

A conjecture for q -decomposition matrices of cyclotomic v -Schur algebras

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Abstract

The Jantzen sum formula for cyclotomic v -Schur algebras yields an identity for some q -analogues of the decomposition matrices of these algebras. We prove a similar identity for matrices of canonical bases of higher-level Fock spaces. We conjecture then that those matrices are actually identical for a suitable choice of parameters. In particular, we conjecture that decomposition matrices of cyclotomic v -Schur algebras are obtained by specializing at $q = 1$ some transition matrices between the standard basis and the canonical basis of a Fock space.

1 Introduction

In order to study representations of the Ariki-Koike algebra associated to the complex reflection group $G(l, 1, m)$, Dipper, James and Mathas introduced in 1998 the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra [DJM]. This algebra depends on the two integers l and m and on some deformation parameters v, u_1, \dots, u_l . When $l = 1$, the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra coincides with the v -Schur algebra of [DJ]. It is an open problem to calculate the decomposition matrix of a cyclotomic v -Schur algebra whose parameters are powers of a given n -th root of unity. To this aim, James and Mathas proved, for cyclotomic v -Schur algebras, an important formula: the Jantzen sum formula [JM]. Given a Jantzen filtration for Weyl modules, one can define a q -analogue $D(q)$ of the decomposition matrix; the coefficients of $D(q)$ are graded decomposition numbers of the composition factors of Weyl modules (see Definition 2.5). The Jantzen sum formula is equivalent to the identity $D'(1) = J^{\triangleleft} D(1)$, where J^{\triangleleft} is a matrix of q -adic valuations of factors of some Gram determinants (see Theorem 2.3 and Corollary 2.7).

Let $\Delta(q)$ be the matrix of the canonical basis of the degree m homogeneous component of a Fock representation of level l of $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_n)$ [U2]. Uglov provided in [U2] an algorithm for computing $\Delta(q)$.

In view of Ariki's theorem for Ariki-Koike algebras [A2], it seems natural to conjecture that for a suitable choice of parameters, one has $D(q) = \Delta(q)$. This would provide an algorithm for computing decomposition matrices of cyclotomic v -Schur algebras. Varagnolo and Vasserot [VV] proved for $l = 1$ that $D(1) = \Delta(1)$. Moreover, Ryom-Hansen showed that this conjecture (still for $l = 1$) is compatible with the Jantzen-Schaper formula [Ry]. Passing to higher level $l \geq 1$ requires the introduction of an extra parameter $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l$,

called *multi-charge*; this l -tuple parametrizes the Fock space of level l introduced by Uglov. We say that \mathbf{s}_l is *m-dominant* if for all $1 \leq d \leq l-1$, we have $s_{d+1} - s_d \geq m$. In this case, we conjecture that $D(q) = \Delta(q)$. Here, $D(q)$ comes from a Jantzen filtration of the Weyl modules of the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C},m}(\zeta; \zeta^{s_1}, \dots, \zeta^{s_l})$ with $\zeta := \exp(\frac{2i\pi}{n})$. Note that for any choice of roots of unity $\zeta^{\mathbf{r}_1}, \dots, \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_l}$ (that is, for any $\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l \in \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$) and any m we can find an m -dominant multi-charge $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l)$ such that $\zeta^{s_d} = \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_d}$ ($1 \leq d \leq l$). Therefore, putting $q = 1$, our conjecture gives an algorithm for calculating the decomposition matrix of an arbitrary cyclotomic v -Schur algebra $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C}} = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C},m}(\zeta; \zeta^{s_1}, \dots, \zeta^{s_l})$. Such a conjecture is new even for type B_m (case $l = 2$).

Our conjecture is supported by the following theorem. We define in a combinatorial way a matrix J^{\prec} for any multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l ; if \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant, then our matrix J^{\prec} coincides with the matrix J^{\triangleleft} of the Jantzen sum formula. We show then that for any multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l , we have $\Delta'(1) = J^{\prec}\Delta(1)$ (Theorem 2.8).

The proof of our theorem relies on a combinatorial expression for the derivative at $q = 1$ of the matrix $A(q)$, where $A(q)$ is the matrix of the Fock space involution used for defining $\Delta(q)$. Namely, we show that $A'(1) = 2J^{\prec}$ (Theorem 2.11). The coefficients of $A(q)$ are some analogues for Fock spaces of Kazhdan-Lusztig R -polynomials $R_{x,y}(q)$ for Hecke algebras. The classical computation of $R'_{x,y}(1)$ was made in [GJ], in relation with the Kazhdan-Lusztig conjecture for multiplicities of composition factors of Verma modules.

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Notation 1.1 Let \mathbb{N} (*resp.* \mathbb{N}^*) denote the set of nonnegative (*resp.* positive) integers, and for $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ denote by $\llbracket a; b \rrbracket$ the discrete interval $[a, b] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. Throughout this article, we fix three integers $n, l, m \geq 1$. Let Π be the set of partitions of any integer and Π_m^l be the set of l -multi-partitions of m . The Coxeter group of type A_{r-1} (with $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$) is the symmetric group $\mathfrak{S}_r = \langle \sigma_i = (i, i+1) \mid 1 \leq i \leq r-1 \rangle$. Let ℓ be the length function on \mathfrak{S}_r and ω be the unique element of maximal length in \mathfrak{S}_r . \diamond

PART A: STATEMENT OF RESULTS

2 Statement of results

2.1 The Jantzen sum formula

Definition 2.1 ([AK, BM]) Let R be a principal ideal domain. Let v be an invertible element of R and $u_1, \dots, u_l \in R$. The *Ariki-Koike algebra*, denoted by

$$(1) \quad \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_R = \mathcal{H}_{R,m}(v; u_1, \dots, u_l),$$

is the algebra defined over R with generators T_0, \dots, T_{m-1} and relations

$$(2) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (T_0 - u_1) \cdots (T_0 - u_l) = 0, \\ T_0 T_1 T_0 T_1 = T_1 T_0 T_1 T_0, \\ (T_i + 1)(T_i - v) = 0 & (1 \leq i \leq m-1), \\ T_i T_{i+1} T_i = T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1} & (1 \leq i \leq m-2), \\ T_i T_j = T_j T_i & (0 \leq i < j-1 \leq m-2). \end{array} \right.$$

◇

Following [DJM], let

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_R = \mathcal{S}_{R,m}(v; u_1, \dots, u_l)$$

be the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra associated to \mathcal{H} . Dipper, James and Mathas (see [DJM, Theorem 6.12]) showed that \mathcal{S} is a cellular algebra in the sense of [GL]. Given $\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l$, one defines as in [DJM, Definition 6.13] a right \mathcal{S} -module $W(\lambda_l)$ which is a free R -module of finite rank, called *Weyl module*. Since \mathcal{S} is cellular, $W(\lambda_l)$ is naturally equipped with a symmetric bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Set

$$(4) \quad L(\lambda_l) := W(\lambda_l) / \text{rad } W(\lambda_l),$$

where $\text{rad } W(\lambda_l)$ is the radical of the bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Assume temporarily that R is a field. By [DJM, Corollary 6.18], \mathcal{S} is a quasi-hereditary algebra, so the theory of cellular algebras of [GL] shows that $\{L(\lambda_l) \mid \lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l\}$ is a complete set of non-isomorphic irreducible \mathcal{S} -modules (see [DJM, Theorem 6.16]). This implies that $\mathcal{R}_0(\mathcal{S})$, the Grothendieck group of finitely-generated \mathcal{S} -modules, is a free \mathbb{Z} -module with basis $\{[L(\lambda_l)] \mid \lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l\}$.

From now on, we assume that R is a local ring, with unique maximal ideal \wp . Let ν_\wp be the corresponding \wp -adic valuation map. Let K be the field of fractions of R and extend ν_\wp to K in the natural way. Let $F = R/\wp R$ be the residue field, so (R, K, F) is a modular system. If M is a right R -module, we denote by $M_F = M \otimes_R F$ the specialized module and denote similarly by $M_K = M \otimes_R K$ the corresponding module defined over K . We shall use this notation for Weyl modules and for \mathcal{S} itself.

Definition 2.2 ([Jan], see also [AM]) Let M be an R -module equipped with a symmetric bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. For all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, set

$$(5) \quad M(i) := \{u \in M \mid \forall v \in M, \nu_\wp(\langle u, v \rangle) \geq i\}.$$

The *Jantzen filtration* of M is the sequence

$$(6) \quad M_F = M_F(0) \supset M_F(1) \supset \cdots,$$

where $M_F(i) := (M(i) + \wp M) / \wp M$. ◇

Note that in the definition above, we have in particular $M_F(1) = \text{rad } M_F$. Moreover, if M is free of finite rank (as an R -module), then we have $M_F(i) = \{0\}$ for i large enough.

The following theorem was proved by James and Mathas (see [JM, Theorem 4.3]).

Theorem 2.3 (the Jantzen sum formula)

Assume that \mathcal{S}_K is semisimple. Then in the Grothendieck group $\mathcal{R}_0(\mathcal{S}_F)$, we have for all $\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l$:

$$(7) \quad \sum_{i>0} [W_F(\lambda_l; i)] = \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} \nu_\varphi(g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}) [W_F(\mu_l)].$$

Here, the $g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} \in R$ are factors of some Gram determinants (see [JM, Definitions 3.1, 3.36 and Corollary 3.38]). \square

Remark 2.4 The condition of semisimplicity of \mathcal{S}_K is stated in [JM, Theorem 4.3] in terms of the Poincaré polynomial for \mathcal{H}_R , which is defined in [JM, Definition 3.40]. \diamond

James and Mathas [JM] showed that only multi-partitions $\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$ such that $\mu_l \triangleleft \lambda_l$ contribute to the right hand-side of Theorem 2.3 (the definition of the dominance ordering \triangleleft is recalled in Definition 3.1). They have given a combinatorial expression of $\nu_\varphi(g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})$ in terms of ribbons contained in diagrams of l -multi-partitions. However, this combinatorial expression makes sense even if λ_l does not dominate μ_l . We will therefore introduce in Section 3.4 a matrix $J = (j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ whose entries are these combinatorial expressions without restriction on the pair (λ_l, μ_l) . More precisely, our indexing is chosen so that

$$(8) \quad j_{\lambda_l^\dagger, \mu_l^\dagger} = \nu_\varphi(g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}) \quad \text{if } \mu_l \triangleleft \lambda_l,$$

where the sign \dagger denotes the conjugation of multi-partitions (see (19)). We are forced to use conjugates here because the indexation from [JM] for the rows and columns of decomposition matrices is not compatible with the indexation from [U2] for the rows and columns of transition matrices for Uglov's canonical bases.

Now, let \leq be an arbitrary partial ordering on Π_m^l and write $\lambda_l < \mu_l$ if $\lambda_l \leq \mu_l$ and $\lambda_l \neq \mu_l$ ($\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$). Define a matrix $J^< = (j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^<)_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ by the formula

$$(9) \quad j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^< := \begin{cases} j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} & \text{if } \lambda_l < \mu_l \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

If we take $\leq = \triangleleft$, then we get a matrix J^{\triangleleft} whose entries are, up to conjugation of multi-partitions, the $\nu_\varphi(g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})$'s of [JM].

We now derive a matrix identity equivalent to the Jantzen sum formula.

Definition 2.5 Let $D(q) = (d_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q))_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ be the matrix defined by

$$(10) \quad d_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q) := \sum_{i \geq 0} [W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; i) / W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; i+1) : L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] q^i \in \mathbb{N}[q] \quad (\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

\diamond

Note that $d_{\lambda_l^\dagger, \mu_l^\dagger}(1)$ is equal to the multiplicity of $L_F(\mu_l)$ as a composition factor of $W_F(\lambda_l)$, so up to conjugation of multi-partitions (which amounts to reindexing the rows and columns of the matrix), $D(1)$ is the usual decomposition matrix of \mathcal{S}_F .

Lemma 2.6 *Let $M = (m_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ be a matrix with integer entries. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *In $\mathcal{R}_0(\mathcal{S}_F)$, we have for all $\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l$: $\sum_{i>0} [W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; i)] = \sum_{\nu_l \in \Pi_m^l} m_{\lambda_l, \nu_l} [W_F(\nu_l^\dagger)]$,*
- (ii) *$D'(1) = MD(1)$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l$. Since $\{[L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \mid \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l\}$ is a \mathbb{Z} -basis of $\mathcal{R}_0(\mathcal{S}_F)$, we have on the one hand:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i>0} [W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; i)] &= \sum_{i>0} \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} [W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; i) : L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \\ &= \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} \left(\sum_{i>0} \sum_{j \geq i} [W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; j) / W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; j+1) : L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \right) [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \\ &= \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} \left(\sum_{j>0} \sum_{0 < i \leq j} [W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; j) / W_F(\lambda_l^\dagger; j+1) : L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \right) [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \\ &= \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} d'_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(1) [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)]. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\nu_l \in \Pi_m^l} m_{\lambda_l, \nu_l} [W_F(\nu_l^\dagger)] &= \sum_{\mu_l, \nu_l \in \Pi_m^l} m_{\lambda_l, \nu_l} [W_F(\nu_l^\dagger) : L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \\ &= \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} \left(\sum_{\nu_l \in \Pi_m^l} m_{\lambda_l, \nu_l} [W_F(\nu_l^\dagger) : L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \right) [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)] \\ &= \sum_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} \left(\sum_{\nu_l \in \Pi_m^l} m_{\lambda_l, \nu_l} d_{\nu_l, \mu_l}(1) \right) [L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)]. \end{aligned}$$

since the $[L_F(\mu_l^\dagger)]$, $\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$ are linearly independent, the lemma follows. \square

The Jantzen sum formula as stated in Theorem 2.3, together with (8) and Lemma 2.6, implies the following result.

Corollary 2.7 *Assume that \mathcal{S}_K is semisimple. Then with the notation above, we have*

$$(11) \quad D'(1) = J^{\triangleleft} D(1).$$

\square

2.2 Statement of theorems

In this section, we state an important conjecture for computing the decomposition matrix of the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra defined over \mathbb{C} , with parameters equal to arbitrary powers of a primitive n -th root of unity. This conjecture is supported by Theorem 2.8.

2.2.1 Choice of parameters

Fix $(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l) \in (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^l$. We shall define a modular system (R, K, F) with parameters such that the specialized cyclotomic v -Schur algebra \mathcal{S}_F is $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C}, m}(\zeta; \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_1}, \dots, \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_l})$ with $\zeta := \exp(\frac{2i\pi}{n})$.

We first define a modular system (R, K, F) as follows. Let $\widehat{R} = \mathbb{C}[x, x^{-1}]$ be the ring of Laurent polynomials in one indeterminate over the field \mathbb{C} . Let

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} \xi &:= \exp\left(\frac{2i\pi}{nl}\right) \in \mathbb{C}, & \wp &:= (x - \xi), & R &:= \mathbb{C}[x, x^{-1}]_{\wp}, \\ K &:= \mathbb{C}(x) & \text{and} & & F &:= R/\wp R \simeq \mathbb{C}, \end{aligned}$$

that is, \wp is the prime ideal in \widehat{R} spanned by $x - \xi$ with ξ a primitive complex nl -th root of unity, R is the localized ring of \widehat{R} at \wp , K is the field of fractions of R and F is the residue field.

