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# Split Grothendieck rings of rooted trees and skew shapes via monoid representations

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We study commutative ring structures on the integral span of rooted trees and  $n$ -dimensional skew shapes. The multiplication in these rings arises from the smash product operation on monoid representations in pointed sets. We interpret these as Grothendieck rings of indecomposable monoid representations over  $\mathbb{F}_1$  — the “field” of one element. We also study the base-change homomorphism from  $\langle t \rangle$ -modules to  $k[t]$ -modules for a field  $k$  containing all roots of unity, and interpret the result in terms of Jordan decompositions of adjacency matrices of certain graphs.

## 1. Introduction

In this paper we consider commutative ring structures on the integral spans of rooted trees and  $n$ -dimensional skew shapes. The product in these rings arises by first interpreting the corresponding combinatorial structure as a representation of a monoid in pointed sets, and then using the smash product, which defines a symmetric monoidal structure on the category of such representations. We proceed to explain the construction in greater detail.

To a monoid  $A$ , one may associate a category  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  of “representations of  $A$  over the field of one element”, whose objects are finite pointed sets with an action of  $A$ . The terminology comes from the general yoga of  $\mathbb{F}_1$ , where pointed sets are viewed as vector spaces over  $\mathbb{F}_1$ , and monoids are viewed as nonadditive analogues of algebras; see [Chu et al. 2012; Lorscheid 2018]. Given  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , their categorical coproduct  $M \oplus N$  is given by the wedge sum  $M \vee N$  and the product by the Cartesian product  $M \times N$  (equipped with diagonal  $A$ -action). One may also consider a reduced version of the Cartesian product — the smash product  $M \wedge N$ , with  $A$ -action  $a(m \wedge n) = am \wedge an$ , which while not a categorical product,

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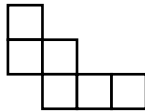
defines a symmetric monoidal structure on  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ . The product  $\wedge$  is distributive over  $\oplus$ ; i.e.,

$$M \wedge (K \oplus L) \simeq (M \wedge K) \oplus (M \wedge L).$$

In certain cases, objects of  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  have a pleasant interpretation in terms of familiar combinatorial structures. For example, when  $A$  is  $\langle t \rangle$ , the free monoid on one generator  $t$ , we may associate to  $M \in \text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  a graph  $\Gamma_M$  which encodes the action of  $t$  on  $M$ . The vertices of  $\Gamma_M$  correspond to the nonzero elements of  $M$  (where the base-point plays the role of zero), and the directed edges join  $m \in M$  to  $t \cdot m$ . The possible connected graphs arising this way, corresponding to indecomposable representations, are easily seen to be of two types — rooted trees and wheels (please note that the term *wheel* is also used in the graph theory literature to describe a different type of graph). See [Figure 1](#).

Given indecomposable  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  (corresponding to a tree or wheel), one can ask how  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  can be computed from  $\Gamma_M$  and  $\Gamma_N$ . We give the answer in [Section 3A](#), in the form of a simple algorithm, and show that  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  corresponds to the tensor product of graphs  $\Gamma_M \otimes \Gamma_N$  in the sense of [\[Weichsel 1962\]](#).

In a similar vein,  $n$ -dimensional skew shapes can be interpreted as representations of  $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$  — the free commutative monoid on  $n$  generators  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . We illustrate this for  $n = 2$ , where the shape  $S$



determines a module over the free commutative monoid on two generators  $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$ , whose nonzero elements correspond to the boxes in the diagram. The generator  $x_1$  acts by moving one box to the right, and  $x_2$  by moving one box up, until the edge of the diagram is reached, and by 0 beyond that. Connected skew shapes yield indecomposable representations of  $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ , and we may once again ask how to decompose  $M_S \wedge M_T$  into  $\bigoplus_i M_{U_i}$ , where  $U_i$  are connected skew shapes. The answer is given in [Section 4A](#), where we prove the following theorem:

**Theorem 1.1.** *If  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are  $n$ -dimensional skew shapes, then*

$$M_{S_1} \wedge M_{S_2} = \bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{Z}^n} M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)}.$$

In other words, the  $U_i$  are those skew shapes that occur in the intersection of one shape with a translate of the other.

Our results may be phrased in a more structured way as follows. Given a monoid  $A$  and a monoidal subcategory  $\mathcal{C} \subset (\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}, \wedge)$ , we may consider the split Grothendieck ring  $K^{\text{split}}(\mathcal{C})$ . Elements of  $K^{\text{split}}(\mathcal{C})$  may be identified with

formal integer linear combinations  $\sum a_i[M_i]$  of isomorphism classes of  $[M_i] \in \text{Iso}(\mathcal{C})$ , subject to the relations

$$[M \oplus N] \sim [M] + [N],$$

with multiplication induced by the smash product. In our examples,  $K^{\text{split}}(\mathcal{C})$  consists of integer linear combinations of trees/wheels or skew shapes. The results of this paper amount to an explicit combinatorial description of the product in  $K^{\text{split}}(\mathcal{C})$ .

Structures over  $\mathbb{F}_1$  may be base-changed to those over a field (or any commutative ring)  $k$ . We denote this functor by  $\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$ . Then  $A \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  is the monoid algebra  $k[A]$ , and for  $M \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ ,  $M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  is the  $k[A]$ -module spanned over  $k$  by elements of  $M$ . Since  $k[A]$  is a  $k$ -bialgebra, its category of modules monoidal. The functor  $\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  is monoidal, and so induces a ring homomorphism

$$\Phi_k : K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}_{k[A]}).$$

We study this homomorphism in Section 3B in the simple case of the monoid  $A = \langle t \rangle$ , in which case generators of  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(k[t]))$  can be identified with Jordan blocks. Understanding  $\Phi_k$  in this case reduces to computing the Jordan form of the adjacency matrices of the trees/wheels above. We show the image of  $\Phi_k$  is spanned by nilpotent Jordan blocks and cyclotomic diagonal matrices.

**1A. Outline of paper.** In Section 2 we recall basic facts regarding monoids and the category  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  and define the split Grothendieck ring  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$ . In Section 3A we consider the example of  $A = \langle t \rangle$  — the free monoid on one generator, and identify the product in  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  with the graph tensor product of trees/wheels. In Section 3B we consider the base-change homomorphism  $\Phi_k : K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}_{k[t]})$  and describe its image in terms of the Jordan decomposition of the adjacency matrix of the corresponding graph. Section 4A is devoted to the example of  $A = \mathbb{P}_n = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$  — the free commutative monoid on  $n$  generators, and a certain subcategory of  $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}_n)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  corresponding to  $n$ -dimensional skew shapes. We give an explicit description of the product in  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}_n)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  in terms of intersections of skew shapes.

