Diagonal Harmonics and Shuffle Theorems

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joint with Jonah Blasiak, Mark Haiman, Jennifer Morse, and Anna Pun

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Outline

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. Stable series approach
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

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1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. Stable series approach
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

Based off of slides from

- Mark Haiman: "A Shuffle Theorem for Paths Under Any Line"
  https:
  //www.math.uwaterloo.ca/~opecheni/2020-06-12-AlCoVE.pdf

- Jennifer Morse: "Hey Series, Tell Me About the Extended Delta Conjecture" (ICERM, March 22, 2021)

Multivariate Polynomials

- $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ multivariate polynomial

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- $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ multivariate polynomial
- $\sigma \in S_n$ acts as $\sigma.f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, \ldots, x_{\sigma(n)})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \left(5x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 8x_3^2\right) = 8x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2$$

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$$e_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = h_1$$

$$e_2 = x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2 x_3 \quad h_2 = x_1^2 + x_1 x_2 + x_1 x_3 + x_2^2 + x_2 x_3 + x_3^2$$

$$e_3 = x_1 x_2 x_3 \quad h_3 = x_1^3 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 + \cdots$$

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$$e_3 = x_1 x_2 x_3 \quad h_3 = x_1^3 + x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 + \cdots$$

- $\{f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \mid \sigma.f = f \ \forall \sigma \in S_n\}$ forms a vector space, $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Combinatorics of Symmetric Polynomials

Generators

$$e_r = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r} \text{ or } h_r = \sum_{i_1 \le i_2 \le \cdots \le i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$$

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Symmetric functions are polynomials in the $e_1, e_2, \ldots$, or in the $h_1, h_2, \ldots$

$$3h_2 h_1^2 - h_2^2 + 6h_3 h_1 = 3h_{(211)} - h_{(22)} + 6h_{(31)}$$

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$$3h_2 h_1^2 - h_2^2 + 6h_3 h_1 = 3h_{(211)} - h_{(22)} + 6h_{(31)}$$

Basis of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$?

Partitions

Definition

$n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, a *partition of n* is $\lambda = (\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0)$ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_\ell = n$.

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$$5 \to \square\square\square\square\square$$

$$4 + 1 \to \text{(Young diagram)}$$

$$3 + 2 \to \text{(Young diagram)}$$

$$3 + 1 + 1 \to \text{(Young diagram)}$$

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Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

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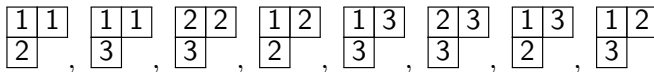
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Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

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Tableaux

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Collection is called $SSYT(\lambda)$.

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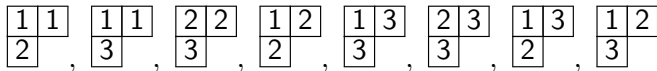Collection is called SSYT(λ).

For $\lambda = (2, 1)$,

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\\hline 2 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\\hline 3 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 2 \\\hline 3 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\\hline 2 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\\hline 3 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 3 \\\hline 3 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\\hline 2 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\\hline 3 \\\cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

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$$s_{(21)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2 x_3^2 + 2x_1 x_2 x_3$$

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Definition

For λ a partition

$$s_\lambda = \sum_{T \in \mathsf{SSYT}(\lambda)} x^T \text{ for } x^T = \prod_{i \in T} x_i$$

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Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

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For λ a partition

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- s_λ is a symmetric function
- Schur functions form a basis for $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$

Harmonic polynomials

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M = polynomials killed by all symmetric differential operators.

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Explicitly, for

$$\Delta = \det \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \\ x_2^2 & x_2 & 1 \\ x_3^2 & x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1^2(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2(x_1 - x_3) + x_3^2(x_1 - x_2)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} M &= \mathrm{sp}\left\{ \left(\partial_{x_1}^a \partial_{x_2}^b \partial_{x_3}^c \right) \Delta \mid a, b, c \geq 0 \right\} \\ &= \mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, \\ &\qquad x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

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1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

Harmonic polynomials

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2. How many times does an irreducible S_n-representation occur?

