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Cohomology classes of rank varieties and a counterexample to a conjecture of Liu

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Abstract. To each finite subset of a discrete grid $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ (a diagram), one can associate a subvariety of a complex Grassmannian (a diagram variety), and a representation of a symmetric group (a Specht module). Liu has conjectured that the cohomology class of a diagram variety is represented by the Frobenius characteristic of the corresponding Specht module. We give a counterexample to this conjecture.

However, we show that for the diagram variety of a permutation diagram, Liu's conjectured cohomology class σ is at least an upper bound on the actual class τ , in the sense that $\sigma - \tau$ is a nonnegative linear combination of Schubert classes. To do this, we consider a degeneration of Coskun's rank varieties which contains the appropriate diagram variety as a component. Rank varieties are instances of Knutson–Lam–Speyer's positroid varieties, whose cohomology classes are represented by affine Stanley symmetric functions. We show that the cohomology class of a rank variety is in fact represented by an ordinary Stanley symmetric function.

Résumé. À chaque sous-ensemble fini de $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ (un diagramme), on peut associer une sous-variété d'une grassmannienne complexe et une représentation d'un groupe symétrique (un module de Specht). Liu a conjecturé que la classe de cohomologie de la variété d'un diagramme est représentée par la caractéristique de Frobenius du module de Specht correspondant. Nous donnons un contre-exemple à cette conjecture.

Cependant, nous montrons que dans le cas de la variété du diagramme de permutation, la classe de cohomologie conjecturée par Liu est au moins un majorant de la classe juste τ , c'est-à-dire que $\sigma - \tau$ est une combinaison linéaire non-négative des classes de Schubert. Pour ce faire, nous considérons une dégénérescence des variétés de rang de Coskun qui contient la variété appropriée d'un diagramme comme une composante irréductible. Les variétés de rang sont des exemples de variétés de positroïde, dont les classes de cohomologie sont représentées par des fonctions symétriques de Stanley affines. En effet, nous montrons que la classe de cohomologie d'une variété de rang est représentée par une fonction symétrique de Stanley ordinaire.

Keywords: Specht modules, Schubert calculus, positroid varieties, Stanley symmetric functions

1 Introduction

A finite subset D of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ is called a *diagram*. Write $[n]$ for $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. One can associate a complex representation S^D of the symmetric group $S_{|D|}$ to a diagram D , called the *Specht module of D* . These

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generalize the usual irreducible Specht modules, which occur when D is the Young diagram of a partition; the definition for general diagrams appears in James and Peel (1979). Write s_D for the Frobenius characteristic of S^D .

Let Λ be the ring of symmetric functions over \mathbb{Z} , and $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ the Grassmannian variety of k -planes in \mathbb{C}^n . It is well known that the cohomology ring $H^*(\text{Gr}(k, n), \mathbb{Z})$ is a quotient of Λ . Specifically, the Schubert varieties X_λ in $\text{Gr}(k, n)$, indexed by partitions fitting inside the rectangle $[k] \times [n - k]$, give a cell decomposition of $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ (in the classical topology) with only even-dimensional cells. The cohomology classes $\sigma_\lambda = [X_\lambda]$, called *Schubert classes*, then form a basis of $H^*(\text{Gr}(k, n))$. Define a surjective linear map $\phi : \Lambda \rightarrow H^*(\text{Gr}(k, n))$ by

$$\phi(s_\lambda) = \begin{cases} \sigma_\lambda & \lambda \subseteq [k] \times [n - k] \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}.$$

This map turns out to be a ring homomorphism, meaning that intersection product computations in Grassmannians can be done in terms of symmetric functions.

A natural problem is to start with a homogeneous Schur-positive symmetric function f and ask for an irreducible subvariety of $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ with cohomology class $\phi(f)$. Liu’s conjecture concerns this problem for Schur functions of diagrams.

Definition 1.1 *Given a diagram D contained in $[k] \times [n - k]$, the associated open diagram variety is*

$$X_D^\circ = \{\text{rowspan}[A \mid I] : A \in M_{k, n-k} \text{ with } A_{ij} = 0 \text{ whenever } (i, j) \in D\},$$

where $M_{k, n-k}$ is the set of $k \times (n - k)$ complex matrices and I is the $k \times k$ identity matrix. The diagram variety X_D of D is then the closure of X_D° in the Zariski topology.

