



HAL
open science

Super jeu de taquin and combinatorics of super tableaux of type A

Nohra Hage

► **To cite this version:**

Nohra Hage. Super jeu de taquin and combinatorics of super tableaux of type A. International Journal of Algebra and Computation, 2022, 10.1142/S0218196722500394 . hal-03485756v3

HAL Id: hal-03485756

<https://hal.science/hal-03485756v3>

Submitted on 16 May 2022

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

SUPER JEU DE TAQUIN AND COMBINATORICS OF SUPER TABLEAUX OF TYPE A

NOHRA HAGE

Abstract – This paper presents a combinatorial study of the super plactic monoid of type A, which is related to the representations of the general linear Lie superalgebra. We introduce the analogue of the Schützenberger’s jeu de taquin on the structure of super tableaux over a signed alphabet. We show that this procedure which transforms super skew tableaux into super Young tableaux is compatible with the super plactic congruence and it is confluent. We deduce properties relating the super jeu de taquin to insertion algorithms on super tableaux. Moreover, we introduce the super evacuation procedure as an involution on super tableaux and we show its compatibility with the super plactic congruence. Finally, we describe the super jeu de taquin in terms of Fomin’s growth diagrams in order to give a combinatorial version of the super Littlewood–Richardson rule.

Keywords – super jeu de taquin, super Young tableaux, super plactic monoids, super Littlewood–Richardson rule.

M.S.C. 2010 – **Primary:** 05E99. **Secondary:** 20M05, 05A99.

1	Introduction	1
2	The super plactic monoid	5
3	The super Jeu de taquin	8
4	The super evacuation procedure	14
5	The super Littlewood–Richardson rule	16

1. INTRODUCTION

The structure of plactic monoids has its origins in the works of Schensted [26] and Knuth [17] in the combinatorial study of Young tableaux [30], and it has become a ubiquitous tool in algebraic combinatorics, representation theory and probabilistic combinatorics, [8, 10, 24]. Schensted introduced an insertion algorithm on Young tableaux in order to compute the length of the longest decreasing and increasing subsequences of a given word over the totally ordered alphabet $[n] := \{1 < \dots < n\}$. Knuth showed that two words over $[n]$ have the same Young tableau after applying Schensted’s insertion if, and only, if they are related by a sequence of the following *Knuth relations*:

$$zxy = xzy \text{ for } 1 \leq x \leq y < z \leq n \quad \text{and} \quad yzx = yxz \text{ for } 1 \leq x < y \leq z \leq n. \quad (1)$$

Lascoux and Schützenberger introduced in [20] the plactic monoid as the quotient of the free monoid over $[n]$ by the congruence generated by the family of Knuth relations (1), and they

1. Introduction

investigated its algebraic and combinatorial properties. Using Kashiwara's theory of crystal bases, the plactic monoid is also related to the representations of the special linear Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl}_n of type A_{n+1} and it is known as the plactic monoid of type A, [19]. In this way, the *plactic monoid* of rank n , denoted by $\mathbf{P}([n])$, is the quotient of the free monoid over $[n]$ by the congruence relation $\sim_{\mathbf{P}([n])}$ defined in the following equivalent three ways:

- D1) Insertion and tableaux:** $\sim_{\mathbf{P}([n])}$ relates those words that yield the same Young tableau as the result of Schensted's insertion algorithm.
- D2) Defining relations:** $\sim_{\mathbf{P}([n])}$ is defined to be the congruence generated by the family of Knuth relations (1).
- D3) Crystal:** $\sim_{\mathbf{P}([n])}$ is defined by $u \sim_{\mathbf{P}([n])} v$ if and only if there is a *crystal isomorphism* between connected components of the crystal graph of the vector representation of \mathfrak{sl}_n , that maps u to v .

Plactic monoids are also defined for other finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebras of classical types and exceptional ones using Kashiwara's theory of crystal bases, [21], or Littelmann's path model, [22]. Schützenberger introduced in [28] the *jeu de taquin* procedure on the structure of tableaux in order to give one of the first correct proofs of the *Littlewood–Richardson rule* using properties of the plactic monoid. This rule describes in a combinatorial way the multiplicity of a *Schur polynomial* in a product of Schur polynomials, that is, the multiplicity of an irreducible representation of the general Lie algebra in a tensor product of two irreducible representations. The *jeu de taquin* has found many applications in algebraic combinatorics and probabilistic combinatorics, [10, 25, 29]. Recently, plactic monoids and other similar monoids are studied by rewriting methods, [5, 6, 13–15]. Note finally that structural properties for plactic algebras are obtained in [7], and tropical representations for finite-rank plactic monoids are constructed in [16], which implies that every plactic monoid of finite rank satisfies a non-trivial identity.

In this paper, we study the super version of the plactic monoid of type A over a signed alphabet. A *signed alphabet* is a finite or countable totally ordered set \mathcal{S} which is the disjoint union of two subsets \mathcal{S}_0 and \mathcal{S}_1 . Suppose $\mathcal{S}_0 < \mathcal{S}_1$, that is every element of \mathcal{S}_0 is less than every element of \mathcal{S}_1 . In this case, the *super plactic monoid* over a signed alphabet \mathcal{S} , denoted by $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})$, is the quotient of the free monoid \mathcal{S}^* over \mathcal{S} by the congruence relation $\sim_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})}$ defined in the following equivalent three ways:

- D1) Insertion and tableaux:** $\sim_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})}$ relates those words that yield the same super tableau as the result of the Schensted-like insertion algorithm introduced in [18].
- D2) Defining relations:** $\sim_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})}$ is defined to be the congruence generated by the following family of *super Knuth-like relations*, [1, 18]:

$$\begin{aligned} xzy &= zxy, \text{ with } x = y \text{ only if } y \in \mathcal{S}_0 \text{ and } y = z \text{ only if } y \in \mathcal{S}_1, \\ yxz &= yzx, \text{ with } x = y \text{ only if } y \in \mathcal{S}_1 \text{ and } y = z \text{ only if } y \in \mathcal{S}_0, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

for any $x \leq y \leq z$ of elements of \mathcal{S} .

D3) *Crystal:* $\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})}$ is defined by $u \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} v$ if and only if there is a crystal isomorphism between connected components of the crystal graph of the vector representation of the general linear Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}_{m,n}$, that maps u to v , [1].

It is worth noting that the relations (2) are the reverse of the ones presented in [1], because the reading maps in [1] read super tableaux column-wise or row-wise from right to left and from top to bottom whereas the reading maps used in this paper read super tableaux in the reverse direction. We will follow the definition of the super plactic monoid introduced in [18] that does not take into account the condition $\mathcal{S}_0 < \mathcal{S}_1$, and we will show all the results for any ordering of \mathcal{S} . Note that when $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0 = [n]$, we recover the definition of the plactic monoid of type A. Note also that the super plactic monoid appeared in [23] as a deformation of the parastatistics algebra which is a superalgebra with even parafermi and odd parabose creation and annihilation operators. Moreover, super algebraic structures have found many applications as combinatorial tools in the study of the invariant theory of superalgebras, the representation theory of general Lie super algebras, and algebras satisfying identities, [2–4, 12].

Let \mathcal{S} be a signed alphabet and let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k$ be a *partition* of a positive integer n , that is a weakly decreasing sequence such that $\sum \lambda_i = n$. A *super tableau* of *shape* λ over \mathcal{S} is a collection of boxes in a left-justified row where the i -th row contains λ_i boxes, for $1 \leq i \leq k$, and filled by elements of \mathcal{S} such that the entries in each row are weakly increasing from left to right allowing the repetition only of elements in \mathcal{S}_0 and the entries in each column are weakly increasing from top to bottom allowing the repetition only of elements in \mathcal{S}_1 . We will denote by $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ the set of all super tableaux over \mathcal{S} , and by $R_{\text{row}} : \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*$ the map that reads the entries of a super tableau row-wise from bottom to top and from left to right. Consider two partitions λ and μ such that $\mu_i \leq \lambda_i$, for any i . A *super skew tableau* of *shape* λ/μ over \mathcal{S} is obtained by removing the super tableau of shape μ from the super tableau of shape λ , and filled by elements of \mathcal{S} such that the entries in each row are weakly increasing from left to right with respect to \mathcal{S}_0 and the entries in each column are weakly increasing from top to bottom with respect to \mathcal{S}_1 . Schensted-like left and right insertion algorithms, denoted respectively by \rightsquigarrow and \leftarrow , are introduced in [18], and consist in inserting elements of \mathcal{S} into super tableaux by rows and columns respectively. The *cross-section property* of super tableaux with respect to the *super plactic congruence* generated by the relations (2), is proved in [18], namely two words over \mathcal{S} are super plactic congruent if and only if they lead to the same super tableau after applying the super analogue of Schensted’s insertion algorithm. As a consequence, we deduce that the internal product $\star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ defined on $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ by setting $t \star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})} t' := (t \leftarrow R_{\text{row}}(t'))$ for all t and t' in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, is associative. Hence, the set $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ equipped with the product $\star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ forms a monoid that is isomorphic to the super plactic monoid.

