

31. On Blocks of Characters of the Symmetric Group

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The following basic theorem in the modular representation theory of the symmetric group S_n has been proved in various ways (2, 5).

Theorem. *Two irreducible representations of S_n belong to the same block if and only if they have the same p -core.*

In the present paper we shall give a new proof of this theorem.

1. Let $[\alpha]$ be a Young diagram of n nodes which contains α_i nodes in its i th row and α'_j nodes in its j th column:

$$(1) \quad n = \sum_i \alpha_i = \sum_j \alpha'_j.$$

We denote by χ_α the character of the irreducible representation of S_n associated with $[\alpha]$ and by f_α its degree.

The node in the i th row and j th column of $[\alpha]$ is called its ij -node. It is called the corner of the ij -right hook that consists of this node and all nodes to the right of it or below it. Let us denote by $h_{i,j}$ the total hook length of the ij -right hook. The hook product H_α of $[\alpha]$ is the product of the n integers $h_{i,j}$ (3). Then we have

$$(2) \quad f_\alpha = n! / H_\alpha.$$

Lemma 1. *If the kl -right hook of length $h_{k,l} = g$ is removed from $[\alpha]$ leaving $[\gamma]$, then*

$$f_\alpha / f_\gamma = \frac{n!}{(n-g)! g!} KLM \text{ with } K = \prod_{i < k} ((h_{i,l} - g) / h_{i,l}),$$

$$L = \prod_{j < l} ((h_{k,j} - g) / h_{k,j}), \quad M = \prod_{k < i \leq \alpha'_l} ((g - h_{i,l}) / h_{i,l}).$$

Proof. We denote by $h'_{i,j}$ the total hook length of the ij -right hook of $[\gamma]$. We see easily that

$$(3) \quad h'_{i,j} = \begin{cases} h_{i+1,j} & \text{if } k \leq i < \alpha'_l, j < l, \\ h_{k,j} - g & \text{if } i = \alpha'_l, j < l, \\ h_{i,j+1} & \text{if } i < k, l \leq j < \alpha_k, \\ h_{i,l} - g & \text{if } i < k, j = \alpha_k, \\ h_{i+1,j+1} & \text{if } k \leq i, l \leq j, \\ h_{i,j} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover we have (3, Lemma 1)

$$(4) \quad \prod_{l \leq j \leq \alpha_k} h_{k,j} \prod_{k < i \leq \alpha'_l} (g - h_{i,l}) = g!.$$

The lemma is proved easily by (2)-(4).

If we set $\beta_i = h_{i,1}$, $\beta'_j = h_{1,j}$, then we see that Lemma 1 is identical with the lemma (4, p. 101) since