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SIMPLE MODULES FOR THE PARTITION ALGEBRA AND MONOTONE CONVERGENCE OF KRONECKER COEFFICIENTS

C. BOWMAN, M. DE VISSCHER, AND J. ENYANG

ABSTRACT. We construct bases of the simple modules for partition algebras which are indexed by paths in an alcove geometry. This allows us to give a concrete interpretation (and new proof) of the monotone convergence property for Kronecker coefficients using stratifications of the cell modules of the partition algebra.

INTRODUCTION

A fundamental problem in the representation theory of the symmetric group is to describe the coefficients in the decomposition of the tensor product of two Specht modules. In [BDO15], the first two authors and Orellana proposed a new approach to this problem by using the Schur–Weyl duality between the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n and the partition algebra $P_{2k}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$. The Kronecker coefficients are interpreted as the decomposition multiplicities which arise in restricting a simple $P_{2k}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -module to a Young subalgebra.

The purpose of this article is to construct bases of the simple modules of partition algebras and begin exploring the applications of these bases to the study of the Kronecker coefficients. We proceed by embedding the branching graph of the partition algebra into a parabolic alcove geometry of type $A_{r-1} \subseteq A_r$ and defining n -permissible paths in this graph via a certain geometric condition. We construct a cellular basis indexed by paths in this graph with the following remarkable property: The paths which are n -permissible form a basis for the simple module and those that are n -impermissible form a basis for the radical of the cell module (see Theorem 6.6 and Corollary 6.7). In the case that the algebra is semisimple, the resulting bases are equal to those constructed in [Eny13b]. That this geometry governs the representation theory of the partition algebras is perhaps surprising, but could be explainable through interactions with the associated parabolic category \mathcal{O} , via Deligne’s tensor category (see [EA16] and [CO11]).

We further show that these bases precisely encode the decomposition of the restriction of a simple module (along the tower of the partition algebras) into indecomposable direct summands (see Theorem 5.6). As a corollary, we determine the branching rule of the partition algebra in terms of the geometry.

Similar bases for a certain subset of the simple modules for the Brauer algebra (namely those appearing in Schur–Weyl duality with the symplectic and orthogonal groups) were constructed in terms of an alcove geometry of type $A_r \subseteq D_r$ in [DVM17]. Graded bases (of a completely different flavour) for all simple modules for the walled Brauer algebra were constructed in terms of an alcove geometry of type $A_r \times A_s \subseteq A_{r+s}$ in [BS12]. For semisimple partition and (walled) Brauer algebras these questions were first answered in [EG17], where the authors construct cellular bases which are compatible with induction and restriction.

We turn now to the Kronecker coefficients. One attempt to understand these coefficients is via their limiting behaviour and stability properties. Murnaghan observed that as we increase the length of the first row of the indexing partitions, the sequence of Kronecker coefficients obtained stabilises. The limits of these sequences are known as the *stable Kronecker coefficients*. This stability has been proven using invariant theory [Lit58], geometric methods [Bri93, Section 3.4], and by means of vertex operators [Thi91, Section 3]. In [BDO15] we observed that increasing the length of the first row of the indexing partitions corresponds to increasing the parameter n

for the partition algebra. The stability is then naturally explained by the fact that the partition algebra is semisimple for large values of n . Moreover, the stable Kronecker coefficients are given a concrete representation theoretic interpretation as the decomposition multiplicities of the restriction of a cell module for the partition algebra to a Young subalgebra.

The bases constructed in this paper allow us, for the first time, to study simple modules for partition algebras directly. Correspondingly, many formulas [BDO15, BO05, BOR09, Ros01, RW94] for computing Kronecker products proceed indirectly by (implicitly) expressing the Kronecker coefficient as a signed sum of stable Kronecker coefficients. Our main result gives explicit bases for the simple modules; the action of the generators of the partition algebra on these bases have been described in [Eny13b]. This gives a direct approach to studying the non-stable Kronecker coefficients (which we will explore in further work) and for studying Murnaghan's stability phenomena (see below).

In [Bri93] Brion showed that, as we increase the length of the first row of the indexing partitions, the sequence of Kronecker coefficients obtained is *weakly increasing* (in addition to having a stable limit). This monotone convergence property has been proved using geometric methods [Bri93] and by analysing integer points in polyhedra [Ste12]. In this paper, we provide a new proof of this monotone convergence property which follows from the simple fact that any n -permissible path is also $(n + 1)$ -permissible. This answers a question posed to us by Briand.

Notation: The focus of this paper is the representation theory of the partition algebra over the field \mathbb{Q} and with integer parameter n . However, we wish to use results from Enyang [Eny13b] on the seminormal representations of the partition algebra with parameter z over the field $\mathbb{Q}(z)$. We will relate these in the usual manner. Let z be a variable and define $R := \mathbb{Z}[z]$ with field of fraction $\mathbb{F} := \mathbb{Q}(z)$. Given $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we define \mathcal{O}_n to be the localisation of R at the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} = (z - n)$. Then we have natural embeddings $R \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}$ and projection map $\pi_n : \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ given by specialising to $z = n$, giving both \mathbb{F} and \mathbb{Q} the structure of \mathcal{O}_n -bimodules. Throughout the paper, all modules for the partition algebras (over R , \mathbb{F} , \mathcal{O}_n and \mathbb{Q}) will be right modules.

The first three sections are not new but recall all the necessary background. In Section 1, we define the partition algebra over R and recall its cellular structure. In particular, we recall the properties of the Murphy-type basis constructed inductively on the branching graph by Goodman and Enyang in [EG17]. In Section 2, we consider the representations of the partition algebra over \mathbb{F} . In particular, we recall some of the properties of the seminormal bases for cell modules constructed by Enyang [Eny13b]. In Section 3–7 we work over the field \mathbb{Q} . In Section 3, we apply the general framework developed by Mathas to generalise the seminormal bases to the partition algebra over \mathbb{Q} with integer parameter. In Section 4 we introduce a reflection geometry (for a fixed parameter n) on the branching graph for the partition algebra and reinterpret results due to Martin on the representation theory of the partition algebra over \mathbb{Q} in this geometrical setting. We also develop properties of this geometry which will be needed in the following sections. In Section 5 we study the restriction of cell and simple modules. This will be used in Section 6 to describe a basis for the radical of cell modules, and hence also for simple modules. The main results are Theorem 6.5 and Corollary 6.6. These are then used in Section 7 to give a new proof of the monotone convergence of Kronecker coefficients.

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1. THE PARTITION ALGEBRA: BRANCHING GRAPH AND CELLULARITY

For a fixed $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, a set-partition of $S = \{1, 2, \dots, k, \bar{1}, \bar{2}, \dots, \bar{k}\}$ is a collection of disjoint subsets of S whose union is S . We call each subset of a set-partition a block. For example,

$$d = \{\{\bar{1}, \bar{2}, \bar{4}, 2, 5\}, \{\bar{3}\}, \{\bar{5}, \bar{6}, \bar{7}, 3, 4, 6, 7\}, \{\bar{8}, 8\}, \{1\}\}$$

is a set-partition (for $k = 8$) with 5 blocks.

A set-partition of S can be represented by a partition diagram consisting of a frame with k distinguished points on the northern and southern boundaries, which we call vertices. We number the southern vertices from left to right by $1, 2, \dots, k$ and the northern vertices similarly by $\bar{1}, \bar{2}, \dots, \bar{k}$ and connect two vertices by a path if they belong to the same block. Note that such a diagram is not uniquely defined, two diagrams representing the set-partition d above are given in Figure 1.

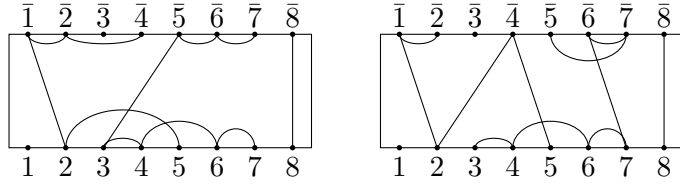


FIGURE 1. Two representatives of the set-partition d .

Let z be a variable and set $R = \mathbb{Z}[z]$. We define the partition algebra $P_{2k}^R(z)$ to be the set of R -linear combinations of set-partitions equipped with a product defined as follows. Given two partition diagrams x and y , consider the concatenation of x above y , where we identify the southern vertices of x with the northern vertices of y . If there are t connected components consisting only of middle vertices, then the product xy is set equal to z^t times the diagram with the middle components removed. Extending this by linearity defines the multiplication on $P_{2k}^R(z)$.

We let $P_{2k-1}^R(z)$ denote the subspace of $P_{2k}^R(z)$ with basis given by all set-partitions such that k and \bar{k} belong to the same block. The subspace $P_{2k-1}^R(z)$ is closed under the multiplication and therefore is a subalgebra of $P_{2k}^R(z)$. We also view $P_{2k}^R(z)$ as a subalgebra of $P_{2k+1}^R(z)$ by adding to each diagram an additional block consisting of $\{2k+1, \overline{2k+1}\}$. So we obtain a tower of algebras

$$P_0^R(z) \subset P_1^R(z) \subset \dots \subset P_{k-1}^R(z) \subset P_k^R(z) \subset \dots$$

and we can define restriction functors res_{k-1}^k from the category of $P_k^R(z)$ -modules to the category of $P_{k-1}^R(z)$ -modules.

There is an anti-isomorphism $*$ on $P_k^R(z)$ given by flipping a partition diagram through its horizontal axis.

The representation theory of the partition algebra can be described in terms of a directed graph, called the branching graph, with vertices given by partitions (to be distinguished from the set-partitions considered earlier).

Let l denote a non-negative integer. A partition of l , denoted $\lambda \vdash l$, is a weakly decreasing sequence $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots)$ of non-negative integers such that $\sum_{i \geq 1} \lambda_i = l$. We denote by \emptyset the unique partition of 0. If λ is a partition, we will also write $|\lambda| = \sum_{i \geq 1} \lambda_i$. With a partition, λ , is associated its Young diagram, which is the set of nodes

$$[\lambda] = \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}^2 \mid j \leq \lambda_i\}.$$

Given a node $\alpha = (i, j) \in [\lambda]$ specified by $i, j \geq 1$, we say the node has **content** $j - i$ and write $c(\alpha) = j - i$. The diagram $[\lambda]$ is frequently represented as an array of boxes with λ_i boxes on the i -th row. For example, if $\lambda = (3, 2)$, then

$$[\lambda] = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

We will identify the partition λ with its Young diagram and write λ in place of $[\lambda]$. We write $\lambda \subseteq \mu$ when $[\lambda] \subseteq [\mu]$. Let λ be a partition. A node (i, j) is an **addable node** of λ if $(i, j) \notin \lambda$ and $\mu = \lambda \cup \{(i, j)\}$ is a partition. We also refer to (i, j) as a **removable node** of μ . We let $A(\lambda)$ and $R(\lambda)$ respectively denote the set of addable nodes and removable nodes of λ .

The **branching graph**, \mathcal{Y} , for the partition algebra is defined as follows. We take the vertex set $\cup_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{Y}_k$ where

$$\mathcal{Y}_k = \{(\lambda, k) \mid \lambda \vdash l \leq \lfloor k/2 \rfloor\}.$$

We call \mathcal{Y}_k the set of vertices on level k .

For $(\mu, k-1) \in \mathcal{Y}_{k-1}$ and $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ we have an edge $(\mu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ if and only if either $\lambda = \mu$, or k is even and $\lambda = \mu \cup \{\alpha\}$ for some $\alpha \in A(\mu)$, or k is odd and $\lambda = \mu \setminus \{\alpha\}$ for some $\alpha \in R(\mu)$.

The first few levels of \mathcal{Y} are given in [Figure 2](#) where, to simplify the picture, we have displayed the levels on the left hand side and the corresponding partitions on each level.

