

Opérateurs de réordonnement et polynômes de Grothendieck

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Opérateurs $\{\pi_i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$

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vérifient les relations de tresse et des relations quadratiques :

$$\pi_i \pi_j = \pi_j \pi_i,$$

$$\text{si } |i - j| > 1,$$

$$\pi_{i+1} \pi_i \pi_{i+1} = \pi_i \pi_{i+1} \pi_i,$$

$$\text{si } 1 \leq i \leq n-2,$$

$$\pi_i \pi_i = \pi_i$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\pi}_{i+1} \hat{\pi}_i \hat{\pi}_{i+1} &= (\pi_{i+1} - 1)(\pi_i - 1)(\pi_{i+1} - 1) \\ &= \hat{\pi}_i \hat{\pi}_{i+1} \hat{\pi}_i, \end{aligned} \quad \text{si } 1 \leq i \leq n - 2,$$

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$$K_\omega = \hat{K}_\omega$$

$$\omega = [n, n-1, \dots, 2, 1]$$

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$\mathcal{H}(t_1, t_2)$ engendrée par les opérateurs $\{T_i, 1 \leq i \leq n-1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} T_i T_j &= T_j T_i, & \text{si } |i-j| > 1, \\ T_{i+1} T_i T_{i+1} &= T_i T_{i+1} T_i, & \text{si } 1 \leq i \leq n-2, \\ (T_i - t_1)(T_i - t_2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

base : $(T_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n}$

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2 bases : $(\pi_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n}$ et $(\hat{\pi}_\sigma)_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n}$

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$$= \hat{\pi}_1 \hat{\pi}_2 \hat{\pi}_1 + \hat{\pi}_1 \hat{\pi}_2 + \hat{\pi}_1 \hat{\pi}_1 + \hat{\pi}_1 + \hat{\pi}_2 \hat{\pi}_1 + \hat{\pi}_2 + \hat{\pi}_1 + 1$$

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Changement de base ?

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= s_{i_1} \dots s_{i_m} \\ \pi_\sigma &= \pi_{i_1} \dots \pi_{i_m} \\ &= (\hat{\pi}_{i_1} + 1)(\hat{\pi}_{i_2} + 1) \dots (\hat{\pi}_{i_m} + 1) \\ &= \sum_{\mu} \hat{\pi}_{\mu}\end{aligned}$$

où une décomposition réduite de μ est un sous-mot d'une décomposition réduite de σ . (Lascoux)

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→ $\mu \leq \sigma$ pour l'ordre de Bruhat sur les permutations

Ordre de Bruhat

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Un ordre sur les permutations, gradué selon le nombre d'inversions.

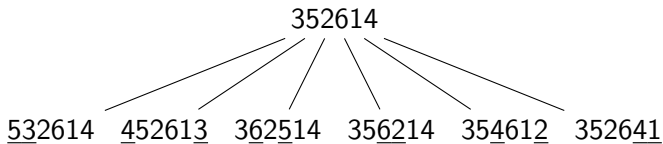
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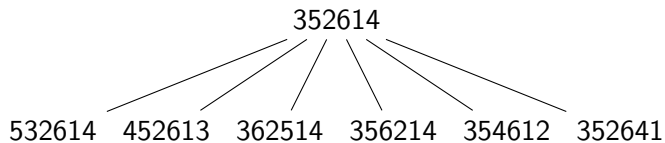
Soit $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, μ est un successeur de σ dans l'ordre de Bruhat ssi :

- ▶ $\mu = \sigma\tau$ avec τ transposition
- ▶ $\ell(\mu) = \ell(\sigma) + 1$

Exemple :

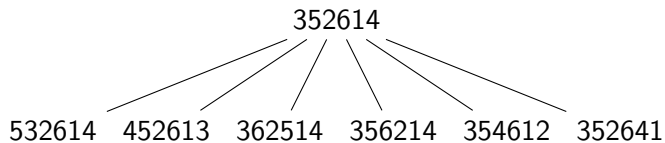


Exemple :



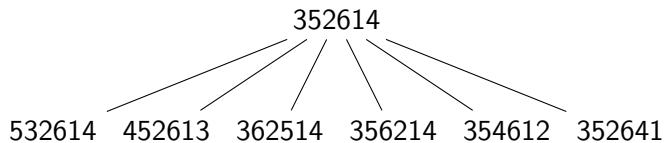
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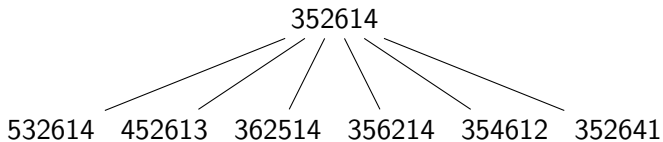
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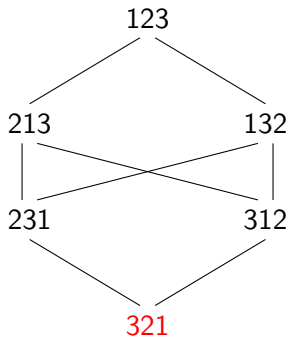
Example :



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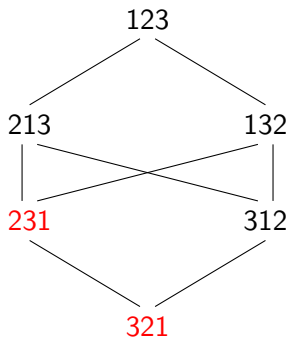
Successes : $\dots b \dots d \dots \rightarrow \dots d \dots b \dots$ avec entre b et d , uniquement des valeurs $< b$ ou $> d$

Changement de base : K, \hat{K}



$$\hat{K}_{321} = K_{\textcolor{red}{321}}$$

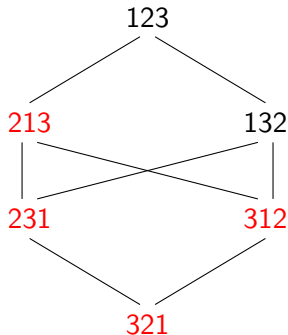
Changement de base : K, \hat{K}



$$\hat{K}_{321} = K_{321}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{K}_{231} &= \hat{K}_{321} \hat{\pi}_1 = K_{321} (\pi_1 - 1) \\ &= K_{231} - K_{321}\end{aligned}$$

Changement de base : K, \hat{K}

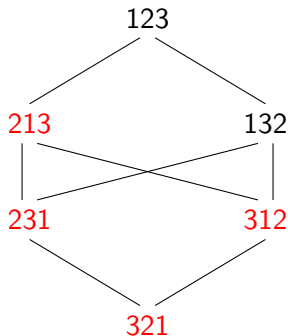


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$$\begin{aligned}\hat{K}_{213} &= \hat{K}_{231} \hat{\pi}_2 = K_{231} \hat{\pi}_2 - K_{321} \hat{\pi}_2 \\ &= K_{213} - K_{231} - K_{312} + K_{321}\end{aligned}$$

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$$\hat{K}_\sigma = \sum_{\mu \geq \sigma} (-1)^{\ell(\mu) - \ell(\sigma)} K_\mu$$

$$K_\sigma = \sum_{\mu \geq \sigma} \hat{K}_\mu$$

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Étude d'un produit particulier

Motivations géométriques : polynômes de Grothendieck, caractères de Demazure

Polynômes clés et polynômes de Grothendieck

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Polynômes dominants

$$G_{(\omega)} := \prod_{\substack{i=1\dots n \\ j=1\dots n-i}} (1 - y_j x_i^{-1}), \quad \omega = [n, n-1, \dots, 1]$$

Polynômes clés et polynômes de Grothendieck

Polynômes dominants

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$$K_{\lambda} = \hat{K}_{\lambda} := x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \dots x_n^{\lambda_n}, \quad \lambda = \lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \lambda_n$$

Action de π et $\hat{\pi}$

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$$f\pi_i = \frac{x_i \cdot f - x_{i+1} \cdot f^{s_i}}{x_i - x_{i+1}}$$
$$f\hat{\pi}_i = f(\pi_i - 1) = \frac{x_{i+1} \cdot f - x_{i+1} \cdot f^{s_i}}{x_i - x_{i+1}}$$

Bases de l'anneau des polynômes

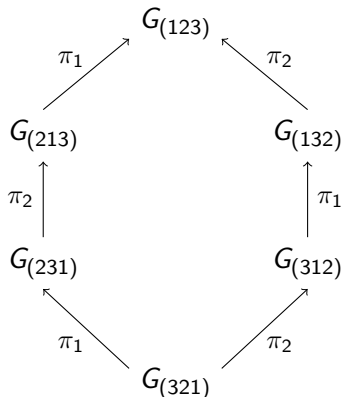
On obtient l'ensemble des polynômes à partir des polynômes dominants.

Bases de l'anneau des polynômes

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$$G_{(\sigma s_i)} := G_{(\sigma)} \pi_i,$$

si $\sigma(i) > \sigma(i+1)$.



Produit de polynômes de Grothendieck

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Theorème (Lascoux)

$$G_{(\sigma)} \frac{y_{\sigma_1} \cdots y_{\sigma_k}}{x_1 \cdots x_k} \equiv G_{(\omega)} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma}.$$

où $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, $1 \leq k < n$, ζ un représentant particulier de la classe de σ dans $\mathfrak{S}_n / (\mathfrak{S}_k \times \mathfrak{S}_{n-k})$.

