

ON q -ANALOGS OF WEIGHT MULTIPLICITIES FOR THE LIE SUPERALGEBRAS $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ AND $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$

CÉDRIC LECOUCVEY AND CRISTIAN LENART

ABSTRACT. The paper is devoted to the generalization of Lusztig's q -analog of weight multiplicities to the Lie superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$. We define such q -analogs $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ for the typical modules and for the irreducible covariant tensor $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ -modules of highest weight λ . For $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, the defined polynomials have nonnegative integer coefficients if the weight μ is dominant. For $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$, we show that the positivity property holds when μ is dominant and sufficiently far from a specific wall of the fundamental chamber. We also establish that the q -analog associated to an irreducible covariant tensor $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ -module of highest weight λ and a dominant weight μ is the generating series of a simple statistic on the set of semistandard hook-tableaux of shape λ and weight μ . This statistic can be regarded as a super analog of the charge statistic defined by Lascoux and Schützenberger.

1. INTRODUCTION

There has been considerable interest recently in defining and studying q -analogs of various coefficients in the representation theory of semisimple Lie algebras and, more generally, of Kac-Moody algebras. An important such q -analog is the one defined by Lusztig [20] for the dimension of the space of weight μ in the irreducible representation of a semisimple Lie algebra with highest weight λ . This q -analog is usually denoted by $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$, and is known as a Kostka-Foulkes polynomial. Its importance is highlighted by its occurrence in various contexts beside the original definition. For instance, it was shown to be an affine Kazhdan-Lusztig polynomial (and therefore has positive integer coefficients), it gives the expansion of a Hall-Littlewood polynomial in the basis of irreducible characters, it encodes the Brylinski-Kostant filtration of weight spaces, and is closely related to the so-called energy function in the representation theory of affine algebras [18]. Other q -analogs studied recently include the generalization of Lusztig's q -analog to symmetrizable Kac-Moody algebras [25], and various q -analogs of branching coefficients for semisimple Lie algebras (see [17] and the references therein).

In this paper, we define and study a generalization of Lusztig's q -analog of weight multiplicities to the most fundamental Lie superalgebras, namely the general linear superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and the orthosymplectic superalgebras $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$. A substantial interest in Lie superalgebras comes from mathematical physicists, due to various physical interpretations. In his fundamental paper, Kac [11] classified the simple finite dimensional Lie superalgebras that are not Lie algebras. He also gave a formula for the characters of the finite dimensional irreducible representations of these superalgebras which are known as typical. Since Kac's paper, the investigation centered on character formulas for the atypical representations, and on extending Kashiwara's theory of crystals [13] to Lie superalgebras.

Our q -analog of weight multiplicities for the typical representations of Lie superalgebras is based on a natural quantization of Kac's character formula. More precisely, it is based on a q -partition function which, in a certain sense, is defined in precisely the same way as its counterpart for semisimple Lie algebras, on which the definition of Lusztig's q -analog is based. We also define a q -analog for the irreducible covariant tensor modules via a quantization of a character formula due to Berele-Regev and Sergeev. The positivity of these q -analogs is proved by reducing it to that of Lusztig's q -analog.

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It is well-known that Lusztig's q -analog for the general linear groups is expressed combinatorially via the Lascoux and Schützenberger charge statistic on semistandard Young tableaux [16]. We derive here a similar statistic on the set of semistandard hook-tableaux introduced in [1], and show that it can be used to express the q -analog associated to an irreducible covariant tensor $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ -module.

Our q -analog $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ for the orthosymplectic algebras does not have the positivity property in general. Nevertheless, we prove that the positivity holds in an important special case, which is related to a certain stabilization phenomenon occurring when the dominant weight μ is sufficiently far from a specific wall of the fundamental chamber. It is interesting to note that the stabilized version of Lusztig's q -analog for the orthogonal and symplectic algebras can be computed via a combinatorial algorithm; the reason is a connection with the energy function on affine crystals, which is explained in [18]. In general, there is no known combinatorial formula for Lusztig's q -analogs in types $B - D$; in particular, there is no generalization of the Lascoux-Schützenberger charge. This suggests that our q -analogs for the orthosymplectic algebras will also be hard to compute combinatorially.

It would be interesting to see whether any of the structures related to Lusztig's q -analog (affine Hecke algebras, Hall-Littlewood polynomials, the Brylinski-Kostant filtration, the energy function) could be defined for Lie superalgebras. If so, we expect them to be related in the same way to our q -analog.

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2. BACKGROUND

We recall in this section, some background on classical Lie superalgebras. The reader is referred to [8] and [11] for a more detailed exposition.

2.1. The root systems for the Lie superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$. Let n and m be two positive integers. Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_1$ be one of the Lie superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m+1)$, or $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$ over \mathbb{C} . Let \mathfrak{h} be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_0 . The root system of \mathfrak{g} is graded so that the set of positive roots $\Delta^+ = \Delta_0^+ \sqcup \Delta_1^+$ is the disjoint union of the set of positive even and positive odd roots. Let $\{\delta_{\bar{n}}, \dots, \delta_{\bar{1}}, \delta_1, \dots, \delta_m\}$ be a basis of \mathfrak{h}^* . We denote by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ the inner product defined on \mathfrak{h}^* by

$$\langle \delta_{\bar{i}}, \delta_{\bar{j}} \rangle := \delta_{i,j}, \quad \langle \delta_r, \delta_s \rangle := -\delta_{r,s}, \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \delta_{\bar{i}}, \delta_r \rangle := 0,$$

where $\delta_{u,v}$ is the usual Kronecker symbol.

Among the different choices of a set of simple roots, one is called distinguished; the corresponding even roots are those of \mathfrak{g}_0 , and the odd one is the lowest weight corresponding to the action of \mathfrak{g}_1 on \mathfrak{g}_0 . Our definitions of q -analogs of weight multiplicities can be used for any choice of simple roots. Nevertheless, the results in this paper are based on the distinguished simple roots or on any set in their orbit under the action of the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g}_0 . For other choices, minor modifications are required in the statement of some of our results. We will now specify the distinguished simple roots, cf. [8, List of Tables]. For $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ with $n, m \geq 1$, they are

$$\delta_{\bar{n}} - \delta_{\bar{n-1}}, \dots, \delta_{\bar{2}} - \delta_{\bar{1}}, \delta_{\bar{1}} - \delta_1, \delta_1 - \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{m-1} - \delta_m.$$

For $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 1)$ with $n \geq 1$, the distinguished simple roots are

$$\delta_{\bar{n}} - \delta_{\bar{n-1}}, \dots, \delta_{\bar{2}} - \delta_{\bar{1}}, \delta_{\bar{1}}.$$

For $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m+1)$ with $n, m \geq 1$, the distinguished simple roots are

$$\delta_{\bar{n}} - \delta_{\bar{n-1}}, \dots, \delta_{\bar{2}} - \delta_{\bar{1}}, \delta_{\bar{1}} - \delta_1, \delta_1 - \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{m-1} - \delta_m, \delta_m.$$

For $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2)$ with $n \geq 1$, the distinguished simple roots are

$$\delta_1 - \delta_{\bar{n}}, \delta_{\bar{n}} - \delta_{\bar{n-1}}, \dots, \delta_{\bar{2}} - \delta_{\bar{1}}, 2\delta_{\bar{1}}.$$

For $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$ with $n \geq 1, m \geq 2$, the distinguished simple roots are

$$\delta_{\bar{n}} - \delta_{\overline{n-1}}, \dots, \delta_{\bar{2}} - \delta_{\bar{1}}, \delta_{\bar{1}} - \delta_1, \delta_1 - \delta_2, \dots, \delta_{m-1} - \delta_m, \delta_{m-1} + \delta_m.$$

We give below the sets of positive roots for $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$ corresponding to the distinguished simple roots.

