q-Whittaker functions, finite fields, and Jordan forms

Slides available at `snkarp.github.io`

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arXiv:2110.02301

September 30th, 2022
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Schur functions

- A *partition* λ is a weakly-decreasing sequence of nonnegative integers.
- e.g. $\lambda = (4, 4, 1) = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & \multicolumn{3}{c}{} \\ \cline{1-1} \end{array}$ $\qquad T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline 4 & 4 & 8 & 8 \\ \hline 5 & \multicolumn{3}{c}{} \\ \cline{1-1} \end{array}$
- A *semistandard tableau* T is a filling of λ with positive integers which is weakly increasing across rows and strictly increasing down columns.

Definition (Schur function)

$$s_\lambda(x_1, x_2, \dots) := \sum_T \mathbf{x}^T,$$

where the sum is over all semistandard tableaux T of shape λ.

- $s_\lambda(\mathbf{x})$ is symmetric in the variables x_i.

Schur functions

- e.g. $s_{(2,1)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) =$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc} x_1^2x_2 & + & x_1^2x_3 & + & x_1x_2^2 & + & x_1x_2x_3 & + & x_1x_2x_3 & + & x_1x_3^2 & + & x_2^2x_3 & + & x_2x_3^2 \\ \begin{ytableau} 1 & 1 \\ 2 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 1 & 1 \\ 3 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 1 & 2 \\ 2 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 1 & 2 \\ 3 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 1 & 3 \\ 2 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 1 & 3 \\ 3 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 2 & 2 \\ 3 \end{ytableau} & & \begin{ytableau} 2 & 3 \\ 3 \end{ytableau} \end{array}$$

- Schur functions appear in many contexts; for example, they:
  - form an *orthonormal basis* for the algebra of symmetric functions in $\mathbf{x}$;
  - are characters of the *irreducible polynomial representations* of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$;
  - give the values of the *irreducible characters* of the symmetric group S_n, when expanded in terms of power sum symmetric functions;
  - are representatives for *Schubert classes* in the cohomology ring of the Grassmannian $\mathrm{Gr}_{k,n}(\mathbb{C})$;
  - define the *Schur processes* of Okounkov and Reshetikhin (2003).

Cauchy identity

Theorem (Cauchy)

$$\prod_{i,j\geq 1} \frac{1}{1 - x_i y_j} = \sum_{\lambda} s_\lambda(\mathbf{x}) s_\lambda(\mathbf{y})$$

- The identity is equivalent to the orthonormality of the Schur functions. It also gives the partition function for the Schur processes.
- The left-hand side counts *nonnegative-integer matrices*, and the right-hand side counts *pairs of semistandard tableaux of the same shape*.
- e.g. Taking the coefficient of $x_1 x_2 y_1 y_2$ on each side gives

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 1 & + & 1 & = & 1 & + & 1 \\ 12 & & 21 & & \left(\begin{array}{|c|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) & & \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) \end{array}$$

Burge correspondence (1974)

- The *Burge correspondence* (also known as *column Robinson–Schensted–Knuth*) is a bijection

$$M \mapsto (\mathrm{P}(M), \mathrm{Q}(M))$$

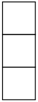
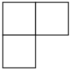
between nonnegative-integer matrices and pairs of semistandard tableaux of the same shape. It proves the Cauchy identity for Schur functions.

- $\mathrm{P}(M)$ is obtained via *column insertion* and $\mathrm{Q}(M)$ via *recording*.
- e.g. $w = 25143$

$$\begin{array}{|c|}\hline 2 \\ \hline\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{|c|}\hline 2 \\ \hline 5 \\ \hline\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 5 \\ \cline{1-1}\end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & 5 \\ \hline\end{array} \qquad \underset{\mathrm{P}(w)}{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \cline{1-2}\end{array}} \qquad\qquad \underset{\mathrm{Q}(w)}{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|}\hline 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \cline{1-2}\end{array}}$$

Nilpotent matrices

- An $n \times n$ matrix N over $\Bbbk$ is *nilpotent* if some power of N is zero. Such an N can be conjugated over $\Bbbk$ into *Jordan form*. Let $\mathrm{JF}^\top(N)$ be the *transpose* of the partition given by the sizes of the Jordan blocks.

- e.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto$  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix} \mapsto$  $\begin{bmatrix} \boxed{0} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \boxed{0} \end{bmatrix} \mapsto$ 

- Algebraically, $\mathrm{JF}^\top(N)$ is the partition λ given by

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_i = \dim(\ker(N^i)) \quad \text{for all } i.$$

Theorem (Gansner (1981))

Let N be a generic $n \times n$ strictly upper-triangular matrix, where $N_{i,j} = 0$ for all inversions (i,j) of w^{-1}. Then $\mathrm{P}(w)$ and $\mathrm{Q}(w)$ can be read off from the Jordan forms of the leading submatrices of N and $w^{-1}Nw$.