We introduce in Section 3 the *super jeu taquin* as an algorithm on the structure of super tableaux consisting in applying successively *forward sliding operations* on a super skew tableau that move an inner corner into an outer position by keeping the rows and the columns weakly increasing until no more inner corners remain in the initial super skew tableau. We prove that the *rectification* of a super skew tableau S by the super jeu de taquin is the unique super tableau whose reading is equivalent to the reading of S with respect to the super plactic congruence. As a consequence, we show in Theorem 3.3.3 that the super jeu de taquin is *confluent*, that is, the resulting super tableau does not depend on the order in which we choose inner corners in

1. Introduction

the forward sliding procedure. Explicitly, if there are two sequences of sliding operations that transform a super skew tableau S into two different super tableaux S_1 and S_2 , then we continue applying sliding operations until we reach two super tableaux \widetilde{S}_1 and \widetilde{S}_2 without inner corners. Since the readings of \widetilde{S}_1 and \widetilde{S}_2 are super plactic congruent, we deduce that $\widetilde{S}_1 = \widetilde{S}_2$, by the cross-section property. Moreover, we relate in Subsection 3.4 the super jeu de taquin to the insertion algorithms and we show how we can insert a super tableau into another one by taquin.

Using the super jeu de taquin, we introduce in Section 4 the super analogue of the Schützenberger’s evacuation procedure which transforms a super tableau t over a signed alphabet \mathcal{S} into an *opposite tableau*, denoted by t^{op} , over the *opposite alphabet* \mathcal{S}^{op} obtained from \mathcal{S} by reversing its order. We show in Theorem 4.2.3 that the super tableaux t and t^{op} have the same shape and that the map $t \mapsto t^{\text{op}}$ is an involution on $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ that is compatible with the super plactic congruence.

Following Fomin’s construction of growth diagrams [9], we give in Section 5 an interpretation of the super jeu de taquin in terms of *super growth diagrams*. Using this diagrammatic interpretation, we deduce that the super jeu de taquin is *symmetric*, that is, the corresponding super growth diagram can be constructed either starting from its topmost row and leftmost column or starting from its rightmost column and bottom-most row using *Fomin’s local rule*. As a consequence, we show in Theorem 5.1.1 that the number of super skew tableaux of shape λ/μ that rectify to a given super tableau t of shape ν , denoted by $c_{\lambda,\mu}^{\nu}$, does not depend on t , and depends only on the partitions λ , μ and ν . Moreover, we show that the following identity

$$S_{\lambda/\mu} = \sum_{\nu} c_{\lambda,\mu}^{\nu} S_{\nu}$$

holds in the tableau \mathbb{Z} -algebra rising from the super plactic monoid, where $S_{\lambda/\mu}$ and S_{ν} denote respectively the formal sum of all super tableaux of shape λ/μ and ν over a finite signed alphabet.

Notation. Let \mathcal{A} be a totally ordered alphabet. We will denote by \mathcal{A}^* the free monoid of words over \mathcal{A} , the product being concatenation of words, and the identity being the empty word. When \mathcal{A} is finite, we will denote by $\#\mathcal{A}$ its cardinal number. We will denote by $w = x_1 \dots x_k$ a word in \mathcal{A}^* of length k , where x_1, \dots, x_k belong to \mathcal{A} . The length of a word w will be denoted by $|w|$. Let $w = x_1 \dots x_k$ be a word in \mathcal{A}^* . The *mirror word* of w is the word $x_k \dots x_1$ obtained by reversing its elements. We denote by $\ell(w)$ the leftmost letter of w and by $\text{Rem}(w)$ the subword of w such that $w = \ell(w) \text{Rem}(w)$. A word w' is a *subsequence* of w if $w' = x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_l}$ with $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l < k$. We will denote by $[n]$ the ordered set $\{1 < 2 < \dots < n\}$ for n in $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. Let \mathcal{S} be a finite or countable totally ordered set and $\|\cdot\| : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ be any map, where $\mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ denotes the additive cyclic group of order 2. The ordered pair $(\mathcal{S}, \|\cdot\|)$ is called a *signed alphabet* and we denote $\mathcal{S}_0 = \{a \in \mathcal{S} \mid \|a\| = 0\}$ and $\mathcal{S}_1 = \{a \in \mathcal{S} \mid \|a\| = 1\}$. A monoid \mathbf{M} is said a \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded monoid or a *supermonoid* if a map $\|\cdot\| : \mathbf{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ is given such that $\|u.v\| = \|u\| + \|v\|$, for all u and v in \mathbf{M} . We call $\|u\|$ the \mathbb{Z}_2 -degree of the element u . The free monoid \mathcal{S}^* over \mathcal{S} is \mathbb{Z}_2 -graded by considering $\|w\| := \|x_1\| + \dots + \|x_k\|$, for any word $w = x_1 \dots x_k$ in \mathcal{S}^* . In the rest of this article, and if there is no possible confusion, \mathcal{S} denotes a signed alphabet.

2. THE SUPER PLACTIC MONOID

In this section, we recall from [18] the structure of super Young tableaux and insertion algorithms on super tableaux. We also recall the notion of super plactic monoid and the cross-section property for this monoid and we deduce properties of the insertion product on super tableaux.

2.1. Super Young tableaux. A *partition* of a positive integer n , denoted by $\lambda \vdash n$, is a weakly decreasing sequence $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \in \mathbb{N}^k$ such that $\sum \lambda_i = n$. The integer k is called *number of parts* or *height* of λ . Denote by \mathcal{P}_n the set of partitions of a positive integer n , and set $\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{P}_n$.

The (*Ferrers*)–*Young diagram* of a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ is the set

$$\mathcal{Y}(\lambda) := \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq k, 1 \leq j \leq \lambda_i\},$$

that can be represented by a diagram by drawing a box for each pair (i, j) . For instance, the Young diagram for $\lambda = (3, 3, 1, 1)$ is the following


(3)

The transposed diagram $\{(j, i) \mid (i, j) \in \mathcal{Y}(\lambda)\}$ defines another partition $\tilde{\lambda} \vdash n$, called the *conjugate partition* of λ , whose parts are the lengths of the columns of $\mathcal{Y}(\lambda)$. Let $\lambda \vdash n$ be a partition. A *super semistandard Young tableau*, or *super tableau* for short, over \mathcal{S} is a pair $t := (\lambda, \mathbf{T})$ where $\mathbf{T} : \mathcal{Y}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a map satisfying the following two conditions:

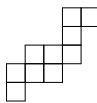
- i) $\mathbf{T}(i, j) \leq \mathbf{T}(i, j + 1)$, with $\mathbf{T}(i, j) = \mathbf{T}(i, j + 1)$ only if $|\mathbf{T}(i, j)| = 0$,
- ii) $\mathbf{T}(i, j) \leq \mathbf{T}(i + 1, j)$, with $\mathbf{T}(i, j) = \mathbf{T}(i + 1, j)$ only if $|\mathbf{T}(i, j)| = 1$.

We will call $\mathcal{Y}(\lambda)$, \mathbf{T} and λ , the *frame*, the *filing* and the *shape* of the super tableau t respectively. When the map \mathbf{T} is injective, we say that t is a *standard Young tableau*, or *standard tableau* for short, over \mathcal{S} . Denote by \emptyset the empty super tableau over \mathcal{S} . Denote by $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ the set of all super tableaux over \mathcal{S} and by $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda)$ the set of all super tableaux of shape λ over \mathcal{S} . Note that the usual notion of semistandard tableaux of type A, [10], is recovered when $|\cdot|$ has a constant value. More precisely, when $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0$ (resp. $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_1$), we obtain row-strict (resp. column-strict) semistandard tableaux.

Let λ and μ be in \mathcal{P} with heights k and l respectively such that $l \leq k$. We write $\mu \subseteq \lambda$ if $\mu_i \leq \lambda_i$, for any i , that is the Young diagram of μ is contained in that of λ . In this case, the set

$$\mathcal{Y}(\lambda/\mu) := \{(i, j) \mid 1 \leq i \leq k, \mu_i < j \leq \lambda_i\}$$

is called a *skew diagram* λ/μ or a *skew shape*. We denote $\lambda/0 := \lambda$ the skew shape corresponding to the Young diagram $\mathcal{Y}(\lambda)$. For instance, the following diagram



2. The super plactic monoid

corresponds to the skew shape $(5, 4, 4, 3, 1)/(3, 3, 1)$. The *super Young lattice* is a partially ordered set, denoted by (\mathcal{P}, \subseteq) , formed by all integer partitions ordered by inclusion of their Young diagrams. Let λ/μ be a skew shape. A *super semistandard skew tableau*, or *super skew tableau* for short, of shape λ/μ and frame $\mathcal{Y}(\lambda/\mu)$ over \mathcal{S} is a pair $S := (\lambda/\mu, \mathcal{U})$ where $\mathcal{U} : \mathcal{Y}(\lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is a map satisfying the following two conditions:

- i) $\mathcal{U}(i, j) \leq \mathcal{U}(i, j + 1)$, with $\mathcal{U}(i, j) = \mathcal{U}(i, j + 1)$ only if $\|\mathcal{U}(i, j)\| = 0$,
- ii) $\mathcal{U}(i, j) \leq \mathcal{U}(i + 1, j)$, with $\mathcal{U}(i, j) = \mathcal{U}(i + 1, j)$ only if $\|\mathcal{U}(i, j)\| = 1$.