## 2. Monoids and their modules

A monoid  $A$  will be a semigroup with identity  $1_A$  and zero  $0_A$  (i.e., the absorbing element). We require

$$1_A \cdot a = a \cdot 1_A = a, \quad 0_A \cdot a = a \cdot 0_A = 0_A \quad \text{for all } a \in A.$$

Monoid homomorphisms are required to respect the multiplication as well as the special elements  $1_A, 0_A$ .

**Example 2.1.** Let  $\mathbb{F}_1 = \{0, 1\}$ , with

$$0 \cdot 1 = 1 \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot 0 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \cdot 1 = 1.$$

We call  $\mathbb{F}_1$  *the field with one element*.

**Example 2.2.** Let

$$\mathbb{P}_n := \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle = \{x_1^{r_1} x_2^{r_2} \cdots x_n^{r_n} \mid r = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n\} \cup \{0\};$$

i.e.,  $\mathbb{P}_n$  is the set of monomials in  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ , with the usual multiplication. We will often write elements of  $\mathbb{P}_n$  in multi-index notation as  $x^r$ ,  $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$  in which case the multiplication is written as

$$x^r \cdot x^s = x^{r+s}.$$

We identify  $x^0$  with 1.  $\mathbb{P}_n$  has a natural  $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ -grading obtained by setting  $\deg(x_i) = e_i$ , where  $e_i$  is the  $i$ -th standard basis vector in  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ .

$\mathbb{F}_1$  and  $\mathbb{P}_n$  are both commutative monoids.

## 2A. The category $\text{Mod}(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ .

**Definition 2.3.** Let  $\mathbf{A}$  be a monoid. An  $\mathbf{A}$ -module is a pointed set  $(M, 0_M)$  (with  $0_M \in M$  denoting the base-point), equipped with an action of  $\mathbf{A}$ . More explicitly, an  $\mathbf{A}$ -module structure on  $(M, 0_M)$  is given by a map

$$\mathbf{A} \times M \rightarrow M, \quad (a, m) \rightarrow a \cdot m,$$

satisfying

$$(a \cdot b) \cdot m = a \cdot (b \cdot m), \quad 1 \cdot m = m, \quad 0 \cdot m = 0_M, \quad a \cdot 0_M = 0_M \quad \text{for all } a, b, \in \mathbf{A}, m \in M.$$

A *morphism* of  $\mathbf{A}$ -modules is given by a pointed map  $f : M \rightarrow N$  compatible with the action of  $\mathbf{A}$ , i.e.,  $f(a \cdot m) = a \cdot f(m)$ . The  $\mathbf{A}$ -module  $M$  is said to be *finite* if  $M$  is a finite set, in which case we define its *dimension* to be  $\dim(M) = |M| - 1$  (we do not count the base-point, since it is the analogue of 0). We say that  $N \subset M$  is an  $\mathbf{A}$ -*submodule* if it is a (necessarily pointed) subset of  $M$  preserved by the action of  $\mathbf{A}$ . The monoid  $\mathbf{A}$  always possesses the module  $\mathbb{0} := \{0\}$ , which will be referred to as the *zero module*. If  $\mathbf{A}$  has no zero-divisors, it possesses a *trivial module*  $\mathbb{1} := \mathbb{F}_1$ , on which all nonzero elements of  $\mathbf{A}$  act by the identity (this arises via the augmentation homomorphism  $\mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1$  sending all nonzero elements to 1).

**Note.** This structure is called an  $\mathbf{A}$ -act in [Kilp et al. 2000] and an  $\mathbf{A}$ -set in [Chu et al. 2012].

We denote by  $\text{Mod}(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  the category of finite  $\mathbf{A}$ -modules. It is the  $\mathbb{F}_1$  analogue of the category of finite-dimensional representations of an algebra. Note that for  $M \in \text{Mod}(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ ,  $\text{End}_{\text{Mod}(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbb{F}_1}}(M) := \text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}(\mathbf{A})_{\mathbb{F}_1}}(M, M)$  is a monoid (in general

noncommutative). An  $\mathbb{F}_1$ -module is simply a pointed set, and will be referred to as a vector space over  $\mathbb{F}_1$ . Thus, an  $A$ -module structure on  $M \in \mathbb{F}_1\text{-mod}$  amounts to a monoid homomorphism  $A \rightarrow \text{End}_{\mathbb{F}_1\text{-mod}}(M)$ .

Given a morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , we define the *image* of  $f$  to be

$$\text{Im}(f) := \{n \in N \mid \text{there exists } m \in M \text{ such that } f(m) = n\}.$$

For  $M \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  and an  $A$ -submodule  $N \subset M$ , the *quotient* of  $M$  by  $N$ , denoted by  $M/N$ , is the  $A$ -module

$$M/N := M \setminus N \cup \{0\},$$

i.e., the pointed set obtained by identifying all elements of  $N$  with the base-point, equipped with the induced  $A$ -action.

We recall some properties of  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , following [Kilp et al. 2000; Chu et al. 2012; Szczesny 2014], where we refer the reader for details:

- (1) For  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , we have  $|\text{Hom}_{\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}}(M, N)| < \infty$
- (2) The zero  $A$ -module  $0$  is an initial, terminal, and hence zero object of  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ .
- (3) Every morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  in  $C_A$  has a kernel  $\ker(f) := f^{-1}(0_N)$ .
- (4) Every morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  in  $C_A$  has a cokernel  $\text{coker}(f) := M/\text{Im}(f)$ .
- (5) The coproduct of a finite collection  $\{M_i\}$ ,  $i \in I$  in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  exists and is given by the wedge sum

$$\bigvee_{i \in I} M_i = \coprod M_i / \sim,$$

where  $\sim$  is the equivalence relation identifying the base-points. We will denote the coproduct of  $\{M_i\}$  by

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} M_i.$$

- (6) The product of a finite collection  $\{M_i\}$ ,  $i \in I$ , in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  exists and is given by the Cartesian product  $\prod M_i$ , equipped with the diagonal  $A$ -action. It is clearly associative. It is however not compatible with the coproduct in the sense that  $M \times (N \oplus L) \not\cong M \times N \oplus M \times L$ .

