Weighted spanning tree enumerators of complete colorful complexes

Ghodratollah Aalipour[1,2] Art Duval[1]

[1]University of Texas at El Paso

[2]Sharif University of Technology

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Spanning trees of K_n

Theorem (Cayley)

K_n has n^{n-2} spanning trees.

$T \subseteq E(G)$ is a **spanning tree** of G when:

0. spanning: T contains all vertices;
1. connected ($\tilde{H}_0(T) = 0$)
2. no cycles ($\tilde{H}_1(T) = 0$)
3. correct count: $|T| = n - 1$

If 0. holds, then any two of 1., 2., 3. together imply the third condition.

Theorem (Cayley-Prüfer)

$$\sum_{T \in ST(K_n)} \mathrm{wt}\, T = (x_1 \cdots x_n)(x_1 + \cdots + x_n)^{n-2},$$

where $\mathrm{wt}\, T = \prod_{e \in T} \mathrm{wt}\, e = \prod_{e \in T} (\prod_{v \in e} x_v)$.

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Example (K_4)

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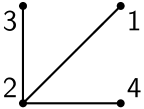
Example (K_4)

- 4 trees like: $T =$  $\text{wt } T = (x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4) x_2^2$

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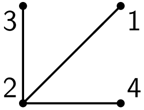
- 4 trees like: $T =$ 

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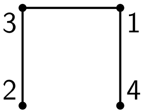
- 12 trees like: $T =$ 

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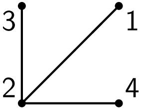
- 4 trees like: $T =$ 

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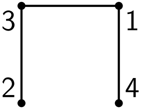
- 12 trees like: $T =$ 

$\text{wt } T = (x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4) x_1 x_3$
- Total is $(x_1 x_2 x_3 x_4)(x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)^2$.

Complete bipartite graphs

Example ($K_{3,2}$)

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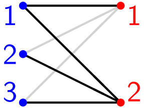
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

$\mathrm{wt}\ T = (12312)12^2$

Complete bipartite graphs

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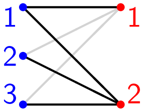
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

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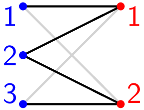
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

wt $T = (12312)212$

Complete bipartite graphs

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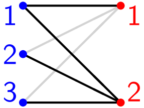
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

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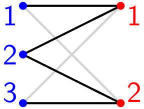
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

wt $T = (12312)212$
- Total is $(12312)(1+2+3)(1+2)^2$.

Complete bipartite graphs

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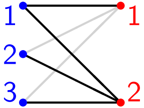
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

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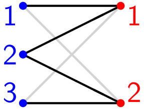
- 6 trees like: $T =$ 

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Theorem

$$\sum_{T \in ST(K_{m,n})} \text{wt } T = (x_1 \cdots x_m)(y_1 \cdots y_n)(x_1 + \cdots + x_m)^{n-1}(y_1 + \cdots + y_n)^{m-1}.$$

Laplacian

Theorem (Kirchoff's Matrix-Tree)

G has $|\det L_r(G)|$ spanning trees

Definition The Laplacian matrix of graph G, denoted by $L(G)$.

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Defn 1: $L(G) = D(G) - A(G)$

$$D(G) = \operatorname{diag}(\deg v_1, \ldots, \deg v_n)$$

$$A(G) = \text{adjacency matrix}$$

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Defn 2: $L(G) = \partial(G)\partial(G)^T$

$\partial(G) = $ incidence matrix (boundary matrix)

Laplacian

Theorem (Kirchoff's Matrix-Tree)

G has $|\det L_r(G)|$ spanning trees

Definition The reduced Laplacian matrix of graph G, denoted by $L_r(G)$.

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$$D(G) = \text{diag}(\deg v_1, \ldots, \deg v_n)$$

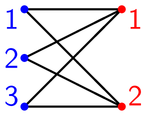
$$A(G) = \text{adjacency matrix}$$

Defn 2: $L(G) = \partial(G)\partial(G)^T$

$$\partial(G) = \text{incidence matrix (boundary matrix)}$$

"Reduced": remove rows/columns corresponding to any one vertex

Example ($K_{3,2}$)



$\partial =$

	11	12	21	22	31	32
1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	-1	-1	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	1	0	1

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

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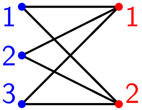

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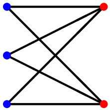

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$\det(L_r) = 12$, the number of spanning trees of $K_{3,2}$.

Weighted Matrix-Tree Theorem

$$\sum_{T \in ST(G)} \text{wt } T = |\det \hat{L}_r(G)|,$$

where $\hat{L}_r(G)$ is reduced weighted Laplacian.