Denote by $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$ the set of all super skew tableaux over \mathcal{S} and by $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu)$ the set of all super skew tableaux of shape λ/μ over \mathcal{S} . Note that we will identify the set of super tableaux of shape λ with the set of super skew tableaux of shape $\lambda/0$.

Denote by

$$R_{\text{row}} : \text{St}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*$$

the *reading map* that reads a super tableau row-wise from bottom to top and from left to right. For instance, consider the alphabet $\mathcal{S} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ with signature given by $\mathcal{S}_0 = \{1, 2, 4\}$ and \mathcal{S}_1 defined consequently. The following diagram is a super tableau over \mathcal{S} corresponding to the frame (3):

$$t = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{with } R_{\text{row}}(t) = 55344112. \quad (4)$$

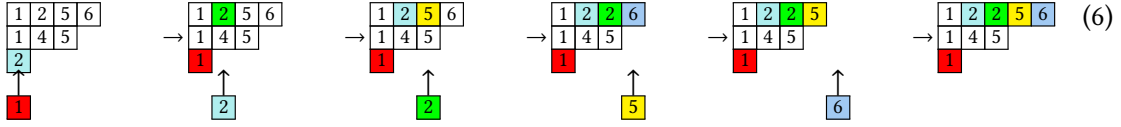
A row (resp. *column*) is a word $x_1 \dots x_k$ in \mathcal{S}^* such that $x_i \leq x_{i+1}$ (resp. $x_{i+1} \leq x_i$) with $x_i = x_{i+1}$ only if $\|x_i\| = 0$ (resp. $\|x_i\| = 1$). In other words, a row (resp. column) is the R_{row} -reading of a super tableau whose shape is a row (resp. column).

2.2. Insertion on super tableaux. Recall from [18] the right and left insertion algorithms on $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ that insert an element x in \mathcal{S} into a super tableau t of $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. The *right (or row) insertion*, denoted by \leftarrow , computes a super tableau $t \leftarrow x$ as follows. If $x \in \mathcal{S}_0$ (resp. $x \in \mathcal{S}_1$) is at least as large as (resp. larger than) the last element of the top row of t , then put x in a box to the right of this row. Otherwise, let y be the smallest element of the top row of t such that $y > x$ (resp. $y \geq x$). Then x replaces y in this row and y is bumped into the next row where the process is repeated. The algorithm terminates when the element which is bumped is at least as large as (resp. larger than) the last element of the next row. Then it is placed in a box at the right of that row. For instance, consider $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}$ with signature given by \mathcal{S}_0 the set of even numbers and \mathcal{S}_1 defined consequently. The four steps to compute $\left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow 2 \right)$ are:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow 2 \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow 3 \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow 3 \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \leftarrow 3 \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 3 & & & \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (5)$$

The *left (or column) insertion*, denoted by \rightsquigarrow , computes a super tableau $x \rightsquigarrow t$ as follows. If $x \in \mathcal{S}_0$ (resp. $x \in \mathcal{S}_1$) is larger than (resp. at least as large as) the bottom element of the leftmost column of t , then put x in a box to the bottom of this column. Otherwise, let y be the smallest

element of the leftmost column of t such that $y \geq x$ (resp. $y > x$). Then x replaces y in this column and y is bumped into the next column where the process is repeated. The algorithm terminates when the element which is bumped is greater than (resp. at least as large as) all the elements of the next column. Then it is placed in a box at the bottom of that column. For instance, consider $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}$ with signature given by \mathcal{S}_0 the set of even numbers and \mathcal{S}_1 defined consequently. The five steps to compute $(1 \rightsquigarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 4 & 5 & \\ \hline 2 & & & \\ \hline \end{array})$ are:



Note that when $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0 = [n]$, the right (resp. left) insertion corresponds to Schensted's right (resp. left) insertion introduced in [26] on row-strict semistandard tableaux over $[n]$. For any word $w = x_1 \dots x_k$ over \mathcal{S} , denote by $C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w)$ the super tableau obtained from w by inserting its letters iteratively from left to right using the right insertion starting from the empty super tableau:

$$C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w) := (\emptyset \leftarrow w) = ((\dots (\emptyset \leftarrow x_1) \leftarrow \dots) \leftarrow x_k).$$

Note that for any super tableau t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, the equality $C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(R_{\text{row}}(t)) = t$ holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, [18].

Define now an internal product $\star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ on $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ by setting

$$t \star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})} t' := (t \leftarrow R_{\text{row}}(t'))$$

for all t, t' in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. By definition the relations $t \star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})} \emptyset = t$ and $\emptyset \star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})} t = t$ hold, showing that the product $\star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ is unitary with respect to \emptyset .

2.3. The super plactic monoid. The *super plactic monoid* over \mathcal{S} , denoted by $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})$, is the quotient of the free monoid \mathcal{S}^* by the congruence generated by the family of *super Knuth-like relations* (2), [18]. This congruence, denoted by $\sim_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})}$, is called the *super plactic congruence*. We say that two words over \mathcal{S} are *super plactic equivalent* if one can be transformed into the other under the relations (2). Since the relations (2) are \mathbb{Z}_2 -homogeneous, we have that $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})$ is a supermonoid. Moreover, for any w in \mathcal{S}^* , the words w and $R_{\text{row}}(C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w))$ are super plactic equivalent, [18]. Note finally that the set $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ satisfies the *cross-section property* for $\sim_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})}$, that is, for all w and w' in \mathcal{S}^* , [18]:

$$w \sim_{\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})} w' \quad \text{if and only if} \quad C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w) = C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w'). \quad (7)$$

As a consequence of the cross-section property, we deduce that the product $\star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ is associative and the following equality

$$y \rightsquigarrow (t \leftarrow x) = (y \rightsquigarrow t) \leftarrow x$$

holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, for all t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ and x, y in \mathcal{S} . In particular, for any word $w = x_1 \dots x_k$ in \mathcal{S}^* the super tableau $C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w)$ can be also computed by inserting its elements iteratively from right to left using the left insertion starting from the empty super tableau:

$$C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w) = (w \rightsquigarrow \emptyset) := (x_1 \rightsquigarrow (\dots \rightsquigarrow (x_k \rightsquigarrow \emptyset) \dots)).$$

3. The super Jeu de taquin

Note that the associativity of the product $\star_{\mathcal{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ is deduced in Corollary 3.4.2 using the properties of the super jeu de taquin introduced in the next section.

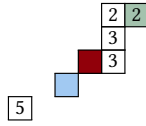
Let w be in \mathcal{S}^* . For any $k \geq 0$, denote by $l_k(w)$ (resp. $\tilde{l}_k(w)$) the maximal number which can be obtained as the sum of the lengths of k rows (resp. columns) that are disjoint subsequences of w . The integers $l_k(w)$ and $\tilde{l}_k(w)$ are the super analogues of *Greene's row and columns invariants*, [11]. For any w' in \mathcal{S}^* , if $w \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} w'$ then $l_k(w) = l_k(w')$ for any k , [18]. Moreover, let $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ be the shape of $C_{\mathcal{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w)$ and $\tilde{\lambda} = (\tilde{\lambda}_1, \dots, \tilde{\lambda}_l)$ be the conjugate partition of λ . For any $k \geq 0$, we have $l_k(w) = \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k$ and $\tilde{l}_k(w) = \tilde{\lambda}_1 + \dots + \tilde{\lambda}_k$, [18]. Then, the equality $\lambda_k = l_k(w) - l_{k-1}(w)$ holds, for any k . Hence, we obtain the following result.

Lemma 2.3.1. *Let w and w' be two words over \mathcal{S} . If the equality $l_k(w) = l_k(w')$ holds for any k , then the super tableaux $C_{\mathcal{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w)$ and $C_{\mathcal{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(w')$ have the same shape.*

3. THE SUPER JEU DE TAQUIN

Following the approach given in [10] for the non-signed case, we introduce the super jeu de taquin procedure which transforms super skew tableaux into super tableaux and we show that it is confluent. We relate this procedure to insertion algorithms and we show how insertion on super tableaux can be performed by taquin.

3.1. The forward sliding. Let λ/μ be a skew shape. A super skew tableau of shape λ/μ which is not a super tableau has at least one inner corner. An *inner corner* is a box in the diagram $\mathcal{Y}(\mu)$ such that the boxes below and to the right do not belong to $\mathcal{Y}(\mu)$. An *outer corner* is a box such that neither box below or to the right is in $\mathcal{Y}(\lambda/\mu)$. Note that in some cases inner corners can be also outer corners. For instance, consider $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}$ with signature given by \mathcal{S}_0 the set of even numbers and \mathcal{S}_1 defined consequently. The red box in the following super skew tableau of shape $(6, 5, 5, 3, 1)/(4, 4, 4, 3)$ is an inner corner, the blue one is an inner and outer corner, and the green one is an outer corner that is not an inner corner:



A *sliding operation* belongs to one of the following operations:

i) vertical sliding: $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline \end{array}$, for any $x \leq y$ with $x = y$ only if $||x|| = 0$,

ii) horizontal sliding: $\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & x \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}$, for any $x \leq y$ with $x = y$ only if $||x|| = 1$.

