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The Resolution of Three- Mowed Weyl Module in the case of (7, 6, 3) / (1, 0, 0)

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ABSTRACT

The object of this work is investigation a presentation of the characteristic-free resolution and Lascoux resolution of $(7, 6, 3)/(1, 0, 0)$. A joining between the resolution of Weyl module is also included in this work

الخلاصة:

الهدف لهذا العمل هو دراسة تطبيق المميز الحر وتحلل لاسكو في حالة الشكل المنحرف $(7, 6, 3) / (t, 0, 0)$ عندما $t = 1$ وايضا نقوم بدراسة العلاقة بين تحلل مقاس وايل في هذه الحالة لكل وضع لنفس الشكل المنحرف.

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1. Introduction

let F be a free module over a commutative ring with identity and $D_r F$ be divided power algebra of degree r motivated the free module, [1] the three generators, Z_{21} , Z_{32} and Z_{31} are the formal polarization operators defined in [2].

Shaymaa and Haytham [3] presented some results for the skew shape $(8,6)/(2,0)$ and $(8,6)/(2,1)$. The authors in [4] and [5] discussed some outcomes for the skew partition $(8,6,3)/(u,1)$ where $u=1,2$ and the partition $(8, 7, 3)$. Also Shaymaa and Haytham [6] illustrated the connection between the resolution of Weyl module $(8, 6, 3)/(u,1)$ where $u=1,2$ for the same skew partition.

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In this work, we study an application of the resolution of three-rowed Weyl module for the skew-shape $(7, 6, 3)/(1, 0, 0)$. First, the terms of characteristic-free resolution are found, then the complex of Lascoux and relationship between character-free resolution and Lascoux is investigated.

1. The Results for the skew-shape $(7, 6, 3)/(1, 0, 0)$

We enforce the following formula for the case of skew-partition $[p, q, r, t_1, t_2]$ to obtain the terms of the resolution for the skew-shape $(7, 6, 3)/(1, 0, 0)$.

$$\text{Res}([p, q; t_1]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_r \oplus \sum_{l \geq 0} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(t_2+1)} y \odot \underline{Z}_{32}^{(l)} \text{Res}([p, q + t_2 + 1 + l; t_1 + t_2 + 1 + l]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_{(r-(t_2+1+l))} \oplus \underline{Z}_{32}^{(l_2+1)} y \underline{Z}_{31}^{(t_1+1)} z \text{Res}([p + t_1 + 1, q + l_2 + 1; t_2])$$

where $\underline{Z}_{ab}^{(n)}$ is the pursue Bar complex

$$0 \rightarrow Z_{ab} u Z_{ab} u \dots Z_{ab} \rightarrow \sum_{k_i \geq 1}, \sum_{k_i = n} Z_{ab}^{(k_1)} u Z_{ab}^{(k_2)} u \dots Z_{ab}^{(k_{n-1})} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow Z_{ab}^{(n)} \rightarrow 0$$

Hence

$$\text{Res}([6, 6; 1]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_3 \oplus \sum_{l \geq 0} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(1)} y \underline{Z}_{32}^{(l)} \text{Res}([6, 7 + l; 2 + l]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_{2-l} \oplus \underline{Z}_{32}^{(1)} y \underline{Z}_{31}^{(2)} z \text{Res}([8, 7; 0]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_0$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l \geq 0} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(1)} y \odot \underline{Z}_{32}^{(l)} y \text{Res}([6, 7 + l; 2 + l]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_{2-l} \\ &= \underline{Z}_{32}^{(1)} y \text{Res}([6, 7; 2]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_2 \oplus \underline{Z}_{32}^{(1)} y \underline{Z}_{32} y \text{Res}([6, 8; 3]) \otimes \mathcal{D}_1 \end{aligned}$$

where $\underline{Z}_{32} y$

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{Z}_{32} y \xrightarrow{\partial_y} \underline{Z}_{32} \rightarrow 0$$

$\underline{Z}_{32}^{(2)} y$ is the bar complex

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{Z}_{32} y \underline{Z}_{32} y \xrightarrow{\partial_y} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(2)} y \xrightarrow{\partial_y} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(2)} \rightarrow 0$$

