Diagonal Harmonics and Shuffle Theorems

George H. Seelinger

ghseeli@umich.edu

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

ISU Algebra Seminar

27 October 2022

Symmetric Group

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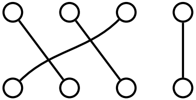

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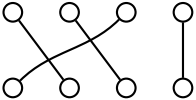

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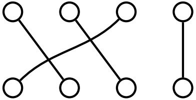

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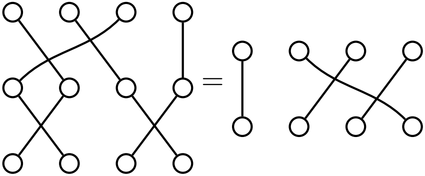

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- $\sigma \in S_n$ acts as $\sigma.f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, \ldots, x_{\sigma(n)})$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
e_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = & h_1 \\
e_2 = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 \quad & h_2 = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \\
e_3 = x_1x_2x_3 \quad & h_3 = x_1^3 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + \cdots
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$$\begin{aligned} e_1 &= x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = h_1 \\ e_2 &= x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 \quad h_2 = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \\ e_3 &= x_1x_2x_3 \quad h_3 = x_1^3 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

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

Generators

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

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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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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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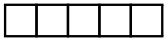
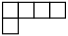
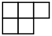
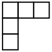
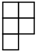
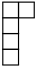
$5 \to$ 

$4 + 1 \to$ 

$3 + 2 \to$ 

$3 + 1 + 1 \to$ 

$2 + 2 + 1 \to$ 

$2 + 1 + 1 + 1 \to$ 

$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 \to$ 

Tableaux

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Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

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Collection is called SSYT(λ).

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

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

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

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$$\begin{ytableau} 1 & 1 \\ 2 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 1 & 1 \\ 3 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 2 & 2 \\ 3 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 1 & 2 \\ 2 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 1 & 3 \\ 3 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 2 & 3 \\ 3 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 1 & 3 \\ 2 \end{ytableau}\,, \begin{ytableau} 1 & 2 \\ 3 \end{ytableau}$$

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$$
\begin{array}{lcccccccc}
 & \ytableaushort{11,2}, & \ytableaushort{11,3}, & \ytableaushort{22,3}, & \ytableaushort{12,2}, & \ytableaushort{13,3}, & \ytableaushort{23,3}, & \ytableaushort{13,2}, & \ytableaushort{12,3} \\
\text{Weight:} & (2,1,0) & (2,0,1) & (0,2,1) & (1,2,0) & (1,0,2) & (0,1,2) & (1,1,1) & (1,1,1)
\end{array}
$$

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\end{array}$$

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

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

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- Schur functions form a basis for $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$

Why Schur functions?

Harmonic polynomials

$M =$ polynomials killed by all symmetric differential operators.

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Explicitly, for

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M is the vector space given by

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

Harmonic polynomials

1. S_3 action on M fixes vector subspaces!

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$$e_1^3 = (x_1+x_2+x_3)^3 = s_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

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Schur basis expansion counts multiplicity of irreducible S_n fixed subspaces!

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Upshot

Via Frobenius characteristic map, questions about S_n-action on vector spaces (representations) get translated to questions about Schur expansion coefficients in symmetric functions.

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Via Frobenius characteristic map, questions about S_n-action on vector spaces (representations) get translated to questions about Schur expansion coefficients in symmetric functions.

Does a symmetric function expand into Schur basis with nonnegative coefficients? Is there a combinatorial description for coefficients?

Getting more information

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Break M up into smallest S_n fixed subspaces

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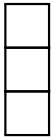

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Answer: "Hall-Littlewood polynomial" $H_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}}(X;q)$.

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- $\tilde{H}_\lambda(X; 1, 1) = e_1^{|\lambda|}$.
- Does there exist a family of S_n-representations whose (bigraded) Frobenius characteristics equal $\tilde{H}_\lambda(X; q, t)$?

Garsia-Haiman modules

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

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- No combinatorial description of $\tilde{K}_{\lambda\mu}(q, t)$. (Still open!)

Garsia-Haiman modules

Observation

All of these Garsia-Haiman modules are contained in the module of diagonal harmonics:

$$DH_n = \mathrm{sp}\{f \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \partial_{x_j}^r \partial_{y_j}^s\right) f = 0, \forall r + s > 0\}$$

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Question

What symmetric function is the bigraded Frobenius characteristic of DH_n?

∇e_n

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3

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

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Operator ∇

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Theorem (Haiman, 2002)

The bigraded Frobenius characteristic of DH_n is given by ∇e_n.

