

Words and polynomial invariants of finite groups in non-commutative variables

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Abstract

Abstract. Let V be a complex vector space with basis $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ and G be a finite subgroup of $GL(V)$. The tensor algebra $T(V)$ over the complex is isomorphic to the polynomials in the non-commutative variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n with complex coefficients. We want to give a combinatorial interpretation for the decomposition of $T(V)$ into simple G -modules. In particular, we want to study the graded space of invariants in $T(V)$ with respect to the action of G . We give a general method for decomposing the space $T(V)$ into simple modules in terms of words in a Cayley graph of the group G . To apply the method to a particular group, we require a homomorphism from a subalgebra of the group algebra into the character algebra. In the case of G as the symmetric group, we give an example of this homomorphism from the descent algebra. When G is the dihedral group, we have a realization of the character algebra as a subalgebra of the group algebra. In those two cases, we have an interpretation for the graded dimensions and the number of free generators of the algebras of invariants in terms of those words.

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1 Introduction

Let V be a vector space over the complex numbers \mathbb{C} with basis $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ and G a finite subgroup of the general linear group $GL(V)$ of V , then

$$S(V) = \mathbb{C} \oplus V \oplus S^2(V) \oplus S^3(V) \oplus \dots \simeq \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$$

is the ring of polynomials in the basis elements and

$$T(V) = \mathbb{C} \oplus V \oplus V^{\otimes 2} \oplus V^{\otimes 3} \oplus \dots \simeq \mathbb{C}\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle$$

is the ring of non-commutative polynomials in the basis elements where we use the notation $S^d(V)$ to represent the d -fold symmetric tensor and $V^{\otimes d} = V \otimes V \otimes \dots \otimes V$ the d -fold tensor space. We will consider the subalgebras $S(V)^G \simeq \mathbb{C}[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]^G$ and $T(V)^G \simeq \mathbb{C}\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle^G$ as the graded spaces of invariants with respect to the action of G . It is convenient to conserve the information on the dimension of each homogeneous component of degree d in the *Hilbert-Poincaré series*

$$P(S(V)^G) = \sum_{d \geq 0} \dim S^d(V)^G q^d \quad \text{and} \quad P(T(V)^G) = \sum_{d \geq 0} \dim (V^{\otimes d})^G q^d.$$

The algebra $S(V)^G$ of invariants of G appears in many papers (see [17] and references therein) and several algebraic tools allow us to study this algebra. MacMahon's Master theorem [9] relates the graded character of $S(V)$ in terms of the action on V by the formula

$$\chi^{S^d(V)}(g) = [q^d] \frac{1}{\det(I - qM(g))}$$

where $[q^d]$ represents taking the coefficient of q^d in the expression to the right and $M(g)$ is a matrix which represents the action of the group element g on a basis of V . Molien's theorem [10] allows us to calculate the graded dimensions of the space $S(V)^G$ of invariants

$$\dim S^d(V)^G = [q^d] \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \frac{1}{\det(I - qM(g))}.$$

This formula alone is generally not sufficient to explain the simple structure that we see in some of the algebras of invariants. There is a classic result due to Chevalley [3] and Shephard-Todd [15] which says that $S(V)^G$ is a free commutative algebra if and only if G is generated by pseudo-reflections (complex reflections). Furthermore, since the groups generated by pseudo-reflections can be classified [6], a finite list suffices to describe all the algebras of invariants of these groups. A typical example for this case will be the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n acting on the linear span $V = \mathcal{L}\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ by permutation of the variables. The invariant ring $S(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is isomorphic to the ring of symmetric polynomials in n variables which is finitely generated by the n invariant polynomials $x_1^i + x_2^i + \dots + x_n^i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

In the case of the tensor algebra $T(V)$, there are analogues of MacMahon's Master theorem and Molien's theorem [5]. The graded character can be found in terms of what we might identify as a 'master theorem' for the tensor space,

$$\chi^{(V^{\otimes d})}(g) = \text{tr}(M(g))^d = [q^d] \frac{1}{1 - \text{tr}(M(g))q}.$$

The analogue of Molien's theorem [5] for the tensor algebra says that

$$\dim (V^{\otimes d})^G = [q^d] \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \frac{1}{1 - \text{tr}(M(g))q}.$$

In general, we can say that $T(V)^G$ is freely generated [7, 8] by an infinite set of generators (except when G is scalar, *i.e.* when G is generated by a nonzero scalar multiple of the identity matrix) [5]. Unlike the case of $S(V)^G$, no simple general description of the invariants or the generators is known for large classes of groups and these algebraic tools do not clearly show the underlying combinatorial structure of these invariant algebras. One motivation for studying these spaces further is to find a simple and elegant classification of the invariants of classes of groups similar to the Chevalley-Shephard-Todd result.

Our goal is to find a combinatorial interpretation for the graded dimensions and the number of free generators of these algebras of invariants which unifies their interpretations. The main idea is to associate to a G -module V , a subalgebra of the group algebra together with a homomorphism of algebras into the algebra of characters of G . Then we get as a consequence a combinatorial description of the graded dimensions and the free generators of the algebra $T(V)^G$ of invariants of G as paths, or words generated by a particular Cayley graph of the group G . More generally, we describe a general combinatorial method to decompose $T(V)$ into simple G -modules using those words. To compute the graded dimensions of $T(V)^G$, it then suffices to look at the multiplicity of the trivial module in $T(V)$.

At this point, since there is not a general relation between the group algebra and the algebra of characters, we are only able to treat some examples that we decided to present in this paper and the method used gives rise to objects that are a priori not natural in that context. In the case of G as the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n on n letters, the main bridge to link the words in a particular Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n to the graded dimensions and the number of free generators of $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is an homomorphism from the theory of the descent algebra [11, 16]. In particular, we compute the graded dimensions and the number of free generators of $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ for V being the geometric or the permutation module of the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n . When G is the dihedral group or the cyclic group, we have a realization of the algebra of characters as a subalgebra of the group algebra. We then have an interpretation for the graded dimensions and the number of free generators of the algebras of invariants in terms of words generated by a particular Cayley graph. We would be really interested to discover other examples of non-abelian groups G of module V for which a similar method applies. A future paper for the case of Coxeter groups of type B is under construction.

When the group G is generated by pseudo-reflections acting on a vector space V , then if V is a simple G -module, V is called the geometric module. When G is the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n and acts on the vector space V spanned by the vectors $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ by the permutation action then G is generated by pseudo-reflections, but V is not a simple \mathcal{S}_n -module. The space $\mathbb{C}\langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is known as the symmetric polynomials in non-commutative variables which was first studied by Wolf [18] and more recently by Rosas-Sagan [13]. The dimension of $(V^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is the number of set partitions of the numbers $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ into at most n parts.

When G is the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n but acting on the vector space V spanned by the vectors $\{x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3, \dots, x_{n-1} - x_n\}$ (again with the permutation action on the x_i) then this is also a group generated by pseudo-reflections and V is called the geometric module. The algebra $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ of invariants is not as well understood. The graded dimensions of $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ are given by the number of oscillating tableaux studied by Chauve-Goupil [2]. This interpretation for the graded dimensions has a very different nature to that of set partitions. By applying the results in this paper we find a combinatorial interpretation for the graded dimensions of both these spaces, and many others, which unifies the interpretations of their graded dimensions. Using the tools of the descent algebra and the Robinson-Schensted correspondence we are able to show for instance the following (see Corollary 4.25):

Set $s_1 = (12), s_2 = (132), s_3 = (1432), \dots, s_{n-1} = (1 n \dots 432)$ as elements of the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n in cycle notation. The number of set partitions of the integers $\{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ into less than or equal to n parts is the number of words of length d in the alphabet $\{e, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1}\}$ which reduce to the identity e in the symmetric group.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 is described the general method used to decompose $T(V)$ into simple G -modules using words in a particular Cayley graph of G . Then we recall in section 3 the definition of a Cayley graph and present a technical lemma that we will need to link the words in a particular Cayley graph of G and the decomposition of $T(V)$ into simple modules. We also present a lemma needed to link certain words and the number of free generators of the algebra $T(V)^G$ of invariants of G .

We consider in section 4 the particular case of the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n . Since the bridge between the words in a particular Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n and the decomposition of $T(V)$ into simple modules is the theory of Solomon's descent algebra of \mathcal{S}_n , we will first recall in section 4.3 some of its main results. In section 4.4 is proved the general theorem for the symmetric group and we then make explicit the case of V being the geometric module and the permutation one in sections 4.6 and 4.8 respectively. Each of those two sections are followed by sections which contains some results and applications about the algebras $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ of invariants of \mathcal{S}_n .

Finally in section 5, we apply our general method to the case of the dihedral group \mathcal{D}_m . We present the general theorem in section 5.3 and in section 5.4 we give some results about the algebra $T(V)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ of invariants of \mathcal{D}_m , when V is the geometric module.

2 General Method

Our goal is to give a combinatorial means of decomposing $T(V)$ into simple G -modules. If \mathcal{Q} is a subalgebra of the group algebra $\mathbb{C}G$ and there is a surjective homomorphism from \mathcal{Q} into the ring of characters $\mathbb{C}\text{Irr}(G)$, then the decomposition of $(V^{\otimes d})$ into simple modules can be computed by counting paths of length d in a particular Cayley graph of G .

Let us illustrate this method in details with an example. Consider the dihedral group $\mathcal{D}_3 = \langle s, r \mid s^2 = r^3 = sr sr = e \rangle$ with character table given in Table 1 and let V^{id} , V^ϵ and V^1 be the simple \mathcal{D}_3 -modules with respectively characters id , ϵ and χ_1 .

