Homogeneous components in the moduli space of sheaves and Virasoro characters

A. Buryak\textsuperscript{a,b,*}, B.L. Feigin\textsuperscript{c,d,e}

\textsuperscript{a}Department of Mathematics, University of Amsterdam, P.O. Box 94248, 1090 GE Amsterdam, The Netherlands
\textsuperscript{b}Department of Mathematics, Moscow State University, Leninski gory, 119992 GSP-2 Moscow, Russia
\textsuperscript{c}Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics, prospekt Akademika Semenova, 1a, Chernogolovka, 142432, Russia
\textsuperscript{d}Higher School of Economics, Myasnitskaya ul., 20, Moscow, 101000, Russia
\textsuperscript{e}Independent University of Moscow, Bol'shoi Vlas'evskiy per., 11, Moscow, 119002, Russia

A R T I C L E  I N F O

Article history:
Received 6 December 2011
Received in revised form 22 February 2012
Accepted 24 February 2012
Available online 3 March 2012

MSC:
14C05
05A17

Keywords:
Moduli space of sheaves
Virasoro character
Quiver variety

A B S T R A C T

The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ of framed torsion free sheaves on the projective plane with rank $r$ and second Chern class equal to $n$ has the natural action of the $(r + 2)$-dimensional torus. In this paper, we look at the fixed point set of different one-dimensional subtori in this torus. We prove that in the homogeneous case the generating series of the numbers of the irreducible components has a beautiful decomposition into an infinite product. In the case of odd $r$, these infinite products coincide with certain Virasoro characters. We also propose a conjecture in a general quasihomogeneous case.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ be the moduli space of framed torsion free sheaves on $\mathbb{P}^2$ with rank $r$ and second Chern class $c_2$ equal to $n$. It is a smooth irreducible quasi-projective variety of dimension $2rn$. In the case $r = 1$, it is isomorphic to the Hilbert scheme of $n$ points on the plane. The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ has a simple quiver description and we recall it in Section 2.1. In principle, one can use this description as a definition of $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$. We refer the reader to [1,2] for a more detailed discussion of the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$.

There is a natural action of the $(r + 2)$-dimensional torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^{r+2}$ on $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$. It is induced by the $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$-action on $\mathbb{P}^2$ and by the action of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^r$ on the framing. Consider a vector

$\vec{w} = (w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_r) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$

and integers $\alpha, \beta \geq 1$, such that $\gcd(\alpha, \beta) = 1$. Let $T_{w, \alpha, \beta}$ be the one-dimensional subtorus of $T$ defined by

$T_{w, \alpha, \beta} = \{(t^\alpha, t^\beta, t^{w_1}, t^{w_2}, \ldots, t^{w_r}) \in T | t \in \mathbb{C}^*\}$. 

* Corresponding author at: Department of Mathematics, University of Amsterdam, P.O. Box 94248, 1090 GE Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
E-mail addresses: a.y.buryak@uva.nl, buryaksh@mail.ru (A. Buryak), borfeigin@gmail.com (B.L. Feigin).

© 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

For $0 \leq m \leq r$, let $\tilde{w}(m)$ be the vector $(1, \ldots, 1, 0, \ldots, 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^r$. We denote by $h_0(X)$ the number of connected components of a manifold $X$. We will use the classical $q$-series notations:

$$(a)_n = (a; q)_n = (1 - a)(1 - aq) \cdots (1 - aq^{n-1}),$$

$$(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_k; q)_\infty = (a_1; q)_\infty (a_2; q)_\infty \cdots (a_k; q)_\infty.$$ 

Now we can state our main result.

**Theorem 1.1.** For any $0 \leq m \leq r$ we have

$$\sum_{n \geq 0} h_0 \left( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)} \right) q^n = \frac{(-q)_{\infty}}{(q)_\infty} (q^{m+1}, q^{-m+1}, q^{r+2}; q^{r+2})_\infty. \quad (1)$$

In the case of odd $r$ the right-hand side of (1) up to the factor $(-q)_{\infty}$ coincides with a certain Virasoro character. We discuss it in Section 1.2. In Section 1.4 we formulate a conjecture in the case of arbitrary $\alpha, \beta$. We also give a conjectural formula for the two-variable generating function of the Betti numbers of $\mathcal{M}(2, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)}$ for $m = 0, 1$.

A connection between the moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ and the Virasoro characters (or more generally $W_\infty$-characters) was also found in [3]. It appears in a different context and we do not know how to relate it to our work. However in Section 1.3 we review briefly the paper [3], because we use the characters defined there in our Conjecture 1.2.

Our proof of Theorem 1.1 is combinatorial but we can propose another way to prove it using the representation theory of the toroidal Yangian. These ideas are under development and we briefly discuss them in Section 1.6. We are going to write the details in the forthcoming paper.

This work is a continuation of [4,5]. In [4] the first author studied cohomology groups of $\mathcal{M}(1, n)^{T_0}$. In [5] the first author computed Betti numbers of $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{(r)}$ and showed that they coincide with certain coefficients in a generalization of the MacMahon’s formula.

### 1.1. Moduli space of sheaves on $\mathbb{P}^2$

The moduli space $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ is defined by

$$\mathcal{M}(r, n) = \left\{ (E, \Phi) \left| \begin{array}{l}
E: \text{a torsion free sheaf on } \mathbb{P}^2 \\
\text{rank}(E) = r, c_2(E) = n \\
\Phi: E|_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{\text{gr}}_{\infty}: \text{framing at infinity}
\end{array} \right\} / \text{isomorphism}, \right.$$ 

where $L_\infty = \{(0: z_1: z_2) \in \mathbb{P}^2\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ is the line at infinity.

