Diagonal Harmonics and Shuffle Theorems

George H. Seelinger

ghs9ae@virginia.edu

joint with Jonah Blasiak, Mark Haiman, Jennifer Morse, and Anna Pun

UVA Graduate Seminar

29 March 2021

Outline

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. Stable series approach
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

Outline

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. Stable series approach
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

Based off of slides from

- Mark Haiman: "A Shuffle Theorem for Paths Under Any Line" `https://www.math.uwaterloo.ca/~opecheni/2020-06-12-AlCoVE.pdf`
- Jennifer Morse: "Hey Series, Tell Me About the Extended Delta Conjecture" (ICERM, March 22, 2021)

Multivariate Polynomials

- $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ multivariate polynomial

Multivariate Polynomials

- $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ multivariate polynomial
- $\sigma \in S_n$ acts as $\sigma.f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n) = f(x_{\sigma(1)}, x_{\sigma(2)}, \ldots, x_{\sigma(n)})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix} (5x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 8x_3^2) = 8x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 5x_3^2$$

Symmetric Polynomials

- Polynomials $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ satisfying $\sigma.f = f$?

Symmetric Polynomials

- Polynomials $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ satisfying $\sigma.f = f$?
- Symmetric polynomials ($n = 3$)

$$
\begin{aligned}
e_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = & h_1 \\
e_2 = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 \quad & h_2 = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \\
e_3 = x_1x_2x_3 \quad & h_3 = x_1^3 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + \cdots
\end{aligned}
$$

Symmetric Polynomials

- Polynomials $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ satisfying $\sigma.f = f$?
- Symmetric polynomials ($n = 3$)

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 = x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = & h_1 \\ e_2 = x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2x_3 \quad & h_2 = x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_1x_3 + x_2^2 + x_2x_3 + x_3^2 \\ e_3 = x_1x_2x_3 \quad & h_3 = x_1^3 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

- $\{f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \mid \sigma.f = f \; \forall \sigma \in S_n\}$ forms a vector space, $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Combinatorics of Symmetric Polynomials

Generators

$$e_r = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r} \text{ or } h_r = \sum_{i_1 \le i_2 \le \cdots \le i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$$

Combinatorics of Symmetric Polynomials

Generators

$$e_r = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r} \text{ or } h_r = \sum_{i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$$

Symmetric functions are polynomials in the $e_1, e_2, \ldots$, or in the $h_1, h_2, \ldots$

$$3h_2 h_1^2 - h_2^2 + 6h_3 h_1 = 3h_{(211)} - h_{(22)} + 6h_{(31)}$$

Combinatorics of Symmetric Polynomials

Generators

$$e_r = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r} \text{ or } h_r = \sum_{i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_r} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_r}$$

Symmetric functions are polynomials in the $e_1, e_2, \ldots$, or in the $h_1, h_2, \ldots$

$$3h_2 h_1^2 - h_2^2 + 6h_3 h_1 = 3h_{(211)} - h_{(22)} + 6h_{(31)}$$

Basis of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$?

Partitions

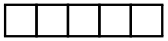
Definition

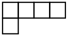
$n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, a *partition of n* is $\lambda = (\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0)$ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_\ell = n$.

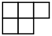
Partitions

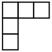
Definition

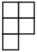
$n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, a *partition of n* is $\lambda = (\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0)$ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_\ell = n$.

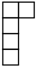
$5 \to$ 

$4 + 1 \to$ 

$3 + 2 \to$ 

$3 + 1 + 1 \to$ 

$2 + 2 + 1 \to$ 

$2 + 1 + 1 + 1 \to$ 

$1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 \to$ 

Tableaux

Definition

Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

Tableaux

Definition

Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

1. strictly increasing down columns

Tableaux

Definition

Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

1. strictly increasing down columns
2. weakly increasing along rows

Tableaux

Definition

Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

1. strictly increasing down columns
2. weakly increasing along rows

Collection is called $\mathrm{SSYT}(\lambda)$.

Tableaux

Definition

Filling of partition diagram of λ with numbers such that

1. strictly increasing down columns
2. weakly increasing along rows

Collection is called SSYT(λ).

For $\lambda = (2, 1)$,

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

$$s_{(21)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2 x_3^2 + 2x_1 x_2 x_3$$

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&1\\\hline 2\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&1\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2&2\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&2\\\hline 2\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&3\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2&3\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&3\\\hline 2\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&2\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

$$s_{(21)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2x_3$$

Definition

For λ a partition

$$s_\lambda = \sum_{T \in \mathrm{SSYT}(\lambda)} x^T \text{ for } x^T = \prod_{i \in T} x_i$$

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

$$s_{(21)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2x_3$$

Definition

For λ a partition

$$s_\lambda = \sum_{T \in \mathrm{SSYT}(\lambda)} x^T \text{ for } x^T = \prod_{i \in T} x_i$$

- s_λ is a symmetric function

Schur functions

Associate a polynomial to SSYT(λ).

