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Artikel: THE SATURATION CONJECTURE (AFTER A. KNUTSON AND T. TAO)

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$\lambda^{(1)} \supset \lambda^{(2)} \supset \cdots \supset \lambda^{(n)} \supset \varnothing$, and from these partitions one successively fills in the entries in the northwest to southeast diagonal rows of the hive; the rhombus inequalities (1)–(3) are automatically satisfied.

To make the story complete, we recall why such contratableaux correspond to Littlewood-Richardson skew tableaux, using standard results about tableaux, as in [5]. However, it may be pointed out that these contratableaux are at least as easy to produce and enumerate as the more classical skew tableaux. First, the condition that $w(T) \cdot w(U(\mu))$ is a reverse lattice word, given that the number of times i occurs in T is $\nu_i - \mu_i$, is equivalent to asserting that $w(T) \cdot w(U(\mu))$ is Knuth equivalent to $w(U(\nu))$ [5, §5.2]. The rectification R of a contratableau T of shape λ is easily seen to be a tableau of shape λ, and with the same property that $w(R) \cdot w(U(\mu))$ is Knuth equivalent to $w(U(\nu))$. The correspondence between tableaux and contratableaux of shape λ is a bijection, by reversing the rectification process.

Now the condition that $w(R) \cdot w(U(\mu))$ be Knuth equivalent to $w(U(\nu))$ is equivalent to the condition that $R \cdot U(\mu) = U(\nu)$ in the plactic monoid of tableaux [5, §2.1]. It is easy to see, from the definition of multiplying tableaux by column bumping entries of the first tableau into the second [5, §A.2], that if R and S are tableaux with $R \cdot S = U(\beta)$, then S must be equal to $U(\alpha)$ for some partition α. This gives a correspondence between the set of tableaux R that we are looking at and the set of pairs (R, S) with R of shape λ, S of shape μ, whose product is the tableau $U(\nu)$. There is a standard construction [5, §5.1] between these pairs and the set of skew tableau on the shape ν/λ of content μ whose word is a reverse-lattice word.

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