Following [U2], we fix an l -tuple \mathbf{s}_l in

$$(13) \quad \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l) := \{(s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l \mid \forall 1 \leq d \leq l, \mathbf{r}_d = s_d \bmod n\}.$$

Such an l -tuple is called a *multi-charge*. The multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l parametrizes a so-called (q -deformed) Fock space of level l , denoted by $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ (see Section 4.1). Note that for a given $(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l) \in (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^l$ we have an infinite choice of Fock spaces $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ such that \mathbf{s}_l is in $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$.

We now describe the choice of parameters for the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra \mathcal{S} . These parameters are similar to those used in [Jac] for Ariki-Koike algebras. They depend on n, l and on the multi-charge $(s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ that we have fixed. Put

$$(14) \quad v := x^l \quad \text{and} \quad u_d := \xi^{nd} x^{ls_d - nd} \quad (1 \leq d \leq l).$$

Note that we have $\mathcal{S}_F = \mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C}, m}(\zeta; \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_1}, \dots, \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_l})$ with $\zeta := \exp(\frac{2i\pi}{n})$. Note also that the algebra $\mathcal{S}_{K, m}(v; u_1, \dots, u_l)$ is semisimple. Indeed, specializing x at 1 sends $\mathcal{H}_{K, m}(v; u_1, \dots, u_l)$ on the semisimple group algebra $\mathbb{C}G(l, 1, m)$, so by the Tits deformation argument [A1], the algebra $\mathcal{H}_{K, m}(v; u_1, \dots, u_l)$ is semisimple and so is $\mathcal{S}_{K, m}(v; u_1, \dots, u_l)$. Therefore, the Jantzen sum formula (see Theorem 2.3) applies in our case. This leads in particular to the definition of a matrix J^{\triangleleft} (see Section 3.4).

2.2.2 Main result

Following [U2], let $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ and $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ be the corresponding Fock space of level l (see Section 4.1). As a vector space, $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ has a natural basis $\{|\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \in \Pi^l\}$ and a canonical

basis $\{\mathcal{G}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \mathbf{s}_l) \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \in \Pi^l\}$ indexed by l -multi-partitions. Let $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ be the subspace of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ spanned by the $|\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle$'s, $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \in \Pi_m^l$. Let $A(q)$ be the matrix of the involution $\bar{}$ of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ with respect to the standard basis, and let $\Delta(q)$ be the transition matrix between the standard basis and the canonical basis of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ (see Sections 4.2 and 4.3). Still following [U2], we associate to \mathbf{s}_l an ordering \prec (see Definition 3.10). By (9) we get a matrix J^\prec .

Theorem 2.8 *Let $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$. Then with the notation above, we have*

$$(15) \quad \Delta'(1) = J^\prec \Delta(1).$$

□

Example 2.9 Take $n = 3$, $l = 2$, $\mathbf{s}_l = (1, 0)$ and $m = 3$. Then we have on the one hand

$$J^\prec = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdot \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} ((1, 1), (1)) \\ ((3), \emptyset) \\ (\emptyset, (3)) \\ ((1), (2)) \\ (\emptyset, (2, 1)) \\ ((2), (1)) \\ ((1), (1, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (1, 1, 1)) \\ ((2, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((1, 1, 1), \emptyset) \end{matrix},$$

where dots over the main diagonal stand for zero entries. The l -multi-partitions of m which index the bases of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ are ordered decreasingly with respect to a total ordering finer than \prec and they are displayed in the column located on the right of the matrix J^\prec . On the other hand, we compute $\Delta(q)$ using Uglov's algorithm (see [U2]). If we keep the same ordering for the rows and the columns of $\Delta(q)$, we get the following matrix.

$$\Delta(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & q & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & q & q & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & q^2 & 0 & q & q & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q^2 & 0 & q & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & q^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q^2 & q & 0 & q & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} ((1, 1), (1)) \\ ((3), \emptyset) \\ (\emptyset, (3)) \\ ((1), (2)) \\ (\emptyset, (2, 1)) \\ ((2), (1)) \\ ((1), (1, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (1, 1, 1)) \\ ((2, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((1, 1, 1), \emptyset) \end{matrix}.$$

It is easy to check that $\Delta'(1) = J^\prec \Delta(1)$.

◇

Example 2.10 Take $n = 3$, $l = 2$, $\mathbf{s}_l = (4, -3)$ and $m = 3$. Write the rows and the columns of the following matrices with respect to a total ordering finer than \prec . Then

$$J^\prec = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & . \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} ((1, 1), (1)) \\ ((3), \emptyset) \\ ((2, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((2), (1)) \\ ((1, 1, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((1), (2)) \\ ((1), (1, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (3)) \\ (\emptyset, (2, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (1, 1, 1)) \end{matrix}$$

and

$$\Delta(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & q & 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & q^2 & q & 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & q & 0 & 1 & . & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & . & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & q^2 & q & q & 0 & 1 & . & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & . & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q^2 & 0 & 0 & q & q & 1 & . \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q & 0 & q^2 & 0 & q & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} ((1, 1), (1)) \\ ((3), \emptyset) \\ ((2, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((2), (1)) \\ ((1, 1, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((1), (2)) \\ ((1), (1, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (3)) \\ (\emptyset, (2, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (1, 1, 1)) \end{matrix}$$

Again, one can check that $\Delta'(1) = J^\prec \Delta(1)$. ◇

Theorem 2.8 is equivalent to the following:

Theorem 2.11 *With the notation of Theorem 2.8, we have*

$$(16) \quad A'(1) = 2J^\prec.$$

Proof of the equivalence of Theorems 2.8 and 2.11. Since the canonical basis is invariant under the $-$ involution, we have $\Delta(q) = A(q)\Delta(q^{-1})$. Taking derivatives at $q = 1$ yields $\Delta'(1) = A'(1)\Delta(1) - A(1)\Delta'(1)$. Since $A(1)$ is the identity matrix, we get $2\Delta'(1) = A'(1)\Delta(1)$. As a consequence, Theorem 2.11 implies Theorem 2.8. Since $\Delta(1)$ is unitriangular, hence invertible, the converse follows. □

We prove Theorem 2.11 in Part C. Our proof is similar to the proof of [Ry] in the level one case. However the higher-level case is significantly more complicated and involves the discussion of many cases (see Section 7).

2.2.3 A conjecture for the decomposition matrix of \mathcal{S}

Choose the parameters as in Section 2.2.1. Guided by the formal analogy between Theorem 2.8 on one hand, and the rephrasing of the Jantzen sum formula given in Corollary 2.7 on the other hand, we may wonder if for some $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$, the corresponding matrix J^\prec coincides with the matrix J^\triangleleft coming from the Jantzen sum formula. This leads to the following definition and conjecture.

Definition 2.12 Let $M \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ is M -dominant if for all $1 \leq d \leq l - 1$, we have

$$(17) \quad s_{d+1} - s_d \geq M.$$

◇

The point is that if \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant, then we have $J^\prec = J^\triangleleft$ (see Proposition 5.12).

Conjecture 2.13 Assume that $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ is m -dominant. Let $D(q)$ be the q -analogue of the decomposition matrix of \mathcal{S} defined in Definition 2.5 with our choice of parameters given in Section 2.2.1. Then we have

$$(18) \quad D(q) = \Delta(q).$$

□

If we put $q = 1$ in Conjecture 2.13, we thus get an algorithm for computing the decomposition matrix of $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C}, m}(\zeta; \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_1}, \dots, \zeta^{\mathbf{r}_l})$ with $\zeta := \exp(\frac{2i\pi}{n})$.

Remark 2.14 The assumption of m -dominance is necessary in Conjecture 2.13. Indeed, while the decomposition matrix $D(1)$ only depends on the sequence $(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ of the residues modulo n of the multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l , the matrix $\Delta(1)$ actually depends on \mathbf{s}_l itself. For example, take $n = 3$, $l = 2$ and $m = 3$. Then the multi-charges $(1, 0)$ and $(4, -3)$ are both in $\mathcal{L}(1, 0)$, but the corresponding matrices $\Delta(1)$ do not have the same number of zero entries (see Examples 2.9 and 2.10). ◇

Remark 2.15 Conjecture 2.13 suggests that the matrix $\Delta(1)$ should not depend of the choice of the multi-charge $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ provided it is M -dominant for M large enough. This statement is proved in [Y, Théorème 4.30]), where an explicit value of M is given. However, the fact that we might take $M = m$ here is still conjectural. ◇

Example 2.16 Set $n = 3$, $l = 2$, $(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2) = (1, 0)$ and $m = 3$. Then the specialized cyclotomic v -Schur algebra is $\mathcal{S}_{\mathbb{C}, 3}\left(e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}; e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}}, 1\right)$. Take $\mathbf{s}_l = (4, -3)$, so $\mathbf{s}_l \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ is m -dominant. According to Conjecture 2.13, we expect $D(q)$ be equal to

$$\Delta(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & q & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & q^2 & q & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & q & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & q^2 & q & q & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & q^2 & 0 & 0 & q & q & 1 & \cdot \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & q & 0 & q^2 & 0 & q & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} ((1, 1), (1)) \\ ((3), \emptyset) \\ ((2, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((2), (1)) \\ ((1, 1, 1), \emptyset) \\ ((1), (2)) \\ ((1), (1, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (3)) \\ (\emptyset, (2, 1)) \\ (\emptyset, (1, 1, 1)) \end{matrix}$$

(see Example 2.10). ◇

If we no longer assume that \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant, then we expect $\Delta(q)$ be equal to a q -analogue of the decomposition matrix of a quasi-hereditary covering (in the sense of Rouquier, see [Ro]) of the Ariki-Koike algebra \mathcal{H} . This covering, depending on \mathbf{s}_l , could come from a rational Cherednik algebra through the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov functor [GGOR]. It should be Morita-equivalent to the cyclotomic v -Schur algebra of [DJM] if \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant.

PART B: TOOLS FOR THE PROOF OF THEOREM 2.11

The next two sections recall some results about combinatorics of partitions and multi-partitions on the one hand and higher-level Fock spaces on the other hand; all of them will be used in the proof of Theorem 2.11. However, there are no new results here, so the reader familiar with these two topics may skip this part and come back to it later in order to get the needed definitions and notation.

3 Combinatorics of partitions and multi-partitions

3.1 Definitions

We give here all the basic definitions about partitions and multi-partitions that we need later; our main reference is [Mac]. Let $r \in \mathbb{N}$. A *partition of r* is a sequence of integers $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_N)$ such that $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_N \geq 0$ and $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_N = r$. Each nonzero λ_i is called a *part* of λ . The sum of all the parts of λ is denoted by $|\lambda|$. We identify two partitions differing only by a tail of zeroes and write sometimes partitions as sequences of

integers with an infinite tail of zeroes. The only partition of 0 is denoted by \emptyset . The *conjugate* of the partition λ is the partition λ^\dagger defined by

$$(19) \quad \lambda_i^\dagger := \#\{j \mid \lambda_j \geq i\} \quad (i \geq 1);$$

for example, the conjugate of $(4, 3, 3, 2, 1)$ is $(5, 4, 3, 1)$.

An N -*multi-partition* of r is an N -tuple of partitions of integers summing up to r . Let $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(N)})$ be an N -multi-partition. The *conjugate* of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ is the multi-partition $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^\dagger := ((\lambda^{(N)})^\dagger, \dots, (\lambda^{(1)})^\dagger)$. For $1 \leq b \leq N$, write $\lambda^{(b)} = (\lambda_1^{(b)}, \lambda_2^{(b)}, \dots)$ the parts of $\lambda^{(b)}$. The *Young diagram* of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ is the set

$$(20) \quad \{(i, j, b) \in \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}^* \times \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket \mid 1 \leq j \leq \lambda_i^{(b)}\},$$

whose elements are called *boxes* or *nodes* of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$. If $N = 1$, namely, if $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ is a partition, we drop the third component in the symbol (i, j, b) of a node of $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$. From now on we identify an N -multi-partition with its Young diagram. We extend the notation $|\lambda|$ in a natural way for multi-partitions and define the *dominance ordering* on multi-partitions as follows.

Definition 3.1 Let $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ be two N -multi-partitions. We say that $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ *dominates* $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ and write $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \trianglelefteq \boldsymbol{\mu}$ if

$$(21) \quad |\boldsymbol{\lambda}| = |\boldsymbol{\mu}|$$

and for all $k \geq 0$, $1 \leq b \leq N$, we have

$$(22) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{b-1} |\lambda^{(i)}| + \sum_{j=1}^k \lambda_j^{(b)} \leq \sum_{i=1}^{b-1} |\mu^{(i)}| + \sum_{j=1}^k \mu_j^{(b)}.$$

Write $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \triangleleft \boldsymbol{\mu}$ if $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \trianglelefteq \boldsymbol{\mu}$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \neq \boldsymbol{\mu}$. ◇

If $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ are two partitions, write $\lambda \subset \mu$ if the diagram of λ is contained in the diagram of μ , and the set-theoretic difference is called a *skew diagram*; we denote it by μ/λ . A *path* in the skew diagram θ is a sequence of boxes $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_N) \in \theta^N$ such that for all $1 \leq i \leq N-1$, γ_i and γ_{i+1} have one common side. We say that θ is *connected* if given any two boxes $\gamma, \gamma' \in \theta$, there exists a path within θ connecting γ to γ' . A *ribbon* is a connected skew diagram that contains no 2×2 block of boxes. Let ρ be a ribbon. The *head* (*resp. tail*) of ρ is the node $\gamma = (i, j) \in \rho$ such that $j - i$ is minimal (*resp.* maximal); we denote this node by $\text{hd}(\rho)$ (*resp.* $\text{tl}(\rho)$). If $\text{hd}(\rho) = (i, j)$ and $\text{tl}(\rho) = (i', j')$, the *height* of ρ is the integer $\text{ht}(\rho) := i - i' \in \mathbb{N}$. Finally, the *length* of ρ is the number of boxes contained in ρ ; we denote it by $\ell(\rho)$.

Example 3.2 On Figure 2 (see Section 3.4), the set of white squares represents the partition $(4, 1)$; ρ, ρ' and ρ'' are three ribbons of respective heights 2, 1 and 0 and of respective lengths 4, 4 and 3. ◇

A *charged N -multi-partition* is an element of $\Pi^N \times \mathbb{Z}^N$. If $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \mathbf{s}) \in \Pi^N \times \mathbb{Z}^N$ is a charged multi-partition and $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$, the *content* of the node $\gamma = (i, j, b) \in \boldsymbol{\lambda}$ is the integer

$$(23) \quad \text{cont}(\gamma) := s_b + j - i.$$

If $M \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the *residue modulo M* of γ is

$$(24) \quad \text{res}_M(\gamma) := \text{cont}(\gamma) \bmod M \in \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}.$$

For all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, set

$$(25) \quad N_i(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) := \#\{\gamma \in \boldsymbol{\lambda} \mid \text{res}_n(\gamma) = i \bmod n\};$$

this number depends on the multi-charge \mathbf{s} . Define in a similar way $N_i(\theta)$ if θ is a skew diagram contained in a charged partition.

3.2 The bijection τ_l , the ordering \prec and abaci

Throughout the proof of Theorem 2.11, we need a large amount of notation which we introduce here. In particular, we have to pass from l -multi-partitions (indexing the bases of the Fock space) to partitions (indexing the bases of the q -wedge space – see Section 4.1) and conversely. Following [U2], we achieve this using a bijection τ_l which can be described in a combinatorial way (see Definition 3.6). This map is a variant of the bijection associating to a partition its l -quotient and its l -core. We construct here τ_l using abaci; for another (equivalent) description of τ_l and examples, see [U2, Remark 4.2 (ii) and Example 4.3]. The bijection τ_l is used in particular for defining the partial ordering \prec on Π_m^l mentioned in Section 2.2.2; see Definition 3.10.