Harmonic polynomials

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2. How many times does an irreducible S_n-representation occur?
Frobenius:

$$e_1^3 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^3 = s_{\square} + s_{\square} + s_{\square} + s_{\square\square\square}$$

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Schur basis expansion counts multiplicity of irreducible S_n-representations!

Schur positivity

Upshot

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1. Schur functions $\leftrightarrow$ irreducible S_n-representations.

Schur positivity

Upshot

1. Schur functions $\leftrightarrow$ irreducible S_n-representations.
2. Via Frobenius characteristic map, questions about S_n-action on vector spaces get translated to questions about Schur expansion coefficients in symmetric functions.

Break M up into smallest S_n fixed subspaces

$$\underbrace{\text{sp}\{\Delta\}}_{} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}}_{\text{deg}=2} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}}_{\text{deg}=1} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{1\}}_{}$$

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Solution: irreducible S_n-representation of polynomials of degree $d \mapsto q^d s_\lambda$ (graded Frobenius)

$$?? = q^3 s_{\square\atop\square\atop\square} + q^2 s_{\square\square\atop\square} + q s_{\square\square\atop\square} + s_{\square\square\square}$$

Break M up into smallest S_n fixed subspaces

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$$?? = q^3 s_{\Yvcentermath1 \tiny\yng(1,1,1)} + q^2 s_{\tiny\yng(2,1)} + q s_{\tiny\yng(2,1)} + s_{\tiny\yng(3)}$$

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

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- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): $M_\mu =$ span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

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$$\Delta_{\yng(2,1)} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_3 y_2 - y_3 x_2 - y_1 x_3 + y_1 x_2 + y_3 x_1 - y_2 x_1$$

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$$M_{2,1} = \underbrace{\text{sp}\{\Delta_{2,1}\}}_{\deg = (1,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{y_3 - y_1, y_1 - y_2\}}_{\deg = (0,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{x_3 - x_1, x_1 - x_2\}}_{\deg = (1,0)} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{1\}}_{\deg = (0,0)}$$

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Irreducible S_n-representation with bidegree $(a, b) \mapsto q^a t^b s_\lambda$

An example of bi-degree

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- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): M_μ = span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

$$\Delta_{\square} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_3 y_2 - y_3 x_2 - y_1 x_3 + y_1 x_2 + y_3 x_1 - y_2 x_1$$

$$M_{2,1} = \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta_{2,1}\}}_{\deg=(1,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{y_3 - y_1, y_1 - y_2\}}_{\deg=(0,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3 - x_1, x_1 - x_2\}}_{\deg=(1,0)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\deg=(0,0)}$$

Irreducible S_n-representation with bidegree $(a, b) \mapsto q^a t^b s_\lambda$

$$\tilde{H}_\mu = qts_{\square} + ts_{\square} + qs_{\square} + s_{\square}$$

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. **Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures**
3. Stable series approach
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

- $DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x, y) = 0 \right\}.$

Diagonal harmonics

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- E.g., Frobenius characteristic for DH_3:

$$(q^3 + q^2 t + q t^2 + t^3 + qt)s_\Box + (q^2 + qt + t^2 + q + t)s_\Box + s_\Box$$

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Question

What symmetric function gives the Frobenius characteristic of DH_n?

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3:

Diagonal Harmonics

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3:

$$\frac{t^3 \tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2 + t^3 + q^2 - qt} + \frac{(-q^2 t - qt^2 - qt)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2 t^2 + q^3 + t^3 - qt} + \frac{-q^3 \tilde{H}_3}{-q^3 + q^2 t + qt - t^2}$$

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$$e_3 = \frac{\tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2 + t^3 + q^2 - qt} + \frac{(-q - t - 1)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2 t^2 + q^3 + t^3 - qt} - \frac{\tilde{H}_3}{-q^3 + q^2 t + qt - t^2}$$

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Definition

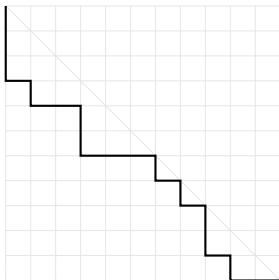Define $\nabla \colon \Lambda \to \Lambda$ via

$$\nabla(\tilde{H}_\mu) = q^{n(\mu)} t^{n(\mu')} \tilde{H}_\mu$$

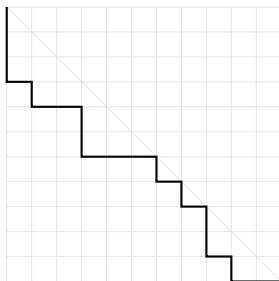Nice, but not combinatorial...