Note that if x or y in **i)** and **ii)** are empty, the following operations are performed:

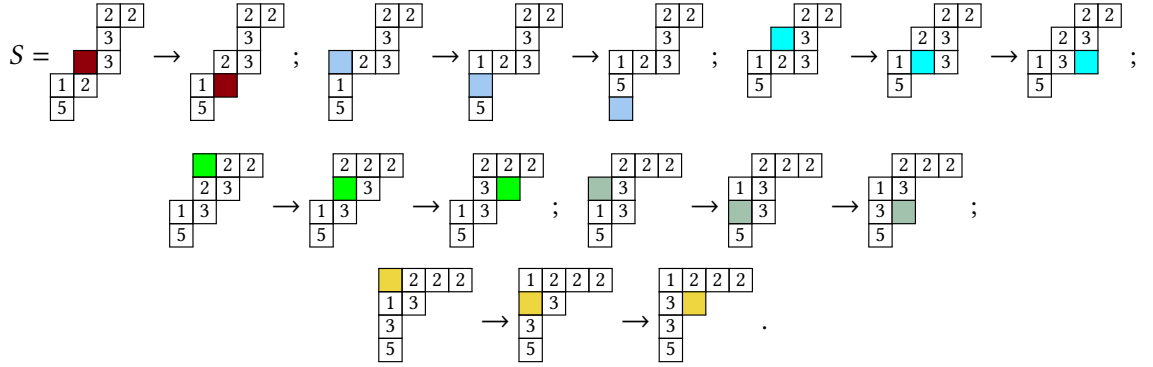
$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & x \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \text{for any } x.$$

A *forward sliding* is a sequence of sliding operations starting from a super skew tableau and one of its inner corners, and moving the empty box until it becomes an outer corner. The *super jeu de*

3.1. The forward sliding

taquin on a super skew tableau S consists in applying successively the forward sliding algorithm starting from S until we get a diagram without inner corners. The resulted diagram, denoted by $\text{Rect}(S)$, is called the *rectification* of S . Two super skew tableaux S and S' are *super jeu de taquin equivalent* if and only if S can be obtained from S' by a sequence of sliding operations.

3.1.1. Example. Consider $\mathcal{S} = \mathbb{N}_{n>0}$ with signature given by \mathcal{S}_0 the set of even numbers and \mathcal{S}_1 defined consequently. The super jeu de taquin on the following super skew tableau S applies six occurrences of forward sliding:



Hence we obtain

$$\text{Rect}(S) = \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & & & \\ 3 & & & \\ 5 & & & \end{array}$$

Lemma 3.1.2. *Let S be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$. The rectification $\text{Rect}(S)$ of S is a super tableau.*

Proof. It is sufficient to prove that after each sliding operation the rows (resp. columns) in the super skew tableau remain increasing from left to right (resp. top to bottom) with respect to \mathcal{S}_0 (resp. \mathcal{S}_1). Suppose that the inner corner has the following position:

$$\begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & y \\ r_4 & x \end{array}$$

where $r_1 \leq r_2 \leq y$ with $r_1 = r_2$ only if $\|r_1\| = 0$ and $r_2 = y$ only if $\|y\| = 1$, and $r_3 \leq r_4 \leq x$ with $r_3 = r_4$ only if $\|r_3\| = 1$ and $r_4 = x$ only if $\|x\| = 0$. Suppose first that $x \leq y$ with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 0$. Then we perform the following sliding operation:

$$\begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & y \\ r_4 & x \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & x \\ r_4 & y \end{array} \quad (8)$$

with $r_3 < x \leq y$ and $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 0$ showing that the row containing r_3 , x and y is increasing from left to right with respect to \mathcal{S}_0 . We proceed in the same way for the case where y is empty. Suppose now that $y \leq x$ with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 1$. Then we perform the following sliding operation:

$$\begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & y \\ r_4 & x \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{cc} r_1 & r_2 \\ r_3 & y \\ r_4 & x \end{array} \quad (9)$$

3. The super Jeu de taquin

with $r_1 < y \leq x$ and $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 1$ showing that the column containing r_1 , y and x is increasing from top to bottom with respect to \mathcal{S}_1 . We proceed in the same way for the case where x is empty. Note finally that when x and y are both empty, the rows (resp. columns) in the initial super skew tableau are not changed by the sliding operation and remain increasing from left to right (resp. top to bottom) with respect to \mathcal{S}_0 (resp. \mathcal{S}_1), showing the claim. \square

3.2. The reverse sliding. A reverse sliding operation belongs to one of the following operations:

i) *vertical reverse sliding*: $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline x \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline x \\ \hline y \\ \hline \end{array}$, for any $x \leq y$ with $x = y$ only if $\|x\| = 0$,

ii) *horizontal reverse sliding*: $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline y \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \\ \hline x \\ \hline y \\ \hline \end{array}$, for any $x \leq y$ with $x = y$ only if $\|x\| = 1$.

A reverse sliding is a sequence of reverse sliding operations starting from a skew tableau and one of its empty outer corners, and moving this box until it becomes an inner corner.

Note that if we apply the reverse sliding operations on the right sides of the forward transformations in (8) and (9), we obtain their left sides. Indeed, in the first transformation when $x \leq y$ with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 0$, we have $r_4 \leq x$ with $r_4 = x$ only if $\|x\| = 0$, so we choose the vertical reverse sliding, which leads us back to the left side of (8). In the second case, we have $r_2 \leq y$ with $r_2 = y$ only if $\|y\| = 1$, so the horizontal reverse sliding leads us back to the left side of (9). Hence, starting from the resulting super skew tableau of a forward sliding, together with the outer corner that was removed, and if we apply the reverse sliding, then we will obtain the initial super skew tableau with the chosen inner corner.

3.3. Compatibility with the super plactic congruence. The sliding operations are compatible with the super plactic congruence. Indeed, for any $x \leq y \leq z$ with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 0$ and $y = z$ only if $\|y\| = 1$, we have

$$S = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline x \\ \hline z \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline x \\ \hline z \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline z \\ \hline y \\ \hline \end{array} = \text{Rect}(S),$$

with $R_{\text{row}}(S) = xzy \sim_{\mathcal{P}(S)} zxy = R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S))$. Moreover, for any $x \leq y \leq z$ with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 1$ and $y = z$ only if $\|y\| = 0$, we have

$$S = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline y \\ \hline z \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline y \\ \hline z \\ \hline \end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{|c|} \hline x \\ \hline y \\ \hline z \\ \hline \end{array} = \text{Rect}(S),$$

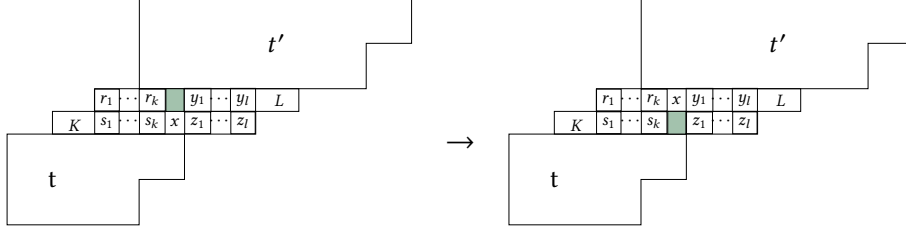
with $R_{\text{row}}(S) = yzx \sim_{\mathcal{P}(S)} yxz = R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S))$. More generally, we show the following result.

Lemma 3.3.1. *Let S and S' be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$. If S and S' are super jeu de taquin equivalent, then the words $R_{\text{row}}(S)$ and $R_{\text{row}}(S')$ are super plactic equivalent.*

Proof. If S and S' are related by a sequence of horizontal sliding operations, then by definition of the reading map R_{row} , the words $R_{\text{row}}(S)$ and $R_{\text{row}}(S')$ are equal. For a vertical sliding, suppose that the overlapping part of the two rows where the sliding operation occurs has the following

3.3. Compatibility with the super plactic congruence

form:



such that $R = r_1 \dots r_k$, $T = s_1 \dots s_k$, $Y = y_1 \dots y_l$, $Z = z_1 \dots z_l$, K and L are rows, t and t' are in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, and $r_i \leq s_i$ (resp. $y_i \leq z_i$) with $r_i = s_i$ (resp. $y_i = z_i$) only if $\|r_i\| = 1$ (resp. $\|y_i\| = 1$) for all $1 \leq i \leq k$ (resp. $1 \leq i \leq l$). We will show that the words $R_{\text{row}}(t)R_{\text{row}}(K)TxZRYR_{\text{row}}(L)R_{\text{row}}(t')$ and $R_{\text{row}}(t)R_{\text{row}}(K)TZRxYR_{\text{row}}(L)R_{\text{row}}(t')$ are super plactic equivalent. Since $\sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})}$ is a congruence, it is sufficient to show that

$$TxZRY \sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} TZRxY. \quad (10)$$

