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DIAMOND CONE FOR $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$

BOUJEMAÂ AGREBAOUI, DIDIER ARNAL, OLFA KHLIFI

ABSTRACT. In this paper, we first study the shape algebra and the reduced shape algebra for the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$. We define the quasistandard tableaux, their collection is the diamond cone for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, which is a combinatorial basis for the reduced shape algebra. We realize a bijection between the set of semistandard tableaux with shape λ and the set of quasistandard tableaux with shape $\mu \leq \lambda$, by using the ‘super jeu de taquin’ on skew semistandard tableaux. This gives the compatibility of the diamond cone with the natural stratification of the reduced shape algebra.

1. INTRODUCTION

The theory of Lie superalgebras was initiated by V. Kac (see for instance [K]). V. Kac introduced the classical (simple) Lie superalgebras, studied their classification and their irreducible (finite dimensional) representations, which are characterized by their highest dominant weight λ . Denote the corresponding module \mathbb{S}^λ . The theory is thus very close to the usual theory for simple Lie algebras. However, there are important differences. For instance the tensor product of two irreducible representations can be not completely reducible.

Denote \mathbb{S}^\bullet the direct sum of all irreducible representations of a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . It is a natural algebra called the shape algebra of \mathfrak{g} . For instance, consider $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(m)$, put $V = \mathbb{C}^m$. The space $V^{\otimes N}$ is a completely reducible $\mathfrak{gl}(m)$ representation. An explicit decomposition is given by the Schur-Weyl duality: let $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ be a sequence of natural numbers such that $N = \sum_j j a_j$. One can see λ as the shape of the Young tableaux having a_j columns with height j . For any standard tableau S_λ with shape λ , define the Young symmetrizer c_{S_λ} in the group algebra of S_N , acting on the right side on tensors. As a consequence of the duality, the space $V_{S_\lambda} = \{v \in V^{\otimes N}, v c_{S_\lambda} = v\}$ is a simple $\mathfrak{gl}(m)$ module whose type is characterized by λ . By varying N and λ , we get all the simple $\mathfrak{gl}(m)$ modules. For restriction to $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$, we consider only λ such that $a_m = 0$ and the standard tableau St_λ obtained by

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the filling column by column. Thus, the shape algebra \mathbb{S}^\bullet is a quotient of $Sym^\bullet(\wedge V)$. Moreover, a basis for this shape algebra is indexed by the family of semistandard Young tableaux with at most $m - 1$ rows.

In this paper we look for the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ (see [K, HKTV, V]). Put $V = \mathbb{C}^{m, n}$. The definition of the shape algebra for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ requires the restriction to the irreducible covariant tensorial representations, they are the irreducible subrepresentations in $T(V)$, indeed, the tensor product of two such representations is completely reducible. The covariant tensorial irreducible representations of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ were studied by Berele and Regev in [BR], through a generalization of the Schur-Weyl duality. Especially, they consider shapes $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_m, a'_1, \dots, a'_{n-1})$, placed in the hook, *i.e.* built by adding under a shape having a_j column with height j a shape having a'_i rows with length i , with the restriction $a_m \geq \sup\{i, a'_i > 0\}$. Choose the standard tableau St_λ , with shape λ , then \mathbb{S}^λ is the space of $v \in V^{\otimes \sum ja_j + ia'_i}$ such that $vc_{St_\lambda} = v$. Moreover, a basis for \mathbb{S}^λ is labelled by the semistandard tableaux with shape λ (see [BR, KW]).

For a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , the reduced shape algebra \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is the quotient of the shape algebra by the ideal generated by $v_\lambda - 1$, where v_λ is a well chosen highest weight vector in \mathbb{S}^λ . Let \mathfrak{n}^+ be the nilpotent factor in the Iwasawa decomposition of \mathfrak{g} , as a \mathfrak{n}^+ module, \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is indecomposable, it is the union of the modules $\mathbb{S}^\lambda|_{\mathfrak{n}^+}$, with the stratification $\mathbb{S}^\mu|_{\mathfrak{n}^+} \subset \mathbb{S}^\lambda|_{\mathfrak{n}^+}$, if $\mu \leq \lambda$.

A way to describe a basis for \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet , respecting this stratification is the selection, among the semistandard tableaux of some tableaux called quasistandard. The *diamond cone* is by definition the collection of all quasistandard tableaux. The projection map $p : \mathbb{S}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet$ becomes a *push* mapping on rows of the semistandard tableaux. This *push* mapping can be defined through the use of the ‘jeu de taquin’. This program was completed for $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$, $\mathfrak{sp}(2n)$, $\mathfrak{so}(2n + 1)$ and the rank 2 semisimple Lie algebras and $\mathfrak{sl}(m, 1)$ (see [AAB, AAK, AK, Kh]).

In this paper, we study this construction for the case of the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, using *push* functions and ‘super jeu de taquin’ corresponding to horizontal translations on the m first rows and vertical translations on the bottom of the first $n - 1$ columns.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall the construction of the reduced shape algebra and quasistandard tableaux for $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$.

In Section 3, we recall the fundamental results on the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ and its finite dimensional irreducible representations.

In Section 4 and 5, we describe the shape algebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ and define the semi-standard tableaux for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$.

To describe the multiplication of the shape algebra directly on the tableaux, we need to study relations between tensor products of vectors in $\mathbb{C}^{m, n}$. These relations are the Garnir and Plücker relations, in Section 6, we recall their equivalence. These relations generate the ideal defining the shape algebra \mathbb{S}^\bullet as a quotient of the tensor algebra $T(\mathbb{C}^{m, n})$.

With these relations, in Section 7, we define a multiplication \star on the set of semi-standard tableaux, which corresponds to the multiplication in the shape algebra.

In Section 8, we define the reduced shape algebra for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ and study the stratification of the corresponding \mathfrak{n}^+ module.

In Section 9, we define quasistandard tableaux, and the *push* function. We prove that these tableaux form a basis for the reduced shape algebra, well adapted to the above stratification.

Finally, in Section 10, we define the ‘super jeu de taquin’ on skew semistandard tableaux and prove that the *push* function is the result of a succession of actions of this ‘super jeu de taquin’.

This achieves the combinatorial description of the reduced shape algebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, i.e. the description of the diamond cone for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$.

2. DIAMOND CONE FOR $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$

2.1. Shape algebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ and semistandard tableaux.

Recall that the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(m) = \mathfrak{sl}(m, \mathbb{C})$ is the set of $m \times m$ traceless matrices, it is the Lie algebra of the Lie group $SL(m)$ of $m \times m$ matrices, with determinant 1.

First, put $V = \mathbb{C}^m$, denote (e_1, \dots, e_m) its canonical basis. Then $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ acts naturally on $T(V)$. For any sequence $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_{m-1})$ of natural numbers, see λ as the shape of a tableau having a_{m-1} columns with height $m - 1$, \dots , a_1 columns with height 1. Suppose that the heights of the columns in λ are c_1, \dots, c_k , then to any Young tableau with shape λ , i.e. to any filling T of the shape λ by entries $t_{i,j}$ in $\{1, \dots, m\}$, put:

$$e^T = (e_{t_{1,1}} \otimes e_{t_{2,1}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{t_{c_1,1}}) \otimes (e_{t_{1,2}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{t_{c_2,2}}) \otimes \dots \otimes (e_{t_{1,k}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{t_{c_k,k}}).$$

For instance, if S_λ^0 is the tableau defined by $s_{i,j}^0 = i$ (for any i and j),

$$e^{S_\lambda^0} = (e_1 \otimes e_2 \otimes \dots \otimes e_{c_1}) \otimes (e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_{c_2}) \otimes \dots \otimes (e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_{c_k}).$$

We use the Young symmetrizer c_λ associated to the standard tableau St_λ , with shape λ , defined by

$$St_\lambda = (st_{i,j}), \quad st_{i,j} = i + \sum_{j < i} c_j,$$

for any i and j . For any Young tableau T , put $e_T = e^T c_\lambda$. Then the polyvector:

$$v_\lambda = e_{S^\lambda} = (e_1 \wedge e_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{m-1})^{a_{m-1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes (e_1)^{a_1} \in \text{Sym}^{a_{m-1}}(\wedge^{m-1} V) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{Sym}^{a_1}(V).$$

By construction, v_λ is a primitive weight vector for the action of $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ on $T(V)$, $v_\lambda c_\lambda = v_\lambda$, thus it is a highest weight vector for \mathbb{S}^λ , and \mathbb{S}^λ is the submodule in $\text{Sym}^\bullet(\wedge V)$ generated by v_λ .

Definition 2.1.

A Young tableau of shape λ is semistandard if its entries are increasing along each row and strictly increasing along each column. We note SS^λ the set of all semistandard tableaux with shape λ .

This notion allows to select a basis for \mathbb{S}^λ .

Theorem 2.2.

If $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_{m-1})$ is a shape, a basis for \mathbb{S}^λ is given by the family of polyvectors (e_T) , where T is a semistandard Young tableau with shape λ .

On the other hand, for any tableau C with one column: $C = (c_{1,j}) = (k_j)$, the polyvector e_C is:

$$e_C = e_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{k_c}.$$

It is possible to realize the space $\mathbb{S}^\bullet = \bigoplus \mathbb{S}^\lambda$ as a quotient of the algebra $\text{Sym}^\bullet(\wedge V)$ by an ideal.

Theorem 2.3.

For any column

$$C = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline i_1 \\ \hline \vdots \\ \hline i_p \\ \hline \end{array},$$

put $e_C = e_{\{i_1, \dots, i_p\}}$.

Then the space $\mathbb{S}^\bullet = \bigoplus_\lambda \mathbb{S}^\lambda$, is isomorphic to the quotient of the algebra $\text{Sym}^\bullet(\wedge V)$ by the ideal \mathcal{P} generated by the Plücker relations: for any $p \geq q$, for any column C with height p and column D with height q ,

$$e_{\{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p\}} e_{\{j_1, j_2, \dots, j_q\}} + \sum_{\substack{A \subset \{i_1, \dots, i_p\} \\ \#A=r \leq q}} \pm e_{(\{i_1, \dots, i_p\} \setminus A) \cup \{j_1, \dots, j_r\}} e_{A \cup \{j_{r+1}, \dots, j_q\}} = 0.$$

This defines a structure of associative and commutative algebra on the space \mathbb{S}^\bullet . We call this space the shape algebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$.

2.2. Diamond cone for $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ and quasistandard tableaux.

Let us now put:

Definition 2.4.

We call reduced shape algebra or diamond cone the quotient:

$$\mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet = \mathbb{S}^\bullet / \langle v_\lambda - 1 \rangle.$$

This algebra is a natural \mathfrak{n}^+ module, where \mathfrak{n}^+ is the Lie algebra of strictly upper triangular $m \times m$ matrices. This module is indecomposable, if p is the canonical projection map from \mathbb{S}^\bullet to \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet , the restriction of p to any \mathbb{S}^λ is an isomorphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ module but we have $p(\mathbb{S}^\mu) \subset p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$ if $\mu \leq \lambda$, i.e. if $\lambda = (a_1, \dots, a_{m-1})$ and $\mu = (b_1, \dots, b_{m-1})$, $b_k \leq a_k$ for any k (see [ABW]).

In order to build a basis for \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet , well adapted to the above stratification, a notion of quasistandard Young tableau for $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ was introduced. Let us first recall this notion in a presentation usefull for the next sections.

