

Kraśkiewicz-Pragacz Modules and Pieri and Dual Pieri Rules for Schubert Polynomials

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Abstract. In their 1987 paper Kraśkiewicz and Pragacz defined certain modules \mathcal{S}_w ($w \in S_\infty$), which we call KP modules, over the upper triangular Lie algebra whose characters are Schubert polynomials. In a previous work the author showed that the tensor product of KP modules always has a KP filtration, i.e. a filtration whose each successive quotients are isomorphic to KP modules. In this paper we explicitly construct such filtrations for certain special cases of these tensor product modules, namely $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)$ and $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)$, corresponding to Pieri and dual Pieri rules for Schubert polynomials.

1. Introduction

Schubert polynomials are one of the main subjects in algebraic combinatorics. One of the tools for studying Schubert polynomials is the modules introduced by Kraśkiewicz and Pragacz. These modules, which here we call *KP modules*, are modules over the upper triangular Lie algebra and have the property that their characters with respect to the diagonal matrices are Schubert polynomials.

It is known that a product of Schubert polynomials is always a positive sum of Schubert polynomials. The previously known proof for this positivity property uses the geometry of the flag variety. In [8] the author showed that the tensor product of two KP modules always has a filtration by KP modules and thus gave a representation-theoretic proof for this positivity. Although the proof there does not give explicit constructions for the KP filtrations, it may provide a new viewpoint for the notorious problem in Schubert calculus

*This work was supported by Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Fellows No. 15J05373.
2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 05E05, 05E10, 17B30.
Key words: Schubert polynomials, Kraśkiewicz-Pragacz modules.

asking for a combinatorial positive rule for the coefficient in the expansion of products of Schubert polynomials into a sum of Schubert polynomials.

There are some cases where the expansions of products of Schubert polynomials are explicitly known. Examples of such cases include the Pieri and the dual Pieri rules for Schubert polynomials ([1], [6], [7], [10]). These are the cases where one of the Schubert polynomials is a complete symmetric function $h_d(x_1, \dots, x_i)$ or an elementary symmetric function $e_d(x_1, \dots, x_i)$. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the structure of tensor product modules corresponding to these products and to give explicit constructions of KP filtrations for these modules.

The structure of this paper is as follows. In Section 2 we prepare some definitions and results on Schubert polynomials and KP modules. In Section 3 we review the Pieri and the dual Pieri rules for Schubert polynomials. In Section 4 we give explicit constructions for KP filtrations of the corresponding tensor product modules $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)$ and $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \Lambda^d(K^i)$. In Section 5 we give a proof of the main result.

2. Preliminaries

Let \mathbb{N} be the set of all positive integers. By a *permutation* we mean a bijection from \mathbb{N} to itself which fixes all but finitely many points. The *graph* of a permutation w is the set $\{(i, w(i)) : i \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset \mathbb{N}^2$. For $i < j$, let t_{ij} denote the permutation which exchanges i and j and fixes all other points. Let $s_i = t_{i, i+1}$. For a permutation w , let $\ell(w) = \#\{i < j : w(i) > w(j)\}$. For a permutation w and positive integers $p < q$, if $\ell(wt_{pq}) = \ell(w) + 1$ we write $wt_{pq} \succ w$. It is well known that this condition is equivalent to saying that $w(p) < w(q)$ and there exists no $p < r < q$ satisfying $w(p) < w(r) < w(q)$. For a permutation w let $I(w) = \{(i, j) : i < j, w(i) > w(j)\}$.

For a polynomial $f = f(x_1, x_2, \dots)$ and $i \in \mathbb{N}$ define $\partial_i f = \frac{f - s_i f}{x_i - x_{i+1}}$. For a permutation w we can assign its *Schubert polynomial* $\mathfrak{S}_w \in \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$ which is recursively defined by

- $\mathfrak{S}_w = x_1^{n-1} x_2^{n-2} \cdots x_{n-1}$ if $w(1) = n, w(2) = n-1, \dots, w(n) = 1$ and $w(i) = i$ ($i > n$) for some n , and
- $\mathfrak{S}_{ws_i} = \partial_i \mathfrak{S}_w$ if $\ell(ws_i) < \ell(w)$.