- (7) The category  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  possesses a reduced version  $M \wedge N$  of the Cartesian product  $M \times N$ , called the smash product:

$$M \wedge N := M \times N / M \vee N,$$

where  $M$  and  $N$  are identified with the  $A$ -submodules  $\{(m, 0_N)\}$  and  $\{(0_M, n)\}$  of  $M \times N$  respectively. The smash product inherits the associativity from the Cartesian

product, and is compatible with the coproduct — i.e.,

$$M \wedge (N \oplus L) \simeq M \wedge N \oplus M \wedge L.$$

It defines a symmetric monoidal structure on  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , with unit  $\mathbb{F}_1$  (i.e.,  $M \wedge \mathbb{F}_1 \simeq M$ ).

(8)  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  possesses small limits and colimits.

(9) Given  $M$  in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  and  $N \subset M$ , there is an inclusion-preserving correspondence between flags  $N \subset L \subset M$  in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  and  $A$ -submodules of  $M/N$  given by sending  $L$  to  $L/N$ . The inverse correspondence is given by sending  $K \subset M/N$  to  $\pi^{-1}(K)$ , where  $\pi : M \rightarrow M/N$  is the canonical projection. This correspondence has the property that if  $N \subset L \subset L' \subset M$ , then  $(L'/N)/(L/N) \simeq L'/L$ .

These properties suggest that  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  has many of the properties of an abelian category, without being additive. It is an example of a *quasiexact* and *belian* category in the sense of [Deitmar 2012] and a *protoabelian* category in the sense of [Dyckerhoff and Kapranov 2012]. Let  $\text{Iso}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  denote the set of isomorphism classes in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , and  $[M]$  the isomorphism class of  $M \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ .

We will regard  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  as a symmetric monoidal category with respect to  $\wedge$  and unit  $\mathbb{F}_1$ .

**Definition 2.4.** (1) We say that  $M \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  is *indecomposable* if it cannot be written as  $M = N \oplus L$  for nonzero  $N, L \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ .

(2) We say  $M \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  is *irreducible* or *simple* if it contains no proper submodules (i.e., those different from 0 and  $M$ ).

It is clear that every irreducible module is indecomposable. We have the following analogue of the Krull–Schmidt theorem [Szczesny 2014]:

**Proposition 2.5.** *Every  $M \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  can be uniquely decomposed (up to reordering) as a direct sum of indecomposable  $A$ -modules.*

**Remark 2.6.** Suppose  $M = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k M_i$  is the decomposition of an  $A$ -module into indecomposables, and  $N \subset M$  is a submodule. It then immediately follows that  $N = \bigoplus (N \cap M_i)$ .

**2B. Monoid algebras.** We now recall a few facts regarding monoid algebras following [Steinberg 2016]. Let  $k$  be a field. The monoid algebra  $k[A]$  consists of linear combinations of nonzero elements of  $A$  with coefficients in  $k$ ; i.e.,

$$k[A] = \left\{ \sum c_a a \mid a \in A, a \neq 0, c_a \in k \right\},$$

with product induced from the product in  $A$ , extended  $k$ -linearly. The monoid algebra  $k[A]$  is a bialgebra, with coproduct

$$\Delta : k[A] \rightarrow k[A] \otimes k[A]$$

determined by

$$\Delta(a) = a \otimes a, \quad a \in A.$$

The category  $\text{Mod}_{k[A]}$  of  $k[A]$ -modules is therefore symmetric monoidal under the operation of tensoring over  $k$ .

There is a base-change functor

$$\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k : \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{k[A]} \quad (1)$$

to the category of  $k[A]$ -modules defined by setting

$$M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k := \bigoplus_{m \in M, m \neq 0_M} k \cdot m,$$

i.e., setting  $M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  to be the free  $k$ -module on the nonzero elements of  $M$ , with the  $k[A]$ -action induced from the  $A$ -action on  $M$ . It sends  $f \in \text{Hom}_A(M, N)$  to its unique  $k$ -linear extension in  $\text{Hom}_{k[A]}(M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k, N \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k)$ .

We will find the following elementary observation useful:

**Proposition 2.7.** *The functor  $\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k : \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1} \rightarrow \text{Mod}_{k[A]}$  is monoidal.*

As a consequence, we have that for  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$

$$(M \wedge N) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k \simeq (M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k) \otimes_k (N \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k)$$

as  $k[A]$ -modules.

## 2C. The split Grothendieck ring.

**Definition 2.8.** The *split Grothendieck ring* of  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , denoted by  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  is the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -linear span of isomorphism classes in  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  modulo the relation  $[M \oplus N] = [M] + [N]$ , i.e.,

$$K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) = \mathbb{Z}[[M]]/I, \quad [M] \in \text{Iso}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}),$$

where  $I$  is the ideal generated by all differences  $[M \oplus N] - [M] - [N]$ , with product induced by  $\wedge$ . Since by [Proposition 2.5](#) every module is a direct sum of indecomposable ones, we can also describe  $K_0^{\text{SP}}\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  as the  $\mathbb{Z}$ -linear span of indecomposable  $A$ -modules:

$$K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) := \left\{ \sum a_i [M_i] \mid a_i \in \mathbb{Z}, [M_i] \in \text{Iso}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}), M_i \text{ is indecomposable} \right\}, \quad (2)$$

with the product of two isomorphism classes  $[M], [M']$  of indecomposables given by

$$[M] \cdot [M'] = \sum [N_i] \quad \text{if } M \wedge M' \simeq \bigoplus N_i, N_i \text{ indecomposable.}$$



We note that  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  is a commutative ring. If  $A$  has no zero-divisors, the isomorphism class  $[\mathbb{F}_1]$  of the trivial  $A$ -module is a multiplicative identity in  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$ .

More generally, if  $\mathcal{C}$  is a subcategory of  $\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  closed under  $\oplus$  and  $\wedge$ , we may consider  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\mathcal{C})$ , where the span in (2) is restricted to the indecomposable modules in  $\mathcal{C}$ .