We will show (10) by induction on k . Suppose that $k = 0$. The equality $C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(xZRY) = C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(ZRxY)$ holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ showing by the cross-section property (7) that the words $xZRY$ and $ZRxY$ are super plactic equivalent. Suppose that (10) holds for $k-1$ and consider $R = r_1 \text{Rem}(R)$ and $T = t_1 \text{Rem}(T)$ with $|\text{Rem}(R)| = |\text{Rem}(T)| = k-1$. By the induction hypothesis, we have

$$\text{Rem}(T)xZ \text{Rem}(R)Y \sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} \text{Rem}(T)Z \text{Rem}(R)xY. \quad (11)$$

The equality $C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(t_1 \text{Rem}(T)xZr_1) = C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(t_1 r_1 \text{Rem}(T)xZ)$ holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ showing by (7) that

$$t_1 \text{Rem}(T)xZr_1 \sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} t_1 r_1 \text{Rem}(T)xZ. \quad (12)$$

Similarly, since the equality $C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(t_1 r_1 \text{Rem}(T)Z) = C_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}(t_1 \text{Rem}(T)Zr_1)$ holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, we have:

$$t_1 r_1 \text{Rem}(T)Z \sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} t_1 \text{Rem}(T)Zr_1. \quad (13)$$

Hence, we obtain the following equivalence

$$\begin{aligned} TxZRY &= t_1 \text{Rem}(T)xZr_1 \text{Rem}(R)Y \\ &\sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} t_1 r_1 \text{Rem}(T)xZ \text{Rem}(R)Y && \text{[by (12)]} \\ &\sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} t_1 r_1 \text{Rem}(T)Z \text{Rem}(R)xY && \text{[by (11)]} \\ &\sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} t_1 \text{Rem}(T)Zr_1 \text{Rem}(R)xY && \text{[by (13)]} \\ &= TZRxY \end{aligned}$$

showing the claim. □

Lemma 3.3.2. *The rectification tableau $\text{Rect}(S)$ of a given super skew tableau S is the unique super tableau such that $R_{\text{row}}(S) \sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S))$. Moreover, the following property*

$$\text{Rect}(S) = \text{Rect}(S') \quad \text{if and only if} \quad R_{\text{row}}(S) \sim_{\text{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(S')$$

holds, for all S, S' in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$.

3. The super Jeu de taquin

Proof. By Lemmata 3.1.2 and 3.3.1 the rectification $\text{Rect}(S)$ of a given super skew tableau S is a super tableau such that $R_{\text{row}}(S) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S))$. Suppose that there exists a super tableau t that is also the rectification of S . We obtain that $R_{\text{row}}(t) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S))$, showing by (7) that $t = \text{Rect}(S)$.

Consider now two super skew tableaux S and S' . Suppose that $\text{Rect}(S) = \text{Rect}(S')$. We have by Lemma 3.3.1 that $R_{\text{row}}(S) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S))$ and $R_{\text{row}}(S') \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S'))$ showing that the words $R_{\text{row}}(S)$ and $R_{\text{row}}(S')$ are super plactic equivalent. Suppose finally that $R_{\text{row}}(S) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(S')$. We obtain by Lemma 3.3.1 that $R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S)) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}(S'))$ showing by (7) that $\text{Rect}(S) = \text{Rect}(S')$. \square

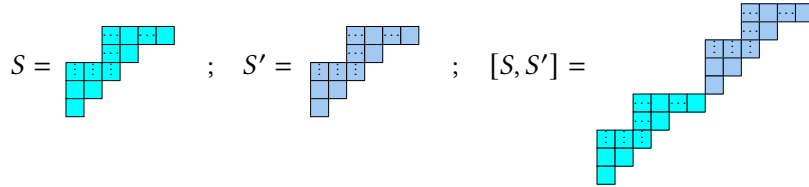
As a consequence, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 3.3.3 (Confluence of the super jeu de taquin). *Starting with a given super skew tableau, all choices of inner corners lead to the same rectified super tableau.*

3.4. Super jeu de taquin and insertion. Given two super skew tableaux S and S' in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$ of shape $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)/(\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_{k'})$ and $(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l)/(\mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_{l'})$ respectively. We will denote by $[S, S']$ the super skew tableau of shape

$$(\mu_1 + \lambda_1, \dots, \mu_l + \lambda_1, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)/(\mu'_1 + \lambda_1, \dots, \mu'_{l'} + \lambda_1, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1, \lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_{k'}),$$

obtained by concatenating S' over the rightmost column of S as illustrated in the following diagrams:



In particular, if t and t' are super tableaux in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ of shapes $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ and $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_l)$ respectively, then the super skew tableau $[t, t']$ is of shape

$$(\mu_1 + \lambda_1, \dots, \mu_l + \lambda_1, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)/(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_1).$$

Define the *insertion product* $\star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} : \text{St}(\mathcal{S}) \times \text{St}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ by setting

$$S \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S' := (\emptyset \leftarrow R_{\text{row}}(S)R_{\text{row}}(S'))$$

for all S, S' in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$.

Proposition 3.4.1. *For all S and S' in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$, the following equality*

$$S \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S' = \text{Rect}([S, S']) \tag{14}$$

holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. In particular, the insertion product $\star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})}$ is associative.

3.5. Column reading on super tableaux

Proof. By definition of $\star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})}$, the following equivalence $R_{\text{row}}(S)R_{\text{row}}(S') \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(S \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S')$ holds. Moreover, by Lemma 3.3.1, the words $R_{\text{row}}([S, S']) = R_{\text{row}}(S)R_{\text{row}}(S')$ and $R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}([S, S']))$ are super plactic equivalent, showing that $R_{\text{row}}(S \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S')$ and $R_{\text{row}}(\text{Rect}([S, S']))$ are so. Hence, the equality (14) holds by the cross-section property (7). In particular, by Theorem 3.3.3, the following equality

$$(S \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S') \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S'' = \text{Rect}([S, S'], S'') = S \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} (S' \star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})} S'')$$

holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, for all $S, S', S'' \in \text{St}(\mathcal{S})$, showing that $\star_{\text{St}(\mathcal{S})}$ is associative. \square

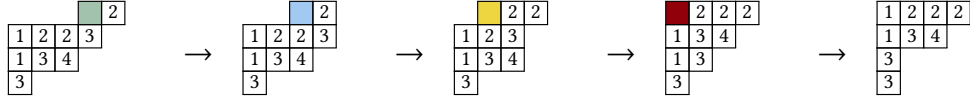
By restriction of the insertion product on the set $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}) \times \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, we deduce the following result.

Corollary 3.4.2. *For all t and t' in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, the following equality*

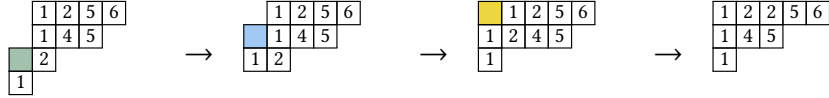
$$t \star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})} t' = \text{Rect}([t, t'])$$

holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$, and the insertion product $\star_{\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})}$ is associative.

3.4.3. Example. The insertion $(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & \\ 3 & \end{array}) \leftarrow 2$ computed in (5) is obtained as follows:



The insertion $(\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 2 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & \\ 2 & \end{array}) \rightsquigarrow 1$ computed in (6) is also recovered as follows by taquin:



3.5. Column reading on super tableaux. Denote by $R_{\text{col}} : \text{St}(\mathcal{S}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}^*$ the map that reads a super tableau column-wise from bottom to top and from left to right. For instance, the R_{col} -reading of the super tableau t presented in (4) is $R_{\text{col}}(t) = 55314142$.

Proposition 3.5.1. *Let S be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$. The words $R_{\text{col}}(S)$ and $R_{\text{row}}(S)$ are super plactic equivalent.*

Proof. Suppose that the super skew tableau S consists of k columns c_1, \dots, c_k . By Theorem 3.3.3, this super skew tableau can be obtained from $[[\dots [[c_1, c_2], c_3], \dots], c_k]$ by applying a sequence of forward sliding that moves the columns to the top starting from c_{k-1} and ending by c_1 . Hence, we obtain by Lemma 3.3.1 the following equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{row}}(S) &\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}([\dots [[c_1, c_2], c_3], \dots], c_k]) \\ &= R_{\text{row}}(c_1) \dots R_{\text{row}}(c_k) \\ &= R_{\text{col}}(c_1) \dots R_{\text{col}}(c_k) \\ &= R_{\text{col}}(S) \end{aligned}$$

showing the claim. \square

4. The super evacuation procedure

4. THE SUPER EVACUATION PROCEDURE

We introduce in this section the super evacuation procedure using the super jeu de taquin and we show its compatibility with the super plactic congruence. We follow for this aim, the approach given in [10] for the non-signed case.

4.1. Super opposite alphabet. Denote by \mathcal{S}^{op} the *opposite alphabet* obtained from \mathcal{S} by reversing its order. Denote by x^* the letter in \mathcal{S}^{op} corresponding to x in \mathcal{S} where $\|x^*\| = 0$ (resp. $\|x^*\| = 1$) if $\|x\| = 0$ (resp. $\|x\| = 1$). For all x, y in \mathcal{S} , we have $x < y$ if and only if $x^* > y^*$. For any word $w = x_1 \dots x_k$ over \mathcal{S} , denote by $w^* = x_k^* \dots x_1^*$ the corresponding word over \mathcal{S}^{op} . Then, for all v and w in \mathcal{S}^* , the equality $(vw)^* = w^*v^*$ holds, inducing an anti-isomorphism between the free monoids over \mathcal{S}^{op} and \mathcal{S} . Moreover, by identifying $(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})^{\text{op}}$ with \mathcal{S} , the equality $(w^*)^* = w$ holds, for any w in \mathcal{S}^* .

