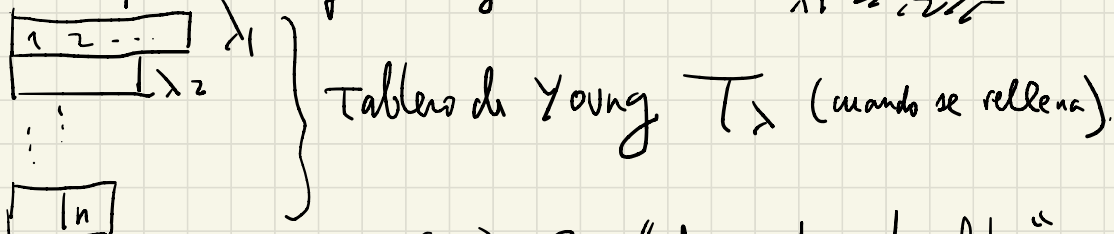


1-XII-21 T. repr. (Cristina)

A cada partici3n $\lambda \vdash n$, $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$, $\sum \lambda_i = n$
le corresponde un diag. de Young $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots$



y definiamos: $R(T_\lambda) \leq S_n$ "el que fija las filas"
 $C(T_\lambda) \leq S_n$ "que fija las columnas"

Ent3n: $a_\lambda := \sum_{\sigma \in R(T_\lambda)} \sigma$, $b_\lambda := \sum_{z \in C(T_\lambda)} \text{sgn}(z)z$, $c_\lambda := a_\lambda b_\lambda$

(1) $V_\lambda := (\mathbb{C}S_n) \cdot c_\lambda$ es un m3dulo irreducible (1)

(2) $V_\lambda \neq V_\mu$ para $\lambda \neq \mu$ (esto lo veremos luego).

Como consecuencia tendr3amos todos los m3dulos irreducibles.

Ejemplo. En S_n consideremos $\overline{1 \dots n}$ $\lambda = (n)$

$$R(T_\lambda) = S_n$$

$$C(T_\lambda) = 1$$

$$a_\lambda = \sum_{\sigma} \sigma, \quad b_\lambda = 1, \quad c_\lambda = \sum_{\sigma} \sigma \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{cu3l es la acci3n} \\ S_n \times V_\lambda \rightarrow V_\lambda? \end{array} \right.$$

Salen la irrep. trivial.

$$(\mathbb{C}S_n)c_\lambda = \mathbb{C}c_\lambda$$

Si tomamos $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ n \end{bmatrix}$ sale $C_\lambda = \sum_{z \in G} \text{sgn}(z) z$
 $(\mathbb{C} S_n)_{C_\lambda} = \mathbb{C} C_\lambda$ repr. signatura.

La repr. estandar sobre $\mathbb{C}^n = \langle (1, 1, \dots, 1) \rangle \oplus \{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum x_i = 0 \}$
 estandar.

Lo llamaremos $V = \{ (x_i) \mid \sum x_i = 0 \}$ de dim = $n-1$.
 ¿cómo lo reconocemos?

Sea e_i la base canónica de \mathbb{C}^n (columnas)

$g \cdot e_i = e_{g(i)} \quad \forall i=1 \dots n$ esta es la acción de S_n en \mathbb{C}^n

¿Cuál sería el diagrama de Young?

$T_\lambda: \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & n-1 \\ n \end{bmatrix} \quad R(T_\lambda) = \{ \sigma \in S_n \mid \sigma(n) = n \}$
 $C(T_\lambda) = \{ 1, (1, n) \}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_\lambda &= \sum_{\sigma(n)=n} \sigma \\ b_\lambda &= 1 - (1, n) \end{aligned} \right\} C_\lambda = \sum_{\sigma(n)=n} [\sigma - \sigma(1, n)] = \sum_{\sigma(n)=n} \sigma - \sum_{z(1)=n} z$$

$V_\lambda = (\mathbb{C} S_n)_{C_\lambda}$ Sea $g \in S_n$, $g C_\lambda = \sum_{\sigma} g \sigma - \sum_z g z =$

$= \sum_{\sigma(n)=j} \sigma - \sum_{\sigma(1)=j} \sigma =: v_j \quad (C_\lambda = V_n)$ luego

$\forall j = g(n)$ No todos los v_j son L.I. (pero $n-1$ quitas uno)
 $g C_\lambda = V_{g(n)}$

$V_\lambda = \mathbb{C} \langle v_2, \dots, v_{n-1} \rangle$ y $g v_i = v_{g(i)}$

Ejemplo. S_5 : $5, 4+1, 3+2, 3+1+1, 2+2+1, 2+1+1+1$
 $1+1+1+1+1$ 7 clases de conj.

En S_5 :

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

 Rep. trivial

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | | | |

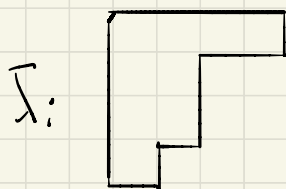
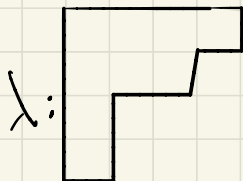
 Rep. estandar

| |
|---|
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 4 |
| 5 |

 Rep. signatura.

