Groupoids and Faà di Bruno Formulae for Green Functions

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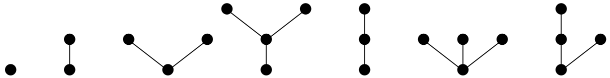
September 22, 2011

Bialgebras of trees

- **Connes-Kreimer bialgebra of rooted trees**: is the free $\mathbb{C}$-algebra $\mathcal{H}$ on the set of isomorphism classes of (combinatorial) trees.



- The comultiplication is given on generators by

$$\begin{array}{rcl}\Delta : \mathcal{H} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H} \\ T & \longmapsto & \sum_c P_c \otimes R_c,\end{array}$$

- Here the sum is over all admissible cuts of T
- P_c is the forest (interpreted as a monomial) found above the cut.
- R_c is the subtree found below the cut (or the empty forest, in case the cut is below the root).

Bialgebras of trees (continued)

- $\mathcal{H}$ is a connected bialgebra: the grading is by the number of nodes, and $\mathcal{H}_0$ is spanned by the unit.
- Therefore, by general principles it acquires an antipode and becomes a Hopf algebra.

Motivation from van Suijlekom's work

- **Walter D. van Suijlekom**.
  'The structure of renormalization Hopf algebras for gauge theories. I. Representing Feynman graphs on BV-algebras'. *Comm. Math. Phys., 290(1):291-319, 2009*
- There, the Connes–Kreimer Hopf algebra of Feynman graphs is considered.
- Trees encode nestings of Feynman graphs
- Individual graphs are not physically meaningful.
- But what is physically meaningful is to consider the *Green function* associated to them, that is, for a fixed kind of vertex v

$$G_v = 1 + \sum_{\mathrm{res}(\Gamma)=v} \Gamma / |\mathrm{Aut}(\Gamma)|$$

Motivation from van Suijlekom's work (continued)

- In van Suijlekom's work, a Faà di Bruno formula

$$\Delta(Y_v) = \sum_{n_1,\ldots,n_k} Y_v Y_{v_1}^{n_1} \ldots Y_{v_k}^{n_k} \otimes p_{n_1,\ldots,n_k}(Y_v)$$

  appears, with $p_{n_1,\ldots,n_k}$ is the projection onto graphs containing n_i vertices of type v_i, with

$$Y_v = \frac{G_v}{\prod_{e \in v} \sqrt{G_e}}$$

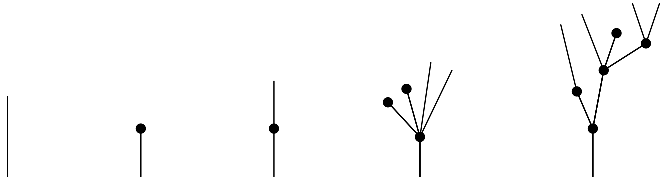
  where the product runs over the edges e of the vertex v.
- Note that for each type of edge, one has

$$G_e = 1 - \sum_{\mathrm{res}(\Gamma)=e} \Gamma / \mathrm{Aut}(\Gamma)$$

- Our aim was to prove a formula along the line of this one for *trees*. To do so, we need *operadic trees*.

Operadic trees

- In operad theory, the nodes represent operations, and trees are formal combinations of operations.
- These allow loose ends (leaves).
- Formal definition of operadic trees is found in [Kock 2011,IMRN].
- Here are some examples (disregard the planar aspect)



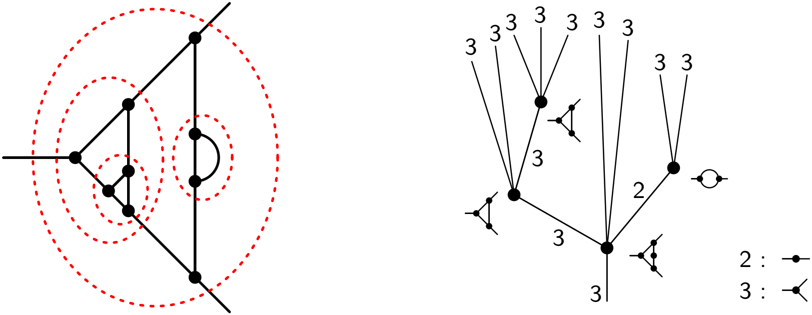
- The *leaves* are the edges that do not start in a node.
- The *root edge* does not end in a node.
- A node without incoming edge is a nullary operation.
- The (small) incoming edges drawn at every node serve to keep track of the arities of the operations.

