Springer Fibers for $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$

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In this talk, we use two methods to understand representations of \mathcal{S}_n , and find connections/analogs between them.

methods	objects
combinatorial	Young diagram, Young tableu
geometrical	Springer fiber of $SL_n(\mathbb{C})$, irreducible components



Recap: representation theory of finite groups

Restrict to complex representations, we have a nice theory:

- Any representation can be written of direct sum of irreducible representation;
- We can extract information of irreducible representations from the character table:

$$\#\{\text{irreducible representations}\} = \#\{\text{conjugation classes}\}$$

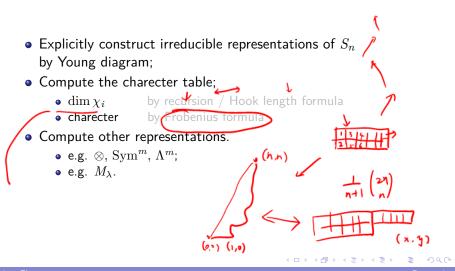
$$\sum_{\chi: \text{irr}} (\dim \chi)^2 = \#G$$

However, in general,

- NO standard way finding an explicit construction of all irreducible representations;
- NO one-to-one correspondence between irreducible representations and conjugation classes.

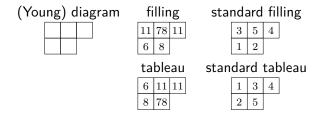


Goal of the Part 1

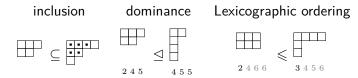


Notation

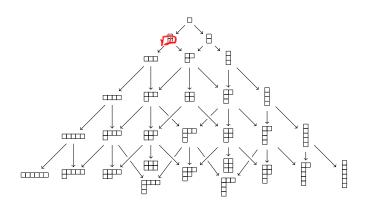
For boxes:



Order of Young diagram:



tree of Young diagram



Order

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S_n & Young diagram

The construction of $S^{\lambda} \subseteq M^{\lambda}$

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Main theorem of S^{λ}

Proof: basis

linear ordering

Proof: part 2&3

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Example: trivial representation

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Example: alternating representation

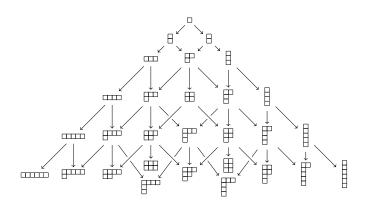
Example: standard representation

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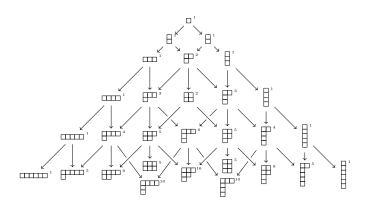
Goal

Example: dimension of irreducible representation

Example: dimension of irreducible representation



Example: dimension of irreducible representation



Hook length formula

Special case: (n, 1) and (n, n)