# A SHORT PROOF OF THE INTEGRALITY OF THE MACDONALD $(q, t)$-KOSTKA COEFFICIENTS 

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1. Introduction and background. Let $\Lambda_{N}$ denote the ring of symmetric functions in the variables $x_{1}, x_{2}, \ldots, x_{N}$, and denote by $\mathbb{Q}(q, t)$ the field of rational functions of the parameters $q$ and $t$ with rational coefficients. The Macdonald polynomials (see [13]) $J_{\lambda}(x ; q, t)$ are symmetric polynomials labelled by partitions $\lambda=\left(\lambda_{1}, \lambda_{2}, \ldots\right)$, where $\lambda_{1} \geqslant \lambda_{2} \geqslant \cdots$, that is, sequences of nonnegative integers in decreasing order. These polynomials form a basis for $\Lambda_{N} \otimes \mathbb{Q}(q, t)$ and can be characterized as the joint eigenfunctions of the commuting operators $\left\{M_{N}^{k}, k=0, \ldots, N\right\}$ defined as follows:

$$
\begin{equation*}
M_{N}^{k}=\sum_{I} t^{(N-k) k+k(k-1) / 2} \tilde{A}_{I}(x ; t) \prod_{i \in I} T_{q, x_{i}} \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

with $M_{N}^{0}=1$. Here, the sum goes over all $k$-element subsets $I$ of $\{1, \ldots, N\}$

$$
\begin{equation*}
\tilde{A}_{I}(x ; t)=\prod_{\substack{i \in I \\ j \in\{1, \ldots, N\} \backslash I}} \frac{x_{i}-t^{-1} x_{j}}{x_{i}-x_{j}}, \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

and $T_{q, x_{i}}$ stands for the $q$-shifted operator in the variable $x_{i}\left(T_{q, x_{i}} f\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{i}, \ldots\right)=\right.$ $\left.f\left(x_{1}, \ldots, q x_{i}, \ldots\right)\right)$. This notation will be used throughout the paper.

The eigenvalue equations that the Macdonald polynomials satisfy are conveniently written in terms of the generating function

$$
\begin{equation*}
M_{N}(X ; q, t)=\sum_{k=0}^{N} M_{N}^{k} X^{k}, \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

where $X$ is an arbitrary parameter. With $J$, a set of cardinality $|J|=j$, we shall also use the notation $M_{J}(X ; q, t)$ to designate $M_{j}(X ; q, t)$ in the variables $x_{i}, i \in J$. If $\ell(\lambda)$ denotes the number of nonzero parts of $\lambda$, for $\ell(\lambda) \leqslant N$ we have

$$
\begin{equation*}
M_{N}(X ; q, t) J_{\lambda}(x ; q, t)=a_{\lambda}(X ; q, t) J_{\lambda}(x ; q, t) \tag{4}
\end{equation*}
$$

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