

REFINED h -POLYNOMIAL OF ASSOCIAHEDRAL COMPLEXES

k SETS OF n VARIABLES

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ y_1 & y_2 & \cdots & y_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ z_1 & z_2 & \cdots & z_n \end{pmatrix}$$

G GROUP OF $n \times n$
INVERTIBLE MATRICES

POLYNOMIAL $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[X]$

\mathbb{G} -ACTION

$f(xg)$

$g \in \mathbb{G}$

$\mathbb{G}L_k$ -ACTION

$f(mX)$

$m \in \mathbb{G}L_k$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{G}}^{(k)} = \mathbb{C}[X] / I_{\mathbb{G}}$$

$I_{\mathbb{G}}$ IDEAL GENERATED BY
CONSTANT TERM FREE
 \mathbb{G} -INVARIANT POLYNOMIALS

$$f(Xg) = f(X)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_m^{(k)} := \mathcal{L}_{\$m}^{(k)}$$

$$A_m^{(k)}$$

ALTERNATING
COMPONENT
OF $\mathcal{L}_m^{(k)}$

DIMENSION AS A FUNCTION OF k

$$\dim(\mathcal{L}_1^{(k)}) = 1$$

$$\dim(\mathcal{L}_2^{(k)}) = 1 + k$$

$$\dim(\mathcal{L}_3^{(k)}) = 1 + 2k + k^2 \\ + \binom{k+1}{2} + \binom{k+2}{3}$$

⋮

DIMENSION AS A FUNCTION OF n

$$\dim(\mathcal{L}_m^{(1)}) = m!$$

$$\dim(\mathcal{L}_m^{(2)}) = (m+1)^{m-1}$$

(HAIMAN 2000's)

$$\dim(\mathcal{L}_m^{(3)}) \stackrel{?}{=} 2^m (m+1)^{m-1}$$

DIMENSION AS A FUNCTION OF n

$$\dim(A_n^{(1)}) = 1$$

$$\dim(A_n^{(2)}) = \frac{1}{n+1} \binom{2n}{n}$$

$$\dim(A_n^{(3)}) \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \binom{4n+1}{n-1}$$

TRIANGULAR

PARTITIONS

(UNDER ANY LINE)

IN COLLABORATION WITH

MIKHAIL MAZIN

ARXiv: 2203.15942

BLASIAK, HAIMAN, MORSE
PUN, SEE LINGER

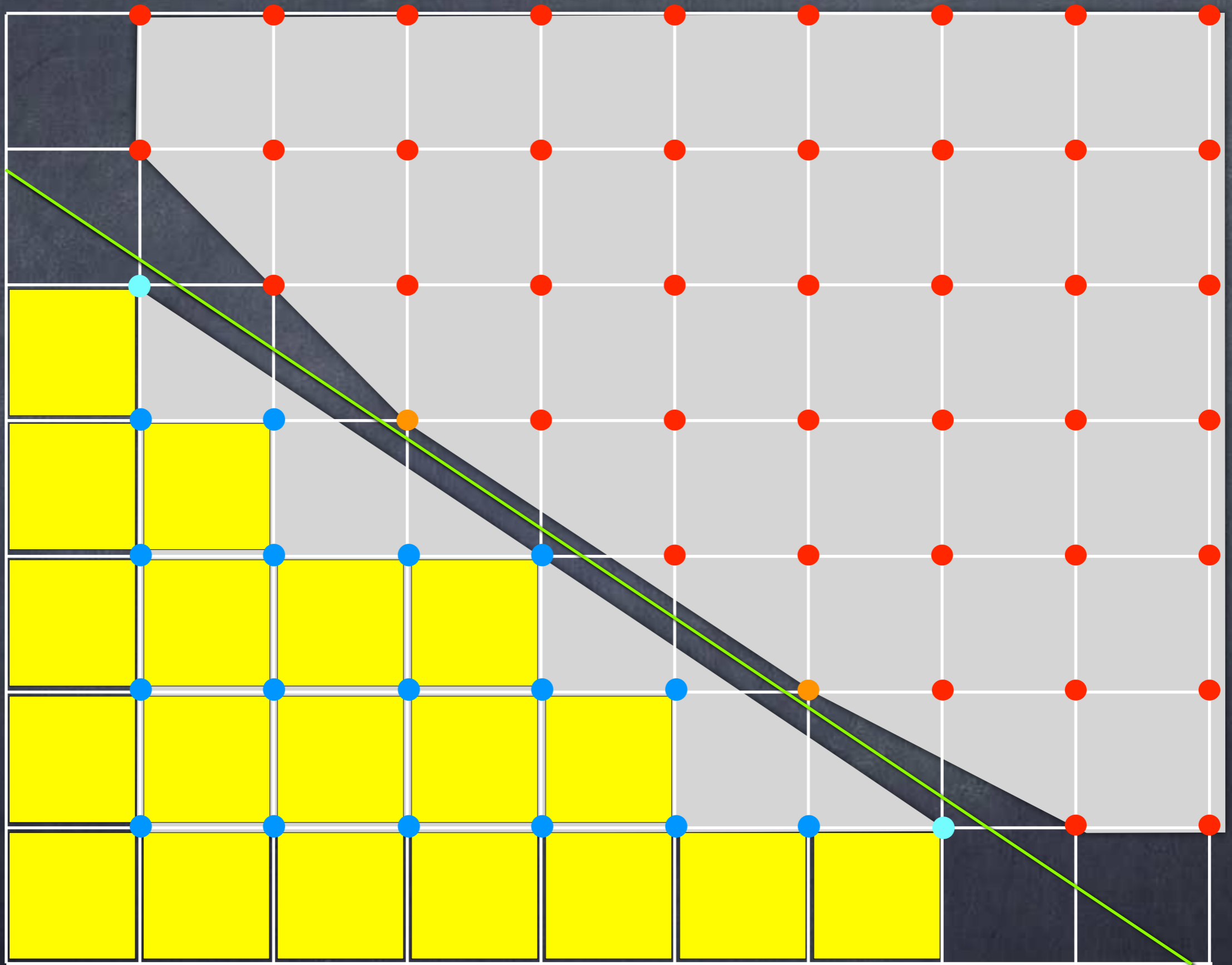
A SERIES
OF PAPERS

ARXiv: 2112.07070

2112.07063

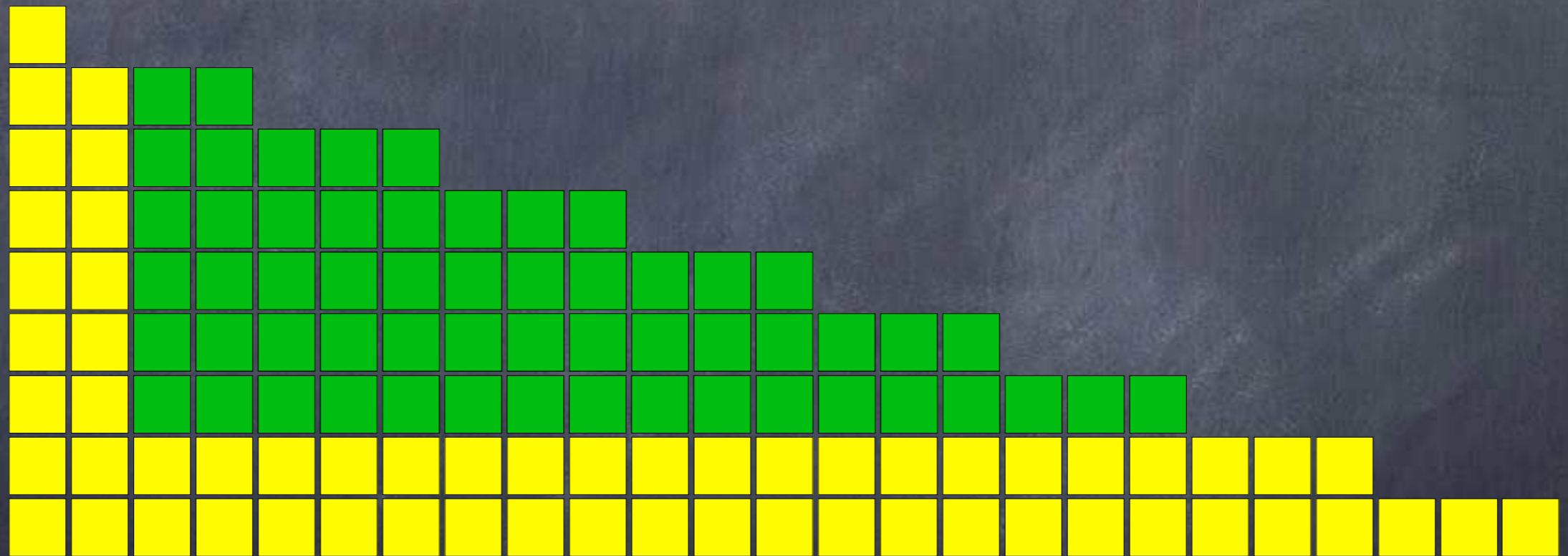
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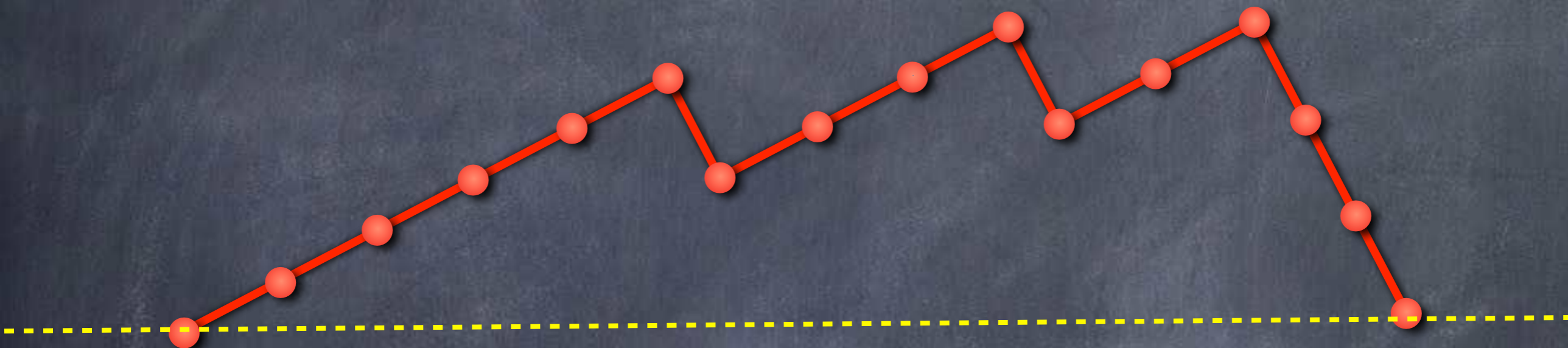
BEING TRIANGULAR IS HEREDITARY

