## PRACTICE PROBLEMS

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- (1) If w = [6, 3, 1, 7, 5, 2, 4], what is  $w^{-1}$ ? How would you denote these two permutations in each of the different ways to see a permutation?
- (2) Recall the (Rothe) diagram of a permutation  $w \in S_n$  is defined to be  $D^*(w) = \{(i,j) : i < w(j) \text{ and } w^{-1}(i) > j\} \subset [n] \times [n]$  drawn in matrix coordinates. Define the code of w to be  $(c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n)$  where  $c_j$  is the number of elements in  $D^*(w)$  in column j. List out the permutations in  $S_n$  in lexicographic order. Let N(w) be the position of w in this list. Then

$$N(w) = c_1(n-1)! + c_2(n-2)! + \ldots + c_{n-1}1!.$$

- (3) Prove  $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^k) = \sum_{w \in S_n} x^{inv(w)}$  where inv(w) is the number of inversions of w, or equivalently pairs i < j such that  $w_i > w_j$ . (4) Prove  $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1+x+x^2+\dots+x^k) = \sum_{w \in S_n} x^{maj(w)}$  where maj(w) is the sum
- (4) Prove  $\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^k) = \sum_{w \in S_n} x^{maj(w)}$  where maj(w) is the sum of the number of the descents for w. For example w = [6, 3, 1, 7, 5, 2, 4] has descent set  $\{1, 2, 4\}$  so maj(w) = 1 + 2 + 4 = 7.
- (5) If  $\pi \in S_n$  maps to (P, Q) under RSK, then  $Des(\pi) = Des(Q)$ .
- (6) Write out  $s_{\mu}(x_1, x_2, x_3)$  for all partitions  $\mu$  of size 4 and 5.
- (7) Compute the number of standard tableaux of shape (k, k-1, k-2, ..., 1) for some small values of k.
- (8) Let T be a tree with n vertices. What is the coefficient of  $m_{(2,1,1,\ldots,1)}$  in the expansion of the chromatic symmetric function  $X_T$ ?
- (9) Expand  $s_{(4,2)}$  in fundamental quasisymmetric functions.
- (10) Find a rule to multiply monomial quasisymmetric functions  $M_{\alpha}M_{\beta}$  and expand in the basis of monomial quasi's again.
- (11) Find a rule to multiply monomial quasisymmetric functions  $F_{\alpha}F_{\beta}$  and expand in the basis of fundamental quasi's again.
- (12) Expand the chromatic symmetric function of a graph G into fundamental quasisymmetric functions using acyclic orientations.

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Date: June 10, 2014.