Crystal combinatorics from Lusztig's PBW bases

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¹Includes work with John Claxton, Jackson Criswell, Ben Salisbury and Adam Schultze

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Crystals from PBW bases

June 4-8, 2018 1 / 15



2) 'Elementary' construction of canonical and crystal bases from PBW bases

3 Extracting explicit combinatorics!



What (for this talk) are canonical bases?

• g is a semi-simple Lie algebra over \mathbb{C} , E_i , F_i are the Chevalley generators, $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is the quantized universal enveloping algebra, $U_q^-(\mathfrak{g})$ is the subalgebra generated by the F_i .

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- Properties 1, 2 are visible. 3 is not, but maybe this is not surprising.
- All is basically due to Lusztig.

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• For each reduced expression $w_0 = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \cdots s_{i_N}$, Lusztig defines an order

$$\alpha_{i_1} = \beta_1 < \beta_2 < \ldots < \beta_N$$

on positive roots of \mathfrak{g} , and elements F_{β_j} in $U_q^-(\mathbf{g})_{\beta_j}$:

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- Fact: $\{F_{\beta_1}^{(a_1)}\cdots F_{\beta_N}^{(a_N)}\}$ is a basis of $U_q^-(\mathbf{g})$.
- This can be thought of as a first attempt at defining a canonical basis, but it isn't canonical, since you get a different basis B_i for each expression **i** of w_0 .

'Elementary' construction of canonical/crystal bases from PBW bases

Relating different PBW bases/finding B

Theorem (Lusztig)

Let $\mathcal{L} = span_{\mathbb{Z}[q]} \mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{i}}$. Then \mathcal{L} does not depend on \mathbf{i} and neither does $B_{\mathbf{i}} + q\mathcal{L}$.

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- For this audience I will also explain how to get the actual canonical basis.

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'Elementary' construction of canonical/crystal bases from PBW bases

The canonical basis

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() B is contained in \mathcal{L} , **B** + $q\mathcal{L}$ is a basis for $\mathcal{L}/q\mathcal{L}$, and this agrees with **B**_i + $q\mathcal{L}$.

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Furthermore, the change of basis from any B_i to B is unit-triangular.

• You get the same basis starting with any PBW basis! So now we have a single chosen basis **B**! This is Lusztig's canonical basis.

'Elementary' construction of canonical/crystal bases from PBW bases

Descent to modules

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- In some sense that is the biggest punch line of this talk...but I'm kind of a combinatorist, so let's think about how to do combinatorics from this perspective.

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$$f_2b = F_2^{(3)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_1^{(4)} + q\mathcal{L} = F_1^{(2)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(3)}F_2^{(1)} + q\mathcal{L}.$$

Crystal operators for \mathfrak{sl}_3

• There are only two reduced expressions for *w*₀:

$$\mathbf{i}_1 := s_1 s_2 s_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{i}_2 := s_2 s_1 s_2.$$

• An element in $B(\infty)$ can be expressed in either bases. Using B_{i_1} , take

$$b = F_1^{(3)} (F_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)} F_2^{(1)} + q\mathcal{L}.$$

• The crystal operator *f_i* is supposed to be a "leading term" for left multiplication by *F_i*. It seems clear that we should define

$$f_1(b) = F_1^{(4)} (F_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)} F_2^{(1)} + q\mathcal{L}.$$

• What about f_2b ? Using the other PBW basis, can calculate $b = F_2^{(2)} (F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{i_2})^{(1)} F_1^{(4)} + q\mathcal{L}.$

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$$f_2b = F_2^{(3)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_1^{(4)} + q\mathcal{L} = F_1^{(2)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(3)}F_2^{(1)} + q\mathcal{L}.$$

• The interesting calculations are in relating the two PBW bases.

Relating the two PBW bases for \mathfrak{sl}_3

• Recall
$$F_2^{(1)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)}F_1^{(3)} = F_1^{(4)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_2^{(2)} \mod q.$$

Relating the two PBW bases for \mathfrak{sl}_3

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$$F_2^{(1)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)}F_1^{(3)} = F_1^{(4)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_2^{(2)} \mod q.$$

Relating the two PBW bases for \mathfrak{sl}_3

$$-\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$$

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Relating the two PBW bases for \mathfrak{sl}_3



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Relating the two PBW bases for \mathfrak{sl}_3



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$$F_2^{(1)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)}F_1^{(3)} = F_1^{(4)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_2^{(2)} \mod q.$$























- Recall $F_2^{(1)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)}F_1^{(3)} = F_1^{(4)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_2^{(2)} \mod q.$
- The polygons that show up this way are exactly those where the horizontal width is the max of the two diagonal widths.



