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THE PERMUTAHEDRAL VARIETY, MIXED EULERIAN NUMBERS, AND PRINCIPAL SPECIALIZATIONS OF SCHUBERT POLYNOMIALS

PHILIPPE NADEAU AND VASU TEWARI

ABSTRACT. We compute the expansion of the cohomology class of the permutahedral variety in the basis of Schubert classes. The resulting structure constants a_w are expressed as a sum of *normalized* mixed Eulerian numbers indexed naturally by reduced words of w . The description implies that the a_w are positive for all permutations $w \in S_n$ of length $n - 1$, thereby answering a question of Harada, Horiguchi, Masuda and Park. We use the same expression to establish the invariance of a_w under taking inverses and conjugation by the longest word, and subsequently establish an intriguing cyclic sum rule for the numbers.

We then move toward a deeper combinatorial understanding for the a_w by exploiting in addition the relation to Postnikov's divided symmetrization. Finally, we are able to give a combinatorial interpretation for a_w when w is vexillary, in terms of certain tableau descents. It is based in part on a relation between the a_w and principal specializations of Schubert polynomials.

Along the way, we prove results and raise questions of independent interest about the combinatorics of permutations, Schubert polynomials and related objects. We also sketch how to extend our approach to other Lie types, highlighting an identity of Klyachko in particular.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF RESULTS

1.1. **Background.** The (type A) complete flag variety $\text{Flag}(n)$ has been an active area of study for many decades. In spite of its purely geometric origins, it interacts substantially with representation theory and algebraic combinatorics. By way of the intricate combinatorics involved in the study of its Schubert subvarieties, the study of $\text{Flag}(n)$ poses numerous intriguing questions. The bridge between the geometry and topology of Schubert varieties and the associated algebra and combinatorics is formed in great part by Schubert polynomials, relying upon seminal work of Borel [12] and Lascoux-Schützenberger [43], followed by influential work of Billey-Jockusch-Stanley [11] and Fomin-Stanley [24]. A fundamental open problem at the intersection of algebraic combinatorics and enumerative algebraic geometry is that of finding a combinatorial rule for structure constants c_{uv}^w arising in the product of Schubert polynomials $\mathfrak{S}_u \mathfrak{S}_v = \sum_w c_{uv}^w \mathfrak{S}_w$. Geometrically, these constants encode certain intersection numbers of Schubert varieties. We refer to them as the *generalized Littlewood-Richardson (LR) coefficients* henceforth.

Hessenberg varieties are a relatively recent family of subvarieties of $\text{Flag}(n)$ introduced by De Mari, Procesi and Shayman [19] with inspiration from numerical analysis. Their study has also revealed a rich interplay between geometry, representation theory and combinatorics [5, 33, 64], and the last decade has witnessed an ever-increasing interest with impetus coming from the study of chromatic quasisymmetric functions and its ramifications for the Stanley-Stembridge conjecture [31, 59, 60]. The study of the cohomology rings of Hessenberg varieties has been linked to the study of hyperplane arrangements and representations of the symmetric group [3, 4, 17, 30]. We refer the reader to Abe and Horiguchi's excellent survey article [2] and references therein for more details on the rich vein of mathematics surrounding Hessenberg varieties.

To define a Hessenberg variety $\mathcal{H}(X, h)$ in $\text{Flag}(n)$, one needs an $n \times n$ matrix X and a *Hessenberg function* $h : [n] \rightarrow [n]$, where $[n] := \{1, \dots, n\}$. Fix h to be $(2, 3, \dots, n, n)$. The *permutahedral variety* Perm_n is the *regular semisimple* Hessenberg variety corresponding to this choice of h and X being a diagonal matrix with distinct entries along the diagonal. This variety is a smooth toric variety whose fan comprises the Weyl chambers of the type A root system. It appears in many areas in mathematics [20, 40, 57], and notably is a key player in the Huh-Katz resolution of the Rota-Welsh conjecture in the representable case [34]. The *Peterson variety* Pet_n is the *regular nilpotent* Hessenberg variety defined with the same h , and with X chosen to be the nilpotent matrix that has ones on the upper diagonal and zeros elsewhere. This variety has also garnered plenty of attention recently; see [18, 21, 32, 35, 36, 38, 58].

It is known that for a given h , all regular Hessenberg varieties have the same class in the rational cohomology $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$, see [1]. We let τ_n be this cohomology class for $h = (2, 3, \dots, n, n)$, so we have $\tau_n = [\text{Perm}_n] = [\text{Pet}_n]$. Since Perm_n and Pet_n are irreducible subvarieties of $\text{Flag}(n)$ of complex dimension $n - 1$, the class τ_n lives in degree $(n - 1)(n - 2)$, and we may consider its Schubert class expansion

$$(1.1) \quad \tau_n = \sum_{w \in S'_n} a_w \sigma_{w \circ w},$$

where S'_n denotes the set of permutations in S_n of length $n - 1$. Given the geometric interpretation for the a_w as certain intersection numbers, it follows that $a_w \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

1.2. Motivation. The main goal of this article is to develop a concrete understanding of the coefficients a_w in (1.1). To put our results in context, we recall what earlier results say about these coefficients. In fact, Anderson and Tymoczko [5] give an expansion for $[\mathcal{H}(X, h)]$ for arbitrary h which involves multiplication of Schubert polynomials depending on *length-additive* factorizations of a permutation w_h attached to h ; see Subsection 9.5 for details. In general, transforming this expression into one in the basis of Schubert polynomials in a combinatorially explicit manner would require understanding generalized LR coefficients. In fact, the special cases in which Anderson and Tymoczko provide explicit expansions in terms of Schubert polynomials are those for which combinatorial rules are indeed known [5, Sections 5 and 6].

The case of τ_n appears again in work of Harada et al [30, Section 6] as well as Kim [39]. In the former, τ_n is expressed as a sum of classes of Richardson varieties [30, Theorem 6.4]. Yet again, translating this into an explicit expansion in terms of Schubert classes amounts to understanding certain generalized LR coefficients.

In light of this discussion, we are led to approach the question of providing a meaningful perspective on the a_w , and thereby τ_n , via alternative means. To this end we bring together work of Klyachko [40, 41] and Postnikov [55], and explicitly describe the a_w as certain sums of mixed volumes of hypersimplices. In so doing, we unearth interesting connections between these numbers and the combinatorics of reduced words, principal specializations of Schubert polynomials, and enumeration of flagged tableaux. *Our work also brings forth certain properties of the a_w that we do not know geometric reasons for.* Furthermore, since we bypass the computation of generalized LR coefficients, our analysis of the a_w sheds light on various relations that are imposed between the two quantities in question. It is our hope that understanding classes of other regular Hessenberg varieties can advance our understanding of generalized LR coefficients.

1.3. Main results. We proceed to state our main results. The reader is referred to Section 2 for undefined terminology. Our first main result states that the a_w are strictly positive, that is, the expansion in (1.1) has *full support*. This answers a problem posed by Harada et al [30, Problem 6.6].

Theorem 1.3.1. *For $w \in S'_n$, we have that $a_w > 0$ from the explicit formula*

$$a_w = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)} A_{c(\mathbf{i})}.$$

Furthermore, the following symmetries hold.

- $a_w = a_{w_o w w_o}$ where w_o denotes the longest word in S_n .
- $a_w = a_{w^{-1}}$.

This theorem is the succinct version of the contents of Proposition 5.1.1, Theorem 5.1.2, and Corollary 5.1.4. Here $\text{Red}(w)$ denotes the set of reduced words of w and the $A_{c(\mathbf{i})}$ are certain mixed Eulerian numbers indexed by weak compositions $c(\mathbf{i})$ determined by reduced words for w . These numbers were introduced by Postnikov [55, Section 16] as mixed volumes of Minkowski sums of hypersimplices, and they generalize the classical Eulerian numbers. Curiously, while geometry tells us that the a_w are nonnegative integers, our formula expresses them as a sum of positive rational numbers. That this sum is indeed integral hints at deeper reasons, which is what we explore subsequently.

Any permutation has a natural factorization into indecomposable permutations acting on disjoint intervals, where $u \in S_p$ is called indecomposable if the image of $[i]$ does not equal $[i]$ for $i = 1, \dots, p-1$; see Section 5.2 for precise definitions. One may rotate such blocks, thus giving rise to cyclic shifts of the permutation w . Given $w \in S'_n$, let $w = w^{(1)}, w^{(2)}, \dots, w^{(k)}$ be its cyclic shifts.

Our next chief result is a *cyclic sum rule*:

Theorem 1.3.2. *For $w \in S'_n$ and with the notation just established we have that*

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} a_{w^{(i)}} = |\text{Red}(w)|.$$

This theorem is stated as Theorem 5.2.1 in Section 5. Again, the appearance of the number of reduced words on the right hand side is mysterious from a geometric perspective. Furthermore, *what explains the seemingly ad hoc appearance of the cyclic rotations of block factorizations in this context?* Theorem 1.3.2 hints at a potential refinement of the set of reduced words of w that would provide a combinatorial interpretation to the a_w . While we do not have such an interpretation in general, we obtain interpretations for important classes of permutations; we describe our results next.

Divided symmetrization is a linear form which acts on the space of polynomials in n indeterminates of degree $n-1$. This was introduced by Postnikov [55] in the context of computing volume polynomials of permutahedra. In its most general form, this operator sends a polynomial $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ to a symmetric polynomial $\langle f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rangle_n$ as follows:

$$(1.2) \quad \langle f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rangle_n := \sum_{w \in S_n} w \cdot \left(\frac{f(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} (x_i - x_{i+1})} \right),$$

where S_n acts by permuting variables. For homogeneous f of degree $n-1$, its divided symmetrization $\langle f \rangle_n$ is a scalar, and it is in this context where our results are primarily set. A computation starting with the Anderson-Tymoczko class of the Peterson variety [5] leads us to the following conclusion already alluded to in the prequel [52] to this article — *for $w \in S'_n$, we have that $a_w = \langle \mathfrak{S}_w \rangle_n$* . We are thus able to leverage our earlier work to obtain a better handle on the a_w .

We introduce a class of permutations in S'_n for which the corresponding a_w are particularly nice. We refer to these permutations as Łukasiewicz permutations in view of how they are defined. The set of Łukasiewicz permutations has cardinality given by the $(n-1)$ -th Catalan number. A characteristic feature of these permutations is that a Schubert polynomial indexed by any such permutation is a sum of Catalan monomials (see [52]), and thus we have our next result.

Theorem 1.3.3. *For $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$, we have that*

$$a_w = \mathfrak{S}_w(1, \dots, 1).$$

In particular, a_w equals the number of reduced pipe dreams for any Łukasiewicz permutation $w \in S'_n$.

In particular it follows that for 132-avoiding and 213-avoiding permutations $w \in S'_n$, we have that $a_w = 1$. Another special case concerns Coxeter elements, for which $\mathfrak{S}_w(1, \dots, 1)$ can be expressed as the number of permutations in S_{n-1} with a given descent set depending on w . Theorem 1.3.3 is stated as Theorem 6.2.1.

Our final results concern the important class of permutations known as vexillary permutations, starting with the larger class of quasiindecomposable permutations. To state our results we need

some more notation. Permutations of the form $1^a \times u \times 1^b$ for u indecomposable and $a, b \geq 0$, are said to be *quasiindecomposable*. Here $1^a \times u \times 1^b$ denotes the permutation obtained from u by inserting a fixed points at the beginning and b fixed points at the end.

Set $\nu_u(j) := \mathfrak{S}_{1^j \times u}(1, 1, \dots)$ for $j \geq 0$. The following is presented as Theorem 5.2.3 later.

Theorem 1.3.4. *Let $u \in S_{p+1}$ be an indecomposable permutation of length $n - 1$. We have that*

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-p-1} a_{1^m \times u \times 1^{n-p-1-m}} t^m}{(1-t)^n},$$

We now come to our last result, which is of independent interest, making no mention of the numbers a_w . We establish that in the case where u is a vexillary permutation, the quantity $\nu_u(j)$ is essentially the order polynomial of a model of (P, ω) -partitions for appropriately chosen poset P and labeling ω . We refer the reader to Section 7 for precise details, wherein the following result is stated as Theorem 7.4.3.

Theorem 1.3.5. *Let $u \in S_{p+1}$ be an indecomposable vexillary permutation with shape $\lambda \vdash n - 1$. Then there exist a labeling ω_u of λ and an integer $N_u \geq 0$ such that*

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{\sum_{T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)} t^{\text{des}(T; \omega_u) - N_u}}{(1-t)^n},$$

where $\text{SYT}(\lambda)$ denotes the set of standard Young tableaux of shape λ .

In conjunction with Theorem 1.3.4 above, this theorem yields a combinatorial interpretation for a_w for w vexillary. In the case u is indecomposable Grassmannian (respectively dominant), the statistic $\text{des}(T; \omega_u)$ in the statement of Theorem 1.3.4 coincides with the usual descent (respectively ascent) statistic on standard Young tableaux for the appropriate choice of ω_u .

Outline of the article: Section 2 provides the necessary background on basic combinatorial notions attached to permutations, the cohomology of the flag variety, and some important properties of Schubert polynomials. Section 3 provides two perspectives on computing a_w , the first via Klyachko's investigation of the rational cohomology ring of Perm_n , and the second via Postnikov's divided symmetrization and a formula due to Anderson and Tymoczko. Section 4 introduces the mixed Eulerian numbers and surveys several of their properties, including a recursion that uniquely characterizes them. In Section 5, we use results of the preceding section to establish Theorems 1.3.1, 1.3.2 and 1.3.4. Section 6 discusses combinatorial interpretations for the a_w in special cases. In particular, we discuss the case of Łukasiewicz permutations, Coxeter elements as well as Grassmannian permutations, proving Theorem 1.3.3 in particular. Section 7 establishes our most general result as far as combinatorial interpretations go, by providing a complete understanding of the a_w for vexillary w through Theorem 1.3.5. Section 8 deals with the problem in general type Φ and includes Klyachko's reduced word identity for Schubert classes with its application the numbers a_w^Φ . We conclude with various remarks on further avenues and questions in Section 9.

2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Permutations. We denote by S_n the group of permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. We write elements w of S_n in one line notation, that is, as words $w(1)w(2) \cdots w(n)$. The permutation $w_o = w_o^n$ is the element $n(n-1) \cdots 21$. We multiply permutations from right to left: for instance, if $w = 3124$ then $w_o^4 w = 2431$ while $ww_o^4 = 4213$.

Descents: An index $1 \leq i < n$ is a *descent* of $w \in S_n$ if $w(i) > w(i+1)$. The set of such indices is the *descent set* $\text{Des}(w) \subseteq [n-1]$ of w . Given $S \subseteq [n-1]$, define $\beta_n(S)$ to be the number of permutations $w \in S_n$ such that $\text{Des}(w) = S$. If $n = 4$ and $S = \{1, 3\}$, one has $\beta_4(S) = |\{2143, 3142, 4132, 3241, 4231\}| = 5$.

Code and length: The *code* $\text{code}(w)$ of a permutation $w \in S_n$ is the sequence (c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n) where $c_i = |\{j > i \mid w(j) < w(i)\}|$. The map $w \mapsto \text{code}(w)$ is a bijection from S_n to the set $\{(c_1, \dots, c_n) \mid 0 \leq c_i \leq n-i, 1 \leq i \leq n\}$. The *shape* $\lambda(w)$ is the partition obtained by rearranging the nonzero elements of $\text{code}(w)$ in nonincreasing order. The *length* $\ell(w)$ of w is the number of *inversions*, i.e. pairs $i < j$ such that $w(i) > w(j)$. It therefore equals the sum of elements in $\text{code}(w)$. For $w = 3165274 \in S_7$, one has $\text{code}(w) = (2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 1, 0)$, $\lambda(w) = (3, 2, 2, 1)$ and $\ell(w) = 8$.

Let us recall from the introduction the set S'_n , whose elements index the coefficients a_w :

$$(2.1) \quad S'_n := \{w \in S_n \mid \ell(w) = n-1\}.$$

The cardinality of S'_n for $n = 1, \dots, 10$ is $|S'_n| = 1, 1, 2, 6, 20, 71, 259, 961, 3606, 13640$. The sequence occurs as number A000707 in the Online Encyclopaedia of Integer Sequences [61].

Pattern avoidance: Let $u \in S_k$ and $w \in S_n$ where $k \leq n$. An *occurrence* of the pattern u in w is a sequence $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n$ such that $u(r) < u(s)$ if and only if $w(i_r) < w(i_s)$. We say w *avoids* the pattern u if it has no occurrence of u , and we refer to w as *u -avoiding*. For instance, 35124 has two occurrences of the pattern 213 at positions $1 < 3 < 5$ and $1 < 4 < 5$. It is 321-avoiding.