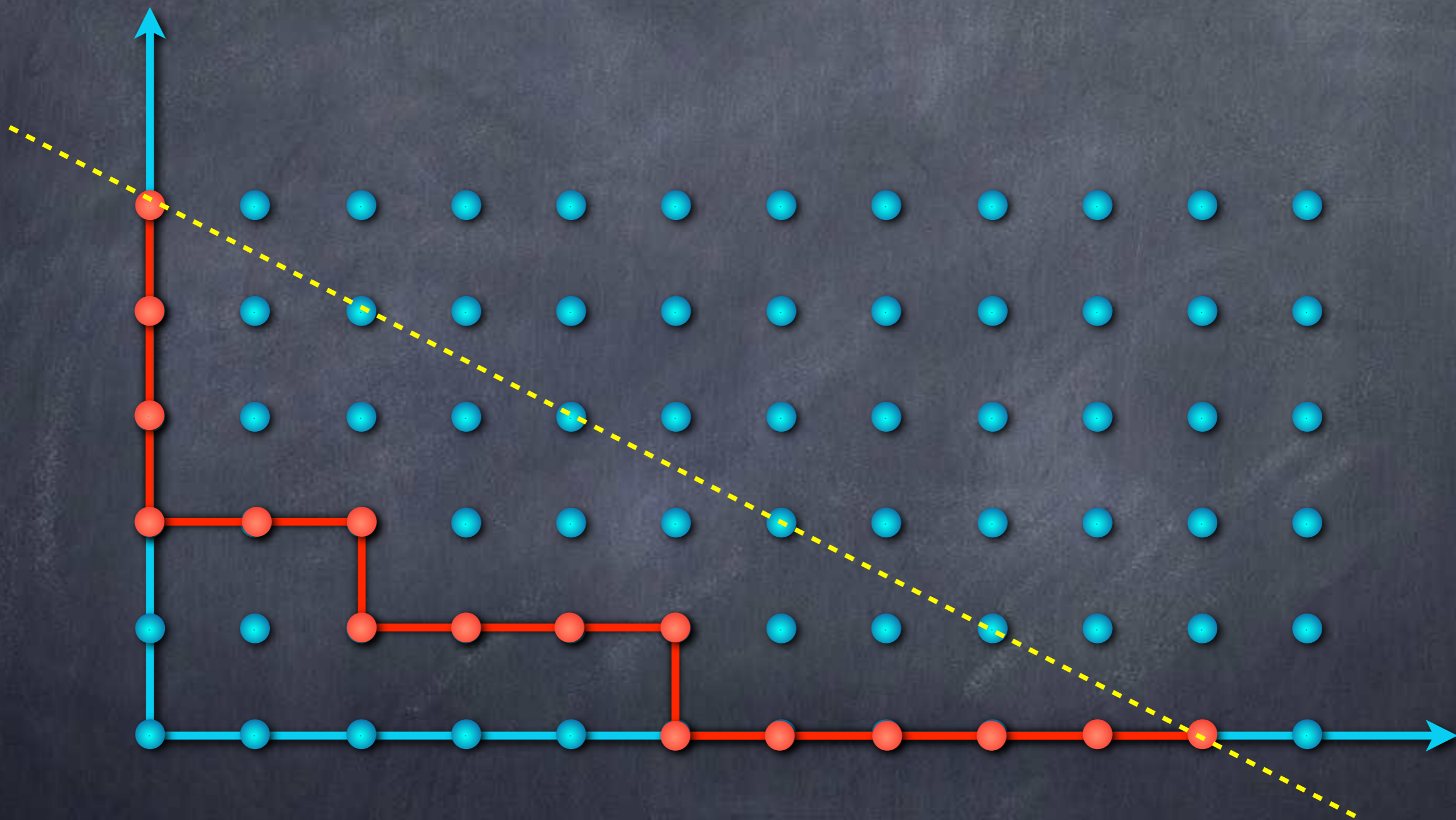
τ

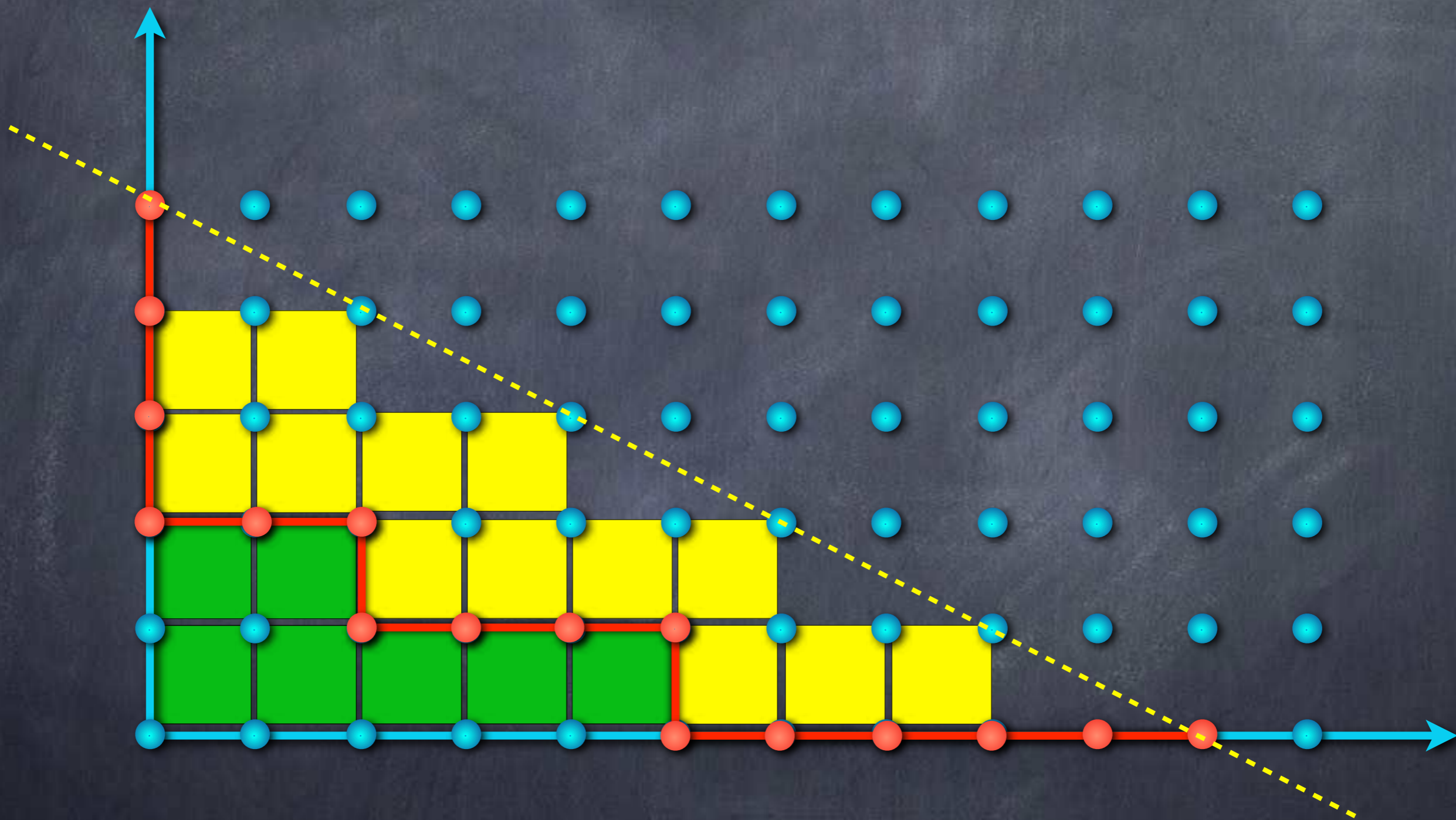


DYCK PATHS (SUB-PARTITIONS)

