q-Whittaker functions, finite fields, and Jordan forms

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Schur functions

- A *partition* λ is a weakly-decreasing sequence of nonnegative integers.
- e.g. $\lambda = (4, 4, 1) =$

$T =$

1	3	3	4
4	4	8	8
5			

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

$$x_1^2x_2 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_2^2 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2$$

$x_1^2x_2$	$x_1^2x_3$	$x_1x_2^2$	$x_1x_2x_3$	$x_1x_2x_3$	$x_1x_3^2$	$x_2^2x_3$	$x_2x_3^2$
$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 1&1\\ \hline 2\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 1&1\\ \hline 3\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 1&2\\ \hline 2\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 1&2\\ \hline 3\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 1&3\\ \hline 2\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 1&3\\ \hline 3\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 2&2\\ \hline 3\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|}\hline 2&3\\ \hline 3\\ \cline{1-1}\end{array}$

- 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

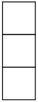
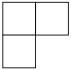
$$M \mapsto (\mathrm{P}(M), \mathrm{Q}(M))$$

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. $w = 25143$

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

Nilpotent matrices

- An $n \times n$ matrix N over $\mathbb{k}$ is *nilpotent* if some power of N is zero. Such an N can be conjugated over $\mathbb{k}$ into *Jordan form*. Let $\mathrm{JF}^{\top}(N)$ be the *transpose* of the partition given by the sizes of the Jordan blocks.
- e.g. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto$  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto$  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \mapsto$ 
- 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. $w = 25143$ $\qquad N = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \color{red}{0} & \color{blue}{a} & \color{blue}{b} & \color{red}{0} \\ 0 & 0 & \color{blue}{c} & \color{blue}{d} & \color{blue}{e} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \color{red}{0} & \color{red}{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \color{red}{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\qquad (a, b, c, d, e \in \Bbbk \text{ generic})$

$\mathrm{P}(w)$:

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

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 5 \\ \hline 3 & 4 \\ \cline{1-2} \end{array}$$

$\mathrm{Q}(w)$:

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

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 3 & 5 \\ \hline 2 & 4 \\ \cline{1-2} \end{array}$$

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 $\mathbb{k}$ 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. $T =$

1	2	4
3	5	7
6		

$\mathrm{wt}_q(T) = [1]_q[2]_q[1]_q[2]_q[2]_q[1]_q[2]_q = (1+q)^4$

- We have the following specializations:

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

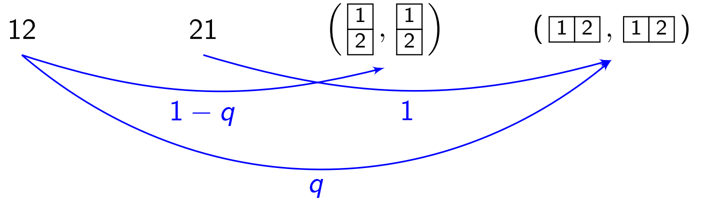
q-Cauchy identity

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

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



q-Burge correspondence

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

P(w): $\quad \begin{array}{c|c|} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|} & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \qquad$ Q(w): $\quad \begin{array}{c|c|} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|} & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & a \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$

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

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

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

P(w): $\quad \begin{array}{c|c|} & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|} & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \qquad$ Q(w): $\quad \begin{array}{c|c|} & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc|} & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$

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

q-Burge correspondence

- Let $1/q$ be a prime power, and fix partial flags $F \xrightarrow{M} F'$ over $\mathbb{F}_{1/q}$. Let N denote a uniformly random nilpotent matrix strictly compatible with both F and F'. For semistandard tableaux T and T' of the same shape, define

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

(This definition depends only on M, not 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) As $q \to 0$, the q-Burge correspondence converges to the deterministic Burge correspondence.

- It is an open problem to determine if $\mathrm{p}_M(T, T')$ is a polynomial in q.
- Two other probabilistic bijections were given by Matveev and Petrov (2017), using q-analogues of row and column insertion.

Proof outline

Theorem (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

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

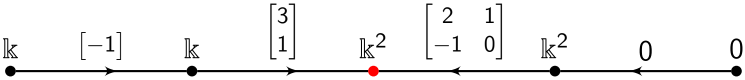
- This is similar to a formula for the *modified Hall–Littlewood functions* $\widetilde{H}_\lambda(\mathbf{x}; q, 0)$ in terms of *weakly* compatible flags over $\mathbb{F}_q$.
- A key step to proving both theorems is enumerating an arbitrary double coset of $P_\alpha \backslash \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_{1/q})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

Quiver representations and the preprojective algebra

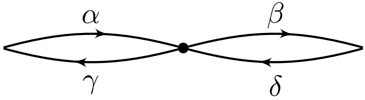
- Consider a path quiver with a unique sink:

$Q =$ 

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

$V =$ 

- 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:

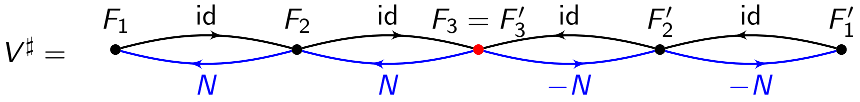


$$\alpha \circ \gamma \pm \delta \circ \beta = 0$$

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

Socle filtration

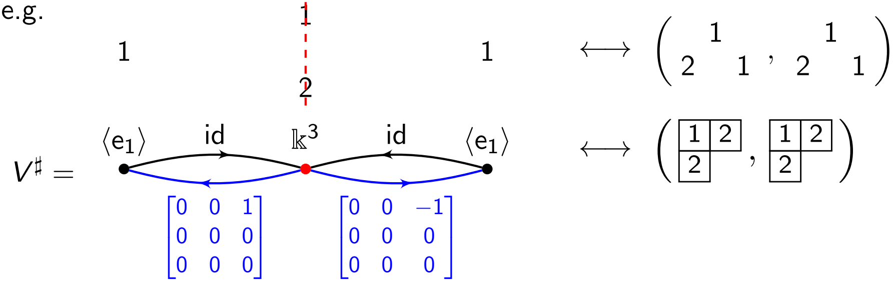
- Up to isomorphism, $V^\sharp$ is given (non-uniquely) by a triple (F, F', N):



- 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.



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!