

Shifted Symmetric Functions from Heisenberg Categories

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joint work with Michael REEKS, Henry KVINGE

Outline

1 Origins of Heisenberg Categories

2 Center of \mathcal{H}

Categorification

Mathematicians do not study objects, but relations between objects.

Henri Poincaré

Heisenberg Algebra

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\mathfrak{h} is the unital associative algebra generated by p, q with relation

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- *Induction* and *restriction* on symmetric group S_k representations:

$$\text{Res}_{k+1}^k \text{Ind}_k^{k+1} - \text{Ind}_{k-1}^k \text{Res}_k^{k-1} = \text{Id}$$

The missing piece: Heisenberg Category

 \mathfrak{h}

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$$\mathit{Sym} = \mathbb{k}[t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots]$$

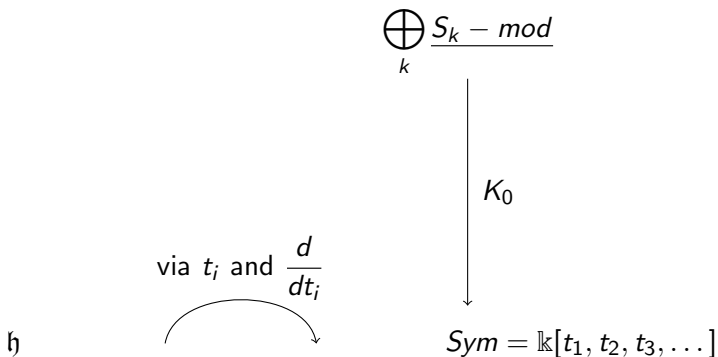
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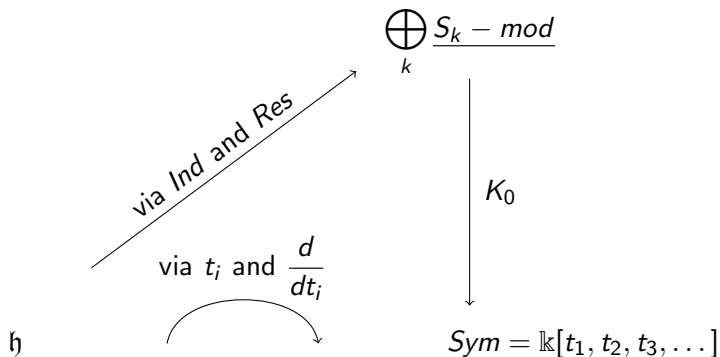
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$$\mathfrak{h} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{via } t_i \text{ and } \frac{d}{dt_i} \\ \curvearrowright \end{array} \quad \text{Sym} = \mathbb{k}[t_1, t_2, t_3, \dots]$$

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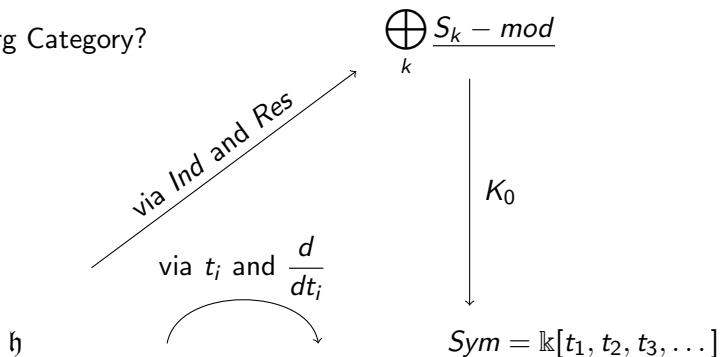


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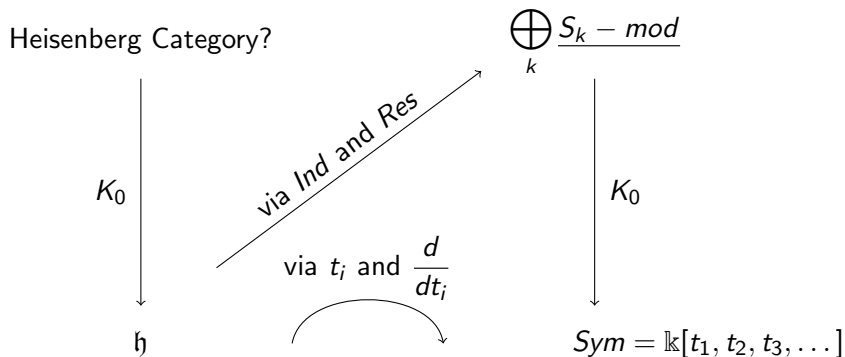