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&1\\\hline 2\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&1\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2&2\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&2\\\hline 2\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&3\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 2&3\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&3\\\hline 2\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}\,,\ \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1&2\\\hline 3\\\cline{1-1}\end{array}$$

$$s_{(21)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_2^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2x_3$$

Definition

For λ a partition

$$s_\lambda = \sum_{T \in \mathrm{SSYT}(\lambda)} x^T \text{ for } x^T = \prod_{i \in T} x_i$$

- s_λ is a symmetric function
- Schur functions form a basis for $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Q}}$

Harmonic polynomials

Harmonic polynomials

$M =$ polynomials killed by all symmetric differential operators.

Harmonic polynomials

Harmonic polynomials

$M =$ polynomials killed by all symmetric differential operators.

Explicitly, for

$$\Delta = \det \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \\ x_2^2 & x_2 & 1 \\ x_3^2 & x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1^2(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2(x_1 - x_3) + x_3^2(x_1 - x_2)$$

Harmonic polynomials

Harmonic polynomials

M = polynomials killed by all symmetric differential operators.

Explicitly, for

$$\Delta = \det \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \\ x_2^2 & x_2 & 1 \\ x_3^2 & x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1^2(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2(x_1 - x_3) + x_3^2(x_1 - x_2)$$

M is the vector space given by

Harmonic polynomials

Harmonic polynomials

$M =$ polynomials killed by all symmetric differential operators.

Explicitly, for

$$\Delta = \det \begin{vmatrix} x_1^2 & x_1 & 1 \\ x_2^2 & x_2 & 1 \\ x_3^2 & x_3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x_1^2(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2(x_1 - x_3) + x_3^2(x_1 - x_2)$$

M is the vector space given by

$$\begin{aligned} M =& \operatorname{sp}\left\{ \left(\partial_{x_1}^a \partial_{x_2}^b \partial_{x_3}^c \right) \Delta \mid a, b, c \geq 0 \right\} \\ =& \operatorname{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, \\ & x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\} \end{aligned}$$

Harmonic polynomials

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

Harmonic polynomials

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

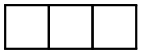
Harmonic polynomials

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}$$



Harmonic polynomials

$$\text{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

$$\underbrace{\text{sp}\{\Delta\}} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}} \oplus \underbrace{\text{sp}\{1\}}$$

2. How many times does an irreducible S_n-representation occur?

Harmonic polynomials

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}$$

2. How many times does an irreducible S_n-representation occur? Frobenius:

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}}_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}}_{\ydiagram{2,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}}_{\ydiagram{2,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

2. How many times does an irreducible S_n-representation occur?
Frobenius:

$$e_1^3 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^3 = s_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

Harmonic polynomials

$$\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta, 2x_1(x_2 - x_3) - x_2^2 + x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3 - x_1) - x_3^2 + x_1^2, x_3 - x_1, x_2 - x_3, 1\}$$

1. Break M up into irreducible S_n-representations.

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}}_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}}_{\ydiagram{2,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}}_{\ydiagram{2,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

2. How many times does an irreducible S_n-representation occur?
Frobenius:

$$e_1^3 = (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^3 = s_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

Schur basis expansion counts multiplicity of irreducible S_n-representations!

Schur positivity

Upshot

Schur positivity

Upshot

1. Schur functions $\leftrightarrow$ irreducible S_n-representations.

Schur positivity

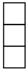
Upshot

1. Schur functions $\leftrightarrow$ irreducible S_n-representations.
2. Via Frobenius characteristic map, questions about S_n-action on vector spaces get translated to questions about Schur expansion coefficients in symmetric functions.

Getting more information

Break M up into smallest S_n fixed subspaces

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2,\, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1,\, x_2-x_3\}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}$$



deg=2

deg=1

Getting more information

Break M up into smallest S_n fixed subspaces

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}}_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}}_{\substack{\ydiagram{2,1} \\ \deg=2}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1, x_2-x_3\}}_{\substack{\ydiagram{2,1} \\ \deg=1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

Solution: irreducible S_n-representation of polynomials of degree $d \mapsto q^d s_\lambda$ (graded Frobenius)

$$?? = q^3 s_{\ydiagram{1,1,1}} + q^2 s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + q s_{\ydiagram{2,1}} + s_{\ydiagram{3}}$$

Getting more information

Break M up into smallest S_n fixed subspaces

$$\underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta\}}_{(1,1,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{2x_1(x_2-x_3)-x_2^2+x_3^2,\, 2x_2(x_3-x_1)-x_3^2+x_1^2\}}_{\substack{(2,1)\\ \deg=2}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3-x_1,\, x_2-x_3\}}_{\substack{(2,1)\\ \deg=1}} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{(3)}$$

Solution: irreducible S_n-representation of polynomials of degree $d \mapsto q^d s_\lambda$ (graded Frobenius)

$$?? = q^3 s_{(1,1,1)} + q^2 s_{(2,1)} + q s_{(2,1)} + s_{(3)}$$

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): M_μ = span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): M_μ = span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

$$\Delta_{\yng(2,1)} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_3y_2 - y_3x_2 - y_1x_3 + y_1x_2 + y_3x_1 - y_2x_1$$