The following is an immediate consequence of the of the functor  $\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  being monoidal:

**Proposition 2.9.** *There is a ring homomorphism*

$$\Phi_k : K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}_{k[A]}).$$

### 3. Rooted trees, wheels, and the monoid $\langle t \rangle$

We now study the ring  $K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  in the case where  $A$  is  $\langle t \rangle$ , the free monoid on one generator, and the corresponding base-change homomorphism

$$\Phi_k : K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(A)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}_{k[t]})$$

for a field  $k$ . Recall that finite-dimensional  $k[t]$ -modules correspond to pairs  $(V, T)$ , where  $V$  is a finite-dimensional vector space over  $k$ , and  $T \in \text{End}(V)$ . The indecomposable  $k[t]$ -modules thus correspond to Jordan blocks. It follows by analogy that the study of finite  $\langle t \rangle$ -modules amounts to studying “linear algebra over  $\mathbb{F}_1$ ”, and the indecomposable  $\langle t \rangle$ -modules are the corresponding Jordan blocks over  $\mathbb{F}_1$ .

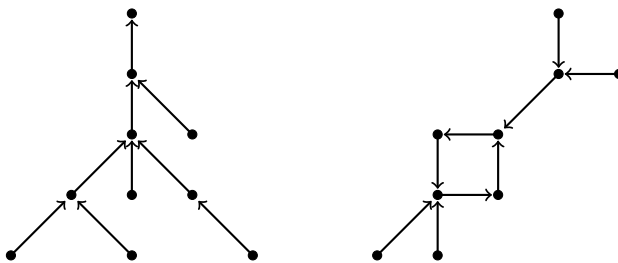
Given  $M \in \text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , we may associate to it a graph  $\Gamma_M$  which encodes the action of  $t$  on  $M$ . The vertices of  $\Gamma_M$  correspond bijectively to the nonzero elements of  $M$ , and the directed edges join  $m \in M$  to  $t \cdot m$ . We will make no distinction between  $m \in M$  and the corresponding vertex of  $\Gamma_M$  when the context is clear.

**Remark 3.1.** The data of a function  $f : S \mapsto S$  (where  $S$  is a set) may be encoded in a directed graph with vertex set  $S$  and a directed edge from  $s$  to  $f(s)$  for every  $s \in S$ .  $\Gamma_M$  is a special case of this construction where  $f : M \mapsto M$  is the map  $m \mapsto t \cdot m$ .

The possible connected graphs arising as  $\Gamma_M$ , corresponding to indecomposable  $\langle t \rangle$ -modules, see [Ganyushkin and Mazorchuk 2009; Szczesny 2014], are easily seen to be of two types.

We call the first type a *rooted tree* and the second a *wheel*; see Figure 1. Rooted trees correspond to indecomposable  $\langle t \rangle$ -modules where  $t$  acts nilpotently, in the sense that  $t^n \cdot m = 0$  for sufficiently large  $n$ . We call such a module *nilpotent*.

We will use the following terminology when discussing the graphs  $\Gamma_M$ :



**Figure 1.** A rooted tree (left) and a wheel (right).

- We call a vertex with no outgoing edges a *root*. It is drawn at the top. A connected  $\Gamma_M$  can have at most one root.
- If  $M$  is nilpotent, hence  $\Gamma_M$  a tree, then the *depth* of a vertex  $m \neq 0$ , denoted by  $\text{depth}(m)$ , is the number of edges in the unique path connecting  $m$  to the root. The only vertex of depth zero is the root. In general,  $\text{depth}(m) + 1$  is the smallest power of  $t$  that annihilates  $m$ .
- The *height* of a rooted tree is the maximal depth of any of its vertices. The tree in **Figure 1** has height 4.
- A *cycle of length  $n$*  is a sequence of distinct elements  $Z = \{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$ ,  $m_i \in M$ , such that  $t \cdot m_i = m_{i+1}$  and  $t \cdot m_n = m_1$ .
- A *chain of length  $n$*  is a sequence of distinct elements  $C = \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n\}$ ,  $m_i \in M$ , such that  $t \cdot m_i = m_{i+1}$ ,  $1 \leq i < n$ , but  $t \cdot m_n \neq m_1$ .

Wheels contain a single directed cycle, possibly with trees attached. A wheel is easily seen to arise from a  $\langle t \rangle$ -module  $M$  where  $t^r \cdot m = t^{r+n} \cdot m$  for some  $r, n \in \mathbb{N}$  for every  $m \in M$ .

We begin with the problem of computing the product in  $\mathbf{K}_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  in terms of the graphs above.

**3A. Products in  $\mathbf{K}_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$ .** Given a  $\langle t \rangle$ -module  $M$ , and  $m \in M$ , we define

$$\text{pred}(m) = \{m' \in M, t \cdot m' = m\}.$$

At the level of the graph  $\Gamma_M$ ,  $\text{pred}(m)$ ,  $m \neq 0$ , corresponds to the vertices connected to  $m$  via directed edge. Recall that for  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  and  $(m, n) \in M \wedge N$ ,  $t \cdot (m, n) = (t \cdot m, t \cdot n)$ . In particular,  $t \cdot (m, n) = 0$  if and only if  $t \cdot m = 0$  or  $t \cdot n = 0$ . The following observations are immediate:

**Proposition 3.2.** *Let  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  be indecomposable:*

- (1)  $M \wedge N$  is nilpotent if and only if at least one of  $M, N$  is nilpotent.

(2) If  $M, N$  are nilpotent and  $(m, n) \in M \wedge N$ , then

$$\text{depth}((m, n)) = \min(\text{depth}(m), \text{depth}(n)).$$

(3) If  $M$  is nilpotent and  $N$  is not, then for  $(m, n) \in M \wedge N$ ,

$$\text{depth}((m, n)) = \text{depth}(m).$$

(4)  $\text{pred}(0_M) = \ker(t)$ . We have  $\text{pred}(0_M) \neq \{0_M\}$  if and only if  $M$  is nilpotent, in which case this set contains a single nonzero element, corresponding to the root of  $\Gamma_M$ .

(5) For  $(m, n) \in M \wedge N$ ,

$$\text{pred}(m, n) = \{(m', n') \mid m' \in \text{pred}(m), n' \in \text{pred}(n)\},$$

i.e.,  $\text{pred}(m, n) = \text{pred}(m) \times \text{pred}(n)$ .

(6)  $\{\text{pred}(0) \subset M \wedge N\} = \{\{\text{pred}(0) \subset M\} \times N\} \cup \{M \times \{\text{pred}(0) \subset N\}\}$ .

We proceed to examine the three cases where each of  $\Gamma_M, \Gamma_N$  is a rooted tree/wheel.

