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We define and study a new class of bialgebras, which generalize certain Turner double algebras related to generic blocks of symmetric groups. Bases and generators of these algebras are given. We investigate when the algebras are symmetric which is relevant to block theory of finite groups. We then establish a double centralizer property related to blocks of Schur algebras.

## 1. Introduction

Let  $\mathbb{k}$  be a commutative domain of characteristic 0 and  $A$  be a unital  $\mathbb{k}$ -superalgebra, which is free as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule. Let  $\mathfrak{a}$  be a unital subalgebra of the even part  $A_{\bar{0}}$ , which is a direct summand of  $A_{\bar{0}}$  as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -module. Some of the unitality conditions will be relaxed in the main body of the paper but in this introduction we will consider a special case.

We define and study *generalized Schur (super)algebras*

$$T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d).$$

The algebra  $S^A(n, d)$  is defined as the algebra of invariants  $(M_n(A)^{\otimes d})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ , and so in the case  $A = \mathbb{k}$  we get that  $S^{\mathbb{k}}(n, d)$  is the classical Schur algebra. If  $\mathfrak{a} = A_{\bar{0}}$ , then  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) = S^A(n, d)$ , but in general the subalgebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$  is proper, although it is always a full sublattice in  $S^A(n, d)$ . Thus extending scalars to a field  $\mathbb{K}$  of characteristic 0 produces the same algebras:  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}} = S^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}}$ . However, importantly, extending scalars to a field  $\mathbb{F}$  of positive characteristic will in general yield *nonisomorphic* algebras  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{F}}$  and  $S^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{F}}$  of the same dimension. It turns out that in many situations it is the more subtly defined algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^{E(A)}(n, d)_{\mathbb{F}}$  that plays an important role.

As a special case of our construction, we recover the *Turner double algebras*  $D^A(n, d)$  studied in [Turner 2008a; 2008b; 2009; Evseev and Kleshchev 2017]. In fact, we show in Section 5D2 that

$$D^A(n, d) \cong T_{A_{\bar{0}}}^{E(A)}(n, d),$$

where  $E(A)$  is the trivial extension algebra of  $A$ . Turner double algebras are important because of their connection to generic blocks of symmetric groups via Turner's conjecture, recently proved in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2018]. Importantly, even when one is interested in "purely even" objects such as blocks of symmetric groups, the superstructure of  $A$  plays a crucial role in defining and studying Turner doubles and the generalized Schur algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ ; see Remark 3.1.

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To be more precise, for an appropriate zigzag algebra  $\bar{Z}$  and a subalgebra  $\bar{\mathfrak{z}} \subseteq \bar{Z}$ , the generalized Schur algebra  $T_{\bar{\mathfrak{z}}}^{\bar{Z}}(n, d)$  is Morita equivalent to weight  $d$  RoCK blocks of symmetric groups. In this way,  $T_{\bar{\mathfrak{z}}}^{\bar{Z}}(n, d)$  can be considered as a “local” object replacing wreath products of Brauer tree algebras in the context of the Broué abelian defect group conjecture for blocks of symmetric groups with *nonabelian* defect groups.

However, it is known that Turner doubles cannot provide a similar “local” description for blocks of classical Schur algebras because the former are always symmetric algebras while the latter in general are not. We believe that our more general construction of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  fixes the problem. In [Kleshchev and Muth 2018], we formulate an explicit conjecture for RoCK blocks of classical Schur algebras in terms of the generalized Schur algebras  $T_{\mathfrak{z}}^Z(n, d)$ , where  $Z$  is an *extended* zigzag algebra.

Furthermore, we prove in [Kleshchev and Muth 2018] that, under reasonable additional assumptions on  $\mathfrak{a}$ , the algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  is quasihereditary if  $A$  is quasihereditary. This provides us with a method to produce new interesting quasihereditary algebras from old. In particular, the algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{z}}^Z(n, d)$  from the previous paragraph is quasihereditary, as should be expected if it is to be Morita equivalent to a block of the Schur algebra.

We now describe the contents of the paper in more detail. Section 2 is preliminary. In Section 3, given a basis  $B$  for  $A$  which extends a basis for  $\mathfrak{a}$ , we describe a natural basis for  $S^A(n, d)$  in terms of certain elements  $\xi_{r,s}^b$ , where  $b \in B^d$ ,  $r, s \in [1, n]^d$ . This is an analogue of Schur’s basis of the classical Schur algebra. By rescaling this natural basis using certain products of factorials defined in Section 2, we define the full sublattice  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$ . Our first main result is:

**Theorem 1.** *We have that  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$  is a unital subalgebra.*

There is another description of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  as a subalgebra of  $S^A(n, d)$ , which shows in particular that  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  is independent of the choice of basis  $B$  above:

**Theorem 2.** *We have that  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  is the subalgebra of  $S^A(n, d)$  generated by  $S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d)$  and the elements of the form*

$$\sum_{e=0}^{d-1} 1^{\otimes d-1-e} \otimes \xi \otimes 1^{\otimes e},$$

where  $\xi \in M_n(A)$  and  $1 := 1_{M_n(A)}$ .

A slightly stronger result appears as Theorem 4.13. In order to prove this result, we first investigate some coproducts and  $*$ -products. Recall that  $\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$  has a natural coproduct  $\nabla$ ; see Section 3C. We then prove:

**Theorem 3.** *The coproduct  $\nabla$  restricts to coproducts on*

$$S^A(n) := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} S^A(n, d) \quad \text{and} \quad T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n) := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d).$$

In Section 4, we show that the  $*$ -product (or shuffle product) on

$$\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$$

restricts to a product on  $S^A(n)$  and  $T_\alpha^A(n)$ , which, together with  $\nabla$ , gives these objects a superbialgebra structure. We then prove that  $T_\alpha^A(n)$  is generated under the  $*$ -product by  $S^\alpha(n)$  and  $M_n(A)$ . This allows us to prove Theorem 2.

In Section 5 we first discuss some properties of idempotents and idempotent truncations in  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ . Given an idempotent  $e \in \alpha$ , we define an idempotent  $\xi^e \in T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  and prove in Lemma 5.12 that

$$\xi^e T_\alpha^A(n, d) \xi^e \cong T_{e\alpha e}^{eAe}(n, d).$$

Section 5 is completed with some important examples of generalized Schur algebras. We discuss how  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  generalizes the Turner double construction and look at the case where  $A$  is the extended zigzag algebra.

In Section 6 we study the symmetricity of  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ . This is important since blocks of finite groups are symmetric algebras and, inspired by [Evseev and Kleshchev 2018], we hope that in some situations  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  could provide a local description of some interesting blocks. As the example  $A = \mathbb{k}$  shows, it is certainly not enough to assume that  $A$  is symmetric to guarantee that so is  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ . A natural assumption we have to make is that the symmetrizing form  $t$  is  $(A, \alpha)$ -symmetrizing, i.e.,  $(\alpha, \alpha)_t = 0$  and the  $\mathbb{k}$ -complement  $\mathfrak{c}$  of  $\alpha$  in  $A_{\bar{0}}$  can be chosen so that the restriction of  $(\cdot, \cdot)_t$  to  $\alpha \times \mathfrak{c}$  is a perfect pairing. Then we construct an explicit symmetrizing form  $t^T$  on  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  and prove in Corollary 6.7:

**Theorem 4.** *If  $t$  is an  $(A, \alpha)$ -symmetrizing form on  $A$ , then the algebra  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  is symmetric, with symmetrizing form  $t^T$ .*

In Section 7 we investigate double centralizer properties. Let  $S$  be a  $\mathbb{k}$ -algebra and  $e \in S$  be an idempotent. We say that  $e$  is a *double centralizer idempotent* for  $S$  if the natural map  $S \rightarrow \text{End}_{eSe}(Se)$  is an isomorphism. Given  $e \in \alpha$ , which is a double centralizer idempotent for  $A$ , it is not in general true that  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ ; see Remark 7.19. However, in Theorem 7.2, we prove the following positive result:

**Theorem 5.** *Let  $e \in A$  be a double centralizer idempotent for  $A$  and  $d \leq n$ . Then  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S^A(n, d)$ . In particular, if  $\mathbb{K}$  is the quotient field of  $\mathbb{k}$ , then  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}} = T_\alpha^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}}$ .*

Finally, in Theorem 7.17, we deal with the all-important zigzag case over the arbitrary  $\mathbb{k}$ :

**Theorem 6.** *Let  $Z$  be the extended zigzag algebra with the standard idempotents  $e_0, e_1, \dots, e_\ell$ . We set  $e := e_0 + \dots + e_{\ell-1}$ , so that  $eZe$  is the zigzag algebra. Then  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $Z$ , and  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $T_3^Z(n, d)$  provided  $d \leq n$ .*

## 2. Preliminaries

Throughout the paper  $\mathbb{k}$  is always a commutative domain of characteristic 0.

**2A. Superalgebras and supermodules.** Let  $V$  be a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule, i.e.,  $V$  is endowed with a  $\mathbb{k}$ -module decomposition  $V = V_{\bar{0}} \oplus V_{\bar{1}}$  (the superstructure could be trivial, i.e., we could have  $V = V_{\bar{0}}$ ). If  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Z}/2$  and  $v \in V_\varepsilon$ , we call  $v$  *homogeneous* and write  $\bar{v} := \varepsilon$ . For a set  $S$  of homogeneous elements of  $V$  and  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Z}/2$  we denote

$$S_\varepsilon := S \cap V_\varepsilon. \tag{2.1}$$

A map  $f : V \rightarrow W$  of  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodules is called *homogeneous* if  $f(V_\varepsilon) \subseteq W_\varepsilon$  for all  $\varepsilon$ . A  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule  $V$  is *free* if so is each  $V_\varepsilon$ . Let  $V$  be a free  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule. A *homogeneous basis* of  $V$  is a  $\mathbb{k}$ -basis all of whose elements are homogeneous. A (not necessarily unital)  $\mathbb{k}$ -algebra  $A$  is called a  $\mathbb{k}$ -*superalgebra*, if  $A$  is a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule and  $A_\varepsilon A_\delta \subseteq A_{\varepsilon+\delta}$  for all  $\varepsilon, \delta$ .

Throughout we work with a fixed superalgebra  $A$  which is free as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule (not necessarily of finite rank). Moreover, we fix a  $\mathbb{k}$ -subalgebra  $\mathfrak{a} \subseteq A_{\bar{0}}$  such that  $\mathfrak{a}$  and  $A/\mathfrak{a}$  are both free as  $\mathbb{k}$ -modules. Such a pair  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  will be called a *good pair*. It is called a *unital good pair* if both  $A$  and  $\mathfrak{a}$  are unital and  $1_{\mathfrak{a}} = 1_A$ .

For our fixed good pair  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ , we pick a  $\mathbb{k}$ -module complement  $\mathfrak{c}$  for  $\mathfrak{a}$  in  $A_{\bar{0}}$  and  $\mathbb{k}$ -bases  $B_{\mathfrak{a}}, B_{\mathfrak{c}}, B_{\bar{1}}$  for  $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{c}, A_{\bar{1}}$ , respectively, so that

$$B = B_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup B_{\mathfrak{c}} \sqcup B_{\bar{1}} \tag{2.2}$$

is a homogeneous basis for  $A$ . We call such a basis an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -*basis*.

**Remark 2.3.** To make things somewhat more concrete throughout this section, one may keep in mind the *extended zigzag algebra*, which is a motivating example for the construction in this paper. See Section 5D3 for an explicit description of this algebra and its  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis.

Define the structure constants  $\kappa_{a,c}^b$  of  $A$  from

$$ac = \sum_{b \in B} \kappa_{a,c}^b b \quad (a, c \in A). \tag{2.4}$$

More generally, for

$$\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_d) \in B^d \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_d), \mathbf{c} = (c_1, \dots, c_d) \in A^d,$$

we define

$$\kappa_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}}^{\mathbf{b}} := \kappa_{a_1, c_1}^{b_1} \dots \kappa_{a_d, c_d}^{b_d}. \tag{2.5}$$

Finally, we denote by  $H$  the set of all nonzero homogeneous elements of  $A$ .

The matrix algebra  $M_n(A)$  is naturally a superalgebra. For  $1 \leq r, s \leq n$  and  $a \in A$ , we denote

$$\xi_{r,s}^a := a E_{r,s} \in M_n(A). \tag{2.6}$$

Then

$$\{\xi_{r,s}^b \mid 1 \leq r, s \leq n, b \in B\} \tag{2.7}$$

is a homogeneous basis of  $M_n(A)$ , and by (2.4) we have

$$\xi_{r,s}^a \xi_{t,u}^c = \delta_{s,t} \sum_{b \in B} \kappa_{a,c}^b \xi_{r,u}^b \quad (a, c \in A, 1 \leq r, s, t, u \leq n). \tag{2.8}$$

**2B. Combinatorics.** For  $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$  we denote  $[r, s] := \{t \in \mathbb{Z} \mid r \leq t \leq s\}$ . We fix  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  and  $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ . For a set  $X$ , the elements of  $X^d$  are referred to as *words* (of length  $d$ ) with letters in the alphabet  $X$ . The words are usually written as  $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_d \in X^d$ . For  $\mathbf{x} \in X^d$  and  $\mathbf{x}' \in X^{d'}$  we denote by  $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}' \in X^{d+d'}$  the concatenation of  $\mathbf{x}$  and  $\mathbf{x}'$ . For  $x \in X$ , we denote  $x^d := x \cdots x \in X^d$ .

The symmetric group  $\mathfrak{S}_d$  acts on the right on  $X^d$  by place permutations:

$$(x_1 \cdots x_d)\sigma = x_{\sigma 1} \cdots x_{\sigma d}.$$

For  $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}' \in X^d$ , we write  $\mathbf{x} \sim \mathbf{x}'$  if  $\mathbf{x}\sigma = \mathbf{x}'$  for some  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ . If  $X_1, \dots, X_N$  are sets, then  $\mathfrak{S}_d$  acts on  $X_1^d \times \cdots \times X_N^d$  diagonally:

$$(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^N)\sigma = (\mathbf{x}^1\sigma, \dots, \mathbf{x}^N\sigma).$$

The set of the corresponding orbits is denoted  $(X_1^d \times \cdots \times X_N^d)/\mathfrak{S}_d$ , and the orbit of  $(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^N)$  is denoted  $[\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^N]$ . We write

$$(\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^N) \sim (\mathbf{y}^1, \dots, \mathbf{y}^N)$$

if  $[\mathbf{x}^1, \dots, \mathbf{x}^N] = [\mathbf{y}^1, \dots, \mathbf{y}^N]$ .

Let  $P$  be a set of homogeneous elements of  $A$ . Our main examples will be  $P = B$  and  $P = H$  (the set of all nonzero homogeneous elements of  $A$ ). We have  $P = P_0 \sqcup P_1$ . Define  $\text{Tri}^P(n, d)$  to be the set of all triples

$$(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) = (p_1 \cdots p_d, r_1 \cdots r_d, s_1 \cdots s_d) \in P^d \times [1, n]^d \times [1, n]^d$$

such that for any  $1 \leq k \neq l \leq d$  we have  $(p_k, r_k, s_k) = (p_l, r_l, s_l)$  only if  $p_k \in P_0$ . Then  $\text{Tri}^P(n, d) \subseteq P^d \times [1, n]^d \times [1, n]^d$  is  $\mathfrak{S}_d$ -invariant and so we have the orbit set  $\text{Tri}^P(n, d)/\mathfrak{S}_d$ .

For  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^P(n, d)$ , we consider the stabilizer

$$\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}} := \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})\sigma = (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})\},$$

and denote by  ${}^{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}\mathcal{D}$  a set of the shortest coset representatives for  $\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_d$ . Then  $\{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})\sigma \mid \sigma \in {}^{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}\mathcal{D}\}$  is the set of distinct elements in the orbit  $[\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]$ .

We fix a total order “ $<$ ” on  $P \times [1, n] \times [1, n]$ . Then we also have a total order on  $\text{Tri}^P(n, d)$  defined as follows:  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) < (\mathbf{p}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}')$  if and only if there exists  $l \in [1, d]$  such that  $(p_k, r_k, s_k) = (p'_k, r'_k, s'_k)$  for all  $k < l$  and  $(p_l, r_l, s_l) < (p'_l, r'_l, s'_l)$ . Denote

$$\text{Tri}_0^P(n, d) = \{(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^P(n, d) \mid (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \leq (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})\sigma \text{ for all } \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d\}. \tag{2.9}$$

We have a bijection

$$\text{Tri}_0^P(n, d) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Tri}^P(n, d)/\mathfrak{S}_d, \quad (\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \mapsto [\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}].$$

For  $(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^P(n, d)$ ,  $\mathbf{p}' \in P^d$  and  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ , we define

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \rangle &:= \#\{(k, l) \in [1, d]^2 \mid k < l, p_k, p_l \in P_{\bar{1}}, (p_k, r_k, s_k) > (p_l, r_l, s_l)\}, \\ \langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{p}' \rangle &:= \#\{(k, l) \in [1, d]^2 \mid k > l, p_k, p'_l \in P_{\bar{1}}\}. \\ \langle \sigma; \mathbf{p} \rangle &:= \#\{(k, l) \in [1, d]^2 \mid k < l, \sigma^{-1}k > \sigma^{-1}l, p_k, p_l \in P_{\bar{1}}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{p}\sigma, \mathbf{r}\sigma, \mathbf{s}\sigma \rangle} = (-1)^{\langle \sigma; \mathbf{p} \rangle}. \quad (2.10)$$

Let us now specialize to the case  $P = B$ .

**Lemma 2.11.** *Let  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}), (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . Assume that, for some  $1 \leq k < d$ , either  $\bar{a}_k = \bar{c}_k$  or  $\bar{a}_{k+1} = \bar{c}_{k+1}$ . Then*

$$(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} \rangle} = (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{r}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k, \mathbf{u}s_k \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{c}s_k \rangle}.$$

*Proof.* We consider three cases:

*Case 1: At least two of  $a_k, c_k, a_{k+1}, c_{k+1}$  are even.* In this case  $s_k$  does not exchange the positions of two odd elements in  $\mathbf{a}$  or  $\mathbf{c}$ , so  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{r}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k \rangle$  and  $\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{c}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k, \mathbf{u}s_k \rangle$ . We also note that  $a_{k+1}$  and  $c_k$  cannot both be odd, and  $a_k$  and  $c_{k+1}$  cannot both be odd, so  $\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{c}s_k \rangle$ .

*Case 2: Exactly one of  $a_k, c_k, a_{k+1}, c_{k+1}$  is even.* By symmetry we may assume that  $a_k, a_{k+1}$  are odd and one of  $c_k, c_{k+1}$  is even. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle} &= -(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{r}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k \rangle}, \\ (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \rangle} &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{c}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k, \mathbf{u}s_k \rangle}, \\ (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} \rangle} &= -(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{c}s_k \rangle}. \end{aligned}$$

*Case 3: All of  $a_k, c_k, a_{k+1}, c_{k+1}$  are odd.* Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle} &= -(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{r}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k \rangle}, \\ (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \rangle} &= -(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{c}s_k, \mathbf{t}s_k, \mathbf{u}s_k \rangle}, \\ (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c} \rangle} &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}s_k, \mathbf{c}s_k \rangle}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Let  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . For  $b \in B$  and  $r, s \in [1, n]$ , we denote

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b := \#\{k \in [1, d] \mid (b_k, r_k, s_k) = (b, r, s)\}, \quad (2.12)$$

and define

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]^{\dagger} := \prod_{b \in B, r, s \in [1, n]} [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b \dagger = \prod_{b \in B_{\bar{0}}, r, s \in [1, n]} [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b \dagger \quad (2.13)$$

(if  $B$  is infinite, these are infinite products and all but finitely many factors are 1). Note that

$$|\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}| = [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]^{\dagger}. \quad (2.14)$$

Moreover, we define

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^! := \prod_{b \in B_{\mathfrak{a}}, r, s \in [1, n]} [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r, s}^b, \tag{2.15}$$

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^! := \prod_{b \in B_{\mathfrak{c}}, r, s \in [1, n]} [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r, s}^b. \tag{2.16}$$

### 3. Generalized Schur algebras

Throughout the section,  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is a fixed good pair with an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis  $B = B_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup B_{\mathfrak{c}} \sqcup B_{\mathfrak{f}}$  as in (2.2). Recall that  $H$  denotes the set of all nonzero homogeneous elements of  $A$ . We also fix  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  and  $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ .

In this section, we construct generalized Schur algebras  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$ . The definition of the algebra  $S^A(n, d)$  is straightforward, while  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  is obtained by making a subtle choice of a full-rank sublattice in  $S^A(n, d)$  which depends on  $\mathfrak{a}$ . If  $\mathfrak{a} = A_{\bar{0}}$ , then  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) = S^A(n, d)$ , but in general the algebras are different. In Section 3C, we investigate a natural coproduct on  $S^A(n) := \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} S^A(n, d)$  and show that

$$T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n) := \bigoplus_{d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n)$$

is a subcoalgebra.