$\mathfrak{gl}(n, m), n, m \geq 1$	$\Delta_0^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_{\bar{j}} - \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ \delta_r - \delta_s \mid 1 \leq r < s \leq m \end{array} \right\}$	$\Delta_1^+ = \left\{ \delta_{\bar{i}} - \delta_r \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \end{array} \right\}$
$\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m+1), n \geq 1, m \geq 0$	$\Delta_0^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \delta_{\bar{j}} \pm \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ \delta_r \mid 1 \leq r \leq m \\ \delta_r \pm \delta_s \mid 1 \leq r < s \leq m \end{array} \right\}$	$\Delta_1^+ = \left\{ \delta_{\bar{i}} \pm \delta_r, \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \end{array} \right\}$
$\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2), n \geq 1$	$\Delta_0^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \delta_{\bar{j}} \pm \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n \end{array} \right\}$	$\Delta_1^+ = \{\delta_1 \pm \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}$
$\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m), n \geq 1, m \geq 2$	$\Delta_0^+ = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \delta_{\bar{j}} \pm \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n \\ \delta_r \pm \delta_s \mid 1 \leq r < s \leq m \end{array} \right\}$	$\Delta_1^+ = \left\{ \delta_{\bar{i}} \pm \delta_r \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 \leq i \leq n \\ 1 \leq r \leq m \end{array} \right\}$

Here, as well as throughout the paper, we adopt the convention that a set of elements which depend on some index in an empty range is empty. For instance, in the case of $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 1)$ we have

$$\Delta_0^+ = \{2\delta_{\bar{i}}, \delta_{\bar{j}} \pm \delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}, \quad \Delta_1^+ = \{\delta_{\bar{i}} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}.$$

Denote by ρ_+ and ρ_- the half sum of positive even and positive odd roots, respectively. Then set $\rho := \rho_+ - \rho_-$.

For any $\beta \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ such that $\beta = \beta_{\bar{n}}^{(0)} \delta_{\bar{n}} + \dots + \beta_{\bar{1}}^{(0)} \delta_{\bar{1}} + \beta_1^{(1)} \delta_1 + \dots + \beta_m^{(1)} \delta_m$, we will write $\beta = (\beta^{(0)}; \beta^{(1)})$, where $\beta^{(0)} = (\beta_{\bar{n}}^{(0)}, \dots, \beta_{\bar{1}}^{(0)})$ and $\beta^{(1)} = (\beta_1^{(1)}, \dots, \beta_m^{(1)})$. For any $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_p) \in \mathbb{Z}^p$, define $|\kappa| := \kappa_1 + \dots + \kappa_p$. We denote by W the Weyl group of \mathfrak{g}_0 , and write ℓ for the corresponding length function. For any $w \in W$, we set $\varepsilon(w) := (-1)^{\ell(w)}$. The Weyl group acts on \mathfrak{h}^* . As usual, for any $w \in W$ and $\beta \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, we denote by $w(\beta)$ the action of the element w on β . The dot action of W on \mathfrak{h}^* is defined by $w \circ \beta := w(\beta + \rho) - \rho$.

2.2. Classical root subsystems. The set of positive even roots Δ_0^+ is the set of positive roots for the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_0 . Moreover, \mathfrak{g}_0 can be identified with a direct sum $\mathfrak{g}_n \oplus \mathfrak{g}_m$ of two Lie algebras of classical type with ranks n and m . This splitting is shown in the table below for the superalgebras we are interested in; in all cases, we have $n, m \geq 1$.

\mathfrak{g}	$\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$	$\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 1)$	$\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m+1)$	$\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$
$\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{g}_n \oplus \mathfrak{g}_m$	$\mathfrak{gl}(n) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m)$	$\mathfrak{sp}(2n)$	$\mathfrak{sp}(2n) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(2m+1)$	$\mathfrak{sp}(2n) \oplus \mathfrak{so}(2m)$

Write Δ_n^+ and Δ_m^+ for the sets of positive roots of \mathfrak{g}_n and \mathfrak{g}_m , respectively. Then $\Delta_0^+ = \Delta_n^+ \sqcup \Delta_m^+$. Let W_n and W_m be the Weyl groups associated to the root systems of \mathfrak{g}_n and \mathfrak{g}_m . They contain subgroups S_n and S_m isomorphic to the symmetric groups of rank n and m . Write $\varepsilon^{(0)}$ and $\varepsilon^{(1)}$ for the signatures defined on W_n and W_m . We have $W = W_n \times W_m$, and $\varepsilon(w) = \varepsilon(w^{(0)}) \varepsilon(w^{(1)})$ for any $w = (w^{(0)}; w^{(1)}) \in W$. The half sums of positive roots $\rho_+^{(0)}$ and $\rho_+^{(1)}$ of Δ_n^+ and Δ_m^+ verify $\rho_+ = (\rho_+^{(0)}; \rho_+^{(1)})$. We define the dot

action of W_n on the dual Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_n by $u \circ \eta^{(0)} := u(\eta^{(0)} + \rho_+^{(0)}) - \rho_+^{(0)}$. The dot action of W_m on the dual Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_m is defined similarly.

Let P_n and P_m be the sets of integral weights of \mathfrak{g}_n and \mathfrak{g}_m , respectively. Write P_n^+ and P_m^+ for the subsets of dominant integral weights of P_n and P_m . Let $P(n, m) \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$ be the set of integral weights of \mathfrak{g} , which can be regarded as the Cartesian product of P_n and P_m . Denote by $P^+(n, m) \subset P(n, m)$ the subset of dominant integral weights of \mathfrak{g} , namely the set of weights $\lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}; \lambda^{(1)}) \in P(n, m)$ such that $\lambda^{(0)} \in P_n^+$ and $\lambda^{(1)} \in P_m^+$ (see Remark 2.3.1).

For the sake of completeness, we recall the explicit description of the weights $\lambda^{(0)} = (\lambda_{\bar{n}}^{(0)}, \dots, \lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)})$ in P_n^+ and $\lambda^{(1)} = (\lambda_1^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda_m^{(1)})$ in P_m^+ . In the case of $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, we have $\lambda_k^{(0)} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$, and $\lambda_{\bar{n}}^{(0)} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)}$. The condition for $\lambda^{(1)}$ is completely similar. In the case of $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$, we have $\lambda_k^{(0)} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$, and $\lambda_{\bar{n}}^{(0)} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)} \geq 0$; thus, $\lambda^{(0)}$ is a partition with at most n parts. Similarly, $\lambda_k^{(1)}$ for $k = 1, \dots, m$ are either all in \mathbb{Z} or all in $\frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$; we also require $\lambda_1^{(1)} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_m^{(1)} \geq 0$ if $\mathfrak{g}_m = \mathfrak{so}_{2m+1}$, and $\lambda_1^{(1)} \geq \dots \geq \lambda_{m-1}^{(1)} \geq \left| \lambda_m^{(1)} \right| \geq 0$ if $\mathfrak{g}_m = \mathfrak{so}_{2m}$.

The dominant weight $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ is called *typical* if

$$\langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha \rangle \neq 0 \text{ for any odd positive root } \alpha \in \overline{\Delta}_1^+,$$

where $\overline{\Delta}_1^+ := \Delta_1^+$ for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, and $\overline{\Delta}_1^+ := \{\delta_{\bar{i}} \pm \delta_r \mid 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq r \leq m\}$ for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m+1)$ and $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$. A dominant weight which is not typical is called *atypical*.

Let W_{stab} be the largest subgroup in W which stabilizes Δ_1^+ .

Remarks 2.2.1. (1) For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2)$, the set Δ_1^+ is stable under the action of the Weyl group W . Therefore, we have $W_{\text{stab}} = W$.

(2) For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m+1)$ with $m \geq 0$ and $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$ with $m \geq 2$, the set of odd positive roots Δ_1^+ is not stable under the action of W . In this case, we have $W_{\text{stab}} = S_n \times W_m \subset W$.

2.3. Typical representations and character formula. To each $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ is associated an irreducible \mathfrak{g} -module of highest weight λ that will be denoted by $V(\lambda)$. In the sequel, we will only consider dominant weights for which $V(\lambda)$ is finite dimensional. We write $P_f^+(n, m)$ for the subset of $P^+(n, m)$ consisting of such weights. For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, we have $P_f^+(n, m) = P^+(n, m)$.

Remark 2.3.1. In [11], the condition that $V(\lambda)$ is finite dimensional is incorporated in the definition of a dominant weight.

For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$, the dominant weight $\lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}; \lambda^{(1)})$ must verify an additional condition in order to guarantee finite dimensionality of $V(\lambda)$. In order to explain it, we use the explicit description of $\lambda^{(0)} = (\lambda_{\bar{n}}^{(0)}, \dots, \lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)})$ and $\lambda^{(1)} = (\lambda_1^{(1)}, \dots, \lambda_m^{(1)})$ in Section 2.2. Given this description, the irreducible $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$ -module $V(\lambda)$ is finite dimensional if and only if

$$(1) \quad \lambda_j^{(1)} = 0 \text{ for any } j > \lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)}.$$

In particular, (1) is verified when $\lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)} \geq m$.