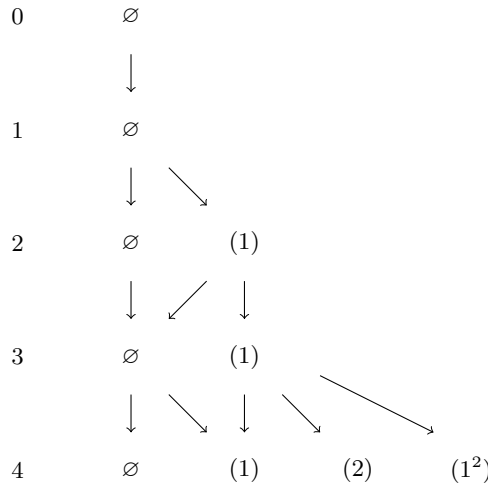


FIGURE 2. The branching graph of the partition algebra up to level 4.

Definition 1.1. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we denote by Std_k the set of all paths on the branching graph \mathcal{Y} starting at $(\emptyset, 0)$ and ending at a vertex on level k . For $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ we denote by $\text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ the subset of Std_k consisting of all paths ending at (λ, k) . If $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ we write it as a sequence of vertices

$$\mathbf{t} = (\mathbf{t}(0), \mathbf{t}(1), \mathbf{t}(2), \dots, \mathbf{t}(k-1), \mathbf{t}(k))$$

where $\mathbf{t}(0) = (\emptyset, 0)$ and $\mathbf{t}(k) = (\lambda, k)$. To simplify notation we will sometimes identify $\mathbf{t}(k) = (\lambda, k)$ with λ .

For $0 \leq r \leq k$ and $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k$ we define $\mathbf{t} \downarrow_r \in \text{Std}_r$, the truncation of \mathbf{t} to level r , given by

$$\mathbf{t} \downarrow_r = (\mathbf{t}(0), \mathbf{t}(1), \dots, \mathbf{t}(r)).$$

Definition 1.2. If λ and μ are partitions, we write $\lambda \supseteq \mu$ if either $|\lambda| < |\mu|$, or $|\lambda| = |\mu|$ and

$$\sum_{i=1}^r \lambda_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^r \mu_i \quad \text{for all } r \geq 1.$$

We write $\lambda \triangleright \mu$ if $\lambda \supseteq \mu$ and $\lambda \neq \mu$. For $(\lambda, k), (\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, we write $(\lambda, k) \triangleright (\mu, k)$ whenever $\lambda \triangleright \mu$.

We extend this to a reverse lexicographic ordering on the paths in $\text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ as follows. Given $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$, we write $\mathbf{s} \succ \mathbf{t}$ if there exists $0 \leq r < k$ such that $\mathbf{s}(i) = \mathbf{t}(i)$ for all $r < i \leq k$ and $\mathbf{s}(r) \triangleright \mathbf{t}(r)$. We write $\mathbf{s} \succcurlyeq \mathbf{t}$ if we have either $\mathbf{s} \succ \mathbf{t}$ or $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{t}$.

Working inductively along the edges of the branching graph, Goodman and Enyang constructed in [EG17, Section 6] an element $m_{\mathbf{st}} \in P_k^R(z)$ associated to any pair of paths $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. They showed that the set of all such elements form a cellular basis for $P_k^R(z)$. More precisely we have the following result.

Theorem 1.3. [EG17, Proposition 6.26 and Theorem 6.30] *The algebra $P_k^R(z)$ is free as an R -module with basis*

$$\{m_{\mathbf{st}} \mid \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda), (\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k\}.$$

Moreover, if $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$, for some $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, and $a \in P_k^R(z)$ then there exist scalars $r_{\mathbf{tu}}(a) \in R$, which do not depend on \mathbf{s} , such that

$$m_{\mathbf{st}}a = \sum_{\mathbf{u} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)} r_{\mathbf{tu}}(a)m_{\mathbf{su}} \pmod{P_{\triangleright(\lambda, k)}^R(z)}, \quad (1)$$

where $P_{\triangleright(\lambda, k)}^R(z)$ is the R -submodule of $P_k^R(z)$ spanned by

$$\{m_{\mathbf{qr}} \mid \mu \triangleright \lambda \text{ and } \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r} \in \text{Std}_k(\mu)\}.$$

Finally, we have that $(m_{\mathbf{st}})^* = m_{\mathbf{ts}}$, for all $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and all $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. Therefore the algebra $P_k^R(z)$ is cellular, in the sense of [GL96].

Definition 1.4. Given $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, the cell module $\Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda)$ is the right $P_k^R(z)$ -module with linear basis $\{m_{\mathbf{t}} \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)\}$ and right $P_k^R(z)$ -action

$$m_{\mathbf{t}}a = \sum_{\mathbf{u} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)} r_{\mathbf{tu}}(a)m_{\mathbf{u}}, \quad \text{for } a \in P_k^R(z),$$

where the sum is over all $\mathbf{u} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ and the $r_{\mathbf{tu}}(a) \in R$ are determined by equation (1).

These cellular basis are compatible with the restriction from $P_k^R(z)$ to $P_{k-1}^R(z)$. More precisely we have the following result.

Proposition 1.5 ([EG17, Lemma 3.12]). *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and assume that $(\rho, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ is an edge in \mathcal{Y} . Define $N^{\triangleright\rho} \subseteq N^{\supseteq\rho} \subseteq \Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda)$ by*

$$\begin{aligned} N^{\supseteq\rho} &= R\text{-span}\{m_{\mathbf{t}} \in \Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda) \mid \mathbf{t}(k-1) \supseteq (\rho, k-1)\} \quad \text{and} \\ N^{\triangleright\rho} &= R\text{-span}\{m_{\mathbf{t}} \in \Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda) \mid \mathbf{t}(k-1) \triangleright (\rho, k-1)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then $N^{\triangleright\rho}$ and $N^{\supseteq\rho}$ are $P_{k-1}^R(z)$ -submodules of $\text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda)$ and the linear map $N^{\supseteq\rho}/N^{\triangleright\rho} \rightarrow \Delta_{k-1,R}^z(\rho)$ given by

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} + N^{\triangleright\rho} \mapsto m_{\mathbf{t}\downarrow_{k-1}}, \quad \text{for } \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \text{ with } \mathbf{t}(k-1) = (\rho, k-1)$$

is an isomorphism of $P_{k-1}^R(z)$ -modules.

The cellular structure on $P_k^R(z)$ gives a bilinear form on the cell modules defined as follows.

Definition 1.6. Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$.

We define a map $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda) \times \Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda) \rightarrow R$ by

$$m_{\mathbf{su}}m_{\mathbf{vt}} = \langle m_{\mathbf{u}}, m_{\mathbf{v}} \rangle m_{\mathbf{st}} \pmod{P_{\triangleright(\lambda, k)}^R(z)}, \quad \text{for } \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda).$$

Then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is a symmetric bilinear form on $\Delta_{k,R}^z(\lambda)$ which is independent of the choice of $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$.

2. JUCYS–MURPHY ELEMENTS AND SEMINORMAL BASIS

In [HR05, Section 3] a family of so-called Jucys–Murphy elements L_1, \dots, L_k for $P_k^R(z)$ is defined diagrammatically. A recursion for these Jucys–Murphy elements, analogous to the recursion for the Jucys–Murphy elements in the group algebra of the symmetric group, is given in [Eny13a, Section 3] or [Eny13b, Proposition 2.6]. We will not need the explicit definition of these elements here but will recall their properties.

Proposition 2.1 (See [Eny13b, Proposition 3.15]). *Assume that $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. If $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ and $1 \leq i \leq k$, then*

$$m_{\mathbf{t}}L_i = \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(i)m_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\mathbf{s} > \mathbf{t}} r_{\mathbf{s}}m_{\mathbf{s}}$$

for scalars $r_{\mathbf{s}}, \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(i) \in R$. Moreover, if we write $\mathbf{t} = (\mathbf{t}(0), \mathbf{t}(1), \mathbf{t}(2), \dots, \mathbf{t}(k))$, the coefficients $\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(i) \in R$ are given as follows. If i is even, we have

$$\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(i) = \begin{cases} z - |\mathbf{t}(i)|, & \text{if } \mathbf{t}(i) = \mathbf{t}(i-1), \\ c(\alpha), & \text{if } \mathbf{t}(i) = \mathbf{t}(i-1) \cup \{\alpha\}, \end{cases}$$

and, if i is odd, we have

$$\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(i) = \begin{cases} |\mathbf{t}(i)|, & \text{if } \mathbf{t}(i) = \mathbf{t}(i-1), \\ z - c(\alpha), & \text{if } \mathbf{t}(i) = \mathbf{t}(i-1) \setminus \{\alpha\}. \end{cases}$$

Therefore the elements L_1, \dots, L_k form a family of Jucys–Murphy elements as in [Mat08].

Definition 2.2. Given $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$, we let $\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{t})$ denote the content vector $(\mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(1), \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(2), \dots, \mathbf{c}_{\mathbf{t}}(k))$.

Example 2.3. For $k = 6$, we let $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_6(\emptyset)$ and $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_6((3))$ denote the paths

$$(\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (1), \emptyset, \emptyset) \quad (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (2), (2), (3))$$

respectively. These paths have content vectors $\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{t})$ and $\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{s})$ given by

$$(0, 0, 1, z-1, z, z) \quad (0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2)$$

respectively.

A straightforward induction on k shows that this family of Jucys–Murphy elements satisfies the separation condition (over R) given in [Mat08, Definition 2.8], which in essence says that the content vectors distinguish between the elements of Std_k . This allows us to develop further the representation theory of the partition algebra over the field of fractions $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}(z)$.

We write

$$P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z) = P_k^R(z) \otimes_R \mathbb{F}.$$

To simplify notation, we will freely write $L_i, m_{\mathbf{t}}$, and so on, in place of $L_i \otimes 1_{\mathbb{F}}, m_{\mathbf{t}} \otimes 1_{\mathbb{F}}$, and so on. If $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, we define

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\lambda) = \Delta_{k, R}^z(\lambda) \otimes_R \mathbb{F}.$$

The algebra $P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z)$ is semisimple and the set $\{\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\lambda) : (\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k\}$ form a complete set of isomorphism classes of simple $P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z)$ -modules.

Following [Mat08], Enyang constructed in [Eny13b] seminormal bases for the partition algebra over the field \mathbb{F} which diagonalise the action of the Jucys–Murphy elements and are orthogonal with respect to the bilinear form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. We recall the construction of these bases and some of their properties.

Definition 2.4. Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. Define

$$F_{\mathfrak{t}} = \prod_{1 \leq i \leq k} \prod_{\substack{u \in \text{Std}_k(\rho) \\ \mathfrak{c}_u(i) \neq \mathfrak{c}_{\mathfrak{t}}(i)}} \frac{L_i - \mathfrak{c}_u(i)}{\mathfrak{c}_{\mathfrak{t}}(i) - \mathfrak{c}_u(i)},$$

where the product is taken over all $(\rho, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. We also define

$$f_{\mathfrak{t}} = m_{\mathfrak{t}} F_{\mathfrak{t}}.$$

Proposition 2.5 (See [Eny13b, Proposition 4.2]). *Let $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$.*

(1) *If $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$, then we have that*

$$f_{\mathfrak{t}} = m_{\mathfrak{t}} + \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathfrak{s} > \mathfrak{t}}} r_{\mathfrak{s}} m_{\mathfrak{s}},$$

for scalars $r_{\mathfrak{s}} \in \mathbb{F}$.

(2) *The set $\{f_{\mathfrak{t}} \mid \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)\}$ is an \mathbb{F} -basis for $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\lambda)$.*

(3) *We have $f_{\mathfrak{t}} L_i = \mathfrak{c}_{\mathfrak{t}}(i) f_{\mathfrak{t}}$ for all $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$.*

(4) *We have $F_{\mathfrak{s}} F_{\mathfrak{t}} = \delta_{\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{t}} F_{\mathfrak{s}}$ and $f_{\mathfrak{s}} F_{\mathfrak{t}} = \delta_{\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{t}} f_{\mathfrak{s}}$ for all $\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k$.*

(5) *We have $\langle f_{\mathfrak{s}}, f_{\mathfrak{t}} \rangle = \delta_{\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{t}} \langle f_{\mathfrak{s}}, f_{\mathfrak{s}} \rangle$ for all $\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$.*

Enyang described explicitly the action of the generators of the partition algebra on the seminormal basis $\{f_{\mathfrak{t}} \mid \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)\}$ for $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\lambda)$. Enyang also gave an explicit inductive formula for the value of the bilinear form on the seminormal basis elements. Here we only recall what we will need later in the paper.

