

## 2nd day

### Recall

- Column exchange rule

### Prop

$$\begin{array}{l} (\mu, f_\mu) = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline b_1 \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline b_{n-m} \\ \hline \alpha \\ \hline a_i \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline a_{m-1} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \alpha a_i \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline \alpha a_{m-1} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (\lambda, f_\lambda) = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline b_1 \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline b_{n-m} \\ \hline \alpha \\ \hline a_i \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline a_{m-1} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \alpha a_i \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline \alpha a_{m-1} \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \quad (*)$$

Then there is a stat,  $iDes$ , content preserving bijection  $\phi_{n,m}: S_{n+m} \rightarrow S_{n+m}$ , i.e.  $\phi_{n,m}$  satisfies

$$(\phi_1) \quad \text{stat}_{(\mu, f_\mu)}(\sigma) = \text{stat}_{(\lambda, f_\lambda)}(\phi_{n,m}(\sigma))$$

$$(\phi_2) \quad iDes(\sigma) = iDes(\phi_{n,m}(\sigma))$$

$$(\phi_3) \quad \{\sigma_i\} = \{\phi_{n,m}(\sigma)_i\} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m$$

$$\{\sigma_{n-m+2i-1}, \sigma_{n-m+2i}\} = \{\phi_{n,m}(\sigma)_{n-m+2i-1}, \phi_{n,m}(\sigma)_{n-m+2i}\} \\ \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq m$$

Rmk In particular, we have

$$\tilde{H}_{(\mu, f_\mu)} = \tilde{H}_{(\lambda, f_\lambda)}$$

Note that this is due to (f1) and (f2).

Since our bijection  $\phi$  preserves content as in (f3), this is "local", i.e., if there are two filled diagrams  $(D, f)$  and  $(D', f')$  which are identical except for two columns and those two columns are of the form  $\otimes$ , then we have

$$\tilde{H}_{(D, f)} = \tilde{H}_{(D', f')}$$

The above identity, in a special case, was studied in [HHLO8] Thm 9.1.1, which states that

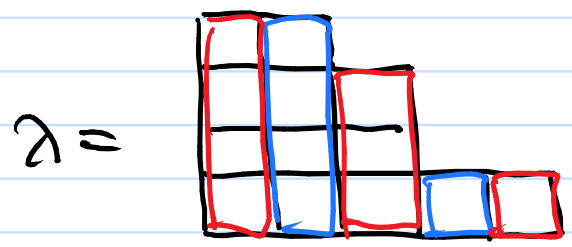
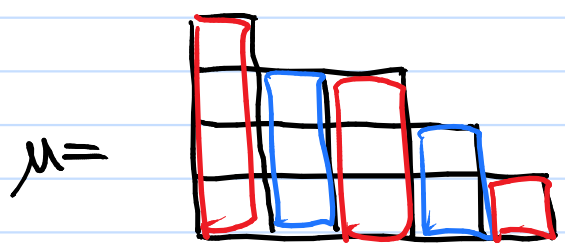
$$\tilde{H}_{(\mu, f_\mu^{st})} = \tilde{H}_{(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{f})}$$

where  $(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{f})$  is obtained by applying c.e.r. to  $(\mu, f_\mu^{st})$

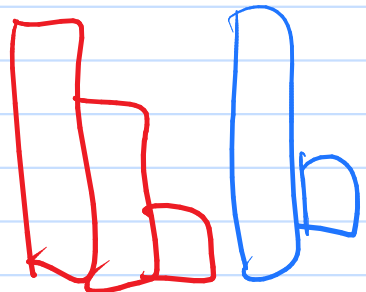
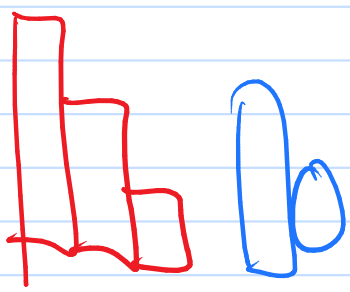
- Jim Haglund asked if there is a bijective proof for the above identity. For  $t=0$  case, Alexandersson and Sawhney gave such bijection and our bijection answers Haglund's question for general  $t$ .
- $\phi$  is used to prove other results in our paper
- condition  $\otimes$  is more general

