

OPEN AND CLOSED MODELS.

TAKEYAMA MODELS: POSSIBLE SPINS WERE

$\oplus$  AND  $\ominus$  PARTITION FUNCTIONS;

$$Z(\Sigma_\lambda^q) = \prod_{i \geq j} (1 - q z_i / z_j) \Delta_\lambda(z)$$

$q = 0$

$$Z(\Sigma_\lambda) = \Delta_\lambda(z)$$

INFORMATION COMING FROM YBE: PARTITION  
FUNCTION IS SYMMETRIC.

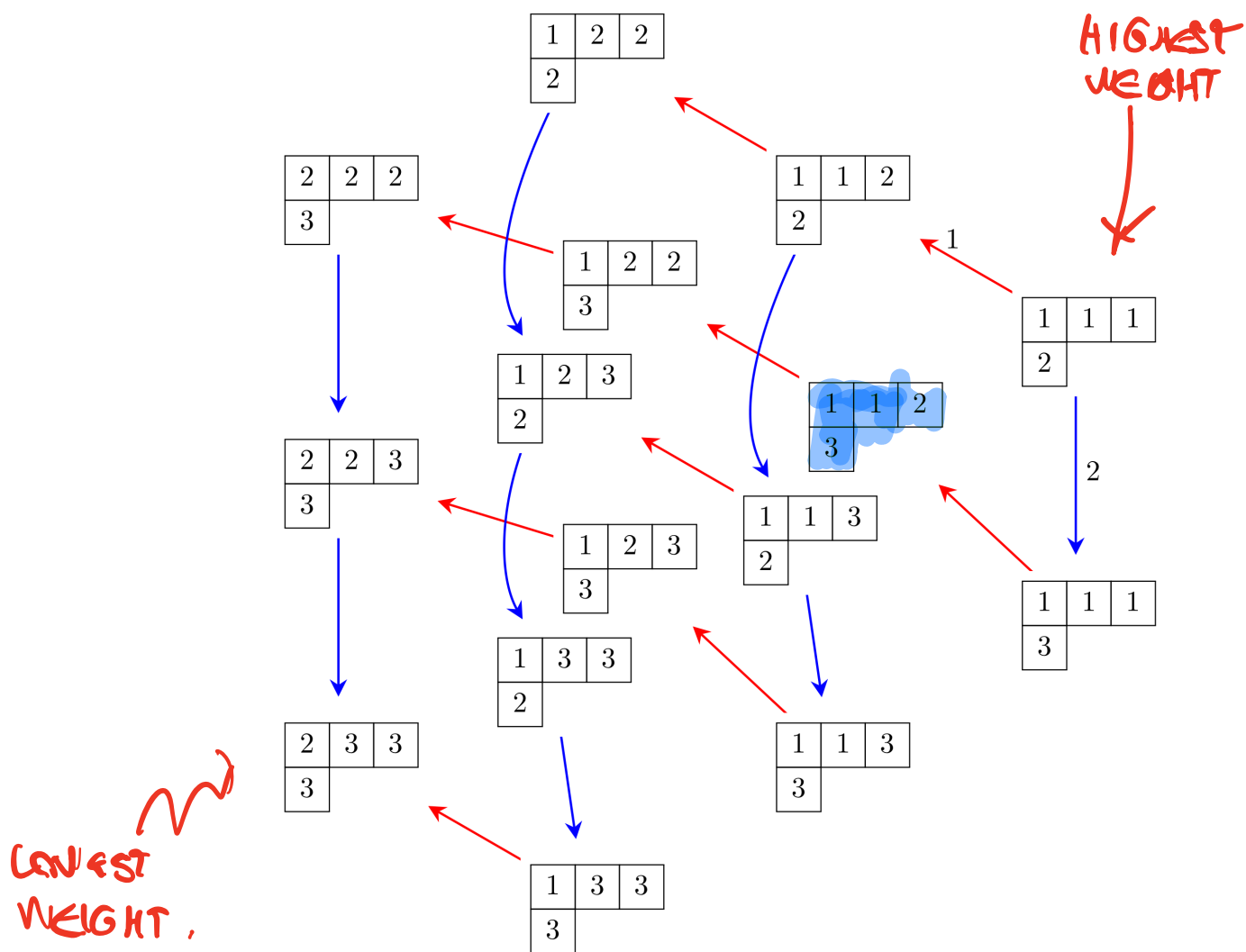
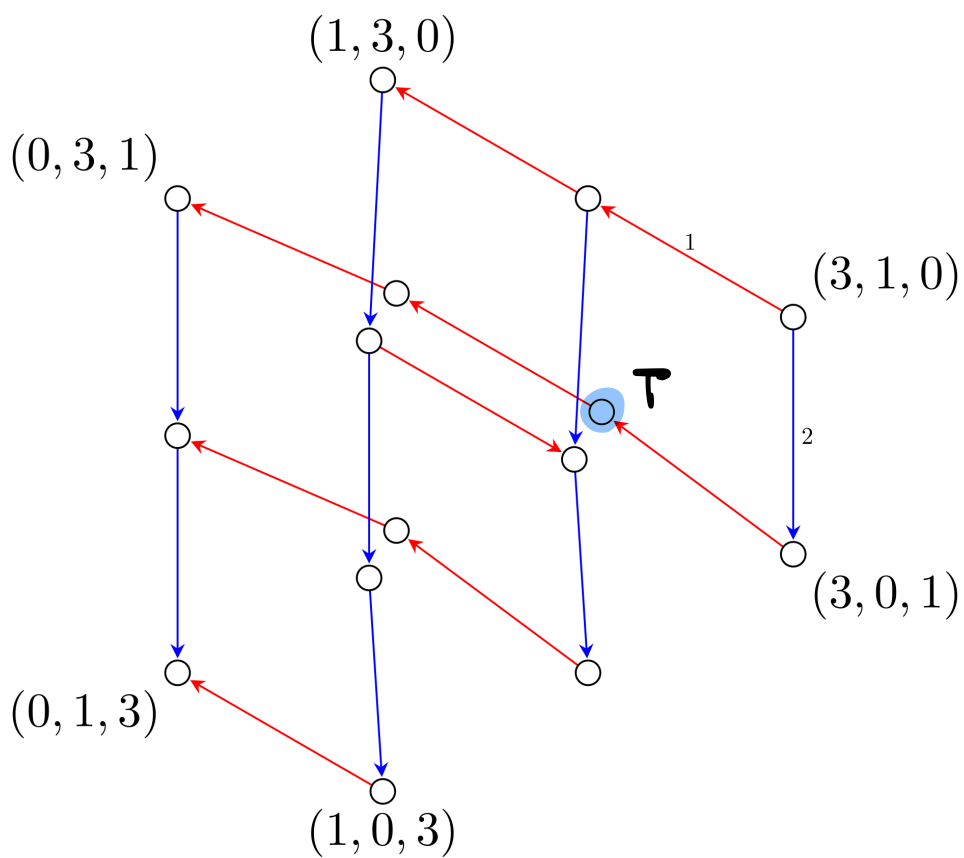
$q = 0$  STATES ARE IN BIJECTION WITH