	$\{e\}$	$\{r, r^2\}$	$\{s, rs, r^2s\}$
id	1	1	1
ϵ	1	-1	1
χ_1	2	0	-1

Table 1: **Character table of \mathcal{D}_3 .**

We would like to give a combinatorial method to decompose any \mathcal{D}_3 -module into simple modules using paths in a Cayley graph of \mathcal{D}_3 . To this end, we need to find a partition of the elements of \mathcal{D}_3 from which we construct a subalgebra of the group algebra

$$\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{L}\{e, rs, s + r, r^2 + r^2s\}.$$

Then we associate each basis element of \mathcal{Q} to irreducible characters of \mathcal{D}_3 . More precisely, we define a surjective algebra morphism $\theta : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_3)$ by

$$\theta(e) = id, \quad \theta(rs) = \epsilon, \quad \theta(s + r) = \bar{\chi}_1, \quad \theta(r^2 + r^2s) = \chi_1,$$

where $\bar{\chi}_1$ and χ_1 represent two copies of the character χ_1 . Now if we want to decompose the module $(V^1)^{\otimes 4}$, we consider the Cayley graph of \mathcal{D}_3 of Figure 1, whose vertices correspond to the elements of the group and directed edges to right multiplication by the elements s and r , since the element $r + s$ of \mathcal{Q} is sent to the character $\bar{\chi}_1$ of V^1 . Then we decorate the vertices with colored irreducible characters and the multiplicity of V^1 in $(V^1)^{\otimes 4}$, for example, will be equal to the number of paths of length four which begin to the vertex labelled by id to one labelled by χ_1 , plus the number of paths from the vertex labelled by id to a vertex labelled by $\bar{\chi}_1$. If we pick the representatives s and r^2 associated to the two different copies of χ_1 , then the multiplicities of V^{id} , V^ϵ and V^1 in $(V^1)^{\otimes 4}$ are respectively

$$\begin{aligned} V^{id} : & \quad |\{ssss, rsrs, srsr\}| = 3, \\ V^\epsilon : & \quad |\{ssrs, rsss, rrsr\}| = 3, \\ V^1 : & \quad |\{srrr, rrrs\}| + |\{ssrr, rssr, rrss\}| = 5, \end{aligned}$$

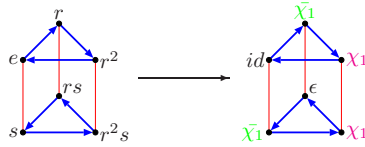


Figure 1: Cayley graph of \mathcal{D}_3 in the generators s and r and decoration of its vertices with irreducible characters of \mathcal{D}_3 .

therefore $(V^1)^{\otimes 4}$ decomposes into simple modules as

$$(V^1)^{\otimes 4} = 3V^{id} \oplus 3V^\epsilon \oplus 5V^1.$$

In particular, we will see later that the graded dimensions of $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_3}$ is counted by the paths from the identity to the identity in the graph of Figure 1. We will also show that the number of free generators of $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_3}$ as an algebra are counted by the paths from the identity to the identity which do not cross the identity.

3 Cayley graph of a group

For the use of our purpose, let us recall the definition of a Cayley graph. Let G be a finite group and let $S \subseteq G$ be a set of group elements. The *Cayley graph* associated with (G, S) is then defined as the oriented graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, S)$ having one vertex for each element of G and the edges associated with elements in S . Two vertices g_1 and g_2 are joined by a directed edge associated to $s \in S$ if $g_2 = g_1s$. If the resulting Cayley graph of G is connected, then the set S generates G .

A path along the edges of Γ corresponds to a word in the elements in S . A word which *reduces to* $g \in G$ in Γ is a path along the edges from the vertex corresponding to the identity to the one corresponding to the element g . Such a word is the reduced word corresponding to the group element g with respect to the group relations. We denote by $w(g; d; \Gamma)$ the set of words of length d which reduce to g in Γ . We say that a word *does not cross the identity* if it has no proper prefix which reduces to the identity.

We will also consider *weighted* Cayley graphs. In other words we will associate a weight $\omega(s)$ to each element $s \in S$. We define the *weight of a word* $w = s_1s_2 \cdots s_r$ in the elements in S to be the product of the weights of the elements in S , $\omega(w) = \omega(s_1)\omega(s_2) \cdots \omega(s_r)$. To simplify the image, undirected edges represent bidirectional edges and non-labelled edges represent edges of weight one.

Example 3.1 Consider the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n on n letters with identity e and permutations written in cyclic notation. The Cayley graphs $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$ are represented in Figure 2.



Figure 2: Cayley graphs $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$.

Example 3.2 Consider the dihedral group $\mathcal{D}_m = \langle s, r \mid s^2 = r^m = srsr = e \rangle$. The Cayley graphs $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r^2s, r^3, r^3s\})$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r^3\})$ with weights $\omega(r^2s) = \omega(r^3) = 2$ and $\omega(r^3s) = 1$ are represented in Figure 3.

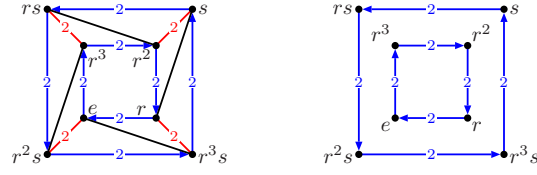


Figure 3: Cayley graphs $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r^2s, r^3, r^3s\})$ and $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r^3\})$ with weights $\omega(r^2s) = \omega(r^3) = 2$ and $\omega(r^3s) = 1$

The next key lemma will allow us to link some coefficients of an element of the group algebra to some words in a Cayley graph of G .

Lemma 3.3 Let $\Gamma = \Gamma(G, \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r\})$ be a Cayley graph of G with weights $\omega(s_i) = \omega_i$. Then the coefficient of $\sigma \in G$ in the element $(\omega_1s_1 + \omega_2s_2 + \dots + \omega_rs_r)^d$ of the group algebra $\mathbb{C}G$ equals

$$\sum_{w \in w(\sigma, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w),$$

where $w(\sigma, d; \Gamma)$ is the set of words of length d which reduce to σ in Γ .

Proof: Let us first prove by induction on d that when the weight of each generator is one, the number of words of length d which reduce to σ in $\Gamma(G, \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r\})$ is equal to the coefficient of σ in the element $(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_r)^d$ of $\mathbb{C}G$. Note that there is an edge from γ to σ in $\Gamma(G, \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_r\})$ if and only if the coefficient of σ in $\gamma(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_r)$ is one. Therefore if $d = 1$, the number of paths of length one from e to σ is equal to the coefficient of σ in $(s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_r)$. Let us write $s = (s_1 + s_2 + \dots + s_r)$ to simplify the notation. Now if $d > 1$, let

$$s^d = c_\sigma \sigma + \sum_{\substack{\tau \in G \\ \tau \neq \sigma}} c_\tau \tau.$$

We want to show that the number of paths of length d from e to σ is equal to c_σ . By induction hypothesis, the coefficient c'_γ of γ in s^{d-1} is equal to the number of paths of length $d-1$ from e to γ , hence

$$\sum_{\substack{e \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \sigma \\ \text{length } d}} 1 = \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in G \\ \gamma \rightarrow \sigma}} \left(\sum_{\substack{e \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \gamma \\ \text{length } d-1}} 1 \right) = \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in G \\ \gamma \rightarrow \sigma}} c'_\gamma$$

Write s^{d-1} as

$$s^{d-1} = \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in G \\ \gamma \rightarrow \sigma}} c'_\gamma \gamma + \sum_{\substack{\tau \in G \\ \tau \rightarrow \sigma}} c'_\tau \tau.$$

Then

$$s^d = s^{d-1}s = \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in G \\ \gamma \rightarrow \sigma}} c'_\gamma \gamma s + \sum_{\substack{\tau \in G \\ \tau \rightarrow \sigma}} c'_\tau \tau s.$$

Now since the coefficient of σ in γs is one if there is an edge from γ to σ and is zero otherwise, then

$$\sum_{\substack{e \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \sigma \\ \text{length } d}} 1 = \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in G \\ \gamma \rightarrow \sigma}} c'_\gamma = c_\sigma.$$

The result then follows from the fact that a generator s_i of weight $\omega_i > 1$ can be seen as a weighted-edge in the Cayley graph of G . ■

Example 3.4 Let us consider the Cayley graph $\Gamma = (\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ of Figure 2 and set $a = (12)$ and $b = (132)$ to simplify. Then the table below shows that the coefficient of a specific element in the expansion of $(a + b)^4$ coincides with the number of words of length three which reduce to that specific element in Γ .

$$(a + b)^4 = 3e + 2(12) + 3(23) + 3(123) + 2(132) + 3(13)$$

e	(12)	(23)	(123)	(132)	(13)
aaaa	abbb	aaba	aabb	abba	aaab
abab	bbba	baaa	baab	bbbb	abaa
baba		bbab	bbaa		babb

Example 3.5 Let us consider the Cayley graph $\Gamma = (\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$ of Figure 2 and set $a = (12)$ and $b = (132)$ to simplify. Then the table below shows that the coefficient of a specific element in the expansion of $(e + a + b)^3$ coincides with the number of words of length three which reduce to that specific element in Γ .

$$(e + a + b)^3 = 5e + 5(12) + 4(23) + 4(123) + 5(132) + 4(13)$$

e	(12)	(23)	(123)	(132)	(13)
bbb	aaa	abb	aba	aab	bba
eee	bab	eba	bbe	baa	abe
aae	eea	bea	beb	bee	aeb
aea	eae	bae	ebb	ebe	eab
aaa	eee			eeb	

Example 3.6 Let us consider the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r^2s, r^3, r^3s\})$ with weights $\omega(r^2s) = \omega(r^3) = 2$ and $\omega(r^3s) = 1$ of Figure 3 and set $a = r^2s$, $b = r^3$ and $c = r^3s$ to simplify. Then the table below shows that the coefficient of a specific element in the expansion of $(2a + 2b + c)^2$ coincides with the sum of the weighted words of length two which reduce to that specific element in Γ .

$$(2a + 2b + c)^2 = 5e + 2r + 4r^2 + 2r^3 + 2s + 4rs + 2r^2s + 4r^3s$$

e	r	r^2	r^3	s	rs	r^2s	r^3s
$\omega(aa) + \omega(cc)$	$\omega(ca)$	$\omega(bb)$	$\omega(ab)$	$\omega(cb)$	$\omega(ba)$	$\omega(bc)$	$\omega(ab)$
5	2	4	2	2	4	2	4

The next general lemma will be used to link the free generators of the invariant algebra of G to words in a Cayley graph of G .

