phenomenon can be seen on Figure 3: the columns 3 and 4 must be mixed for any 12-rpps  $T$  with  $\text{seplist}(T) = (4, 3, 3, 2)$ .

More explicitly, we have thus shown that every nonempty interval  $[a, b) \subseteq [1, \lambda_1 + 1)$  satisfying  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} = b - a$  splits our problem into two independent subproblems. But if two such intervals  $[a, b)$  and  $[c, d)$  satisfy  $a \leq c \leq b \leq d$  then their union  $[a, d)$  is another such interval (because in this case, inclusion-exclusion gives  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq[a,d]} \geq \#\nu|_{\subseteq[a,b]} + \#\nu|_{\subseteq[c,d]} - \#\nu|_{\subseteq[c,b]}$ , but  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq[c,b]} \leq b - c$  by representability of  $\nu$ ). Hence, the maximal (with respect to inclusion) among all

<sup>10</sup>Recall that a 12-rpp of shape  $\lambda/\mu$  cannot have any nonempty column beyond the  $\lambda_1$ 'th one.

such intervals are pairwise disjoint and separated from each other by at least a distance of 1. This yields part (a) of the following lemma:

**Lemma 7.1.** Let  $\nu$  be a representable partition.

(a) There exist unique integers  $(1 = b_0 \leq a_1 < b_1 < a_2 < b_2 < \cdots < a_r < b_r \leq a_{r+1} = \lambda_1 + 1)$  satisfying the following two conditions:

1. For all  $1 \leq k \leq r$ , we have  $\# \nu|_{\subseteq [a_k, b_k)} = b_k - a_k$ .
2. The set  $\bigcup_{k=0}^r [b_k, a_{k+1})$  is minimal (with respect to inclusion) among all sequences  $(1 = b_0 \leq a_1 < b_1 < a_2 < b_2 < \cdots < a_r < b_r \leq a_{r+1} = \lambda_1 + 1)$  satisfying property 1.

Furthermore, for these integers, we have:

(b) The partition  $\nu$  is the concatenation

$$\left( \nu|_{\cap [b_0, a_1)} \right) \left( \nu|_{\subseteq [a_1, b_1)} \right) \left( \nu|_{\cap [b_1, a_2)} \right) \left( \nu|_{\subseteq [a_2, b_2)} \right) \cdots \left( \nu|_{\cap [b_r, a_{r+1})} \right)$$

(where we regard a partition as a sequence of positive integers, with no trailing zeroes).

(c) The partitions  $\nu|_{\cap [b_k, a_{k+1})}$  are irreducible with respect to  $\lambda/\mu|_{[b_k, a_{k+1})}$ , which is the skew partition  $\lambda/\mu$  with columns  $1, 2, \dots, b_k - 1, a_{k+1}, a_{k+1} + 1, \dots$  removed.

*Proof.* Part (a) has already been proven.

(b) Let  $\nu = (i_1 \geq \cdots \geq i_s > 0)$ . If  $\text{supp}(i_r) \subseteq [a_k, b_k)$  for some  $k$ , then  $i_r$  appears in exactly one of the concatenated partitions, namely,  $\nu|_{\subseteq [a_k, b_k)}$ . Otherwise there is an integer  $k$  such that  $\text{supp}(i_r) \cap [b_k, a_{k+1}) \neq \emptyset$ . It remains to show that such  $k$  is unique, that is, that  $\text{supp}(i_r) \cap [b_{k+1}, a_{k+2}) = \emptyset$ . Assume the contrary. The interval  $[a_{k+1}, b_{k+1})$  is nonempty, therefore there is an entry  $i$  of  $\nu$  with  $\text{supp}(i) \subseteq [a_{k+1}, b_{k+1})$ . It remains to note that we get a contradiction: we get two numbers  $i, i_r$  with  $\text{supp}(i_r)$  being both to the left and to the right of  $\text{supp}(i)$ .