eg.  $\mu = (5, 4, 3, 1)$   
 $\lambda = (5, 3, 3, 2)$

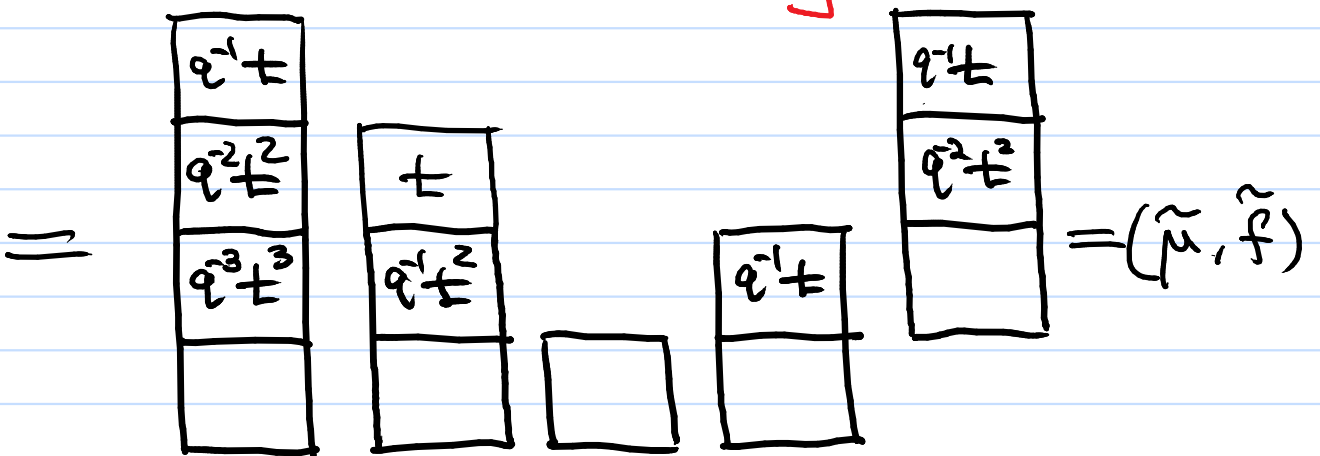
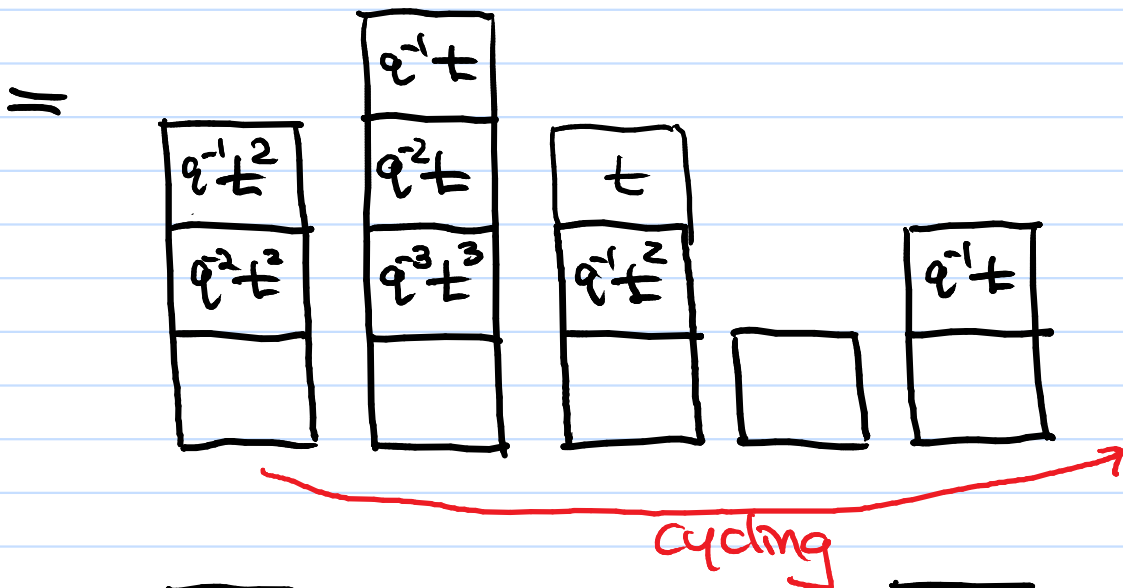
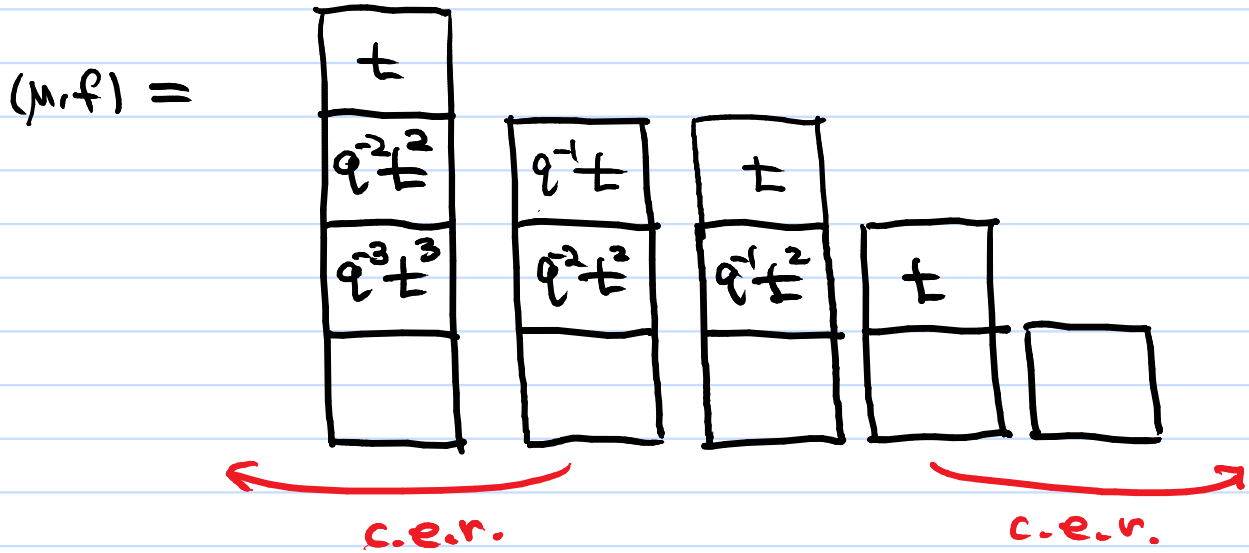
$f = f_{\mu}^{st}$   
 $g = f_{\lambda}^{st}$