Let $\nu = (c_1, \dots, c_h, 0, \dots, 0)$ be a shape. We call trivial tableau with shape ν for $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ and denote $trivial(\nu)$ the tableau with shape ν and entries $tr_{i,j} \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ such that:

$$tr_{i,j} = i, \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, h, j = 1, \dots, \ell_i = \sum_{k \geq i} c_k.$$

That means we fill up the shape ν , row by row, with the number of the row.

Let T be a semistandard Young tableau, with shape λ and entries $t_{i,j}$.

If $\nu \leq \lambda$, we say that the trivial tableau with shape ν is extractable from T if

1. The subtableau, with shape ν , placed on the top and left in T is trivial, or:

$$t_{i,j} = i, \quad \text{for all } i = 1, \dots, h, j = 1, \dots, \ell_i.$$

2. It is possible to extract this subtableau from T by pushing each row of T , with number $i \leq h$, ℓ_i steps from the right to the left, getting a new semistandard tableau or (with our convention): for all i , and all j ,

$$t_{i,j+\sum_{k \geq i} c_k} < t_{i+1,j+\sum_{k \geq i+1} c_k}.$$

This is equivalent to

- 2'. For all i , and all $j \geq \sum_{k > i} c_k$,

$$t_{i,j+c_i} < t_{i+1,j}.$$

Definition 2.5.

Let T be a semistandard tableau with shape λ ($T \in SS^\lambda$). If there is no trivial extractable tableau in T (except the empty tableau with shape $(0, d \text{ ots}, 0)$), we say that

T is a quasistandard tableau. Denote QS^λ the set of all quasistandard tableaux with shape λ .

It is shown in [ABW] that for any T in SS^λ , there is a greatest trivial extractable subtableau S in T , with shape $\nu \leq \lambda$. We get thus, as above, a new semistandard tableau, denoted $push(T)$, by extracting S . In fact, $push(T)$ is quasistandard, with shape $\mu = \lambda - \nu$.

For instance, if $m = 4$, the tableau

$$T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 & & \\ \hline 4 & & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

is in $SS^{(2,2,1)}$ and

$$push(T) = push \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 & & \\ \hline 4 & & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 4 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

is in $QS^{(1,1,1)}$.

Moreover, the map $push$ is bijective from SS^λ onto the disjoint union $\bigsqcup_{\mu \leq \lambda} QS^\mu$. And it is proved in [ABW] that

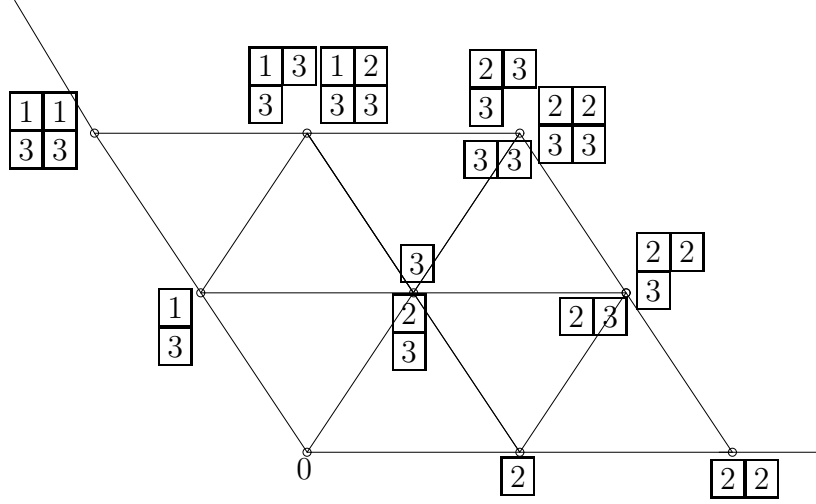
Theorem 2.6.

The family $p(e_T)$ for T quasistandard is a basis for the reduced shape algebra \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet of $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ well adapted to the stratification $p(\mathbb{S}^\mu) \subset p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$ if $\mu \leq \lambda$.

We call this basis the diamond cone for $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$.

Example 2.1.

For $m = 3$, we get the following picture of a part of the diamond cone:



3. THE SPECIAL LINEAR LIE SUPERALGEBRA $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$

Let us recall some basic definitions from Lie superalgebra theory ([V]).

A Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{0}} \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{\bar{1}}$ is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded algebra with product $[\cdot, \cdot]$, i.e. if a is in \mathfrak{g}_{α} , b in \mathfrak{g}_{β} , ($\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{\bar{0}, \bar{1}\}$) then $[a, b]$ is in $\mathfrak{g}_{\alpha+\beta}$. The bracket satisfies the following axioms:

$$[a, b] = -(-1)^{\alpha\beta}[b, a]; \quad [a, [b, c]] = [[a, b], c] + (-1)^{\alpha\beta}[b, [a, c]], \quad \forall c \in \mathfrak{g}.$$

In this paper, we are interested on the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, with $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Recall that $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ can be viewed as the set of all $(m+n)^2$ matrices $X = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ over the complex number field \mathbb{C} where A is a $m \times m$ matrix, B a $m \times n$ one, C a $n \times m$ one, D a $n \times n$ one, and $\text{str}(X) = \text{tr}A - \text{tr}D = 0$. The even part $\mathfrak{g}_{\bar{0}}$ of \mathfrak{g} consists of matrices of the form $\begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}$, the odd part $\mathfrak{g}_{\bar{1}}$ of \mathfrak{g} consists of matrices of the form $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $\mathfrak{g}_{\bar{0}} \cong \mathfrak{sl}(m) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(n) \oplus \mathbb{C}$.

It is known (see [K]) that the center \mathfrak{z} of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ is trivial if $m \neq n$, one dimensional if $m = n$, and the quotient $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)/\mathfrak{z}$ is always simple.

Let

$$\mathfrak{h} = \{diag(h_1, \dots, h_{m+n}), \quad h_s \in \mathbb{C}, \quad 1 \leq s \leq m+n, \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m h_i = \sum_{j=1}^n h_{m+j}\}.$$

Then \mathfrak{h} is a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . The corresponding root system will be denoted by Δ . Put $\epsilon_s(diag(h_1, \dots, h_{m+n})) = h_s$. The roots can be expressed in terms of linear functions $\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_m$, $\delta_1 = \epsilon_{m+1}, \dots$, $\delta_n = \epsilon_{m+n}$. Let $\Delta_{\bar{0}}$ be the set of even roots, let $\Delta_{\bar{1}}$ be the set of odd roots, then

$$\Delta_{\bar{0}} = \{\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j, \delta_i - \delta_j, i \neq j\} \text{ and } \Delta_{\bar{1}} = \{\pm(\epsilon_i - \delta_j)\}.$$

We choose

$$\Pi = \{\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3, \dots, \epsilon_m - \delta_1, \delta_1 - \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{n-1} - \delta_n\}$$

as a simple root system.

The corresponding nilpotent factor in $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ is:

$$\mathfrak{n}^+ = \left\{ X = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix}, \quad A, D \text{ strictly upper triangular} \right\}.$$

The weight space \mathfrak{h}^* is spanned by ϵ_i and δ_j . So, a weight $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ can be written as

$$\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \epsilon_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j \delta_j \quad \text{with} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i - \sum_{j=1}^n \mu_j = 0.$$

Following [V], we put $a_i = \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}$ for $i < m$, $a_m = \lambda_m + \mu_n$ and $a'_j = \mu_j - \mu_{j+1}$ for $j < n$. A weight λ is called integral dominant if $a_i \in \mathbb{N}$ for $i \neq m$, whereas $a_m \in \mathbb{Z}$. The set of integral dominant weights is denoted by Λ .

We just denote elements in Λ by $\lambda = (a, a') = ((a_1, \dots, a_m), (a'_1, \dots, a'_{n-1}))$. Remark the ordering on Λ is defined by $\mu = (b, b') \leq \lambda = (a, a')$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu$ is dominant, if and only if $b_i \leq a_i$ for $i < m$ and $b'_j \leq a'_j$ for $j < n$.

Let λ be dominant. From the theory of reductive Lie algebras, it follows that there exists a unique finite-dimensional irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)_{\bar{0}}$ module $V_0(\lambda)$ with highest weight λ . Let v_λ be a highest weight vector for $V_0(\lambda)$.

Definition 3.1.

For any $\lambda \in \Lambda$, the Kac module $\bar{V}(\lambda)$ is the induced module

$$\bar{V}(\lambda) = \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)_{\bar{0}} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{1}}^+}^{\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)} V_0(\lambda) = U(\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)) \otimes_{\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)_{\bar{0}} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_{\bar{1}}^+} V_0(\lambda),$$

where $U(\mathfrak{sl}(m, n))$ is the universal enveloping superalgebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$.

$\overline{V}(\lambda)$ is a finite-dimensional $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module of dimension $2^{mn} \times \dim(V_0(\lambda))$. Unfortunately, $\overline{V}(\lambda)$ is not always an irreducible module. Since $\overline{V}(\lambda)$ is a highest weight module, it contains a unique maximal submodule $M(\lambda)$ such that the quotient module:

$$\overline{V}(\lambda)/M(\lambda)$$

is a finite dimensional simple $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module with highest weight λ .

Definition 3.2.

For any λ in Λ , we denote the unique simple $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ -module with highest weight λ by

$$V(\lambda) = \mathbb{S}^\lambda = \overline{V}(\lambda)/M(\lambda).$$

Kac ([K]) proved the following result:

Theorem 3.3.

Every finite-dimensional simple $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module is isomorphic to a module of the type $V(\lambda)$ where λ is an integral dominant weight.

Moreover, any finite-dimensional irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module is uniquely characterized by its integral dominant weight λ .

Put $\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\beta \in \Delta_1^+} \beta$, where Δ_0^+ (resp. Δ_1^+) is the set of even (resp. odd) roots. Or explicitly in the $\epsilon\delta$ -basis

$$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^m (m - n - 2i + 1) \epsilon_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n (m + n - 2j + 1) \delta_j.$$

There is a symmetric form $(,)$ on \mathfrak{h}^* induced by the invariant symmetric form $(X, Y) \mapsto \text{str}(XY)$ on $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, and in the natural basis it is the restriction to \mathfrak{h}^* of the form $(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j) = \delta_{ij}$, $(\epsilon_i, \delta_j) = 0$ and $(\delta_i, \delta_j) = -\delta_{ij}$, where δ_{ij} is the usual Kronecker symbol.

If λ is a dominant weight of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ then λ is said:

- i) typical if $(\lambda + \rho, \beta) \neq 0$, for all $\beta \in \Delta_1^+$,
- ii) atypical if there exist $\beta \in \Delta_1^+$ such that $(\lambda + \rho, \beta) = 0$.

Theorem 3.4.

Let λ be a dominant weight. The Kac module $\overline{V}(\lambda)$ is an irreducible $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module if and only if its highest weight λ is typical.

In this case, we call $V(\lambda) = \overline{V}(\lambda)$ a typical module, otherwise $V(\lambda) \neq \overline{V}(\lambda)$ is called atypical module.

In this paper we are interested by the modules appearing in the tensor algebra $T(V) = \bigoplus_{N \geq 0} V^{\otimes N}$, where $V = \mathbb{C}^{m,n}$ is the natural $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module. Let us recall the $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ (left) action on $V^{\otimes N}$ is:

$$X.(v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_N) = \sum_{i=1}^N (-1)^{|X|(|v_1| + \dots + |v_{i-1}|)} (v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes Xv_i \otimes \dots \otimes v_N).$$

We call these modules covariant tensorial modules, they were studied by [BR, KW, S]. On the other hand, the group S_N acts on the right by:

$$(v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_N) \cdot \sigma = \varepsilon_{|v|}(\sigma)(v_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{\sigma(N)}),$$

where $\varepsilon_{|v|}(\sigma)$ is the sign of the permutation induced by σ on the odd v_i .