Proposition 2.6 (See [Eny13b, Proposition 4.12]). *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ with $\mathfrak{t}(k-1) = \eta$. Write $\mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}$. Then we have*

$$\langle f_{\mathfrak{t}}, f_{\mathfrak{t}} \rangle = \gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \langle f_{\mathfrak{s}}, f_{\mathfrak{s}} \rangle$$

where $\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)}$ satisfies the following:

- (1) *If k is odd and $\lambda = \eta$, or k is even and $\lambda = \eta \cup \{\alpha\}$ then $\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \in \mathbb{Q}$.*
- (2) *If k is odd and $\lambda = \eta \setminus \{\alpha\}$ then*

$$\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} = \frac{(z - c(\alpha) - |\lambda| - 1)}{(z - c(\alpha) - |\lambda|)} r$$

for some $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.

- (3) *If k is even and $\lambda = \eta$ then*

$$\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} = \frac{\prod_{\beta \in A(\lambda)} (z - c(\beta) - |\lambda|)}{\prod_{\beta \in R(\lambda)} (z - c(\beta) - |\lambda|)} r'$$

for some $r' \in \mathbb{Q}$.

We will also make use of the following result

Proposition 2.7 (See [Mat08, Theorem 3.16]). *For each $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ define*

$$F_{(\lambda, k)} = \sum_{\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)} F_{\mathfrak{t}}.$$

Then the set $\{F_{(\lambda, k)} \mid (\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k\}$ forms a complete set of pairwise orthogonal primitive central idempotents in $P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z)$ and we have

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\mu) F_{(\lambda, k)} = \delta_{\lambda\mu} \Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\mu)$$

for all $(\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$.

3. GENERALISING SEMINORMAL BASIS TO THE NON-SEPARATED CASE

Throughout this section we fix $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

We wish to study the representations of the partition algebra over the field \mathbb{Q} and with parameter n . We will relate these to the representations over R and \mathbb{F} in the usual manner. Given $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we define \mathcal{O}_n to be the localisation of R at the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} = (z - n)$. Then we have a natural embedding $R \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}_n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}$ and projection map $\pi_n : \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ given by specialising to $z = n$. We can consider the \mathcal{O}_n - and \mathbb{Q} -algebras

$$P_k^{\mathcal{O}_n}(z) = P_k^R(z) \otimes_R \mathcal{O}_n \quad \text{and} \quad P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n) = P_k^{\mathcal{O}_n}(z) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{Q},$$

and their cell modules

$$\Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_n}^z(\lambda) = \Delta_{k, R}^z(\lambda) \otimes_R \mathcal{O}_n \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_n}^z(\lambda) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{Q}$$

for $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. To simplify notation, we will freely write L_i and $m_{\mathfrak{t}}$ instead of $L_i \otimes 1_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $m_{\mathfrak{t}} \otimes 1_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

Over the field \mathbb{Q} the family of Jucys–Murphy elements L_i , $1 \leq i \leq k$ no longer satisfies the separation property, and so the algebra $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ is not semisimple in general.

The radical, $\text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$, of the form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on the cell modules $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ is non-trivial in general. We can define

$$L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) / \text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda).$$

Then, by the general theory of cellular algebra developed by Graham and Lehrer in [GL96] we have that

$$\{L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \neq 0 \mid (\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k\}$$

form a complete set of pairwise non-isomorphic simple $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -modules (see [GL96, Theorem 3.4]). Moreover, we have that if $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$ is a composition factor of $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ then $\mu \triangleleft \lambda$ (see [GL96, Proposition 3.6]). Given a non-zero $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$, we fix a projective cover $P_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.

Any algebra A decomposes into a direct sum of indecomposable two-sided ideals, called the blocks of the algebra A . It is a general fact that every simple A -module is a composition factor of a unique block of A . Moreover, if A is a cellular algebra, then it is known that all composition factors of a cell module belong to the same block of A (see [GL96, 3.9.8]).

The partition algebra $P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z)$ studied in Section 2 is semisimple and so its block decomposition is simply given by the two-sided ideals generated by the primitive central idempotents given in Proposition 2.7.

Mathas developed a general framework in [Mat08, Section 4] which (partially) generalises the theory of seminormal bases and associated central idempotents to the non-separated case. We now recall his results in the case of the partition algebra $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$.

Definition 3.1 (See [Mat08, Definition 4.1]).

- (1) For $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k$, we define $r_{n, \mathfrak{t}}(i) = \pi_n(\mathbf{c}_{\mathfrak{t}}(i))$ and the n -residue vector, $r_n(\mathfrak{t})$, to be the vector $(r_{n, \mathfrak{t}}(1), r_{n, \mathfrak{t}}(2), \dots, r_{n, \mathfrak{t}}(k))$, that is, the specialisation of the content vector $\mathbf{c}(\mathfrak{t})$ at $z = n$.
- (2) For $\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k$ we say that \mathfrak{t} and \mathfrak{s} are in the same n -residue class and write $\mathfrak{t} \approx_n \mathfrak{s}$ if $r_n(\mathfrak{t}) = r_n(\mathfrak{s})$.
- (3) For $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ we write

$$[\mathfrak{t}]_n = \{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Std}_k \mid \mathfrak{s} \approx_n \mathfrak{t}\} \quad \text{and} \quad [\mathfrak{t}]_n^{(\lambda, k)} = \{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \mid \mathfrak{s} \approx_n \mathfrak{t}\}.$$

- (4) Let $(\lambda, k), (\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. We write $(\lambda, k) \sim_n (\mu, k)$ if there exists $\mathfrak{t}_0, \mathfrak{t}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{t}_r \in \text{Std}_k$ with $\mathfrak{t}_0 \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ and $\mathfrak{t}_r \in \text{Std}_k(\mu)$ such that $\mathfrak{t}_j \approx_n \mathfrak{t}_{j+1}$ for all $j = 0, 1, \dots, r-1$. In this case we say that (λ, k) and (μ, k) are in the same n -linkage class.

Example 3.2. Let $n = 2$ and $k = 6$. We have two paths

$$\mathbf{t} = (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (1), \emptyset, \emptyset) \quad \mathbf{s} = (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (2), (2), (3))$$

whose content vectors are given in Example 2.3. Specialising to $z = 2$ we have that $r_2(\mathbf{t}) = r_2(\mathbf{s}) = (0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2)$ and so $\mathbf{t} \approx_2 \mathbf{s}$ and $(\emptyset, 6) \sim_2 ((3), 6)$.

Definition 3.3. Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. We define

$$F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in [\mathbf{t}]_n} F_{\mathbf{s}} \in P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t},n} = m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} \in \Delta_{k,\mathbb{F}}^z(\lambda).$$

Now, we note that inverting the equations given in Proposition 2.5(1) we have

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} = f_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{w} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathbf{w} > \mathbf{t}}} a_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}} = m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{w} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathbf{w} > \mathbf{t}}} a_{\mathbf{w}} m_{\mathbf{w}} F_{\mathbf{w}} \quad (2)$$

Note that all terms on the righthand-side of the final equality are labelled by paths in $\text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. Therefore, multiplying equation (2) on the right by $F_{\mathbf{s}}$, for some $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k$, and applying Proposition 2.5(4), we deduce that

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{\mathbf{s}} = 0 \quad \text{for } \mathbf{s} \notin \text{Std}_k(\lambda). \quad (3)$$

Multiplying equation (2) on the right by $F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n}$ we deduce that

$$\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t},n} = m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} = (m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{w} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathbf{w} > \mathbf{t}}} a_{\mathbf{w}} m_{\mathbf{w}} F_{\mathbf{w}}) F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} = f_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{w} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathbf{w} > \mathbf{t} \\ \mathbf{w} \approx_n \mathbf{t}}} a_{\mathbf{w}} f_{\mathbf{w}} \in \Delta_{k,\mathbb{F}}^z(\lambda). \quad (4)$$

The next lemma shows that in fact these elements are defined over the ring \mathcal{O}_n .

Lemma 3.4 (See [Mat08, Lemma 4.2]). *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. Then we have*

$$F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} \in P_k^{\mathcal{O}_n}(z) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t},n} \in \Delta_{k,\mathcal{O}_n}^z(\lambda).$$

We can therefore make the following definition.

Definition 3.5. For each $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ and $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ we define

$$g_{\mathbf{t}} = \tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t},n} \otimes 1_{\mathbb{Q}} \in \Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^z(\lambda).$$

Proposition 3.6 (See [Mat08, Proposition 4.9]). *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. The set $\{g_{\mathbf{t}} : \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)\}$ form a basis for $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^z(\lambda)$. Moreover, for $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ we have*

$$\langle g_{\mathbf{s}}, g_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = \begin{cases} \langle m_{\mathbf{s}}, g_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle & \text{if } \mathbf{s} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Definition 3.7. For each $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, define $[(\lambda, k)]_n = \{\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k \mid \mathbf{s} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \text{ for some } \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)\}$ and set

$$F_{[(\lambda,k)]_n} = \sum_{\mathbf{s} \in [(\lambda,k)]_n} F_{\mathbf{s}}.$$

Then $F_{[(\lambda,k)]_n} \in P_k^{\mathcal{O}_n}(z)$ and so we can define

$$G_{(\lambda,k)} = F_{[(\lambda,k)]_n} \otimes 1_{\mathbb{Q}} \in P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n).$$

Note that if $(\mu, k) \sim_n (\lambda, k)$ then $G_{(\lambda,k)} = G_{(\mu,k)}$.

Let \mathcal{Y}_k / \sim_n be a set of representatives for the n -linkage classes on \mathcal{Y}_k .

Proposition 3.8 (See [Mat08, Corollary 4.6 and 4.7]). *The set $\{G_{(\lambda,k)} \mid (\lambda,k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k / \sim_n\}$ form a complete set of pairwise orthogonal central idempotents in $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ and we have*

$$\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)G_{(\lambda,k)} = \begin{cases} \Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) & \text{if } (\mu,k) \sim_n (\lambda,k) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

In particular, if $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$ are in the same block then $(\lambda,k) \sim_n (\mu,k)$.

We will see in the next section that in fact the $G_{(\lambda,k)}$'s are primitive central idempotents; equivalently, that $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$ are in the same block if and only if $(\lambda,k) \sim_n (\mu,k)$.

4. RESIDUE CLASSES, REFLECTION GEOMETRY AND BLOCKS

In this section we give a geometrical interpretation of the n -linkage classes on \mathcal{Y}_k and the n -residue classes on Std_k . The main idea was already introduced in [BDK15] but here we take it further by looking at the geometry on the whole branching graph \mathcal{Y} (rather than just on one level \mathcal{Y}_k).

Let $\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots\}$ be a set of formal symbols and set

$$\mathbb{Z}^\infty = \prod_{i \geq 0} \mathbb{Z}\varepsilon_i$$

We will write each $x = \sum_{i \geq 0} x_i \varepsilon_i \in \mathbb{Z}^\infty$ as a vector $x = (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$. We take the infinite symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_∞ to be the group generated by the transpositions $s_{i,j}$ (for $i, j \geq 0$ and $i \neq j$) where each $s_{i,j}$ acts on \mathbb{Z}^∞ by permuting the i -th and j -th coordinates of the vectors.

Define the graph \mathcal{Z} with vertex set given by the disjoint union $\sqcup_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{Z}_k$ where $\mathcal{Z}_k = \mathbb{Z}^\infty$ for all $k \geq 0$ and

- (1) if k is even and $x \in \mathcal{Z}_k$, an edge $x \rightarrow y$ if $y \in \mathcal{Z}_{k+1}$ with $y = x - \varepsilon_i$ for some $i \geq 0$,
- (2) if k is odd and $x \in \mathcal{Z}_k$, an edge $x \rightarrow y$ if $y \in \mathcal{Z}_{k+1}$ with $y = x + \varepsilon_i$ for some $i \geq 0$.

