Math 206A Problem Sets

- Submit a genuine attempt for each assigned problem set. Perfect solutions are not required for full credit, but your work must be clearly typesetted.
- Printed submissions are preferred. Email submissions are allowed in special circumstances.
- Collaboration is encouraged. However, write up your solutions independently and acknowledge any collaborators.
- **AI policy:** You may use LLMs to find references or write codes. Do not use AI to directly solve or write solutions for this problem set.
- [Add.] Here's a more rigorous definition of a genuine attempt :$\geqslant$ perfect solutions for half of each problem set.
- [Add.] Numbers after each problem shows difficulty, $3+ > 3 > 3- > 2+ > \cdots$. Grades don't depend on difficulty.

1. Homework Assignment 1 (Due Oct 10 F)

Problem 1.1 (2+). Recall that $\mathbb{Y} = \mathbb{Q}\text{-span}(\mathbf{Y})$, where $\mathbf{Y}$ is the Young's lattice, and the up/down operators U, D defined by $U(\lambda) = \sum_{\lambda \lessdot \mu} \mu$ and $D(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \lessdot \lambda} \mu$. Prove that

$$[D, U] = \text{id}$$

Problem 1.2 (2-). Recall the Weyl algebra $\mathcal{W}$ is the $\mathbb{Z}$-algebra with unit 1 and generators U, D with relations $[D, U] = 1$. Rewrite $D^n U^n$ as an $\mathcal{W}$-element such that no D appears before an U. What is the identity coefficient?

For example, $D^2U^2 = D(UD+1)U = DUDU + DU = (UD+1)(UD+1) + (UD+1) = UDUD + 3UD + 2 = U(UD+1)D + 3UD + 2 = U^2D^2 + 4UD + 2$. The identity coefficient is 2.

Problem 1.3 (2). Prove that $\lambda \trianglelefteq \mu$ if and only if $\mu' \trianglelefteq \lambda'$. Here λ' is the conjugate of λ.

Problem 1.4 (2). Prove that

$$\sum_{k \geqslant 0} h_k t^k = \prod_{i \geqslant 0} \frac{1}{1 - x_i t}$$

Problem 1.5 (2+). Is the power series $f = \prod_{i \geqslant 1}(1 + x_i + x_i^2)$ symmetric? If so, expand in the e-basis. [Hint: You can use (without proof) the change of basis matrix between m_λ and e_λ.]

Problem 1.6 (2). Expand $h_3 e_4$ in the Schur basis.

Problem 1.7 (2+). [Bonus] Expand $h_m e_n$ in the Schur basis. You may start experimenting with `SageMath` to make a conjecture.

2. Homework Assignment 2 (Due Oct 20 M)

Problem 2.1 (2+)**.** Prove that if $\lambda, \mu \vdash n$ and $\lambda \trianglelefteq \mu$, then $K_{\lambda\mu} \neq 0$.

Problem 2.2 (2)**.** Prove that $s_\lambda \cdot s_\square = \sum_{\lambda \lessdot \mu} s_\mu$. Here $s_\square = m_1 = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots$, and $\lessdot$ denotes the covering relation in Young's lattice.

Rmk: Can you define a $\mathcal{W}$-action on $\Lambda_\mathbb{Q}$? By P 2.2, we define the action of U on Λ via multiplication by $s_\square$. What should be the action of D on $\Lambda_\mathbb{Q}$ such that the map $\lambda \mapsto s_\lambda$ is an isomorphism from $\mathbb{Y}$ to $\Lambda_\mathbb{Q}$ as $\mathcal{W}$-modules?

Problem 2.3 (2+)**.** Let $u_i : \mathbb{Y} \to \mathbb{Y}$ be the operator of adding a box to the i-th row when possible. Define

$$H_k = h_k(u_1, u_2, \cdots) = \sum_{1 \leqslant i_1 \leqslant i_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant i_k} u_{i_1} u_{i_2} \cdots u_{i_k}$$

The operators u_i satisfy the relations

$$\begin{aligned} u_i u_j &= u_j u_i \quad \text{if} |i-j| \geqslant 2 \\ u_i u_{i+1} u_i &= u_{i+1} u_i u_i \\ u_{i+1} u_{i+1} u_i &= u_{i+1} u_i u_{i+1} \\ u_{i+1} u_{i+2} u_{i+1} u_i &= u_{i+1} u_{i+2} u_i u_{i+1} \end{aligned}$$

Classify the relations of $\{H_i | i \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

(Bonus) What about

$$E_k = e_k(u_1, u_2, \cdots) = \sum_{1 \leqslant i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_k} u_{i_1} u_{i_2} \cdots u_{i_k}$$

[Hint: How does H_k act on $\mathbb{Y}$? You may or may not need to use the relations of the u_i's.]

Problem 2.4 (3+)**.** Define $H'_k = h_k(d_1, d_2, \cdots)$. What relations do $\{H_i, H'_j : i, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$ satisfy?

Problem 2.5 (3)**.** Let $P(w)$ denote the row-insertion tableau, and $P'(w)$ denote the column-insertion tableau. Prove that $P(w) = P'(w_0 w)$, where $w_0 w = (w_n, w_{n-1}, \cdots, w_2, w_1)$.

3. Homework Assignment 3 (Due Oct 29 W)

Problem 3.1. Define $A(x) = \cdots (1 + xu_3)(1 + xu_2)(1 + xu_1)$ and $B(x) = \cdots (1 + xd_3)(1 + xd_2)(1 + xd_1)$. Prove that $B(y)A(x) = A(x)B(y)(1 - xy)^{-1}$. [Hint: first show that $(1 + a)(1 - ba)^{-1}(1 + b) = (1 + b)(1 - ab)^{-1}(1 + a)$ for any non-commutative a, b.]

Problem 3.2.

Problem 3.3.

Problem 3.4 (4)**.** Recall that a permutation is an involution, i.e. $w = w^{-1}$, if and only if $P(w) = Q(w)$. The Bruhat order on S_n induces a partial order on involutions, thus a partial order on SYT's. Give a description of this partial order on SYT's.

4. Homework Assignment 4 (Due Nov 7 F)

5. Homework Assignment 5 (Due Nov 17 M)

6. Homework Assignment 6 (Due Nov 26 W)

7. Homework Assignment 7 (Due Dec 8 F)