**3A. The algebra  $S^A(n, d)$ .** Let  $M_n(A)$  be the  $\mathbb{k}$ -(super)algebra of  $n \times n$  matrices with entries in  $A$  and recall the notation (2.6). There is a right action of  $\mathfrak{S}_d$  on  $M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$  with (super)algebra automorphisms, such that for all  $a_1, \dots, a_d \in H$ ,  $r_1, s_1, \dots, r_d, s_d \in [1, n]$  and  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ , we have

$$(\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{a_d})^{\sigma} = (-1)^{\langle \sigma; \mathbf{a} \rangle} \xi_{r_{\sigma 1}, s_{\sigma 1}}^{a_{\sigma 1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma d}, s_{\sigma d}}^{a_{\sigma d}}.$$

The algebra  $S^A(n, d)$  is defined as the corresponding algebra of invariants

$$S^A(n, d) := (M_n(A)^{\otimes d})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}.$$

Note that  $S^A(n, d)$  is unital if and only if so is  $A$ .

**Remark 3.1.** It is important to note that the superstructure plays a crucial role here, even if one chooses to ultimately ignore the superstructure on  $S^A(n, d)$ . Namely, choosing a different superstructure on the same algebra  $A$  will lead to different (even different dimensional) algebras of invariants  $S^A(n, d)$ ; see for instance Example 5.28.

For  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ , we define elements

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} &:= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \mathcal{D}} (\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{a_d})^{\sigma} \\ &= \sum_{(\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}') \sim (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}' \rangle} \xi_{r'_1, s'_1}^{a'_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r'_d, s'_d}^{a'_d}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.2}$$

in  $S^A(n, d)$ , where we have used (2.10) to obtain the last equality. The following is clear (as noted in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 6.10]):

**Lemma 3.3.** *We have that  $\{\xi_{r,s}^b \mid [b, r, s] \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)/\mathfrak{S}_d\}$  is a basis of  $S^A(n, d)$ .*

**Lemma 3.4.** *If  $(a', r', s') \sim (a, r, s)$  are elements of  $\text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ , then*

$$\xi_{r',s'}^{a'} = (-1)^{\langle a,r,s \rangle + \langle a',r',s' \rangle} \xi_{r,s}^a.$$

*Proof.* This follows from (3.2). □

For  $(a, p, q), (c, u, v) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$  and  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , define the structure constants  $f_{a,p,q;c,u,v}^{b,r,s}$  from

$$\xi_{p,q}^a \xi_{u,v}^c = \sum_{[b,r,s] \in \text{Tri}^B(n,d)/\mathfrak{S}_d} f_{a,p,q;c,u,v}^{b,r,s} \xi_{r,s}^b. \quad (3.5)$$

Note by Lemma 3.4 that if  $(b', r', s') \sim (b, r, s)$  then

$$f_{a,p,q;c,u,v}^{b',r',s'} = (-1)^{\langle b,r,s \rangle + \langle b',r',s' \rangle} f_{a,p,q;c,u,v}^{b,r,s}.$$

Recalling the notation (2.5), the following generalization of Green's product rule [Green 2007, (2.3b)] follows from [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, (6.14)].

**Proposition 3.6.** *Let  $(a, p, q), (c, u, v) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$  and  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . Then*

$$f_{a,p,q;c,u,v}^{b,r,s} = \sum_{a',c',t} (-1)^{\langle a,p,q \rangle + \langle c,u,v \rangle + \langle a',r,t \rangle + \langle c',t,s \rangle + \langle a',c' \rangle} \kappa_{a',c'}^b,$$

where the sum is over all  $a', c' \in H^d$  and  $t \in [1, n]$  such that  $(a', r, t) \sim (a, p, q)$  and  $(c', t, s) \sim (c, u, v)$ .

We can collect some of the equal terms in the formula above to rewrite it in the following form:

**Corollary 3.7.** *Let  $(a, p, q), (c, u, v) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ ,  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , and let  $X$  be the set of all  $(a', c', t) \in H^d \times H^d \times [1, n]$  such that  $(a', r, t) \sim (a, p, q)$ ,  $(c', t, s) \sim (c, u, v)$ , and  $\bar{a}'_k + \bar{c}'_k = \bar{b}_k$  for all  $k \in [1, d]$ .*

- (i) *If  $(a', c', t) \in X$  then  $(a', c', t)\sigma \in X$  for any  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s}$ . Let  $\llbracket a', c', t \rrbracket := \{(a', c', t)\sigma \mid \sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s}\} \subseteq X$  denote the corresponding  $\mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s}$ -orbit.*
- (ii)  *$\kappa_{a',c'}^b$  and the parity of  $\langle a', r, t \rangle + \langle c', t, s \rangle + \langle a', c' \rangle$  depend only on the orbit  $\llbracket a', c', t \rrbracket$ .*
- (iii) *The structure constant  $f_{a,p,q;c,u,v}^{b,r,s}$  equals*

$$\sum_{\llbracket a', c', t \rrbracket \in X/\mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s}} (-1)^{\langle a,p,q \rangle + \langle c,u,v \rangle + \langle a',r,t \rangle + \langle c',t,s \rangle + \langle a',c' \rangle} [\mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s} : \mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s} \cap \mathfrak{S}_{a',c',t}] \kappa_{a',c'}^b.$$

*Proof.* Let  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_{b,r,s}$  and  $(a', c', t) \in X$ .

(i) To show that  $(\mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma) \in X$ , note that

$$(\mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}\sigma) = (\mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{r}\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma) \sim (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$$

and similarly  $(\mathbf{c}'\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma, \mathbf{s}) \sim (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ . Finally, we have  $\bar{a}'_{\sigma k} + \bar{c}'_{\sigma k} = \bar{b}_{\sigma k} = \bar{b}_k$  for all  $k$ .

(ii) We have  $\kappa_{\mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma}^{\mathbf{b}} = \kappa_{\mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma}^{\mathbf{b}\sigma} = \kappa_{\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}'}^{\mathbf{b}}$ , giving the first statement of (ii). To complete the proof of (ii), we now show that

$$(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}' \rangle} = (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}\sigma \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}'\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma \rangle}.$$

Write  $\sigma$  as a reduced product of simple transpositions  $\sigma = s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_m}$  (it is not in general true that  $s_{l_1}, \dots, s_{l_m} \in \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}$ ). Since  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}(n, d)$ , we have  $\sigma k = k$  for all  $k$  such that  $b_k$  is odd. Therefore for all  $1 \leq j \leq m$ , at least one of  $(\mathbf{b}s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_{j-1}})_{l_j}$ ,  $(\mathbf{b}s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_{j-1}})_{l_{j+1}}$  is even — i.e., no two odd elements are ever exchanged by the simple transpositions that comprise  $\sigma$ .

For  $1 \leq j \leq m$ , either  $(\mathbf{a}'s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_{j-1}})_{l_j}$  and  $(\mathbf{c}'s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_{j-1}})_{l_j}$  are of the same parity, or  $(\mathbf{a}'s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_{j-1}})_{l_{j+1}}$  and  $(\mathbf{c}'s_{l_1} \cdots s_{l_{j-1}})_{l_{j+1}}$  are of the same parity, by the above paragraph and the fact that  $\bar{a}'_k + \bar{c}'_k = \bar{b}_k$  for all  $k$ . Therefore we may repeatedly apply Lemma 2.11 to get

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}' \rangle} &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}'s_{l_1}, \mathbf{r}s_{l_1}, \mathbf{t}s_{l_1} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}'s_{l_1}, \mathbf{t}s_{l_1}, \mathbf{s}s_{l_1} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}'s_{l_1}, \mathbf{c}'s_{l_1} \rangle} \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}'s_{l_1}s_{l_2}, \mathbf{r}s_{l_1}s_{l_2}, \mathbf{t}s_{l_1}s_{l_2} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}'s_{l_1}s_{l_2}, \mathbf{t}s_{l_1}s_{l_2}, \mathbf{s}s_{l_1}s_{l_2} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}'s_{l_1}s_{l_2}, \mathbf{c}'s_{l_1}s_{l_2} \rangle} \\ &= \dots \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{r}\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}'\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma, \mathbf{s}\sigma \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma \rangle} \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}\sigma \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}'\sigma, \mathbf{t}\sigma, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma \rangle}, \end{aligned}$$

completing the proof of (ii).

(iii) As  $\kappa_{\mathbf{a}'\sigma, \mathbf{c}'\sigma}^{\mathbf{b}_k}$  equals 0 unless  $\bar{a}'_k + \bar{c}'_k = \bar{b}_k$ , we may assume that the summation in Proposition 3.6 is over all  $(\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}) \in X$ . By (i), (ii) and Proposition 3.6, we have

$$f_{\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}; \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}^{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} = \sum_{\llbracket \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t} \rrbracket \in X / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}} \# \llbracket \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t} \rrbracket (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}' \rangle} \kappa_{\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}'}^{\mathbf{b}}.$$

It remains to note that  $\# \llbracket \mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t} \rrbracket = |\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} \cap \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}}|$ . □

Let  $\tau$  be a homogeneous anti-involution on  $A$ . Then  $\tau$  induces a homogeneous anti-involution

$$\tau_n : M_n(A) \rightarrow M_n(A), \quad \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} \mapsto \xi_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}}^{\tau(\mathbf{a})},$$

which in turn induces an anti-involution

$$\tau_{n, d} : S^A(n, d) \rightarrow S^A(n, d), \quad \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} \mapsto \xi_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}}^{\mathbf{a}^\tau}, \tag{3.8}$$

where for  $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \cdots a_d \in H^d$ , we have denoted  $\mathbf{a}^\tau := \tau(a_1) \cdots \tau(a_d) \in H^d$ .

**3B. The algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ .** Recalling the notation (2.16), for  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , we set

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} := [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}. \quad (3.9)$$

Define the  $\mathbb{k}$ -submodule  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$  to be

$$T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) := \text{span}(\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mid (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)).$$

It will turn out that  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  depends only on  $\mathfrak{a}$ , not on  $\mathfrak{c}$  or  $B$ ; see Proposition 4.11.

**Lemma 3.10.** *We have that  $\{\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mid (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)/\mathfrak{S}_d\}$  is a basis of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ .*

*Proof.* Follows from the definition and Lemma 3.3.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.11.** *Let  $a_1, \dots, a_d \in \mathfrak{a} \cup A_{\bar{1}}$  and  $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \in [1, n]^d$ . Then  $\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathfrak{a}} \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ .*

*Proof.* By assumption, for  $1 \leq l \leq d$ , either  $a_l = \sum_{b \in \mathfrak{a}} c_{l,b} b$  or  $a_l = \sum_{b \in B_{\bar{1}}} c_{l,b} b$ , with  $c_{l,b} \in \mathbb{k}$ . It follows that  $\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathfrak{a}}$  is a linear combination of the elements  $\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}$  such that  $\mathbf{b}$  is of the form  $b_1 \cdots b_d$  with  $b_l \in B_{\mathfrak{a}} \cup B_{\bar{1}}$  for all  $l = 1, \dots, d$ . But for such  $\mathbf{b}$ , we have  $\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ .  $\square$

**Proposition 3.12.** *We have that  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$  is a  $\mathbb{k}$ -subalgebra. It is a unital subalgebra if  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is a unital good pair.*

*Proof.* By Lemma 3.11, if  $1_A \in \mathfrak{a}$ , then the identity  $1_A \otimes \cdots \otimes 1_A \in S^A(n, d)$  belongs to  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ , so we only have to prove the first statement of the lemma.

We now fix  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}), (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  and apply Corollary 3.7. Using the notation as in the corollary, assume that  $(\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}) \in X$  is such that  $\kappa_{\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}'}^{\mathbf{b}} \neq 0$ . In view of Corollary 3.7(iii), it suffices to prove that the integer

$$M := [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger} \cdot [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger} \cdot |\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} \cap \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}}|$$

is divisible by  $[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger}$ . For  $b, a', c' \in B$  and  $r, s, t \in [1, n]$ , define

$$m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'} := \#\{k \in [1, d] \mid a'_k = a', b_k = b, c'_k = c', r_k = r, s_k = s, t_k = t\}.$$

Then, using that  $(\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{t}) \sim (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}), (\mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{s}) \sim (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ , we obtain

$$|\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} \cap \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{a}', \mathbf{c}', \mathbf{t}}| = \prod_{a', b, c' \in B, r, s, t \in [1, n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'}! \quad (3.13)$$

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger} = \sum_{a', c' \in B, t \in [1, n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'} \quad (b \in B, r, s \in [1, n]), \quad (3.14)$$

$$[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger} = \sum_{b, c' \in B, t \in [1, n]} m_{p,t,q}^{a,b,c'} \quad (a \in B, p, q \in [1, n]), \quad (3.15)$$

$$[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}]_{\mathfrak{c}}^{\dagger} = \sum_{a', b \in B, t \in [1, n]} m_{t,v,u}^{a',b,c} \quad (c \in B, u, v \in [1, n]). \quad (3.16)$$

By (3.14), for every  $b \in B$  and  $r, s \in [1, n]$ , we have that

$$y_{r,s}^b := \frac{[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b!}{\prod_{a',c' \in B, t \in [1,n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'}!} \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

So

$$C := \prod_{b \in B_a \cup B_{\bar{1}}, r,s \in [1,n]} y_{r,s}^b \in \mathbb{Z},$$

and by (3.13), we have

$$|\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b},r,s} / \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{b},r,s} \cap \mathfrak{S}_{a',c',t}| = \prod_{b \in B, r,s \in [1,n]} y_{r,s}^b = C \cdot \prod_{b \in B_c, r,s \in [1,n]} y_{r,s}^b.$$

Now we claim that  $b \in B_c$  and  $m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'} > 1$  imply  $a' \in B_c$  or  $c' \in B_c$ . Indeed, if  $a' \in B_{\bar{1}}$ , then using (3.15), we get  $m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'} \leq [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]_{r,t}^{a'} \leq 1$  as  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , which is a contradiction. Thus  $a' \in B_{\bar{0}}$ . Similarly,  $c' \in B_{\bar{0}}$ . If  $a', c' \in B_a$ , then  $\kappa_{a',c'}^b = 0$  since  $\mathfrak{a}$  is closed under multiplication. Since  $m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'} > 0$ , this implies  $\kappa_{a',c'}^b = 0$ , which contradicts our choice of  $(a', c', t)$ , proving the claim.

By the claim, for  $b \in B_c$  and  $r, s \in [1, n]$ , we may write

$$y_{r,s}^b = \frac{[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b!}{\left(\prod_{a' \in B_c, c' \in B, t \in [1,n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'}!\right) \left(\prod_{a' \in B_a \cup B_{\bar{1}}, c' \in B_c, t \in [1,n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'}!\right)}.$$

So  $M$  equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \prod_{\substack{a' \in B_c \\ r,t \in [1,n]}} [\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]_{r,t}^{a'}! \right) \cdot \left( \prod_{\substack{c' \in B_c \\ t,s \in [1,n]}} [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}]_{t,s}^{c'}! \right) \cdot C \cdot \prod_{b \in B_c, r,s \in [1,n]} y_{r,s}^b \\ &= \left( \prod_{\substack{a' \in B_c \\ r,t \in [1,n]}} \frac{[\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}]_{r,t}^{a'}!}{\prod_{c' \in B, b \in B_c, s \in [1,n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'}!} \right) \left( \prod_{\substack{c' \in B_c \\ t,s \in [1,n]}} \frac{[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}]_{t,s}^{c'}!}{\prod_{a' \in B_a \cup B_{\bar{1}}, b \in B_c, r \in [1,n]} m_{r,s,t}^{a',b,c'}!} \right) \\ & \quad \times C \cdot \prod_{b \in B_c, r,s \in [1,n]} [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b!. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the first factor is an integer by (3.15), and the second factor is an integer by (3.16). We have thus proved that  $M$  is divisible by

$$\prod_{b \in B_c, r,s \in [1,n]} [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b! = [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^!,$$

completing the proof. □

**Remark 3.17.** When  $\mathfrak{a} = A_{\bar{0}}$ , we have  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) = S^A(n, d)$ . In the general situation however, when  $\mathfrak{a} \subsetneq A_{\bar{0}}$  and  $d \geq 2$ , the subalgebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq S^A(n, d)$  is a proper sublattice in  $S^A(n, d)$ . An explicit example of this distinction, when  $A$  is the *extended zigzag algebra*, is provided in Example 5.28.

**Remark 3.18.** We sometimes refer to the algebras  $S^A(n, d)$  and  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  as generalized Schur algebras since for the case  $A = \mathbb{k}$  they both return the classical Schur algebra  $S^{\mathbb{k}}(n, d)$ . In [Kleshchev and Muth 2018], we sometimes also refer to  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  informally as the “schurification” of the pair  $(A, \alpha)$ . We point out that various other generalizations of the classical Schur algebras were studied in the literature; see especially [Donkin 1986; 1987; 1998; Doty 1998].

**Remark 3.19.** Let us remark on our reasoning for studying the more subtly defined construction  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ , as opposed to just the invariant algebra  $S^A(n, d)$ .

First, the elements (3.9) arising in the definition of  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  are motivated in part by analogous elements in natural examples, such as Turner’s double algebra. Indeed, a specific choice of good pair  $(A, \alpha)$  allows  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  to recover Turner’s double  $D$ , whereas  $S^A(n, d)$  instead recovers Turner’s divided power algebra  ${}^{\vee}D$ , as defined in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017]. Moreover, it is certain  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ ’s—and not  $S^A(n, d)$ ’s—that appear as “local descriptions” of blocks of symmetric groups (see [Evseev and Kleshchev 2018]), classical Schur algebras (conjecturally; see [Kleshchev and Muth 2018]), and (potentially) other interesting classical objects. We refer the reader to Section 5D2 for more details on the relationship between generalized Schur algebras and Turner’s double algebras.

Additionally, the algebra  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  tends to have more natural properties than  $S^A(n, d)$ . For example, the following properties hold for  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ , but do not generally hold for  $S^A(n, d)$ :

- (i) If  $A$  is symmetric (and  $(A, \alpha)$  satisfies certain conditions), then  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  is symmetric as well; see Corollary 6.7.
- (ii) If  $A$  is cellular/quasihereditary (and  $(A, \alpha)$  satisfies certain conditions), then  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  is cellular/quasihereditary when  $n \geq d$ ; see [Kleshchev and Muth 2018].
- (iii) The algebra  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  is generated by very special elements (see Theorem 4.13), which is crucial in many situations; see, e.g., the proof of Corollary 8.24 in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2018].

**3C. Coproduct on generalized Schur algebras.** In this subsection, it will be convenient to use the following notation. Let  $\mathcal{T} = (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . We write

$$\xi_{\mathcal{T}} := \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}, \quad \eta_{\mathcal{T}} := \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}, \quad {}^{\mathcal{T}}\mathcal{D} := {}^{\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}\mathcal{D}, \quad [\mathcal{T}]_c^! := [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^!, \quad \mathcal{T}\sigma := (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})\sigma, \quad \text{etc.}$$

If  $d = d_1 + d_2$ ,  $\mathcal{T}^1 = (\mathbf{b}^1, \mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_1)$  and  $\mathcal{T}^2 = (\mathbf{b}^2, \mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{s}^2) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_2)$ , we denote

$$\mathcal{T}^1\mathcal{T}^2 := (\mathbf{b}^1\mathbf{b}^2, \mathbf{r}^1\mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{s}^1\mathbf{s}^2) \in B^d \times [1, n]^d \times [1, n]^d.$$

In general  $\mathcal{T}^1\mathcal{T}^2$  does not need to be an element of  $\text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ .

Recall the notation (2.9). For  $\mathcal{T} \in \text{Tri}_0^B(n, d)$  and  $0 \leq l \leq d$ , define the sets of  $l$ -splits of  $\mathcal{T}$  and splits of  $\mathcal{T}$  as

$$\text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T}) := \{(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Tri}_0^B(n, l) \times \text{Tri}_0^B(n, d-l) \mid \mathcal{T}^1\mathcal{T}^2 \sim \mathcal{T}\},$$

$$\text{Spl}(\mathcal{T}) := \bigsqcup_{0 \leq l \leq d} \text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T}).$$

For  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})$ , let  $\sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}}$  be the unique element of  ${}^{\mathcal{T}}\mathcal{D}$  such that

$$\mathcal{T}\sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}} = \mathcal{T}^1\mathcal{T}^2.$$

Let  $\iota_l : \mathfrak{S}_l \times \mathfrak{S}_{d-l} \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_d$  be the standard inclusion. Let  $\mathcal{T} \in \text{Tri}_0^B(n, d)$ . Note that for every  $\sigma \in {}^{\mathcal{T}}\mathcal{D}$  there exist unique  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})$ ,  $\sigma_1 \in {}^{\mathcal{T}^1}\mathcal{D}$  and  $\sigma_2 \in {}^{\mathcal{T}^2}\mathcal{D}$  such that  $\sigma = \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}}\iota_l(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ . In other words, the map

$$\bigsqcup_{(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})} {}^{\mathcal{T}^1}\mathcal{D} \times {}^{\mathcal{T}^2}\mathcal{D} \rightarrow {}^{\mathcal{T}}\mathcal{D} \tag{3.20}$$

sending  $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in {}^{\mathcal{T}^1}\mathcal{D} \times {}^{\mathcal{T}^2}\mathcal{D}$  to  $\sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}}\iota_l(\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$ , is a bijection.

