

# On self-extensions of irreducible modules for $\mathfrak{S}_n$

Haralampos Geranios

University of York

Joint work with S. Kleshchev and L. Morotti

OIST, 11 October 2022

# The conjecture

Conjecture (Kleshchev-Martin, 198-)

*Let  $\mathbb{k}$  be a field of odd characteristic. For an irreducible  $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module  $D$  we have*

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D, D) = 0.$$

# Why odd?

For  $p = 2$  we have non-trivial self-extensions:

# Why odd?

For  $p = 2$  we have non-trivial self-extensions:

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_2 \cong \frac{\mathbb{k}}{\mathbb{k}}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(n) := \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k \geq 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(n) := \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k \geq 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(n) \longleftrightarrow \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n \text{ over } \mathbb{C}\}$$

# Introduction

$$\mathcal{P}(n) := \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k \geq 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(n) \longleftrightarrow \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n \text{ over } \mathbb{C}\}$$

$$\lambda \longleftrightarrow \text{Sp}(\lambda) \text{ (Specht module)}$$

# Introduction

$$\mathcal{P}(n) := \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k \geq 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(n) \longleftrightarrow \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n \text{ over } \mathbb{C}\}$$

$$\lambda \longleftrightarrow \text{Sp}(\lambda) \text{ (Specht module)}$$

## Examples:

- $\text{Sp}(n) = \mathbb{k}$



# Introduction

$$\mathcal{P}(n) := \{\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \mid \lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k \geq 0, \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}(n) \longleftrightarrow \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n \text{ over } \mathbb{C}\}$$

$$\lambda \longleftrightarrow \text{Sp}(\lambda) \text{ (Specht module)}$$

## Examples:

- $\text{Sp}(n) = \mathbb{k}$
- $\text{Sp}(1^n) = \mathbb{k}_{\text{sgn}}$

# Introduction

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

A  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  is called *p-regular* if it has no  $p$  equal parts.

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

A  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  is called *p-regular* if it has no  $p$  equal parts.

**Examples:** For  $p = 3$

# Introduction

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

A  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  is called *p-regular* if it has no  $p$  equal parts.

**Examples:** For  $p = 3$

- $\lambda = (2, 1)$

# Introduction

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

A  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  is called *p-regular* if it has no  $p$  equal parts.

**Examples:** For  $p = 3$

- $\lambda = (2, 1)$  ✓

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

A  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  is called *p-regular* if it has no  $p$  equal parts.

**Examples:** For  $p = 3$

- $\lambda = (2, 1)$  ✓
- $\mu = (1, 1, 1)$

Assume that  $\text{char } \mathbb{k} = p > 0$ .

A  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  is called *p-regular* if it has no  $p$  equal parts.

**Examples:** For  $p = 3$

- $\lambda = (2, 1)$  ✓
- $\mu = (1, 1, 1)$  ✗



$$\mathcal{P}_p(n) := \{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n) \mid \lambda \text{ is } p\text{-regular}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_p(n) := \{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n) \mid \lambda \text{ is } p\text{-regular}\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_p(n) \longleftrightarrow \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n\}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_p(n) := \{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n) \mid \lambda \text{ is } p\text{-regular}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}_p(n) & \longleftrightarrow & \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n\} \\ \lambda & \longleftrightarrow & D^\lambda \end{array}$$

# Introduction

$$\mathcal{P}_p(n) := \{\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n) \mid \lambda \text{ is } p\text{-regular}\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}_p(n) & \longleftrightarrow & \{\text{irr. reps. of } \mathfrak{S}_n\} \\ \lambda & \longleftrightarrow & D^\lambda \end{array}$$

For  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$

$$\text{Sp}(\lambda)/\text{rad Sp}(\lambda) \cong D^\lambda$$

# What was known

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$

# What was known

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$

- (Kleshchev-Seth, 99) If  $\lambda$  has at most  $p - 1$  parts then

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

# What was known

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$

- (Kleshchev-Seth, 99) If  $\lambda$  has at most  $p - 1$  parts then

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- (Kleshchev-Nakano, 01) If  $p \geq 5$  and  $D^\lambda = \mathrm{Sp}(\mu)$  for some  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  then