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où $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, $1 \leq k < n$, ζ un représentant particulier de la classe de σ dans $\mathfrak{S}_n / (\mathfrak{S}_k \times \mathfrak{S}_{n-k})$.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \sigma = 43678215 \\ k = 3 \end{array} \right\} \zeta = 643|87521$$

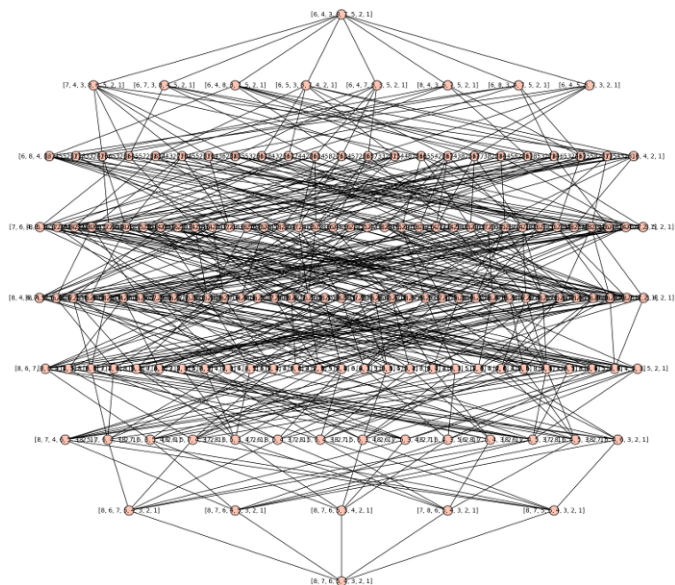
Résolution du problème dans les bases K et \hat{K} .

$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma}$$

$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} =$$

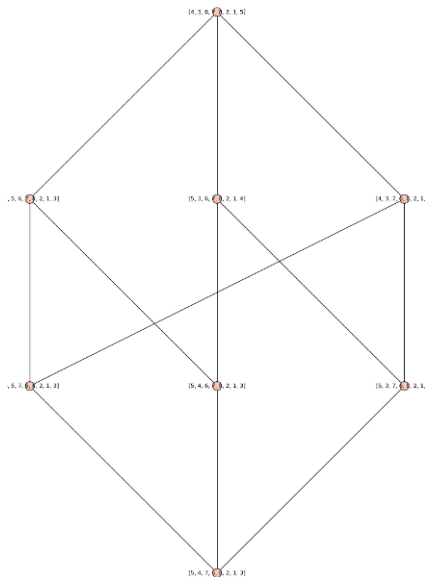
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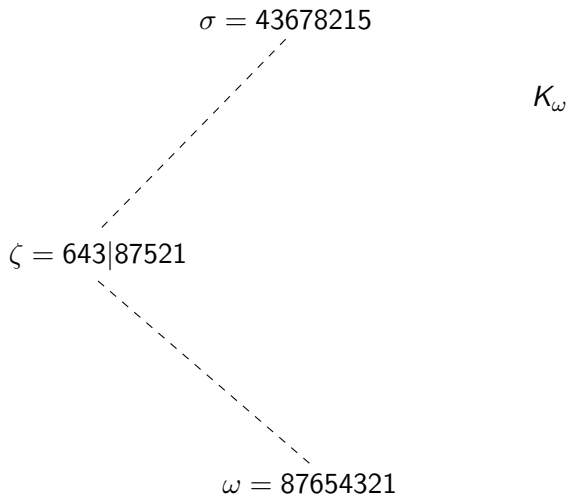
(152 termes)

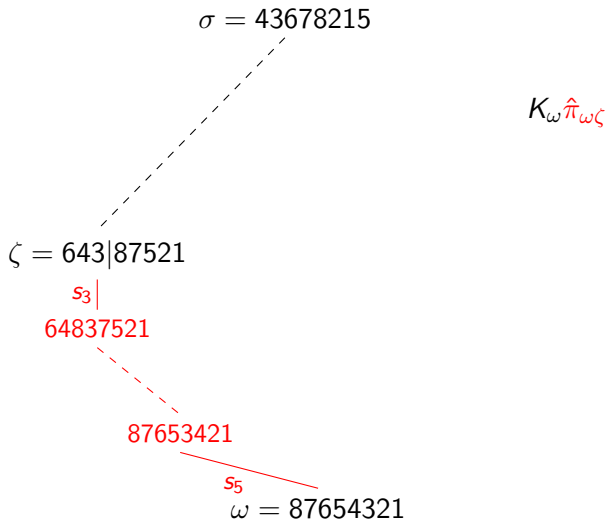


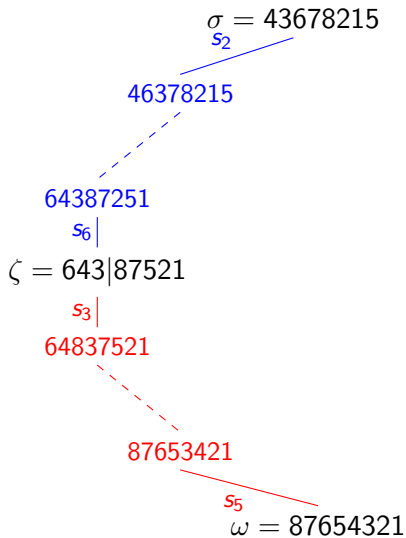
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(8 termes)

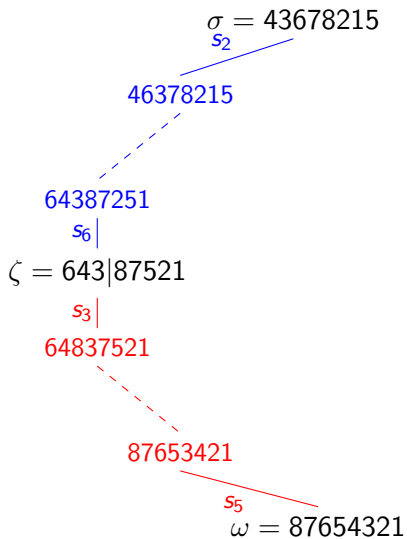








$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma}$$



$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma} = ?$$

$$\sigma = 43678215$$

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$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta}$$

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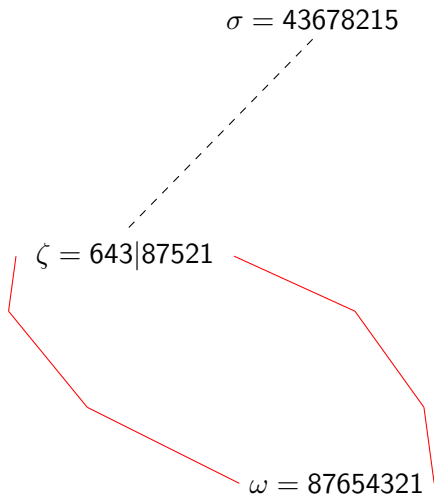
$$s_3 |$$

$$64837521$$

$$87653421$$

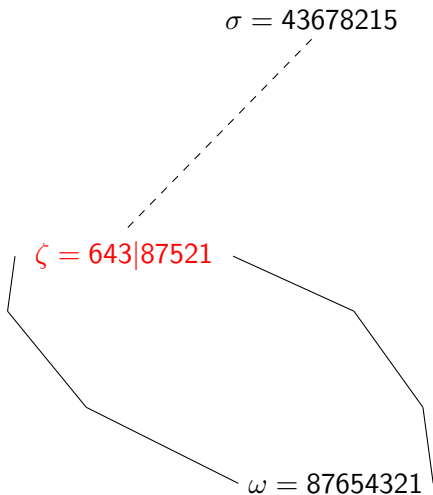
$$s_5$$

$$\omega = 87654321$$



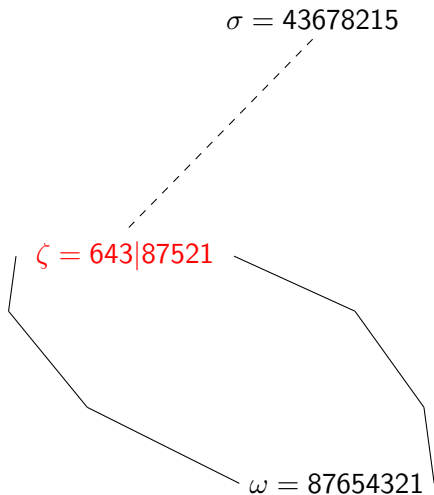
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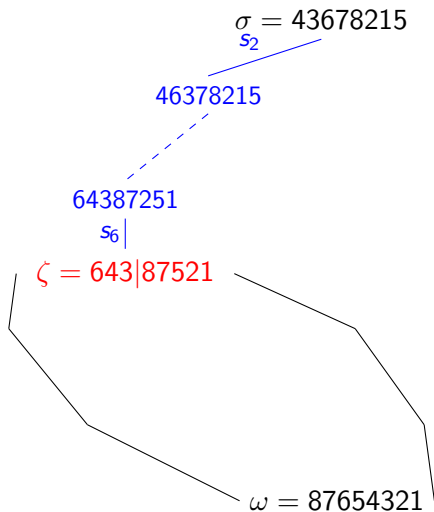
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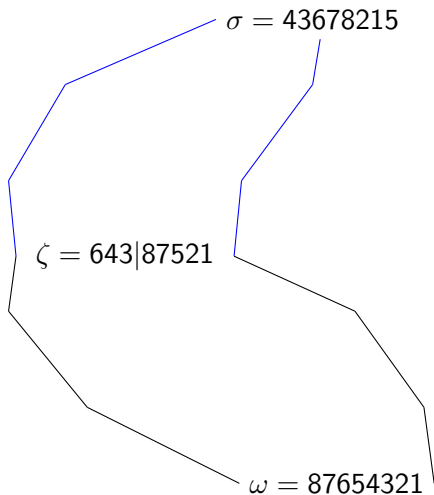
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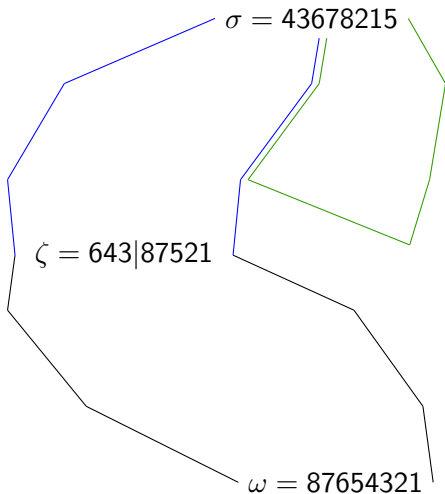
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$$\hat{K}_{\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma} = \sum_{\sigma \leq \mu \leq \zeta} \hat{K}_{\mu}$$