Let $T$ be the maximal torus of $GL_\infty(\mathbb{C})$ consisting of diagonal matrices and let $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \times \tilde{T}$. The action of $T$ on $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ is defined as follows. For $(t_1, t_2) \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ let $F_{t_1, t_2}$ be the automorphism of $\mathbb{P}^2$ defined by

$$F_{t_1, t_2}([0: z_1: z_2]) = t_1 z_1, t_2 z_2.$$ 

For $\text{diag}(e_1, \ldots, e_r) \in \tilde{T}$ let $G_{e_1, \ldots, e_r}$ denote the isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}^{\text{gr}}_{\infty}$ given by

$$\mathcal{O}^{\text{gr}}_{\infty} \ni (s_1, \ldots, s_r) \mapsto (e_1 s_1, \ldots, e_r s_r).$$

Then for $(E, \Phi) \in \mathcal{M}(r, n)$ we define

$$(t_1, t_2, e_1, \ldots, e_r) \cdot (E, \Phi) = ((F_{t_1, t_2})^{-1} E, \Phi').$$

where $\Phi'$ is the composition of the homomorphisms

$$(F_{t_1, t_2})^{-1} E|_\infty \xrightarrow{G_{e_1, \ldots, e_r}} (F_{t_1, t_2})^{-1} \mathcal{O}^{\text{gr}}_{\infty} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{\text{gr}}_{\infty}.$$ 

### 1.2. Virasoro characters

We recall several results from the representation theory of the Virasoro algebra. There are modules $M(p, p')_2$ that are called the Virasoro minimal models and labelled by coprime integers $p$ and $p'$ for which $1 < p < p'$. They contain irreducible modules labelled by $r$ and $s$ with $1 \leq r < p$ and $1 \leq s < p'$. In [6,7], the characters of these modules were computed to be

$$\chi^{p, p'}_{r, s} = q^{(r + s)P'} \chi^{p, p'}_{r, s},$$

where $\chi^{p, p'}_{r, s}$ is called the normalized character and is given by:

$$\chi^{p, p'}_{r, s} = \frac{1}{q^s} \sum_{\lambda = -\infty}^{\infty} \left( q^{2p'p + \lambda(p'r - ps)} - q^{\lambda(p+r)(p'+s)} \right),$$

and the number $\Delta^{p, p'}_{r, s}$ is called the conformal dimension and is given by:

$$\Delta^{p, p'}_{r, s} = \frac{(p' r - ps)^2 - (p' - p)^2}{4pp'}.$$
Now let us return to Theorem 1.1. The right-hand side of (1) is known to be equal to \((-q)\infty X_{1,m+1}^{2, r+2}\) when \(r\) is odd (see e.g. [8]). Thus we have the following equation
\[
\sum_{n \geq 0} h_0 \left( \mathcal{M}(2k + 1, n) \right)^{\tau_{a(n)}} q^n = (-q)\infty X_{1,m+1}^{2, 2k+3}.
\]

1.3. Quantum continuous \(gl_\infty\)

In [3] the authors study representations of the associative algebra which they denote by \(\mathcal{E}\) and call quantum continuous \(gl_\infty\). This algebra depends on parameters \(q_1\) and \(q_2\). They construct representations \(\mathcal{F}_1(u_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_s(u_s)\) that depend on parameters \(q_1, q_2, u_1, \ldots, u_s\). In [3] these representations are constructed purely algebraically but they have the following geometrical meaning. The space \(\mathcal{F}_1(u_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_s(u_s)\) can be identified with the equivariant \(K\)-theory of \(\bigsqcup_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{M}(s, n)\) and the algebra \(\mathcal{E}\) acts there through a slight generalization of the correspondences from [9].

The authors of [3] impose the following conditions on the parameters \(q_1, q_2, u_1, \ldots, u_s\):
\[
q_i = u_i + q_1^{a_i+1} q_2^{b_i+1}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, s - 1, \quad q_1^{a_1} q_2^{b_1} = 1,
\]
where \(\vec{a} = (a_1, \ldots, a_{s-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{s-1}\) and \(\vec{b} = (b_1, \ldots, b_{s-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}^{s-1}\) are arbitrary vectors and \(p, p' \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\) are integers such that \(p \neq p'\) and
\[
p - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (a_i + 1) \geq 0, \quad p' - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} (b_i + 1) \geq 0.
\]

They construct a new \(\mathcal{E}\)-module as a subquotient of \(\mathcal{F}_1(u_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{F}_s(u_s)\). This module is denoted by \(\mathcal{M}_{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}^{p,p'}\) and its character is denoted by \(\chi_{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}^{p,p'}\). These characters are connected with the Virasoro characters in the following way. In [3] it is proved that if \(p' > p > 1\) and \(\gcd(p', p) = 1\) and \(s = 2\), then
\[
\chi_{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}^{p,p'} = \frac{1}{(q)\infty} \chi_{\vec{a}_1, \vec{b}_1}^{p,p'}.
\]