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

# What was known

**Examples:** For  $p = 5$



# What was known

**Examples:** For  $p = 5$

- (K-S) For  $\lambda = (10, 5, 3, 1)$

# What was known

**Examples:** For  $p = 5$

- (K-S) For  $\lambda = (10, 5, 3, 1)$
- (K-N) For  $\lambda = (4, 2, 2, 2, 1)$

# What was known

**Examples:** For  $p = 5$

- (K-S) For  $\lambda = (10, 5, 3, 1)$
- (K-N) For  $\lambda = (4, 2, 2, 2, 1)$

$$\text{Sp}(4, 2, 2, 2, 1) \neq D^{(4,2,2,2,1)} \quad \times$$

# What was known

**Examples:** For  $p = 5$

- (K-S) For  $\lambda = (10, 5, 3, 1)$
- (K-N) For  $\lambda = (4, 2, 2, 2, 1)$

$$\mathrm{Sp}(4, 2, 2, 2, 1) \neq D^{(4,2,2,2,1)} \quad \times$$

$$\mathrm{Sp}(4, 1^7) = D^{(4,2,2,2,1)} \quad \checkmark$$

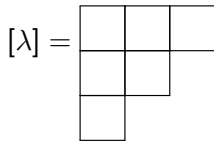
Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  we have its *Young diagram*

$$[\lambda] := \{(k, l) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid l \leq \lambda_k\}$$

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  we have its *Young diagram*

$$[\lambda] := \{(k, l) \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \times \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \mid l \leq \lambda_k\}$$

**Example:** For  $\lambda = (3, 2, 1)$



For a node  $A = (k, l)$  of  $\lambda$  we define its *residue*

$$\text{Res } A := l - k \pmod{p}$$

For a node  $A = (k, l)$  of  $\lambda$  we define its *residue*

$$\text{Res } A := l - k \pmod{p}$$

**Example:** For  $p = 3$  and  $\lambda = (3, 2, 1)$

$$[\lambda] = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & \\ \hline 1 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$



# Blocks

For  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  we define its *content*

$$\text{cont}(\lambda) := (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{p-1})$$

$a_i = \#$  nodes of residue  $i$ .

For  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  we define its *content*

$$\text{cont}(\lambda) := (a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{p-1})$$

$a_i = \#$  nodes of residue  $i$ .

**Example:**

$$[\lambda] = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 0 & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 0 & \\ \hline 1 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$\text{cont}(\lambda) = (2, 2, 2)$ .

- We have a bijection:

$$\{\text{Blocks of } \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\} \longleftrightarrow \{\text{cont}(\lambda), \lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)\}$$

- We have a bijection:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{Blocks of } \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\} & \longleftrightarrow & \{\text{cont}(\lambda), \lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)\} \\ B_\theta & \longleftrightarrow & \theta \end{array}$$

- We have a bijection:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{Blocks of } \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\} & \longleftrightarrow & \{\text{cont}(\lambda), \lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)\} \\ B_\theta & \longleftrightarrow & \theta \end{array}$$

- 

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n = \bigoplus_{\theta \in \Theta_n} B_\theta$$

- We have a bijection:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \{\text{Blocks of } \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\} & \longleftrightarrow & \{\text{cont}(\lambda), \lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)\} \\ B_\theta & \longleftrightarrow & \theta \end{array}$$

- 

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n = \bigoplus_{\theta \in \Theta_n} B_\theta$$

- For  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$ ,

$$V = \bigoplus_{\theta \in \Theta_n} V[\theta]$$

**Induction:** Let  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  (in a block  $B_\theta$ ).

**Induction:** Let  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  (in a block  $B_\theta$ ).

For  $r \geq 1$  and  $i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  we have the induction functor:

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{f_i^{(r)}} \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}\text{-mod}$$



# Translation Functors

**Induction:** Let  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  (in a block  $B_\theta$ ).

For  $r \geq 1$  and  $i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  we have the induction functor:

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{f_i^{(r)}} \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}\text{-mod}$$

$$f_i^{(r)} V := (V \otimes 1_{\mathfrak{S}_r} \uparrow_{\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_r}^{\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}})[\theta + r\gamma_i]$$

with  $\gamma_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ .

**Restriction:** Let  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  (in a block  $B_\theta$ ).

**Restriction:** Let  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  (in a block  $B_\theta$ ).

For  $r \leq n$  and  $i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  we have the restriction functor:

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{e_i^{(r)}} \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}\text{-mod}$$

# Translation Functors

**Restriction:** Let  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  (in a block  $B_\theta$ ).

For  $r \leq n$  and  $i \in \{0, \dots, p-1\}$  we have the restriction functor:

$$\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{e_i^{(r)}} \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}\text{-mod}$$

$$e_i^{(r)} V := (V \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r} \times \mathfrak{S}_r}^{\mathfrak{S}_n})^{\mathfrak{S}_r}[\theta - r\gamma_i]$$

with  $\gamma_i = (0, \dots, 1, \dots, 0)$ .