3.2.1 Notation

The Euclidean algorithm shows that any integer $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ can be written in a unique way as

$$(26) \quad k = c(k) + n(d(k) - 1) + nlm(k),$$

with $c(k) \in \llbracket 1; n \rrbracket$, $d(k) \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket$ and $m(k) \in \mathbb{Z}$. Consider the map

$$(27) \quad \phi : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}, \quad k \mapsto c(k) + nm(k).$$

ϕ enjoys the following obvious properties, which we need later: for all $k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$(28) \quad \phi(k) \equiv c(k) \equiv k \pmod{n},$$

$$(29) \quad (k < k', d(k) = d(k')) \implies \phi(k) < \phi(k'),$$

$$(30) \quad (k \leq k', \phi(k) \geq \phi(k')) \implies m(k) = m(k').$$

For any r -tuple $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, let

$$(31) \quad \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{k}) := (c(k_1), \dots, c(k_r)) \in \mathbb{Z}^r,$$

and define in a similar way $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k})$. The group \mathfrak{S}_r acts on the left on \mathbb{Z}^r by

$$(32) \quad \sigma.(k_1, \dots, k_r) = (k_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, \dots, k_{\sigma^{-1}(r)}) \quad ((k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r, \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_r),$$

and a fundamental domain for this action is $B := \{(b_1, \dots, b_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r \mid b_1 \geq \dots \geq b_r\}$. Let $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{k})$ denote the element of B that is conjugated to $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k})$ under the action of \mathfrak{S}_r , $W_{\mathbf{k}}$ be the stabilizer of $\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{k})$ (this is a parabolic subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_r) and $\omega(\mathbf{k})$ be the element of maximal length in $W_{\mathbf{k}}$. Let $W^{\mathbf{k}}$ be the set of minimal length representatives in the left cosets $\mathfrak{S}_r/W_{\mathbf{k}}$, and $v(\mathbf{k})$ be the element in $W^{\mathbf{k}}$ such that $\mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k}) = v(\mathbf{k}).\mathbf{b}(\mathbf{k})$.

Example 3.3 Let $n = 3$, $l = 2$, $r = 4$ and $\mathbf{k} = (12, -5, 2, 17)$. Then we have:

$$\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{k}) = (3, 1, 2, 2), \quad \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{k}) = (2, 1, 1, 2), \quad \mathbf{b}(\mathbf{k}) = (2, 2, 1, 1), \quad v(\mathbf{k}) = \sigma_3\sigma_2, \quad \omega(\mathbf{k}) = \sigma_1\sigma_3. \quad \diamond$$

Remark 3.4 Let $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. We can describe the action of $v(\mathbf{k})^{-1}$ on \mathbf{k} as follows. Consider \mathbf{k} as a word formed by the letters k_i and for $1 \leq d \leq l$, denote by w_d the subword of \mathbf{k} formed by the letters k_i such that $d(k_i) = d$. Then we have $v(\mathbf{k})^{-1}.\mathbf{k} = w_l \cdots w_1$. \diamond

3.2.2 The bijection τ_l , the ordering \prec and abaci

Definition 3.5 A 1-runner abacus is a subset A of \mathbb{Z} such that $-k \in A$ and $k \notin A$ for all large enough $k \in \mathbb{N}$. In a less formal way, each $k \in A$ corresponds to the position of a bead on the horizontal abacus A which is full of beads on the left and empty on the right. Let \mathcal{A} be the set of 1-runner abaci. If $N \geq 1$, an N -runner abacus is an N -tuple of 1-runner abaci. If $\mathbf{A} = (A_1, \dots, A_N) \in \mathcal{A}^N$ is an N -runner abacus, we identify \mathbf{A} with the subset

$$(33) \quad \{(k, d) \mid 1 \leq d \leq N, k \in A_d\} \subset \mathbb{Z} \times \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket.$$

\diamond

To $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(N)}) \in \Pi^N$ and $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_N) \in \mathbb{Z}^N$ we associate the N -runner abacus

$$(34) \quad A(\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \mathbf{s}) := \{(\lambda_i^{(d)} + s_d + 1 - i, d) \mid i \geq 1, 1 \leq d \leq N\}.$$

One checks easily that the map

$$(35) \quad (\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \mathbf{s}) \in \Pi^N \times \mathbb{Z}^N \mapsto A(\boldsymbol{\lambda}, \mathbf{s}) \in \mathcal{A}^N$$

is bijective.

Recall the definition of the maps $k \mapsto d(k)$ and $k \mapsto \phi(k)$ from Section 3.2.1. Note that $k \in \mathbb{Z} \mapsto (\phi(k), d(k)) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket$ is a bijection.

Definition 3.6 The bijection $\tau_l : \Pi \times \mathbb{Z} \cong \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Pi^l \times \mathbb{Z}^l \cong \mathcal{A}^l$ is defined in terms of abaci by the formula

$$(36) \quad \tau_l(A) := \{(\phi(k), d(k)) \mid k \in A\} \in \mathcal{A}^l \quad (A \in \mathcal{A}).$$

◇

Remark 3.7 Let $\lambda_l \in \Pi^l$, $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l$, $\lambda \in \Pi$ and $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying the relation $(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l) = \tau_l(\lambda, s)$. Then we have $s = s_1 + \dots + s_l$. ◇

Notation 3.8 Let $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ and $s := s_1 + \dots + s_l$. Write

$$(37) \quad \lambda_l \xleftrightarrow{\mathbf{s}_l} \lambda$$

if $\lambda \in \Pi$ and $\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l$ are related by $(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l) = \tau_l(\lambda, s)$. We drop the \mathbf{s}_l in the notation if it is clearly given by the context. ◇

Example 3.9 Let $n = 2$, $l = 3$, $m = 5$ and $\mathbf{s}_l = (0, 0, -1)$. Then Figure 1 shows that

$$((1, 1), (1, 1), (1)) \xleftrightarrow{\mathbf{s}_l} (4, 3, 3, 2, 1).$$

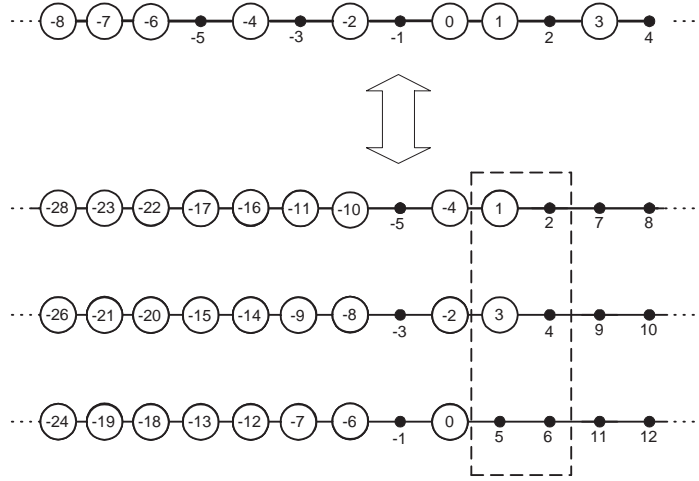


Figure 1: Computation of the bijection τ_l using abaci.

◇

We now define a partial ordering \prec on Π_m^l as follows.

Definition 3.10 Let $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l$. Let $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l \in \Pi_m^l$ and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be such that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \xrightarrow{\mathbf{s}_l} \lambda$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}_l \xrightarrow{\mathbf{s}_l} \mu$. We say that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l$ precedes $\boldsymbol{\mu}_l$ and write

$$(38) \quad \boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \preceq \boldsymbol{\mu}_l$$

if μ dominates λ . In particular, by (21), λ and μ must be partitions of the same integer. Note that the ordering \preceq depends on the multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l that we consider. Write $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \prec \boldsymbol{\mu}_l$ if $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \preceq \boldsymbol{\mu}_l$ and $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \neq \boldsymbol{\mu}_l$. \diamond

3.3 β -numbers and ribbons

Throughout this section we fix an integer $s \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Definition 3.11 Let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots) \in \Pi$ be a partition with at most r parts. The r -tuple

$$(39) \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_r(\lambda) := (\lambda_1 + s, \lambda_2 + s - 1, \dots, \lambda_r + s - r + 1) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$$

is called the r -list of β -numbers associated to (λ, s) or (with a slight abuse of notation) the list or sequence of β -numbers associated to λ . The set of integers that form $\boldsymbol{\beta}_r(\lambda)$ is denoted by $B_r(\lambda)$. \diamond

With the notation of the definition above, note that $\boldsymbol{\beta}_r(\lambda)$ is a decreasing sequence of integers all greater than (or equal to) $s + 1 - r$. This sequence depends on the integer s we have fixed, but we do not mention it in our notation. Note that a partition λ is completely determined by its sequence of β -numbers. If $r = |\lambda|$, write more simply

$$(40) \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}(\lambda) := \boldsymbol{\beta}_r(\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad B(\lambda) := B_r(\lambda).$$

If f is a function defined on \mathbb{Z}^r , it is convenient to consider f as a function (still denoted by f) defined on the set of partitions of r by the formula

$$(41) \quad f(\lambda) := f(\boldsymbol{\beta}(\lambda)) \quad (\lambda \in \Pi, |\lambda| = r).$$

For example, we define this way for any partition λ the vectors $\mathbf{c}(\lambda)$, $\mathbf{d}(\lambda)$ and so on. See Section 3.2.1 for the corresponding notation.

In order to prove Theorem 2.11, we have to relate the adding/removal of a ribbon in a charged partition and the corresponding β -numbers. Let us recall a classical result on β -numbers (see *e.g.* [Mat1, Lemma 5.26]).

Lemma 3.12 Let ν and κ be two partitions with at most r parts, and let $\boldsymbol{\beta}_r(\nu) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ and $\boldsymbol{\beta}_r(\kappa) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ denote the sequences of β -numbers associated to ν and κ respectively. Then the following statements are equivalent.

- (i) $\nu \subset \kappa$, and $\rho := \kappa/\nu$ is a ribbon of length h .
- (ii) There exist positive integers b and h such that $B_r(\nu) = \{\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{b-1}, \beta_b - h, \beta_{b+1}, \dots, \beta_r\}$.

In this case, b is the row number of the tail of ρ and h is the length of ρ . Let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ denote the permutation obtained by arranging decreasingly the integers $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{b-1}, \beta_b - h, \beta_{b+1}, \dots, \beta_r)$. Then we have $\ell(\sigma) = \text{ht}(\rho)$. Moreover, the content of the head of ρ is

$$(42) \quad \text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \alpha_c = \beta_b - h,$$

where c is the row number of the head of ρ .

Proof. The proof of (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is easy. Conversely, assume that (ii) holds. Then we must have $\beta_b - h \geq s + 1 - r$, and there must exist $b \leq c \leq r$ such that $\beta_c > \beta_b - h > \beta_{c+1}$ (if $c = r$, put $\beta_{c+1} := s - r$). Note then that ν is obtained from κ by removing a ribbon ρ , where $\rho \subset \kappa$ is the ribbon whose head is located at row c of κ and whose tail is located at row b of κ . ρ is actually a ribbon of length h . Moreover, with the notation of the statement of this lemma, we have $\sigma.(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{b-1}, \beta_b - h, \beta_{b+1}, \dots, \beta_r) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{b-1}, \beta_{b+1}, \dots, \beta_c, \beta_b - h, \beta_{c+1}, \dots, \beta_r)$, hence σ is a cycle of length $c - b = \text{ht}(\rho)$. Finally, the head of ρ has coordinates $(c, \nu_c + 1)$, so its content is equal to $\text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho)) = s + (\nu_c + 1) - c = \alpha_c = \beta_b - h$. \square

Example 3.13 Let $s = 4$, $r = 5$, $\kappa = (6, 5, 3, 2, 2)$ and $\nu = (6, 2, 2, 2, 2)$. Then the skew diagram $\rho := \kappa/\nu$ is a ribbon and we have $b = 2$, $c = 3$ and $h = 4$. Moreover, we have $\beta(\kappa) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_5) = (10, 8, 5, 3, 2)$ and $\beta(\nu) = (\beta_1, \beta_3, \beta_b - h, \beta_4, \beta_5) = (10, 5, 4, 3, 2)$. We have $\sigma = (2, 3)$, hence $\ell(\sigma) = 1 = \text{ht}(\rho)$. The head of ρ has coordinates $(3, 3)$, so its content is $\text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho)) = 4 = \beta_b - h$. \diamond

Lemma 3.14 Let $\nu, \kappa \in \Pi$ be such that $|\nu| = |\kappa| = r$ and $\nu \neq \kappa$. Let $\beta(\nu) = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ and $\beta(\kappa) = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ denote the sequences of β -numbers associated to ν and κ respectively. Set $\rho := \nu/(\nu \cap \kappa)$ and $\rho' := \kappa/(\nu \cap \kappa)$.

- 1) Then, ρ and ρ' are two ribbons if and only if $\sharp(B(\nu) \cap B(\kappa)) = r - 2$. In this case, denote by
 - . h the common length of ρ and ρ' ,
 - . y the row number of the tail of ρ' ,
 - . y' the row number of the head of ρ' ,
 - . x' the row number of the tail of ρ , and
 - . x the row number of the head of ρ .

Then we have

$$(43) \quad \{\alpha_i \mid i \neq x', y'\} = \{\beta_j \mid j \neq x, y\},$$

$$(44) \quad \text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \beta_x = \alpha_{x'} - h \quad \text{and} \quad \text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho')) = \alpha_{y'} = \beta_y - h.$$

Let $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ be the permutation obtained by arranging decreasingly the integers forming $B(\nu)$. Then we have $\ell(\pi) = \text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')$.

2) Assume that the conditions of 1) hold. Then we have the following equivalences, and moreover one of the two following cases occurs:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & y \leq y' < x' \leq x \iff \nu \triangleleft \kappa, \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & x' \leq x < y \leq y' \iff \kappa \triangleleft \nu. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We prove 1) by applying the previous lemma to the pairs of partitions $(\nu \cap \kappa, \nu)$ and $(\nu \cap \kappa, \kappa)$. Let us prove 2). The inequalities $y \leq y'$ and $x' \leq x$ are obvious. Since $\rho \cap \rho' = \emptyset$, one of the two following cases occurs: either $y' < x'$ and then $\nu \triangleleft \kappa$, or $x < y$ and then $\kappa \triangleleft \nu$. This proves both implications \Rightarrow , and since one of the two cases occurs, we get the desired equivalences. \square

3.4 Definition of the matrix $J^<$

Let R be a local ring, with unique maximal ideal \wp . We define in this section a matrix $\mathcal{J} = (J_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$, with coefficients in R , depending on parameters $m, l \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $v, u_1, \dots, u_l \in R$. This matrix is closely related to the matrix formed by the entries $\nu_\wp(g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})$ of [JM] (see (8)). Let $\lambda_l = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(l)})$, $\mu_l = (\mu^{(1)}, \dots, \mu^{(l)}) \in \Pi_m^l$, and consider the following cases.