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): $M_\mu =$ span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

$$\Delta_{\yng(2,1)} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_3 y_2 - y_3 x_2 - y_1 x_3 + y_1 x_2 + y_3 x_1 - y_2 x_1$$

$$M_{2,1} = \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta_{2,1}\}}_{\deg=(1,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{y_3 - y_1, y_1 - y_2\}}_{\deg=(0,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3 - x_1, x_1 - x_2\}}_{\deg=(1,0)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\deg=(0,0)}$$

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): M_μ = span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

$$\Delta_{\ydiagram{2,1}} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_3y_2 - y_3x_2 - y_1x_3 + y_1x_2 + y_3x_1 - y_2x_1$$

$$M_{2,1} = \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta_{2,1}\}}_{\deg=(1,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{y_3 - y_1, y_1 - y_2\}}_{\deg=(0,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3 - x_1, x_1 - x_2\}}_{\deg=(1,0)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\deg=(0,0)}$$

Irreducible S_n-representation with bidegree $(a, b) \mapsto q^a t^b s_\lambda$

An example of bi-degree

Capturing even more information...

- $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n]$ satisfying $\sigma(x_i) = x_{\sigma(i)}$, $\sigma(y_j) = y_{\sigma(j)}$.
- Garsia-Haiman (1993): M_μ = span of partial derivatives of Δ_μ

$$\Delta_{(2,1)} = \det \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_1 & x_1 \\ 1 & y_2 & x_2 \\ 1 & y_3 & x_3 \end{vmatrix} = x_3y_2 - y_3x_2 - y_1x_3 + y_1x_2 + y_3x_1 - y_2x_1$$

$$M_{2,1} = \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{\Delta_{2,1}\}}_{\deg=(1,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{y_3 - y_1, y_1 - y_2\}}_{\deg=(0,1)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{x_3 - x_1, x_1 - x_2\}}_{\deg=(1,0)} \oplus \underbrace{\mathrm{sp}\{1\}}_{\deg=(0,0)}$$

Irreducible S_n-representation with bidegree $(a, b) \mapsto q^a t^b s_\lambda$

$$\tilde{H}_\mu = qts_{(1,1,1)} + ts_{(2,1)} + qs_{(2,1)} + s_{(3)}$$

Outline

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. **Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures**
3. Stable series approach
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

Diagonal harmonics

- $DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x, y) = 0 \right\}.$

Diagonal harmonics

- $DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial^a_{x_j} \partial^b_{y_j} f(x, y) = 0 \right\}$.
- E.g., Frobenius characteristic for DH_3:

$$(q^3 + q^2 t + qt^2 + t^3 + qt)s_{(1,1,1)} + (q^2 + qt + t^2 + q + t)s_{(2,1)} + s_{(3)}$$

Diagonal harmonics

- $DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \le j \le n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x, y) = 0 \right\}.$
- E.g., Frobenius characteristic for DH_3:

$$(q^3 + q^2 t + q t^2 + t^3 + qt) s_{(1,1,1)} + (q^2 + qt + t^2 + q + t) s_{(2,1)} + s_{(3)}$$

Question

What symmetric function gives the Frobenius characteristic of DH_n?

Diagonal Harmonics

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3:

Diagonal Harmonics

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3:

$$\frac{t^3\tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2+t^3+q^2-qt}+\frac{(-q^2t-qt^2-qt)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2t^2+q^3+t^3-qt}+\frac{-q^3\tilde{H}_3}{-q^3+q^2t+qt-t^2}$$

Diagonal Harmonics

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3:

$$\frac{t^3\tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2+t^3+q^2-qt}+\frac{(-q^2t-qt^2-qt)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2t^2+q^3+t^3-qt}+\frac{-q^3\tilde{H}_3}{-q^3+q^2t+qt-t^2}$$

However,

$$e_3=\frac{\tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2+t^3+q^2-qt}+\frac{(-q-t-1)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2t^2+q^3+t^3-qt}-\frac{\tilde{H}_3}{-q^3+q^2t+qt-t^2}$$

Diagonal Harmonics

Frobenius characteristic of DH_3:

$$\frac{t^3\tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2+t^3+q^2-qt}+\frac{(-q^2t-qt^2-qt)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2t^2+q^3+t^3-qt}+\frac{-q^3\tilde{H}_3}{-q^3+q^2t+qt-t^2}$$

However,

$$e_3=\frac{\tilde{H}_{111}}{-qt^2+t^3+q^2-qt}+\frac{(-q-t-1)\tilde{H}_{21}}{-q^2t^2+q^3+t^3-qt}-\frac{\tilde{H}_3}{-q^3+q^2t+qt-t^2}$$

Definition

Define $\nabla : \Lambda \to \Lambda$ via

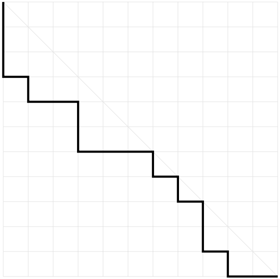
$$\nabla(\tilde{H}_\mu)=q^{n(\mu)}t^{n(\mu')}\tilde{H}_\mu$$

Nice, but not combinatorial...