# Translation Functors

- $e_i^{(r)}, f_i^{(r)}$  are exact and biadjoint;

# Translation Functors

- $e_i^{(r)}, f_i^{(r)}$  are exact and biadjoint;
- For  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  and  $W \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}\text{-mod}$ ,

# Translation Functors

- $e_i^{(r)}, f_i^{(r)}$  are exact and biadjoint;
- For  $V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  and  $W \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}\text{-mod}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}}^k(e_i^{(r)}V, W) &= \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^k(V, f_i^{(r)}W) \quad \text{and} \\ \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^k(f_i^{(r)}W, V) &= \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}}^k(W, e_i^{(r)}V).\end{aligned}$$

# Specht filtration

$V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$ . We say that  $V$  has a *Specht filtration* if



# Specht filtration

$V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$ . We say that  $V$  has a *Specht filtration* if

$$0 = V_0 \subseteq V_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq V_{k-1} \subseteq V_k = V$$

with  $V_i \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  and

$V \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$ . We say that  $V$  has a *Specht filtration* if

$$0 = V_0 \subseteq V_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq V_{k-1} \subseteq V_k = V$$

with  $V_i \in \mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_n\text{-mod}$  and

$$V_i/V_{i-1} \cong \text{Sp}(\lambda^i)$$

for some  $\lambda^i \in \mathcal{P}(n)$ .

# Functors on Spechts

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  and  $\text{Sp}(\lambda)$  the corresponding Specht module.

# Functors on Spechts

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  and  $\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  the corresponding Specht module.

- If  $f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration;

# Functors on Spechts

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  and  $\text{Sp}(\lambda)$  the corresponding Specht module.

- If  $f_i^{(r)}\text{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_i^{(r)}\text{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration;
- If  $e_i^{(r)}\text{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_i^{(r)}\text{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration.

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  and  $\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  the corresponding Specht module.

- If  $f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration;
- If  $e_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration.

## Remarks:

- 1 We know exactly when  $f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda), e_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0$ .

Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}(n)$  and  $\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  the corresponding Specht module.

- If  $f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration;
- If  $e_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0 \Rightarrow e_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda)$  has a Specht filtration.

## Remarks:

- 1 We know exactly when  $f_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda), e_i^{(r)}\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \neq 0$ .
- 2 We know explicitly the Specht factors in these filtrations.

## Comments:

- In fact

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathfrak{S}_r} \uparrow_{\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_r}^{\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}})$$

has a Specht filtration as a  $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}$ -module (James).



## Comments:

- In fact

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathfrak{S}_r} \uparrow_{\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_r}^{\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}})$$

has a Specht filtration as a  $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}$ -module (James).

- and so its block component

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathfrak{S}_r} \uparrow_{\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_r}^{\mathfrak{S}_{n+r}})[\theta + r\gamma_i]$$

## Comments:

- However

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r} \times \mathfrak{S}_r}^{\mathfrak{S}_n})^{\mathfrak{S}_r}$$

does not have in general a Specht filtration as a  $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}$ -module.

## Comments:

- However

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r} \times \mathfrak{S}_r})^{\mathfrak{S}_r}$$

does not have in general a Specht filtration as a  $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}$ -module.

- Hemmer's Conjecture (2004): Counterexamples in all characteristics by Donkin and G. (2014)

## Comments:

- However

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r} \times \mathfrak{S}_r})^{\mathfrak{S}_r}$$

does not have in general a Specht filtration as a  $\mathbb{k}\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}$ -module.

- Hemmer's Conjecture (2004): Counterexamples in all characteristics by Donkin and G. (2014)
- But all good for the block component

$$(\mathrm{Sp}(\lambda) \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r} \times \mathfrak{S}_r})^{\mathfrak{S}_r}[\theta - r\gamma_i]$$

## Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  has simple head and socle

$$\text{soc}(f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = \text{hd}(f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = D^\mu$$

for some  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n+r)$ .

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  has simple head and socle

$$\text{soc}(f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = \text{hd}(f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = D^\mu$$

for some  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n+r)$ .

