

Stirling numbers for complex reflection groups

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joint work with Robin Sulzgruber and Joshua Swanson

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Ordinary Stirling numbers

Complex reflection groups

Outline

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Complex reflection groups

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Ex. If $n = 3$ then

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ρ	123	1/23, 12/3, 13/2	1/2/3
$S(3, k)$	1	3	1

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π	(1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)	(1)(2, 3), (1, 2)(3), (1, 3)(2)	(1)(2)(3)
$s(3, k)$	2	-3	1

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We have $s(n, k) = (-1)^{n-k} e_{n-k}(1, 2, \dots, n-1)$.

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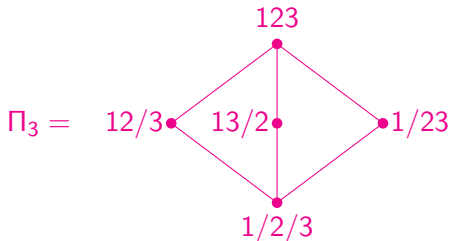
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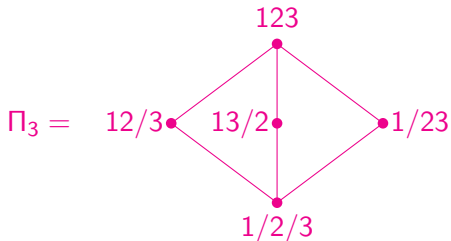
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So if $\rho = B_1 / \dots / B_k \in \Pi_n$ then

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$$W(P, k) = \sum_{\text{rk } x = k} 1$$

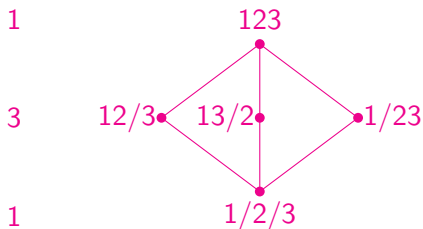
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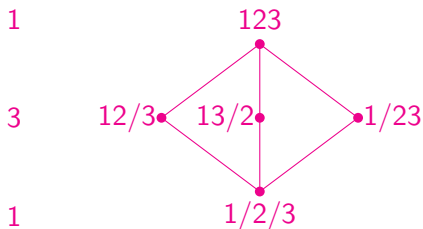
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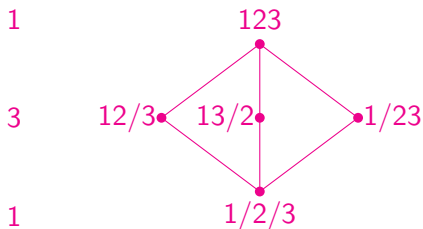
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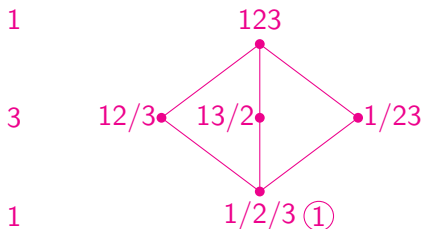
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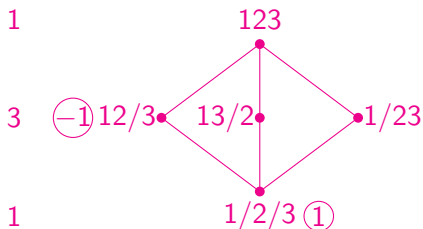
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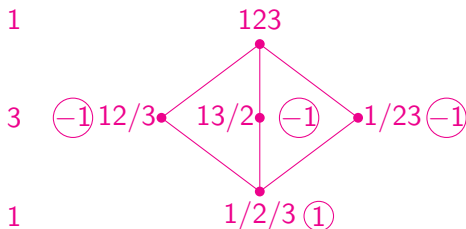
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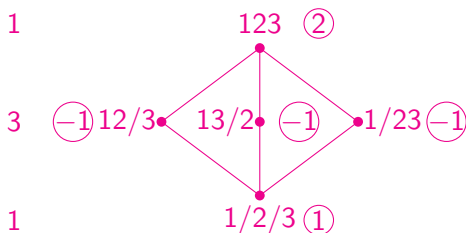
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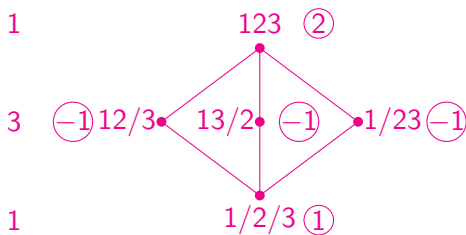
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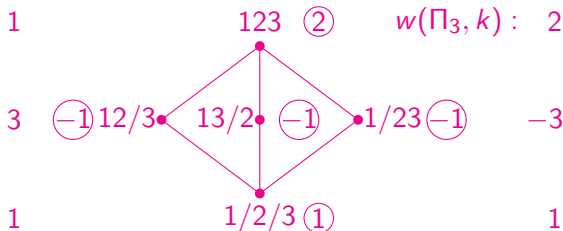
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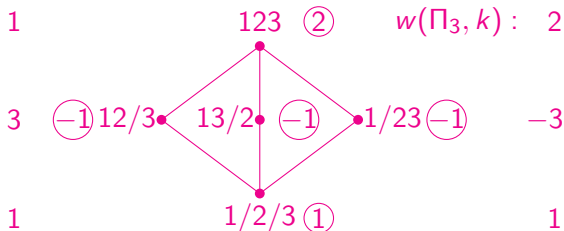
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Proposition