Hereafter let us fix a positive integer n . Let

$$S^{(n)} = \{w : \text{permutation, } w(n+1) < w(n+2) < \dots\}.$$

Note that if $w \in S^{(n)}$ then $I(w) \subset \{1, \dots, n\} \times \mathbb{N}$. Let K be a field of characteristic zero. Let $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{b}_n$ denote the Lie algebra of all $n \times n$ upper triangular matrices over K . For a \mathfrak{b} -module M and $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$, let $M_\lambda = \{m \in M : hm = \langle \lambda, h \rangle m \ (\forall h = \text{diag}(h_1, \dots, h_n))\}$ where $\langle \lambda, h \rangle = \sum_i \lambda_i h_i$. If M is a direct sum of these M_λ and these M_λ are finite dimensional then we say that M is a *weight module* and we define $\text{ch}(M) = \sum_\lambda \dim M_\lambda x^\lambda$ where $x^\lambda = x_1^{\lambda_1} \cdots x_n^{\lambda_n}$. For $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$ let $e_{ij} \in \mathfrak{b}$ be the matrix with 1 at the (i, j) -th position and all other coordinates 0.

Let U be a vector space spanned by a basis $\{u_{ij} : 1 \leq i \leq n, j \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Let $T = \bigoplus_{d=0}^\infty \bigwedge^d U$. The Lie algebra \mathfrak{b} acts on U by $e_{pq}u_{ij} = \delta_{iq}e_{pj}$ and thus on T . For $w \in S^{(n)}$ let $u_w = \bigwedge_{(i,j) \in I(w)} u_{ij} \in \bigwedge^{\ell(w)} U \subset T$. The *Kraśkiewicz-Pragacz module* \mathcal{S}_w (or the *KP module* for short) associated to w is the \mathfrak{b} -submodule of $\bigwedge^{\ell(w)} U \subset T$ generated by u_w . In [5] Kraśkiewicz and Pragacz showed the following:

THEOREM 2.1 ([5, Remark 1.6 and Theorem 4.1]). *\mathcal{S}_w is a weight module and $\text{ch}(\mathcal{S}_w) = \mathfrak{S}_w$.*

Example 2.2. If $w = s_i$, then $u_w = u_{i,i+1} \in U$ and thus $\mathcal{S}_w = \bigoplus_{1 \leq j \leq i} Ku_{j,i+1} \cong \bigoplus_{1 \leq j \leq i} Ku_j =: K^i$ on which \mathfrak{b} acts by $e_{pq}u_j = \delta_{qj}u_p$.

A *KP filtration* of a \mathfrak{b} -module M is a filtration $0 = M_0 \subset \dots \subset M_r = M$ such that each M_i/M_{i-1} is isomorphic to some KP module.

3. Pieri and Dual Pieri Rules for Schubert Polynomials

DEFINITION 3.1. For $w \in S_\infty$, $i \geq 1$ and $d \geq 0$, let

$$X_{i,d}(w) = \{t_{p_1q_1}t_{p_2q_2} \cdots t_{p_dq_d} : p_j \leq i, q_j > i, \\ w_1 \triangleleft w_2 \triangleleft \cdots, w_1(p_1) < w_2(p_2) < \cdots\}$$

and

$$Y_{i,d}(w) = \{t_{p_1q_1}t_{p_2q_2} \cdots t_{p_dq_d} : p_j \leq i, q_j > i, \\ w_1 \triangleleft w_2 \triangleleft \cdots, w_1(q_1) > w_2(q_2) > \cdots\}$$

where $w_1 = w, w_2 = wt_{p_1q_1}, w_3 = wt_{p_1q_1}t_{p_2q_2}, \dots$

Note that the condition for $X_{i,d}(w)$ (resp. $Y_{i,d}(w)$) implies that q_1, \dots, q_d (resp. p_1, \dots, p_d) are all different.

THEOREM 3.2 (conjectured in [1] and proved in [10], also appears with different formulations in [6] and [7]). *We have*

$$\mathfrak{S}_w \cdot h_d(x_1, \dots, x_i) = \sum_{\zeta \in X_{i,d}(w)} \mathfrak{S}_{w\zeta}$$

and

$$\mathfrak{S}_w \cdot e_d(x_1, \dots, x_i) = \sum_{\zeta \in Y_{i,d}(w)} \mathfrak{S}_{w\zeta}$$

where h_d and e_d denote the complete and elementary symmetric functions respectively.