## Remarks:

- ① We know exactly when  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$ .



# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  has simple head and socle

$$\text{soc}(f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = \text{hd}(f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = D^\mu$$

for some  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n+r)$ .

## Remarks:

- 1 We know exactly when  $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$ .
- 2 We know the socle and head  $D^\mu$ .

## Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  has simple head and socle

$$\text{soc}(e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = \text{hd}(e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = D^\nu$$

for some  $\nu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n - r)$ .

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  has simple head and socle

$$\text{soc}(e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = \text{hd}(e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = D^\nu$$

for some  $\nu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n - r)$ .

## Remarks:

- 1 We know exactly when  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$ .

# Functors on irreducibles

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . If  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$  then:

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  is selfdual and indecomposable.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda$  has simple head and socle

$$\text{soc}(e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = \text{hd}(e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda) = D^\nu$$

for some  $\nu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n - r)$ .

## Remarks:

- 1 We know exactly when  $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda \neq 0$ .
- 2 We know the socle and head  $D^\nu$ .

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . We can find  $r \geq 1$  and  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n-r)$ :

# Strategy

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . We can find  $r \geq 1$  and  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n-r)$ :

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$



Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . We can find  $r \geq 1$  and  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n-r)$ :

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$
- $\text{soc}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu) = \text{hd}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu) = D^\lambda$

# Strategy

Let  $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$ . We can find  $r \geq 1$  and  $\mu \in \mathcal{P}_p(n-r)$ :

- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$
- $\text{soc}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu) = \text{hd}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu) = D^\lambda$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu) \rightarrow f_i^{(r)} D^\mu \rightarrow D^\lambda \rightarrow 0$$

Apply  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(-, D^\lambda)$ ,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\text{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu, D^\lambda)$$

Apply  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(-, D^\lambda)$ ,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\text{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}}^1(D^\mu, e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda)$$

Apply  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(-, D^\lambda)$ ,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\text{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}}^1(D^\mu, D^\mu)$$

Apply  $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(-, D^\lambda)$ ,

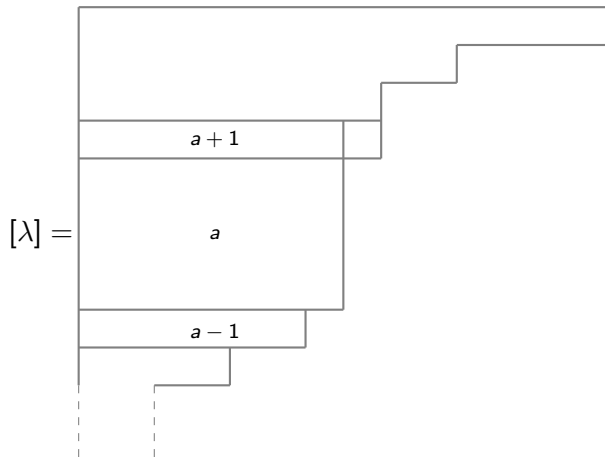
$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\text{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_{n-r}}^1(D^\mu, D^\mu) \xrightarrow{0}$$

- **Criterion:**

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\mathrm{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) = 0,$$

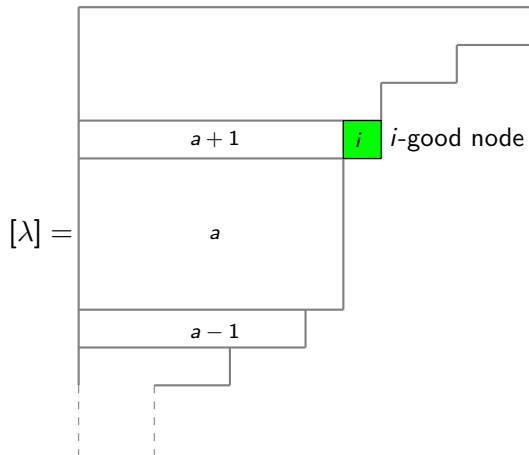
unless  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k, a + 1, a^{p-2}, a - 1, \lambda_{k+p+1}, \dots, \lambda_n)$