Note that for  $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in {}^{\mathcal{T}^1}\mathcal{D} \times {}^{\mathcal{T}^2}\mathcal{D}$  we have

$$\langle \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}}\iota_l(\sigma_1, \sigma_2); \mathbf{b} \rangle = \langle \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}}; \mathbf{b} \rangle + \langle \sigma_1; \mathbf{b}^1 \rangle + \langle \sigma_2; \mathbf{b}^2 \rangle. \tag{3.21}$$

Recall from [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, §3.3] that

$$\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$$

is a supercoalgebra with the coproduct  $\nabla$  defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla : M_n(A)^{\otimes d} &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{l=0}^d M_n(A)^{\otimes l} \otimes M_n(A)^{\otimes (d-l)} \\ \xi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_d &\mapsto \sum_{l=0}^d (\xi_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_l) \otimes (\xi_{l+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_d). \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$S^A(n) := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} S^A(n, d) \quad \text{and} \quad T_a^A(n) := \bigoplus_{d \geq 0} T_a^A(n, d). \tag{3.22}$$

We next prove that these are subsupercoalgebras of  $\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$ . The following result is actually contained in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017], but we give a proof using our current notation for reader's convenience.

**Lemma 3.23** [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, (6.12)]. *If  $\mathcal{T} = (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}_0^B(n, d)$ , then*

$$\nabla(\xi_{\mathcal{T}}) = \sum_{(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathcal{T})} (-1)^{\langle \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}^{\mathcal{T}}; \mathbf{b} \rangle} \xi_{\mathcal{T}^1} \otimes \xi_{\mathcal{T}^2}.$$

*In particular,  $S^A(n)$  is a subsupercoalgebra of  $\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$ .*

*Proof.* Writing  $\sum_{\text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})}$  for the sum over all  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})$  with

$$\mathcal{T}^1 = (\mathbf{b}^1, \mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{T}^2 = (\mathbf{b}^2, \mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{s}^2),$$

we have that  $\nabla(\xi_{r,s}^b)$  equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{T} \mathcal{D}} (-1)^{\langle \sigma; \mathbf{b} \rangle} \nabla(\xi_{r_{\sigma 1}, s_{\sigma 1}}^{b_{\sigma 1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma d}, s_{\sigma d}}^{b_{\sigma d}}) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{T} \mathcal{D}} (-1)^{\langle \sigma; \mathbf{b} \rangle} \sum_{l=0}^d (\xi_{r_{\sigma 1}, s_{\sigma 1}}^{b_{\sigma 1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma l}, s_{\sigma l}}^{b_{\sigma l}}) \otimes (\xi_{r_{\sigma(l+1)}, s_{\sigma(l+1)}}^{b_{\sigma(l+1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma d}, s_{\sigma d}}^{b_{\sigma d}}) \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^d \sum_{\text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})} \sum_{\substack{\sigma_1 \in \mathcal{T}^1 \mathcal{D} \\ \sigma_2 \in \mathcal{T}^2 \mathcal{D}}} (-1)^{\langle \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}; \mathbf{b} \rangle} (\xi_{r_1^1, s_1^1}^{b_1^1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_l^1, s_l^1}^{b_l^1})^{\sigma_1} \otimes (\xi_{r_1^2, s_1^2}^{b_1^2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_{d-l}^2, s_{d-l}^2}^{b_{d-l}^2})^{\sigma_2} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^d \sum_{\text{Spl}_l(\mathbf{b}, r, s)} (-1)^{\langle \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}; \mathbf{b} \rangle} \xi_{\mathcal{T}^1} \otimes \xi_{\mathcal{T}^2}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the bijection (3.20) and the sign identity (3.21) for the second equality above.  $\square$

**Corollary 3.24.** *If  $\mathcal{T} = (\mathbf{b}, r, s) \in \text{Tri}_0^B(n, d)$ , then*

$$\nabla(\eta_{\mathcal{T}}) = \sum_{(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathcal{T})} (-1)^{\langle \sigma_{\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2}; \mathbf{b} \rangle} \frac{[\mathcal{T}]_c!}{[\mathcal{T}^1]_c! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c!} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^1} \otimes \eta_{\mathcal{T}^2},$$

with  $[\mathcal{T}]_c! / ([\mathcal{T}^1]_c! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c!) \in \mathbb{Z}$ . In particular,  $T_a^A(n)$  is a subsupercoalgebra of  $\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$ .

*Proof.* By Lemma 3.23, we just have to check that  $[\mathcal{T}^1]_c! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c!$  divides  $[\mathcal{T}]_c!$  whenever  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}_l(\mathcal{T})$ . But in this situation we have that  $[\mathcal{T}]_{r,s}^b = [\mathcal{T}^1]_{r,s}^b + [\mathcal{T}^2]_{r,s}^b$  for all  $b \in B$  and  $1 \leq r, s \leq n$ , which implies the required divisibility.  $\square$

### 4. Superbialgebra structure

Recall the definition of  $S^A(n)$  and  $T_a^A(n)$  from (3.22). In this section we study the star-product on  $S^A(n)$  and  $T_a^A(n)$  which together with the coproduct  $\nabla$  from Section 3C makes them into superbialgebras. For  $S^A(n)$  this is well-known; see, for example, [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 3.12].

**4A. Star-product.** For  $d, e \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , let  ${}^{(d,e)}\mathcal{D}$  be the set of the shortest coset representatives for  $(\mathfrak{S}_d \times \mathfrak{S}_e) \backslash \mathfrak{S}_{d+e}$ . Given  $\xi_1 \in M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$  and  $\xi_2 \in M_n(A)^{\otimes e}$ , we define

$$\xi_1 * \xi_2 := \sum_{\sigma \in {}^{(d,e)}\mathcal{D}} (\xi_1 \otimes \xi_2)^{\sigma}. \tag{4.1}$$

It is well-known that this  $*$ -product makes  $\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$  into an associative supercommutative superalgebra.

**Lemma 4.2.** *For  $(\mathbf{b}, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  and  $(\mathbf{c}, t, u) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, e)$ , we have*

(i)  $\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} * \cdots * \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d} = [\mathbf{b}, r, s]! \xi_{r, s}^b$ ,

$$(ii) \xi_{r,s}^b * \xi_{t,u}^c = \frac{[bc, rt, su]^!}{[b, r, s]^! [c, t, u]^!} \xi_{rt, su}^{bc},$$

$$(iii) \eta_{r,s}^b * \eta_{t,u}^c = \frac{[bc, rt, su]_a^!}{[b, r, s]_a^! [c, t, u]_a^!} \eta_{rt, su}^{bc},$$

where  $[bc, rt, su]^! / ([b, r, s]^! [c, t, u]^!)$  and  $[bc, rt, su]_a^! / ([b, r, s]_a^! [c, t, u]_a^!)$  are integers, and the right-hand sides of (ii) and (iii) are taken to be zero when  $(bc, rt, su) \notin \text{Tri}^B(n, d + e)$ .

*Proof.* We have that  $\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} * \dots * \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d}$  is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d})^\sigma &= \sum_{\sigma \in b.r.s \mathcal{Q}} \sum_{\sigma' \in \mathfrak{S}_{b.r.s}} (\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d})^{\sigma' \sigma} \\ &= [b, r, s]^! \sum_{\sigma \in b.r.s \mathcal{Q}} (\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d})^\sigma \\ &= [b, r, s]^! \xi_{r,s}^b, \end{aligned}$$

proving (i). Thus

$$\begin{aligned} [b, r, s]^! [c, t, u]^! \xi_{r,s}^b * \xi_{t,u}^c &= (\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} * \dots * \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d}) * (\xi_{t_1, u_1}^{c_1} * \dots * \xi_{t_e, u_e}^{c_e}) \\ &= \xi_{r_1, s_1}^{b_1} * \dots * \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{b_d} * \xi_{t_1, u_1}^{c_1} * \dots * \xi_{t_e, u_e}^{c_e} \\ &= [bc, rt, su]^! \xi_{rt, su}^{bc}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last line is interpreted as 0 if  $(bc, rt, su) \notin \text{Tri}^B(n, d + e)$ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} [b, r, s]_a^! [c, t, u]_a^! \eta_{r,s}^b * \eta_{t,u}^c &= [b, r, s]^! [c, t, u]^! \xi_{r,s}^b * \xi_{t,u}^c \\ &= [bc, rt, su]^! \xi_{rt, su}^{bc} \\ &= [bc, rt, su]_a^! \eta_{rt, su}^{bc}. \end{aligned}$$

Now (ii) and (iii) follow by noting that

$$[bc, rt, su]_{r,s}^b = [b, r, s]_{r,s}^b + [c, t, u]_{r,s}^b$$

for all  $b, r, s$ . □

**Corollary 4.3.**  $S^A(n)$  and  $T_a^A(n)$  are subsuperalgebras of  $\bigoplus_{d \geq 0} M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$  with respect to the  $*$ -product.

Corollary 4.3 and [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 3.12] now imply:

**Corollary 4.4.** With respect to the coproduct  $\nabla$  and the product  $*$ ,  $S^A(n)$  and  $T_a^A(n)$  are superbialgebras.

We will also need the following result, where the Sweedler notation  $\nabla(x) = \sum x_{(1)} \otimes x_{(2)}$  is used:

**Lemma 4.5** [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 4.2]. Let  $x, y, z, u \in S^A(n, d)$ . Then

$$(x * y)(z * u) = \sum (-1)^s (x_{(1)} z_{(1)}) * (y_{(1)} z_{(2)}) * (x_{(2)} u_{(1)}) * (y_{(2)} u_{(2)}),$$

where  $s = (\bar{x}_{(2)} + \bar{y}_{(2)})\bar{z} + \bar{y}_{(1)}(\bar{x}_{(2)} + \bar{z}_{(1)}) + \bar{y}_{(2)}\bar{u}_{(1)}$ .

**4B. Separation.** Let  $q \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  and  $\delta = (d_1, \dots, d_q) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^q$  with  $d_1 + \dots + d_q = d$ . Then  $\mathfrak{S}_\delta := \mathfrak{S}_{d_1} \times \dots \times \mathfrak{S}_{d_q} \leq \mathfrak{S}_d$ . Suppose that for each  $m = 1, \dots, q$ , we are given

$$(\mathbf{a}^{(m)}, \mathbf{r}^{(m)}, \mathbf{s}^{(m)}), (\mathbf{c}^{(m)}, \mathbf{t}^{(m)}, \mathbf{u}^{(m)}) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d_m).$$

We write

$$\mathbf{a}^{(m)} = a_1^{(m)} \dots a_{d_m}^{(m)}, \quad \mathbf{r}^{(m)} = r_1^{(m)} \dots r_{d_m}^{(m)}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

Let

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}^{(1)} \dots \mathbf{a}^{(q)}, \quad \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}^{(1)} \dots \mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \quad \text{etc.}$$

We also write

$$\mathbf{a} = a_1 \dots a_d, \quad \mathbf{r} = r_1 \dots r_d, \quad \text{etc.}$$

The triple  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$  is called  $\delta$ -separated if  $1 \leq m \neq l \leq q$  implies

$$(a_t^{(m)}, r_t^{(m)}, s_t^{(m)}) \neq (a_u^{(l)}, r_u^{(l)}, s_u^{(l)})$$

for all  $1 \leq t \leq d_m$  and  $1 \leq u \leq d_l$ . We then automatically have  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ .

**Lemma 4.6.** *If  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$  is  $\delta$ -separated, then*

$$\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} = \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(1)}} * \dots * \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(q)}} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(1)}} * \dots * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(q)}}.$$

*Proof.* Recalling the notation (2.9), for each  $1 \leq t \leq q$ , there exists  $(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(t)}) \in \text{Tri}_0^H(n, d_t)$  such that  $(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(t)}) \sim (\mathbf{a}^{(t)}, \mathbf{r}^{(t)}, \mathbf{s}^{(t)})$ . Write  $\hat{\mathbf{a}} := \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)} \dots \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{r}} := \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)} \dots \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}$ ,  $\hat{\mathbf{s}} := \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)} \dots \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)}$ . Then  $(\hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}) \sim (\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$ , and  $(\hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}})$  is  $\delta$ -separated. Moreover we have that  $\mathfrak{S}_{\hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}} \leq \mathfrak{S}_\delta$ , and both groups are standard parabolic subgroups of  $\mathfrak{S}_d$ . Using (3.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}} &= \sum_{\sigma} (\xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_1}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}_d, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_d}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_d})^{\sigma} = \sum_{\sigma', \sigma''} (\xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}_1, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_1}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}_d, \hat{\mathbf{s}}_d}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}_d})^{\sigma' \sigma''} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma''} (\xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}})^{\sigma''} = \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)}} * \dots * \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\sigma$  runs over  $\hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}} \mathcal{D}$ ,  $\sigma'$  runs over all shortest coset representatives for  $\mathfrak{S}_{\hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}} \backslash \mathfrak{S}_\delta$  and  $\sigma''$  runs over all shortest coset representatives for  $\mathfrak{S}_\delta \backslash \mathfrak{S}_d$ .

Since  $(\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(t)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(t)}) \sim (\mathbf{a}^{(t)}, \mathbf{r}^{(t)}, \mathbf{s}^{(t)})$  for all  $1 \leq t \leq q$ , we have

$$(-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}} \rangle} = (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)} \rangle + \dots + \langle \mathbf{a}^{(q)}, \mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)} \rangle + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)} \rangle + \dots + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)} \rangle}.$$

Then, using Lemma 3.4, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}} \rangle} \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}} = (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \rangle + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}, \hat{\mathbf{s}} \rangle} \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)}} * \dots * \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}} \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)} \rangle + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)} \rangle} \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(1)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(1)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(1)}} \\ &\quad * \dots * (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{a}^{(q)}, \mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)} \rangle + \langle \hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)} \rangle} \xi_{\hat{\mathbf{r}}^{(q)}, \hat{\mathbf{s}}^{(q)}}^{\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{(q)}} \\ &= \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(1)}} * \dots * \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(q)}}, \end{aligned}$$

as desired. The result for  $\eta$ 's follows from the result on  $\xi$ 's. □

**Lemma 4.7.** *Let  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$  and  $(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})$  be  $\delta$ -separated and suppose that*

$$(\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(q)}})^{\sigma} (\xi_{\mathbf{t}^{(1)}, \mathbf{u}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{c}^{(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{\mathbf{t}^{(q)}, \mathbf{u}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{c}^{(q)}})^{\sigma'} = 0$$

whenever  $\sigma$  and  $\sigma'$  are distinct elements of  ${}^{\delta}\mathcal{D}$ . Then

$$\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} \xi_{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}} = \pm (\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(1)}} \xi_{\mathbf{t}^{(1)}, \mathbf{u}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{c}^{(1)}}) * \cdots * (\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(q)}} \xi_{\mathbf{t}^{(q)}, \mathbf{u}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{c}^{(q)}}).$$

Moreover, if  $a_1, \dots, a_d$  or  $c_1, \dots, c_d$  are all even, then the sign of the right-hand side is  $+$ .

*Proof.* By Lemma 4.6,  $\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} \xi_{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}}$  equals

$$\left( \sum_{\sigma \in {}^{\delta}\mathcal{D}} (\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(q)}, \mathbf{s}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{a}^{(q)}})^{\sigma} \right) \left( \sum_{\sigma' \in {}^{\delta}\mathcal{D}} (\xi_{\mathbf{t}^{(1)}, \mathbf{u}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{c}^{(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{\mathbf{t}^{(q)}, \mathbf{u}^{(q)}}^{\mathbf{c}^{(q)}})^{\sigma'} \right),$$

and the result follows. □

The following result allows one to reduce the study of  $S^A(n, d)$  to the blocks of  $A$ , and similarly for  $T_{\mathbf{a}}^A(n, d)$ .

**Lemma 4.8.** *Let  $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . For  $t \in [1, m]$  assume that  $(A_t, \mathfrak{a}_t)$  is a good pair. Write  $A := \bigoplus_{t=1}^m A_t$  and  $\mathfrak{a} := \bigoplus_{t=1}^m \mathfrak{a}_t$ . Then we have*

$$S^A(n, d) \cong \bigoplus_{\nu \in \Lambda(m, d)} \bigotimes_{t=1}^m S^{A_t}(n, \nu_t) \quad \text{and} \quad T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \cong \bigoplus_{\nu \in \Lambda(m, d)} \bigotimes_{t=1}^m T_{\mathfrak{a}_t}^{A_t}(n, \nu_t)$$

as  $\mathbb{k}$ -superalgebras.

*Proof.* For  $t \in [1, m]$ , let  $B_t$  be the designated  $(A_t, \mathfrak{a}_t)$ -basis, and set  $B = \bigsqcup_{t=1}^m B_t$  as the designated  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis. It follows from Lemma 4.6 that, for any  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , we have

$$\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} = \pm \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}}^{\mathbf{b}^{(1)}} * \cdots * \xi_{\mathbf{r}^{(m)}, \mathbf{s}^{(m)}}^{\mathbf{b}^{(m)}}$$

for some  $\nu \in \Lambda(m, d)$  and  $(\mathbf{b}^{(t)}, \mathbf{r}^{(t)}, \mathbf{s}^{(t)}) \in \text{Tri}^{B_t}(n, \nu_t)$  for  $t \in [1, m]$ . So we may write

$$S^A(n, d) = \bigoplus_{\nu \in \Lambda(m, d)} S^{A_1}(n, \nu_1) * \cdots * S^{A_m}(n, \nu_m)$$

Inductive application of Lemma 4.5 shows that this is a decomposition of  $S^A(n, d)$  into subalgebras. Moreover, it follows as well from Lemma 4.5 that for all  $\nu \in \Lambda(m, d)$  we have

$$S^{A_1}(n, \nu_1) * \cdots * S^{A_m}(n, \nu_m) \cong S^{A_1}(n, \nu_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes S^{A_m}(n, \nu_m)$$

as  $\mathbb{k}$ -superalgebras, proving the claim for  $S^A(n, d)$ . The proof of the claim for  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  proceeds exactly as above, since Lemma 4.6 provides an analogous result for  $\eta$ 's. □

**4C. Generation.** We define

$$Y := \text{span}(\xi_{r,s}^b \mid r, s \in [1, n], b \in B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}) \subseteq M_n(A),$$

$$\text{Star}^d Y := \underbrace{Y * \cdots * Y}_{d \text{ times}} \subseteq T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d),$$

where the second inclusion comes from Corollary 4.3. Note also that  $S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d) \subseteq T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  since by definition, for  $\mathbf{b} \in B_{\mathfrak{a}}^d$ , we have  $\xi_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}} = \eta_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}}$ . The following is a generalization of [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 4.30].

**Lemma 4.9.** *We have*

$$T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) = \bigoplus_{e=0}^d S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d - e) * \text{Star}^e Y.$$

*Proof.* As  $S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d - e) \subseteq T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d - e)$  and  $Y \subseteq T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, 1)$ , the right-hand side is contained in the left-hand side thanks to Corollary 4.3. For the converse containment, we only need to prove that every  $\eta_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}}$  with  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  is contained in the right-hand side. For any  $b \in B$  and  $r, s \in [1, n]$ , denote  $m_{r,s}^b := [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{r,s}^b$  and set

$$e := \sum_{\mathbf{b} \in B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}, r, s \in [1, n]} m_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}}.$$

Using the fact that  $m_{r,s}^b \in \{0, 1\}$  for all  $b \in B_{\bar{1}}$ , Lemma 4.6 and the definition of  $\eta_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}}$ , we see that

$$\eta_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}} = \pm \left( \underset{\mathbf{b} \in B_{\mathfrak{a}}, r, s \in [1, n]}{*} \left( (\xi_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}})^{\otimes m_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}}} \right) * \left( \underset{\mathbf{b} \in B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}, r, s \in [1, n]}{*} \left( (\xi_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}})^{*m_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}}} \right) \right) \right), \tag{4.10}$$

with the first term in  $S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d - e)$  and the second term in  $\text{Star}^e Y$ . □

**Proposition 4.11.** *The algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  depends only on the subalgebra  $\mathfrak{a}$ , and not on the choice of the  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis  $B$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $B = B_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}$  and  $B' = B'_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup B'_c \sqcup B'_{\bar{1}}$  be distinct choices of  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -bases,  $Y = \text{span}(\xi_{r,s}^b \mid r, s \in [1, n], b \in B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}})$ , and  $Y' = \text{span}(\xi_{r,s}^{b'} \mid r, s \in [1, n], b' \in B'_c \sqcup B'_{\bar{1}})$ . As  $B'_c \subseteq \text{span}(B_c \sqcup B_{\mathfrak{a}})$ , we deduce that

$$\text{Star}^e Y' \subseteq \bigoplus_{f=0}^e \text{Star}^{e-f} Y * \text{Star}^f \mathfrak{a}.$$

Therefore by Lemma 4.9, the algebra  $'T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  defined using the basis  $B'$  is contained in the algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  defined using the basis  $B$ . Similarly,  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \subseteq 'T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ . □

Let  $\tau$  be an anti-involution on  $A$ , such that  $\tau(\mathfrak{a}) = \mathfrak{a}$ . Then it is easy to see, using Proposition 4.11, that the involution  $\tau_{n,d}$  on  $S^A(n, d)$  defined in (3.8) restricts to the involution of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ . Moreover, if  $\tau(B_{\mathfrak{a}}) = B_{\mathfrak{a}}$ ,  $\tau(B_c) = B_c$  and  $\tau(B_{\bar{1}}) = B_{\bar{1}}$ , then we have

$$\tau_{n,d} : T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \rightarrow T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d), \eta_{r,s}^{\mathbf{b}} \mapsto \eta_{s,r}^{\mathbf{b}^{\tau}}. \tag{4.12}$$

The following theorem generalizes [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Theorem 4.31].