For any partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots)$ define

$$\lambda_{[n]} = (n - |\lambda|, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots) \in \mathbb{Z}^\infty$$

(adding infinitely many zeros after the last part of λ). Define also $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}^\infty$ by

$$\rho = (0, -1, -2, -3, \dots).$$

We now define an embedding φ_n of the graph \mathcal{Y} into \mathcal{Z} . For each $k \geq 0$ and each $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ we define $\varphi_{[n]}(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Z}_k$ as follows,

$$\varphi_n(\lambda, k) = \begin{cases} \lambda_{[n]} + \rho & \text{if } k \text{ is even,} \\ \lambda_{[n-1]} + \rho & \text{if } k \text{ is odd.} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Note that $\varphi_n(\mathcal{Y})$ is then the full subgraph of \mathcal{Z} on the vertex set $\varphi_n(\sqcup_{k \geq 0} \mathcal{Y}_k)$.

Example 4.1. Let $n = 2$ and $\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}_6$. The coordinates $\varphi_2(\lambda, 2k) \in \mathbb{Z}_{2k}$ for $k \geq 0$ are as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(\emptyset) &= (2, -1, -2, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((1)) &= (1, 0, -2, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((2)) &= (0, 1, -2, -3, \dots) \\ \varphi_2((1^2)) &= (0, 0, -1, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((3)) &= (-1, 2, -2, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((2, 1)) &= (-1, 1, -1, -3, \dots) \\ \varphi_2((1^3)) &= (-1, 0, -1, -2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

and $\varphi_2(\lambda, 2k+1) \in \mathbb{Z}_{2k+1}$ for $k \geq 0$ is as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2(\emptyset) &= (1, -1, -2, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((1)) &= (0, 0, -2, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((2)) &= (-1, 1, -2, -3, \dots) \\ \varphi_2((1^2)) &= (-1, 0, -1, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((3)) &= (-2, 2, -2, -3, \dots) & \varphi_2((2, 1)) &= (-2, 1, -1, -3, \dots) \\ \varphi_2((1^3)) &= (-2, 0, -1, -2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 4.2. Note that if $x = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots)$ is a vertex in $\varphi_n(\mathcal{Y})$ then we have

$$x_1 > x_2 > x_3 > \dots$$

Moreover we either have $x_0 > x_1$, or $x_0 = x_j$ for some $j \geq 1$, or $x_{j-1} > x_0 > x_j$ for some $j > 1$.

The composition factors of the cell modules $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ for all $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ were originally described (for k even and $n \neq 0$) by Martin in [Mar96] in terms of n -pairs of partitions. This result was then extended to include the case $n = 0$ by Doran and Wales in [DW00]. We now reformulate it in terms of reflections on the graph \mathcal{Z} . This reformulation had already been observed in [BDK15] in a slightly different form.

Definition 4.3. Let λ, μ be partitions. We say that (λ, μ) form an n -pair if $\lambda \subset \mu$ and μ differs from λ by a single row of boxes the last of which having content $n - |\lambda|$.

Lemma 4.4. Let $(\lambda, k), (\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $|\lambda| < |\mu|$. Then we have $\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$ for some $j \geq 1$ if and only if either k is even and (λ, μ) form an n -pair, or k is odd and (λ, μ) form an $(n - 1)$ -pair.

Proof. (See also [BDK15, proof of Theorem 6.4]). We prove the result for k even. The case k odd is identical. Suppose that (λ, μ) form an n -pair. Then by definition, there exists some $j \geq 1$ such that

$$\mu = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{j-1}, \mu_j, \lambda_{j+1}, \dots)$$

with $\mu_j - j = n - |\lambda|$. So we have

$$\varphi_n(\mu, k) = (n - |\mu|, \lambda_1 - 1, \dots, \lambda_{j-1} - (j - 1), n - |\lambda|, \lambda_{j+1} - (j + 1), \dots).$$

Now, as $|\mu| = |\lambda| + (\mu_j - \lambda_j)$ and $\mu_j = n - |\lambda| + j$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} n - |\mu| &= n - (|\lambda| + (\mu_j - \lambda_j)) \\ &= n - |\lambda| - (n - |\lambda| + j) + \lambda_j \\ &= \lambda_j - j. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$ as required.

Conversely, suppose that $\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$ for some $j \geq 1$. Then λ and μ only differ in row j and the last box in row j of μ has content $\mu_j - j = n - |\lambda|$. So (λ, μ) form an n -pair. \square

Using Lemma 4.4, we can now reformulate Martin's (and Doran and Wales') result about the blocks and decomposition numbers for the partition algebra and extend it to include the case when k is odd. We recall that for an arbitrary cellular algebra, every cell module belongs to a unique block [GL96, (3.9.8)] and that every simple module appears as the head of some cell module [GL96, (3.4)]. Therefore to determine the $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -blocks, it is enough to determine when two cell modules belong to the same $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -block.

Theorem 4.5. Two cell modules $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(a)}, k)$ and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(b)}, k)$ belong to the same $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -block if and only if $(\lambda^{(a)}, k)$ and $(\lambda^{(b)}, k)$ belong to a sequence of the form

$$(\lambda^{(1)}, k), (\lambda^{(2)}, k), \dots, (\lambda^{(r)}, k)$$

for some $1 \leq a, b \leq r$ satisfying $|\lambda^{(1)}| < |\lambda^{(2)}| < \dots < |\lambda^{(r)}|$ and $\varphi_n(\lambda^{(j+1)}, k) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\lambda^{(j)}, k))$ for all $j = 1, \dots, r - 1$.

Moreover, the cell module $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(j)})$ for $j = 1, \dots, r - 1$, has two composition factors, namely $L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(j)})$ as its head and $L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(j+1)})$ as its socle, and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(r)}) = L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda^{(r)})$ is simple, except for the case when k is even, $n = 0$, and $\lambda = \emptyset$ where we have $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^0(\emptyset) \cong L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^0((1))$.

Remark 4.6. Note that if $\varphi_n(\lambda, k) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$ for some $j \geq 1$, then (λ, k) is alone in its block and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = P_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.

Proof. For the case k is even, this is just a reformulation of [Mar96, Proposition 9] (and [DW00] for the case $n = 0$). The case k is odd and $n > 1$ is obtained using the Morita equivalence between $P_{2k+1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ and $P_{2k}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n - 1)$ given in [Mar00, Section 3] (see also [BDK15, Theorem 5.2] for a detailed proof). This equivalence is obtained using an idempotent $\xi \in P_{2k+1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$. We have

$\xi P_{2k+1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)\xi \cong P_{2k}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n-1)$ and under this isomorphism we have $\xi \Delta_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \cong \Delta_{2k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n-1}(\lambda)$ for all $(\lambda, 2k+1) \in \mathcal{Y}_{2k+1}$.

Now when $n = 1$, we claim that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on any $\Delta_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1(\lambda)$ for $\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}_{2k+1}$ is non-degenerate. Let $\lambda \in \mathcal{Y}_{2k+1}$ and write $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ for $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0$. Let \mathbf{t} denote the path

$$\mathbf{t} = \underbrace{(-\varepsilon_0, +\varepsilon_1, \dots, -\varepsilon_0, +\varepsilon_1, \dots)}_{2\lambda_1}, \dots, \underbrace{(-\varepsilon_0, +\varepsilon_\ell, \dots, -\varepsilon_0, +\varepsilon_\ell)}_{2\lambda_\ell}, -\varepsilon_0, \underbrace{(+\varepsilon_{\ell+1}, -\varepsilon_{\ell+1}, \dots, +\varepsilon_{\ell+1}, -\varepsilon_{\ell+1})}_{2(k-|\lambda)}.$$

One can verify (using the definitions in [EG17, Section 6.5]) that

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: A sequence of vertical lines. The first } |\lambda| \text{ lines are grouped by a bracket below. The last } k+1 \text{ lines are grouped by a bracket below. The last } k+1 \text{ lines have a series of arcs connecting them.} \\ \hline |\lambda| \qquad \qquad \qquad k+1 \end{array} \right) \times \left(\sum_{g \in \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_1} \times \dots \times \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_\ell}} g \right)$$

and therefore $\langle m_{\mathbf{t}}, m_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = \lambda_1! \dots \lambda_\ell!$ which is non-zero in \mathbb{Q} . In particular, the form $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ on $\Delta_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1(\emptyset)$ is non-degenerate and so $L_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1(\emptyset) \neq 0$. This shows that the above Morita equivalence cannot hold in this case (as the number of simple modules of these two algebras does not coincide). However, we still have an idempotent functor from the category of $P_{2k+1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(1)$ -modules to the category of $\xi P_{2k+1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(1)\xi \cong P_{2k}^{\mathbb{Q}}(0)$ -modules taking cell modules to the corresponding cell modules (by an identical argument to that used in the proof of [BDK15, Theorem 5.2]). Given $(\lambda, 2k+1) \in \mathcal{Y}_{2k+1}$ and $(\mu, 2k+1) \in \mathcal{Y}_{2k+1} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} [\Delta_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1((\lambda, 2k+1)) : L_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1((\mu, 2k+1))] &= [\xi \Delta_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1((\lambda, 2k+1)) : \xi L_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1((\mu, 2k+1))] \\ &= [\Delta_{2k, \mathbb{Q}}^0((\lambda, 2k)) : L_{2k, \mathbb{Q}}^0((\mu, 2k))] \end{aligned}$$

by [Gre07, (6.6b)Lemma]. Finally, we observe that $(\emptyset, 2k+1)$ is maximal in the dominance order and so $\Delta_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1(\emptyset)$ is the unique cell-module in which $L_{2k+1, \mathbb{Q}}^1(\emptyset)$ appears as a composition factor (and it appears with multiplicity equal to 1 in this module, by cellularity). Therefore the decomposition numbers are as claimed. The structure of the cell modules follows immediately (because there are only two composition factors and each cell module has a simple head). \square

Motivated by Theorem 4.5 and Remark 4.2, we make the following definition.

Definition 4.7. Let $x = (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots)$ be a vertex in \mathcal{Z} . We say that x is

- (1) on the j -th wall if $x_0 = x_j$ for $j \geq 1$;
- (2) in the first alcove if $x_0 > x_1 > x_2 > x_3 > \dots$
- (3) in the j -th alcove, for some $j > 1$, if $x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_{j-1} > x_0 > x_j > x_{j+1} > \dots$

The following lemma follows directly from Remark 4.2.

Lemma 4.8. Let x be a vertex in $\varphi_n(\mathcal{Y})$. Then there exists a unique $j \geq 1$ such that either x is in the j -th alcove or x is on the j -th wall.

Lemma 4.9. Let $(\lambda, k), (\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $|\lambda| < |\mu|$. If $\varphi_n(\lambda, k) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\mu, k))$ for some $j \geq 1$ then $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the j -th alcove and $\varphi_n(\mu, k)$ is in the $(j+1)$ -th alcove.

Proof. Write $x = \varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ and $y = \varphi_n(\mu, k)$. We have $x = (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_j, x_{j+1}, \dots)$ and $y = (x_j, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_0, x_{j+1}, \dots)$. By assumption, $|\lambda| < |\mu|$ and $x_i = y_i$ for all $i \geq 1$ except for $i = j$; therefore we must have $x_j < y_j$. Thus we have

$$x_{j-1} > x_0 = y_j > x_j$$

and x is in the j -th alcove. And we also have

$$y_j = x_0 > y_0 = x_j > y_{j+1} = x_{j+1}$$

and y is in the $(j+1)$ -th alcove. \square

Remark 4.10. Any non-semisimple $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -block is given by a subset of \mathcal{Y}_k of the form

$$\{(\lambda^{(j)}, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k \mid (\varphi_n(\lambda^{(j)}, k)) = s_{0,j} \dots s_{0,2} s_{0,1}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k)) \text{ for some } \varphi_n(\lambda, k) \text{ in the first alcove}\}.$$

In particular, each $(\lambda^{(j)}, k)$ belongs to the j th alcove for $j \geq 1$.

