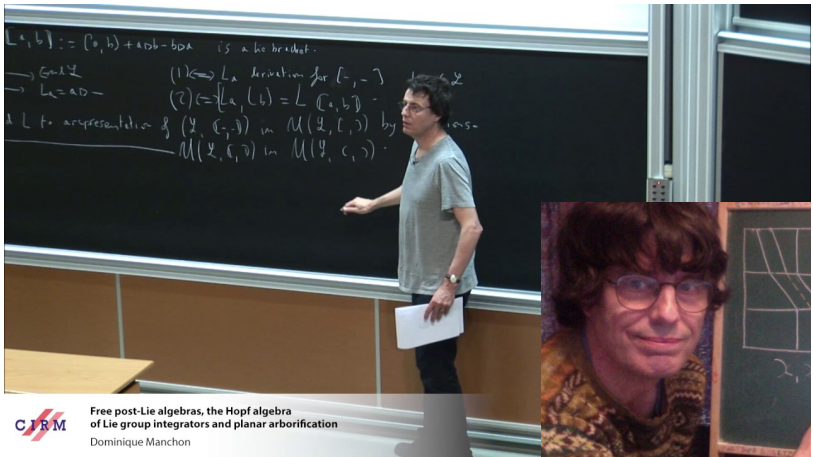


# Posets, incidence Hopf algebras and operads

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Journ ees du GDR Renorm  
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# Outline

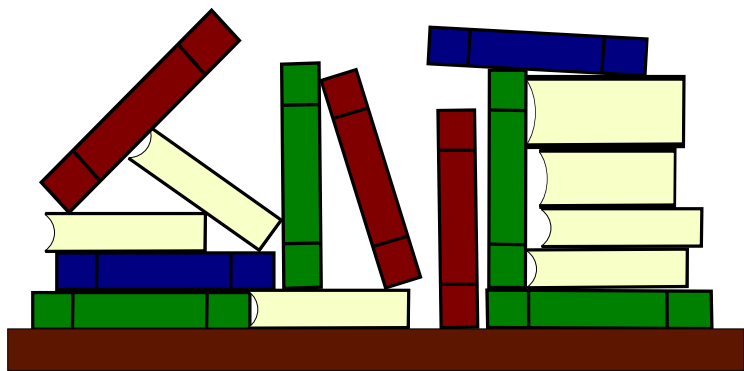
- 1 Posets and incidence Hopf algebra
- 2 Hypertrees
- 3 Operads and homology
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# Posets and incidence Hopf algebra

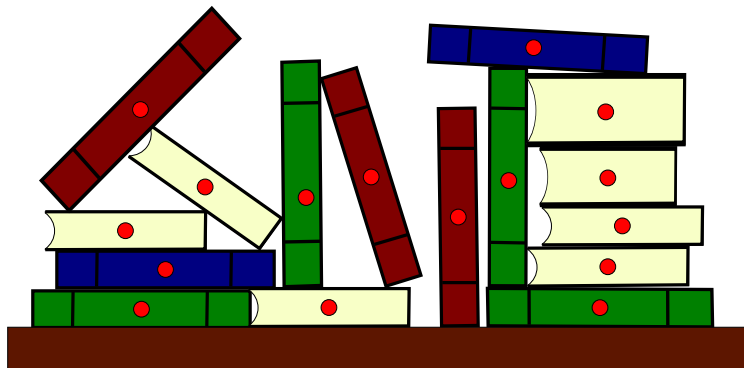
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Poset = Partially ordered set



Poset = Partially ordered set (and their Hasse diagram)



### Exercise 1

Draw the Hasse diagram of your favorite poset.



## First poset: Boolean poset (or lattice)

Consider the set of **subsets** of a set  $V$ , with the partial order given by **inclusion** of subsets:

$$A \leq B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B$$

## Posets of (set) partitions $\Pi_V$

Partitions of a set  $V$  :

$$\{V_1, \dots, V_k\} \models V \Leftrightarrow V = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^k V_i, V_i \cap V_j = \emptyset \text{ for } i \neq j$$

Partial order on set partitions of a set  $V$ :

$$\{V_1, \dots, V_k\} \leq \{V'_1, \dots, V'_p\} \Leftrightarrow \forall i \in \{1, p\}, \exists j \in \{1, k\} \text{ s.t. } V'_i \subseteq V_j$$

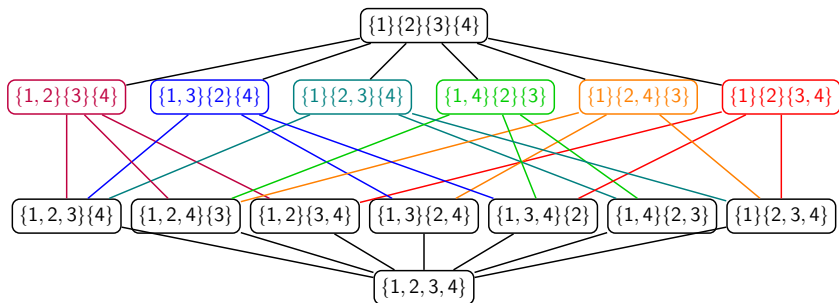
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## Operations on posets : Cartesian product

If  $P$  and  $Q$  are two posets, their **cartesian product** is the set  $P \times Q$  endowed with the following partial order:

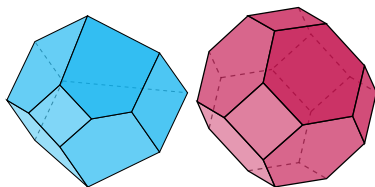
$$(p, q) \leq_{P \times Q} (p', q') \Leftrightarrow p \leq_P p', q \leq_Q q'$$

## Operations on posets : Isomorphisms of posets

Two posets  $P$  and  $Q$  are isomorphic if there exists an order-preserving bijection  $f : P \rightarrow Q$ , i.e. a bijection  $f$  such that  $f(a) \leq_Q f(b)$  iff  $a \leq_P b$ .