Reduced words: S_n is generated by simple transpositions $s_i = (i, i+1)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Given $w \in S_n$, the minimum length of a word $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_\ell}$ in the s_i 's representing w equals $\ell(w)$ defined above, and such a word is called a *reduced expression* for w . Denote by $\text{Red}(w)$ the set of all *reduced words*, where $i_1 \cdots i_\ell$ is a reduced word for w if $s_{i_1} \cdots s_{i_\ell}$ is a reduced expression of w . For $w = 3241$ of length 4, $\text{Red}(w) = \{1231, 1213, 2123\}$. With these generators, S_n has a well-known Coxeter presentation given by the relations $s_i^2 = 1$ for all i , $s_i s_j = s_j s_i$ if $|j-i| > 1$ and $s_i s_{i+1} s_i = s_{i+1} s_i s_{i+1}$ for $i < n-1$. These last two sets of relations are called the *commutation relations* and *braid relations* respectively. Note that 321-avoiding permutations can be characterized as *fully commutative*: any two of their reduced expressions are linked by commutation relations [11].

The limit S_∞ : One has natural monomorphisms $\iota_n : S_n \rightarrow S_{n+1}$ given by adding the fixed point $n+1$. One can then consider the direct limit of the groups S_n , denoted by S_∞ : it is naturally realized as the set of permutations w of $\{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ such that $\{i \mid w(i) \neq i\}$ is finite. Any S_n thus injects naturally in S_∞ by restricting to permutations for which all $i > n$ are fixed points.

Most of the notions defined above for $w \in S_n$ are well defined for S_∞ . The code extends naturally to $w \in S_\infty$ by defining $c_i = |\{j > i \mid w(j) < w(i)\}|$ for all $i \geq 1$, and it gives a bijection between S_∞ and the set of sequences $(c_i)_{i \geq 1}$ such that $\{i \mid c_i > 0\}$ is finite. The length is thus well defined. Occurrences of $u \in S_k$ are well defined in S_∞ if $u(k) \neq k$.¹ Reduced words extend naturally.

¹This restriction is necessary since for instance 4321 avoids 213 but $43215 = \iota_4(4321)$ does not.

2.2. Flag variety, cohomology and Schubert polynomials. Here we review standard material that can be found for instance in [16, 26, 48] and the references therein.

The flag variety $\text{Flag}(n)$ is defined as the set of complete flags $V_\bullet = (V_0 = \{0\} \subset V_1 \subset V_2 \subset \cdots \subset V_n = \mathbb{C}^n)$ where V_i is a linear subspace of \mathbb{C}^n of dimension i for all i . For example, $V_\bullet^{std}, V_\bullet^{opp}$ are the standard and opposite flags given by $V_i^{std} = \text{span}(e_1, \dots, e_i)$ and $V_i^{opp} = \text{span}(e_{n-i+1}, \dots, e_n)$ respectively. $\text{Flag}(n)$ has a natural structure of a smooth projective variety of dimension $\binom{n}{2}$. It admits a natural transitive action of GL_n via $g \cdot V_\bullet = (\{0\} \subset g(V_1) \subset g(V_2) \subset \cdots \subset \mathbb{C}^n)$.

In fact $\text{Flag}(n)$ is part of the family of *generalized flag varieties* G/B , with G a connected reductive group and B a Borel subgroup. In this context, $\text{Flag}(n)$ corresponds to the type A case, with $G = GL_n$ and B the group of upper triangular matrices. We will consider the general case in Section 8 only.

Given any fixed reference flag V_\bullet^{ref} , $\text{Flag}(n)$ has a natural affine paving given by Schubert cells $\Omega_w(V_\bullet^{ref})$ indexed by permutations $w \in S_n$. As algebraic varieties one has $\Omega_w(V_\bullet^{ref}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^{\ell(w)}$. By taking closures of these cells, one gets the family of *Schubert varieties* $X_w(V_\bullet^{ref})$.

The cohomology ring $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$ with rational coefficients is a well-studied graded commutative ring that we now to describe. To any irreducible subvariety $Y \subset \text{Flag}(n)$ of dimension d can be associated a *fundamental class* $[Y] \in H^{n(n-1)-2d}(\text{Flag}(n))$. In particular there are classes $[X_w(V_\bullet^{ref})] \in H^{n(n-1)-2\ell(w)}$. These classes do not in fact depend on V_\bullet^{ref} , and we write $\sigma_w := [X_{w_o w}(V_\bullet^{ref})] \in H^{2\ell(w)}(\text{Flag}(n))$. The affine paving by Schubert cells implies that these *Schubert classes* σ_w form a linear basis of $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$:

$$(2.2) \quad H^*(\text{Flag}(n)) = \bigoplus_{w \in S_n} \mathbb{Q}\sigma_w.$$

We thus have an expansion of the fundamental class $[Y]$:

$$(2.3) \quad [Y] = \sum_w b_w \sigma_w,$$

where the sum is over permutations of length $\ell(w_o) - d$. Now, an important fact is that b_w is a *nonnegative integer*. Indeed, b_w can be interpreted as the number of points in the intersection of Y with $X_w(V_\bullet^{ref})$ where V_\bullet^{ref} is a *generic* flag.

One of the most important problems is to give a combinatorial interpretation to the coefficients in the case of the *Richardson variety* $Y = X_u(V_\bullet^{std}) \cap X_{w_o v}(V_\bullet^{opp})$ with $u, v \in S_n$. The coefficients b_w in this case are exactly the generalized LR coefficients c_{uv}^w encoding the cup product in cohomology:

$$(2.4) \quad \sigma_u \cup \sigma_v = \sum_{w \in S_n} c_{uv}^w \sigma_w.$$

2.3. Borel presentation and Schubert polynomials. Let $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n] := \mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ be the polynomial ring in n variables. We denote the space of homogeneous polynomials of degree $k \geq 0$ in $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ by $\mathbb{Q}^{(k)}[\mathbf{x}_n]$. Let $\Lambda_n \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ be the subring of symmetric polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_n , and I_n be the ideal of $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ generated by elements $f \in \Lambda_n$ satisfying $f(0) = 0$. The quotient ring $R_n = \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]/I_n$ is the *coinvariant ring*.

Let \mathfrak{d}_i be the *divided difference* operator on $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$, given by

$$(2.5) \quad \mathfrak{d}_i(f) = \frac{f - s_i \cdot f}{x_i - x_{i+1}}.$$

Define the *Schubert polynomials* for $w \in S_n$ as follows: $\mathfrak{S}_{w_o} = x_1^{n-1} x_2^{n-2} \cdots x_{n-1}$, while if i is a descent of w , let $\mathfrak{S}_{ws_i} = \mathfrak{d}_i \mathfrak{S}_w$. These are well defined since the \mathfrak{d}_i satisfy the braid relations, and by the same token one can unambiguously define $\mathfrak{d}_w = \mathfrak{d}_{i_1} \mathfrak{d}_{i_2} \cdots \mathfrak{d}_{i_l}$ for any reduced word $i_1 i_2 \cdots i_l$ of $w \in S_n$. The Schubert polynomial \mathfrak{S}_w is homogeneous of degree $\ell(w)$ in $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$. In fact Schubert polynomials are well defined for $w \in S_\infty$. Moreover, when $w \in S_\infty$ runs through all permutations whose largest descent is at most n , the Schubert polynomials \mathfrak{S}_w form a basis for $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$.

Now consider the ring homomorphism

$$(2.6) \quad j_n : \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n] \rightarrow H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$$

given by $j_n(x_1) = \sigma_{s_1}$, $j_n(x_n) = -\sigma_{s_{n-1}}$ and $j_n(x_i) = \sigma_{s_i} - \sigma_{s_{i-1}}$ for $i = 2, \dots, n-1$. Then we have the following theorem, grouping famous results of Borel [12] and Lascoux-Schützenberger [43]; see also [48, Section 3.6].

Theorem 2.3.1. *The map j_n is surjective and its kernel is I_n . Therefore $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$ is isomorphic as an algebra to R_n . Furthermore, $j_n(\mathfrak{S}_w) = \sigma_w$ if $w \in S_n$, and $j_n(\mathfrak{S}_w) = 0$ if $w \in S_\infty - S_n$ has largest descent at most n .*

It follows that the product of Schubert polynomials is given by the structure coefficients in (2.4): If $u, v \in S_n$, then

$$(2.7) \quad \mathfrak{S}_u \mathfrak{S}_v = \sum_{w \in S_n} c_{uv}^w \mathfrak{S}_w \pmod{I_n}.$$

It is also possible to work directly in $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ and not the quotient R_n : the coefficients c_{uv}^w are well defined for $u, v, w \in S_\infty$, and one has

$$(2.8) \quad \mathfrak{S}_u \mathfrak{S}_v = \sum_{w \in S_\infty} c_{uv}^w \mathfrak{S}_w.$$

2.4. Expansion in Schubert classes and degree polynomials. Given $\beta \in H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$, let $\int \beta$ be the coefficient of σ_{w_o} in the Schubert class expansion. Then we have the natural *Poincaré duality* pairing on $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$ given by $(\alpha, \beta) \mapsto \int (\alpha \cup \beta)$. Schubert classes are known to satisfy $\int \sigma_u \cup \sigma_v = 1$ if $u = w_o v$ and 0 otherwise, so the pairing is nondegenerate. If $A, B \in \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ are such that $j_n(A) = \alpha$, $j_n(B) = \beta$, then one can compute the pairing explicitly by:

$$(2.9) \quad \int (\alpha \cup \beta) = \mathfrak{d}_{w_o}(AB)(0),$$

where the right hand side denotes the constant term in $\mathfrak{d}_{w_o}(AB)$.

The rest of this section is certainly well known to specialists, though perhaps not presented in this form. We simply point out that given a cohomology class, computing both its Schubert class expansion and its degree polynomial corresponds to evaluating a given linear form on two different families of polynomials.

Fix $\alpha \in H^{n(n-1)-2p}(\text{Flag}(n))$. Our main interest is when $\alpha = [Y]$ with Y an irreducible closed subvariety of $\text{Flag}(n)$ of dimension p . Associated to α is the linear form $\psi_\alpha : \beta \mapsto \int (\alpha \cup \beta)$ defined on $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$. It vanishes if β is homogeneous of degree $\neq 2p$, leading us to the definition next.

Definition 2.4.1. Given $\alpha \in H^{n(n-1)-2p}(\text{Flag}(n))$ define the linear form $\phi_\alpha : \mathbb{Q}^{(p)}[\mathbf{x}_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by $\phi_\alpha(P) = \psi_\alpha(j_n(P))$ where j_n is the Borel morphism defined earlier.

Note that by definition, ϕ_α vanishes on $\mathbb{Q}^{(p)}[\mathbf{x}_n] \cap I_n$. For polynomials $A, P \in \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ such that $j_n(A) = \alpha$, by (2.9) we have

$$(2.10) \quad \phi_\alpha(P) = \mathfrak{d}_{w_o}(AP)(0).$$

The coefficient b_w in the expansion $\alpha = \sum_w b_w \sigma_w$ is given by

$$(2.11) \quad b_w = \phi_\alpha(\mathfrak{S}_{w_o w}) = \mathfrak{d}_{w_o}(\mathfrak{S}_{w_o w} A)(0).$$

Indeed $j_n(\mathfrak{S}_{w_o w}) = \sigma_{w_o w}$ by Theorem 2.3.1, and we use the duality of Schubert classes $\int \sigma_u \cup \sigma_v = 0$ unless $v = w_o u$ where it is 1.

The *degree polynomial* of α (see [30, 56]) is defined by

$$\phi_\alpha((\lambda_1 x_1 + \cdots + \lambda_n x_n)^p).$$

It is a polynomial in $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$, where coefficients are given by applying ϕ_α to a monomial. When $\alpha = [Y]$ for a subvariety Y , and $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ is a strictly dominant weight $\lambda_1 > \cdots > \lambda_n \geq 0$, the degree polynomial gives the degree of Y in its embedding in $\mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$ where V_λ denotes the irreducible representation of GL_n with highest weight λ . The degree polynomials $\mathcal{D}_w(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ of Schubert classes σ_w are studied in [56]. Note that if $\alpha = \sum_w b_w \sigma_w$ as before, then by linearity the degree polynomial of α is $\sum_w b_w \mathcal{D}_w(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$.

2.5. Pipe dreams. The *BJS formula* of Billey, Jockusch and Stanley [11] is an explicit nonnegative expansion of \mathfrak{S}_w in the monomial basis:

$$(2.12) \quad \mathfrak{S}_w(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i \in \text{Red}(w)} \sum_{b \in C(i)} \mathbf{x}^b,$$

where $C(i)$ is the set of compositions $b_1 \leq \dots \leq b_l$ such that $1 \leq b_j \leq i_j$, and $b_j < b_{j+1}$ whenever $i_j < i_{j+1}$. Additionally, \mathbf{x}^b is the monomial $x_1^{b_1} \cdots x_l^{b_l}$.

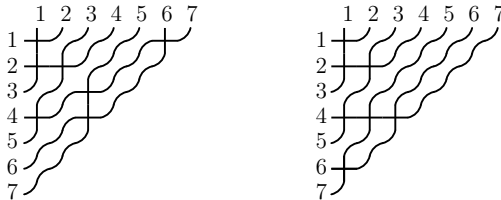
The expansion in (2.12) has a nice combinatorial version with *pipe dreams* (also known as *re-graphs*), which we now describe. Let $\mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ be the semi-infinite grid, starting from the northwest corner. Let (i, j) indicate the position at the i th row from the top and the j th column from the left. A *pipe dream* is a tiling of this grid with +’s (pluses) and \curvearrowright ’s (elbows) with a finite number of +’s. The *size* $|\gamma|$ of a pipe dream γ is the number of +’s.

Any pipe dream can be viewed as composed of *strands*, which cross at the +’s. Strands bijectively connect rows on the left edge of the grid and columns along the top. Indeed, define $w_\gamma \in S_\infty$ by declaring $w_\gamma(i) = j$ if the i th row is connected to the j th column.

Say that γ is *reduced* if $|\gamma| = \ell(w_\gamma)$; equivalently, any two strands cross at most once. Let $\text{PD}(w)$ be the set of reduced pipe dreams γ such that $w_\gamma = w$. Figure 1 depicts two elements in $\text{PD}(2417365)$. Notice that if $w \in S_n$ then the +’s in any $\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)$ can only occur in positions (i, j) with $i + j < n$, so we can restrict the grid to such positions.

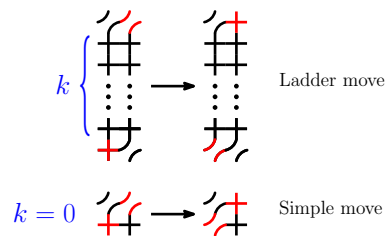
Given $\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)$, define its *weight* $c(\gamma) := (c_1, c_2, \dots)$ where c_i is the number of +’s on the i th row of γ . Then the BJS expansion (2.12) can be rewritten as follows [11, 48]:

$$(2.13) \quad \mathfrak{S}_w = \sum_{\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)} \mathbf{x}^{c(\gamma)}.$$

FIGURE 1. Two reduced pipe dreams with permutation $w_\gamma = 2417365$.

Given $w \in S_\infty$, let $(c_1, c_2, \dots) = \text{code}(w)$. The *bottom pipe dream* $\gamma_w \in \text{PD}(w)$ consists of $+$'s in columns $1, \dots, c_i$ for row $i = 1, 2, \dots$. It is easily checked that $c(\gamma_w) = \text{code}(w)$. On the right in Figure 1 is the bottom pipe dream for 2417365.

A *ladder move* is an operation on pipe dreams involving a particular subconfiguration on $k + 2$ consecutive rows and 2 consecutive columns, illustrated on the right. Here k is any nonnegative integer. The case $k = 0$ gives a *simple* ladder move. The next result shows how to generate all reduced pipe dreams for a given permutation.



Theorem 2.5.1. ([6, Theorem 3.7]) *Let $w \in S_n$. Any $\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)$ can be obtained from γ_w by a sequence of ladder moves.*

It is natural to inquire about the cardinality of $\text{PD}(w)$ for a given w . To this end, we introduce:

Definition 2.5.2. For $w \in S_\infty$, define the *principal specialization* ν_w of \mathfrak{S}_w by $\nu_w = \mathfrak{S}_w(1, 1, \dots)$.

By the expansion (2.13), one has the combinatorial interpretation

$$(2.14) \quad \nu_w = |\text{PD}(w)|.$$

An alternative expression for ν_w is given by *Macdonald's reduced word identity* [47]

$$(2.15) \quad \nu_w = \frac{1}{\ell(w)!} \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)} i_1 i_2 \cdots i_{\ell(w)}.$$

A deeper study of this identity and its generalizations has seen renewed interest recently. It has brought forth various interesting aspects of the interplay between Schubert polynomials, combinatorics of reduced words, and differential operators on polynomials; see [10, 29, 51, 66] for more details. As we show in Section 3, an expression rather reminiscent of the right hand side of (2.15) plays a key role in our quest to obtain the Schubert expansion for $\tau_n = [\text{Perm}_n]$, and its appearance in this context begs for deeper explanation.

