

# Equivariant K-theory of Grassmannians

Oliver Pechenik

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

FPSAC, Daejeon Korea  
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Joint with Alexander Yong

- Consider the Grassmannian  $X = \text{Gr}_k(\mathbb{C}^n)$  of  $k$ -dimensional subspaces of  $\mathbb{C}^n$

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- $c_{\lambda, \mu}^\nu \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$

# Ballot Solution to Ordinary Schubert Calculus

Theorem (Littlewood-Richardson '34, Schützenberger '70s)

$c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} = \# \text{semistandard ballot tableaux of shape } \nu/\lambda \text{ and content } \mu.$

## Example

For  $\lambda = \square\square$ ,  $\mu = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ ,  $\nu = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & & \square & \square \\ \hline \end{array}$ ,

the tableau 

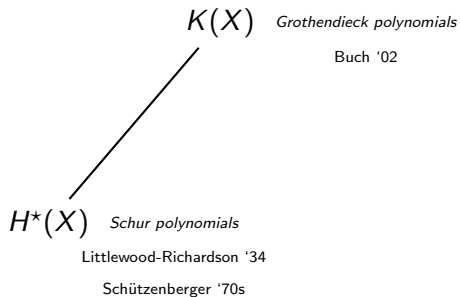
		1	1
1	2	2	
2	3		

 witnesses  $c_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} \geq 1.$

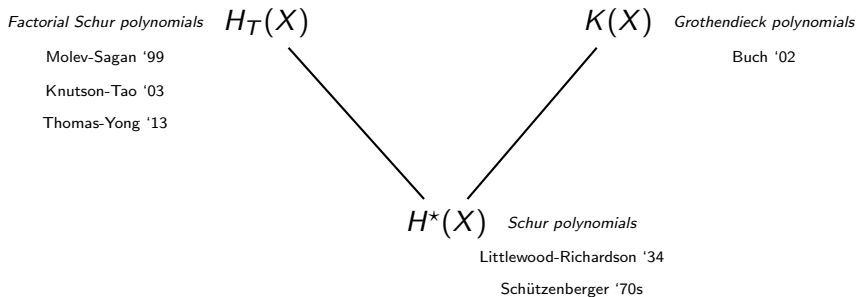
$H^*(X)$  *Schur polynomials*

Littlewood-Richardson '34

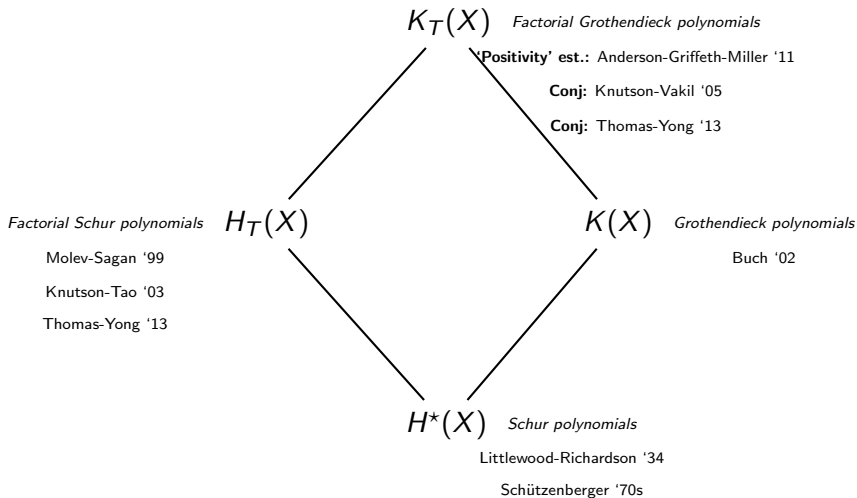
Schützenberger '70s



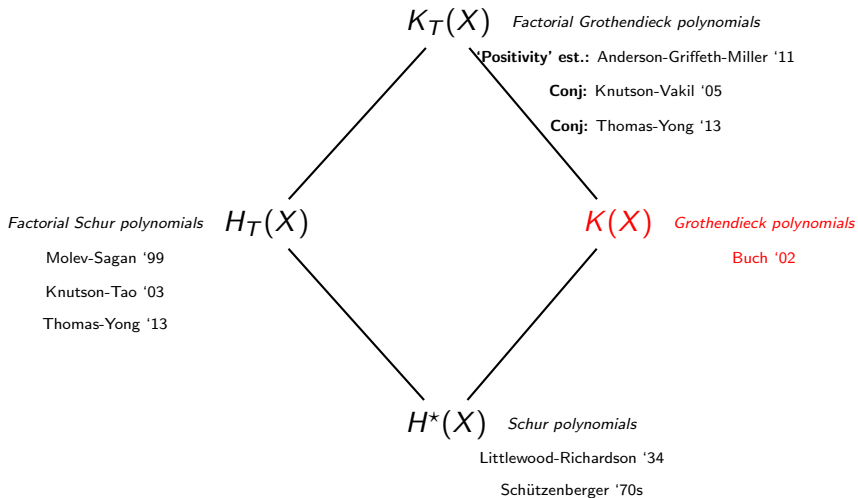
# Cohomology theories



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# Non-equivariant K-theory

## Theorem (P.-Yong)

$k_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} = (-1)^{|\nu| - |\lambda| - |\mu|} \cdot \# \text{semistandard ballot genomic tableaux of shape } \nu/\lambda \text{ and content } \mu.$