Lemma 3.7 Consider the Cayley graph Γ of the group G and the generating series $A_\sigma(q)$ counting the number of words which reduce to the element $\sigma \in G$ in Γ and $B_\sigma(q)$ counting the number of words which reduce to the element $\sigma \in G$ in Γ without crossing the identity. Then we have the relation

$$A_\sigma(q) = \frac{1}{1 - B_e(q)} B_\sigma(q) \quad \text{and} \quad A_e(q) = \frac{1}{1 - B_e(q)}.$$

Proof: A path in Γ from the identity vertex to the vertex $\sigma \in G$ can be seen as a concatenation of paths from the identity to the identity which do not cross the identity, and a path from the identity to σ which do not cross the identity

$$e \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow e \mid e \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow e \mid \cdots \mid e \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \sigma.$$

In terms of $A_\sigma(q)$ and $B_\sigma(q)$, this translates into

$$\begin{aligned} A_\sigma(q) &= B_\sigma(q) + B_e(q)B_\sigma(q) + (B_e(q))^2 B_\sigma(q) + (B_e(q))^3 B_\sigma(q) + \cdots \\ &= (1 + B_e(q) + (B_e(q))^2 + (B_e(q))^3 + \cdots) B_\sigma(q) \\ &= \frac{1}{1 - B_e(q)} B_\sigma(q). \end{aligned}$$

■

4 Symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n

We will present in this section the case of the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n on n letters by giving a combinatorial way to decompose the tensor algebra on V into simple modules, where V is any \mathcal{S}_n -module. We will then make explicit the cases of V being the geometric module and V being the permutation one, by means of words in a particular Cayley graphs of \mathcal{S}_n . We will also give a combinatorial way to compute the graded dimensions of the space $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ of invariants of \mathcal{S}_n , which is the multiplicity of the trivial module in the decomposition of $T(V)$ into simple modules, and give a description for the number of free generators of $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ as an algebra. But first let us recall some definition and the theory of the descent algebra which is the bridge between those words and the decomposition of $T(V)$.

4.1 Partitions and tableaux

To fix the notation, recall the definition of a partition. A *partition* λ of a positive integer n is a decreasing sequence $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_\ell > 0$ of positive integers such that $n = |\lambda| = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_\ell$. We will write $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_\ell) \vdash n$. It is natural to represent a partition by a diagram. The *Ferrers diagram* of a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_\ell)$ is the finite subset $\lambda = \{(a, b) \mid 0 \leq a \leq \ell - 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq b \leq \lambda_{a+1} - 1\}$ of $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$. Visually, each element of λ corresponds to the bottom left corner of a square of dimension 1×1 in $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$.

Example 4.1 *The partitions of three are $(1, 1, 1)$, $(2, 1)$ and (3) and their Ferrers diagrams are represented in Figure 4.*

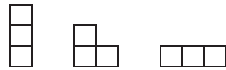


Figure 4: **Ferrers diagrams of $(1, 1, 1)$, $(2, 1)$ and (3) .**

A *tableau* of shape $\lambda \vdash n$, denoted $\text{shape}(t) = \lambda$, with values in $T = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ is a function $t : \lambda \rightarrow T$. We can visualize it with filling each square c of a Ferrers diagram λ with the value $t(c)$. In a natural way, a tableau is said to be injective if the function t is injective. A tableau is said to be *standard* if it is injective and its entries form an increasing sequence along each row and along each column. We will denote by $STab_n$ the set of standard tableau with n squares.

Example 4.2 *The set $STab_3$ contains the four standard tableaux of Figure 5.*

The *Robinson-Schensted correspondence* [12, 14] is a bijection between the elements σ of the symmetric group \mathcal{S}_n and pairs $(P(\sigma), Q(\sigma))$ of standard tableaux of the same shape, where $P(\sigma)$ is the insertion tableau and $Q(\sigma)$ the recording tableau.

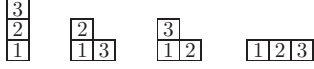


Figure 5: **Standard tableau with three squares.**

4.2 Simple \mathcal{S}_n -modules

Since the conjugacy classes in \mathcal{S}_n are in bijection with the partitions of n , it is natural to index the simple \mathcal{S}_n -modules by the partitions λ of n and we will denote them by V^λ . In particular, the simple \mathcal{S}_n -module $V^{(n)}$ is the trivial one and $V^{(n-1,1)}$ the geometric one. Let us consider the \mathbb{Q} -linear span $V = \mathcal{L}\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ on which \mathcal{S}_n acts by permuting the coordinates. Then we have

$$V = \mathcal{L}\{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n\} \oplus \mathcal{L}\{x_1 - x_2, x_2 - x_3, \dots, x_{n-1} - x_n\}$$

so the decomposition of the permutation module V into simple \mathcal{S}_n -modules is $V = V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)}$. Let X_n denote the set of variables x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n . If we identify $T(V)$ with $\mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle$, then

$$T(V^{(n-1,1)}) \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle / \langle x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n \rangle$$

can be identified with $\mathbb{Q}\langle Y_{n-1} \rangle$, where $y_i = x_i - x_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$.

4.3 Solomon's descent algebra of \mathcal{S}_n

Surprisingly, the key to prove the general result comes from the theory of the descent algebra of the symmetric group which we will recall here. Consider the set $I = \{1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$. The descent set of $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n$ is the set $Des(\sigma) = \{i \in I \mid \sigma(i) > \sigma(i+1)\}$. For $K \subseteq I$, define

$$D_K = \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \\ Des(\sigma) = K}} \sigma.$$

The Solomon's descent algebra $\Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$ is a subalgebra of the group algebra $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{S}_n$ with basis $\{D_K \mid K \subseteq I\}$ [16]. For a standard tableau t of shape $\lambda \vdash n$ define

$$z_t = \sum_{\substack{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \\ Q(\sigma) = t}} \sigma,$$

where $Q(\sigma)$ corresponds to the recording tableau in the Robinson-Schensted correspondence. Then consider the linear span $\mathcal{Q}_n = \mathcal{L}\{z_t \mid t \in STab_n\}$. Note in general that \mathcal{Q}_n is not a subalgebra of $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{S}_n$, for $n \geq 4$. Define the descent set of a standard tableau t by $Des(t) = \{i \mid i+1 \text{ is above } i \text{ in } t\}$. We can observe that $Des(\sigma) = Des(\sigma')$ if and only if $Des(Q(\sigma)) = Des(Q(\sigma'))$ so we get the equality

$$D_K = \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ Des(t) = K}} z_t. \quad (4.3)$$

Hence $\Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n) \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_n$. There is an algebra morphism from the descent algebra to the character algebra $\theta : \Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}Irr(\mathcal{S}_n)$ due to Solomon [16]. Moreover, there is a linear map [11]

$$\tilde{\theta} : \mathcal{Q}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}Irr(\mathcal{S}_n) \quad (4.4)$$

defined by $\tilde{\theta}(z_t) = \chi^{\text{shape}(t)}$, and $\tilde{\theta}$ restricted to $\Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$ corresponds to θ . Note that this map is not an homomorphism with respect to the internal product on $\mathbb{Q}Irr(\mathcal{S}_n)$, in fact, \mathcal{Q}_n does not have a corresponding product.

4.4 General method for \mathcal{S}_n

We are developing a combinatorial method to determine the multiplicity of V^λ in $V^{\otimes d}$, when V is any \mathcal{S}_n -module. For this purpose, we will use the algebra morphism $\theta : \Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{S}_n)$ introduced in section 4.3. The next proposition says that this multiplicity is given as some coefficients in f^d , when f is an element of the descent algebra $\Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$ which is sent to the character χ^V of V .

Proposition 4.5 *Let V be an \mathcal{S}_n -module such that $\theta(f) = \chi^V$, for some $f \in \Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$. For $\lambda \vdash n$, the multiplicity of V^λ in $V^{\otimes d}$ is equal to*

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} [z_t]f^d,$$

where $[z_t]f^d$ is the coefficient of z_t in f^d .

Proof: By equation (4.3), we can write $f^d = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} c_t z_t$. Applying the linear map $\tilde{\theta}$ of equation (4.4), we get

$$\tilde{\theta}(f^d) = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} c_t \tilde{\theta}(z_t) = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} c_t \chi^\lambda.$$

Now by equation (4.4) and hypothesis, $\tilde{\theta}(f^d) = \theta(f^d) = \theta(f)^d = (\chi^V)^d$, so the coefficient of χ^λ in $(\chi^V)^d$ is

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} c_t = \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} [z_t]f^d.$$

■

Although next theorem is an easy consequence of Lemma 3.3 and Proposition 4.5, it provides us with an interesting interpretation for the multiplicity of V^λ in the d -fold Kronecker product of a \mathcal{S}_n -module. This multiplicity is the weighted sum of words in a particular Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n which reduce to elements σ_t , where σ_t has recording tableau t of shape λ in the Robinson-Schensted correspondence. Recall that the *support* of an element f of the group algebra $\mathbb{Q}\mathcal{S}_n$ is defined by $\text{supp}(f) = \{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n \mid [\sigma]f \neq 0\}$, where $[\sigma]f$ is the coefficient of σ in f .

Theorem 4.6 *Let V be an \mathcal{S}_n -module such that $\theta(f) = \chi^V$, for some $f \in \Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$. For $\lambda \vdash n$, the multiplicity of V^λ in $V^{\otimes d}$ is*

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} \sum_{w \in w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w),$$

where $\sigma_t \in \mathcal{S}_n$ has recording tableau $Q(\sigma_t) = t$, $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \text{supp}(f))$ with associated weight $\omega(\sigma) = [\sigma]f$ for each $\sigma \in \text{supp}(f)$ and $w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)$ is the set of words of length d which reduce to σ_t in Γ . In particular, the multiplicity of the trivial module is

$$\sum_{w \in w(e, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w).$$

Proof: From Proposition 4.5, the multiplicity of V^λ in $V^{\otimes d}$ is

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} [z_t]f^d.$$

Since by definition $\sigma \in \text{supp}(z_t)$ if and only if σ has recording tableau t in the Robinson-Schensted correspondence, the coefficient of z_t in f^d is also the coefficient of σ_t in f^d with $Q(\sigma_t) = t$ and the result follows from Lemma 3.3. ■

4.5 Decomposition of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})$ and words

Since we are particularly interested in the geometric \mathcal{S}_n -module, we make explicit the following two corollaries respectively of Proposition 4.5 and Theorem 4.6 needed to draw a connection between the multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ and words of length d in a particular Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n . The first corollary relates the multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ to certain coefficients in the product of the basis element $D_{\{1\}}^d$ of the descent algebra $\Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$, where $D_{\{1\}}$ is the sum of all elements in \mathcal{S}_n having descent set $\{1\}$. The second one relates the multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ to words in the Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n with generators $(12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)$.

Corollary 4.7 *Let $\lambda \vdash n$. The multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ is*

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} [z_t] D_{\{1\}}^d,$$

where $[z_t] D_{\{1\}}^d$ is the coefficient of z_t in $D_{\{1\}}^d$.

Proof: Since the element of the linear span $\mathcal{Q}_n = \mathcal{L}\{z_t \mid t \in STab_n\}$ of section 4.3

$$\begin{aligned} z_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & & & & \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 4 & \cdots & n \\ \hline \end{array}} &= 2134 \cdots n + 3124 \cdots n + 4123 \cdots n + \cdots + n123 \cdots n - 1 \\ &= (12) + (132) + (1432) + \cdots + (1n \cdots 432) \\ &= D_{\{1\}}, \end{aligned}$$

we have $\theta(D_{\{1\}}) = \chi^{(n-1,1)}$ and the results follows from Proposition 4.5. ■

Corollary 4.8 *Let $\lambda \vdash n$. The multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ is equal to*

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} |w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)|,$$

where $\sigma_t \in \mathcal{S}_n$ has recording tableau t , $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{(12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$ and $w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)$ is the set of words of length d which reduce to σ_t in Γ . In particular, the multiplicity of the trivial module is equal to the number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in Γ .