These two actions commute : $X.(v \cdot \sigma) = (X.v) \cdot \sigma$. Berele and Regev prove:

Theorem 3.5.

All the covariant tensorial modules are completely reducible, among them, the simple modules are exactly the modules $V(\lambda) = \mathbb{S}^{(a, a')}$, with a_m an integral positive number and $\tilde{a}_m = a_m - \sup\{j, a'_j > 0\} \geq 0$.

We note Λ_{cov} the set of such covariant dominant integral weights.

Denote e_1, \dots, e_{m+n} the canonical basis for V , where e_1, \dots, e_m are even ($|e_i| = 0$), and e_{m+1}, \dots, e_{m+n} are odd ($|e_{m+j}| = 1$). If x, y are homogeneous vectors in V , we put:

$$x \cdot y = \frac{1}{2}(x \otimes y + (-1)^{|x||y|}y \otimes x) \quad x \wedge y = \frac{1}{2}(x \otimes y - (-1)^{|x||y|}y \otimes x).$$

Put $A'_j = a'_j + \dots + a'_{n-1}$, define $\{s_1 < \dots < s_p\}$ as the set of j such that $a'_j > 0$ ($s_p = j_0$), define $s_0 = 0$ and the numbers \tilde{a}_k as follows:

$$\tilde{a}_k = 0 \text{ if } k \notin \{A'_{s_1} > \dots > A'_{s_p}\} \text{ and } \tilde{a}_{A'_{s_r}} = s_r - s_{r-1}.$$

We choose the highest weight vector v_λ ($\lambda \in \Lambda_{cov}$) in the space:

$$\begin{aligned} & Sym^{\tilde{a}_1}(\wedge^{m+A'_1}V) \otimes \dots \otimes Sym^{\tilde{a}_{n-1}}(\wedge^{m+A'_{n-1}}V) \otimes Sym^{\tilde{a}_m}(\wedge^mV) \otimes \\ & \otimes Sym^{a_{m-1}}(\wedge^{m-1}V) \otimes \dots \otimes Sym^{a_1}(V). \end{aligned}$$

This choice is associated to the choice of a Young symmetrizer c_λ . We start with the vector:

$$\begin{aligned} w = & (e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_m \otimes e_{m+1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{m+1}) \otimes (e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_m \otimes e_{m+2} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{m+2}) \otimes \dots \\ & \dots \otimes (e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_m \otimes e_{m+n-1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{m+n-1}) \otimes (e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_m) \otimes \dots \\ & \dots \otimes (e_1) \end{aligned}$$

where the first \tilde{a}_1 parenthesis contain A'_1 vector e_{m+i} , the \tilde{a}_2 following parenthesis contain A'_2 vector e_{m+i} , and so on, there are a_i parenthesis of the form $e_1 \otimes \dots \otimes e_i$. Then we define v_λ as a multiple of $c_\lambda(w)$, for a good choice of c_λ , we get explicitly:

Proposition 3.6. ([BR])

We keep all the preceding notations, and denote G the group $S_1^{a'_1} \times S_2^{a'_2} \times \cdots \times S_{n-1}^{a'_{n-1}}$. Then the simple module $V(\lambda) = \mathbb{S}^{(a, a')}$ is realized as the submodule in $T(V)$ generated by its highest weight vector:

$$\begin{aligned} v_\lambda = \alpha_\lambda & \left[\sum_{(\tau_{A'_1}, \tau_{A'_{n-1}}, \dots, \tau_1) \in G} \prod_{k=1}^{A'_1} \varepsilon(\tau_k) \left(e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_m \wedge e_{m+\tau_1(1)} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{m+\tau_{A'_1}(1)} \right) \otimes \right. \\ & \otimes \left(e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_m \wedge e_{m+\tau_1(2)} \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{m+\tau_{A'_2}(2)} \right) \otimes \\ & \left. \cdots \otimes \left(e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_m \wedge e_{m+\tau_1(n-1)} \wedge e_{m+\tau_{A'_{n-1}}(n-1)} \right) \right] \otimes \\ & \otimes (e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_m)^{a_m - j_0} \otimes (e_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge e_{m-1})^{a_{m-1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes (e_1)^{a_1}, \end{aligned}$$

where the numerical factor α_λ is:

$$\alpha_\lambda = \prod_{i=1}^m A_i! \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (m + A'_j)! (m!)^{a_m - j_0} \prod_{k=1}^{m-1} ((m - k)!)^{a_k}.$$

The value of the coefficient α_λ will be useful in Section 5.

With the notation $A_i = a_i + \cdots + a_m$, the highest weight λ can be written, modulo the supertrace as:

$$\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^m A_i \epsilon_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} A'_j \delta_j.$$

4. SHAPE ALGEBRA

As for the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$, knowing the simple covariant tensorial modules \mathbb{S}^λ for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, we can define a structure of commutative algebra on their direct sum. More precisely, we define the space:

$$\mathbb{S}^\bullet = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda_{cov}} \mathbb{S}^\lambda,$$

To define the product on \mathbb{S}^\bullet , we need to consider its dual $(\mathbb{S}^\bullet)^\vee$ as a natural $\mathfrak{sl}(n, m)$ -module.

First each \mathbb{S}^λ is a finite dimensional $\mathfrak{gl}(m) \times \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ -module, thus the corresponding group acts on \mathbb{S}^λ , we consider the element:

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \\ 0 & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 1 & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

in $GL(m) \times GL(n)$. Put $\tilde{e}_i = e_{m+1-i}$, $\tilde{e}_{m+j} = e_{m+n+1-j}$. In \mathbb{S}^λ , there is the vector $\tilde{v}_\lambda = w \cdot v_\lambda$, which have the same expression as v_λ , but with the \tilde{e}_k replacing the e_k . Its weight is:

$$w(\lambda) = A'_{n-1}\delta_2 + A'_{n-2}\delta_3 + \cdots + A'_1\delta_n + A_m\epsilon_1 + A_{m-1}\epsilon_2 + \cdots + A_1\epsilon_m.$$

Now the contragredient module $(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)^\vee$, defined by $(X, f) \mapsto -{}^tX \cdot f$, where f belongs to the dual $(S^\lambda)^\star$ and tX is the supertranspose of the transformation X on \mathbb{S}^λ , contains a vector with weight $-w(\lambda)$.

We consider this $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ -module as a $\mathfrak{sl}(n, m)$ -module, by the identification of these two Lie superalgebras through:

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} D & C \\ B & A \end{pmatrix},$$

then the system of simple roots for $\mathfrak{sl}(n, m)$ is

$$\Pi^\vee = \{\delta_1 - \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{n-1} - \delta_n, \delta_n - \epsilon_1, \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3, \dots, \epsilon_{m-1} - \epsilon_m\}.$$

With this choice, $\lambda^\vee = -w(\lambda)$ becomes an integral dominant weight for $\mathfrak{sl}(n, m)$, since it can be written $\lambda^\vee = (a^\vee, a'^\vee)$, where:

$$a_j^\vee = a'_{n-j} \quad (1 \leq j \leq n-1), \quad a_n^\vee = a_m - j_0, \quad a_i'^\vee = a_{m-i} \quad (1 \leq i \leq m-1).$$

We shall just write

$$(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)^\vee = (\mathbb{S}_{m,n}^\lambda)^\vee \simeq \mathbb{S}_{n,m}^{\lambda^\vee} = \mathbb{S}^{\lambda^\vee}.$$

Now, for each μ, ν in Λ_{cov} such that $\mu + \nu = \lambda$, since $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^\vee$ is linear, there is a natural morphism of $\mathfrak{sl}(n, m)$ -modules:

$$\Delta : (\mathbb{S}^\lambda)^\vee \longrightarrow (\mathbb{S}^\mu)^\vee \otimes (\mathbb{S}^\nu)^\vee.$$

By transposition, we get a natural morphism of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ -modules:

$$\star : \mathbb{S}^\mu \otimes \mathbb{S}^\nu \longrightarrow \mathbb{S}^\lambda.$$

Proposition 4.1.

The so defined product \star , on \mathbb{S}^\bullet , is commutative and associative, and satisfies:

1. \star is an intertwining operator from $\mathbb{S}^\lambda \otimes \mathbb{S}^\mu$ to $\mathbb{S}^{\lambda+\mu}$,
2. when we fix the highest weight vector v_λ in \mathbb{S}^λ as in the preceding section,
 $v_\lambda \star v_\mu = v_{\lambda+\mu}$.

Remark that $\mathbb{S}^\lambda \otimes \mathbb{S}^\mu$ being a submodule in $T(V)$, is completely reducible into a sum of simple modules isomorphic to some \mathbb{S}^ν , with $\nu \leq \lambda + \mu$. However, the isotypic component corresponding to $\nu = \lambda + \mu$ is simple, generated by $v_\lambda \otimes v_\mu$. As a consequence, the two properties of this proposition characterize completely the multiplication \star .

Definition 4.2.

The algebra $(\mathbb{S}^\bullet, \star)$ is called the shape algebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$.

Especially, for any λ , there is an injective morphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ -module from \mathbb{S}^μ into $\mathbb{S}^{\lambda+\mu}$, given by:

$$v \mapsto v_\lambda \star v.$$

Conversely, suppose λ, μ are in Λ_{cov} , with $\mu \leq \lambda$.

If $\lambda - \mu$ is in Λ_{cov} , then $v \mapsto v_{\lambda-\mu} \star v$ is an injective morphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ -modules from \mathbb{S}^μ into \mathbb{S}^λ .

Unfortunately, we can have $\lambda - \mu \notin \Lambda_{cov}$. Indeed if $\lambda = (a, a')$, and $\mu = (b, b')$, $\lambda - \mu = (a - b, a' - b')$ is integral dominant but we can have $a_m - b_m < \sup\{j, a'_j > b'_j\}$. In this situation, we can define another injective map as follows.

Consider the weight $\eta = \sum_{i=1}^m \epsilon_i$. This weight is in Λ_{cov} , since $\eta = ((0, \dots, 1), 0)$. There is a minimal natural number k such that $\lambda - \mu + k\eta$ belongs to Λ_{cov} , namely:

$$k = \sup(0, \sup\{j, a'_j > b'_j\} - a_m + b_m).$$

Then, as \mathfrak{n}^+ -module, \mathbb{S}^λ is isomorphic to $v_{k\eta} \star \mathbb{S}^\lambda$, and this module contains a \mathfrak{n}^+ -module isomorphic to \mathbb{S}^μ , namely $v_{\lambda-\mu+k\eta} \star \mathbb{S}^\mu$.

In the next section, we shall describe a linear basis for the shape algebra, given by semistandard Young tableaux.

5. SEMISTANDARD TABLEAUX FOR $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$

5.1. Young tableaux.

A Ferrer diagram F for $\mathfrak{gl}(m)$, is a juxtaposition of columns of empty boxes, the diagram is characterized by its shape $a = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ where a_i is the number of

columns with height i .

The transpose of F is the diagram F^t having, for any j , a_j rows with length j .