Defn 1: $\hat{L}(G) = \hat{D}(G) - \hat{A}(G)$

$\hat{D}(G) = \text{diag}(\hat{\deg} v_1, \ldots, \hat{\deg} v_n)$

$\hat{\deg} v_i = \sum_{v_i v_j \in E} x_i x_j$

$\hat{A}(G) =$ adjacency matrix

(entry $x_i x_j$ for edge $v_i v_j$)

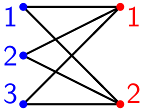
Defn 2: $\hat{L}(G) = \partial(G) B(G) \partial(G)^T$

$\partial(G) =$ incidence matrix

$B(G)$ diagonal, indexed by edges,

entry $\pm x_i x_j$ for edge $v_i v_j$

Example ($K_{3,2}$)



$$\hat{L}_r = \begin{pmatrix} 2(1+2) & 0 & -21 & -22 \\ 0 & 3(1+2) & -31 & -32 \\ -21 & -31 & 1(1+2+3) & 0 \\ -22 & -32 & 0 & 2(1+2+3) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det \hat{L}_r = (12312)(1+2+3)(1+2)^2$$

Simplicial spanning trees of K_n^d [Kalai, '83]

Let K_n^d denote the complete d-dimensional simplicial complex on n vertices. $\Upsilon \subseteq K_n^d$ is a **simplicial spanning tree** of K_n^d when:

0. $\Upsilon_{(d-1)} = K_n^{d-1}$ ("spanning");
1. $\tilde{H}_{d-1}(\Upsilon; \mathbb{Z})$ is a finite group ("connected");
2. $\tilde{H}_d(\Upsilon; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ ("acyclic");
3. $|\Upsilon| = \binom{n-1}{d}$ ("count").

- If 0. holds, then any two of 1., 2., 3. together imply the third condition.
- When $d = 1$, coincides with usual definition.

Counting simplicial spanning trees of K_n^d

Conjecture [Bolker '76]

$$\sum_{\Upsilon \in SST(K_n^d)} \qquad = n^{\binom{n-2}{d}}$$

Counting simplicial spanning trees of K_n^d

Theorem [Kalai '83]

$$\tau(K_n^d) = \sum_{\Upsilon \in SST(K_n^d)} |\tilde{H}_{d-1}(\Upsilon)|^2 = n^{\binom{n-2}{d}}$$

Weighted simplicial spanning trees of K_n^d

As before,

$$\operatorname{wt}\Upsilon = \prod_{F\in\Upsilon} \operatorname{wt} F = \prod_{F\in\Upsilon}\left(\prod_{v\in F} x_v\right)$$

Example

$$\Upsilon = \{123, 124, 125, 134, 135, 245\}$$

$$\operatorname{wt}\Upsilon = x_1^5 x_2^4 x_3^3 x_4^3 x_5^3$$

Weighted simplicial spanning trees of K_n^d

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Example

$$\Upsilon = \{123, 124, 125, 134, 135, 245\}$$
$$\operatorname{wt} \Upsilon = x_1^5 x_2^4 x_3^3 x_4^3 x_5^3$$

Theorem (Kalai, '83)

$$\hat{\tau}(K_n^d) := \sum_{T \in SST(K_n^d)} |\tilde{H}_{d-1}(\Upsilon)|^2 (\operatorname{wt} \Upsilon)$$
$$= (x_1 \cdots x_n)^{\binom{n-2}{d-1}} (x_1 + \cdots + x_n)^{\binom{n-2}{d}}$$

Proof

Proof uses determinant of reduced Laplacian of K_n^d. "Reduced" now means pick one vertex, and then remove rows/columns corresponding to all $(d-1)$-dimensional faces containing that vertex.

$L = \partial\partial^T$

$\partial\colon \Delta_d \to \Delta_{d-1}$ boundary

$\partial^T\colon \Delta_{d-1} \to \Delta_d$ coboundary

Weighted version: Multiply column F of ∂ by x_F

Example $n = 4, d = 2$ (tetrahedron)

$\partial^T =$

	12	13	14	23	24	34
123	-1	1	0	-1	0	0
124	-1	0	1	0	-1	0
134	0	-1	1	0	0	-1
234	0	0	0	-1	1	-1

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$det L_r = 4$

Simplicial spanning trees of arbitrary simplicial complexes

Let Δ be a d-dimensional simplicial complex.
$\Upsilon \subseteq \Delta$ is a **simplicial spanning tree** of Δ when:

0. $\Upsilon_{(d-1)} = \Delta_{(d-1)}$ ("spanning");
1. $\tilde{H}_{d-1}(\Upsilon; \mathbb{Z})$ is a finite group ("connected");
2. $\tilde{H}_d(\Upsilon; \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ ("acyclic");
3. $f_d(\Upsilon) = f_d(\Delta) - \tilde{\beta}_d(\Delta) + \tilde{\beta}_{d-1}(\Delta)$ ("count").