Proof: As in the proof of Corollary 4.7, $\theta(D_{\{1\}}) = \chi^{(n-1,1)}$. Now

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} \sum_{w \in w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} \sum_{w \in w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)} 1 = \sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t)=\lambda}} |w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)|$$

and the result follows from Theorem 4.6. ■

Example 4.9 *Using Corollary 4.7, the \mathcal{S}_3 -module $(V^{(2,1)})^{\otimes 4}$ decomposes into simple modules as $3V^{(3)} \oplus 5V^{(2,1)} \oplus 3V^{(1,1,1)}$ since*

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\{1\}}^4 &= 3D_\emptyset + 3D_{\{2\}} + 2D_{\{1\}} + 3D_{\{1,2\}} \\ &= 3z_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} + 3z_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} + 2z_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} + 3z_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{aligned}$$

These multiplicities can also be computed using Corollary 4.8 in the following way. Consider the Cayley graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ of Figure 6 and write a for (12) and b for (132) to simplify. If we choose

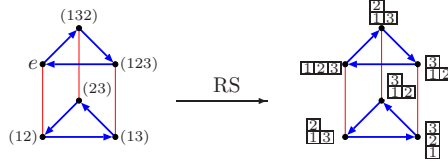


Figure 6: **Cayley graph** $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ **and recording tableaux**

the representatives

$$\sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = e \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (23) \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (12) \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (13)$$

the multiplicities of $V^{(3)}$, $V^{(2,1)}$ and $V^{(1,1,1)}$ are respectively given by the cardinalities of the sets of words (see Example 3.4)

$$\begin{aligned} |w(e, 4; \Gamma)| &= |\{aaaa, abab, baba\}| = 3, \\ |w((23), 4; \Gamma)| + |w((12), 4; \Gamma)| &= |\{aaba, baaa, bbab\}| + |\{abbb, bbba\}| = 5, \\ |w((13), 4; \Gamma)| &= |\{aaab, abaa, babb\}| = 3. \end{aligned}$$

If instead we choose the representatives

$$\sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (123) \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (12)$$

the multiplicity of $V^{(2,1)}$ can also be computed by

$$|w((123), 4; \Gamma)| + |w((132), 4; \Gamma)| = |\{aabb, baab, bbaa\}| + |\{abba, bbbb\}| = 5.$$

These multiplicities can also be calculated using the master theorem for tensor products but it is not as combinatorial as by graphical means. Using the inner product of characters and the character table for \mathcal{S}_3 (see Table 2) the multiplicities of $V^{(3)}$, $V^{(2,1)}$ and $V^{(1,1,1)}$ in $(V^{(2,1)})^{\otimes 4}$ are respectively computed by

	(1, 1, 1)	(2, 1)	(3)
$\chi^{(3)}$	1	1	1
$\chi^{(2,1)}$	2	0	-1
$\chi^{(1,1,1)}$	1	-1	1

Table 2: **Character table of \mathcal{S}_3 .**

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\chi^{(2,1)})^4, \chi^{(3)} \rangle &= \frac{1}{6} \left((\chi_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(1,1,1)}^{(3)} + 3 (\chi_{(2,1)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(2,1)}^{(3)} + 2 (\chi_{(3)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(3)}^{(3)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (2^4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0^4 \cdot 1 + 2 \cdot (-1)^4 \cdot 1) = 3, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\chi^{(2,1)})^4, \chi^{(2,1)} \rangle &= \frac{1}{6} \left((\chi_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,1)} + 3 (\chi_{(2,1)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(2,1)}^{(2,1)} + 2 (\chi_{(3)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(3)}^{(2,1)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (2^4 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 0^4 \cdot 0 + 2 \cdot (-1)^4 \cdot (-1)) = 5, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle (\chi^{(2,1)})^4, \chi^{(1^3)} \rangle &= \frac{1}{6} \left((\chi_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(1,1,1)}^{(1,1,1)} + 3 (\chi_{(2,1)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(2,1)}^{(1,1,1)} + 2 (\chi_{(3)}^{(2,1)})^4 \chi_{(3)}^{(1,1,1)} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{6} (2^4 \cdot 1 + 3 \cdot 0^4 \cdot (-1) + 2 \cdot (-1)^4 \cdot 1) = 3.
\end{aligned}$$

4.6 Invariant algebra $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle Y_{n-1} \rangle^{\mathcal{S}_n}$

In particular, we have an interpretation for the graded dimensions of the space $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ of invariants of \mathcal{S}_n in terms of paths which begin and end at the identity vertex in the Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n with generators (12), (132), \dots , $(1n \cdots 432)$. As a corollary of Corollary 4.8, we can show that the dimension of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ in each degree d can be counted by those words of length d .

Corollary 4.10 *The dimension of $((V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle Y_{n-1} \rangle_d^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is equal to the number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{(12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$.*

Proof: The dimension of the space of invariants in $\mathbb{Q}\langle Y_{n-1} \rangle_d \simeq (V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ is equal to the multiplicity of the trivial module in $(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$. Then the result follows from Corollary 4.8. \blacksquare

Example 4.11 *Using the Reynold's operator $\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_n} \sigma$ acting on the monomials, a basis for the space $\mathbb{Q}\langle y_1, y_2 \rangle_4^{\mathcal{S}_3}$ of invariants of \mathcal{S}_3 is given by the three following polynomials*

$$\begin{aligned}
p_1(y_1, y_2) &= y_1^2 y_2^2 - y_1 y_2^2 y_1 - y_2 y_1^2 y_2 + y_2^2 y_1^2, \\
p_2(y_1, y_2) &= y_1 y_2 y_1 y_2 - y_1 y_2^2 y_1 - y_2 y_1^2 y_2 + y_2 y_1 y_2 y_1, \\
p_3(y_1, y_2) &= 2y_1^4 + y_1^3 y_2 + y_1^2 y_2 y_1 + y_1 y_2 y_1^2 + 3y_1 y_2^2 y_1 + y_1 y_2^3 \\
&\quad + y_2 y_1^3 + 3y_2 y_1^2 y_2 + y_2 y_1 y_2^2 + y_2^2 y_1 y_2 + y_2^3 y_1 + 2y_2^4,
\end{aligned}$$

which agree with the number of words $\{aaaa, abab, baba\}$ (see Example 3.4) in the letters $a = (12)$ and $b = (132)$ which reduce to the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ of Figure 2.

Another interesting result is that the number of free generators of the algebra of invariants of \mathcal{S}_n can be counted by some special paths in the Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n . These are the paths which begin and end at the identity vertex, but without crossing the identity vertex. Since in general the algebra $T(V)^G$ of invariants of G is freely generated [5], we have a relation between the Hilbert-Poincaré series $P(T(V)^G)$ and the generating series $F(T(V)^G)$ whose coefficients count the number of free generators of $T(V)^G$, which is the following

$$P(T(V)^G) = \frac{1}{1 - F(T(V)^G)}. \quad (4.12)$$

Proposition 4.13 *The number of free generators of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ as an algebra are counted by the words which reduce to the identity without crossing the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{(12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$.*

Proof: Let $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{(12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$. Let $A_e(q)$ be the generating series counting the number of words which reduce to the identity in Γ and $B_e(q)$ the one counting the number of words which reduce to the identity without crossing it in Γ . From Corollary 4.10, we have $P(T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}) = A_e(q)$ and by Lemma 3.7 and equation (4.12), this equals to

$$P(T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}) = A_e(q) = \frac{1}{1 - B_e(q)} = \frac{1}{1 - F(T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n})}.$$

So the generating series giving the number of free generators of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is

$$F(T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}) = B_e(q).$$

\blacksquare

Example 4.14 The free generators of $T(V^{(2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_3}$ are counted by the number of words which reduce to the identity without crossing the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{(12), (132)\})$ of Figure 2. They are

$$\{aa\}, \{bbb\}, \{abab, baba\}, \{abbba, baabb, bbaab\}, \dots$$

with cardinalities corresponding to the Fibonacci numbers. Indeed, using the analog of Molien's Theorem [5] and Lemma 3.7,

$$\begin{aligned} F(T(V^{(2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_3}) &= 1 - P(T(V^{(2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_3})^{-1} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{(1-2q)} + 3 + \frac{2}{(1+q)} \right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{6-6q-6q^2}{1-q-2q^2} \right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1-q-2q^2}{1-q-q^2} \right) = \frac{q^2}{1-q-q^2}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the generating series for the Fibonacci numbers.

4.7 Decomposition of $T(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})$ and words

We were also interested by studying the case of the permutation module $V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)}$. Like in the case of the geometric one, we can give an interpretation for the decomposition of $(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ in terms of words of length d in the previous Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n , but with adding a loop corresponding to the identity to each vertex of the graph. Let us first make explicit the following corollary of Proposition 4.5 which relates the multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ to certain coefficients in the product of the basis element $(e + D_{\{1\}})^d$ of the descent algebra $\Sigma(\mathcal{S}_n)$.

Corollary 4.15 Let $\lambda \vdash n$. The multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ is

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t) = \lambda}} [z_t](e + D_{\{1\}})^d,$$

where $[z_t](e + D_{\{1\}})^d$ is the coefficient of z_t in $(e + D_{\{1\}})^d$.

Proof: Since the element of the linear span $\mathcal{Q}_n = \mathcal{L}\{z_t \mid t \in STab_n\}$ of section 4.3

$$z_{\boxed{123 \vdash n}} = 123 \cdots n = e,$$

we have $\theta(e + D_{\{1\}}) = \theta(e) + \theta(D_{\{1\}}) = \chi^{(n)} + \chi^{(n-1,1)}$ and the result follows from Proposition 4.5. ■

Corollary 4.16 Let $\lambda \vdash n$. The multiplicity of V^λ in $(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$ is equal to

$$\sum_{\substack{t \in STab_n \\ \text{shape}(t) = \lambda}} |w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)|,$$

where $\sigma_t \in \mathcal{S}_n$ has recording tableau t , $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{e, (12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$ and $w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)$ is the set of words of length d which reduce to σ_t in Γ . In particular, the multiplicity of the trivial module is $|w(e, d; \Gamma)|$.