The formulation of the Pieri rule here is slightly different from the one in [1], but they are easily shown to be equivalent through other formulations such as the one in [6]. It can also be obtained from the dual Pieri rule by applying the ring automorphism on $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_N]/I_N = \bigoplus_{w \in S_N} \mathbb{Z}\mathfrak{S}_w$ given by $\mathfrak{S}_w \mapsto \mathfrak{S}_{w_0ww_0}$, where $N \gg 0$, $w_0 \in S_N$ is the longest element and I_N is the ideal generated by all homogenous symmetric polynomials in x_1, \dots, x_N of positive degree.

Note here that the permutation $\zeta \in X_{i,d}(w)$ (or $Y_{i,d}(w)$) in fact uniquely determines its decomposition into transpositions satisfying the conditions in Definition 3.1. So we can write, without ambiguity, for example “for $\zeta = t_{p_1q_1} \dots t_{p_dq_d} \in X_{i,d}(w)$ define (something) as (some formula involving p_j and q_j)”. Hereafter if we write such we will always assume the conditions in Definition 3.1.

4. Explicit Pieri and Dual Pieri Rules for KP Modules

The author showed in [8] that the tensor product of KP modules always has a KP filtration. Since $S^d(K^i)$ and $\bigwedge^d(K^i)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n, d \geq 1$) are special cases of KP modules, $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)$ and $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)$ ($w \in S^{(n)}$) have KP filtrations. In this section we give explicit constructions for these filtrations.

For positive integers $p \leq q$ we define an operator e'_{qp} acting on T as $e'_{qp}(u_{a_1 b_1} \wedge u_{a_2 b_2} \wedge \dots) = \sum_k (\dots \wedge \delta_{pb_k} u_{a_k q} \wedge \dots)$. Let these operators act on $T \otimes S^d(K^i)$ and $T \otimes \wedge^d(K^i)$ by applying them on the left-hand side tensor component. Also for $j \geq 1$ define an operator $\mu_j : T \otimes \otimes^a(K^i) \rightarrow T \otimes \otimes^{a-1}(K^i)$ ($a \geq 1$) by $u \otimes (v_1 \otimes v_2 \otimes \dots) \mapsto (\iota_j(v_1) \wedge u) \otimes (v_2 \otimes v_3 \otimes \dots)$ where $\iota_j(u_p) = u_{pj}$ ($1 \leq p \leq i$). We denote the restrictions of μ_j to $T \otimes S^a(K^i)$ and $T \otimes \wedge^a(K^i)$ (seen as submodules of $T \otimes \otimes^a(K^i)$) by the same symbol. It is easy to see that e'_{rs} and μ_j give an \mathfrak{b} -endomorphism on $T \otimes \otimes^\bullet(K^i)$ and thus on $T \otimes S^\bullet(K^i)$ and $T \otimes \wedge^\bullet(K^i)$.

For a permutation z and positive integers $p < q$ let $m_{pq}(z) = \#\{r > q : z(p) < z(r) < z(q)\}$ and $m'_{qp}(z) = \#\{r < p : z(p) < z(r) < z(q)\}$. For $\zeta = t_{p_1 q_1} \dots t_{p_d q_d} \in X_{i,d}(w)$ (resp. $Y_{i,d}(w)$) define

$$\begin{aligned} v_\zeta &= \left(\prod_j e_{p_j q_j}^{m_{p_j q_j}(w_j)} u_w \right) \otimes \prod_j u_{p_j} \\ &= \left(\prod_j e_{p_j q_j}^{m_{p_j q_j}(w_j)} u_w \right) \otimes \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_d} u_{p_{\sigma(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes u_{p_{\sigma(d)}} \right) \in \mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i) \end{aligned}$$

(resp.

$$\begin{aligned} v_\zeta &= \left(\prod_j e_{p_j q_j}^{m_{p_j q_j}(w_j)} u_w \right) \otimes \bigwedge_j u_{p_j} \\ &= \left(\prod_j e_{p_j q_j}^{m_{p_j q_j}(w_j)} u_w \right) \otimes \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \text{sgn } \sigma \cdot u_{p_{\sigma(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes u_{p_{\sigma(d)}} \right) \\ &\in \mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i) \end{aligned}$$