A Combinatorial Connection: Shuffle Theorem

Theorem (Carlsson-Mellit, 2018)

$$\nabla e_k(X) = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathsf{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathsf{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(X; q^{-1})$$

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Dyck paths

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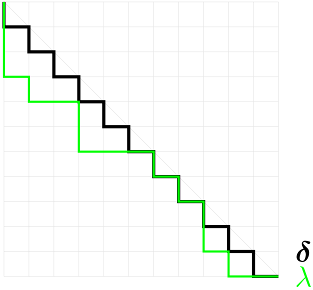
A Dyck path λ is a south-east lattice path lying below the line segment from $(0, k)$ to $(k, 0)$.



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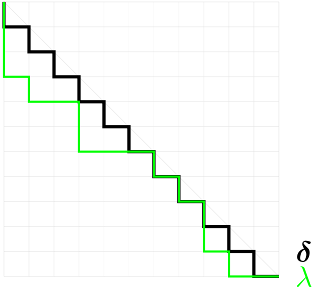

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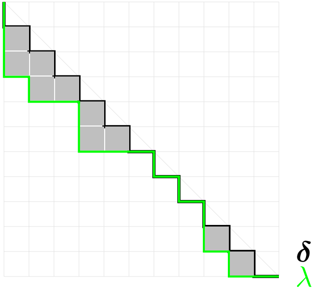

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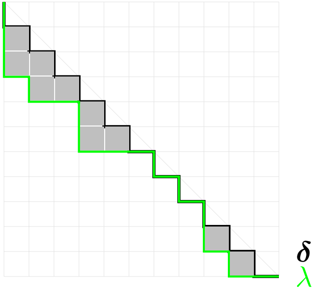

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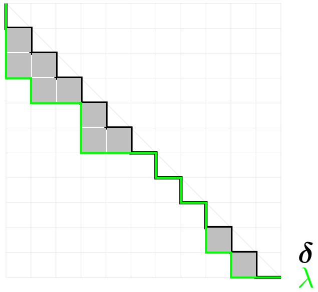

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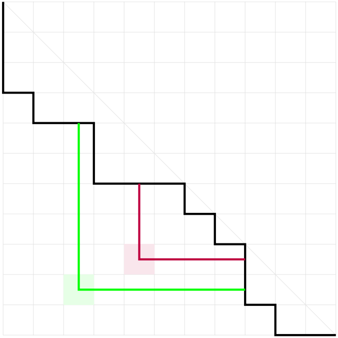
dinv

dinv(λ) $=\#$ of balanced hooks in diagram below λ.



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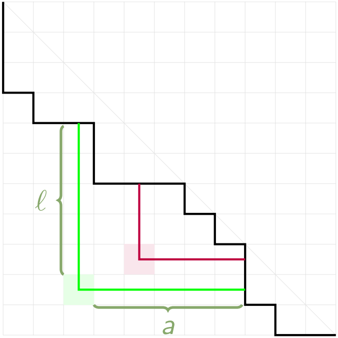

Balanced hook is given by a cell below λ satisfying

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

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- $\mathcal{G}_\nu$ is Schur-positive for any tuple of skew shapes ν [Grojnowski-Haiman, 2007].

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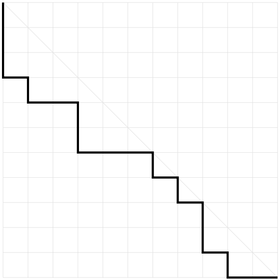

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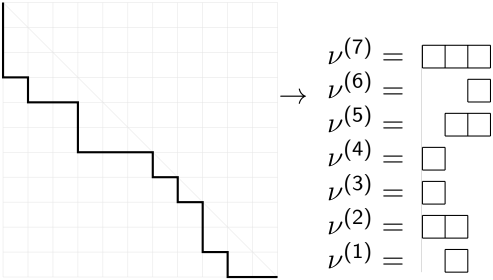

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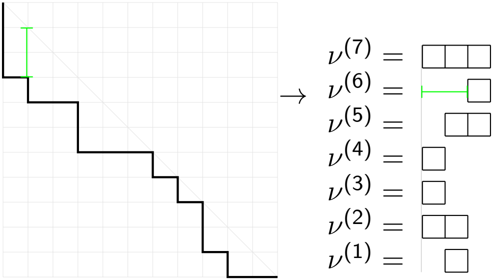

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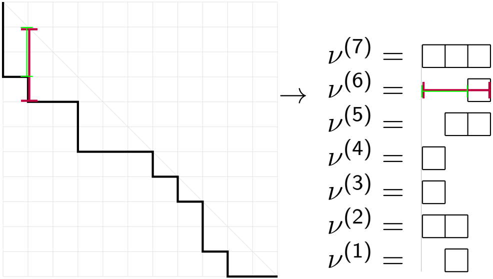