(c) Fix  $k$ . Let  $J$  denote the restricted skew partition  $\lambda/\mu|_{[b_k, a_{k+1})}$ , and let  $\nu' = \nu|_{\cap [b_k, a_{k+1})}$ . We need to show that if  $[c, d)$  is a nonempty interval contained in  $[b_k, a_{k+1})$ , then  $\# \nu'|_{\subseteq [c, d)}^J < d - c$ . We are in one of the following four cases:

- *Case 1:* We have  $c > b_k$  (or  $k = 0$ ) and  $d < a_{k+1}$  (or  $k = r$ ). In this case, every  $i_p$  with  $\text{supp}^J(i_p) \subseteq [c, d)$  must satisfy  $\text{supp}(i_p) \subseteq [c, d)$ . Hence,  $\nu'|_{\subseteq [c, d)}^J = \nu|_{\subseteq [c, d)}$ , so that  $\# \nu'|_{\subseteq [c, d)}^J = \# \nu|_{\subseteq [c, d)} < d - c$ , and we are done.
- *Case 2:* We have  $c = b_k$  and  $k > 0$  (but not  $d = a_{k+1}$  and  $k < r$ ). Assume (for the sake of contradiction) that  $\# \nu'|_{\subseteq [c, d)}^J \geq d - c$ . Then, the  $i_p$  satisfying  $\text{supp}^J(i_p) \subseteq [c, d)$  must satisfy  $\text{supp}(i_p) \subseteq [a_k, d)$  (since otherwise,  $\text{supp}(i_p)$



would intersect both  $[b_{k-1}, a_k)$  and  $[b_k, a_{k+1})$ , something we have ruled out in the proof of **(b)**). Thus,  $\#v|_{\subseteq [a_k, d)} \geq (d - c) + (b_k - a_k) = d - a_k$ , which contradicts the minimality of  $\bigcup_{k=0}^r [b_k, a_{k+1})$  (we could increase  $b_k$  to  $d$ ).

- *Case 3: We have  $d = a_{k+1}$  and  $k < r$  (but not  $c = b_k$  and  $k > 0$ ). The argument here is analogous to Case 2.*
- *Case 4: Neither of the above. Exercise.*

□

**Definition 7.2.** In the context of Lemma 7.1, for  $0 \leq k \leq r$  the subpartitions  $v|_{\cap [b_k, a_{k+1})}$  are called *the irreducible components of  $v$*  and the nonnegative integers  $n_k := a_{k+1} - b_k - \#v|_{\cap [b_k, a_{k+1})}$  are called their *degrees*. (For  $T$  with  $\text{seplist}(T) = v$ , the  $k$ -th degree  $n_k$  is equal to the number of pure columns of  $T$  inside the corresponding  $k$ -th irreducible component. All  $n_k$  are positive, except for  $n_0$  if  $a_1 = 1$  and  $n_r$  if  $b_r = \lambda_1 + 1$ .)

**Example 7.3.** For  $v = (4, 3, 3, 2)$  we have  $r = 1, b_0 = 1, a_1 = 3, b_1 = 5, a_2 = 8$ . The irreducible components of  $v$  are  $(4)$  and  $(2)$  and their degrees are  $3 - 1 - 1 = 1$  and  $8 - 5 - 1 = 2$  respectively. We have  $v|_{\cap [1, 3)} = (4), v|_{\subseteq [3, 5)} = (3, 3), v|_{\cap [5, 8)} = (2)$ .

## 7.2. The structural theorem and its applications

It is easy to see that for a 12-rpp  $T$ , the number  $\#\text{seplist}(T)$  is equal to the number of mixed columns in  $T$ .

Recall that  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu)$  denotes the set of all 12-rpps  $T$  of shape  $\lambda/\mu$ , and let  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; v)$  denote its subset consisting of all 12-rpps  $T$  with  $\text{seplist}(T) = v$ . Now we are ready to state a theorem that completely describes the structure of irreducible components (which will be proven later):

**Theorem 7.4.** Let  $v$  be an irreducible partition. Then for all  $0 \leq m \leq \lambda_1 - \#v$  there is exactly one 12-rpp  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; v)$  with  $\#v$  mixed columns,  $m$  1-pure columns and  $(\lambda_1 - \#v - m)$  2-pure columns. Moreover, these are the only elements of  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; v)$ . In other words, for an irreducible partition  $v$  we have

$$\sum_{T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; v)} \mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)} = (x_1 x_2)^{\#v} P_{\lambda_1 - \#v}(x_1, x_2). \quad (12)$$

**Example 7.5.** Each of the two 12-rpps on Figure 3 has two irreducible components. One of them is supported on the first two columns and the other one

is supported on the last three columns. Here are all possible 12-rpps for each component:

$$\lambda = (2, 2); \mu = (); \nu = (4) \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right. \quad \lambda = (3, 3, 3); \mu = (1); \nu = (2).$$

After decomposing into irreducible components, we can obtain a formula for general representable partitions:

**Corollary 7.6.** Let  $\nu$  be a representable partition. Then

$$\sum_{T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)} \mathbf{x}^{\text{ircont}(T)} = (x_1 x_2)^M P_{n_0}(x_1, x_2) P_{n_1}(x_1, x_2) \cdots P_{n_r}(x_1, x_2), \quad (13)$$

where the numbers  $M, r, n_0, \dots, n_r$  are defined above:  $M = \#\nu$ ,  $r + 1$  is the number of irreducible components of  $\nu$  and  $n_0, n_1, \dots, n_r$  are their degrees.