Proposition 4.11. *Let x, y be vertices in $\varphi_n(\mathcal{Y})$. Assume that x is in the j -th alcove and that $y \rightarrow x$ is an edge in the graph \mathcal{Z} . Then we are in precisely one of the following cases:*

- (1) y is in the j -th alcove.
- (2) y is on the j -th wall and either $y = x + \varepsilon_j$ or $y = x - \varepsilon_0$.
- (3) y is on the $(j - 1)$ -th wall and either $y = x + \varepsilon_0$ or $y = x - \varepsilon_{j-1}$.

Proof. As $y \rightarrow x$ is an edge in \mathcal{Z} we have that $y = x \pm \varepsilon_k$ for some $k \geq 0$. As x is in the j -th alcove we have

$$x_1 > x_2 > \dots > x_{j-1} > x_0 > x_j > x_{j+1} > \dots$$

and so y satisfies

$$y_1 > y_2 > \dots > y_{j-1} \geq y_0 \geq y_j > y_{j+1} > \dots$$

This implies that either y is in the j -th alcove, or $y_{j-1} = y_0$ (that is, y is on the $(j - 1)$ -wall), or $y_j = y_0$ (that is, y is on the j -th wall). Now we have $y_{j-1} = y_0$ implies either $y = x + \varepsilon_0$ or $y = x - \varepsilon_{j-1}$. Similarly we have $y_j = y_0$ implies either $y = x - \varepsilon_0$ or $y = x + \varepsilon_j$. \square

Lemma 4.12. *Let $\mathbf{t} = (\mathbf{t}(0), \mathbf{t}(1), \dots, \mathbf{t}(k)) \in \text{Std}_k$ and let $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}) = (x^{(0)}, x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(k)})$ be its image in \mathcal{Z} . Then the n -residue vector $r_n(\mathbf{t})$ is given by*

$$r_{n,\mathbf{t}}(i) = \begin{cases} x_j^{(i)} & \text{if } x^{(i)} = x^{(i-1)} + \varepsilon_j \text{ for some } j \geq 0, \\ n - 1 - x_j^{(i)} & \text{if } x^{(i)} = x^{(i-1)} - \varepsilon_j \text{ for some } j \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. This follows directly from the definition of the embedding φ_n given in (5) and Definition 3.1(1). \square

Example 4.13. Let $n = 2$. For $k = 6$, we let $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_6(\emptyset)$ and $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_6((3))$ denote the paths

$$(\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (1), \emptyset, \emptyset) \quad (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (2), (2), (3))$$

respectively from Example 2.3. We have that $\varphi_2(\mathbf{s})$ is given by the following sequence of points

$$(2, -1, -2) \quad (1, -1, -2) \quad (1, 0, -2) \quad (0, 0, -2) \quad (0, 1, -2) \quad (-1, 1, -2) \quad (-1, 2, -2)$$

and $\varphi_2(\mathbf{t})$ is given by the following sequence of points

$$(2, -1, -2) \quad (1, -1, -2) \quad (1, 0, -2) \quad (0, 0, -2) \quad (1, 0, -2) \quad (1, -1, -2) \quad (2, -1, -2)$$

(Here we have only depicted the first three coordinates (x_0, x_1, x_2) as the coordinates x_3, x_4, \dots are fixed.) These paths both have the same 2-residue vector: $r_2(\mathbf{s}) = r_2(\mathbf{t}) = (0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2)$. This can be calculated as in Lemma 4.12 above or by setting $z = 2$ in the two distinct content vectors given in Example 2.3.

Proposition 4.14. *Let $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k$. Then we have $\mathbf{s} \approx_n \mathbf{t}$ if and only if \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{t} agree everywhere except possibly on some intervals $[a, b]$ for $0 < a < b \leq k$ and for each such interval $[a, b]$ there exists some $j \geq 1$ satisfying the following conditions.*

- (1) We have that $\mathbf{t}(a) = \mathbf{s}(a)$ and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(a))$ is on the j -th wall. Moreover, if $b \neq k$ then we also have that $\mathbf{t}(b) = \mathbf{s}(b)$ and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(b))$ is on the j -th wall.
- (2) Either all $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i))$ for $a < i < b$ are in the j -th alcove and all $\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(i))$ for $a < i < b$ are in the $(j + 1)$ -th alcove, or vice versa.
- (3) $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i)) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(i)))$ for all $a < i < b$.

Proof. We write

$$\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}) = (x^{(0)}, x^{(1)}, x^{(2)}, \dots, x^{(k)}) \quad \varphi_n(\mathbf{s}) = (y^{(0)}, y^{(1)}, y^{(2)}, \dots, y^{(k)}).$$

Note that (2) follows from (3) using Lemma 4.9. It is enough to show that

(I) if $x^{(i)} = y^{(i)}$ and $x^{(i+1)} \neq y^{(i+1)}$ then $x^{(i)}$ is on the j -th wall for some $j \geq 1$ and $y^{(i+1)} = s_{0,w}(x^{(i+1)})$;

(II) if $x^{(i)} \neq y^{(i)}$ and $y^{(i)} = s_{0,j}(x^{(i)})$ then $y^{(i+1)} = s_{0,j}(x^{(i+1)})$.

First we fix some notation. For $0 \leq i \leq k$, we let u_i (respectively v_i) denote the row in which the coordinates of $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i))$ and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i-1))$ (respectively of $\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(i))$ and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(i-1))$) differ, in other words

$$x^{(i)} = x^{(i-1)} \pm \varepsilon_{u_i} \quad y^{(i)} = y^{(i-1)} \pm \varepsilon_{v_i}.$$

It follows from Lemma 4.12 that $\mathbf{t} \approx_n \mathbf{s}$ if and only if

$$x_{u_i}^{(i)} = y_{v_i}^{(i)}$$

for all $1 \leq i \leq k$. We start by proving (I). Assume that $x^{(i)} = y^{(i)}$ and $x^{(i+1)} \neq y^{(i+1)}$ and so $u_i \neq v_i$. As $\mathbf{t} \approx_n \mathbf{s}$ we must have

$$x_{u_i}^{(i+1)} = x_{u_i}^{(i)} \pm 1 = y_{v_i}^{(i+1)} = x_{v_i}^{(i)} \pm 1$$

and so $x_{u_i}^{(i)} = x_{v_i}^{(i)}$. Thus we must have that one of u_i or v_i is equal to 0. Assume without loss of generality that $v_i = 0$. Then we have

$$x_{u_i}^{(i)} = x_0^{(i)}$$

and so $x^{(i)}$ is on the u_i -th wall. To simplify the notation we set $u = u_i$. We have

$$y_m^{(i+1)} = x_m^{(i+1)}$$

for all m except $m = 0$ and $m = u$ and we have

$$y_0^{(i+1)} = x_u^{(i+1)}.$$

We also have

$$y_u^{(i+1)} = x_u^{(i)} = x_0^{(i)} = x_0^{(i+1)}.$$

Thus we have

$$y^{(i+1)} = s_{0,u}(x^{(i+1)})$$

as required.

Now we turn to (II). Assume that $x^{(i)} \neq y^{(i)}$ and $y^{(i)} = s_{0,j}(x^{(i)})$. As $\mathbf{t} \approx_n \mathbf{s}$ we must have $x_{u_i}^{(i+1)} = y_{v_i}^{(i+1)}$ and so $x_{u_i}^{(i)} = y_{v_i}^{(i)}$. As $y^{(i)} = s_{0,j}(x^{(i)})$ we must have that one of u_i or v_i is equal to 0 and the other is equal to j . Without loss of generality we assume that $u_i = 0$ and $v_i = j$. Then we have

$$x^{(i+1)} = x^{(i)} \pm \varepsilon_0 \quad y^{(i+1)} = y^{(i)} \pm \varepsilon_j.$$

Thus we have

$$x^{(i+1)} = (x_0^{(i)} \pm 1, x_1^{(i)}, x_2^{(i)}, \dots, x_j^{(i)}, \dots) \quad y^{(i+1)} = (x_j^{(i)}, x_1^{(i)}, x_2^{(i)}, \dots, x_0^{(i)} \pm 1, \dots).$$

So we have $y^{(i+1)} = s_{0,j}(x^{(i+1)})$ as required. \square

Example 4.15. Let $k = 6$ and $n = 2$, the subgraph of the first 6 levels of $\varphi_2(\mathcal{Y})$ intersected with $\mathbb{Z}\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}$ is depicted in Figure 3. We have used partition notation in Figure 3. The coordinate notation obtained by applying φ_2 is given in Example 4.1. The dashed lines on the diagram depict the 1-st and 2-nd walls; the vertices are drawn in such a manner that the points obtained by reflection through a wall matches the points one obtains by reflecting in the dashed lines of the diagram.

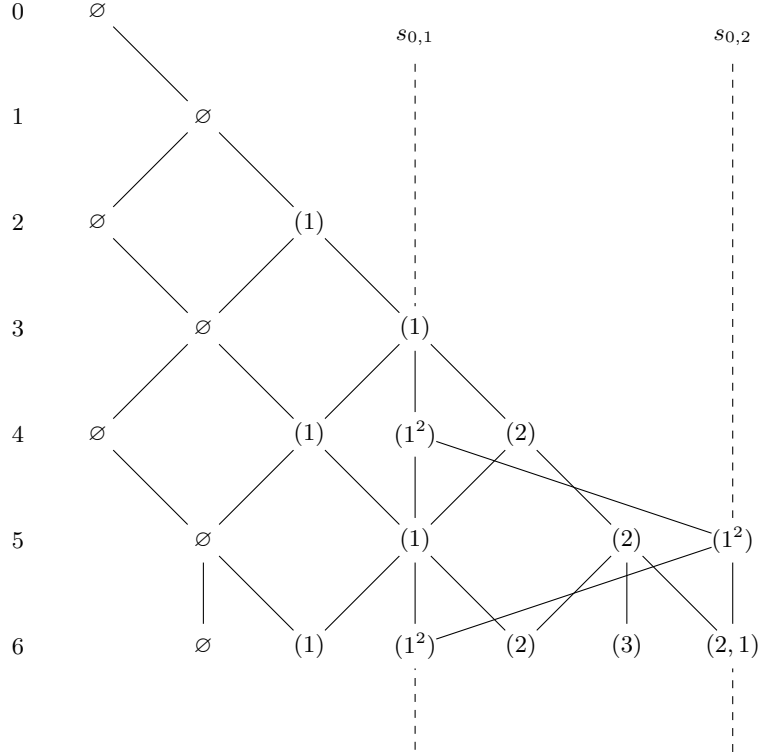


FIGURE 3. For $k = 6$ and $n = 2$, the subgraph of the first 6 levels of $\varphi_2(\mathcal{Y})$ intersected with $\mathbb{Z}\{\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}$.

Example 4.16. Let \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{t} be as in Examples 2.3 and 4.13. We saw in Example 4.13 that $\mathbf{s} \approx_2 \mathbf{t}$. It is clear from Figure 3 that \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{t} are obtained from one another by a single reflection through the 1st wall.

It follows from Proposition 4.14 that if $(\lambda, k) \sim_n (\mu, k)$ with $\lambda \neq \mu$ then $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ and $\varphi_n(\mu, k)$ belong to distinct alcoves (see Remark 4.10). Suppose that $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the a -th alcove and $\varphi_n(\mu, k)$ is in the b -th alcove for some $a, b \geq 1$. We can assume that $b > a$. Moreover we have

$$\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0,b-1} \cdots s_{0,a+1} s_{0,a}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k)).$$

But then using Theorem 4.5 we know that $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$ belong to the same block. Thus we can strengthen Proposition 3.8 as follows.

Theorem 4.17. *Let $(\lambda, k), (\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. Then we have that $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$ belong to the same block if and only if $(\lambda, k) \sim_n (\mu, k)$. In particular, we have that*

$$\{G_{(\lambda,k)} : (\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k / \sim_n\}$$

form a complete set of primitive pairwise orthogonal central idempotents in $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$.