Example 1.2 *We will draw diagrams in matrix coordinates (with $(1, 1)$ in the upper left), using \circ for those lattice points in the diagram (which we call cells) and \cdot for the others, e.g.*

$$D = \begin{matrix} \circ & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \circ & \circ \\ \circ & \circ & \cdot \end{matrix}$$

Then X_D in $\text{Gr}(3, 6)$ is the closure of

$$\left\{ \text{rowspan} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & * & * & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right\}.$$

Since X_D° is isomorphic to affine space of dimension $k(n - k) - |D|$, X_D is irreducible of codimension $|D|$.

Conjecture 1 (Liu (2010)) *For any diagram D , the cohomology class $[X_D]$ is $\phi(s_D)$.*

Liu proved Conjecture 2, or the weaker variant claiming equality of degrees, for various classes of diagrams. However, it turns out that this conjecture fails in general, as we show in Section 2.

Theorem 1.3 *If $D = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$, $k = 4$, $n = 8$, then Conjecture 2 is false.*

In some cases, we can at least show that $\phi(s_D)$ gives an upper bound for $[X_D]$. The *diagram* $D(w)$ of a permutation w (sometimes *Rothe diagram*) has one cell $(i, w(j))$ for each inversion $i < j, w(i) > w(j)$ of w .

Theorem 1.4 *For any permutation w , $\phi(s_{D(w)}) - [X_{D(w)}]$ is a nonnegative linear combination of Schubert classes.*

In Reiner and Shimozono (1995b) (and essentially in Kraśkiewicz and Pragacz (2004)) it is shown that for a permutation $w \in S_n$, $s_{D(w)}$ is actually the Stanley symmetric function F_w (or $F_{w^{-1}}$, depending on conventions). Building on Postnikov (2006), Knutson et al. (2013) have defined a collection of irreducible subvarieties Π_f of Grassmannians called *positroid varieties*, indexed by certain affine permutations f . They show that the cohomology class of Π_f is $\phi(\tilde{F}_f)$, where \tilde{F}_f is an affine Stanley symmetric function. In particular, given an ordinary permutation w one can find an appropriate affine permutation f_w with the property that $\tilde{F}_{f_w} = F_w$, giving some irreducible varieties Π_{f_w} . We prove Theorem 5.4 by degenerating Π_{f_w} to a variety containing $X_{D(w)}$ as a top-dimensional component.

In fact, Stanley symmetric functions appear as the cohomology classes of a larger and more natural collection of positroid varieties. One nice way to describe positroid varieties is that they are exactly the projections of Richardson varieties (intersections of Schubert and opposite Schubert varieties) in the complete flag variety $\text{Fl}(n)$ to $\text{Gr}(k, n)$. Billey and Coskun (2012) considered the projections of Richardson varieties in the partial flag variety $\text{Fl}(1, \dots, k; \mathbb{C}^n)$ to $\text{Gr}(k, n)$, calling these *rank varieties*. Every rank variety is a positroid variety, but not vice versa.

Coskun (2009) gave a recursive rule for computing the cohomology class of a rank variety. We give a different formula for this class, in terms of ordinary Stanley symmetric functions.

Theorem 1.5 *If $X \subseteq \text{Gr}(k, n)$ is a rank variety, then $[X] = \phi(F_w)$ for some ordinary permutation w .*

We will give a precise algorithm for finding w from some combinatorial data defining X . We note that Theorem 1.5 (Theorem 4.1 below) is perhaps subtler than it looks in light of Knutson-Lam-Speyer’s result that $[X] = \phi(\tilde{F}_f)$ for some affine permutation f . The issue is that \tilde{F}_f need not be equal to any F_w ; in fact, it may not even be Schur-positive (cf. Example 4.4). The subtle part of Theorem 1.5 is then that this issue lives in the kernel of ϕ .

2 A counterexample to Liu’s conjecture

We begin with a definition of the Specht modules S^D . Let D be a diagram, with $|D| = m$. A *bijective filling* of D is a bijection $T : D \rightarrow [m]$. The symmetric group S_m acts on bijective fillings of D by permuting entries. Fix a bijective filling T of D . Let $R(T)$ denote the group of permutations $\sigma \in S_m$ for which $i, \sigma(i)$ are always in the same row of T . Let $C(T)$ be the analogous subgroup with “row” replaced by “column”.

Definition 2.1 *The Specht module of D is the left ideal*

$$S^D = \mathbb{C}[S_m] \sum_{p \in R(T)} \sum_{q \in C(T)} \text{sgn}(q) qp$$

of $\mathbb{C}[S_m]$, viewed as an S_m -module.