*Proof of Corollary 7.6.* The restriction map

$$\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu) \rightarrow \prod_{k=0}^r \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu|_{[b_k, a_{k+1})}; \nu|_{\cap [b_k, a_{k+1})})$$

is injective (since, as we know, the entries of a  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  in any column outside of the irreducible components are uniquely determined) and surjective (as one can “glue” rpps together). Now use Theorem 7.4.  $\square$

For a 12-rpp  $T$ , the vectors  $\text{seplist}(T)$  and  $\text{ceq}(T)$  uniquely determine each other: if  $(\text{ceq}(T))_i = h$  then  $\text{seplist}(T)$  contains exactly  $\lambda_{i+1} - \mu_i - h$  entries equal to  $i$ , and this correspondence is one-to-one. Therefore, the polynomials on both sides of (13) are equal to  $Q_\alpha(x_1, x_2)$  where the vector  $\alpha$  is the one that corresponds to  $\nu$ .

Note that the polynomials  $P_n(x_1, x_2)$  are symmetric for all  $n$ . Since the question about the symmetry of  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  can be reduced to the two-variable case, Corollary 7.6 gives an alternative proof of the symmetry of  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$ :

**Corollary 7.7.** The polynomials  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu} \in \mathbf{k}[x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots]$  are symmetric.

This holds for any  $\mathbf{k}$  and any  $t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots \in \mathbf{k}$ , since the case we have considered (where  $t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots$  are polynomial indeterminates over  $\mathbb{Z}$ ) is universal.<sup>11</sup>

Another application of Theorem 7.4 is a complete description of Bender-Knuth involutions on rpps.

<sup>11</sup>Of course, our standing assumption that  $\lambda/\mu$  is connected can be lifted here, because in general,  $\tilde{g}_{\lambda/\mu}$  is the product of the analogous power series corresponding to the connected components of  $\lambda/\mu$ . So we have obtained a new proof of Theorem 3.4.

**Corollary 7.8.** Let  $\nu$  be an irreducible partition. Then there is a unique map  $b : \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  such that for all  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  we have  $\text{ircont}(b(T)) = s_1 \cdot \text{ircont}(T)$ . This unique map  $b$  is an involution on  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$ . So, for irreducible partition  $\nu$  the corresponding Bender-Knuth involution exists and is unique.

Take any 12-rpp  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  and recall that a 12-table  $\text{flip}(T)$  is obtained from  $T$  by simultaneously replacing all entries in 1-pure columns by 2 and all entries in 2-pure columns by 1.

**Corollary 7.9.** If  $\nu$  is an irreducible partition, then, no matter in which order one resolves descents in  $\text{flip}(T)$ , the resulting 12-rpp  $T'$  will be the same. The map  $T \mapsto T'$  is the unique Bender-Knuth involution on  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$ .

*Proof of Corollary 7.9.* Descent-resolution steps applied to  $\text{flip}(T)$  in any order eventually give an element of  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  with the desired  $\text{ircont}$ . There is only one such element. So we get a map  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  that satisfies the assumptions of Corollary 7.8.  $\square$

Finally, notice that, for a general representable partition  $\nu$ , descents in a 12-table  $T$  with  $\text{seplist}(T) = \nu$  may only occur inside each irreducible component independently. Thus, we conclude the chain of corollaries by stating that our constructed involutions are canonical in the following sense:

**Corollary 7.10.** For a representable partition  $\nu$ , the map  $\mathbf{B} : \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu) \rightarrow \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  is the unique involution that interchanges the number of 1-pure columns with the number of 2-pure columns inside each irreducible component.

### 7.3. The proof

Let  $\nu = (i_1, \dots, i_s)$  be an irreducible partition. We start with the following simple observation:

**Lemma 7.11.** Let  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  for an irreducible partition  $\nu$ . Then any 1-pure column of  $T$  is to the left of any 2-pure column of  $T$ .