**Theorem 4.13.** *Suppose that  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is a unital good pair and let  $1 := 1_{M_n(A)}$ . Then  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  is the subalgebra of  $S^A(n, d)$  generated by  $S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d)$  and  $1^{\otimes d-1} * Y := \{1^{\otimes d-1} * y \mid y \in Y\}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $U$  be the subalgebra of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  generated by  $S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d)$  and  $1^{\otimes d-1} * Y$ . We show by induction on  $e = 0, \dots, d$  that  $U$  contains every element of the form  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)}$ , where  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, e)$ . This proves the theorem in the case  $d = e$ .

The base case  $e = 0$  is clear. Let  $0 < e \leq d$ . Let  $(\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}') \in \text{Tri}^B(n, e)$ . We will show, using the inductive assumption, that  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)} \in U$ . If  $\mathbf{b}' \in B_{\mathfrak{a}}^e$ , then  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)} \in S^{\mathfrak{a}}(n, d) \subseteq U$ , and we are done. So we may assume that  $(\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}') = (\mathbf{b}\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}\mathbf{s})$ , for some  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, e-1)$ ,  $b \in B_c \cup B_{\bar{1}}$  and  $r, s \in [1, n]$ .

By the induction assumption,  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e+1)} \in U$ . We also have  $1^{\otimes(d-1)} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \in 1^{\otimes(d-1)} * Y \subseteq U$ . Thus the following product is contained in  $U$ :

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e+1)})(1^{\otimes(d-1)} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}) &= \pm (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(1)} * 1^{\otimes(d-e+1)} * (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(2)} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \\ &= \pm (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(1)} * (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(2)} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e+1)} \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)}, \end{aligned}$$

where the equalities come from Lemma 4.5 and the supercommutativity of  $*$ . Note that by Corollary 4.4, we have that  $(\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(1)} * (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(2)} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}$  belongs to  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, e-1)$ , and thus may be written as a linear combination of elements of the form  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{s}''}^{\mathbf{b}''}$ , where  $(\mathbf{b}'', \mathbf{r}'', \mathbf{s}'') \in \text{Tri}^B(n, e-1)$ . Therefore the induction assumption implies that the term  $(\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(1)} * (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}})_{(2)} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e+1)}$  belongs to  $U$ , which in turn implies that  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)} \in U$ . But since  $b \in B_c \cup B_{\bar{1}}$ , we have as in (4.10) that  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'} = \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}$ , so

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)} = \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * 1^{\otimes(d-e)} \in U,$$

completing the induction step, and the proof. □

### 5. Miscellaneous properties and examples

Throughout the section,  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is a fixed good pair with an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis  $B = B_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}$  as in (2.2). Much of this section deals with various idempotent truncations. If  $e \in A$  is an idempotent, we say that  $B$  is  $e$ -admissible if  $ebe = b$  or  $ebe = 0$  for all  $b \in B$ . We say that we say that  $B$  is right  $e$ -admissible if  $be = b$  or  $be = 0$  for all  $b \in B$ .

**5A. Idempotents and characters.** Throughout the section, let  $e_0, \dots, e_{\ell} \in \mathfrak{a}$  be a set of orthogonal idempotents. We do not assume that  $\sum_{i=0}^{\ell} e_i = 1$ , and usually we do not make any admissibility assumptions on  $B$ . Set  $I = [0, \ell]$ .

Let  $\Lambda(n) := \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^n$  and  $\Lambda^I(n) := \Lambda(n)^I$ . We think of the elements of  $\Lambda(n)$  as compositions  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$  and the elements of  $\Lambda^I(n)$  as tuples  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} = (\lambda^{(0)}, \dots, \lambda^{(\ell)})$  of compositions. For such  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n)$  and  $\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \Lambda^I(n)$ , we set  $|\lambda| := \sum_{r=1}^n \lambda_r$ ,  $|\boldsymbol{\lambda}| := \sum_{i \in I} |\lambda^{(i)}|$ , and, for any  $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , we define

$$\Lambda(n, d) := \{\lambda \in \Lambda(n) \mid |\lambda| = d\}, \quad \Lambda^I(n, d) := \{\boldsymbol{\lambda} \in \Lambda(n) \mid |\boldsymbol{\lambda}| = d\}.$$

The group  $\mathfrak{S}_n$  acts on  $\Lambda(n)$  via

$$\sigma \lambda := (\lambda_{\sigma^{-1}1}, \dots, \lambda_{\sigma^{-1}n}).$$

The group  $\mathfrak{S}_n^I := \prod_{i \in I} \mathfrak{S}_n$  acts on  $\Lambda^I(n)$  via

$$\sigma \lambda := (\sigma^{(0)} \lambda^{(0)}, \dots, \sigma^{(\ell)} \lambda^{(\ell)}),$$

for  $\sigma = (\sigma^{(0)}, \dots, \sigma^{(\ell)}) \in \mathfrak{S}_n^I$  and  $\lambda = (\lambda^{(0)}, \dots, \lambda^{(\ell)}) \in \Lambda^I(n)$ .

To  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$  we associate the word  $\mathbf{l}^\lambda = 1^{\lambda_1} \dots n^{\lambda_n} \in [1, n]^d$ . For any idempotent  $f \in A$  we have an idempotent

$$\xi_\lambda^f := \xi_{\mathbf{l}^\lambda, \mathbf{l}^\lambda}^{f^d} \in S^A(n, d).$$

Note using Lemma 3.11 that  $\xi_\lambda^f \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  if  $f \in \mathfrak{a}$ . Define

$$\xi^f := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)} \xi_\lambda^f. \quad (5.1)$$

If, for any  $a \in A$  we define

$$E^a := \sum_{r=1}^n \xi_{r,r}^a \in M_n(A), \quad (5.2)$$

then

$$\xi^f = E^f \otimes \dots \otimes E^f. \quad (5.3)$$

If  $A$  is unital, we denote

$$\xi_\lambda := \xi_\lambda^{1_A}. \quad (5.4)$$

Then  $1_{S^A(n, d)} = \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)} \xi_\lambda$  is an orthogonal idempotent decomposition. If the pair  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is unital, then  $\xi_\lambda \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  for all  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$ . For  $\mu \in \Lambda^I(n, d)$ , define

$$e_\lambda := \xi_{\lambda^{(0)}}^{e_0} * \dots * \xi_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^{e_\ell} \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d). \quad (5.5)$$

For  $a \in A$  and  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ , let  $\xi_\sigma^a := \sum_{r=1}^n \xi_{\sigma(r), r}^a \in M_n(A)$  be the permutation matrix corresponding to  $\sigma$  multiplied by  $a$ . For  $\sigma = (\sigma^{(0)}, \dots, \sigma^{(\ell)}) \in \mathfrak{S}_n^I$ , we set

$$\xi_\sigma := \sum_{(\delta_0, \dots, \delta_\ell) \in \Lambda^I(d)} (\xi_{\sigma^{(0)}}^{e_0})^{\otimes \delta_0} * \dots * (\xi_{\sigma^{(\ell)}}^{e_\ell})^{\otimes \delta_\ell} \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d).$$

**Lemma 5.6.** For all  $\sigma, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_n^I$ , we have  $\xi_\sigma \xi_\tau = \xi_{\sigma\tau}$ .

*Proof.* This follows easily from Lemma 4.7. □

**Lemma 5.7.** If  $\lambda \in \Lambda^I(n, d)$  and  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n^I$ , then we have  $\xi_\sigma e_\lambda \xi_{\sigma^{-1}} = e_{\sigma\lambda}$ .

*Proof.* Let  $d_i = |\lambda^{(i)}|$  for all  $i \in I$ . Using Lemma 4.7, we get

$$\xi_\sigma e_\lambda \xi_{\sigma^{-1}} = ((\xi_{\sigma^{(0)}}^{e_0})^{\otimes d_0} \xi_{\lambda^{(0)}}^{e_0} (\xi_{(\sigma^{(0)})^{-1}}^{e_0})^{\otimes d_0}) * \dots * ((\xi_{\sigma^{(\ell)}}^{e_\ell})^{\otimes d_\ell} \xi_{\lambda^{(\ell)}}^{e_\ell} (\xi_{(\sigma^{(\ell)})^{-1}}^{e_\ell})^{\otimes d_\ell}).$$

For all  $i \in I$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\xi_{\sigma^{(i)}}^{e_i})^{\otimes d_i} \xi_{\lambda^{(i)}}^{e_i} (\xi_{(\sigma^{(i)})^{-1}}^{e_i})^{\otimes d_i} &= (\xi_{\sigma^{(i)}}^{e_i})^{\otimes d_i} ((\xi_{1,1}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_1^{(i)}} * \dots * (\xi_{n,n}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_n^{(i)}}) (\xi_{(\sigma^{(i)})^{-1}}^{e_i})^{\otimes d_i} \\
 &= (\xi_{\sigma^{(i)}}^{e_i} \xi_{1,1}^{e_i} \xi_{(\sigma^{(i)})^{-1}}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_1^{(i)}} * \dots * (\xi_{\sigma^{(i)}}^{e_i} \xi_{n,n}^{e_i} \xi_{(\sigma^{(i)})^{-1}}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_n^{(i)}} \\
 &= (\xi_{\sigma^{(i)}1, \sigma^{(i)}1}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_1^{(i)}} * \dots * (\xi_{\sigma^{(i)}n, \sigma^{(i)}n}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_n^{(i)}} \\
 &= (\xi_{1,1}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_{(\sigma^{(i)})^{-1}1}} * \dots * (\xi_{n,n}^{e_i})^{\otimes \lambda_{(\sigma^{(i)})^{-1}n}} \\
 &= \xi_{\sigma^{(i)}\lambda^{(i)}}^{e_i},
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the commutativity of  $*$ -product on even elements for the penultimate equality. So the result follows.  $\square$

We consider  $\Lambda^I(n)$  as an abelian monoid, where  $\lambda = \mu + \nu$  when  $\lambda_r^{(i)} = \mu_r^{(i)} + \nu_r^{(i)}$  for all  $i \in I$  and  $r \in [1, n]$ .

**Lemma 5.8.** *For  $\lambda \in \Lambda^I(n, d)$ , we have*

$$\nabla(e_\lambda) = \sum_{\substack{\mu, \nu \in \Lambda^I(n) \\ \mu + \nu = \lambda}} e_\mu \otimes e_\nu.$$

*Proof.* The result follows by Corollary 3.24. Indeed, recalling the notation of Section 3C, note that  $e_\lambda = \xi_{\mathcal{T}}$ , where  $\mathcal{T} = (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$ , with  $\mathbf{b} = e_0^{|\lambda^{(0)}|} \dots e_\ell^{|\lambda^{(\ell)}|}$ ,  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{l}^{\lambda^{(0)}} \dots \mathbf{l}^{\lambda^{(\ell)}}$ . Then  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathcal{T})$  if and only if  $\mathcal{T}^1 = (\mathbf{b}^1, \mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1)$  with  $\mathbf{b}^1 = e_0^{|\mu^{(0)}|} \dots e_\ell^{|\mu^{(\ell)}|}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}^1 = \mathbf{s}^1 = \mathbf{l}^{\mu^{(0)}} \dots \mathbf{l}^{\mu^{(\ell)}}$  and  $\mathcal{T}^2 = (\mathbf{b}^2, \mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{s}^2)$ , with  $\mathbf{b}^2 = e_0^{|\nu^{(0)}|} \dots e_\ell^{|\nu^{(\ell)}|}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}^2 = \mathbf{s}^2 = \mathbf{l}^{\nu^{(0)}} \dots \mathbf{l}^{\nu^{(\ell)}}$  such that  $\mu + \nu = \lambda$ .  $\square$

Define

$$R := \mathbb{Z}[t]/(t^2 - 1),$$

and denote the image of  $t$  in the quotient ring by  $\pi$ , so that  $\pi^\varepsilon$  makes sense for  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Z}/2$ . Writing the operation in the monoid  $\Lambda^I(n, d)$  multiplicatively, denote by  $R\Lambda^I(n, d)$  the corresponding  $R$ -monoid algebra. This algebra inherits the  $\mathfrak{S}_n^I$ -action from that on  $\Lambda^I(n, d)$ . Since this action is by algebra automorphisms, we have the invariant algebra  $(R\Lambda^I(n, d))^{\mathfrak{S}_n^I}$ .

If  $V$  is a free  $\mathbb{k}$ -module of finite rank, we denote its rank by  $\dim V$ . If  $V$  be a free  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule of finite rank, its super-rank is defined to be  $\dim_\pi V := \dim V_{\bar{0}} + (\dim V_{\bar{1}})\pi \in R$ . Let  $W$  be a  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ -supermodule. If  $e_\lambda W$  is free of finite rank as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule for all  $\lambda \in \Lambda^I(n, d)$ , we say that  $W$  is a *supermodule with free weight spaces*. In this case, the (formal) *character* of  $W$  is defined to be

$$\text{ch}_\pi W := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda^I(n, d)} (\dim_\pi e_\lambda W) \lambda \in R\Lambda^I(n, d).$$

**Lemma 5.9.** *If  $W$  is a  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$ -supermodule with free weight spaces then  $\text{ch}_\pi W \in (R\Lambda^I(n, d))^{\mathfrak{S}_n^I}$ .*

*Proof.* By Lemma 5.7, we have that  $e_\mu W \cong e_\lambda W$  as  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodules whenever  $\mu$  and  $\lambda$  are in the same  $\mathfrak{S}_n^I$ -orbit.  $\square$

Finally, Lemma 5.8 gives us:

**Lemma 5.10.** *Let  $W_1$  be a  $T_a^A(n, d_1)$ -supermodule with free weight spaces and  $W_2$  be a  $T_a^A(n, d_2)$ -supermodule with free weight spaces. We consider  $W_1 \otimes W_2$  as a  $T_a^A(n, d_1 + d_2)$ -supermodule via the coproduct  $\nabla$ . Then  $W_1 \otimes W_2$  is a supermodule with free weight spaces, and*

$$\text{ch}_\pi(W_1 \otimes W_2) = \text{ch}_\pi(W_1) \text{ch}_\pi(W_2).$$

Let  $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda^I(n)$ . We call  $\lambda, \mu$  *nonoverlapping* if for every  $i \in I$  and  $r \in [1, n]$  we have that  $\lambda_r^{(i)} \neq 0$  implies  $\mu_r^{(i)} = 0$ .

**Proposition 5.11.** *Suppose that  $B$  is right  $e_i$ -admissible for all  $i \in I$ . Let  $\lambda \in \Lambda^I(n, c)$ ,  $\mu \in \Lambda^I(n, d)$  and suppose that  $\lambda$  and  $\sigma\mu$  are nonoverlapping for some  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n^I$ . Then we have isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} S^A(n, c)e_\lambda \otimes S^A(n, d)e_\mu &\cong S^A(n, c+d)e_{\lambda+\sigma\mu}, \\ T_a^A(n, c)e_\lambda \otimes T_a^A(n, d)e_\mu &\cong T_a^A(n, c+d)e_{\lambda+\sigma\mu}, \end{aligned}$$

of  $S^A(n, c+d)$ - and  $T_a^A(n, c+d)$ -modules, respectively.

*Proof.* We prove the result for  $T_a^A$ ; the proof for  $S^A$  is similar. Since  $T_a^A(n, d)e_\mu \cong T_a^A(n, d)e_{\sigma\mu}$  by Lemma 5.7, we may assume that  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are nonoverlapping and prove that

$$T_a^A(n, c)e_\lambda \otimes T_a^A(n, d)e_\mu \cong T_a^A(n, c+d)e_{\lambda+\mu}.$$

Set  $B(i) := \{b \in B \mid be_i = b\}$  for all  $i \in I$ . For  $\mathbf{v} \in \Lambda^I(n, f)$ , let  $\text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f)$  be the set of all  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, f)$  such that

$$\#\{k \mid b_k \in B(i), s_k = t\} = v_i^{(i)} \quad \text{for all } i \in I, t \in [1, n].$$

Then for all  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, f)$  we have

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} e_{\mathbf{v}} \neq 0 \iff \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} e_{\mathbf{v}} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \iff (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f),$$

so

$$\{\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mid [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}] \in \text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f) / \mathfrak{S}_f\}$$

is a basis for  $T_a^A(n, f)e_{\mathbf{v}}$ . By the nonoverlapping condition, we may choose a total order on  $B \times [1, n] \times [1, n]$  such that  $(b, r, s) > (b', r', s')$  whenever  $b \in B(i)$  and  $b' \in B(j)$  for some  $i, j \in I$  with  $\lambda_s^{(i)} > 0$  and  $\mu_{s'}^{(j)} > 0$ . Let  $\text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f)_0 \subseteq \text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f)$  be the subset of triples which are lexicographically maximal under this total order. The set  $\text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f) / \mathfrak{S}_f$  is in bijection with  $\text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f)_0$ , so

$$\{\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mid (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}_\mathbf{v}^B(n, f)_0\}$$

is a basis for  $T_a^A(n, f)e_{\mathbf{v}}$ .

We have a one-to-one correspondence

$$\text{Tri}_\lambda^B(n, c)_0 \times \text{Tri}_\mu^B(n, d)_0 \leftrightarrow \text{Tri}_{\lambda+\mu}^B(n, c+d)_0,$$

given by

$$((\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}), (\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}')) \mapsto (\mathbf{bb}', \mathbf{rr}', \mathbf{ss}').$$

Thus we have a  $\mathbb{k}$ -linear isomorphism

$$\varphi : T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, c)e_{\lambda} \otimes T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)e_{\mu} \xrightarrow{\sim} T^A(n, c+d)e_{\lambda+\mu}$$

defined via

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \otimes \eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'} \mapsto \eta_{\mathbf{rr}', \mathbf{ss}'}^{\mathbf{bb}'}$$

for all  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}_{\lambda}^B(n, c)_0$  and  $(\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}') \in \text{Tri}_{\mu}^B(n, d)_0$ . Moreover, in this situation  $(\mathbf{bb}', \mathbf{rr}', \mathbf{ss}')$  is  $(c, d)$ -separated by the nonoverlapping condition, so  $\eta_{\mathbf{rr}', \mathbf{ss}'}^{\mathbf{bb}'} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'}$  by Lemma 4.6. Thus we may describe the isomorphism more generally via the star map:

$$\varphi : T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, c)e_{\lambda} \otimes T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)e_{\mu} \xrightarrow{\sim} T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, c+d)e_{\lambda+\mu}, \quad x \otimes y \mapsto x * y.$$

Finally,  $\varphi$  is an isomorphism of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, c+d)$ -modules thanks to Lemma 4.5. □

**5B. Idempotent truncation.** Let  $e \in \mathfrak{a}$  be an idempotent and  $\xi^e \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  be the idempotent of (5.1). Set

$$\bar{A} := eAe \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\mathfrak{a}} := eae.$$

By definition,  $\bar{A}$  is a subalgebra of  $A$  and  $\bar{\mathfrak{a}}$  is a subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{a}$ . So we can consider  $S^{\bar{A}}(n, d)$  and hence  $T_{\bar{\mathfrak{a}}}^{\bar{A}}(n, d)$  as subalgebras of  $S^A(n, d)$ .

**Lemma 5.12.** *Let  $e \in \mathfrak{a}$  be an idempotent. Suppose that  $B$  is  $e$ -admissible. Then:*

- (i)  $S^{\bar{A}}(n, d) = \xi^e S^A(n, d) \xi^e$ .
- (ii)  $T_{\bar{\mathfrak{a}}}^{\bar{A}}(n, d) = \xi^e T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \xi^e$ .

*Proof.* By assumption, we have an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis  $B = B_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup B_{\mathfrak{c}} \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}$  such that  $ebe = b$  or  $ebe = 0$  for all  $b \in B$ . Defining

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{B}_{\mathfrak{a}} &:= \{b \in B_{\mathfrak{a}} \mid ebe = b\}, \\ \bar{B}_{\mathfrak{c}} &:= \{b \in B_{\mathfrak{c}} \mid ebe = b\}, \\ \bar{B}_{\bar{1}} &:= \{b \in B_{\bar{1}} \mid ebe = b\}, \end{aligned}$$

we have that  $\bar{B} := \bar{B}_{\mathfrak{a}} \sqcup \bar{B}_{\mathfrak{c}} \sqcup \bar{B}_{\bar{1}}$  is an  $(\bar{A}, \bar{\mathfrak{a}})$ -basis for  $\bar{A}$ . Then, for all  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , we have

$$\xi^e \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \xi^e = \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{e\mathbf{b}_1e, \dots, e\mathbf{b}_de} = \begin{cases} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} & \text{if } \mathbf{b} \in \bar{B}^d, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

which implies the result. □

For  $\mathbf{r} \in [1, n]^d$  we define

$$\omega^{\mathbf{r}} = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n) \in \Lambda(n, d)$$

via  $\omega_r := \{k \in [1, d] \mid r_k = r\}$  for all  $r \in [1, n]$ . Recall the idempotent  $\xi_{\lambda}$  from (5.4).