Dyck paths

Dyck paths

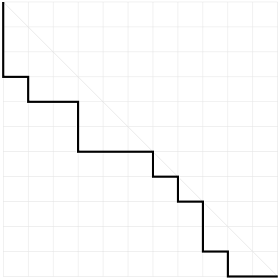
A Dyck path λ is a south-east lattice path lying below the line segment from $(0, n)$ to $(n, 0)$.



Dyck paths

Dyck paths

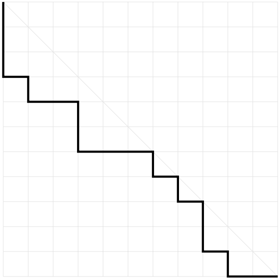
A Dyck path λ is a south-east lattice path lying below the line segment from $(0, n)$ to $(n, 0)$.



- $\text{area}(\lambda) =$ number of squares above λ but below the path δ of alternating S-E steps.

Dyck paths

A Dyck path λ is a south-east lattice path lying below the line segment from $(0, n)$ to $(n, 0)$.



- $\text{area}(\lambda) =$ number of squares above λ but below the path δ of alternating S-E steps.
- E.g., above $\text{area}(\lambda) = 10$.

Shuffle Conjecture

Conjecture (Haglund-Haiman-Loehr-Remmel-Ulyanov, 2005)

$$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q^{-1}).$$

Shuffle Conjecture

Conjecture (Haglund-Haiman-Loehr-Remmel-Ulyanov, 2005)

$$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q^{-1}).$$

- $q = 1$, $\omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; 1) = s_{b_1} \cdots s_{b_n}$ where $b_i =$ number of vertical steps between line and λ in column i.

Shuffle Conjecture

Conjecture (Haglund-Haiman-Loehr-Remmel-Ulyanov, 2005)

$$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q^{-1}) \,.$$

- $q = 1$, $\omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; 1) = s_{b_1} \cdots s_{b_n}$ where $b_i =$ number of vertical steps between line and λ in column i.
- $\omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$ an "LLT polynomial" associated to λ given as a q-weight generating function over tuples of row SSYTs.

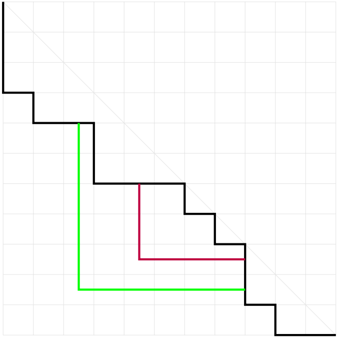
Shuffle Conjecture

Conjecture (Haglund-Haiman-Loehr-Remmel-Ulyanov, 2005)

$$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q^{-1}) .$$

- $q = 1$, $\omega\mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; 1) = s_{b_1} \cdots s_{b_n}$ where $b_i =$ number of vertical steps between line and λ in column i.
- $\omega\mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$ an "LLT polynomial" associated to λ given as a q-weight generating function over tuples of row SSYTs.
- $\mathrm{dinv}(\lambda) =$ number of balanced hooks.

dinv



Balanced hook is given by a cell below λ satisfying

$$\frac{\ell}{a+1} < 1 - \epsilon < \frac{\ell+1}{a}.$$

LLT Polynomials

$$\mathcal{G}_\nu(x;q^{-1}) = \sum_{T \in \mathrm{SSYT}(\nu)} q^{-i(T)} x^T$$

for $i(T)$ the number of attacking inversions:

1	2	3	3	5				
2	4	4	7	8	9	9		
			1	1	6	7	7	7

- $\mathcal{G}_\nu$ is symmetric and Schur positive.

Shuffle Theorem

Representation Theory: Diagonal Harmonics

$$DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x, y) = 0 \right\}$$

Shuffle Theorem

Representation Theory: Diagonal Harmonics

$$DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x,y) = 0 \right\}$$

Symmetric Functions

Frobenius characteristic ∇e_n.

Shuffle Theorem

Representation Theory: Diagonal Harmonics

$$DH_n = \left\{ f \in \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \ldots, x_n, y_1, \ldots, y_n] \mid \sum_{1 \le j \le n} \partial_{x_j}^a \partial_{y_j}^b f(x, y) = 0 \right\}$$

Symmetric Functions

Frobenius characteristic ∇e_n.

Combinatorics: Shuffle Theorem (Carlsson-Mellit, 2018)

$$\nabla e_n = \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_n} t^{\text{area}(\lambda)} q^{\text{dinv}(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(x; q).$$

Outline

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. **Stable series approach**
4. Application: extended Delta conjecture

Schiffmann's Elliptic Hall Algebra $\mathcal{E}$

- For every coprime $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, subalgebra $\Lambda(X^{m,n}) \cong \Lambda$, with relations between them. (Burban-Schiffmann, 2012)

Schiffmann's Elliptic Hall Algebra $\mathcal{E}$

- For every coprime $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, subalgebra $\Lambda(X^{m,n}) \cong \Lambda$, with relations between them. (Burban-Schiffmann, 2012)
- $\mathcal{E}$ acts on Λ, e.g.

