

**Math 202B: Winter 2015**  
**Homework 5**  
**Due 2/13/2015**

**Problem 1:** Let  $\lambda \vdash n$ . We proved in class that the set of standard polytabloids  $\{e_T : T \in SYT(\lambda)\}$  forms a basis for the Young module  $S^\lambda$ . (The representing matrices for permutations in  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  with respect to this basis give *Young's natural representation*.) When  $\lambda = (2, 2)$ , find the representing matrices for the adjacent transpositions  $(1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4) \in \mathfrak{S}_4$  acting on  $S^{(2,2)}$  with respect to this basis.

**Problem 2:** Let  $\lambda \vdash n$  and let  $T$  be a fixed  $\lambda$ -tableau. The *Young idempotent*  $\epsilon_T \in \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_n]$  is the group algebra element

$$\epsilon_T := R_T^+ C_T^-,$$

where  $R_T$  and  $C_T$  are the row and column stabilizers of  $T$ . The left ideal  $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_n]\epsilon_T$  in the symmetric group algebra carries an action of  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  given by left multiplication.

- (1) Prove that the  $\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module  $\mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_n]\epsilon_T$  is isomorphic to  $S^\lambda$  (for any  $\lambda$ -tableau  $T$ ).
- (2) Let  $\lambda_1 = (3), \lambda_2 = (2, 1), \lambda_3 = (1, 1, 1)$  be the three partitions of 3. Let  $T_1, T_2$ , and  $T_3$  be your favorite  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ , and  $\lambda_3$ -tableaux. Calculate the products  $\epsilon_{T_i} \epsilon_{T_j} \in \mathbb{C}[\mathfrak{S}_3]$  for  $1 \leq i, j \leq 3$ .

**Problem 3:** Let  $\lambda, \mu \vdash n$ . The *Kronecker product* of the  $\mathfrak{S}_n$ -irreducibles  $S^\lambda$  and  $S^\mu$  is the  $\mathfrak{S}_n$ -representation  $S^\lambda \otimes S^\mu$  and the *Kronecker coefficients*  $g(\lambda, \mu, \nu)$  are the nonnegative integers defined by

$$S^\lambda \otimes S^\mu \cong_{\mathfrak{S}_n} \bigoplus_{\nu \vdash n} g(\lambda, \mu, \nu) S^\nu.$$

Calculate the numbers  $g((3, 1), (2, 2), \nu)$  for all  $\nu \vdash 4$ . The problem of finding  $g(\lambda, \mu, \nu)$  in general is known as the *Kronecker problem* and is famously difficult – no manifestly positive formula for  $g(\lambda, \mu, \nu)$  is known in general.

**Problem 4:** Prove that every irreducible character of  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  is an integer valued function.

**Problem 5:** Prove that, up to sign, the determinant of the character table of  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  is

$$\prod_{\lambda \vdash n} \prod_{\lambda_i \in \lambda} \lambda_i.$$

**Problem 6:** Let  $\lambda = (4, 4, 3, 1) \vdash 12$ . Calculate the decomposition of the restriction  $S^\lambda \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_9}$  into  $\mathfrak{S}_9$ -irreducibles. What about the induction  $S^\lambda \uparrow^{\mathfrak{S}_{15}}$ ?

**Problem 7:** If  $k$  is any field, we can still define the  $k[\mathfrak{S}_n]$ -modules  $M^\lambda$  and  $S^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \vdash n$  by taking coefficients in  $k$ . Give an example to show that when  $k$  has positive characteristic, the  $k[\mathfrak{S}_n]$ -module  $S^\lambda$  is not necessarily irreducible.