$\underline{Z}_{32}^{(3)} y$ is the bar complex

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{Z}_{32}^{(2)} y \underline{Z}_{32} y \\ 0 \rightarrow \underline{Z}_{32} y \underline{Z}_{32} y \underline{Z}_{32} y \xrightarrow{\partial_y} & \oplus \xrightarrow{\partial_y} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(3)} y \xrightarrow{\partial_y} \underline{Z}_{32}^{(3)} \rightarrow 0 \\ & \underline{Z}_{32} y \underline{Z}_{32}^{(2)} y \end{aligned}$$

and $\underline{Z}_{31}z$ is the bar complex

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{Z}_{31}z \xrightarrow{\partial_z} \underline{Z}_{31} \rightarrow 0$$

The terms of the characteristic-free resolution for the skew-shape $(7, 6, 3)/(1, 0, 0)$ where $b, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6 \in Z^+$ are:

$$(M_0) = D_6 \otimes D_6 \otimes D_3$$

(M_1) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{21}^{(b)} \kappa D_{6+b} \otimes D_{6-b} \otimes D_3 \quad ; \text{ with } 2 \leq b \leq 6$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y D_6 \otimes D_7 \otimes D_2$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}^{(2)}y D_6 \otimes D_8 \otimes D_1$$

(M_2) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{6-b} \otimes D_3 \quad ; \text{ with } 3 \leq |b| = b_1 + b_2 \leq 6$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y Z_{21}^{(b)} \kappa D_{6+b} \otimes D_{6-b} \otimes D_2 \quad ; \text{ with } 3 \leq b \leq 7$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y Z_{32}y D_6 \otimes D_8 \otimes D_1$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y Z_{31}^{(2)}z D_8 \otimes D_7 \otimes D_0$$

(M_3) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{6-|b|} \otimes D_3 \quad ; \text{ where } 4 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \leq 6 \text{ and } b_1 \geq 2$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y Z_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{6-|b|} \otimes D_2 \quad ; \text{ where } 4 \leq |b| = b_1 + b_2 \leq 7 \text{ and } b_1 \geq 3$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y Z_{32}y Z_{21}^{(b)} \kappa D_{6+b} \otimes D_{8-b} \otimes D_1 \quad ; \text{ where } 4 \leq b \leq 8$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}y Z_{31}^{(2)}z Z_{21}^{(b)} \kappa D_{8+b} \otimes D_{7-b} \otimes D_0 \quad ; \text{ where } 1 \leq b \leq 7$$

(M_4) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_4)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{6-|b|} \otimes D_3$$

$$; \text{ where } 5 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \leq 6 \text{ and } b_1 \geq 2$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa D_{7+|b|} \otimes D_{7-|b|} \otimes D_2$$

; where $5 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \leq 8$ and $b_1 \geq 3$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{32}yZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{8-|b|} \otimes D_1$$

; where $5 \leq |b| = b_1 + b_2 \leq 8$ and $b_1 \geq 4$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)} zZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa D_{8+|b|} \otimes D_{7-|b|} \otimes D_0$$

; where $2 \leq |b| = b_1 + b_2 \leq 7$ and $b_1 \geq 1$

(M₅) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa D_{12} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_3$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_4)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{7-|b|} \otimes D_2$$

; where $6 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \leq 7$ and $b_1 \geq 3$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{32}yZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{8-|b|} \otimes D_1$$

; where $6 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \leq 8$ and $b_1 \geq 4$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)} zZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa D_{8+|b|} \otimes D_{7-|b|} \otimes D_0$$

; where $3 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i \leq 7$ and $b_1 \geq 1$

(M₆) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa D_{13} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_2$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{32}yZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_4)} \kappa D_{6+|b|} \otimes D_{8-|b|} \otimes D_1$$

; where $7 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \leq 8$ and $b_1 \geq 4$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)} zZ_{21}^{(b_1)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(b_4)} \kappa D_{8+|b|} \otimes D_{7-|b|} \otimes D_0$$