As D runs over (Young diagrams of) partitions of m , the Specht modules provide a complete, irredundant set of complex irreducibles for S_m ; more about these classical Specht modules can be found in Sagan (2001) or Fulton (1997). It is easy to show that the isomorphism type of S^D does not depend on the choice of T , and that it is unaltered by permuting the rows or the columns of D . If the rows and columns of D cannot be permuted to obtain a partition (equivalently, the rows of D are not totally ordered under inclusion), then S^D will not be irreducible.

In general it is an open problem to give a combinatorial rule for decomposing S^D into irreducibles. The widest class of diagrams for which such a rule is known are the *percent-avoiding* diagrams, studied in Reiner and Shimozono (1998); see also Liu (2009) and Reiner and Shimozono (1995a). This class includes, for example, all skew diagrams, where the Littlewood-Richardson rule gives the decomposition. Liu’s conjecture relates the Frobenius characteristic s_D of S^D to the diagram variety X_D defined in Section 1.

Conjecture 2 (Liu (2010)) *For any diagram D , the cohomology classes $[X_D]$ and $\phi(s_D)$ are equal.*

Liu proved Conjecture 2 in the case above where D^\vee is a skew shape, or when it corresponds to a forest in the sense that one can represent a diagram $D \subset [k] \times [n - k]$ as the bipartite graph with white vertices $[k]$, black vertices $[n - k]$, and an edge between a white i and black j whenever $(i, j) \in D$. In Billey and Pawlowski (2014), we proved Conjecture 2 when D^\vee is a permutation diagram and S^D is multiplicity-free.

One gets a weaker version of Conjecture 2 by comparing degrees. The *degree* of a codimension d subvariety X of $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ is the integer $\text{deg}(X)$ defined by $[X]\sigma_1^{k(n-k)-d} = \text{deg}(X)\sigma_{(k, n-k)}$. Under the Plücker embedding, this gives the usual notion of the degree of a subvariety of projective space, namely the number of points in the intersection of X with a generic d -dimensional linear subspace. One can check using Pieri’s rule that $\text{deg}(\sigma_\lambda) = f^{\lambda^\vee}$, the number of standard Young tableaux of shape λ^\vee . This is also $\dim S^{\lambda^\vee}$. Since degree is additive on cohomology classes, Conjecture 2 predicts the following.

Conjecture 3 (Liu (2010)) *The degree of X_D is $\dim S^{D^\vee}$.*

Liu proved Conjecture 3 when D^\vee is a permutation diagram, and when D^\vee has the property that if $(i, j_1), (i, j_2) \in D$ and $j_1 < j < j_2$, then $(i, j) \in D$.

However, let us see that $D = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$, with $k = 4$ and $n = 8$, is a counterexample to Conjectures 2 and 3. This is the skew diagram 4321/321. The Specht module S^D is simply the regular representation of S_4 , with

$$S^D \simeq S^{1111} \oplus 3S^{211} \oplus 2S^{22} \oplus 3S^{31} \oplus S^4.$$

It is a theorem of Magyar (1997) that the multiplicity of S^λ in S^D (for any D) is the multiplicity of S^{λ^\vee} in S^{D^\vee} . Hence,

$$S^{D^\vee} \simeq S^{3333} \oplus 3S^{4332} \oplus 2S^{4422} \oplus 3S^{4431} \oplus S^{444},$$

so $\dim S^{D^\vee} = f^{3333} + 3f^{4332} + 2f^{4422} + 3f^{4431} + f^{444} = 24024$.

On the other hand, an explicit calculation in Macaulay2 shows $\text{deg } X_D = 21384$. Therefore Conjectures 3 and 2 both fail for D . (One may wonder how such a seemingly small counterexample remained undetected. It is really more natural to consider D^\vee here—notice that the cases mentioned above for which Conjecture 2 has been established all have the property that D^\vee , rather than D , falls into some nice class of diagrams—and from this point of view the counterexample is no longer so small.)

The discrepancy in degrees is $24024 - 21384 = 2640 = f^{4422}$, which hints at how to see this discrepancy more explicitly. Given a k -subset I of $[n]$, write p_I for the corresponding Plücker coordinate on $\text{Gr}(k, n)$, so $p_I(A)$ is the minor of A in columns I . Let Y be the scheme determined by the vanishing of the Plücker coordinates $p_{1678}, p_{2578}, p_{3568}, p_{4567}$. These are exactly the Plücker coordinates which vanish on X_D . One can check by computer that $\text{codim } Y = 4$, and so Y is a complete intersection. This implies that

$$[Y] = \sigma_1^4 = \sigma_{1111} + 3\sigma_{211} + 2\sigma_{22} + 3\sigma_{31} + \sigma_4,$$

the cohomology class predicted for $[X_D]$ by Conjecture 2; see (Eisenbud and Harris, 2012, Section 5.2.1).