Proof: As in the proof of Corollary 4.15, $\theta(e + D_{\{1\}}) = \chi^{(n)} + \chi^{(n-1,1)}$. The weight of each word is one, so the sum

$$\sum_{w \in w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w)$$

is just the cardinality of $w(\sigma_t, d; \Gamma)$ and the result follows from Theorem 4.6. \blacksquare

Example 4.17 Using Corollary 4.15, the \mathcal{S}_3 -module $(V^{(3)} \oplus V^{(2,1)})^{\otimes 3}$ decomposes into simple modules as $5V^{(3)} \oplus 9V^{(2,1)} \oplus 4V^{(1,1,1)}$ since

$$\begin{aligned} (D_\emptyset + D_{\{1\}})^3 &= 5D_\emptyset + 5D_{\{2\}} + 4D_{\{1\}} + 4D_{\{1,2\}} \\ &= 5z_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} + 5z_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} + 4z_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} + 4z_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}} \end{aligned}$$

These multiplicities can also be computed using Corollary 4.16 in the following way. Consider the Cayley graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$ of Figure 7 and set $a = (12)$ and $b = (132)$ to simplify. If we choose the

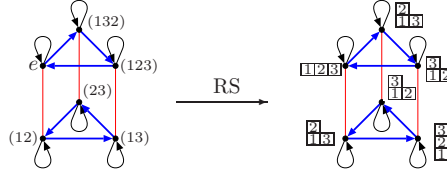


Figure 7: Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$ and recording tableaux.

representatives

$$\sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = e \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (12) \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (132) \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (13)$$

the multiplicities of $V^{(3)}$, $V^{(2,1)}$ and $V^{(1,1,1)}$ are respectively given by the cardinalities of the following sets of words (see Example 3.5)

$$\begin{aligned} |w(e, 3; \Gamma)| &= |\{bbb, aae, aea, eaa, eee\}| = 5, \\ |w((123), 3; \Gamma)| + |w((132), 3; \Gamma)| &= |\{aba, bbe, beb, ebb\}| + |\{aab, baa, bee, ebe, eeb\}| \\ &= 9, \\ |w((13), 3; \Gamma)| &= |\{bba, abe, aeb, eab\}| = 4. \end{aligned}$$

If instead we choose the representatives

$$\sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (23) \quad \sigma_{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}} = (12)$$

the multiplicity of $V^{(2,1)}$ can also be computed by

$$\begin{aligned} |w((23), 3; \Gamma)| + |w((12), 3; \Gamma)| &= |\{abb, eab, bea, bae\}| + |\{aaa, bab, eea, eae, aee\}| \\ &= 9. \end{aligned}$$

We will see later in section 4.9 that the coefficient of the identity in $(e + D_{\{1\}})^d$ will also be the number of set partitions of d into less than or equal to three parts because it is the dimension of the homogeneous symmetric polynomials of degree d in three non-commutative variables.

4.8 Invariant algebra $T(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle^{\mathcal{S}_n}$

We give in the next corollary of Corollary 4.16 the dimension of the homogeneous component of degree d of $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ in terms of paths in the Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n which begin and end at the identity vertex.

Corollary 4.18 *The dimension of $((V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle_d^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is equal to the number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{e, (12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$.*

Proof: The dimension of the space of invariants of \mathcal{S}_n in $(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle_d$ is equal to the multiplicity of the trivial module in $(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d}$. Then the result follows from Corollary 4.16. ■

Example 4.19 *A basis for the space $\mathbb{Q}\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle_3^{\mathcal{S}_3}$ is given by the five following non-commutative monomial polynomials indexed by set partitions of [3]*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{m}_{\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}} &= x_1 x_2 x_3, \\ \mathbf{m}_{\{\{1,2\}, \{3\}\}} &= x_1^2 x_2 + x_1^2 x_3 + x_2^2 x_1 + x_2^2 x_3 + x_3^2 x_1 + x_3^2 x_2, \\ \mathbf{m}_{\{\{1,3\}, \{2\}\}} &= x_1 x_2 x_1 + x_1 x_3 x_1 + x_2 x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_3 x_2 + x_3 x_1 x_3 + x_3 x_2 x_3, \\ \mathbf{m}_{\{\{1\}, \{2,3\}\}} &= x_1 x_2^2 + x_1 x_3^2 + x_2 x_1^2 + x_2 x_3^2 + x_3 x_1^2 + x_3 x_2^2, \\ \mathbf{m}_{\{\{1,2,3\}\}} &= x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3, \end{aligned}$$

which agree with the number of words $\{bbb, aae, aea, eaa, eee\}$ in the letters $a = (12)$, $b = (132)$ and e which reduce to the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$ of Figure 2.

Another interesting result is that the free generators of the invariant algebra are counted by some special paths in the Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n . These are the paths which begin and end at the identity vertex, but without crossing the identity vertex.

Proposition 4.20 *The number of free generators of $T(V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ as an algebra are counted by the words which reduce to the identity without crossing the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{e, (12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$.*

Proof: Follows from Lemma 3.7 and Equation (4.12). ■

Example 4.21 *The free generators of $T(V^{(3)} \oplus V^{(2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_3}$ are counted by the words which reduce to the identity without crossing the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_3, \{e, (12), (132)\})$ of Figure 2. They are*

$$\{e\}, \{aa\}, \{bbb, aea\}, \{abab, baba, bebb, bbeb, aeea\}, \dots$$

with cardinalities corresponding to the odd Fibonacci numbers beginning from the second subset. Indeed, using the analog of Molien's Theorem and Lemma 3.7,

$$\begin{aligned} F(T(V^{(3)} \oplus V^{(2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_3}) &= 1 - P(T(V^{(3)} \oplus V^{(2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_3})^{-1} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{1}{(1-3q)} + 2 + \frac{3}{(1-q)} \right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{6-18q+6q^2}{1-4q+3q^2} \right) \right)^{-1} \\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{1-4q+3q^2}{1-3q+q^2} \right) = \frac{q(1-2q)}{1-3q+q^2}, \end{aligned}$$

which is the generating series for the odd Fibonacci numbers.

4.9 Applications to set partitions

Let $V = V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)}$ be the permutation module. The algebra $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ corresponds to the algebra of symmetric polynomials in non-commutative variables [18, 13] with bases indexed by set partitions with at most n parts. That algebra is also freely generated by the set of non-commutative monomial polynomials indexed by non-splittable set partitions with at most n parts [1]. Let $[n] = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. A *set partition of $[n]$* , denoted by $A \vdash [n]$, is a family of disjoint nonempty subsets $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_k \subseteq [n]$ such that $A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \dots \cup A_k = [n]$. The subsets A_i are called the *parts* of A . Given two set partitions $B = \{B_1, B_2, \dots, B_k\} \vdash [n]$ and $C = \{C_1, C_2, \dots, C_\ell\} \vdash [m]$, define

$$B \circ C = \begin{cases} \{B_1 \cup (C_1 + n), \dots, B_k \cup (C_k + n), (C_{k+1} + n), \dots, (C_\ell + n)\} & \text{if } k \leq \ell \\ \{B_1 \cup (C_1 + n), \dots, B_\ell \cup (C_\ell + n), B_{\ell+1}, \dots, B_k\} & \text{if } k > \ell. \end{cases}$$

A set partition A is said to be *splittable* if $A = B \circ C$, where B and C are non empty.

Example 4.22 *The set partitions $\{\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}\}$ and $\{\{1\}, \{2, 3\}\}$ are nonsplittable and the remaining set partitions of [3] split as*

$$\begin{aligned} \{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}\} &= \{\{1\}\} \circ \{\{1\}, \{2\}\}, \\ \{\{1, 3\}, \{2\}\} &= \{\{1\}, \{2\}\} \circ \{\{1\}\}, \\ \{\{1, 2, 3\}\} &= \{\{1\}\} \circ \{\{1\}\} \circ \{\{1\}\}. \end{aligned}$$

In Comtet [4], we can see that for a fixed $k \geq 0$, the ordinary and exponential generating functions giving the number of set partitions with k parts are respectively

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l \geq 0} S(l, k) q^l &= \frac{q^k}{(1 - 0q)(1 - q)(1 - 2q) \cdots (1 - kq)}, \\ \sum_{l \geq 0} S(l, k) \frac{q^l}{l!} &= \frac{1}{k!} (e^q - 1)^k, \end{aligned}$$

where $S(l, k)$ is the Stirling numbers of second kind. Since the dimension of $(V^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is given by the number of set partitions of $[d]$ with at most n parts, the ordinary and exponential Hilbert-Poincaré series for $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ are respectively given by

$$\begin{aligned} P(T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{q^k}{(1 - 0q)(1 - q)(1 - 2q) \cdots (1 - kq)}, \\ \tilde{P}(T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}) &= \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} (e^q - 1)^k. \end{aligned}$$

From a result of Chauve and Goupil [2], the exponential Hilbert-Poincaré series of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is given by

$$\tilde{P}(T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(e^q - 1)^k}{k! e^q}. \quad (4.23)$$

Note that when n goes to infinity, we have

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{(e^q - 1)^k}{k! e^q} = \frac{e^{e^q - 1}}{e^q} = e^{e^q - q - 1},$$

which is equal to the generating series giving the number of set partitions without singleton. In other words, the coefficient of $q^d/d!$ in $e^{e^q - q - 1}$ corresponds to the number of set partitions of d into blocks of size greater than one. We present here a conjecture for a closed formula giving the ordinary Hilbert-Poincaré series of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ which does not seem to obviously follow from our combinatorial interpretations for the dimensions in terms of words in a Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n .

Conjecture 4.24 *The ordinary Hilbert-Poincaré series of $T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ is*

$$\begin{aligned} P(T(V^{(n-1,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_n}) &= \frac{1}{1+q} + \frac{q}{1+q} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{q^k}{(1-q)(1-2q)\cdots(1-kq)} \\ &= \frac{1}{1+q} + \frac{q}{1+q} P(T(V^{(n-1)} \oplus V^{(n-2,1)})^{\mathcal{S}_{n-1}}). \end{aligned}$$

The interpretations in terms of words in a Cayley graph of \mathcal{S}_n have a different nature to that of set partitions. But from Corollary 4.18 and Proposition 4.20 respectively, we can show for instance the following two corollaries.