3. FORMULAS FOR a_w

Recall that we want to investigate the numbers a_w occurring in the Schubert class expansion

$$\tau_n = \sum_{w \in S'_n} a_w \sigma_{w \circ w} \in H^*(\text{Flag}(n)).$$

Now τ_n is the class of the variety Perm_n , so by classical results from Section 2.2, we know that the a_w are nonnegative integers: namely a_w is the number of points in the intersection of Perm_n with a Schubert variety $X_{w,w}(V_\bullet)$ where V_\bullet is a *generic* flag.

In this section we use two approaches — the first due to Klyachko [40, 41], the second due to Anderson-Tymoczko [5]— to arrive at algebraic expressions for the a_w ; see Theorems 3.1.1 and 3.2.1 respectively. Both expressions will be exploited to extract various properties of the a_w .

3.1. a_w via Klyachko's approach. We extract our first expression from the results of [40, 41]. Note that [40] is a two page summary of results (in English), while [41] proves these results and expands on them, and is written in Russian. We describe the two theorems of significance for us in Section 8, giving a slightly simplified proof for the second one.

Given $w \in S_\infty$ of length $\ell = \ell(w)$, consider the polynomial in $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$:

$$(3.1) \quad M_w(x_1, x_2, \dots) := \sum_{\mathbf{i}=i_1 i_2 \dots i_\ell \in \text{Red}(w)} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \dots x_{i_\ell} = \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)} \mathbf{x}^{c(\mathbf{i})},$$

where $c(\mathbf{i}) = (c_1, c_2, \dots)$ and c_j is the number of occurrences of j in \mathbf{i} . If $w \in S_n$, then M_w is a polynomial in x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} . Notice that Macdonald's formula (2.15) states that

$$M_w(1, 2, \dots) = \ell! \cdot \nu_w.$$

For $n \geq 3$, let \mathcal{K}_n be the commutative \mathbb{Q} -algebra with generators u_1, \dots, u_{n-1} and defining relations

$$\begin{cases} 2u_i^2 = u_i u_{i-1} + u_i u_{i+1} \text{ for } 1 < i < n-1; \\ 2u_1^2 = u_1 u_2; \\ 2u_{n-1}^2 = u_{n-1} u_{n-2}. \end{cases}$$

Given $I = \{i_1 < \dots < i_j\} \subset [n-1]$, define $u_I := u_{i_1} \dots u_{i_j}$. Then the elements u_I , $I \subset [n-1]$ form a basis of \mathcal{K}_n . Given $U = \sum_I c_I u_I \in \mathcal{K}_n$, let $\int_{\mathcal{K}_n} U$ be the top coefficient $c_{[n-1]}$.

Theorem 3.1.1. *For any $w \in S'_n$, we have*

$$a_w = \int_{\mathcal{K}_n} M_w(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n-1}).$$

Proof. This is a light reformulation of Klyachko's work [40, 41], specialized to type A . The rational cohomology ring of Perm_n is computed in this work. S_n acts on this ring, and the corresponding subring of invariants is shown to be isomorphic to \mathcal{K}_n . In this presentation, the fundamental class of Perm_n is represented by $u_{[n-1]}/(n-1)!$.

Now the embedding $\text{Perm}_n \rightarrow \text{Flag}(n)$ gives a pullback morphism $H^*(\text{Flag}(n)) \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_n$, under which the image of the Schubert class σ_w is $M_w(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_{n-1})/\ell(w)!$. Let $w \in S'_n$. We have $a_w = \int \sigma_w \cup \tau_n = \int \sigma_w \cup [\text{Perm}_n]$. By pulling back the computation to \mathcal{K}_n , we get the result. \square

3.2. a_w via Anderson–Tymoczko's approach. We now bring the divided symmetrization operator $\langle \cdot \rangle_n$ mentioned in the introduction into the picture. This next result follows from Proposition 3.2.2 below.

Theorem 3.2.1. *For any $w \in S'_n$, we have*

$$(3.2) \quad a_w = \langle \mathfrak{S}_w(x_1, \dots, x_n) \rangle_n.$$

We recall some relevant results from [5]. A *Hessenberg function* $h : [n] \rightarrow [n]$ is a function satisfying the condition that $i \leq h(i)$ for all $i \in [n]$ and $h(i) \leq h(j)$ for all $1 \leq i < j \leq n$. Given an $n \times n$ matrix X and a Hessenberg function $h : [n] \rightarrow [n]$, the *Hessenberg variety* (in type A) associated with X and h is defined to be

$$\mathcal{H}(X, h) := \{V_\bullet \in \text{Flag}(n) \mid X \cdot V_j \subset V_{h(j)} \text{ for all } j \in [n]\}.$$

We consider $\mathcal{H}(X, h)$ for X a *regular* matrix: this means that X has exactly one Jordan block attached to each eigenvalue. Since regular Hessenberg varieties form a flat family [1], the class $\Sigma_h = [\mathcal{H}(X, h)] \in H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$ does not depend on X .

By relating $\mathcal{H}(X, h)$ to a degeneracy locus when X is regular semisimple, Anderson and Tymoczko [5] express Σ_h as a specialization of a *double Schubert polynomial* [48]. Under the identification of $H^*(\text{Flag}(n))$ and $R_n = \mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]/I_n$ thanks to Theorem 2.3.1, the main result of [5] may be stated as

$$(3.3) \quad \Sigma_h = \mathfrak{S}_{w_h}(x_1, \dots, x_n; x_n, \dots, x_1) \pmod{I_n}$$

$$(3.4) \quad = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ j > h(i)}} (x_i - x_j) \pmod{I_n},$$

where w_h is the permutation given by $\text{code}(w_h^{-1}) = (n - h(1), \dots, n - h(n))$. The simple product form in (3.4) comes from the fact that w_h is a dominant permutation, cf. [48, Proposition 2.6.7].

In the case $h = (2, 3, \dots, n, n)$, we have that $\Sigma_h = \tau_n$ by definition and thus

$$\tau_n = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ j > i+1}} (x_i - x_j) \pmod{I_n}.$$

Following the terminology of Section 2.4, consider the linear form ϕ_{τ_n} defined on $\mathbb{Q}^{(n-1)}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ by

$$\phi_{\tau_n}(P) = \mathfrak{d}_{w_o}(P \prod_{\substack{1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ j > i+1}} (x_i - x_j)).$$

We know that $\phi_{\tau_n}(\mathfrak{S}_w) = a_w$ by (2.11), so Theorem 3.2.1 follows immediately from the next proposition.

Proposition 3.2.2. *For any $P \in \mathbb{Q}^{(n-1)}[\mathbf{x}_n]$, we have*

$$\phi_{\tau_n}(P) = \langle P \rangle_n.$$

Proof. Let Anti_n and Sym_n denote the antisymmetrizing operator $\sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \epsilon(\sigma)\sigma$ and the symmetrizing operator $\sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} \sigma$ acting on $\mathbb{Q}[\mathbf{x}_n]$ respectively. Here the action of the symmetric group permutes indeterminates, and $\epsilon(\sigma)$ denotes the *sign* of σ . Let Δ_n denote the usual Vandermonde determinant given by $\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (x_i - x_j)$.

One has $\mathfrak{d}_{w_o} = \frac{1}{\Delta_n} \text{Anti}_n$ [48, Proposition 2.3.2] so that

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{\tau_n}(P) &= \frac{1}{\Delta_n} \text{Anti}_n \left(P \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n, j \neq i+1} (x_i - x_j) \right) = \frac{1}{\Delta_n} \text{Anti}_n \left(\frac{P \Delta_n}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} (x_i - x_{i+1})} \right) \\ &= \frac{\Delta_n}{\Delta_n} \text{Sym}_n \left(\frac{P}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} (x_i - x_{i+1})} \right) = \langle P \rangle_n.\end{aligned}$$

Here we used the fact that $\sigma(\Delta_n) = \epsilon(\sigma)\Delta_n$ between the first and second lines. \square

Remark 3.2.3. There is an alternative way to prove Proposition 3.2.2 (equivalently, Theorem 3.2.1), which illuminates why the operator of divided symmetrization occurs in our context. The variety Perm_n is a smooth toric variety. Therefore its degree in the embedding $\mathbb{P}(V_\lambda)$ for λ strictly dominant is given by the (normalized) volume of its associated polytope (see [25] for instance). This polytope is the permutahedron with vertices given by all permutations of $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$; see next section for more details. Now its volume was computed by Postnikov [55, Theorem 3.2] as a polynomial in $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$; his result is that the degree polynomial of $\tau_n = [\text{Perm}_n]$ is $\langle (\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n)^{n-1} \rangle_n$. Since this degree polynomial completely characterizes ϕ_{τ_n} , this proves Proposition 3.2.2.

4. MIXED EULERIAN NUMBERS

We turn our attention to an intriguing family of positive integers introduced by Postnikov [55]. These are the *mixed Eulerian numbers* A_{c_1, \dots, c_n} indexed by weak compositions $c := (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ where $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} c_i = n - 1$. We denote the set of such compositions by \mathcal{W}'_n . Recall that a *weak composition* is simply a sequence of nonnegative integers. A *strong composition* $a = (a_1, \dots, a_p)$ of N is composed of positive integers summing to N , and we denote this by $a \vDash N$. If $c = (0^{k-1}, n-1, 0^{n-k})$ for some $1 \leq k \leq n$, then A_c is the classical Eulerian number enumerating permutations in S_{n-1} with $k-1$ descents, which explains the name for the A_c in general.

We collect here various aspects of mixed Eulerian numbers that shall play a key role in what follows, beginning by explaining how they arise in Postnikov's work.

Given $\lambda := (\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$, let P_λ be the *permutahedron* in \mathbb{R}^n obtained as the convex hull of all points in the S_n -orbit of λ . Let $\text{Vol}(P_\lambda)$ denote the usual $(n-1)$ -dimensional volume of the polytope obtained by projecting P_λ onto the hyperplane defined by the n -th coordinate equaling 0.

By [55, Theorem 3.1], we have that

$$(4.1) \quad (n-1)! \text{Vol}(P_\lambda) = \langle (\lambda_1 x_1 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n)^{n-1} \rangle_n.$$

On setting $u_i = \lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, and $u_n = \lambda_n$, we have

$$(4.2) \quad \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i x_i = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} u_i (x_1 + \dots + x_i).$$

For brevity, set y_i equal to $x_1 + \dots + x_i$, and for $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{W}'_n$ define $y^c := \prod_{1 \leq i \leq n} y_i^{c_i}$.

This given, one can rewrite (4.1) as

$$(4.3) \quad \text{Vol}(P_\lambda) = \sum_{c \in \mathcal{W}'_n} \langle y^c \rangle_n \frac{u_1^{c_1} \dots u_n^{c_n}}{c_1! \dots c_n!}.$$

We define the *mixed Eulerian number* A_c to be $\langle y^c \rangle_n$, and note that Postnikov [55, Section 16] interprets them as certain mixed volumes up to a normalizing factor, see below.

Observe that $\langle y^c \rangle_n$ is equal to 0 if $c_n > 0$ because of the presence of the symmetric factor $(x_1 + \cdots + x_n)^{c_n}$ [52, Corollary 3.2]. Hence we may safely restrict our attention to mixed Eulerian numbers A_{c_1, \dots, c_n} where $c_n = 0$.² Henceforth, if we index a mixed Eulerian number by an $(n-1)$ -tuple summing to $n-1$, then it is implicit that $c_n = 0$.

The key fact about the mixed Eulerian numbers $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})}$ pertinent for our purposes is that they are positive integers. As explained in [55, Section 16], $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})}$ equals the mixed volume of the Minkowski sum of hypersimplices $c_1 \Delta_{1,n} + \cdots + c_{n-1} \Delta_{n-1,n}$ times $(n-1)!$, which implies positivity. By performing a careful analysis of the volume polynomial $\text{Vol}(P_\lambda)$, Postnikov further provides a combinatorial interpretation for the $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})}$ in terms of weighted binary trees; see [55, Theorem 17.7]. A more straightforward combinatorial interpretation in terms of certain permutations with a recursive definition is due to Liu [44]. We omit further details and move on to record some beautiful results due to Petrov [54]. Interestingly, Petrov does not mention mixed Eulerian numbers in his statements, which we believe deserve to be more widely known in this context.

We begin by listing certain relations that characterize mixed Eulerian numbers uniquely. Observe in particular the similarity between the third relation below and the presentation for \mathcal{K}_n from before.

Lemma 4.0.1 ([54]). *For a fixed positive integer n , the mixed Eulerian numbers $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_n)}$ are completely determined by the following relations:*

- (1) $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_n)} = 0$ if $c_n > 0$.
- (2) $A_{(1^{n-1}, 0)} = (n-1)!$.
- (3) $2A_{(c_1, \dots, c_n)} = A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{i-1}+1, c_i-1, \dots, c_n)} + A_{(c_1, \dots, c_i-1, c_{i+1}+1, \dots, c_n)}$ if $i \leq n-1$ and $c_i \geq 2$.

In the last relation, we interpret c_0 to be c_n .

Petrov[54] gives a probabilistic interpretation to these relations, which we generalize in [53]. This interpretation renders transparent another aspect of the A_c with interesting consequences for us, as demonstrated in Theorem 5.2.1.

Define the *cyclic class* $\text{Cyc}(c)$ of a sequence $c := (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{W}'_n$ to be the set of all sequences obtained as cyclic rotations of c . One has $|\text{Cyc}(c)| = n$, as all n cyclic rotations of c are necessarily distinct. If this were not the case, c would be periodic and that cannot be as n and $n-1 = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} c_i$ are coprime.

Proposition 4.0.2. ([55, Theorem 16.4], [54, Theorem 4]) *For $c \in \mathcal{W}'_n$, we have*

$$\sum_{c' \in \text{Cyc}(c)} \frac{A_{c'}}{(n-1)!} = 1.$$

We conclude this section with a result that is relevant for Theorem 5.2.3. Call $c \in \mathcal{W}'_n$ *connected* if it comprises a solitary contiguous block of positive integers and has 0s elsewhere. For instance $(0, 1, 1, 2, 0)$ is connected, whereas $(0, 1, 0, 3, 0)$ is not. Recent work of Berget, Spink and Tseng [8, Section 7] establishes the following, which was proved independently by the authors.

²The reader comparing our notation to that in [55] should note that Postnikov works under the tacit assumption that $c_n = 0$.

Proposition 4.0.3. *Let $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_p) \vDash n - 1$. For i, j nonnegative integers let $0^i \mathbf{a} 0^j$ denote the sequence obtained by appending i 0s before \mathbf{a} and j 0s after it. Consider the polynomial*

$$\tilde{A}_{\mathbf{a}}(t) = \sum_{m=0}^{n-p-1} A_{0^m \mathbf{a} 0^{n-p-m}} t^m.$$

We then have

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} (1+j)^{a_1} (2+j)^{a_2} \cdots (p+j)^{a_p} t^j = \frac{\tilde{A}_{\mathbf{a}}(t)}{(1-t)^n}.$$

Example 4.0.4. Consider $c = (3, 0, 0, 0) \in \mathcal{W}'_4$. Since $\sum_{j \geq 0} (j+1)^3 t^j = \frac{1+4t+t^2}{(1-t)^4}$, Proposition 4.0.3 tells us that $A_{(3,0,0,0)} = 1$, $A_{(0,3,0,0)} = 4$ and $A_{(0,0,3,0)} = 1$, which are the well-known Eulerian numbers counting permutations in S_3 according to descents.

5. PROPERTIES OF THE NUMBERS a_w

We begin by giving a formula for a_w in terms of mixed Eulerian numbers (Theorem 5.1.2) using Klyachko's Theorem 3.1.1.

5.1. A positive formula for a_w and first properties. The following invariance properties of a_w are easily deduced from Theorem 3.1.1:

Proposition 5.1.1. *For any $w \in S'_n$, we have $a_w = a_{w^{-1}}$ and $a_w = a_{w_o w w_o}$.*

Proof. We have the equality of polynomials $M_w = M_{w^{-1}}$ since $i_1 \dots i_{n-1} \mapsto i_{n-1} \dots i_1$ is a bijection from $\text{Red}(w)$ to $\text{Red}(w^{-1})$, and so we can conclude by Theorem 3.1.1.