Operadic trees in pQFT

- Trees appearing in pQFT are naturally operadic.
- They encode nestings of 1PI Feynman graphs.
- Hence, have decorations by primitive 1PI graphs on nodes and by interaction labels on edges.
- So the graph can be recovered from the operadic (decorated) tree.
- Symmetries of the original Feynman graph are better dealt with by means of operadic trees.
- This is relevant for Green functions.

Correspondence between Feynman graphs and trees

- A Feynman graph can be reconstructed from the decorated tree.
- The decoration involves bijections encoding the exact way a small graph is substitued into the big graph.



- All this is taken care of by the theory of *polynomial functors*. The details are quite involved and will appear in [Kock2011].

The bialgebra of operadic trees

We will be considering

- the category of operadic trees and their morphisms.
- the category of forests and morphisms between them.

- A *cut* of an operadic tree is a subtree containing the root

$$c : R \subset T$$

- If a node is in a subtree, so are all its incident edges.
- For each edge e of T, there is an *ideal tree* consisting of e (as the new root) and all the descendent edges and nodes.
- P_c is the *forest* consisting of all the ideal trees generated by the leaves of R.

The bialgebra of operadic trees (continued)

- $\mathcal{B}$ is the free $\mathbb{C}$-algebra on the set of isomorphism classes of operadic trees.
- A comultiplication is defined on its generators by

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \Delta : \mathcal{B} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B} \\ T & \longmapsto & \displaystyle\sum_{c : R \subset T} P_c \otimes R, \end{array}$$

- $\mathcal{B}$ becomes a graded bialgebra.

Properties of the bialgebra of operadic trees

- $\mathcal{B}$ is not connected.
- $\mathcal{B}_0$ is spanned by the trivial tree $\big|$ and all its powers.
- These are all group-like, so a connected bialgebra can be obtained by imposing the equation $1 = \big|$.

From operadic trees to combinatorial trees

- The *core* of a non-trivial operadic tree T is the combinatorial tree $T^\bullet$ obtained by pruning off all leaves as well as the root edge.
- Taking core is functorial in root-preserving inclusions.
- Hence, it induces a bialgebra homomorphism from the bialgebra of operadic trees to the Hopf algebra of combinatorial trees à la Connes–Kreimer.

The Green function on the bialgebra of operadic trees

- Consider the power series ring completion of $\mathcal{B}$.
- The *Green function* in this ring is the series

$$G := \sum_T T/\,|\mathrm{Aut}(T)|$$

  where the sum runs over all isomorphism classes of operadic trees.
- It is analogous to the combinatorial Green function of Feynman graphs.
- If *decorated* trees are considered instead, there is a Green function for each possible decoration of the root edge.
- This is analogous to the Green function in QFT, where there is a Green function for each possible residue in the theory.

The Faà di Bruno formula for the Green function in $\mathcal{B}$

Theorem

Let g_n be the Green function of trees with n leaves in $\mathcal{B}$, so that $G = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}} g_n$.
The following Faà di Bruno formula holds

$$\Delta(G) = \sum_{n\in\mathbb{N}} G^n \otimes g_n$$

- Here, the matching between G^n and g_n is essential.
- To prove this theorem soundly we will use *groupoids*.

Groupoids

- A *groupoid* is a category in which every arrow is invertible.
- A *morphism* of groupoids is a functor.
- Intuitively, groupoids are 'fat sets with symmetries'.
- Instead of having just a few isolated points (elements in a set) we now have large chunks of points which are equivalent, with specific arrows linking them up.
- More than one arrow can exist between two given objects, and indeed a single object can have more than one arrow to itself — these are its symmetries.

Groupoids (continued)

- A set is considered a groupoid in which the only arrows are the identity arrows.
- Conversely, a groupoid X gives rise to a set by taking its set of connected components, i.e. the set of isomorphism classes in X, denoted $\pi_0(X)$.
- A group can be considered as a groupoid with only one object.
- Conversely, for each object x in a groupoid X there is associated a group, the *vertex group*, denoted $\pi_1(x)$ or $\mathrm{Aut}(x)$, which consists of all the arrows from x to itself.
- The homotopy notations π_0 and π_1 reflect the fact that groupoids are a model for certain topological spaces, the homotopy 1-types.