DYCK PATHS



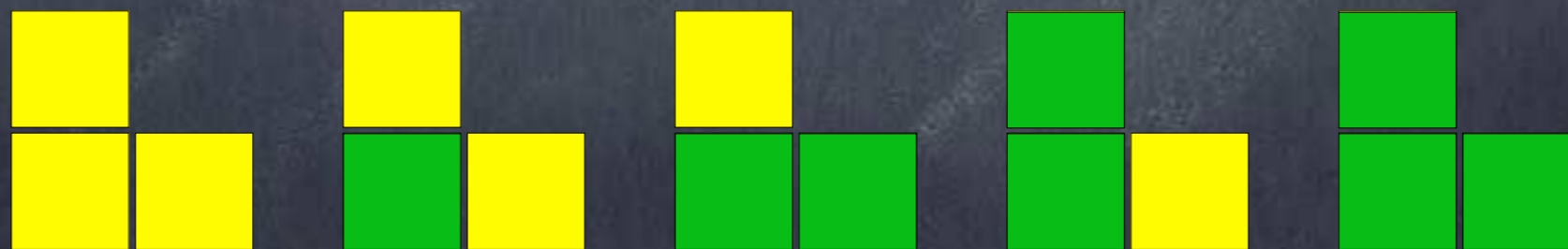




q-ENUMERATION

$$A_{\tau}(q) := \sum_{\alpha \leq \tau} q^{|\tau| - |\alpha|}$$

$$A_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \blacksquare \\ \hline \blacksquare \blacksquare \\ \hline \end{array}}(q) := q^3 + q^2 + q + q + 1$$