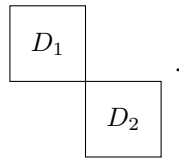
Since the four Plücker coordinates cutting out Y vanish on X_D° , the diagram variety X_D is contained in Y . However, Y has another top-dimensional component. The Plücker coordinates $p_{1678}, p_{2578}, p_{3568}, p_{4567}$ vanish on any matrix whose last four columns together have rank 2 or less. The locus of 4-planes represented by such matrices is the Schubert variety which is the closure of

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & * & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & * & * & 1 \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & * & * & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

This Schubert variety has codimension 4 and degree $\dim S^{(22)^\vee} = f^{4422} = 2640$, which is exactly $\text{deg } Y - \text{deg } X_D$. Therefore

$$[X_D] = [Y] - \sigma_{22} = \sigma_{1111} + 3\sigma_{211} + \sigma_{22} + 3\sigma_{31} + \sigma_4.$$

More counterexamples to Conjecture 2 can be easily manufactured from this one. For two diagrams D_1 and D_2 where $D_1 \subseteq [a] \times [b]$, define $D_1 \cdot D_2 = D_1 \cup \{(i + a, j + b) : (i, j) \in D_2\}$. Graphically, $D_1 \cdot D_2$ is the diagram



One can show that $[X_{D_1 \cdot D_2}] = [X_{D_1}][X_{D_2}]$ and similarly that $s_{D_1 \cdot D_2} = s_{D_1}s_{D_2}$. Therefore if Conjecture 2 holds for D_1 but not D_2 , then it will fail for $D_1 \cdot D_2$.

Remark 2.2 *One might naturally wonder whether a similar argument will show that Conjecture 2 fails for $D' = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4), (5, 5)\}$. However, trying to repeat the analysis above runs into an immediate problem: the analogue of Y , which is the scheme Z cut out by $p_{1789(10)}, p_{2689(10)}, p_{3679(10)}, p_{4678(10)}, p_{56789}$, no longer even has the same codimension as X_D (thanks to Ricky Liu for pointing this out). Indeed, X_D has codimension 5 but Z contains the codimension 4 Schubert cell made up of rowspans of matrices whose last 5 columns have rank at most 3.*

3 Positroid varieties and rank varieties

Definition 3.1 *An affine permutation is a bijection $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ such that $f(i + n) = f(i) + n$ for all i and some fixed n . Write \check{S}_n for the set of affine permutations with a particular n .*

The image of any set $\{a, a + 1, \dots, a + n - 1\}$ completely determines an affine permutation. Call such an image a *window*. We will write affine permutations in one-line notation as the image of $[n]$: 14825 fixes 1, sends 3 to 8, 7 to 9, etc. Members of any window are all distinct modulo n , so $\sum_{i=1}^n f(i) \equiv n(n+1)/2 \pmod{n}$. Let $\text{av}(f)$ be the integer $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(i) - i$.

Affine permutations are usually required to satisfy $\text{av}(f) = 0$, which ours need not. However, for a fixed k , affine permutations in \check{S}_n satisfying $\text{av}(f) = k$ are in bijection with those satisfying $\text{av}(f) = 0$ by subtracting k from each entry in a window. When we refer to constructions on affine permutations that require a Coxeter group structure (e.g. length, reduced words, Stanley symmetric functions), we are implicitly using this isomorphism to transport that structure from the “usual” affine permutation group $\{f \in \check{S}_n : \text{av}(f) = 0\}$.

Definition 3.2 An affine permutation $f \in \check{S}_n$ is bounded if $i \leq f(i) \leq i + n$ for all i . Let $\text{Bound}(k, n)$ denote the set of bounded affine permutations in \check{S}_n with $\text{av}(f) = k$.

Any affine permutation f has a permutation matrix, the $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ matrix A with $A_{i, f(i)} = 1$ and all other entries 0. For any $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, define

$$[i, j](f) = \{p < i : f(p) > j\}. \quad (1)$$

Thus, $\#[i, j](f)$ is the number of 1's strictly northeast of (i, j) in the permutation matrix of f , in matrix coordinates.

Fix a basis e_1, \dots, e_n of \mathbb{C}^n . We will abuse notation by writing $\langle X \rangle$ both for the span of the vectors in X , if $X \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$, and for the span of vectors e_i with $i \in X$, if $X \subseteq [n]$. If $X \subseteq [n]$, let $\text{Proj}_X : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \langle X \rangle$ be the projection which fixes those basis vectors e_i with $i \in X$ and sends the rest to 0. For integers $i \leq j$, write $[i, j]$ for $\{i, i + 1, \dots, j\}$. We interpret indices of basis vectors modulo n , so that $\langle [i, j] \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ even if i, j fail to lie in $[1, n]$.