To build a diagram for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ (with $n \geq 1$) we consider two Ferrer diagrams, one F^+ for $\mathfrak{gl}(m)$, with shape $a = (a_1, \dots, a_m)$ and one F' for $\mathfrak{gl}(n-1)$ with shape $a' = (a'_1, \dots, a'_{n-1})$, we suppose the condition:

$$a_m \geq \sup\{j, a'_j \neq 0\} \quad (*)$$

holds. Then, we first put (at the top) the diagram F^+ , then a line at the separation between rows m and $m+1$, finally the transpose F^- of the diagram F' under this line and at the left. We get a diagram $F = F^+ \uplus F^-$ with shape:

$$\lambda = (a, a') = ((a_1, \dots, a_m), (a'_1, \dots, a'_{n-1})).$$

Here is an example, for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 3)$: start with F^+ and F' :

$$F^+ = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad F' = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Then the respective shapes are $a = (1, 2)$, $a' = (2, 3)$, the transpose of F' is:

$$F^- = (F')^t = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \square \\ \hline \end{array}$$

and the final Ferrer diagram is:

$$F = F^+ \uplus F^- = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \\ \hline \square & \square & \\ \square & \square & \\ \square & & \\ \square & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad m$$

We define a partial ordering on the shapes for diagrams by putting:

$$\mu = (b, b') \leq \lambda = (a, a')$$

if and only if:

$$b_i \leq a_i, \quad \text{for any } i, \quad b'_j \leq a'_j, \quad \text{for any } j.$$

Let us remark that $\lambda - \mu$ is not always a shape of a Ferrer diagram, indeed, $\lambda - \mu$ is a shape if and only if $a_m - b_m \geq \sup\{j, a'_j > b'_j\}$.

This relation defines an ordering on the set of (m, n) -shapes. This ordering corresponds to the restriction of the natural ordering on Λ .

The semistandard tableaux for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, are particular filling of Ferrer diagrams.

5.2. Semistandard Young tableaux.

Definition 5.1.

A semistandard tableau for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ is a filling of a Ferrer diagram with natural numbers $t_{i,j}$ (in the (i, j) -box) such that

1. For every i, j , $t_{i,j} \leq n + m$,
2. Along each row, the $t_{i,j}$ are increasing from the left to the right, and strictly increasing if $t_{i,j} > m$:

For all j , $t_{i,j} \leq t_{i,j+1}$, and, if $t_{i,j} > m$, then $t_{i,j} < t_{i,j+1}$,

3. Along each column, the $t_{i,j}$ are increasing from the top to the bottom, and strictly increasing if $t_{i,j} \leq m$:

For all i , $t_{i,j} \leq t_{i+1,j}$, and, if $t_{i,j} \leq m$, then $t_{i,j} < t_{i+1,j}$.

In these relations and everywhere in this section, we use the following convention: if a member in an inequality does not exist, then the inequality holds.

For instance the following tableaux T and T' are semistandard for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 3)$:

$$T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 4 & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad T' = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & \\ \hline 4 & \\ \hline 4 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

We denote $SS_{m,n}^\lambda$ or SS^λ the set of semistandard Young tableaux for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, with shape λ .

If $n = 0$, a semistandard tableau for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, 0)$ is a usual semistandard Young tableau. If $m = 0$, a semistandard tableau for $\mathfrak{sl}(0, n)$ is the transpose of a usual semistandard Young tableau.

If T is a semistandard tableau for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, we define T^+ as the tableau formed by the m first rows of T and T^- the tableau whose the $(j - m)^{th}$ row is the row j , for $j > m$. We shall write $T = T^+ \uplus T^-$:

$$t_{i,j}^+ = t_{i,j} \quad (i \leq m), \quad t_{i,j}^- = t_{j+m,i}.$$

For each semistandard tableau T with shape λ , we associate, as usual, a vector e_T in \mathbb{S}^λ , realized as a submodule in $T(V)$.

First, we choose the standard tableau $St = (s_{ij})$, with shape λ , defined by:

$$s_{ij} = i + \sum_{k < j} c_k,$$

if c_k is the height of the column k , that is we fill the boxes column by column, from the top to the bottom and from left to right.

Then, if (e_1, \dots, e_{n+m}) is the canonical basis in V , and $T = (t_{ij})$ is a semistandard or not semistandard tableau with shape λ ($t_{ij} \leq n+m$), we denote e^T the tensor product:

$$e^T = (e_{t_{11}} \otimes e_{t_{21}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{t_{c_1 1}}) \otimes (e_{t_{12}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{t_{c_2 2}}) \otimes \dots \otimes (e_{t_{1A_1}} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{t_{c_{A_1} A_1}}).$$

Now, if $N = \sum c_k$ is the number of entries in λ , the group S_N acts on the right on $T^N(V)$ by

$$v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_N \cdot \sigma = \varepsilon_{|\sigma|}(\sigma) v_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \dots \otimes v_{\sigma(n)}.$$

Denote a_λ the sum of the permutations σ in S_N which preserve the rows of the standard tableau St , similarly denotes b_λ the linear combination of the permutations τ in S_N which preserve the columns of St , with the sign of τ as coefficient.

The Young symmetrizer associated to our choice of St is $c_\lambda = a_\lambda \cdot b_\lambda$. Finally, we associate to T the vector:

$$e_T = e^T \cdot c_\lambda.$$

Remark that with our preceding notations,

$$e_T \in \text{Sym}^{\tilde{a}_1}(\wedge^{m+A'_1} V) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Sym}^{\tilde{a}_{n-1}}(\wedge^{m+A'_{n-1}} V) \otimes \text{Sym}^{\tilde{a}_m}(\wedge^m V) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Sym}^{a_1}(V).$$

For instance, for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 2)$, we consider the semistandard tableau:

$$T = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Then:

$$e^T = (e_2 \otimes e_3 \otimes e_3) \otimes (e_2 \otimes e_4),$$

and

$$e^T \cdot a_\lambda = 2(e^T - e^{T'}), \quad \text{where } T' = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

and finally:

$$e_T = e^T \cdot c_\lambda = 3!2! [2(e_2 \wedge e_3 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_2 \wedge e_4) - 2(e_2 \wedge e_4 \wedge e_3) \otimes (e_2 \wedge e_3)].$$

Especially, with our preceding notations and choice of the factor a_λ (Proposition 3.6),

$$v_\lambda = e_{S_\lambda^0},$$

where S_λ^0 is the tableau such that $t_{ij} = i$ if $i \leq m$ and $t_{ij} = m+j$ if $i > m$.

Berele and Regev prove:

Theorem 5.2. ([BR])

A basis for the space \mathbb{S}^λ is given by the family of all the vectors e_T for T in SS^λ .

In the next section, we recall a presentation of \mathbb{S}^\bullet as the subspace of elements in $T(\wedge V)$ satisfying the Garnir relations.

6. GARNIR AND PLÜCKER RELATIONS

We first saw (see Theorem 2.3) that in the classical $\mathfrak{sl}(m)$ case, the shape algebra is a quotient of $Sym^\bullet(\wedge \mathbb{C}^m)$ by an ideal generated with the Plücker relations. In the graded case, the generalization of Plücker relations are the Garnir relations.

Let us first describe the Garnir relations.

Let $C = (v_1, \dots, v_P)$ and $D = (w_1, \dots, w_Q)$ be two finite sequence of vectors in V . We suppose $P \geq Q$ and put $(v_1, \dots, v_P, w_1, \dots, w_Q) = (u_1, \dots, u_{P+Q})$.

The Garnir relations take place in $Sym^\bullet(\wedge V)$. We consider vectors with the form:

$$u_C \cdot u_D = (u_1 \wedge \dots \wedge u_P) \cdot (u_{P+1} \wedge \dots \wedge u_{P+Q}),$$

where \cdot is for \otimes if $P > Q$ and the symmetric product if $P = Q$. Recall that if σ is in S_{P+Q} ,

$$(u_C \cdot u_D) \cdot \sigma = \varepsilon_{|u|}(\sigma)(u_{\sigma(1)} \wedge \dots \wedge u_{\sigma(P)}) \cdot (u_{\sigma(P+1)} \wedge \dots \wedge u_{\sigma(P+Q)}).$$

To define the Garnir relations, we consider particular permutations $\sigma = (X' \leftrightarrow Y')$.

Let $p \leq P$, $q \leq Q$, such that $p + q > P$. put $X = (v_1, \dots, v_p)$, $Y = (w_1, \dots, w_q)$.

A subsequence with r elements $X' \subset X$ is a sequence $(v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_{i_r})$ such that $i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_r$. Denote $s_r(X)$ the set of such subsequences.

If $r \leq \inf(p, q)$, let X' be in $s_r(X)$, and Y' in $s_r(Y)$,

$$\begin{aligned} X' &= (v_{i_1}, v_{i_2}, \dots, v_{i_r}) = (u_{i_1}, u_{i_2}, \dots, u_{i_r}), \\ Y' &= (w_{j_1}, w_{j_2}, \dots, w_{j_r}) = (u_{P+j_1}, u_{P+j_2}, \dots, u_{P+j_r}), \end{aligned}$$

we define the permutation $X' \leftrightarrow Y'$ in S_{P+Q} as:

$$\begin{aligned} X' \leftrightarrow Y' &= (i_1, P + j_1)(i_2, P + j_2) \dots (i_r, P + j_r) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & i_1 & \dots & i_r & \dots & P & P+1 & \dots & P+j_1 & \dots & P+j_r & \dots & P+Q \\ 1 & \dots & P+j_1 & \dots & P+j_r & \dots & P & P+1 & \dots & i_1 & \dots & i_r & \dots & P+Q \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

By definition, the Garnir relations on the vector $u_C \cdot u_D$ associated to X and Y is:

$$G_{X,Y}(u_C \cdot u_D) = \sum_{r=0}^{\inf(p,q)} (-1)^r \sum_{\substack{X' \in s_r(X) \\ Y' \in s_r(Y)}} (u_C \cdot u_D) \cdot (X' \leftrightarrow Y').$$

Theorem 6.1. ([KW])

As a vector space, the shape algebra \mathbb{S}^\bullet is the quotient of the symmetric algebra

$$\text{Sym}^\bullet(\wedge V) = \sum_{\tilde{a}_k, \dots, \tilde{a}_1} \text{Sym}^{\tilde{a}_k}(\wedge^k V) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Sym}^{\tilde{a}_1}(V),$$

by the ideal generated by the Garnir relations.

More precisely, given $\lambda \in \Lambda_{\text{cov}}$, if \tilde{a}_j is the number of columns with height j , \mathbb{S}^λ is exactly the image of $\bigotimes_j (\text{Sym}^{\tilde{a}_j}(\wedge^j V))$ in the quotient.

The graded Plücker relations are the following: for any $q \geq 1$, we consider $Y = (u_{P+1}, \dots, u_{P+q})$, the relation is:

$$u_C \cdot u_D = P_q(u_C \cdot u_D) = \sum_{X' \in s_q(C)} (u_C \cdot u_D) \cdot (X' \leftrightarrow Y).$$

In fact, it is proved in [KW] that the Garnir relations are equivalent to the Plücker relations, since:

Theorem 6.2.

We keep our notations. Then the following are equivalent:

- 1) $u_C \cdot u_D = P_1(u_C \cdot u_D)$ for any C , and D ,
- 2) $u_C \cdot u_D = P_q(u_C \cdot u_D)$ for any C , any D , any q ,
- 3) $G_{C,Y}(u_C \cdot u_D) = 0$ for any C , any D , and any $Y \neq \emptyset$,
- 4) $G_{X,Y}(u_C \cdot u_D) = 0$ for any C , any D , any X , any Y such that $\#(X \cup Y) > \#C$.