Corollary 4.25 *The number of set partitions of $[d]$ into at most n parts is the number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{e, (12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$.*

Corollary 4.26 *The number of nonsplittable set partitions of $[d]$ into at most n parts is the number of words of length d in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{e, (12), (132), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$ which reduce to the identity without crossing the identity.*

5 Dihedral group \mathcal{D}_m

The same kind of results can be observed for other finite groups, for example in the case of cyclic and dihedral groups. We will present in this section the case of the dihedral group \mathcal{D}_m of order $2m$ with presentation $\mathcal{D}_m = \langle s, r \mid s^2 = r^m = sr sr = e \rangle$. We will describe a combinatorial way to decompose the tensor algebra on any \mathcal{D}_m -module V into simple modules by looking to words in a particular Cayley graph of \mathcal{D}_m . The bridge between those words and the decomposition of the tensor algebra $T(V)$ into simple modules is made possible via a subalgebra of the group algebra and a surjective morphism from that subalgebra into the algebra of characters. We will also make explicit some results about the algebra $T(V)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ of invariants of \mathcal{D}_m when V is the geometric module.

5.1 Simple \mathcal{D}_m -modules

For our purpose, let us first list the simple modules of the dihedral group \mathcal{D}_m .

For $m = 2k$ even. The conjugacy classes of \mathcal{D}_m are

$$\{e\} \quad \{r^{\pm 1}\} \quad \{r^{\pm 2}\} \quad \dots \quad \{r^{\pm k}\} \quad \{r^{2i}s \mid 0 \leq i \leq k-1\} \quad \{r^{2i+1}s \mid 0 \leq i \leq k-1\}$$

hence up to isomorphisms, there are $k+3$ simple module V^{id} , V^γ , V^ϵ , $V^{\gamma\epsilon}$, and V^j , for $1 \leq j \leq k-1$, with associated characters id , γ , ϵ , $\gamma\epsilon$ and χ_j (see Tables 3 and 4).

$$\begin{array}{lll} V^{id} : I_2(m) & \rightarrow & GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \\ s & \mapsto & (1) \\ r & \mapsto & (1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{lll} V^\gamma : I_2(m) & \rightarrow & GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \\ s & \mapsto & (-1) \\ r & \mapsto & (-1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{lll} V^j : I_2(m) & \rightarrow & GL_2(\mathbb{C}) \\ s & \mapsto & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ r & \mapsto & \begin{pmatrix} \xi^j & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^{-j} \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} V^\epsilon : I_2(m) & \rightarrow & GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \\ s & \mapsto & (-1) \\ r & \mapsto & (1) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{lll} V^{\gamma\epsilon} : I_2(m) & \rightarrow & GL_1(\mathbb{C}) \\ s & \mapsto & (1) \\ r & \mapsto & (-1) \end{array}$$

Table 3: **Simple modules of \mathcal{D}_m , when m is even and $\xi = e^{2\pi i/m}$.**

For $m = 2k + 1$ odd. The conjugacy classes are

$$\{e\} \quad \{r^{\pm 1}\} \quad \{r^{\pm 2}\} \quad \dots \quad \{r^{\pm k}\} \quad \{r^i s \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2k\}$$

hence up to isomorphisms there are $k + 2$ irreducible representations V^{id} , V^ϵ and V^j , for $1 \leq j \leq k$, with associated irreducible characters id , ϵ and χ_j (see Tables 3 and 4).

$$\begin{array}{lll} id : \mathcal{D}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C} & \gamma : \mathcal{D}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C} & \chi_j : \mathcal{D}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ r^\eta \mapsto 1 & r^\eta \mapsto (-1)^\eta & r^\eta \mapsto 2 \cos\left(\frac{2\pi\eta j}{m}\right) \\ s \mapsto 1 & s \mapsto -1 & s \mapsto 0 \\ rs \mapsto 1 & rs \mapsto 1 & rs \mapsto 0 \\ \\ \epsilon : \mathcal{D}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C} & \gamma\epsilon : \mathcal{D}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{C} & \\ r^\eta \mapsto 1 & r^\eta \mapsto (-1)^\eta & \\ s \mapsto -1 & s \mapsto 1 & \\ rs \mapsto -1 & rs \mapsto -1 & \end{array}$$

Table 4: Characters of \mathcal{D}_m , when m is even.

5.2 Subalgebra of the group algebra $\mathbb{R}\mathcal{D}_m$

The subalgebra of the group algebra that we will need is constructed in the next two propositions. We will consider two cases, when m is even or odd, and will construct respectively two \mathbb{R} -linear spans with surjective algebra morphisms onto the algebra of characters.

Proposition 5.1 *Let $y_i = r^{1-i}s + r^i$. For $m = 2k$ even, the linear span*

$$\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{L}\{e, r^k, rs, r^{k+1}s, y_i, y_i rs\}_{1 \leq i \leq k-1}$$

is a subalgebra of the group algebra $\mathbb{R}\mathcal{D}_m$, and there is a surjective algebra morphism $\theta : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_m)$ defined by $\theta(e) = id$, $\theta(rs) = \epsilon$, $\theta(r^k) = \gamma$, $\theta(r^{k+1}s) = \gamma\epsilon$ and $\theta(y_i) = \theta(y_i rs) = \chi_i$.

Proof: The multiplication table of \mathcal{Q} is represented by Table 5. Since $\chi_i \chi_j = \chi_j \chi_i$, we can assume $j \geq i$ and the multiplication table of $\mathbb{R}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_m)$ is represented by Table 6. ■

Proposition 5.2 *Let $y_i = r^{1-i}s + r^i$. For $m = 2k + 1$ odd, the linear span*

$$\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{L}\{e, rs, y_i, y_i rs\}_{1 \leq i \leq k}$$

is a subalgebra of the group algebra $\mathbb{R}\mathcal{D}_m$, and there is a surjective algebra morphism $\theta : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_m)$ defined by $\theta(e) = id$, $\theta(rs) = \epsilon$ and $\theta(y_i) = \theta(y_i rs) = \chi_i$.

Proof: See Table 7 and Table 8. ■

5.3 General method for \mathcal{D}_m

In this section is presented the general result for the dihedral groups. To simplify the notation, $V^{(i)}$ will denote a simple \mathcal{D}_m -module with character $\chi^{(i)}$ and we will write the subalgebra of section 5.2 as $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{L}\{b_i\}_{i \in I}$, where each element of the basis b_i is sent to an irreducible character $\chi^{(i)}$ by the algebra morphism θ . Recall also that the *support* of an element f of the group algebra $\mathbb{R}\mathcal{D}_m$ is defined by $\text{supp}(f) = \{g \in \mathcal{D}_m \mid [g]f \neq 0\}$, where $[g]f$ means taking the coefficient of g in f . The first proposition relates the multiplicity of $V^{(k)}$ in $V^{\otimes d}$ to some coefficient in the expansion of the element f^d of the subalgebra \mathcal{Q} such that $\theta(f) = \chi^V$ and the next theorem to words in a particular Cayley graph of \mathcal{D}_m .

	e	r^k	rs	$r^{k+1}s$	y_i	$y_i rs$
e	e	r^k	rs	$r^{k+1}s$	y_i	$y_i rs$
r^k	r^k	e	$r^{k+1}s$	rs	$y_{k-i} rs$	y_{k-i}
rs	rs	$r^{k+1}s$	e	r^k	y_i	$y_i rs$
$r^{k+1}s$	$r^{k+1}s$	rs	r^k	e	$y_{k-i} rs$	y_{k-i}
y_j	y_j	$y_{k-j} rs$	$y_j rs$	y_{k-j}	\star	$\star\star$
$y_j rs$	$y_j rs$	y_{k-j}	y_j	$y_{k-j} rs$	\star	$\star\star$

$$\star (i < j) y_j y_i = \begin{cases} y_{j-i} rs + y_{i+j} & \text{if } i + j < k \\ y_{j-i} rs + r^{k+1}s + r^k & \text{if } i + j = k \\ y_{j-i} rs + y_{m-i-j} rs & \text{if } i + j > k \end{cases}$$

$$(i = j) y_j y_j = \begin{cases} e + rs + y_{i+j} & \text{if } i + j < k \\ e + rs + r^{k+1}s + r^k & \text{if } i + j = k \\ e + rs + y_{m-i-j} rs & \text{if } i + j > k \end{cases}$$

$$(i > j) y_j y_i = \begin{cases} y_{i-j} + y_{i+j} & \text{if } i + j < k \\ y_{i-j} + r^{k+1}s + r^k & \text{if } i + j = k \\ y_{i-j} + y_{m-i-j} rs & \text{if } i + j > k \end{cases}$$

$$\star\star y_j(y_i rs) = (y_j y_i) rs$$

Table 5: Multiplication table of \mathcal{Q} , when $m = 2k$ is even.

	id	γ	$\gamma\epsilon$	ϵ	χ_i
id	id	γ	$\gamma\epsilon$	ϵ	χ_i
γ	γ	id	ϵ	$\gamma\epsilon$	χ_{k-i}
$\gamma\epsilon$	$\gamma\epsilon$	ϵ	id	γ	χ_{k-i}
ϵ	ϵ	$\gamma\epsilon$	γ	id	χ_i
χ_j	χ_j	χ_{k-j}	χ_{k-j}	χ_j	\star

$$\star (j \neq i) \chi_j \chi_i = \begin{cases} \chi_{j-i} + \chi_{i+j} & \text{if } i + j < k \\ \chi_{j-i} + \gamma\epsilon + \gamma & \text{if } i + j = k \\ \chi_{j-i} + \chi_{m-i-j} & \text{if } i + j > k \end{cases}$$

$$(j = i) \chi_j \chi_j = \begin{cases} id + \epsilon + \chi_{i+j} & \text{if } i + j < k \\ id + \epsilon + \gamma\epsilon + \gamma & \text{if } i + j = k \\ id + \epsilon + \chi_{m-i-j} & \text{if } i + j > k \end{cases}$$

Table 6: Multiplication table of $\mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_m)$, when $m = 2k$ is even.

Proposition 5.3 *Let V be a \mathcal{D}_m -module. If $f \in \mathcal{Q}$ is such that $\theta(f) = \chi^V$, then the multiplicity of $V^{(k)}$ in $V^{\otimes d}$ is equal to*

$$\sum_{\substack{b_i \\ \theta(b_i) = \chi^{(k)}}} [b_i] f^d,$$

where $[b_i] f^d$ is the coefficient of b_i in f^d .