$$e_k[-MX^{m,1}] \cdot 1 = \nabla^m e_k$$

Schiffmann's Elliptic Hall Algebra $\mathcal{E}$

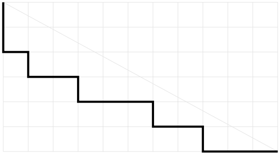
- For every coprime $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, subalgebra $\Lambda(X^{m,n}) \cong \Lambda$, with relations between them. (Burban-Schiffmann, 2012)
- $\mathcal{E}$ acts on Λ, e.g.
$$e_k[-MX^{m,1}] \cdot 1 = \nabla^m e_k$$

Rational Shuffle Conjecture (F. Bergeron, Garsia, Sergel Leven, Xin, 2016) (Proved by Mellit, 2016)

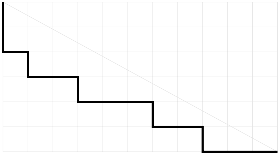
$$e_k[-MX^{m,n}] \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}(X; q^{-1})$$

where summation is over all (kn, km)-Dyck paths.

Rational Path Combinatorics

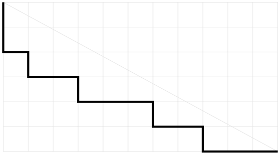


Rational Path Combinatorics

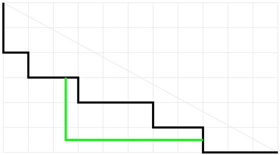


- area(λ) as before; number of boxes between λ and highest path δ.

Rational Path Combinatorics



- area(λ) as before; number of boxes between λ and highest path δ.
- $\text{dinv}_p(\lambda)$ = number of p-balanced hooks:



$$\frac{\ell}{a+1} < p < \frac{\ell+1}{a} \qquad p = \frac{n}{m} - \epsilon$$

Any Line

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

Given $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $p = s/r$ irrational,

Any Line

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

Given $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $p = s/r$ irrational,

$$D_{(b_1,\ldots,b_l)} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

Any Line

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

Given $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $p = s/r$ irrational,

$$D_{(b_1,\ldots,b_l)} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

- λ is a lattice path under the line $y + px = s$,

Any Line

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

Given $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $p = s/r$ irrational,

$$D_{(b_1,\ldots,b_l)} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

- λ is a lattice path under the line $y + px = s$,
- $(b_1, \ldots, b_l)$ are the south runs of δ,

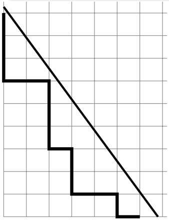
Any Line

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

Given $r, s \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ such that $p = s/r$ irrational,

$$D_{(b_1,\ldots,b_l)} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

- λ is a lattice path under the line $y + px = s$,
- $(b_1, \ldots, b_l)$ are the south runs of δ,
- $D_{\mathbf{b}}$ is special element of $\mathcal{E}$.



Schiffmann to Shuffle

- Shuffle algebra S given by the image of Laurent polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_l^{\pm 1}]$ via map

Schiffmann to Shuffle

- Shuffle algebra S given by the image of Laurent polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_l^{\pm 1}]$ via map

$$H_{q,t} \colon \phi \mapsto \sum_{w \in S_l} w \left(\frac{\phi \prod_{i<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}((1 - x_j/x_i)(1 - qx_i/x_j)(1 - tx_i/x_j))} \right)$$

Schiffmann to Shuffle

- Shuffle algebra S given by the image of Laurent polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_l^{\pm 1}]$ via map

$$H_{q,t} \colon \phi \mapsto \sum_{w \in S_l} w \left(\frac{\phi \prod_{i<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}((1 - x_j/x_i)(1 - qx_i/x_j)(1 - tx_i/x_j))} \right)$$

- There exists isomorphism $\psi \colon S \to \mathcal{E}^+$.

Schiffmann to Shuffle

- Shuffle algebra S given by the image of Laurent polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_l^{\pm 1}]$ via map

$$H_{q,t} \colon \phi \mapsto \sum_{w \in S_l} w \left(\frac{\phi \prod_{i<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}((1 - x_j/x_i)(1 - qx_i/x_j)(1 - tx_i/x_j))} \right)$$

- There exists isomorphism $\psi \colon S \to \mathcal{E}^+$.
- (Negut, 2014) gives well-defined

$$D_{b_1,\ldots,b_l} = \psi \left(H_{q,t} \left(\frac{x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1 - qtx_i/x_{i+1})} \right) \right)$$

Schiffmann to Shuffle

- Shuffle algebra S given by the image of Laurent polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{k}[x_1^{\pm 1}, \ldots, x_l^{\pm 1}]$ via map

$$H_{q,t} \colon \phi \mapsto \sum_{w \in S_l} w \left(\frac{\phi \prod_{i<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}((1 - x_j/x_i)(1 - qx_i/x_j)(1 - tx_i/x_j))} \right)$$

- There exists isomorphism $\psi \colon S \to \mathcal{E}^+$.
- (Negut, 2014) gives well-defined

$$D_{b_1,\ldots,b_l} = \psi \left(H_{q,t} \left(\frac{x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1 - qtx_i/x_{i+1})} \right) \right)$$

Key Relationship

$$\omega(D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1)(x_1, \ldots, x_l) = H_{q,t} \left(\frac{x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1 - qtx_i/x_{i+1})} \right)_{\text{pol}}$$

Proof Idea

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

For $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ corresponding to some choice of coprime m, n,

$$H_{q,t}\left(\frac{x_1^{b_1}\cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1-qtx_i/x_{i+1})}\right) = \sum_{a_1,\ldots,a_{l-1}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\ldots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1,0)}(x;q)$$

Proof Idea

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

For $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ corresponding to some choice of coprime m, n,

$$H_{q,t}\left(\frac{x_1^{b_1}\cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1-qtx_i/x_{i+1})}\right) = \sum_{a_1,\ldots,a_{l-1}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\ldots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1,0)}(x;q)$$

- Infinite series of GL_l-characters χ_λ where $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ satisfies $\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_l$.