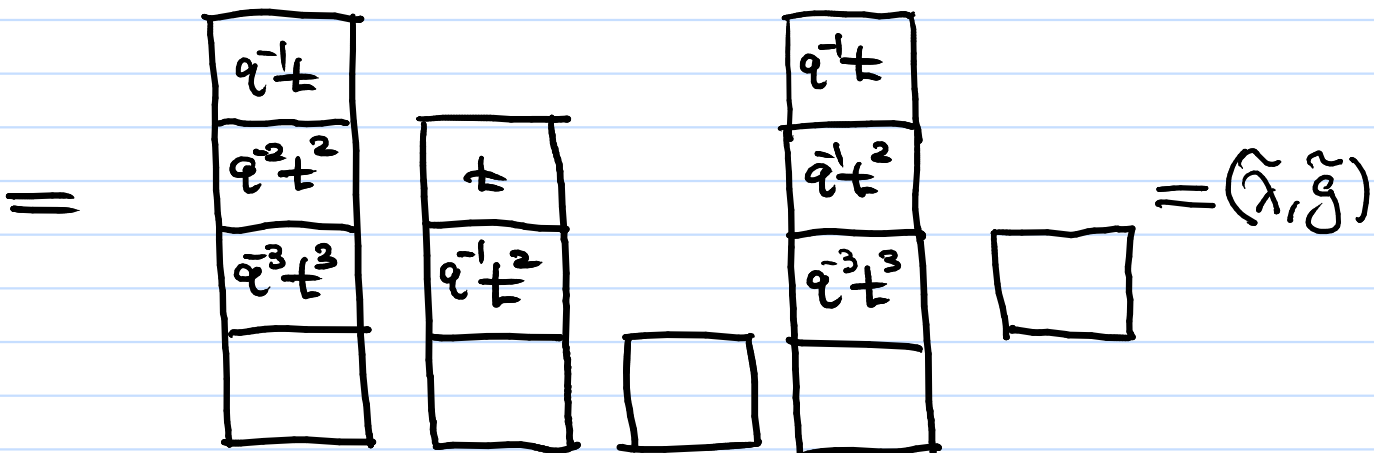
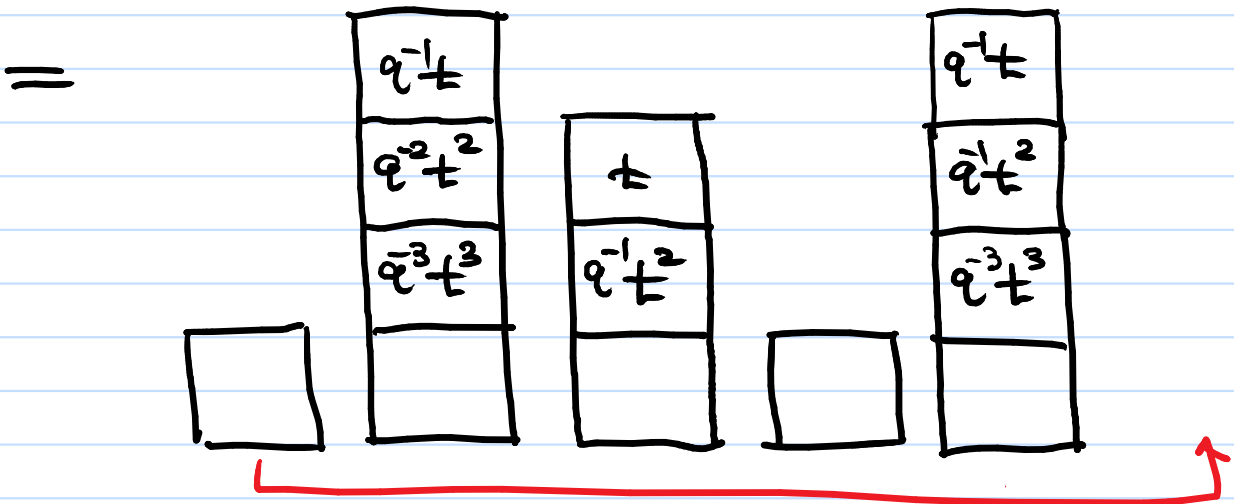