Lemma 4.1.1. *Let v and w be words in \mathcal{S}^* . The following properties hold:*

- i) $v \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} w$ if, and only, if $v^* \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} w^*$.
- ii) $l_k(v) = l_k(v^*)$, for any $k \geq 0$.

Proof. Consider two words v and w in \mathcal{S}^* such that $v \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} w$. Suppose that $v = pxzyq$ and $w = pzxxyq$ for all $p, q \in \mathcal{S}^*$ such that $x \leq y \leq z$ in \mathcal{S} with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 0$ and $y = z$ only if $\|y\| = 1$. We have $v^* = q^*y^*z^*x^*p^*$ and $w^* = q^*y^*x^*z^*p^*$ with $z^* \leq y^* \leq x^*$ and $x^* = y^*$ only if $\|y^*\| = 0$ and $y^* = z^*$ only if $\|y^*\| = 1$, showing that $v^* \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} w^*$. Suppose now that $v = pyxzq$ and $w = pyzqxq$ for all $p, q \in \mathcal{S}^*$ such that $x \leq y \leq z$ in \mathcal{S} with $x = y$ only if $\|y\| = 1$ and $y = z$ only if $\|y\| = 0$. We have $v^* = q^*z^*x^*y^*p^*$ and $w^* = q^*x^*z^*y^*p^*$ with $z^* \leq y^* \leq x^*$ and $x^* = y^*$ only if $\|y^*\| = 1$ and $y^* = z^*$ only if $\|y^*\| = 0$, showing that $v^* \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} w^*$. Similarly, we show that if $v^* \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} w^*$, then $v \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} w$. Finally, for any $k \geq 0$, any disjoint family of k rows that are subsequences of a word v over \mathcal{S} gives by considering the mirror words of the rows in \mathcal{S}^{op} , a family of k rows that are subsequences of v^* , showing that $l_k(v) = l_k(v^*)$. \square

4.2. Involution on super tableaux. Let t be in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. An *opposite tableau* in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})$ is constructed from t using the super jeu de taquin as follows. Consider an empty Young diagram with the same frame as t . Remove the box containing the top-leftmost element x in t , and perform a forward sliding on the resulted super skew tableau. We obtain a super tableau, denoted by t^* , whose frame has one box removed from the frame of t . Put the letter x^* in the initial empty Young diagram at the same place of the box that was removed from the frame of t . Repeat the algorithm on t^* and continue until all the elements of t have been removed and the initial empty Young diagram has been filled by their corresponding letters in \mathcal{S}^{op} . The result is denoted by t^{op} , and the procedure of construction t^{op} from t is called the *super evacuation*. This is the super analogue of the Schützenberger's evacuation procedure, [27]. For instance, consider the super tableau t presented in (4) and compute t^{op} .

$$t = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array} ; \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & \\ \hline 5 & \\ \hline \end{array} \right), t^* = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 4 & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1^* \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ; \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & \\ \hline 5 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 3 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline & & 2^* \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ; \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & 4 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 4 & 4 & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & 3^* \\ \hline & 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline & & 2^* \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ; \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & 4 & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 4 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & 4^* 3^* \\ \hline & 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline & & 2^* \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ; \\
 & \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & 5 & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 4^* & & \\ \hline 4^* & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & 4^* 3^* \\ \hline & 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline & & 2^* \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ; \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & 4^* 3^* \\ \hline & 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline & & 2^* \\ \hline \end{array} \right) ; \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array}, \emptyset, \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & 5^* 4^* 3^* \\ \hline & 1^* & 1^* \\ \hline & & 2^* \\ \hline \end{array} = t^{\text{op}} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let t be in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. Define t^\wedge to be the unique super tableau in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})$ such that the words $(R_{\text{row}}(t))^*$ and $R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge)$ are congruent with respect to $\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})}$.

Lemma 4.2.1. *Let t be in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. The following properties hold:*

- i) *The map $t \mapsto t^\wedge$ is an involution on $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$.*
- ii) *The super tableau t^\wedge has the same shape as t .*

Proof. Consider t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. By definition, the super tableau $(t^\wedge)^\wedge$ is the unique super tableau in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ such that $(R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge)^\wedge)^* \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}((t^\wedge)^\wedge)$. Since the equality $(w^*)^* = w$ holds for any w in \mathcal{S}^* , we obtain by Lemma 4.1.1 that $R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge)^\wedge \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} (R_{\text{row}}((t^\wedge)^\wedge))^*$ and then $(R_{\text{row}}(t))^* \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} (R_{\text{row}}((t^\wedge)^\wedge))^*$. Hence, by Lemma 4.1.1, the equivalence $R_{\text{row}}(t) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}((t^\wedge)^\wedge)$ holds, showing by the cross-section property (7), that the map $t \mapsto t^\wedge$ is an involution. Moreover, since the words $(R_{\text{row}}(t))^*$ and $R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge)$ are congruent with respect to $\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})}$, the following equality $l_k(R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge)) = l_k((R_{\text{row}}(t))^*)$ holds, for any k . Following Lemma 4.1.1, the equality

$$l_k(R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge)) = l_k(R_{\text{row}}(t))$$

holds for any k , showing by Lemma 2.3.1 that the super tableaux t and t^\wedge have the same shape. \square

Lemma 4.2.2. *Let t be in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. The super tableaux t^\wedge and t^{op} are equal.*

Proof. Consider a super tableau t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. By construction, the super tableaux t and t^{op} have the same shape. Then by Lemma 4.2.1 the super tableaux t^\wedge and t^{op} are so. We will show by induction on the number of boxes of t that $t^\wedge = t^{\text{op}}$. This equality holds if t consists of one box. Suppose that this property is true for super tableaux consisting of $k - 1$ boxes and show it when t contains k boxes. Suppose t has the following form:

$$t = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline x & r \\ \hline & t' \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Note that the super tableau t^* contains one box less than t , and the super tableau t^{op} is obtained from $(t^*)^{\text{op}}$ by putting x^* at the same place of the box that was removed from the frame of t . By the induction hypothesis, the super tableaux $(t^*)^\wedge$ and $(t^*)^{\text{op}}$ are equal. Since the super tableaux t^\wedge and t^{op} have the same shape, it is sufficient to show that the super tableau t^\wedge can be obtained from $(t^*)^\wedge$ by adding a box containing x^* in some place in this super tableau. By construction of t^* , the following equivalence $R_{\text{row}}(t^*) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(t')R_{\text{row}}(r)$ holds, showing that $R_{\text{row}}((t^*)^\wedge) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} (R_{\text{row}}(r))^*(R_{\text{row}}(t'))^*$. Moreover, the following equivalence

$$R_{\text{row}}(t^\wedge) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} (R_{\text{row}}(r))^*x^*(R_{\text{row}}(t'))^*$$

5. The super Littlewood–Richardson rule

holds. Hence, following the cross-section property (7), when computing the super tableau t^\wedge by insertion we obtain the same super tableau as $(t^*)^\wedge$ but with x^* in some box, showing the claim. \square

As a consequence of Lemmata 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, we obtain the following result.

Theorem 4.2.3. *Let t be in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$. The following properties hold:*

- i) *The super tableau t^{op} has the same shape as t .*
- ii) *The words $(R_{\text{row}}(t))^*$ and $R_{\text{row}}(t^{\text{op}})$ are congruent with respect to $\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})}$.*
- iii) *The map $t \mapsto t^{\text{op}}$ is an involution on $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$.*

Finally, we deduce the following result.

Corollary 4.2.4. *Let t be in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ and x_1, \dots, x_k be in \mathcal{S} . The following equality*

$$(x_k \rightsquigarrow (\dots \rightsquigarrow (x_1 \rightsquigarrow t) \dots)) = (((\dots (t^{\text{op}} \leftarrow x_1^*) \leftarrow \dots) \leftarrow x_k^*))^{\text{op}}) \quad (15)$$

holds in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$.

Proof. Consider t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ and x_1, \dots, x_k in \mathcal{S} . The following equivalence holds:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{row}}(((\dots (t^{\text{op}} \leftarrow x_1^*) \leftarrow \dots) \leftarrow x_k^*)) &\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} R_{\text{row}}(t^{\text{op}})x_1^* \dots x_k^* \\ &\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} (R_{\text{row}}(t))^* x_1^* \dots x_k^* = (x_k \dots x_1 R_{\text{row}}(t))^* \\ &\sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S}^{\text{op}})} (R_{\text{row}}(x_k \rightsquigarrow (\dots \rightsquigarrow (x_1 \rightsquigarrow t) \dots)))^*. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, we deduce by Lemma 4.1.1 and Theorem 4.2.3 the following equivalence

$$R_{\text{row}}(x_k \rightsquigarrow (\dots \rightsquigarrow (x_1 \rightsquigarrow t) \dots)) \sim_{\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{S})} R_{\text{row}}(((\dots (t^{\text{op}} \leftarrow x_1^*) \leftarrow \dots) \leftarrow x_k^*))^{\text{op}}),$$

showing Equality (15) by the cross-section property (7). \square

5. THE SUPER LITTLEWOOD–RICHARDSON RULE

We give in this section an interpretation of the super jeu de taquin in terms of Fomin's growth diagrams and we deduce remarkable properties of this procedure. Finally, we follow the approach given in [29] for the non-signed case in order to give a combinatorial version of the super Littlewood–Richardson rule.