Proof Idea

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

For $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ corresponding to some choice of coprime m, n,

$$H_{q,t}\left(\frac{x_1^{b_1}\cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1-qtx_i/x_{i+1})}\right)$$
$$= \sum_{a_1,\ldots,a_{l-1}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\ldots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1,0)}(x;q)$$

- Infinite series of GL_l-characters χ_λ where $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ satisfies $\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_l$.
- $\chi_\lambda \leftrightarrow s_\lambda$ when $\lambda_l \geq 0$.

Proof Idea

Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

For $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ corresponding to some choice of coprime m, n,

$$H_{q,t}\left(\frac{x_1^{b_1}\cdots x_l^{b_l}}{\prod_{i=1}^{l-1}(1-qtx_i/x_{i+1})}\right) = \sum_{a_1,\ldots,a_{l-1}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\ldots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1,0)}(x;q)$$

- Infinite series of GL_l-characters χ_λ where $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ satisfies $\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_l$.
- $\chi_\lambda \leftrightarrow s_\lambda$ when $\lambda_l \geq 0$.
- Under polynomial truncation, $\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\beta/\alpha} \to q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)}\mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$

Cauchy Identity

- (Twisted) non-symmetric Hall-Littlewood polynomials $E_\lambda^\sigma(x;q)$ defined via Demazure-Lusztig operators.

$$T_i = qs_i + (1-q)\frac{s_i - 1}{1 - x_{i+1}/x_i}$$

Cauchy Identity

- (Twisted) non-symmetric Hall-Littlewood polynomials $E_\lambda^\sigma(x;q)$ defined via Demazure-Lusztig operators.

$$T_i = qs_i + (1-q)\frac{s_i - 1}{1 - x_{i+1}/x_i}$$

- Dual basis F_λ^σ.

Cauchy Identity

- (Twisted) non-symmetric Hall-Littlewood polynomials $E^{\sigma}_{\lambda}(x; q)$ defined via Demazure-Lusztig operators.

$$T_i = qs_i + (1-q)\frac{s_i - 1}{1 - x_{i+1}/x_i}$$

- Dual basis F^{σ}_{λ}.

Cauchy identity

$$\frac{\prod_{i<j}(1 - q\,t\,x_i\,y_j)}{\prod_{i\leq j}(1 - t\,x_i\,y_j)} = \sum_{\mathbf{a}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\,E^{\sigma}_{\mathbf{a}}(x_1, \ldots, x_l; q^{-1})\,F^{\sigma}_{\mathbf{a}}(y_1, \ldots, y_l; q),$$

Cauchy Identity

- (Twisted) non-symmetric Hall-Littlewood polynomials $E^{\sigma}_{\lambda}(x;q)$ defined via Demazure-Lusztig operators.

$$T_i = qs_i + (1-q)\frac{s_i - 1}{1 - x_{i+1}/x_i}$$

- Dual basis F^{σ}_{λ}.

Cauchy identity

$$\frac{\prod_{i<j}(1 - q\,t\,x_i\,y_j)}{\prod_{i\leq j}(1 - t\,x_i\,y_j)} = \sum_{\mathbf{a}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\,E^{\sigma}_{\mathbf{a}}(x_1,\ldots,x_l;q^{-1})\,F^{\sigma}_{\mathbf{a}}(y_1,\ldots,y_l;q),$$

- $\mathcal{L}_{\beta/\alpha} = H_q(w_0(F^{\sigma^{-1}}_{\beta}(x;q)\overline{E^{\sigma^{-1}}_{\alpha}(x;q)}))$

What have we learned?

Shuffle Theorem for any path

$$D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathsf{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathsf{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

What have we learned?

Shuffle Theorem for any path

$$D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

Stable Shuffle Theorem

$$H_q \left(x^{\mathbf{b}} \frac{\prod_{i+1<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}(1 - tx_i/x_j)} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{a_1,\ldots,a_{l-1} \geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|} \mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\ldots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\ldots,a_1,0)}(x;q)$$

What have we learned?