Let us make a remark about the symmetries of the character \(\chi_{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}^{p,p'}\). For a vector \(\vec{c} \in \mathbb{Z}^{s-1}\) and an integer \(m\) we define the vectors \(\tau(\vec{c}, m) = (\tau(\vec{c}, m)_1, \ldots, \tau(\vec{c}, m)_{s-1})\) and \(\sigma(\vec{c}, m) = (\sigma(\vec{c}, m)_1, \ldots, \sigma(\vec{c}, m)_{s-1})\) as follows:
\[
\tau(\vec{c}, m)_i = c_{s-i}, \quad \sigma(\vec{c}, m)_i = c_{s+i-1},
\]
where \(c_i = m - s - \sum_{i=1}^{s-1} c_i\). Then we have (see [3])
\[
\chi_{\vec{a}, \vec{b}}^{p,p'} = \chi_{\tau(\vec{a}, p), \tau(\vec{b}, p')}^{p,p'} = \chi_{\sigma(\vec{a}, p), \sigma(\vec{b}, p')}^{p,p'}.
\]

1.4. Conjecture 1: arbitrary \(\alpha, \beta\)

Consider a vector \(\vec{a} \in \mathbb{Z}^\alpha\) and numbers \(\alpha, \beta \geq 1\) such that \(0 \leq w_j < \alpha + \beta\) and \(\gcd(\alpha, \beta) = 1\). Let \(a_l\) be the number of \(j\) such that \(w_j = i\), i.e. \(a_l = \sum [j | w_j = i]\). The numbers \(\alpha\) and \(\alpha + \beta\) are coprime, therefore there exists the unique number \(\alpha'\) such that \(0 \leq \alpha' < \alpha + \beta\) and \(\alpha' \alpha = 1 (\text{mod } \alpha + \beta)\). We define the vector \(\vec{a} = (a'_0, a'_1, \ldots, a'_{\alpha+\beta-1})\) as follows
\[
a'_i = a_i (\text{mod } \alpha + \beta).
\]

We define the vector \(\vec{a'} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\alpha+\beta-1}\) as the vector \(\vec{a'}\) without the last coordinate. Let \(\vec{0} = (0, 0, \ldots, 0) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\alpha+\beta-1}\).

Conjecture 1.2.
\[
\sum_{n \geq 0} h_0 \left( \mathcal{M}(r, n) \right)^{\tau_{a'}} q^n = (q^{\alpha+\beta}; q^{\alpha+\beta})_\infty \chi_{0, a'}^{\alpha+\beta, \alpha+\beta+r}.
\]

Remark 1.3. We used the multiplication by \(\alpha^{-1} (\text{mod } \alpha + \beta)\) in the definition of \(\vec{a'}\). If one uses the multiplication by \(\beta^{-1} (\text{mod } \alpha + \beta)\), then the character \(\chi\) will be the same. It follows from (2) and the fact that \(\beta^{-1} = -\alpha^{-1} (\text{mod } \alpha + \beta)\).

1.5. Conjecture 2: Betti numbers

We denote by \(P_q(X)\) the Poincare polynomial \(\sum_{i \geq 0} \dim H_i(X) q^i\) of a manifold \(X\).
In [4] we proposed the following conjecture
\[ \sum_{n \geq 0} P_q \left( \mathcal{M}(1, n)^T_{\alpha, \beta} \right) t^n = \prod_{l \geq 1} \frac{1}{1-t^l} \prod_{l \geq 1} \frac{1}{1-qt^{(a+b)l}}. \] (3)

We conjecture an analogue of (3) for the case \( r = 2 \) and \( \alpha = \beta = 1 \).

**Conjecture 1.4.**
\[ \sum_{n \geq 0} P_q \left( \mathcal{M}(2, n)^T_{1, 1} \right) t^n = \prod_{4|l} \frac{1}{(1-t^l)(1-qt^l)} \prod_{l > 1} \frac{1}{(1-qt^l)(1-q^2t^l)}. \]
\[ \sum_{n \geq 0} P_q \left( \mathcal{M}(2, n)^T_{1, 1} \right) t^n = \prod_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{1-t^{2n+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{1-qt^{4n-2}}. \]

**1.6. The toroidal Yangian**

For simplicity in this section we consider the case \( \bar{w} = \bar{0} \).

At the moment we cannot relate the varieties \( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha, \beta} \) to \( \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_r \)-toroidal algebra. However we can see a relation with the toroidal algebra \( \widehat{s}_{\alpha+\beta} \). Let \( \Gamma_{\alpha+\beta} \) be the subgroup of \( \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \) defined by
\[ \Gamma_{\alpha+\beta} = \{ (\zeta^l, \zeta^j) | s = 0, 1, \ldots, \alpha + \beta - 1, \zeta = e^{2\pi i s/\alpha+\beta} \}. \]

In [10] it is proved that the toroidal Yangian acts on the equivariant homology groups \( \bigoplus H^*_{\mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha+\beta}} \). We want to consider the localized homology groups \( \bigoplus H^*_{\mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha+\beta}} \) and a filtration in them given by a dimension of a support. This filtration is increasing and the lowest level of it has a basis enumerated by the irreducible components of \( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha+\beta} \). The toroidal Yangian also has a filtration such that the lowest level is isomorphic to \( s_{\alpha+\beta} \). The filtration on the Yangian induces a filtration on the representation and we suppose that it is exactly the filtration given by a dimension of a support. Then the lowest level of this filtration is the irreducible integrable representation of \( s_{\alpha+\beta} \) of level \( r \). Suppose \( \alpha = \beta = 1 \).