If we consider vectors of the form e^T for a given shape λ , the Plücker relations imply columns of T . More precisely suppose T has k columns with height c_1, \dots, c_k , $e_T = \sum \pm e_{C_1} \cdot \dots \cdot e_{C_k}$, with $e_{C_j} \in \wedge^{c_j} V$.

For any $j < k$, for any $q > 0$, if Y is the q -top of the column C_{j+1} , with a small abuse of notations, the Plücker relation is:

$$\begin{aligned}
e_T &= \sum \pm e_{C_1} \cdots e_{C_{j-1}} \cdot P_q(e_{C_j} \cdot e_{C_{j+1}}) \cdot e_{C_{j+2}} \cdots e_{C_k} \\
&= \sum_{X \in s_q(C_j)} e_T \cdot (X \leftrightarrow Y) \\
&= \sum_{X \in s_q(C_j)} \varepsilon_{|e_i|}(X \leftrightarrow Y) e_{T \cdot (X \leftrightarrow Y)} \\
&= P_q^{(j)}(e_T).
\end{aligned}$$

Later one, we shall work with the part T^- of a semistandard tableau T , which is under the line. Especially, we shall extract some ‘trivial’ subtableau from T^- , exactly as in [ABW], but modulo a transposition of the tableau. To be complete, we shall prove here that the transpose of the usual Plücker relations on $(T^-)^t$ hold for T , we call them horizontal Plücker relations, since, on vectors e^T , these relations yield from permutations on the rows of the tableau T .

We look for two successive rows R_i, R_{i+1} in a tableau T , containing only entries strictly larger than m . We denote these entries s_1, \dots, s_p and t_1, \dots, t_q , with $p \geq q$, then the corresponding horizontal Plücker relation is:

$$e_T = \sum_{j=1}^p e_{T \cdot (s_j \leftrightarrow t_1)} = HP_1^{(i)}(e_T).$$

Proposition 6.3.

For any tableau T , and any rows R_i, R_{i+1} of T whose entries are all strictly larger than m , the horizontal Plücker relation $e_T = HP_1^{(i)}(e_T)$ holds.

Proof. Suppose first that T contains only the two rows R_i, R_{i+1} . Then:

$$e_T = \sum_{(\sigma, \tau) \in S_p \times S_q} \varepsilon(\sigma)\varepsilon(\tau)(e_{s_{\sigma(1)}} \wedge e_{t_{\tau(1)}}) \otimes \cdots \otimes (e_{s_{\sigma(q)}} \wedge e_{t_{\tau(q)}}) \otimes \cdots \otimes (e_{s_{\sigma(p)}}).$$

On the other hand, the sum in $HP_1^{(i)}$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
HP_1^{(i)}(e_T) &= \sum_{j=1}^p e_{T \cdot (s_j \leftrightarrow t_1)} \\
&= \sum_j \sum_{\substack{(\sigma, \tau) \in S_p \times S_q \\ \sigma^{-1}(j) = \tau^{-1}(1)}} \varepsilon(\sigma)\varepsilon(\tau)(e_{s_{\sigma(1)}} \wedge e_{t_{\tau(1)}}) \otimes \dots \otimes (e_{t_1} \wedge e_{s_j}) \otimes \dots \\
&+ \sum_j \sum_{\substack{(\sigma, \tau) \in S_p \times S_q \\ \sigma^{-1}(j) \neq \tau^{-1}(1)}} \varepsilon(\sigma)\varepsilon(\tau)(e_{s_{\sigma(1)}} \wedge e_{t_{\tau(1)}}) \otimes \dots \otimes (e_{s_{j'}} \wedge e_{s_j}) \otimes \dots
\end{aligned}$$

Since the vectors e_k are odd, in the first sum, $e_{t_1} \wedge e_{s_j} = e_{s_j} \wedge e_{t_1} = e_{\sigma(\sigma^{-1}(j))} \wedge e_{\tau(\tau^{-1}(1))}$, thus the first sum is exactly e_T .

In the second sum, we keep the terms for which $j' < j$, getting a quantity A and, for the terms where $j' > j$, we replace $e_{s_{j'}} \wedge e_{s_j}$ by $e_{s_j} \wedge e_{s_{j'}}$ and σ by $\sigma' = (j, j') \circ \sigma$, thus we get the terms of A , but with an opposite sign, the second sum vanishes.

In the general case, if $T^{<i}$ is the top of T , containing the $i - 1$ first rows and $T^{>i+1}$ the bottom, containing rows after $i + 1$, we can present the $\cdot a_\lambda$ action on T schematically as:

$$T \cdot a_\lambda = \sum_{(\sigma, \tau) \in S_p \times S_q} \begin{array}{ccc} T^{<i} \cdot a_\lambda^{<i} & & \\ s_{\sigma(1)} & \dots & s_{\sigma(p)} \\ t_{\tau(1)} & \dots & t_{\tau(q)} \\ T^{>i+1} \cdot a_\lambda^{>i+1} & & \end{array}$$

then the above proof works with the same computation, except we have to modify the signs $\varepsilon(\sigma)$ and $\varepsilon(\tau)$ into $\varepsilon'(\sigma)$ and $\varepsilon'(\tau)$, to take into account the vectors corresponding to the rows of T above and under R_i and R_{i+1} . But when we use $(j, j') \circ \sigma$, we verify directly that we still have $\varepsilon'((j, j') \circ \sigma) = -\varepsilon'(\sigma)$.

The horizontal Plücker relation holds. □

7. PRODUCT ON TABLEAUX

The $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ action on the vectors e_T defines an action on the space generated by the semistandard tableaux with a given shape λ . More precisely, for any i, j the matrix E_{ij} with all entries 0, except in the position (i, j) , where the entry is 1 acts

on e_T ($T = (t_{k,\ell})$ semistandard or not semistandard) as follows:

$$E_{ij} \cdot e_T = \sum_{t_{k,\ell}=j} e_{T \cdot (t_{k,\ell} \leftrightarrow i)},$$

then we decompose this sum onto the basis e_U , U in SS^λ , getting:

$$E_{ij} \cdot e_T = \sum_r x_r e_{U_r}.$$

We just write this last relation as:

$$E_{ij} \cdot T = \sum_r x_r U_r.$$

The algebra structure on \mathbb{S}^\bullet defines a multiplication (still denoted \star) on the vector space generated by semistandard tableaux. If T and T' are two semistandard tableaux, with shape λ and μ , we write:

$$e_T \star e_{T'} = \sum_i x_i e_{U_i},$$

with $x_i \neq 0$ and each U_i is semistandard, with shape $\lambda + \mu$. We thus put

$$T \star T' = \sum_i x_i U_i.$$

Let us describe directly the multiplication \star on the space of tableaux.

Let us start with two semistandard tableaux S with shape λ and T with shape μ . We write $S = S^+ \uplus S^-$ and $T = T^+ \uplus T^-$.

Suppose the length of the rows in S^+ are A_1, \dots, A_m . We define $S^+ \circ T^+$ as the tableau $U^+ = (u_{ij})$ whose the entries in the row i are $u_{ij} = s_{ij}$, if $j \leq A_i$, and $u_{i(A_i+j)} = t_{ij}$.

Similarly suppose the height of the columns in S^- are A'_1, \dots, A'_{n-1} . We define $S^- \circ T^-$ as the tableau $U^- = (u_{(m+i)j})$ whose the entries in the column j are $u_{(m+i)j} = s_{(m+i)j}$, if $i \leq A'_j$, and $u_{(m+A'_j+i)j} = t_{(m+i)j}$.

Proposition 7.1.

With the above notation, we put $U = U^+ \uplus U^-$, it is a possibly non semistandard tableau with shape $\lambda + \mu$, suppose the decomposition of e_U into the basis e_{U_i} , U_i semistandard is

$$e_U = \sum_i x_i e_{U_i},$$

then

$$S \star T = \sum_i x_i U_i.$$

Proof. By construction, the tableau U is a Young tableau, with a shape $\lambda + \mu$, especially it corresponds to a weight in Λ_{cov} .

For the moment, note \star' the operation defined in the proposition. Then, by definition of the $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ action, this map is a morphism of modules between $\mathbb{S}^\lambda \otimes \mathbb{S}^\mu$ to $\mathbb{S}^{\lambda+\mu}$:

$$E_{ij} \cdot U = (E_{ij} \cdot S) \star' T + S \star' (E_{ij} \cdot T).$$

Moreover, if $S = S_\lambda^0$ and $T = S_\mu^0$ are the tableaux associated to the highest weight vector, by construction U is $S_{\lambda+\mu}^0$. Thus it is semistandard and

$$e_{S_\lambda^0 \star' S_\mu^0} = e_{S_{\lambda+\mu}^0} = e_{S_\lambda^0} \star e_{S_\mu^0}.$$

By unicity of the multiplication, this proves our proposition: $\star = \star'$. \square

Let us remark that, with the preceding notations, for $S = S_\lambda^0$ and any semistandard T , with shape μ , the tableau U is semistandard, with shape $\lambda + \mu$, therefore:

$$S_\lambda^0 \star T = U.$$

8. REDUCED SHAPE ALGEBRA

By definition, the reduced shape algebra is the quotient of the shape algebra by the ideal generated by the relations $v_\lambda = 1$.

Definition 8.1.

The reduced shape algebra for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$, denoted $\mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet = \mathbb{S}_{red, (m, n)}^\bullet$ is the quotient of the shape algebra $\mathbb{S}^\bullet = \mathbb{S}_{(m, n)}^\bullet$ by the ideal generated by $e_{S_\lambda^0} - 1$, for any shape λ in Λ_{cov} :

$$\mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet = \mathbb{S}^\bullet / \langle v_\lambda - 1 \rangle.$$

Recall \mathfrak{n}^+ is the nilpotent Lie superalgebra of strictly uppertriangular matrices in $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$. Since the \mathfrak{n}^+ action is trivial on the $(v_\lambda - 1)$, the ideal $\langle v_\lambda - 1 \rangle$ and the reduced shape algebra are \mathfrak{n}^+ modules. The goal of this paper is a first study of the structure of the \mathfrak{n}^+ -module \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet .

Denote p the canonical projection from \mathbb{S}^\bullet to \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet .

Proposition 8.2.

1. \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is a locally nilpotent \mathfrak{n}^+ -module,
2. The unique vector v in \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet such that $\mathfrak{n}^+ \cdot v = 0$ is up to a factor $p(1)$ and $p(1) \neq 0$,
3. \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is an indecomposable module,
4. For each λ in Λ_{cov} , p is an isomorphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ -module from \mathbb{S}^λ onto $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$.

Proof. Recall first that the simple $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ module \mathbb{S}^λ is a weight module ($\mathbb{S}^\lambda = \sum_{\mu \leq \lambda} (\mathbb{S}^\lambda)_\mu$), where $(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)_\mu$ is the weight subspace in \mathbb{S}^λ , with weight μ . Now for any non vanishing v in $(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)_\mu$, there is a finite sequence (X_1, \dots, X_k) of elements in \mathfrak{n}^+ , such that $X_1 \dots X_k.v = v_\lambda$.