Definition 3.3 (Knutson et al. (2013)) Given a bounded affine permutation $f \in \text{Bound}(k, n)$, the positroid variety $\Pi_f \subseteq \text{Gr}(k, n)$ is the closure of

$$\{V \in \text{Gr}(k, n) : \dim(\text{Proj}_{[i, j]} V) = k - \#[i, j](f) \text{ for all } i \leq j\}.$$

Theorem 3.4 (Knutson et al. (2013), Theorem 5.9) The positroid variety $\Pi_f \subseteq \text{Gr}(k, n)$ is irreducible of codimension $\ell(f)$.

Here the length $\ell(f)$ of an affine permutation f is the number of inversions $i < j$, $f(i) > f(j)$, provided that we regard any two inversions $i < j$ and $i + pn < j + pn$ as equivalent.

Knutson–Lam–Speyer also computed the cohomology class of Π_f in terms of the affine Stanley symmetric function \tilde{F}_f . These are a class of symmetric functions indexed by affine permutations introduced in Lam (2006), which can be thought of as generating functions for certain factorizations of reduced words for an affine permutation.

Theorem 3.5 (Knutson et al. (2013), Theorem 7.1) For $f \in \text{Bound}(k, n)$, the cohomology class $[\Pi_f]$ is $\phi(\tilde{F}_f)$.

The ordinary Stanley symmetric functions indexed by members of S_n , introduced in Stanley (1984), are a special case of affine Stanley symmetric functions. To be precise, we can view $w \in S_n$ as the affine permutation in \check{S}_n^0 sending $i + pn$ to $w(i) + pn$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then the Stanley symmetric function F_w

of w is \tilde{F}_w . This is Proposition 5 in Lam (2006), but we will simply take it as a definition of F_w . One should be aware, however, that the F_w defined in Stanley (1984) is our $F_{w^{-1}}$.

Now we discuss a subset of positroid varieties whose cohomology classes will turn out, in Section 4, to be represented by ordinary Stanley symmetric functions.

Definition 3.6 (Billey and Coskun (2012)) A rank set is a finite set of intervals $M = \{[a_1, b_1], \dots, [a_k, b_k]\}$ with $a_i \leq b_i$ positive integers, where all a_i are distinct and all b_i are distinct.

Suppose M is a rank set with $b \leq n$ for all $[a, b] \in M$, and $\#M = k$. If S is a set of positive integers, let $S(M)$ denote the set of intervals $S' \in M$ such that $S' \subseteq S$. Coskun (2009) defines a closed subvariety Σ_M of $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ as the closure of the locus

$$\{V \in \text{Gr}(k, n) : \dim(V \cap \langle S \cap T \rangle) = \#(S \cap T)(M) \text{ for } S, T \in M\}.$$

Σ_M is called a rank variety.

Theorem 3.7 (Coskun (2009), Lemma 3.29) The rank variety Σ_M is irreducible of dimension $\sum_{S \in M} (\#S - \#S(M))$.

The variety Σ_M has a useful interpretation in coordinates.

Lemma 3.8 Let U_M be the locus of k -planes with a basis $\{v_S : S \in M\}$, indexed by the intervals in M , such that the coefficient of e_i in v_S is nonzero if and only if $i \in S$. Then $\overline{U_M} = \Sigma_M$.

Example 3.9 If $M = \{[1, 2], [3, 4], [2, 5]\}$ and $n = 5$, then

$$U_M = \left\{ \text{rowspan} \begin{pmatrix} * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} : \text{every } * \text{ nonzero} \right\} = \left\{ \text{rowspan} \begin{pmatrix} * & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & * & * & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Being defined by rank conditions on intersections with interval subspaces, rank varieties should be special instances of positroid varieties. Say $M = \{[a_1, b_1], \dots, [a_k, b_k]\}$ is a rank set with $b_1 < \dots < b_k \leq n$. Define

$$\{c_1 < \dots < c_{n-k}\} = [n] \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_k\} \text{ and} \\ \{d_1 < \dots < d_{n-k}\} = [n] \setminus \{b_1, \dots, b_k\}.$$

Let f_M be the affine permutation mapping b_i to $a_i + n$ and d_i to c_i . Then f_M is bounded because $a_i \leq b_i$, which implies $d_i \leq c_i$. This provides a bijection between rank sets for $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ and members f of $\text{Bound}(k, n)$ such that the subsequence of $f(1) \cdots f(n)$ with entries in $[n]$ is increasing.