; where $4 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i \leq 7$ and $b_1 \geq 1$

(M₇) equal to the total of:

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{32}yZ_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa D_{14} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_1$$

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)}zZ_{21}^{(b_1)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_4)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_5)}\kappa D_{8+|b|}\otimes D_{7-|b|}\otimes D_0$$

;where $5 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^5 b_i \leq 7$ and $b_1 \geq 1$

(M₈) equal to the total of

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)}zZ_{21}^{(b_1)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_2)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_3)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_4)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_5)}\kappa Z_{21}^{(b_6)}\kappa D_{8+|b|}\otimes D_{7-|b|}\otimes D_0$$

;where $6 \leq |b| = \sum_{i=1}^6 b_i \leq 7$ and $b_1 \geq 1$

(M₉) equal to the total of

$$\bullet Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)}zZ_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa Z_{21}\kappa D_{15}\otimes D_0\otimes D_0$$

As in [7], the Lascoux resolution of the Weyl module associated to the Skew-shape (7, 6, 3)/(1, 0, 0) is

$$0 \longrightarrow D_9F\otimes D_6F\otimes D_0F \longrightarrow \begin{matrix} D_9F\otimes D_4F\otimes D_2F \\ \oplus \\ D_8F\otimes D_7F\otimes D_0F \end{matrix} \longrightarrow \begin{matrix} D_6F\otimes D_7F\otimes D_2F \\ \oplus \\ D_8F\otimes D_4F\otimes D_3F \end{matrix} \longrightarrow D_6F\otimes D_6F\otimes D_3F$$

As in [4], the terms can be exhibit as pursue

$$M_0 = \mathcal{L}_0 = E_0$$

$$M_1 = \mathcal{L}_1 \oplus E_1$$

$$M_2 = \mathcal{L}_2 \oplus E_2$$

$$M_3 = \mathcal{L}_3 \oplus E_3$$

$$M_j = E_j \quad ; \text{ for } j = 4, 5, \dots 9.$$

where \mathcal{L}_e are the total of the Lascoux terms, and the E_e are the sums of the others.

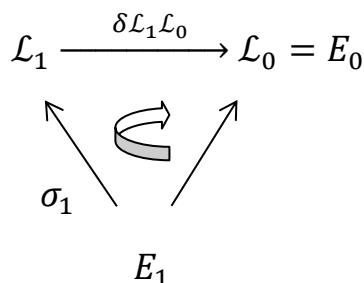
Then we define $\sigma_1: E_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1$ as follows

- $Z_{21}^{(3)}\kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{3}Z_{21}^{(2)}\kappa\partial_{21}(v)$;where $v \in D_9\otimes D_3\otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(4)}\kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{6}Z_{21}^{(2)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(2)}(v)$;where $v \in D_{10}\otimes D_2\otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(5)}\kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{10}Z_{21}^{(2)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(3)}(v)$;where $v \in D_{11}\otimes D_1\otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(6)}\kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{15}Z_{21}^{(2)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(4)}(v)$;where $v \in D_{12}\otimes D_0\otimes D_3$

- $Z_{32}^{(2)} y(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{2} Z_{32} y \partial_{32}(v)$;where $v \in D_6 \otimes D_8 \otimes D_1$

We ought to indicate that the map σ_1 satisfied the identity:

$$\delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0} \circ \sigma_1 = \delta_{E_1 E_0} \dots 1$$



Where $\delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0}$ the component of the boundary of the fat complex which conveys \mathcal{L}_1 to \mathcal{L}_0 .

We will use notation $\delta_{\mathcal{L}_{t+1} \mathcal{L}_t}, \delta_{\mathcal{L}_{t+1} E_1} \dots etc.$

Thus we can define $\partial_1: \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_0$ as $\partial_1 = \delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0}$

It's easy to show that ∂_1 implement 1, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0} \circ \sigma_1) \left(Z_{21}^{(5)} \kappa(v) \right) &= \delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0} \circ \sigma_1 \left(\frac{1}{10} Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(3)}(v) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \left(\partial_{21}^{(2)} \partial_{21}^{(3)}(v) \right) \\ &= \partial_{21}^{(5)}(v) \\ &= \delta_{E_1 E_0} \left(Z_{21}^{(5)} \kappa(v) \right) \end{aligned}$$

As long as $\partial_2: \mathcal{L}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1$ as $\partial_2 = \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2 \mathcal{L}_1} + \sigma_1 \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2 E_1}$

Proposition 2.1: The composition $\partial_1 \circ \partial_2 = 0$.

