INTRO TO SYMMETRIC FUNCTIONS

Here are summarized some definitions for the basic families of symmetric functions illustrated with Young tableaux.

1. Introduction

We are working with d variables $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_d\}$.

1.1. Partitions and notations.

The partition $\lambda = [\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_L]$ is a tuple of positive integers with $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_L$, with $|\lambda| = \sum \lambda_i$, the *weight* and L the *length*. $|\lambda| = n$ is denoted by $\lambda \vdash n$.

An alternative notation is the *multiplicity notation*, $\rho = (1^{\rho_1} 2^{\rho_2} \cdots n^{\rho_n})$, with $\lambda \vdash n$. This indicates that in the tuple $\{\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_L\}$, the value i occurs ρ_i times. Note that

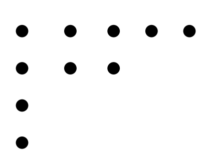
$$|\lambda| = \sum_j j\, \rho_j \qquad \text{and} \qquad L = \sum_j \rho_j \ .$$

We denote the λ in multiplicity notation by $\rho(\lambda)$.

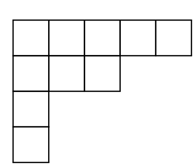
Example. To illustrate, $\lambda = [55444322]$ has weight 29, length 8, with $\rho(\lambda) = (2^2 3^1 4^3 5^2)$.

A partition can be graphed as a *Ferrers diagram*: rows of dots with row i consisting of λ_i dots. And as well by a *tableau* consisting of boxes, which may be empty or filled with numbers, variables, etc. The partition λ is the *shape* of the corresponding diagram.

For example, $\lambda = [5311]$ is represented by



or



A filled diagram may look something like

1	1	1	2	3
3	4	5		
4				
5				

(1)

In our context, we will be working with *semistandard Young tableaux*, abbreviated SSYT, meaning that the boxes are filled according to the following protocols:

1. Horizontal rows: the values are weakly increasing (nondecreasing) along the row, left to right
2. Vertical columns: the values are strictly increasing moving from top to bottom.

The tableau above, (1), is an SSYT.

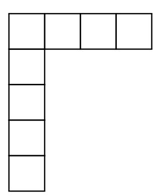
1.2. **Monomial terms.** Given a set of variables $\{x_1, \ldots, x_d\}$, we correspond to an SSYT the monomial consisting of the product of x's with subscripts taken from the values in the boxes. Continuing with our example tableau, we have

1	1	1	2	3
3	4	5		
4				
5				

$$\longleftrightarrow \qquad x_1^3 x_2 x_3^2 x_4^2 x_5^2$$

Using this correspondence, we can express the various basic types of symmetric functions using tableaux.

1.3. **Hooks.** A diagram for a partition of the form $\lambda = [n, 1, 1, 1, \ldots, 1] = (n1^j)$, $\lambda \vdash n + j$, is called a *hook*. For example, with $\lambda = [41111]$, we have



More generally, interior to any diagram are hooks, shaped similarly, i.e., consisting of all boxes to the right of, including, a given box and all boxes directly below it. The *hook lengths* count how many boxes comprise a given hook. Here is a hook diagram with hook lengths indicated in each box:

8	3	2	1
4			
3			
2			
1			

and we have, e.g., for $\lambda = [5311]$,

8	5	4	2	1
5	2	1		
2				
1				

	x	**x**	**x**	**x**
	x			

with a typical hook indicated by x's.

The five families are discussed in the accompanying pages:

(1) Monomial
(2) Elementary
(3) Homogeneous
(4) Power sum
(5) Schur