The module $V(\lambda)$ is called *typical* when λ is typical, and *atypical* otherwise. For any integral weight $\mu \in P(n, m)$, write $V(\lambda)_\mu$ for the weight subspace of weight μ in $V(\lambda)$. Then $K_{\lambda, \mu} = \dim V(\lambda)_\mu$ is finite. The character of $V(\lambda)$ is defined by

$$\text{char } V(\lambda) := \sum_{\mu \in P(n, m)} K_{\lambda, \mu} e^\mu.$$

Set

$$\nabla := \frac{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (e^{\alpha/2} + e^{-\alpha/2})}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (e^{\alpha/2} - e^{-\alpha/2})} = e^{-\rho} \frac{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (1 + e^{-\alpha})}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - e^{-\alpha})}.$$

Kac has proved that there exists an analog of the Weyl character formula for the typical finite dimensional simple modules $V(\lambda)$.

Theorem 2.3.2. [11] *Consider $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$ a typical dominant weight for \mathfrak{g} . Then*

$$\text{char } V(\lambda) = \nabla \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) e^{w(\lambda + \rho)}.$$

Now define the partition function \mathcal{P} based on the expansion

$$(2) \quad \frac{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (1 + e^\alpha)}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - e^\alpha)} = \sum_{\beta \in P(n, m)} \mathcal{P}(\beta) e^\beta.$$

As a corollary of Theorem 2.3.2, we deduce that the multiplicities $K_{\lambda, \mu}$ for a typical weight λ can be expressed in terms of the partition function \mathcal{P} , just like in the case of the semisimple Lie algebras.

Corollary 2.3.3. *Consider $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$ a typical weight and $\mu \in P(n, m)$. Then*

$$K_{\lambda, \mu} = \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{P}(w \circ \lambda - \mu).$$

Remarks 2.3.4. (1) When λ is atypical, the character formula of Theorem 2.3.2 does not hold in general (see [14]). The problem of determining the characters of the atypical irreducible $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ -modules has been intensively addressed in the literature. There exist in this case numerous character formulas of Weyl type appropriate to some particular atypical dominant weights [2, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12, 21, 24]. Unfortunately none of these formulas is known to hold in full generality. A general algorithm for computing the characters of the atypical irreducible $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ -modules has been first given by Serganova [22, 23]. In [5], Brundan has also linked the computation of these characters to the determination of the canonical bases of certain $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(\infty))$ -modules.

(2) For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, we have $w(\rho_-) = \rho_-$ for any $w \in W$. Hence, for any $\beta \in P(n, m)$, we have $w \circ \beta = w(\beta + \rho_+) - \rho_+$; in other words, ρ can be replaced by ρ_+ in the dot action of W . Similarly, when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$, we have $w \circ \beta = w(\beta + \rho_+) - \rho_+$ for any $\beta \in P(n, m)$ and $w \in W_{\text{stab}}$. Observe that the last statement does not hold in general for $w \in W \setminus W_{\text{stab}}$.

(3) By restricting from \mathfrak{g} to \mathfrak{g}_0 , we can see that $K_{\lambda, \mu} = K_{\lambda, w(\mu)}$ for any $w \in W$.

Another important consequence of Theorem 2.3.2 is a branching rule for the restriction of the typical module $V(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$ from \mathfrak{g} to \mathfrak{g}_0 . For any $\gamma \in P^+(n, m)$, write $V^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)$ for the irreducible finite dimensional \mathfrak{g}_0 -module of highest weight γ , and set

$$m_{\lambda, \gamma} := [V(\lambda) : V^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)];$$

namely, $m_{\lambda, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}}$ is the number of irreducible components isomorphic to $V^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)$ in the restriction $V(\lambda) \downarrow_{\mathfrak{g}_0}^{\mathfrak{g}}$. Set

$$(3) \quad \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (1 + e^\alpha) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} c(\kappa) e^\kappa.$$

Proposition 2.3.5. (cf. Proposition 2.11 in [11]) *Consider $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$ a typical weight and $\gamma \in P^+(n, m)$. Then*

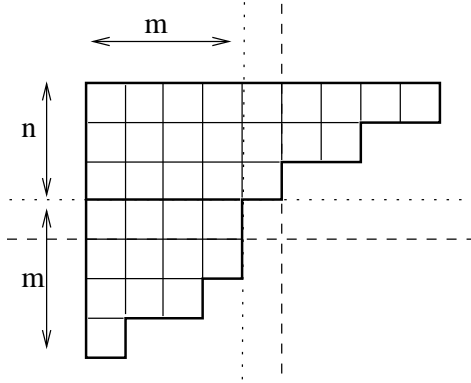
$$m_{\lambda, \gamma} = \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) c(w \circ \lambda - \gamma).$$

2.4. Irreducible covariant tensor modules for $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$. In this paragraph, we consider $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$. Then the set of positive odd roots can be written $\Delta_1^+ = \{\alpha_{i,r} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq r \leq m\}$, where $\alpha_{i,r} := \delta_{\bar{i}} - \delta_r$. The superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ admits a natural irreducible module V with dimension $m + n$ and highest weight $\delta_{\bar{n}}$; this module may be atypical. For any positive integer k , the tensor power $V^{\otimes k}$ is completely reducible [24]. Moreover the irreducible modules appearing in its decomposition have highest weights of the form $\lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}; \lambda^{(1)})$ such that

- $|\lambda^{(0)}| + |\lambda^{(1)}| = k$;
- $\lambda^{(0)}$ is a partition with n parts (possibly equal to 0);
- both $\lambda^{(1)}$ and its conjugate $\mu := (\lambda^{(1)})'$ have at most m parts;
- $\mu_1 \leq \lambda_{\min}^{(0)}$, where $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m)$, and $\lambda_{\min}^{(0)}$ is the smallest nonzero part of $\lambda^{(0)}$ if $\lambda^{(0)} \neq \emptyset$, whereas $\lambda_{\min}^{(0)} := 0$ otherwise.

These highest weights can be identified with (n, m) -hook Young diagrams by associating to the pair $\lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}; \lambda^{(1)})$ a diagram $Y(\lambda)$ obtained by juxtaposing the Young diagrams of $\lambda^{(0)}$ and $\mu = (\lambda^{(1)})'$ as illustrated in the example below. The combinatorics of hook Young diagrams was first studied in [2].

Example 2.4.1. The hook Young diagram $Y(\lambda)$ for $\lambda^{(0)} = (9, 7, 5)$ and $\lambda^{(1)} = (4, 3, 3, 2)$ (thus $(n, m) = (3, 4)$ and $\mu = (4, 4, 3, 1)$) is indicated below.



Observe that there is no box at the intersection of the $(n + 1)$ -th row and the $(m + 1)$ -th column. By the convention stated earlier, we can write $\lambda = 9\delta_{\bar{3}} + 7\delta_{\bar{2}} + 5\delta_{\bar{1}} + 4\delta_1 + 3\delta_2 + 3\delta_3 + 2\delta_4$.

The tensor power $V^{\otimes k}$ contains typical and atypical irreducible components. Define

$$Y_k^+(n, m) := \left\{ \lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)}) \mid V(\lambda) \text{ appears as an irreducible component of a tensor power } V^{\otimes k} \right\}.$$

Set $Y^+(n, m) = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} Y_k^+(n, m)$.

Consider $\lambda \in Y^+(n, m)$. Set

$$\nabla_0 := e^{-\rho^+} \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - e^{-\alpha})^{-1},$$

and write $\Delta_{1,\lambda}^+$ for the subset of Δ_1^+ containing the roots $\alpha_{i,r}$ such that $Y(\lambda)$ has a box at the intersection of its i -th row and its r -th column. There exists a character formula of Weyl type for $V(\lambda)$ due to Berele-Regev [2] and Sergeev [24].