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$$T = \begin{array}{l} \boxed{1}\boxed{2}\boxed{3}\boxed{3}\boxed{5} \\ \boxed{2}\boxed{4}\boxed{4}\boxed{7}\boxed{8}\boxed{9}\boxed{9} \\ \qquad\quad \boxed{1}\boxed{1}\boxed{6}\boxed{7}\boxed{7}\boxed{7} \end{array} \to q^{i(T)} x^T = q^{18} x_1^3 x_2^2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5 x_6 x_7^4 x_8 x_9^2$$

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$$\begin{array}{r} \boxed{1}\boxed{1} \\ \boxed{1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{1}\boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{1}\boxed{2} \\ \boxed{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{2}\boxed{2} \\ \boxed{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{1}\boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \boxed{2}\boxed{2} \\ \boxed{1} \end{array}$$

$$= s_3 + qs_{2,1}$$

Example ∇e_3

λ	$q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)}$	$q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(X; q^{-1})$

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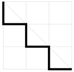		
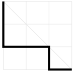		
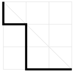		
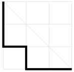		
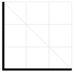		

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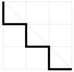
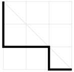
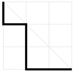
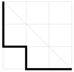
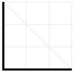
	q^3	
	$q^2 t$	
	qt	
	qt^2	
	t^3	

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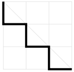
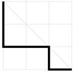
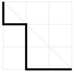
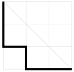
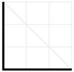
	q^3	$s_3 + qs_{2,1} + q^2 s_{2,1} + q^3 s_{1,1,1}$
	$q^2 t$	$qts_{2,1} + q^2 ts_{1,1,1}$
	qt	$ts_{2,1} + qts_{1,1,1}$
	qt^2	$t^2 s_{2,1} + qt^2 s_{1,1,1}$
	t^3	$t^3 s_{1,1,1}$

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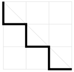
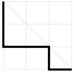
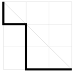
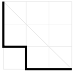
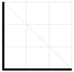
	q^3	$s_3 + qs_{2,1} + q^2 s_{2,1} + q^3 s_{1,1,1}$
	$q^2 t$	$qts_{2,1} + q^2 ts_{1,1,1}$
	qt	$ts_{2,1} + qts_{1,1,1}$
	qt^2	$t^2 s_{2,1} + qt^2 s_{1,1,1}$
	t^3	$t^3 s_{1,1,1}$

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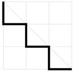
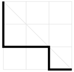
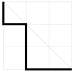
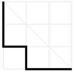
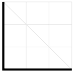
	q^3	$s_3 + qs_{2,1} + q^2 s_{2,1} + q^3 s_{1,1,1}$
	$q^2 t$	$qts_{2,1} + q^2 ts_{1,1,1}$
	qt	$ts_{2,1} + qts_{1,1,1}$
	qt^2	$t^2 s_{2,1} + qt^2 s_{1,1,1}$
	t^3	$t^3 s_{1,1,1}$

- Entire quantity is q, t-symmetric
- Coefficient of $s_{1,1,1}$ in sum is a "(q, t)-Catalan number" $(q^3 + q^2 t + qt + qt^2 + t^3)$.

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For m, n coprime, the operator $e_k[-MX^{m,n}]$ acting on Λ satisfies

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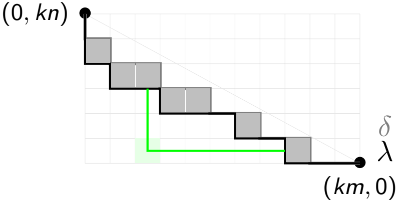

Schiffmann's Elliptic Hall Algebra $\mathcal{E}$

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Given $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $p = s/r$ irrational, take $(b_1, \ldots, b_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ to be the south step sequence of highest path δ under the line $y + px = s$.

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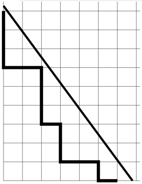

area(λ) as before

$\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda) = \#p$-balanced hooks $\frac{\ell}{a+1} < p < \frac{\ell+1}{a}$

Proof Overview (algebraic side)

- $\psi \colon \mathcal{E}^+ \cong S$
- $\mathcal{E}^+$ is the "positive half" of $\mathcal{E}$
- S is an algebra of symmetric Laurent series in $\mathbb{Q}(q,t)(z_1^{\pm 1}, \dots, z_l^{\pm 1})^{S_l}$ satisfying extra conditions and equipped with a "shuffle product".

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Key relationship

For $\xi \in \mathcal{E}^+$,

$$\omega(\xi \cdot 1) = \mathrm{pol}_X(\psi(\xi))$$

for automorphism $\omega\colon \Lambda \to \Lambda$ and $\mathrm{pol}_X\colon S \to \Lambda$ a "polynomial truncation" operation.