5. RESTRICTING CELL AND SIMPLE MODULES

We have seen in Proposition 1.5 that the restriction of any cell module has a filtration by cell modules and that the factors appearing are determined by the branching graph. In this section, we fix $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and study in more details the restriction of all cell modules $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and all simple modules $L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in an alcove. Then we have*

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) G_{(\eta, k-1)}$$

where the direct sum is taken over all edges $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} . Moreover,

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) G_{(\eta, k-1)} = \mathbb{Q}\text{-span}\{g_{\mathbf{t}} : \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \text{ with } \mathbf{t}(k-1) = \eta\}$$

and we have an isomorphism

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) G_{(\eta, k-1)} \rightarrow \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta) : g_{\mathbf{t}} \mapsto g_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}.$$

In order to prove this theorem we will need the following four lemmas.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k$ and $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_{k-1}$. Then we have*

$$F_{\mathbf{t}} F_{\mathbf{s}} = \begin{cases} F_{\mathbf{t}} & \text{if } \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1} = \mathbf{s} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. It follows from the definition of $F_{\mathbf{t}}$ given in Definition 2.4 that $F_{\mathbf{t}} = K F_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}$ for some $K \in P_k^{\mathbb{F}}(z)$. Now the result follows from the fact that the $F_{\mathbf{s}}$'s for $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_{k-1}$ are orthogonal idempotents. \square

Lemma 5.3. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in an alcove. If $\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ satisfy $\mathbf{t}(k-1) \neq \mathbf{s}(k-1)$ then $\mathbf{t} \not\approx_n \mathbf{s}$.*

Proof. We argue by contrapositive. By Proposition 4.14, if $\mathbf{t}(k) = \mathbf{s}(k) = \lambda$ and $\mathbf{s} \approx_n \mathbf{t}$, then either

- $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(k))$ belongs to the j th wall and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(k-1)) = \varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(k-1))$ or $\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(k-1)) = s_{0,j}(\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(k-1)))$;
- $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(k))$ belongs to an alcove and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{s}(k-1)) = \varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(k-1))$.

The result follows by our assumption that $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(k))$ belongs to an alcove. \square

Lemma 5.4. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in an alcove. Let $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ be an edge in \mathcal{Y} and let $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. Then we have*

$$F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} F_{[(\eta, k-1)]_n} = \begin{cases} F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} & \text{if } \mathbf{t}(k-1) = \eta \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. This follows from Lemmas 5.2 and 5.3. \square

Lemma 5.5. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in an alcove and let $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. Then we have*

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t}]_n} = m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n}.$$

Proof. Multiplying equation (2) on the right by $F_{[\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n}$, we obtain

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n} = m_{\mathbf{t}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{v} \in \text{Std}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{v} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{v}} = (m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\mathbf{w} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)} a_{\mathbf{w}} m_{\mathbf{w}} F_{\mathbf{w}}) \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{v} \in \text{Std}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{v} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{v}}. \quad (6)$$

Using Lemma 5.2, for any $\mathbf{w} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ and $\mathbf{v} \in \text{Std}_{k-1}$ we have $F_{\mathbf{w}} F_{\mathbf{v}} = 0$ unless $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w} \downarrow_{k-1}$ in which case we have $F_{\mathbf{w}} F_{\mathbf{v}} = F_{\mathbf{w}} F_{\mathbf{w}} = F_{\mathbf{w}}$. Therefore

$$\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{v} \in \text{Std}_{k-1} \\ \mathbf{v} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{v}} \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k \\ \mathbf{s} \downarrow_{k-1} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{s}} = \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k \\ \mathbf{s} \downarrow_{k-1} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{s}}.$$

Therefore if we multiply on the right of equation (6) by this sum we obtain

$$m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n} = m_{\mathbf{t}} F_{[\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n} \left(\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k \\ \mathbf{s} \downarrow_{k-1} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{s}} \right) = m_{\mathbf{t}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k \\ \mathbf{s} \downarrow_{k-1} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{s}} \right) = m_{\mathbf{t}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathbf{s} \downarrow_{k-1} \approx_n \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}} F_{\mathbf{s}} \right)$$

where the final equality follows from equation (3). Note also that as $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in an alcove we have that for any $\mathfrak{s}, \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ we have $\mathfrak{s} \approx_n \mathfrak{t}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{s} \downarrow_{k-1} \approx_n \mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}$. Thus we get

$$m_{\mathfrak{t}} F_{[\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n} = m_{\mathfrak{t}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \\ \mathfrak{s} \approx_n \mathfrak{t}}} F_{\mathfrak{s}} \right) = m_{\mathfrak{t}} \left(\sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{s} \in \text{Std}_k \\ \mathfrak{s} \approx_n \mathfrak{t}}} F_{\mathfrak{s}} \right) = m_{\mathfrak{t}} F_{[\mathfrak{t}]_n}$$

where the penultimate equality follows from equation (3). \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1. We have $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \mathbb{Q}\text{-span}\{g_{\mathfrak{t}} \mid \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)\}$ where $g_{\mathfrak{t}} = m_{\mathfrak{t}} F_{[\mathfrak{t}]_n} \otimes 1$. Now by definition we have $G_{(\eta, k-1)} = F_{[(\eta, k-1)]_n} \otimes 1$. So using Lemma 5.4 we obtain

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) G_{(\eta, k-1)} = \mathbb{Q}\text{-span}\{g_{\mathfrak{t}} : \mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \text{ with } \mathfrak{t}(k-1) = \eta\}$$

and

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \left(\sum_{(\eta, k-1) \in \mathcal{Y}_{k-1} / \sim_n} G_{(\eta, k-1)} \right) = \bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) G_{(\eta, k-1)},$$

where the first equality holds by Theorem 4.17 and the second equality holds by equation (3). Now, using Proposition 1.5, for each edge $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} we have a chain of $P_{k-1}^{\mathcal{O}_n}(z)$ -submodules

$$N_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\triangleright(\eta, k-1)} \subseteq N_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\supseteq(\eta, k-1)} \subseteq \Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_n}^z(\lambda)$$

where

$$N_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\supseteq(\eta, k-1)} = \mathcal{O}_n\text{-span}\{m_{\mathfrak{t}} : \mathfrak{t}(k-1) \supseteq \eta\} = \mathcal{O}_n\text{-span}\{\tilde{f}_{\mathfrak{t}, n} : \mathfrak{t}(k-1) \supseteq \eta\},$$

(where the second equality follows from equation (2) and Definition 1.2) and similarly

$$N_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\triangleright(\eta, k-1)} = \mathcal{O}_n\text{-span}\{m_{\mathfrak{t}} : \mathfrak{t}(k-1) \triangleright \eta\} = \mathcal{O}_n\text{-span}\{\tilde{f}_{\mathfrak{t}, n} : \mathfrak{t}(k-1) \triangleright \eta\}.$$

By Proposition 1.5, we have an isomorphism

$$N_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\supseteq(\eta, k-1)} / N_{\mathcal{O}_n}^{\triangleright(\eta, k-1)} \rightarrow \Delta_{k-1, \mathcal{O}_n}^z(\eta) : m_{\mathfrak{t}} \mapsto m_{\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}.$$

Now using Lemma 5.5 we have $\tilde{f}_{\mathfrak{t}, n} = m_{\mathfrak{t}} F_{[\mathfrak{t}]_n} = m_{\mathfrak{t}} F_{[\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n}$, and under the above isomorphism we have

$$\tilde{f}_{\mathfrak{t}, n} \mapsto m_{\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}} F_{[\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n} = \tilde{f}_{\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}}.$$

Specialising to $z = n$ we get the isomorphism

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) G_{(\eta, k-1)} \rightarrow \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta) : g_{\mathfrak{t}} \mapsto g_{\mathfrak{t} \downarrow_{k-1}},$$

as required. \square

We now describe the restriction of simple modules in an alcove. This will be used in the next section to construct bases for the radical of cell modules (and hence for the simple modules).

Theorem 5.6. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. If $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the j -th alcove then*

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \cong \bigoplus_{(\mu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) \quad (7)$$

where the sum is taken over all edges $(\mu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} such that $\varphi_n(\mu, k-1)$ is either in the j -th alcove or on the $(j-1)$ -th wall.

If $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ lies on the j -th wall then

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \cong \bigoplus_{(\mu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} P_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) \quad \bigoplus_{(\nu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu) \quad (8)$$

where the sum is taken over all edges $(\mu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ and $(\nu, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} such that $\varphi_n(\mu, k-1)$ is in the $(j+1)$ -th alcove and $\varphi_n(\nu, k-1)$ lies on a wall.

For μ maximal, respectively non-maximal in its block, the submodule structure of $P_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$ is given by the following strong Alperin diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) & & L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) \\
| & & / \quad \backslash \\
L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu^-) & L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu^+) & L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu^-) \\
| & \backslash \quad / & / \quad \backslash \\
L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) & L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) & L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)
\end{array}$$

respectively; here $\varphi_n(\mu^+, k-1) = s_{0, j+1}(\varphi_n(\mu, k-1))$ and $\varphi_n(\mu^-, k-1) = s_{0, j}(\varphi_n(\mu, k-1))$.

Note that if k is even, $n = 0$ and $\lambda = \emptyset$ then both sides of the equation in (8) are zero and so the result trivially holds in this case.

In order to prove this theorem we will use the following lemma.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in the j -th alcove. Suppose that there exists an edge $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} with $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ on the j -th wall. Then either*

- (1) k is even, $\lambda = \eta$ and we have $(\mu, k) := (\eta + \varepsilon_j, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, or
- (2) k is odd, $\lambda = \eta - \varepsilon_j$ and we have $(\mu, k) := (\eta, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$.

In both cases there is an edge $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\mu, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} and $\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0, j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$.

Proof. Suppose that $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ is an edge in \mathcal{Y} and $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ is on the j -th wall. Then using Proposition 4.11 we have either k is even and $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1) = \varphi_n(\lambda, k) - \varepsilon_0$ or k is odd and $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1) = \varphi_n(\lambda, k) + \varepsilon_j$. In the first case we define $(\mu, k) = (\eta + \varepsilon_j, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ (note that μ is a partition as $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the j -th alcove). In the second case we define $(\mu, k) = (\eta, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. In both cases we have an edge $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\mu, k)$ and $\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0, j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$ as required. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.6. If $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ lies on a wall, then $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = P_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and this module is self-dual. Restriction maps a self dual projective module to a direct sum of self-dual projectives. The characters of the indecomposable projective modules can be calculated using Theorem 4.5 and Proposition 1.5; this and self-duality determine the structure of the indecomposable projective modules.

We now assume that $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ lies in the j -th alcove. We prove this result by downward induction on the degree of partitions in each block. First consider the case where (λ, k) has maximal degree in its block. Using Theorems 4.5 and 5.1 we have

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \cong \bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$$

where the sum is over all edges $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} . Now using Proposition 4.11 and Lemma 5.7, for any such edge we have that either $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ is in the j -th alcove or on the $(j-1)$ -th wall. Note also that as $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ is self dual, so is its restriction and so we have $\Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta) = L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ for any edge $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$. So we are done in this case.

Now assume that (λ, k) is not maximal in its block. Then using Theorem 4.5 we have $(\mu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\mu, k) = s_{0, j}(\varphi_n(\lambda, k))$ in the $(j+1)$ -th alcove, $|\mu| > |\lambda|$ and an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) \rightarrow \text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \rightarrow \text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \rightarrow 0.$$

Using Theorem 5.1 and induction, this short exact sequence becomes

$$0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{(\theta, k-1) \rightarrow (\mu, k)} L_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\theta) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta) \rightarrow \text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \rightarrow 0. \quad (9)$$

Note that for all $(\theta, k-1)$ appearing in (9) we have that $\varphi_n(\theta, k-1)$ is either in the $(j+1)$ -th alcove or on the j -th wall, and for all $(\eta, k-1)$ appearing in (9) we have that $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ is either in the j -th alcove, on the j -th wall or on the $(j-1)$ -th wall.

As $L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ is self-dual, so is its restriction and so we have a surjection

$$\bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} L_{k-1,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta) \rightarrow \text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$$

where the $(\eta, k-1)$ appearing in the direct sum are as in (9). Now, any $L_{k-1,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ with $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ in the j -th alcove, or on the $(j-1)$ -th wall does not appear on the left hand side of the short exact sequence given in (9) and so must appear in $\text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.