Equivalences of groupoids

- An *equivalence* of groupoids is just an equivalence of categories, i.e. a functor possessing a pseudo-inverse.
- This is the analogue of a homotopy equivalence in topology.
- Equivalent groupoids have the same properties, for example the same π_0, π_1, and the same *cardinality*.

Homotopy fibres

- We will need some homotopy universal constructions.
- The *(homotopy) fibre* of a morphism

$$E \xrightarrow{p} B$$

over $b \in B$ is the groupoid E_b with objects

$$(e, \phi), \qquad e \in E, \qquad \phi : pe \xrightarrow{\cong} b$$

and arrows

$$(\epsilon, \mathrm{Id}) : (e, \phi) \to (e', \phi')$$

with $\epsilon : e \to e'$ such that $\phi' \circ p\epsilon = \phi$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} pe & \overset{\cong}{\underset{p\epsilon}{\longrightarrow}} & pe' \\ {\scriptstyle \phi}\downarrow{\scriptstyle \cong} & & {\scriptstyle \phi'}\downarrow{\scriptstyle \cong} \\ b & \overset{\mathrm{Id}}{\underset{=}{\longrightarrow}} & b \end{array}$$

Weak quotients

- Whenever a group acts on a set or a groupoid X

$$G \times X \to X$$

  the *weak quotient* X/G is the groupoid obtained by gluing in a path between x and y for each $g \in G$ such that $gx = y$.
- The weak quotient is often denoted $X//G$ to distinguish it from the naïve quotient, but we don't need the latter here.
- If G acts on the set $\{x\}$, then the weak quotient $\{x\}/G$ is the groupoid with one object and vertex group G.
- For a groupoid X, we will be considering the groupoid $\{x\}/\operatorname{Aut}(x)$ for each object $x \in X$.

The equivalent skeleton of a groupoid

- Every groupoid X is equivalent to its skeleton:

$$X \simeq \sum_{x \in \pi_0 X} \{x\} / \operatorname{Aut}(x)$$

where the sum sign denotes disjoint union of groupoids.

Integration formula

- Let $f : X \to B$ be a morphism of groupoids.
- Consider the fibre over b for each $b \in \pi_0 B$.
- The weak quotient

$$X_b / \operatorname{Aut}(b)$$

gives rise to an equivalence of groupoids

$$X \simeq \sum_{b \in \pi_0 B} X_b / \operatorname{Aut}(b)$$

- We will denote

$$\int_{b \in B} X_b := \sum_{b \in \pi_0 B} X_b / \operatorname{Aut}(b)$$

Integration along the fibres (or: the Fubini Principle)

- Given morphisms of groupoids

$$X \xrightarrow{f} B \xrightarrow{t} I$$

we have

$$\sum_{b\in\pi_0 B} X_b / \operatorname{Aut}(b) \simeq \sum_{i\in\pi_0 I} \left(\sum_{b\in\pi_0 B_i} X_b / \operatorname{Aut}_i(b) \right) / \operatorname{Aut}(i)$$

- In integral notation,

$$\int_{b\in B} X_b \simeq \int_{i\in I} \left(\int_{b\in B_i} X_b \right).$$

Double Counting Lemma

- Let A, B, U be groupoids, together with morphisms

$$B \longleftarrow U \longrightarrow A$$

  and write ${}_T U,\ U_S \subseteq U$ for the fibres over $T \in B,\ S \in A$ respectively.

- Then there are equivalences of groupoids

$$\int_{T \in B} {}_T U \ \simeq\ U \ \simeq\ \int_{S \in A} U_S .$$

Cardinality

- A groupoid X is called *compact* when $\pi_0 X$ is a finite set, and for each object $x \in X$ the fundamental group $\mathrm{Aut}(x)$ is a finite group.
- The *cardinality* of a compact groupoid (a.k.a. *groupoid cardinality* or *homotopy cardinality*) is the rational number

$$|X| := \sum_{x \in \pi_0 X} \frac{1}{|\mathrm{Aut}(x)|}$$

where $|\mathrm{Aut}(x)|$ denotes the order of the vertex group at x.