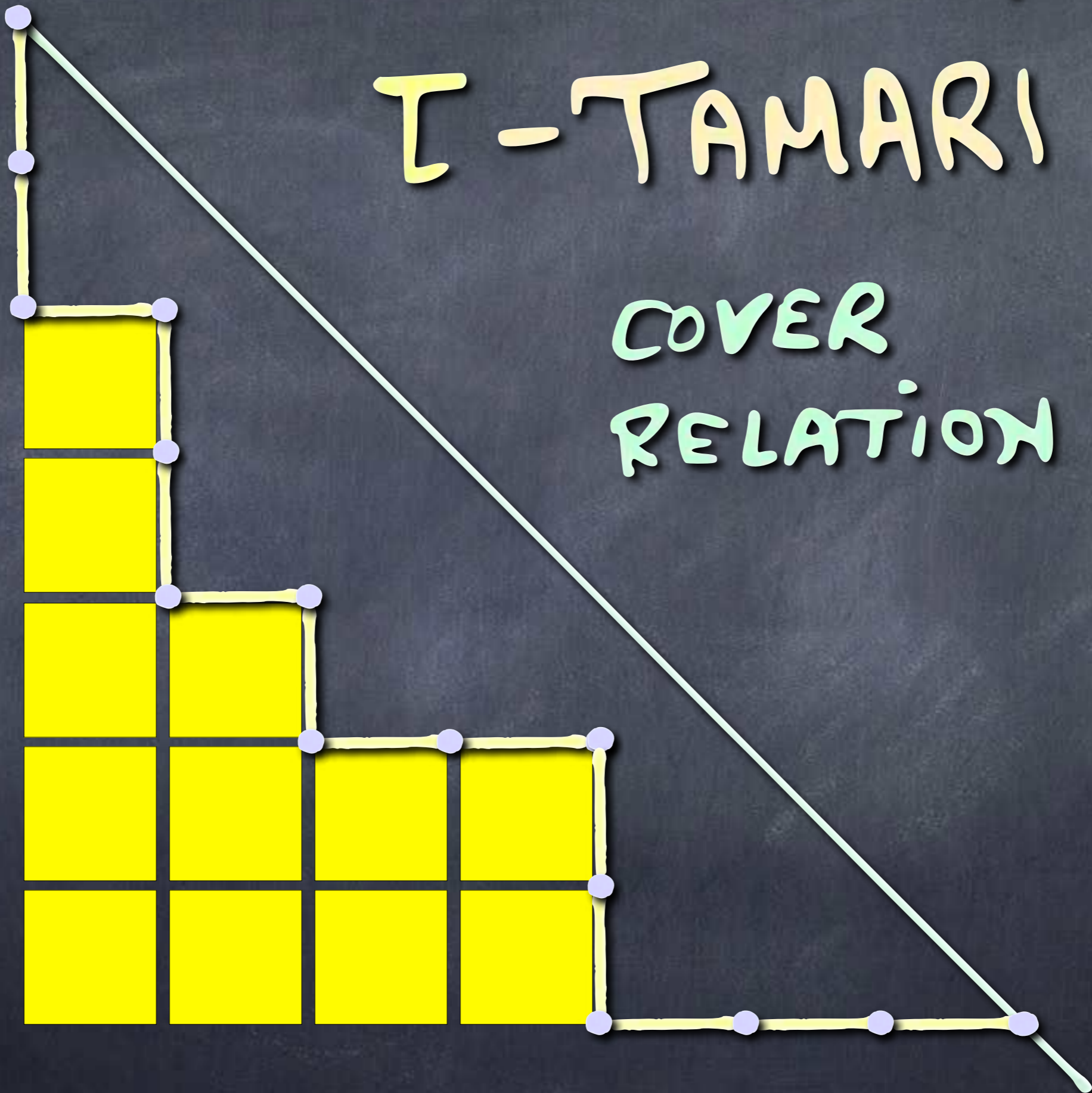


I-TAMARI ORDER

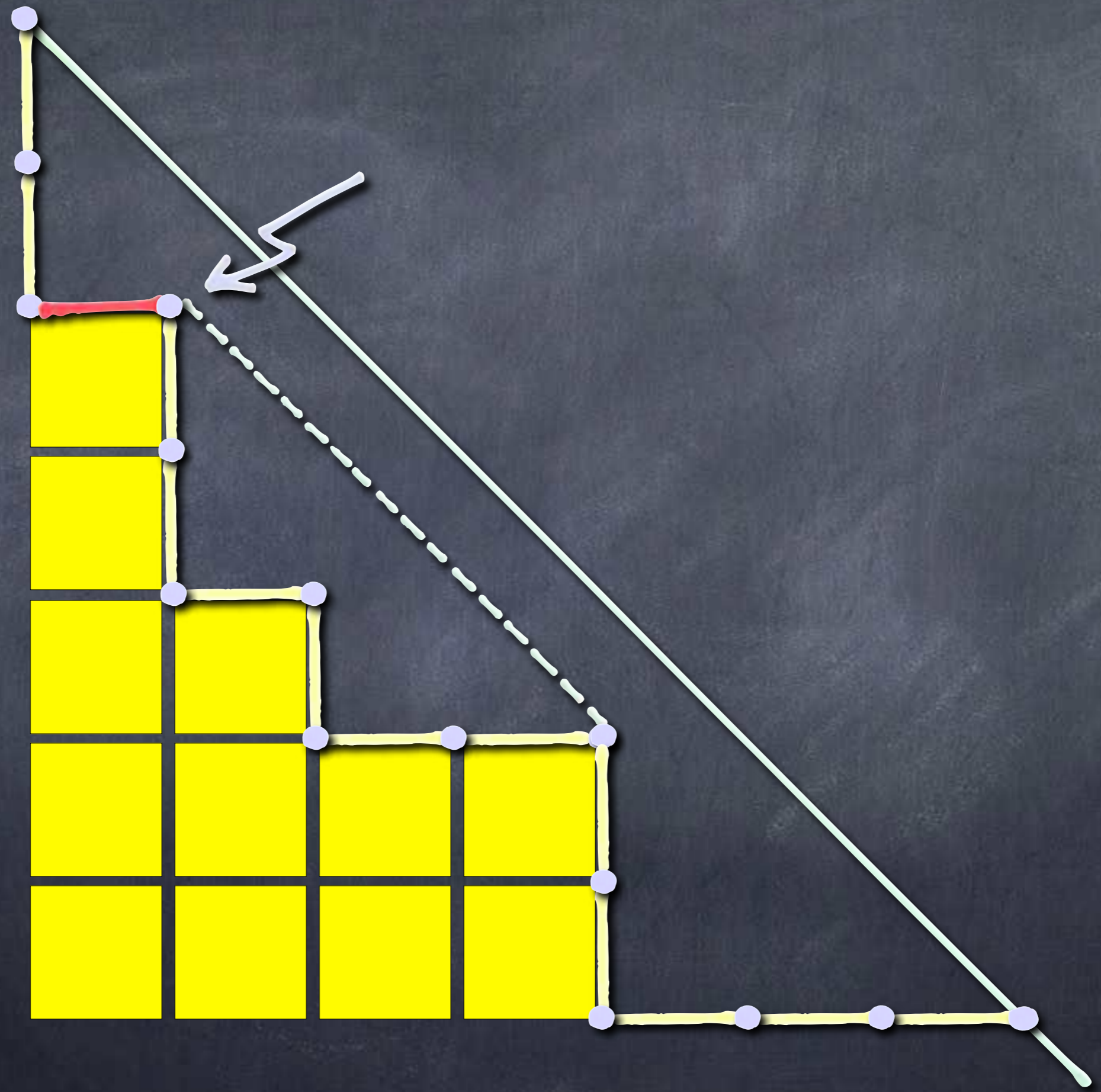
I-TAMARI

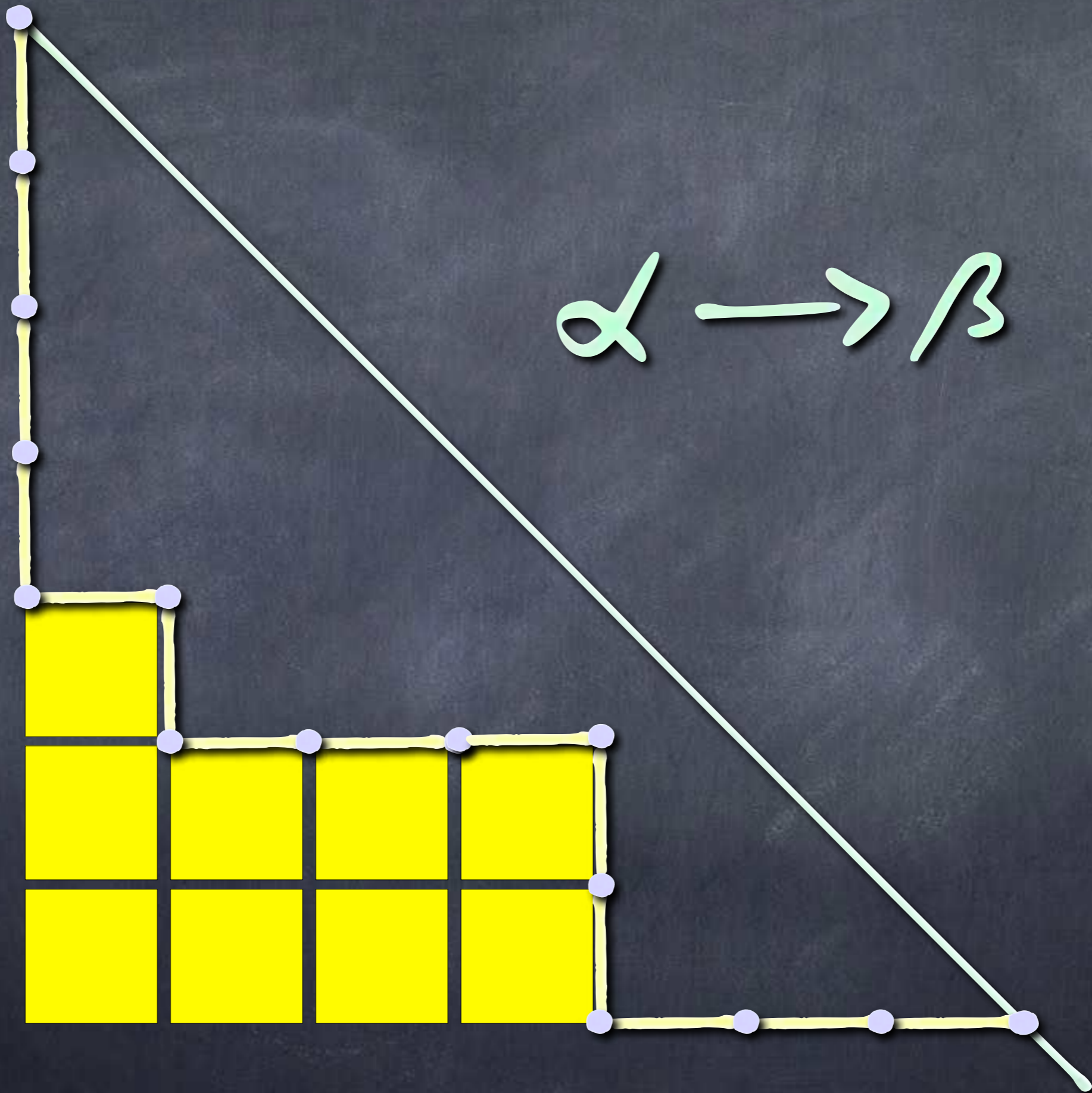
COVER
RELATION

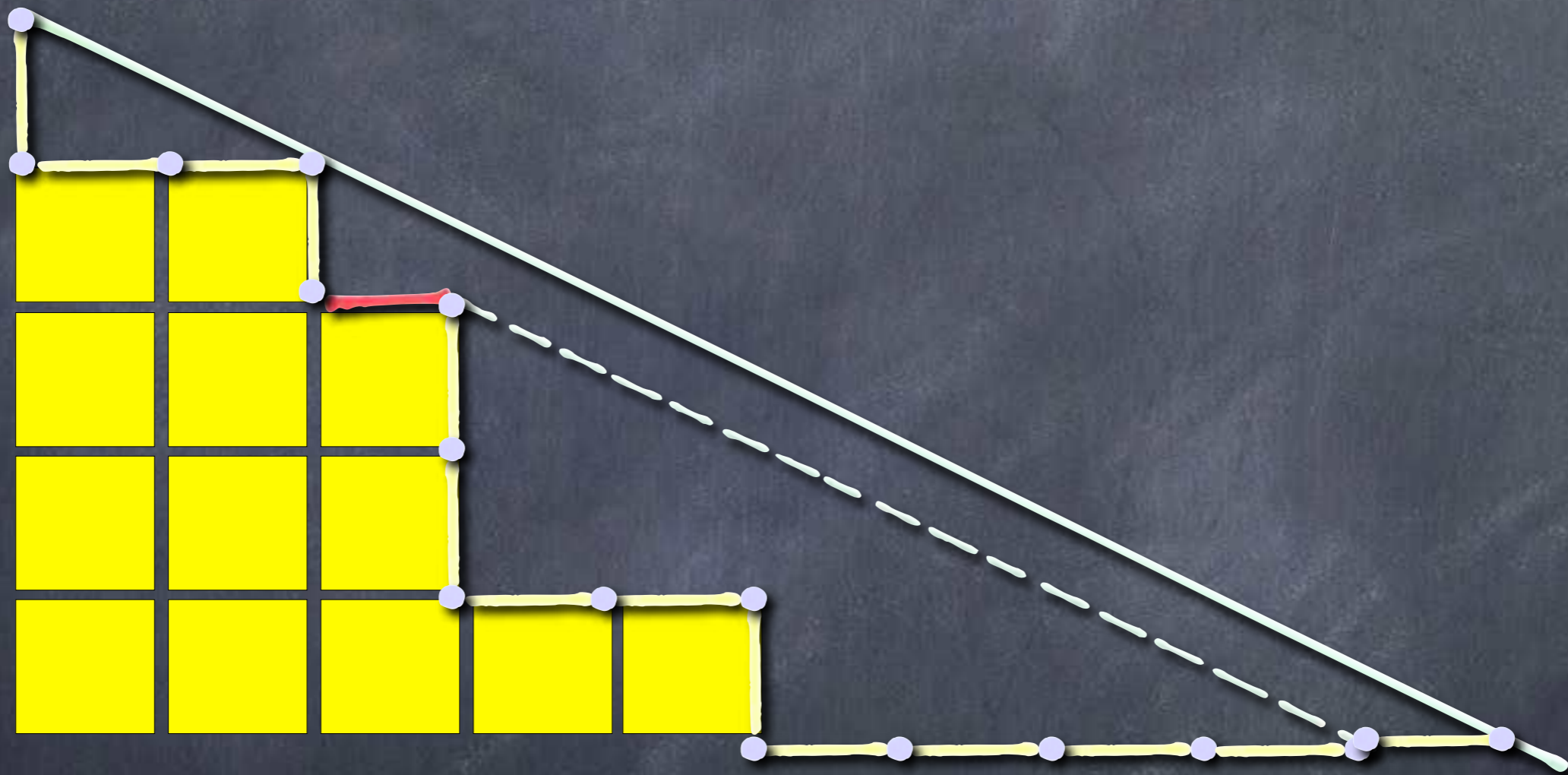
α



α







FACE INTERVAL



$$[\alpha, \bigvee_{i \in I} \beta_i]$$