Burge correspondence via Jordan forms

- e.g. $w = 25143$ $\qquad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & d & e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\qquad (a, b, c, d, e \in \Bbbk \text{ generic})$

P(w):

$$\begin{array}{cc} & 1 \\ 1 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a \\ 0 & 0 & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a & b \\ 0 & 0 & c & d \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & a & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c & d & e \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\ydiagram{1} \quad \ydiagram{2} \quad \ydiagram{2,1} \quad \ydiagram{2,2} \quad \begin{ytableau} 1 & 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 \end{ytableau}$$

Q(w):

$$\begin{array}{cc} & 2 \\ 2 & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 2 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 5 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 2 & 5 & 1 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e & 0 & d \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} & \begin{matrix} 2 & 5 & 1 & 4 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e & 0 & d & c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & b & a \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\ydiagram{1} \quad \ydiagram{1,1} \quad \ydiagram{2,1} \quad \ydiagram{2,2} \quad \begin{ytableau} 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 \end{ytableau}$$

Flag variety

- A *complete flag* F in $\mathbb{k}^n$ is a sequence of nested subspaces

$$0 = F_0 \subseteq F_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq F_{n-1} \subseteq F_n = \mathbb{k}^n, \qquad \dim(F_i) = i \text{ for all } i.$$

- An $n \times n$ (nilpotent) matrix N is *strictly compatible* with F if

$$N(F_i) \subseteq F_{i-1} \quad \text{for all } i.$$

- The matrix N in Gansner's theorem is precisely one which is strictly compatible with two complete flags F and F' defined by

$$F_i := \langle \mathrm{e}_1, \mathrm{e}_2, \ldots, \mathrm{e}_i \rangle \quad \text{and} \quad F'_j := \langle \mathrm{e}_{w(1)}, \mathrm{e}_{w(2)}, \ldots, \mathrm{e}_{w(j)} \rangle.$$

The two sequences of matrices in the theorem are $(N|_{F_i})_{i=1}^n$ and $(N|_{F'_j})_{j=1}^n$.

- More generally, we can take any pair of flags (F, F') with *relative position* w, denoted $F \xrightarrow{w} F'$. The relative position records $\dim(F_i \cap F'_j)$ for all i and j, or alternatively, the *Schubert cell* of F' relative to F.

Burge correspondence via flags

Theorem (Steinberg (1976, 1988), Spaltenstein (1982), Rosso (2012))

Fix partial flags F and F' with $F \xrightarrow{M} F'$. Let N be a generic nilpotent matrix strictly compatible with both F and F'. Then

$$\mathrm{P}(M) = \mathrm{JF}^{\top}(N; F) \quad \textit{and} \quad \mathrm{Q}(M) = \mathrm{JF}^{\top}(N; F').$$

- If $F \xrightarrow{w} F'$, then $F' \xrightarrow{w^{-1}} F$. This implies the symmetry

$$\mathrm{P}(w^{-1}) = \mathrm{Q}(w).$$

- What happens when $\Bbbk$ is a *finite* field, and we consider *all* choices of N (not necessarily generic)?

q-Whittaker functions

- Define $[n]_q := 1 + q + q^2 + \cdots + q^{n-1}$ and $[n]_q! := [n]_q[n-1]_q \cdots [1]_q$.

Definition (q-Whittaker function)

$$W_\lambda(x_1, x_2, \ldots; q) := \sum_T \mathrm{wt}_q(T)\mathbf{x}^T,$$

where the sum is over all semistandard tableaux T of shape λ.

- $W_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q)$ is symmetric in the variables x_i, and specializes to $s_\lambda(\mathbf{x})$ when $q = 0$. We obtain the $\mathfrak{gl}_n$-*Whittaker functions* as a certain $q \to 1$ limit.

