

Next goals

- Turn  $B_\lambda$  into a seminormal crystal for  $\mathbb{F}_1$  and above wt function.

- Display an injective crystal morphism

$$\text{Row } R: B_\lambda \rightarrow B^{|\lambda|}$$

$$B = B(i)$$

"row reading"

- Display an injective crystal morphism

$$\text{Col } R: B_\lambda \rightarrow B^{|\lambda|}$$

"column reading"

- Show crystal  $B_\lambda$  has unique hw vector  $u_\lambda$

- show crystal  $B_\lambda$  is connected

Note For  $\lambda = (k)$  and  $\lambda = (1^k)$  we defined the crystal  $B_\lambda$  earlier

DEF For the partition  $\lambda$ .

we define functions

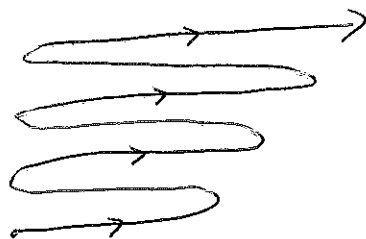
Row R:  $B_\lambda \rightarrow B^{|\lambda|}$   $B = B(1)$

Col R:  $B_\lambda \rightarrow B^{|\lambda|}$

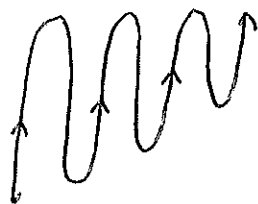
as follows.

For  $T \in B_\lambda$ ,

Row R puts the entries of  $T$  in one row, in order



Col R puts the entries of  $T$  in one row, in order



the functions Row R, Col R are injective.

$E_x \quad F_n \quad \lambda = (3, 2)$

Row R reads

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a | b | c |
| d | e |   |

→



Col R reads

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a | b | c |
| d | e |   |

→



LEM For the partition  $\lambda$

and  $T \in B_\lambda$ ,

$$\text{wt}(T) = \text{wt}(\text{Row } R(T))$$

$$\text{wt}(T) = \text{wt}(\text{Col } R(T))$$

Pf Write  $k = |\lambda|$ . Recall, for

$$b = \boxed{a_1} \otimes \boxed{a_2} \otimes \dots \otimes \boxed{a_k} \in B^{\otimes k}$$

we have

$$\text{wt}(b) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{wt}(\boxed{a_i})$$

and  $\text{wt}(\boxed{a}) = e_a$

□

strategy

(i) show  $\text{Row } R(B_\lambda)$  is a connected component  
of the crystal  $B^{\otimes |\lambda|}$

(ii) show  $\text{Col } R(B_\lambda)$  is a connected component  
of the crystal  $B^{\otimes |\lambda|}$

(iii) For the connected component in (i), pull back  
the crystal structure to  $B_\lambda$  via  $\text{Row } R$ ,

this turns  $B_\lambda$  into a crystal for  $\mathbb{F}_1$  with desired  
wt function.

(iv) By const

$$\text{Row } R : B_\lambda \rightarrow B^{\otimes |\lambda|}$$

is a crystal morphism.

(v) show

$$\text{Col } R : B_\lambda \rightarrow B^{\otimes |\lambda|}$$

is a crystal morphism.

LEM For  $T \in B_\lambda$  and  $x = \text{Row } R(T)$ ,

TFAE

(i)  $T = U_\lambda$

(ii)  $x$  is low vector in  $B^{|\lambda|}$

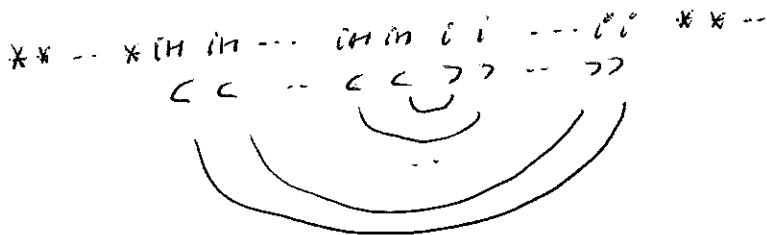
Pf (i)  $\rightarrow$  (ii)

For  $1 \leq i \leq r$  show

$$\xi_i(x) = 0$$

$x =$   $\dots * * \dots * \overbrace{i_1 i_1 \dots i_1 i_1}^{\lambda_{i_1}} \overbrace{i_2 i_2 \dots i_2 i_2}^{\lambda_{i_2}} * * \dots$   
 $* \notin \{i_1, i_2\}$

Apply signature rule  $\begin{matrix} i & i_1 \\ > & < \end{matrix}$  and cancel  $<>$  pairs