Cardinality (continued)

- If S is a finite set considered as a groupoid, then the groupoid cardinality coincides with the set cardinality.
- If G is a group considered as a one-object groupoid, then the groupoid cardinality is the inverse of the order of the group.
- Groupoid cardinality is compatible with the sum, product and powers of groupoids:

$$|X + Y| = |X| + |Y|$$
$$|X \times Y| = |X| \times |Y|$$
$$|\mathbf{Grpd}(S, X)| = |X|^{|S|} \qquad (S \in \mathbf{FinSet})$$

just as for finite sets.

Cardinality and actions

- Let S be a compact groupoid and G a finite group. Given any action of G on S, we have

$$|S/G| = |S|/|G|.$$

Formal cardinality

- Let B be a groupoid such that $\text{Aut}(b)$ is finite for each $b \in B$.
- Let $X \to B$ be a groupoid morphism with compact fibres.
- Consider the completed vector space spanned by the symbols δ_b for $b \in \pi_0(B)$.
- The *formal cardinality of X over B* is the element in that space given by

$$|X|_B := \sum_{b \in \pi_0 B} |X_b| \,/\, |\text{Aut}(b)| \cdot \delta_b.$$

- If $B = B_1 \times B_2$ is a product groupoid we write the symbol

$$\delta_{(b_1,b_2)} \quad \text{as} \quad \delta b_1 \otimes \delta b_2 \quad \text{or just} \quad b_1 \otimes b_2$$

The groupoid of trees with cuts

- Let **C** be the *groupoid of trees and cuts*, with
  - *Objects*: root preserving inclusions $R \rightarrowtail T$ of trees
  - *Morphisms:* isomorphisms of such arrows

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\tau} & T' \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ R & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\rho} & R' \end{array}$$

- Let **T** and **F** be the groupoids of trees and forests respectively.

Double Counting Lemma for Trees and Cuts

- There are two projections $\mathbf{T} \xleftarrow{m} \mathbf{C} \xrightarrow{r} \mathbf{T}$

$$\left(T \xrightarrow{\cong} T' \right) \xleftarrow{m} \left(\begin{array}{ccc} T & \xrightarrow{\cong} & T' \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ R & \xrightarrow[\cong]{} & R' \end{array} \right) \xmapsto{r} \left(R \xrightarrow{\cong} R' \right)$$

- There are equivalences of groupoids

$$\int_{T \in \mathbf{T}} {}_T\mathbf{C} \;\simeq\; \mathbf{C} \;\simeq\; \int_{R \in \mathbf{T}} \mathbf{C}_R$$

where ${}_T\mathbf{C}$, $\mathbf{C}_R$ are the fibres of m, r over $T, R \in \mathbf{T}$.

- For each tree T the fibre ${}_T\mathbf{C}$ is a *discrete* groupoid: it is equivalent to the set $\mathrm{cut}(T)$ of cuts of T.

A comma groupoid

- Consider the functor which assigns to a tree its set of leaves

$$L : \mathbf{T} \to \mathbf{FinSet} \to \mathbf{Grpd}$$

- Let $L{\downarrow}\ulcorner\mathbf{T}\urcorner$ be the *comma groupoid* with
  - Objects: (R, ϕ) where R is a tree and ϕ assigns a tree to each leaf of R,
  $$\phi = (T_\ell)_{\ell \in LR} : LR \to \mathbf{T}$$
  - Morphisms: (ρ, u) where ρ is a tree isomorphism $R \xrightarrow{\sim} R'$ and u is a natural isomorphism with components $u_\ell : \phi(\ell) \xrightarrow{\sim} \phi'(\rho\ell)$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} LR & \xrightarrow{L\rho} & LR' \\ {\scriptstyle\phi}\downarrow & \overset{u}{\Longrightarrow} & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\phi'} \\ \mathbf{T} & \xrightarrow[=]{} & \mathbf{T} \end{array}$$