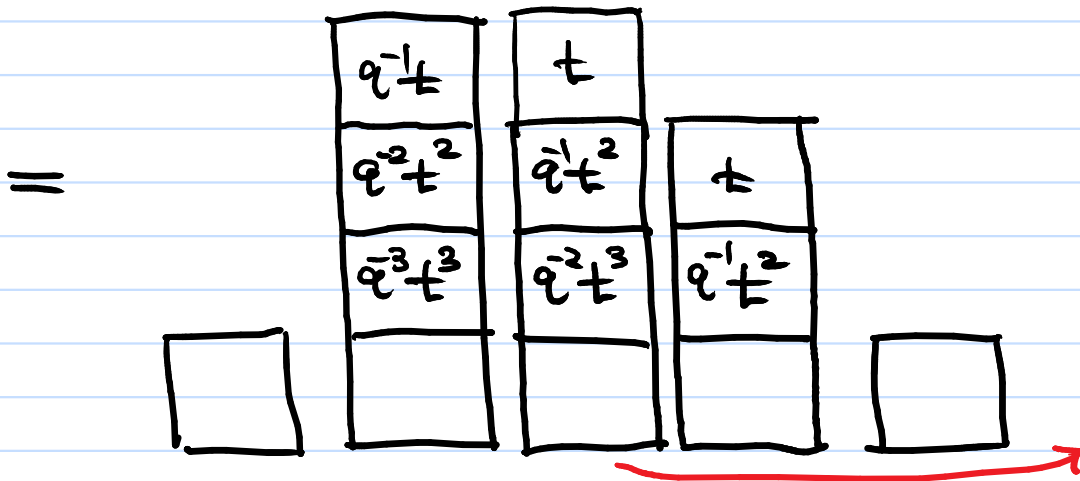
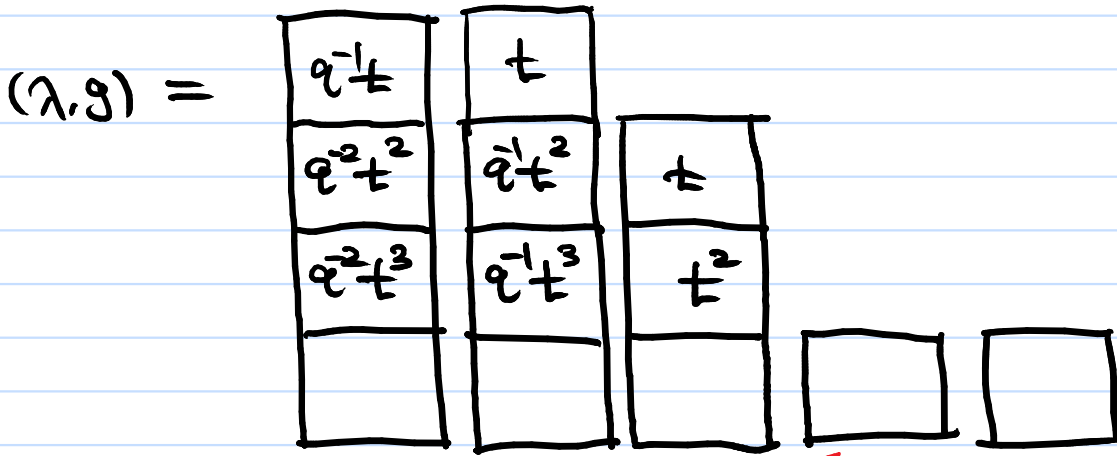
} column exchange rule  
 ↓