- e.g. $T = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 5 & 7 \\ \hline 6 \\ \cline{1-1} \end{array}$ $\quad \mathrm{wt}_q(T) = [1]_q[2]_q[1]_q[2]_q[2]_q[1]_q[2]_q = (1+q)^4$

- We have the following specializations:

$$W_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q) = P_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q, 0) = q^{\deg(\widetilde{H}_\lambda)}\omega(\widetilde{H}_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; 1/q, 0)), \quad W_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; 1) = e_{\lambda^\top}(\mathbf{x}).$$

q-Cauchy identity

Theorem (Macdonald (1995))

$$\prod_{i,j\geq 1}\prod_{d\geq 0}\frac{1}{1-x_iy_jq^d}=\sum_{\lambda}\frac{(1-q)^{-\lambda_1}}{\prod_{i\geq 1}[\lambda_i-\lambda_{i+1}]_q!}W_\lambda(\mathbf{x};q)W_\lambda(\mathbf{y};q)$$

- This gives the partition function for the *q-Whittaker processes*, a special case of the *Macdonald processes* of Borodin and Corwin (2014).
- e.g. Taking the coefficient of $x_1x_2y_1y_2$ on each side gives

$$(1-q)^{-2} \;+\; (1-q)^{-2} \;=\; (1-q)^{-1} \;+\; (1-q)^{-2}(1+q)$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
12 \arrow[rr, bend right, "1-q"'] \arrow[rrr, bend right=60, "q"'] & 21 \arrow[rr, bend right, "1"'] & \left(\begin{array}{|c|}\hline 1\\\hline 2\\\hline\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|}\hline 1\\\hline 2\\\hline\end{array}\right) & \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2\\\hline\end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2\\\hline\end{array}\right)
\end{tikzcd}$$

q-Burge correspondence

- e.g. $w = 12$ $\qquad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \color{blue}{a} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\qquad (\color{blue}{a} \in \mathbb{F}_{1/q})$

$$\mathrm{P}(w):\quad \begin{array}{cc} & 1 \\ 1 & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \end{matrix}\right] \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 2 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & \color{blue}{a} \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}\right] & \end{array} \qquad \mathrm{Q}(w):\quad \begin{array}{cc} & 1 \\ 1 & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \end{matrix}\right] \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 2 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & \color{blue}{a} \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}\right] & \end{array}$$

$$a \neq 0: \quad \square \quad \begin{array}{|c|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \square \quad \begin{array}{|c|}\hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \color{blue}{\mathbb{P} = 1 - q}$$

$$a = 0: \quad \square \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \square \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \color{blue}{\mathbb{P} = q}$$

- e.g. $w = 21$ $\qquad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \color{red}{0} \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\mathrm{P}(w):\quad \begin{array}{cc} & 1 \\ 1 & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \end{matrix}\right] \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & 2 \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}\right] & \end{array} \qquad \mathrm{Q}(w):\quad \begin{array}{cc} & 2 \\ 2 & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 \end{matrix}\right] \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & 2 & 1 \\ \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}\right] & \end{array}$$

$$\square \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \square \quad \begin{array}{|c|c|}\hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \color{blue}{\mathbb{P} = 1}$$

q-Burge correspondence

- Let $1/q$ be a prime power, and fix partial flags $F \xrightarrow{M} F'$ over $\mathbb{F}_{1/q}$. For semistandard tableaux T and T' of the same shape, define

$$\mathrm{p}_M(T, T') := \mathbb{P}(\mathrm{JF}^\top(N; F) = T \text{ and } \mathrm{JF}^\top(N; F') = T'), \qquad (*)$$

where N is a uniformly random nilpotent matrix strictly compatible with both F and F'. (This does not depend on the choice of (F, F').)

Theorem (Karp, Thomas (2022))

(i) The maps $\mathrm{p}_M(\cdot, \cdot)$ define a probabilistic bijection proving the Cauchy identity for q-Whittaker functions, called the q-Burge correspondence.

(ii) The bijection converges to the classical Burge correspondence as $q \to 0$.

- The inverse probabilities are also given by $(*)$, but where N is fixed and (F, F') is uniformly random.
- Two other probabilistic bijections were given by Matveev and Petrov (2017), using q-analogues of row and column insertion.

Proof outline

Theorem (Borho, MacPherson (1983); Karp, Thomas (2022))

Fix a nilpotent matrix N over $\mathbb{F}_{1/q}$ with Jordan type λ. The coefficient of $x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_k^{\alpha_k}$ in $W_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q)$ equals $q^{\sum_i \binom{\lambda_i}{2} - \binom{\alpha_i}{2}}$ times the number of partial flags F over $\mathbb{F}_{1/q}$ strictly compatible with N satisfying

$$\dim(F_i) = \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_i \quad \textit{for all } i.$$

- e.g. $\lambda = \square\square$, $N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$. Then the coefficient of $x_1 x_2$ in $W_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q)$ is

$$q^1 \cdot \#(\text{complete flags in } \mathbb{F}_{1/q}^2) = q(1 + 1/q) = q + 1.$$

- This is similar to a formula for the *modified Hall–Littlewood functions* $\widetilde{H}_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q, 0)$ in terms of *weakly* compatible flags over $\mathbb{F}_q$.
- A key step to proving both theorems is enumerating an arbitrary double coset of $P_\alpha \backslash \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_{1/q})/P_\beta$, where P_α and P_β are standard parabolic subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_{1/q})$.