The Key Lemma

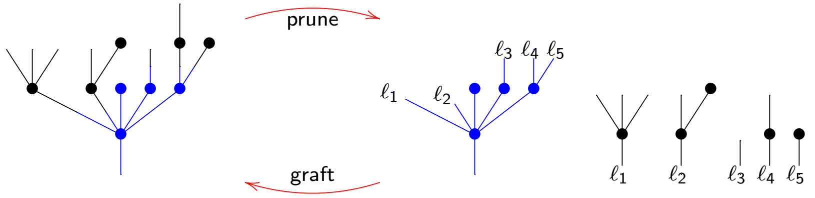
Lemma

There is an equivalence of groupoids

$$\mathbf{C} \xrightarrow{\quad\simeq\quad} L{\downarrow}\ulcorner \mathbf{T} \urcorner$$

$$(R \rightarrowtail T) \underset{\text{graft}}{\overset{\text{prune}}{\rightleftarrows}} (R, \phi = (T_\ell)_{\ell \in LR} : LR \to \mathbf{T})$$

Idea of Proof



$R \rightarrowtail T$ $\qquad$ R $\qquad$ $\phi = (T_\ell)_{\ell \in LR}$

Application of these lemmas

- There is an equivalence

$$(L{\downarrow}\ulcorner \mathbf{T} \urcorner)_R \simeq \mathbf{Grpd}(LR, \mathbf{T})$$

- Hence, by the Key Lemma,

$$\mathbf{C}_R \simeq \mathbf{Grpd}(LR, \mathbf{T})$$

so that by the double counting lemma,

$$\int_T \mathrm{cut}(T) \simeq \int_T {}_T\mathbf{C} \simeq \mathbf{C} \simeq \int_{R \in \mathbf{T}} \mathbf{C}_R \simeq \int_{R \in \mathbf{T}} \mathbf{Grpd}(LR, \mathbf{T})$$

Application of the Fubini principle

- Now we can split into different fibres, according to the composition

$$\mathbf{C} \to \mathbf{T} \xrightarrow{L} \mathbf{FinSet}$$

- Therefore one has

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_T \mathrm{cut}(T) \simeq \mathbf{C} \simeq \int_R \mathbf{C}_R & & \text{double counting} \\
\simeq \int_R \mathbf{Grpd}(LR, \mathbf{T}) & & \text{Key Lemma} \\
\simeq \int_n \int_{R \in \mathbf{T}_n} \mathbf{Grpd}(n, \mathbf{T}) & & \text{Fubini} \\
\simeq \int_n \mathbf{Grpd}(n, \mathbf{T}) \times \mathbf{T}_n & & \text{integration of constant}
\end{aligned}$$

- This is the groupoid version of the Faà di Bruno Theorem.
- It is an equivalence of groupoids over $\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{T}$.

Towards the Faà di Bruno Formula

Hence, we have proved the following

Theorem

$$\int_{T \in \mathbf{T}} \mathrm{cut}(T) \simeq \int_{n \in \mathbf{FinSet}} \mathbf{Grpd}(n, \mathbf{T}) \times \mathbf{T}_n$$

- Both sides are groupoids over $\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{T}$.
- The formal cardinality of the set $\mathrm{cut}(T)$ is

$$|\mathrm{cut}(T)| = \sum_{c \in \mathrm{cut}(T)} P_c \otimes R_c$$

- On the other hand, the formal cardinality of $\mathbf{Grpd}(n, \mathbf{T}) \times \mathbf{T}_n$ is

$$|\mathbf{Grpd}(n, \mathbf{T}) \times \mathbf{T}_n| = |\mathbf{T}|^n \otimes |\mathbf{T}_n| = G^n \otimes G_n$$

Theorem: The Faà di Bruno Formula

Therefore

$$\sum_{T \in \pi_0 \mathbf{T}} \sum_{c \in \mathrm{cut}(T)} P_c \otimes R_c / |\operatorname{Aut}(T)| = \sum_{n \in \pi_0 \mathbf{FinSet}} G^n \otimes G_n / |\operatorname{Aut}(n)|$$

That is,

$$\sum_{T \in \pi_0 \mathbf{T}} \Delta(T)/|Aut(T)| = \sum_n G^n \otimes g_n$$

So that we have proved

Theorem: The Faà di Bruno Formula

$$\Delta(G) = \sum_n G^n \otimes g_n$$