$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma} = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} &= \sum_{\mu \geq \zeta} \pm K_{\mu} \\ &= \hat{K}_{\zeta} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{K}_{\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma} &= \sum_{\sigma \leq \mu \leq \zeta} \hat{K}_{\mu} \\ &= \sum_{\nu} \pm K_{\nu} \end{aligned}$$





$$\hat{K}_{\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} = \sum_{\sigma \leq \mu \leq \zeta} \hat{K}_{\mu}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\hat{K}_\zeta \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} &= \sum_{\sigma \leq \mu \leq \zeta} \hat{K}_\mu \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\nu \geq \sigma \\ \nu \not\leq \mu \\ \sigma < \mu \leq \zeta}} \pm K_\nu\end{aligned}$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1362|54$$

$$W_\sigma =$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 13\textcolor{red}{6}2|54$$

$$W_\sigma =$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1\textcolor{red}{3}62|54$$

$$W_\sigma =$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1362|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6))$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1362|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5))$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 136\color{red}{2}|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5))$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1362|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6))$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1362|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = \textcolor{red}{1}362|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$

Soient σ , k , $W_\sigma(k)$ est la liste des k -transpositions de Bruhat (a, b) de σ par ordre décroissant sur $\sigma(a)$ puis croissant sur $\sigma(b)$.

$$\sigma = 1362|54$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$

$$W_\sigma = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_m)$$

$$W_\sigma = (\tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_m)$$

$$\mathfrak{E}_\sigma := K_\sigma \cdot (1 - \tau_1) \cdot (1 - \tau_2) \cdots (1 - \tau_m)$$

avec :

$$K_\mu \cdot \tau = \begin{cases} K_{\mu\tau} & \text{si } \tau \text{ est une transposition de Bruhat de } \mu, \\ 0 & \text{sinon.} \end{cases}$$

$$+K_{1362|54}$$

$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 +K_{1\textcolor{red}{3}62|5\textcolor{red}{4}} \\
 \textcolor{blue}{(2,6)} \diagup \\
 -K_{1\textcolor{red}{4}62|5\textcolor{red}{3}}
 \end{array}$$

$$W_\sigma = ((\textcolor{blue}{2}, \textcolor{blue}{6}), (\textcolor{red}{2}, \textcolor{red}{5}), (\textcolor{green}{4}, \textcolor{green}{6}), (\textcolor{orange}{4}, \textcolor{orange}{5}))$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 +K_{1362|54} \\
 \textcolor{blue}{(2,6)} \diagdown \\
 -K_{1\textcolor{red}{4}62|\textcolor{red}{5}3} \\
 \textcolor{red}{(2,5)} \diagdown \\
 +K_{1\textcolor{red}{5}62|\textcolor{red}{4}3}
 \end{array}$$

$$W_\sigma = ((\textcolor{blue}{2}, \textcolor{blue}{6}), (\textcolor{red}{2}, \textcolor{red}{5}), (\textcolor{green}{4}, \textcolor{green}{6}), (\textcolor{orange}{4}, \textcolor{orange}{5}))$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 +K_{1362|54} \\
 \textcolor{blue}{(2,6)} \diagdown \\
 -K_{1462|53} \\
 \textcolor{red}{(2,5)} \diagdown \\
 +K_{156\textcolor{red}{2}|\textcolor{red}{4}3} \\
 \textcolor{green}{(4,6)} \downarrow \\
 -K_{156\textcolor{red}{3}|\textcolor{red}{4}2}
 \end{array}$$

$$W_\sigma = ((\textcolor{blue}{2}, \textcolor{blue}{6}), (\textcolor{red}{2}, \textcolor{red}{5}), (\textcolor{green}{4}, \textcolor{green}{6}), (\textcolor{orange}{4}, \textcolor{orange}{5}))$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & & +K_{1362|54} \\
 & \swarrow (2,6) & \\
 & -K_{1462|53} & \\
 & \swarrow (2,5) & \\
 +K_{1562|43} & & \\
 \downarrow (4,6) & & \\
 -K_{1563|42} & & \\
 & \searrow (4,5) & \\
 & +K_{1564|32} &
 \end{array}$$

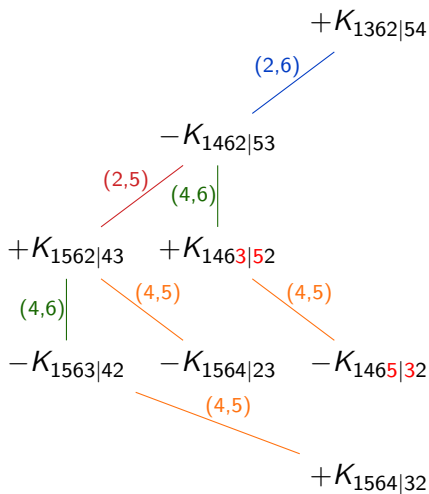
$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & & +K_{1362|54} \\
 & \swarrow (2,6) & \\
 & -K_{1462|53} & \\
 & \swarrow (2,5) & \\
 +K_{1562|43} & & \\
 \downarrow (4,6) & \searrow (4,5) & \\
 -K_{1563|42} & -K_{1564|23} & \\
 & \searrow (4,5) & \\
 & +K_{1564|32} &
 \end{array}$$

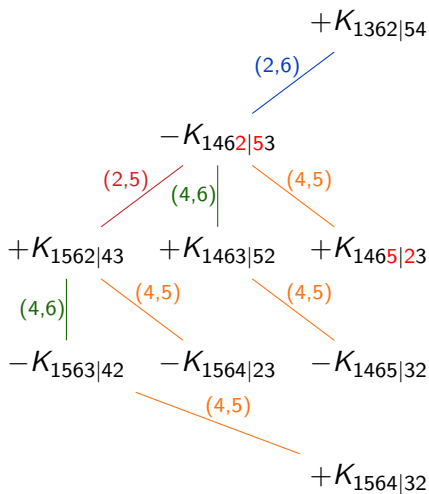
$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & & +K_{1362|54} \\
 & \swarrow (2,6) & \\
 & -K_{1462|53} & \\
 & \swarrow (2,5) & \downarrow (4,6) \\
 +K_{1562|43} & +K_{1463|52} & \\
 \downarrow (4,6) & \swarrow (4,5) & \\
 -K_{1563|42} & -K_{1564|23} & \\
 & \swarrow (4,5) & \\
 & +K_{1564|32} &
 \end{array}$$

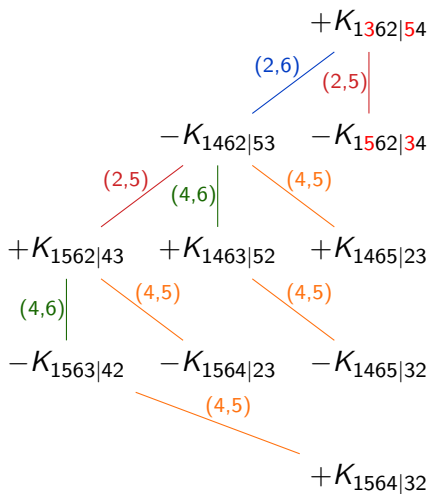
$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$



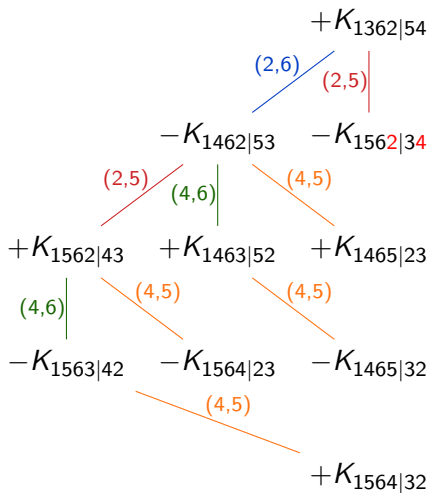
$$W_\sigma = ((2,6), (2,5), (4,6), (4,5))$$



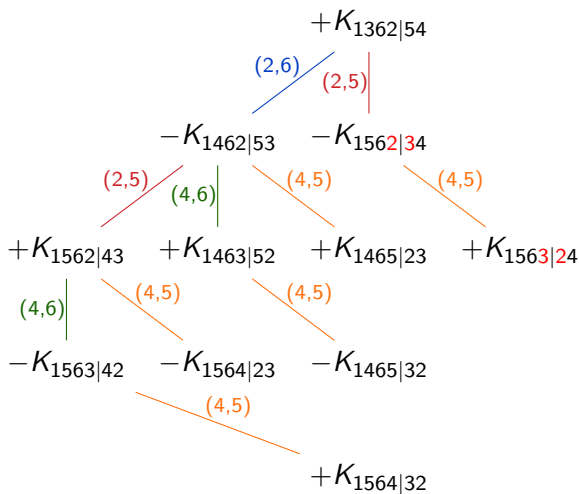
$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$



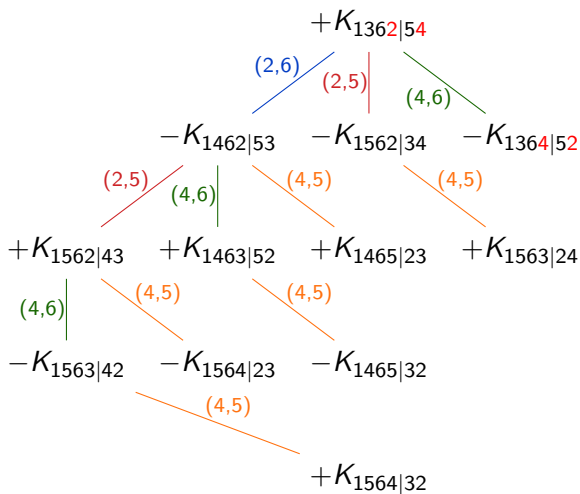
$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$