It is well-known that the characters of the integrable \( s_{\alpha+\beta} \)-modules of level \( r \) in the principal grading coincide (up to the factor \( (-q)^{\infty} \)) with the characters of the irreducible representations of the Virasoro algebra that come from \( (2, r + 2) \)-models. Thus we get (1). Conjecture 1.2 corresponds to the case of general \( \alpha, \beta \). There is also a possible way to apply the representation theory of the toroidal Yangian to the proof of the other conjectures in this paper. We hope to develop these ideas in a forthcoming paper.

**1.7. Organization of the paper**

In Section 2 we recall the quiver description of the moduli space \( \mathcal{M}(r, n) \) and find a sufficient condition for the varieties \( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha, \beta} \) to be compact. Compactness of the varieties \( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha, \beta} \) is important in the proof of Theorem 1.1. In Section 3 we construct a cellular decomposition of \( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{1, 1} \) and obtain a combinatorial formula for the number of the irreducible components. In Section 4 we analyse this combinatorial formula and give a proof of Theorem 1.1.

**2. Moduli space of sheaves on \( \mathbb{P}^2 \)**

Here we recall the quiver description of the moduli space \( \mathcal{M}(r, n) \) and find a sufficient condition for the varieties \( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^T_{\alpha, \beta} \) to be compact.

**2.1. Quiver description of \( \mathcal{M}(r, n) \)**

The variety \( \mathcal{M}(r, n) \) has the following quiver description (see e.g. [1]).
\[ \mathcal{M}(r, n) \cong \left\{ (B_1, B_2, i, j) \right\} \left| \begin{array}{c} (1) [B_1, B_2] + ij = 0 \\ (2) \text{ (stability) There is no subspace} \\ S \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n \text{ such that } B_i(S) \subseteq S (\alpha = 1, 2) \\ \text{ and } \text{Im}(i) \subset S \end{array} \right\} / GL_n(\mathbb{C}), \]

where \( B_1, B_2 \in \text{End}(\mathbb{C}^n), i \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^r, \mathbb{C}^n) \) and \( j \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathbb{C}^r) \) with the action of \( GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \) given by \( g \cdot (B_1, B_2, i, j) = (gB_1g^{-1}, gB_2g^{-1}, gi, gjg^{-1}) \) for \( g \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \).
In terms of Section 2.1 the $T$-action on $\mathcal{M}(r, n)$ is given by (see e.g. [2])

$$(t_1, t_2, e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_r) \cdot [(B_1, B_2, i, j)] = [(t_1B_1, t_2B_2, i e^{-1}, t_1t_2e)].$$

2.2. Compactness of $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}$

**Proposition 2.1.** Suppose that $\max_{1 \leq i \leq r} w_i - \min_{1 \leq i \leq r} w_i < \alpha + \beta$, then for any $n$ the variety $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}$ is compact.

**Proof.** By definition, a point $[(B_1, B_2, i, j)] \in \mathcal{M}(r, n)$ is fixed under the action of $T_{u, \beta}^{\mathcal{F}}$ if and only if there exists a homomorphism $\lambda: \mathbb{C}^n \to \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})$ satisfying the following conditions:

$$t^\lambda B_1 = \lambda(t)^{-1} B_1 \lambda(t),$$

$$t^\beta B_2 = \lambda(t)^{-1} B_2 \lambda(t),$$

$$i \circ \text{diag}(t^{w_1}, t^{w_2}, \ldots, t^{w_r})^{-1} = \lambda(t)^{-1},$$

$$t^{\alpha + \beta} \circ \text{diag}(t^{w_1}, t^{w_2}, \ldots, t^{w_r}) \circ j = j \lambda(t).$$

(4)

Suppose that $[(B_1, B_2, i, j)]$ is a fixed point. Then we have the weight decomposition of $\mathbb{C}^n$ with respect to $\lambda(t)$, i.e. $\mathbb{C}^n = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} V_k$, where $V_k = \{v \in \mathbb{C}^n | \lambda(t) \cdot v = t^k v\}$. We also have the weight decomposition of $\mathbb{C}^r$, i.e. $\mathbb{C}^r = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} W_k$, where $W_k = \{v \in \mathbb{C}^n | \text{diag}(t^{w_1}, t^{w_2}, \ldots, t^{w_r}) \cdot v = t^k v\}$. From the conditions (4) it follows that the only components of $B_1, B_2, i$ and $j$ that might survive are

$$B_1: V_k \to V_{k-a},$$

$$B_2: V_k \to V_{k-\beta},$$

$$i: W_k \to V_k,$$

$$j: V_k \to W_{k-a-\beta}.$$  

(5)  

(6)  

(7)

From the stability condition it follows that

$$V_k = 0, \quad \text{if } k > \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} w_i.$$  

Then from the condition $\max_{1 \leq i \leq r} w_i - \min_{1 \leq i \leq r} w_i < \alpha + \beta$ and (7) it follows that $j = 0$.

Consider the variety $\mathcal{M}_0(r, n)$ from [2]. It is defined as an affine algebroid-geometric quotient

$$\mathcal{M}_0(r, n) = \{(B_1, B_2, i, j) | [B_1, B_2] + j = 0 \} / \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}).$$

It can be viewed as the set of closed orbits in $\{(B_1, B_2, i, j) | [B_1, B_2] = 0\}$. There is a morphism $\pi: \mathcal{M}(r, n) \to \mathcal{M}_0(r, n)$. It maps a point $[(B_1, B_2, i, j)] \in \mathcal{M}(r, n)$ to the unique closed orbit that is contained in the closure of the orbit of $[B_1, B_2, i, j]$.