Every  $<$  is cancelled since  $\lambda_{i_2} \geq \lambda_{i_1}$

$\varphi_i(x) = \lambda_{i_2} - \lambda_{i_1}, \quad \xi_i(x) = 0 \quad \checkmark$

(ii)  $\rightarrow$  (i) Write  $l = \text{length}(\lambda)$

For  $1 \leq i \leq l$  show

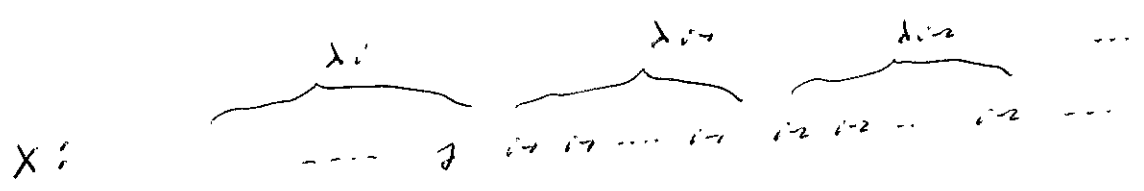
each box in row  $i$  of  $T$  contains  $i^*$

Suppose  $x^*$  fails. WLOG  $i$  minimal st  $x^*$  fails.

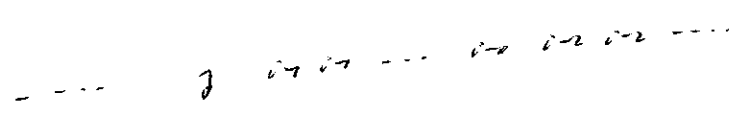
Let  $j =$  entry in last box of row  $i$  of  $T$

Each entry in row  $i$  of  $T$  is at least  $i$  and at most  $j$ .

$j > i$  since  $x^*$  fails.



Apply signature rule  $\begin{matrix} \supset \supset \\ \supset \subset \end{matrix}$  and cancel  $\subset \supset$  pairs



$\subset$   
 $\uparrow$   
does not cancel

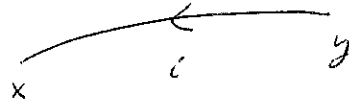
So  $\epsilon_{j \rightarrow (x)} \geq 1$ ,

Now  $x$  not hv, cont.



LEM For  $x, y \in B^{\otimes |\lambda|}$  and  $i \in \mathcal{R}$

assume



Then TFAE:

(i)  $x \in \text{RowR}(B_\lambda)$

(ii)  $y \in \text{RowR}(B_\lambda)$

pf (i)  $\rightarrow$  (ii)  $\exists S \in B_\lambda$  such that

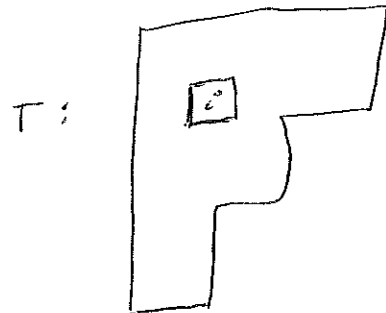
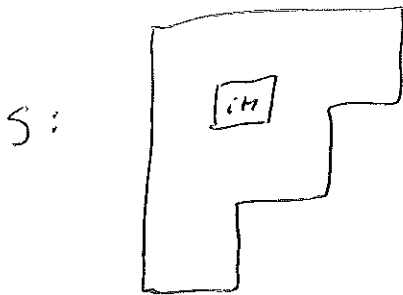
$$\text{RowR}(S) = x$$

$y$  is obtained from  $x$  by replacing single  $\boxed{i\#}$

by  $\boxed{i}$

Back in  $S$ , replace corresponding  $\boxed{i\#}$  by  $\boxed{i}$

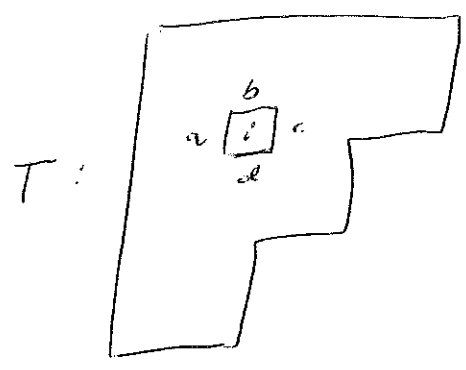
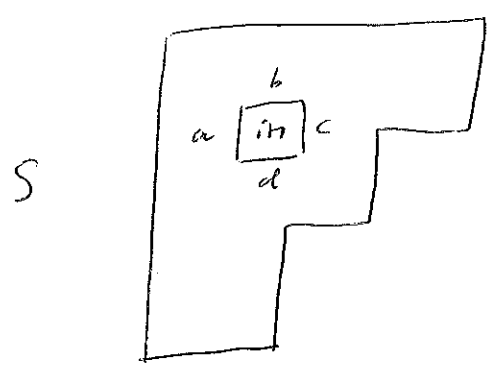
to get  $T$ .