- Case (J_1) . Assume that $\lambda_l \neq \mu_l$ and that there exist two integers $d, d' \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket$, $d \neq d'$ satisfying the following conditions: $\mu^{(d)} \subset \lambda^{(d)}$, $\lambda^{(d')} \subset \mu^{(d')}$, $\lambda^{(b)} = \mu^{(b)}$ for all integer $b \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket \setminus \{d, d'\}$, and $\rho := \lambda^{(d)}/\mu^{(d)}$ and $\rho' := \mu^{(d')}/\lambda^{(d')}$ are two ribbons of the same length \widehat{h} . Let $\text{hd}(\rho) = (i, j, d)$ denote the head of ρ and $\text{hd}(\rho') = (i', j', d')$ denote the head of ρ' . Set

$$(45) \quad \varepsilon := (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} \quad \text{and}$$

$$(46) \quad J_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} := (u_d v^{j-i} - u_{d'} v^{j'-i'})^\varepsilon.$$

- Case (J_2) . Assume that $\lambda_l \neq \mu_l$ and that there exists $d \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket$ such that $\lambda^{(b)} = \mu^{(b)}$ for all $b \neq d$, and $\rho := \lambda^{(d)}/(\lambda^{(d)} \cap \mu^{(d)})$ and $\rho' := \mu^{(d)}/(\lambda^{(d)} \cap \mu^{(d)})$ are two ribbons of the same length \widehat{h} . By definition of ρ and ρ' , we have $\rho \cap \rho' = \emptyset$, whence we get (depending on the relative positions of ρ and ρ') that either $\lambda^{(d)} \triangleleft \mu^{(d)}$ or $\mu^{(d)} \triangleleft \lambda^{(d)}$. Assume that $\lambda^{(d)} \triangleleft \mu^{(d)}$. Let $\rho'' \subset (\lambda^{(d)} \cap \mu^{(d)})$ be the ribbon obtained by connecting the tail of ρ to the head of ρ' , excluding the two latter nodes (see Figure 2). Denote by $\text{hd}(\rho) = (i, j, d)$ (*resp.* $\text{hd}(\rho') = (i', j', d')$, *resp.* $\text{hd}(\rho'') = (i'', j'', d'')$) the head of ρ (*resp.* ρ' , *resp.* ρ''), and finally set

$$(47) \quad \varepsilon_1 := (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')}, \quad \varepsilon_2 := (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho \cup \rho'') + \text{ht}(\rho'' \cup \rho')} \quad \text{and}$$

$$(48) \quad J_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} := (u_d(v^{j-i} - v^{j'-i'}))^{\varepsilon_1} \cdot (u_d(v^{j-i} - v^{j''-i''}))^{\varepsilon_2}.$$

If $\mu^{(d)} \triangleleft \lambda^{(d)}$, set $J_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} := J_{\mu_l, \lambda_l}$.

- Case (J_3). In all other cases, set

$$(49) \quad J_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} := 1.$$

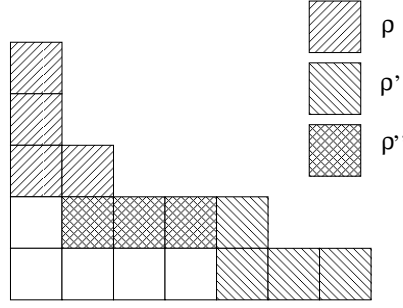


Figure 2: The ribbons ρ , ρ' and ρ'' (the nodes of $(\lambda^{(d)} \cap \mu^{(d)}) - \rho''$ are depicted in white).

We now define a matrix $J = J_\varphi = (j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$, with integer coefficients, by the formula

$$(50) \quad j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} := \nu_\varphi(J_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}) \quad (\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

Now, let \leq be an arbitrary partial ordering on Π_m^l and write $\lambda_l < \mu_l$ if $\lambda_l \leq \mu_l$ and $\lambda_l \neq \mu_l$ ($\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$). Recall the definition of the matrix $J^< = (j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^<)_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ from (9); namely, put

$$(51) \quad j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^< := \begin{cases} j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} & \text{if } \lambda_l < \mu_l \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

If we take $\leq = \trianglelefteq$, then we get a matrix J^{\triangleleft} whose entries correspond, up to conjugation of multi-partitions, to the integers $\nu_\varphi(g_{\lambda_l, \mu_l})$ of [JM] (see (8)). Given a multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l , we shall also consider the matrix J^{\prec} , where the ordering \prec (depending on \mathbf{s}_l) was introduced in Definition 3.10. This is the matrix J^{\prec} of Theorems 2.8 and 2.11. If \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant (in the sense of Definition 2.12), then the matrices J^{\prec} and J^{\triangleleft} coincide (see Proposition 5.12).

4 q -deformed higher-level Fock spaces

In this section we follow [U2], to which we refer the reader for more details. The vector spaces we consider here are over $\mathbb{C}(q)$, where q is an indeterminate over \mathbb{C} .

4.1 q -wedge products and higher-level Fock spaces

Let $s \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let Λ^s denote the (semi-infinite) q -wedge space of charge s (this space is denoted by $\Lambda^{s+\frac{\infty}{2}}$ in [U2]). Λ^s is an integrable representation of level l of the quantum algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_n)$. As a vector space, it has a natural basis formed by the so-called *ordered q -wedge products*. These vectors can be written as

$$(52) \quad u_{\mathbf{k}} = u_{k_1} \wedge u_{k_2} \wedge \cdots ,$$

where $\mathbf{k} = (k_i)_{i \geq 1}$ is a decreasing sequence of integers such that $k_i = s + 1 - i$ for $i \gg 0$. The basis formed by the ordered wedge products is called *standard*. More generally, we use the *non-ordered wedge products*; a non-ordered wedge product $u_{\mathbf{k}} = u_{k_1} \wedge u_{k_2} \wedge \cdots \in \Lambda^s$ is indexed by a sequence of integers (k_i) such that $k_i = s + 1 - i$ for $i \gg 0$, but we no longer require that (k_i) is decreasing. Any non-ordered wedge product can be written as a linear combination of ordered wedge products by using the so-called *ordering rules*, which are given in [U2, Proposition 3.16] and in a slightly different form in Proposition 4.4.

The vectors of the standard basis of Λ^s can also be indexed by partitions as follows. Let $u_{\mathbf{k}} = u_{k_1} \wedge u_{k_2} \wedge \cdots \in \Lambda^s$ be an ordered wedge product. For $i \geq 1$ set $\lambda_i := k_i - s + i - 1$; then $\lambda := (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$ is a partition. We then write $u_{\mathbf{k}} = |\lambda, s\rangle$. Note that if λ has at most r parts, then we have $(k_1, \dots, k_r) = \beta_r(\lambda)$, which explains the definition of the β -numbers we gave in Definition 3.11.

Let $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ be the higher-level Fock space with multi-charge $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathbb{Z}^l$ [U2]. As a vector space, $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ has a natural basis $\{|\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \mid \boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \in \Pi^l\}$ indexed by l -multi-partitions. If $s = s_1 + \cdots + s_l$, then $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]$ can be identified with a subspace of Λ^s by the embedding $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l] \hookrightarrow \Lambda^s$, $|\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \mapsto |\lambda, s\rangle$, where λ is the partition such that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ (see Notation 3.8 for the meaning of \leftrightarrow). We make from now on this identification; in fact, Λ^s is isomorphic to the direct sum of all the $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{t}_l]$'s, where \mathbf{t}_l is any l -tuple of integers summing to s . Thus, the vectors of the standard basis of Λ^s can also be indexed by charged l -multi-partitions.

4.2 The involution $-$

In order to define the canonical basis of Λ^s , we equip this space with an involution $-$.

Definition 4.1 The involution $-$ of Λ^s is the \mathbb{C} -vector space automorphism that maps q to q^{-1} and that acts on the standard basis of Λ^s as follows [U2, Proposition 3.23 and Remark 3.24]. Let $\lambda \in \Pi$ be a partition of r , and $\mathbf{k} = (k_i) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}^*}$ be such that $u_{\mathbf{k}} = |\lambda, s\rangle$. Then

$$(53) \quad \overline{|\lambda, s\rangle} := (-1)^{\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\lambda))} q^{\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\lambda)) - \kappa(\mathbf{c}(\lambda))} (u_{k_r} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{k_1}) \wedge u_{k_{r+1}} \wedge u_{k_{r+2}} \wedge \cdots ,$$

where for any $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, $\kappa(\mathbf{a})$ is the integer defined by

$$(54) \quad \kappa(\mathbf{a}) := \#\{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq r, a_i = a_j\},$$

and $\mathbf{c}(\lambda)$ and $\mathbf{d}(\lambda)$ are defined in Section 3.2.1. \diamond

We can straighten the non-ordered wedge product in the right-hand side of (53) in order to express it as a linear combination of ordered wedge products.

One checks that $-$ preserves the subspace

$$(55) \quad \mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m := \bigoplus_{\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l} \mathbb{C}(q) |\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \subset \mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l].$$

Definition 4.2 Define a matrix $A(q) = (a_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q))_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ with entries in $\mathbb{C}(q)$ by

$$(56) \quad \overline{|\mu_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle} = \sum_{\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l} a_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q) |\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \quad (\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

\diamond

The matrix $A(q)$ depends on n, l, \mathbf{s}_l and m . The ordering rules show that $A(q)$ is unitriangular with respect to \preceq , that is

$$(57) \quad a_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q) \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_l \preceq \mu_l \quad \text{and} \quad a_{\lambda_l, \lambda_l}(q) = 1 \quad (\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

The same rules also imply that $A(1)$ is the identity matrix.

4.3 Uglov's canonical basis

Since the matrix $A(q)$ of the involution of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ is unitriangular, a classical argument can be used to prove the following result.

Theorem 4.3 ([U2]) *There exists a unique basis $\{\mathcal{G}(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l) \mid \lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l\}$ of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ satisfying both following conditions:*

$$(i) \quad \overline{\mathcal{G}(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l)} = \mathcal{G}(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l),$$

$$(ii) \quad \mathcal{G}(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l) - |\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \in \bigoplus_{\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l} q \mathbb{C}[q] |\mu_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle. \quad \square$$

Definition 4.4 The basis $\{\mathcal{G}(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l) \mid \lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l\}$ is called the *canonical basis* of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$. Define a matrix $\Delta(q) = (\Delta_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q))_{\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l}$ with entries in $\mathbb{C}[q]$ by

$$(58) \quad \mathcal{G}(\mu_l, \mathbf{s}_l) = \sum_{\lambda_l \in \Pi_m^l} \Delta_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q) |\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l\rangle \quad (\mu_l \in \Pi_m^l).$$

\diamond

The matrix $\Delta(q)$ depends on n, l, \mathbf{s}_l and m . By Condition (ii) of Theorem 4.3, the matrix $\Delta(q)$ is also unitriangular with respect to \preceq . By [U2, Theorem 3.26], the entries of $\Delta(q)$ can be expressed as Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomials related to parabolic modules of an affine Hecke algebra of type \tilde{A} , so by [KT], these entries are in $\mathbb{N}[q]$.

4.4 Another basis of Λ^s . Ordering rules.

The ordering rules (R_1) - (R_4) from [U2, Proposition 3.16] do not give at $q = 1$ anticommuting relations like $u_{k_1} \wedge u_{k_2} = -u_{k_2} \wedge u_{k_1}$, because of the signs involved in Rules (R_3) and (R_4) . To fix this, we introduce another basis of Λ^s that differs from the standard basis only by signs. The basis we consider here is actually the basis of ordered wedge products introduced in [U1]. Λ^s is graded by

$$(59) \quad \deg(|\lambda, s\rangle) := |\lambda| \quad (\lambda \in \Pi).$$

Let $u_{\mathbf{k}} = u_{k_1} \wedge u_{k_2} \wedge \cdots \in \Lambda^s$ be a (not necessarily ordered) wedge product of degree r . Set

$$(60) \quad \begin{aligned} v_{\mathbf{k}} &= v_{k_1} \wedge v_{k_2} \wedge \cdots &:= (-1)^{\ell(v(k_1, \dots, k_r))} u_{\mathbf{k}} \\ \text{and similarly} \quad v_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{k_r} &:= (-1)^{\ell(v(k_1, \dots, k_r))} u_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{k_r}, \end{aligned}$$

where $v(k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ is defined in Section 3.2.1. (If $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$, we hope that the reader will make easily the difference between the permutation $v(\mathbf{k}) \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ and the wedge product $v_{\mathbf{k}} = v_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{k_r}$.) We say that the wedge product $v_{\mathbf{k}}$ is *ordered* if so is $u_{\mathbf{k}}$. It is straightforward to see, using the ordering rules for the $u_{\mathbf{k}}$'s given by [U2, Proposition 3.16], that the ordering rules for the $v_{\mathbf{k}}$'s are given by the following proposition.

Proposition 4.5

(i) Let $k_1 \leq k_2$, and $\gamma \in \llbracket 0; nl - 1 \rrbracket$ (resp. $\delta \in \llbracket 0; nl - 1 \rrbracket$) denote the residue of $c(k_2) - c(k_1)$ (resp. of $n(d(k_2) - d(k_1))$) modulo nl . Then we have

$$(R_1) \quad v_{k_1} \wedge v_{k_2} = -v_{k_2} \wedge v_{k_1} \quad \text{if } \gamma = \delta = 0,$$

$$(R_2) \quad \begin{aligned} v_{k_1} \wedge v_{k_2} &= -q^{-1} v_{k_2} \wedge v_{k_1} \\ &- (q^{-2} - 1) \sum_{i \geq 1} q^{-2i+1} v_{k_2-ni} \wedge v_{k_1+ni} \\ &+ (q^{-2} - 1) \sum_{i \geq 0} q^{-2i} v_{k_2-\gamma-ni} \wedge v_{k_1+\gamma+ni} \end{aligned} \quad \text{if } \gamma > 0, \delta = 0,$$

$$(R_3) \quad \begin{aligned} v_{k_1} \wedge v_{k_2} &= -q v_{k_2} \wedge v_{k_1} \\ &- (q^2 - 1) \sum_{i \geq 1} q^{2i-1} v_{k_2-ni} \wedge v_{k_1+ni} \\ &+ (q^2 - 1) \sum_{i \geq 0} q^{2i} v_{k_2-\delta-ni} \wedge v_{k_1+\delta+ni} \end{aligned} \quad \text{if } \gamma = 0, \delta > 0,$$

(R₄)

$$\begin{aligned}
v_{k_1} \wedge v_{k_2} &= -v_{k_2} \wedge v_{k_1} \\
&- (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i \geq 1} \frac{q^{2i} - q^{-2i}}{q + q^{-1}} v_{k_2 - ni} \wedge v_{k_1 + ni} \\
&- (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{q^{2i+1} + q^{-2i-1}}{q + q^{-1}} v_{k_2 - \gamma - ni} \wedge v_{k_1 + \gamma + ni} \quad \text{if } \gamma > 0, \delta > 0, \\
&+ (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{q^{2i+1} + q^{-2i-1}}{q + q^{-1}} v_{k_2 - \delta - ni} \wedge v_{k_1 + \delta + ni} \\
&+ (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{q^{2i+2} - q^{-2i-2}}{q + q^{-1}} v_{k_2 - \gamma - \delta - ni} \wedge v_{k_1 + \gamma + \delta + ni}
\end{aligned}$$

where the sums range over the indices i such that the corresponding wedge products are ordered.

(ii) The rules from (i) are valid for any pair of adjacent factors of the q -wedge product $v_{\mathbf{k}} = v_{k_1} \wedge v_{k_2} \cdots$. \square

Let us end this section by a useful piece of notation.