Dyck paths

Dyck paths

A Dyck path λ is a south-east lattice path lying below the line segment from $(0, n)$ to $(n, 0)$.

Dyck paths

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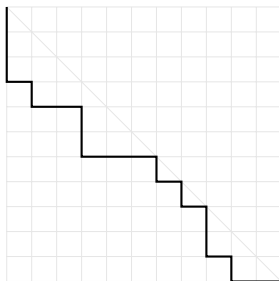A Dyck path λ is a south-east lattice path lying below the line segment from $(0, n)$ to $(n, 0)$.

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- area$(\lambda) =$ number of squares above λ but below the path δ of alternating S-E steps.
- E.g., above area$(\lambda) = 10$.

Shuffle Conjecture

Conjecture (Haglund-Haiman-Loehr-Remmel-Ulyanov, 2005)

$$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q^{-1}).$$

Shuffle Conjecture

- $q = 1$, $\omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; 1) = s_{b_1} \cdots s_{b_n}$ where $b_i =$ number of vertical steps between line and λ in column i.

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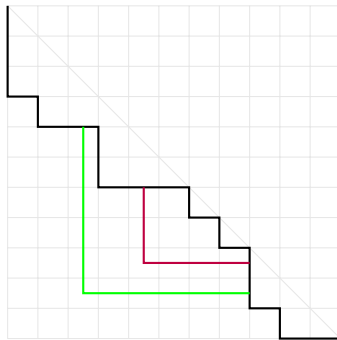
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- $\omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$ an "LLT polynomial" associated to λ given as a q-weight generating function over tuples of row SSYTs.
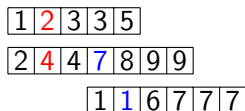- $\mathsf{dinv}(\lambda) =$ number of balanced hooks.

Balanced hook is given by a cell below λ satisfying

$$\frac{\ell}{a+1} < 1 - \epsilon < \frac{\ell+1}{a}\,.$$

LLT Polynomials

$$\mathcal{G}_\nu(x; q^{-1}) = \sum_{T \in \mathsf{SSYT}(\nu)} q^{-i(T)} x^T$$

for $i(T)$ the number of attacking inversions:

- $\mathcal{G}_\nu$ is symmetric and Schur positive.

Shuffle Theorem

Representation Theory: Diagonal Harmonics

$$DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x, y) = 0 \right\}$$

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Frobenius characteristic ∇e_n.

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Symmetric Functions

Frobenius characteristic ∇e_n.

Combinatorics: Shuffle Theorem (Carlsson-Mellit, 2018)

$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\text{area}(\lambda)} q^{\text{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q)$.

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. **Stable series approach**
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- For every coprime $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, subalgebra $\Lambda(X^{m,n}) \cong \Lambda$, with relations between them. (Burban-Schiffmann, 2012)

Schiffmann's Elliptic Hall Algebra $\mathcal{E}$

- For every coprime $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, subalgebra $\Lambda(X^{m,n}) \cong \Lambda$, with relations between them. (Burban-Schiffmann, 2012)
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$$e_k[-MX^{m,1}] \cdot 1 = \nabla^m e_k$$

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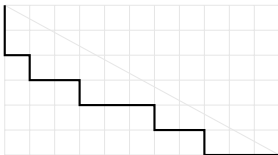- $\mathcal{E}$ acts on Λ, e.g.

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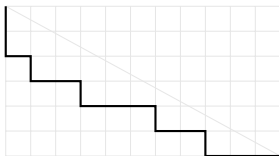## Rational Shuffle Conjecture (F. Bergeron, Garsia, Sergel Leven, Xin, 2016) (Proved by Mellit, 2016)

$$e_k[-MX^{m,n}] \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\text{area}(\lambda)} q^{\text{dinv}_P(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(X; q^{-1})$$

where summation is over all (kn, km)-Dyck paths.