1. \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is generated by the vectors $w = w_\mu^\lambda$ in $p((\mathbb{S}^\lambda)_\mu)$. For these vectors there is k such that $(\mathfrak{n}^+)^k.w = p(v_\lambda)$, thus $(\mathfrak{n}^+)^{k+1}.w = 0$, \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is a locally nilpotent \mathfrak{n}^+ -module.

2. Suppose $p(1) = 0$, that means there are some non vanishing weight vectors $w_{\mu, \nu}^\lambda$ in some $(\mathbb{S}^\mu)_{\mu-\nu}$, such that:

$$1 = \sum_{\lambda \neq 0, \mu, \nu} w_{\mu, \nu}^\lambda \star v_\lambda - w_{\mu, \nu}^\lambda \in \sum_{\lambda, \mu, \nu} \mathbb{S}^{\lambda+\mu} + \mathbb{S}^\mu.$$

But 1 is a dominant weight vector in the shape algebra, the dominant weight vectors in the right hand side are $w_{\mu, 0}^\lambda = C_\mu^\lambda v_\mu$ and $w_{\mu, 0}^\lambda \star v_\lambda$, thus we can write:

$$1 - \sum_{\lambda, \mu} C_\mu^\lambda v_\mu \star (v_\lambda - 1) = \sum_{\lambda, \mu, \nu \neq 0} w_{\mu, \nu}^\lambda \star (v_\lambda - 1) = u.$$

For any X in \mathfrak{n}^+ , $X.u = 0$, thus u is a linear combination of v_ρ , since no weight vector in the right hand side is dominant, the only possibility is $u = 0$. We have

$$1 = \sum_{\lambda > 0, \mu \geq 0} C_\mu^\lambda v_\mu \star (v_\lambda - 1) = \sum_{\lambda, \mu} C_\mu^\lambda (v_{\lambda+\mu} - v_\mu) = \sum_{\lambda \geq \rho > 0} C_{\rho-\lambda}^\lambda v_\rho - \sum_{\lambda > 0, \mu \geq 0} C_\mu^\lambda v_\mu.$$

We get the relations:

$$-1 = \sum_{\lambda > 0} C_0^\lambda, \quad \sum_{\lambda} C_{\mu-\lambda}^\lambda = \sum_{\lambda} C_\mu^\lambda \quad (\mu > 0).$$

We finally sum up all these relations, getting:

$$-1 + \sum_{\lambda, \mu \geq 0} C_\mu^\lambda = \sum_{\lambda, \mu \geq 0} C_\mu^\lambda,$$

which is impossible.

Let now $w = p(v)$ be a vector in the reduced shape algebra which satisfies $\mathfrak{n}^+.w = 0$, then with a preceding argument,

$$v = \sum_{\mu} A^\mu v_\mu + \sum_{\lambda, \nu} C_\nu^\lambda v_\nu \star (v_\lambda - 1).$$

Therefore, $w = p(v) = (\sum_{\mu} A^\mu)p(1)$ is a multiple of the vector $p(1)$.

3. Let W be a \mathfrak{n}^+ -submodule in the reduced shape algebra \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet , then since this module is locally nilpotent, it contains a non trivial vector annihilated by \mathfrak{n}^+ , thus $p(1)$ belongs to W . \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet is an indecomposable \mathfrak{n}^+ -module.

4. We consider the kernel K of the restriction of p to \mathbb{S}^λ . It is a nilpotent \mathfrak{n}^+ -module, thus, if it is not trivial, it contains a non vanishing vector annihilated by \mathfrak{n}^+ . Since there is only one such vector in \mathbb{S}^λ , K contains v_λ , thus $p(v_\lambda) = p(1) = 0$, which is impossible, p is an isomorphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ -modules from \mathbb{S}^λ onto $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$. \square

Corollary 8.3.

If $\mu \leq \lambda$, then $p(\mathbb{S}^\mu)$ is a submodule of $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$.

Proof. Using the notations in the end of section 4, we have:

$$p(\mathbb{S}^\mu) = p(v_{\lambda-\mu+k\eta} \star \mathbb{S}^\mu) \subset p(v_{k\eta} \star \mathbb{S}^\lambda) = p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda). \quad \square$$

We shall now build a combinatorial basis, for the reduced shape algebra \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet which respects the above stratification of indecomposable modules, using particular semistandard tableaux, called quasistandard Young tableaux.

9. QUASISTANDARD TABLEAUX

Let us first define what is a trivial tableau.

Definition 9.1.

We say that a tableau S^+ is trivial if it contains only columns with heights at most m , and its entries are $s_{ij}^+ = i$ for any i and j .

We say that a tableau S^- is trivial if it contains no rows with index $1, \dots, m$, and if its entries are $s_{m+i,j}^- = m + j$, for any i , and j . (Remark that S^- is not a Young tableau).

We say that a Young tableau S is trivial if it is $S = S^+ \uplus S^-$, with S^+ and S^- trivial.

Definition 9.2.

Suppose $T = T^+ \uplus T^- = (t_{i,j})$ is a semistandard tableau. Let S^+, S^- be two trivial tableaux, let B_i be the length of the row i in S^+ and B'_j the height of the column j in S^- . We say that the pair of trivial subtableaux (S^+, S^-) is extractable from T if:

- i. S^\pm is on the top and left subtableau in T^\pm ,*
- ii. the tableau U defined by:*

$$u_{ij} = t_{i,j+B_i}, \quad (i \leq m), \quad \text{and} \quad u_{ij} = t_{i+B'_j,j}, \quad (i > m)$$

is a semistandard tableau.

Let T be a semistandard tableau, with shape (a, a') . Denote A_i the length of the row i ($i \leq m$) and $m + A'_j$ the height of the column j ($j < n$ and the column has height larger than m). We consider a pair (S^+, S^-) of trivial tableaux, with respective shape $b = (b, 0)$ and $b' = (0, b')$. We denote B_i , (resp. B'_j) the length (resp. the height) of the rows (resp. the columns) of S^+ (resp. S^-). (S^+, S^-) is extractable from T semistandard means the following conditions hold:

E1. for $i \leq m$, $b_i \leq a_i$, and $t_{i,j} = j$ if $j \leq B_i$, and

$$t_{i,j+B_i} \leq t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}}, \quad \text{and} \quad t_{i,j+B_i} < t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}} \quad \text{if } t_{i,j+B_i} \leq m,$$

E2. for $j < n$, $b'_j \leq a'_j$, and for $i > m$, $t_{i,j} = m + j$ if $i \leq B_j$, and

$$t_{i+B'_j,j} < t_{i+B'_{j+1},j+1},$$

E3. $\widetilde{(a-b)}_m = (a_m - b_m) - \sup\{j, a'_j > b'_j\} \geq 0$,

E4. for all j , $t_{m,j+B_m} \leq t_{m+1+B'_j,j}$.

Example 9.1. For instance, for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 3)$, the tableau:

$$T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & 4 & & \\ \hline 3 & 5 & & \\ \hline 4 & 5 & & \\ \hline 4 & & & \\ \hline 5 & & & \\ \hline \end{array},$$

contains the trivial extractable pair:

$$(S^+, S^-) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{2}.$$

Lemma 9.3.

Among the pairs of trivial extractable tableaux in T , there is an unique largest one.

Proof. Suppose that (S^{1+}, S^{1-}) with respective shapes $b^1, (b^1)'$ and (S^{2+}, S^{2-}) with respective shapes $b^2, (b^2)'$ are trivial pairs extractable from T , then the pair $S^+ = S^{1+} \cup S^{2+}$, with shape b , $S^- = S^{1-} \cup S^{2-}$, with shape b' , is trivial, let us prove it is extractable:

1. For $i \leq m$, $B_i = \sup\{B_i^1, B_i^2\}$, thus $b_i = B_i - B_{i+1} \leq \sup\{b_i^1, b_i^2\}$ and the relation E1. holds in any case. For instance, if $B_i = B_i^1$ and $B_{i+1} = B_{i+1}^2$, then

$$t_{i,j+B_i} = t_{i,j+B_i^1} \leq t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}^1} \leq t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}^2} = t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}},$$

and, if $t_{i,j+B_i} \leq m$,

$$t_{i,j+B_i} = t_{i,j+B_i^1} < t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}^1} \leq t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}^2} = t_{i+1,j+B_{i+1}}.$$

2. E2 holds with the same argument: $b'_j \leq a'_j$, for any j , and if for instance $B_j = B_j^1$ and $B_{j+1} = B_{j+1}^2$, then

$$t_{i+B'_j,j} = t_{i+(B^1)'_j,j} < t_{i+(B^1)'_{j+1},j+1} \leq t_{i+(B^2)'_{j+1},j+1} = t_{i+B'_{j+1},j+1},$$

3. Remark that $\{j, A'_j > B'_j\} = \{j, A'_j > (B^1)'_j\} \cap \{j, A'_j > (B^2)'_j\}$ and $B_m = b_m$. Suppose for instance that $B_m = B_m^1$, then

$$\widetilde{(a-b)}_m = a_m - b_m - \sup\{j, A'_j > B'_j\} \geq a_m - b_m^1 - \sup\{j, A'_j > (B^1)'_j\} \geq 0.$$

Relation E3 holds.

4. Suppose $B_m = B_m^1$. For any j , if $B'_j = (B^1)'_j$, the inequality E4. holds, if $B'_j = (B^2)'_j$,

$$t_{m,j+B_m} = t_{m,j+B_m^1} \leq t_{m+1+(B^1)'_j,j} \leq t_{m+1+(B^2)'_j,j} = t_{m+1+B'_j,j},$$

E4 is still holding.

Therefore there is a largest trivial extractable pair (S^+, S^-) inside T . □

Let us denote (S_T^+, S_T^-) the largest trivial extractable pair in T .

Remark 9.1.

Let (S^+, S^-) be a trivial extractable pair in the semistandard tableau T for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$. Then $S' = (S^-)^t$ is extractable (for $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$) from the tableau $T' = (T^-)^t$ semistandard for $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$. It is easy to prove that if a tableau S'_1 is trivial extractable for T' , and contains S' , then the pair $(S^+, (S'_1)^t)$ is trivial reextractable from T .

Therefore, if $S_{T'}$ is the maximal trivial extractable tableau for T' , we have

$$(S_{T'})^t = S_T^-.$$

Definition 9.4.

A semistandard tableau T is quasistandard if the unique trivial extractable pair in T is the empty pair (\emptyset, \emptyset) .

Denote $QS_{(m,n)}^\lambda = QS^\lambda$ the set of all quasi standard tableaux with shape λ .

For any semistandard tableau, we define the tableau push(T) by suppressing from T the largest trivial extractable pair, that is if $b = (b_i)$, $b' = (b'_j)$ are the shapes of S_T^+ and S_T^- , push(T) = $(u_{i,j})$ is the semistandard tableau defined by

$$u_{i,j} = t_{i,j+B_i} \quad (i \leq m), \quad \text{and} \quad u_{i,j} = t_{i+B'_j,j} \quad (i > m).$$

Remark that if T belongs to $SS^{(a, a')}$ and b (resp. b') is the shape of S_T^+ (resp. S_T^-), then $push(T)$ is in $SS^{(a-b, a'-b')}$ and $\mu = (a-b, a'-b') \leq (a, a') = \lambda$.

Let us now prove that $push$ is a bijective mapping between SS^λ and $\bigsqcup_{\mu \leq \lambda} QS^\mu$.

Proposition 9.5.

Consider the restriction $push^\lambda$ of $push$ to SS^λ . Then, $push^\lambda$ is a bijection from SS^λ onto $\bigsqcup_{\mu \leq \lambda} QS^\mu$.