**Lemma 5.13.** *Let  $A$  be unital. If  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$  and  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$  then*

$$\xi_\lambda \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} = \delta_{\lambda, \omega^{\mathbf{r}}} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} \xi_\lambda = \delta_{\lambda, \omega^{\mathbf{s}}} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}}.$$

*Proof.* Immediate from Proposition 3.6. □

Let  $N \geq n$ . Set

$$\Lambda_n^N(d) := \{\lambda \in \Lambda(N, d) \mid \lambda_{n+1} = \cdots = \lambda_N = 0\} \subseteq \Lambda(N, d),$$

and define the idempotent

$$\xi_n^N(d) := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_n^N(d)} \xi_\lambda \in S^A(N, d). \quad (5.14)$$

If  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is unital, then  $\xi_n^N(d) \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(N, d)$ .

**Lemma 5.15.** *Let  $A$  be unital,  $N \geq n$  and  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(N, d)$ .*

(i) *We have*

$$\xi_n^N(d) \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} = \delta_{\omega^{\mathbf{r}} \in \Lambda_n^N(d)} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \xi_n^N(d) = \delta_{\omega^{\mathbf{s}} \in \Lambda_n^N(d)} \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}.$$

*In particular, the map*

$$S^A(n, d) \rightarrow S^A(N, d), \quad \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mapsto \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \quad ((\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d))$$

*is a (unital) algebra isomorphism*

$$S^A(n, d) \xrightarrow{\sim} \xi_n^N(d) S^A(N, d) \xi_n^N(d).$$

(ii) *If  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is a unital good pair then  $\xi_n^N(d) \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(N, d)$ ,*

$$\xi_n^N(d) \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} = \delta_{\omega^{\mathbf{r}} \in \Lambda_n^N(d)} \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \xi_n^N(d) = \delta_{\omega^{\mathbf{s}} \in \Lambda_n^N(d)} \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}.$$

*In particular, the map*

$$T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \rightarrow T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(N, d), \quad \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mapsto \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \quad ((\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d))$$

*is a (unital) algebra isomorphism*

$$T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \xrightarrow{\sim} \xi_n^N(d) T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(N, d) \xi_n^N(d).$$

*Proof.* Follows from Lemma 5.13. □

**Corollary 5.16.** *If  $d \leq n \leq N$ , then  $V \mapsto \xi_n^N(d)V$  defines equivalences of categories*

$$S^A(N, d)\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{\sim} S^A(n, d)\text{-mod} \quad \text{and} \quad T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(N, d)\text{-mod} \xrightarrow{\sim} T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)\text{-mod}.$$

*Proof.* To prove the result for  $S^A$ , in view of Lemma 5.15, we just have to prove that

$$S^A(N, d) \xi_n^N(d) S^A(N, d) = S^A(N, d).$$

The last equality will follow if we can show that each  $\xi_\lambda$  with  $\lambda \in \Lambda(N, d)$  is in the left-hand side. By the assumption that  $d \leq n$ , there is  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$  such that all nonzero parts of  $\sigma\lambda$  are among its first  $n$  parts, and so

$$\xi_{\sigma\lambda} = \xi_{\sigma\lambda} \xi_n^N(d) \in S^A(N, d) \xi_n^N(d) S^A(N, d).$$

By Lemma 5.7, we have that  $\xi_\sigma \xi_\lambda \xi_\sigma^{-1} = \xi_{\sigma\lambda}$ , or

$$\xi_\lambda = \xi_\sigma^{-1} \xi_{\sigma\lambda} \xi_\sigma \in S^A(N, d) \xi_n^N(d) S^A(N, d),$$

and we are done. The proof for  $T_a^A$  is the same, using the fact that  $\xi_\sigma \in T_a^A(n, d)$ . □

**Remark 5.17.** Let  $d \leq n$  and  $\omega := (1, \dots, 1, 0, \dots, 0) \in \Lambda(n, d)$ . Then we have

$$\xi_\omega = \xi_{1,1}^1 * \dots * \xi_{d,d}^1 \in S^A(n, d).$$

It is proved in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 5.15] that the idempotent truncation  $\xi_\omega S^A(n, d) \xi_\omega$  is naturally isomorphic to the wreath product superalgebra  $A \wr \mathfrak{S}_d$ . This is the analogue of the classical result on Green idempotent truncation [Green 2007, (6.1d)]. If the pair  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is unital, we have  $\xi_\omega \in T_a^A(n, d)$  and it is easy to see that  $\xi_\omega T_a^A(n, d) \xi_\omega = \xi_\omega S^A(n, d) \xi_\omega$ .

**5C. Tensor product, truncation and induction.** In this subsection, we drop indices and write  $T(n, d)$  for  $T_a^A(n, d)$  and  $S(n, d)$  for  $S^A(n, d)$ . Throughout the subsection, we fix  $a \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$ , a composition  $\delta = (d_1, \dots, d_a) \in \Lambda(a, d)$ , and a composition  $\nu = (n_1, \dots, n_a) \in \Lambda(a, n)$  with  $n_1, \dots, n_a > 0$ . We denote

$$T(n, \delta) := T(n, d_1) \otimes \dots \otimes T(n, d_a) \quad \text{and} \quad T(\nu, \delta) := T(n_1, d_1) \otimes \dots \otimes T(n_a, d_a).$$

Let

$$\nabla^{(a)} := (\text{id}^{\otimes a-2} \otimes \nabla) \circ \dots \circ (\text{id} \otimes \nabla) \circ \nabla : T(n, d) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Lambda(a, d)} T(n, \gamma)$$

be the iterated coproduct. Projecting onto the summand  $T(n, \delta)$  yields the algebra homomorphism

$$\nabla_\delta : T \rightarrow T(n, \delta).$$

Using  $\nabla_\delta$ , we can consider  $T(n, \delta)$  as a  $(T(n, d), T(n, \delta))$ -bimodule, so that

$$U_1 \otimes \dots \otimes U_a \cong T(n, \delta) \otimes_{T(n, \delta)} (U_1 \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes U_a) \tag{5.18}$$

for  $U_1 \in T(n, d_1)$ -mod,  $\dots$ ,  $U_a \in T(n, d_a)$ -mod.

Recall the idempotent  $\xi_n^N(d) \in T(N, d)$  from (5.14). The first result relates tensor product and truncation.

**Proposition 5.19.** *Let  $n \leq N$  and  $V_k \in T(N, d_k)$ -mod for  $k = 1, \dots, a$ . Then there is a functorial isomorphism of  $T(n, d)$ -modules*

$$\xi_n^N(d)(V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_a) \cong (\xi_n^N(d_1)V_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (\xi_n^N(d_a)V_a).$$

A similar statement holds for  $S$  in place of  $T$ .

*Proof.* Note using Lemma 5.8 that

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\delta(\xi_n^N(d)) &= \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda_n^N(d)} \nabla_\delta(\xi_\lambda) = \sum_{\mu_1 \in \Lambda_n^N(d_1), \dots, \mu_a \in \Lambda_n^N(d_a)} \xi_{\mu_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{\mu_a} \\ &= \xi_n^N(d_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_n^N(d_a). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\xi_n^N(d)(V_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes V_a) = (\xi_n^N(d_1)V_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes (\xi_n^N(d_a)V_a),$$

and the result follows.  $\square$

In the rest of this subsection, we concentrate on  $T(n, d)$ , although similar results hold for  $S(n, d)$ . We now define certain induction operation and relate it to tensor product. Set

$$m_k := \sum_{r=1}^{k-1} n_r \quad (k = 1, \dots, a+1).$$

Denote

$$\Lambda(v; \delta) = \left\{ \lambda \in \Lambda(n, d) \mid \sum_{r=m_k+1}^{m_{k+1}} \lambda_r = d_k \text{ for all } k = 1, \dots, a \right\},$$

and define the idempotent

$$\xi(v; \delta) := \sum_{\lambda \in \Lambda(v; \delta)} \xi_\lambda \in T(n, d).$$

For  $\mathbf{r} = r_1 \cdots r_t \in \mathbb{Z}^t$  and  $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ , we define

$$\mathbf{r}(+m) := (r_1 + m) \cdots (r_t + m) \in \mathbb{Z}^t.$$

Now let  $\mathbf{r}^k \in [1, n_k]^{d_k}$  for  $k = 1, \dots, a$ , and  $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{r}^1 \cdots \mathbf{r}^a \in [1, n]^d$ . We define

$$\mathbf{r}(+v) := \mathbf{r}^1(+m_1)\mathbf{r}^2(+m_2) \cdots \mathbf{r}^a(+m_a) \in [1, n]^d.$$

If  $(\mathbf{b}^k, \mathbf{r}^k, \mathbf{s}^k) \in \text{Tri}^B(n_k, d_k)$  for  $k = 1, \dots, a$ , and  $\mathbf{b} := \mathbf{b}^1 \cdots \mathbf{b}^a$ ,  $\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{r}^1 \cdots \mathbf{r}^a$ ,  $\mathbf{s} := \mathbf{s}^1 \cdots \mathbf{s}^a$ , then  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}(+v), \mathbf{s}(+v)) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  is  $\delta$ -separated. So by Lemma 4.6,

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}(+v), \mathbf{s}(+v)}^{\mathbf{b}} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}^1(+m_1), \mathbf{s}^1(+m_1)}^{\mathbf{b}^1} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^2(+m_2), \mathbf{s}^2(+m_2)}^{\mathbf{b}^2} * \cdots * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^a(+m_a), \mathbf{s}^a(+m_a)}^{\mathbf{b}^a}. \quad (5.20)$$

Similarly,  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}(+v)) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  is  $\delta$ -separated, and

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}(+v)}^{\mathbf{b}} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}^1(+m_1)}^{\mathbf{b}^1} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}^2(+m_2)}^{\mathbf{b}^2} * \cdots * \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}^a(+m_a)}^{\mathbf{b}^a}. \quad (5.21)$$

**Lemma 5.22.** *The map*

$$T(v, \delta) \rightarrow T(n, d), \quad \eta_{\mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1}^{\mathbf{b}^1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \eta_{\mathbf{r}^a, \mathbf{s}^a}^{\mathbf{b}^a} \mapsto \eta_{\mathbf{r}(+v), \mathbf{s}(+v)}^{\mathbf{b}}$$

*is an algebra homomorphism, mapping the identity element of  $T(v, \delta)$  onto  $\xi(v; \delta)$ .*

*Proof.* This follows easily from (5.20) and Lemma 4.5.  $\square$

In view of the lemma, we consider

$$T(n, d)\xi(\nu, \delta)$$

as a  $(T(n, d), T(\nu, \delta))$ -bimodule. Given a  $T(\nu, \delta)$ -module  $V$ , we now define

$$I_{\nu, \delta}^{n, d} V := T(n, d)\xi(\nu; \delta) \otimes_{T(\nu, \delta)} V.$$

This yields the functor

$$I_{\nu, \delta}^{n, d} : T(\nu, \delta)\text{-mod} \rightarrow T(n, d)\text{-mod}.$$

The following proposition generalizes [Brundan and Kleshchev 1999, 2.7].

**Proposition 5.23.** *Suppose that for all  $k = 1, \dots, a$  we have  $d_k \leq n_k$  and let  $V_k \in T(n, d_k)\text{-mod}$ . Then we have a functorial isomorphism*

$$V_1 \otimes \dots \otimes V_a \cong I_{\nu; \delta}^{n, d} ((\xi_{n_1}^n V_1) \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes (\xi_{n_a}^n V_a)).$$

*Proof.* In this proof  $k$  always runs through  $\{1, \dots, a\}$ . Denote  $T := T(n, d)$ ,  $T_k := T(n, d_k)$ ,  $T'_k := T(n_k, d_k)$ , so that  $T(n, \delta) = T_1 \otimes \dots \otimes T_a$  and  $T(\nu, \delta) = T'_1 \otimes \dots \otimes T'_a$ .

Since  $V_k \mapsto \xi_{n_k}^n V_k$  is an equivalence by Corollary 5.16, denoting  $W_k := \xi_{n_k}^n V_k$ , we have  $V_k \cong T_k \xi_{n_k}^n \otimes_{T'_k} W_k$ , and it suffices to prove

$$(T_1 \xi_{n_1}^n \otimes_{T'_1} W_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (T_a \xi_{n_a}^n \otimes_{T'_a} W_a) \cong I_{\nu; \delta}^{n, d} (W_1 \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes W_a). \quad (5.24)$$

We now apply (5.18) with  $U_k := T_k \xi_{n_k}^n \otimes_{T'_k} W_k$  to see that the left-hand side of (5.24) is obtained from  $W_1 \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes W_a$  by tensoring with the  $(T, T(\nu, \delta))$ -bimodule

$$M' := M \otimes_{T(n, \delta)} (T_1 \xi_{n_1}^n \otimes \dots \otimes T_a \xi_{n_a}^n) \cong T_1 \xi_{n_1}^n \otimes \dots \otimes T_a \xi_{n_a}^n.$$

On the other hand, the right-hand side of (5.24) is obtained from  $W_1 \boxtimes \dots \boxtimes W_a$  by tensoring with the  $(T, T(\nu, \delta))$ -bimodule  $T\xi(\nu; \delta)$ . So we just need to prove that the  $(T, T(\nu, \delta))$ -bimodules  $M'$  and  $T\xi(\nu; \delta)$  are isomorphic.

Define

$$\text{Tri}^B((n, n_k), d_k) := \{(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_k) \mid \mathbf{s} \in [1, n_k]^{d_k}\}.$$

Then, for all  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_k)$ , we have that

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \xi_{n_k}^n = \begin{cases} \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} & \text{if } (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B((n, n_k), d_k), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore  $\{\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mid [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}] \in \text{Tri}^B((n, n_k), d_k) / \mathfrak{S}_{d_k}\}$  is a basis for  $T_k \xi_{n_k}^n$ , and we may define a  $\mathbb{k}$ -linear map

$$\varphi : M' \rightarrow T\xi(\nu; \delta), \quad \eta_{\mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1}^{\mathbf{b}^1} \otimes \dots \otimes \eta_{\mathbf{r}^a, \mathbf{s}^a}^{\mathbf{b}^a} \mapsto \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}(+\nu)}^{\mathbf{b}} \xi(\nu; \delta) = \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}(+\nu)}^{\mathbf{b}},$$

where  $[\mathbf{b}^k, \mathbf{r}^k, \mathbf{s}^k] \in \text{Tri}^B((n, n_k), d_k) / \mathfrak{S}_{d_k}$  for all  $k$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}^1 \dots \mathbf{b}^a$ ,  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}^1 \dots \mathbf{r}^a$ , and  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}^1 \dots \mathbf{s}^a$ . It follows from (5.21) and Lemmas 4.5 and 5.22 that  $\varphi$  is a map of  $(T, T(\nu, \delta))$ -bimodules, and it remains to prove that  $\varphi$  is an isomorphism.

For  $s \in [1, n]^d$ , we define  $\beta(s) \in \Lambda(n, d)$  via  $\beta(s)_t := \#\{u \in [1, d] \mid s_u = t\}$ , for all  $t \in [1, n]$ . Then for  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  we have

$$\eta_{r,s}^b \xi(v; \delta) = \begin{cases} \eta_{r,s}^b & \text{if } \beta(s) \in \Lambda(v; \delta), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus, setting

$$\text{Tri}^B(v; \delta) := \{(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d) \mid \beta(s) \in \Lambda(v; \delta)\},$$

we have that  $\{\eta_{r,s}^b \mid [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}] \in \text{Tri}^B(v; \delta)/\mathfrak{S}_d\}$  is a basis for  $T\xi(v; \delta)$ . It is straightforward to check that the map

$$\prod_{k=1}^a (\text{Tri}^B((n, n_k), d_k)/\mathfrak{S}_{d_k}) \rightarrow \text{Tri}^B(v; \delta)/\mathfrak{S}_d, \\ ([\mathbf{b}^1, \mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1], \dots, [\mathbf{b}^a, \mathbf{r}^a, \mathbf{s}^a]) \mapsto [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}(+v)],$$

where  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b}^1 \dots \mathbf{b}^a, \mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}^1 \dots \mathbf{r}^a, \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}^1 \dots \mathbf{s}^a$ , is a well-defined bijection. Hence  $\varphi$  restricts to a bijection (up to signs) of bases, and so  $\varphi$  is an isomorphism. □

**5D. Examples.** We finish this section with some examples.

**5D1. Schur superalgebras.** Let  $A = M_{p|q}(\mathbb{k})$ . For  $r, s \in [1, p + q]$ , let  $E_{r,s}$  be the matrix with 1 in the  $(r, s)$ -th component, and zeros elsewhere. We have

$$\bar{E}_{r,s} := \begin{cases} \bar{0} & \text{if } r, s \leq p \text{ or } r, s > p, \\ \bar{1} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It follows from [Marko and Zubkov 2006, Theorem 2] that the Schur superalgebra  $S(p|q, d)$  is not quasihereditary (over  $\mathbb{k}$ ) unless  $q = 0$  or  $p = q = d = 1$ . Choosing  $\mathfrak{a} := \text{span}(E_{r,s} \mid r, s \leq p)$  we get a nonunital good pair  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  and the corresponding nonunital generalized Schur superalgebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ . We prove in [Kleshchev and Muth 2018] that  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  is quasihereditary if  $d \leq n$ .

**5D2. Trivial extension algebras.** Let  $C$  be a unital superalgebra which is free of finite rank as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule. The dual  $C^* := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}(V, \mathbb{k})$  is a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule in a natural way. We have the pairing  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  between  $C$  and  $C^*$  with  $\langle a, \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha, a \rangle := \alpha(a)$  for  $a \in C$  and  $\alpha \in C^*$ . We consider  $C^*$  as a  $C$ -bimodule with respect to the dual regular actions given by

$$\langle \alpha \cdot a, b \rangle = \langle \alpha, ab \rangle, \quad \langle b, a \cdot \alpha \rangle = \langle ba, \alpha \rangle \quad (a, b \in C, \alpha \in C^*).$$

The *trivial extension superalgebra*  $E(C)$  of  $C$  is  $E(C) = C \oplus C^*$  as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule, with multiplication

$$(a, \alpha)(b, \beta) = (ab, a \cdot \beta + \alpha \cdot b) \quad (a, b \in C, \alpha, \beta \in C^*).$$

Note that  $C_{\bar{0}}$  is a unital subalgebra of  $E(C)_{\bar{0}}$ . The pair  $(E(C), C_{\bar{0}})$  is an example of a unital good pair  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ . In this case it is natural to take  $\mathfrak{c} = C_{\bar{0}}^*$ . The basis  $B_{\mathfrak{a}}$  is a basis of  $C_{\bar{0}}$ , the basis  $B_{\bar{1}}$  is a basis of  $E(C)_{\bar{1}} = C_{\bar{1}} \oplus C_{\bar{1}}^*$ , and the basis  $B_{\mathfrak{c}}$  is a basis of  $C_{\bar{0}}^*$ .

Let  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ . For  $\alpha \in C^*$  and  $1 \leq r, s \leq n$ , we have the element  $x_{r,s}^\alpha \in M_n(C)^*$  defined from

$$\langle x_{r,s}^\alpha, \xi_{t,u}^a \rangle = \delta_{r,t} \delta_{s,u} \langle \alpha, a \rangle \quad (1 \leq t, u \leq n, a \in C).$$

It is pointed out in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2017, Lemma 3.21] that there is an isomorphism of superalgebras

$$M_n(E(C)) \xrightarrow{\sim} E(M_n(C)), \quad \xi_{r,s}^{(a,\alpha)} \mapsto (\xi_{r,s}^a, x_{s,r}^\alpha). \tag{5.25}$$

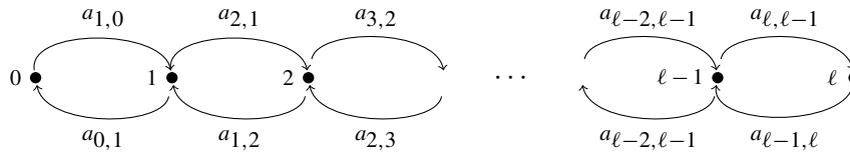
By [loc. cit., Theorem 4.27], we have an explicit isomorphism

$$S^{E(C)}(n, d) \cong {}'D^C(n, d), \tag{5.26}$$

where  $'D^C(n, d)$  is the *divided power Turner's double algebra* defined in [loc. cit., §4.6]. It now follows from Theorem 4.13 and [loc. cit., Theorem 4.31] that under the isomorphism (5.26) the subalgebra  $T_{C_0}^{E(C)}(n, d) \subseteq S^{E(C)}(n, d)$  gets identified with the *Turner double* subalgebra  $D^C(n, d) \subseteq {}'D^C(n, d)$  of [loc. cit., §4.6]:

$$T_{C_0}^{E(C)}(n, d) \cong D^C(n, d). \tag{5.27}$$

**5D3. Zigzag algebras.** Fix  $\ell \geq 1$  and let  $\Gamma$  be the quiver with vertex set  $I := \{0, 1, \dots, \ell\}$  and arrows  $\{a_{j,j-1}, a_{j-1,j} \mid j = 1, \dots, \ell\}$  as in the picture:



The *extended zigzag algebra*  $Z$  is the path algebra  $\mathbb{k}\Gamma$  modulo the following relations:

- (i) All paths of length three or greater are zero.
- (ii) All paths of length two that are not cycles are zero.
- (iii) All length-two cycles based at the same vertex are equivalent.
- (iv)  $a_{\ell,\ell-1}a_{\ell-1,\ell} = 0$ .

