

6.1.7. Prove that the reflection of a descending plane partition takes a descending plane partition in which  $n$  appears  $j$  times to a descending plane partition in which  $n$  appears  $n-1-j$  times.

For this exercise, we don't need to look at the second step of our transformation.

$$b_{ij} = \begin{cases} j-i+1-a_{ij}, & \text{if } a_{ij} \text{ exists and } a_{ij} \leq j-i, & \text{special part} \\ j+1-B_{ij}, & \text{if } a_{ij} \text{ is not defined,} \\ \text{undefined} & \text{if } a_{ij} > j-i, & \text{not a special part} \end{cases}$$

First step  
where  $B_{ij} = || \{a_{xc} \mid a_{xc} \geq j+2-x\} ||$ .

Let's suppose  $n$  appears  $j$  times. Then,  $n$  appears  $j = j_1 + j_2$  times.

$n$ appears # times in original	$n$ appears # times in reflected
7	5
6	2
5	0
4	2
3	0
2	1
1	2
12	12

For  $(7) \begin{smallmatrix} 6 & 6 & 5 \\ 5 & 5 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 \end{smallmatrix} \in B(7,7,7)$

1st step  $\downarrow$

$\begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ 7 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{smallmatrix} \in B(7,7,7)$

$n$  is only going to appear in the last column of the reflection, described by the  $b_{i,n}$  values. Otherwise, we would not have strict increase down columns after the second step of our transformation (the true reflection across the diagonal).  $b_{i,n} = b_{i,n-D}$  since  $B(n,n,n)$  is the smallest box. (# parts in a row < largest row part)

possible  $b_{ij}$  are

$$\begin{cases} n = cn-D-i+1-a_{i,cn-D} \Rightarrow n = n-i-a_{i,cn-D} \Rightarrow a_{i,cn-D} = -i \times \\ n = \text{undefined} \times \end{cases}$$

$$n = cn-D+1-B_{i,cn-D} = n - || \{a_{xc} \mid a_{xc} \geq cn-D+2-x\} || \Leftrightarrow$$

$$B_{i,cn-D} = || \{a_{xc} \mid a_{xc} \geq n+1-x\} || = 0, \text{ and so in the last column call}$$

$a_{x,cn-D}$ , the number of times that  $a_{x,cn-D} < n+1-x$  is equal to  $cn-D-j = \#$  times that, for  $c$  all rows,

$$B_{i,cn-D} = 0 = || \{a_{xc} \mid a_{xc} \geq n-x\} ||, \text{ which is true iff } a_{xc} = n \text{ iff } a_{xc} \neq n. (a_{xc} = n \text{ exactly } j \text{ times})$$

So  $B_{i,cn-D} = 0$  exactly  $n-j = cn-D-j = n-1-j$  times = # times  $n$  appears in the reflection.