d -DIMENSIONAL

PRODUCT OF ASSOCIAHEDRONS

FACE INTERVAL

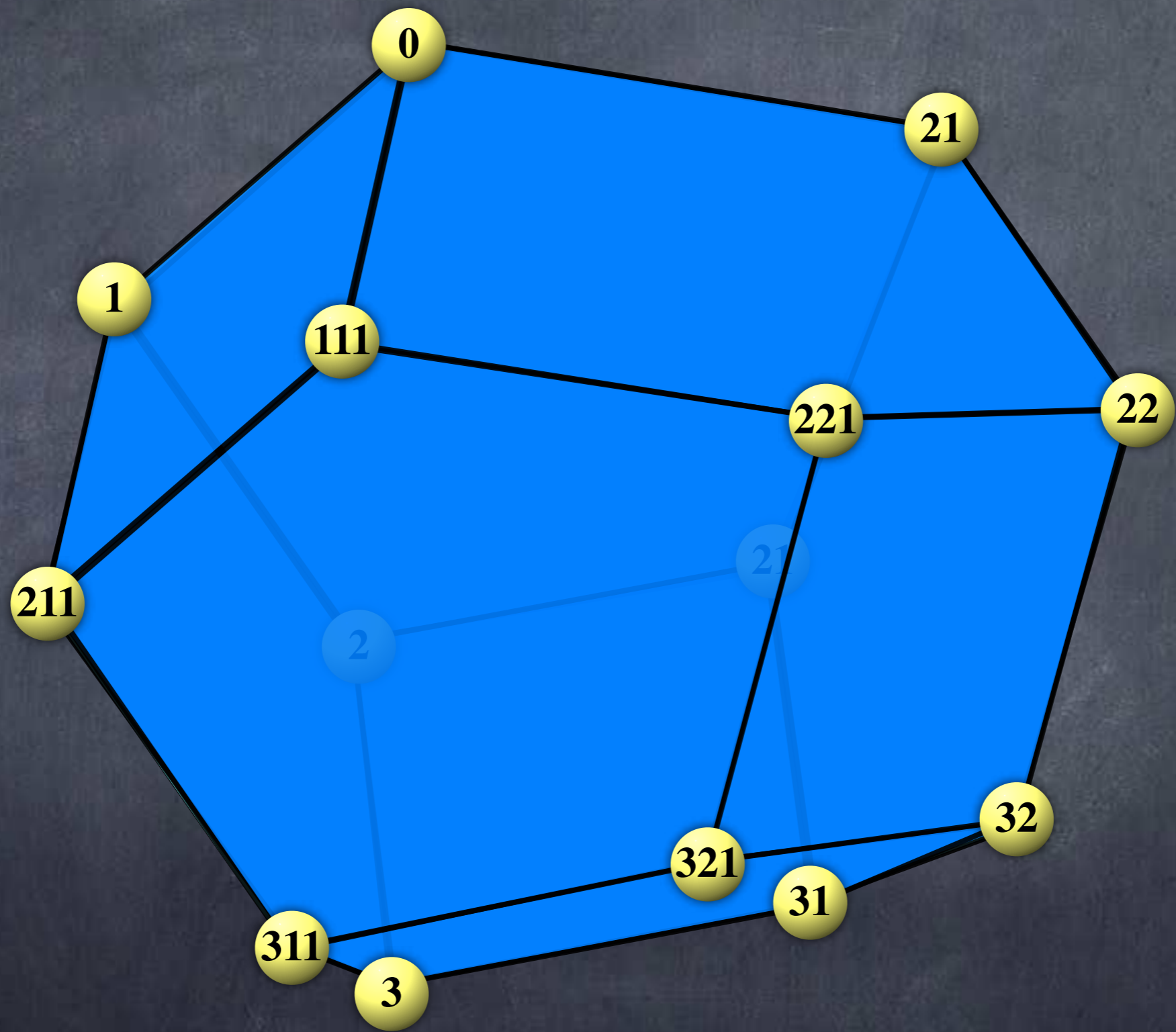
$$[\alpha, \bigvee_{i \in I} \beta_i]$$

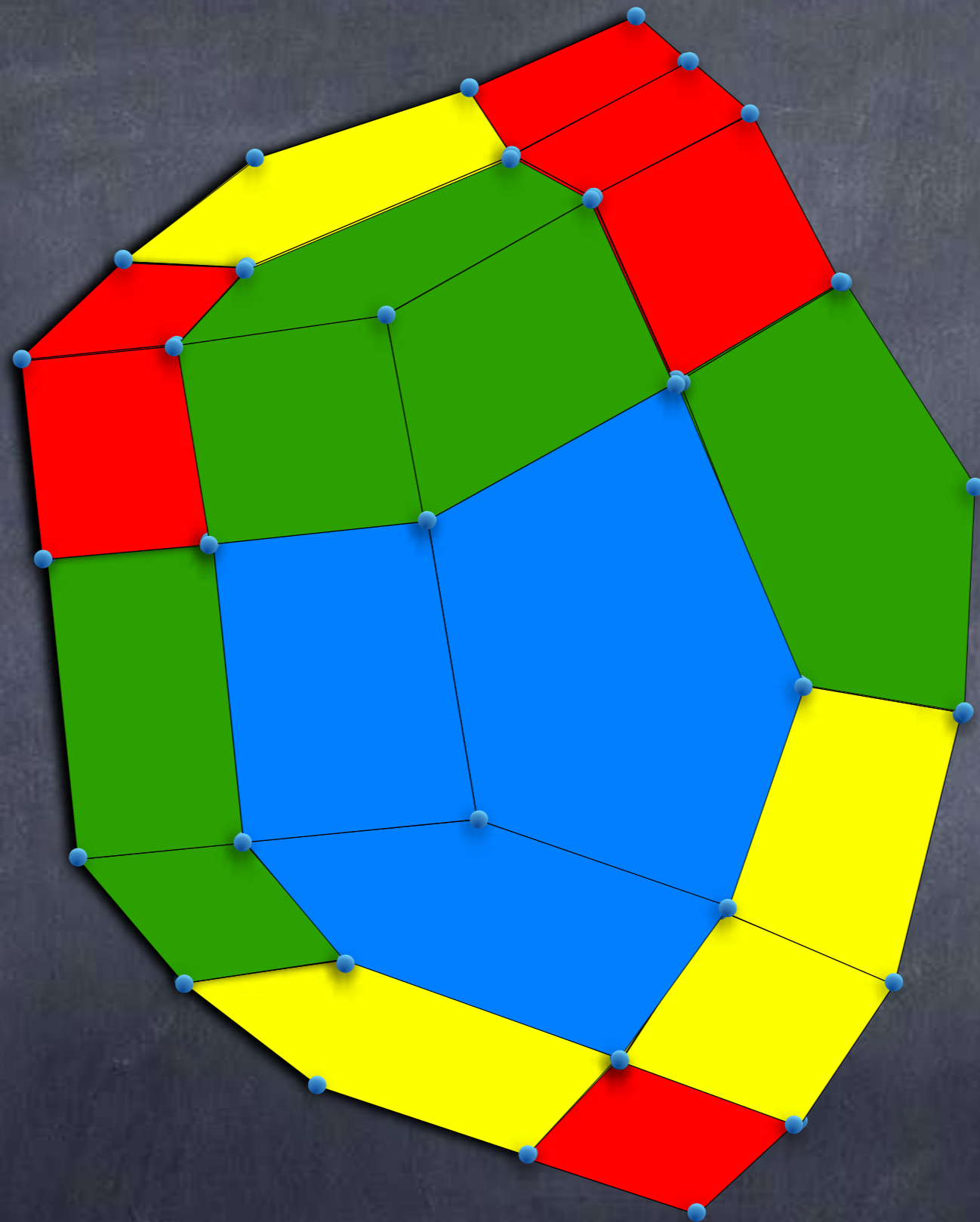
THM (CEBAUROS - PADROL - SARMIENTO)

TRANS. AMER. MATH. SOC.

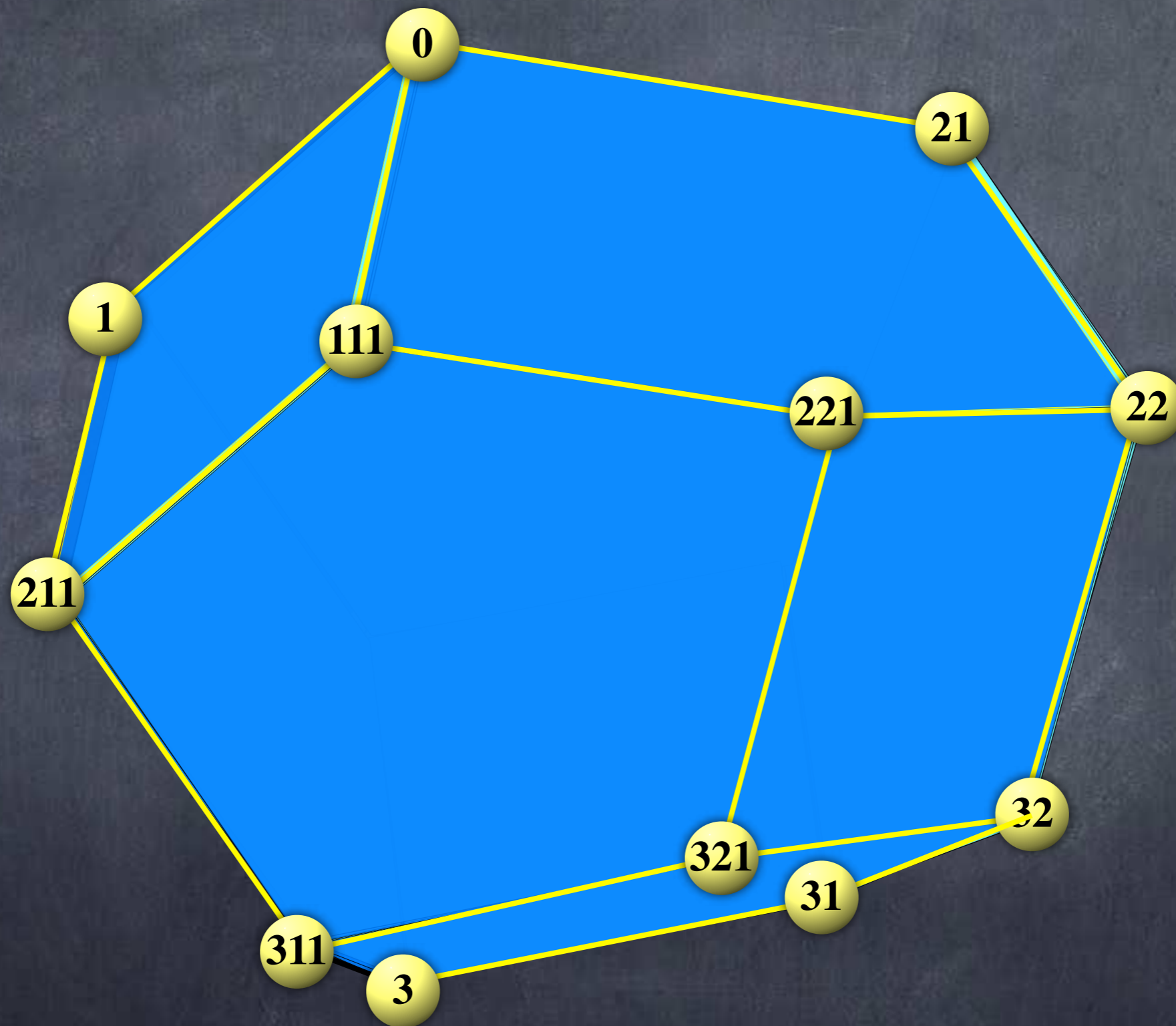
371 (2019)