Also, $i_1 \dots i_{n-1} \mapsto (n-i_1) \dots (n-i_{n-1})$ is a bijection from $\text{Red}(w)$ to $\text{Red}(w_o w w_o)$, so $M_{w_o w w_o}$ is obtained from M_w after the substitution $x_i \mapsto x_{n-i}$. Because of the symmetry in the presentation of \mathcal{K}_n , Theorem 3.1.1 gives us again that $a_w = a_{w_o w w_o}$. \square

The invariance under w_o -conjugation is also a special case of [5, Proposition 3.8], which can be explained geometrically via the duality on $\text{Flag}(n)$. The authors know of no such explanation for the invariance under taking inverses.

We can now state our first formula.

Theorem 5.1.2. *For any $w \in S'_n$ and $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)$, let $c(\mathbf{i}) = (c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})$ where c_j counts the occurrences of j in \mathbf{i} . Then*

$$(5.1) \quad a_w = \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)} \frac{A_{c(\mathbf{i})}}{(n-1)!}.$$

Proof. By Theorem 3.1.1, it is enough to show that, for any weak composition $c = (c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})$ of $n - 1$, we have

$$(5.2) \quad \int_{\mathcal{K}_n} u^c = \frac{A_c}{(n-1)!}.$$

We claim that $(n-1)! \int_{\mathcal{K}_n} u^c$ satisfies the three conditions of Lemma 4.0.1. The first two are immediate while the third follows precisely from the relations of \mathcal{K}_n . By uniqueness in Lemma 4.0.1, we have that $(n-1)! \int_{\mathcal{K}_n} u^c = A_c$ as wanted.

Equation (5.2) can also be deduced geometrically from the interpretation of A_c as a normalized mixed volume, cf. [8, 55]. \square

Example 5.1.3. Consider $w = 32415 \in S'_5$. It has three reduced words 2123, 1213 and 1231. Given that $A_{2,1,1,0} = 6$ and $A_{1,2,1,0} = 12$, we obtain $a_w = \frac{1}{24}(12 + 6 + 6) = 1$.

Theorem 5.1.2 implies the following corollary answers a question asked in [30, Problem 6.6].

Corollary 5.1.4. *For any $w \in S'_n$, we have $a_w > 0$.*

Proof. This is immediate as (5.1) expresses a_w as a nonempty sum of positive rational numbers. \square

From Section 4 we know that $A_c \leq (n-1)!$ for any c , so that $a_w \leq |\text{Red}(w)|$ by Theorem 5.1.2. We will get a quantitative version of this in Theorem 5.2.1.

Remark 5.1.5. It is worth remarking that if we consider the computation of $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})}$ using its original definition, we must deal with $\langle y_1^{c_1} \dots y_{n-1}^{c_{n-1}} \rangle_n$. By using Monk's rule [50] repeatedly, we can write $y_1^{c_1} \dots y_{n-1}^{c_{n-1}}$ as a positive integral sum of certain Schubert polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_{n-1} . Applying divided symmetrization to the resulting equality results in an expression for $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})}$ as a positive integral combination of certain a_w 's. It appears nontrivial to 'invert' this procedure and thereby obtain Theorem 5.1.2. At any rate, assuming the aforementioned theorem, one does obtain a curious expression for $A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1})}$ in terms of other mixed Eulerian numbers with weights coming from certain chains in Bruhat order. We omit the details.

Let us also mention that the results of this subsection have analogues in other types, see Section 8.

5.2. Indecomposable permutations and sum rules. In this subsection we establish two summatory properties of the numbers a_w , based on the notion of factorization of a permutation into indecomposables, which we now recall.

Let $w_1, w_2 \in S_m \times S_p$ with $m, p > 0$. The concatenation $w = w_1 \times w_2 \in S_{m+p}$ is defined by $w(i) = w_1(i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $w(m+i) = m + w_2(i)$ for $1 \leq i \leq p$. This is an associative operation, sometimes denoted by \oplus and referred to as connected sum. We call $w \in S_n$ *indecomposable* if it cannot be written as $w = w_1 \times w_2$ for any $w_1, w_2 \in S_m \times S_p$ with $n = m + p$. Note that the unique permutation of $1 \in S_1$ is indecomposable. The indecomposable permutations for $n \leq 3$ are 1, 21, 231, 312, 321, and their counting sequence is A003319 in [61]. Permutations can clearly be uniquely factorized into indecomposables: any $w \in S_n$ has a unique factorization

$$(5.3) \quad w = w_1 \times w_2 \times \dots \times w_k,$$

where each w_i is an indecomposable permutation in S_{m_i} for some $m_i > 0$. For instance $w = 53124768 \in S_8$ is uniquely factorized as $w = 53124 \times 21 \times 1$. We say that w is *quasiindecomposable* if exactly one w_i is different from 1. Thus a quasiindecomposable permutation has the form $1^i \times u \times 1^j$ for u indecomposable $\neq 1$ and integers $i, j \geq 0$.

Given $w \in S_n$ decomposed as (5.3), its cyclic shifts $w^{(1)}, \dots, w^{(k)}$ are given by

$$(5.4) \quad w^{(i)} = (w_i \times w_{i+1} \dots \times w_k) \times (w_1 \times \dots \times w_{i-1}).$$

The cyclic shifts of $w = 53124768$, decomposed above, are $w^{(1)} = w = 53124768$, $w^{(2)} = 21386457$ and $w^{(3)} = 16423587$.

These notions are natural in terms of reduced words as well. Let the *support* of $w \in S_n$ be the set of letters in $[n-1]$ that occur in any reduced word for w . Then w is indecomposable if and only

if it has full support $[n-1]$. It is quasiindecomposable if its support is an interval in $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Finally, the number k of cyclic shifts of w is equal to n minus the cardinality of the support of w .

Theorem 5.2.1 (Cyclic Sum Rule). *Let $w \in S'_n$, and consider its cyclic shifts $w^{(1)}, \dots, w^{(k)}$ defined by (5.3) and (5.4). We have*

$$(5.5) \quad \sum_{i=1}^k a_{w^{(i)}} = |\text{Red}(w)|.$$

Proof. Let $\mathbf{i} = i_1 \cdots i_{n-1}$ be a reduced word for $w = w^{(1)}$. Consider the words $\mathbf{i}[t] = (i_1 - t) \cdots (i_{n-1} - t)$ for $t = 0, \dots, n-1$, where the values $i_j - t$ are considered as their residues modulo n with representatives belonging to $[n]$. Let $0 = t_1 < \cdots < t_k$ be the values of t for which n does not occur in $\mathbf{i}[t]$. Then in the notation of (5.4), we have $t_j = \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} m_i$. Moreover, $\mathbf{i} \mapsto \mathbf{i}[t_j]$ is a bijection between $\text{Red}(w)$ and $\text{Red}(w^{(j)})$ for any j .

Fix $\mathbf{i} = i_1 \cdots i_{n-1} \in \text{Red}(w)$, and let $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{W}'_n$ where c_i counts occurrences of i in \mathbf{i} . For the reduced word $\mathbf{i}[t_j]$, the corresponding vector is given by the cyclic shift $c[j] = (c_{t_j+1}, \dots, c_n, c_1, \dots, c_{t_j})$. By the definition of the indices t_j , the $c[j]$ are exactly the cyclic shifts of c that have a nonzero last coordinate. Proposition 4.0.2 now gives

$$(5.6) \quad \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{A_{c[j]}}{(n-1)!} = 1.$$

If we sum the identity in (5.6) over all reduced words of w , then we obtain (5.5) by applying Theorem 5.1.2 to each term of the previous sum. \square

Example 5.2.2. Let $w = 53124768 \in S'_8$ already considered earlier. Then one has $|\text{Red}(w)| = 63$ while $a_{w^{(1)}} + a_{w^{(2)}} + a_{w^{(3)}} = 6 + 21 + 36 = 63$ as well.

We now present a refined property of the numbers a_w when w is quasiindecomposable, giving a simple way to compute them in terms of principal specializations of Schubert polynomials. Given a permutation u of length ℓ and $m \geq 0$, consider

$$(5.7) \quad \nu_u(m) := \nu_{1^m \times u} = \mathfrak{S}_{1^m \times u}(1, 1, \dots).$$

By Macdonald's identity (2.15) we have

$$(5.8) \quad \nu_u(m) = \frac{1}{\ell!} \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(u)} (i_1 + m)(i_2 + m) \cdots (i_\ell + m),$$

which is a *polynomial in m* of degree ℓ . Therefore (see [62] for instance) there exist integers $h_m^u \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $m = 0, \dots, \ell$ such that

$$(5.9) \quad \sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{\ell} h_m^u t^m}{(1-t)^{\ell+1}}.$$

Moreover, the numbers h_m^u sum to $\ell!$ times the leading term of $\nu_u(m)$, that is $\sum_{m=0}^{\ell} h_m^u = |\text{Red}(u)|$. Thus the following theorem refines Theorem 5.2.1 in the case of quasiindecomposable permutations.

Theorem 5.2.3. *Assume that $u \in \mathbb{S}_{p+1}$ is indecomposable of length $n - 1$. Define quasiindecomposable permutations $u^{[m]} \in \mathbb{S}'_n$ for $m = 0, \dots, n - p - 1$ by $u^{[m]} := 1^m \times u \times 1^{n-p-1-m}$. Then*

$$h_m^u = \begin{cases} a_{u^{[m]}} & \text{if } m < n - p, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \geq n - p. \end{cases}$$

Equivalently, one has

$$(5.10) \quad \sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-p-1} a_{u^{[m]}} t^m}{(1-t)^n}.$$

Proof. The map $\rho_m : i_1 \cdots i_{n-1} \mapsto (i_1 + m) \cdots (i_{n-1} + m)$ is a bijection between $\text{Red}(u)$ and $\text{Red}(u^{[m]})$ for $m = 0, \dots, n - p - 1$.

Fix $\mathbf{i} = i_1 \cdots i_{n-1} \in \text{Red}(u)$. Since u is indecomposable, it has full support, so that $c(\mathbf{i})$ has the form $(a_1, \dots, a_p, 0, 0, \dots)$ where $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_p) \vDash n - 1$. Then $0^m \mathbf{a}$ is equal to $c(\rho_m(\mathbf{i}))$ for $m = 0, \dots, n - p - 1$. We can apply Proposition 4.0.3 to \mathbf{a} , and we get:

$$(5.11) \quad \sum_{j \geq 0} (1+j)^{a_1} (2+j)^{a_2} \cdots (p+j)^{a_p} t^j = \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-p-1} A_{c(\rho_m(\mathbf{i}))} t^m}{(1-t)^n}.$$

We now sum (5.11) over all $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(u)$. On the left hand side, for a fixed j , the coefficients sum to $(n-1)! \nu_u(j)$ by Macdonald's identity (2.15). On the right hand side, for a fixed m , the coefficients $A_{c(\rho_m(\mathbf{i}))}$ sum to $(n-1)! a_{u^{[m]}}$ by Theorem 5.1.2. This completes the proof of (5.10). \square

Example 5.2.4. Consider $n = 7$ and $u = 4321 \in \mathbb{S}_4$ an indecomposable permutation. We have that $u^{[0]} = 4321567$, $u^{[1]} = 1543267$, $u^{[2]} = 1265437$, and $u^{[3]} = 1237654$. It is easily checked that

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{1 + 7t + 7t^2 + t^3}{(1-t)^7}.$$

Note that all coefficients in the numerator on the right hand side are positive, which is a priori not immediate. Theorem 5.2.3 then tells us that $a_{u^{[0]}} = 1$, $a_{u^{[1]}} = 7$, $a_{u^{[2]}} = 7$, and $a_{u^{[3]}} = 1$. Section 7 offers a complete explanation for why these numbers arise.

Observe that by extracting coefficients, Theorem 5.2.3 gives a *signed* formula for a_w for any quasiindecomposable w in terms of principal specializations of shifted Schubert polynomials: for any $u \in \mathbb{S}_{p+1}$ indecomposable of length $n - 1$, and $m = 0, \dots, n - p - 1$, we have that

$$(5.12) \quad a_{u^{[m]}} = \sum_{j=0}^n \nu_u(j) (-1)^{m-j} \binom{n}{m-j}.$$

A last observation is that the stability properties from Proposition 5.1.1 are nicely reflected in Theorem 5.2.3. The fact that $a_w = a_{w^{-1}}$ for any w quasiindecomposable is immediate since $\nu_u(j) = \nu_{u^{-1}}(j)$ for any j by (5.8), so that the right hand sides in (5.10) for u and u^{-1} coincide.

The stability under w_o -conjugation is more interesting: let $\bar{u} = w_o^{p+1} u w_o^{p+1}$ where w_o^{p+1} denotes the longest word in \mathbb{S}_{p+1} . Using [62, 4.2.3] we deduce from (5.10) that

$$\sum_{j \geq 1} \nu_u(-j) t^j = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-p-1} a_{u^{[m]}} t^{n-m}}{(1-t)^n}.$$

Now $\nu_u(-i) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, p$ since u has full support, so using the change of variables $j \mapsto j + p + 1$, we can rewrite the previous equation as

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(-j - p - 1)t^j = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sum_{m=0}^{n-p-1} a_{u[m]} t^{n-m-p-1}}{(1-t)^n}.$$

We also have $\nu_{\bar{u}}(j) = (-1)^{n-1} \nu_u(-j - p - 1)$ easily from (5.8). Putting these together, we get $a_{\bar{u}[m]} = a_{u[n-m-p-1]}$ for any $m \leq n - p - 1$. This is equivalent to $a_w = a_{w_o w w_o}$ for any $w \in S'_n$ quasiindecomposable.

6. COMBINATORIAL INTERPRETATION OF a_w IN SPECIAL CASES

We now identify special classes of permutations for which we have a combinatorial interpretation. Assume $n \geq 2$ throughout this section.

6.1. Łukasiewicz permutations.

Definition 6.1.1. A weak composition $(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{W}'_n$ is *Łukasiewicz* if it satisfies $c_1 + \dots + c_k \geq k$ for any $k \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$. A permutation $w \in S'_n$ is *Łukasiewicz* if $\text{code}(w)$ is Łukasiewicz.

We note that $c_1 + \dots + c_n = n - 1$ since $c \in \mathcal{W}'_n$, so the inequality in Definition 6.1.1 fails for $k = n$. Let \mathcal{LP}_n be the set of Łukasiewicz permutations and \mathcal{LC}_n the set of Łukasiewicz compositions. If $Y = \{y_0, y_1, \dots\}$ is an alphabet, then the words $y_{c_1} y_{c_2} \dots y_{c_n}$ for $c \in \mathcal{LC}_n$ are known as *Łukasiewicz words* in Y [45]. These are known to be counted by Catalan numbers $Cat_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1}$.

Proposition 6.1.2. For $n \geq 1$, we have $|\mathcal{LP}_n| = |\mathcal{LC}_n| = Cat_{n-1}$.

Proof. We have already argued that $|\mathcal{LC}_n| = Cat_{n-1}$. We only need to show that any $c \in \mathcal{LC}_n$ is the code of a permutation in S_n . Indeed, it must be that $c_i \leq n - i$ for all i since

$$c_i \leq c_i + \dots + c_n = n - 1 - (c_1 + \dots + c_{i-1}) \leq n - 1 - (i - 1) = n - i.$$

It follows that the code is a bijection from \mathcal{LP}_n to \mathcal{LC}_n . \square

Example 6.1.3. There are 5 compositions in \mathcal{LC}_4 :

$$(3, 0, 0, 0), (2, 1, 0, 0), (2, 0, 1, 0), (1, 2, 0, 0), (1, 1, 1, 0).$$

They correspond to the Łukasiewicz permutations 4123, 3214, 3142, 2413, 2341.

Our next proposition states that \mathcal{LP}_n is stable under taking inverses. This claim is a priori not clear from its definition, as determining $\text{code}(w^{-1})$ from $\text{code}(w)$ is a convoluted process. A proof based on an alternative characterization of \mathcal{LP}_n is in the appendix.

Proposition 6.1.4. If $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$ then $w^{-1} \in \mathcal{LP}_n$.

6.2. a_w for Łukasiewicz permutations. We recall Postnikov's result [55] (see also [52, 54]) on divided symmetrization of monomials. Let $c = (c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{W}'_n$. Define the subset $S_c \subseteq [n-1]$ by $S_c := \{k \in [n-1] \mid \sum_{i=1}^k c_i < k\}$. Then

$$(6.1) \quad \langle x_1^{c_1} \dots x_n^{c_n} \rangle_n = (-1)^{|S_c|} \beta_n(S_c),$$

where $\beta_n(S)$ denotes the number of permutations in S_n with descent set S .

Now recall from Theorem 3.2.1 that $a_w = \langle \mathfrak{S}_w \rangle_n$. By applying (6.1) to each monomial in the pipe dream expansion (2.13) of \mathfrak{S}_w , we obtain the formula:

$$(6.2) \quad a_w = \sum_{\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)} (-1)^{|S_{c(\gamma)}|} \beta_n(S_{c(\gamma)}).$$

In general, this signed sum seems hard to analyze and simplify, and positivity is far from obvious. The nice case where this approach works corresponds precisely to $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$.