Length zero paths yield the idempotents  $\{e_0, \dots, e_\ell\}$  with  $e_i a_{i,j} e_j = a_{i,j}$  for all admissible  $i, j$ . The algebra  $Z$  is graded by the path length:  $Z = Z^0 \oplus Z^1 \oplus Z^2$ . We consider  $Z$  as a superalgebra with  $Z_{\bar{0}} = Z^0 \oplus Z^2$  and  $Z_{\bar{1}} = Z^1$ . Let  $\mathfrak{z} := \text{span}(e_0, \dots, e_\ell)$ . Define also  $J := \{0, 1, \dots, \ell - 1\}$  and for all  $j \in J$ , set  $c_j := a_{j,j+1}a_{j+1,j}$ . We have a basis  $B = B_{\mathfrak{z}} \sqcup B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}$  of  $Z$  as in (2.2), with

$$B_{\bar{1}} = \{a_{j,j+1}, a_{j+1,j} \mid j \in J\}, \quad B_{\mathfrak{z}} = \{e_i \mid i \in I\}, \quad B_c := \{c_j \mid j \in J\}.$$

Let  $e := e_0 + \dots + e_{\ell-1} \in Z$ . The *zigzag algebra* is  $\bar{Z} := eZe \subset Z$ . We also have  $\bar{\mathfrak{z}} := e\mathfrak{z}e = \text{span}(e_0, \dots, e_{\ell-1})$ . For  $n \geq d$ , the generalized Schur algebra  $T_{\bar{\mathfrak{z}}}^{\bar{Z}}(n, d)$  in this case is Morita equivalent to weight  $d$  RoCK blocks of symmetric groups (and the corresponding Hecke algebras), as conjectured by Turner [2009] and proved in [Evseev and Kleshchev 2018]. This was our motivating example.

In [Kleshchev and Muth 2018] we construct an explicit cellular basis of  $T_3^{\bar{Z}}(n, d)$ , while no such basis is known for  $S^{\bar{Z}}(n, d)$  (and it probably does not exist in general). We also prove that  $T_3^Z(n, d)$  is quasihereditary, while  $S^Z(n, d)$  in general is not.

**Example 5.28.** To make things a bit more concrete and clarify the distinction between  $T_3^Z(n, d)$  and  $S^Z(n, d)$ , let us describe the bases for each in the case  $d = 2$ . By Lemma 3.3,  $S^Z(n, 2)$  has basis

$$\{\xi_{r,s}^b \mid (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, 2)/\mathfrak{S}_2\}.$$

Note that the superstructure of  $Z$  plays a crucial role in defining  $S^Z(n, d)$  here; for instance, if we took  $Z$  to be purely even, we would have  $(a_{01}a_{01}, 11, 11) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, 2)$ , whereas  $(a_{01}a_{01}, 11, 11) \notin \text{Tri}^B(n, 2)$  with the given superstructure. Thus, the differing superstructure on the same underlying algebra would yield distinct associated generalized Schur algebras.

Let  $M \subset \text{Tri}^B(n, 2)$  be the set of triples of the form  $(c_j c_j, rr, ss)$ , where  $j \in J, r, s \in [1, n]$ . Then for  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, 2)$ , we have

$$[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^! = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in M, \\ 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Therefore, by Lemma 3.10,  $T_3^Z(n, 2)$  has basis

$$\{2\xi_{r,s}^b \mid (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in M\} \cup \{\xi_{r,s}^b \mid (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, 2)/\mathfrak{S}_2, (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \notin M\},$$

so  $T_3^Z(n, 2)$  is a proper sublattice in  $S^Z(n, 2)$ .

## 6. Symmetricity

**6A. Central and symmetrizing forms.** Assume in this section that  $A$  has finite rank as a  $\mathbb{k}$ -supermodule. We say an even  $\mathbb{k}$ -linear map  $\mathfrak{t} : A \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$  is a *central form* for  $A$  provided  $\mathfrak{t}(ab) = \mathfrak{t}(ba)$  for all  $a, b \in A$ . In this case we have an associative symmetric bilinear form  $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\mathfrak{t}}$  with  $(a, b)_{\mathfrak{t}} = \mathfrak{t}(ab)$  and a homomorphism

$$A \rightarrow A^* := \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}(A, \mathbb{k}), \quad a \mapsto (a, \cdot)_{\mathfrak{t}}$$

of  $(A, A)$ -superbimodules. We say that the central form  $\mathfrak{t}$  is a *symmetrizing form* if this homomorphism is an isomorphism, i.e., if  $(\cdot, \cdot)_{\mathfrak{t}}$  is a perfect pairing.

If  $A$  is equipped with a symmetrizing form, we say  $A$  is *symmetric*. We want to show that if  $A$  is symmetric then so is  $T_a^A(n, d)$ . We will do this under some natural assumptions. The following lemma is easily checked.

**Lemma 6.1.** *Assume that  $\mathfrak{t}$  is a central form on  $A$ . Then the algebra  $M_n(A)^{\otimes d}$  has a central form  $\mathfrak{t}^M : M_n(A)^{\otimes d} \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$  given by*

$$\mathfrak{t}^M(\xi_{r_1, s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{a_d}) = \delta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}} \mathfrak{t}(x_1) \cdots \mathfrak{t}(a_d),$$

for all  $(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in A^d \times [1, n]^d \times [1, n]^d$ .

**Lemma 6.2.** *Assume that  $t$  is a central form on  $A$ . Then the algebra  $S^A(n, d)$  has a central form  $t^S : S^A(n, d) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$  given by*

$$t^S(\xi_{r,s}^a) := \frac{d!}{[a, r, s]!} \delta_{r,s} t(a_1) \cdots t(a_d).$$

for all  $(a, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ . Moreover,  $t^M|_{S^A(n,d)} = t^S$ .

*Proof.* Let  $(a, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ . Since  $t(x) = 0$  whenever  $x \in A_{\bar{1}}$ , we have

$$t^M((\xi_{r_1,s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d,s_d}^{a_d})^\sigma) = t^M(\xi_{r_1,s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d,s_d}^{a_d}),$$

for all  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ .

Then for all  $(a, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^H(n, d)$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} t^M(\xi_{r,s}^a) &= t^M\left(\sum_{\sigma \in x.r.s \mathcal{D}} (\xi_{r_1,s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d,s_d}^{a_d})^\sigma\right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in x.r.s \mathcal{D}} t^M((\xi_{r_1,s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d,s_d}^{a_d})^\sigma) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in x.r.s \mathcal{D}} t^M(\xi_{r_1,s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d,s_d}^{a_d}) \\ &= |a.r.s \mathcal{D}| t^M(\xi_{r_1,s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d,s_d}^{a_d}) \\ &= \frac{d!}{[a, r, s]!} \delta_{r,s} t(x_1) \cdots t(x_d), \end{aligned}$$

giving the result. □

If  $\mathbb{k}$  is a field of characteristic 0 or greater than  $d$ , one can check that the form  $t^S$  is symmetrizing. But this is certainly false over fields of positive characteristics less than  $d$ . In fact, for such fields even the classical Schur algebra  $S^{\mathbb{k}}(n, d)$  is not symmetric.

**6B. Symmetricity of  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ .** Throughout the subsection we assume that  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  is a unital good pair, and that  $A$  is symmetric, with symmetrizing form  $t$ . We say that  $t$  is  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -symmetrizing if  $(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{a})_t = 0$  and the  $\mathbb{k}$ -complement  $\mathfrak{c}$  of  $\mathfrak{a}$  in  $A_{\bar{0}}$  can be chosen so that the restriction of  $(\cdot, \cdot)_t$  to  $\mathfrak{a} \times \mathfrak{c}$  is a perfect pairing. If  $t$  is an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -symmetrizing form, we always assume that the complement  $\mathfrak{c}$  has this property.

Let  $t$  be an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -symmetrizing form. For  $a \in \mathfrak{a}$ , we have  $t(a) = (a, 1)_t = 0$  so  $t(\mathfrak{a}) = 0$ . There exists an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis  $B = B_{\mathfrak{a}} \cup B_{\mathfrak{c}} \cup B_{\bar{1}}$  of  $A$  such that the dual basis  $B^* = \{b^* \mid b \in B\}$  of  $A$  with respect to  $(\cdot, \cdot)_t$  satisfies the following property: setting

$$B_{\mathfrak{a}}^* := \{b^* \mid b \in B_{\mathfrak{a}}\}, \quad B_{\mathfrak{c}}^* := \{b^* \mid b \in B_{\mathfrak{c}}\}, \quad B_{\bar{1}}^* := \{b^* \mid b \in B_{\bar{1}}\}.$$

we have that  $B_{\mathfrak{a}}^* = B_{\mathfrak{c}}^*$ ,  $B_{\mathfrak{c}}^* = B_{\mathfrak{a}}^*$ , and  $B_{\bar{1}}^*$  is a basis for  $A_{\bar{1}}$ . Then  $B^* := B_{\mathfrak{c}}^* \cup B_{\mathfrak{a}}^* \cup B_{\bar{1}}^*$  is an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -basis as well. If  $t$  is an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -symmetrizing form, we always assume that  $B$  has been chosen to satisfy these properties.

**Lemma 6.3.** *Let  $t$  be an  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$ -symmetrizing form. Then the algebra  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  has a central form  $t^T : T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d) \rightarrow \mathbb{k}$  given by*

$$t^T(\eta_{r,s}^b) := \delta_{r,s} t(b_1) \cdots t(b_d).$$

for all  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . Moreover,  $t^S|_{T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)} = d! t^T$ .

*Proof.* Recall  $t^S$  from Lemma 6.2. For  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  we have

$$t^S(\eta_{r,s}^b) = t^S([\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^! \xi_{r,s}^b) = [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^! \cdot \frac{d!}{[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^!} \delta_{r,s} t(b_1) \cdots t(b_d).$$

But, since  $t(b) = 0$  whenever  $b \in B_{\mathfrak{a}} \cup B_{\bar{1}}$ , we have  $[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_c^! = [\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]^!$  whenever  $t^S(\eta_{r,s}^b) \neq 0$ . So for all  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  we have

$$t^S(\eta_{r,s}^b) = d! \delta_{r,s} t(b_1) \cdots t(b_d) = d! t^T(\eta_{r,s}^b).$$

As  $\mathbb{k}$  is a characteristic zero domain and  $t^S$  is central by Lemma 6.2,  $t^T$  is also central. □

**Lemma 6.4.** *For all  $x \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d_1)$ ,  $y \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d_2)$ , we have  $t^T(x * y) = t^T(x)t^T(y)$ .*

*Proof.* Take  $(b, r, s) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_1)$  and  $(c, t, u) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_2)$ . We have

$$t^T(\eta_{r,s}^b) t^T(\eta_{t,u}^c) = \delta_{r,s} \delta_{t,u} t(b_1) \cdots t(b_{d_1}) t(c_1) \cdots t(c_{d_2}).$$

On the other hand, by Lemma 4.2(iii), we have

$$\begin{aligned} t^T(\eta_{r,s}^b * \eta_{t,u}^c) &= \frac{[\mathbf{bc}, \mathbf{rt}, \mathbf{su}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^!}{[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^! [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^!} t^T(\eta_{rt,su}^{bc}) \\ &= \frac{[\mathbf{bc}, \mathbf{rt}, \mathbf{su}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^!}{[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^! [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_{\mathfrak{a}}^!} \delta_{rt,su} t(b_1) \cdots t(b_{d_1}) t(c_1) \cdots t(c_{d_2}). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $t(b) = 0$  whenever  $b \in \mathfrak{a}$ , we have the result. □

**Lemma 6.5.** *Let  $(b^d, r^d, s^d) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . Let  $(c, t, u) \in \text{Tri}^{B^*}(n, d)$ . Then*

$$t^T(\eta_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \eta_{t, u}^c) = \begin{cases} \pm 1 & \text{if } c = (b^*)^d, t = s^d, u = r^d, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* Recall the central forms  $t^M$  and  $t^S$  from Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2. We have

$$\begin{aligned} d! t^T(\eta_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \eta_{t, u}^c) &= t^S([\mathbf{b}^d, \mathbf{r}^d, \mathbf{s}^d]_c^! [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^! \xi_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \xi_{t, u}^c) \\ &= [\mathbf{b}^d, \mathbf{r}^d, \mathbf{s}^d]_c^! [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^! t^M \left( \xi_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{c}, t, u \mathcal{D}} (\xi_{t_1, u_1}^{c_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{t_d, u_d}^{c_d})^\sigma \right) \\ &= [\mathbf{b}^d, \mathbf{r}^d, \mathbf{s}^d]_c^! [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^! t^M \left( \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{c}, t, u \mathcal{D}} \pm \delta_{s^d, t\sigma} (\xi_{r, u_{\sigma_1}}^{bc_{\sigma_1}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r, u_{\sigma_d}}^{bc_{\sigma_d}}) \right) \\ &= [\mathbf{b}^d, \mathbf{r}^d, \mathbf{s}^d]_c^! [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^! \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{c}, t, u \mathcal{D}} \pm \delta_{s^d, t\sigma} \delta_{r^d, u\sigma} t(bc_{\sigma_1}) \cdots t(bc_{\sigma_d}). \end{aligned}$$

Since  $t(bc) = 0$  for all  $c \in B^* \setminus \{b^*\}$ , we have that  $t^T(\eta_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \eta_{t, u}^c) = 0$  unless  $c = (b^*)^d$ ,  $t = s^d$ , and  $u = r^d$ . Assume now that  $c = (b^*)^d$ ,  $t = s^d$ , and  $u = r^d$ . Then  ${}^{c.t.u}\mathcal{D} = \{1\}$ , so the above simplifies to

$$d! t^T(\eta_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \eta_{t, u}^c) = \pm [b^d, r^d, s^d]_c! [(b^*)^d, s^d, r^d]_c!$$

If  $b \in \mathfrak{a}$ , then  $b^* \in \mathfrak{c}$ , so we have

$$[b^d, r^d, s^d]_c = 0, \quad [(b^*)^d, s^d, r^d]_c = d.$$

Conversely, if  $b \in \mathfrak{c}$ , then  $b^* \in \mathfrak{a}$ , so we have

$$[b^d, r^d, s^d]_c = d, \quad [(b^*)^d, s^d, r^d]_c = 0.$$

If  $b \in A_{\bar{1}}$ , then  $b^* \in A_{\bar{1}}$ , and  $(b^d, r^d, s^d) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  implies  $d = 1$ , so we have

$$[b^d, r^d, s^d]_c = [(b^*)^d, s^d, r^d]_c = 0.$$

Thus, in any case, we have  $d! t^T(\eta_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d} \eta_{t, u}^c) = \pm d!$ , so the result follows since  $\mathbb{k}$  is a characteristic zero domain. □

Now we upgrade this lemma. For  $\mathbf{b} \in B^d$ , write  $\mathbf{b}^* := (b_1^*, \dots, b_d^*) \in (B^*)^d$ .

**Lemma 6.6.** *Let  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  and  $(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}) \in \text{Tri}^{B^*}(n, d)$ . Then*

$$t^T(\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \eta_{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}}) = \begin{cases} \pm 1 & \text{if } (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}) \sim (\mathbf{b}^*, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* We go by induction on  $d$ . The base case follows from Lemma 6.5. Let  $d > 1$ . We have by Lemma 4.6 that either  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} = \eta_{r^d, s^d}^{b^d}$  for some  $b \in B$ ,  $r, s \in [1, n]$ , or else  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}$  may be written as

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} = \pm \eta_{r^{(1)}, s^{(1)}}^{b^{(1)}} * \eta_{r^{(2)}, s^{(2)}}^{b^{(2)}},$$

for some  $\delta$ -separated  $(\mathbf{b}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_1)$ ,  $(\mathbf{b}^{(2)}, \mathbf{r}^{(2)}, \mathbf{s}^{(2)}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d_2)$ , with  $d_1, d_2 > 0$  and  $d_1 + d_2 = d$ . In the former situation, the claim follows from Lemma 6.5, so assume we are in the latter situation.

Recalling the notation of Section 3C, we assume without loss of generality that  $(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}) \in \text{Tri}_0^{B^*}(n, d)$ . We have that

$$\begin{aligned} t^T(\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}} \eta_{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}}) &= t^T((\pm \eta_{r^{(1)}, s^{(1)}}^{b^{(1)}} * \eta_{r^{(2)}, s^{(2)}}^{b^{(2)}}) \eta_{\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{c}}) \\ &= t^T \left( \sum_{(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})} \frac{\pm [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c!}{[\mathcal{T}^1]_c! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c!} (\eta_{r^{(1)}, s^{(1)}}^{b^{(1)}} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^1}) * (\eta_{r^{(2)}, s^{(2)}}^{b^{(2)}} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^2}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})} \frac{\pm [\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c!}{[\mathcal{T}^1]_c! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c!} t^T(\eta_{r^{(1)}, s^{(1)}}^{b^{(1)}} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^1}) t^T(\eta_{r^{(2)}, s^{(2)}}^{b^{(2)}} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^2}), \end{aligned}$$

applying Corollary 3.24 and Lemma 4.5 for the second equality and Lemma 6.4 for the third equality. If this is nonzero, then by the induction assumption we must have  $\mathcal{T}^1 \sim ((\mathbf{b}^{(1)})^*, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)})$  and  $\mathcal{T}^2 \sim ((\mathbf{b}^{(2)})^*, \mathbf{s}^{(2)}, \mathbf{r}^{(2)})$  for some  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})$ , which implies  $(\mathbf{b}^*, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}) \sim (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})$ .

On the other hand, assume  $(\mathbf{b}^*, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}) \sim (\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})$ . Then there is exactly one  $(\mathcal{T}^1, \mathcal{T}^2) \in \text{Spl}(\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u})$  such that  $\mathcal{T}^1 \sim ((\mathbf{b}^{(1)})^*, \mathbf{s}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)})$  and  $\mathcal{T}^2 \sim ((\mathbf{b}^{(2)})^*, \mathbf{s}^{(2)}, \mathbf{r}^{(2)})$ . Then by the above we have

$$t^T(\eta_{r,s}^b \eta_{t,u}^c) = \pm \frac{[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^!}{[\mathcal{T}^1]_c^! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c^!} t^T(\eta_{r^{(1)}, s^{(1)}}^{b^{(1)}} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^1}) t^T(\eta_{r^{(2)}, s^{(2)}}^{b^{(2)}} \eta_{\mathcal{T}^2}) = \pm \frac{[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^!}{[\mathcal{T}^1]_c^! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c^!},$$

using the induction assumption. But note, since  $(\mathbf{b}^{(1)}, \mathbf{r}^{(1)}, \mathbf{s}^{(1)})$  and  $(\mathbf{b}^{(2)}, \mathbf{r}^{(2)}, \mathbf{s}^{(2)})$  are  $\delta$ -separated, we have  $[\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}]_c^! = [\mathcal{T}^1]_c^! [\mathcal{T}^2]_c^!$ , which completes the proof.  $\square$

**Corollary 6.7.** *If  $t$  is an  $(A, \alpha)$ -symmetrizing form on  $A$ , then the algebra  $T_\alpha^A(n, d)$  is symmetric, with symmetrizing form  $t^T$ .*

*Proof.* The form  $t^T$  is central by Lemma 6.3. Moreover, by Lemma 6.6, we have that  $(\cdot, \cdot)_{t^T}$  is a perfect pairing.  $\square$

**Remark 6.8.** Given a superalgebra  $C$ , this result recovers the symmetricity property of the Turner double algebra  $D^C(n, d)$  described in Section 5D2. In particular,  $E(C) = C \oplus C^*$  has a symmetrizing form given by  $t(a, \alpha) = \alpha(a)$ , so the symmetricity of  $D^C(n, d) \cong T_{C_0}^{E(C)}(n, d)$  follows from Corollary 6.7.

### 7. Double centralizer property

Throughout the section we assume that  $\mathbb{k}$  is a principal ideal domain (as usual of characteristic 0). All modules and algebras are assumed to be free of finite rank as  $\mathbb{k}$ -modules. An element  $v$  of a  $\mathbb{k}$ -module  $V$  is called *divisible* if there is  $w \in V$  and a nonunit  $m \in \mathbb{k}$  with  $v = mw$ . Otherwise  $v$  is called *indivisible*. We let  $\mathbb{K}$  to be the field of fractions of  $\mathbb{k}$ .

**7A. Double centralizer idempotents.** Let  $S$  be a  $\mathbb{k}$ -algebra and  $e \in S$  be an idempotent. Considering  $Se$  as a right  $eSe$ -module, we have an algebra homomorphism

$$\lambda : S \rightarrow \text{End}_{eSe}(Se), \quad s \mapsto \lambda_s$$

where  $\lambda_s(s'e) = ss'e$  for all  $s, s' \in S$ . We say that  $e$  is a *double centralizer idempotent* for  $S$  if  $\lambda$  is an isomorphism. We say that  $e$  is a *sound idempotent* for  $S$  if  $\lambda$  sends indivisible elements of  $S$  to indivisible elements of  $\text{End}_{eSe}(Se)$ . Clearly, a double centralizer idempotent is sound.