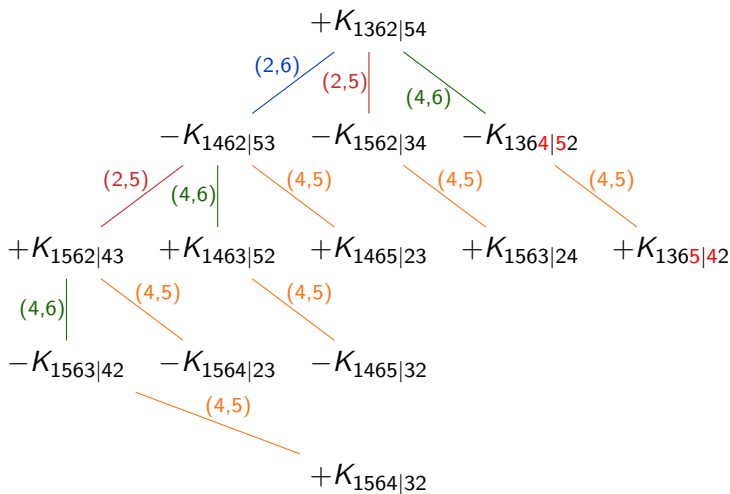
$$W_{\sigma} = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$



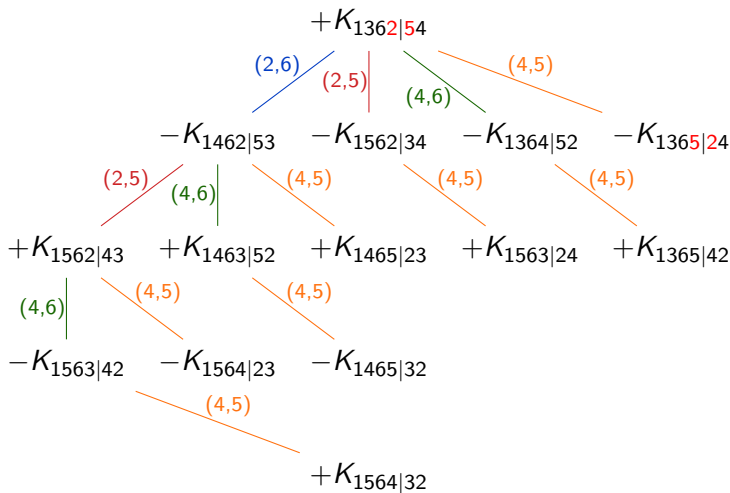
$$W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5))$$



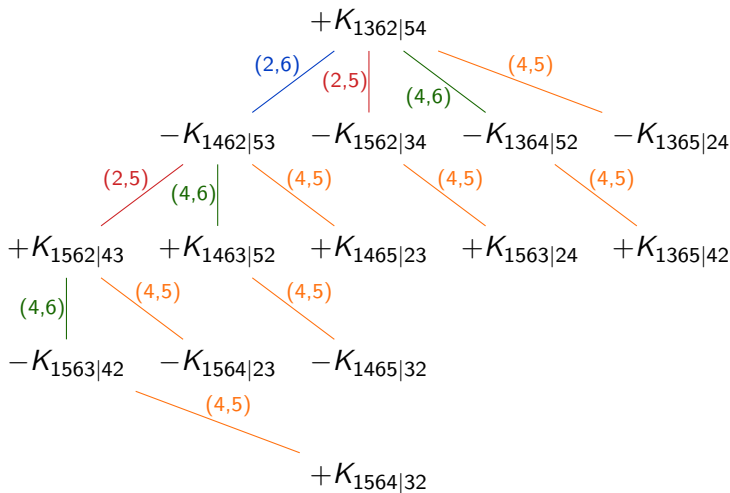
$$W_\sigma = ((2,6), (2,5), (4,6), (4,5))$$



$$W_\sigma = ((2,6), (2,5), (4,6), (4,5))$$



$$W_\sigma = ((2,6), (2,5), (4,6), (4,5))$$



$$W_\sigma = ((2,6), (2,5), (4,6), (4,5))$$

Résultat :

$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega \zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1} \sigma} = \mathfrak{E}_{\sigma}$$

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Démonstration :

$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} = \left(\sum_{\mu \geq \zeta} \pm K_{\mu} \right) \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma}$$

Résultat :

$$K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} = \mathfrak{E}_{\sigma}$$

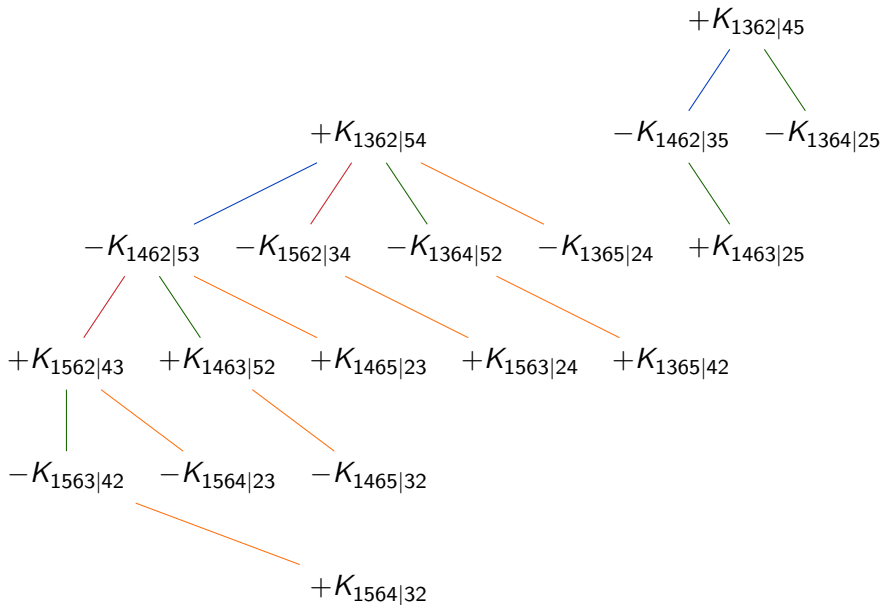
Démonstration :

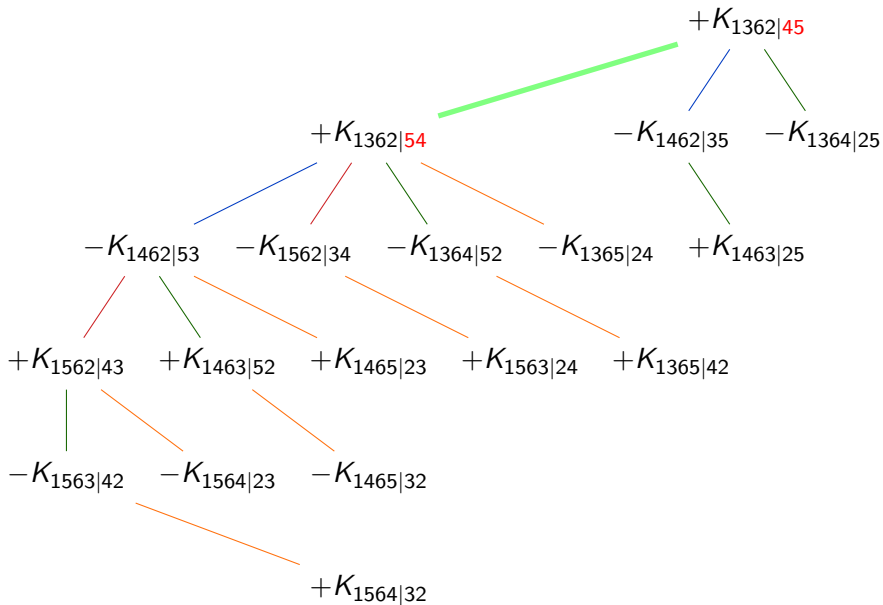
$$\begin{aligned} K_{\omega} \hat{\pi}_{\omega\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} &= \left(\sum_{\mu \geq \zeta} \pm K_{\mu} \right) \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} \\ &= \mathfrak{E}_{\zeta} \pi_{\zeta^{-1}\sigma} \end{aligned}$$

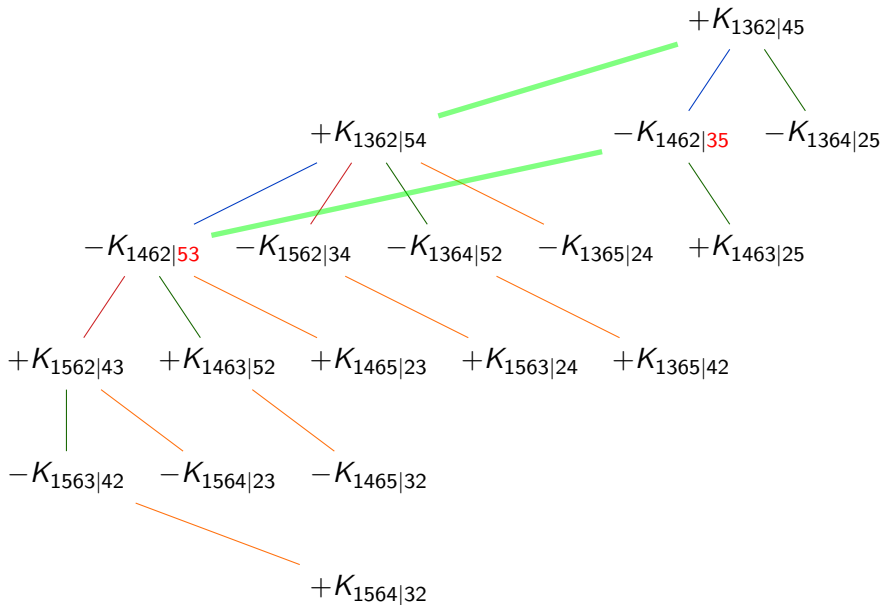
Lemme

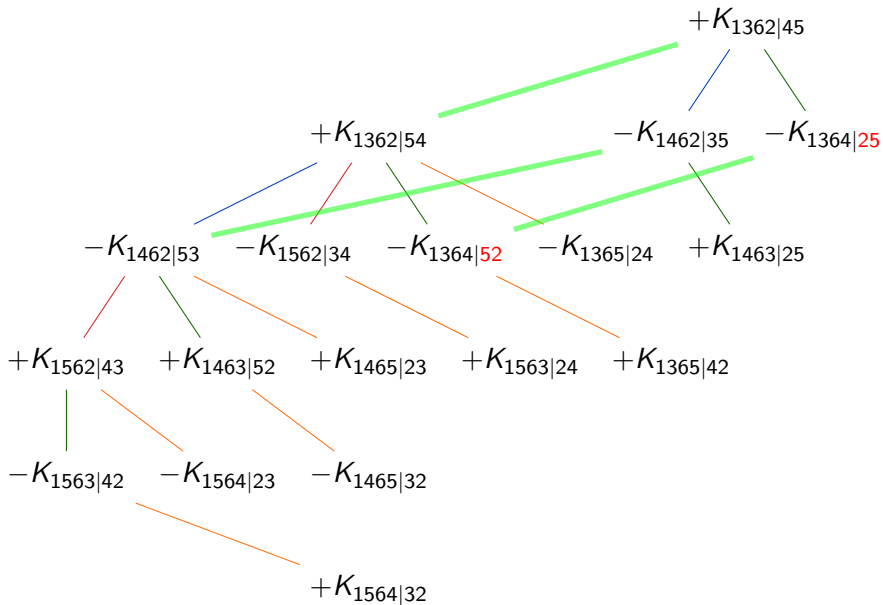
Si $\sigma(i) > \sigma(i+1)$ et $i \neq k$, alors