Theorem 6.2.1. *If $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$, then $a_w = |\text{PD}(w)|$.*

Proof. We examine the expansion (2.13). If $\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)$ has weight (c_1, \dots, c_n) , then a ladder move transforms it into a pipe dream γ' with weight (c'_1, \dots, c'_n) where $c'_i = c_i + 1$, $c'_j = c_j - 1$ for some $i < j$ while $c'_k = c_k$ for $k \neq i, j$. In particular $(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$ implies $(c'_1, \dots, c'_n) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$.

By definition the bottom pipe dream γ_w has weight code(w) for any w . Assume $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$ so that the weight of γ_w is in \mathcal{LC}_n . It then follows from Theorem 2.5.1 that all pipe dreams in the expansion (2.13) have weight in \mathcal{LC}_n .

If $(c_1, \dots, c_n) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$ then $S_c = \emptyset$ and so $\langle x_1^{c_1} \cdots x_n^{c_n} \rangle_n = 1$ because $\beta_n(S_c)$ contains only the identity of S_n . Putting things together, we have for any $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$:

$$a_w = \langle \mathfrak{S}_w \rangle_n = \sum_{\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)} \langle \mathbf{x}^{c(\gamma)} \rangle_n = |\text{PD}(w)|. \quad \square$$

Example 6.2.2. Let $w = 31524 \in \mathcal{LP}_5$ with code $(2, 0, 2, 0, 0)$. $\text{PD}(w)$ consists of 5 elements, and thus by Theorem 6.2.1 we get $a_w = 5$.

The combinatorial interpretation $a_w = |\text{PD}(w)|$ shows $a_w > 0$ since $\text{PD}(w)$ contains at least the bottom pipe dream. By Proposition 6.1.4, \mathcal{LP}_n is stable under inverses, and so the stability under taking inverses from Proposition 5.1.1 is equivalent in this case to $|\text{PD}(w)| = |\text{PD}(w^{-1})|$. This follows combinatorially from the transposition of pipe dreams along the diagonal.

Note that \mathcal{LP}_n is not stable under conjugation by w_o : for instance, for the permutation 3214 in \mathcal{LP}_4 we have $w_o^4(3214)w_o^4 = 1432 \notin \mathcal{LP}_4$. Thanks to Proposition 5.1.1, we have

Corollary 6.2.3. *$a_w = \nu_{w_o w w_o}$ if $w_o w w_o \in \mathcal{LP}_n$.*

So for instance we get $a_{1432} = \nu_{3214} = 1$. Notice that this is different from $\nu_{1432} = 5$.

We record a couple of remarks: the first gives some measure of how many a_w are accounted for combinatorially by Theorem 6.2.1, and the second concerns cases where a_w is minimal.

Remark 6.2.4. The cardinality $|\mathcal{LP}_n| = \text{Cat}_{n-1}$ asymptotically equals $4^{n-1}n^{-3/2}/\sqrt{\pi}$ by Stirling's formula. Compared to the asymptotics for $|S'_n|$ computed in [49], one sees that the ratio $|\mathcal{LP}_n|/|S'_n|$ is asymptotically equivalent to C/n for an explicit constant C .

Remark 6.2.5. A *dominant* permutation is one whose code is a partition, or equivalently a 132-avoiding permutation [48]. It has a single pipe dream (necessarily its bottom pipe dream), and so $a_w = 1$ by Theorem 6.2.1 for any dominant $w \in S'_n$. By the invariance under w_o -conjugation (Corollary 6.2.3) 213-avoiding permutations $w \in S'_n$ also satisfy $a_w = 1$. Up to $n = 11$ these are the only classes of permutations for which a_w is equal to 1.

We now connect Lukasiewicz permutations with the cyclic shifts of permutations, see (5.4).

Proposition 6.2.6. *For $w \in S'_n$, the permutations $w^{(i)}$ are pairwise distinct, and exactly one of them is Lukasiewicz.*

Proof. Let (c_1, \dots, c_n) be the code of w . All shifts $(c_j, c_{j+1}, \dots, c_n, c_1, \dots, c_{j-1})$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$ are distinct: otherwise (c_1, \dots, c_n) would be periodic which can not be since n and $\sum_i c_i = n - 1$ are coprime. The *cycle lemma* ensures that exactly one of these shifts is in \mathcal{LC}_n ; see for instance [46, Lemma 9.1.10] with weight $\delta(k) = k - 1$. These shifts are codes of permutations in S'_n exactly for the permutations $w^{(i)}$, which completes the proof. \square

As a consequence of Theorems 6.2.1 and 5.2.1, we also have the following corollary.

Corollary 6.2.7. *If $w \in \mathcal{LP}_n$, then $|\text{PD}(w)| \leq |\text{Red}(w)|$.*

It would be interesting to find a combinatorial proof, for instance by finding an explicit injection from $\text{PD}(w)$ to $\text{Red}(w)$.

6.3. Coxeter elements. This case is a subcase of the previous one with particularly nice combinatorics. A *Coxeter element* of S_n is a permutation that can be written in the form $s_{\sigma(1)}s_{\sigma(2)} \cdots s_{\sigma(n-1)}$ for a permutation $\sigma \in S_{n-1}$. Let Cox_n be the set of all Coxeter elements of S_n . Since their defining expressions are clearly reduced, we have $\text{Cox}_n \subseteq S'_n$.

Coxeter elements are naturally indexed by subsets of $[n - 2]$ as follows. For $w \in \text{Cox}_n$, define $I_w \subset [n - 2]$ by the following rule: $i \in I_w$ if and only if i occurs before $i + 1$ in a reduced word for w (equivalently, in *all* reduced words for w). Conversely any subset of $[n - 2]$ determines a unique Coxeter element, and therefore we have $|\text{Cox}_n| = 2^{n-2}$.

Lemma 6.3.1. $\text{Cox}_n \subseteq \mathcal{LP}_n$.

Proof. We do this by characterizing codes of Coxeter elements. Let $w \in \text{Cox}_n$, and $I_w = \{i_1 < \dots < i_k\} \subset [n - 2]$ as defined above. To I_w corresponds $\alpha_w = (i_1, i_2 - i_1, \dots, i_k - i_{k-1}, n - 1 - i_k)$ a composition of $n - 1$ using a folklore bijection between subsets and strong compositions. Finally, writing $\alpha_w = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{k+1}) \vDash n - 1$, define the weak composition c_w of $n - 1$ with n parts by inserting $\alpha_i - 1$ zeros after each α_i , and append an extra zero at the end. We claim that $c_w = \text{code}(w)$, leaving the easy verification to the reader.

To illustrate this result, pick $w = 2513746 \in \text{Cox}_7$, with $431265 \in \text{Red}(w)$. We compute successively $I_w = \{1, 4\} \subset [5]$, $\alpha_w = (1, 3, 2) \vDash 6$ and finally $c_w = (1, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0)$ which is indeed the code of w . \square

It follows that $a_w = |\text{PD}(w)|$ if $w \in \text{Cox}_n$ by Theorem 6.2.1. We note that Sean Griffin [28] has managed to give a geometric proof of this fact using Gröbner degeneration techniques.

Proposition 6.3.2. *If $w \in \text{Cox}_n$, then $a_w = \beta_{n-1}(I_w)$.*

Proof. It is enough to exhibit a bijection ϕ between $\text{PD}(w)$ and permutations of S_{n-1} with descent set I_w . If $n = 2$ then $w = s_1$ and we associate to it the identity permutation in S_1 . Now let $w \in \text{Cox}_{n+1}$ for $n \geq 2$. Note that $\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)$ has exactly one $+$ in each antidiagonal $A_k = \{(i, j) \mid i + j = k - 1\}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$; we label them $+_1, \dots, +_n$. Removing $+_n$ gives $\gamma' \in \text{PD}(w')$ for some w' in Cox_n since γ' has exactly one $+$ in each of the first $n - 1$ antidiagonals. By induction we can assume that we have constructed $\sigma' = \phi(\gamma') \in S_{n-1}$ with descent set $I_{w'} \subset [n - 2]$.

Let i, j be the rows in γ containing $+_{n-1}, +_n$ respectively. Define σ by incrementing by 1 all values in σ' greater than or equal to $n + 1 - j$, and then inserting $n + 1 - j$ at the end. By

immediate induction σ' is a permutation ending with $n + 1 - i$, and $\text{Des}(\sigma') = I_{w'}$. Noting that $I_w = I_{w'} \cup \{n - 1\}$ if $j > i$ and $I_w = I_{w'}$ if $j \leq i$, one sees that $\text{Des}(\sigma) = I_w$. We leave the verification that this is a bijection to the reader. \square

As interesting special cases, consider the Coxeter elements w_{odd} , resp. w_{even} , of S_n defined by the fact that by $I_{w_{\text{odd}}}$, resp. $I_{w_{\text{even}}}$, consists of all odd, resp. even, integers in $[n - 2]$. Then the number $\beta_{n-1}(I_{w_{\text{odd}}}) = \beta_{n-1}(I_{w_{\text{even}}})$ is the *Euler number* E_{n-1} enumerating *alternating permutations* in S_{n-1} . Data up to $n = 11$ indicates that $a_{w_{\text{odd}}} = a_{w_{\text{even}}} = E_{n-1}$ is the maximal value of a_w over S'_n , and is attained at precisely these two permutations.

Remark 6.3.3. Proposition 6.3.2 can also be deduced from Theorem 3.1.1. The latter immediately gives $a_w = |\text{Red}(w)|$ for a Coxeter element w as all terms in the sum contribute 1. Now elements in $\text{Red}(w)$ are naturally in one-to-one correspondence with standard tableaux of a *ribbon shape* attached to w , themselves in bijection with permutations having descent set I_w .

6.4. Grassmannian permutations. In this subsection we give a combinatorial interpretation of a_w when w is a Grassmannian permutation (Theorem 6.4.2). This case will then be extended to the much larger class of vexillary permutations in Section 7.

Definition 6.4.1. A permutation in S_∞ is *Grassmannian* if it has a unique descent. It is *m-Grassmannian* if this unique descent is $m \geq 1$.

The codes (c_1, c_2, \dots) of *m-Grassmannian* permutations are characterized by $0 \leq c_1 \leq c_2 \leq \dots \leq c_m$ (with $c_m > 0$) while $c_i = 0$ for $i > m$. A Grassmannian permutation $w \in S_\infty$ is thus encoded by the data $(m, \lambda(w))$, which must satisfy $m \geq \ell(\lambda(w))$. Conversely any m, λ that satisfy $m \geq \ell(\lambda)$ correspond to a permutation in S_∞ . Moreover, this permutation is in S_n if and only if $n \geq m + \lambda_1$.

Recall that a *standard Young tableau* T of shape $\lambda \vdash n$ is a filling of the Young diagram of λ by distinct integers from $\{1, \dots, n\}$ that is increasing along rows and columns. A *descent* of T is an integer $i < n$ such that $i + 1$ occurs in a row strictly below i (here we assume the Young diagram uses the English notation, with weakly decreasing row lengths from top to bottom). As illustrated below, for the shape $(3, 2)$ there are 5 tableaux, the cells containing descents are shaded.

1	2	3	1	2	5	1	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	5
4	5	3	3	4	3	5	2	5	2	4	4	2	4	4

Let $\text{SYT}(\lambda)$ be the set of standard Young tableaux of shape λ and $\text{SYT}(\lambda, d)$ be the subset thereof containing tableaux with exactly d descents.

Theorem 6.4.2. *For $w \in S'_n$ an m -Grassmannian permutation, we have $a_w = |\text{SYT}(\lambda(w), m - 1)|$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda := \lambda(w)$. The Schubert polynomial \mathfrak{S}_w in this case is known to be the Schur polynomial $s_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ [48, Proposition 2.6.8]. We thus have to compute $\langle s_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_m) \rangle_n$. The theorem is then a consequence of the results of [52] about divided symmetrizations of (quasi)symmetric functions: see Proposition 4.4 and Example 4.6 in [52]. \square

Example 6.4.3. Consider $w_1 = 351246$ and $w_2 = 146235$, which are the two Grassmannian permutations in S'_6 with shape $(3, 2)$. Note that w_1 has descent 2 while w_2 has descent 3. So $a_{w_1} = \text{SYT}(\lambda, 1) = 2$ and $a_{w_2} = \text{SYT}(\lambda, 1) = 3$ from the inspection above.

It is interesting to deduce $a_w > 0$ and the invariance under w_o -conjugation (cf. Section 5.1) for Grassmannian w from this combinatorial interpretation. Positivity of a_w can be shown to be equivalent to the following statement: *for any shape λ and any integer d satisfying $\lambda'_1 - 1 \leq d \leq |\lambda| - \lambda_1$, the set $\text{SYT}(\lambda, d)$ is nonempty.* Here we denote the transpose of λ by λ' and its size by $|\lambda|$. It is indeed possible to construct explicitly a tableau in $\text{SYT}(\lambda, d)$; we omit the details.

Now suppose w is m -Grassmannian with shape $\lambda \vdash n - 1$. Then $w_o w w_o$ is also Grassmannian, with descent $n - m$ and associated shape λ' . It is then a simple exercise to show that transposing implies $\text{SYT}(\lambda, m - 1) = \text{SYT}(\lambda', n - m - 1)$.

Note that the inverse of a Grassmannian permutation is not Grassmannian in general, so at this stage the invariance under inverses is not apparent.

We finish this section by giving a nice evaluation for a family of mixed Eulerian numbers. Recall that the *content* of a cell in the i th row and j th column in λ is defined to be $j - i$.

Corollary 6.4.4. *Let $w \in S'_n$ be an m -Grassmannian permutation of shape $\lambda \vdash n - 1$. For $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$, let c_i be the number of cells of λ with content $i - m$. Then*

$$A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, 0)} = |\text{SYT}(\lambda, m - 1)| \prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} h(i, j),$$

where $h(i, j) = \lambda_i + \lambda'_j - i - j + 1$ is the hook-length of the cell (i, j) in λ .

Proof. Grassmannian permutations are *fully commutative* as they are 321-avoiding, so all their reduced expressions have the same $c(\mathbf{i})$. It follows from Theorem 5.1.2 that

$$a_w = \frac{|\text{Red}(w)|}{(n - 1)!} A_{(c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}, 0)}.$$

Now

$$|\text{Red}(w)| = |\text{SYT}(\lambda)| = \frac{(n - 1)!}{\prod_{(i,j) \in \lambda} h(i, j)}$$

by the hook-length formula. The conclusion follows from Theorem 6.4.2. \square

We discuss the fully commutative case in Section 9.

7. THE CASE OF VEXILLARY PERMUTATIONS

In this section we give a combinatorial interpretation to a_w for w vexillary in S'_n .

Definition 7.0.1. A permutation is *vexillary* if it avoids the pattern 2143.

Vexillary permutations, introduced in [43], form an important class of permutations in relation to Schubert calculus, containing both dominant and Grassmannian permutations; see [48] and references therein for more on their relevance.

Proposition 7.0.2. *The class of vexillary permutations in S_n is closed under taking inverses, and under conjugation by w_o . Moreover, vexillary permutations are quasiindecomposable.*

Proof. Closure under inverses, resp. conjugation by w_o , follows immediately from the fact that the pattern 2143 is an involution, resp. is invariant under conjugation by w_o .

Now suppose $w \in S_n$ is *not* quasiindecomposable. Then there exist indecomposable $w_i, w_j \neq 1$ with $i < j$ in the factorization (5.3). There exists an inversion in each of w_i, w_j , and any pair of such inversions give an occurrence of the pattern 2143 in w , so that w is not vexillary. \square

In this section we will identify a combinatorial interpretation for a_w when w is vexillary. The proof being quite long and fairly technical, let us sketch its structure here:

- In Section 7.1, we recall how Schubert polynomials for vexillary w are given by a sum over certain flagged tableaux, so that ν_w counts such tableaux.
- In Section 7.2, we define ϵ -tableaux, defined by imposing arbitrary strictness conditions between rows or columns. They fall under Stanley's (P, ω) -partition theory, and thus one can enumerate them when an upper bound for entries is fixed, see (7.3).
- In Section 7.3, we construct a bijection between the two sets of tableaux.
- Vexillary permutations being indecomposable by Proposition 7.0.2, we can use Theorem 5.2.3 to finally get the desired combinatorial interpretation for a_w in Section 7.4.

7.1. Flagged tableaux for vexillary permutations. It is known [43, 65] that Schubert polynomials of vexillary permutations are *flagged Schur functions*, which we now describe.