In the sequel, we will assume that \mathcal{S} is finite.

5.1. Super Schur functions. Starting from the super plactic monoid $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})$, we can construct a \mathbb{Z} -algebra, denoted by $R_{\mathcal{S}}$, whose linear generators are the monomials in the monoid $\mathbf{P}(\mathcal{S})$. This is an associative and unitary ring that is not commutative. A generic element in $R_{\mathcal{S}}$ can be realized by a formal sum of super plactic classes with coefficients from \mathbb{Z} . Since every super plactic class can be represented by a super tableau, a typical element in $R_{\mathcal{S}}$ is a formal sum of super tableaux. There is a canonical homomorphism from $R_{\mathcal{S}}$ onto the ring of polynomials $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ that takes a super tableau t to its monomial x^t , where x^t is the product of the variables x_i , each occurring as many times in x^t as i occurs in t . Define S_{λ} (resp. $S_{\lambda/\mu}$) in $R_{\mathcal{S}}$ to be the sum of all super tableaux (resp. super skew tableaux) of shape λ (resp. λ/μ) and entries in \mathcal{S} , with $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}$ (resp. λ/μ is a skew shape). The image of S_{λ} (resp. $S_{\lambda/\mu}$) in $\mathbb{Z}[X]$ gives rise to the so-called *super Schur function* (resp. *super skew Schur function*) $s_{\lambda}(X)$ (resp. $s_{\lambda/\mu}(X)$).

Let λ, μ and ν be in \mathcal{P} such that λ/μ is a skew shape. For any t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$, we set

$$\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t) := \{S \in \text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu) \mid \text{Rect}(S) = t\},$$

and we will call the integer

$$c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} := \#\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t)$$

the *super Littlewood–Richardson coefficient*.

Theorem 5.1.1 (The super Littlewood–Richardson rule). *Let λ, μ and ν be partitions in \mathcal{P} such that λ/μ is a skew shape. Fix a super tableau t of shape ν . Then the super Littlewood–Richardson coefficient $c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu}$ does not depend on t , and depends only on λ, μ and ν . Moreover, the following identity*

$$S_{\lambda/\mu} = \sum_{\nu} c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} S_{\nu} \tag{16}$$

holds in $R_{\mathcal{S}}$.

The rest of this section is devoted to prove this result. First, using an interpretation of the super jeu de taquin in terms of Fomin’s growth diagrams, Proposition 5.2.3 shows that the coefficient $c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu}$ does not depend on t , and depends only on λ, μ and ν . Secondly, if we combine the inverses of bijections (18) obtained in Proposition 5.3.2 for all partition ν in \mathcal{P} , we deduce the following bijection

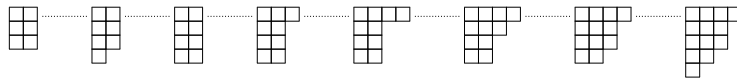
$$\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu) \rightarrow \bigcup_{\nu \in \mathcal{P}} \text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t) \times \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$$

for some t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ chosen separately for every ν , showing that Equality (16) holds in $R_{\mathcal{S}}$.

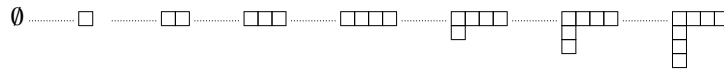
5.2. Super growth diagrams. The super jeu de taquin procedure can be described using the notion of *growth diagrams* introduced by Fomin, [9]. Let S be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu)$. We represent S by an *increasing chain of partitions* in the super Young lattice (\mathcal{P}, \subseteq) from μ to λ , that is, a sequence of partitions starting with μ and ending with λ such that the Young diagram of each partition is obtained from that of its predecessor by adding exactly one box, so that the boxes are ordered by increasing value of their entries, or in case these entries are equal and belong to distinct columns (resp. the same column), by increasing column (resp. row) number. A *super growth diagram* is a rectangular array of partitions where every row (resp. column) from left to right (resp. from

5. The super Littlewood–Richardson rule

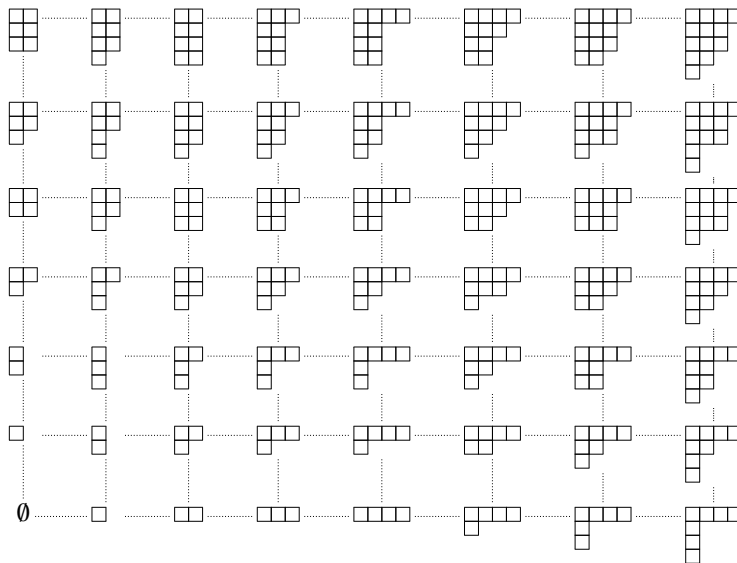
bottom to top) encodes a super tableau such that all super tableaux formed by the rows have the same content, as do all super tableaux formed by the columns. After each forward sliding of the super jeu de taquin procedure, we record the corresponding chain of partitions in a super growth diagram so that each chain from the topmost row to the bottom-most row represents one of the intermediate super tableaux of this procedure. In particular, the topmost row represents the initial super skew tableau S and the bottom-most one encodes its rectified super tableau $\text{Rect}(S)$. For instance, the super skew tableau S in Example 3.1.1 is represented by the following chain of partitions:



Its rectification tableau $\text{Rect}(S)$ is represented by the following chain of partitions:



The super jeu de taquin on S is then represented by the following super growth diagram:



Note that the leftmost (resp. rightmost) column of a super growth diagram encodes the *recording tableau*, denoted by R (resp. R'), filled by elements of \mathcal{S} , that represents the change in the inner (resp. outer) shape. Following Theorem 3.3.3, the super tableau $\text{Rect}(S)$ does not depend on the recording tableau R . For instance, the leftmost column of the above super growth diagram can encode the following tableau:

$$R = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \hline 5 & 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

that records the order in which the forward sliding are performed on S . We first choose the inner corner corresponding to the box filled by 6, then the inner corner corresponding to the one filled

by 5, and so on. In this case, the rightmost column encodes the following super skew tableau:

$$R' = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & 1 & 3 \\ \hline & 2 & 4 \\ \hline & 6 & \\ \hline 5 & & \\ \hline \end{array} .$$

Consider a super skew tableau S in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu)$. We define the following partial bijection

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Grw} : \bigcup_{\mu \in \mathcal{P}} \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \mu) \times \text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu) &\rightarrow \bigcup_{\rho \in \mathcal{P}} \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \rho) \times \text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\rho) \\ (R, S) &\mapsto (\text{Rect}(S), R') \end{aligned}$$

where R (resp. R') denotes the super (resp. skew) tableau corresponding to the leftmost (resp. rightmost) column of the super growth diagram of S .

5.2.1. Super Fomin's local rule. Starting with the topmost row and the leftmost column, the entire super growth diagram is completed using the following Fomin's local rule. Let μ, ρ, ν and λ be partitions in \mathcal{P} that form the following *square of a super growth diagram*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mu & \cdots & \rho \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \nu & \cdots & \lambda \end{array}$$

that is, both partitions μ and λ contain ν and ρ contains both μ and λ . Then by construction of the super growth diagram, the partition λ is uniquely determined from ρ, μ and ν by the following *Fomin's local rule*:

- i) if μ is the only partition of its height that contains ν and is contained in ρ , then $\lambda = \mu$,
- ii) otherwise, there is a unique such partition different from μ , that is equal to λ .

It is worth noting that Fomin's local rule is *symmetric* in λ and μ , that is, the partition λ is computed from ν, ρ and μ in the same way as μ is computed from ν, ρ and λ . As a consequence, we deduce the following symmetry property of the super jeu de taquin:

Lemma 5.2.2. *Let S be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S})$. If $\text{Grw}(R, S) = (\text{Rect}(S), R')$ then $\text{Grw}(\text{Rect}(S), R') = (R, S)$.*

By this diagrammatic interpretation of the super jeu de taquin, we deduce the following result.