Proof. Let $T = (t_{i,j})$ be a semistandard tableau of shape $\lambda = (a, a')$, let (S_T^+, S_T^-) the largest trivial extractable pair in T . Suppose the shape of S_T^+ (resp. S_T^-) is b (resp. b').

We first prove that $push(T)$ is in $QS^{(a-b, a'-b')}$. Suppose $push(T) = (u_{i,j})$ contains a non empty trivial extractable pair (S^+, S^-) , with respective shapes c, c' . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{i,j} = i = t_{i,j+B_i} \quad (i \leq m, j \leq C_i) & \quad \text{or} \quad t_{i,j} = i \quad (i \leq m, j \leq B_i + C_i) \\ u_{i,j} = j + m = t_{i+B'_j,j} \quad (m < i \leq C'_j) & \quad \text{or} \quad t_{i,j} = j + m \quad (m < i \leq B'_j + C'_j). \end{aligned}$$

That means the trivial pair $(\tilde{S}^+, \tilde{S}^-)$ with respective shapes d, d' such that $D_i = B_i + C_i, D'_j = B'_j + C'_j$ is a subtableau of T . Moreover, for all $i \leq m$ and j ,

$$t_{i,j+D_i} = u_{i,j+C_i} \leq u_{i+1,j+C_{i+1}} = t_{i+1,j+D_{i+1}}, \quad \text{and} \quad t_{i,j+D_i} < t_{i+1,j+D_{i+1}} \quad \text{if} \quad t_{i,j+D_i} \leq m,$$

and, for any $i > m$,

$$t_{i+D'_j,j} = u_{i+C'_j,j} < u_{i+C'_{j+1},j+1} = t_{i+D'_{j+1},j+1}.$$

Similarly:

$$A_m - D_m - \sup\{j, A'_j > D'_j\} = (A_m - B_m) - C_m - \sup\{j, A'_j - B'_j > C'_j\} \geq 0,$$

and for all j ,

$$t_{m,j+D_m} = u_{m,j+C_m} \leq u_{m+1+C'_j,j} = t_{m+1+D'_j,j}.$$

All these relations prove that $(\tilde{S}^+, \tilde{S}^-)$ is a trivial extractable pair in T , which is strictly larger than (S_T^+, S_T^-) , which is impossible. $push(T)$ is quasistandard.

Let us define now, for any $\mu = (b, b') \leq \lambda = (a, a')$ in Λ_{cov} , the ' $pull^{\lambda-\mu}$ ' map as the following: if $U = U^+ \uplus U^-$ is a semistandard tableau with shape μ , we denote (S^+, S^-) the trivial pair with shapes $a-b, a'-b'$ and define:

$$pull^{\lambda-\mu}(U) = (S^+ \star U^+) \uplus (S^- \star U^-).$$

That is we define $T = pull^{\lambda-\mu}(U)$ as the tableau t_{ij} with, if $i \leq m$,

$$t_{i,j} = i \quad (j \leq A_i - B_i), \quad t_{i,j+A_i-B_i} = u_{i,j} \quad (j \leq B_i),$$

and if $i > m$,

$$t_{i,j} = m + j \quad (i \leq A'_j - B'_j), \quad t_{i+A'_j-B'_j,j} = u_{i,j} \quad (i \leq B'_j).$$

It is clear that T is a Young tableau with shape λ . It is easy to verify that T belongs to SS^λ , and of course, (S^+, S^-) is a trivial extractable pair in T .

Now, if $(S^+, S^-) \subsetneq (S_T^+, S_T^-)$, then by construction, U contains a non empty trivial extractable pair. Therefore, if U is quasistandard, then (S^+, S^-) is the largest trivial extractable pair in T , $U = \text{push}(\text{pull}^{\lambda-\mu}(U))$, and push is onto.

Finally, for any semistandard tableau T with shape λ , if the shape of $\text{push}(T)$ is μ , then, by definition, $\text{pull}^{\lambda-\mu}(\text{push}(T)) = T$ and push is one-to-one. \square

We now get the wanted basis for \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet , i.e. the diamond cone for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$.

Remark 9.2.

To prove the quasistandard tableaux give a generating system for the reduced shape algebra, we could use the argument in [ABW]:

A consequence of the horizontal Plücker relations is that any semistandard tableau T' for $\mathfrak{sl}(n-1)$ can be written $S_{T'} \star U' + \sum_{T'_j < T'} T'_j$ where $<$ is a total ordering of tableaux, coming back to T this gives, thank to remark 9.1:

$$T = (\emptyset \uplus S_T^-) \star T^+ \uplus U^- + \sum_{T_j < T} T_j.$$

As a consequence of the Plücker relations P_q with $q \leq m$, T^+ can be similarly written as $S_T^+ \star U^+ + \sum_{T_k^+ < T^+} T_k^+$, this gives finally:

$$T = (S_T^+ \uplus S_T^-) \star U + \sum_{R_i < T} R_i.$$

With this result, it is easy to prove that $\{p(e_U), U \in QS^\bullet\}$ generates the reduced shape algebra.

We prefer to now present a direct and simple proof.

Theorem 9.6.

The set of all quasistandard tableaux for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ labels a basis for the reduced shape algebra \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet .

More precisely, for any λ in Λ_{cov} , a basis for $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$ is given by the family

$$\left\{ p(e_U), U \in \bigcup_{\mu \leq \lambda} QS^\mu \right\}.$$

Proof. First, for any T semistandard, with shape λ , consider the largest trivial extractable pair (S_T^+, S_T^-) for T . Recall that $S_T^+ \uplus S_T^-$ can be not a Young tableau, however, if μ is the shape of $push(T)$ and η is the shape $((0, \dots, 1), (0, \dots, 0))$, there is a natural number k such that $(S_{k\eta}^0 \star S_T^+) \uplus S_T^-$ is the (trivial) Young tableau $S_{k\eta+\lambda-\mu}^0$, with shape $k\eta + \lambda - \mu$. It is easy to show that the largest trivial extractable pair in $S_{k\eta}^0 \star T$ is $((S_{k\eta}^0 \star S_T^+), S_T^-)$, thus

$$S_{k\eta}^0 \star T = S_{k\eta+\lambda-\mu}^0 \star push(T),$$

this proves that $p(e_T) = p(e_{push(T)})$ in the quotient, and a generating system for $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$ is labelled by $\bigcup_{\mu \leq \lambda} QS^\mu$.

Fix a shape λ and suppose that, in the reduced shape algebra $\sum a_j p(e_{U_j}) = 0$, where $a_j \in \mathbb{C}$, and the U_j are distinct quasistandard tableaux with shape $\mu_j \leq \lambda$. Then the $T_j = pull^{\lambda-\mu_j}(U_j)$ are distinct semistandard tableaux, with shape λ , and

$$p\left(\sum_j a_j e_{T_j}\right) = \sum_j a_j p(e_{push(T_j)}) = \sum_j a_j p(e_{U_j}) = 0.$$

But we saw that p is one-to-one on \mathbb{S}^λ , this implies:

$$\sum_j a_j e_{T_j} = 0.$$

Since the T_j are distinct tableaux, $a_j = 0$ for any j and the $p(e_{U_j})$ are linearly independent in the reduced shape algebra. \square

Clearly, the basis given in the theorem is well adapted to the stratification of the \mathfrak{n}^+ -modules $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$ in \mathbb{S}_{red}^\bullet (see Corollary 8.3).

However, fix a shape μ and let $\lambda \geq \mu$ a shape such that $\lambda - \mu$ is a shape. Then the $pull^{\lambda-\mu}$ map is simply $U \mapsto S_{\lambda-\mu}^0 \star U$, this map corresponds to the injective morphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ -modules, from \mathbb{S}^μ into \mathbb{S}^λ , given by $v \mapsto v_\lambda \star v$. Its inverse mapping can be denoted

$$push^{\leftarrow \lambda} : pull^{\lambda-\mu}(QS^\mu) \longrightarrow QS^\mu.$$

It is possible to define directly the map $push^{\leftarrow \lambda}$ as the extraction from the semistandard tableau T of a trivial Young tableau:

We say that a trivial Young tableau S^0 is extractable from T , if it is a trivial tableau $S^0 = S^+ \uplus S^-$, S^+ and S^- trivial, and if $T = S^0 \star U$, with U a Young tableau. Among the trivial extractable tableaux, there is a largest one S_{max}^0 , then $push^{\leftarrow \lambda}(T)$ is defined by

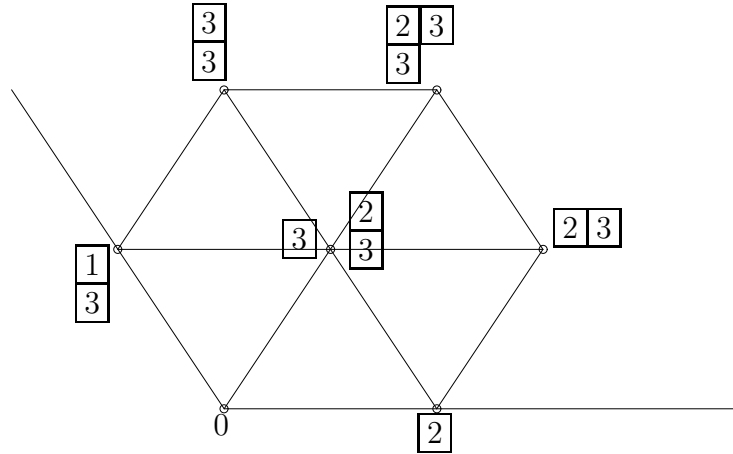
$$T = S_{max}^0 \star push^{\leftarrow \lambda}(T).$$

Now, if $\lambda - \mu$ is not a shape, $push^{\leftarrow \lambda}(SS^\lambda) \cap SS^\mu = \emptyset$, and there is no natural morphism of \mathfrak{n}^+ -module from \mathbb{S}^μ into \mathbb{S}^λ , but only the morphism from \mathbb{S}^μ into $\mathbb{S}^{k\eta+\lambda}$

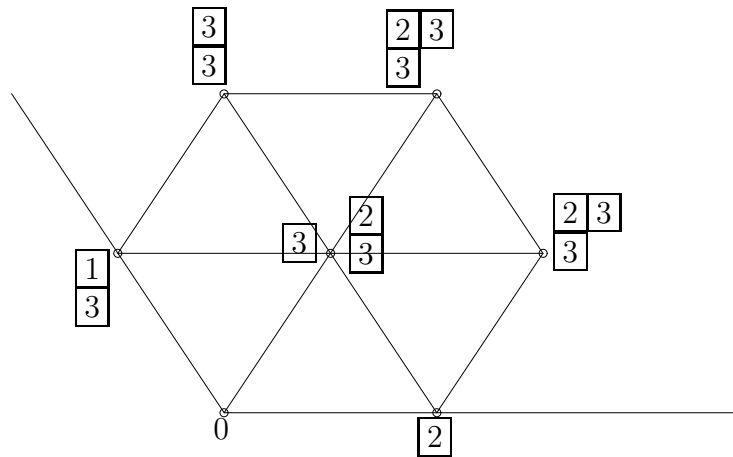
given by $v \mapsto v_{k\eta+\lambda-\mu} \star v$ and described as at the end of the Section 4.

Example 9.2.