Notation 4.6 Let $\nu \in \Pi$ be a partition of r and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_r$. Set

$$(61) \quad u_{\sigma, \nu} := u_{\sigma, \beta(\nu)} \quad \text{and similarly} \quad v_{\sigma, \nu} := v_{\sigma, \beta(\nu)}$$

(these are wedge products of r factors each). We say that $u_{\sigma, \nu}$ (resp. $v_{\sigma, \nu}$) is obtained from u_ν (resp. v_ν) by permutation. \diamond

PART C: PROOF OF THEOREM 2.11

We now start the proof of Theorem 2.11. In Section 5, we give a simpler expression for the entries of the matrix J^\prec (see Proposition 5.8). In Section 6, we compute the derivative at $q = 1$ of the $-$ involution of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ in terms of good sequences that we introduce in Definition 6.4; the result is given in Proposition 6.8. We compare both expressions in Section 7 in order to complete the proof. Apart from this, we compare in Section 5.2 the matrices J^\prec and J^\triangleleft when the multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant.

Notation for Part C From now on, we consider the modular system (R, K, F) (together with the prime ideal \wp) with parameters defined in Section 2.2.1. These parameters depend on n, l, m and $\mathbf{s}_l = (s_1, \dots, s_l) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{r}_1, \dots, \mathbf{r}_l)$ that we have fixed. Recall that to \mathbf{s}_l we associated a partial ordering \prec (see Definition 3.10) and a relation \leftrightarrow (see Notation 3.8). Finally, put $s := s_1 + \dots + s_l$. \diamond

5 Expression of the matrices J^{\prec} and J^{\triangleleft}

5.1 The matrices J and J^{\prec}

We first give, with our choice of parameters, a simpler expression for J .

Lemma 5.1

1) Assume that $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$ satisfies the conditions (J_1) . Then we have

$$(62) \quad j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} & \text{if } \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho')), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2) Assume that $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$ satisfies the conditions (J_2) . Then we have

$$(63) \quad j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l} = (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} \varepsilon,$$

where

$$(64) \quad \varepsilon := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho')) \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{h} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{n}, \\ -1 & \text{if } \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) \neq \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho')) \quad \text{and} \quad \widehat{h} \equiv 0 \pmod{n}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and \widehat{h} is the common length of ρ and ρ' .

Proof. Let us prove 1). With our choice of parameters, we have

$$j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l} = (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} \nu_{\wp}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x))$$

with $P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x) := u_d x^{l(j-i)} - u_{d'} x^{l(j'-i')}$. Note that

$$P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x) = \xi^{a_1} x^{a_2} - \xi^{a_3} x^{a_4},$$

where $\xi \in \mathbb{C}$ is a primitive nl -th root of unity and $a_1 := dn$, $a_2 := ls_d - dn + l(j-i)$, $a_3 := d'n$ and $a_4 := ls_{d'} - d'n + l(j'-i')$. Using the fact that $\nu_{\wp}(x^N) = 0$ for all $N \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x^N P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x) \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ for a suitable $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get

$$\nu_{\wp}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x)) \geq 0,$$

$$\nu_{\wp}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x)) \geq 1 \iff P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(\xi) = 0,$$

$$\nu_{\wp}(P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(x)) \geq 2 \iff P_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(\xi) = P'_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(\xi) = 0.$$

A straightforward computation shows that we have $\nu_\varphi(P_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(x)) \geq 1$ if and only if we have $l(s_d + j - i) \equiv l(s_{d'} + j' - i') \pmod{nl}$, that is if and only if $\text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho'))$. Moreover, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_\varphi(P_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(x)) \geq 2 &\iff \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 \equiv a_3 + a_4 \pmod{nl} \\ a_2 \xi^{a_1+a_2-1} = a_4 \xi^{a_3+a_4-1} \end{cases} \\ &\iff \begin{cases} a_1 + a_2 \equiv a_3 + a_4 \pmod{nl} \\ a_2 = a_4 \end{cases} \\ &\iff \begin{cases} a_1 \equiv a_3 \pmod{nl} \\ a_2 = a_4 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

But the condition $a_1 \equiv a_3 \pmod{nl}$ implies $d \equiv d' \pmod{l}$, which is impossible since d and d' are two distinct integers ranging from 1 to l . As a consequence, we have $\nu_\varphi(P_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(x)) \leq 1$, which proves 1). Let us now prove 2). With the notation of (J_2) , we have $\varepsilon_2 = -\varepsilon_1$, whence

$$\begin{aligned} j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} &= (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} \nu_\varphi(P_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(x)), \quad \text{with} \\ P_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(x) &:= \frac{u_d(x^{l(j-i)} - x^{l(j'-i')})}{u_d(x^{l(j-i)} - x^{l(j''-i'')})} \\ &= \frac{x^{l((j'-i')-(j-i))} - 1}{x^{l((j''-i'')-(j-i))} - 1} = \frac{x^{l(\text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho')) - \text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho)))} - 1}{x^{\tilde{h}} - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

In order to complete the proof, we only have to notice that for $N \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $\nu_\varphi(x^{lN} - 1) = 1$ if nl divides lN , that is if n divides N , and $\nu_\varphi(x^{lN} - 1) = 0$ otherwise. \square

We now start analyzing carefully Cases (J_1) and (J_2) . Proposition 5.3 gives a characterization in terms of λ and μ of the pairs (λ_l, μ_l) that satisfy (J_1) or (J_2) .

Lemma 5.2 *Let $\lambda_l = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(l)}) \in \Pi_m^l$ and $\mu_l = (\mu^{(1)}, \dots, \mu^{(l)}) \in \Pi_m^l$ be two distinct multi-partitions, and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) $\lambda \subset \mu$, and μ/λ is a ribbon,
- (ii) $\lambda_l \subset \mu_l$, and there exists $d \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket$ such that $\mu^{(d)}/\lambda^{(d)}$ is a ribbon and $\lambda^{(b)} = \mu^{(b)}$ for all $b \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket \setminus \{d\}$.

Proof. Let us prove (i) \Rightarrow (ii). By Lemma 3.12, passing from λ to μ amounts, as far as abacus diagrams are concerned, to passing from $A(\lambda, s)$ to $A(\mu, s)$ by moving a bead located at position k towards the right. As far as the l -runner abacus diagrams $A(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l)$ and $A(\mu_l, \mathbf{s}_l)$ are concerned, this amounts to moving a bead located at position $\phi(k)$ on the runner $d := d(k)$ towards the right. This together with Lemma 3.12 applied to $(\lambda^{(d)}, \mu^{(d)})$ proves (ii). The converse is similar. \square

Applying twice the previous lemma and Lemma 3.14 yields the following result.

Proposition 5.3 Let $\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$ be two multi-partitions, and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Assume that $|\lambda| = |\mu| = r$. Then (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_1) or (J_2) if and only if $\sharp(B(\lambda) \cap B(\mu)) = r - 2$. \square

The following notation will be very useful.

Notation 5.4 Let $\lambda_l = (\lambda^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda^{(l)}) \in \Pi_m^l$ and $\mu_l = (\mu^{(1)}, \dots, \mu^{(l)}) \in \Pi_m^l$. Denote by $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ the partitions such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Consider the statement

$$(65) \quad \lambda_l \prec \mu_l \quad (\text{i.e. } \lambda \triangleleft \mu), \quad |\lambda| = |\mu| = r \quad \text{and} \quad \sharp(B(\lambda) \cap B(\mu)) = r - 2.$$

Assume now that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65). In this case, we shall use in the sequel the following notation. Let $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r)$ and $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ denote the sequences of β -numbers associated to λ and μ respectively. By Lemma 3.14 applied to the pair $(\nu, \kappa) = (\lambda, \mu)$, there exist positive integers y, y', x', x and h such that $\{\alpha_i \mid i \neq x', y'\} = \{\beta_j \mid j \neq x, y\}$, $\alpha_{y'} = \beta_y - h$ and $\alpha_{x'} = \beta_x + h$. Moreover, by Proposition 5.3, (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_1) or (J_2) . Let $d, d' \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket$ and $\widehat{h} \in \mathbb{N}^*$ denote the integers introduced in the definition of Cases (J_1) and (J_2) (in Case (J_2) , put $d' := d$). Finally, denote by γ , *resp.* $\delta \in \llbracket 0; nl - 1 \rrbracket$ the residue of $c(\beta_y) - c(\beta_x)$, *resp.* $n(d(\beta_y) - d(\beta_x))$ modulo nl . \diamond

Remark 5.5 Proposition 5.3 shows that if (λ_l, μ_l) does not satisfy (65), then $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^{\prec} = 0$. \diamond

Remark 5.6 Recall Notation 5.4 and assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65). Since $\lambda \triangleleft \mu$, Lemma 3.14 implies $y' < x'$, so we have

$$(66) \quad \beta_x < \beta_x + h = \alpha_{x'} < \alpha_{y'} = \beta_y - h < \beta_y.$$

These inequalities, together with $\{\alpha_i \mid i \neq x', y'\} = \{\beta_j \mid j \neq x, y\}$ and the fact that the β_i 's are pairwise distinct, imply:

$$(67) \quad \{\beta_x, \beta_y\} \cap B(\lambda) = \emptyset.$$

\diamond

Under assumption (65), the following technical lemma relates some β -numbers of $\lambda^{(d)}$, $\lambda^{(d')}$, $\mu^{(d)}$ and $\mu^{(d')}$ on the one hand to some β -numbers of λ and μ on the other hand.

Lemma 5.7 Recall Notation 5.4 and assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65).

1) Then, we have

$$(68) \quad \{d(\beta_x), d(\beta_y)\} = \{d(\beta_x + h), d(\beta_y - h)\} = \{d, d'\}.$$

Moreover, for all $1 \leq b \leq l$, we have

$$(69) \quad \sharp\{1 \leq i \leq r \mid d(\alpha_i) = b\} = \sharp\{1 \leq i \leq r \mid d(\beta_i) = b\};$$

let r_b denote this common value.

2) Assume that $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$ satisfies (65) and (J_1) . Then we have $d(\beta_x) = d$ and $d(\beta_y) = d'$.
Let

$$(70) \quad \begin{aligned} \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r_d}(\lambda^{(d)}) &= (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{r_d}), & \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r_d}(\mu^{(d)}) &= (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{r_d}), \\ \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r_{d'}}(\lambda^{(d')}) &= (\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_{r_{d'}}) & \text{and} & \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r_{d'}}(\mu^{(d')}) = (\delta'_1, \dots, \delta'_{r_{d'}}) \end{aligned}$$

denote the sequences of β -numbers associated to $\lambda^{(d)}$, $\mu^{(d)}$, $\lambda^{(d')}$ and $\mu^{(d')}$. Denote by b (resp. c) the row number of the tail (resp. head) of ρ , and denote by b' (resp. c') the row number of the tail (resp. head) of ρ' . By Statement 1), there exist integers k, k' such that

$$(71) \quad \{k, k'\} = \{\beta_x + h, \beta_y - h\}, \quad d(k) = d \quad \text{and} \quad d(k') = d'.$$

Then we have

$$(72) \quad \begin{aligned} \delta_c &= \phi(\beta_x), \quad \gamma_b = \phi(k), \quad \gamma'_{c'} = \phi(k'), \quad \delta'_{b'} = \phi(\beta_y) \\ \text{and} \quad \widehat{h} &= \phi(k) - \phi(\beta_x) = \phi(\beta_y) - \phi(k'). \end{aligned}$$

3) Assume that $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$ satisfies (65) and (J_2) . Denote by

$$(73) \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r_d}(\lambda^{(d)}) = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{r_d}) \quad \text{and} \quad \boldsymbol{\beta}_{r_d}(\mu^{(d)}) = (\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{r_d})$$

the sequences of β -numbers associated to $\lambda^{(d)}$ and $\mu^{(d)}$. Let b (resp. c) denote the row number of the tail (resp. head) of ρ , and b' (resp. c') denote the row number of the tail (resp. head) of ρ' . Then we have $\lambda^{(d)} \triangleleft \mu^{(d)}$ and

$$(74) \quad \begin{aligned} \delta_c &= \phi(\beta_x), \quad \gamma_b = \phi(\beta_x + h), \quad \gamma'_{c'} = \phi(\beta_y - h), \quad \delta'_{b'} = \phi(\beta_y) \\ \text{and} \quad \widehat{h} &= \phi(\beta_x + h) - \phi(\beta_x) = \phi(\beta_y) - \phi(\beta_y - h). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We pass from $\boldsymbol{\mu}_l$ to $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l$ by removing the ribbon ρ' and by adding the ribbon ρ . This amounts, as far as the abacus diagrams $A(\boldsymbol{\mu}_l, \mathbf{s}_l)$ and $A(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \mathbf{s}_l)$ are concerned, to moving two beads (see the proof of Lemma 5.2). Moving these two beads amounts, as far as the abacus diagrams $A(\mu, s)$ and $A(\lambda, s)$ are concerned, to moving the beads located at positions $\{\beta_x, \beta_y\}$ towards the positions $\{\beta_x + h, \beta_y - h\}$, which proves the first two equalities of Statement 1). The last parts of Statement 1) come from this and from the equality $\{\alpha_i \mid i \neq x', y'\} = \{\beta_j \mid j \neq x, y\}$.

Let us now prove Statement 2). A careful analysis of the moves of the beads described above shows more precisely that the following properties hold:

- (i) $\{\gamma_b, \gamma'_{c'}\} = \{\phi(\beta_x + h), \phi(\beta_y - h)\}$ and $\{\delta'_{b'}, \delta_c\} = \{\phi(\beta_x), \phi(\beta_y)\}$.
- (ii) Let $K \in \{\beta_x, \beta_x + h, \beta_y - h, \beta_y\}$. Then we have $\phi(K) \in \{\gamma_b, \delta_c\}$ if and only if $d(K) = d$ and $\phi(K) \in \{\gamma'_{c'}, \delta'_{b'}\}$ if and only if $d(K) = d'$.

Let us first prove that $d(\beta_x) = d$. Assume that $d(\beta_x) = d'$. By (i) and (ii), we have $\phi(\beta_x) \in \{\delta'_{b'}, \delta_c\} \cap \{\gamma'_{c'}, \delta'_{b'}\}$. This implies $\phi(\beta_x) = \delta'_{b'}$. Indeed, if $\phi(\beta_x) \neq \delta'_{b'}$, we must have $\phi(\beta_x) = \delta_c = \gamma'_{c'} \in \{\phi(\beta_x + h), \phi(\beta_y - h)\}$ by (i). Let $K \in \{\beta_x + h, \beta_y - h\}$ be such that $\phi(K) = \gamma'_{c'} = \phi(\beta_x)$. By (ii), we have $d(K) = d(\beta_x)$; moreover, we have $\phi(K) = \phi(\beta_x)$, whence $K = \beta_x$. This contradicts (66), so $\phi(\beta_x) = \delta'_{b'}$. Let $K \in \{\beta_x + h, \beta_y - h\}$ be such that $d(K) = d'$. By (66) and (29), we have $\phi(K) > \phi(\beta_x) = \delta'_{b'}$, hence by (ii) we have $\phi(K) = \gamma'_{c'}$. As a consequence, we have $\gamma'_{c'} > \delta'_{b'}$. Moreover, by Lemma 3.12 applied to $(\lambda^{(d')}, \mu^{(d')})$, we have $\gamma'_{c'} = \delta'_{b'} - \widehat{h} < \delta'_{b'}$, which is absurd. By Statement 1), we thus have $d(\beta_x) = d$ and $d(\beta_y) = d'$. Now let k be the integer defined by (71) and assume that $k = \beta_x + h$ (the proof for the case $k = \beta_y - h$ is similar). By (ii) we have $\{\gamma_b, \delta_c\} = \{\phi(\beta_x), \phi(\beta_x + h)\}$. Moreover, by Lemma 3.12 applied to $(\lambda^{(d)}, \mu^{(d)})$, we have $\delta_c = \gamma_b - \widehat{h} < \gamma_b$. By (66) and (29), we therefore have $\delta_c = \phi(\beta_x)$ and $\gamma_b = \phi(\beta_x + h)$, whence $\widehat{h} = \gamma_b - \delta_c = \phi(\beta_x + h) - \phi(\beta_x)$. By a similar argument, we get $\gamma'_{c'} = \phi(\beta_y - h)$, $\delta'_{b'} = \phi(\beta_y)$ and $\widehat{h} = \phi(\beta_y) - \phi(\beta_y - h)$.