*Proof of Lemma 7.11.* Suppose it is false and we have a 1-pure column to the right of a 2-pure column. Among all pairs  $(a, b)$  such that column  $a$  is 2-pure and column  $b$  is 1-pure, and  $b > a$ , consider the one with smallest  $b - a$ . Then, the columns  $a + 1, \dots, b - 1$  must all be mixed. Therefore the set  $\text{NS}(T)$  contains  $\{(i_{p+1}, a + 1), (i_{p+2}, a + 2), \dots, (i_{p+b-1-a}, b - 1)\}$  for some  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ . And because  $a$  is 2-pure and  $b$  is 1-pure, each  $i_{p+k}$  (for  $k = 1, \dots, b - 1 - a$ ) must be  $\leq$  to the  $y$ -coordinate of the highest cell in column  $a$  and  $>$  than the  $y$ -coordinate of the lowest cell in column  $b$ . Thus, the support of any  $i_{p+k}$  for  $k = 1, \dots, b - 1 - a$  is a subset of  $[a + 1, b)$ , which contradicts the irreducibility of  $\nu$ .  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 7.4.* We proceed by strong induction on the number of columns in  $\lambda/\mu$ . If the number of columns is 1, then the statement of Theorem 7.4 is obvious. Suppose that we have proven that for all skew partitions  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  with less than  $\lambda_1$  columns and for all partitions  $\widetilde{\nu}$  irreducible with respect to  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  and for all  $0 \leq \widetilde{m} \leq \widetilde{\lambda}_1 - \#\widetilde{\nu}$ , there is exactly one 12-rpp  $\widetilde{T}$  of shape  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  with exactly  $\widetilde{m}$  1-pure columns, exactly  $\#\widetilde{\nu}$  mixed columns and exactly  $(\widetilde{\lambda}_1 - \#\widetilde{\nu} - \widetilde{m})$  2-pure columns. Now we want to prove the same for  $\lambda/\mu$ .

Take any 12-rpp  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  with  $\text{seplist}(T) = \nu$  and with  $m$  1-pure columns for  $0 \leq m \leq \lambda_1 - \#\nu$ . Suppose first that  $m > 0$ . Then there is at least one 1-pure column in  $T$ . Let  $q \geq 0$  be such that the leftmost 1-pure column is column  $q + 1$ . Then by Lemma 7.11 the columns  $1, 2, \dots, q$  are mixed. If  $q > 0$  then the supports of  $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_q$  are all contained inside  $[1, q + 1)$  and we get a contradiction with the irreducibility of  $\nu$ . The only remaining case is that  $q = 0$  and the first column of  $T$  is 1-pure. Let  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  denote  $\lambda/\mu$  with the first column removed. Then  $\nu$  may not be irreducible with respect to  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$ , because it may happen that  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq [2, b+1)}^{\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}} = b - 1$  for some  $b > 1$ . In this case we can remove these  $b - 1$  nonempty columns from  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  and remove the first  $b - 1$  entries from  $\nu$  to get an irreducible partition again<sup>12</sup>, to which we can apply the induction hypothesis. We are done with the case  $m > 0$ . If  $m < \lambda_1 - \#\nu$  then we can apply a mirrored argument to the last column, and it remains to note that the cases  $m > 0$  and  $m < \lambda_1 - \#\nu$  cover everything (since the irreducibility of  $\nu$  shows that  $\lambda_1 - \#\nu > 0$ ).

This inductive proof shows the uniqueness of the 12-rpp with desired properties. Its existence follows from a parallel argument, using the observation that the first  $b - 1$  columns of  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  can actually be filled in. This amounts to showing that for a representable  $\nu$ , the set  $\text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  is non-empty in the case when  $\lambda_1 = \#\nu$  (so all columns of  $T \in \text{RPP}^{12}(\lambda/\mu; \nu)$  must be mixed). This is clear when there is just one column, and the general case easily follows by induction on the number of columns.  $\square$

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<sup>12</sup>This follows from Lemma 7.1 (c) (applied to the skew shape  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  and  $k = 1$ ). Here we are using the fact that if we apply Lemma 7.1 (a) to  $\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}$  instead of  $\lambda/\mu$ , then we get  $r = 1$  (because if  $r \geq 2$ , then  $\#\nu|_{\subseteq [a_2, b_2)}^{\widetilde{\lambda}/\widetilde{\mu}} = \#\nu|_{\subseteq [a_2, b_2)}^{\lambda/\mu} = b_2 - a_2$  in contradiction to the irreducibility of  $\lambda/\mu$ ).

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