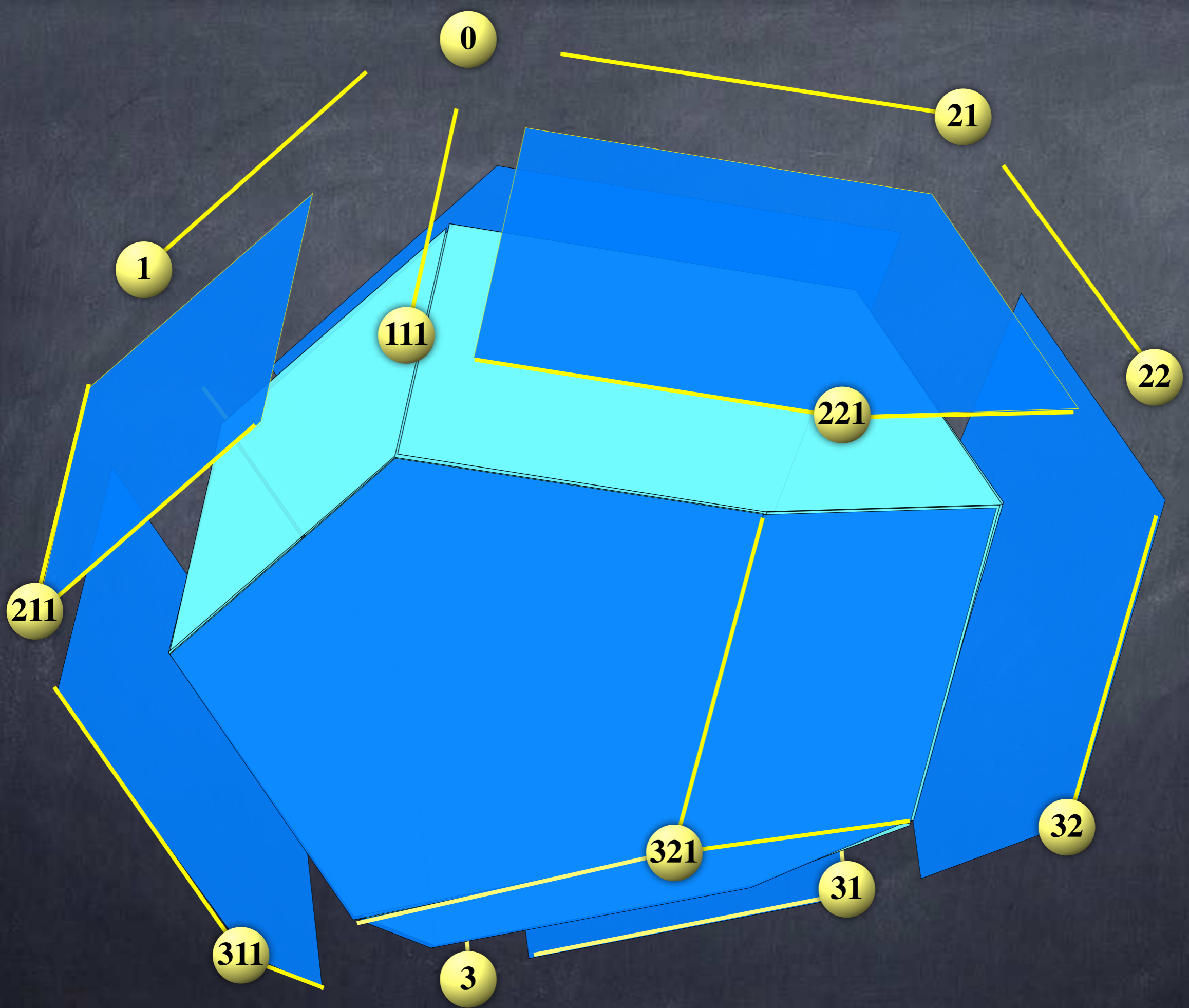
ASSOCIAHEDRAL COMPLEXES





REFINED h-POLYNOMIAL

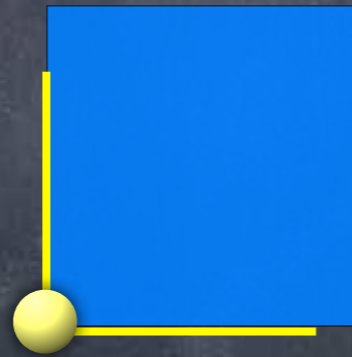




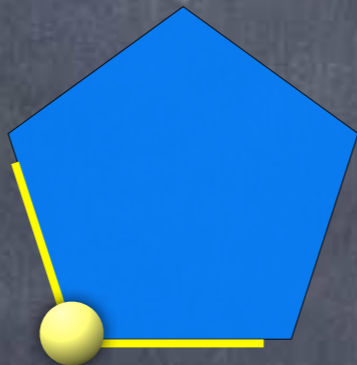
h_0



h_1

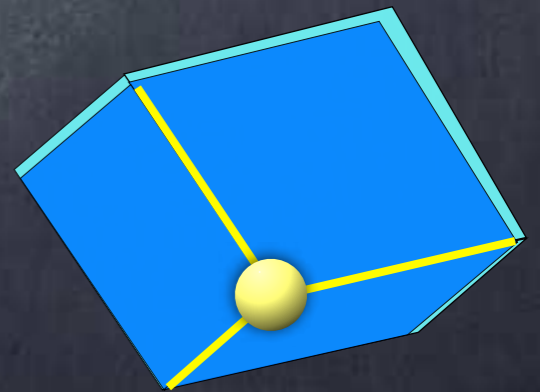


$h_{||}$

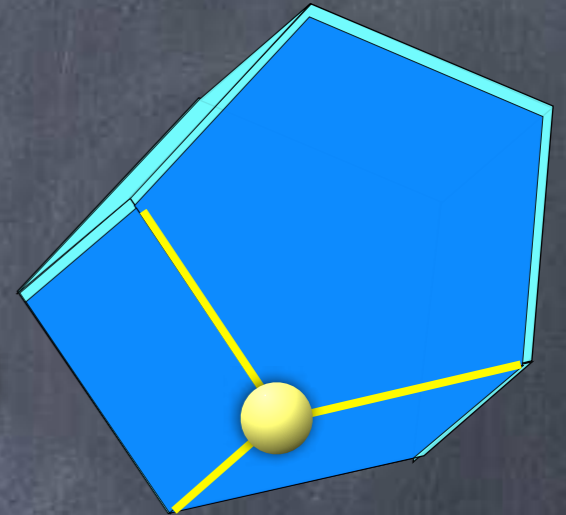


h_2

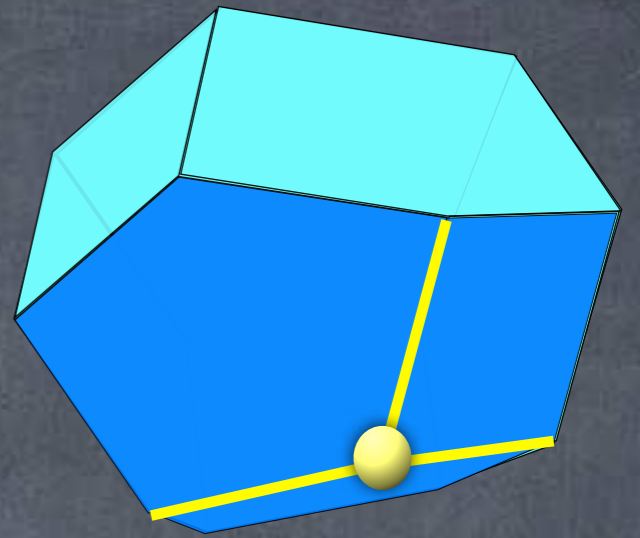
$h_{|||}$

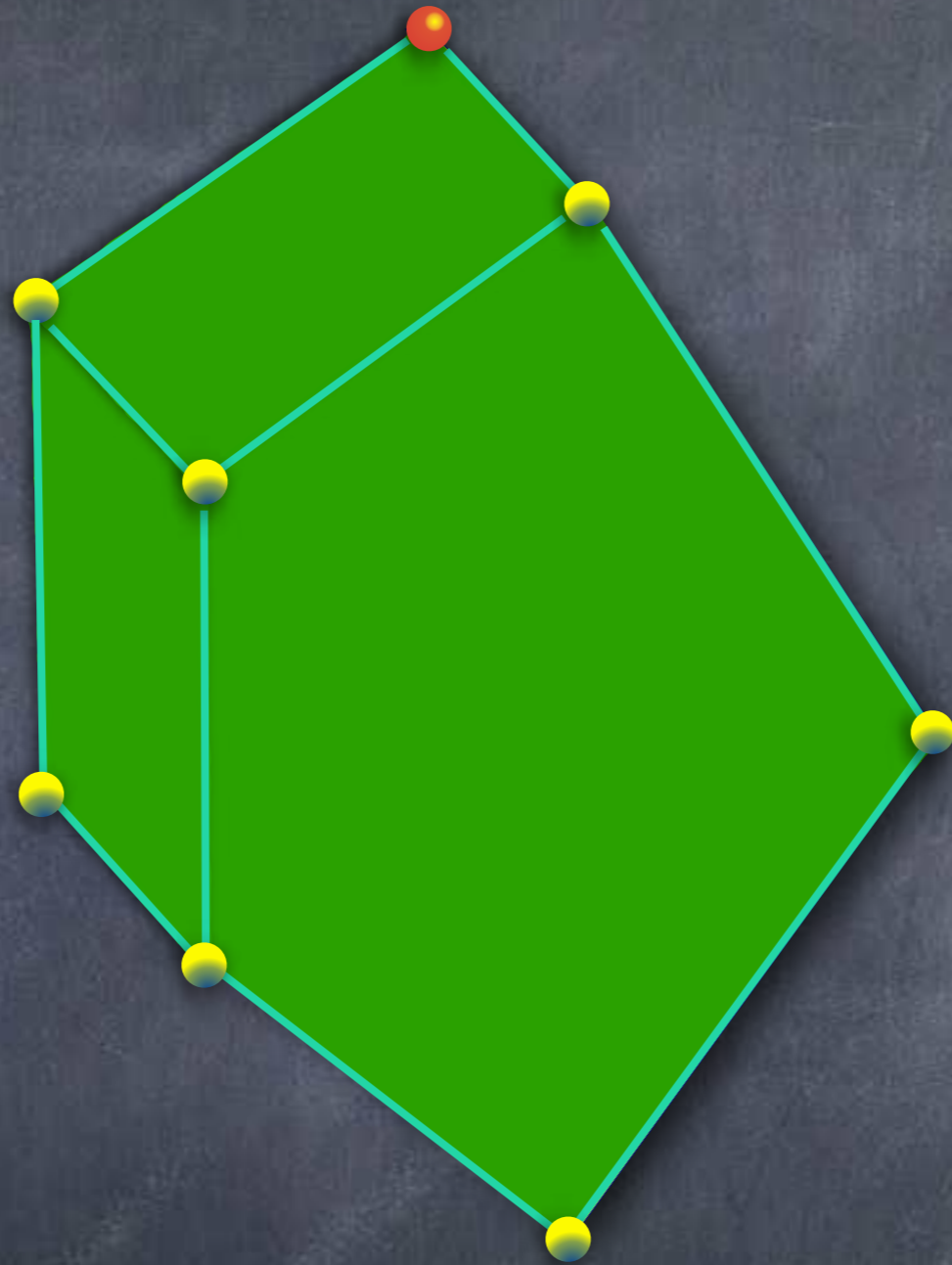


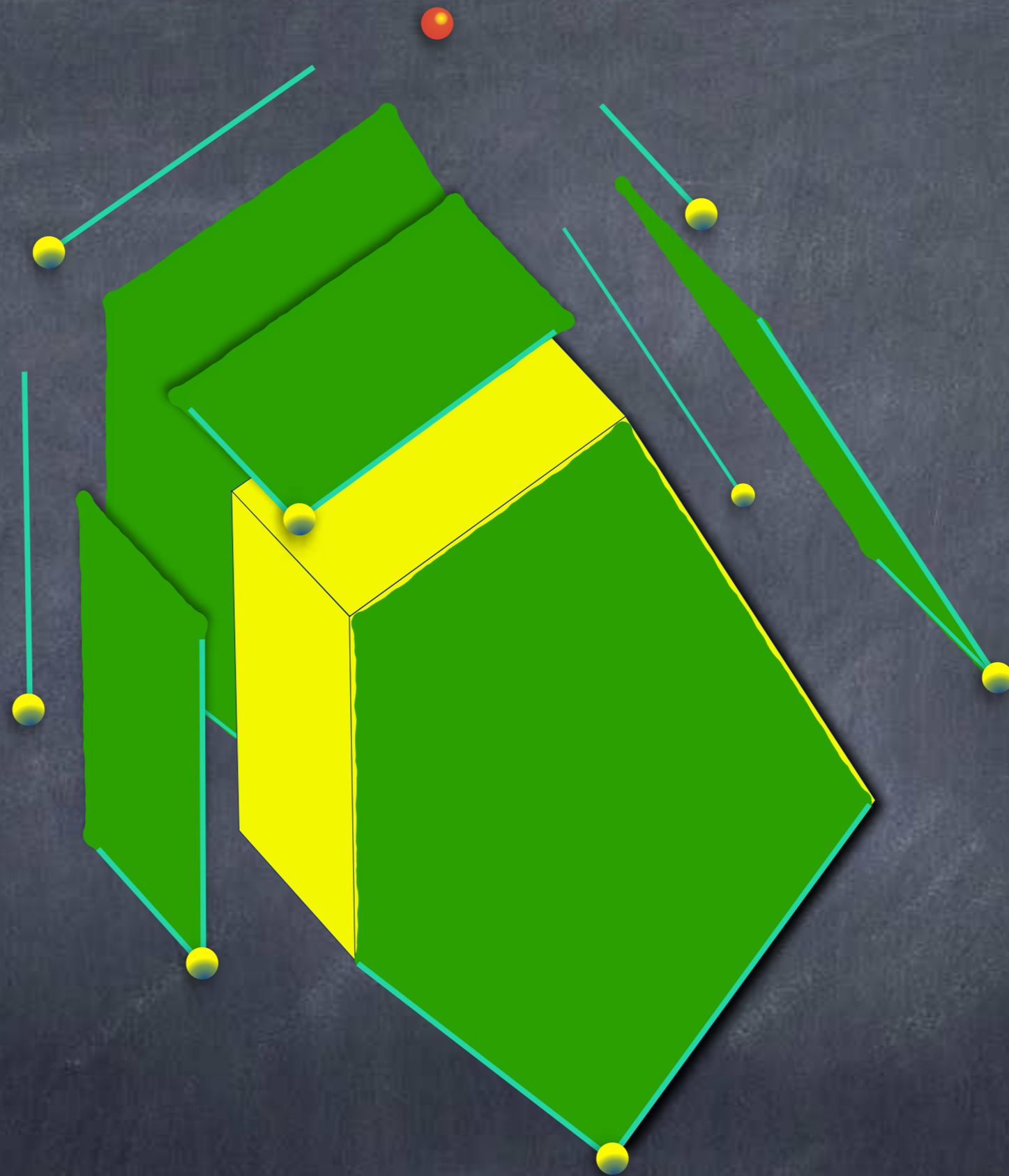
h_{21}



h_3

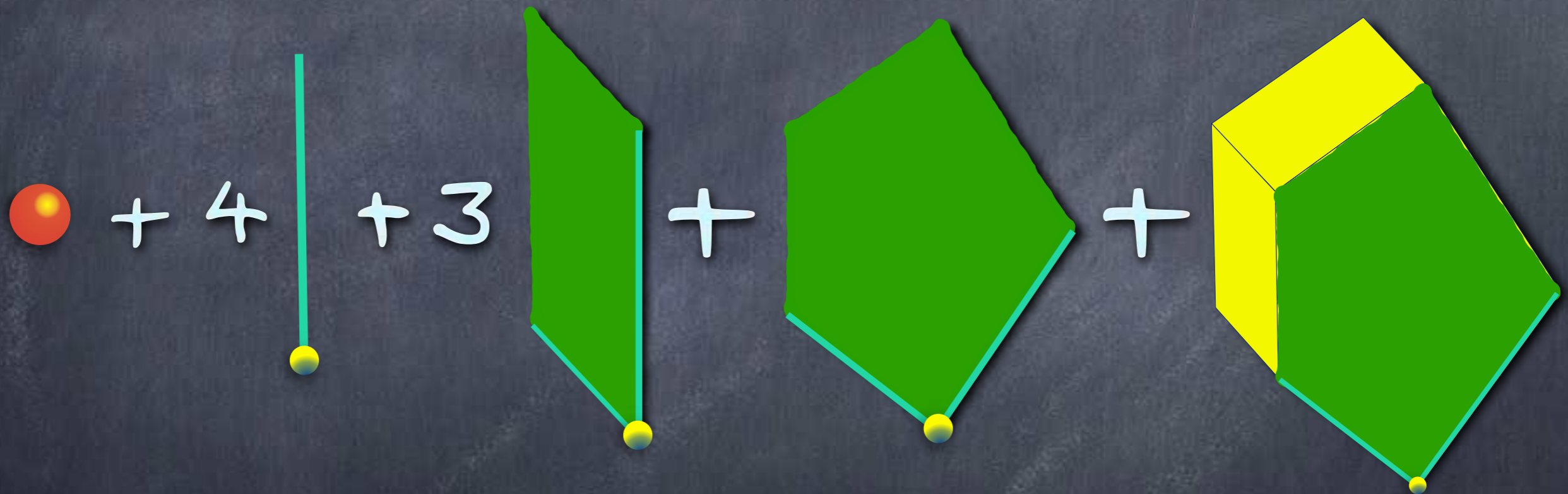






$$1 + 4h_1 + 3h_{2l} + h_2 + h_{2l}$$

$$1 + 4h_1 + 3h_2 + h_3 + h_{21}$$



$$\chi_{\tau} = \sum_{\alpha \in \tau} h_{\mu(\alpha)}$$