Fix a partition λ with l parts, and let $b = (b_1, \dots, b_l)$ be a nondecreasing sequence of integers $1 \leq b_1 \leq \dots \leq b_l$. A *flagged tableau* T of shape λ and flag b is a semistandard Young tableau (SSYT) of shape λ such that entries in the i th row of T lie in $\{1, \dots, b_i\}$. Recall that an SSYT is a filling that increases weakly along rows read from left to right and increase strictly along columns read from top to bottom. The weight \mathbf{x}^T of T is the monomial $x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \dots$ with m_i the number of entries i in T . Let $\text{SSYT}(\lambda; b)$ be the set of flagged tableaux of shape λ and flag b . We then have the corresponding *flagged Schur function*:

$$s_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; b) = \sum_{T \in \text{SSYT}(\lambda; b)} \mathbf{x}^T.$$

Now let $w \in S_\infty$ be a permutation with code $c = \text{code}(w)$. Recall that the shape $\lambda(w)$ is the partition obtained by sorting the nonzero entries of c in nonincreasing order. Given i such that $c_i > 0$, define e_i to be the maximal j such that $c_j \geq c_i$. The *flag* $\phi(w)$ of w is defined by ordering the e_i in nondecreasing order.

Equivalently, write λ as $(p_1^{m_1}, \dots, p_r^{m_r})$ with $p_1 > \dots > p_r$. For $1 \leq q \leq r$, let ϕ_q be the maximum index j such that $c_j \geq p_q$. Then $\phi(w) = (\phi_1^{m_1}, \dots, \phi_r^{m_r})$.

Example 7.1.1. Consider $w = 812697354 \in S_9$. Then $\text{code}(w) = (7, 0, 0, 3, 4, 3, 0, 1, 0)$. We compute $e_1 = 1$, $e_4 = 6$, $e_5 = 5$, $e_6 = 6$ and $e_8 = 8$. Thus $\phi(w) = (1, 5, 6, 6, 8)$.

Alternatively, $\lambda(w) = (7, 4, 3^2, 1)$. Then $\phi_1 = 1$, $\phi_2 = 5$, $\phi_3 = 6$, and $\phi_4 = 8$, giving $\phi(w)$ as before.

We note further that an m -Grassmannian permutation has flag $\phi = (m, \dots, m)$, while a dominant permutation has flag $\phi = (m_1^{m_1}, (m_1 + m_2)^{m_2}, \dots, (m_1 + m_2 + \dots + m_r)^{m_r})$.

If w is vexillary of shape $\lambda(w)$, then $\mathfrak{S}_w = s_{\lambda(w)}(\mathbf{x}, \phi(w))$ (cf. [43, 65]) and in particular

$$\nu_w = |\text{SSYT}(\lambda(w); \phi(w))|.$$

Proposition 7.1.2. [43, 47] *A vexillary permutation is characterized by the data of its shape and flag. Moreover, $(\lambda = (p_1^{m_1}, \dots, p_r^{m_r}), \phi = (\phi_1^{m_1}, \dots, \phi_r^{m_r}))$ is equal to $(\lambda(w), \phi(w))$ for w vexillary if and only if the following inequalities are satisfied:*

$$(7.1) \quad \phi_q \geq m_1 + \dots + m_q \quad \text{for } q = 1, \dots, r;$$

$$(7.2) \quad 0 \leq \phi_{q+1} - \phi_q \leq m_{q+1} + p_q - p_{q+1} \quad \text{for } q = 1, \dots, r-1.$$

The first set of inequalities is easy to prove (and valid for any permutation). The second one is more involved, cf. [47]. It is interesting to consider the extreme cases of each:

- $\phi_q = m_1 + \dots + m_q$ for $q = 1, \dots, r$ if and only if w is dominant.
- $\phi_q = \phi_{q+1}$ for $q = 1, \dots, r - 1$ if and only if w is Grassmannian.
- $\phi_{q+1} - \phi_q = m_{q+1} + p_q - p_{q+1}$ for $q = 1, \dots, r - 1$ if and only if w is inverse Grassmannian, that is w^{-1} is Grassmannian.

7.2. Plane partitions with arbitrary strict conditions on rows and columns. We fix $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_l)$, where l is the number of parts. Recall that a *plane partition* of shape λ is an assignment $T_{i,j} \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$ to cells $(i, j) \in \lambda$ that is weakly decreasing along rows and columns. In other words, if P_λ is the poset of cells of λ in which $c \leq c'$ if c is to the northwest of c' , then a plane partition of shape λ is a P_λ -partition in the sense of Stanley [62, Section 4.5].

Definition 7.2.1. A *signature* for λ is an ordered pair $\epsilon = (e, f) \in \{0, 1\}^{l-1} \times \{0, 1\}^{\lambda_1-1}$.

An ϵ -*partition* of shape λ is a plane partition $(T_{i,j})$ of shape λ such that for all j , $T_{i,j} > T_{i+1,j}$ if $e_i = 1$, and for all i , $T_{i,j} > T_{i,j+1}$ if $f_j = 1$.

Thus, in an ϵ -partition entries must decrease strictly between rows (*resp.* columns) i and $i + 1$ if $e_i = 1$ (*resp.* $f_i = 1$). Let $\Omega(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ be the number of ϵ -partitions of shape λ with maximal entry at most N . Figure 2 gives an ϵ -partition for $N = 6$. Plane partitions of shape λ correspond to $\epsilon = (0^{l-1}, 0^{\lambda_1-1})$.

A *labeling* ω of P_λ is a bijection from P_λ to $\{1, \dots, |\lambda|\}$. Given a signature ϵ for λ , let ω_ϵ be a *compatible labeling*, i.e. one that satisfies $\omega_\epsilon(i, j) > \omega_\epsilon(i + 1, j)$ if and only if $e_i = 1$, and $\omega_\epsilon(i, j) > \omega_\epsilon(i, j + 1)$ if and only if $f_j = 1$.

Such a labeling always exists. Indeed, let $G_{\lambda,\epsilon}$ be the directed graph whose underlying undirected graph is the Hasse diagram of P_λ , and with orientation given by $(i, j) \rightarrow (i + 1, j)$ if and only if $e_i = 1$, and $(i, j) \rightarrow (i, j + 1)$ if and only if $f_j = 1$. The orientation is easily seen to be *acyclic*, which ensures the existence of compatible labelings ω_ϵ since those are precisely the *topological orderings* of $G_{\lambda,\epsilon}$, i.e. the linear orderings of its vertices such that if $u \rightarrow v$ then $\omega_\epsilon(u) > \omega_\epsilon(v)$. Such orderings exist exactly for directed acyclic graphs.

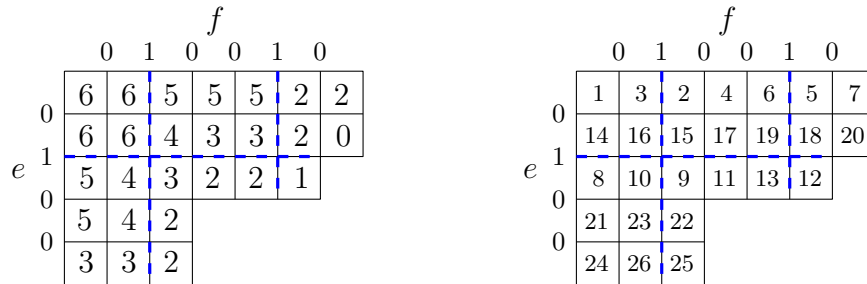


FIGURE 2. $\lambda = (7, 7, 6, 3, 3)$ with signature $\epsilon = (0100, 010010)$. An ϵ -partition (left) and a compatible labeling ω_ϵ (right).

We now see that an ϵ -partition of shape λ is precisely a $(P_\lambda, \omega_\epsilon)$ -partition [63, Section 7.19]. An ω_ϵ -*descent* of $T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)$ is an entry $k < |\lambda|$ such that $\omega_\epsilon(T^{-1}(k)) > \omega_\epsilon(T^{-1}(k + 1))$. Let

$\text{des}(T; w_\epsilon)$ be the number of w_ϵ -descents of T . Then the general theory of (P, ω) -partitions implies

$$(7.3) \quad \sum_{N \geq 0} \Omega(\lambda; \epsilon, N) t^N = \frac{\sum_{T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)} t^{\text{des}(T; w_\epsilon)}}{(1-t)^{|\lambda|+1}}.$$

7.3. From ϵ -tableaux to flagged tableaux. Fix λ, ϵ as before. We will soon see that $\Omega(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ naturally enumerates flagged semistandard tableaux. By taking complements $T_{i,j} \mapsto N+1-T_{i,j}$, we have that $\Omega(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ counts ϵ -tableaux, defined as fillings of λ with integers in $\{1, \dots, N+1\}$ weakly increasing in rows and columns, with strict increases forced by e and f like before. Let $\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ be the set of ϵ -tableaux with entries at most $N+1$; by definition $|\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N)| = \Omega(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$.

Write $\lambda = (p_1^{m_1} > p_2^{m_2} > \dots > p_r^{m_r})$ as before, and define $M_q = m_1 + \dots + m_q$ for $q = 1, \dots, r$. Define the partial sums

$$\begin{cases} E_i = E_i(\epsilon) := \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} e_k \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, l, \\ F_j = F_j(\epsilon) := \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} f_k \text{ for } j = 1, \dots, \lambda_1. \end{cases}$$

Also consider $\bar{E}_i = i - 1 - E_i$ and $\bar{F}_j = j - 1 - F_j$. We remark that $\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if

$$(7.4) \quad N \geq F_{p_q} + E_{M_q} \text{ for } q = 1, \dots, r.$$

Informally put, the quantity $F_{p_q} + E_{M_q}$ counts the number of strict increases that are forced in any ϵ -tableau while going from the top left cell of λ to the corner cell in column p_q . For the ϵ -tableau on the left in Figure 3, the E and F vectors are given by $(0, 0, 1, 1, 1)$ and $(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2)$ respectively, and their barred analogues are given by $(0, 1, 1, 2, 3)$ and $(0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 4)$.

We want to transform tableaux in $\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ into semistandard Young tableaux, or equivalently $(1^{l-1}, 0^{\lambda_1-1})$ -tableaux. The general idea is to decrease values in the columns to the right of a strict condition $f_j = 1$, and to increase values in the rows below a weak condition $e_i = 0$. This leads to the following definition.

Definition 7.3.1. For $T \in \mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$, define $\text{Str}(T) = T'$ to be the filling of λ given by

$$T'_{i,j} = T_{i,j} - F_j + \bar{E}_i \quad \text{for all } (i, j) \in \lambda.$$

The ϵ -tableau on the left in Figure 3 belongs to $\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ for $\lambda = (7, 7, 6, 3, 3)$, $\epsilon = (0100, 010010)$, and $N = 6$. Its image under Str is depicted on the right using the E and F computed earlier. Proposition 7.3.2 states that Str is bijective between $\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, 6)$ and $\text{SSYT}(\lambda; (6^2, 6^1, 9^2))$.

It is easily checked that $T' = \text{Str}(T)$ is a semistandard Young tableau. Indeed the fact that the columns of T' are strictly increasing amounts to the inequalities $e_i < T_{i+1,j} - T_{i,j} + 1$, and the fact that the rows are weakly decreasing is equivalent to the inequalities $f_j \leq T_{i,j+1} - T_{i,j}$. Both these sets of inequalities are immediate. We now work out what becomes of the condition that the maximal entry in T is at most $N+1$, under the mapping Str .

Define $\phi_{\epsilon, N} := (\phi_1^{m_1}, \dots, \phi_r^{m_r})$ by

$$(7.5) \quad \phi_q = N + 1 - F_{p_q} + \bar{E}_{M_q}$$

for $q = 1, \dots, r$. We claim that $\phi_{\epsilon, N}$ satisfies the two conditions in Proposition 7.1.2 which characterizes vexillary permutations. Indeed we have that for $1 \leq q \leq r-1$,

$$(7.6) \quad \delta_q := \phi_{q+1} - \phi_q = (\bar{E}_{M_{q+1}} - \bar{E}_{M_q}) + (F_{p_q} - F_{p_{q+1}})$$

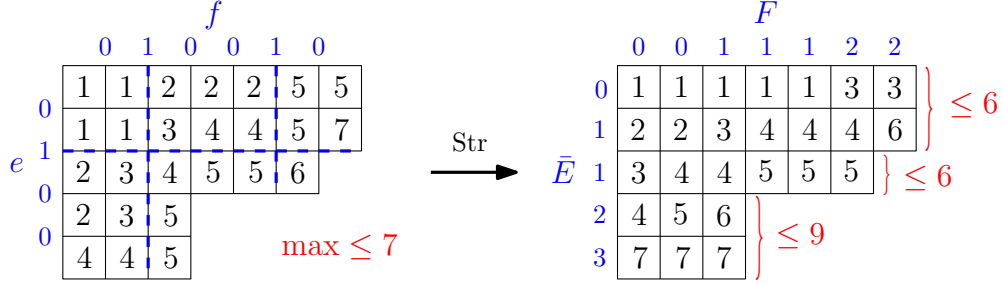


FIGURE 3. The ϵ -tableau coming from the ϵ -partition of Figure 2 (left), and its image under Str (right). The bounds in red indicate constraints on tableaux for which Str is bijective, cf. Proposition 7.3.2.

is equal to the number of zeros in e between rows M_q and M_{q+1} plus the number of ones in f between columns p_{q+1} and p_q . Therefore $\phi_{\epsilon, N}$ satisfies the inequalities (7.2).

Furthermore, the inequalities (7.4) become $\phi_q \geq 1 + E_{M_q} + \bar{E}_{M_q} = M_q$ for $q \geq 1$, which is precisely the inequalities (7.1). We invite the reader to check that in our running example, we have that $\phi_1 = 7 - 2 + 1$, $\phi_2 = 7 - 2 + 1$, and $\phi_3 = 7 - 1 + 3$. This means that $\phi_{\epsilon, N} = (6^2, 6^1, 9^2)$.

Summarizing the preceding argument we obtain:

Proposition 7.3.2. *Given ϵ and N satisfying (7.4), $(\lambda, \phi_{\epsilon, N})$ corresponds to a vexillary permutation w . Furthermore, Str is a bijection between $\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon, N)$ and $\text{SSYT}(\lambda; \phi_{\epsilon, N})$.*

Proof. The inequalities of Proposition 7.1.2 have been verified under the hypotheses. It is also clear that Str is well-defined, and that $U_{i,j} \mapsto U_{i,j} + F_j - \bar{E}_i$ provides the desired inverse. \square

7.4. Combinatorial interpretation of a_w . Let w be a vexillary permutation of shape $\lambda \vdash n - 1$ and flag ϕ . From Proposition 7.0.2, $w = 1^m \times u$ with u indecomposable and vexillary. Clearly $\lambda(u) = \lambda$, while $\phi(w)$ is obtained from $\phi(u)$ by adding m to each entry; let us write this $\phi(w) = m + \phi(u)$ in short. We thus have

$$(7.7) \quad \nu_u(m) = |\text{SSYT}(\lambda; m + \phi(u))|.$$

The next lemma provides some converse to Proposition 7.3.2.

Lemma 7.4.1. *Let u be indecomposable and vexillary. There exists a signature ϵ_u on $\lambda(u)$ and a nonnegative integer N_u such that $\phi(u) = \phi_{\epsilon_u, N_u}$. Moreover N_u is given by*

$$N_u = \max_q (F_{p_q}(\epsilon_u) + E_{M_q}(\epsilon_u)).$$

Proof. Let $\phi := \phi(u)$ and $\lambda := \lambda(u)$. Also, like before $l = \ell(\lambda)$. We claim that there exist $(e_1, \dots, e_{l-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{l-1}$ and $(f_1, \dots, f_{\lambda_1-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{\lambda_1-1}$ such that

$$(7.8) \quad \sum_{M_q \leq i \leq M_{q+1}-1} (1 - e_i) + \sum_{p_{q+1} \leq j \leq p_q-1} f_j = \phi_{q+1} - \phi_q$$

has solutions for all $1 \leq q \leq r - 1$. Indeed, as u is vexillary, the inequalities (7.2) state that for any $1 \leq q \leq r - 1$, we have $\phi_{q+1} - \phi_q \leq m_{q+1} + p_q - p_{q+1}$. Now, in (7.8), the first sum runs over m_{q+1} elements, whereas the second sum runs over $p_q - p_{q+1}$ elements. It therefore follows that

we can pick $e_{M_q}, \dots, e_{M_{q+1}-1}, f_{p_{q+1}}, \dots, f_{p_q-1}$ in $\{0, 1\}$ such that (7.8) is satisfied. There are in general many such choices. Having made these choices for $1 \leq q \leq r-1$, we subsequently pick $e_1, \dots, e_{M_1-1}, f_1, \dots, f_{p_1-1}$ arbitrarily to obtain (e_1, \dots, e_{l-1}) and $(f_1, \dots, f_{\lambda_1-1})$.