## Why do we look at posets ?

- They appear in various places.



- They are linked with some topological/algebraic invariants.
- They are FUN !!!

# Hopf incidence algebra of a (finite) poset [Rota 1964, Schmitt 1992]

Let us consider a family of finite bounded posets  $\mathcal{F}_P$

closed under subintervals  $(\forall p \in \mathcal{F}_P, \forall x \leq y \in p, [x; y] \in \mathcal{F}_P)$

closed by product  $(\forall p, q \in \mathcal{F}_P, p \times q \in \mathcal{F}_P)$

## Examples

The family of boolean posets and the family of partition posets satisfy these properties.

## Coproduct of the algebra

Given  $\mathbb{C}$  your favorite commutative ring with unit (for instance  $\mathbb{C}$ ), define

$$\mathcal{C} := \mathbb{C}\mathcal{F}_P / \sim,$$

the free  $\mathbb{C}$ -vector space on the quotient  $\mathcal{F}_P$  by isomorphism classes of posets.

$\mathcal{C}$  is endowed with the coproduct  $\Delta : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes \mathcal{C}$  and the counit  $\epsilon : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  defined by:

$$\Delta(P) = \sum_{x \in P} [0_P; x] \otimes [x, 1_P]$$

$$\epsilon(P) = \delta_{|P|=1}$$

### Theorem (Schmitt)

$(\mathcal{C}, \Delta, \epsilon, \times, \nu, S)$  is a Hopf algebra.



# Incidence Hopf algebra of the boolean lattice

Let  $V \in B_n$ ,  $V = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$

## Lemma

*The following isomorphisms hold:*

$$[V, \{1, \dots, n\}] \simeq B_{n-k} \quad [\emptyset, V] \simeq B_k$$

The coproduct is given by:

$$\Delta(B_n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_k \otimes B_{n-k}.$$

## Incidence Hopf algebra of the poset of partitions

Let  $\pi \in \Pi_n$ ,  $\pi = \{V_1, \dots, V_k\}$

### Lemma

The following isomorphisms hold:

$$[\pi, 1_{\Pi_n}] \simeq \prod_{i=1}^k \Pi_{|V_k|} \quad [0_{\Pi_n}, \pi] \simeq \Pi_k$$

The coproduct is given by:

$$\Delta \left( \frac{\Pi_n}{n!} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{i=1}^n j_i = k, \sum_{i=1}^n i j_i = n} \binom{k}{j_1, \dots, j_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\Pi_i}{i!} \right)^{j_i} \otimes \frac{\Pi_k}{k!}.$$

But...

Does this formula seem familiar to you ?

## Some parenthesis : Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra [Joni-Rota 1982]

Consider  $\mathcal{E}$ , the ring of exponential formal series  $f(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{f_n}{n!} t^n$ , with  $f_1 > 0$  (endowed with the substitution product). Let us define the characters  $a_n(f) := f_n$ , for  $n \geq 1$ .

What is the value of  $a_n(f \circ g)$  in terms of  $a_n(f)$  and  $a_n(g)$  ?

$$\frac{a_n(f \circ g)}{n!} = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{(j_1, \dots, j_n) \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{i=1}^n j_i = k, \sum_{i=1}^n i j_i = n} \binom{k}{j_1, \dots, j_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{a_i(g)}{i!} \right)^{j_i} \frac{a_k(f)}{k!}$$

Defining  $\Delta a_n(g, f) = a_n(f \circ g)$ , we get the "familiar" formula !

## Your second exercise

What about the incidence Hopf algebra of the boolean posets ?

$$\Delta(B_n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} B_k \otimes B_{n-k}.$$

## Character of an incidence Hopf algebra

Consider the vector space of characters  $\mathcal{H}^* = \text{Hom}(\mathcal{H}, \mathbb{C})$  on an incidence Hopf algebra  $\mathcal{H}$ .

The convolution of two characters  $\phi$  and  $\psi$  is given by:

$$\phi * \psi = \sum \phi(P_{(1)})\psi(P_{(2)})$$

where  $\Delta(P) = \sum P_{(1)} \otimes P_{(2)}$ .

### On the boolean lattice

The vector space of characters on the incidence Hopf algebra of the partition posets corresponds to (No, I won't give here the answer to the exercise !)

### On the partition lattice

The vector space of characters on the incidence Hopf algebra of the partition posets corresponds to exponential generating functions via  $\phi \mapsto \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\phi(\Pi_n)}{n!} t^n$ .

## Some basic characters

Let us consider the character

$$\xi : \Pi_n \mapsto 1.$$

and let  $\mu$  be its inverse for the convolution product.

### For partitions

We have  $\xi(t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\xi(\Pi_n)}{n!} t^n = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{n!} t^n = \exp(t) - 1$  and  
 $\mu(t) = \ln(1 + t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} (-1)^{n-1} (n-1)! \frac{t^n}{n!}$

## Reference(s)

- Incidence Hopf algebras, W. Schmitt, *J. Pure Appl. Algebra* 96, N° 3, 299-330 (1994)

# Hypertrees



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# Operads and homology

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Back to the homology of the hypertree posets

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