) where $w_j = wt_{p_1 q_1} \dots t_{p_{j-1} q_{j-1}}$ as in Definition 3.1. Note that these are also well-defined even if some q_j are greater than n , since in such a case $m_{p_j q_j}(w_j) = 0$. Note also that the products of the operators $e_{p_j q_j}$ above are well-defined since the operators $e_{p_j q_j}$ ($p_j \leq i, q_j > i$) commute with each other. Also, for such ζ , define a \mathfrak{b} -homomorphism $\phi_\zeta : T \otimes \otimes^d(K^i) \rightarrow T$ by

$$\phi_\zeta = \mu_{q_d} \dots \mu_{q_1} \cdot \prod_j (e'_{q_j p_j})^{m'_{q_j p_j}(w_j)}.$$

Note that the order in the product symbol does not matter since the operators $e'_{q_j p_j}$ commute.

Let $<_{\text{lex}}$ and $<_{\text{rlex}}$ denote the lexicographic and reverse lexicographic orderings on permutations respectively, i.e. for permutations u and v , $u <_{\text{lex}} v$ (resp. $u <_{\text{rlex}} v$) if there exists a k such that $u(j) = v(j)$ for all $j < k$ (resp. $j > k$) and $u(k) < v(k)$.

PROPOSITION 4.1. For $\zeta, \zeta' \in X_{i,d}(w)$ (resp. $Y_{i,d}(w)$),

- $\phi_{\zeta}(v_{\zeta})$ is a nonzero multiple of $u_{w\zeta} \in T$, and
- $\phi_{\zeta'}(v_{\zeta}) = 0$ if $(w\zeta)^{-1} <_{\text{lex}} (w\zeta')^{-1}$ (resp. $(w\zeta)^{-1} <_{\text{rlex}} (w\zeta')^{-1}$).

The proof for this proposition is given in the next section. Here we first see that Proposition 4.1 gives desired filtrations.

For a \mathfrak{b} -module M and elements $x, y, \dots, z \in M$ let $\langle x, y, \dots, z \rangle$ denote the submodule generated by these elements. Consider the sequence of submodules

$$0 \subset \langle v_{\zeta_1} \rangle \subset \langle v_{\zeta_1}, v_{\zeta_2} \rangle \subset \dots \subset \langle v_{\zeta} : \zeta \in X_{i,d}(w) \text{ (resp. } Y_{i,d}(w)) \rangle$$

inside $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)$ (resp. $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)$), where $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots \in X_{i,d}(w)$ (resp. $Y_{i,d}(w)$) are all the elements ordered increasingly by the lexicographic (resp. reverse lexicographic) ordering of $(w\zeta)^{-1}$. From the proposition we see that there are surjections $\langle v_{\zeta_1}, \dots, v_{\zeta_j} \rangle / \langle v_{\zeta_1}, \dots, v_{\zeta_{j-1}} \rangle \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{w\zeta_j}$ induced from ϕ_{ζ_j} . Thus we have

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)) &\geq \dim \langle v_{\zeta} : \zeta \in X_{i,d}(w) \rangle \\ &\geq \sum_{\zeta \in X_{i,d}(w)} \dim \mathcal{S}_{w\zeta} = \dim(\mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)) &\geq \dim \langle v_{\zeta} : \zeta \in Y_{i,d}(w) \rangle \\ &\geq \sum_{\zeta \in Y_{i,d}(w)} \dim \mathcal{S}_{w\zeta} = \dim(\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)) \end{aligned}$$

respectively, where the last equalities are by Proposition 3.2. So the equalities must hold everywhere. Thus $\langle v_\zeta : \zeta \in X_{i,d}(w) \text{ (resp. } Y_{i,d}(w)) \rangle = \mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)$ (resp. $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)$) and the surjections above are in fact isomorphisms. So, in conclusion, we get from Proposition 4.1 the following:

THEOREM 4.2. *Let $M = \mathcal{S}_w \otimes S^d(K^i)$ (resp. $\mathcal{S}_w \otimes \bigwedge^d(K^i)$). Define v_ζ and ϕ_ζ as above. Then M is generated by $\{v_\zeta : \zeta \in X_{i,d}(w) \text{ (resp. } Y_{i,d}(w))\}$ as a \mathfrak{b} -module and*

$$0 \subset \langle v_{\zeta_1} \rangle \subset \langle v_{\zeta_1}, v_{\zeta_2} \rangle \subset \dots \subset \langle v_\zeta : \zeta \in X_{i,d}(w) \text{ (resp. } Y_{i,d}(w)) \rangle$$

gives a KP filtration of M , where $\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots \in X_{i,d}(w)$ (resp. $Y_{i,d}(w)$) are all the elements ordered increasingly by the lexicographic (resp. reverse lexicographic) ordering of $(w\zeta)^{-1}$. The explicit isomorphism $\langle v_{\zeta_1}, \dots, v_{\zeta_j} \rangle / \langle v_{\zeta_1}, \dots, v_{\zeta_{j-1}} \rangle \cong \mathcal{S}_{w\zeta_j}$ is given by ϕ_{ζ_j} defined above.

REMARK 4.3. In [9] we related KP modules with the notion of highest weight categories ([3]) as follows. For $\Lambda' \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ let $\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda'}$ be the category of weight \mathfrak{b}_n -modules whose weights are all in Λ' . Then if Λ' is an order ideal with respect to a certain ordering on \mathbb{Z}^n then $\mathcal{C}_{\Lambda'}$ has a structure of highest weight category whose standard objects are KP modules. One of the axioms for highest weight categories requires that the projective objects should have filtrations by standard objects.

It can be shown that the projective cover of the one dimensional \mathfrak{b}_n -module K_λ with weight $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ in the category $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n}$ is given by $S^{\lambda_1}(K^1) \otimes \dots \otimes S^{\lambda_n}(K^n)$. Thus Theorem 4.2 gives a proof to the fact that the indecomposable projective modules in $\mathcal{C}_{\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n}$ have KP filtrations, which leads to a different proof from the one in [9, §3] for the axiom mentioned above (we do not need these results about highest weight structure for \mathfrak{b} -modules in the proof of Theorem 4.2 which will be done below).

5. Proof of Proposition 4.1

LEMMA 5.1. *Let $w \in S^{(n)}$ and $i \geq 1$. For $p, p' \leq i$ and $q, q' > i$ such that $wt_{pq}, wt_{p'q'} \triangleright w$ (i.e. $t_{pq}, t_{p'q'} \in X_{i,1}(w)$), if $u_{pq'} \wedge e_{pq}^{m_{pq}(w)} (e'_{q'p'})^{m'_{q'p'}(w)} u_w \neq 0$ then $w(p') \geq w(p)$ and $w(q') \geq w(q)$, and if $(p, q) = (p', q')$ it is a nonzero multiple of $u_{wt_{pq}}$.*

PROOF. This is essentially the same as [9, Lemma 5.8]. \square

LEMMA 5.2. *Let w be a permutation, $i \geq 1$ and $d \geq 0$. Let $\zeta = t_{p_1q_1} \cdots t_{p_dq_d} \in X_{i,d}(w)$ (resp. $Y_{i,d}(w)$) and $1 \leq a \leq d$. Suppose that there exists no $b < a$ satisfying $p_b = p_a$ (resp. $q_b = q_a$). Then $m_{p_aq_a}(w_a) = m_{p_aq_a}(w)$ and $m'_{q_ap_a}(w_a) = m'_{q_ap_a}(w)$ where $w_a = wt_{p_1q_1} \cdots t_{p_{a-1}q_{a-1}}$ as in Definition 3.1.*

PROOF. We show the case $\zeta \in X_{i,d}(w)$: the other case can be treated similarly. First note that $p_1, \dots, p_{a-1} \neq p_a$ by the hypothesis. Also, as we have remarked before, q_1, \dots, q_a are all different. Thus the proof is now reduced to the following lemma. \square

LEMMA 5.3. *Let $p < q$, $p' < q'$ and suppose*

- $\{p, q\} \cap \{p', q'\} = \emptyset$, and
- $wt_{p'q'}t_{pq} \succ wt_{p'q'} \succ w$.