Let us now prove 3). Since $\lambda \triangleleft \mu$, by (66) and (29) we have

$$\phi(\beta_x) < \phi(\beta_x + h) < \phi(\beta_y - h) < \phi(\beta_y).$$

Moreover, a careful analysis of the moves of the beads mentioned at the beginning of the proof shows that

$$\{\delta_{b'}, \delta_c\} = \{\phi(\beta_x), \phi(\beta_y)\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{\gamma_b, \gamma_{c'}\} = \{\phi(\beta_x + h), \phi(\beta_y - h)\}.$$

Assume that $\delta_c = \phi(\beta_y)$. Since $\phi(\beta_y) > \phi(\beta_x + h)$, $\phi(\beta_y) > \phi(\beta_y - h)$ and γ_b is in the set $\{\phi(\beta_x + h), \phi(\beta_y - h)\}$, we must have $\delta_c > \gamma_b$. Moreover, applying Lemma 3.14 to the pair $(\lambda^{(d)}, \mu^{(d)})$ yields $\gamma_b = \delta_c + \widehat{h} > \delta_c$, which is absurd. We thus have $\delta_c = \phi(\beta_x)$ and $\delta_{b'} = \phi(\beta_y)$. Since $\phi(\beta_x) < \phi(\beta_y)$, we have $\delta_c < \delta_{b'}$, whence $c > b'$. Applying again Lemma 3.14 shows that $\lambda^{(d)} \triangleleft \mu^{(d)}$ and $b' \leq c' < b \leq c$. In particular, we have $c' < b$, whence $\gamma_b < \gamma_{c'}$. Since $\phi(\beta_x + h) < \phi(\beta_y - h)$, we have $\gamma_b = \phi(\beta_x + h)$ and $\gamma_{c'} = \phi(\beta_y - h)$. Lemma 3.14 then implies that $\widehat{h} = \gamma_b - \delta_c = \phi(\beta_x + h) - \phi(\beta_x)$ and $\widehat{h} = \delta_{b'} - \gamma_{c'} = \phi(\beta_y) - \phi(\beta_y - h)$. \square

We are now ready to derive the expressions of the $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^{\prec}$'s that we need for proving Theorem 2.11.

Proposition 5.8 *Recall Notation 5.4.*

1) Assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_1) and $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l$. Then we have $\delta > 0$ and

$$(75) \quad j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^{\prec} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} & \text{if } h \equiv \gamma \pmod{nl} \quad \text{or} \quad h \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

2) Assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_2) and $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l$. Then we have $\delta = 0$ and

$$(76) \quad j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^{\prec} = (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} \varepsilon,$$

where

$$(77) \quad \varepsilon := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } h \equiv \gamma \pmod{nl} \text{ and } h \not\equiv 0 \pmod{nl}, \\ -1 & \text{if } h \not\equiv \gamma \pmod{nl} \text{ and } h \equiv 0 \pmod{nl}, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. We prove only Statement 1), the proof of Statement 2) being similar. Recall the notation from Lemma 5.7. The statement $\delta > 0$ comes from Statement 1) of that lemma. Applying Lemma 3.12 to the pairs $(\lambda^{(d)}, \mu^{(d)})$ and $(\lambda^{(d')}, \mu^{(d')})$ yields

$$\text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \delta_c \pmod{n} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho')) = \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n}.$$

By Lemma 5.1, it is thus enough to prove the equivalence

$$\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n} \iff (h \equiv \gamma \pmod{nl} \text{ or } h \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}).$$

By Statement 1) of Lemma 5.7, one of the two following cases occurs.

- First case: we have $d(\beta_x) = d(\beta_x + h)$ and $d(\beta_y) = d(\beta_y - h)$. By Lemma 5.7 and (28), we have the following equivalences, where congruences stand modulo n :

$$\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \iff \phi(\beta_x) \equiv \phi(\beta_y - h) \iff \beta_x \equiv \beta_y - h \iff h \equiv \gamma.$$

It remains thus to prove that $\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n} \implies h \equiv \gamma \pmod{nl}$. Assume that $\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n}$; we then have $h \equiv \gamma \pmod{n}$. This and the equality $d(\beta_x) = d(\beta_x + h)$ force $d(h) = 1$, whence $h \equiv \gamma \pmod{nl}$.

- Second case: we have $d(\beta_x) = d(\beta_y - h)$ and $d(\beta_y) = d(\beta_x + h)$. By arguing as above we prove the equivalence

$$\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n} \iff h \equiv 0 \pmod{n}.$$

Assume that $\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n}$. Then we have $h \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$, whence

$$d(\beta_y) = d(\beta_x + h) \equiv d(\beta_x) + d(h) - 1 \pmod{l},$$

whence $n(d(h) - 1) \equiv n(d(\beta_y) - d(\beta_x)) \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}$ and $h \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}$. As a consequence, we have in this case $\delta_c \equiv \gamma'_{c'} \pmod{n} \iff h \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}$, which completes the proof. \square

Remark 5.9 Recall Notation 5.4 and assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_1) and $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^{\prec} \neq 0$. Then the proof of Proposition 5.8 shows in particular that

$$(78) \quad \phi(\beta_x) \equiv \phi(k') \pmod{n},$$

where $k' \in \mathbb{Z}$ is defined by (71). \diamond

5.2 What happens if the multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant

The goal of this section is to show that with our choice of parameters, the matrix J^\triangleleft is a special case of a matrix J^\triangleleft when the multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant (see Proposition 5.12). However, the results we prove here will not be used for the proof of Theorem 2.11.

Lemma 5.10 *Let $\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$, and let $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Assume that $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} \neq 0$. Then we have, with the notation from (J_1) , (J_2) and (25):*

$$(79) \quad N_i(\rho) = N_i(\rho') \quad (i \in \mathbb{Z}) \quad \text{and} \quad |\lambda| = |\mu|.$$

Proof. Since j_{λ_l, μ_l} is nonzero, Lemma 5.1 shows that at least one of the following cases occurs:

- First case: we have $\text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho'))$. Note that if ρ is a ribbon, then the integers $\text{cont}(\gamma), \gamma \in \rho$ are pairwise distinct, and the set formed by these numbers is exactly the interval $[\text{cont}(\text{hd}(\rho)); \text{cont}(\text{tl}(\rho))]$. Combining this with the assumption $\text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho)) = \text{res}_n(\text{hd}(\rho'))$ and $\widehat{h} = \ell(\rho) = \ell(\rho')$, we get that $N_i(\rho) = N_i(\rho')$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- Second case: we have $\widehat{h} \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$. Then for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have the equalities $N_i(\rho) = N_i(\rho') = \widehat{h}/n$.

Let us now show that $|\lambda| = |\mu|$. Let $\nu_l := \lambda_l \cap \mu_l$, and let $\nu \in \Pi$ be such that $\nu_l \leftrightarrow \nu$. We claim that

$$h := |\lambda| - |\nu| = ((n-1)l + 1)N_0(\rho) + (\widehat{h} - N_0(\rho)).$$

By induction on \widehat{h} , we can restrict ourselves to the case when $\widehat{h} = 1$, that is ρ contains a single node γ . Let $r \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that λ and ν have at most r parts. By Lemma 3.12, there exist $\alpha \in B_r(\nu)$ and $\beta \in B_r(\lambda)$ such that $B_r(\nu) \setminus \{\alpha\} = B_r(\lambda) \setminus \{\beta\}$ and $\alpha = \beta - h$. The abacus diagrams $A(\nu, s)$ and $A(\lambda, s)$ differ only by the moving of a bead; the same thing holds for the diagrams $A(\nu_l, \mathbf{s}_l)$ and $A(\lambda_l, \mathbf{s}_l)$. By considering the initial and the final positions of these two beads, we get

$$\phi(\beta) = \phi(\alpha) + \widehat{h} = \phi(\alpha) + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad d(\beta) = d(\alpha) = d.$$

Moreover, by Lemma 3.12 and (28), we have $\text{res}_n(\gamma) = \phi(\alpha) \pmod{n} = \alpha \pmod{n}$. Let us now distinguish two cases. If $\text{res}_n(\gamma) = 0 \pmod{n}$ (i.e. if $N_0(\rho) = 1$), then we have $\alpha = n + n(d-1) + nlm$ with $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, whence $\phi(\beta) = \phi(\alpha) + 1 = 1 + n(m+1)$. Since $d(\beta) = d$, we get $\beta = 1 + n(d-1) + nl(m+1)$, whence $h = \beta - \alpha = (n-1)l + 1$. Similarly, if $\text{res}_n(\gamma) \neq 0 \pmod{n}$ (i.e. if $N_0(\rho) = 0$), then we have $h = 1$. This proves the claimed formula. In a similar way we prove that $|\mu| - |\nu| = ((n-1)l + 1)N_0(\rho') + (\widehat{h} - N_0(\rho'))$. Since $N_0(\rho) = N_0(\rho')$, we do have $|\lambda| = |\mu|$. \square

Lemma 5.11 *Let $\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$, and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Assume that $|\lambda| = |\mu|$. Consider the following cases:*

- 1) (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_1) , $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} \neq 0$ and \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant,
- 2) (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_2) .

Then in either case, we have: $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l \iff \lambda_l \triangleleft \mu_l$.

Proof. In either case, we can apply Proposition 5.3 and then Lemma 3.14 to get that $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l$ or $\mu_l \prec \lambda_l$. It is thus enough to prove that $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l \Rightarrow \lambda_l \triangleleft \mu_l$. Assume from now on that $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l$ and (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies either case of Lemma 5.11. Then by Proposition 5.3, (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65); therefore (66) holds. Recall Notation 5.4. If (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_2) , then by Statement 3) of Lemma 5.7, we have $\lambda^{(d)} \triangleleft \mu^{(d)}$. Moreover, for all $b \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket \setminus \{d\}$ we have $\lambda^{(b)} = \mu^{(b)}$, whence $\lambda_l \triangleleft \mu_l$. Assume now that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (J_1) , $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} \neq 0$ and \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant. The key point of the proof is the following. Let $\nu_l = (\nu^{(1)}, \dots, \nu^{(l)}) \in \Pi_m^l$ be such that $|\nu| = r$, where ν is the partition such that $\nu_l \leftrightarrow \nu$. Then under the assumption that \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant, we have

$$(*) \quad (d(k) < d(k'), k, k' \in B(\nu)) \Rightarrow \phi(k) \geq \phi(k').$$

Indeed, let $k, k' \in B(\nu)$, $b := d(k)$, $b' := d(k')$ and N (*resp.* N') be the number of parts of $\nu^{(b)}$ (*resp.* $\nu^{(b')}$). Since $\nu_l \leftrightarrow \nu$, we have $\phi(k) \in B_N(\nu^{(b)})$ and $\phi(k') \in B_{N'}(\nu^{(b')})$. As a consequence, there exist $i \in \llbracket 1; N \rrbracket$, $i' \in \llbracket 1; N' \rrbracket$ such that $\phi(k) = s_b + \nu_i^{(b)} - i + 1$ and $\phi(k') = s_{b'} + \nu_{i'}^{(b')} - i' + 1$. Since \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant and $b < b'$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(k) - \phi(k') &= (s_b - s_{b'}) + (i' - i) + (\nu_i^{(b)} - \nu_{i'}^{(b')}) \\ &\geq s_b - s_{b'} - N - \nu_{i'}^{(b')} \geq s_b - s_{b'} - (|\nu^{(b)}| + |\nu^{(b')}|) \geq s_b - s_{b'} - |\nu_l| \\ &\geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

which shows (*). We now claim that $d(\beta_x) \geq d(\beta_y)$. Assume indeed that $d(\beta_x) < d(\beta_y)$. Recall that (66) holds. By (*) applied to $(k, k') = (\beta_x, \beta_y)$, we have $\phi(\beta_x) \geq \phi(\beta_y)$. This, (66) and (30) imply that $m(\beta_x) = m(\beta_y)$, where the map $k \mapsto m(k)$ is defined in Section 3.2.1. Since this map is increasing, we have by (66):

$$m(\beta_x) \leq m(\beta_x + h) \leq m(\beta_y - h) \leq m(\beta_y) = m(\beta_x),$$

so equalities hold throughout. Let now $k' \in \mathbb{Z}$ be the integer defined by (71). Since $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^\prec \neq 0$ by assumption, we can apply Remark 5.9 and get $\phi(\beta_x) \equiv \phi(k') \pmod{n}$. This together with $m(\beta_x) = m(k')$ forces $\phi(\beta_x) = \phi(k')$. Moreover, by Statement 2 of Lemma 5.7, we have $0 < \widehat{h} = \phi(\beta_y) - \phi(k') \leq \phi(\beta_x) - \phi(k')$, which is absurd. Therefore we have $d(\beta_x) \geq d(\beta_y)$ as claimed. Again by Statement 2) of Lemma 5.7, we have $d(\beta_x) = d$ and $d(\beta_y) = d'$, whence $d > d'$. Moreover, we have $|\mu^{(d')}| = |\lambda^{(d')}| + \widehat{h}$, $|\mu^{(d)}| = |\lambda^{(d)}| - \widehat{h}$ and $\mu^{(b)} = \lambda^{(b)}$ for all $b \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket \setminus \{d, d'\}$. This and the inequality $d' < d$ imply $\lambda_l \triangleleft \mu_l$. \square

Proposition 5.12 *Assume that \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant. Then we have $J^\prec = J^\triangleleft$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$. If $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} = 0$, then we have $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^\prec = j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}^\triangleleft = 0$ and we are done. Assume now that $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} \neq 0$. It is enough to prove that $\lambda_l \prec \mu_l \Leftrightarrow \lambda_l \triangleleft \mu_l$. Note that by Lemma 5.10, we have $|\lambda| = |\mu|$, where $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ are such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Moreover, since $j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l} \neq 0$, (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies either (J_1) or (J_2) . We can therefore apply Lemma 5.11 to conclude. \square

Remark 5.13 The reader should be warned that the orderings \prec and \triangleleft do not necessarily coincide, even if the multi-charge \mathbf{s}_l is m -dominant. For example, let $n = 2, l = 2, m = 6, \mathbf{s}_l = (3, -3), \lambda_l = ((2, 1), (1, 1, 1))$ and $\mu_l = ((3), (2, 1))$. Then we have $\lambda_l \triangleleft \mu_l$; however, the partitions λ and μ such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$ are $\lambda = (9, 6, 3, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)$ and $\mu = (10, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1)$, so λ_l and μ_l are not comparable with respect to \preceq . \diamond

6 Admissible sequences, good sequences

In this section we compute the matrix $A'(1)$. To this aim, we examine in detail the straightening of the wedge product $v_{\mathbf{k}} = v_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{k_r}$. If $v_{\mathbf{k}}$ is not ordered, there are in general several ways to straighten it by applying recursively the rules (R_1) - (R_4) . In the sequel, we decide to straighten at each step the *first* infraction that occurs in $v_{\mathbf{k}}$, that is, the first $v_{k_i} \wedge v_{k_{i+1}}$ with $k_i \leq k_{i+1}$. This leads to the notion of admissible sequence that we introduce in Definition 6.2. Fix an entry $a'_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(1)$ of $A'(1)$. We give in Proposition 6.8 an expression of it in terms of admissible sequences. Each sequence having a nonzero contribution is called a good sequence. We then show that there exists at most one good sequence (see Propositions 6.12 and 6.13), and if it exists we compute its length modulo 2 (see Proposition 6.14).