# Results

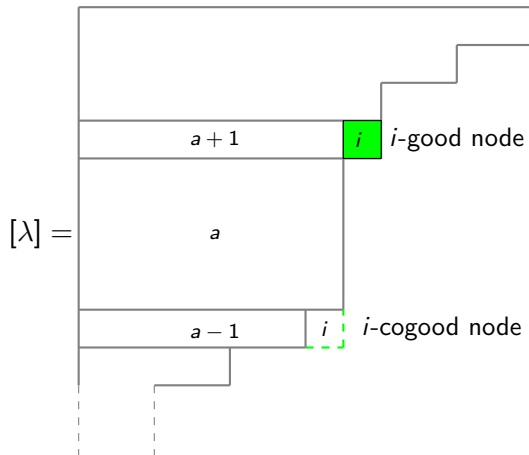




# Results



# Results



**Exmample:** Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  with  $\ell(\lambda) \leq p - 1$ .

# Results

**Example:** Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  with  $\ell(\lambda) \leq p - 1$ .

The only critical case is  $\lambda = (2, 1^{p-2})$



# Results

**Exmample:** Let  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  with  $\ell(\lambda) \leq p - 1$ .

The only critical case is  $\lambda = (2, 1^{p-2})$



$$D(2, 1^{p-2}) = Sp(1^p) \checkmark$$

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \mathrm{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \text{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu = \text{Sp}(\tau)$  (an irreducible Specht module);

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \mathrm{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu = \mathrm{Sp}(\tau)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\nu = \mathrm{Sp}(\xi)$  (an irreducible Specht module);



**Example:** For  $\lambda = (p^2 + 1, p + 2, (p + 1)^{p-2}, p, 1^{p-1})$

**Example:** For  $\lambda = (p^2 + 1, p + 2, (p + 1)^{p-2}, p, 1^{p-1})$

$$\begin{aligned} e_0^{(2)} D^\lambda &= D^{(p^2, (p+1)^{p-1}, p, 1^{p-1})} \\ &= \text{Sp}(p^2, p + 1, 2^{p-1}, 1^{p(p-1)-1}) \quad \checkmark \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \mathrm{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu = \mathrm{Sp}(\tau)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\nu = \mathrm{Sp}(\xi)$  (an irreducible Specht module);

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \mathrm{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu = \mathrm{Sp}(\tau)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\nu = \mathrm{Sp}(\xi)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $D^\lambda$  lies in a RoCK block;

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \text{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu = \text{Sp}(\tau)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\nu = \text{Sp}(\xi)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $D^\lambda$  lies in a RoCK block;
- $\lambda$  has at most  $p + 2$  parts;

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}^1(D^\lambda, D^\lambda) = 0$$

- $D^\lambda = \text{Sp}(\mu)$  for  $p \geq 3$ ;
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu = \text{Sp}(\tau)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $f_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\nu = \text{Sp}(\xi)$  (an irreducible Specht module);
- $D^\lambda$  lies in a RoCK block;
- $\lambda$  has at most  $p + 2$  parts;
- $D^\lambda$  lies in a block of weight  $\leq 7$ .

## Critical Cases

- $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  a critical case.

# Critical Cases

- $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  a critical case.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$



# Critical Cases

- $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  a critical case.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$
- Need to check that

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\text{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) = 0$$

# Critical Cases

- $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  a critical case.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$
- Need to check that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\mathrm{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) = 0$$

We may find a suitable Specht module  $\mathrm{Sp}(\tau)$  with

$$\mathrm{Sp}(\tau) \rightarrow D^\mu \rightarrow 0$$

# Critical Cases

- $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  a critical case.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$
- Need to check that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\mathrm{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) = 0$$

We may find a suitable Specht module  $\mathrm{Sp}(\tau)$  with

$$\mathrm{Sp}(\tau) \rightarrow D^\mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow f_i^{(r)} \mathrm{Sp}(\tau) \rightarrow D^\lambda \rightarrow 0$$

# Critical Cases

- $D^\lambda$  for  $\lambda \in \mathcal{P}_p(n)$  a critical case.
- $e_i^{(r)} D^\lambda = D^\mu$
- Need to check that

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\mathrm{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) = 0$$

We may find a suitable Specht module  $\mathrm{Sp}(\tau)$  with

$$\mathrm{Sp}(\tau) \rightarrow D^\mu \rightarrow 0$$

$$0 \rightarrow X \rightarrow f_i^{(r)} \mathrm{Sp}(\tau) \rightarrow D^\lambda \rightarrow 0$$

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(X, D^\lambda) = 0 \Rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathfrak{S}_n}(\mathrm{rad}(f_i^{(r)} D^\mu), D^\lambda) = 0$$

Thank you