Then $m_{pq}(wt_{p'q'}) = m_{pq}(w)$, $m'_{qp}(wt_{p'q'}) = m'_{qp}(w)$ and $wt_{pq} \succ w$.

PROOF. Let us begin with a simple observation: suppose there exist two rectangles R_1 and R_2 with edges parallel to coordinate axes. Suppose that no two edges of these rectangles lie on the same line. Then, checking all the possibilities we see that

$$\begin{aligned} & \#(\text{NW and SE corners of } R_1 \text{ lying inside } R_2) \\ & \quad - \#(\text{NE and SW corners of } R_1 \text{ lying inside } R_2) \\ & = \#(\text{NW and SE corners of } R_2 \text{ lying inside } R_1) \\ & \quad - \#(\text{NE and SW corners of } R_2 \text{ lying inside } R_1). \end{aligned}$$

First consider the case $R_1 = [p, q] \times [w(p), w(q)]$ and $R_2 = [p', q'] \times [w(p'), w(q')]$ in the observation above. $wt_{p'q'}t_{pq} \succ wt_{p'q'} \succ w$ implies that the first term in the left-hand side and the second term in the right-hand side vanish (here the coordinate system is taken so that points with smaller coordinates go NW). Thus all the terms must vanish. In particular the first term on the right-hand side vanishes and thus $wt_{pq} \succ w$.

We have shown that none of the points $(p, w(p))$, $(p, w(q))$, $(q, w(p))$ and $(q, w(q))$ lie in $[p', q'] \times [w(p'), w(q')]$. Since $m_{pq}(w)$ (resp. $m_{p'q'}(w)$) is

the number of points of the graph of w lying inside the rectangle $R'_1 = [q, M] \times [w(p), w(q)]$ (resp. $R'_1 = [-M, p] \times [w(p), w(q)]$) for $M \gg 0$ and the graphs of w and $wt_{p'q'}$ differ only at the vertices of the rectangle $R_2 = [p', q'] \times [w(p'), w(q')]$, applying the observation to these rectangles shows the remaining claims. \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 4.1.

Proof for $X_{i,d}(w)$: We assume $(w\zeta)^{-1} \leq_{\text{lex}} (w\zeta')^{-1}$ and show that $\phi_{\zeta'}(v_\zeta) = 0$ unless $\zeta' = \zeta$ and $\phi_\zeta(v_\zeta)$ is a nonzero multiple of $u_{w\zeta}$. Let $\zeta = t_{p_1q_1} \cdots t_{p_dq_d}$ and $\zeta' = t_{p'_1q'_1} \cdots t_{p'_dq'_d}$ as in Definition 3.1. We write $w_a = wt_{p_1q_1} \cdots t_{p_{a-1}q_{a-1}}$ and $w'_a = wt_{p'_1q'_1} \cdots t_{p'_{a-1}q'_{a-1}}$.

For $\zeta = \prod_j t_{p_jq_j}$ and $\zeta' = \prod_j t_{p'_jq'_j}$ in $X_{i,d}(w)$ we have

$$\phi_{\zeta'}(v_\zeta) = \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \left(u_{p_{\sigma(d)}q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(1)}q'_1} \wedge \left(\prod_{j=1}^d E_j \prod_{j=1}^d E'_j \cdot u_w \right) \right) \cdots (*)$$

where $E_j = e_{p_jq_j}^{m_{p_jq_j}(w)}$ and $E'_j = (e'_{q'_jp'_j})^{m'_{q'_jp'_j}(w)}$.

If $w(p_1) < w(p'_1)$, then $(w\zeta)^{-1}(w(p_1)) = q_1 > p_1 = (w\zeta')^{-1}(w(p_1))$ and $(w\zeta)^{-1}(j) = w^{-1}(j) = (w\zeta')^{-1}(j)$ for all $j < w(p_1)$, and this contradicts the assumption $(w\zeta)^{-1} \leq_{\text{lex}} (w\zeta')^{-1}$. Thus $w(p_1) \geq w(p'_1)$. Also, by a similar argument, if $p_1 = p'_1$ then $q_1 \leq q'_1$.