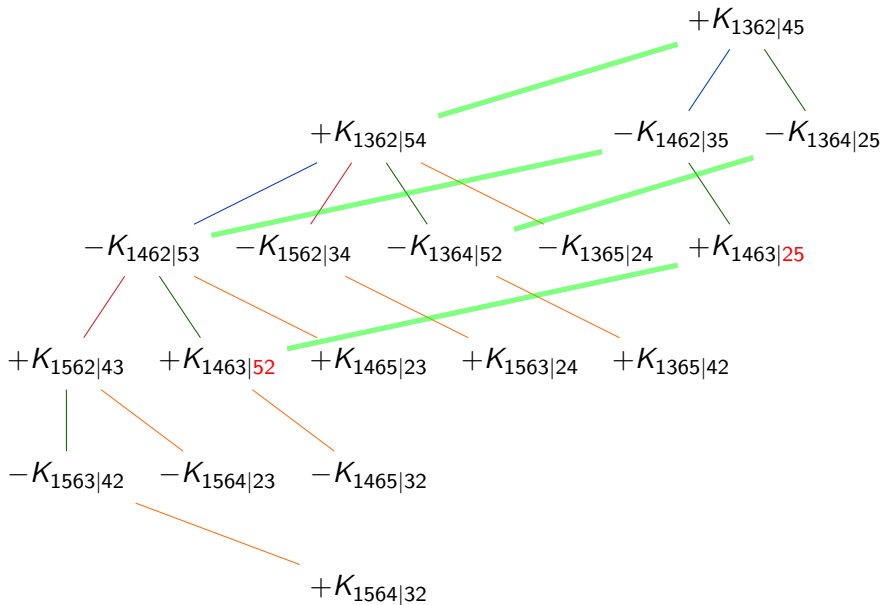
$$\mathfrak{E}_{\sigma} \pi_i = \mathfrak{E}_{\sigma s_i}$$