By [11] the coordinate ring of $\mathcal{M}_0(r, n)$ is generated by the following two types of functions:

(a) $\text{tr}(B_{a_0} B_{a_0-1} \cdots B_{a_1} : \mathbb{C}^n \to \mathbb{C}^n)$, where $a_1 = 1$ or 2.

(b) $\chi(j B_{a_0} B_{a_0-1} \cdots B_{a_1})$, where $a_1 = 1$ or 2, and $\chi$ is a linear form on $\text{End}(\mathbb{C}^r)$.

From (5) and (6) it follows that the equation

$$\pi^* f |_{\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}} = 0$$

holds for any function $f$ of type (a). We observed that for any point $[(B_1, B_2, i, j)] \in \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}$ we have $j = 0$. Hence, (8) holds for any function $f$ of type (b).

We see that the image of $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}$ under the map $\pi$ is a point. Therefore the variety $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}$ is compact.  \qed

3. Cellular decomposition of $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}(m)$

In this section we construct a cellular decomposition of $\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\mathcal{F}_{u, \beta}}(m)$ and obtain a combinatorial formula for the number of the irreducible components.

For a partition $\lambda = \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_k$, $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k > 0$ let $|\lambda| = \sum_{i=1}^{k} \lambda_i$ and $l(\lambda) = k$. We denote by $\mathcal{P}$ the set of all partitions and by $\mathcal{D}\mathcal{P}$ the set of partitions with distinct parts.

Let $S(r, m)$ be the set of $r$-tuples $(\lambda^{(1)}, \lambda^{(2)}, \ldots, \lambda^{(r)})$ of partitions $\lambda^{(i)} \in \mathcal{D}\mathcal{P}$ such that $\lambda^{(i)} \leq l(\lambda^{(i+1)}) + 6 \delta_{i, m}$, for $1 \leq i \leq r-1$. Let

$$S(r, m)_n = \left\{ (\lambda^{(1)}, \ldots, \lambda^{(r)}) \in S(r, m) \left| \sum_{i=1}^{r} |\lambda^{(i)}| = n \right. \right\}.$$
It is sufficient to prove that these equations are equivalent to the following system

\[ D_i \in D \mathcal{P}, \]
\[ c_0(D_i) \leq r_0(D_{i+1}) + \delta_{i,m}, \]

where \( D_i \in D \mathcal{P} \) means that nonzero lengths of columns of a Young diagram \( D_i \) are distinct.
Suppose that Eqs. (11)–(13) hold. Condition (14) easily follows from (11). Suppose that $c_0(D_i) > r_0(D_{i+1}) + \delta_i,m$. For a point $s = (0, c_0(D_i) - 1)$ we have
\[
\delta_i,m + l_{0,i+1}(s) + 1 - a_0(s) = \delta_i,m + l_{0,i+1}(s) + 1 \geq 0. \tag{16}
\]
For a point $s = (0, 0)$ we have
\[
\delta_i,m + l_{0,i+1}(s) + 1 - a_0(s) = \delta_i,m + r_0(D_{i+1}) - c_0(D_i) + 1 \leq 0.
\tag{17}
\]
Note that for two points $s_1 = (0, y)$ and $s_2 = (0, y + 1)$, where $0 \leq y < c_0(D_i) - 1$, we have
\[
(l_{0,i+1}(s_2) + 1 - a_0(s_2)) - (l_{0,i+1}(s_1) + 1 - a_0(s_1)) = l_{0,i+1}(s_2) - l_{0,i+1}(s_1) + 1 \leq 1.
\tag{18}
\]
From (16)–(18) it follows that there exists a number $0 \leq y < c_0(D_i) - 1$ such that for a point $s = (0, y)$ we have
\[
\delta_i,m + l_{0,i+1}(s) + 1 - a_0(s) = 0.
\]
This contradicts (13). Thus, we have proved (15).

Suppose that Eqs. (14), (15) hold. It is easy to see that (11) follows from (14). Let us prove (13). Consider a point $s = (x, y) \in D_i$ and let $r \geq i > j \geq 1$. Let $s_1 = (x, 0)$ and $s_2 = (0, 0)$, we have
\[
w_j - w_l + l_{0,j}(s) + 1 - a_0(s) \geq w_j - w_l + l_{0,j}(s_1) + 1 - a_0(s_1) \tag{by (14)}
\]
\[
\geq w_j - w_l + l_{0,j}(s_2) + 1 - a_0(s_2) \tag{by (14)}
\]
\[
= w_j - w_l + r_0(D_j) - c_0(D_j) + 1 \tag{by (15)} > 0.
\]

Let us prove (12). Suppose $s \in D_i$, and $r \geq i > j \geq 1$. From (14) and (15) it follows that
\[
l_{0,j}(s) \leq l_{0,j}(s) + w_j - w_l.
\]

Thus
\[
w_j - w_l - l_{0,j}(s) + a_0(s) + 1 \geq -l_{0,j}(s) + a_0(s) + 1 \tag{by (14)} \geq 1.
\]

This completes the proof of the proposition. \( \square \)

4. Proof of Theorem 1.1

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1. By Proposition 3.1 we have
\[
\sum_{n \geq 0} h_0 \left( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)} \right) q^n = \sum_{(\lambda^{(1)}, \ldots, \lambda^{(r)}) \in S(r, m)} \sum_{q=1}^{\rho} \frac{\sum_{|\lambda^{(i)}|} \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)}}{q}. \tag{19}
\]

In Section 4.1 we obtain fermionic expressions for the right-hand side of this equation. The main idea is to transform them to a known fermionic formula for the second infinite product on the right-hand side of (1). In Section 4.2 we use the Gordon’s generalization of the Rogers–Ramanujan identities to finish the proof of the theorem in the case when $r$ is odd. The case of even $r$ is covered by an identity from [14], we do it in Section 4.3.