Fix $\sigma \in S_d$. Let $1 \leq a \leq d$ be minimal such that $p_a = p_{\sigma(1)}$. Note that this in particular implies $w_a(p_a) = w(p_a)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & u_{p_{\sigma(d)}q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(1)}q'_1} \wedge \left(\prod_j E_j \prod_j E'_j \cdot u_w \right) \\ &= u_{p_{\sigma(d)}q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(2)}q'_2} \wedge \prod_{j \neq a} E_j \prod_{j \neq 1} E'_j \cdot (u_{p_{\sigma(1)}q'_1} \wedge E_a E'_1 u_w) \\ &= u_{p_{\sigma(d)}q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(2)}q'_2} \wedge \prod_{j \neq a} E_j \prod_{j \neq 1} E'_j \cdot (u_{p_aq'_1} \wedge E_a E'_1 u_w) \\ &= u_{p_{\sigma(d)}q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(2)}q'_2} \wedge \prod_{j \neq a} E_j \prod_{j \neq 1} E'_j \\ &\quad \cdot (u_{p_aq'_1} \wedge e_{p_aq_a}^{m_{p_aq_a}(w)} (e'_{q'_1p'_1})^{m'_{q'_1p'_1}(w)} u_w) \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is by Lemma 5.2 (note that $w'_1 = w$ by definition).

First consider the case $w(p_1) > w(p'_1)$. We show that the summand in (*) vanishes for all σ . It suffices to show $u_{p_a q'_1} \wedge e_{p_a q_a}^{m_{p_a q_a}(w)} (e'_{q'_1 p'_1})^{m'_{q'_1 p'_1}(w)} u_w = 0$. We have $w(p_a) = w_a(p_a) \geq w(p_1) > w(p'_1)$. Thus by Lemma 5.1 we see $u_{p_a q'_1} \wedge e_{p_a q_a}^{m_{p_a q_a}(w)} (e'_{q'_1 p'_1})^{m'_{q'_1 p'_1}(w)} u_w = 0$ (note that $wt_{p_a q_a} \succ w$ by Lemma 5.2).

Next consider the case $w(p_1) = w(p'_1)$ and $a > 1$. In this case we see $u_{p_a q'_1} \wedge e_{p_a q_a}^{m_{p_a q_a}(w)} (e'_{q'_1 p'_1})^{m'_{q'_1 p'_1}(w)} u_w = 0$ since $w(p_a) = w_a(p_a) > w(p_1) = w(p'_1)$.

Next consider the case $w(p_1) = w(p'_1)$, $a = 1$ and $q_1 < q'_1$. Then since $wt_{p_1 q_1}, wt_{p'_1 q'_1} \succ w$ it follows that $w(q'_1) < w(q_1)$. So again by Lemma 5.1 we see $u_{p_a q'_1} \wedge e_{p_a q_a}^{m_{p_a q_a}(w)} (e'_{q'_1 p'_1})^{m'_{q'_1 p'_1}(w)} u_w = 0$.

So the only remaining summands in (*) are the ones with $(p_1, q_1) = (p'_1, q'_1)$ and $a = 1$, i.e. $p_{\sigma(1)} = p_1$. It is easy to see that the sum of such summands is a nonzero multiple of the sum of terms with $\sigma(1) = 1$. If $\sigma(1) = 1$ we have, by the latter part of Lemma 5.1,

$$\begin{aligned} & u_{p_{\sigma(d)} q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(1)} q'_1} \wedge \left(\prod_{j=1}^d E_j \prod_{j=1}^d E'_j \cdot u_w \right) \\ &= u_{p_{\sigma(d)} q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(2)} q'_2} \wedge \prod_{j=2}^d E_j \prod_{j=2}^d E'_j \\ &\quad \cdot (u_{p_1 q_1} \wedge e_{p_1 q_1}^{m_{p_1 q_1}(w)} (e'_{q_1 p_1})^{m'_{q_1 p_1}(w)} u_w) \\ &= (\text{nonzero const.}) \cdot u_{p_{\sigma(d)} q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(2)} q'_2} \wedge \left(\prod_{j=2}^d E_j \prod_{j=2}^d E'_j \cdot u_{wt_{p_1 q_1}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

