

Year 2 — Combinatorics of Young tableaux and symmetric groups

Based on lectures by Professor Sarah Whitehouse - University of Sheffield

Notes taken by James Arthur

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These notes are not endorsed by the lecturers, and I have modified them (often significantly) after lectures. They are nowhere near accurate representations of what was actually lectured, and in particular, all errors are almost surely mine.

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1 Overview

- Basic reminders about groups
- Definitions of partitions, Young Diagrams and tableaux.
- How many standard tableaux are there?
- There are two answers; the hook formula and the determinant formula.
- Some ideas of the proof - prove the two formulas give the same answer. More detail about the hook formula, via a bijective proof.
- Sketch of the relevance to representations of the symmetric group.

Useful resource - Bruce E. Sagan, *The Symmetric Group: Representations, Combinatorial Algorithms and Symmetric Functions*

1.1 Symmetric Group and Permutations

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

Definition 1.1. Symmetric Group The n^{th} symmetric group is S_n , and it's the group of all bijections from $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ to itself.

Permutations are multiplied from right to left as that's the convention for function composition. There are several standard ways to write perms, The same permutations σ in S_7 , two line notation,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 2 & 5 & 7 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{array}$$

and one line notation,

$$6 \ 2 \ 5 \ 7 \ 3 \ 4 \ 1$$

and in cycle notation, $(1647)(35)(2)$ or $(1647)(35)$ this means that $1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 1 \dots$ and $3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \dots$ and 2 maps to itself. The two doesn't necessarily need to be written as it may be seen as redundant.

The composition of $\pi\sigma$ where $\sigma = (1647)(35)(2)$ and $\pi = (14)$, then,

$$\pi\sigma = (14)(1647)(35) = (16)(35)(47)$$

this isn't very efficient as there are things written more than once. Read right to left, and just work through it and write it down.

Definition 1.2. k-cycle A K -cycle is a cycle containing k elements

The cycle type of a permutation is an expression of the form $(1^{m_1}, 2^{m_2}, \dots, n^{m_n})$ where M_k is the number of k -cycles.

For example, σ has cycle type, $(1^1, 2^1, 3^0, 4^1, 5^0, 6^0, 7^0)$.

Definition 1.3. Conjugation In Group Theory, take a group G , the elements g and h are conjugate if there exists some $k \in G$, st, $g = khk^{-1}$.

Conjugacy is an equivalence relation, so the group splits up into non-intersecting conjugacy classes.

Definition 1.4. Conjugacy Class The set of all elements conjugate to $g \in G$ is called the conjugacy class of g .

Conjugacy Classes and Cycle Types

Remark. For the inverse, write down each of the elements in reverse order.

If,

$$\pi = (i_1, i_2, \dots, i_l) \dots (i_r, i_{r+1}, \dots, i_n) \in S_n$$

then,

$$\sigma\pi\sigma^{-1} = (\sigma(i_1), \sigma(i_2), \dots, \sigma(i_l)) \dots (\sigma(i_r), \sigma(i_{r+1}), \dots, \sigma(i_n))$$

You have the same cycle type, you just ‘apply’ σ . Same cycle type and the number replaced with what you are conjugating by. For example, $\pi = (14)$ (2 cycle, transposition) and $\sigma = (1647)(35)$ as before, $\sigma\pi\sigma^{-1} = (67)$. It follows that,

Lemma 1.5. Two permutations are conjugate if and only if they have the same cycle type.

We haven’t only done one side as if we take a σ , we can just take an appropriate π .

Conjugacy is very important in group theory, they are used in classification results and philoe theorems. A group acts on itself by conjugation, it acts by conjugation of that group action. You have orbits and stabilizers and you can deduce things about the structure of the group. There are irreducible representations and there is each one for each conjugacy class of the group.

2 Partitions and Young Tableaux

Definition 2.1. *Partition* A partition of n is a finite sequence of natural numbers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$ where $\lambda_i \geq \lambda_{i+1}$ for all i and $\sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i = n$. We write $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r) \vdash n$ this to mean partition,

For example, $(5, 3, 1) \vdash 9$. We represent partitions by diagrams, in the form of left justified arrays of boxes. For the partition $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r)$, we draw λ_1 on the top, then λ_2 , and so on. Let us take $(5, 3, 1)$.