Case 1: If  $\Gamma_M, \Gamma_N$  are both rooted trees,  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  consists of  $\dim(M) + \dim(N) - 1$  rooted trees whose roots correspond to pairs  $(m, n) \in M \wedge N$  where at least one of  $m, n$  is a root. Each component has height  $\leq \min(\text{height}(\Gamma_M), \text{height}(\Gamma_N))$ , and at least one component where the inequality is sharp.

Case 2: If  $\Gamma_M$  is a tree and  $\Gamma_N$  is a wheel,  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  consists of  $\dim(N)$  rooted trees whose roots correspond to pairs  $(r_M, n)$  where  $r_M$  is the root of  $\Gamma_M$ . Each component has height  $\leq \text{height}(\Gamma_M)$ .

Case 3: If  $\Gamma_M, \Gamma_N$  are both wheels containing cycles of length  $l_M, l_N$ , then  $\ker(t) = 0$  in both  $M$  and  $N$ , and so  $\ker(t) = 0$  on  $M \wedge N$ . Each connected component of  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  is therefore a wheel, and contains a unique cycle. If  $(m, n) \in M \wedge N$  is part of a cycle, then

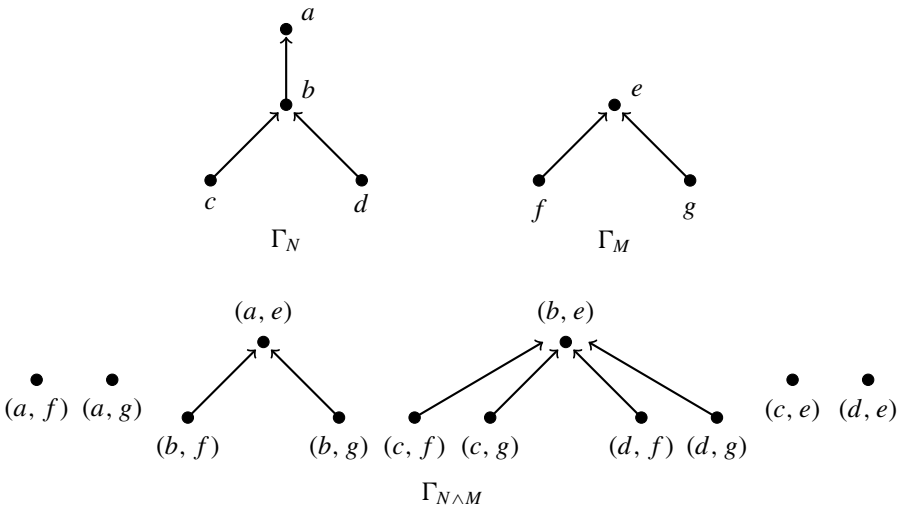
$$t^r \cdot (m, n) = (m, n) \tag{3}$$

for some  $r$ , which implies  $t^r \cdot m = m$  and  $t^r \cdot n = n$ . It follows that  $m$  (resp.  $n$ ) is itself part of a cycle in  $\Gamma_M$  (resp.  $\Gamma_N$ ). Moreover,  $r$  must be a multiple of  $l_M$  and  $l_N$ . Since the length of the cycle containing  $(m, n)$  is the least  $r$  such that (3) holds, it follows that  $r = \text{lcm}(l_M, l_N)$ .

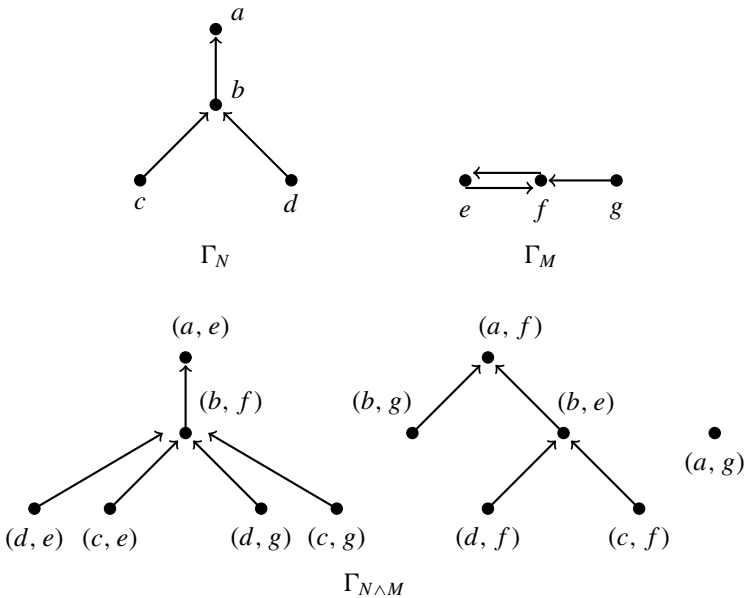
To summarize, have thus shown that each connected component of  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  contains a (necessarily unique) cycle of length  $\text{lcm}(l_M, l_N)$ , and that  $(m, n)$  occurs in a cycle if and only if  $m, n$  do as well. Since there are  $l_M l_N$  such pairs, it follows that  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  has  $l_M l_N / \text{lcm}(l_M, l_N) = \text{gcd}(l_M, l_N)$  connected components.

We note that each connected component of  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  is determined recursively by property (5) above. For instance, if at least one of  $\Gamma_M, \Gamma_N$  is a rooted tree, we may begin with a vertex  $(r_M, n)$  or  $(m, r_N)$  corresponding to a root in  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N}$  and build the rest of the component using (5). The same approach works if both graphs are wheels, though there is no preferred choice for the starting vertex.