Proposition 5.2.3. *Fix partitions λ, μ , and ν in \mathcal{P} , and suppose that t is a super tableau of shape ν . Then the super Littlewood–Richardson coefficient $c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu}$ does not depend on t , and depends only on λ, μ and ν .*

Proof. Let R be any super tableau of shape μ , and consider a super growth diagram with corners \emptyset, μ, λ and ν such that the bottom-most row correspond to t and the leftmost column encodes R . Once we have the four corners, there are a certain number of ways to choose the rightmost column. Once we have that, any choice for the topmost row determines the whole super growth diagram by Fomin's local rule. So the number of ways to complete the super growth diagram, and so the number of topmost rows, is independent of the choice of the bottom-most row corresponding to t , and depends only on λ, μ and ν . \square

REFERENCES

5.3. Dual equivalence. Two super skew tableaux S and S' in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S})$ of the same shape are *dual equivalent* if for any super tableau R of appropriate shape such that

$$\text{Grw}(R, S) = (\text{Rect}(S), R') \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Grw}(R, S') = (\text{Rect}(S'), R'') \quad (17)$$

we have $R' = R''$. In other words, the super skew tableaux S and S' are dual equivalent if applying the same sequence of the forward sliding to S and to S' always gives super tableaux of the same shape.

Lemma 5.3.1. *Let S and S' be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu)$. If S and S' are both super jeu de taquin equivalent and dual equivalent, then $S = S'$.*

Proof. Since S and S' are super jeu de taquin equivalent, then the super tableaux $\text{Rect}(S)$ and $\text{Rect}(S')$ are equal by Theorem 3.3.3. Moreover, since S and S' are dual equivalent, then for any super tableau R of shape μ satisfying Property (17), the super skew tableaux R' and R'' are equal. Finally, following Lemma 5.2.2, we have $\text{Grw}(\text{Rect}(S), R') = (R, S)$ and $\text{Grw}(\text{Rect}(S'), R'') = (R, S')$, showing that $S = S'$. \square

Proposition 5.3.2. *Let μ, ν and λ be partitions in \mathcal{P} such that λ/μ is a skew shape. Fix a super tableau t of shape ν . Then there is a bijection*

$$\Psi : \text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t) \times \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu) \rightarrow \bigcup_{t \in \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)} \text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t) \quad (18)$$

that can be characterized by the conditions that $\Psi(S, t')$ and S are dual equivalent and $\text{Rect}(\Psi(S, t')) = t'$, for all S in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t)$ and t' in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$.

Proof. Consider t in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$ and let S be in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t)$ and t' in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$. We will construct $\Psi(S, t')$ which is uniquely determined by Lemma 5.3.1 as follows. First, choose t'' to be any super tableau in $\text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \mu)$, then we have $\text{Grw}(t'', S) = (t, S')$, for some S' in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\nu)$. Moreover, since $\text{Rect}(S') = t''$, the following equality $\text{Grw}(t', S') = (t'', S'')$ holds by Theorem 3.3.3, with S'' in $\text{St}(\mathcal{S}, \lambda/\mu, \uparrow t')$. We set $\Psi(S, t') = S''$. On one hand, we have $\text{Rect}(\Psi(S, t')) = t'$. On the second hand, since $\text{Grw}(t'', S) = (t, S')$ and $\text{Grw}(t'', S'') = (t', S')$ with $t, t' \in \text{Yt}(\mathcal{S}, \nu)$, we deduce that S and S'' are dual equivalent. Finally, since the super tableaux S, S' and t' can be reconstructed from S'', t'' and t , we deduce that the map Ψ is bijective. \square

REFERENCES

- [1] Georgia Benkart, Seok-Jin Kang, and Masaki Kashiwara. Crystal bases for the quantum superalgebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(m, n))$. *Journal of the American Mathematical Society*, 13(2):295–331, 2000.
- [2] A Berele and A Regev. Hook Young diagrams with applications to combinatorics and to representations of Lie superalgebras. *Advances in Mathematics*, 64(2):118–175, 1987.
- [3] A. Berele and J.B. Remmel. Hook flag characters and their combinatorics. *Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra*, 35:225–245, 1985.

-
- [4] F. Bonetti, D. Senato, and A. Venezia. The Robinson–Schensted correspondence for the fourfold algebra. *Boll. Un. Mat. Ital. B (7)*, 2(3):541–554, 1988.
- [5] Alan J. Cain, Robert D. Gray, and António Malheiro. Rewriting systems and biautomorphic structures for Chinese, hypoplactic, and Sylvester monoids. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.*, 25(1-2):51–80, 2015.
- [6] Alan J. Cain, Robert D. Gray, and António Malheiro. Crystal monoids & crystal bases: rewriting systems and biautomorphic structures for plactic monoids of types A_n , B_n , C_n , D_n , and G_2 . *J. Combin. Theory Ser. A*, 162:406–466, 2019.
- [7] Ferran Cedó and Jan Okniński. Plactic algebras. *Journal of Algebra*, 274(1):97 – 117, 2004.
- [8] Neil O Connell. Conditioned random walks and the RSK correspondence. *Journal of Physics A: Mathematical and General*, 36(12):3049–3066, 2003.
- [9] Sergey Fomin. Knuth equivalence, jeu de taquin, and the Littlewood-Richardson rule, appendix 1 in enumerative combinatorics 2 (1999).
- [10] William Fulton. *Young tableaux*, volume 35 of *London Mathematical Society Student Texts*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1997. With applications to representation theory and geometry.
- [11] Curtis Greene. An extension of Schensted’s theorem. *Advances in Mathematics*, 14(2):254–265, 1974.
- [12] Frank D Grosshans, Gian-Carlo Rota, and Joel A Stein. *Invariant theory and superalgebras*. Number 69. American Mathematical Soc., 1987.
- [13] Nohra Hage. Finite convergent presentation of plactic monoid for type C. *Internat. J. Algebra Comput.*, 25(8):1239–1263, 2015.
- [14] Nohra Hage and Philippe Malbos. Knuth’s coherent presentations of plactic monoids of type A. *Algebr. Represent. Theory*, 20(5):1259–1288, 2017.
- [15] Nohra Hage and Philippe Malbos. Chinese syzygies by insertions. *Semigroup Forum*, 104(1):88–108, 2022.
- [16] Marianne Johnson and Mark Kambites. Tropical representations and identities of plactic monoids. *Transactions of the American Mathematical Society*, 374(6):4423–4447, 2021.
- [17] Donald E. Knuth. Permutations, matrices, and generalized Young tableaux. *Pacific J. Math.*, 34:709–727, 1970.
- [18] Roberto La Scala, Vincenzo Nardoza, and Domenico Senato. Super RSK-algorithms and super plactic monoid. *Int. J. Algebra Comput.*, 16(2):377–396, 2006.
- [19] Alain Lascoux, Bernard Leclerc, and Jean-Yves Thibon. Crystal graphs and q -analogues of weight multiplicities for the root system A_n . *Lett. Math. Phys.*, 35(4):359–374, 1995.
- [20] Alain Lascoux and Marcel-P. Schützenberger. Le monoïde plaxique. In *Noncommutative structures in algebra and geometric combinatorics (Naples, 1978)*, volume 109 of *Quad. “Ricerca Sci.”*, pages 129–156. CNR, Rome, 1981.
- [21] Cédric Lecouvey. Combinatorics of crystal graphs for the root systems of types A_n , B_n , C_n , D_n and G_2 . In *Combinatorial aspect of integrable systems*, volume 17 of *MSJ Mem.*, pages 11–41. Math. Soc. Japan, Tokyo, 2007.

REFERENCES

- [22] Peter Littelmann. A plactic algebra for semisimple Lie algebras. *Adv. Math.*, 124(2):312–331, 1996.
- [23] Jean-Louis Loday and Todor Popov. Parastatistics algebra, Young tableaux and the super plactic monoid. *International Journal of Geometric Methods in Modern Physics*, 05(08):1295–1314, 2008.
- [24] M. Lothaire. *Algebraic combinatorics on words*, volume 90 of *Encyclopedia of Mathematics and its Applications*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2002.
- [25] Dan Romik and Piotr Śniady. Jeu de taquin dynamics on infinite Young tableaux and second class particles. *The Annals of Probability*, 43(2):682–737, 2015.
- [26] C. Schensted. Longest increasing and decreasing subsequences. *Canad. J. Math.*, 13:179–191, 1961.
- [27] M.-P. Schützenberger. Quelques remarques sur une construction de Schensted. *MATHEMATICA SCANDINAVICA*, 12:117–128, 1963.
- [28] M.-P. Schützenberger. La correspondance de Robinson. pages 59–113. *Lecture Notes in Math.*, Vol. 579, 1977.
- [29] Marc A. A. van Leeuwen. The Littlewood-Richardson rule, and related combinatorics. In *Interaction of combinatorics and representation theory*, volume 11 of *MSJ Mem.*, pages 95–145. Math. Soc. Japan, Tokyo, 2001.
- [30] Alfred Young. On Quantitative Substitutional Analysis. *Proc. London Math. Soc. (2)*, 28(4):255–292, 1928.

NOHRA HAGE
nohra.hage@univ-catholille.fr
Faculté de Gestion, Economie & Sciences (FGES),
Université Catholique de Lille,
60 bd Vauban,
CS 40109, 59016 Lille Cedex, France