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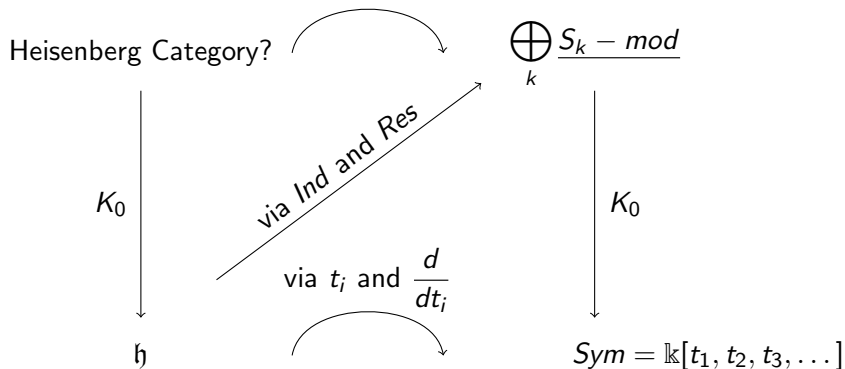
Heisenberg Category?



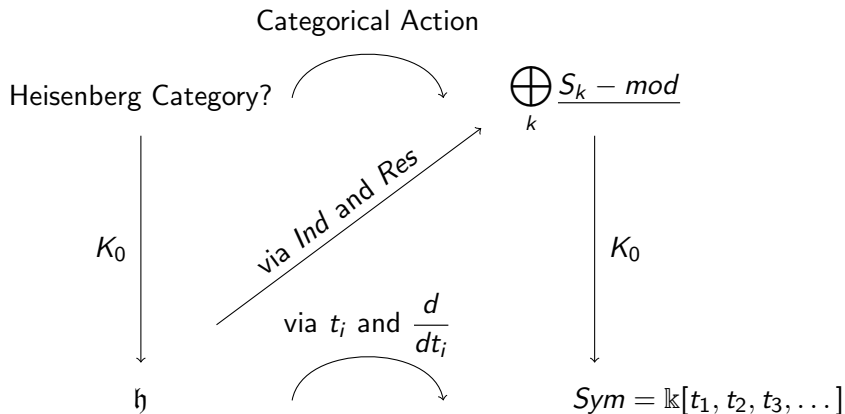
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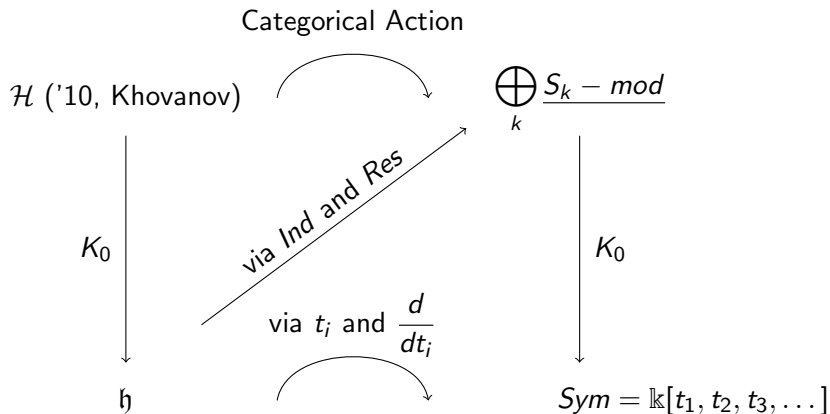
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$$(\mathfrak{h}, +, \times, 1) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{H}, \oplus, \otimes, \mathbb{1})$$