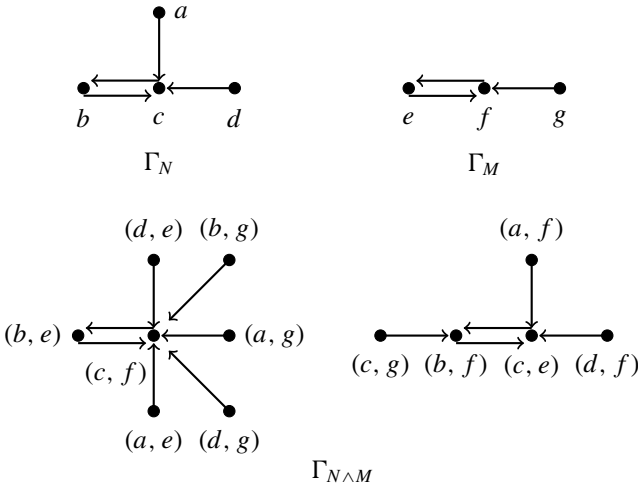
**Example 3.3.** The two trees  $\Gamma_N$  and  $\Gamma_M$  yield the forest  $\Gamma_{N \wedge M}$  pictured below, with six connected components, each of which has height  $\leq 1$ :



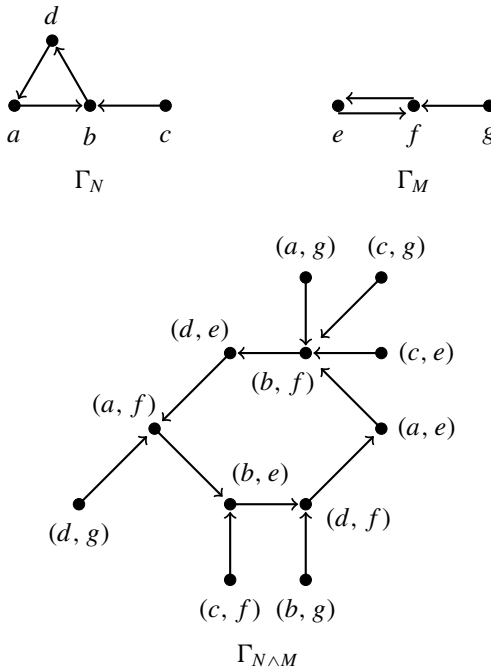
**Example 3.4.** The tree  $\Gamma_N$  and the wheel  $\Gamma_M$  yield the forest  $\Gamma_{N \wedge M}$  pictured below, with three connected components, each of which has height  $\leq 2$ :



**Example 3.5.** The two wheels  $\Gamma_N$  and  $\Gamma_M$  yield  $\Gamma_{N \wedge M}$  pictured below, with  $\gcd(2, 2) = 2$  wheels, each with a cycle of  $\text{lcm}(2, 2) = 2$  vertices:



**Example 3.6.** The two wheels  $\Gamma_N$  and  $\Gamma_M$  yield  $\Gamma_{N \wedge M}$  pictured below, which consists of a single wheel as  $\gcd(3, 2) = 1$ . This wheel contains a cycle of  $\text{lcm}(3, 2) = 6$  vertices:



We end this section by collecting a couple of observations regarding the structure of  $\mathbf{K}_0^{\text{SP}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$ .

- (1) The map  $K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  sending  $[M] \rightarrow \dim(M)$  is a ring homomorphism.
- (2)  $N := \{ \sum_i a_i [M_i] \mid M_i \text{ is nilpotent} \} \subset K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  is an ideal. The quotient

$$K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) / \mathcal{N}$$

can be naturally identified with the integral span of wheels, with product given by  $\wedge$ .

**3B. The homomorphism  $\Phi_k$ .** We now study the ring homomorphism

$$\Phi_k : K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}_{k[t]}),$$

where  $k$  is a field containing all roots of unity. For  $[M] \in \text{Iso}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$ , we have  $\Phi_k([M])$  is the isomorphism class of the  $k[t]$ -module  $M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  with basis  $m \in M$ ,  $m \neq 0$ , and  $t$ -action extended  $k$ -linearly from  $M$ . In what follows, we will denote  $M \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_1} k$  by  $M_k$  and the linear transformation  $t \in \text{End}(M_k)$  by  $T_M$ . Fixing an ordering  $m_1, \dots, m_{\dim(M)}$  of the nonzero elements of  $M$  produces a basis for  $M_k$ , and the matrix of  $T_M$  in this basis is the adjacency matrix  $\text{Adj}(\Gamma_M)$  of  $\Gamma_M$ .

The isomorphism classes of indecomposable  $k[t]$ -modules correspond to  $n \times n$  Jordan blocks  $J_n(\lambda)$  with eigenvalue  $\lambda$ :

$$\begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 1 & & 0 \\ 0 & \ddots & \ddots & \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & \lambda \end{bmatrix}.$$

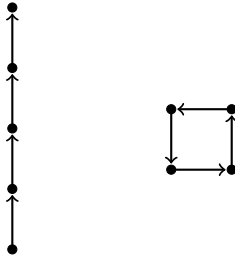
Describing  $\Phi_k$  thus amounts to decomposing  $(M_k, T_M)$ , or equivalently the adjacency matrix  $\text{Adj}(\Gamma_M)$ , into Jordan blocks. It is clearly sufficient to consider the case where  $\Gamma_M$  is connected, that is, when  $\Gamma_M$  is a ladder tree or a simple cycle; see [Figure 2](#).

The Jordan forms of  $\text{Adj}(\Gamma_M)$  when  $M$  is a ladder tree of height  $n - 1$  or a simple cycle of length  $n$  are easily seen to be the matrices  $J_n(0)$  and  $D_n$ :

$$J_n(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad D_n = \begin{bmatrix} \zeta & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \zeta^n \end{bmatrix},$$

with  $\zeta = e^{2\pi i/n}$

For more general directed graphs arising as  $\Gamma_M$ , this problem is solved in [\[Cardon and Tuckfield 2011\]](#). We proceed to recall the solution given there, specialized to our setup.



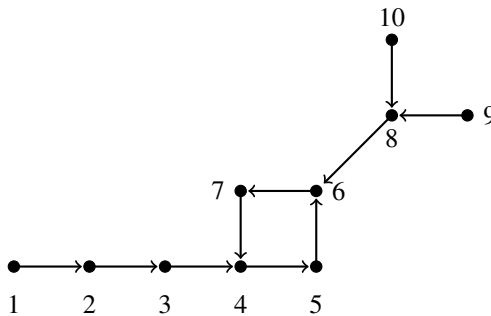
**Figure 2.** A ladder (left) and a simple cycle (right).

**Definition 3.7.** A partition of  $\Gamma_M$  is a collection  $\{C_1, \dots, C_r, Z_1, \dots, Z_s\}$  of disjoint chains  $C_1, \dots, C_r$  and cycles  $Z_1, \dots, Z_s$  whose union is  $M \setminus 0$ . A proper partition of  $M$  is a partition satisfying the following two additional properties:

- (1) Each cycle in  $M$  is equal to one of  $Z_1, \dots, Z_s$ .
- (2) For each  $1 \leq i \leq r$ , if  $\Gamma_M^i$  is the graph obtained from  $\Gamma_M$  by deleting all of the vertices in  $Z_1, \dots, Z_s, C_1, \dots, C_i$ , then  $C_{i+1}$  is a chain of maximal length in  $\Gamma_M^i$ .