6.1 Definitions

Definition 6.1 Let $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_r)$ and $\mathbf{l} = (l_1, \dots, l_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. We say that the wedge products $v_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $v_{\mathbf{l}}$ are *adjacent* if there exists $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ (i is then necessarily unique) such that:

- (i) $k_i \leq k_{i+1}$, and $k_j > k_{j+1}$ for all $1 \leq j \leq i-1$,
- (ii) $k_j = l_j$ for all $j \in \llbracket 1; r \rrbracket \setminus \{i, i+1\}$,
- (iii) the wedge product $v_{l_i} \wedge v_{l_{i+1}}$ appears in the straightening of $v_{k_i} \wedge v_{k_{i+1}}$.

In this case, denote by $t \in \llbracket 1; 4 \rrbracket$ the index of the rule (R_t) applied for the straightening of $v_{k_i} \wedge v_{k_{i+1}}$ and by $\alpha(v_{\mathbf{k}}, v_{\mathbf{l}}) \in \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$ the coefficient of $v_{l_i} \wedge v_{l_{i+1}}$ in the resulting linear combination. If $(l_i, l_{i+1}) = (k_{i+1}, k_i)$, then write $v_{\mathbf{k}} \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{l}}$ and set $m(v_{\mathbf{k}}, v_{\mathbf{l}}) := 0$. Otherwise, write $v_{\mathbf{k}} \xrightarrow{t} v_{\mathbf{l}}$ and set $m(v_{\mathbf{k}}, v_{\mathbf{l}}) := 1$; note that $t \geq 2$ in this case. In either case, write more simply $v_{\mathbf{k}} \rightarrow v_{\mathbf{l}}$.

Definition 6.2 The sequence $\mathbf{V} = (v_{\mathbf{k}_i})_{0 \leq i \leq N}$ is called *admissible* if each $v_{\mathbf{k}_i}$ is a wedge product of r factors and if we have

$$(80) \quad v_{\mathbf{k}_0} \rightarrow v_{\mathbf{k}_1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow v_{\mathbf{k}_N};$$

in this case, N is called the *length* of the sequence \mathbf{V} . Set

$$(81) \quad \alpha_{\mathbf{V}}(q) := \prod_{i=1}^N \alpha(v_{\mathbf{k}_{i-1}}, v_{\mathbf{k}_i}) \in \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}] \quad \text{and} \quad m(\mathbf{V}) := \sum_{i=1}^N m(v_{\mathbf{k}_{i-1}}, v_{\mathbf{k}_i}) \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Recall Notation 4.6 and the definition of ω from Notation 1.1. Let $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be two partitions of r . We say that the sequence of wedge products $\mathbf{V} = (v_{\mathbf{k}_i})_{0 \leq i \leq N}$ is (λ, μ) -*admissible* if it is an admissible sequence of wedge products (of r factors for each of them) such that $v_{\mathbf{k}_N} = v_\lambda$ and $v_{\mathbf{k}_0} = v_{\omega \cdot \mu}$. \diamond

Remark 6.3 It is easy to see that if $\lambda \neq \mu$, then there cannot exist any (λ, μ) -admissible sequence $\mathbf{V} = (v_{\mathbf{k}_i})_{0 \leq i \leq N}$ such that $m(\mathbf{V}) = 0$. \diamond

Definition 6.4 A (λ, μ) -admissible sequence \mathbf{V} such that $m(\mathbf{V}) = 1$ is called a *good* sequence (with respect to (λ, μ)). Such a sequence can be written as

$$(82) \quad v_{\omega \cdot \mu} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} \mathbf{u} \xrightarrow{t} \mathbf{v} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_\lambda,$$

with $t \in \llbracket 2; 4 \rrbracket$. \diamond

Remark 6.5 If a good sequence (with respect to (λ, μ)) exists, then we have

$$(83) \quad \sharp(B(\lambda) \cap B(\mu)) = r - 2.$$

\diamond

6.2 Reduction to the good sequences

Recall the expression of the involution $-$ of $\mathbf{F}_q[\mathbf{s}_l]_m$ given in (53). Expressing this involution in terms of the $v_{\mathbf{k}}$'s and then using Definition 6.2 yields the following expression for the coefficients of $A(q)$.

Lemma 6.6 Let $\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$ and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be the partitions such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Assume that $|\lambda| = |\mu|$. Then we have

$$(84) \quad a_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q) = \varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l) q^{\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\mu)) - \kappa(\mathbf{c}(\mu))} \sum_{\mathbf{V}} \alpha_{\mathbf{V}}(q),$$

where the sum ranges over all (λ, μ) -admissible sequences \mathbf{V} , and $\varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l)$ is the sign defined by

$$(85) \quad \varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l) := (-1)^{\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\mu)) + \ell(v(\omega \cdot \mu)) + \ell(v(\lambda))}.$$

\square

Remark 6.7 One should be aware that in general several terms might contribute to this sum, so the statement at the beginning of [Ry, Section 4] is not correct. However, we can fix the argument from [Ry] by showing first that only good sequences do contribute to $a'_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(1)$ (see Proposition 6.8), and then that there exists at most one good sequence (see Propositions 6.12 and 6.13). \diamond

Proposition 6.8 *Let $\lambda_l, \mu_l \in \Pi_m^l$ be two distinct multi-partitions, and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be such that $\lambda_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\mu_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. Assume that $|\lambda| = |\mu| = r$. Then we have*

$$(86) \quad a'_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(1) = \varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l) \sum_{\mathbf{V}} \alpha'_{\mathbf{V}}(1),$$

where the sum ranges over all the good sequences with respect to (λ, μ) , and $\varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l)$ is the sign defined by (85).

Proof. By Lemma 6.6, we have

$$a_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(q) = \varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l) \sum_{\mathbf{V}} f_{\mathbf{V}}(q),$$

where the sum ranges over all the (λ, μ) -admissible sequences \mathbf{V} and $f_{\mathbf{V}}(q)$ is the Laurent polynomial defined by $f_{\mathbf{V}}(q) := q^{\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\mu)) - \kappa(\mathbf{c}(\mu))} \alpha_{\mathbf{V}}(q)$. Note that if \mathbf{V} is an admissible sequence, then we have $m(\mathbf{V}) \geq 1$ (because $\lambda \neq \mu$), and moreover the rules (R_1) - (R_4) imply that

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{V}}(q) \in (q^2 - 1)^{m(\mathbf{V})} \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}].$$

As a consequence, if \mathbf{V} is a (λ, μ) -admissible sequence such that $m(\mathbf{V}) \geq 2$, then $(q^2 - 1)^2$ divides $f_{\mathbf{V}}(q)$ in $\mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$, whence $f'_{\mathbf{V}}(1) = 0$. Moreover, if \mathbf{V} is a good sequence, then the previous discussion shows that $\alpha_{\mathbf{V}}(1) = 0$, whence

$$f'_{\mathbf{V}}(1) = (\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\mu)) - \kappa(\mathbf{c}(\mu))) \alpha_{\mathbf{V}}(1) + \alpha'_{\mathbf{V}}(1) = \alpha'_{\mathbf{V}}(1).$$

\square

6.3 Existence and uniqueness of the good sequence

We first give (see Proposition 6.12) some sufficient conditions for the existence of a good sequence (with respect to a given pair (λ, μ)). In order to do this, we must study the sequence of permutations that we apply to the components of wedge products when we go through an admissible sequence

$$(87) \quad v_{\mathbf{k}_0} \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{k}_1} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{k}_N},$$

where $k_0, \dots, k_N \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ and v_{ω, \mathbf{k}_0} is ordered.

Notation 6.9 Let $\sigma, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_r$. Write

$$(88) \quad \sigma \rightarrow \tau$$

if there exists $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ such that $\sigma(i) < \sigma(i+1)$, with i minimal for this property, and such that $\tau = \sigma_i \sigma$. The relation \rightarrow on \mathfrak{S}_r is closely related to the relation $\overset{\bullet}{\rightarrow}$ on wedge products of r factors. Recall that for $v_{\mathbf{k}} = v_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{k_r}$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_r$, we have $v_{\sigma \cdot \mathbf{k}} = v_{k_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{k_{\sigma^{-1}(r)}}$. Then by definition we have $\sigma \rightarrow \tau$ if and only if $v_{\sigma^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{k}} \overset{\bullet}{\rightarrow} v_{\tau^{-1} \cdot \mathbf{k}}$, where $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$ is such that $v_{\omega \cdot \mathbf{k}}$ is ordered (namely, $k_1 < \cdots < k_r$). \diamond

Consider now the following reduced expression for the longest element in \mathfrak{S}_r :

$$(89) \quad \omega = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{r-1})(\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_{r-2}) \cdots (\sigma_1 \sigma_2)(\sigma_1),$$

and for $0 \leq i \leq \frac{r(r-1)}{2}$ let $\omega[i]$ denote the right factor of length i in this word (by convention, $\omega[0] = \text{id}$). For example, for $r \geq 3$ we have $\omega[5] = \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1$. The sequence $(\omega[i])_{0 \leq i \leq \frac{r(r-1)}{2}}$ enjoys the following property: if $\text{id} = \sigma^{(0)} \rightarrow \sigma^{(1)} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \sigma^{(k)}$ with $0 \leq k \leq \frac{r(r-1)}{2}$, then $\sigma^{(i)} = \omega[i]$ for all $0 \leq i \leq k$. In particular, we have $\omega[i-1] \rightarrow \omega[i]$ for all $1 \leq i \leq \frac{r(r-1)}{2}$.

Lemma 6.10 Let $i, j \in \llbracket 1; r \rrbracket$ be such that $i < j$. Then there exist two integers $k \in \llbracket 1; r-1 \rrbracket$ and $e \in \llbracket 0; \frac{r(r-1)}{2} - 1 \rrbracket$, determined in a unique way by the following properties: $(\omega[e])(k) = i$, $(\omega[e])(k+1) = j$ and $\omega[e+1] = \sigma_k \omega[e]$. Namely, we have $k = j - i$ and $e = \frac{(j-1)(j-2)}{2} + (i-1)$.

Proof. Left to the reader. \square

Example 6.11 Take $r = 6$, $i = 2$ and $j = 5$. Then we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 1,2,3,4,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 2,1,3,4,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 2,3,1,4,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 3,2,1,4,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 3,2,4,1,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 3,4,2,1,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 4,3,2,1,5,6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1,2,3,4,5,6 \\ 4,3,2,5,1,6 \end{pmatrix} = \omega[e],$$

whence $e = 7 = \frac{(j-1)(j-2)}{2} + (i-1)$ and $k = 3 = j - i$. \diamond

Proposition 6.12 Recall Notation 5.4. Assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65), $(\gamma, \delta) \neq (0, 0)$ and $h \equiv \eta \pmod{nl}$, with $\eta \in \{0, \gamma, \delta, \gamma + \delta\}$. Then there exists a good sequence with respect to (λ, μ) .

Proof. We construct a good sequence

$$(*) \quad v_{\omega \cdot \mu} \overset{\bullet}{\rightarrow} \cdots \overset{\bullet}{\rightarrow} \mathbf{u} \xrightarrow{t} \mathbf{v} \overset{\bullet}{\rightarrow} \cdots \overset{\bullet}{\rightarrow} v_{\lambda}$$

as follows.

- Step 1: construction of $v_{\omega, \mu} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} \mathbf{u}$. We construct this part of Sequence (*) in terms of the relation \rightarrow on \mathfrak{S}_r . Let e and $k = x - y$ be the integers given by Lemma 6.10 applied with the integers $i := r + 1 - x$ and $j := r + 1 - y$. Then we have the sequence $\omega[0] \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \omega[e]$, hence the sequence $v_{\omega[0]^{-1} \cdot (\omega, \mu)} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\omega[e]^{-1} \cdot (\omega, \mu)}$ is admissible. Put $\mathbf{u} := v_{\omega[e]^{-1} \cdot (\omega, \mu)} = v_{(\omega\omega[e])^{-1} \cdot \mu}$.

- Step 2: construction of $\mathbf{u} \xrightarrow{t} \mathbf{v}$. By assumption on e we have

$$\mathbf{u} = v_{m_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{m_{k-1}} \wedge v_{\beta_x} \wedge v_{\beta_y} \wedge v_{m_{k+2}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{m_r},$$

where the m_i 's are integers in $B(\mu)$, and the next step of the straightening of \mathbf{u} consists in straightening this wedge product with respect to its k -th and $(k+1)$ -th components, namely $v_{\beta_x} \wedge v_{\beta_y}$. Since $(\gamma, \delta) \neq (0, 0)$, this elementary straightening involves Rule (R_t) with $t \in \llbracket 2; 4 \rrbracket$. Note that by (66), the wedge product $v_{\beta_{y-h}} \wedge v_{\beta_{x+h}}$ is ordered. Since $h \equiv \eta \pmod{nl}$, Rule (R_t) shows that this wedge product appears in the linear combination obtained by straightening $v_{\beta_x} \wedge v_{\beta_y}$. Put

$$\mathbf{v} := v_{m_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{m_{k-1}} \wedge v_{\beta_{y-h}} \wedge v_{\beta_{x+h}} \wedge v_{m_{k+2}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{m_r}.$$

It is clear that \mathbf{v} is obtained from v_λ by permutation, and the argument above shows that $\mathbf{u} \xrightarrow{t} \mathbf{v}$, which completes Step 2.

- Step 3: construction of $\mathbf{v} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_\lambda$. Set $\mathbf{v}_1 := \mathbf{v}$. If \mathbf{v}_1 is not ordered, then the elementary straightening of \mathbf{v}_1 gives a linear combination of wedge products, and one of them, say \mathbf{v}_2 , is obtained from \mathbf{v}_1 by permutation. If we apply this device sufficiently many times, we get eventually an ordered wedge product which is of course v_λ . This completes Step 3 and the construction of the good sequence (*). \square

We now prove the converse of Proposition 6.12.

Proposition 6.13 *Recall Notation 5.4 and assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65). Assume moreover that there exists a good sequence*

$$(90) \quad v_{\omega, \mu} = v_{\mathbf{k}_0} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{k}_e} \xrightarrow{t} v_{\mathbf{k}_{e+1}} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{k}_N} = v_\lambda$$

with respect to (λ, μ) , with $t \in \llbracket 2; 4 \rrbracket$. Then this sequence is unique, t is also uniquely determined and moreover we have $(\gamma, \delta) \neq (0, 0)$ and $h \equiv \eta \pmod{nl}$ with $\eta \in \{0, \gamma, \delta, \gamma + \delta\}$.