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_1 \circ \partial_2(g) &= \delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0} \circ \left(\delta_{\mathcal{L}_2 \mathcal{L}_1}(g) + \sigma_1 \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2 E_1}(g) \right) \\ &= \delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0} \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2 \mathcal{L}_1}(g) + \delta_{\mathcal{L}_1 \mathcal{L}_0} \circ \sigma_1 \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2 E_1}(g) \end{aligned}$$

$\delta_{\mathcal{L}_1\mathcal{L}_0} \circ \sigma_1 = \delta_{E_1E_0}$, then we get

$$\partial_1 \circ \partial_2(g) = \delta_{\mathcal{L}_1\mathcal{L}_0} \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2E_1}(g) + \delta_{E_1E_0} \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2E_1}(g) = 0$$

Define $\sigma_2: E_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ such that:

$$\delta_{E_2\mathcal{L}_1} + \sigma_1 \circ \delta_{E_2E_1} = (\delta_{\mathcal{L}_2\mathcal{L}_1} + \sigma_1 \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2E_1}) \circ \sigma_2 \dots 2$$

We define

- $Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_9 \otimes D_3 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(3)} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{10} \otimes D_2 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{10} \otimes D_2 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(3)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{11} \otimes D_1 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(4)} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{11} \otimes D_1 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(3)} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{11} \otimes D_1 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(5)} \kappa Z_{21} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{12} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(3)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(3)} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{12} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(4)} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{12} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{21}^{(4)} \kappa Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in D_{12} \otimes D_0 \otimes D_3$
- $Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(4)} \kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{4} Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)} \kappa \partial_{21}(v)$;where $v \in \mathcal{D}_{10} \otimes \mathcal{D}_3 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$
- $Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(5)} \kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{10} Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(2)}(v)$;where $v \in \mathcal{D}_{11} \otimes \mathcal{D}_2 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$
- $Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(6)} \kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{20} Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(3)}(v)$;where $v \in \mathcal{D}_{12} \otimes \mathcal{D}_1 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$
- $Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(7)} \kappa(v) \mapsto \frac{1}{35} Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(4)}(v)$;where $v \in \mathcal{D}_{13} \otimes \mathcal{D}_0 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$
- $Z_{32}yZ_{32}y(v) \mapsto 0$;where $v \in \mathcal{D}_6 \otimes \mathcal{D}_8 \otimes \mathcal{D}_1$

Its plainsman to exhibit that σ_2 which is acquainting above implement 2, we adopt where $v \in \mathcal{D}_{12} \otimes \mathcal{D}_1 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\delta_{E_2\mathcal{L}_1} + \sigma_1 \circ \delta_{E_2E_1})(Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(6)} \kappa(v)) \\ &= \sigma_1 \left(Z_{21}^{(6)} \kappa \partial_{32}(v) + Z_{21}^{(5)} \kappa \partial_{31}(v) \right) - Z_{32}y \partial_{21}^{(6)}(v) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} Z_{21} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(5)} \partial_{32}(v) + \frac{1}{5} Z_{21} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(4)} \partial_{31}(v) - Z_{32}y \partial_{21}^{(6)}(v) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\delta_{\mathcal{L}_2\mathcal{L}_1} + \sigma_1 \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_2E_1}) \left(\frac{1}{20} Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(3)}(v) \right) \\
 &= \sigma_1 \left(\frac{1}{20} Z_{21}^{(3)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(3)}\partial_{32}(v) + \frac{1}{20} Z_{21}^{(3)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(2)}\partial_{31}(v) + \frac{1}{20} Z_{21}^{(2)}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(3)}\partial_{31}(v) \right) - \\
 & \quad \frac{1}{20} Z_{32}y\partial_{21}^{(3)}\partial_{21}^{(3)}(v) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} Z_{21}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(5)}\partial_{32}(v) + \frac{1}{10} Z_{21}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(4)}\partial_{31}(v) + \frac{1}{10} Z_{21}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(4)}\partial_{31}(v) - Z_{32}y\partial_{21}^{(6)}(v) \\
 &= \frac{1}{6} Z_{21}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(5)}\partial_{32}(v) + \frac{1}{5} Z_{21}\kappa\partial_{21}^{(4)}\partial_{31}(v) - Z_{32}y\partial_{21}^{(6)}(v)
 \end{aligned}$$