Rational Path Combinatorics

- area(λ) as before; number of boxes between λ and highest path δ.
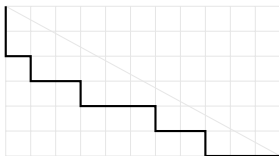
- area(λ) as before; number of boxes between λ and highest path δ.
- dinv$_p(\lambda) =$ number of p-balanced hooks:

$$\frac{\ell}{a+1} < p < \frac{\ell+1}{a} \qquad p = \frac{n}{m} - \epsilon$$

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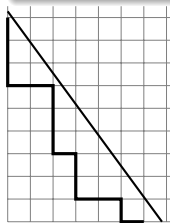
- λ is a lattice path under the line $y + px = s$,
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- $D_\mathbf{b}$ is special element of $\mathcal{E}$.

- Shuffle algebra S given by the image of Laurent polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_l^{\pm 1}]$ via map

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$$H_{q,t} \colon \phi \mapsto \sum_{w \in S_l} w \left(\frac{\phi \prod_{i<j}(1 - qt x_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}((1 - x_j/x_i)(1 - q x_i/x_j)(1 - t x_i/x_j))} \right)$$

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Key Relationship

$$\omega(D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1)(x_1, \ldots, x_l) = H_{q,t} \left(\frac{x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1 - qtx_i/x_{i+1})} \right)_{\text{pol}}$$

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Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

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- $\chi_\lambda \leftrightarrow s_\lambda$ when $\lambda_l \geq 0$.
- Under polynomial truncation, $\mathcal{L}^\sigma_{\beta/\alpha} \to q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)}\mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$

Cauchy Identity

- (Twisted) non-symmetric Hall-Littlewood polynomials $E_\lambda^\sigma(x; q)$ defined via Demazure-Lusztig operators.

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- $\mathcal{L}_{\beta/\alpha} = H_q(w_0(F_\beta^{\sigma^{-1}}(x; q)\overline{E_\alpha^{\sigma^{-1}}(x; q)}))$

What have we learned?

Shuffle Theorem for any path

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Another family of symmetric function operators

Changing the eigenvalues of Macdonald polynomials:

$$\Delta_f H_\mu = f[B_\mu] H_\mu \qquad \Delta'_f H_\mu = f[B_\mu - 1] H_\mu$$

for any $f \in \Lambda$ and $B_\mu = \sum_{(i,j)\in\mu} q^{i-1} t^{j-1}$. (Note $\Delta'_{e_{n-1}} e_n = \nabla e_n$).

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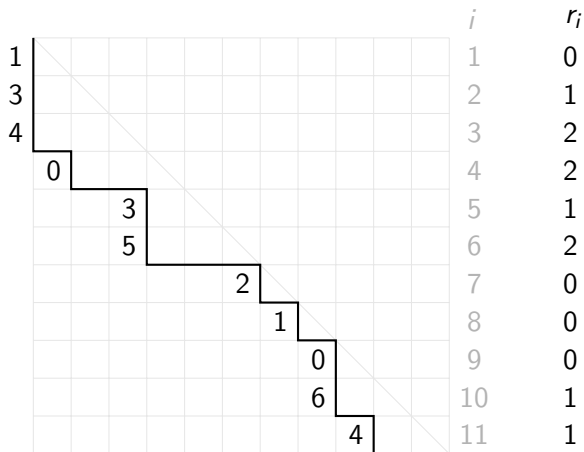
Extended Delta Conjecture (Haglund-Remmel-Wilson, 2018)