Finally, for any $L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ with $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ on the j -th wall we have an edge $(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\mu, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} by Lemma 5.7, and thus $L_{k-1,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ appears on the left hand side of (9). If the composition factors of $\bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k-1,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ are multiplicity free, then such a simple module cannot appear in $\text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$. It remains to show that the composition factors are multiplicity-free, as claimed. If $(\eta^{(1)}, k-1), (\eta^{(2)}, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$, then $(\eta^{(1)}, k-1) \not\approx_n (\eta^{(2)}, k-1)$ by our assumption that $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ belongs to an alcove (see also the proof of Lemma 5.3). Therefore the composition factors of $\bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k-1,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ are multiplicity free by Theorem 4.5. \square

6. A BASIS FOR THE RADICAL OF A CELL MODULE

Throughout this section we continue to fix $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. The aim of this section is to provide an explicit basis for the radical of the bilinear form on any cell module $\Delta_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ for $P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$, and hence also for any simple module.

Definition 6.1. Let $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ denote a point in the j -th alcove for some $j \geq 2$. We say that $\mathbf{t} = (\mathbf{t}(0), \mathbf{t}(1), \dots, \mathbf{t}(k))$ is a path which last enters the j -th alcove from the $(j-1)$ -th wall if there exists $0 \leq r < k$ with $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i))$ in the j th alcove for all $r < i \leq k$ and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(r))$ lies on the $(j-1)$ th wall.

Using Proposition 4.11 we can make the following definition.

Definition 6.2. Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}$. Given $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$, we say that \mathbf{t} is n -permissible if the following conditions hold.

- (1) if $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in the first alcove, then $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i))$ belongs to the first alcove for all $0 \leq i \leq k$.
- (2) if $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in the j -th alcove for some $j \geq 2$, then \mathbf{t} is a path which last enters the j -th alcove from the $(j-1)$ -th wall.

We denote by $\text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)$ the set of all n -permissible $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$.

In particular, if $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is on a wall then any $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ is n -permissible and so $\text{Std}_k^n(\lambda) = \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. If $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ belongs to the first alcove, then a path $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ is permissible if and only if $\mathbf{t}(i)$ belongs to the first alcove for all $0 \leq i \leq k$.

Example 6.3. Let $n = 2$ and $k = 6$ as in Figure 3. We have paths

$$\mathbf{s} = (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), \emptyset, (1), \emptyset, \emptyset) \quad \mathbf{t} = (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (1), \emptyset, \emptyset) \quad \mathbf{u} = (\emptyset, \emptyset, (1), (1), (2), (2), (3))$$

The paths \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{u} are 2-permissible but the path \mathbf{t} is not. This is because $\varphi_2(\mathbf{t}(3))$ belongs to the 1-st wall.

Lemma 6.4. Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. We have that $\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)) = |\text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)|$.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 5.6 by induction on k . Note that for k even, $n = 0$ and $\lambda = \emptyset$ we have that $\text{Std}_k^n(\lambda) = \emptyset$ and $L_{k,\mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = 0$ so the result also holds in this case. \square

Example 6.5. Let $n = 2$ and $k = 6$ as in Figure 3. We have that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(L_{6,\mathbb{Q}}^2(\emptyset)) = 4 \quad \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(L_{6,\mathbb{Q}}^2((1))) = 4.$$

The next result lifts the dimension result given in [Lemma 6.4](#) to an explicit basis.

Theorem 6.6. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. Then the set $\{g_{\mathbf{t}} \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \setminus \text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)\}$ forms a \mathbb{Q} -basis for $\text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.*

Proof. If k is even, $n = 0$ and $\lambda = \emptyset$ then $\text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^0(\emptyset) = \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^0(\emptyset)$ and $\text{Std}_k^0(\emptyset) = \emptyset$ so we are done. Now, if $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is on a wall then by [Remark 4.6](#) we have that $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ is simple and so $\text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = 0$. As we have $\text{Std}_k^n(\lambda) = \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ in this case, we are also done.

Now suppose that $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \neq 0$ and $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in an alcove, say the j -th alcove. We proceed by induction on k . If $k = 1$ then $\lambda = \emptyset$. We have that $\Delta_{1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\emptyset)$ is one-dimensional, hence simple and so $\text{rad } \Delta_{1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\emptyset) = 0$. As we have $\text{Std}_1(\emptyset) = \text{Std}_1^n(\emptyset)$ the result holds in this case.

Assume that the result holds for $k - 1$ and prove it for k . Using [Theorem 5.1](#) we have an isomorphism

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta) : g_{\mathbf{t}} \mapsto g_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}} \quad (10)$$

for any $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$, where the direct sum is over all edges $(\eta, k - 1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} . So the pre-image of $\bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \text{rad } \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ under the isomorphism given in (10) gives precisely the (unique) smallest submodule of $\text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ with semisimple quotient. Now, note that

$$\text{res}_{k-1}^k \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) / \text{res}_{k-1}^k \text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \text{res}_{k-1}^k (\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) / \text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)) = \text{res}_{k-1}^k L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$$

which is semisimple using [Theorem 5.6](#). Thus, under the isomorphism given in (10), the pre-image of $\bigoplus_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \text{rad } \Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ must be contained in $\text{res}_{k-1}^k \text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.

Using [Proposition 4.11](#), we know that for any edge $(\eta, k - 1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)$ in \mathcal{Y} we have that either $\varphi_n(\eta, k - 1)$ is in the j -th alcove, on the $(j - 1)$ -th wall or on the j -th wall. If $\varphi_n(\eta, k - 1)$ is in the j -th alcove, then by induction and using the isomorphism given in (10) we can deduce that any $g_{\mathbf{t}}$ with $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda) \setminus \text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)$ and $\mathbf{t}(k - 1) = (\eta, k - 1)$ must be in $\text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$.

We claim that any $g_{\mathbf{t}}$ with $\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1} \in \text{Std}_{k-1}(\eta)$ and $\varphi_n(\eta, k - 1)$ on the j -th wall also belongs to $\text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$. Then, using [Lemma 6.4](#) the result will follow by a dimension count.

Now, if $\varphi_n(\eta, k - 1)$ is on the j -th wall, then $\Delta_{k-1, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\eta)$ is simple, so it is enough to show that one $g_{\mathbf{t}}$ for $\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1} \in \text{Std}_{k-1}(\eta)$ is in the radical of $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$. Suppose $|\mu| = m$, then we choose \mathbf{t} to be any path satisfying $\mathbf{t}(0) = \mathbf{t}(1) = \dots = \mathbf{t}(k - 2m) = \emptyset$ (the rest of the path can be taken by adding boxes along the rows of η at every even step and with the last step going from $(\eta, k - 1)$ to (λ, k)). It is easy to see that for such a path \mathbf{t} we have $[\mathbf{t}]_n^{(\lambda, k)} = \{\mathbf{t}\}$ and $[\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}]_n^{(\eta, k-1)} = \{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}\}$. Thus we have

$$\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n} = f_{\mathbf{t}} \in P_k^{\mathcal{O}^n}(z) \quad \text{and} \quad g_{\mathbf{t}} = f_{\mathbf{t}} \otimes 1 \in P_k^{\mathbb{Q}}(n),$$

and similarly $\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}, n} = f_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}} \in P_{k-1}^{\mathcal{O}^n}(z)$ and $g_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}} = f_{\mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1}} \otimes 1 \in P_{k-1}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$. Now by [Proposition 3.6](#) we have that $\langle g_{\mathbf{t}}, g_{\mathbf{u}} \rangle = 0$ for all $\mathbf{u} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ with $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{t}$ (as \mathbf{t} is alone in its residue class). It remains to show that $\langle g_{\mathbf{t}}, g_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = 0$. Now we have

$$\langle g_{\mathbf{t}}, g_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = \langle f_{\mathbf{t}}, f_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle \otimes 1$$

Let $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{t} \downarrow_{k-1} \in \text{Std}_{k-1}(\eta)$. Then we have

$$\langle f_{\mathbf{t}}, f_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = \gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} \langle f_{\mathbf{s}}, f_{\mathbf{s}} \rangle \quad (11)$$

where the coefficient $\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)}$ is given in [Proposition 2.6](#). Now as $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the j -th alcove and $\varphi_n(\eta, k - 1)$ is on the j -th wall we know, from [Lemma 5.7](#) and [Proposition 2.6](#) that either

(I) k is even, $\lambda = \eta$, $\eta + \varepsilon_j$ is a partition and

$$\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} = \frac{\prod_{\beta \in A(\lambda)} (z - c(\beta) - |\lambda|)}{\prod_{\beta \in R(\lambda)} (z - c(\beta) - |\lambda|)} r' \quad (12)$$

for some $r' \in \mathbb{Q}$, or
(II) k is odd and $\lambda = \eta - \varepsilon_j$ and

$$\gamma_{(\eta, k-1) \rightarrow (\lambda, k)} = \frac{(z - c(\alpha) - |\lambda| - 1)}{(z - c(\alpha) - |\lambda|)} r$$

where α denotes the box removed from row j of η to get λ and $r \in \mathbb{Q}$.

Now as $\varphi_n(\eta, k-1)$ is on the j -th wall we have

$$\eta_j - j = \begin{cases} n - 1 - |\eta| & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \\ n - |\eta| & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

In case (I) the partition $\lambda = \eta$ has an addable box β in row j with content

$$c(\beta) = \eta_j + 1 - j = n - |\lambda|.$$

Thus we get from (11) that $\langle g_{\mathbf{t}}, g_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = 0$. (Note that there is no possible cancellation in (12) as the content of removable boxes and addable boxes of a given partition are all distinct.) In case (II) the content of α is given by

$$c(\alpha) = \eta_j - j = n - |\eta| = n - |\lambda| - 1.$$

Thus we get from (11) that $\langle g_{\mathbf{t}}, g_{\mathbf{t}} \rangle = 0$ in this case as well. \square

Corollary 6.7. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. Then the set $\{g_{\mathbf{t}} + \text{rad } \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)\}$ form a basis $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$. Moreover, if $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the first alcove, then for all $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)$ we have $\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n} = f_{\mathbf{t}}$ and $g_{\mathbf{t}} = f_{\mathbf{t}} \otimes 1$.*

Proof. The first part follows directly from Theorem 6.6. The second part follows from the fact that when $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the first alcove we have $\mathbf{t}(i)$ in the first alcove for any $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k^n(\lambda)$ and $0 \leq i \leq k$. This implies that any such \mathbf{t} is alone in its residue class. Hence $\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n} = f$ in this case. \square

7. MONOTONE CONVERGENCE OF KRONECKER COEFFICIENTS

In this final section, we apply Theorem 6.6 to the study of the Kronecker coefficients. These coefficients appear in the classical representation theory of the symmetric group. Denote by \mathfrak{S}_n the symmetric group of degree n . The simple $\mathbb{Q}\mathfrak{S}_n$ -modules, known as the Specht modules, are indexed by partitions of n . We will use a slightly unusual notation for these partitions; the reason for this will become clear in what follows.

For a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots)$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ we define

$$\lambda_{[n]} = (n - |\lambda|, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \dots).$$

Note that for n sufficiently large $\lambda_{[n]}$ is a partition of n . Moreover, any partition of n can be written as $\lambda_{[n]}$ for some partition λ .

For each partition $\lambda_{[n]}$ we denote by $\mathbf{S}(\lambda_{[n]})$ the corresponding Specht module for $\mathbb{Q}\mathfrak{S}_n$. Now for $\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}, \nu_{[n]}$ partitions of n , the Kronecker coefficient $g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}}$ is defined by

$$g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}} = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}\mathfrak{S}_n}(\mathbf{S}(\lambda_{[n]}) \otimes \mathbf{S}(\mu_{[n]}), \mathbf{S}(\nu_{[n]})).$$

Murnaghan discovered an amazing limiting phenomenon satisfied by the Kronecker coefficients; as we increase the length of the first row of the indexing partitions the sequence of Kronecker coefficients stabilises (see [Mur38, Bri93, Val99] for various proofs). This is illustrated in the following example.