Theorem 2.4.2. *The character of the covariant tensor module $V(\lambda)$ is given by*

$$\text{char } V(\lambda) = \nabla_0 \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) w \left(e^{\lambda + \rho^+} \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{1,\lambda}^+} (1 + e^{-\alpha}) \right).$$

Set

$$(4) \quad \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{1,\lambda}^+} (1 + e^{-\alpha}) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n,m)} c_\lambda(\kappa) e^\kappa.$$

We deduce from the previous proposition the following expression for the multiplicities $m_{\lambda,\gamma}$.

Corollary 2.4.3. *For any $\lambda \in Y^+(n,m)$ and any $\gamma \in P^+(n,m)$, the multiplicity $m_{\lambda,\gamma}$ of $V^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)$ in $V(\lambda)$ is given by*

$$m_{\lambda,\gamma} = \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) c_\lambda(\lambda - w \circ \gamma).$$

Remarks 2.4.4. (1) When $\Delta_{1,\lambda}^+ = \Delta_1^+$, the partition functions c and c_λ coincide. Moreover, we have $c(w(\kappa)) = c(\kappa)$ for any $\kappa \in P(n,m)$ and any $w \in W$. Thus the expression of the multiplicity $m_{\lambda,\gamma}$ in the Corollary 2.4.3 coincides with that in Proposition 2.3.5.

(2) We cannot derive from the character formula in Theorem 2.4.2 a simple expression for the multiplicity $K_{\lambda,\mu}$ similar to the one for λ typical in Corollary 2.3.3.

3. LUSZTIG q -ANALOGS AND q -PARTITION FUNCTIONS

3.1. Lusztig q -analogs for the Lie algebras \mathfrak{g}_n and \mathfrak{g}_m . Denote by $\mathcal{P}_{n,q}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{m,q}$ the q -partition functions defined by

$$(5) \quad \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_n^+} (1 - qe^\alpha)} = \sum_{\eta^{(0)} \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \mathcal{P}_{n,q}(\eta^{(0)}) e^{\eta^{(0)}}, \quad \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_m^+} (1 - qe^\alpha)} = \sum_{\eta^{(1)} \in \mathbb{Z}^m} \mathcal{P}_{m,q}(\eta^{(1)}) e^{\eta^{(1)}}.$$

Consider two weights $\gamma = (\gamma^{(0)}; \gamma^{(1)})$ and $\mu = (\mu^{(0)}; \mu^{(1)})$ in $P(n,m)$. Set

$$(6) \quad K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(q) := \sum_{u \in W_n} \varepsilon^{(0)}(u) \mathcal{P}_{n,q}(u \circ \gamma^{(0)} - \mu^{(0)}), \quad K_{\gamma^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_m}(q) := \sum_{v \in W_m} \varepsilon^{(1)}(v) \mathcal{P}_{m,q}(v \circ \gamma^{(1)} - \mu^{(1)}).$$

These polynomials are Lusztig q -analogs for the Lie algebras \mathfrak{g}_n and \mathfrak{g}_m .

Theorem 3.1.1. (Lusztig [20]) *Assume that $\gamma, \mu \in P^+(n,m)$. Then the polynomials $K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(q)$ and $K_{\gamma^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_m}(q)$ have nonnegative integer coefficients.*

We will also need the stabilized form of the Lusztig q -analog corresponding to \mathfrak{g}_n . We define

$$(7) \quad K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n, \text{stab}}(q) := \sum_{u \in S_n} \varepsilon^{(0)}(u) \mathcal{P}_{n,q}(u \circ \gamma^{(0)} - \mu^{(0)}).$$

Observe that the sum runs over the symmetric group on n letters. For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n,m)$, we have $\mathfrak{g}_n \simeq \mathfrak{gl}(n)$ and thus $K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n, \text{stab}}(q) = K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(q)$. For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$, we have $\mathfrak{g}_n \simeq \mathfrak{sp}_{2n}$. Write ω for the n -th fundamental weight of \mathfrak{g}_n . We can identify ω with the weight $(1, \dots, 1; 0, \dots, 0) \in P^+(n,m)$. The following lemma has been proved in [18].

Lemma 3.1.2. *For any integer $k \geq \frac{|\gamma^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|}{2}$, we have $K_{\gamma^{(0)} + k\omega, \mu^{(0)} + k\omega}^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(q) = K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n, \text{stab}}(q)$. In particular, $K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n, \text{stab}}(q) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[q]$ when $\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)} \in P_n^+$.*

3.2. The Lusztig q -analog for \mathfrak{g}_0 . We define the q -partition function \mathcal{F}_q similarly to (5), by

$$(8) \quad \frac{1}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - qe^\alpha)} = \sum_{\eta \in P(n,m)} \mathcal{F}_q(\eta) e^\eta.$$

Definition 3.2.1. For any $\gamma, \mu \in P(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$ is given by

$$K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) := \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\gamma + \rho_+) - \mu - \rho_+).$$

The stabilized polynomial $K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q)$ is given by

$$K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q) := \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\gamma + \rho_+) - \mu - \rho_+).$$

Since $w(\rho_-) = \rho_-$ for any $w \in W_{\text{stab}}$, one can also replace ρ_+ by ρ in the latter formula.

For a dominant weight γ , the polynomial $K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$ is a q -analog for the dimension $K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}$ of the weight space μ in the \mathfrak{g}_0 -module of highest weight γ . From the considerations in Section 2.2, Theorem 3.1.1, and Lemma 3.1.2, we deduce easily the following proposition.

Proposition 3.2.2. For $\gamma = (\gamma^{(0)}; \gamma^{(1)})$ and $\mu = (\mu^{(0)}; \mu^{(1)})$ in $P(n, m)$, we have, with the above notation, the factorizations

$$K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n}(q) \times K_{\gamma^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_m}(q), \quad K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q) = K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_n, \text{stab}}(q) \times K_{\gamma^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)}}^{\mathfrak{g}_m}(q).$$

In particular, $K_{\gamma+\omega, \mu+\omega}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q) = K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q)$. Furthermore, $K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$ and $K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q)$ belong to $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[q]$ when γ and μ are dominant.

Consider $\xi \in P(n, m)$. There exists a straightening procedure for the polynomials $K_{\xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$.

Lemma 3.2.3. Consider $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$ and $\xi \in P(n, m)$. Then

$$K_{\xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = \begin{cases} \varepsilon(\tau) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) & \text{if } \xi = \tau(\gamma + \rho_+) - \rho_+ \text{ with } \tau \in W \text{ and } \gamma \in P^+(n, m) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In particular the coefficients of $K_{\xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$ are integers with the same sign.

Proof. The proof follows easily from the equality $K_{\tau(\gamma+\rho_+)-\rho_+, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = \varepsilon(\tau) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$ for any $\tau \in W$. \square

Remark 3.2.4. Set

$$\mathfrak{K}_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) := \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\gamma + \rho) - \mu - \rho).$$

For $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2)$, W stabilizes the set of positive odd roots Δ_1^+ . Thus we have $\mathfrak{K}_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$. This equality does not hold for the other superalgebras $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$. This will cause some complications in Section 5.

3.3. A q -partition function associated to \mathfrak{g} . We define the following natural q -analog, denoted by \mathcal{P}_q , of the partition function \mathcal{P} in (2). This q -partition function will be used below to define our q -analogs of weight multiplicities for the Lie superalgebras $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ and $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$.

Definition 3.3.1. The q -partition function \mathcal{P}_q is given by

$$\frac{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (1 + qe^\alpha)}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - qe^\alpha)} = \sum_{\beta \in P(n, m)} \mathcal{P}_q(\beta) e^\beta.$$

Let us justify why \mathcal{P}_q is a natural q -analog, in the spirit of the q -partition functions in (5), due to Lusztig. As Kac pointed out in [11], $\mathcal{P}(\beta)$ counts the number of ways to express β as $\sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} n_\alpha \alpha$ with $n_\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$ for α in Δ_1^+ , and $n_\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for α in Δ_0^+ . Thus, the sequences $\pi = (n_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Delta_+}$ are generalizations of the *Kostant partitions* relevant to (5). We can define the length of the Kostant partition π , as usual, by $\ell(\pi) := \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} n_\alpha$. Then $\mathcal{P}_q(\beta) = \sum_{\pi} q^{\ell(\pi)}$, precisely as the q -partition functions in (5) can be expressed.