These choices comprise our signature ϵ_u . Indeed, it is readily checked that (7.8) is (7.6) in disguise. Now define $\phi' = \phi_{\epsilon_u, N_u}$ with the value of N_u in the lemma. There is thus an equality in (7.4) for a certain $q \in [r]$, which translates to an equality in (7.1) for the same q . This shows that the vexillary permutation determined by the flag ϕ' does not have 1 as a fixed point. It is therefore equal to u , and it follows that $\phi' = \phi$ as wanted. \square

Example 7.4.2. Consider $u = 346215$ with shape $\lambda = (3^1, 2^2, 1^1)$ and $\phi(u) = (3^1, 3^2, 4^1)$. We then have $(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (3, 2, 1)$ and $(M_1, M_2, M_3) = (1, 3, 4)$. The sequences (e_1, e_2, e_3) and (f_1, f_2) which comprise the signature ϵ_u need to satisfy $(1 - e_3) + f_1 = 1$ and $(1 - e_2) + (1 - e_1) + f_2 = 0$. Thus, we may pick $(e_1, e_2, e_3) = (1, 1, 0)$, and $(f_1, f_2) = (0, 0)$. The corresponding E and F vectors are therefore $(0, 1, 2, 2)$ and $(0, 0, 0)$ respectively. It follows that N_u is $\max\{0 + 0, 0 + 2, 0 + 2\} = 2$.

Theorem 7.4.3. *Let $u \in \mathbb{S}_{p+1}$ of shape $\lambda \vdash n-1$ be an indecomposable vexillary permutation, and choose ϵ_u, N_u as in Lemma 7.4.1. Moreover, let $\omega_u := \omega_{\epsilon_u}$ be an ϵ_u -compatible labeling as defined in Section 7.2.*

Let $m \in \{0, \dots, n-p-1\}$ and consider the permutation $u^{[m]} \in \mathbb{S}'_n$ defined by $u^{[m]} = 1^m \times u \times 1^{n-p-1-m}$. Then we have

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{\sum_{T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)} t^{\text{des}(T; \omega_u) - N_u}}{(1-t)^n}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\nu_u(j) = |\text{SSYT}(\lambda; j + \phi(u))| = |\text{SSYT}(\lambda; j + \phi_{\epsilon_u, N_u})| = |\text{SSYT}(\lambda; \phi_{\epsilon_u, j+N_u})|,$$

and so by Proposition 7.3.2 we get

$$\nu_u(j) = |\mathcal{T}(\lambda; \epsilon_u, j + N_u)| = \Omega(\lambda; \epsilon_u, j + N_u).$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \sum_{j \geq 0} \Omega(\lambda; \epsilon_u, j + N_u) t^j = t^{-N_u} \sum_{j \geq 0} \Omega(\lambda; \epsilon_u, j) t^j,$$

because $\Omega(\lambda; \epsilon_u, j) = 0$ for $j < N_u$. From (7.3) the desired identity follows. \square

Comparing the content of Theorem 7.4.3 with (5.10) from Theorem 5.2.3 gives the following as an immediate corollary.

Corollary 7.4.4. *Retain notations from Theorem 7.4.3. Then $a_{u^{[m]}}$ equals the number of tableaux $T \in \text{SYT}(\lambda)$ with $m + N_u$ ω_u -descents.*

Example 7.4.5. We follow up on Example 7.4.2. The next figure depicts a possible $\omega_u := \omega_{\epsilon_u}$.

5	6	7
3	4	
1	2	
8		

Here are the three standard Young tableaux with exactly two ω_ϵ -descents, coming from the shaded boxes.

1	2	7
3	4	
5	6	
8		

1	2	5
3	4	
6	7	
8		

1	2	3
4	5	
6	7	
8		

It follows that $a_{u^{[0]}} = a_{346215789} = 3$. The reader may verify that

$$\sum_{j \geq 0} \nu_u(j) t^j = \frac{3 + 24t + 34t^2 + 9}{(1-t)^9}.$$

To further demonstrate that we have a family of combinatorial interpretations depending on the choice of ϵ_u (and ω_u), another legitimate choice for $u = 346215$ is the signature $((1, 1, 1), (1, 0))$, for which N_u equals $\max\{1 + 0, 1 + 2, 0 + 3\} = 3$. Suppose we pick ω_u to read 738 62 51 4 going top to bottom, left to right in the Young diagram of shape λ . Here are the three tableaux in $\text{SYT}(\lambda)$ with exactly three ω_u -descents.

1	2	8
3	4	
5	6	
7		

1	2	6
3	4	
5	7	
8		

1	2	4
3	5	
6	7	
8		

Let us revisit the Grassmannian and dominant cases in light of our treatment of the vexillary case. We borrow notation that we have used throughout this section.

- (1) If u is indecomposable Grassmannian, then the signature $\phi := \phi(u)$ satisfies $\phi_q - \phi_{q-1} = 0$. It follows that we may pick $(e_1, \dots, e_{l-1}) = (1^{l-1})$ and $(f_1, \dots, f_{\lambda_1-1}) = (0^{\lambda_1-1})$. If we pick ω_ϵ to correspond to the filling of $\lambda := \lambda(w)$ where we place integers from 1 through $|\lambda|$ from bottom to top and left to right, we see that an ω_ϵ -descent is the same as a traditional descent in SYT, thereby recovering Theorem 6.4.2.
- (2) Next consider u dominant. One can see that $(e_1, \dots, e_{l-1}) = (0^{l-1})$ and $(f_1, \dots, f_{\lambda_1-1}) = (0^{\lambda_1-1})$ give a valid signature. We pick the natural labeling where we place integers from 1 through $|\lambda|$ from top to bottom and left to right, so that an ω_ϵ -descent is a traditional ascent of an SYT.

We remark that *shifted dominant* permutations of the type $1 \times u$ for u dominant occur in a number of articles [7, 23, 67].

Finally, let us briefly sketch why the invariance properties of Proposition 5.1.1 are apparent in this combinatorial interpretation. Fix $\lambda \vdash n-1$, and let $H_q := m_{q+1} + p_q - p_{q+1}$ for $q = 1, \dots, r-1$ using previously introduced notation. Let $u \in S_{p+1}$ be an indecomposable vexillary with shape λ and flag differences $\delta_q := \phi_{q+1} - \phi_q$ for $q = 1, \dots, r-1$. Define $\bar{u} = w_0^{p+1} u w_0^{p+1}$ where w_0^{p+1} denotes the longest word in S_{p+1} . Then it follows from [47, Formulas (1.41) and (1.42)] that the indecomposable vexillary permutations \bar{u} and u^{-1} are characterized as follows:

- \bar{u} has shape λ' and flag differences $(\delta_{r-q})_{q=1, \dots, r-1}$;
- u^{-1} has shape λ' and flag differences $(H_{r-q} - \delta_{r-q})_{q=1, \dots, r-1}$.

We fix a signature $\epsilon_u = (e, f)$ and a labeling ω_u for u as in Theorem 7.4.3. Then the following claims are easily checked:

- A valid signature for \bar{u} is given by $\epsilon_{\bar{u}} := (f, e)$ on λ' . A compatible $\omega_{\bar{u}}$ is defined by $\omega_{\bar{u}}(i, j) := \omega_u(j, i)$ for any $(i, j) \in \lambda'$.
- A valid signature for u^{-1} is given by $\epsilon_{\bar{u}} := (1-f, 1-e)$ on λ' where naturally $(1-f)_j = 1-f_j$ and $(1-e)_i = 1-e_i$. A compatible $\omega_{u^{-1}}$ is defined by $\omega_{u^{-1}} = n - \omega_{\bar{u}}$.

We leave it to the reader to show the invariance properties of Proposition 5.1.1 from the combinatorial interpretation in Corollary 7.4.4 (the invariance under conjugation by w_o is more involved).

8. KLYACHKO'S ORIGINAL FORMULA AND a_w FOR OTHER TYPES

While the majority of this article is concerned with type A , we now deal with any Lie type Φ . We want to describe the class of the permutahedral variety in type Φ in terms of mixed Φ -Eulerian numbers in a manner akin to Theorem 5.1.2.

The starting point is again Klyachko's work [40, 41]. We state and give Klyachko's beautiful "Macdonald-like formula"³ which was first announced in [40] and appeared with a proof some time later in [41]. Since the latter is in Russian, and for the sake of completeness, we reproduce Klyachko's proof here with some slight improvement.

8.1. Klyachko's theorems. Fix G a complex connected reductive group, B a Borel subgroup and T a maximal torus inside B . Let Φ be the root system of rank r , and W be the Weyl group $W := N_G(T)/T$. Let $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ denote the set of simple roots, Π the corresponding set of positive roots. Recall that Π is in one-to-one correspondence with the set of reflections of W , which we note $\alpha \mapsto s_\alpha$. We denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the Killing form. We say that i is a descent of $w \in W$ if $\ell(ws_{\alpha_i}) = \ell(w) - 1$, and let $\text{Des}(w)$ be the set of descents of w .

The cohomology ring $H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Q})$ has a basis given by Schubert classes σ_w as w ranges over elements in W . Denote by $X = X(\Phi) \subset G/B$ the closure of a generic orbit of the maximal torus $T \subset G$: X is the permutahedral variety of type Φ . It is a smooth projective variety of dimension r . It is also the toric variety attached to the Coxeter fan of type Φ .

Consider the algebra homomorphism $i^* : H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Q}) \rightarrow H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})$ induced from the inclusion $X \subset G/B$. Klyachko [40, 41] shows that the image of i^* coincides with the algebra of invariants $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})^W$, and gives a presentation for this algebra as follows: Denote by \mathcal{L}_Λ the line bundle on G/B induced by a weight Λ , that is, a character $\Lambda : B \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$. Let $[\Lambda] = c_1(\mathcal{L}_\Lambda|_X) \in H^2(X, \mathbb{Q})$ be the first Chern class of the restriction of \mathcal{L}_Λ to X . Finally denote by $\Lambda_i, i = 1, \dots, r$ the fundamental weights of \mathfrak{g} .

Theorem 8.1.1 ([40, 41]). *The algebra $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})^W$ is generated by the classes $[\Lambda_i], i = 1, \dots, r$ subject only to the quadratic relations*

$$(8.1) \quad [\Lambda_i][\alpha_i] = 0, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq r.$$

It has dimension 2^r , with basis given by the squarefree monomials in the generators $[\Lambda_i]$.

In type A this recovers the presentation for \mathcal{K}_n given in Section 3.1, by writing the roots in terms of fundamental weights.

We continue to let $\text{Red}(w)$ denote the set of reduced words for $w \in W$. The next result describes the image of the Schubert class σ_w .

³Compare equation (2.15) and the equality in Theorem 8.1.2; see [53].

Theorem 8.1.2 ([40, 41]). *For $w \in W$, we have the identity in $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})^W$*

$$(8.2) \quad i^*(\sigma_w) = \frac{1}{\ell(w)!} \sum_{i_1 \dots i_{\ell(w)} \in \text{Red}(w)} [\Lambda_{i_1}] \cdots [\Lambda_{i_{\ell(w)}}].$$

Klyachko establishes this result by verifying that both sides satisfy the same recursion. We give a simplified version of this argument.⁴ We need a couple of preliminary results.

Lemma 8.1.3. *For any $w \in W$, define*

$$\begin{aligned} A_w &= \{(\alpha_i, \beta) \mid i \in \text{Des}(w), \beta \in \Pi \setminus \{\alpha_i\}, \ell(ws_\beta s_{\alpha_i}) = \ell(w)\}, \\ B_w &= \{(\alpha_i, \beta) \mid \beta \in \Pi, i \in \text{Des}(ws_\beta), \ell(ws_\beta) = \ell(w) + 1\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $A_w \subset B_w$ and $B_w \setminus A_w = \{(\alpha, \alpha) \mid \alpha \notin \text{Des}(w)\}$.

Proof. This follows from standard arguments in Coxeter theory; see [9, Lemma 2.4] for a proof. \square

Let $P(w)$ denote the sum on the right hand side in (8.2).

Proposition 8.1.4. *For any weight Λ and any $w \in W$, we have in $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})^W$*

$$[\Lambda][P(w)] = \frac{1}{(\ell(w) + 1)} \sum_{\substack{\check{\beta} \in \Pi \\ \ell(ws_{\check{\beta}}) = \ell(w) + 1}} \langle \check{\beta}, \Lambda \rangle [P(ws_{\check{\beta}})],$$

where $\check{\beta}$ denotes the coroot attached to β .

Proof. Write $u_i = [\Lambda_i]$. We proceed by induction on $\ell(w)$. The case $w = e$ corresponds to

$$[\Lambda] = \sum_{i=1}^r \langle \check{\alpha}_i, \Lambda \rangle u_i$$

which holds because of the expansion $\Lambda = \sum_{i=1}^r \langle \check{\alpha}_i, \Lambda \rangle \Lambda_i$. Now if $\ell(w) > 0$, we have

$$[\Lambda][P(w)] = \sum_{i \in \text{Des}(w)} [\Lambda] u_i [P(ws_i)] = \sum_{i \in \text{Des}(w)} [s_i \Lambda] u_i [P(ws_i)].$$

The first equality follows by splitting according to the last letter of the reduced expression, and the second from the relations $u_i[\alpha_i] = 0$ in Theorem 8.1.1.

⁴Klyachko's proof uses galleries between any two chambers in the Coxeter arrangement. It is actually enough to consider reduced expressions of w , i.e. minimal galleries starting from the fundamental chamber.

By induction, we obtain the following sequence of equalities (see explanation below):

$$\begin{aligned}
\ell(w)[\Lambda][P(w)] &= \sum_{\substack{i \in \text{Des}(w), \gamma \in \Pi \\ \ell(ws_i s_\gamma) = \ell(w)}} \langle \check{\gamma}, s_i \Lambda \rangle u_i [P(ws_i s_\gamma)] \\
&= \sum_{\substack{i \in \text{Des}(w), \beta \in s_i \Pi \\ \ell(ws_\beta s_i) = \ell(w)}} \langle \check{\beta}, \Lambda \rangle u_i [P(ws_\beta s_i)] \\
&= \sum_{\substack{i \in \text{Des}(w), \beta \in \Pi - \{\alpha_i\} \\ \ell(ws_\beta s_i) = \ell(w)}} \langle \check{\beta}, \Lambda \rangle u_i [P(ws_\beta s_i)] - \sum_{i \in \text{Des}(w)} u_i \langle \check{\alpha}_i, \Lambda \rangle [P(w)] \\
&= \sum_{\substack{\beta \in \Pi, i \in \text{Des}(ws_\beta), \\ \ell(ws_\beta) = \ell(w) + 1}} \langle \check{\beta}, \Lambda \rangle u_i [P(ws_\beta s_i)] - \sum_{i=1}^r u_i \langle \check{\alpha}_i, \Lambda \rangle [P(w)].
\end{aligned}$$

The first equality applies induction to $[s_i \Lambda][P(ws_i)]$ for each i , the second is a change of variables $\beta = s_i(\gamma)$, the third follows from the decomposition $s_i \Pi = \Pi - \{\alpha_i\} \sqcup \{-\alpha_i\}$, and the last is Lemma 8.1.3. \square

Proof of Theorem 8.1.2. The Schubert classes σ_w are known to satisfy

$$c_1(L_\Lambda) \cup \sigma_w = \sum_{\substack{\beta \in \Pi \\ \ell(ws_\beta) = \ell(w) + 1}} \langle \check{\beta}, \Lambda \rangle \sigma_{ws_\beta},$$

in $H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Q})$ for any $w \in W$, cf. [27]. It follows that $\ell(w)! i^*(\sigma_w), w \in W$ satisfy the recursion of Proposition 8.1.4. It thus remains to check the initial conditions $P(s_i) = i^*(\sigma_{s_i}) (= [\Lambda_i])$ for all i , which is immediate. \square

8.2. Application. Let a_w^Φ be the coefficients of $[X(\Phi)] \in H^*(G/B, \mathbb{Q})$ when expanded in the Schubert basis:

$$[X(\Phi)] = \sum_{w \in W'} a_w^\Phi \sigma_{w \circ w},$$

where $W' \subset W$ consists of the elements of length r . These naturally extend the numbers a_w to all types and are nonnegative numbers since they compute intersections as in type A .

Given a weak composition $c = (c_1, \dots, c_r)$ of r , let A_c^Φ denote the *mixed Φ -Eulerian numbers* indexed by c , introduced by Postnikov [55, Definition 18.4]. Like the mixed Eulerian numbers introduced earlier, the A_c^Φ are defined to be mixed volumes of Φ -hypersimplices; equivalently, they occur as coefficients in the expansion of the volume polynomial of the type Φ -permutahedron. For a combinatorial description of these numbers in type B , the reader is referred to [44].