Example 3.10 Take $M = \{[1, 1], [3, 4], [2, 5]\}$ and $n = 5$ as above. Then $b_1 = 1, b_2 = 4, b_3 = 5$ and $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 3, a_3 = 2$, so $d_1 = 2, d_2 = 3$ while $c_1 = 4, c_2 = 5$. Hence $f_M = 64587$.

Theorem 3.11 The rank variety Σ_M is the positroid variety Π_{f_M} .

4 Cohomology classes of rank varieties

Let Λ be the ring of symmetric functions over \mathbb{Z} , and $\phi : \Lambda \rightarrow H^*(\text{Gr}(k, n), \mathbb{Z})$ the ring homomorphism sending the Schur function s_λ to the Schubert class σ_λ , or to 0 if λ is not contained in a $k \times (n - k)$ rectangle.

Coskun (2009) gives a recursive rule to calculate the cohomology class of a rank variety. Since rank varieties are positroid varieties, Theorem 3.5 gives a more direct answer, namely that $[\Sigma_M]$ is $\phi(\tilde{F}_{f_M})$. The goal of this section is to show that $[\Sigma_M]$ is actually represented by an ordinary Stanley symmetric function.

Theorem 4.1 *For any rank variety $\Sigma_M \subseteq \text{Gr}(k, n)$, there is a permutation w_M such that $[\Sigma_M] = \phi(F_w)$.*

Our strategy will be to replace a rank set M with a new rank set M' in such a way that the truth of Theorem 4.1 for $\Sigma_{M'}$ implies it for Σ_M , and so that after enough replacements we end up with a rank variety $\Sigma_N = \Pi_f$ where \tilde{F}_f is obviously an ordinary Stanley symmetric function.

Specifically, if M is a rank set, define a new rank set $\kappa(M) = \{[a, b + 1] : [a, b] \in M\}$. We call the operation κ *stretching*. Say that M is *stretched* if every right endpoint is right of every left endpoint; that is, whenever $S, T \in M$, we have $\min(S) < \max(T)$. For any M , there is an m so that $\kappa^m(M)$ is stretched. Given a rank variety Σ_M in $\text{Gr}(k, n)$, we always interpret $\Sigma_{\kappa^m M}$ as a subvariety of $\text{Gr}(k, n + 1)$. Let τ be the affine permutation $\tau(i) = i + 1$.

Lemma 4.2 *Suppose M is stretched and $\Sigma_M \subseteq \text{Gr}(k, n)$. Let b be minimal such that $[a, b] \in M$ for some a , and let $y = f_M(b - 1)$. Then $\tau^{-y+1} f_M \tau^{b-2}$ restricted to $[n]$ is an ordinary permutation $w \in S_n$, and $\tilde{F}_{f_M} = \phi(F_w)$.*

We now give a precise relationship between the classes of Σ_M and $\Sigma_{\kappa^m M}$. Given a map $\iota : \text{Gr}(k, n) \rightarrow \text{Gr}(k, n + 1)$, we get a pullback $\iota^* : H^p(\text{Gr}(k, n + 1), \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^p(\text{Gr}(k, n), \mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem 4.3 *Let $\iota : \text{Gr}(k, n) \hookrightarrow \text{Gr}(k, n + 1)$ be the inclusion induced by a linear inclusion $\mathbb{C}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. Then $\iota^*[\Sigma_{\kappa^m M}] = [\Sigma_M]$.*

The pullback ι^* of such an inclusion sends σ_λ to σ_λ if $\lambda \subseteq [k] \times [n - k]$ and to 0 otherwise. Thus if $[\Sigma_{\kappa^m M}] = \phi(g)$ for some symmetric function g , then $[\Sigma_M] = \phi(g)$ as well (here we are abusing notation since these two instances of ϕ are really different maps). In particular, if we iterate Theorem 4.3 until $\kappa^m M$ is stretched, then we have $[\Sigma_{\kappa^m M}] = \phi(F_w)$ for some ordinary permutation w by Lemma 4.2, and hence $[\Sigma_M] = \phi(F_w)$, proving Theorem 4.1.

This argument gives a simple algorithm for taking a rank variety $\Sigma_M \subseteq \text{Gr}(k, n)$ and producing a permutation w_M such that $[\Sigma_M] = \phi(F_{w_M})$.