## Example

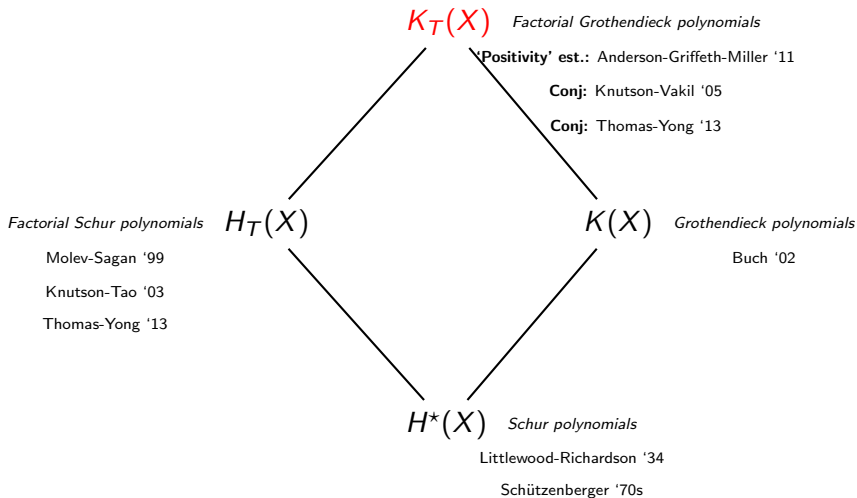
For  $\lambda = \square\square$ ,  $\mu = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ ,  $\nu = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline \square & \square & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & \square & \\ \hline \square & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ ,

the tableau 

		1 <sub>2</sub>	1 <sub>3</sub>
1 <sub>1</sub>	1 <sub>2</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>	
2 <sub>1</sub>			
3 <sub>1</sub>			

 witnesses  $k_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} \geq 1$ .

# Cohomology theories



# Equivariant K-theory

## Theorem (P.-Yong)

$K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu} = \sum_T \text{wt } T$ , where the sum is over all *edge-labeled semistandard ballot genomic tableaux* of shape  $\nu/\lambda$  and content  $\mu$ .

## Example

For  $\lambda = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline \end{array}$ ,  $\mu = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ ,  $\nu = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline & & & \\ \hline \end{array}$ , the tableau

		1 <sub>3</sub>	1 <sub>4</sub>
	1 <sub>2</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub>	
1 <sub>1</sub> , 2 <sub>1</sub>			
3 <sub>1</sub>			

contributes  $-\frac{t_4}{t_7} \left(1 - \frac{t_2}{t_7}\right) \left(1 - \frac{t_2}{t_3}\right)$  to  $K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\nu}$ .

# Outline of $K_T$ Proof

- By Chevalley:

$$K_{\lambda,\mu}^\nu = \frac{\sum_{\rho \in \lambda^+} (-1)^{|\rho/\lambda|+1} K_{\rho,\mu}^\nu - \sum_{\delta \in \nu^-} (-1)^{|\nu/\delta|+1} K_{\lambda,\mu}^\delta \text{wt}(\delta/\lambda)}{(1 - \text{wt}(\nu/\lambda))}$$

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- Reformulate in terms of *bundled tableaux* with *virtual labels*, each accounting for a family of genomic tableaux

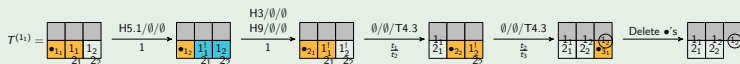
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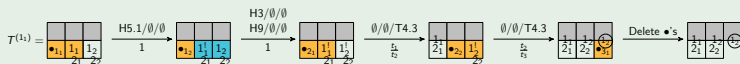
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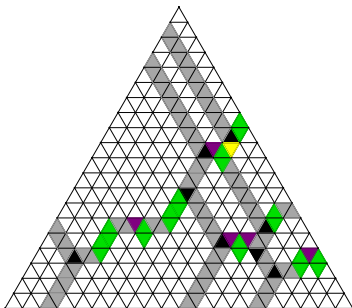
## Example



- The *jeu de taquin* is NOT weight-preserving on individual tableaux. To show that it IS weight-preserving on LHS, we develop some 'sign-reversing involutions.'

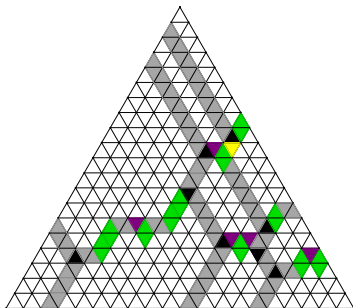


# Modified Knutson-Vakil puzzles



														1 <sub>8</sub>	1 <sub>9</sub>	1 <sub>10</sub>
				1 <sub>4</sub>	1 <sub>5</sub>		1 <sub>6</sub>		1 <sub>6</sub>	1 <sub>7</sub>						
		1 <sub>2</sub>	1 <sub>3</sub>	2 <sub>2</sub>	2 <sub>3</sub>	2 <sub>4</sub>	2 <sub>5</sub>									
	1 <sub>2</sub> <sup>*</sup>	2 <sub>2</sub>	2 <sub>2</sub> <sup>*</sup>	3 <sub>2</sub>	3 <sub>3</sub>											
1 <sub>1</sub> 3 <sub>1</sub>	2 <sub>1</sub> 3 <sub>1</sub>															

# Modified Knutson-Vakil puzzles



				$1_4$	$1_5$		$1_6$		$1_6$	$1_7$		$1_8$	$1_9$	$1_{10}$
		$1_2$	$1_3$	$2_2$	$2_3$	$2_4$	$2_5$							
	$1_2^*$	$2_2$	$2_2^*$	$3_2$	$3_3$									
$1_1 3_1$	$2_1 3_1$													

THANK YOU!