We define the q -partition function c_q similarly to (3), by

$$(9) \quad \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (1 + qe^\alpha) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} c_q(\kappa) e^\kappa.$$

Then, for any $\beta \in P(n, m)$, we have

$$(10) \quad \mathcal{P}_q(\beta) = \sum_{\kappa + \eta = \beta} c_q(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(\eta).$$

4. SOME q -ANALOGS OF WEIGHT MULTIPLICITIES FOR $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$

In this section we consider $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$. For any dominant weight λ which is either typical or belongs to $Y^+(n, m)$, and any weight $\mu \in P(n, m)$, we introduce a q -analog $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ for the weight multiplicity $K_{\lambda, \mu}$. We prove that this q -analog has nonnegative integer coefficients when $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$.

4.1. Typical modules. We start by defining $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ for typical modules similarly to (6).

Definition 4.1.1. Consider a typical dominant weight λ and $\mu \in P(n, m)$. The polynomial $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ is given by

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) := \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{P}_q(w \circ \lambda - \mu),$$

where \mathcal{P}_q is the q -partition function in Definition 3.3.1.

According to Corollary 2.3.3, we have $K_{\lambda, \mu}(1) = K_{\lambda, \mu}$, so $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ is a q -analog for the multiplicity of μ in $V(\lambda)$. We clearly have $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$.

Now observe that for any $\alpha = (\alpha^{(0)}; \alpha^{(1)}) \in \Delta_1^+$, we have $|\alpha^{(0)}| = 1$. This implies that if $\kappa = (\kappa^{(0)}; \kappa^{(1)}) \in P(n, m)$ is expressed as a sum of distinct positive odd roots, then the number of summands is equal to 0 or $|\kappa^{(0)}|$. Thus, with the notation in (3) and (9), we obtain $c_q(\kappa) = q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c(\kappa)$.

By the definition (8) of the partition function \mathcal{F}_q , we can have $\mathcal{F}_q(\eta) \neq 0$ for some $\eta = (\eta^{(0)}; \eta^{(1)}) \in P_{n, m}$ only if $|\eta^{(0)}| = |\eta^{(1)}| = 0$. Based on the previous observations, (10) can be rewritten

$$(11) \quad \mathcal{P}_q(\beta) = q^{|\beta^{(0)}|} \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} c(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(\beta - \kappa) \quad \text{for any } \beta = (\beta^{(0)}; \beta^{(1)}) \in P(n, m).$$

The following theorem can be regarded as an analog of Theorem 3.1.1 for the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$.

Theorem 4.1.2. Consider a typical dominant weight λ and μ in $P(n, m)$. Then

$$(12) \quad K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} m_{\lambda, \gamma} K_{\gamma^{(0)}, \mu^{(0)}}(q) K_{\gamma^{(1)}, \mu^{(1)}}(q).$$

In particular, $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ belongs to $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[q]$ when μ is dominant.

Proof. We derive from (11) the equality

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} c(\kappa) q^{|\beta^{(0)}|} \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \kappa + \rho)),$$

where $\beta = w(\lambda + \rho) - (\mu + \rho)$ in the second sum. This notably implies that $|\beta^{(0)}| = |\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|$, since $W = S_n \times S_m$. So we obtain

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} c(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho - w^{-1}(\kappa)) - (\mu + \rho)).$$

For any $w \in W$ and any $\kappa \in P(n, m)$, we have $c(\kappa) = c(w(\kappa))$ because Δ_1^+ is stable under the action of the Weyl group W . Thus, by setting $\xi := w^{-1}(\kappa)$ in previous expression, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) &= q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\xi \in P(n, m)} c(\xi) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho - \xi) - (\mu + \rho)) \\ &= q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{\xi \in P(n, m)} c(\xi) K_{\lambda - \xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q), \end{aligned}$$

where the polynomials $K_{\lambda - \xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q)$ are those in Definition 3.2.1. Now by Lemma 3.2.3, we have $K_{\lambda - \xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = 0$, or there exists $w \in W$ and $\gamma \in P^+(n, m)$ such that $\gamma = w^{-1} \circ (\lambda - \xi)$. In the latter case, we have $\xi = \lambda + \rho - w(\gamma + \rho)$, and it follows that

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} c(\lambda + \rho - w(\gamma + \rho)) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q).$$

Since $c(\xi) = c(w^{-1}(\xi))$ for any $w \in W$ and $\xi \in P(n, m)$, we obtain

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) c(w \circ \lambda - \gamma) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q).$$

Now by Proposition 2.3.5, we derive

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} m_{\lambda, \gamma} K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q).$$

Finally, the desired equality and the positivity for μ dominant immediately follow from Proposition 3.2.2. \square

Remark 4.1.3. Recalling the q -partition functions c_q and \mathcal{F}_q defined in (9) and (8), we note that, in practice, it is useful to calculate $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ by combining Definition 4.1.1 with (10), as follows:

$$(13) \quad K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = \sum_{w \in W} \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} \varepsilon(w) c_q(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(w \circ \lambda - \mu - \kappa).$$

Recalling the notation in (5), also observe that

$$\mathcal{F}_q(\eta) = \mathcal{P}_{n, q}(\eta^{(0)}) \times \mathcal{P}_{m, q}(\eta^{(1)}).$$

We implemented a Maple procedure based on this approach, which is part of a package made available at math.albany.edu/math/pers/lenart/ and mpa.univ-littoral.fr/~lecouvey/. The package also contains procedures which compute the q -analogs for the orthosymplectic superalgebras defined in Section 5. The partition functions $\mathcal{P}_{n, q}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{m, q}$ are computed by using *Gelfand-Tsetlin patterns* of type $A - D$ [3] to represent Kostant partitions, and by generating these patterns recursively. An efficient implementation is used in order to reduce the computational complexity.

Example 4.1.4. Using our Maple procedure, we computed $K_{(3,1,-2;4,2,-8),(0,0,0;0,0,0)}(q)$ for $\mathfrak{gl}(3, 3)$:

$$2q^{22} + 8q^{21} + 22q^{20} + 40q^{19} + 57q^{18} + 61q^{17} + 52q^{16} + 33q^{15} + 16q^{14} + 5q^{13} + q^{12}.$$

Recall that a polynomial is called unimodal if the sequence of its coefficients has the corresponding property. Based on our experiments, we make the following conjecture.

Conjecture 4.1.5. *For any typical dominant weight λ and $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ is unimodal.*

According to Theorem 2.3.2, we can also define the graded character of the typical module $V(\lambda)$ by

$$(14) \quad \text{char}_q V(\lambda) := \nabla(q) \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) e^{w(\lambda + \rho)},$$

where

$$\nabla(q) := e^{-\rho} \frac{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_1^+} (1 + qe^{-\alpha})}{\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - qe^{-\alpha})}.$$

The coefficients of the expansion of $\text{char}_q V(\lambda)$ in the basis of formal exponentials also yield q -analogs of weight multiplicities. It is easy to verify that these q -analogs coincide with the polynomials $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$, namely we have

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in P(n,m)} K_{\lambda,\mu}(q) e^\mu.$$

By Theorem 4.1.2, we then obtain the following expression for $\text{char}_q V(\lambda)$:

$$(15) \quad \text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in P(n,m)} q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n,m)} m_{\lambda,\gamma} K_{\gamma,\mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) e^\mu.$$

4.2. Irreducible covariant tensor modules. For ν a typical dominant weight, it is possible to define the q -analogs $K_{\nu,\mu}(q)$ directly from Corollary 2.3.3 or by introducing the graded character $\text{char}_q V(\nu)$. Now assume $\lambda \in Y^+(n,m)$. In this case, we have seen (cf. Remark 2.4.4 (2)) that there is no analog of Corollary 2.3.3 for the multiplicities $K_{\lambda,\mu}$. Therefore, we define a graded version of the character in Theorem 2.4.2.

Definition 4.2.1. Let

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) := \nabla_0(q) \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) w \left(e^{\lambda + \rho_+} \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{1,\lambda}^+} (1 + qe^{-\alpha}) \right),$$

where

$$\nabla_0(q) := e^{-\rho_+} \prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_0^+} (1 - qe^{-\alpha})^{-1}.$$

Based on the above graded character, we define the q -analog in the obvious way.

Definition 4.2.2. The polynomials $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ are given by

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in P(n,m)} K_{\lambda,\mu}(q) e^\mu.$$

Clearly, $K_{\lambda,\mu}(1)$ is equal to $K_{\lambda,\mu}$.