$$\Delta_{h_l}\Delta'_{e_{k-1}}e_n =$$
$$\langle z^{n-k}\rangle \sum_{\lambda\in\mathbf{DP}_{n+l}} \sum_{P\in LD_{n+l,l}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(P)}t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)}x^{\mathrm{wt}_+(P)} \prod_{r_i(\lambda)=r_{i-1}(\lambda)+1}\left(1+z\,t^{-r_i(\lambda)}\right)$$
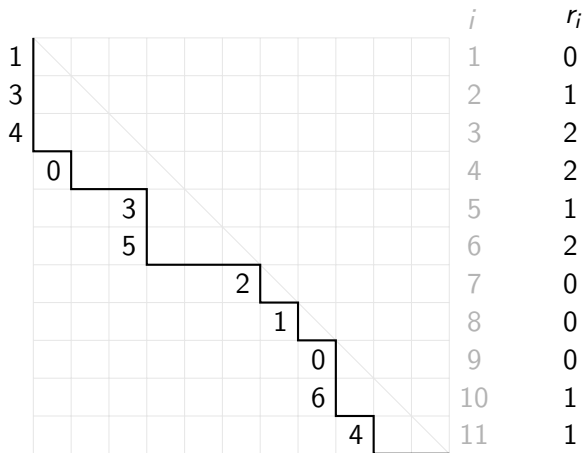
Delta Combinatorics
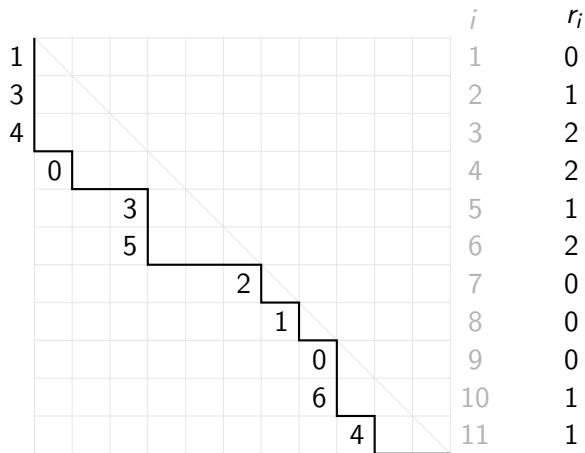
- Label colums strictly decreasing south to north

Delta Combinatorics

- Label colums strictly decreasing south to north
- $\mathrm{wt}_+ = x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5 x_6$

Delta Combinatorics

i	r_i
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	1
6	2
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	1
11	1

- Label colums strictly decreasing south to north
- $\mathrm{wt}_+ = x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5 x_6$
- dinv $\leftrightarrow i(T)$ under suitable translation.

Application of previous program

Extended Delta Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l})$$

Application of previous program

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l})$$
$$= \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathbb{N}^{k+r}, |s|=n-k \\ 1 \in J \subseteq [k+r], |J|=k}} \omega\left(D_{s+\varepsilon_J} \cdot 1\right)$$

Application of previous program

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l})$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathbb{N}^{k+r}, |s| = n-k \\ 1 \in J \subseteq [k+r], |J| = k}} \omega\left(D_{s+\varepsilon_J} \cdot 1\right) =$$

$$H_{q,t}\left(\frac{(x_1 \cdots x_{k+l})}{\prod_i (1-qtx_i/x_{if1})} h_{n-k}(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l}) \overline{e_l(x_2, \ldots, x_{k+l})}\right)_{\mathrm{pol}}$$

Application of previous program

Stabilizing

Stable Extended Delta Theorem

$$H_q \left(\frac{\prod_{i+1<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}(1 - tx_i/x_j)}(x_1 \cdots x_{k+l})h_{n-k}(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l})\overline{e_l(x_2, \ldots, x_{k+l})} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{J \subseteq [k+l-1] \\ |J|=l}} \sum_{\substack{(0,\mathbf{a}),\tau \in \mathbb{N}^{k+l} \\ |\tau|=n-k}} t^{|\mathbf{a}|} q^{d(\mathbf{a},\tau,J)} \mathcal{L}_{\beta/\alpha}^{w_0}$$

1. We conjecture $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$ is q, t-Schur positive for a broader class of indices.

What next?

1. We conjecture $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$ is q, t-Schur positive for a broader class of indices.

2. Combinatorial description of Schur expansion coefficients for $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$?

1. We conjecture $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$ is q, t-Schur positive for a broader class of indices.

2. Combinatorial description of Schur expansion coefficients for $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$?

3. Loehr-Warrington conjecture for ∇s_λ.

References

Thank you!

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