Example 7.1. We have the following decomposition of tensor products of Specht modules:

$$\begin{aligned} n = 2 & \quad \mathbf{S}(1^2) \otimes \mathbf{S}(1^2) = \mathbf{S}(2) \\ n = 3 & \quad \mathbf{S}(2, 1) \otimes \mathbf{S}(2, 1) = \mathbf{S}(3) \oplus \mathbf{S}(2, 1) \oplus \mathbf{S}(1^3) \\ n = 4 & \quad \mathbf{S}(3, 1) \otimes \mathbf{S}(3, 1) = \mathbf{S}(4) \oplus \mathbf{S}(3, 1) \oplus \mathbf{S}(2, 1^2) \oplus \mathbf{S}(2^2) \end{aligned}$$

at which point the product stabilises, i.e. for all $n \geq 4$, we have

$$\mathbf{S}(n-1, 1) \otimes \mathbf{S}(n-1, 1) = \mathbf{S}(n) \oplus \mathbf{S}(n-1, 1) \oplus \mathbf{S}(n-2, 1^2) \oplus \mathbf{S}(n-2, 2).$$

The limit of the sequence $g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}}$ as n increases are known as the stable (or reduced) Kronecker coefficients and denoted by $\bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu}$. So for N sufficiently large we have

$$g_{\lambda_{[N+n]}, \mu_{[N+n]}}^{\nu_{[N+n]}} = \bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1.$$

This stability is rather startling from the point of view of the symmetric group. However, in [BDO15], the Kronecker coefficients were given a new interpretation in the setting of the partition algebra where this phenomenon becomes very natural. Using the Schur-Weyl duality between the symmetric group and the partition algebra we obtain a new interpretation of the Kronecker coefficients as follows. Let $\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}, \nu_{[n]}$ be partitions of n with $|\lambda| = r$ and $|\mu| = s$ and write $p = r + s$. We write $P_{2r, 2s}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n) = P_{2r}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n) \otimes P_{2s}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n) \subseteq P_{2p}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ and write $\text{res}_{2r, 2s}^{2p}$ for the restriction functor from $P_{2p}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -modules to $P_{2r}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n) \otimes P_{2s}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ -modules. Then we have

$$g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}} = \begin{cases} \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Hom}_{P_{2r, 2s}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)}(L_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \boxtimes L_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu), \text{res}_{2r, 2s}^{2p} L_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu)) & \text{if } |\nu| \leq p \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

(see [BDO15, Section 3]).

Note that as $|\lambda| = r$ and $|\mu| = s$ we have $L_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = \Delta_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ and $L_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) = \Delta_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)$. Now for sufficiently large values of n the partition algebra $P_{2p}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)$ is semisimple and $L_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu) = \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu)$ and so we have a new interpretation of the stable Kronecker coefficients as

$$\bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{Hom}_{P_{2r, 2s}^{\mathbb{Q}}(n)}(\Delta_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \boxtimes \Delta_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu), \text{res}_{2r, 2s}^{2p} \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu))$$

for all n sufficiently large (see [BDO15, Corollary 3.2]).

Brion proved in [Bri93, Section 3.4, Corollary 1] that the sequence of Kronecker coefficients $g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}}$ not only stabilises but is also monotonic. More precisely, he showed that

$$g_{\lambda_{[n+1]}, \mu_{[n+1]}}^{\nu_{[n+1]}} \geq g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}}$$

Briand asked whether this monotonicity could also be explained in the context of the partition algebra. In the rest of this section we will show that it does.

Using (13) we need to study simple modules for the partition algebra. We first make the observation that we only need to consider simple modules labelled by partitions in the first alcove. More precisely we have the following lemma.

Lemma 7.2. *Let $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and let λ be a partition with $|\lambda| \leq k$. Then $\lambda_{[n]}$ is a partition if and only if $\varphi_n(\lambda, 2k)$ is in the first alcove.*

Proof. We have that $\lambda_{[n]}$ is a partition if and only if $n - |\lambda| \geq \lambda_1$. But this holds precisely when $n - |\lambda| > \lambda_1 - 1$ which is exactly the condition for $\varphi_n(\lambda, 2k)$ to be in the first alcove. \square

Lemma 7.3. *Let $(\nu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\nu, k)$ in the first alcove. Then $\varphi_{n+1}(\nu, k)$ is also in the first alcove. Moreover, if $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k^n(\nu)$ then $\mathfrak{t} \in \text{Std}_k^{n+1}(\nu)$.*

Proof. We have $\varphi_n(\nu, k)$ in the first alcove if and only if

$$\begin{cases} n - |\nu| > \nu_1 - 1 & \text{if } k \text{ is even} \\ n - 1 - |\nu| > \nu_1 - 1 & \text{if } k \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

and $\varphi_{n+1}(\nu, k)$ in the first alcove when the same condition holds with n replaced by $n + 1$. So clearly we have that if $\varphi_n(\nu, k)$ is in the first alcove then so is $\varphi_{n+1}(\nu, k)$. Now $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k^n(\nu)$ precisely when every $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i))$ for $0 \leq i \leq k$ belongs to the first alcove. Hence if $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k^n(\nu)$ then $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k^{n+1}(\nu)$ as required. \square

Lemma 7.4. *Let $(\lambda, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ in the first alcove and $|\lambda| = \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$. Then we have*

$$F_{[(\lambda, k)]_n} = F_{[(\lambda, k)]_{n+1}} = F_{(\lambda, k)}.$$

Moreover, $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ (respectively $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda)$) is alone in its block and we have

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda) = L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda).$$

Proof. Let $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$. As $|\lambda| = \lfloor k/2 \rfloor$ we have that every step in \mathbf{t} is of the form $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i)) = \varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i-1)) + \varepsilon_j$ for some $j \geq 1$ if i is even and $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i)) = \varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i-1)) - \varepsilon_0$ if i is odd (and similarly for $n + 1$). As $\varphi_n(\lambda, k)$ is in the first alcove, so is $\varphi_{n+1}(\lambda, k)$, by Lemma 7.3. It follows from Proposition 4.14 and Lemma 5.7 that $[\mathbf{t}]_n = [\mathbf{t}]_{n+1} = \{\mathbf{t}\}$. Note that this holds for any $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\lambda)$ and so we get $F_{[(\lambda, k)]_n} = F_{[(\lambda, k)]_{n+1}} = F_{(\lambda, k)}$ by definition. This implies that the simple module $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ (respectively $L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda)$) is alone in its block and hence we get $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) = L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda)$ (respectively $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda) = L_{k, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda)$) as required. \square

Lemma 7.5. *Let $(\nu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$. Then we have*

$$\mathbb{F}\text{-span}\{\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n} \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\nu) \setminus \text{Std}_k^n(\nu)\} = \mathbb{F}\text{-span}\{f_{\mathbf{t}} \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\nu) \setminus \text{Std}_k^n(\nu)\}.$$

Proof. Recall from equation (4), that for any $\mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\nu)$ we have

$$\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n} = f_{\mathbf{t}} + \sum_{\substack{\mathbf{s} \succ_n \mathbf{t} \\ \mathbf{s} \approx_n \mathbf{t}}} a_{\mathbf{s}} f_{\mathbf{s}} \quad (14)$$

where the sum is over $\mathbf{s} \in \text{Std}_k(\nu)$. Now using Proposition 4.14, if $\mathbf{s} \approx_n \mathbf{t}$ then $\mathbf{s}(i) = \mathbf{t}(i)$ whenever $\varphi_n(\mathbf{t}(i))$ is on a wall. It follows that \mathbf{t} is n -permissible if and only if \mathbf{s} is n -permissible. Now the result follows from the fact that the change of basis given in (14) is unitriangular. \square

Proposition 7.6. *Let $(\nu, k) \in \mathcal{Y}_k$ with $\varphi_n(\nu, k)$ in the first alcove. Define \mathcal{O}_n - and \mathcal{O}_{n+1} -modules*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu) &= \mathcal{O}_n\text{-span}\{\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n} \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\nu) \setminus \text{Std}_k^n(\nu)\}, \\ \Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu) &= \mathcal{O}_{n+1}\text{-span}\{\tilde{f}_{\mathbf{t}, n+1} \mid \mathbf{t} \in \text{Std}_k(\nu) \setminus \text{Std}_k^{n+1}(\nu)\} \end{aligned}$$

and \mathbb{F} -vector spaces $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^{z, n}(\nu) = \Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{F}$ and $\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^{z, n+1}(\nu) = \Delta_{k, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}} \mathbb{F}$. Then we have inclusions of \mathbb{F} -vector spaces

$$\Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^{z, n+1}(\nu) \subseteq \Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^{z, n}(\nu) \subseteq \Delta_{k, \mathbb{F}}^z(\nu).$$

Proof. This follows directly from Lemmas 7.3 and 7.5. \square

Corollary 7.7. (see [Bri93, Section 3.4, Corollary 1]) *Let $\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}, \nu_{[n]}$ be partitions of n , then*

$$g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}} \leq g_{\lambda_{[n+1]}, \mu_{[n+1]}}^{\nu_{[n+1]}}.$$

Proof. Let $r = |\lambda|$, $s = |\mu|$ and $p = r + s$. We can assume that $|\nu| \leq p$ as otherwise $g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}} = g_{\lambda_{[n+1]}, \mu_{[n+1]}}^{\nu_{[n+1]}} = 0$. Using Theorem 6.6 we have

$$\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{Q} = \text{rad } \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu) \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}} \mathbb{Q} = \text{rad } \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\nu).$$

Now consider $1_{\lambda, \mu} := F_{(\lambda, 2r)} \otimes F_{(\mu, 2s)} \in P_{2r}^{\mathbb{F}}(z) \otimes P_{2s}^{\mathbb{F}}(z) \subseteq P_{2p}^{\mathbb{F}}(z)$. Using Lemma 7.4 we have

$$1_{\lambda, \mu} = F_{(\lambda, 2r)} \otimes F_{(\mu, 2s)} \in P_{2p}^{\mathcal{O}_n}(z) \cap P_{2p}^{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}}(z)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z,n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{Q} &= (\text{rad } \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\nu))(G_{(\lambda, 2r)} \otimes G_{(\mu, 2s)}) \\ &= (\bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^\nu - g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}})(\Delta_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \otimes \Delta_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu)).\end{aligned}$$

Similarly we have

$$\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}} \mathbb{Q} = (\bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^\nu - g_{\lambda_{[n+1]}, \mu_{[n+1]}}^{\nu_{[n+1]}})(\Delta_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda) \otimes \Delta_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\mu)).$$

Now, using Proposition 7.6 we have

$$\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}} \mathbb{F} = \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{F}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \subseteq \Delta_{2p, \mathbb{F}}^{z, n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} = \Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{F}$$

So we have

$$\text{rank}_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}}(\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu}) \leq \text{rank}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu}). \quad (15)$$

Moreover, it also follows from Definition 3.5 and Propositions 3.6 and 7.6 that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}} \mathbb{Q}) = \text{rank}_{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}}(\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_{n+1}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu}) \quad (16)$$

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_n} \mathbb{Q}) = \text{rank}_{\mathcal{O}_n}(\Delta_{2p, \mathcal{O}_n}^{z, n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu}). \quad (17)$$

It follows from equation (15) to (17) that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^{z, n}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu}) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{Q}}(\Delta_{2p, \mathbb{Q}}^{z, n+1}(\nu)1_{\lambda, \mu}).$$

Now, as

$$\dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \Delta_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\lambda) \otimes \Delta_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^n(\mu) = \dim_{\mathbb{Q}} \Delta_{2r, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\lambda) \otimes \Delta_{2s, \mathbb{Q}}^{n+1}(\mu),$$

we get

$$\bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^\nu - g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}} \geq \bar{g}_{\lambda, \mu}^\nu - g_{\lambda_{[n+1]}, \mu_{[n+1]}}^{\nu_{[n+1]}}$$

and hence $g_{\lambda_{[n]}, \mu_{[n]}}^{\nu_{[n]}} \leq g_{\lambda_{[n+1]}, \mu_{[n+1]}}^{\nu_{[n+1]}}$ as required. \square

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