We saw earlier that two elements of S_n are in the same conjugacy class if and only if they have the same cycle type.

We can equivalent record a cycle by a partition of n . For our previous example, $\sigma = (1647)(35)(2)$ and record the cycle type as $(4, 2, 1)$, as per our pervious definition. This means that there are a bijection between partitions of n

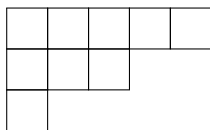


Figure 1: A Young Diagram

Definition 2.2. A Young Tableau of shape λ , where $\lambda \vdash n$, is a bijective assignment of the numbers $1, 2, \dots, n$ to the boxes of the diagram of λ .

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| 1 | | | | | |

Clearly, the number of such tableaux is $n!$. Such a tableaux is called standard if each column and row is increasing.

First we fix n , then draw the diagram and then assign 1 up to n into the boxes with constraints of increasing in each row and column. We will write f^λ as the number of standard young tableaux of shape λ . Understanding the number of f^λ and our importance will be our focus.

2.1 Alfred Young

Reverend Alphred Young, came up with the tableaux. “The original man of the year, who would have ranked a higher place in the list had he directed his attention to the examination schedule”. He attaned a 2:2 from Cambridge.

2.2 Tableaux

We are going to consider S_3 . Here are the 6 young tableaux of shape $(2, 1)$.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | |

Figure 2: The Young Tableaux for $(2, 1)$.

The first two are standard tableaux and the rest are not. The conclusion is that $f^{(2,1)} = 2$.

3 Hook and Determinant Formula

3.1 Hook Formula

The box in row i and column j has coordinate (i, j) . For example this is $(2, 3)$

Let $\lambda \vdash n$. For the box b with coordinates (i, j) in the diagram of the shape λ , its hook, H_b consists of all the boxes in the same row from b onwards and the boxes from b downwards.

$$H_n\{(i, j') \text{ a box of } \lambda \mid j' \geq j\} \cup \{(i', j) \text{ a box of } \lambda \mid i' \geq i\}$$

For example, the hook of $(1, 2)$ is shown,

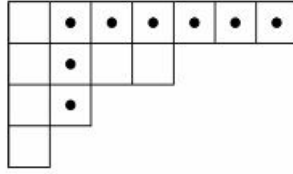


Figure 3

The corresponding hooklength, $h_b = h_{i,j}$ is the number of boxes in the hook:

$$h_b = |H_b|$$

each box has a hook length. In the example $h_{1,2} = 8$.

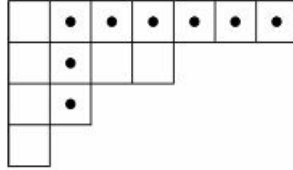


Figure 4

Theorem 3.1. For $\lambda \vdash n$,

$$f^\lambda = \frac{n!}{\prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} h_{i,j}}$$

For $\lambda = (3, 2) \vdash 5$, the hook lengths are indicated for each box.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | |

and the hook formula gives us that,

$$f^{(3,2)} = \frac{5!}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 5$$

Now consider this diagram, again same numbering convention,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 4 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| 1 | | | | | |

and the formula gives, $f^{(6,4,3,1)} = \frac{14!}{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 2}$

3.2 Determinant Formula

Let's look at another formula for f^λ calculated via a determinant.

We will use the convention that $\frac{1}{r!} = 0$ if $r < 0$ and $0! = 1$.

Theorem 3.2. For $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_r) \vdash n$,

$$f^\lambda = n! \left| \frac{1}{(\lambda_i - i + j)!} \right|$$

where the determinant is of an $r \times r$ matrix (the thing in the mod symbols is what the matrix is defined as, i.e. $a_{ij} = \frac{1}{(\lambda_i - i + j)!}$).

For $\lambda = (3, 2) \vdash 5$, we get,

$$f^{(3,2)} = 5! \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3!} & \frac{1}{4!} \\ \frac{1}{1!} & \frac{1}{2!} \end{vmatrix}$$

and we can calculate this,

$$\begin{aligned} f^\lambda &= 5! \left(\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{24} \right) \\ &= 5! \left(\frac{1}{24} \right) \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Remark. To write down the correct denominators in the determinant, note that the factorials of the parts of λ appear down the main diagonal. The other entries involve increasing the number in the factorial by 1 for each step to the right and decrease it by one to the left.