Clearly, $S(r, r) = S(r, 0)$. Therefore we have $h_0 \left( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)} \right) = h_0 \left( \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)} \right)$. It is also obvious that in the case $m = r$ the right-hand side of (1) is the same as in the case $m = 0$. Thus it is enough to prove the theorem in the case $0 \leq m \leq r - 1$.

4.1. Fermionic expressions for the generating series

Let $\lambda = \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_s$ be a partition. We will use the standard notation
\[
(q)_\lambda = (q)_{\lambda_1 - 1} (q)_{\lambda_2 - 1} \cdots (q)_{\lambda_{s-1} - 1} (q)_{\lambda_s}.
\]

Proposition 4.1. Let $0 \leq m \leq r - 1$. Then we have
\[
\sum_{(\lambda^{(1)}, \ldots, \lambda^{(r)}) \in S(r, m)} \sum_{q=1}^{\rho} \frac{\sum_{|\lambda^{(i)}|} \mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{w}(m)}}{q} = \sum_{\rho_{l_1} \geq \cdots \geq \rho_r} \frac{\sum_{q=0}^{\rho} \left( \rho_{r-m+1} \right)}{(q)_\rho} \left( 1 + \sum_{l=0}^{\rho_{r-m+1} - 1} \frac{1}{q^{l+1}} \right).
\]


Proof. The $q$-binomial coefficients are defined by
\[
\begin{align*}
\binom{M}{N}_q &= \begin{cases} 
\binom{(q)_M}{(q)_N} & \text{if } M \geq N \geq 0, \\
0 & \text{in other cases.}
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]
We have (see e.g. [15])
\[
\binom{M}{N}_q = \binom{M-1}{N}_q + q^{M-N} \binom{M-1}{N-1}_q,
\]
(19)
\[
\sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \leq N} q^{|\lambda|} = \binom{M+N}{N}_q.
\]
(20)
From (20) it follows that
\[
\sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \leq N} q^{|\lambda|} = q^{\frac{N^2 + N}{2}} \binom{M}{N}_q.
\]
Therefore, we have
\[
\sum_{(\lambda^{(1)}, \ldots, \lambda^{(t)}) \in S(r,m)} \sum_{i=1}^{t} q^{|\lambda^{(i)}|} = \sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} \sum_{i=0}^{t} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{\rho_i + \delta_i, r-m}{\rho_i+1},
\]
where we define $\rho_0$ to be equal to $\infty$. Using (19), we get
\[
\sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{\rho_i + \delta_i, r-m}{\rho_i+1}
\]
\[
= \sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{\rho_i}{\rho_i+1} + q^{m-m-\rho_r-r+1+1} \sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{\rho_i + \delta_i, r-m}{\rho_i+1}
\]
\[
= \sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{\rho_i}{\rho_i+1} + q^{m-m+1} \sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \prod_{i=0}^{r-1} \binom{\rho_i + \delta_i, r-m+1}{\rho_i+1}
\]
\[
= \cdots = \sum_{\rho_1, \ldots, \rho_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \left(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} q^{|\lambda^{(i)}|+1}\right).
\]
The proposition is proved. □

Proposition 4.2. Let $0 \leq m \leq r-1$. Then we have
\[
\sum_{\lambda \geq \lambda_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \left(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} q^{|\lambda^{(i)}|+1}\right) = \sum_{\lambda \geq \lambda_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \left(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} q^{|\lambda^{(i)}|+1}\right),
\]
where $m' = \min(m, r - m)$.

Before proving this proposition we introduce the following notation. Suppose $P(x_1, \ldots, x_r, q)$ and $Q(x_1, \ldots, x_r, q)$ are polynomials in $x_1, \ldots, x_r$ and $q$. We will write $P \approx Q$ if
\[
\sum_{\lambda \geq \lambda_r} q^{\frac{\lambda^2 + \rho_i}{2}} \left(P(q^{\lambda^1}, \ldots, q^{\lambda^r}, q) - Q(q^{\lambda^1}, \ldots, q^{\lambda^r}, q)\right) = 0.
\]

Proposition 4.2 says that
\[
\sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} x_{r-m+j} \approx \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{m-1} x_{r-2j}.
\]

We will prove a more general statement.
Proposition 4.3. Suppose $0 \leq s \leq l - 1$ and $l \leq r$. Then
\[
\left(\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{s-i+j}\right) P(x_{s+l}, q) \approx \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\min(s, l-s) - 1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{s-i-2j}\right) P(x_{s+l}, q),
\]  
(21)
where $P(x_{s+l}, q)$ is any polynomial that does not depend on $x_1, \ldots, x_{s-1}$.

Proof. We adopt the following conventions, $x_{s+1} = 0$ and $x_{s+r} = 1$.

Lemma 4.4. For $1 \leq s \leq r$ we have
\[
x_i(1 + qx_{s+1})P(x_{s+r}, q) \approx x_{s+1}(1 + qx_{s-1})P(x_{s+r}, q),
\]
where $P(x_{s+r}, q)$ is a polynomial that does not depend on $x_s$.