It is easy to see that proper partitions of  $\Gamma_M$  exist, and can be obtained as follows. Each connected component of  $\Gamma_M$  has at most one (necessarily unique) cycle—take these to be  $Z_1, \dots, Z_s$ . Upon deleting the  $Z_j, 1 \leq j \leq s$ , we are left with a forest of rooted trees. We now look for the longest chain  $C_1$  in this forest, delete it, and repeat, obtaining  $C_2, \dots, C_r$ .

**Example 3.8.** In the graph  $\Gamma_M$  given by



the set  $\{C_1, C_2, C_3, Z_1\}$ , where  $C_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$ ,  $C_2 = \{9, 8\}$ ,  $C_3 = \{10\}$ , and  $Z_1 = \{4, 5, 6, 7\}$ , is a proper partition.

The following theorem describes the Jordan form of  $\text{Adj}(\Gamma_M)$ .

**Theorem 3.9** [Cardon and Tuckfield 2011]. Let  $\{C_1, \dots, C_r, Z_1, \dots, Z_s\}$  be a proper partition of  $\Gamma_M$  into chains  $C_i$  of length  $l(C_i)$  and cycles  $Z_j$  of length  $l(Z_j)$ .

Then

$$\text{Adj}(\Gamma_M) \simeq \bigoplus_{i=1}^r J_{I(C_i)}(0) \oplus \bigoplus_{j=1}^s D_n.$$

We are now able to characterize the image of the homomorphism  $\Phi_k$ :

**Theorem 3.10.** *The image of  $\Phi_k$  is the subring of  $K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1})$  generated by  $[J_n(0)], [D_n], n \geq 1$ .*

We note one final consequence of the fact that  $\Phi_k$  is monoidal. By the above discussion,  $\Phi_k(M)$  may be identified with the adjacency matrix of  $\Gamma_M$ . It follows that

$$\Phi_k(M \wedge N) = \Phi_k(M) \otimes_k \Phi_k(N).$$

In other words,  $\text{Adj}(\Gamma_{M \wedge N}) = \text{Adj}(\Gamma_M) \otimes \text{Adj}(\Gamma_N)$ , where  $\otimes$  on the right denotes the Kronecker product of matrices. This is the defining property of the *tensor product graph*  $\Gamma_M \otimes \Gamma_N$ ; see [Weichsel 1962]. To summarize:

**Proposition 3.11.** *For  $M, N \in \text{Mod}(\langle t \rangle)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ , we have  $\Gamma_{M \wedge N} = \Gamma_M \otimes \Gamma_N$ .*

#### 4. Skew shapes and the monoids $\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$

We now consider a subcategory  $\text{Skew}_n \subset \text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}_n)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$  (originally introduced in [Szczesny 2018]) consisting of  $n$ -dimensional skew shapes. Our goal is to give an explicit description of the product in the ring  $K_0^{\text{sp}}(\text{Skew}_n)$ .

**4A. Skew shapes and  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -modules.**  $\mathbb{Z}^n$  has a natural partial order where for  $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  and  $y = (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , we have

$$x \leq y \iff x_i \leq y_i \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

**Definition 4.1.** An  $n$ -dimensional skew shape is a finite convex subposet  $S \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$ .  $S$  is *connected* if and only if the corresponding poset is. We consider two skew shapes  $S, S'$  to be equivalent if and only if they are isomorphic as posets. If  $S, S'$  are connected, then they are equivalent if and only if  $S'$  is a translation of  $S$ , i.e., if there exists  $a \in \mathbb{Z}^n$  such that  $S' = a + S$ .

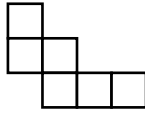
The condition that  $S$  is connected is easily seen to be equivalent to the condition that any two elements of  $S$  can be connected via a lattice path lying in  $S$ . The name *skew shape* is motivated by the fact that for  $n = 2$ , a connected skew shape in the above sense corresponds (nonuniquely) to a difference  $\lambda/\mu$  of two Young diagrams in French notation (for an explanation of this notation see for instance [Fulton 1997]). For  $n = 3$ , these correspond to *skew plane partitions*.

**Example 4.2.** Let  $n = 2$  and

$$S \subset \mathbb{Z}^2 = \{(1, 0), (2, 0), (3, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (0, 2)\}$$



(up to translation by  $a \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ ). Then  $S$  corresponds to the connected skew Young diagram



Let  $S \subset \mathbb{Z}^n$  be a skew shape. We may attach to  $S$  a  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -module  $M_S$  with underlying set

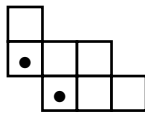
$$M_S = S \sqcup \{0\}$$

and action of  $\mathbb{P}_n$  defined by

$$x^e \cdot s = \begin{cases} s + e, & \text{if } s + e \in S, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases} \quad e \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n, s \in S.$$

In particular,  $x_i \cdot s = s + e_i$  if  $s + e_i \in S$ , and equals 0 otherwise, where  $e_i$  is the  $i$ -th standard basis vector.  $M_S$  is a graded  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -module with respect to its  $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$ -grading, in which  $\text{deg}(x_i) = e_i$ .

**Example 4.3.** Let  $S$  be as in Example 4.2. Let  $x_1$  (resp.  $x_2$ ) act on the  $\mathbb{P}_2 = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$ -module  $M_S$  by moving one box to the right (resp. one box up) until reaching the edge of the diagram, and 0 beyond that. A minimal set of generators for  $M_S$  is indicated by the black dots:



We may consider the subcategory  $\text{Skew}_n \subset \mathbb{P}_n\text{-mod}$  consisting of  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -modules  $M$  satisfying the following two conditions:

- (1)  $M$  admits a  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ -grading.
- (2) For  $a \in \mathbb{P}_n$ ,  $m_1, m_2 \in M$ ,

$$a \cdot m_1 = a \cdot m_2 \iff m_1 = m_2 \text{ or } a \cdot m_1 = a \cdot m_2 = 0.$$

The following proposition follows from results in [Szczesny 2018]:

**Proposition 4.4.** *Skew<sub>n</sub> forms a full monoidal subcategory of  $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{P}_n)_{\mathbb{F}_1}$ . If  $M \in \text{Skew}_n$  is indecomposable, then  $M \simeq M_S$  for a connected skew shape  $S$ .*

In other words, given connected skew shapes  $S_1, S_2$ , the  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -module  $M_{S_1} \wedge M_{S_2}$  is isomorphic to  $\bigoplus M_{U_j}$ , where  $U_j$  are connected skew shapes.