For $\lambda = (4, 2, 2, 1) \vdash 9$, we get,

$$f^{(4,2,2,1)} = 9! \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{4!} & \frac{1}{5!} & \frac{1}{6!} & \frac{1}{7!} \\ \frac{1}{1!} & \frac{1}{2!} & \frac{1}{3!} & \frac{1}{4!} \\ \frac{1}{0!} & \frac{1}{1!} & \frac{1}{2!} & \frac{1}{3!} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{0!} & \frac{1}{1!} \end{vmatrix}$$

3.3 Proving Equality

Now we aim to ascertain that for $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r) \vdash n$,

$$\frac{n!}{\prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} h_{i,j}} = n! \left| \frac{1}{(\lambda_i - i + j)!} \right|$$

Equivalently,

$$\frac{1}{\prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} h_{i,j}} = \left| \frac{1}{(\lambda_i - i + j)!} \right|$$

We are going to write \det_λ for the determinant on the right hand side. The first thing to do is to write \det_λ in terms of hook lengths of boxes in the first column of the diagram of λ , using,

$$\lambda_i - i + r = h_{i,1}$$

Exercise. This is an exercise, draw a diagram. If a partition has r parts, it has r rows in the diagram.

So,

$$\det_\lambda = \left| \frac{1}{(h_{i,1} - r + j)!} \right|$$

Now we are going to do induction on n . The main step is removing the first column and comparing. So check some base case, for $n = 1$. Since $\lambda = (1)$ and,

$$\det_{(1)} = 1 = \frac{1}{h_{1,1}}$$

Lets write $\bar{\lambda}$ for the partition corresponding to removing the first column of the diagram λ . So,

$$\bar{\lambda} = (\lambda_1 - 1, \lambda_2 - 1, \dots, \lambda_3 - 1)$$

($\bar{\lambda}$ could have less entries than λ).

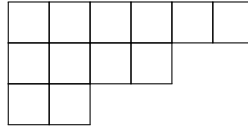


Figure 5: $\lambda = (6, 4, 2)$

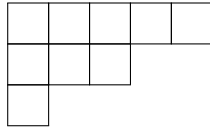


Figure 6: $\bar{\lambda} = (5, 3, 1)$

Notice that the hook length of $\bar{\lambda}$ are the hook lengths $h_{i,j}$ of λ , for $j \geq 2$, that is excluding those for boxes in the first column. Use row and column operations to show that,

$$\det_\lambda = \prod_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{h_{i,1}} \det_{\bar{\lambda}}$$

The result then follows by induction.

A bit of care is needed in the case where $\bar{\lambda}$ has fewer rows than λ , but it still works. This relates to the conventions we made, but it still works out OK.

3.3.1 Row and Column Operations

Lets write C_j for the j^{th} column.

- Pull out $\frac{1}{h_{i,1}!}$ from row i for each i
- Replace C_1 by $C_2 - C_1$

- Replace C_2 by $C_3 - 2C_2$
- Continue in this way, replacing C_{j-1} by $C_j - (j-1)C_{j-1}$ for $4 \leq j \leq r$
- Put $\frac{1}{h_{i,1}!}$ back into row i .

Let's consider $\lambda = (3, 2) \vdash 5$,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 | |

So we have $h_{1,1} = 4$, $h_{2,1} = 2$. Removing the first column gives $\bar{\lambda} = (2, 1) \vdash 3$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\det_{3,2} &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{3!} & \frac{1}{4!} \\ \frac{1}{1!} & \frac{1}{2!} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4!2!} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4!2!} \begin{vmatrix} 4-1 & 1 \\ 2-1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4!2!} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4!2!} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{3!} & \frac{1}{3!} \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2!} & \frac{1}{3!} \\ \frac{1}{0!} & \frac{1}{1!} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \frac{1}{4 \cdot 2} \det_{(2,1)} \\
&= \frac{1}{h_{1,1} \cdot h_{2,1}} \det_{\bar{\lambda}}
\end{aligned}$$