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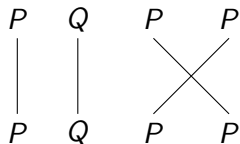
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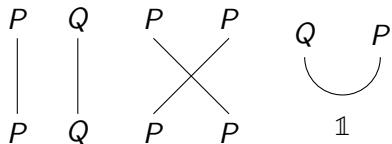
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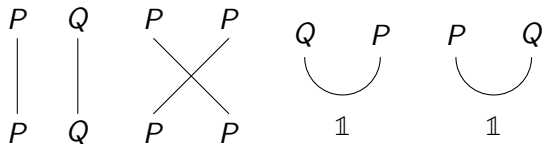
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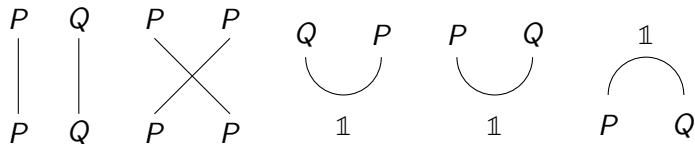
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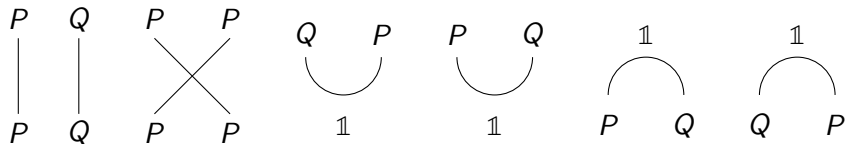
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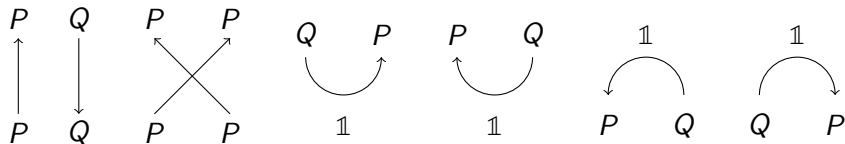
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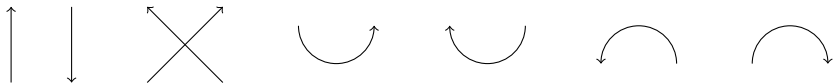
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The generating morphisms satisfy some relations, such as:

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cup} \\ \text{=} \\ \text{Two parallel upward arrows} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Cross} \\ \text{=} \\ \text{Cross with swapped strands} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cap} \\ \text{=} \\ \text{Two parallel downward arrows} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Cup} \\ \text{=} \\ \text{Two parallel downward arrows} - \text{Cup} - \text{Cap} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cup-Cap} \\ \text{=} \\ \text{Circle} \\ \text{=} \\ \text{Dot} \end{array}$$