**Lemma 4.5.** *If  $S_1, S_2 \in \text{Skew}_n$  with chosen embeddings in  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ , and  $t \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ , then*

$$S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)$$

*is also an  $n$ -dimensional skew shape, possibly empty or disconnected.*

*Proof.* As  $S_2$  is a skew shape, so is  $S_2 + t$ . Hence, it suffices to show the intersection of skew shapes is a skew shape, that is,  $S_1 \cap S_2$  is a skew shape.

It is immediate that  $S_1 \cap S_2$  is a finite poset of  $\mathbb{Z}^n$ . Further, if  $a, b, c \in S_1 \cap S_2$  and  $a \leq c \leq b$ , then as both  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  are convex,  $c \in S_1 \cap S_2$ . Hence,  $S_1 \cap S_2$  is convex and therefore a skew shape.  $\square$

**Theorem 4.6.** *If  $S_1, S_2 \in \text{Skew}_n$  with chosen embeddings in  $\mathbb{Z}^n$  then*

$$M_{S_1} \wedge M_{S_2} = \bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{Z}^n} M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)}.$$

**Remark 4.7.** Since  $S_1, S_2$  are finite embedded skew shapes, the intersection  $S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)$  is empty for all but finitely many  $t \in \mathbb{Z}^n$ . Moreover, by Lemma 4.5, the right-hand side is an object in  $\text{Skew}_n$ .

*Proof.* We will use the notation  $a_t \in M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)}$  to denote an element occurring in the  $t$ -th summand in  $\bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{Z}^n} M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)}$ . Define

$$\Psi : M_{S_1} \wedge M_{S_2} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{Z}^n} M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)}$$

by

$$\Psi((a, b)) = a_{a-b} \in M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + a - b)}.$$

We proceed to show that  $\Psi$  is an isomorphism of  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -modules.  $\Psi$  is clearly injective, and sends 0 to 0. Moreover, if  $a_t \in M_{S_1 \cap (S_2 + t)}$  is nonzero, then  $a = b + t$  for some nonzero  $b \in S_2$ ; hence  $a_t = \Psi((a, b))$ .  $\Psi$  is therefore a bijection.

It remains to check that  $\Psi$  is a morphism of  $\mathbb{P}_n$ -modules, or equivalently that  $\Psi \circ x_i = x_i \circ \Psi$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ .

Suppose  $(a, b)$  is a nonzero element in the domain of  $\Psi$ . If  $x_i((a, b)) = 0$ , then either  $x_i(a) = 0$  or  $x_i(b) = 0$ , or equivalently, either  $a + e_i \notin S_1$  or  $b + e_i \notin S_2$ . Thus  $a + e_i \notin S_1 \cap (S_2 + a - b)$  and so

$$x_i \cdot a_{a-b} = x_i \circ \Psi((a, b)) = 0 = \Psi \circ x_i((a, b)).$$

Otherwise,  $x_i((a, b)) = (a + e_i, b + e_i) \in S_1 \times S_2$  and so it follows that

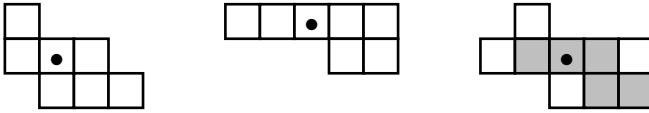
$$\Psi \circ x_i((a, b)) = (a + e_i)_{a-b}.$$

Meanwhile,  $\Psi(a, b) = a_{a-b}$ . As  $a + e_i \in S_1, b + e_i \in S_2$ , we have  $a + e_i \in S_1 \cap (S_2 + a - b)$ , and so  $x_i \cdot a_{a-b} = (a + e_i)_{a-b}$ . Hence

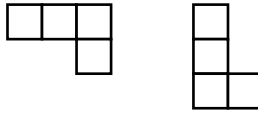
$$x_i \circ \Psi((a, b)) = \Psi \circ x_i \cdot (a, b). \quad \square$$

**Remark 4.8.** The situation can be visualized as follows. For two embedded skew shapes  $S$  and  $T$ , the connected component of the skew shape in  $M_S \wedge M_T$  containing some point  $(a, b)$  is the intersection of  $S$  with the unique translate of  $T$  that makes

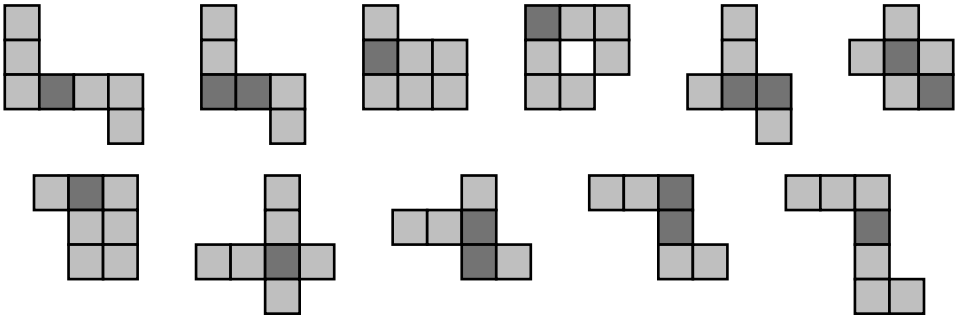
$a$  and  $b$  coincide. Below is an example of  $S$ ,  $T$  and their intersection in gray for  $n = 2$ :



**Example 4.9.** Suppose we have the following skew shapes  $S$  and  $T$  in  $n = 2$  dimensions:



To find the collection of skew shapes occurring in  $M_S \wedge M_T$  we observe the nontrivial intersections of  $S$  and  $T$  under translation are given below with regions of intersection in dark gray, and regions of nonintersection in light gray:



It follows that  $M_S \wedge M_T$  decomposes into indecomposable modules corresponding to the following skew shapes with the indicated multiplicities:

$$8 \text{ [skew shape]} \oplus 2 \text{ [skew shape]} \oplus 2 \text{ [skew shape]}$$

Note that we further decomposed the disconnected skew shape



into its connected components.

### Acknowledgements

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