- If 0. holds, then any two of 1., 2., 3. together imply the third condition.
- When $d = 1$, coincides with usual definition.

Simplicial Matrix-Tree Theorem

Theorem (D.-Klivans-Martin, '09)

$$\hat{\tau}(\Delta) = \frac{|\tilde{H}_{d-2}(\Delta; \mathbb{Z})|^2}{|\tilde{H}_{d-2}(\Gamma; \mathbb{Z})|^2} \det \hat{L}_\Gamma,$$

where

- $\Gamma \in SST(\Delta_{(d-1)})$
- ∂_Γ = *restriction of* ∂_d *to faces not in* Γ
- *reduced Laplacian* $L_\Gamma = \partial_\Gamma \partial^T{}_\Gamma$
- *Weighted version: Multiply column* F *of* ∂ *by* x_F

Note: The $|\tilde{H}_{d-2}|$ terms are often trivial.

Example: Octahedron

- Vertices 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2.
- Facets 111, 112, 121, 122, 211, 212, 221, 222,
- $\Gamma = 11, 12, 11, 12, 22$ spanning tree of 1-skeleton, so remove (rows and columns corresponding to) those edges from weighted Laplacian.
- $\det \hat{L}_\Gamma = (121212)^3(1+2)(1+2)(1+2)$.

Complete colorful complexes

Definition (Adin, '92)

The complete colorful complex $K_{n_1,\ldots,n_r}$ is a simplicial complex with:

- vertex set $V_1 \dot{\cup} \ldots \dot{\cup} V_r$ (V_i is set of vertices of color i);
- $|V_i| = n_i$;
- faces are all sets of vertices with no repeated colors.

Example

Octahedron is K_{222}.

Unweighted enumeration

Theorem (Adin, '92)

The top-dimensional spanning trees of $K_{n_1,\dots,n_r}$ are "counted" by

$$\tau(K_{n_1,\dots,n_r}) = \prod_{i=1}^{r} n_i^{\prod_{j\neq i}(n_j-1)}.$$

Note: Adin also has a more general formula for dimension less than $r-1$.

Example

- $\tau(K_{222}) = 2^1 \times 2^1 \times 2^1$
- $\tau(K_{235}) = 2^{2\cdot 4} \times 3^{1\cdot 4} \times 5^{1\cdot 2}$
- $\tau(K_{m,n}) = m^{n-1} \times n^{m-1}$

Weighted enumeration

Theorem (Aalipour-D.)

The top-dimensional spanning trees of $K_{n_1,\ldots,n_r}$ are "counted" by $\tau(K_{n_1,\ldots,n_r}) =$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{r}(x_{i,1}+\cdots+x_{i,n_i})^{\prod_{j\neq i}(n_j-1)}(x_{i,1}\cdots x_{i,n_i})^{(\prod_{j\neq i} n_j)-(\prod_{j\neq i}(n_j-1))}.$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\tau}(K_{235}) = {} & (x_1+x_2)^{2\cdot 4}(x_1x_2)^{3\cdot 5-2\cdot 4} \\ & \times (y_1+y_2+y_3)^{1\cdot 4}(y_1y_2y_3)^{2\cdot 5-1\cdot 4} \\ & \times (z_1+\cdots+z_5)^{1\cdot 2}(z_1\cdots z_5)^{2\cdot 3-1\cdot 2}\end{aligned}$$

Codimension-1 spanning tree (Adin)

We will use the weighted simplicial matrix-tree theorem. So first we have to find a codimension-1 spanning tree. But it will be a different tree for each color. For each color's factors, treat that color as "last".

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$r = 3$ (1-dimensional spanning tree): Start with 1, and attach to every other vertex, except blue vertices. Then use 1 to connect the remaining blue vertices.

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$r = 3$ (1-dimensional spanning tree): Start with 1, and attach to every other vertex, except blue vertices. Then use 1 to connect the remaining blue vertices.

$r = 4$ (2-dimensional spanning tree): Start with 1, and attach to every edge with no blue vertices. Then use 1, and attach to all edges using a blue non-1 vertex with a non-red vertex. Finally use 1 with edges with a blue non-1 vertex with a red non-1 vertex.

Final thought

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"Do you not know that what you belittle by the name *tree* is but the mere four-dimensional analogue of a whole multidimensional universe which—no, I can see you do not."

But, now, *you* do.