Set  $S_{\mathbb{K}} := S \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \mathbb{K}$  and use the map  $s \mapsto s \otimes 1_{\mathbb{K}}$  to identify  $S$  as a subset of  $S_{\mathbb{K}}$ . Then  $Se \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \mathbb{K} = S_{\mathbb{K}}e$ . Using the universal coefficient theorem, we identify  $\text{End}_{eSe}(Se) \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} \mathbb{K} = \text{End}_{eS_{\mathbb{K}}e}(S_{\mathbb{K}}e)$ , so that the  $\lambda_{\mathbb{K}} := \lambda \otimes \text{id}_{\mathbb{K}}$  is the map

$$\lambda_{\mathbb{K}} : S_{\mathbb{K}} \rightarrow \text{End}_{eS_{\mathbb{K}}e}(S_{\mathbb{K}}e), \quad s \mapsto \lambda_s$$

where  $\lambda_s$  is the left multiplication by  $s$ . Clearly, if  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S$  then  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S_{\mathbb{K}}$ , but not vice versa in general.

**Lemma 7.1.** *Let  $e \in S$  be an idempotent. Then  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S$  if and only if  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S_{\mathbb{K}}$  and  $e$  is sound for  $S$ .*

*Proof.* The “only if” part is immediate. For the “if” part, the assumption that  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S_{\mathbb{K}}$  implies that  $\lambda : S \rightarrow \text{End}_{eSe}(Se)$  is injective. Moreover,

$$\text{rank}_{\mathbb{K}} S = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} S_{\mathbb{K}} = \dim \text{End}_{eS_{\mathbb{K}}e}(S_{\mathbb{K}}e) = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{K}} \text{End}_{eSe}(Se).$$

So  $\lambda$  is a full rank embedding. As  $e$  is sound, it now follows that  $\lambda$  is surjective. □

**7B. Double centralizer property for  $S^A(n, d)$ .** Let  $(A, \mathfrak{a})$  be a unital good pair,  $e \in \mathfrak{a}$  be an idempotent, and  $\xi^e \in T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$  be the idempotent of (5.1). Suppose that  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $A$ . Although it is not true in general that  $\xi^e$  is then a double centralizer for  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ , this is true in some interesting situations.

In view of Lemma 7.1, to verify that  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer for  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)$ , it suffices to check that  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S^A(n, d)$  and that  $\xi^e$  is sound for  $T_{\mathfrak{a}}^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}} = S^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}}$ . It turns out that the first condition is always true provided  $d \leq n$ . This will follow from the following stronger theorem:

**Theorem 7.2.** *If  $e \in A$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $A$  and  $d \leq n$ , then  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $S^A(n, d)$ .*

*Proof.* As usual, we write  $\bar{A} := eAe$ . First we show

$$M_n(A) \cong \text{End}_{M_n(\bar{A})}(M_n(Ae)). \tag{7.3}$$

We have an algebra homomorphism  $\lambda : M_n(A) \rightarrow \text{End}_{M_n(\bar{A})}(M_n(Ae))$  given by left multiplication. On the other hand, let  $\varphi \in \text{End}_{M_n(\bar{A})}(M_n(Ae))$ . Since  $\varphi(E_{i,j}^{ae}) = \varphi(E_{i,t}^{ae} E_{t,j}^e) = \varphi(E_{i,t}^{ae}) E_{t,j}^e$  for any  $a \in A$  and  $i, t, j \in [1, n]$ , it follows that there exist functions  $\varphi_{k,i} : Ae \rightarrow Ae$  such that

$$\varphi(E_{i,j}^{ae}) = \sum_k E_{k,j}^{\varphi_{k,i}(ae)}.$$

Moreover, each  $\varphi_{k,i} \in \text{End}_{\bar{A}}(Ae)$ , since for all  $a \in A, b \in \bar{A}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k E_{k,j}^{\varphi_{k,i}(aeb)} &= \varphi(E_{i,j}^{aeb}) = \varphi(E_{i,j}^{ae} E_{j,j}^b) = \varphi(E_{i,j}^{ae}) E_{j,j}^b \\ &= \sum_k E_{k,j}^{\varphi_{k,i}(ae)} E_{j,j}^b = \sum_k E_{k,j}^{\varphi_{k,i}(ae)b}, \end{aligned}$$

which implies that  $\varphi_{k,i}(aeb) = \varphi_{k,i}(ae)b$ . Thus, since  $A \cong \text{End}_{\bar{A}}(Ae)$ , we have that  $\varphi_{k,i}$  is given by left multiplication by a unique  $x_{k,i} \in A$ . Then, since

$$\left( \sum_{k,i} E_{k,i}^{x_{k,i}} \right) E_{r,s}^{ae} = \sum_k E_{k,s}^{x_{k,r}ae} = \sum_k E_{k,s}^{\varphi_{r,k}(ae)} = \varphi(E_{r,s}^{ae}),$$

we have a well-defined map  $\rho : \text{End}_{M_n(\bar{A})}(M_n(Ae)) \rightarrow M_n(A)$  given by  $\varphi \mapsto \sum_{k,i} E_{k,i}^{x_{k,i}}$ . It is clear that  $\lambda$  and  $\rho$  are mutual inverses, proving (7.3).

Let us now write

$$\begin{aligned} S^A &:= S^A(n, d), & S^{Ae} &:= (M_n(Ae)^{\otimes d})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}, & S^{\bar{A}} &:= S^{\bar{A}}(n, d), \\ M^A &:= M_n(A)^{\otimes d}, & M^{Ae} &:= M_n(Ae)^{\otimes d}, & M^{\bar{A}} &:= M_n(\bar{A})^{\otimes d}. \end{aligned}$$

For  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_d) \in A^d$ ,  $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \in [1, n]^d$ , we will write

$$E_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{a}} := \xi_{r_1, s_1}^{a_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{a_d}.$$

Our next task is to show

$$\text{End}_{S^{\bar{A}}}(S^{Ae}) \cong \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}. \quad (7.4)$$

The  $\mathfrak{S}_d$ -action on  $\text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$  is given by  $f^\sigma(x) := f(x^{\sigma^{-1}})^\sigma$ . Let

$$f \in \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}.$$

Consider the restriction  $f_{\text{res}}$  of  $f$  to the  $\mathbb{k}$ -submodule  $S^{Ae}$ . For any  $\alpha \in S^{Ae}$ , we have

$$f_{\text{res}}(\alpha)^\sigma = f(\alpha)^\sigma = f(\alpha^{\sigma^{-1}})^\sigma = f^\sigma(\alpha) = f(\alpha) = f_{\text{res}}(\alpha),$$

so  $f_{\text{res}} \in \text{End}_{S^{\bar{A}}}(S^{Ae})$  and  $\text{res} : \text{End}_{S^{\bar{A}}}(S^{Ae}) \rightarrow \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$  is an algebra homomorphism.

Now, let  $g \in \text{End}_{S^{\bar{A}}}(S^{Ae})$ . Write  $\mathbf{e} := (e, \dots, e) \in A^d$ , and  $\omega = (1, \dots, d) \in [1, n]^d$ . We inflate  $g$  to a linear map  $g_{\text{infl}} : M^{Ae} \rightarrow M^{Ae}$  via

$$g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) := g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}})E_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}}.$$

Note that for any  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d$ , we also have

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) &= g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}})E_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}} = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega^\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}} \xi_{\omega^\sigma, \omega}^{\mathbf{e}})E_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}} \\ &= g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega^\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}}) \xi_{\omega^\sigma, \omega}^{\mathbf{e}} E_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}} = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega^\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}})E_{\omega^\sigma, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}}. \end{aligned}$$

We will show that  $g_{\text{infl}} \in \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ . First we check symmetry:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\text{infl}}^\sigma(E_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) &= g_{\text{infl}}((E_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}})^{\sigma^{-1}})^\sigma = (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma^{-1} \rangle} g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma^{-1}}, \mathbf{s}^{\sigma^{-1}}}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma^{-1}}})^\sigma \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma^{-1} \rangle} [g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma^{-1}}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma^{-1}}})E_{\omega, \mathbf{s}^{\sigma^{-1}}}^{\mathbf{e}}]^\sigma \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma^{-1} \rangle} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma^{-1}}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma^{-1}}})^\sigma (E_{\omega, \mathbf{s}^{\sigma^{-1}}}^{\mathbf{e}})^\sigma \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma^{-1} \rangle} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma^{-1}}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma^{-1}}})E_{\omega^\sigma, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}} \\ &= (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma^{-1} \rangle} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}^{\sigma^{-1}}, \sigma \rangle} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega^\sigma}^{\mathbf{x}})E_{\omega^\sigma, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{e}} = g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}). \end{aligned}$$

Now we check that  $g_{\text{infl}}$  is an  $M^{\bar{A}}$ -homomorphism. Let  $\mathbf{x} \in (Ae)^d$ ,  $\mathbf{b} \in \bar{A}^d$ , and  $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \in [1, n]^d$ .

$$\begin{aligned} g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}} E_{\mathbf{t},\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{b}}) &= \delta_{s,t} g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{b}}) = \delta_{s,t} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}\mathbf{b}}) E_{\omega,\mathbf{u}}^e = \delta_{s,t} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}} \xi_{\omega,\omega}^{\mathbf{b}}) E_{\omega,\mathbf{u}}^e \\ &= \delta_{s,t} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) \xi_{\omega,\omega}^{\mathbf{b}} E_{\omega,\mathbf{u}}^e = \delta_{s,t} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) \xi_{\omega,\omega}^{\mathbf{b}} E_{\omega,\mathbf{u}}^e = \delta_{s,t} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\omega,\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{b}} \\ &= g(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\omega,\mathbf{s}}^e E_{\mathbf{t},\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{b}} = g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\mathbf{t},\mathbf{u}}^{\mathbf{b}}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $g_{\text{infl}} \in \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$ . Now we show that  $\text{res}$  and  $\text{infl}$  are mutual inverses. Let  $\mathbf{x} \in (Ae)^d$ , and  $\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s} \in [1, n]^d$ . For  $f \in \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d}$  we have

$$(f_{\text{res}})_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) = f_{\text{res}}(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\omega,\mathbf{s}}^e = f(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\omega,\mathbf{s}}^e = f(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}} E_{\omega,\mathbf{s}}^e) = f(E_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}),$$

so  $(f_{\text{res}})_{\text{infl}} = f$ .

Now, let  $g \in \text{End}_{S^{\bar{A}}}(S^{Ae})$ , and write  $g' := (g_{\text{infl}})_{\text{res}}$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} g'(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) &= g_{\text{infl}}(\xi_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) = g_{\text{infl}}\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (E_{\mathbf{r},\omega}^{\mathbf{x}})^{\sigma}\right) = g_{\text{infl}}\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma \rangle} E_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma}}\right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma \rangle} g_{\text{infl}}(E_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma}}) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma \rangle} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^{\mathbf{x}^{\sigma}}) E_{\omega^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^e \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}, \sigma \rangle} (-1)^{\langle \mathbf{x}^{\sigma}, \sigma^{-1} \rangle} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\omega^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^e = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) E_{\omega^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^e \\ &= g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} E_{\omega^{\sigma}, \omega^{\sigma}}^e = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) \xi_{\omega, \omega}^e = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}} \xi_{\omega, \omega}^e) = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}), \end{aligned}$$

so  $g'(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}})$ . We also have

$$\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}} \xi_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{e^d} = \xi_{r_1, s_1}^{x_1} * \cdots * \xi_{r_d, s_d}^{x_d} = |\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}| \cdot \xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}.$$

Thus, writing  $m := |\mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}| \in \mathbb{k}$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} mg'(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) &= g'(m\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) = g'(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}} \xi_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{e^d}) = g'(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) \xi_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{e^d} \\ &= g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}}) \xi_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{e^d} = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \omega}^{\mathbf{x}} \xi_{\omega, \mathbf{s}}^{e^d}) = g(m\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) = mg(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}). \end{aligned}$$

As  $m \neq 0$  and  $S^{Ae}$  is free over  $\mathbb{k}$ , this implies that  $g'(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}}) = g(\xi_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{x}})$ . Thus  $\text{res}$  and  $\text{infl}$  are mutual inverses, proving (7.4).

Now, note that the action of  $\mathfrak{S}_d$  intertwines the isomorphisms

$$M_n(A)^{\otimes d} \cong \text{End}_{M_n(\bar{A})}(M_n(Ae))^{\otimes d} \cong \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae}),$$

so we have

$$\text{End}_{\xi^e S^A \xi^e}(S^A \xi^e) = \text{End}_{S^{\bar{A}}}(S^{Ae}) \cong \text{End}_{M^{\bar{A}}}(M^{Ae})^{\mathfrak{S}_d} \cong (M_n(A)^{\otimes d})^{\mathfrak{S}_d} = S^A,$$

as desired.  $\square$

**Corollary 7.5.** *If  $e \in A$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $A$  and  $d \leq n$ , then  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for*

$$S^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}} = T_a^A(n, d)_{\mathbb{K}}.$$

**7C. Computations in extended zigzag Schur algebras.** Recall the notation of Section 5D3. In particular, we have the extended zigzag algebra  $Z$  for a fixed  $\ell$  and the idempotent  $e := e_0 + \dots + e_{\ell-1} \in Z$ . We will use the standard basis  $B = B_{\mathfrak{z}} \sqcup B_c \sqcup B_{\bar{1}}$  of  $Z$ .

For  $r \in [1, n]^d$ , set  $\mathfrak{S}_r := \{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d \mid r\sigma = r\}$ , and denote by  ${}^r\mathcal{D}$  the set of the shortest coset representatives for  $\mathfrak{S}_r \backslash \mathfrak{S}_d$ .

**Lemma 7.6.** *Let  $t \in [1, n]$  and  $r, s, u \in [1, n]^d$ . Suppose that  $r_a \neq r_b$  and  $s_a \neq s_b$  for all  $1 \leq a \neq b \leq d$ . Then*

- (i)  $\eta_{r,t^d}^{a_{\ell-1,\ell}^d} \eta_{t^d,s}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^d} = \pm \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\text{sgn } \sigma) \eta_{r\sigma,s}^{c_{\ell-1}^d}$ ,
- (ii)  $\eta_{u,t^d}^{e_{\ell}^d} \eta_{t^d,s}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^d} = \sum_{\sigma \in {}^u\mathcal{D}} \eta_{u\sigma,s}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^d}$ .

*Proof.* (i) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{r,t^d}^{a_{\ell-1,\ell}^d} \eta_{t^d,s}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^d} &= \left( \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\xi_{r_1,t}^{a_{\ell-1,\ell}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_d,t}^{a_{\ell-1,\ell}})^\sigma \right) \left( \sum_{\tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\xi_{t,s_1}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{t,s_d}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}})^\tau \right) \\ &= \pm \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\text{sgn } \sigma) (\text{sgn } \tau) \xi_{r_{\sigma^{-1}1}, s_{\tau 1}}^{c_{\ell-1}^d} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma d}, s_{\tau d}}^{c_{\ell-1}^d} \\ &= \pm \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\text{sgn } \sigma) (\text{sgn } \tau) \xi_{r_{\sigma\tau^{-1}\tau 1}, s_{\tau 1}}^{c_{\ell-1}^d} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma\tau^{-1}\tau d}, s_{\tau d}}^{c_{\ell-1}^d} \\ &= \pm \sum_{\sigma, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\text{sgn } \sigma \tau^{-1}) (\xi_{r_{\sigma\tau^{-1}1}, s_1}^{c_{\ell-1}^d} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{r_{\sigma\tau^{-1}d}, s_d}^{c_{\ell-1}^d})^\sigma, \end{aligned}$$

which equals the right-hand side of the equation in (i).

(ii) We have

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{u,t^d}^{e_{\ell}^d} \eta_{t^d,s}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^d} &= \left( \sum_{\sigma \in {}^u\mathcal{D}} (\xi_{u_1,t}^{e_{\ell}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{u_d,t}^{e_{\ell}})^\sigma \right) \left( \sum_{\tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\xi_{t,s_1}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{t,s_d}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}})^\tau \right) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in {}^u\mathcal{D}, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\text{sgn } \tau) \xi_{u_{\sigma^{-1}1}, s_{\tau 1}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{u_{\sigma d}, s_{\tau d}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in {}^u\mathcal{D}, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\text{sgn } \tau) \xi_{u_{\sigma\tau^{-1}\tau 1}, s_{\tau 1}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{u_{\sigma\tau^{-1}\tau d}, s_{\tau d}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in {}^u\mathcal{D}, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_d} (\xi_{u_{\sigma\tau^{-1}1}, s_1}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{u_{\sigma\tau^{-1}d}, s_d}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}})^\tau, \end{aligned}$$

which equals the right-hand side of the equation in (ii). □

We set

$$P_d := [1, n]^d \times [1, n]^d,$$

i.e., elements of  $P_d$  are pairs  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$  of words  $\mathbf{r} = r_1 \cdots r_d$ ,  $\mathbf{s} = s_1 \cdots s_d$  in  $[1, n]^d$ . We also define

$$P'_d := \{(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P_d \mid (r_a, s_a) \neq (r_b, s_b) \text{ for all } 1 \leq a \neq b \leq d\}.$$

For  $b \in B_{\bar{0}}$ , the triple  $(b^d, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s})$  belongs to  $\text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  for all  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P_d$ , while for  $b \in B_{\bar{1}}$ , we have  $(b^d, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$  if and only if  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P'_d$ .

Given  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$ , we define

$$\mathbf{r}^\lambda := 1^{\lambda_1} \cdots n^{\lambda_n} \in [1, n]^d.$$

We refer to such tuples as *leading tuples*. Then

$$\mathfrak{S}_\lambda := \mathfrak{S}_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda} = \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_1} \times \cdots \times \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_n}.$$

For  $(b^d, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ , the corresponding  $\mathfrak{S}_d$ -orbit  $[b^d, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}]$  has a representative of the form  $[b^d, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{r}^\lambda]$  for some  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$  and a representative of the form  $[b^d, \mathbf{r}^\mu, \mathbf{u}]$  for some  $\mu \in \Lambda(n, d)$ . So while working with elements of the form  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{b^d} \in T_3^Z(n, d)$  we will often assume that  $\mathbf{s}$  or  $\mathbf{r}$  is a leading tuple when convenient.

**Lemma 7.7.** *Let  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$ , and  $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u} \in [1, n]^d$  be such that  $(\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}^\lambda), (\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}) \in P'_d$ . Then*

- (i)  $\eta_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}^\lambda}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^d} \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d} = \pm \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\lambda} (\text{sgn } \sigma) \eta_{\mathbf{s}\sigma, \mathbf{t}}^{c_{\ell-1}^d}$ ,
- (ii)  $\eta_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{r}^\lambda}^{e_\ell^d} \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d} = \sum_{\sigma \in {}^u\mathfrak{S}_\lambda} \eta_{\mathbf{s}\sigma, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d}$ , where  ${}^u\mathfrak{S}_\lambda$  is the set of the shortest coset representatives for  $(\mathfrak{S}_u \cap \mathfrak{S}_\lambda) \backslash \mathfrak{S}_\lambda$ .