Proof. We have
\[
\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r} q^{\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i} (q^{\lambda_i} - q^{\lambda_i+1} + q^{\lambda_i+\lambda_i+1} - q^{\lambda_i+1+\lambda_i+1}) P(q^{\lambda_i}, q) \approx 0.
\]
(22)
In (22) we make the shift $\lambda_i \mapsto \lambda_i + 1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, s$ and in the sum (23) we make the shift $\lambda_i \mapsto \lambda_i + 1$ for $i = 1, \ldots, s - 1$. We get
\[
- \sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r} q^{\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} \lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i} (q^{\lambda_i} - q^{\lambda_i+1} + q^{\lambda_i+\lambda_i+1} - q^{\lambda_i+1+\lambda_i+1}) P(q^{\lambda_i+1}, q) \approx 0.
\]
(23)
The lemma is proved. \hfill \Box

Lemma 4.5. Suppose that $l \leq r$ and $0 \leq s \leq \frac{l-2}{2}$, then
\[
(1 + qx_i) \prod_{j=0}^{s} x_{i-j-2} P(x_{s+l}, q) \approx (1 + qx_{i-2s-2}) \prod_{j=0}^{s} x_{i-2j} P(x_{s+l}, q).
\]

Proof. By Lemma 4.4
\[
(1 + qx_i)x_i x_{i-3} \cdots x_{i-2s} P(x_{s+l}, q) \approx x_i(1 + qx_{i-2})x_{i-3} \cdots x_{i-1-2s} P(x_{s+l}, q) \approx \cdots \approx x_i x_{i-2} \cdots x_{i-2s} P(x_{s+l}, q).
\]
The lemma is proved. \hfill \Box

We will prove (21) by induction on $s$. The case $s = 1$ is trivial and the case $s = 2$ follows from Lemma 4.4. Suppose $s \geq 3$. We have
\[
\left(\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{s-i+j}\right) P(x_{s+l}, q) = \left(1 + qx_{i-1} \sum_{i=0}^{s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{s-i+j} - qx_{i-1} \sum_{i=0}^{s-3} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{s-i+j}\right) P(x_{s+l}, q).
\]
Suppose that $2s \leq l + 1$, then

$$
\left(1 + qx_{l-1}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-s+j} - qx_{l-1} \sum_{i=0}^{s-3} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-s+j} \right) P(x_{\geq l}, q)
$$

by the induction assumption

$$
\approx \left(1 + qx_{l-1}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-s+j} - \sum_{i=1}^{s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l}, q)
$$

by Lemma 4.5

$$
= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l}, q).
$$

We see that we have done the induction step in the case $2s \leq l$. If $2s = l + 1$, then it remains to note that

$$
\left(\sum_{i=0}^{s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-2s-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l-1}, q) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-2s-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l-1}, q).
$$

Suppose that $2s \geq l + 2$, then

$$
\left(1 + qx_{l-1}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{l-s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} - qx_{l-1} \sum_{i=0}^{l-s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l}, q)
$$

by the induction assumption

$$
\approx \left(1 + qx_{l-1}\right) \sum_{i=0}^{l-s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} - \sum_{i=1}^{l-s-2} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l}, q)
$$

by Lemma 4.5

$$
= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{l-s-1} q^i \prod_{j=0}^{i} x_{l-i-2j} \right) P(x_{\geq l}, q).
$$

The proposition is proved. \qed

From Proposition 4.2 it follows that

$$
h_0 \left(\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{a}(m)}_{1, 1}\right) = h_0 \left(\mathcal{M}(r, n)^{\tilde{a}(m)}_{1, 1}\right).
$$

We can also see that the substitution $m \mapsto r - m$ does not change the right-hand side of (1). So in the rest of the proof of the theorem we assume that $m \leq \frac{r}{2}$.

4.2. The case $r = 2k + 1$

We have $0 \leq m \leq k$.

Proposition 4.6.

$$
\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_r} \frac{\sum_q \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_i}{(q)_\lambda} \left(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^{(\lambda_{r-i-2j} + 1)}\right)
$$

$$
= (-q)^m \sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{\sum_q \lambda_1^2 + \lambda_i}{(q)_\lambda} \left(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^{(\lambda_{r-i-1})}\right).
$$
Proposition 4.7.

It can be easily derived from the $q$-binomial formula (see e.g. [15]).

Proof. Similar to the proof of Proposition 4.6.

We have

$$\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{q^{\sum_{j=1}^{i} (\lambda_j + \lambda_i)}}{(q)_i} = \frac{(q^{m+1}, q^{2k-m+2}, q^{2k+3}; q^{2k+3})_{\infty}}{(q)_{\infty}}.$$

This completes the proof of the proposition. □

Propositions 4.6 and 4.7 conclude the proof of the theorem in the case when $r$ is odd.

4.3. The case $r = 2k$

We have $0 \leq m \leq k$.

