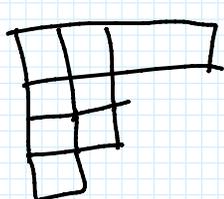


$$(5, 2, 2, 1) < (5, 4, 3, 2)$$



7 ✓

$$(5, 4) < (5, 4, 3, 2)$$

top is same

W?

$$D_p(u) = p'(u) + p(u)D$$

$$(u^2 + u)(\lambda) =$$

$$u^2(\lambda) + u(\lambda)$$

$$u \circ u(\lambda)$$

$$D^n(\lambda) = f^\lambda \phi$$

$$\lambda \mapsto [\lambda]$$

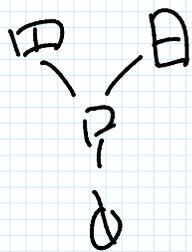
Young lattice  $\rightsquigarrow$  infinite-dim  $U$  w/ basis  $\{\oplus [\lambda]\}$

$$W = \sum_{n \geq 0} \lambda^n$$

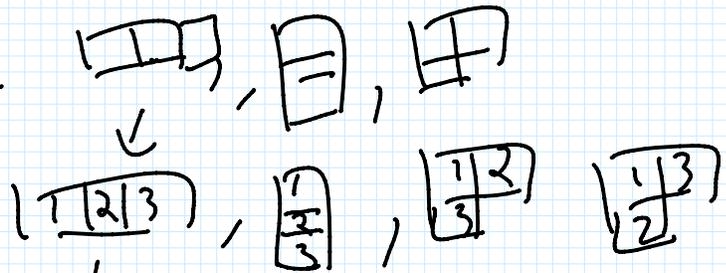
$U, D$  are linear operators on  $W$

If  $\lambda \vdash n$ ,  $D^n([\lambda]) = c[\phi]$ , in fact  $c = f^\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$T(\lambda) = c \times \frac{1}{f^\lambda} [\phi]$$



EX:  $n=3$



$$1^2 + 1^2 + \frac{1}{2}^2 = 6 = 3!$$

linear operator

$$T_1(\vec{0}) = \vec{0}$$

$D(\phi) \neq \dots$  by  $DU - UD = I$   
 manually compute that your expression

$$D^n U^n(\phi) = D^n (DU^n(\phi)) = 0$$

$$T_1, T_2, T_1(\vec{v}) = 0$$

$$T_1, T_2 \text{ commute, } T_2 T_1(\vec{v}) = T_1 T_2(\vec{v})$$

manually compute

$$D U^n(d) = D^n \cdot (D U^{(4)})$$

rank of a pair =  $rk(a) + rk(b)$   
 $(a, b)$

Slip Lemma 3.1.11, and ~~replace~~ ~~with~~  $\ell$  ~~in~~  $PP3$   
 $cover \leq \ell, \ell \in \{0, 1\}$

$\lambda \searrow, \mu \swarrow$   
 $a$   
 (1)  $|\mu| = |\lambda| = |a| + 1$  b/c  $\lambda, \mu$  covers  $a$   
 if  $a = \lambda \wedge \mu$ , then  $\ell \leq 1$

Lemma:  $\lambda, \mu$  covers  $a$   
 $\Rightarrow a = \lambda \wedge \mu$

Pf: wts  $a$  is the greatest lower bound of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  (def)

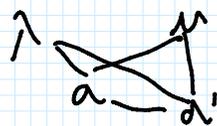
$\Rightarrow a$  is unique  $\leftarrow$  actual partitions  $\ell = 1$   
 $\phi$   $\ell = 0$

Gen Young poset is a lattice

Cor meet (intersection) and joins (union) are unique

$a < \lambda, a < \mu$ , so  $a$  is a lower bound.

- If  $a$  is not greatest, then let  $a'$  be greatest



$a < \lambda \Rightarrow |\lambda| = |a| + 1$   
 $\Rightarrow a < a' < \lambda$   
 length 2

$$g | b(x, y) < x, y \text{ if } x \neq y$$

- Don't erase lemma/eq that you will later use

$D(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu < \lambda} D(\mu)$   
 $\mu < \lambda$

Sum of basis vectors



$\mu$  means  $\lambda$  covers  $\mu$

$\mu \leq \lambda$   
cover  $\mu$

$\mu \leq \lambda$