$\mathcal{B}_\lambda = \text{CRYSTAL OF SSYT OF SHAPE } \lambda.$

STATE  $\rightsquigarrow$  GELFAND TSETLIN  
PATTERN  $\leftrightarrow$  SSYT  $\xrightarrow[\text{ON TABLEAUX}]{\text{INVOLUTION}}$  SSYT.

THE SCHUTZENBERGER INVOLUTION ON

TABLEAUX:  $\sigma(\tau)$  REPLACES  $\tau$  WITH  $wt_\mu$   
BY ANOTHER TABLEAU OF  $wt w_0 \mu$



$B_\lambda$  AS A GRAPH HAS AN AUTOMORPHISM  
INTERCHANGING HIGHEST WEIGHT ELT

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & & \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$\sigma$  REVERSES  $i \mapsto n-i$

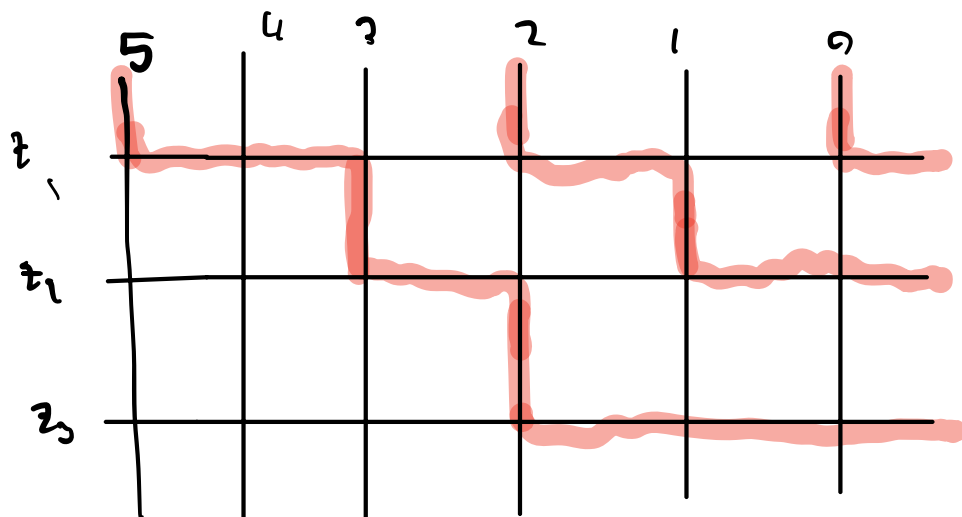
$$1 \mapsto 2$$

FOR  $GL(3)$

$$\sigma(f_i(x)) = f_{n-i}(\sigma(x))$$

$$\sigma(e_i(x)) = f_{n-i}(\sigma(x))$$

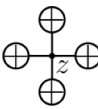
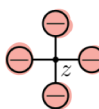

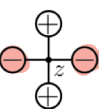
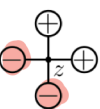
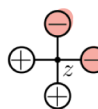
LUSTIG GENERALIZED TO ALL CARTAN TYPES.



$$z_1^3, z_2^2, z_3^2$$

$$\lambda = (3, 1, 0)$$

$$\lambda + \rho = (5, 2, 0)$$

$a_1$	$a_2$	$b_1$	$b_2$	$c_1$	$c_2$
					
1	$z$	$-q$	$z$	$z(1-q)$	1

$q \neq 0$

$$GTP(\text{STATE}) = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 2 & 0 \\ & 3 & 1 \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{SUBTRACT} \quad \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ & 1 & 0 \\ & & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$GTP^0(\text{STATE}) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ & 2 & 1 \\ & & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

PRODUCE A TABLEAU FROM  $GTP^0$

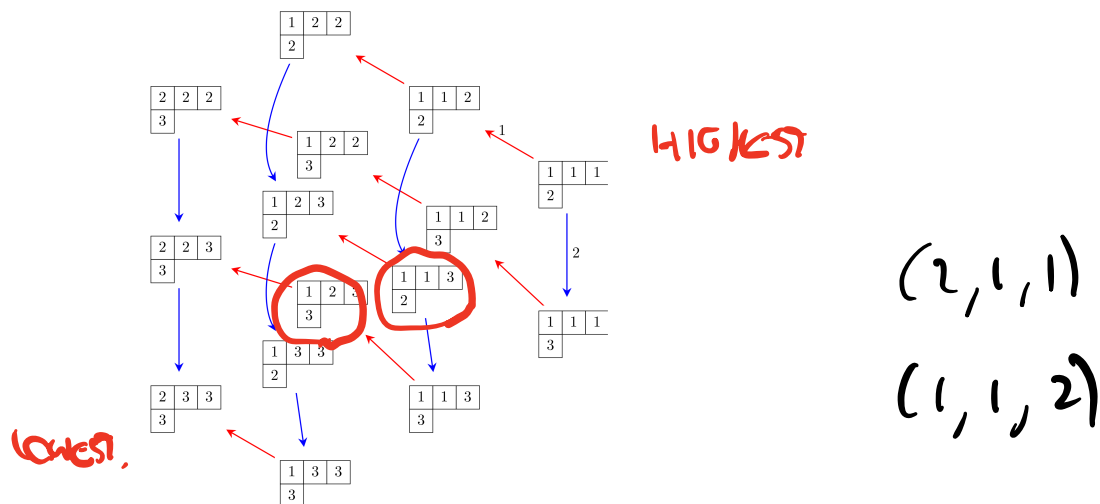
$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 3 \\ \hline 2 & & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{REMOVE } 3} \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} \xrightarrow{\text{REMOVE } 2} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$(3, 1, 0) \qquad (2, 1) \qquad (2)$

ONE MORE STEP: APPEND

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$f_1, f_2, f_3$$



$$\text{wt} \left( \begin{array}{c|c} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 3 & & \end{array} \right) = (1,1,2).$$

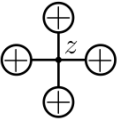
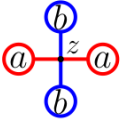
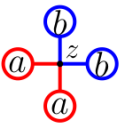
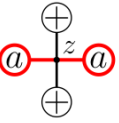
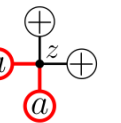
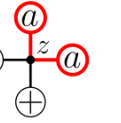
CLAIM: IF  $\Delta \leftrightarrow T$

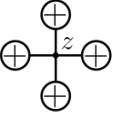
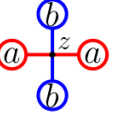
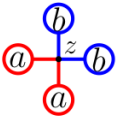
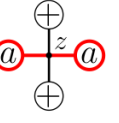
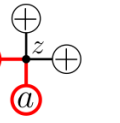
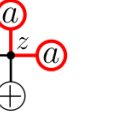
THEN 
$$P(\Delta) = z^p \cdot z^{\text{wt}(T)}$$

$$P(\Delta) = z_1^3 z_2^2 z_3^2 = z^p \cdot z_1 z_2 z_3^2$$

THE CLOSED MODELS ARE CLOSED VARIANTS  
WHOSE PARTITION FUNCTIONS ARE DEMAZURE  
CRYSTALS.