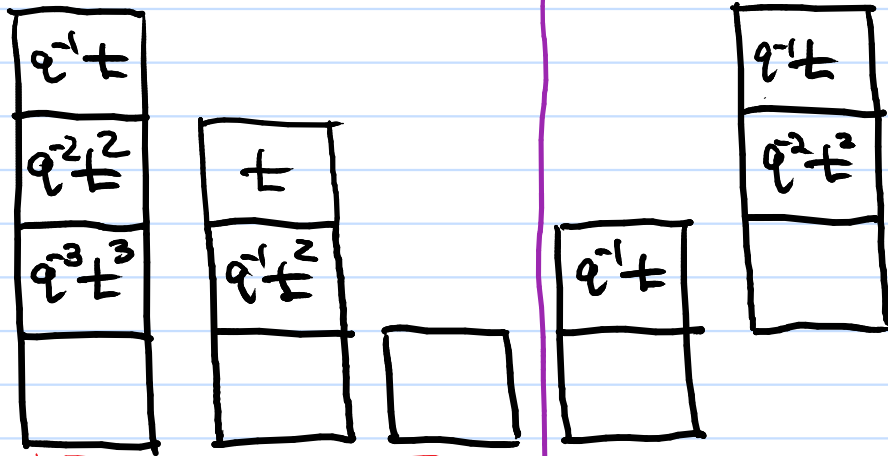
eg.  $\mu = (5, 4, 3, 1)$   $f = f_{\mu}^{st}$