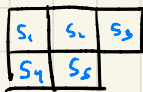
Def. Si $\lambda = (\lambda_1 - \lambda_n) \rightarrow n$ se llama partición conjugada a λ' que se obtiene camb. filas por columnas.

$$\lambda = (4311)$$



Prop. $V_{\lambda'} \cong V_{\lambda} \otimes \text{sgn}$.

Regla de los ganchos para calcular $\dim(V_{\lambda})$



$$\frac{n!}{s_1 \dots s_n}$$

$s_i =$ de la caja $i =$ el n° de cajas a la derecha mas n° de cajas abajo mas uno.

$$s_1 = 4, s_2 = 3, s_3 = 1$$
$$s_4 = 2, s_5 = 1$$

$$\frac{5!}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = 5 = \dim(V_{\lambda})$$

Ejemplo:



$$\frac{5!}{5 \cdot 2 \cdot 2} = \frac{4!}{4} = 3! = 6 = \dim(V_{\lambda})$$

Proposición En S_n , \forall la repr. estandar $\Rightarrow \bigwedge^k V$ son todas irreducibles

Sketch of proof:

$$\mathbb{C}^n = \langle (1, \dots, 1) \rangle \oplus V = \mathbb{C}u \oplus V \quad u = (1, \dots, 1)$$

$$\bigwedge^k \mathbb{C}^n = \bigwedge^k V \oplus \bigwedge^{k-1} V, \quad \langle \chi_{\bigwedge^k \mathbb{C}^n}, \chi_{\bigwedge^k \mathbb{C}^n} \rangle = 2$$

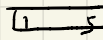
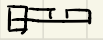
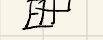
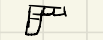

luego \mathbb{C}^n parte en 2 irreps no isom. luego $\bigwedge^k V$ y $\bigwedge^{k-1} V$ son.

Lema Si V es un G -módulo

$$\chi_{\bigwedge^2 V}(g) = \frac{1}{2} [\chi_V(g)^2 - \chi_V(g^2)]$$

Dem. $g \in G$, $V = \langle v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$, $g v_i = \lambda_i v_i$ (con eso sale). ■

Tabla de caracteres de S_5

| | 1 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 24 | 15 | 20 |
|--|---|------|-------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | 1 | (12) | (123) | (1234) | (12345) | (12)(34) | (12)(345) |
|  | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
|  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | -2 | 0 |
|  | 4 | -2 | 1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 1 |
|  | 1 | -1 | 1 | -1 | 1 | 1 | -1 |

Objetivo: si $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \vdash n$ podemos dar el carácter ari: $\Delta(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \prod_{i < j} (x_i - x_j)$

$$P_i(x) = x_1^i + \dots + x_k^i$$

$\chi_\lambda(g) =$ coef. de $x_1^{\lambda_1 + k - 1} x_2^{\lambda_2 + k - 2} \dots x_k^{\lambda_k + k - k}$ en el polinomio $\Delta(x) P_1(x)^{i_1} \dots P_k(x)^{i_k}$

$$g = \left. \begin{array}{l} i_1 \text{ celdas long} = 1 \\ i_2 \text{ " " " } = 2 \\ \vdots \\ i_k \text{ celdas long} = k \end{array} \right\} i_1 + 2i_2 + \dots + ki_k = 1$$

Estas fórmulas se llaman fórmulas de FROBENIUS y nos dan toda la tabla de caracteres.

Siguiente objetivo: dem. que V_λ es irreducible

(i) $\forall \sigma \in R(T_\lambda) \Rightarrow \sigma a_\lambda = a_\lambda = a_\lambda \sigma$

(ii) $\forall z \in C(T_\lambda) \Rightarrow z b_\lambda = \text{sgn}(z) b_\lambda = b_\lambda z$

(iii) $(x \in \mathbb{C} S_n \text{ con } \sigma x z = \text{sgn}(z) x \quad \forall \sigma \in R(T_\lambda) \quad \forall z \in C(T_\lambda))$

() $\Leftrightarrow x \in \mathbb{C} C_\lambda$

(iv)

(v) $\lambda \neq \mu \vdash n$ ent. $C_\lambda \mathbb{C} S_n C_\mu = 0$

(vi) Si $\lambda \vdash n$ ent. $C_\lambda \mathbb{C} S_n C_\lambda = \mathbb{C} C_\lambda$

$$C_\lambda^z = \frac{n!}{\dim V_\lambda} C_\lambda$$

Suponiendo lo de arriba obtenemos que:

(1) V_λ irreducible, $(\mathbb{C}S_n)C_\lambda = V_\lambda$

Sea $W \subseteq V_\lambda$ (un $\mathbb{C}S_n$ -submódulo)

$$C_\lambda W \subseteq C_\lambda V_\lambda = C_\lambda (\mathbb{C}S_n)C_\lambda = \mathbb{C}C_\lambda$$