- Step 1.** Choose m such that $\kappa^m M$ is stretched.
- Step 2.** Find b minimal such that $[a, b] \in \kappa^m M$, and set $y = f_{\kappa^m M}(b - 1)$.
- Step 3.** Define $w_M \in S_n$ by $w_M(i) = f_{\kappa^m M}(b - 2 + i) - y + 1$.

Example 4.4 *Let $M = \{[1, 1], [3, 3]\}$ in $\text{Gr}(2, 4)$, so Σ_M has a dense open subset consisting of rowspans of matrices with the form*

$$\begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

That is, Σ_M is the single point $\langle e_1, e_3 \rangle$. The minimal m such that $\kappa^m M$ is stretched is $m = 3$, and $\kappa^3 M = \{[1, 4], [3, 7]\}$. We have $f_M = 5274$ and $f_{\kappa^3 M} = 24586(10)7$. The minimal b with $[a, b] \in \kappa^2 M$ is $b = 4$, and then $y = f_{\kappa^2 M}(b - 1) = 5$.

Write out more entries of $f_{\kappa^2 M}$, demarcating the window from 1 to $n + m = 7$ with vertical bars and denoting negative numbers with horizontal bars:

$$f_{\kappa^2 M} = \cdots \bar{5}\bar{3}\bar{2}\bar{1}\bar{1}30|24586(10)7|9(11)(12)(15)(13)(17)(14) \cdots$$

Shift the window so that its leftmost entry is in position $b - 1 = 3$:

$$f_{\kappa^2 M} = \cdots \bar{5}\bar{3}\bar{2}\bar{1}\bar{1}3024|586(10)79(11)|(12)(15)(13)(17)(14) \cdots$$

The entries of the window now fill out exactly the interval $[5, 11]$. That is, $\tau^{-4} f_{\kappa^3 M} \tau^2$ restricted to $[7]$ is an ordinary permutation, namely $w_M = 1426357$. Indeed, $[\Sigma_M] = \sigma_{22}$ is the class of a point, while $\tilde{F}_{f_M} = s_{22} + s_{31} - s_4$ and $F_{w_M} = s_{22} + s_{31}$.

5 Degenerations of rank varieties

Let $\phi_{t,i \rightarrow j}$ be the linear transformation sending e_i to $te_i + (1 - t)e_j$. For $t \neq 0$, the varieties $\phi_{t,i \rightarrow j} \Sigma_M$ are all isomorphic, so they form a flat family (Eisenbud and Harris, 2000, Proposition III-56). The flat limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,i \rightarrow j} \Sigma_M$ then exists as a scheme (Hartshorne, 1977, Proposition 9.8). The key fact for us is that Σ_M and $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,i \rightarrow j} \Sigma_M$ have the same Chow ring class, hence the same cohomology class. In this section we will show that for an appropriate choice of M , $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,i \rightarrow j} \Sigma_M$ contains the diagram variety $X_{D(w)}$ as an irreducible component. Other authors have used these degenerations or similar ones to calculate cohomology classes or K-theory classes of subvarieties of Grassmannian, including Coskun (2009) and Vakil (2006).

Define an operator $C_{i \rightarrow j}$ on matrices of a fixed size as follows:

$$(C_{i \rightarrow j} A)_{pq} = \begin{cases} A_{pi} & \text{if } q = j \text{ and } A_{pj} = 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } q = i \text{ and } A_{pj} = 0 \\ A_{pq} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

For example,

$$C_{1 \rightarrow 2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 3 & -7 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Sometimes we also apply $C_{i \rightarrow j}$ to k -planes, or sets of k -planes. Strictly speaking this is ill-defined, since it can happen that $\text{rowspan } A = \text{rowspan } A'$ but $\text{rowspan } C_{i \rightarrow j} A \neq \text{rowspan } C_{i \rightarrow j} A'$, so we only use this notation when the k -planes are represented by specific matrices.

Lemma 5.1 *Say F is any subset of $[k] \times [n - k]$ and U is the set of k -planes $\text{rowspan}(A)$ where $A_{ij} = 0$ whenever $(i, j) \in F$. If $\text{rowspan } A \in U$ and $C_{i \rightarrow j} A$ has rank k , then $\text{rowspan } C_{i \rightarrow j} A \in \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,i \rightarrow j} \bar{U}$.*

Rank varieties and diagram varieties both have dense open subsets to which Lemma 5.1 applies. We will apply this lemma to rank varieties, but it has an interesting interpretation for diagram varieties as well. Define $C_{i \rightarrow j}$ on diagrams as on matrices (e.g. by viewing diagrams as 0,1-matrices). Lemma 5.1 shows that $X_{C_{i \rightarrow j} D} \subseteq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t, i \rightarrow j} X_D$, which implies that $[X_D] - [X_{C_{i \rightarrow j} D}]$ is a nonnegative linear combination of Schubert classes. On the other hand, James and Peel (1979) showed that for the diagram Specht modules S^D , there is always an $S_{|D|}$ -equivariant injection $S^{C_{i \rightarrow j} D} \hookrightarrow S^D$. Equivalently, $s_D - s_{C_{i \rightarrow j} D}$ is a nonnegative linear combination of Schur functions. A more powerful version of this connection is important in Liu’s proofs of several cases of Conjectures 2 and 3 in Liu (2010).