Proof Overview (combinatorial side)

- For $\xi = D_{\mathbf{b}}$, we get

$$\mathrm{pol}_X \, \mathbf{H}_q \left(\frac{z^{\mathbf{b}} \prod_{i<j+1} (1 - qtz_i/z_j)}{\prod_{i<j} (1 - tz_i/z_j)} \right) = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(X; q^{-1})$$

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Need an "infinite series" version of LLT polynomials!

Cauchy identity

- For a fixed $\sigma \in S_l$, there exists a basis of $\mathbb{Q}(q)[z_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, z_l^{\pm 1}]$ called "non-symmetric Hall-Littlewood polynomials", denoted $E_\lambda^\sigma = E_\lambda^\sigma(z_1, \ldots, z_l; q)$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^l$.

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- (Grojnowski-Haiman 2007) defines a (symmetric) "series LLT" polynomial $\mathcal{L}_{\beta/\alpha}^\sigma(x_1, \ldots, x_l; q) = H_q(w_0(F_\beta^{\sigma^{-1}} \overline{E_\alpha^{\sigma^{-1}}}))$

Proof Idea

Stable Shuffle Theorem (BHMPS 21a)

For $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ corresponding to highest path under a line of slope $-r/s$,

$$\psi D_{\mathbf{b}} = \sum_{a_1,\ldots,a_{l-1}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|} \mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\ldots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1,0)}(x_1,\ldots,x_l;q)$$

Under polynomial truncation,
$\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\beta/\alpha}(x_1,\ldots,x_l;q) \to q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x_1,\ldots,x_l;q^{-1})$

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$$\implies \omega(D_{\mathbf{b}}\cdot 1)(x_1,\ldots,x_l) = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)}\mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x_1,\ldots,x_l;q^{-1}).$$

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Loehr-Warrington Conjecture (2008)

$$\nabla s_\mu = \operatorname{sgn}(\mu) \sum_{(G,R) \in LNDP_\mu} t^{\operatorname{area}(G,R)} q^{\operatorname{dinv}(G,R)} x^R$$

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Generalizing our methods further, we arrive at the following.

Theorem (BHMPS21c)

$$s_\mu[-MX^{m,n}] \cdot 1 = \sum_{\pi} t^{a(\pi)} q^{\operatorname{dinv}_p(\pi)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\pi)}(X; q^{-1})$$

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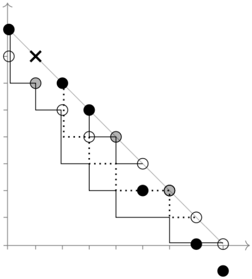

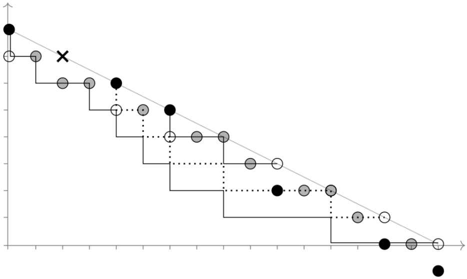

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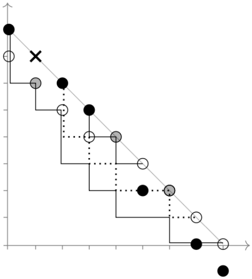

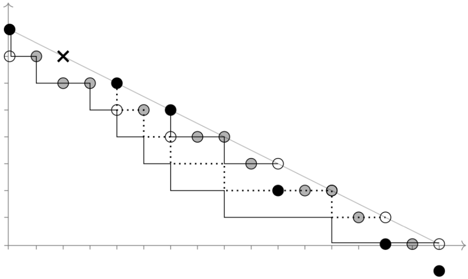

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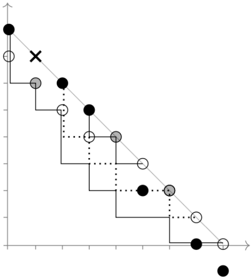

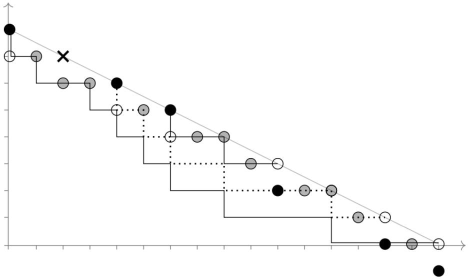

- Implies the Loehr-Warrington Conjecture as a special case.
- Also proves $\mathrm{sgn}(\mu)\nabla s_\mu$ is Schur-positive.

Generalizations

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- Experimental computation suggests this is "tight."
- Coefficient of $s_{1,\ldots,1}$ coincides with (q, t)-polynomials found in (Gorsky-Hawkes-Schilling-Rainbolt, 2020), (Galashin-Lam, 2021).

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- S_l-representation theory interpretations?

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Thank you!

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