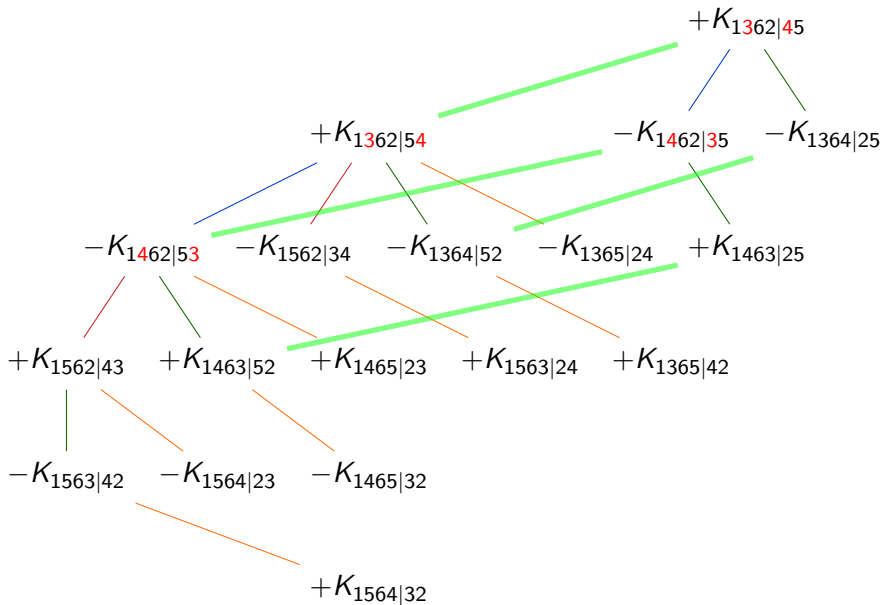


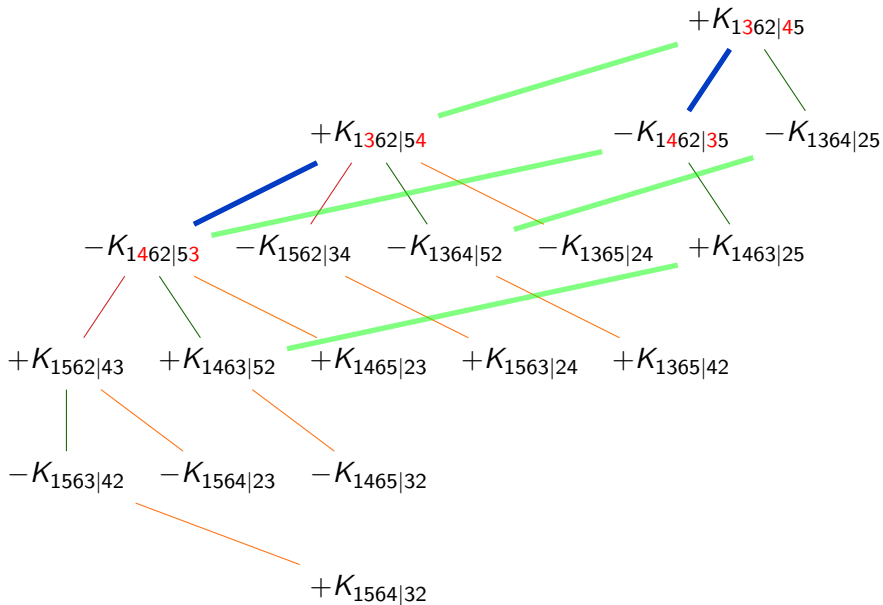


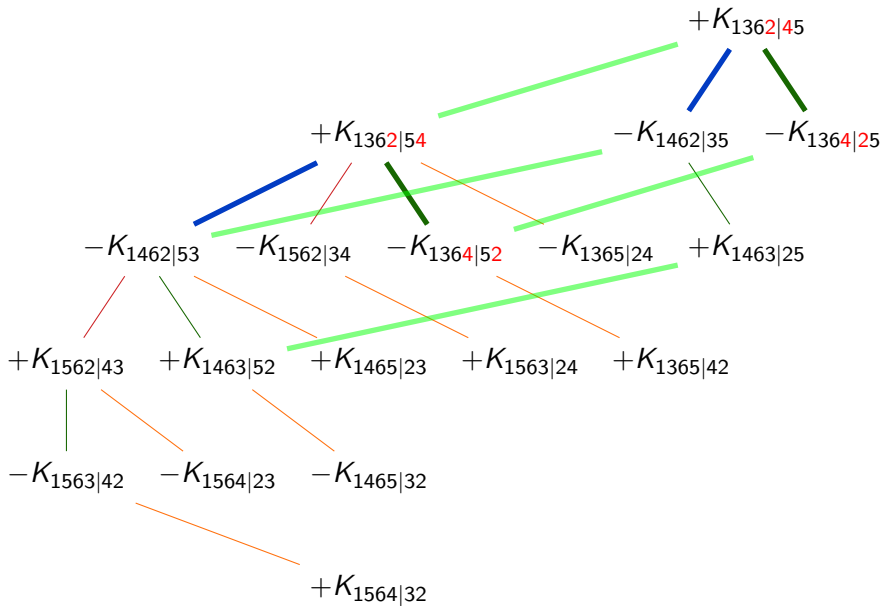


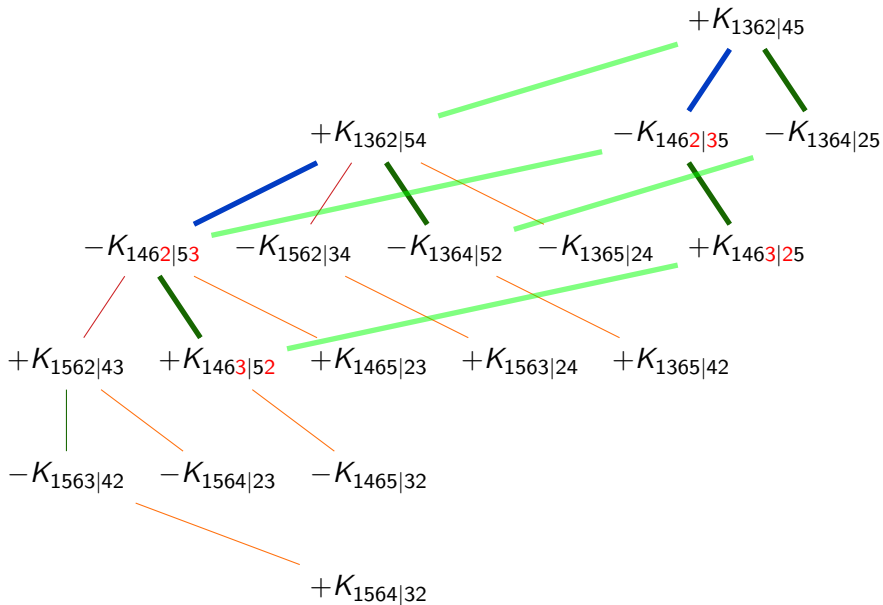


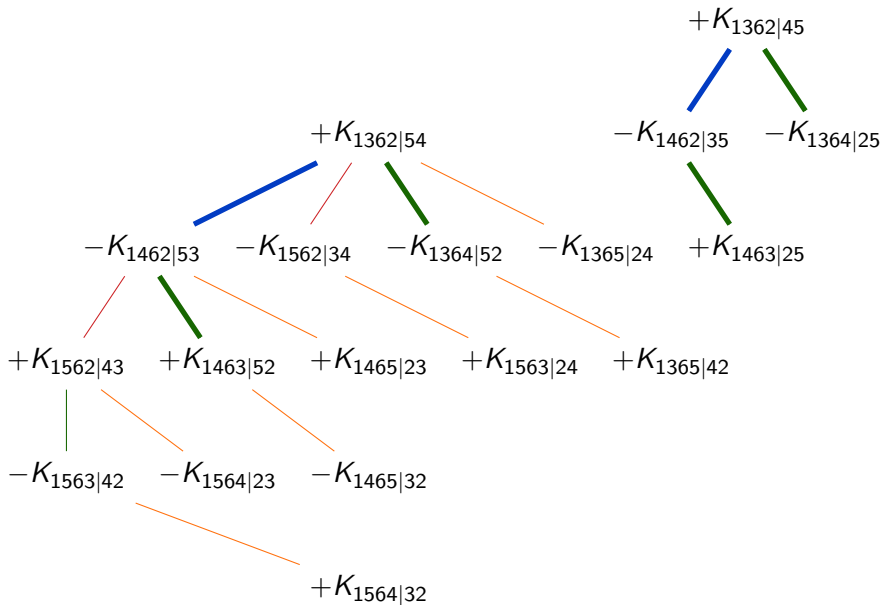


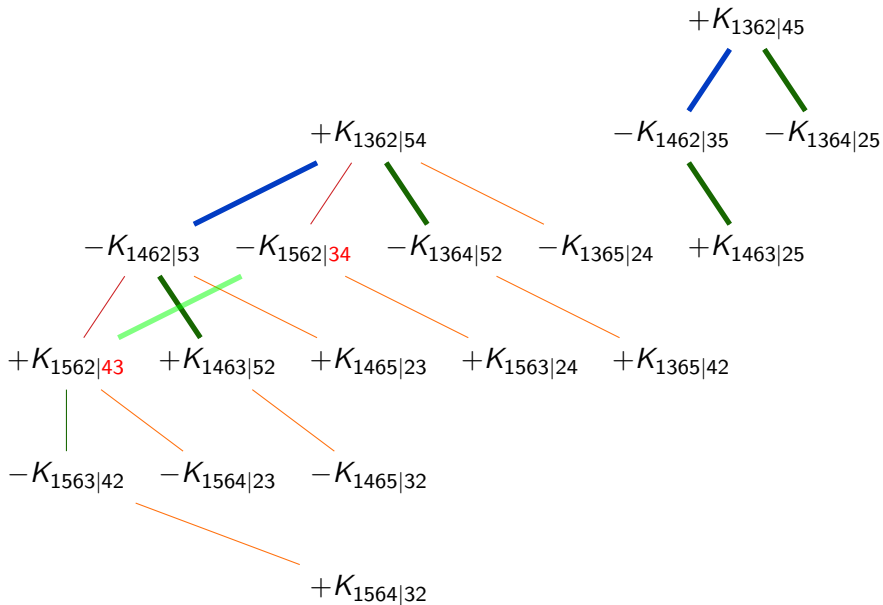


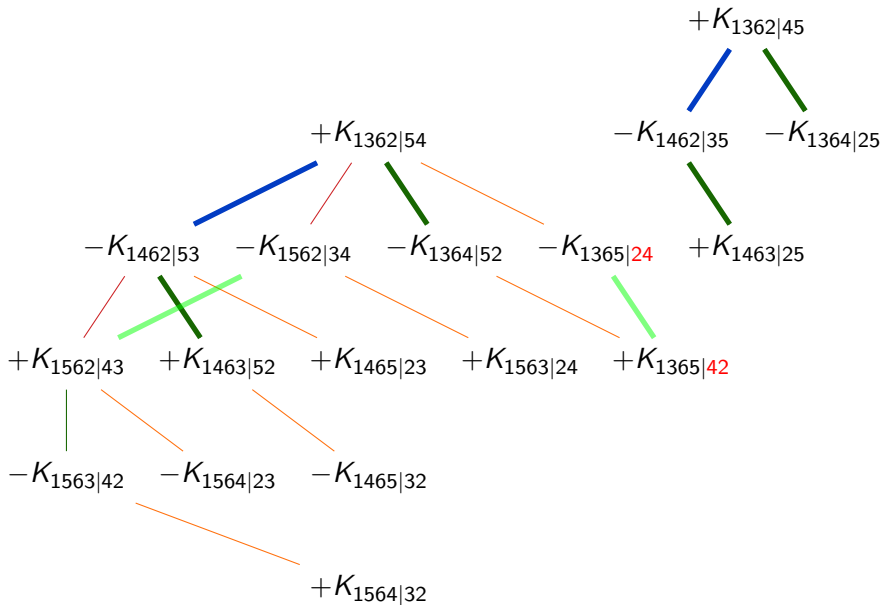


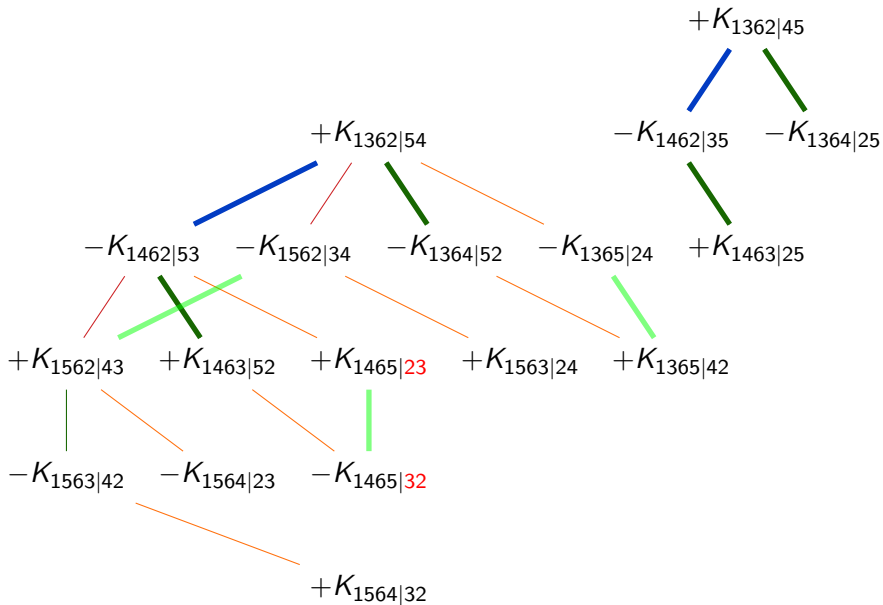


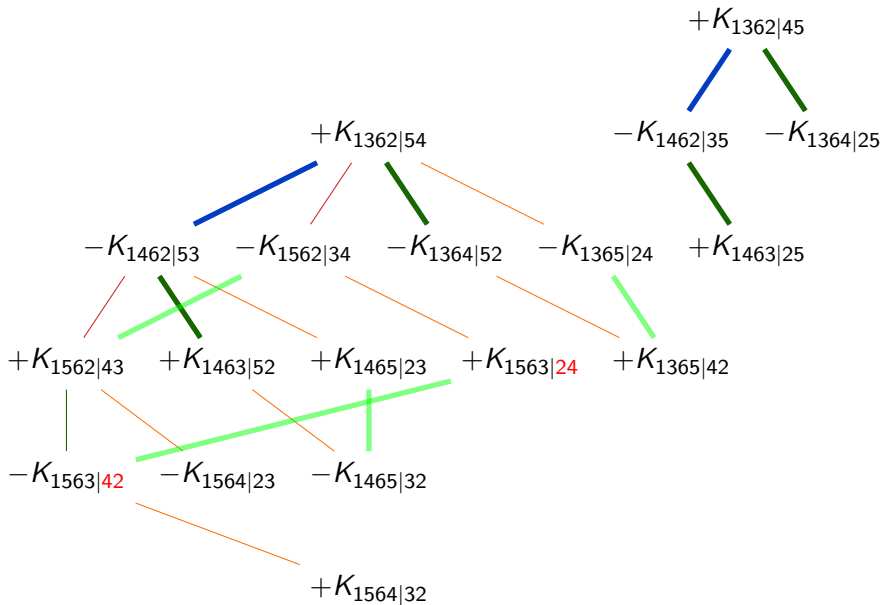


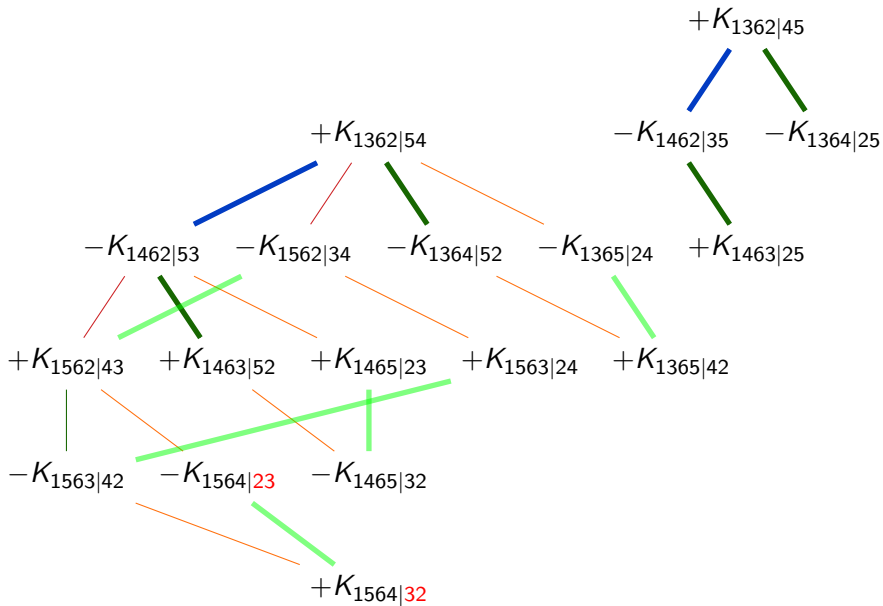




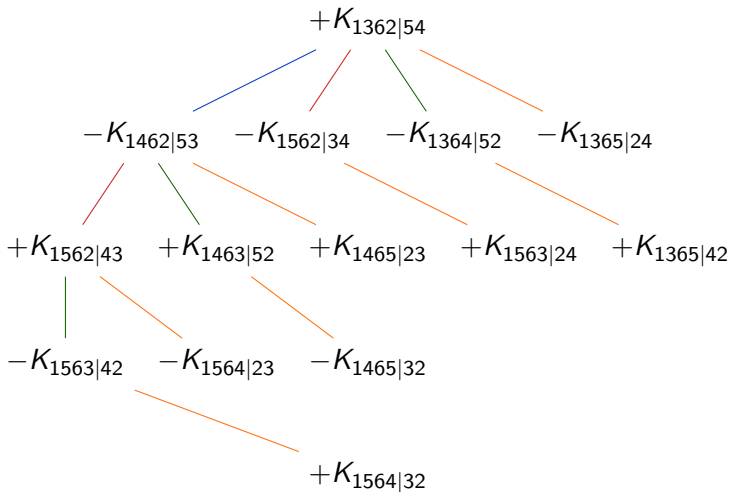




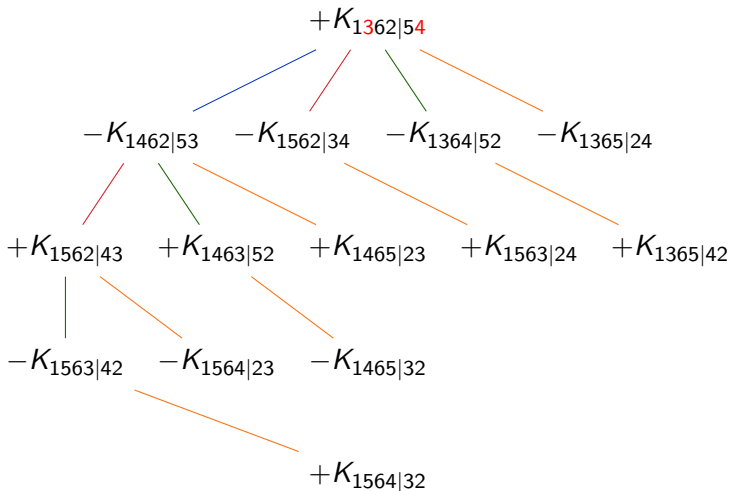


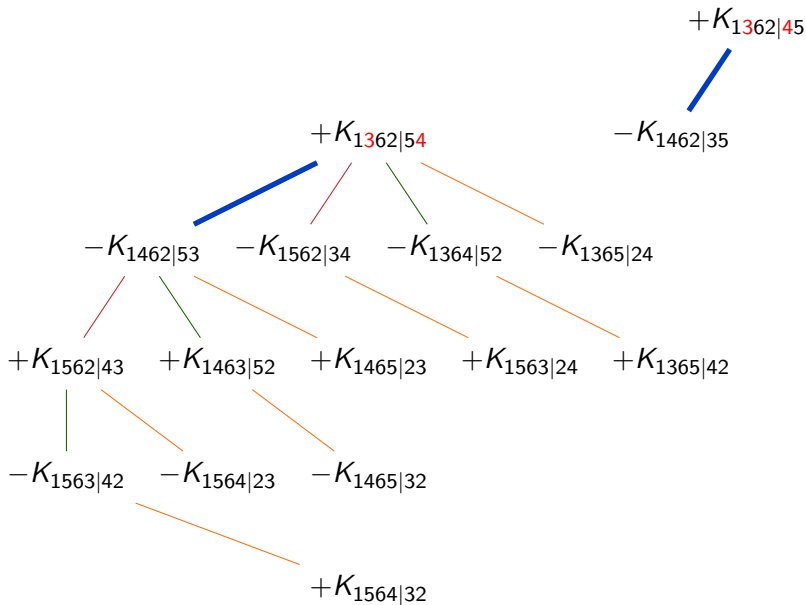


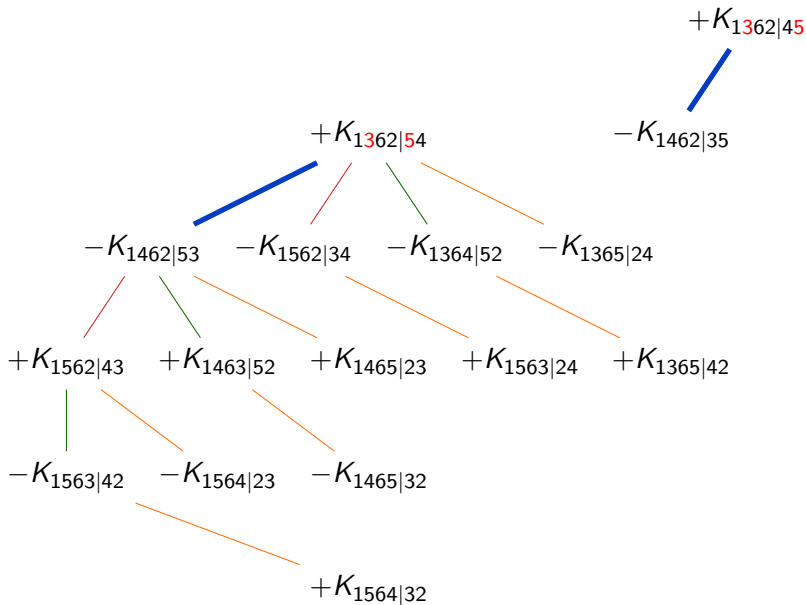
$$+K_{1362|45}$$

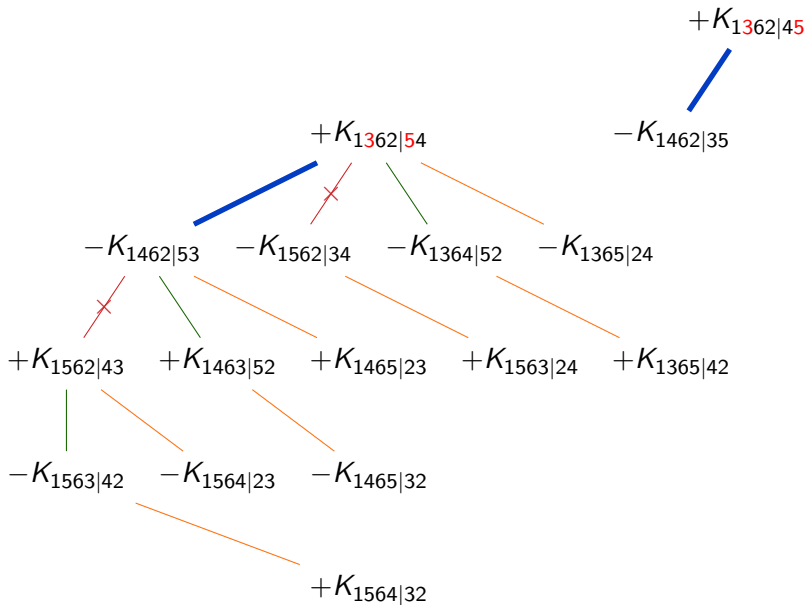


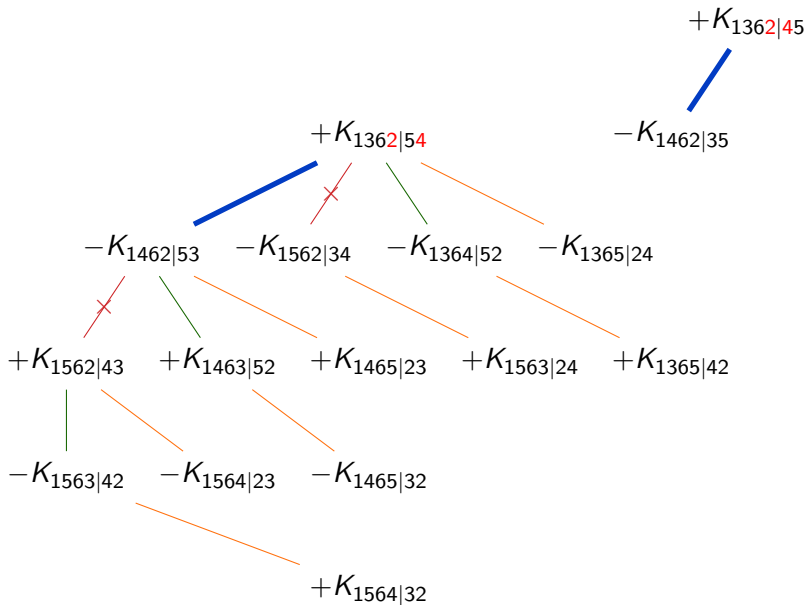
$$+K_{1362|45}$$

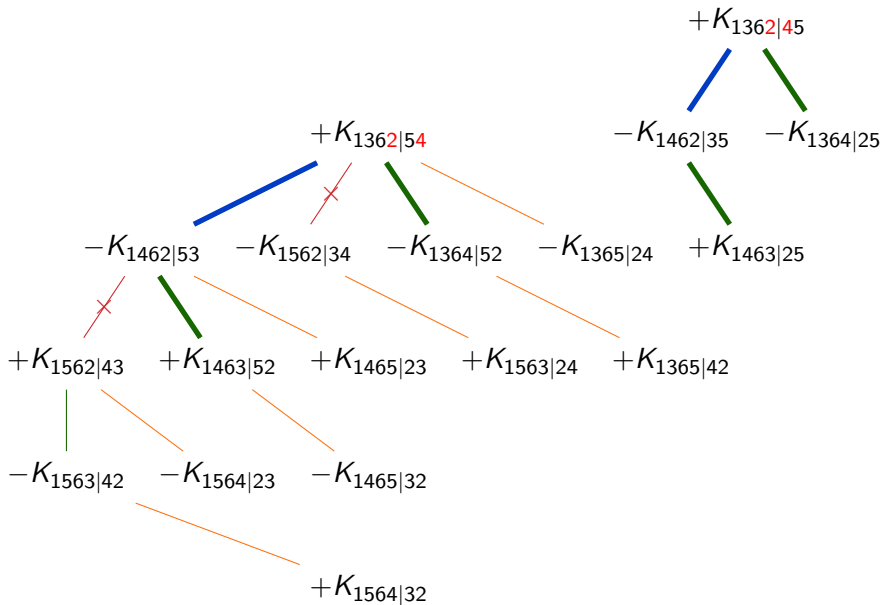


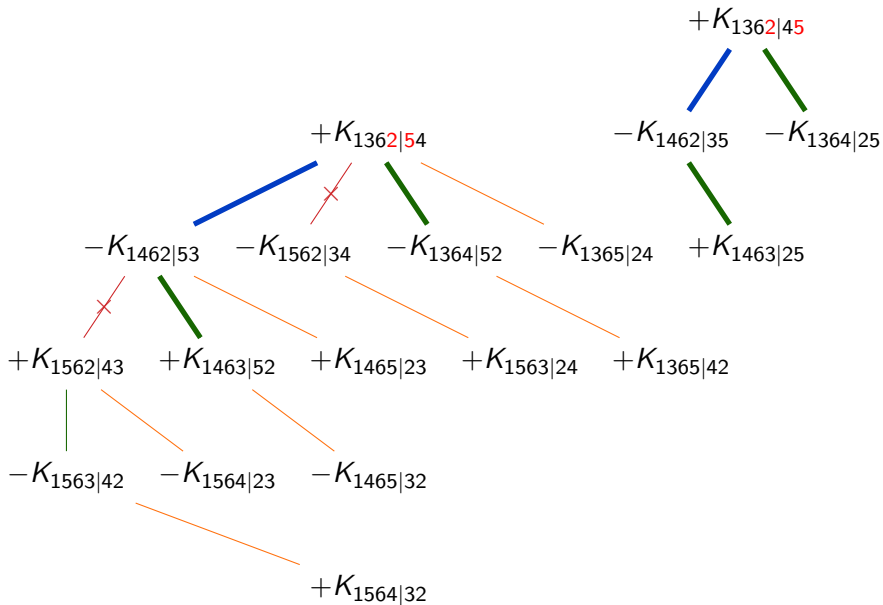


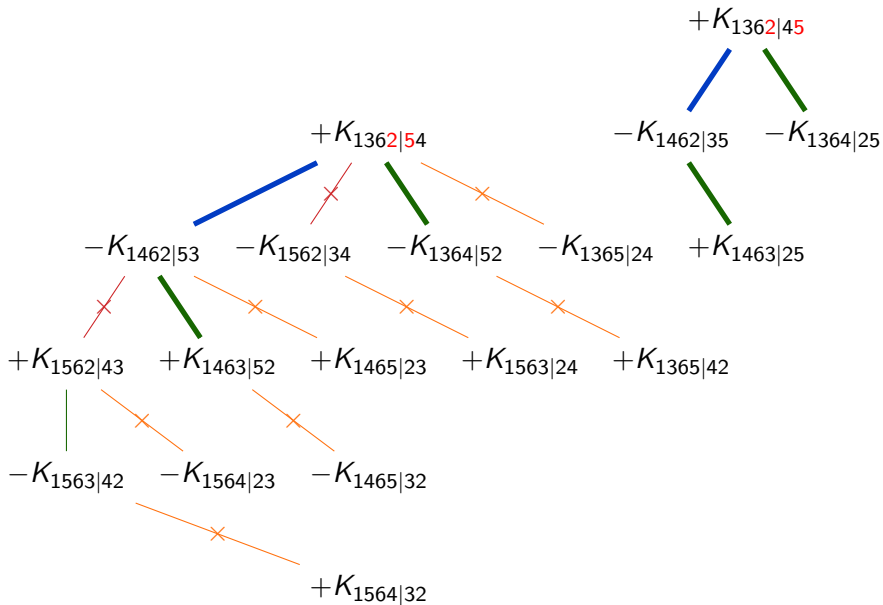












$$\zeta = 6321|54, \quad W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46$$

$$\zeta = 6321|54, \quad W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46$$

$\downarrow s_3$

$$\sigma = 6312|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), \cancel{(3, 6)}, \cancel{(3, 5)}), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

$$\zeta = 6321|54, \quad W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46$$

$\downarrow s_3$

$$\sigma = 6312|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), \cancel{(3, 6)}, \cancel{(3, 5)}), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

$\downarrow s_2$

$$\sigma = 6132|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \zeta = 6321|54, & W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46 \\
 \downarrow s_3 & & \\