Y. YANG, BBBG, BUCUMAS-SCHIMSHAW.  
OPEN MODELS.

Open T-weights					
					
1	$z$ $0 \quad a \geq b$ $0 \quad a < b$	$0 \quad a > b$ $z \quad a < b$	$z$	$z$	1

Closed T-weights					
					
1	$z \quad a \geq b$ $0 \quad a < b$	$z \quad a > b$ $0 \quad a < b$	$z$	$z$	1

LET  $n$  COLORS BE GIVEN.

SPINS ARE  $+, -, c_1, \dots, c_n$ .

MADEY TOKUYAMA MODELS:

TOP BOUNDARY EDGES HAVE A COLOR

$c_i$  AT  $\lambda_i + n - i$  COLUMN

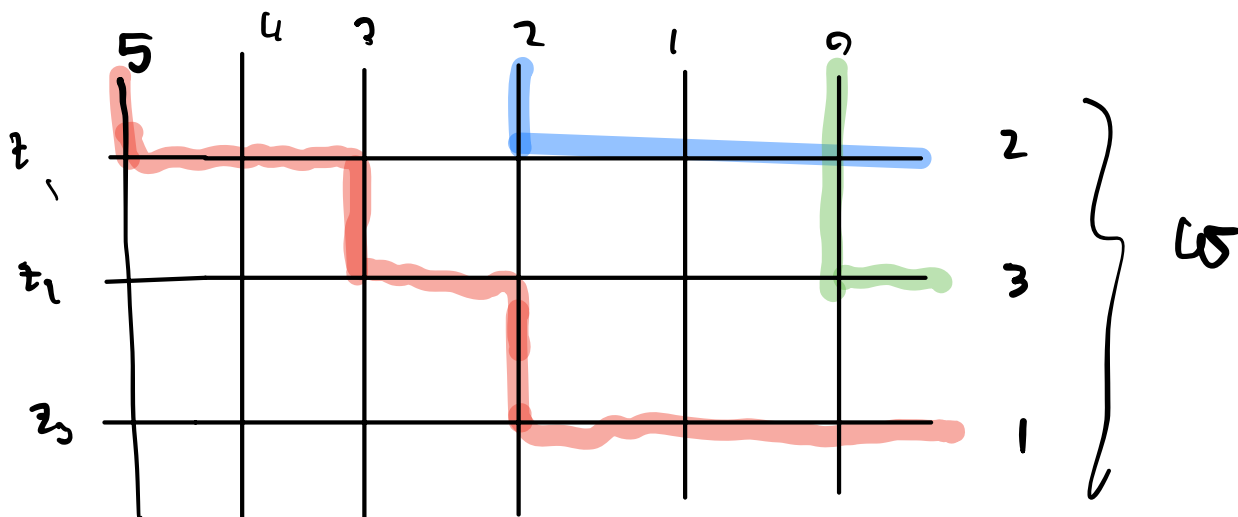
$$c_1 > c_2 > \dots > c_n$$

AND ON THE RIGHT SIDE USE SOME ORDER DEPENDING ON A PERMUTATION.

$C_1 = \text{RED}$

$C_2 = \text{Blue}$

$C_3 = \text{GREEN}$



ON FRIDAY I WILL SHOW USE YDE

$$Z(S_\omega) = z^p \partial_\omega z^q \quad \text{OPEN}$$

$$z^p \partial_\omega z^q \quad \text{CLOSED.}$$

DEEPER FACT: SET OF STATES IS  
NATURALLY IN BIJECTION WITH

DEMATURE CRYSTAL (CLOSED)  
DEMATURE ATOM (OPEN)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{B}_\lambda(\omega) & = & \bigcup & \mathcal{B}_\lambda^0(\gamma) \\
 \uparrow & & \gamma \leq \omega & \uparrow \\
 \text{DEMAZURE} & & \text{BRUHAT} & \text{DEMAZURE} \\
 \text{CRYSTAL} & & & \text{ATOMS}
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_\lambda = \bigcup \text{ATOMS} .$$