show  $T$  is semi-standard



Consider



Have

$$a \leq in \leq c$$

$$b < in < d$$

Require

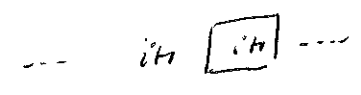
$$a \leq i \leq c$$

$$b < i < d$$

OK unless  $a = in$  or  $b = i$

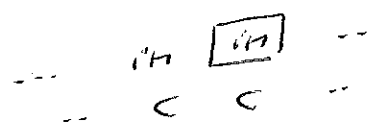
show  $a \neq in$

Suppose  $a = in$



apply signature rule

$$\begin{matrix} i & in \\ > & < \end{matrix}$$



After cancelling  $<$  pairs,  $\boxed{in}$  is left-most

surviving  $<$ .

So  $in$  was cancelled by some  $i$

to left of  $\boxed{in}$

No room for such  $i$ , contradiction.

Show  $b \neq i$

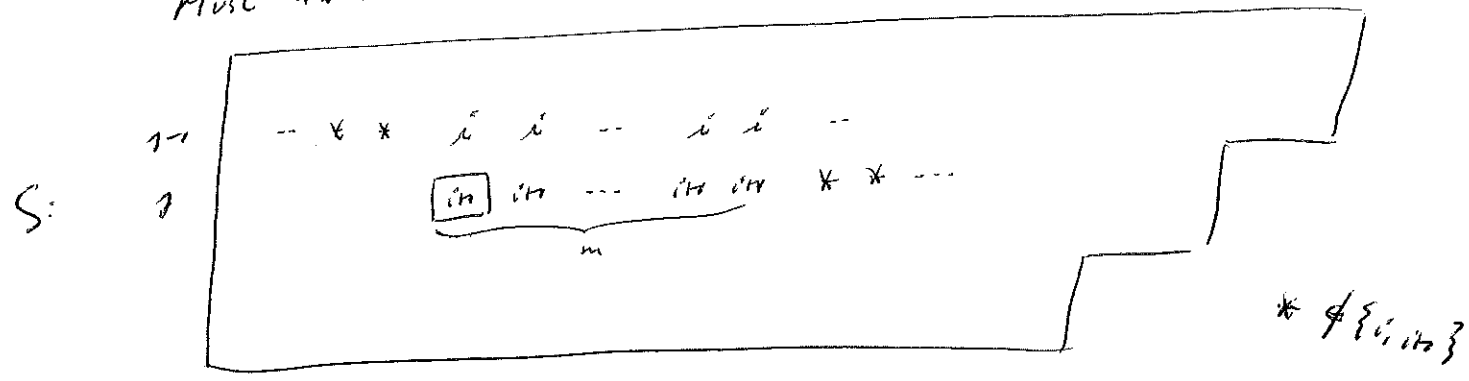
Assume  $b = i$

Consider the row  $j$  of  $S$  that contains  $\boxed{it}$

Let  $m = \#$  boxes in row  $j$  of  $S$  that contain  $it$

So  $m \geq 1$

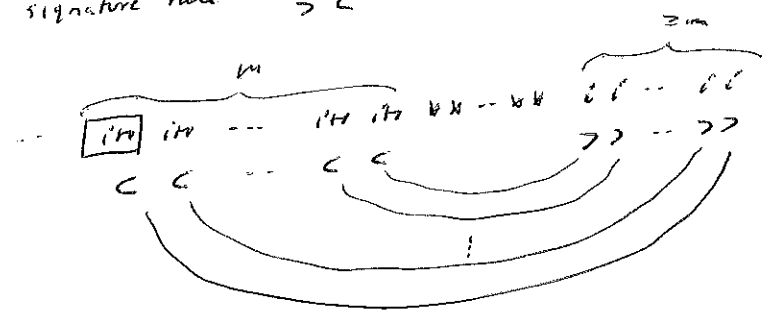
Must have



In row  $j+r$  of  $S$ , at least  $m$  boxes contain  $i$ :



Apply signature rule  $\begin{matrix} i & it \\ > < \end{matrix}$  and cancel  $<, >$  pairs



$\boxed{it}$  is cancelled

But after cancelling  $\boxed{it}$  is left most surviving  $<$ , cont.