$$\lambda = (4, 3, 3, 2) \quad g = f_{\lambda}^{\text{st}}$$

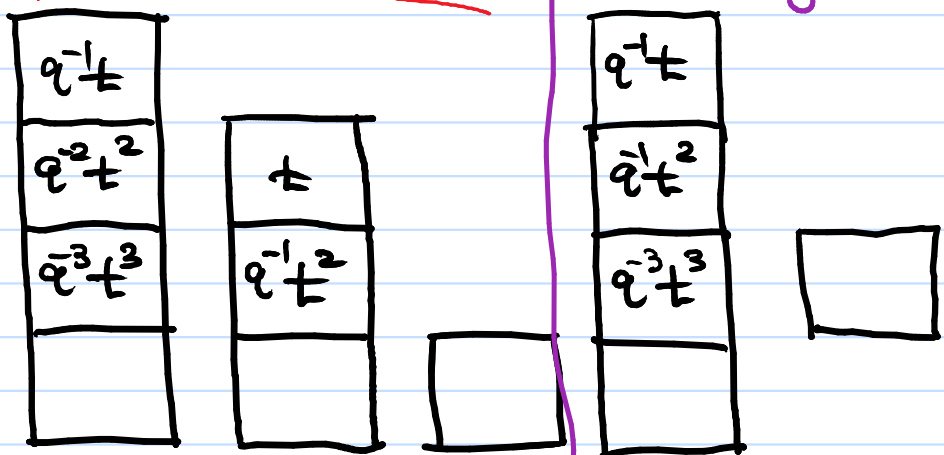


$$(\tilde{\mu}, \tilde{\rho}) =$$



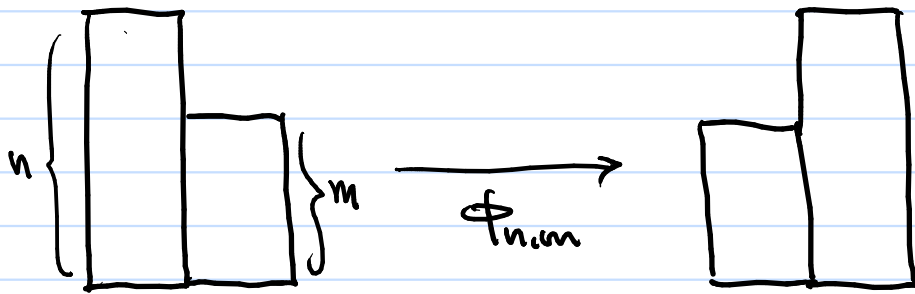
Butler permutations  
the bijection }

$$(\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\rho}) =$$

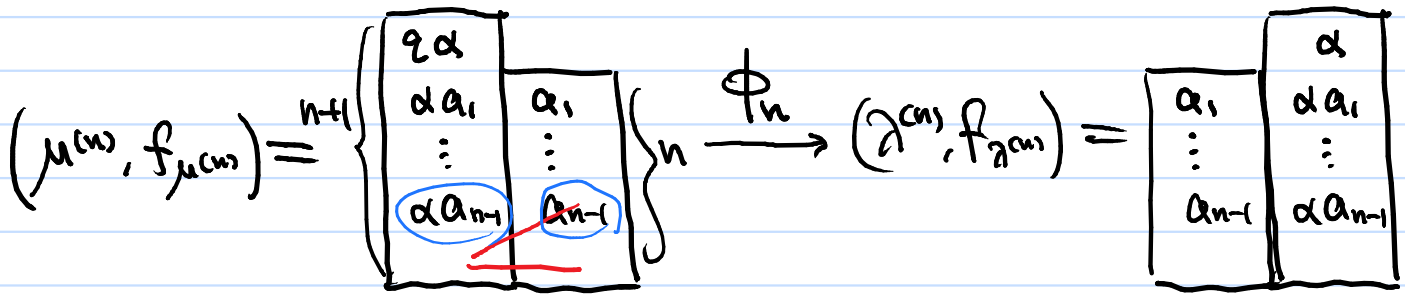


Rmk The condition  $\otimes$  always holds while applying column exchange rule in this way

[KLO22, Lemma 5.2] whose proof will be given later in this lecture series



$$\Phi_{n,m} \Big|_{\text{top } n-m \text{ rows}} = \text{id}$$



Q. Is it possible to construct  $\Phi_n$  using  $\Phi_{n-1}$ ?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{stat}_{(\mu^{(n)}, f_{\mu^{(n)}})}(\omega) &= \text{stat}_{(\mu^{(n-1)}, f_{\mu^{(n-1)}})}(\omega \Big|_{[2n-1]}) \\ &\quad q^{\chi(\omega_{2n-1} > \omega_{2n})} q^{\chi(\omega_{2n} > \omega_{2n+1})} \binom{\chi(\omega_{2n-2} > \omega_{2n})}{\alpha a_{n-1}} \binom{\chi(\omega_{2n-1} > \omega_{2n+1})}{a_{n-1}} \\ &= \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}(\Phi_{n-1}(\omega \Big|_{[2n-1]})) \\ &\quad q^{\chi(\omega_{2n-1} > \omega_{2n})} q^{\chi(\omega_{2n} > \omega_{2n+1})} \binom{\chi(\omega_{2n-2} > \omega_{2n})}{\alpha a_{n-1}} \binom{\chi(\omega_{2n-1} > \omega_{2n+1})}{a_{n-1}} \\ &= \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n)}, f_{\lambda^{(n)}})}(\Phi_n(\omega)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{stat}(\omega |_{[2n-2, 2n+1]}) \quad \frac{\text{stat}(\mu^{(n)}, f_{\mu^{(n)}})(\omega)}{\text{stat}(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})(\omega |_{[2n-3]})} \quad \text{stat}(\omega |_{[2n-2, 2n+1]}) \quad \frac{\text{stat}(\lambda^{(n)}, f_{\lambda^{(n)}})(\omega)}{\text{stat}(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})(\omega |_{[2n-3]})}$$

1234	1	→	1234	1
2134	1	→	2134	1
1243	q	→	1243	q
2143	q	→	2143	q

1324	q	→	1324	q
3124	q a_n		3124	q a_n
1342	q a_n	→	1342	a_n
3142	q		3142	q

1423	q a_n	→	1423	q a_n
4123	q a_n		4123	a_n
1432	q^2 a_n	→	1432	q^2 a_n
4132	q a_n		4132	q a_n

2314	q a_n	↔	2314	q a_n
3214	q a_n		3214	q a_n
2341	q a_n	↔	2341	q a_n
3241	q a_n		3241	q a_n

2413	q a_n^2	→	2413	q a_n^2
4213	q a_n		4213	q a_n
2431	q^2 a_n	→	2431	q a_n
4231	q a_n^2		4231	q a_n^2