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2 Center of \mathcal{H}

Categorical action of \mathcal{H}

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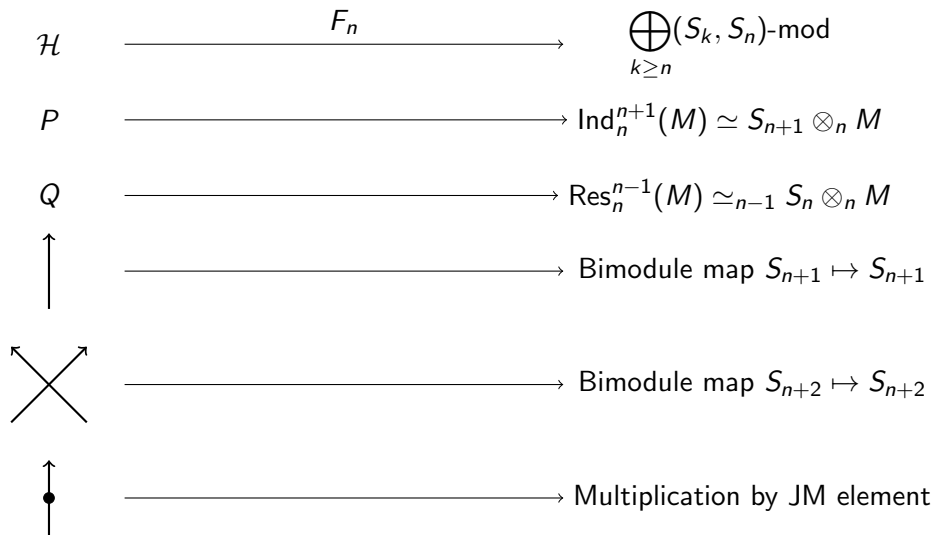
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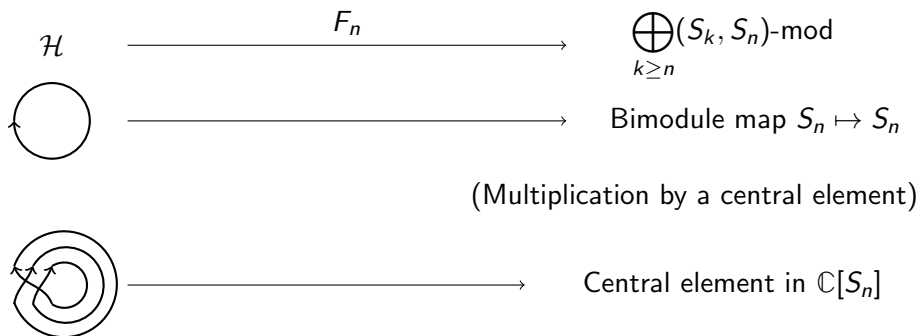
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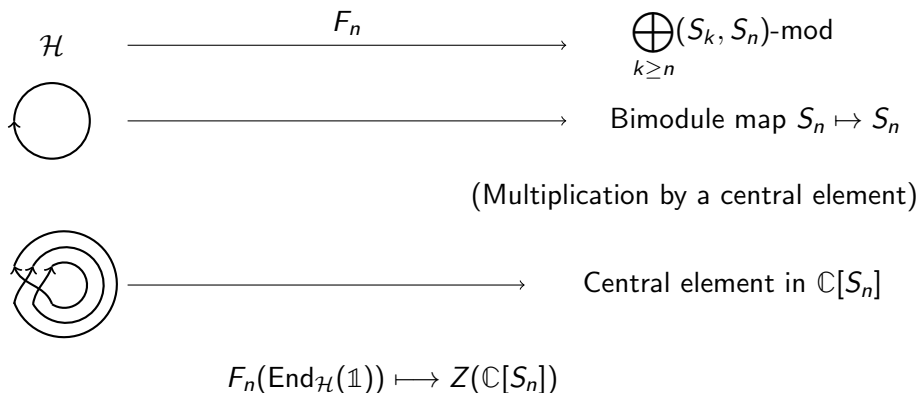
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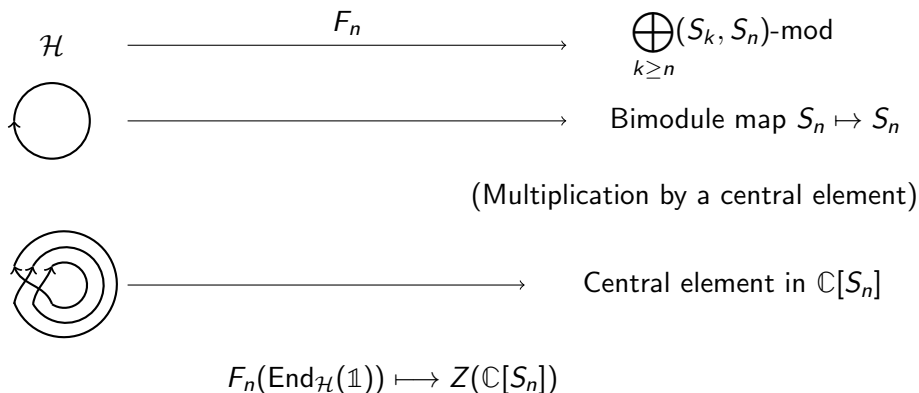
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(Multiplication by a central element)

Categorical action of \mathcal{H} 

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Question: These closed diagrams correspond to which central elements?

Categorical center as symmetric functions

Indexed by partitions

Note that closure of a permutation only depends on the cycle type of the permutation. So these diagrams are indexed by partitions.

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Power sum functions p_λ

Central idempotents e_μ



Schur functions s_μ

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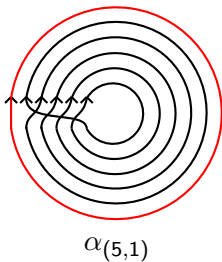


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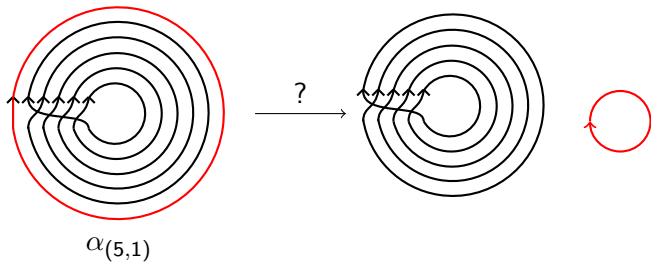
Question

How do we multiply these diagrams?