$$\mu(\alpha) = \mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_l$$

PRODUCT OF ASSOCIAHEDRONS

$$h_{\mu} \mapsto x^{|\mu|}$$

THE USUAL h -POLYNOMIAL

$$\kappa_0 = 1,$$

$$\kappa_1 = 1 + h_1,$$

$$\kappa_2 = 1 + 2h_1,$$

$$\kappa_{21} = 1 + 3h_1 + h_2,$$

$$\kappa_3 = 1 + 3h_1,$$

$$\kappa_{31} = 1 + 4h_1 + h_{11} + h_2,$$

$$\kappa_4 = 1 + 4h_1,$$

$$\kappa_{32} = 1 + 5h_1 + h_{11} + 2h_2,$$

$$\kappa_{41} = 1 + 5h_1 + 2h_{11} + h_2,$$

$$\kappa_5 = 1 + 5h_1,$$

$$\kappa_{321} = 1 + 6h_1 + 2h_{11} + 4h_2 + h_3,$$

$$\kappa_{42} = 1 + 6h_1 + 3h_{11} + 2h_2,$$

$$\kappa_{51} = 1 + 6h_1 + 3h_{11} + h_2,$$

$$\kappa_6 = 1 + 6h_1,$$

$$\kappa_{421} = 1 + 7h_1 + 5h_{11} + 4h_2 + h_{21} + h_3,$$