*Proof.* For  $u = 1, \dots, n$ , there exist words  $\mathbf{s}^u, \mathbf{t}^u \in [1, n]^{\lambda_u}$  such that  $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}^1 \cdots \mathbf{s}^n$ ,  $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{t}^1 \cdots \mathbf{t}^n$ . We have

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}^\lambda}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^d} \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d} &= \pm (\eta_{\mathbf{s}^1, 1^{\lambda_1}}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^{\lambda_1}} \eta_{1^{\lambda_1}, \mathbf{t}^1}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{\lambda_1}}) * \cdots * (\eta_{\mathbf{s}^n, n^{\lambda_n}}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^{\lambda_n}} \eta_{n^{\lambda_n}, \mathbf{t}^n}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{\lambda_n}}) \\ &= \pm \left( \sum_{\sigma^1 \in \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_1}} (\text{sgn } \sigma^1) \eta_{\mathbf{s}^1 \sigma^1, \mathbf{t}^1}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\lambda_1}} \right) * \cdots * \left( \sum_{\sigma^n \in \mathfrak{S}_{\lambda_n}} (\text{sgn } \sigma^n) \eta_{\mathbf{s}^n \sigma^n, \mathbf{t}^n}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\lambda_n}} \right) \\ &= \pm \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\lambda} (\text{sgn } \sigma) \eta_{\mathbf{s}\sigma, \mathbf{t}}^{c_{\ell-1}^d}, \end{aligned}$$

where we have used Lemma 4.7 for the first equality, Lemma 7.6(i) for the second equality and Lemma 4.2(iii) for the last equality. This proves (i). The proof of (ii) is similar but uses Lemma 7.6(ii) instead of Lemma 7.6(i). □

Let  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$ . For  $r \in [1, n]$ , let  $x_r := 1 + \sum_{s=1}^{r-1} \lambda_s$  and  $y_r := \sum_{s=1}^r \lambda_s$  so that

$$[1, d] = [x_1, y_1] \sqcup \cdots \sqcup [x_n, y_n]$$

and if  $\mathbf{r}^\lambda = r_1 \cdots r_d$  then  $r_s = r$  if and only if  $s \in [x_r, y_r]$ . Let  $0 \leq c \leq d$  and  $\mu \in \Lambda(n, c)$ ,  $\nu \in \Lambda(n, d - c)$  satisfy  $\mu + \nu = \lambda$ . We denote

$$\Omega^{\mu, \nu} := \{U \subseteq [1, d] \mid |U \cap [x_r, y_r]| = \mu_r \text{ for all } r = 1, \dots, n\}$$

Let  $\mathbf{t} = t_1 \cdots t_d \in [1, n]^d$ . For  $U = \{u_1 < \cdots < u_c\} \in \Omega^{\mu, \nu}$ , we set

$$U' = \{v_1 < \cdots < v_{d-c}\} := [1, d] \setminus U, \quad \mathbf{t}^U := t_{u_1} \cdots t_{u_c}, \quad \mathbf{t}^{U'} := t_{v_1} \cdots t_{v_{d-c}}.$$

With this notation, Corollary 3.24 yields:

**Lemma 7.8.** *Let  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, d)$  and  $\mathbf{t} \in [1, n]^d$ . If  $(\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}) \in P'_d$  then*

$$\nabla(\eta_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d}) = \sum_{c=0}^d \sum_{\substack{\mu \in \Lambda(n, c), \\ \nu \in \Lambda(n, d-c) \\ \mu + \nu = \lambda}} \sum_{U \in \Omega^{\mu, \nu}} \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\mu, \mathbf{t}^U}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^c} \otimes \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\nu, \mathbf{t}^{U'}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{d-c}}.$$

**Lemma 7.9.** *Let  $0 \leq c \leq d$ ,  $\mu \in \Lambda(n, c)$ ,  $\nu \in \Lambda(n, d-c)$ ,  $\mathbf{r} \in [1, n]^c$ ,  $\mathbf{s} \in [1, n]^{d-c}$  and  $\mathbf{t} \in [1, n]^d$ . Suppose that  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^\mu) \in P'_c$ , and  $(\mathbf{r}^{\mu+\nu}, \mathbf{t}) \in P'_d$ . Then*

$$(\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^\mu}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^c} * \eta_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}^\nu}^{e_{\ell}^{d-c}}) \eta_{\mathbf{r}^{\mu+\nu}, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d} = \sum_{U \in \Omega^{\mu, \nu}} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\mu, \tau \in \mathfrak{S}_\nu} \pm \eta_{(\mathbf{r}\sigma)(\mathbf{s}\tau), \mathbf{t}^U}^{c_{\ell-1}^{d-c}}.$$

*Proof.* Using Lemmas 4.5, 7.7 and 7.8, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^\mu}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^c} * \eta_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}^\nu}^{e_{\ell}^{d-c}}) \eta_{\mathbf{r}^{\mu+\nu}, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^d} &= \sum_{U \in \Omega^{\mu, \nu}} \pm (\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{r}^\mu}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^c} \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\mu, \mathbf{t}^U}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^c}) * (\eta_{\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r}^\nu}^{e_{\ell}^{d-c}} \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\nu, \mathbf{t}^{U'}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{d-c}}) \\ &= \sum_{U \in \Omega^{\mu, \nu}} \left( \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\mu} \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}\sigma, \mathbf{t}^U}^{c_{\ell-1}^c} \right) * \left( \sum_{\tau \in \mathfrak{S}_\nu} \eta_{\mathbf{s}\tau, \mathbf{t}^{U'}}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{d-c}} \right), \end{aligned}$$

which equals the right-hand side of the equality in the claim by Lemma 4.6.  $\square$

**Remark 7.10.** Let  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}), (\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}') \in \text{Tri}^B(n, d)$ . By (3.9) and Lemmas 3.3, 3.4, we have that  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{\mathbf{b}}$  and  $\eta_{\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}'}^{\mathbf{b}'}$  are proportional if and only if  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \sim (\mathbf{b}', \mathbf{r}', \mathbf{s}')$ . It will be important later on that all the basis elements appearing in the right-hand side of Lemma 7.9 are linearly independent.

Let

$$K_d := \bigsqcup_{c=0}^d \Lambda(4, c) = \{\kappa = (\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \kappa_3, \kappa_4) \in \Lambda(4) \mid |\kappa| \leq d\}.$$

For  $\kappa \in K_d$ , we set

$$P_\kappa := P'_{\kappa_1} \times P_{\kappa_2} \times P'_{\kappa_3} \times P_{\kappa_4}.$$

Let  $((\mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1), (\mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{s}^2), (\mathbf{r}^3, \mathbf{s}^3), (\mathbf{r}^4, \mathbf{s}^4)) \in P_\kappa$ . We often denote

$$\mathbf{r} := \mathbf{r}^1 \mathbf{r}^2 \mathbf{r}^3 \mathbf{r}^4, \quad \mathbf{s} := \mathbf{s}^1 \mathbf{s}^2 \mathbf{s}^3 \mathbf{s}^4 \in [1, n]^{|\kappa|},$$

and, abusing notation, write  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P_\kappa$ . Given  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P_\kappa$ , we define the following element of  $T_3^Z(n, |\kappa|)$ :

$$\eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^\kappa := \eta_{\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^{\kappa_1} e_{\ell}^{\kappa_2} a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{\kappa_3} c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_4}} = \eta_{\mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{s}^1}^{a_{\ell-1, \ell}^{\kappa_1}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{s}^2}^{e_{\ell}^{\kappa_2}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^3, \mathbf{s}^3}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{\kappa_3}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^4, \mathbf{s}^4}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_4}}.$$

We have the equivalence relation  $\sim$  on  $P_\kappa$  given by

$$(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \sim (\mathbf{t}, \mathbf{u}) \quad \text{if and only if} \quad (\mathbf{r}^h, \mathbf{s}^h) \sim (\mathbf{t}^h, \mathbf{u}^h) \text{ for } h = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

Let  $B' := B \setminus \{a_{\ell-1,\ell}, e_\ell, a_{\ell,\ell-1}, c_{\ell-1}\}$ . Recall the equivalence relation  $\sim$  on  $\text{Tri}^{B'}(n, d - |\kappa|)$  from Section 2B. By Lemmas 3.10 and 4.6, we have that

$$\{\eta_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^\kappa * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}} \mid \kappa \in K_d, (\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P^\kappa / \sim, (\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \text{Tri}^{B'}(n, d - |\kappa|) / \sim\} \quad (7.11)$$

is a basis of  $T_3^Z(n, d)$ .

**Lemma 7.12.** *Let  $\kappa \in K_d$ ,  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P^\kappa$  with  $s^1 = \mathbf{r}^\mu$ ,  $s^2 = \mathbf{r}^\nu$ , and  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \text{Tri}^{B'}(n, d - |\kappa|)$ . Let  $k = \kappa_1 + \kappa_2$  and  $(\mathbf{r}^{\mu+\nu}, \mathbf{t}) \in P'_k$ . Then we have*

$$(\eta_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^\kappa * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}})(\eta_{\mathbf{r}^{\mu+\nu},\mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}}) = \sum_{U \in \Omega^{\mu,\nu}} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\mu, \tau \in r^2 \mathfrak{S}_\nu} \pm \eta_{(\mathbf{r}^1 \sigma) \mathbf{r}^4 (\mathbf{r}^2 \tau) \mathbf{r}^3, \mathbf{t}^U \mathbf{s}^4 \mathbf{t}^{U'} \mathbf{s}^3}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_1+\kappa_4} a_{\ell,\ell-1}^{\kappa_2+\kappa_3}} * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}}.$$

*Proof.* By Lemmas 4.7 and 7.9, the left-hand side equals

$$\begin{aligned} & ((\eta_{\mathbf{r}^1, \mathbf{r}^\mu}^{a_{\ell-1,\ell}^{\kappa_1}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^2, \mathbf{r}^\nu}^{e_\ell^{\kappa_2}}) \eta_{\mathbf{r}^{\mu+\nu}, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^k}) * ((\eta_{\mathbf{r}^3, \mathbf{s}^3}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^{\kappa_3}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^4, \mathbf{s}^4}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_4}} * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}}) \xi^{e^{d-k}}) \\ &= \left( \sum_{U \in \Omega^{\mu,\nu}} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\mu, \tau \in r^2 \mathfrak{S}_\nu} \pm \eta_{\mathbf{r}^1 \sigma, \mathbf{t}^U}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_1}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^2 \tau, \mathbf{t}^{U'}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^{\kappa_2}} \right) * (\eta_{\mathbf{r}^3, \mathbf{s}^3}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^{\kappa_3}} * \eta_{\mathbf{r}^4, \mathbf{s}^4}^{c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_4}} * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}}), \end{aligned}$$

which equals the right-hand side of the equality in the claim by Lemma 4.2(iii) and Lemma 4.6.  $\square$

**Remark 7.13.** Suppose that in the assumption of Lemma 7.12, we have additionally that  $\mathbf{t} = t_1, \dots, t_k$  satisfies  $t_a \neq t_b$  for all  $1 \leq a \neq b \leq k$  and  $\mathbf{t}$  shares no letters in common with the words  $\mathbf{s}^3$  and  $\mathbf{s}^4$ . Taking into account Remark 7.10, one can see that all the basis elements appearing in the right-hand side of Lemma 7.12 are linearly independent.

Recall the idempotent  $\xi^e \in T_3^Z(n, d)$ . In this subsection we sometimes write  $\xi^{e^d} := \xi^e$ , so that we also have idempotents  $\xi^{e^c} \in T_3^Z(n, c)$  for all  $c \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ . Recalling (5.2), we also introduce idempotents

$$\xi^{(c,d-c)} := ((E^{e_\ell})^{\otimes c}) * ((E^e)^{\otimes d-c}) \in T_3^Z(n, d) \quad (0 \leq c \leq d).$$

Note that  $\xi^{(0,d)} = \xi^e$  and  $\xi^{(d,0)} = \xi^{e_\ell}$ . Moreover,

$$\xi^{(c,d-c)} \xi^{(b,d-b)} = \delta_{b,c} \xi^{(c,d-c)}. \quad (7.14)$$

The following is easily checked using Lemma 4.5:

**Lemma 7.15.** *Let  $\kappa \in K_d$ ,  $(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{s}) \in P_\kappa$ ,  $(\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) \in \text{Tri}^{B'}(n, d - |\kappa|)$ ,  $0 \leq k \leq d$ ,  $\lambda \in \Lambda(n, k)$ , and suppose that  $(\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}) \in P'_k$ . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^{(\kappa_2+\kappa_3, d-\kappa_2-\kappa_3)} (\eta_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^\kappa * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}}) \xi^{(\kappa_1+\kappa_2, d-\kappa_1-\kappa_2)} &= \eta_{\mathbf{r},\mathbf{s}}^\kappa * \eta_{\mathbf{p},\mathbf{q}}^{\mathbf{b}}, \\ \xi^{(k,d-k)} (\eta_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}}) \xi^e &= \eta_{\mathbf{r}^\lambda, \mathbf{t}}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}}. \end{aligned}$$

In particular,  $(\eta_{r,s}^\kappa * \eta_{p,q}^b)(\eta_{r^\lambda,t}^{a_{\ell,\ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}}) = 0$ , unless  $\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 = k$  and  $s^1 s^2 \sim r^\lambda$ .

**7D. Double centralizer property for zigzag Schur algebras.** Recall that  $\bar{Z} := eZe$  is the zigzag algebra for a fixed  $\ell \geq 1$ .

**Lemma 7.16.** *We have that  $e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $Z$ .*

*Proof.* As a right  $\bar{Z}$ -module,  $Ze$  decomposes as

$$Ze = e_\ell Ze \oplus e_{\ell-1} Ze \oplus \cdots \oplus e_0 Ze,$$

so it is enough to check that the algebra map  $\lambda : Z \rightarrow \text{End}_{\bar{Z}}(Ze)$  restricts to an isomorphism  $e_j Ze_i \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\bar{Z}}(e_i Ze, e_j Ze)$ , for all  $i, j \in I$ .

Let  $i, j \in I$  with  $i \neq \ell$ . The map  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_i} : e_j Ze_i \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\bar{Z}}(e_i Ze, e_j Ze)$  is injective, since  $\lambda_x(e_i) = x$  for all  $x \in e_j Ze_i$ . Now let  $f \in \text{Hom}_{\bar{Z}}(e_i Ze, e_j Ze)$ . As  $f$  is a right  $\bar{Z}$ -module homomorphism,  $f$  is determined by the image of  $e_i$ . Moreover, since  $f(e_i) = f(e_i)e_i$ , we have  $f(e_i) \in e_j Ze_i$ , and thus  $f = \lambda_{f(e_i)}$ , so  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_i}$  is surjective, and thus an isomorphism.

Now let  $j \in I$ , and consider the map  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_\ell} : e_j Ze_\ell \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\bar{Z}}(e_\ell Ze, e_j Ze)$ . Note that  $e_\ell Ze = \text{span}(a_{\ell,\ell-1})$ . First we show  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_\ell}$  is injective. If  $j \neq \ell, \ell - 1$  then  $e_j Ze_\ell = 0$ , and this is trivially true. If  $j = \ell - 1$  then  $e_j Ze_\ell = \text{span}(a_{\ell-1,\ell})$ , and  $\lambda_{a_{\ell-1,\ell}}(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = c_{\ell-1} \neq 0$ . If  $j = \ell$ , then  $e_j Ze_\ell = \text{span}(e_\ell)$ , and  $\lambda_{e_\ell}(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = a_{\ell,\ell-1} \neq 0$ . Thus, in any case  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_\ell}$  is injective.

Now we show that  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_\ell}$  is surjective. Let  $f \in \text{Hom}_{\bar{Z}}(e_\ell Ze, e_j Ze)$ . Since  $f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = f(a_{\ell,\ell-1})e_{\ell-1}$ , we have that  $f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) \in e_j Ze_{\ell-1}$ . Since  $e_j Ze_{\ell-1} = 0$  for  $j \neq \ell, \ell - 1, \ell - 2$  we may assume  $j \in \{\ell, \ell - 1, \ell - 2\}$ . If  $j = \ell - 2$ , then  $f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = \alpha a_{\ell-2,\ell-1}$  for some  $\alpha \in \mathbb{k}$ . But then  $0 = f(a_{\ell,\ell-1} a_{\ell-1,\ell-2}) = f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) a_{\ell-1,\ell-2} = \alpha c_{\ell-2}$ , so  $f = 0 = \lambda_0$ . If  $j = \ell - 1$ , then  $f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = \alpha e_{\ell-1} + \beta c_{\ell-1}$  for some  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{k}$ . But then  $0 = f(a_{\ell,\ell-1} c_{\ell-1}) = f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) c_{\ell-1} = \alpha c_{\ell-1}$  implies that  $\alpha = 0$ . Thus  $f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = \beta c_{\ell-1} = \beta a_{\ell-1,\ell} a_{\ell,\ell-1}$  and  $f = \lambda_{\beta a_{\ell-1,\ell}}$ . Finally, assume  $j = \ell$ . Then  $f(a_{\ell,\ell-1}) = \alpha a_{\ell,\ell-1} = \alpha e_\ell a_{\ell,\ell-1}$  for some  $\alpha \in \mathbb{k}$ , so  $f = \lambda_{\alpha e_\ell}$ . Thus in any case  $\lambda|_{e_j Ze_\ell}$  is surjective, and thereby an isomorphism, completing the proof.  $\square$

In view of Lemma 5.12, we have  $\xi^e T_3^Z(n, d) \xi^e = T_3^{\bar{Z}}(n, d)$ . The main result of this subsection is:

**Theorem 7.17.** *Let  $d \leq n$ . Then  $\xi^e$  is a double centralizer idempotent for  $T_3^Z(n, d)$ . In particular,  $T_3^Z(n, d) \cong \text{End}_{T_3^{\bar{Z}}(n,d)}(T_3^Z(n, d) \xi^e)$ .*

Theorem 7.17 follows immediately from Lemma 7.1, Corollary 7.5, and the following proposition:

**Proposition 7.18.** *Let  $d \leq n$ . Then  $\xi^e$  is a sound idempotent for  $T_3^Z(n, d)$ .*

*Proof.* Set  $T := T_3^Z(n, d)$ . We will use the basis (7.11) of  $T$ .

Suppose for a contradiction that there exists an indivisible element

$$x := \sum_{\substack{\kappa \in K_d, (r,s) \in P_\kappa / \sim, \\ (b,p,q) \in \text{Tri}^{B'}(n,d-|\kappa|) / \sim}} q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b} (\eta_{r,s}^\kappa * \eta_{p,q}^b) \in T \quad (q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b} \in \mathbb{k})$$

such that  $\lambda_x : T\xi^e \rightarrow T\xi^e$  is divisible, i.e., there exists a nonzero nonunit  $m \in \mathbb{k}$  such that  $x\eta\xi^e \in mT$  for all  $\eta \in T$ . By the remarks preceding Lemma 7.7, we may assume that all  $s^1$  and  $s^2$  are leading tuples. If  $s^1 = r^\mu$  and  $s^2 = r^\nu$ , we write  $(r, s) \in P_\kappa^{\mu, \nu}$ .

We may also assume that among all indivisible elements  $x$  as above, our  $x$  has the smallest possible number of nonzero coefficients  $q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b}$ . Then  $m$  does not divide  $q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b}$  whenever  $q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b} \neq 0$ .

Let  $k \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  be such that some coefficient  $q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b}$  with  $\kappa_1 + \kappa_2 = k$  is nonzero. We assume that  $(r, s) \in P_\kappa^{\mu, \nu}$  for some such nonzero coefficient. We now pick  $t = (t_1, \dots, t_k) \in [1, n]^d$  such that:

- (1)  $t_r \neq t_s$  for all  $1 \leq r \neq s \leq k$ .
- (2) The words  $s^4$  and  $s^3$  have no letters of the form  $t_r$  for  $1 \leq r \leq k$ .

Such  $t$  exists by the assumption that  $d \leq n$ .

We have  $(r^{\mu+\nu}, t) \in P'_\kappa$ . By Lemma 7.15, we have that  $\eta_{r^{\mu+\nu}, t}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}} \in T\xi^e$ , so by the assumptions made, we must have  $x(\eta_{r^{\mu+\nu}, t}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}}) \in mT$ . On the other hand, by Lemmas 7.12 and 7.15, we have that  $x(\eta_{r^{\mu+\nu}, t}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}})$  equals

$$\sum_{\substack{\kappa \in K_d, (r,s) \in P_\kappa^{\mu, \nu} / \sim, \\ (b,p,q) \in \text{Tri}^{B'}(n, d - |\kappa|) / \sim}} q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b} (\eta_{r,s}^\kappa * \eta_{p,q}^b) (\eta_{r^{\mu+\nu}, t}^{a_{\ell, \ell-1}^k} * \xi^{e^{d-k}}) \\ = \sum_{\substack{\kappa \in K_d, (r,s) \in P_\kappa^{\mu, \nu} / \sim, \\ (b,p,q) \in \text{Tri}^{B'}(n, d - |\kappa|) / \sim}} q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b} \sum \pm \eta_{\substack{c_{\ell-1}^{\kappa_1 + \kappa_4} a_{\ell, \ell-1}^{\kappa_2 + \kappa_3} \\ (r^1 \sigma) r^4 (r^2 \tau) r^3, t^U s^4 t^U s^3}} * \eta_{p,q}^b,$$

where the second sum is over all  $U \in \Omega^{\mu, \nu}$ ,  $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_\mu$  and  $\tau \in {}^{r^2}\mathfrak{S}_\nu$ . By Remark 7.13, all the basis elements appearing in the whole sum above are linearly independent. By our assumptions this implies that all of the nonzero coefficients  $q_{r,s;p,q}^{\kappa,b}$  appearing there are divisible by  $m$ , which is a contradiction.  $\square$

**Remark 7.19.** For an arbitrary algebra  $A$  with double centralizer idempotent  $e$ , it is not the case that  $\xi^e$  is in general a double centralizer idempotent for  $T_a^A(n, d)$ . For example, take arbitrary  $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ , and consider the case  $A = A_{\bar{0}} = M_2(\mathbb{k})$ ,  $\mathfrak{a} = \text{span}(E_{11}, E_{22})$ ,  $\mathfrak{c} = \text{span}(E_{12}, E_{21})$ , and  $e = E_{11}$ . Then  $e$  is clearly a double centralizer idempotent for  $A$ .

The element  $\eta_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}} = 2\xi_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}}$  is indivisible in  $T_a^A(n, 2)$ , and  $\{E_{11}, E_{21}\}$  is a basis for  $Ae$ . For  $b \in \{E_{11}, E_{21}\}^2$  and  $r, s \in [1, n]^2$ , we have that  $\eta_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}} \cdot \eta_{r,s}^b = 0$  unless  $b = (E_{21}, E_{21})$  and  $r = (1, 1)$ . Then, if  $s_1 = s_2$  we have

$$\eta_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}} \cdot \eta_{11,s}^{E_{21}, E_{21}} = (2\xi_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}}) \cdot (2\xi_{11,s}^{E_{21}, E_{21}}) = 4\xi_{11,s}^{E_{11}, E_{11}} = 4\eta_{11,s}^{E_{11}, E_{11}}.$$

If  $s_1 \neq s_2$  we have

$$\eta_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}} \cdot \eta_{11,s}^{E_{21}, E_{21}} = (2\xi_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}}) \cdot (\xi_{11,s}^{E_{21}, E_{21}}) = 2\xi_{11,s}^{E_{11}, E_{11}} = 2\eta_{11,s}^{E_{11}, E_{11}}.$$

This implies that  $\lambda_{\eta_{11,11}^{E_{12}, E_{12}}}$  is divisible in  $\text{End}_{T_a^A(n, 2)}(T_a^A(n, 2)\xi^e)$ , so  $\xi^e$  is not sound, and hence not a double centralizer idempotent by Lemma 7.1.

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