

Cauchy Identities for S_λ

$$\sum_\lambda S_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) S_\lambda(y_1, \dots, y_n) = \prod_{i,j \in [n]} \frac{1}{1 - x_i y_j}$$

let $x^\alpha y^\beta = x_1^{\alpha_1} \dots x_n^{\alpha_n} y_1^{\beta_1} \dots y_n^{\beta_n}$

$$[x^\alpha y^\beta](LHS) = \# \{ (P, Q) \mid P, Q \text{ SSYT of some shape } \alpha = \text{weight}(P) \beta = \text{weight}(Q) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RHS} &= \prod_{i,j \in [n]} \frac{1}{1 - x_i y_j} = \prod_{i,j} \sum_{a_{ij} \geq 0} (x_i y_j)^{a_{ij}} \\ &= \sum_{A = (a_{ij})} \prod_i x_i^{\text{ith col sum of } A} \prod_j y_j^{\text{ith column sum of } A} \end{aligned}$$

non-neg integers
n x n matrix

Robinson-Schensted-Knuth Correspondence.

→ have matrix A

→ biword w with a_{ij} entries being (j) arranged lexicographically

→ do Schensted insertion $\begin{matrix} i \rightarrow Q \\ j \rightarrow P \end{matrix}$

Example:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \rightsquigarrow w = \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow P = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Thm (Knuth) this construction $A \rightarrow (P, Q)$ is a bijection with needed properties.

Thm (Knuth) If $A \xrightarrow{RSK} (P, Q)$

$A^T \xrightarrow{RSK} (Q, P)$

Thm (Knuth) If λ is the shape of P & Q

$\lambda_1 =$ the length of maximum weakly increasing subsequence of w

$\lambda'_1 =$ the length of maximum strictly decreasing subsequence of w

weak inc: $i_{a_1} \leq \dots \leq i_{a_e}$
 $j_{a_1} \leq \dots \leq j_{a_e}$

strict dec: $i_{a_1} < \dots < i_{a_e}$
 $j_{a_1} > \dots > j_{a_e}$

SSYT \longleftrightarrow Gelfand Tsetlin Pattern

Example: $n=5$

1	1	1	1	2	2	5	5
2	2	3	3	3	3		
3	3	4	4	5	5		
5	5						