Proof. By assumption, $v_{\mathbf{k}_e}$ (resp. $v_{\mathbf{k}_{e+1}}$) is obtained from v_μ (resp. v_λ) by permutation. By (67), there exist $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ and $1 \leq k \leq r - 1$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} v_{\mathbf{k}_e} &= v_{\sigma, \mu} = v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(k-1)}} \wedge v_{\beta_x} \wedge v_{\beta_y} \wedge v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(k+2)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(r)}}, \\ v_{\mathbf{k}_{e+1}} &= v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(k-1)}} \wedge v_{\beta_{y-h}} \wedge v_{\beta_{x+h}} \wedge v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(k+2)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{\beta_{\sigma^{-1}(r)}}, \end{aligned}$$

and $v_{\mathbf{k}_{e+1}}$ is obtained from $v_{\mathbf{k}_e}$ by straightening $v_{\beta_x} \wedge v_{\beta_y}$ with the rule (R_t) . Since $t \in \llbracket 2; 4 \rrbracket$, the last conditions of the statement of this proposition hold. It is not hard to see that k and e satisfy the conditions of Lemma 6.10 with $i := r + 1 - x$ and $j := r + 1 - y$, so k and e are determined in a unique way. This determines completely the subsequence $v_{\mathbf{k}_0} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{k}_e}$. Moreover, t is uniquely determined by considering whether γ and δ are zero or not. The expression of $v_{\mathbf{k}_{e+1}}$ given at the beginning of the proof shows that this wedge product is also determined in a unique way. Let $\tau \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ be the unique permutation such that $v_{\mathbf{k}_{e+1}} = v_{\tau, \lambda}$. Note that by Condition (i) of Definition 6.1, there exists at most one admissible sequence \mathbf{V} having a given length and starting at a given wedge product such that $m(\mathbf{V}) = 0$. As a consequence, the sequence $v_{\tau, \lambda} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_\lambda$, whose length is $\ell(\tau)$, is in turn determined in a unique way. \square

6.4 Computation of the length modulo 2 of the good sequence

We now deal with the technical part of the proof of Theorem 2.11. The next proposition will be used to show that if $a'_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(1)$ and j_{λ_l, μ_l} are nonzero, then both numbers have the same signs. This proposition deals with the only cases that we have to consider.

Proposition 6.14 *Recall Notation 5.4 and assume that (λ_l, μ_l) satisfies (65). Assume moreover that $(\gamma, \delta) \neq (0, 0)$ and $h \equiv \eta \pmod{nl}$ with $\eta \in \{\gamma, \delta\}$. Let then*

$$(91) \quad \mathbf{V} = v_{\omega, \mu} \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_{\mathbf{k}} \xrightarrow{t} v_1 \xrightarrow{\bullet} \cdots \xrightarrow{\bullet} v_\lambda$$

denote the unique good sequence with respect to (λ, μ) (see Propositions 6.12 and 6.13). Denote by N the length of this sequence. Then we have

$$(92) \quad (-1)^{N-1} = (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')} \varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l) \varepsilon,$$

where $\varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l)$ is the sign defined by (85) and ε is the sign defined by

$$(93) \quad \varepsilon := \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \delta > 0 \text{ and } h \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let $\sigma, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ be the permutations defined by $v_{\sigma\omega, \mu} = v_{\mathbf{k}}$ and $v_{\tau^{-1}, \lambda} = v_1$. Then we have $N = \ell(\sigma) + 1 + \ell(\tau)$, whence $(-1)^{N-1} = \varepsilon(\sigma)\varepsilon(\tau)$. By Lemma 6.10, we can compute $\ell(\sigma)$ and then $\varepsilon(\sigma)$; it is however not straightforward to compute $\ell(\tau)$. We compute only $\varepsilon(\tau)$ by writing τ as a product of 7 permutations $\sigma^{(1)}, \dots, \sigma^{(7)}$ whose signs are easily computable.

* Set first

$$\sigma^{(1)} := \sigma^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{v}_1 := v_{\sigma^{(1)}, 1};$$

\mathbf{v}_1 is thus obtained from $v_{\omega, \mu}$ by replacing β_x (located at the $(r + 1 - x)$ -th component) by $\beta_y - h$, and β_y (located at the $(r + 1 - y)$ -th component) by $\beta_x + h$.

* By Statement 1) of Lemma 5.7, one of the following cases occurs:

- First case: $d(\beta_x) = d(\beta_y - h)$ and $d(\beta_y) = d(\beta_x + h)$,
- Second case: $d(\beta_x) = d(\beta_x + h)$, $d(\beta_y) = d(\beta_y - h)$ and $d(\beta_x) \neq d(\beta_y)$.

It is easy to see that the first case occurs if and only if $\delta = 0$ or $h \equiv \delta \pmod{nl}$, and that the second case occurs if and only if $\delta > 0$ and $h \equiv \gamma \pmod{nl}$. Set

$$\sigma^{(2)} := \begin{cases} \text{id} & \text{if the first case occurs} \\ (r+1-x, r+1-y) & \text{if the second case occurs} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } \mathbf{v}_2 := v_{\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}};$$

in the second case, \mathbf{v}_2 is obtained from \mathbf{v}_1 by permuting $\beta_x + h$ and $\beta_y - h$. In either case, $\sigma^{(2)}$ is constructed in order to have $\mathbf{d}(\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{d}(\omega.\mu)$ and subsequently $v(\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}) = v(\omega.\mu)$.

* Set

$$\sigma^{(3)} := v(\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1})^{-1} = v(\omega.\mu)^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{v}_3 := v_{\sigma^{(3)}\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}}.$$

By remark 3.4 applied to $\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}$, \mathbf{v}_3 is a wedge product that can be written as

$$\mathbf{v}_3 = v_{\mathbf{k}^{(l)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{\mathbf{k}^{(1)}},$$

where each $v_{\mathbf{k}^{(b)}}$, $1 \leq b \leq l$ is a wedge product such that each component v_k of $v_{\mathbf{k}^{(b)}}$ satisfies $d(k) = b$. In this case and for the rest of the proof, we say that \mathbf{v}_3 is *block-decomposable* and call $v_{\mathbf{k}^{(b)}}$ ($1 \leq b \leq l$) the *b-th block* of \mathbf{v}_3 .

* Set now

$$\sigma^{(4)} := \omega(\mathbf{k}) = \omega(\mathbf{1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{v}_4 := v_{\sigma^{(4)}\sigma^{(3)}\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}},$$

where $\omega(\mathbf{k})$ is defined in Section 3.2.1 (the equality $\omega(\mathbf{k}) = \omega(\mathbf{1})$ comes from Lemma 5.7). For $1 \leq b \leq l$ denote by

$$r_b := \#\{1 \leq i \leq r \mid d(\alpha_i) = b\} = \#\{1 \leq i \leq r \mid d(\beta_i) = b\}$$

the number of factors of the block $v_{\mathbf{k}^{(b)}}$ (the equality of both numbers defining r_b comes again from Lemma 5.7). Let $1 \leq b \leq l$. Then $\sigma^{(4)}$ acts on the b -th block of \mathbf{v}_3 as the permutation $\binom{1, \dots, r_b}{r_b, \dots, 1}$. Since v_μ is ordered, we can see that for all $b \in \llbracket 1; l \rrbracket \setminus \{d, d'\}$, the b -th block of \mathbf{v}_4 is also ordered.

* Write temporarily $\mathbf{v}_4 = v_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge v_{k_r}$, and let i (resp. j) $\in \llbracket 1; r \rrbracket$ be such that $k_i = \beta_y - h$ (resp. $k_j = \beta_x + h$). Define $\sigma^{(5)}$ and \mathbf{v}_5 by

$$\sigma^{(5)} := \begin{cases} \text{id} & \text{if } \delta > 0 \\ (i, j) & \text{if } \delta = 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{v}_5 := v_{\sigma^{(5)}\sigma^{(4)}\sigma^{(3)}\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}.\mathbf{1}};$$

we have $\sigma^{(5)} = \text{id}$ if and only if $\beta_y - h$ and $\beta_x + h$ are in the same block of \mathbf{v}_4 .

- * Let $\sigma^{(6)} \in \mathfrak{S}_r$ be the permutation that acts separately on each block of \mathbf{v}_5 by reordering it and set

$$\mathbf{v}_6 := v_{\sigma^{(6)}\sigma^{(5)}\sigma^{(4)}\sigma^{(3)}\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}} \cdot \mathbf{1}.$$

Let us describe the action of $\sigma^{(6)}$ more precisely. If $\delta = 0$, then $\sigma^{(6)}$ acts on the d -th block of \mathbf{v}_5 as the permutation π from Lemma 3.14, and $\sigma^{(6)}$ acts trivially on the other blocks. If $\delta > 0$, then $\sigma^{(6)}$ acts as the product of two permutations σ'_d and $\sigma'_{d'}$, where each σ'_b , $b \in \{d, d'\}$ acts on the b -th block of \mathbf{v}_5 as the permutation denoted by σ in Lemma 3.12 and σ'_b acts trivially on the other blocks. As a consequence, we have in either case

$$\varepsilon(\sigma^{(6)}) = (-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')}.$$

- * Finally, put

$$\sigma^{(7)} := v(\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{v}_7 := v_{\sigma^{(7)}\sigma^{(6)}\sigma^{(5)}\sigma^{(4)}\sigma^{(3)}\sigma^{(2)}\sigma^{(1)}} \cdot \mathbf{1}.$$

Note that v_λ is ordered, \mathbf{v}_6 is obtained from v_λ by permutation, \mathbf{v}_6 is block-decomposable and all the blocks of \mathbf{v}_6 are ordered. By the remark following the definition of $\sigma^{(3)}$, we have $v_{v(\lambda)^{-1} \cdot \lambda} = \mathbf{v}_6$, whence $\mathbf{v}_7 = v_\lambda$.

As a consequence, we do have $\tau = \sigma^{(7)} \cdots \sigma^{(1)}$, where the $\sigma^{(i)}$'s are defined above, hence $(-1)^{N-1} = \varepsilon(\sigma) \prod_{i=1}^7 \varepsilon(\sigma^{(i)})$. By considering different cases we see that $\varepsilon(\sigma^{(2)}) \varepsilon(\sigma^{(5)}) = \varepsilon$, where ε is defined by (93). Moreover, we have

$$\varepsilon(\sigma^{(4)}) = \varepsilon(\omega(\mathbf{k})) = \prod_{b=1}^l (-1)^{\frac{r_b(r_b-1)}{2}} = (-1)^{\kappa(\mathbf{d}(\mu))}.$$

We then have $\varepsilon(\sigma^{(3)}) \varepsilon(\sigma^{(4)}) \varepsilon(\sigma^{(7)}) = \varepsilon(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$, whence the result. \square

7 Proof of Theorem 2.11

Let $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l \in \Pi_m^l$, and $\lambda, \mu \in \Pi$ be the partitions such that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \leftrightarrow \lambda$ and $\boldsymbol{\mu}_l \leftrightarrow \mu$. We must show that $a'_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(1) = 2j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}^{\prec}$. If $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \not\prec \boldsymbol{\mu}_l$, then $a'_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(1) = 0$ by (57); on the other hand, we have $j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}^{\prec} = 0$ in this case and we are done. Assume from now on that $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l \prec \boldsymbol{\mu}_l$. If $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$ does not satisfy (65), then by Remark 6.5 there cannot exist any good sequence with respect to (λ, μ) , so by Proposition 6.8 we have $a'_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(1) = 0$; on the other hand, by Remark 5.5 we also have $j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}^{\prec} = 0$ in this case. Assume now that $(\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l)$ satisfies (65), and recall Notation 5.4. By Proposition 5.3, one of the cases (J_1) or (J_2) occurs and Proposition 5.8 then gives the expression of $j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}^{\prec}$. Moreover, Propositions 6.12 and 6.13 give necessary and sufficient conditions on γ , δ and h for the existence of a good sequence, in which case it is unique. Proposition 6.8 and Rules $(R_2) - (R_4)$ then give the expression of $a'_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(1)$. In order to compare $a'_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}(1)$ and $j_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}_l, \boldsymbol{\mu}_l}^{\prec}$, we have to consider 12 cases depending on the value of h modulo nl and on whether γ and δ are zero or not. The results are shown in Figure 3. Here

N is the length of the good sequence if it exists. Theorem 2.11 follows by comparing the last two columns of the array and by applying Proposition 6.14 if the corresponding numbers are nonzero. \square

Case	Number of good sequences	$\frac{a'_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}(1)}{\varepsilon(\lambda_l, \mu_l)}$	$\frac{j_{\lambda_l, \mu_l}}{(-1)^{\text{ht}(\rho) + \text{ht}(\rho')}}}$
$\gamma = \delta = 0$	0	0	0
$\gamma > 0, \delta = 0,$ $h \not\equiv 0 \pmod{nl}, h \not\equiv \gamma \pmod{nl}$	0	0	0
$\gamma > 0, \delta = 0,$ $i := \frac{h}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}^*$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} (-(q^{-2} - 1)q^{-2i+1})$ $= 2(-1)^{N-1}$	-1
$\gamma > 0, \delta = 0,$ $i := \frac{h-\gamma}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} ((q^{-2} - 1)q^{-2i})$ $= -2(-1)^{N-1}$	1
$\gamma = 0, \delta > 0,$ $h \not\equiv 0 \pmod{nl}, h \not\equiv \delta \pmod{nl}$	0	0	0
$\gamma = 0, \delta > 0,$ $i := \frac{h}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}^*$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} (-(q^2 - 1)q^{2i-1})$ $= -2(-1)^{N-1}$	1
$\gamma = 0, \delta > 0,$ $i := \frac{h-\delta}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} ((q^2 - 1)q^{2i})$ $= 2(-1)^{N-1}$	1
$\gamma > 0, \delta > 0,$ $h \not\equiv 0 \pmod{nl}, h \not\equiv \gamma \pmod{nl},$ $h \not\equiv \delta \pmod{nl}, h \not\equiv \gamma + \delta \pmod{nl}$	0	0	0
$\gamma > 0, \delta > 0,$ $i := \frac{h}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}^*$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} (-(q - q^{-1}) \frac{q^{2i} - q^{-2i}}{q + q^{-1}})$ $= 0$	0
$\gamma > 0, \delta > 0,$ $i := \frac{h-\gamma}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} (-(q - q^{-1}) \frac{q^{2i+1} + q^{-2i-1}}{q + q^{-1}})$ $= -2(-1)^{N-1}$	1
$\gamma > 0, \delta > 0,$ $i := \frac{h-\delta}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} ((q - q^{-1}) \frac{q^{2i+1} + q^{-2i-1}}{q + q^{-1}})$ $= 2(-1)^{N-1}$	1
$\gamma > 0, \delta > 0,$ $i := \frac{h-\gamma-\delta}{nl} \in \mathbb{N}$	1	$(-1)^{N-1} \frac{d}{dq} \Big _{q=1} ((q - q^{-1}) \frac{q^{2i+2} - q^{-2i-2}}{q + q^{-1}})$ $= 0$	0

Figure 3: List of the cases involved in the proof of Theorem 2.11.

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