Given a permutation $w \in S_n$, define a rank set $M(w) = \{[w(i), i + n] : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, so $\Sigma_{M(w)} \subseteq \text{Gr}(n, 2n)$. Then

$$f_{M(w)} = (n + 1) \cdots (2n)(w(1) + 2n) \cdots (w(n) + 2n) = (w \times 12 \cdots n)\tau^{-n}.$$

Here, for $w \in S_n$ and $v \in S_m$, $w \times v$ is the permutation in S_{n+m} sending i to $w(i)$ if $i \leq n$ and to $v(i - n) + n$ otherwise. Thus $\tilde{F}_{f_{M(w)}} = \tilde{F}_{w \times 12 \cdots n} = F_{w \times 12 \cdots n} = F_w$. This shows that $[\Sigma_{M(w)}] = \phi(F_w)$.

Define

$$C_w = C_{n+1 \rightarrow w(1)} \circ C_{n+2 \rightarrow w(2)} \circ \cdots \circ C_{2n \rightarrow w(n)}$$

$$\phi_{t,w} = \phi_{t, n+1 \rightarrow w(1)} \circ \phi_{t, n+2 \rightarrow w(2)} \circ \cdots \circ \phi_{t, 2n \rightarrow w(n)}.$$

We will show that $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,w} \Sigma_{M(w)}$ contains the diagram variety $X_{D(w)}$ as an irreducible component. First we give an explicit example of this degeneration.

Example 5.2 Take $n = 5$ and $w = 24153$, so $M(w) = \{[2, 6], [4, 7], [1, 8], [5, 9], [3, 10]\}$. Then $\Sigma_{M(w)}$ is the closure of

$$\left\{ \text{rowspan} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & * & * & * & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Here $C_w = C_{6 \rightarrow 2} C_{7 \rightarrow 4} C_{8 \rightarrow 1} C_{9 \rightarrow 5} C_{10 \rightarrow 3}$, and

$$C_w \Sigma_{M(w)} \supseteq \left\{ \text{rowspan} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & * & * & 0 & * & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & * & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & 0 & * & 0 & * & * \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$

Notice that the 0’s forced in columns 1 through 5 of these matrices form the diagram $D(24153)$. Moreover, on the open set where columns 6 through 10 are invertible, we can clear out the underlined entries below the diagonal without affecting the pattern of 0’s and *’s in columns 1 through 5. Hence,

$$C_w \Sigma_{M(w)} \supseteq \left\{ \text{rowspan} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & * & * & * & * & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & * & 0 & * & * & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ * & * & 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\} = X_{D(24153)}^\circ.$$

By Lemma 5.1, this shows that $X_{D(24153)} \subseteq \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,M} \Sigma_{M(w)}$.

The argument of Example 5.2 works in general.

Theorem 5.3 *The flat limit $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \phi_{t,M} \Sigma_{M(w)}$ contains $X_{D(w)}$ as an irreducible component.*

Since flat limits preserve cohomology classes, and $[\Sigma_{M(w)}] = \phi(F_w)$, the next theorem is an immediate corollary.

Theorem 5.4 *$\phi(F_w) - X_{D(w)}$ is a nonnegative combination of Schubert classes.*

However, this difference of classes can be nonzero. Indeed, the counterexample $D = \{(1, 1), (2, 2), (3, 3), (4, 4)\}$ to Conjecture 2 discussed in Section 2 provides an example. Take $w = 21436587$. Then $D(w) = \{(1, 1), (3, 3), (5, 5), (7, 7)\}$ can be obtained from D by permuting rows and columns, and viewing D in a larger rectangle. Neither of these operations on diagrams affects s_D or $[X_D]$, identifying the latter with its pullback along a linear embedding of $\text{Gr}(k, n)$ into $\text{Gr}(k, n+1)$ or $\text{Gr}(k+1, n+1)$. Thus Conjecture 2 can fail for permutation diagrams.

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