Shuffle Theorem for any path

$$D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1 = \sum_{\lambda} t^{\text{area}(\lambda)} q^{\text{dinv}_p(\lambda)} \omega \mathcal{G}_{\nu(\lambda)}$$

Stable Shuffle Theorem

$$H_q \left(x^{\mathbf{b}} \frac{\prod_{i+1<j}(1 - qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}(1 - tx_i/x_j)} \right) = \sum_{a_1,\dots,a_{l-1} \geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|} \mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{((b_l,\dots,b_1)+(0,a_{l-1},\dots,a_1))/(a_{l-1},\dots,a_1,0)}(x;q)$$

Cauchy identity

$$\frac{\prod_{i<j}(1 - q\, t\, x_i\, y_j)}{\prod_{i\leq j}(1 - t\, x_i\, y_j)} = \sum_{\mathbf{a}\geq 0} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}\, E^{\sigma}_{\mathbf{a}}(x_1, \dots, x_l; q^{-1})\, F^{\sigma}_{\mathbf{a}}(y_1, \dots, y_l; q),$$

Outline

1. Symmetric functions, S_n-representations, and Frobenius characteristic
2. Diagonal harmonics and shuffle conjectures
3. Stable series approach
4. **Application: extended Delta conjecture**

Another family of symmetric function operators

Changing the eigenvalues of Macdonald polynomials:

$$\Delta_f H_\mu = f[B_\mu] H_\mu \qquad \Delta'_f H_\mu = f[B_\mu - 1] H_\mu$$

for any $f \in \Lambda$ and $B_\mu = \sum_{(i,j)\in\mu} q^{i-1} t^{j-1}$. (Note $\Delta'_{e_{n-1}} e_n = \nabla e_n$).

Another family of symmetric function operators

Changing the eigenvalues of Macdonald polynomials:

$$\Delta_f H_\mu = f[B_\mu] H_\mu \qquad \Delta'_f H_\mu = f[B_\mu - 1] H_\mu$$

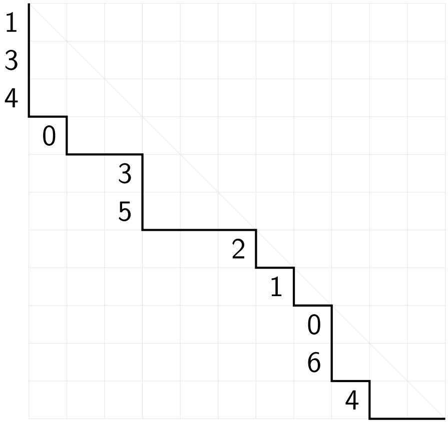
for any $f \in \Lambda$ and $B_\mu = \sum_{(i,j)\in\mu} q^{i-1} t^{j-1}$. (Note $\Delta'_{e_{n-1}} e_n = \nabla e_n$).

Extended Delta Conjecture (Haglund-Remmel-Wilson, 2018)

$$\Delta_{h_l} \Delta'_{e_{k-1}} e_n =$$

$$\langle z^{n-k} \rangle \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbf{DP}_{n+l}} \sum_{P \in LD_{n+l,l}(\lambda)} q^{\mathrm{dinv}(P)} t^{\mathrm{area}(\lambda)} x^{\mathrm{wt}_+(P)} \prod_{r_i(\lambda) = r_{i-1}(\lambda)+1} \left(1 + z\, t^{-r_i(\lambda)}\right)$$

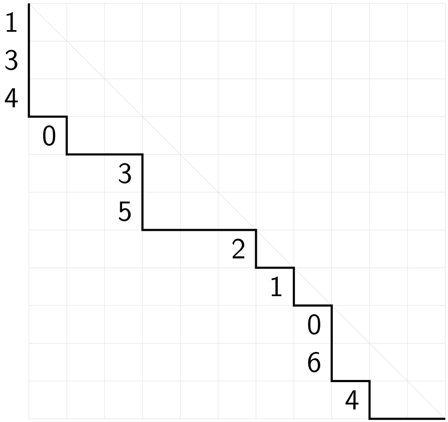
Delta Combinatorics



i	r_i
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	1
6	2
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	1
11	1

- Label colums strictly decreasing south to north

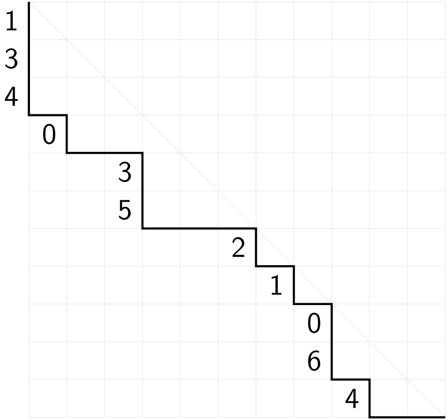
Delta Combinatorics



i	r_i
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	1
6	2
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	1
11	1

- Label colums strictly decreasing south to north
- $\text{wt}_+ = x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5 x_6$

Delta Combinatorics



i	r_i
1	0
2	1
3	2
4	2
5	1
6	2
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	1
11	1

- Label colums strictly decreasing south to north
- $\mathrm{wt}_+ = x_1^2 x_2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5 x_6$
- $\mathrm{dinv} \leftrightarrow i(T)$ under suitable translation.