Proof: Let $\mathcal{B} = \{b_i\}_{i \in I}$. Since f^d is an element of \mathcal{Q} , we can write $f^d = \sum_{b_i \in \mathcal{B}} c_i b_i$. Applying θ we get

$$\theta(f^d) = \sum_{b_i \in \mathcal{B}} c_i \theta(b_i) = \sum_{b_i \in \mathcal{B}} c_i \chi^{(i)}.$$

On the left hand side, $\theta(f^d) = \theta(f)^d = (\chi^V)^d$, so the coefficient of $\chi^{(k)}$ in $(\chi^V)^d$ is equal to the sum of the coefficients of b_i in f^d such that $\theta(b_i) = \chi^{(k)}$. \blacksquare

	e	rs	y_i	$y_i rs$
e	e	rs	y_i	$y_i rs$
rs	rs	e	y_i	$y_i rs$
y_j	$y_j rs$	y_j	\star	$\star\star$
$y_j rs$	$y_j rs$	y_j	\star	$\star\star$

$$\begin{aligned}
\star (i < j) y_j y_i &= \begin{cases} y_{j-i} rs + y_{i+j} & \text{if } i+j \leq k \\ y_{j-i} rs + y_{m-i-j} rs & \text{if } i+j > k \end{cases} \\
(i = j) y_j y_j &= \begin{cases} e + rs + y_{i+j} & \text{if } i+j \leq k \\ e + rs + y_{m-i-j} rs & \text{if } i+j > k \end{cases} \\
(i > j) y_j y_i &= \begin{cases} y_{i-j} + y_{i+j} & \text{if } i+j \leq k \\ y_{i-j} + y_{m-i-j} rs & \text{if } i+j > k \end{cases} \\
\star\star y_j(y_i rs) &= (y_j y_i) rs
\end{aligned}$$

Table 7: Multiplication table of \mathcal{Q} , when $m = 2k + 1$ is odd.

	id	ϵ	χ_i
id	id	ϵ	χ_i
ϵ	ϵ	id	χ_i
χ_j	χ_j	χ_j	\star

$$\begin{aligned}
\star (j \neq i) \chi_j \chi_i &= \begin{cases} \chi_{j-i} + \chi_{i+j} & \text{if } i+j \leq k \\ \chi_{j-i} + \chi_{m-i-j} & \text{if } i+j > k \end{cases} \\
(j = i) \chi_j \chi_j &= \begin{cases} id + \epsilon + \chi_{i+j} & \text{if } i+j \leq k \\ id + \epsilon + \chi_{m-i-j} & \text{if } i+j > k \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

Table 8: Multiplication table of $\mathbb{Z}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_m)$, when $m = 2k + 1$ is odd.

Theorem 5.4 Let V be a \mathcal{D}_m -module. If $f \in \mathcal{Q}$ is such that $\theta(f) = \chi^V$, then the multiplicity of $V^{(k)}$ in $V^{\otimes d}$ is equal to

$$\sum_{\theta(b_i)=\chi^{(k)}} \sum_{w \in w(\sigma_i, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w),$$

where $\sigma_i \in \text{supp}(b_i)$, $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{D}_m, \text{supp}(f))$ with $\omega(g) = [g](f)$ for each $g \in \text{supp}(f)$ and $w(\sigma_i, d; \Gamma)$ is the set of words of length d which reduce to σ_i in Γ .

Proof: Let $\mathcal{B} = \{b_i\}_{i \in I}$. From Proposition 5.3, the multiplicity of $V^{(k)}$ in $V^{\otimes d}$ is equal to

$$\sum_{\substack{b_i \in \mathcal{B} \\ \theta(b_i)=\chi^{(k)}}} [b_i] f^d.$$

Since each element in $\text{supp}(b_i)$ has coefficient one, we get $[b_i] f^d = [\sigma_i] f^d$. Moreover, all supports of the b_i 's are disjoint so using Lemma 3.3 we get

$$[\sigma_i] f^d = \sum_{w \in w(\sigma_i, d; \Gamma)} \omega(w).$$

■

Example 5.5 Consider the \mathcal{D}_4 -module $(2V^1 \oplus V^{\gamma\epsilon})^{\otimes 2}$. By Proposition 5.1, there is a subalgebra $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{L}\{e, r^2, rs, r^3s, s+r, r^3+r^2s\}$ of $\mathbb{R}\mathcal{D}_4$ and an algebra morphism $\theta : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\text{Irr}(\mathcal{D}_4)$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(e) &= id & \theta(r^2) &= \gamma & \theta(s+r) &= \chi_1 \\ \theta(rs) &= \epsilon & \theta(r^3s) &= \gamma\epsilon & \theta(r^3+r^2s) &= \chi_1. \end{aligned}$$

Let $f = 2(r^3 + r^2s) + r^3s$. Applying θ , the element $f^2 = 5e + 4rs + 4r^2 + 4r^3s + 2(s+r) + 2(r^3 + r^2s)$ is sent to

$$(2\chi_1 + \gamma\epsilon)^2 = 5id + 4\epsilon + 4\gamma + 4\gamma\epsilon + 2\chi_1 + 2\chi_1$$

so the decomposition into simple modules is

$$(2V^1 \oplus V^{\gamma\epsilon})^{\otimes 2} = 5V^{id} \oplus 4V^\epsilon \oplus 4V^\gamma \oplus 4V^{\gamma\epsilon} \oplus 4V^1.$$

Using Theorem 5.4, these multiplicities can be computed by counting weighted words in the Cayley graph $\Gamma = \Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r^2s, r^3, r^3s\})$ with weights $\omega(r^2s) = \omega(r^3) = 2$ and $\omega(r^3s) = 1$ of Figure 3. Set $a = r^2s$, $b = r^3$ and $c = r^3s$ to simplify. The multiplicities of V^{id} , V^ϵ , V^γ , $V^{\gamma\epsilon}$ and V^1 are respectively given by

$$\begin{aligned} V^{id} : & \sum_{w \in w(\epsilon, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \omega(aa) + \omega(cc) = 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 = 5 \\ V^\epsilon : & \sum_{w \in w(rs, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \omega(ba) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \\ V^\gamma : & \sum_{w \in w(r^2, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \omega(bb) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \\ V^{\gamma\epsilon} : & \sum_{w \in w(r^3s, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \omega(ab) = 2 \cdot 2 = 4 \\ V^1 : & \sum_{w \in w(r, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) + \sum_{w \in w(r^3, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \omega(ca) + \omega(ac) = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 = 4. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the multiplicity of V^1 can also be computed by

$$\sum_{w \in w(s, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) + \sum_{w \in w(r^2s, 2; \Gamma)} \omega(w) = \omega(cb) + \omega(bc) = 1 \cdot 2 + 2 \cdot 1 = 4.$$

5.4 Invariant algebra $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$

We were particularly interested in studying the space of invariants of \mathcal{D}_m in the tensor algebra on the geometric module V^1 and we have the following results. The first one, which gives the graded dimensions of $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ in terms of words, is a corollary of Theorem 5.4.

Corollary 5.6 The dimension of $((V^1)^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{D}_m} \simeq \mathbb{R}\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_d^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ is equal to the number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_m, \{r, s\})$.

Proof: The dimension of $\mathbb{R}\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_d^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ is equal to the multiplicity of the trivial module in $(V^1)^{\otimes d}$ and the result follows from Theorem 5.4 since $\theta(s+r) = \chi_1$. ■

Example 5.7 Consider the dihedral group \mathcal{D}_4 acting on $\mathbb{R}\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$ as

$$\begin{aligned} s \cdot x_1 &= -x_1 & r \cdot x_1 &= x_1 + \sqrt{2}x_2 \\ s \cdot x_2 &= \sqrt{2}x_1 + x_2 & r \cdot x_2 &= -\sqrt{2}x_1 - x_2 \end{aligned} .$$

Note that this action corresponds to the geometric action of \mathcal{D}_4 . Using Reynold's operator, a basis for $\mathbb{R}\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{D}_4}^{\mathcal{D}_4}$ is given by the four following polynomials

$$\begin{aligned}
p_1(x_1, x_2) &= x_1 x_2^2 x_1 + \frac{x_1 x_2^3}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2 x_1^2 x_1 + \frac{x_2 x_1 x_2^2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2^2 x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2^3 x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2^4, \\
p_2(x_1, x_2) &= x_1^2 x_2^2 + \frac{x_1 x_2^3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2 x_1 x_2^2}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2^2 x_1^2 + \frac{x_2^2 x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2^3 x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2^4, \\
p_3(x_1, x_2) &= x_1 x_2 x_1 x_2 + \frac{x_1 x_2^3}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2 x_1 x_2 x_1 + \frac{x_2 x_1 x_2^2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2^2 x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2^3 x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + x_2^4, \\
p_4(x_1, x_2) &= x_1^4 + \frac{x_1^3 x_2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_1^2 x_2 x_1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_1 x_2 x_1^2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_1 x_2^3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x_2 x_1^3}{\sqrt{2}} \\
&\quad - \frac{x_2 x_1 x_2^2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_2^2 x_1 x_2}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{x_2^3 x_1}{\sqrt{2}} - x_2^4,
\end{aligned}$$

which agree with the number of words of length four which reduce to the identity $\{ssss, rsrs, srsr, rrrr\}$ in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r, s\})$ of Figure 8.

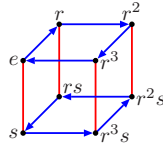


Figure 8: **Cayley graph** $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{r, s\})$.

As for the case of the symmetric group, we also have an interpretation for the free generators of $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ as an algebra in terms of words.

Proposition 5.8 *The number of free generators of $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ as an algebra are counted by the words in the Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_m, \{r, s\})$ which reduce to the identity without crossing the identity.*

Proof: Follows from Lemma 3.7 and Equation (4.12). ■

Finally we give a closed formula for the Hilbert-Poincaré series of the space $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ of invariants of \mathcal{D}_m in the next proposition.

Proposition 5.9 *The Hilbert-Poincaré series of $T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m} \simeq \mathbb{R}\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_{\mathcal{D}_m}^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ is*

$$P(T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(2q)^m + \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m+1}{2i+1} - 2 \binom{m}{2i} (1-4q^2)^i}{\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1-4q^2)^i - (2q)^m} \right).$$

Proof: The Cayley graphs of \mathcal{D}_3 , \mathcal{D}_4 and more generally \mathcal{D}_m with generators s and r are represented in Figure 9. When m goes to infinity, we can visually represent it by the infinite strip of Figure 10.

Then the words which reduce to the identity can be seen as the paths that go from a_0 to a_0 , in addition to the paths from a_0 to $a_{\ell m}$ and from a_0 to $a_{-\ell m}$, for $\ell \geq 0$. Let us define the generating functions of paths ending on the a_i 's side and the one of those ending on the b_i 's side as

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= 1 + tqA + qB \\
B &= B/t + qA
\end{aligned}$$

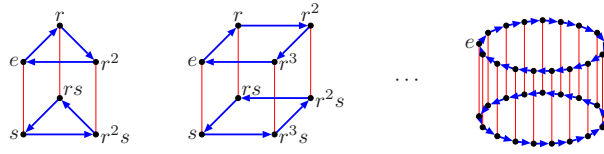


Figure 9: Cayley graphs $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_3, \{s, r\})$, $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_4, \{s, r\})$ and more generally $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_m, \{s, r\})$.