We have $W(\Pi_n, k) = S(n, n - k)$ and $w(\Pi_n, k) = s(n, n - k)$.

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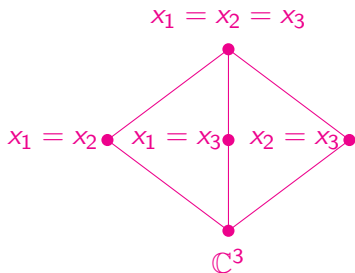
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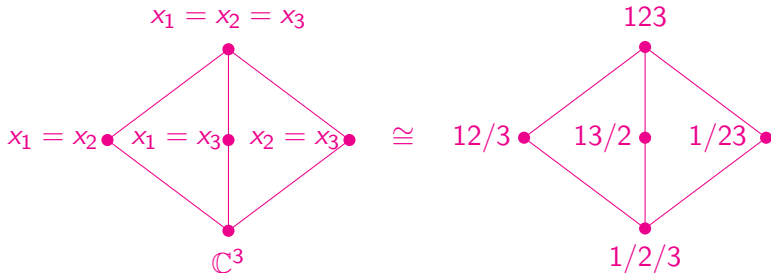


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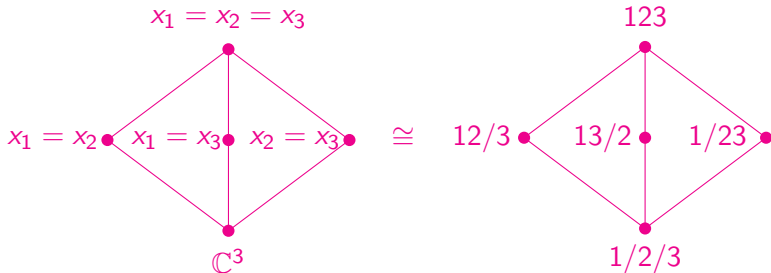


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Proposition

We have $L(Br_n) \cong \Pi_n$ as posets.

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A *pseudoreflexion* is a linear map $M : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ which fixes a hyperplane and is of finite order. A *complex reflection group* G is a group generated by pseudoreflections. Call W *irreducible* if its only G -invariant subspaces are \mathbb{C}^n and the origin, and n is called G 's *rank*.

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Theorem (SSS)

Let $G = G(m, p, n)$.

$$S(G, k) = \begin{cases} h_{n-k}(1, m+1, \dots, km+1) := h(m, k, n) & \text{for } p < m, \\ h(m, k, n) - nh_{n-k-1}(m, 2m, \dots, km) & \text{for } p = m. \end{cases}$$

THANKS FOR
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