

Threllis problem (Refs: M. Schöcker, J. Aust. Math. Soc. 75 (2003), 9-21)
Stanley E.C. II Exer. 7.89

Fix a partition $\lambda + n$,

$$\text{and define } L_\lambda(x_1, x_2, \dots) = \sum_{\substack{G \in S_n \\ \text{of cycle} \\ \text{type } \lambda}} F_{\text{Des}(G)}$$

$$\text{where } F_D := \sum_{\substack{i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_n : \\ i_j < i_{j+1} \text{ if } j \in D}} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_n}$$

~~THM:~~ L_λ is a Schur positive symmetric fn of x_1, x_2, \dots .
i.e. $L_\lambda = \sum c_\mu \underbrace{s_\mu(x_1, x_2, \dots)}_{\text{Schur function}}$ with $c_\mu \in \mathbb{N}$

PROBLEM:

Interpret c_μ combinatorially.

e.g. $n=3$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \lambda = 111 & \frac{\sigma}{123} & \frac{\text{Des}(\sigma)}{\emptyset} & \frac{F_{\text{Des}(\sigma)}}{h_3} & \frac{L_\lambda}{S_{\boxed{111}}} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \lambda = 21 & 2.13 & \{1\} & \left. \begin{array}{l} F_{\{1\}} \\ F_{\{2\}}^+ \end{array} \right\} & S_{\boxed{21}} \\ & 13.2 & \{2\} & & \\ & 3.2.1 & \{1,2\} & e_3 & = S_{\boxed{3}} \end{array}$$

FACT:
 $\sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \lambda = (s_1)^n$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \lambda = 3 & 231 & \{1\} & \left. \begin{array}{l} F_{\{1\}} \\ F_{\{2,3\}}^+ \end{array} \right\} & S_{\boxed{3}} \\ & 3.12 & \{2\} & & \end{array}$$

RMKs: ① $\lambda = (n)$ has $L_{(n)} = \sum_{\substack{\text{SYT } Q \text{ of size } n : \\ \text{maj}(Q) \equiv 1 \pmod{2}}} S_{\text{shape } Q}$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c} \text{e.g. } n=3 & 1.23 & 123 & 123 & 123 \\ & \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} & \boxed{3} \\ & 3 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ & \text{maj} = 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{array}$$

~~Schocker generalizes this to a +/- expression for $L_{(n)}$~~ $\Rightarrow L_3 = S_{\boxed{3}}$

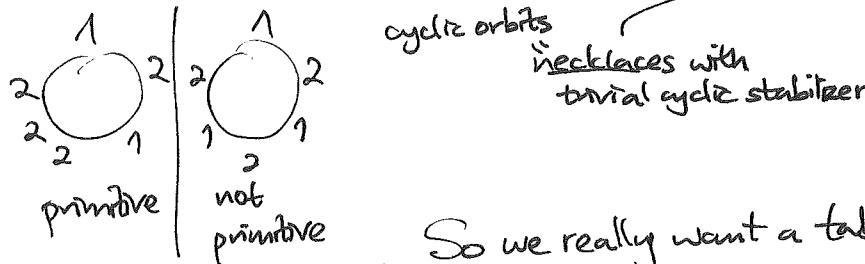
(2)

Equivalent problems:

(a) Via Gessel's necklace bijection (see Gessel & Reutenauer)

$$L_\lambda = \sum_{\text{ornaments } \omega} x_\omega$$

multisets of prim. necklaces
on $\{1, 2, \dots\}$ of sizes λ



$$\text{e.g. } L_{21} = L_2 L_1$$

$$= \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \end{array} + \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_1 x_2 x_1 \quad x_1 x_2 x_1 x_3 x_1$$

$$+ \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \end{array} + \dots$$

$$x_1 x_2 x_1 x_2 x_3$$

So we really want a tableau

model for the $L_{(l^m)}$, and then can put them together

(b) As $GL(V)$ -repns, $V = \mathbb{C}^n$ has

$$T(V) = \bigoplus_{d|n} V^{\otimes d} = U(\underline{\text{Lie}(V)}) \cong \text{Sym}(\underline{\text{Lie}(V)})$$

univ.
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ab. ||

$$\bigoplus_{d|n} \text{Lie}_d(V) \cong \bigoplus_{d|n} \text{Lie}_d(V)$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad L_{(2^m)} = h_m[e_2] = \sum_{\mu \text{ with all even column lengths}} s_\mu$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigoplus_{d|n} \text{Sym}^{m_1 m_2 m_3 \dots}(\text{Lie}_d(V)) \otimes \text{Sym}^{m_1 m_2 m_3 \dots}(\text{Lie}_d(V)) \\ & \lambda = 1^{m_1} 2^{m_2} 3^{m_3} \dots \\ & \text{Lie}_d(V) := \text{has } GL(V)\text{-character} \\ & \Rightarrow L_\lambda \text{ Schur positive} \end{aligned}$$

An important coarsening...

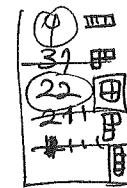
THM (Desarmenien-Wachs,
R.-Webb)

$$\text{Derangement}_n := \sum_{\sigma: \text{permutation}} L_\sigma = \sum_{\substack{\text{derangements} \\ \sigma \in S_n}} F_{\text{Des}(\sigma)}$$

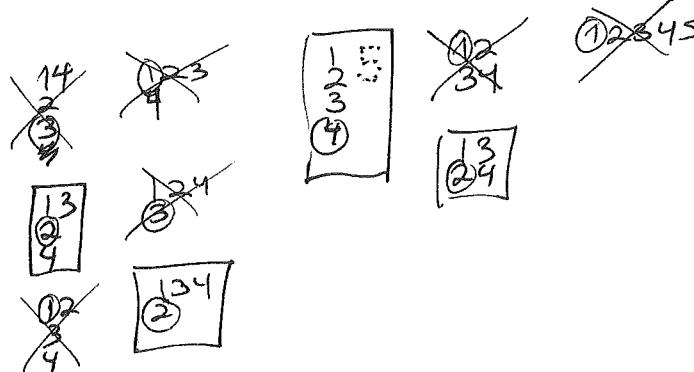
$$= \sum_{\substack{\text{Std Youngtab. } Q \\ \text{of size } n \\ \text{with 1st ascent even}}} S_{\text{shape } Q}$$

(3)

$$\text{e.g. } \text{Derange}_4 = L_4 + L_2^2$$



$$= S_{\text{[grid]}} + S_{\text{[grid]}} + S_{\text{[grid]}} + S_{\text{[grid]}}$$



PROBLEM: Find a similar (more refined) tableau mode!

$$\text{for } \text{Derange}_n^k := \sum_{\substack{\lambda : |\lambda|=n \\ \lambda \text{ has no } 1's \\ \ell(\lambda)=k}} L_\lambda = \sum_{\substack{\text{derangements} \\ \sigma \in S_n \\ \text{with } k \text{ cycles}}} F_{\text{Des}(\sigma)}$$