So, working inductively on d (using $wt_{p_1 q_1}, t_{p_2 q_2} \cdots t_{p_d q_d}$ and $t_{p'_2 q'_2} \cdots t_{p'_d q'_d}$ in place of w, ζ and ζ' respectively, noting that if $(p_1, q_1) = (p'_1, q'_1)$ then $(w\zeta)^{-1} \leq_{\text{lex}} (w\zeta')^{-1}$ implies $((wt_{p_1 q_1}) \cdot t_{p_2 q_2} \cdots t_{p_d q_d})^{-1} = (w\zeta)^{-1} \leq_{\text{lex}} (w\zeta')^{-1} = ((wt_{p_1 q_1}) \cdot t_{p'_2 q'_2} \cdots t_{p'_d q'_d})^{-1}$) we see that:

- $u_{p_{\sigma(d)} q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(1)} q'_1} \wedge (\prod_j E_j \prod_j E'_j \cdot u_w)$ vanishes if $(w\zeta)^{-1} <_{\text{lex}} (w\zeta')^{-1}$, or if $\zeta' = \zeta$ and $\sigma \neq \text{id}$, and
- if $\zeta' = \zeta$ and $\sigma = \text{id}$ then it is a nonzero multiple of $u_{w\zeta}$.

This finishes the proof for $X_{i,d}(w)$.

Proof for $Y_{i,d}(w)$: This proceeds much similarly to the previous case. Here instead of $(*)$ we use

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{\zeta'}(v_\zeta) &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \left(\text{sgn}(\sigma) \cdot u_{p_{\sigma(d)}q'_d} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_{\sigma(1)}q'_1} \wedge \left(\prod_{j=1}^d E_j \prod_{j=1}^d E'_j \cdot u_w \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_d} \left(u_{p_d q'_{\sigma^{-1}(d)}} \wedge \cdots \wedge u_{p_1 q'_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}} \wedge \left(\prod_{j=1}^d E_j \prod_{j=1}^d E'_j \cdot u_w \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

where $E_j = e_{p_j q_j}^{m_{p_j q_j}(w_j)}$ and $E'_j = (e'_{q'_j p'_j})^{m'_{q'_j p'_j}(w'_j)}$ as before.

We assume $(w\zeta)^{-1} \stackrel{\text{rlex}}{\leq} (w\zeta')^{-1}$. Fix σ and take $1 \leq a \leq d$ minimal with $q'_a = q'_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}$. By an argument similar to the above, it suffices to show that $u_{p_1 q'_a} \wedge e_{p_1 q_1}^{m_{p_1 q_1}(w)} (e'_{q'_a p'_a})^{m'_{q'_a p'_a}(w)} u_w$ is zero unless $a = 1$ and $(p'_1, q'_1) = (p_1, q_1)$, and in a such case it is a nonzero multiple of $u_{wt_{p_1 q_1}}$.

Since $(w\zeta)^{-1} \stackrel{\text{rlex}}{\leq} (w\zeta')^{-1}$ by the hypothesis, we see that $w(q_1) \geq w(q'_1)$, and that if $w(q_1) = w(q'_1)$ then $p_1 \leq p'_1$.

If $w(q_1) > w(q'_1)$ then the claim follows from Lemma 5.1 since $w(q_1) > w(q'_1) \geq w'_a(q'_a) = w(q'_a)$. If $w(q_1) = w(q'_1)$ and $a > 1$ then the claim follows from Lemma 5.1 since in this case $w(q_1) = w(q'_1) > w(q'_a)$ by $wt_{p_1 q_1}, wt_{p'_1 q'_1} \geq w$. If $q_1 = q'_1$, $a = 1$ and $p_1 < p'_1$ the claim follows from Lemma 5.1 since $w(p_1) > w(p'_1)$. Finally if $(p_1, q_1) = (p'_1, q'_1)$ and $a = 1$ then $u_{p_1 q'_a} \wedge e_{p_1 q_1}^{m_{p_1 q_1}(w)} (e'_{q'_a p'_a})^{m'_{q'_a p'_a}(w)} u_w = u_{p_1 q_1} \wedge e_{p_1 q_1}^{m_{p_1 q_1}(w)} (e'_{q_1 p_1})^{m'_{q_1 p_1}(w)} u_w$ is a constant multiple of $u_{wt_{p_1 q_1}}$ by Lemma 5.1. \square

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(Received October 3, 2016)

(Revised January 4, 2017)

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