There is a well-known relation between degree computations in projective toric varieties and mixed volumes of the associated polytopes, see [25, Section 5] for a standard reference. It follows that A_c^Φ can be computed as follows: Write $u_i = [\Lambda_i]$ for the generators of $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})^W$ as in Theorem 8.1.1. The fundamental class of X is represented by $U = \frac{\det(C_\Phi)}{|W|} u_1 \cdots u_r$, where C_Φ is the associated Cartan matrix ([40, Theorem 3]). Then A_c^Φ is the coefficient of U in the squarefree basis expansion of $u_1^{c_1} \cdots u_r^{c_r}$.

Now as in type A , a_w^Φ is equal to the coefficient of U in the expansion of $i^*(\sigma_w)$ in $H^*(X, \mathbb{Q})^W$. Using (8.2), we obtain the following generalization of Theorem 5.1.2:

Theorem 8.2.1. *For $w \in W$ of length r and $\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)$, let $c(\mathbf{i}) = (c_1, \dots, c_r)$ where c_j counts occurrences of j in \mathbf{i} . Then*

$$(8.3) \quad a_w^\Phi = \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)} \frac{A_{c(\mathbf{i})}^\Phi}{r!}.$$

All A_c^Φ are positive integers because of their definition as mixed volumes. We thus have:

Corollary 8.2.2. *For any $w \in W'$, a_w^Φ is positive and satisfies $a_{w^{-1}}^\Phi = a_w^\Phi$.*

The positivity of a_w^Φ solves the problem briefly considered by Harada et al. [30, Remark 6.7]. It would be interesting to undertake a combinatorial study of the a_w^Φ outside of type A .

9. FURTHER REMARKS

9.1. The original motivation for this paper was to find a combinatorial interpretation for the a_w . From geometry the a_w are nonnegative, can we find a family of objects counted by a_w ? This was achieved in this work for Łukasiewicz permutations (Theorem 6.2.1) and vexillary permutations (Theorem 7.4.3).

The hope is to find a combinatorial interpretation in general, from which the various properties established in Section 5 would be apparent. Theorem 5.2.1 strongly hints that a_w counts a subset of $\text{Red}(w)$, which in turn suggests that the Edelman-Greene correspondence [22] may play a role.

Based on Theorem 5.2.1, it would be interesting to generalize the results in Section 7 to encompass the whole class of quasiindecomposable permutations.

A natural special case, which generalizes the Grassmannian case, is when w is quasiindecomposable and fully commutative. Since $\text{Red}(w)$ for such a w is the number of SYTs $f^{\lambda/\mu}$ for an appropriate connected skew shape λ/μ , and all such \mathbf{i} give the same $c(\mathbf{i})$, the question of giving a combinatorial interpretation for a_w amounts to giving one for $\frac{f^{\lambda/\mu}}{(n-1)!} A_{c(\mathbf{i})}$. Also \mathfrak{S}_w in this case is a flagged skew Schur function, so ν_w counts certain flagged skew tableaux; an approach in the manner of Section 7 may be successful. As an aside, we remark here that one can derive the hook-content formula for λ/μ by piecing together our Theorem 5.2.3, Theorem 5.1.2, and Proposition 4.0.3.

9.2. Theorems 5.2.1 and 5.2.3 give pleasant summation formulas for the numbers a_w . It would be interesting to find a common generalization of them. We note that Theorem 5.2.3 fails in general. In fact, our data show that as soon as u is not indecomposable, the numerator on the right hand side has at least one negative coefficient.

Another avenue worth exploring, and more in line with the theme of [8] and motivated by Brenti's Poset Conjecture [15], is investigating aspects like real-rootedness, unimodality and log-concavity for the numerators of the right hand side in Theorem 5.2.3. By work of Brenti [15] and Brändén [13, 14], the Grassmannian case is already well understood.

9.3. Given $w \in S_\infty$, consider the polynomial $\tilde{M}_w(x_1, x_2, \dots)$ defined by

$$\tilde{M}_w := \frac{1}{\ell(w)!} M_w(x_1, x_1 + x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_3, \dots) = \frac{1}{\ell(w)!} \sum_{\mathbf{i} \in \text{Red}(w)} y^{c(\mathbf{i})}.$$

Now let $w \in S'_n$. It is quite striking to compare the formulas from the two approaches of Section 3. Indeed by Macdonald's identity (2.15), we have $\tilde{M}_w(1, 1, \dots) = \mathfrak{S}_w(1, 1, \dots) = \nu_w$. By Theorems 3.2.1 and 5.1.2, we moreover have $\langle \tilde{M}_w \rangle_n = \langle \mathfrak{S}_w \rangle_n = a_w$. The coincidence between these specializations is a reflection of a phenomenon explored in greater generality in [53].

9.4. The summatory results for connected mixed Eulerian numbers (Proposition 4.0.3) and quasi-indecomposable permutations (Theorem 5.2.3) can be expressed compactly in terms of certain *back stable* analogues, inspired by the work of Lam, Lee and Shimozono [42].

Consider the algebra \mathcal{B} of bounded degree power series in $\mathbb{Q}[[x_i, i \in \mathbb{Z}]]$ that are polynomials in the $x_i, i > 0$, and symmetric in the $x_i, i \leq 0$. Thus \mathcal{B} identifies naturally with $\Lambda(x_i, i \leq 0) \otimes \mathbb{Q}[x_i, i > 0]$. Let $f \in \mathcal{B}$ be homogeneous of degree $n - 1$, written $f \in \mathcal{B}^{(n-1)}$. Following [42], consider the truncation operator $\pi_+(f) := f(\dots, 0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$ and the shift operator γ that sends $x_i \mapsto x_{i+1}$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. This given, define $f[m] := \pi_+(\gamma^m(f))$ which is a polynomial in x_1, x_2, \dots , and let $f[m](\mathbf{1})$ denote its evaluation when all $x_i, i > 0$ are specialized to 1. Then $f[m](\mathbf{1})$ is a polynomial in m of degree $\leq n - 1$ (easy), and we infer the existence of $h_m^f \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$(9.1) \quad \sum_{j \geq 0} f[j](\mathbf{1})t^j = \frac{\sum_{m \geq 0} h_m^f t^m}{(1-t)^n}.$$

Definition 9.4.1. Let \mathcal{D}^n be the subspace of $f \in \mathcal{B}^{(n-1)}$ such that $h_m^f = \langle f[m] \rangle_n$ for any $m \geq 0$.

We now briefly touch upon some elements that lie in \mathcal{D}^n by our results. First, Theorem 5.2.3 says that the *back stable Schubert polynomial* $\overleftarrow{\mathfrak{S}}_u$ [42] is in \mathcal{D}^n if $u \in S'_n$ is indecomposable. Additionally, if f is a symmetric function in the $x_i, i < 0$, then $f[m]$ is the symmetric polynomial $f(x_1, \dots, x_m)$. The fact that $f \in \mathcal{D}^n$ is one of the main results of [52].

Let \overleftarrow{y}_k be the series $\overleftarrow{y}_k = \dots + x_{-2} + x_{-1} + x_0 + \dots + x_{k-1} + x_k = \sum_{i \leq k} x_i$. Given $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{W}_p^{(n-1)}$, define $\overleftarrow{y}_{\mathbf{a}} = \overleftarrow{y}_1^{a_1} \overleftarrow{y}_2^{a_2} \dots \overleftarrow{y}_p^{a_p}$. Then Proposition 4.0.3 says precisely that if $\mathbf{a} \vDash n - 1$, then $\overleftarrow{y}_{\mathbf{a}} \in \mathcal{D}^n$.

In view of the aforementioned, the following problem is natural: *Characterize the space \mathcal{D}^n , for instance by finding a distinguished basis.* By working in an 'infinite' version of the algebra \mathcal{K}_n introduced in Section 3.1, we obtain a partial answer to this question in [53].

9.5. By using the known expansion of a double Schubert polynomial in terms of Schubert polynomials (cf. [48]) in the equality in (3.3), we get

$$(9.2) \quad \Sigma_h = \sum \mathfrak{S}_u \mathfrak{S}_{w_o v w_o} \pmod{I_n},$$

where the sum ranges over all factorizations $v^{-1}u = w_h$ satisfying $\ell(u) + \ell(v) = \ell(w_h)$, $u, v \in S_n$. Recall that w_h is the permutation satisfying $\text{code}(w_h^{-1}) = (n - h(1), \dots, n - h(n))$. Formula 9.2 is used in [5] to give an explicit expansion of Σ_h in the Schubert basis in the easy special case where $w_h \in S_k \subset S_n$ with $2k \leq n$.

In the case $h = (2, 3, \dots, n, n)$, which is the subject of our study, we have $w_h = w_o^{n-1}$, so we get

$$(9.3) \quad \tau_n = \sum_{\substack{u, v \in S_n \\ v^{-1}u = w_o^{n-1} \\ \ell(u) + \ell(v) = \binom{n-1}{2}}} \sigma_u \sigma_{w_o v w_o}.$$

We may simplify the summation range: as shown in [30, Lemma 6.1], the conditions in the last sum are equivalent to $u, v \in S_{n-1} \subset S_n$ with $v = uw_o^{n-1}$. Therefore we can write

$$\tau_n = \sum_{u \in S_{n-1}} \sigma_u \sigma_{1 \times (w_o^{n-1}u)}.$$

since it is readily checked that $w_o^n v w_o^n = w_o^n u w_o^{n-1} w_o^{n-1} = 1 \times (w_o^{n-1}u)$. Extracting coefficients gives the summation formula for $w \in S'_n$:

$$(9.4) \quad a_w = \sum_{u \in S_{n-1}} c_{u, 1 \times (w_o^{n-1}u)}^w,$$

where the structure coefficients $c_{u,v}^w$ are defined in (2.8). Together with the combinatorial interpretations (Theorem 6.2.1, Corollary 7.4.4) and our various other results about the a_w , Equation (9.4) gives information about certain coefficients c_{uw}^w that may be of interest in the quest to find a combinatorial interpretation for them.

9.6. To go beyond the focus of this work, a natural endeavour is to compute the coefficients in the Schubert basis for the other regular Hessenberg classes Σ_h , see Section 3.2. As mentioned above, this was done in [5] for the case $w_h \in S_k \subset S_n$ with $2k \leq n$; they also consider the case where $h(i) = n$ for $i > 1$. The starting point is the formula (3.3) for Σ_h .

Let us also mention [37] which gives another polynomial representative for Σ_h : consider $w'_h \in S_{2n}$ given by $w'_h(i+h(i)) = n+i$ for $i \in [n]$ and put the values $1, \dots, n$ from left to right in the remaining places. Then

$$(9.5) \quad \Sigma_h = \mathfrak{S}_{w'_h}(x_1, \dots, x_{h(1)}, x_1, x_{h(1)+1}, \dots, x_{h(2)}, x_2, x_{h(2)+1}, \dots, x_{h(n)}, x_n) \pmod{I_n}.$$

Finally, we would also like to emphasize the recent work of Kim [39]: he investigates a larger family of cohomology classes, in all types, coming from varieties related to the Deligne-Lusztig varieties. His formulas in type A extend those of [5].

APPENDIX A. PROOF OF PROPOSITION 6.1.4

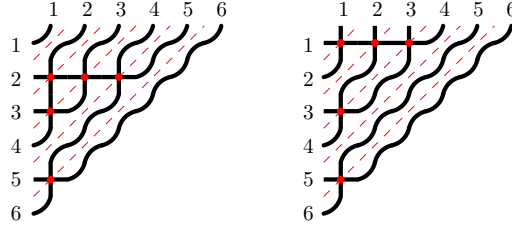
Let $w \in S_n$ with code (c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}) . We define the composition $\bar{a}(w) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ by

$$(A.1) \quad a_i = |\{1 \leq j \leq i \mid c_j > i - j\}|.$$

More generally, consider $\gamma \in \text{PD}(w)$. Following [66], let $a(\gamma) = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ where a_k is the number of $+$'s on the k th antidiagonal $i + j = k - 1$. Then $\bar{a}(w) = a(\gamma_w)$ where γ_w is the bottom pipe dream of w .

Example A.0.1. For $w = 153264$ we have $\text{code}(w) = (0, 3, 1, 0, 1, 0)$ and $\bar{a}(w) = (0, 1, 2, 1, 1, 0)$, while if $w = 413265$, then $\text{code}(w) = (3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0)$ and $\bar{a}(w) = (1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0)$. For the first permutation, neither $\text{code}(w)$ nor $\bar{a}(w)$ are in \mathcal{LC}_n , while both are in \mathcal{LC}_n in the second case. Refer to the diagram that follows.

Proposition A.0.2. For $w \in S'_n$, we have that $\text{code}(w) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$ if and only if $\bar{a}(w) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$.



Proof. Write $\text{code}(w) = (c_1, \dots, c_n)$ and $\bar{a}(w) = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$. For $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, we have

$$(A.2) \quad \sum_{1 \leq j \leq i} a_j = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq i} \min\{c_j, i - j + 1\} \leq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq i} c_j.$$

It follows immediately that if $\bar{a}(w) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$ then $c(w) \in \mathcal{LC}_n$.

Conversely, assume $\bar{a}(w) \notin \mathcal{LC}_n$, so that there exists $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$ such that

$$(A.3) \quad \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} a_j < k.$$

Let k be the smallest integer with this property. This forces $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq k-1} a_j = k - 1$ and $a_k = 0$ (note that this holds in the special case $k = 1$ also). By (A.1) this implies in turn that $c_j \leq k - j$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$ and thus, by using the leftmost equality in (A.2),

$$(A.4) \quad \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} c_j = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq k} a_j = k - 1.$$

Therefore $\text{code}(w) \notin \mathcal{LC}_n$, which finishes the proof. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.1.4. We use here [66, Lemma 3.6(iii)] which states that for any $w \in S_\infty$, $a(\gamma_w) = a(\gamma_{w^{-1}})$, which translates into $\bar{a}(w) = \bar{a}(w^{-1})$. We then conclude by Proposition A.0.2. \square

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TABLE 1. The Schubert class expansions $\tau_n = \sum_{w \in S'_n} a_w \sigma_{w_o w}$ for $2 \leq n \leq 6$. Indexing permutations $w_o w$ are highlighted if w is not quasiindecomposable.

n	Schubert expansions for τ_n
2	σ_1
3	$\sigma_{132} + \sigma_{21}$
4	$\sigma_{1432} + \sigma_{2341} + 2\sigma_{2413} + 2\sigma_{3142} + \sigma_{321} + \sigma_{4123}$
5	$\sigma_{15432} + \sigma_{24531} + 2\sigma_{25341} + 3\sigma_{25413} + \sigma_{32541} + \sigma_{34251} + 4\sigma_{34512} + 5\sigma_{35142} + 3\sigma_{35214} + 3\sigma_{41532} + 2\sigma_{42351} + 5\sigma_{42513} + 3\sigma_{43152} + \sigma_{4321} + 4\sigma_{45123} + 2\sigma_{51342} + \sigma_{51423} + \sigma_{52143} + 2\sigma_{52314} + \sigma_{53124}$
6	$\sigma_{165432} + \sigma_{256431} + 2\sigma_{264531} + 3\sigma_{265341} + 4\sigma_{265413} + \sigma_{346521} + \sigma_{354621} + 3\sigma_{356241} + 5\sigma_{356412} + 3\sigma_{362541} + 3\sigma_{364251} + 10\sigma_{364512} + 9\sigma_{365142} + 6\sigma_{365214} + 2\sigma_{426531} + \sigma_{435621} + 2\sigma_{436251} + 5\sigma_{436512} + 3\sigma_{452631} + \sigma_{453261} + 5\sigma_{453612} + 10\sigma_{456132} + 10\sigma_{456213} + 9\sigma_{461532} + 8\sigma_{462351} + 16\sigma_{462513} + 11\sigma_{463152} + 4\sigma_{463215} + 10\sigma_{465123} + 4\sigma_{516432} + 3\sigma_{524631} + 8\sigma_{526341} + 11\sigma_{526413} + 3\sigma_{532641} + 2\sigma_{534261} + 10\sigma_{534612} + 16\sigma_{536142} + 9\sigma_{536214} + 6\sigma_{541632} + 3\sigma_{542361} + 9\sigma_{542613} + 4\sigma_{543162} + \sigma_{54321} + 10\sigma_{546123} + 10\sigma_{561342} + 5\sigma_{561423} + 5\sigma_{562143} + 10\sigma_{562314} + 5\sigma_{563124} + 3\sigma_{614532} + 2\sigma_{615342} + \sigma_{615423} + 3\sigma_{623541} + 4\sigma_{624351} + 8\sigma_{624513} + 2\sigma_{625143} + 3\sigma_{625314} + 3\sigma_{631542} + 3\sigma_{632451} + 3\sigma_{632514} + 8\sigma_{634152} + 3\sigma_{634215} + 3\sigma_{635124} + 3\sigma_{641352} + 3\sigma_{641523} + 2\sigma_{642153} + 2\sigma_{642315} + \sigma_{643125} + \sigma_{651243} + \sigma_{651324} + \sigma_{652134}$

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