 \sigma = 6312|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), \cancel{(3, 6)}, \cancel{(3, 5)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 6132|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_1 & & \\
 \sigma = 1632|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \zeta = 6321|54, & W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46 \\
 \downarrow s_3 & & \\
 \sigma = 6312|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), \cancel{(3, 6)}, \cancel{(3, 5)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 6132|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_1 & & \\
 \sigma = 1632|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 1362|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \zeta = 6321|54, & W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46 \\
 \downarrow s_3 & & \\
 \sigma = 6312|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), \cancel{(3, 6)}, \cancel{(3, 5)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 6132|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_1 & & \\
 \sigma = 1632|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 1362|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_5 & & \\
 \sigma = 1362|45, & W_\sigma = ((2, 5), \cancel{(2, 6)}, (4, 5), \cancel{(4, 6)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\zeta = 6321|54, \quad W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46$$

$$\downarrow s_3$$

$$\sigma = 6312|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), (\cancel{3, 6}), (\cancel{3, 5})), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

$\downarrow s_2$

$$\sigma = 6132|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

$\downarrow S_1$

$$\sigma = 1632|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

$\downarrow s_2$

$$\sigma = 1362|54, \quad W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14$$

↓ S5

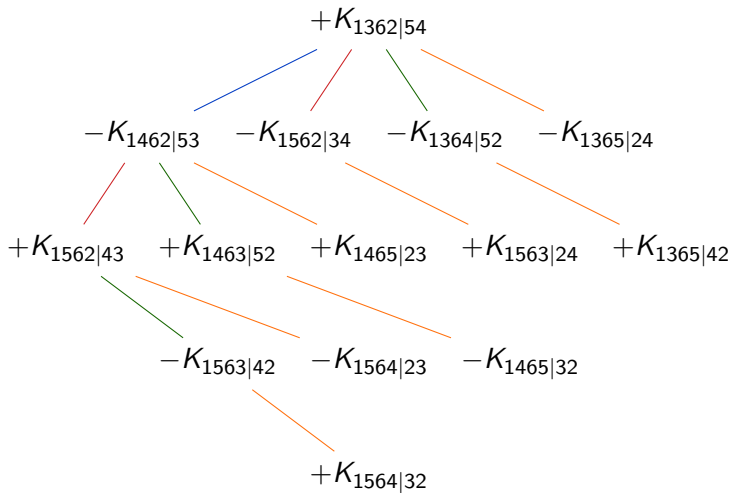
$$\sigma = 1362|45, \quad W_\sigma = ((2, 5), (2, \cancel{6}), (4, 5), (4, \cancel{6})), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 4$$

$\downarrow S_3$

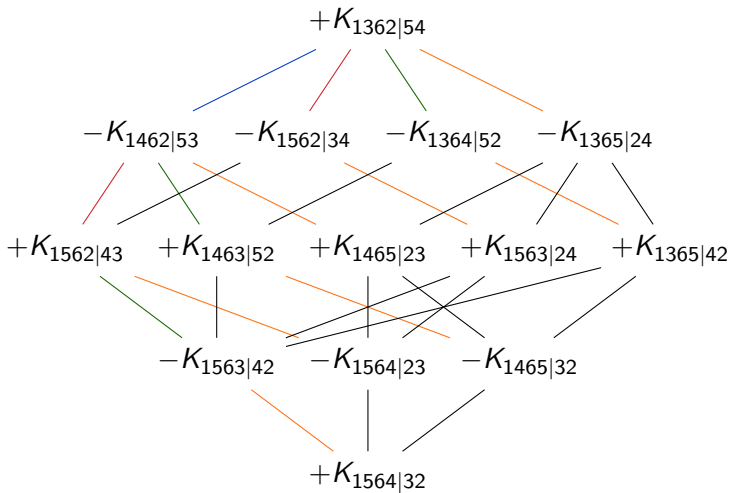
$$\sigma = 1326|45, \quad W_\sigma = ((2, 5), (3, 5)), \quad |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 4$$

$$\begin{array}{lll}
 \zeta = 6321|54, & W_\zeta = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\zeta| = 46 \\
 \downarrow s_3 & & \\
 \sigma = 6312|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5), \cancel{(3, 6)}, \cancel{(3, 5)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 6132|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_1 & & \\
 \sigma = 1632|54, & W_\sigma = ((3, 6), (3, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 1362|54, & W_\sigma = ((2, 6), (2, 5), (4, 6), (4, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 14 \\
 \downarrow s_5 & & \\
 \sigma = 1362|45, & W_\sigma = ((2, 5), \cancel{(2, 6)}, (4, 5), \cancel{(4, 6)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 4 \\
 \downarrow s_3 & & \\
 \sigma = 1326|45, & W_\sigma = ((2, 5), (3, 5)), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 4 \\
 \downarrow s_2 & & \\
 \sigma = 1236|45, & W_\sigma = ((3, 5), \cancel{(2, 5)}), & |\mathfrak{E}_\sigma| = 2
 \end{array}$$

Structure :



Structure : Intervalle



Merci de votre attention.