Combinatorics of the q-Burge correspondence

Problem

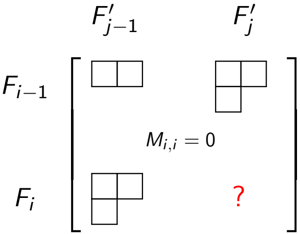
Is $\mathrm{p}_M(T, T')$ a rational function of q? (If so, it is a polynomial.)

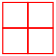
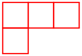
- We have an explicit formula when M is a diagonal matrix (i.e. $F = F'$).

Problem

Is there a recursive combinatorial rule for calculating $\mathrm{p}_M(T, T')$?

- Unlike insertion-based deformations of RSK, the q-Burge correspondence does not admit Fomin-style local growth rules. For example, the diagram



can be completed to either  or .

Quiver representations and the preprojective algebra

- Consider a path quiver with a unique sink:

$$Q = \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \longleftarrow \bullet \longleftarrow \bullet$$

- A *representation* V of Q is an assignment of a vector space to each vertex and a linear map to each arrow, e.g.,

$$V = \mathbb{k} \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix}-1\end{bmatrix}} \mathbb{k} \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix}3\\1\end{bmatrix}} \mathbb{k}^2 \xleftarrow{\begin{bmatrix}2 & 1\\-1 & 0\end{bmatrix}} \mathbb{k}^2 \longleftarrow 0 \longleftarrow 0$$

- We will only consider V where every linear map is injective. Isomorphism classes of such V are indexed by nonnegative-integer matrices M.
- We now decorate V with a linear map for the reverse of each arrow, such that a relation holds for every vertex:

$$\begin{tikzcd} \cdot \arrow[r, bend left, "\alpha"] & \bullet \arrow[l, bend left, "\gamma"] \arrow[r, bend left, "\beta"] & \cdot \arrow[l, bend left, "\delta"] \end{tikzcd} \qquad \alpha \circ \gamma \pm \delta \circ \beta = 0$$

This defines a module $V^\sharp$ over the *preprojective algebra* of Q.

Socle filtration

- Up to isomorphism, $V^\sharp$ is given (non-uniquely) by a triple (F, F', N):

$$V^\sharp = \begin{tikzcd} F_1 \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{id}"] & F_2 \arrow[l, bend left, "N"] \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{id}"] & F_3 = F_3' \arrow[l, bend left, "N"] \arrow[r, bend right, "-N"'] & F_2' \arrow[l, bend right, "\mathrm{id}"'] \arrow[r, bend right, "-N"'] & F_1' \arrow[l, bend right, "\mathrm{id}"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

- The *socle filtration* of $V^\sharp$ corresponds precisely to the pair of tableaux

$$(T, T') = (\mathrm{JF}^\top(N; F), \mathrm{JF}^\top(N; F')).$$

- e.g.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & \\ 1 & & 1 \\ & 2 & \end{array} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & \\ 2 & & 1 \end{array}, \begin{array}{ccc} & 1 & \\ 2 & & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$V^\sharp = \begin{tikzcd} \langle e_1 \rangle \arrow[r, bend left, "\mathrm{id}"] & \Bbbk^3 \arrow[l, bend left, "{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}"] \arrow[r, bend right, "{\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}"'] & \langle e_1 \rangle \arrow[l, bend right, "\mathrm{id}"'] \end{tikzcd} \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \left(\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1} \end{array}, \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \cline{1-1} \end{array} \right)$$

Counting isomorphism classes

- The q-Burge correspondence implies enumerative results about such modules $V^\sharp$. For example:

Theorem (Karp, Thomas (2022))

Let (T, T') be a pair of semistandard tableaux of shape λ, and let $\mathbf{d}$ be a dimension vector of Q. Then

$$\sum_{[V^\sharp]} \frac{1}{|\mathrm{Aut}(V^\sharp)|} = \frac{q^{c(\mathbf{d})}(1-q)^{-\lambda_1}}{\prod_{i\geq 1}[\lambda_i - \lambda_{i+1}]_q!} \mathrm{wt}_q(T)\,\mathrm{wt}_q(T'),$$

where the sum is over all isomorphism classes $[V^\sharp]$ of modules $V^\sharp$ over $\mathbb{F}_{1/q}$ with dimension vector $\mathbf{d}$ and socle filtration corresponding to (T, T').

Thank you!