Proposition 4.8.

$$\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{r} \lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i}{(q)_i} = \sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{(-q)_{\lambda_1} q^{\frac{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1}{2} + \sum_{i=2}^{k} (\lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i)}}{(q)_{\lambda_1}} \left(1 + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^{\sum_{j=0}^{i} (\lambda_{k-j}+1)} \right).$$

Proof. Similar to the proof of Proposition 4.6. □

Proposition 4.9. We have

$$\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{-q^\lambda q^{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{k} (\lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i)}}{(q)_\lambda} \left(2 \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} q^{\sum_{j=0}^{i} (\lambda_{k-j}+1)} + q^{\sum_{j=0}^{m-1} (\lambda_{k-j}+1)} \right) = \sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{(-q)_{\lambda_1} q^{\lambda_1^2 - \lambda_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{k} (\lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i) + \sum_{i=m+1}^{k} \lambda_i}}{(q)_{\lambda}}.$$
Proof. Suppose $P(x_1, \ldots, x_k, q)$ and $Q(x_1, \ldots, x_k, q)$ are polynomials in variables $x_1, \ldots, x_k$ and $q$. We will write $P \approx_2 Q$ if

$$
\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} (-q)_{\lambda_1} q^{\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i^2/2 + k \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i} (P(q^{\lambda_1}, \ldots, q^{\lambda_k}, q) - Q(q^{\lambda_1}, \ldots, q^{\lambda_k}, q)) = 0.
$$

The proposition says that

$$
\prod_{i=0}^{m-1} q^i \prod_{i=k-m+1}^{k} x_i + q^m \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i.
$$

The proof of (28) is based on the following three lemmas. We adopt the conventions, $x_{<1} = 0$ and $x_{>k} = 1$.

Lemma 4.10. Suppose $1 \leq s < k$, then we have

$$
x_1(1 + qx_{s+1})P(x_{<s}, q) \approx_2 x_{s+1}(1 + qx_{s-1})P(x_{<s}, q), \quad \text{if } s \geq 2,
$$

$$
x_1(1 + x_2 + qx_3)P(x_{>2}, q) \approx_2 x_2P(x_{>2}, q), \quad \text{if } s = 1.
$$

Proof. Similar to the proof of Lemma 4.4. □

Lemma 4.11. Suppose $1 \leq s < l \leq k + 1$, then

$$
(x_l - x_s) \prod_{i=s+1}^{l} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2 \approx_2 q(x_{s-1} - x_{s-1}) \prod_{i=s}^{l-1} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2, \quad \text{if } s \geq 2,
$$

$$
(x_l - x_s) \prod_{i=2}^{l} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2 \approx_2 (1 + qx_{l-1}) \prod_{i=1}^{l-1} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2, \quad \text{if } s = 1.
$$

Proof. Let us prove (29). Using Lemma 4.10 we have

$$
(1 + qx_{l-1})x_{s+1} \prod_{i=s+2}^{l-1} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2 \approx_2 x_l(1 + qx_{s+1})x_{s+2} \prod_{i=s+3}^{l-1} x_i \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2,
$$

$$
\approx_2 \cdots \approx_2 x_s x_{s+1} \cdots x_l (1 + qx_{l-1}) x_l \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i^2.
$$

Thus, (29) is proved. Eq. (30) can be proved similarly. □

Lemma 4.12. For any $1 \leq s \leq k$ we have

$$
(1 - x_s) \prod_{i=s+1}^{k} x_i \approx_2 q^{s-1}(1 + qx_{k-s+1}) \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i \prod_{i=k-s+2}^{k} x_i^2.
$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.11 we have

$$
(1 - x_s) \prod_{i=s+1}^{k} x_i \approx_2 q(x_k - x_{s-1}) \prod_{i=s}^{k} x_i \approx_2 q^2(x_{k-1} - x_{s-2}) \left( \prod_{i=s-1}^{s-1} x_i \right) x_k^2
$$

$$
\approx_2 \cdots \approx_2 q^{s-1}(1 + qx_{k-s+1}) \prod_{i=1}^{k} x_i \prod_{i=k-s+2}^{k} x_i^2.
$$

The lemma is proved. □
We are ready to prove (28). We have
\[
\prod_{i=m+1}^k x_i = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (1 - x_{m-i}) \prod_{i=m+1}^k x_i + \prod_{i=1}^k x_i
\]
by Lemma 4.12.

This completes the proof of the proposition.

Proposition 4.13.
\[
\sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{(-q)^{\lambda_1} q^{\frac{j_1^2 + j_2}{2} + \sum_{i=2}^k (\lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i)}}{(q)^{\lambda_1}} (1 + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{q^i}{\prod_{j=k-i+1}^k x_j + \sum_{j=k-m+1}^k x_j}) = \frac{(-q)^\infty}{(q)^\infty} (q^{m+1}, q^{2k-m+1}, q^{2k+2}; q^{2k+2})^\infty .
\]

Proof. Consider the functions \( \bar{F}_{k+1,m+1}(a, q) \) from the paper [14]. It is proved there that
\[
\bar{F}_{k+1,m+1}(a, q) = \sum_{\lambda_1 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_k} \frac{(-q)^{\lambda_1} q^{\frac{j_1^2 + j_2}{2} + \sum_{i=2}^k (\lambda_i^2 + \lambda_i)}}{(q)^{\lambda_1}} \left( \frac{1}{q}\right)^{\lambda_1} .
\]

Combining (31), (32) and Proposition 4.9 we get the proof of the proposition.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to S. M. Gusein-Zade, M. Finkelberg, S. Shadrin and J. Stokman for useful discussions.
A. B. is partially supported by a Vidi grant of the Netherlands Organization of Scientific Research, by the grants RFBR-10-01-00678, NSh-4850.2012.1 and the Moebius Contest Foundation for Young Scientists. Research of B. F. is partially supported by RFBR initiative interdisciplinary project grant 09-02-12446-ofi-m, by RFBR-CNRS grant 09-02-93106, RFBR grants 08-01-00720-a, NSh-3472.2008.2 and 07-01-92214-CNRS-L-a.

References