Application of previous program

Extended Delta Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1,\ldots,x_{k+l})$$

Application of previous program

Extended Delta Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l})$$
$$= \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathbb{N}^{k+r}, |s|=n-k \\ 1 \in J \subseteq [k+r], |J|=k}} \omega\left(D_{s+\varepsilon_J} \cdot 1\right)$$

Application of previous program

Extended Delta Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l})$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{s \in \mathbb{N}^{k+r}, |s|=n-k \\ 1 \in J \subseteq [k+r], |J|=k}} \omega\left(D_{s+\varepsilon_J} \cdot 1\right) =$$

$$H_{q,t}\left(\frac{(x_1 \cdots x_{k+l})}{\prod_i (1 - qtx_i/x_{if1})} h_{n-k}(x_1, \ldots, x_{k+l}) \overline{e_l(x_2, \ldots, x_{k+l})}\right)_{\text{pol}}$$

Application of previous program

Extended Delta Theorem (Blasiak-Haiman-Morse-Pun-S.)

$$\big((h_l[B]e_{k-1}[B-1]e_n)\big)(x_1,\ldots,x_{k+l})$$
$$= \sum_{\substack{s\in\mathbb{N}^{k+r},|s|=n-k\\ 1\in J\subseteq[k+r],|J|=k}} \omega\left(D_{s+\varepsilon_J}\cdot 1\right) =$$
$$H_{q,t}\left(\tfrac{(x_1\cdots x_{k+l})}{\prod_i(1-qtx_i/x_{if1})}h_{n-k}(x_1,\ldots,x_{k+l})\overline{e_l(x_2,\ldots,x_{k+l})}\right)_{\text{pol}}$$
$$= \sum_{\substack{J\subseteq[k+l-1]\\ |J|=l}} \sum_{\substack{(0,\mathbf{a}),\tau\in\mathbb{N}^{k+l}\\ |\tau|=n-k}} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}q^{d(\mathbf{a},\tau,J)}(\mathcal{L}^{w_0}_{\beta/\alpha})_{\text{pol}}$$

Stabilizing

Stable Extended Delta Theorem

$$H_q\left(\frac{\prod_{i+1<j}(1-qtx_i/x_j)}{\prod_{i<j}(1-tx_i/x_j)}(x_1\cdots x_{k+l})h_{n-k}(x_1,\ldots,x_{k+l})\overline{e_l(x_2,\ldots,x_{k+l})}\right)$$

$$=\sum_{\substack{J\subseteq[k+l-1]\\|J|=l}}\ \sum_{\substack{(0,\mathbf{a}),\tau\in\mathbb{N}^{k+l}\\|\tau|=n-k}} t^{|\mathbf{a}|}q^{d(\mathbf{a},\tau,J)}\mathcal{L}^{w_0}_{\beta/\alpha}$$

What next?

1. We conjecture $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$ is q, t-Schur positive for a broader class of indices.

What next?

1. We conjecture $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$ is q, t-Schur positive for a broader class of indices.
2. Combinatorial description of Schur expansion coefficients for $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$?

What next?

1. We conjecture $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$ is q, t-Schur positive for a broader class of indices.
2. Combinatorial description of Schur expansion coefficients for $D_{\mathbf{b}} \cdot 1$?
3. Loehr-Warrington conjecture for ∇s_λ.

References

Thank you!

Bergeron, Francois, Adriano Garsia, Emily Sergel Leven, and Guoce Xin. 2016. *Compositional* (km, kn)*-shuffle conjectures*, Int. Math. Res. Not. IMRN **14**, 4229–4270, DOI 10.1093/imrn/rnv272. MR3556418

Blasiak, Jonah, Mark Haiman, Jennifer Morse, Anna Pun, and George H Seelinger. 2021a. *A Shuffle Theorem for Paths Under Any Line*, arXiv e-prints, available at arXiv:2102.07931.

Blasiak, Jonah, Mark Haiman, Jennifer Morse, Anna Pun, and George H. Seelinger. 2021b. *A proof of the Extended Delta Conjecture*, arXiv e-prints, available at arXiv:2102.08815.

Burban, Igor and Olivier Schiffmann. 2012. *On the Hall algebra of an elliptic curve, I*, Duke Math. J. **161**, no. 7, 1171–1231, DOI 10.1215/00127094-1593263. MR2922373

Carlsson, Erik and Anton Mellit. 2018. *A proof of the shuffle conjecture*, J. Amer. Math. Soc. **31**, no. 3, 661–697, DOI 10.1090/jams/893. MR3787405

Garsia, Adriano M. and Mark Haiman. 1993. *A graded representation model for Macdonald's polynomials*, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. **90**, no. 8, 3607–3610, DOI 10.1073/pnas.90.8.3607. MR1214091

Haglund, J. and Haiman, M. and Loehr. 2005. *A combinatorial formula for the character of the diagonal coinvariants*, Duke Math. J. **126**, no. 2, 195–232, DOI 10.1215/S0012-7094-04-12621-1.

Haglund, J., J. B. Remmel, and A. T. Wilson. 2018. *The delta conjecture*, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. **370**, no. 6, 4029–4057, DOI 10.1090/tran/7096. MR3811519

Mellit, Anton. 2016. *Toric braids and* (m, n)*-parking functions*, arXiv e-prints, arXiv:1604.07456, available at arXiv:1604.07456.

Negut, Andrei. 2014. *The shuffle algebra revisited*, Int. Math. Res. Not. IMRN **22**, 6242–6275, DOI 10.1093/imrn/rnt156. MR3283004