3412	q a_n^2	→	3412	q a_n^2
4312	q a_n^2		4312	q a_n^2
3421	q^2 a_n^2	→	3421	q^2 a_n^2
4321	q^2 a_n^2		4321	q^2 a_n^2



$$\text{stat}_{(D, A)}^{(1)}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \alpha \text{stat}_{(D, A)}(\omega) & \text{if } \omega_{|D|-1} > \omega_{|D|} \\ \alpha \text{stat}_{(D, A)}(\omega) & \text{if } \omega_{|D|-1} < \omega_{|D|} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{stat}_{(D, A)}^{(2)}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \text{stat}_{(D, A)}(\omega) & \text{if } \omega_{|D|-1} > \omega_{|D|} \\ \alpha \text{stat}_{(D, A)}(\omega) & \text{if } \omega_{|D|-1} < \omega_{|D|} \end{cases}$$

$$\overline{\text{Des}}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \text{Des}(\omega) \setminus \{i\} & \text{if } \omega_{n-1} = \omega_n + 1 \\ \text{Des}(\omega) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

eg.  $\text{Des}(14532) = \{2, 3\}$

$\overline{\text{Des}}(14532) = \{3\}$

Claim  $\exists$  a bijection  $\Phi_n: S_{2n+1} \rightarrow S_{2n+1}$  satisfying

(41)  $\text{stat}_{(A, A)}^{(1)}(\omega) = \text{stat}_{(A, A)}^{(2)}(\Phi_n(\omega))$

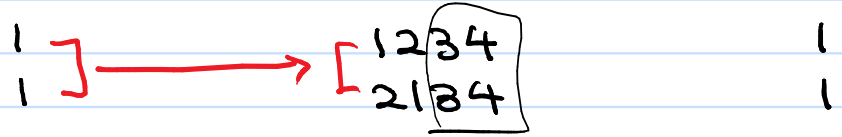
(42)  $\overline{\text{Des}}(\omega) = \overline{\text{Des}}(\Phi_n(\omega))$

(43)  $\{i, i+1\} = \{\Phi_n(\omega)_i, \Phi_n(\omega)_{i+1}\}$

$$\Phi_n = \begin{cases} (\Phi_{n-1}, \text{id}) & \text{---} \\ (\Phi_{n-1}, S_2) & \text{---} \\ (\Phi_{n-1}, \text{id}) & \text{---} \\ (\Phi_{n-1}, S_2) & \text{---} \end{cases}$$

# Case 1

1234  
2134



$$\phi_n(\omega) = (\phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{\Omega_{n-1}}), \omega_{2n}, \omega_{2n+1})$$

( $\phi_3$ ) obvious

$$(\phi_1) \text{stat}_{(f_1(\omega), f_2(\omega))}(\omega) = \text{stat}_{(f_{2n-1}, f_{2n+1})}(\omega|_{\Omega_{n-1}}) \cdot 1$$

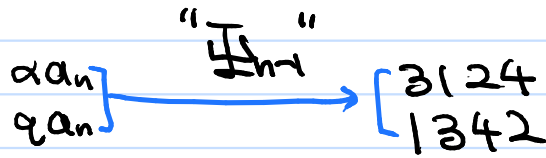
$$\stackrel{\text{I.H.}}{=} \text{stat}_{(g_{2n-1}, f_{2n+1})}(\phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{\Omega_{n-1}}))$$

$$= \text{stat}_{(g^{(n)}, f_2^{(n)})}(\phi_n(\omega))$$

( $\phi_2$ ) straightforward

# Case 4

3124  
1342



$\alpha a_n$   
 $a_n$

$$\phi_n(\omega) = \begin{cases} (\phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]}), m, M) & \text{if } \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-2} > \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-1} \\ (\phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]}), M, m) & \text{if } \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-2} < \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$m = \min \{ \omega_{2n}, \omega_{2n+1} \}, \quad M = \max \{ \omega_{2n}, \omega_{2n+1} \}$$

(P3) obvious

(P1)

$$\text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n)}, f_{\lambda^{(n)}})}(\omega) = \begin{cases} \alpha a_n \cdot \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}(\omega|_{[2n-1]}) & \text{if } \omega_{2n-2} > \omega_{2n-1} \\ \alpha a_n \cdot \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}(\omega|_{[2n-1]}) & \text{if } \omega_{2n-2} < \omega_{2n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$= a_n \cdot \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}^{(1)}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})$$

$$\stackrel{\text{I.H.}}{=} a_n \cdot \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}^{(2)}(\phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]}))$$

$$= \begin{cases} \alpha a_n \cdot \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}(\phi_n(\omega)|_{[2n-1]}) & \text{if } \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-2} > \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-1} \\ a_n \cdot \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}(\phi_n(\omega)|_{[2n-1]}) & \text{if } \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-2} < \phi_{n-1}(\omega|_{[2n-1]})_{2n-1} \end{cases}$$

$$= \text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(n)}, f_{\lambda^{(n)}})}(\phi_n(\omega))$$

$$\text{Std}(\omega | [n-2, n+1]) \quad \frac{\text{Stat}_{(\mu^{(n)}, f_{\mu^{(n)}})}^{(1)}(\omega)}{\text{Stat}_{(\mu^{(n-1)}, f_{\mu^{(n-1)}})}(\omega | [n-1])} \quad \text{Std}(\omega | [n-2, n+1]) \quad \frac{\text{Stat}_{(\lambda^{(n)}, f_{\lambda^{(n)}})}^{(2)}(\omega)}{\text{Stat}_{(\lambda^{(n-1)}, f_{\lambda^{(n-1)}})}(\omega | [n-1])}$$