Proposition (2.2): we have exactness at \mathcal{L}_i .

Proof: see [9].

Now by using σ_2 we can also acquaint $\partial_3: \mathcal{L}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ as $\partial_3 = \delta_{\mathcal{L}_3\mathcal{L}_2} + \sigma_2 \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_3E_2}$.

Proposition (2.3):

The composition $\partial_2 \circ \partial_3 = 0$.

Proof: the same way employ in proposition (2.1).

Remark (2.4)

In our case $t_1 = 1$ and $t_2 = 0$, this leads to an inevitable problem of where we want to polarize the y to 1 in the terms of form

$$Z_{32}^{(t_2+1)}yZ_{31}^{(t_1+1)}zRes([p_1 + t_1 + 1, p_2 + t_2 + 1; t_2])$$

Since we have no terms of the form $Z_{32}^{(1)}Z_{31}^{(2)}z$.

It is clear that by remark (2.4) all the terms in dimension three will be reduction to zero, we can show that:

Firstly we need the definition of map

$$\sigma_3: E_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_3 \text{ such that } \delta_{E_3\mathcal{L}_2} + \sigma_2 \circ \delta_{E_3E_2} = (\delta_{\mathcal{L}_3\mathcal{L}_2} + \sigma_2 \circ \delta_{\mathcal{L}_3E_2}) \circ \sigma_3 \quad (3)$$

As follows:

- $Z_{32}yZ_{31}^{(2)}zZ_{21}^{(7)}\kappa(v) \mapsto 0$; where $v \in \mathcal{D}_{15} \otimes \mathcal{D}_0 \otimes \mathcal{D}_0$

It is easy to show that (3) is satisfy.

Now by remark (2.4) all the terms in M_3 reduction to zero.

Eventually, define the boundary map in the complex:

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_3 \xrightarrow{\partial_3} \mathcal{L}_2 \xrightarrow{\partial_2} \mathcal{L}_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \mathcal{L}_0$$

Where ∂_1 and ∂_2 defined as follows:

- $\partial_1 \left(Z_{21}^{(2)} \kappa(v) \right) = \partial_{21}^{(2)}(v)$; where $v \in \mathcal{D}_8 \otimes \mathcal{D}_4 \otimes \mathcal{D}_3$
- $\partial_1 (Z_{32}y(v)) = \partial_{32}(v)$; where $v \in \mathcal{D}_6 \otimes \mathcal{D}_7 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$
- $\partial_2 \left(Z_{32}yZ_{21}^{(3)} \kappa(v) \right) = \frac{1}{3} Z_{21} \kappa \partial_{21}^{(2)} \partial_{32}(v) + \frac{1}{2} Z_{21} \kappa \partial_{21} \partial_{31}(v) - Z_{32}y \partial_{21}(v)$; where $v \in \mathcal{D}_9 \otimes \mathcal{D}_4 \otimes \mathcal{D}_2$

Proposition (2.5)

The complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_3 \xrightarrow{\partial_3} \mathcal{L}_2 \xrightarrow{\partial_2} \mathcal{L}_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \mathcal{L}_0 \longrightarrow K_{(7,6,3)/(1,0)}$$

is exact.

Proof: see [8] and [9].

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Conclusions

From this paper we deduced these results:

- 1-The terms of characteristic-free resolution are found
- 2- The complex of Lascoux and relationship between character-free resolution and Lascoux is investigated.

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