Theorem 4.2.3. *We have*

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in P(n,m)} \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n,m)} q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} m_{\lambda,\gamma} K_{\gamma,\mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) e^\mu.$$

In particular, the polynomials $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ also verify (12), and thus have nonnegative integer coefficients when $\mu \in P^+(n,m)$.

Proof. The arguments of the proof are close to those used in the proof of Theorem 4.1.2. By (4), we can write

$$\prod_{\alpha \in \Delta_{1,\lambda}^+} (1 + qe^{-\alpha}) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n,m)} q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c_\lambda(\kappa) e^{-\kappa}.$$

By the definition (8) of the q -partition function \mathcal{F}_q , we then derive

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\xi \in P(n,m)} \sum_{\kappa \in P(n,m)} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c_\lambda(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(\xi) e^{w(\lambda + \rho_+ - \kappa) - \xi - \rho_+}.$$

By setting $\mu := w(\lambda + \rho_+ - \kappa) - \xi - \rho_+$, this yields

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c_\lambda(\kappa) \sum_{\mu \in P(n, m)} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho_+ - \kappa) - \mu - \rho_+) e^\mu.$$

Thus, we derive

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} \sum_{\mu \in P(n, m)} q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c_\lambda(\kappa) K_{\lambda - \kappa, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) e^\mu.$$

By Lemma 3.2.3, we have $K_{\lambda - \kappa, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = 0$, or there exists $w \in W$ and $\gamma \in P^+(n, m)$ such that $\gamma = w^{-1}(\lambda + \rho_+ - \kappa) - \rho_+$. Then we have $\kappa = \lambda + \rho_+ - w(\gamma + \rho_+)$. In particular, $|\kappa^{(0)}| = |\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|$ and it follows that

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu \in P(n, m)} q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) c_\lambda(\lambda + \rho_+ - w(\gamma + \rho_+)) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) e^\mu.$$

Since $\lambda + \rho_+ - w(\gamma + \rho_+) = \lambda - w \circ \gamma$, this yields the theorem by using Corollary 2.4.3. \square

Remark 4.2.4. The methods used in this paragraph to define q -analogs of weight multiplicities corresponding to the irreducible covariant tensor modules can be extended to any highest weight $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ -module $V(\lambda)$ whose character is given by a Weyl-type character formula of the form

$$\text{char } V(\lambda) = \nabla_0 \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) w \left(e^{\lambda + \rho_+} \prod_{\alpha \in S_{1, \lambda}^+} (1 + e^{-\alpha}) \right),$$

where $S_{1, \lambda}^+$ is a subset of Δ_1^+ depending on λ (cf. [21]). The polynomials $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ are then defined as the coefficients of the expansion of the corresponding graded character in the basis of formal exponentials. They are also expressed as in (12), and therefore have nonnegative coefficients when $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$. Such a situation also occurs, for instance, when $V(\lambda)$ is a *singly atypical module*, that is, when there exists a unique root α_λ in Δ_1^+ such that $\langle \lambda + \rho, \alpha_\lambda \rangle = 0$. In this case, we have $S_{1, \lambda}^+ = \Delta_1^+ \setminus \{\alpha_\lambda\}$ (see [6, 7]).

4.3. Charge statistic on semistandard hook-tableaux. We now briefly recall some background on the quantum superalgebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n, m))$ and the notion of a *crystal basis* (cf. [13]) introduced by Benkart, Kang and Kashiwara [1]. The reader is referred to the latter paper for a complete exposition. One associates to the Lie superalgebra $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$ its quantized enveloping algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n, m))$, which is a Hopf algebra. This algebra possesses an irreducible module V_q of dimension $m+n$. The tensor powers $V_q^{\otimes k}$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ are completely reducible. The irreducible modules appearing in their decompositions into irreducible components are the highest weight $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n, m))$ -modules $V_q(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in Y^+(n, m)$. To each $\lambda \in Y^+(n, m)$ is associated a $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n, m))$ -crystal $B(\lambda)$. This is an oriented graph with arrows colored with the set of colors $\{\overline{n-1}, \dots, \overline{1}, 0, 1, \dots, m-1\}$. The vertices of $B(\lambda)$ are labelled by semistandard hook-tableaux of shape λ on the totally ordered alphabet $\mathcal{A}_{n, m} := \{\overline{n} < \dots < \overline{1} < 1 < \dots < m\}$. Here, by a semistandard hook-tableau of shape λ , we mean a filling of the Young diagram $Y(\lambda)$ (see Example 2.4.1) with letters of $\mathcal{A}_{n, m}$ subject to the following conditions.

- (1) The letters in each row are increasing from left to right. Repetition of barred letters is permitted, but repetition of unbarred letters is not.
- (2) The letters in each column are increasing from top to bottom. Repetition of unbarred letters is permitted, but repetition of barred letters is not.

Example 4.3.1. The following tableau is a semistandard hook-tableau of shape $\lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}, \lambda^{(1)})$ for $(n, m) = (3, 4)$, $\lambda^{(0)} = (7, 6, 4)$, and $\lambda^{(1)} = (4, 3, 3, 2)$.

$\bar{3}$	$\bar{3}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{1}$	1	2	3
$\bar{2}$	$\bar{2}$	$\bar{1}$	2	3	4	
$\bar{1}$	$\bar{1}$	1	2			
1	2	3	4			
1	2	3	4			
2	3	4				
2						

The crystal $B(\lambda)$ has also the structure of a $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ -crystal obtained by deleting the arrows colored 0. Write $B^\circ(\lambda)$ for the crystal obtained in this way. Then, for any $\gamma \in P^+(n, m)$, the multiplicity $m_{\lambda, \gamma}$ is equal to the number of connected components in $B^\circ(\lambda)$ of highest weight γ .

Write $B^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)$ for the abstract $U_q(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ -crystal of highest weight γ . Since $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{gl}(n) \oplus \mathfrak{gl}(m)$, we have $B^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma) = B^{\mathfrak{gl}(n)}(\gamma^{(0)}) \times B^{\mathfrak{gl}(m)}(\gamma^{(1)})$, i.e., we obtain the direct product of the $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(n))$ -crystal $B^{\mathfrak{gl}(n)}(\gamma^{(0)})$ and the $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(m))$ -crystal $B^{\mathfrak{gl}(m)}(\gamma^{(1)})$. In particular, the corresponding vertices are labelled by the pairs of tableaux $(T^{(0)}, T^{(1)})$ such that $T^{(0)}$ (resp. $T^{(1)}$) is semistandard on $\{\bar{n}, \dots, \bar{1}\}$ (resp. on $\{1, \dots, m\}$) of shape $\gamma^{(0)}$ (resp. $\gamma^{(1)}$). In [16], Lascoux and Schützenberger proved that the Lusztig q -analog corresponding to the general linear group can be expressed as the generating series for a special statistic *ch* on semistandard tableaux called *charge* (see [19] for a complete exposition). By the previous arguments and Proposition 3.2.2, this implies the following proposition.

Proposition 4.3.2. *Consider $\gamma, \mu \in P^+(n, m)$. Then*

$$K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(q) = \sum_{(T^{(0)}, T^{(1)}) \in B^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)_\mu} q^{\text{ch}(T^{(0)}) + \text{ch}(T^{(1)})}$$

where $B^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)_\mu$ is the set of vertices in $B^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)$ with weight μ .

Now consider $T_\gamma \in B^\circ(\lambda)$ a highest weight vertex of weight γ . Then, the connected component $B(T_\gamma)$ of $B^\circ(\lambda)$ containing T_γ is isomorphic to $B^{\mathfrak{g}_0}(\gamma)$. Let θ be the corresponding isomorphism. Consider $T \in B(T_\gamma)$ and set $\theta(T) = (T^{(0)}, T^{(1)})$. It is easy to check that $T^{(0)}$ is the tableau obtained by deleting the unbarred letters in T . To obtain $T^{(1)}$, we first delete the barred letters in T . This gives a skew tableau that we can conjugate (i.e., reflect in a diagonal), in order to obtain a skew semistandard tableau T' . Then $T^{(1)}$ is obtained by rectifying T' via Schützenberger's *jeu de taquin* (e.g., see [9, 15]).