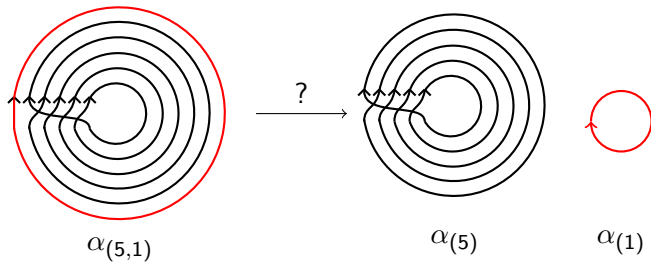
Multiplication of closed diagrams



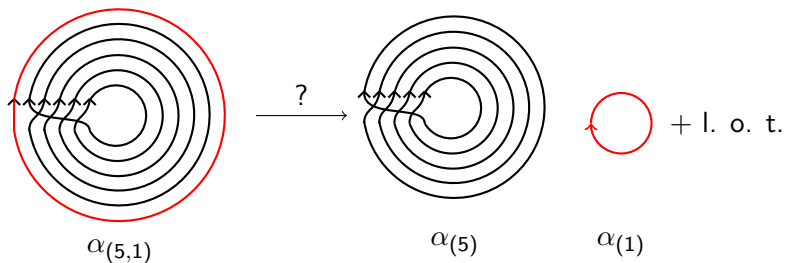
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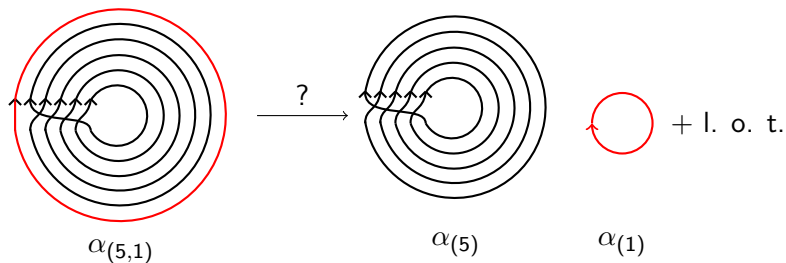
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$$p_{(5,1)} = p_{(5)}p_{(1)} + \text{lower order terms}$$

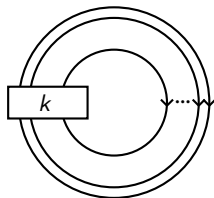
where $\{p_k\}$ is a non-homogeneous basis of $Sym = \mathbb{k}[p_1, p_2, \dots]$.

Center of \mathcal{H}_{tw}

Theorem ('16, Kvigne, Licata, Mitchell)

There is an algebra isomorphism

$$\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}}(\mathbb{1}) \simeq \text{Sym}^* = \mathbb{k}[p_1, p_2, \dots]$$



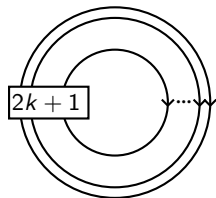
$$= \alpha_k \mapsto p_k$$

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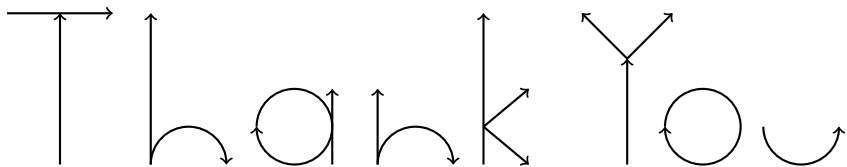
Theorem ('17, Kvigne, O., Reeks)

There is an algebra isomorphism




$$\text{End}_{\mathcal{H}_{tw}}(\mathbb{1}) \simeq \Gamma = \mathbb{k}[\mathfrak{p}_1, \mathfrak{p}_3, \dots]$$



$$= \alpha_{2k+1} \mapsto \mathfrak{p}_{2k+1}$$



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