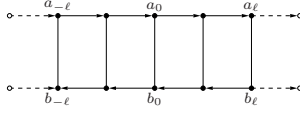


Figure 10: Cayley graph $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_m, \{s, r\})$ when m goes to infinity.

where t counts the level from the starting point and q the length. Solving these equations we get

$$A(t, q) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}, k \geq 0} c_{k, \ell} t^\ell q^k = \frac{q - t}{qt^2 + q - t}$$

$$B(t, q) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}, k \geq 0} d_{k, \ell} t^\ell q^k = \frac{-qt}{qt^2 + q - t}$$

where $c_{k, \ell}$ is the number of paths of length k ending at a_ℓ and $d_{k, \ell}$ is the number of paths of length k ending at b_ℓ . To get the generating function counting the paths from a_0 to a_ℓ of length k , we need to take the coefficient of t^ℓ in $A(t, q)$

$$[t^\ell]A(t, q) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{2k + \ell - 1}{k} q^{2k + \ell}.$$

Therefore the number of paths from a_0 to a_0 is $\sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{2k-1}{k} q^{2k}$, the number of paths from a_0 to $a_{\ell m}$ is $\sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{2k + \ell m - 1}{k} q^{2k + \ell m}$ and the number of paths from a_0 to $a_{-\ell m}$ is $\sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{2k + \ell m - 1}{k-1} q^{2k + \ell m}$. We then get

$$P(T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}) = \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{2k + \ell m}{k} q^{2k + \ell m} + \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{2k - 1}{k} q^{2k}$$

$$= \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \frac{(2q)^{\ell m}}{(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{\ell m} \sqrt{1 - 4q^2}} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2}}{2\sqrt{1 - 4q^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4q^2}} \left(\sum_{\ell \geq 1} \frac{(2q)^{\ell m}}{(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{\ell m}} + \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2}}{2} \right). \quad (5.10)$$

Since $GP = \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \frac{(2q)^\ell m}{(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{\ell m}}$ is a geometric progression we have the equalities

$$\begin{aligned}
GP &= \frac{(2q)^m}{(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m - (2q)^m} \\
&= \frac{(2q)^m ((1 - \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m - (2q)^m)}{((1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m - (2q)^m)((1 - \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m - (2q)^m)} \\
&= \frac{(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m - (2q)^m}{2(2q)^m - (1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m - (1 - \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.11}$$

We also have the two identities

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m &= \sum_{i=0}^m \binom{m}{i} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^i \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i} \\
&\quad + \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i+1} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i+1}
\end{aligned} \tag{5.12}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^m &= \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i \binom{m}{i} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^i \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i} \\
&\quad - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i+1} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i+1}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.13}$$

Therefore replacing (5.12) and (5.13) in (5.11) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
GP &= \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1 - 4q^2)^i - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i+1} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i+1} - (2q)^m}{2(2q)^m - 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1 - 4q^2)^i} \\
&= \frac{- \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i+1} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i+1}}{2((2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1 - 4q^2)^i)} - \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned} \tag{5.14}$$

Now substituting (5.14) in (5.10) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
P(T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 4q^2}} \left(\frac{- \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i+1} (\sqrt{1 - 4q^2})^{2i+1}}{2((2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1 - 4q^2)^i)} + \frac{\sqrt{1 - 4q^2}}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{- \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i+1} (1 - 4q^2)^i + (2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1 - 4q^2)^i}{2((2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1 - 4q^2)^i)}
\end{aligned}$$

and using the binomial identity $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k-1} + \binom{n-1}{k}$, we finally get the desired result

$$\begin{aligned}
P(T(V^1)^{\mathcal{D}_m}) &= \frac{(2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} \binom{m+1}{2i+1} (1-4q^2)^i - \chi(m \text{ even})(1-4q^2)^{m/2}}{2((2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1-4q^2)^i)} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m+1}{2i+1} (1-4q^2)^i}{(2q)^m - \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1-4q^2)^i} \right) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{(2q)^m + \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} (\binom{m+1}{2i+1} - 2\binom{m}{2i})(1-4q^2)^i}{\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} \binom{m}{2i} (1-4q^2)^i - (2q)^m} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

■

6 Appendix

The first four tables of this section represent the dimensions of the algebra $T(V)^{\mathcal{S}_n}$ of invariants of the symmetric group, for V the geometric module and the permutation one. Similarly, the last two tables record the dimensions of the algebra $T(V)^{\mathcal{D}_m}$ of invariants of the dihedral group when V is the geometric module.

$\mathcal{S}_n \setminus d$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
\mathcal{S}_3	1	0	1	1	3	5	11	21	43	85	171	341	683	1365
\mathcal{S}_4	1	0	1	1	4	10	31	91	274	820	2461	7381	22144	66430
\mathcal{S}_5	1	0	1	1	4	11	40	147	568	2227	8824	35123	140152	559923
\mathcal{S}_6	1	0	1	1	4	11	41	161	694	3151	14851	71621	350384	1729091
\mathcal{S}_7	1	0	1	1	4	11	41	162	714	3397	17251	92048	509444	2893683
\mathcal{S}_8	1	0	1	1	4	11	41	162	715	3424	17686	97493	567986	3462537
\mathcal{S}_9	1	0	1	1	4	11	41	162	715	3425	17721	98208	579151	3610399

Table 9: Dimension of $((V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle Y_{n-1} \rangle_d^{\mathcal{S}_n}$. Also the number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{(12), (132), (1432), \dots, (1n \cdots 432)\})$.

$d \setminus \mathcal{S}_n$	\mathcal{S}_3	\mathcal{S}_4	\mathcal{S}_5	\mathcal{S}_6	
2	aa	aa	aa	aa	
3	bbb	bbb	bbb	bbb	
4	aaaa abab baba	aaaa abab cccc baba	aaaa abab cccc baba	aaaa abab cccc baba	
5	aabbb abbba baabb bbaab bbbaa	aabbb acbcb abbba bcacc baabb caccb bbaab cbcac bbbaa ccbca	aabbb acbcb abbba bcacc baabb caccb ddddd bbaab cbcac bbbaa ccbca	aabbb acbcb abbba bcacc baabb caccb ddddd bbaab cbcac bbbaa ccbca	
6	aaaaaa aaabab aababa abaaab ababaa bbaaba abbabb baaaba babab bbaaba babab bbabba babab bbabba bbbbb	aaaaaa acceca aaabab bacbec aababa bcbcb abaaab bcabca ababaa bcbcb abbabb bcbcb baaaba caacc babaab cabcab babab cacaca bbabba cbabc bbbbb cbcbb bbbbb cbcba aaacc ccaacc abcabc ccbcb acacac ccaacc acbecb ccccaa	aaaaaa acceca aaabab bacbec aababa bcbcb abaaab bcabca ababaa bcbcb abbabb bcbcb baaaba caacc babaab cabcab babab cacaca bbabba cbabc bbbbb cbcbb bbbbb cbcba aaacc ccaacc abcabc ccbcb acacac ccaacc acbecb ccccaa	aaaaaa acceca aaabab bacbec aababa bcbcb abaaab bcabca ababaa bcbcb abbabb bcbcb baaaba caacc babaab cabcab babab cacaca bbabba cbabc bbbbb cbcbb bbbbb cbcba aaacc ccaacc abcabc ccbcb acacac ccaacc acbecb ccccaa	aaaaaa acceca aaabab bacbec aababa bcbcb abaaab bcabca ababaa bcbcb abbabb bcbcb baaaba caacc babaab cabcab babab cacaca bbabba cbabc bbbbb cbcbb bbbbb cbcba aaacc ccaacc abcabc ccbcb acacac ccaacc acbecb ccccaa hhhhhh

Table 10: Words of length d in the letters $a = (12), b = (132), c = (1432), d = (15432), h = (15432)$ which reduce to the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{(12), (132), (1432), \dots, (1n \dots 432)\})$.

$\mathcal{S}_n \setminus d$	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
\mathcal{S}_2	1	1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512	1024	2048	4096
\mathcal{S}_3	1	1	2	5	14	41	122	365	1094	3281	9842	29525	88574	265721
\mathcal{S}_4	1	1	2	5	15	51	187	715	2795	11051	43947	175275	700075	2798251
\mathcal{S}_5	1	1	2	5	15	52	202	855	3845	18002	86472	422005	2079475	10306752
\mathcal{S}_6	1	1	2	5	15	52	203	876	4111	20648	109299	601492	3403127	19628064
\mathcal{S}_7	1	1	2	5	15	52	203	877	4139	21110	115179	665479	4030523	25343488
\mathcal{S}_8	1	1	2	5	15	52	203	877	4140	21146	115929	677359	4189550	27243100
\mathcal{S}_9	1	1	2	5	15	52	203	877	4140	21147	115974	678514	4211825	27602602

Table 11: Dimension of $((V^{(n)} \oplus V^{(n-1,1)})^{\otimes d})^{\mathcal{S}_n} \simeq \mathbb{Q}\langle X_n \rangle_d^{\mathcal{S}_n}$. Number of words of length d which reduce to the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{S}_n, \{e, (12), (132), (1432), \dots, (1n \dots 432)\})$. Number of set partitions of $[d]$ into at most n parts.

$d \setminus \mathcal{D}_m$	\mathcal{D}_3	\mathcal{D}_4	\mathcal{D}_5	\mathcal{D}_6	
2	ss	ss	ss	ss	
3	rrr				
4	ssss rsts stsr	ssss rsts stsr rrrr	ssss rsts stsr	ssss rsts stsr	
5	ssrrr rssrr rrrss srrrs rrsrr		rrrrr		
6	ssssss sssrst ssrst stsssr stsrss stsrst stsrst rsssr rstsss rstsr rrsrr	ssssss sssrst ssrst stsssr rrrrr stsrss rssrr stsrst rrsrr rsssr rrsrr rstsss rrrr rstsr rrsrr	ssssss sssrst ssrst stsssr stsrss stsrst rsssr rstsss rstsr rrsrr	ssssss sssrst ssrst stsssr stsrss stsrst rsssr rstsss rstsr rrsrr	
7	ssssrr sssrts ssrrsr ssrrsr ssrrss stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts stsrts	rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs rssrrs		ssrrrr srrrrs rssrrr rrsrst rrsrst rrsrst rrsrst	

Table 14: Words of length d in the letters r and s which reduce to the identity in $\Gamma(\mathcal{D}_m, \{r, s\})$.

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