It is then natural to define the charge of the semistandard hook-tableau T by $\text{ch}(T) := \text{ch}(T^{(0)}) + \text{ch}(T^{(1)})$, where $T^{(0)}$ and $T^{(1)}$ are obtained by the previous procedure. Since, the polynomials $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ with $\lambda \in Y^+(n, m)$ verify (12), we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 4.3.3. *Let $\lambda \in Y^+(n, m)$ and $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$ be two dominant weights. Then*

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|} \sum_{T \in \text{SSHT}(\lambda)_\mu} q^{\text{ch}(T)},$$

where $\text{SSHT}(\lambda)_\mu$ is the set of semistandard hook-tableaux of shape λ and weight μ .

5. SOME q -ANALOGS OF WEIGHT MULTIPLICITIES FOR $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, M)$

In this section, we assume that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m + 1)$ or $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$. We introduce q -analogs $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ for the multiplicities $K_{\lambda, \mu}$ corresponding to a typical weight $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$. Although the family of q -analogs $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$ for such λ and $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$ contains polynomials with negative coefficients, this family possesses a natural subfamily (the stabilized $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$) for which the positivity property holds.

5.1. The polynomials $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$. We define the q -analog $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ similarly to Definition 4.1.1.

Definition 5.1.1. For any weight $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ and any $\mu \in P(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ is given by

$$K_{\lambda,\mu}(q) := \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{P}_q(w \circ \lambda - \mu),$$

where \mathcal{P}_q is the q -partition function in Definition 3.3.1.

When $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$ is typical, the polynomials $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ coincide with the coefficients appearing in the expansion of the graded character

$$\text{char}_q V(\lambda) = \nabla(q) \sum_{w \in W} \varepsilon(w) e^{w(\lambda + \rho)}.$$

We have then $K_{\lambda,\mu}(1) = K_{\lambda,\mu}$, and therefore $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ is a q -analog for the dimension of the weight space μ in the finite dimensional module $V(\lambda)$. Observe that the hypothesis $\mu \in P_f^+(n, m)$ does not suffice to guarantee that $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ belongs to $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[q]$, as illustrated by the following example.

Example 5.1.2. Consider $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m + 1)$ for $n = 1$ and $m = 2$. We have $\rho = (-2; 1, 0) + h$, where $h = (\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$. We verify that $\lambda = (2; 1, 1)$ is in $P_f^+(n, m)$, and let $\mu = (0; 2, 1)$ in $P^+(n, m)$. We calculate $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ based on a formula identical to (13), as shown in the table below. The only weights κ for which we have nonzero terms in the right-hand side of (13) are $(1; -1, 0)$, $(2; -1, -1)$, and $(2; -1, 0)$. The columns labeled u and v correspond to those $w = (u; v)$ in $W = W_n \times W_m$ for which $\mathcal{F}_q(w \circ \lambda - \mu - \kappa) \neq 0$. In accordance with standard notation, $s_{\bar{1}}$ is the generator of W_n . Also note that, if we view w as a signed permutation of $1, \dots, n + m$, then $h_w := w(h) - h$ is a sequence of -1 's and 0 's, where we have a -1 in position i precisely when w contains \bar{i} .

κ	$c_q(\kappa)$	$\eta := w \circ \lambda - \mu - \kappa$	u	$\varepsilon(u) \mathcal{P}_{n,q}(\eta^{(0)})$	v	$\varepsilon(v) \mathcal{P}_{m,q}(\eta^{(1)})$
$(1; -1, 0)$	q	$w(0; 2, 1) + (1; -2, -1) + h_w$	$s_{\bar{1}}$	-1	Id	1
$(2; -1, -1)$	q^2	$w(0; 2, 1) + (0; -2, 0) + h_w$	Id	1	Id	q
$(2; -1, 0)$	q^2	$w(0; 2, 1) + (0; -2, -1) + h_w$	Id	1	Id	1

Hence, we have $K_{(2;1,1),(0;2,1)}(q) = q^3 + q^2 - q$. Another example is $K_{(5,4,4,3,2,0),(3,2,1;1,1,0)}(q)$ for $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m + 1)$ with $n = m = 3$, which was computed with our Maple procedure:

$$\begin{aligned} & 3q^{31} + 14q^{30} + 52q^{29} + 148q^{28} + 373q^{27} + 817q^{26} + 1640q^{25} + 3000q^{24} + 5132q^{23} + 8174q^{22} \\ & + 12283q^{21} + 17338q^{20} + 23138q^{19} + 28977q^{18} + 34022q^{17} + 36993q^{16} + 36953q^{15} + 33259q^{14} \\ & + 26478q^{13} + 18045q^{12} + 10121q^{11} + 4332q^{10} + 1211q^9 + 97q^8 - 65q^7 - 17q^6 + q^5. \end{aligned}$$

5.2. Stabilized q -analogs. We now define the subfamily of the polynomials $K_{\lambda,\mu}(q)$ for which the positivity property holds.

Definition 5.2.1. For $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ and $\mu \in P(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\lambda,\mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$ is given by

$$K_{\lambda,\mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) := \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{P}_q(w \circ \lambda - \mu).$$

Note that the sum in the definition of $K_{\lambda,\mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$ runs over W_{stab} , and λ is not assumed to be either typical or in $P_f^+(n, m)$. Moreover, we have $K_{\lambda+\omega,\mu+\omega}^{\text{stab}}(q) = K_{\lambda,\mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$, where $\omega = (1, \dots, 1; 0, \dots, 0) \in P^+(n, m)$. This justifies our terminology.

Lemma 5.2.2. *Given $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ and $\mu \in P(n, m)$, there exists $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that, for any nonnegative integer $k \geq k_0$, the following conditions are verified:*

- (1) $\lambda + k\omega \in P_f^+(n, m)$;

- (2) $\lambda + k\omega$ is typical;
- (3) $K_{\lambda+k\omega, \mu+k\omega}(q) = K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$.

Proof. We will assume that $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m + 1)$. The case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m)$ is similar.

(1) Write $\lambda + k\omega = \nu = (\nu^{(0)}; \nu^{(1)})$. Then $\nu_{\bar{1}}^{(0)} = \lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)} + k$. Thus, by (1), we have $\nu \in P_f^+(n, m)$ for any k such that $\lambda_{\bar{1}}^{(0)} + k \geq m$.

(2) We have $\rho = (n - m - \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2} - m; m - \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2})$ and $\overline{\Delta}_1^+ = \{\delta_{\bar{i}} \pm \delta_r \mid 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq r \leq m\}$. Thus, for any $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and $r \in \{1, \dots, m\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \nu + \rho, \delta_{\bar{i}} - \delta_r \rangle &= \lambda_{\bar{i}}^{(0)} + \lambda_r^{(1)} + n + k - i - r + 1 \quad \text{and} \\ \langle \nu + \rho, \delta_{\bar{i}} + \delta_r \rangle &= \lambda_{\bar{i}}^{(0)} - \lambda_r^{(1)} + n - 2m + k - i + r. \end{aligned}$$

It is then possible to choose k sufficiently large so that $\langle \nu + \rho, \delta_{\bar{i}} - \delta_r \rangle > 0$ and $\langle \nu + \rho, \delta_{\bar{i}} + \delta_r \rangle > 0$ for all positive odd roots $\delta_{\bar{i}} - \delta_r$ and $\delta_{\bar{i}} + \delta_r$.

(3) By the definition of the q -partition function \mathcal{F}_q , we have $\mathcal{F}_q(\beta) = 0$ when $|\beta^{(0)}| < 0$. Consider $w = (w^{(0)}, w^{(1)}) \in W$ such that $w \notin W_{\text{stab}}$. Since $w^{(0)} \notin S_n$, the signed permutation $w^{(0)}$ changes the sign of at least one coordinate in $\nu^{(0)} + \rho^{(0)}$. Thus we have

$$\left| w(\lambda^{(0)} + k\omega^{(0)} + \rho^{(0)}) - (\mu^{(0)} + k\omega^{(0)} + \rho^{(0)}) \right| < \left| \lambda^{(0)} \right| - \left| \mu^{(0)} \right| - 2k.$$

Then for any integer $k \geq \frac{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\mu^{(0)}|}{2}$, we have $\mathcal{F}_q(w \circ \nu - \mu) = 0$, and therefore $K_{\lambda+k\omega, \mu+k\omega}(q) = K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$. \square

Remarks 5.2.3. (1) Penkov and Serganova [21] gave a character formula for a simple Lie superalgebra and a corresponding generic weight λ . Their definition of a generic weight is analogous to the conditions (1)-(3) in Lemma 5.2.2.