$$\kappa_{52} = 1 + 7h_1 + 5h_{11} + 2h_2,$$

$$\kappa_{61} = 1 + 7h_1 + 4h_{11} + h_2,$$

$$\kappa_7 = 1 + 7h_1$$

PROPOSITION

IF

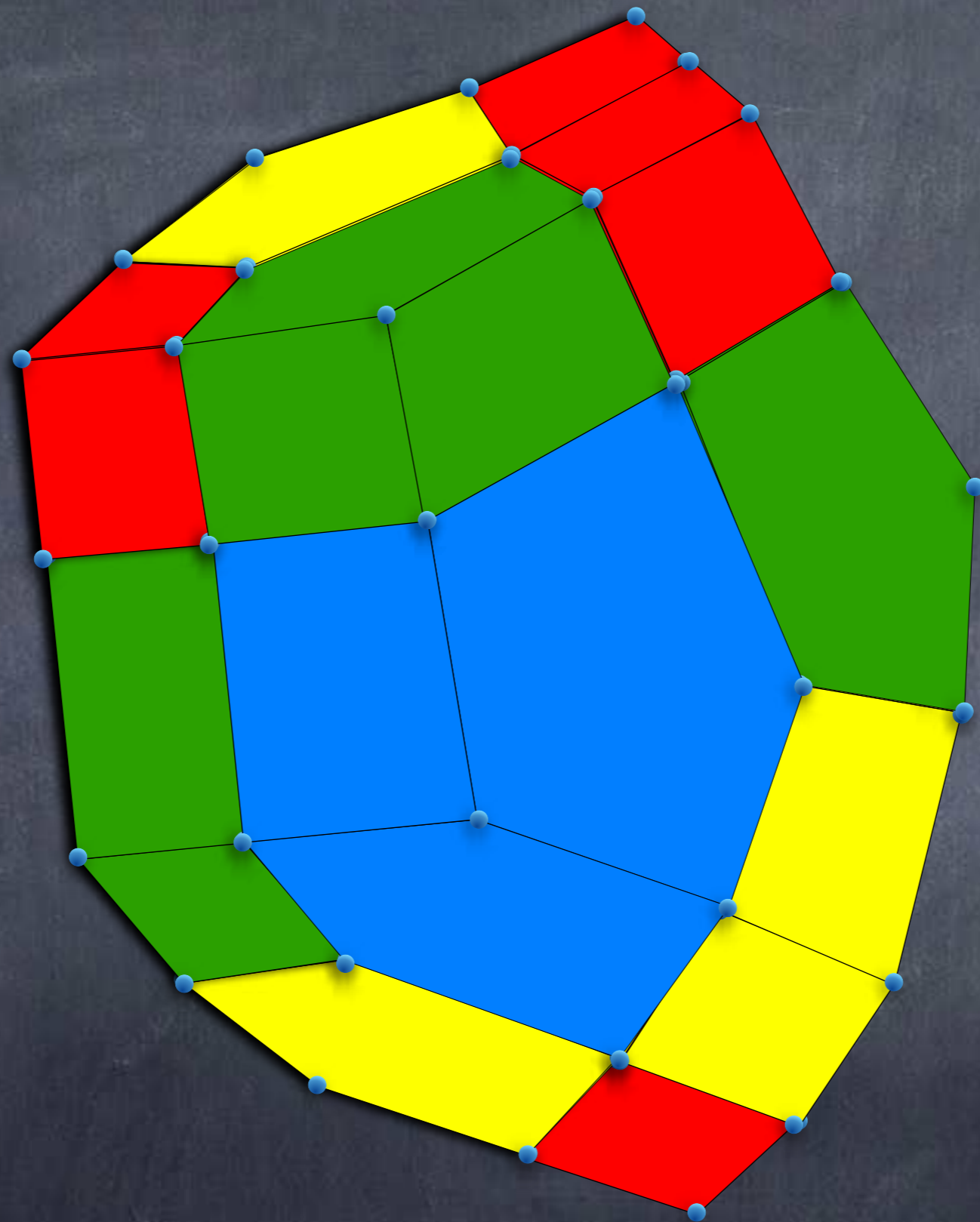
$$\tau = ((m-1)\pi, (m-2)\pi, \dots, 2\pi, \pi)$$

THEN

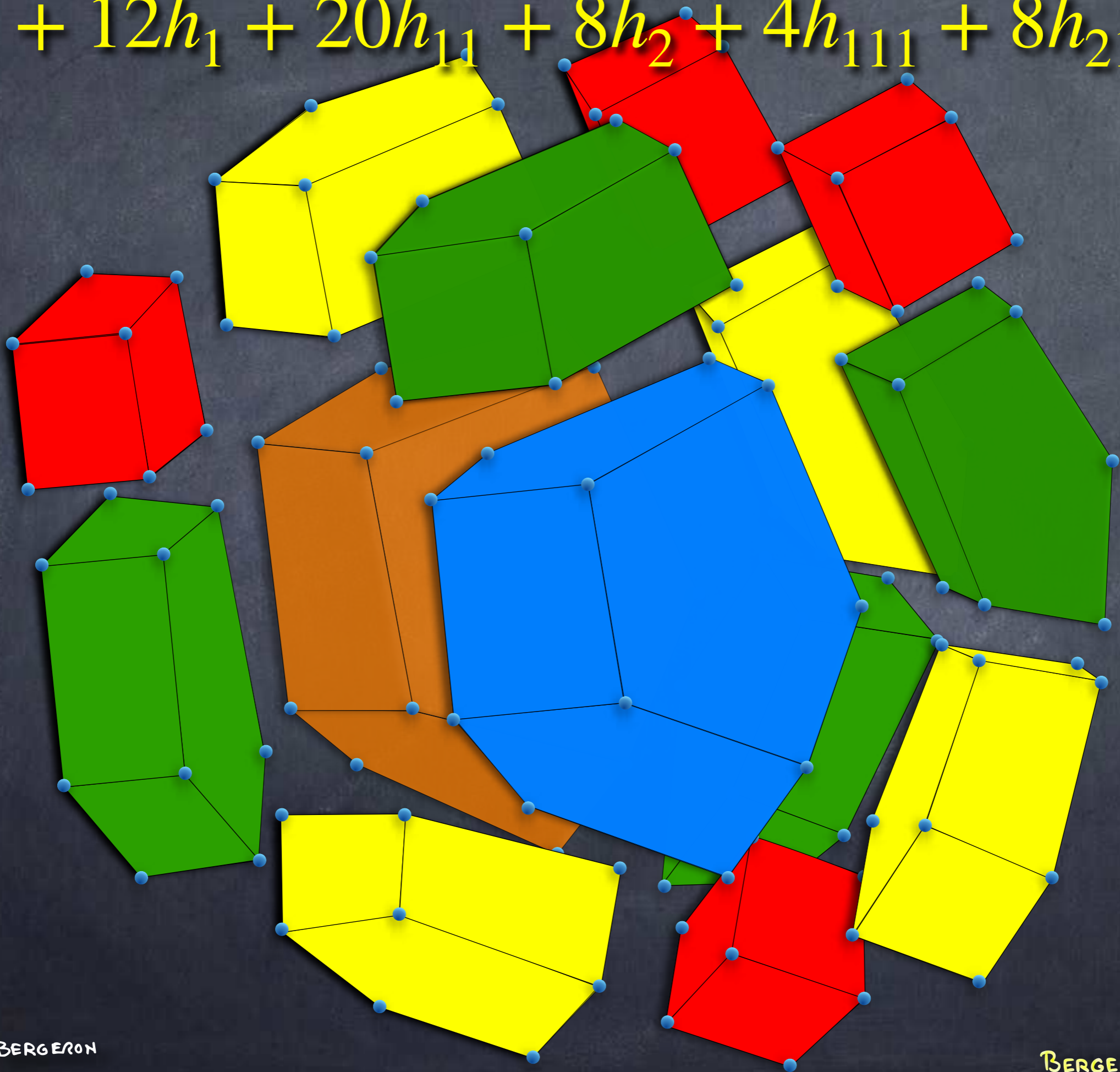
$$K_{\tau} = \sum_j \sum_{\mu \vdash j} \pi \binom{\pi(m+1) - j - 1}{l(\mu) - 1} \binom{m+1}{j+1} \frac{(l(\mu) - 1)!}{c_1! c_2! \dots c_k!} h_{\mu}$$

c_i : # OF PARTS OF SIZE i IN μ

(COEFFICIENTS ARE POLYNOMIAL IN m AND π)



$$1 + 12h_1 + 20h_{11} + 8h_2 + 4h_{111} + 8h_{21} + 2h_3$$



$$1 + 12h_1 + 20h_{11} + 8h_2 + 4h_{111} + 8h_{21} + 2h_3$$