$\dim(C_\lambda W) \leq 1$ luego $C_\lambda W = \mathbb{C}C_\lambda$ o $C_\lambda W = 0$

Si $C_\lambda W = \mathbb{C}C_\lambda$, $C_\lambda \in C_\lambda W$, $V_\lambda = (\mathbb{C}S_n)C_\lambda \subseteq$

$$\subseteq (\mathbb{C}S_n)W \subseteq W$$

luego $V_\lambda \subseteq W$.

$$\text{Si } C_\lambda W = 0 \Rightarrow W^2 \subseteq V_\lambda W = \mathbb{C}S_n C_\lambda W = 0$$

$$\mathbb{C}S_n = W \oplus W', \quad 1 = w + w', \quad w \in W, \quad w' \in W'$$

$$w = \cancel{w} + w w' \in W' \cap W = 0$$

luego $w = 0$

$$W = W1 \subseteq W W' \subseteq W'$$

$$W \subseteq W \cap W' = 0$$

(2) $V_\lambda \not\cong V_\mu$ si $\lambda \neq \mu$ si tuvieramos $V_\lambda \cong V_\mu$

φ isom de S_n -módulos. $\varphi(C_\lambda^2) = C_\lambda \varphi(C_\lambda) \in C_\lambda V_\mu = 0$

$$C_\lambda^2 = \frac{n!}{\dim V_\lambda} C_\lambda \text{ pero } \varphi(C_\lambda^2) \neq 0!!$$

por el punto (v)

Intentemos demostrar (vi) de la lista de arriba

$$\text{Si } \lambda \rightarrow n \text{ ent } C_\lambda \oplus S_n C_\lambda = \mathbb{C} C_\lambda$$

$$C_\lambda^2 = \frac{n!}{\dim V_\lambda} C_\lambda$$

Tomamos $\sigma \in R(T_\lambda)$, $z \in \mathbb{C}(T_\lambda)$, $x \in \mathbb{C} S_n$

Si $\sigma(C_\lambda \times C_\lambda) z = \text{sgn}(z) C_\lambda \times C_\lambda$ entonces

$$C_\lambda \times C_\lambda \in \mathbb{C} C_\lambda$$

$\sigma(a_\lambda b_\lambda) \times a_\lambda b_\lambda z = \text{sgn}(z) C_\lambda \times C_\lambda$ luego si

$$C_\lambda \times C_\lambda \in \mathbb{C} C_\lambda \text{ luego } C_\lambda^2 = \gamma C_\lambda, \gamma \in \mathbb{C}$$

Consideremos $\varphi: \mathbb{C} S_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} S_n$
 $x \mapsto x C_\lambda$

Si $\gamma = 0$, $\varphi^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{tr}(\varphi) = 0$ pero $C_\lambda = a_\lambda b_\lambda$

$C_\lambda = 1 \pm$ elemento del grupo $\Rightarrow \varphi = \text{id} \pm \underbrace{R}_{\text{elemento del grupo}}$
 $\text{tr}(\varphi) = n! \pm 0$

$\text{tr}(R_g) = 0$ para $g \in G$ luego $\text{tr}(\varphi)$ no puede ser 0

conclusión $\gamma \neq 0$. $\gamma^{-1} C_\lambda$ es un idempotente de $\mathbb{C} S_n$

Además $C_\lambda \in \mathbb{C}_\lambda S_n \mathbb{C}_\lambda$, nos falta que $\gamma = \frac{n!}{\dim V}$

$e = \gamma^{-1} C_\lambda$ idemp. $\mathbb{C} S_n = \underbrace{(\mathbb{C} S_n)_e}_{V_\lambda} \oplus (\mathbb{C} S_n)_{(1-e)}$

$R_e: \mathbb{C} S_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} S_n$, $\text{tr}(R_e) = \dim V_\lambda$ y como

$$e = \gamma^{-1} C_x, \quad \text{tr}(Re) = \gamma^{-1} n \quad \text{hoy} \quad \gamma = \frac{n!}{\dim V}$$

(LIL)

$$\sigma \times Z = \text{sgn}(z) x \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{C} C_x$$

$$R(T_x) \cap C(T_x) = 1 \Rightarrow C_x = \left(\sum_{\sigma \in R} \sigma \right) \left(\sum_{z \in C} \text{sgn}(z) z \right) =$$

$$= \sum \text{sgn}(z) \sigma z, \quad \text{poniendo } x = \sum_{\mathfrak{g}} \alpha_{\mathfrak{g}} \mathfrak{g}, \quad \alpha_{\mathfrak{g}} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma \times Z &= \sum_{\mathfrak{g}} \alpha_{\mathfrak{g}} \sigma \mathfrak{g} z = \sum_{\mathfrak{g}} \alpha_{\mathfrak{g}} \text{sgn}(z) \mathfrak{g} = \text{coef. de } \sigma_{\mathfrak{g}} z = \\ &= \alpha_{\mathfrak{g}} \quad \text{"sgn}(z) \alpha_{\sigma \mathfrak{g} z} \end{aligned}$$