Consider the Lie super algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(1, 2)$, and the shape $\lambda = ((2), (1))$. Then we get the following picture for the base of $p(\mathbb{S}^\lambda)$



Similarly, for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 1)$ and $\lambda = ((1, 1),)$, we get the picture:

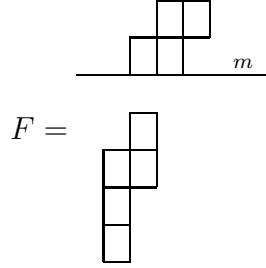


10. SUPER JEU DE TAQUIN

In this section, we define the ‘super jeu de taquin’, i.e. the notion of jeu de taquin for $\mathfrak{sl}(m, n)$ -tableaux.

Let $\lambda = (a, a')$ be a (m, n) -shape and $\mu = (b, b') \leq \lambda$, such that $\lambda - \mu$ is a shape. We say that a Ferrer diagram $F = F^+ \uplus F^-$ is a skew diagram with shape $\lambda - \mu$ if the shape of F is obtained by suppressing the empty boxes in μ from λ . More precisely, denoting $F^\mu = (F^\mu)^+ \uplus (F^\mu)^-$ (resp. $F^\lambda = (F^\lambda)^+ \uplus (F^\lambda)^-$) a Ferrer diagram with shape μ (resp. λ), we see $(F^\mu)^+$, resp. $(F^\mu)^-$ as the corresponding subset at the top and left in $(F^\lambda)^+$, resp. $(F^\lambda)^-$, then $F^\pm = (F^\lambda)^\pm \setminus (F^\mu)^\pm$.

For instance, for $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 3)$, if $\lambda = ((1, 3), (2, 3))$ and $\mu = ((1, 1), (1, 1))$, the skew Ferrer diagram F with shape $\lambda - \mu$ is:



For such a skew Ferrer diagram F , we define the outer corners as the box (i, j) such that (i, j) is a box in $(F^\mu)^\pm$, but $(i+1, j)$ and $(i, j+1)$ are not in $(F^\mu)^\pm$. Similarly we define inner corner for F^\pm as the boxes (i, j) which are in F^\pm and such that $(i+1, j)$ and $(i, j+1)$ are not in F^\pm .

For future purpose, we put a total ordering on the set $Out(F) = Out(F^+) \cup Out(F^-)$ of outer corners of F by putting:

$$Out(F^+) = \{c_1 = (i_1, j_1) < \cdots < c_p = (i_p, j_p)\},$$

$$Out(F^-) = \{c'_1 = (i'_1, j'_1) < \cdots < c'_q = (i'_q, j'_q)\},$$

if $j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_p$ and $i'_1 < i'_2 < \cdots < i'_q$, moreover for any r and s , $c_r < c'_s$.

For instance, in the preceding example, $Out(F) = \{(2, 1) < (1, 2) < (3, 2) < (4, 1)\}$.

We call semistandard skew tableau T the filling of a skew Ferrer diagram by entries $t_{i,j}$ in $\{1, \dots, m+n\}$ such that for all j , $t_{i,j} \leq t_{i,j+1}$, and, if $t_{i,j} > m$, then $t_{i,j} < t_{i,j+1}$, for all i , $t_{i,j} \leq t_{i+1,j}$, and, if $t_{i,j} \leq m$, then $t_{i,j} < t_{i+1,j}$.

To define the super jeu de taquin on T , we put a star in a outer corner c of the diagram of T , and push this star, step by step from the outer corner to a sequence of boxes through the following rules:

Suppose the star is at the box (i, j) .

1. If $i > m$, we try to push to the bottom:
 - a. if the box $(i+1, j)$ exists and the box $(i, j+1)$ does not exist or $t_{i+1,j} < t_{i,j+1}$, we put the star in the box $(i+1, j)$ and the entry $t_{i+1,j}$ in the box (i, j) . The other entries are not modified.
 - b. if the box $(i, j+1)$ exists and the box $(i+1, j)$ does not exist or $t_{i+1,j} \not< t_{i,j+1}$, we put the star in the box $(i, j+1)$ and the entry $t_{i,j+1}$ in the box (i, j) . The other entries are not modified.

- c. if the two boxes $(i+1, j)$ and $(i, j+1)$ do not exist (we say that (i, j) is an inner corner for T), we suppress the box (i, j) and the star.
2. If $i \leq m$, we try to push to the right:
- if the box $(i, j+1)$ exists and the box $(i+1, j)$ does not exist or $t_{i,j+1} < t_{i+1,j}$ or $t_{i,j+1} = t_{i+1,j} > m$, we put the star in the box $(i, j+1)$ and the entry $t_{i,j+1}$ in the box (i, j) . The other entries are not modified.
 - if the box $(i+1, j)$ exists and the box $(i, j+1)$ does not exist or $t_{i,j+1} > t_{i+1,j}$ or $t_{i,j+1} = t_{i+1,j} \leq m$, we put the star in the box $(i+1, j)$ and the entry $t_{i+1,j}$ in the box (i, j) . The other entries are not modified.
 - if the two boxes $(i+1, j)$ and $(i, j+1)$ do not exist ((i, j) is an inner corner for T), we suppress the box (i, j) and the star.

At the end of the super jeu de taquin, we get a new skew tableau $T_c = s\text{jdt}_c(T)$, the number of boxes in T_c is (number of boxes in T) - 1. By construction, T_c is a semi standard skew tableau.

Example 10.1. Let us consider $\mathfrak{sl}(2, 3)$ and the following skew semistandard tableaux, with $c = (2, 1)$:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline * & 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & * & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & * \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 = T_c.$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline * & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline * & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \longrightarrow
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline * & 5 \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 5 \\ \hline \end{array}
 \end{array}
 = T_c.$$

It is possible to describe the extraction procedure by using the super jeu de taquin.

Proposition 10.1.

Suppose (S^+, S^-) is a trivial extractable pair, with shape $\mu = (b, b')$ in the semistandard tableau $T = T^+ \uplus T^-$, with shape $\lambda = (a, a')$. Consider the semistandard skew tableau $R = T \setminus S$, and apply the super jeu de taquin to $T \setminus S$, starting from the greatest outer corner c in $\text{Out}(R)$. We get the skew tableau R_c with shape $(a^c, (a^c)') - (b^c, (b^c)')$.

- If $c = (i, j)$ and $i > m$, then the star is going each step to the bottom. Especially $a^c = a$, $b^c = b$, and $(a^c)'_k = a'_k$, $(b^c)'_k = b'_k$, except for $k = j$:

$$(a^c)'_j = a'_j - 1, \quad (b^c)'_j = b'_j - 1,$$

and for $k = j - 1$, if $j > 1$:

$$(a^c)'_{j-1} = a'_{j-1} + 1, \quad (b^c)'_{j-1} = b'_{j-1} + 1.$$

- if $c = (i, j)$ and $i \leq m$, then the star is going each step to the right. Especially $(a^c)' = a'$, $(b^c)' = b'$, and $a^c_k = a_k$, $b^c_k = b_k$, except for $k = i$:

$$a^c_i = a_i - 1, \quad b^c_i = b_i - 1,$$

and for $k = i - 1$, if $i > 1$:

$$a^c_{i-1} = a_{i-1} + 1, \quad b^c_{i-1} = b_{i-1} + 1.$$

Proof. Suppose first the box c is below the line m . That means $c = (B'_j, j)$ (as above, B'_j is the height of the tableau S^- , if $S = S^+ \uplus S^-$) and $B'_{j+1} < B'_j$, suppose moreover that during k moves, the star is moving down, it is therefore in the box $(B'_j + k, j)$. If this box is not an inner corner, the box $(B'_j + k + 1, j)$ exists and $B'_{j+1} + k + 1 \leq B'_j + k + 1$, since S is extractable, we have:

$$t_{B'_j+k+1, j} < t_{B'_{j+1}+k+1, j+1} \leq t_{B'_j+k+1, j+1},$$

if the box $(B'_j + k + 1, j + 1)$ exists. Thus the next move of the star is to the bottom.

Looking at the shape of R_c , this proves the first assertion in the proposition. Especially, if $\lambda^c = (a^c, (a^c)'), \mu^c = (b^c, (b^c)'),$ then $\lambda^c - \mu^c = \lambda - \mu$ is a shape.

The case c above the line m is completely similar. □

This proposition means it is possible to write $R_c = T_c \setminus (S_c^+, S_c^-)$ with $r_{k, \ell}^c = t_{k, \ell}$ except, with our notations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } i > m, \quad r_{k, j}^c &= t_{k+1, j} & (i \leq k < A'_j + m), \\ \text{if } i \leq m, \quad r_{i, k}^c &= t_{i, k+1} & (j \leq k < A_i), \end{aligned}$$

and (S_c^+, S_c^-) is a trivial pair, with shape $(b^c, (b^c)').$ Remark that this pair is extractable. Indeed the tableau U in Definition 9.2 is the same for $(T, (S^+, S^-))$ and $(T_c, (S_c^+, S_c^-))$.

Moreover suppose $\text{Out}(R) = \{c_1 < \dots < c_p < c'_1 < \dots < c'_q\}$, then the greatest element d in $\text{Out}(R_c)$ is the following:

- If $c = c'_q = (i'_q, j'_q)$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} d &= (i'_q, j'_q - 1) && \text{if } j'_q > 1, \\ d &= (i'_q - 1, 1) && \text{if } j'_q = 1 \text{ and } \sup\{i'_{q-1}, m\} < i'_q - 1, \\ d &= c'_{q-1} = (i'_{q-1}, j'_{q-1}) && \text{if } j'_q = 1 \text{ and } m < i'_{q-1} = i'_q - 1, \\ d &= c_p = (m, j_p) && \text{if } j'_q = 1 \text{ and } m = i'_q - 1. \end{aligned}$$

- If $c = c_p = (i_p, j_p) \neq (1, 1)$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} d &= (i_p - 1, j_p) && \text{if } i_p > 1, \\ d &= (1, j_p - 1) && \text{if } i_p = 1 \text{ and } j_{p-1} < j_p - 1, \\ d &= c_{p-1} = (i_{p-1}, j_{p-1}) && \text{if } i_p = 1 \text{ and } j_{p-1} = j_p - 1. \end{aligned}$$

- If $c = c_1 = (1, 1)$, then $Out(R_c)$ is empty.

Now it is possible to repeat the above procedure for R_c , if d exists. We get a sequence of successive greatest outer corners denoted (d_1, \dots, d_k) and a sequence of skew tableaux, coming from the super jeu de taquin: $R_0 = R$, $R_1 = sjdt_{d_1}(R), \dots$, $R_k = sjdt_{d_k}(R_{k-1})$. If (S^+, S^-) is the maximal trivial extractable pair in T , let us put $R_k = maxjdt(R)$.

Proposition 10.2.

R_k is a semistandard tableau. If (S^+, S^-) is the maximal trivial extractable pair in T , $R_k = push(T)$, or:

$$push = maxjdt.$$

Proof. By definition, $Out(R_k)$ is empty, this means the skew tableau R_k is a tableau. We saw it is semistandard.

Let $r_{i,j}^k$ be an entry in R_k such that $i > m$. Remark that all the boxes $(m + 1, j), \dots, (m + B'_j, j)$ are in $\{d_1, \dots, d_k\}$, therefore:

$$r_{i,j}^k = t_{i+B'_j,j} = u_{i,j}.$$

Similarly, if $i \leq m$,

$$r_{i,j}^k = t_{i,j+B_i} = u_{i,j}.$$

Therefore $push = maxjdt$. □

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