- Recall $F_2^{(1)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_1})^{(2)}F_1^{(3)} = F_1^{(4)}(F_{\alpha_1+\alpha_2}^{\mathbf{i}_2})^{(1)}F_2^{(2)} \mod q.$
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- Given one side can easily figure out the other.



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- The polygons that show up this way are exactly those where the horizontal width is the max of the two diagonal widths.
- Given one side can easily figure out the other.
- So we can explicitly relate the two PBW bases, and hence we can apply crytsal operators as in the previous slide.

Extracting explicit combinatorics!

Crystal operators for \mathfrak{sl}_4

Crystal operators for \mathfrak{sl}_4

• We apply f_3 to a $b \in B(\infty)$, using PBW basis for $w_0 = s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1$

 s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1

Crystal operators for \mathfrak{sl}_4

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Crystal operators for \mathfrak{sl}_4

• We apply f_3 to a $b \in B(\infty)$, using PBW basis for $w_0 = s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1$

$$S_1 \qquad S_2 \qquad S_3 \qquad S_1 \qquad S_2 \qquad S_1$$
$$\alpha_1 \qquad (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \quad (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \qquad \alpha_2 \qquad (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \qquad \alpha_3$$
$$Take \ b = \ F_1^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_2^{(3)} \qquad F_{23}^{(3)} \qquad F_3^{(2)}$$
$$S_1 \qquad S_2 \qquad S_3 \qquad S_1 \qquad S_2 \qquad S_1$$
$$\alpha_1 \qquad (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) \quad (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \qquad \alpha_2 \qquad (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) \qquad \alpha_3$$
$$Take \ b = \ F_1^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_2^{(3)} \qquad F_{23}^{(3)} \qquad F_3^{(2)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_1 & s_2 & s_1 \\ \alpha_1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) & \alpha_3 \\ \end{aligned} \\ \text{Take } b &= F_1^{(2)} & F_{12}^{(3)} & F_{123}^{(1)} & F_2^{(3)} & F_{23}^{(3)} & F_3^{(2)} \\ & F_1^{(2)} & F_{12}^{(3)} & F_{123}^{(1)} & F_3^{(3)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_1 & s_2 & s_1 \\ \alpha_1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) & \alpha_3 \\ \text{Take } b &= & F_1^{(2)} & F_{12}^{(3)} & F_{123}^{(1)} & F_2^{(3)} & F_{23}^{(3)} & F_3^{(2)} \\ & & F_1^{(2)} & F_{12}^{(3)} & F_{123}^{(1)} & F_3^{(3)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \\ & & F_1^{(2)} & F_3^{(1)} & F_{312}^{(3)} & F_{12}^{(1)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \end{aligned}$$

• We apply f_3 to a $b \in B(\infty)$, using PBW basis for $w_0 = s_1 s_2 s_3 s_1 s_2 s_1$

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_1 & s_2 & s_1 \\ \alpha_1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3) & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) & \alpha_3 \\ \text{Take } b &= & F_1^{(2)} & F_{12}^{(3)} & F_{123}^{(1)} & F_2^{(3)} & F_{23}^{(3)} & F_3^{(2)} \\ & & F_1^{(2)} & F_{12}^{(3)} & F_{123}^{(1)} & F_3^{(3)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \\ & & F_1^{(2)} & F_3^{(1)} & F_{312}^{(3)} & F_{12}^{(1)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \\ & & F_1^{(2)} & F_1^{(2)} & F_{312}^{(3)} & F_{12}^{(1)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \\ & & F_3^{(1)} & F_1^{(2)} & F_{312}^{(3)} & F_{12}^{(1)} & F_{32}^{(2)} & F_2^{(4)} \end{aligned}$$

Image: A matrix

$$S_{1} \qquad S_{2} \qquad S_{3} \qquad S_{1} \qquad S_{2} \qquad S_{1}$$
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad (\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}) \qquad (\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}) \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad (\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}) \qquad \alpha_{3}$$
$$Take \ b = \ F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{2}^{(3)} \qquad F_{23}^{(3)} \qquad F_{3}^{(2)}$$
$$F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{3}^{(3)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$
$$F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{3}^{(1)} \qquad F_{312}^{(3)} \qquad F_{12}^{(1)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$
$$F_{3}^{(1)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{12}^{(1)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$
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$$f_{3}b = \ F_{3}^{(2)} \qquad F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{312}^{(3)} \qquad F_{12}^{(1)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$

$$S_{1} \qquad S_{2} \qquad S_{3} \qquad S_{1} \qquad S_{2} \qquad S_{1}$$
$$\alpha_{1} \qquad (\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}) \qquad (\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}) \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad (\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}) \qquad \alpha_{3}$$
$$Take b = F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{2}^{(3)} \qquad F_{23}^{(3)} \qquad F_{3}^{(2)}$$
$$F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{3}^{(3)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$
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$$f_{3}b = F_{3}^{(2)} \qquad F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{312}^{(3)} \qquad F_{12}^{(1)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$
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$$S_{1} \qquad S_{2} \qquad S_{3} \qquad S_{1} \qquad S_{2} \qquad S_{1}$$

$$\alpha_{1} \qquad (\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}) \qquad (\alpha_{1}+\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}) \qquad \alpha_{2} \qquad (\alpha_{2}+\alpha_{3}) \qquad \alpha_{3}$$
Take $b = F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{2}^{(3)} \qquad F_{23}^{(3)} \qquad F_{3}^{(2)}$