1234	$q$		1234	$q\alpha$
2134	$q$		2134	$q\alpha$
1243	$q\alpha$		1243	$q$
2143	$q\alpha$		2143	$q$

1324	$q^2$		1324	$q^2\alpha$
3124	$q\alpha$		3124	$q\alpha\alpha_n$
1342	$q\alpha\alpha_n$		1342	$q\alpha\alpha_n$
3142	$q\alpha\alpha_n$		3142	$q$

1423	$q^2\alpha_n$		1423	$q^2\alpha^2\alpha_n$
4123	$q\alpha\alpha_n$		4123	$q\alpha\alpha_n$
1432	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$		1432	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$
4132	$q\alpha^2\alpha_n$		4132	$q\alpha_n$

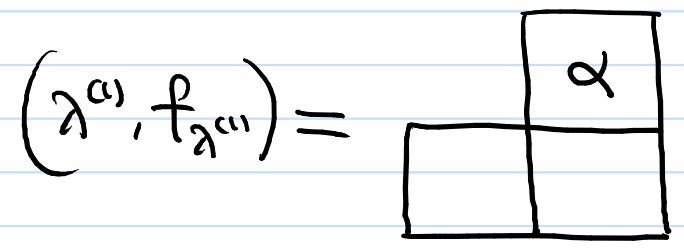
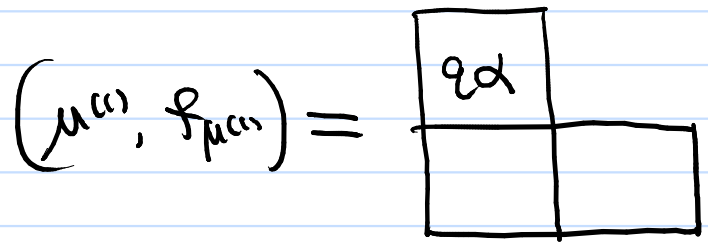
2314	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$		2314	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$
3214	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$		3214	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$
2341	$q\alpha\alpha_n$		2341	$q\alpha\alpha_n$
3241	$q\alpha\alpha_n$		3241	$q\alpha\alpha_n$

2413	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n^2$		2413	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n^2$
4213	$q\alpha^2\alpha_n^2$		4213	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$
2431	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$		2431	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$
4231	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n$		4231	$q\alpha\alpha_n^2$

3412	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n^2$		3412	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n^2$
4312	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n^2$		4312	$q^2\alpha^2\alpha_n^2$
3421	$q^2\alpha^2\alpha_n^2$		3421	$q^2\alpha^2\alpha_n^2$
4321	$q^2\alpha^2\alpha_n^2$		4321	$q^2\alpha\alpha_n^2$

We can construct  $\mathbb{F}_n$  using  $\mathbb{F}_{n-1}$  and  $\mathbb{F}_{n-1}$

# Initial Case



$w$	$\text{stat}_{(\mu^{(1)}, f_{\mu^{(1)}})}(w)$		$w$	$\text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(1)}, f_{\lambda^{(1)}})}(w)$	$\bar{z}\text{Des}(w)$
123	1	$\rightarrow$	123	1	$\emptyset$
132	2	$\rightarrow$	132	2	$\{2\}$
213	2	$\times$	213	2	$\{1\}$
231	2	$\times$	231	2	$\{1\}$
312	2	$\rightarrow$	312	2	$\{2\}$
321	2	$\rightarrow$	321	2	$\{1, 2\}$

$w$	$\text{stat}_{(\mu^{(1)}, f_{\mu^{(1)}})}^{(1)}(w)$		$w$	$\text{stat}_{(\lambda^{(1)}, f_{\lambda^{(1)}})}^{(2)}(w)$	$\overline{z}\text{Des}(w)$
123	2	$\times$	123	2	$\emptyset$
132	2	$\times$	132	2	$\emptyset$
213	2	$\rightarrow$	213	2	$\{1\}$
231	2	$\rightarrow$	231	2	$\{1\}$
312	2	$\times$	312	2	$\{2\}$
321	2	$\times$	321	2	$\{2\}$