(2) By Lemma 5.2.2, for any $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ and any $\mu \in P(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$ can be regarded as a q -analog for the multiplicity of the weight $\mu + k_0\omega$ in the finite dimensional module $V(\lambda + k_0\omega)$.

(3) Suppose that $\lambda \in P^+(n, m)$ and $\mu \in P(n, m)$ are such that $K_{\lambda+\omega, \mu+\omega}(q) = K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$. Then for any nonnegative integer k , we have $K_{\lambda+k\omega, \mu+k\omega}(q) = K_{\lambda, \mu}(q)$. Thus $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$.

Theorem 5.2.4. Consider $\lambda, \mu \in P^+(n, m)$. Then $K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$ belongs to $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[q]$.

The proof uses the following easy lemma.

Lemma 5.2.5. Consider $\lambda, \gamma \in P^+(n, m)$ and let

$$m_{\lambda, \gamma}^{\text{stab}} := \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) c(w(\lambda + \rho_+) - \gamma - \rho_+).$$

Then $m_{\lambda, \gamma}^{\text{stab}} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Proof of Lemma 5.2.5. We observe that $c(\kappa) = 0$ for any $\kappa \in P(n, m)$ such that $|\kappa^{(0)}| < 0$. By using arguments similar to those in the proof of Lemma 5.2.2 (3), there exists a nonnegative integer k such that $m_{\lambda, \gamma}^{\text{stab}} = m_{\lambda+k\omega, \gamma+k\omega}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.2.4. From the description of Δ_1^+ and (10), we obtain

$$\mathcal{P}_q(\beta) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(\beta - \kappa) \quad \text{for any } \beta = (\beta^{(0)}; \beta^{(1)}) \in P(n, m).$$

Recall also that $w \circ \beta = w(\beta + \rho_+) - \rho_+$ for any $w \in W_{\text{stab}}$. By Definition 5.2.1, this implies that

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) = \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} c(\kappa) q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho_+) - (\mu + \kappa + \rho_+)).$$

Hence

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) = \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\kappa \in P(n, m)} q^{|\kappa^{(0)}|} c(\kappa) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho_+ - w^{-1}(\kappa)) - (\mu + \rho_+)).$$

Set $\xi = w^{-1}(\kappa)$ in the previous sum. Since $w \in W_{\text{stab}}$, we have $c(\kappa) = c(\xi)$ and $|\kappa^{(0)}| = |\xi^{(0)}|$, because Δ_1^+ is stable under the action of W_{stab} . Thus we can write

$$\begin{aligned} K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) &= \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\xi \in P(n, m)} q^{|\xi^{(0)}|} c(\xi) \mathcal{F}_q(w(\lambda + \rho_+ - \xi) - (\mu + \rho_+)) \\ &= \sum_{\xi \in P(n, m)} q^{|\xi^{(0)}|} c(\xi) K_{\lambda - \xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q), \end{aligned}$$

where $K_{\lambda - \xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q)$ are the polynomials in Definition 3.2.1. Now, by Lemma 3.2.3, we have $K_{\lambda - \xi, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q) = 0$, or there exists $w \in W_{\text{stab}}$ and $\gamma \in P^+(n, m)$ such that $\gamma = w^{-1}(\lambda - \xi + \rho_+) - \rho_+$. Hence, we have $\xi = \lambda + \rho_+ - w(\gamma + \rho_+)$ and $|\xi^{(0)}| = |\lambda^{(0)}| - |\gamma^{(0)}|$. Thus

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) = \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\gamma^{(0)}|} c(\lambda + \rho_+ - w(\gamma + \rho_+)) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q).$$

Since $c(\xi) = c(w^{-1}(\xi))$ for any $w \in W_{\text{stab}}$ and $\xi \in P(n, m)$, we obtain

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) = \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\gamma^{(0)}|} \sum_{w \in W_{\text{stab}}} \varepsilon(w) c(w(\lambda + \rho_+) - \gamma - \rho_+) K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q).$$

Finally, one derives the expression

$$K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) = \sum_{\gamma \in P^+(n, m)} q^{|\lambda^{(0)}| - |\gamma^{(0)}|} m_{\lambda, \gamma}^{\text{stab}} K_{\gamma, \mu}^{\mathfrak{g}_0, \text{stab}}(q).$$

By Proposition 3.2.2 and Lemma 5.2.5, this implies $K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}[q]$ when $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$. \square

Corollary 5.2.6. *Consider $\lambda, \mu \in P^+(n, m)$. There exists an integer $k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ such that, for any integer $k \geq k_0$, the following assertions hold:*

- (1) $\lambda + k\omega \in P_f^+(n, m)$;
- (2) $\lambda + k\omega$ is typical;
- (3) $K_{\lambda + k\omega, \mu + k\omega}(q)$ has nonnegative integer coefficients.

Remark 5.2.7. We have already observed that for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2)$ we have $W = W_{\text{stab}}$. This implies that, for any $\lambda \in P_f^+(n, m)$ and any $\mu \in P^+(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\lambda, \mu}(q) = K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$ has nonnegative integer coefficients.

Example 5.2.8. This is a continuation of Example 5.1.2. We first considered $\lambda = (2; 1, 1)$ and $\mu = (0; 2, 1)$ for $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m + 1)$ with $n = 1$ and $m = 2$. The smallest $k > 0$ for which $\lambda + k\omega$ is typical is 3. So let us consider $\lambda' := \lambda + 3\omega = (5; 1, 1)$ and $\mu' := \mu + 3\omega = (3; 2, 1)$. It turns out that

$$K_{(2;1,1),(0;2,1)}^{\text{stab}}(q) = K_{(5;1,1),(3;2,1)}(q) = q^3 + q^2.$$

Indeed, the case corresponding to $\kappa = (1; -1, 0)$, which is illustrated on the first row of the table in Example 5.1.2, and which produced the negative term $-q$, does not appear anymore. To be more precise, in this case we have $w \circ \lambda' - \mu' - \kappa = w(3; 2, 1) + (-2; -2, -1) + h_w$; but for $w = (s_{\overline{1}}; Id)$ this is $(-6; 0, 0)$, and clearly $\mathcal{F}_q(-6; 0, 0) = 0$. Next, we considered $\lambda = (5, 4, 4; 3, 2, 0)$ and $\mu = (3, 2, 1; 1, 1, 0)$ for $\mathfrak{spo}(2n, 2m + 1)$ with $n = m = 3$. In this case, the smallest $k > 0$ for which $\lambda + k\omega$ is typical is 5. Based on the computations with our package, we have

$$K_{(5,4,4;3,2,0),(3,2,1;1,1,0)}^{\text{stab}}(q) = K_{(10,9,9;3,2,0),(8,7,6;1,1,0)}(q),$$

and this polynomial is

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 3q^{31} + 14q^{30} + 52q^{29} + 148q^{28} + 373q^{27} + 820q^{26} + 1655q^{25} + 3052q^{24} + 5266q^{23} + 8475q^{22} \\
 & + 12879q^{21} + 18421q^{20} + 24941q^{19} + 31772q^{18} + 38048q^{17} + 42412q^{16} + 43722q^{15} + 41083q^{14} \\
 & + 34742q^{13} + 25932q^{12} + 16776q^{11} + 9175q^{10} + 4129q^9 + 1476q^8 + 395q^7 + 70q^6 + 6q^5.
 \end{aligned}$$

As in the case of $\mathfrak{gl}(n, m)$, based on our experiments, we make the following conjecture.

Conjecture 5.2.9. *Given $\lambda, \mu \in P^+(n, m)$, the polynomial $K_{\lambda, \mu}^{\text{stab}}(q)$ is unimodal.*

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LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES PURES ET APPLIQUÉES JOSEPH LIOUVILLE, CENTRE UNIVERSITAIRE DE LA MI-VOIX,
MAISON DE LA RECHERCHE BLAISE PASCAL, 50 RUE F.BUISSON B.P. 699, 62228 CALAIS CEDEX, FRANCE

E-mail address: `Cedric.Lecouvey@lmpa.univ-littoral.fr`

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY, ALBANY, NY 12222

E-mail address: `lenart@albany.edu`