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{3}^{(3)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$

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$$F_{1}^{(2)} \qquad F_{12}^{(3)} \qquad F_{123}^{(1)} \qquad F_{3}^{(2)} \qquad F_{32}^{(4)} \qquad F_{32}^{(2)} \qquad F_{2}^{(4)}$$

$$F_1^{(2)}$$
 $F_{12}^{(3)}$ $F_{123}^{(1)}$ $F_2^{(3)}$ $F_{23}^{(3)}$ $F_3^{(2)}$

$$F_{1}^{(2)} F_{12}^{(3)} F_{123}^{(1)} F_{2}^{(3)} F_{23}^{(3)} F_{3}^{(2)}$$

$$1 1 \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{1} 2 2 2 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} 3 3$$





Crystal operators 3: using segments/Kostant partitions

$$F_{1}^{(2)} F_{12}^{(3)} F_{123}^{(1)} F_{2}^{(3)} F_{23}^{(3)} F_{3}^{(2)}$$

$$1 1 \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{1} 2 2 2 2 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} 3 3$$

$$f_{3}) ((((())))) (((()))) (((())))$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} 2 2 1 1 \frac{3}{2} \frac{3}{2} 3 3$$

$$F_{1}^{(2)} F_{12}^{(3)} F_{123}^{(1)} F_{2}^{(2)} F_{23}^{(4)} F_{3}^{(2)}$$
• Get a bracketing rule as long as each α_{i} can be moved to left with all

3-term moves involving α_i .

Crystal operators 3: using segments/Kostant partitions

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{12}^{(3)} \quad F_{123}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{23}^{(3)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)}$$

$$1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

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patterns").

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Crystal operators 3: using segments/Kostant partitions

• Get a bracketing rule as long as each α_i can be moved to left with all 3-term moves involving α_i . A reduced expression with this property exists in all types except E_8 and F_4 (see Littelmann "Cones, crystals and patterns"). There are non-trivially different such expressions.

Peter Tingley (Loyola Chicago)

Crystals from PBW bases

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)}$$

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_$$

.f3

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(2)} \quad F$$

.f3

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(0)} \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(0)} \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(0)} \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3$$

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

$$F_{1}^{(2)} \quad F_{2}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(4)} \quad F_{4}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{2}^{(3)} \quad F_{4}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{34}^{(1)} \quad F_{3}^{(2)} \quad F_{4}^{(0)} \\ 1 \quad 1 \quad \frac{2}{1} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad \frac{34}{2} \quad \frac{4}{2} \quad 3 \quad 3 \quad \frac{3}{2} \quad \frac$$

Crystal operators using type D Kostant partition

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June 4-8, 2018 12 / 15

Relation to more standard combinatorics

Relation to other combinatorics

Relation to other combinatorics

• Type A (see Claxton-T...although previously known):

Relation to more standard combinatorics

Relation to other combinatorics

• Type A (see Claxton-T...although previously known):

1	1	2	3	3	4	
2	3	3	4			
3	4	4				

Relation to more standard combinatorics

Relation to other combinatorics

• Type A (see Claxton-T...although previously known):


Relation to other combinatorics



Relation to other combinatorics



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Type D: See Salisbury-Schultze-T.
Must use large tableau for b (i.e. B_λ for λ large).

1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	$\overline{3}$ $\overline{1}$	3	4	$^{2}_{34}$							
2	2	2	$\overline{4}$	$\overline{2}$						2	2	2	1	1	2	3,4	\mathbf{r}	4	2
3	4									1	1	1	1	1	1	Ζ	Z	Z	3

• Type B and C: Fairly similar to type D. See Criswell-Salisbury-T.

Some citation information

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- Explicit descriptions of combinatorics and relations to tableaux are in a series of three papers: "Young Tableaux, Multisegments, and PBW Bases" with Claxton for type A, "PBW bases and marginally large tableaux in type D" with Salisbury an Schultze, and "PBW bases and marginally large tableaux in types B and C" with Criswell and Salisbury. Sorry, there are some good reasons it got split up...

Thanks!!!

Thanks!!! And happy birthday Kolya!!!!!

Peter Tingley (Loyola Chicago)

Crystals from PBW bases

June 4-8, 2018 15 / 15