

Quasisymmetric invariant for families of posets

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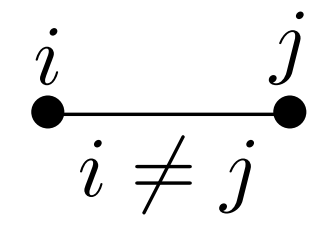
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Keywords: posets, quasisymmetric functions, partition enumerators, Hopf algebras

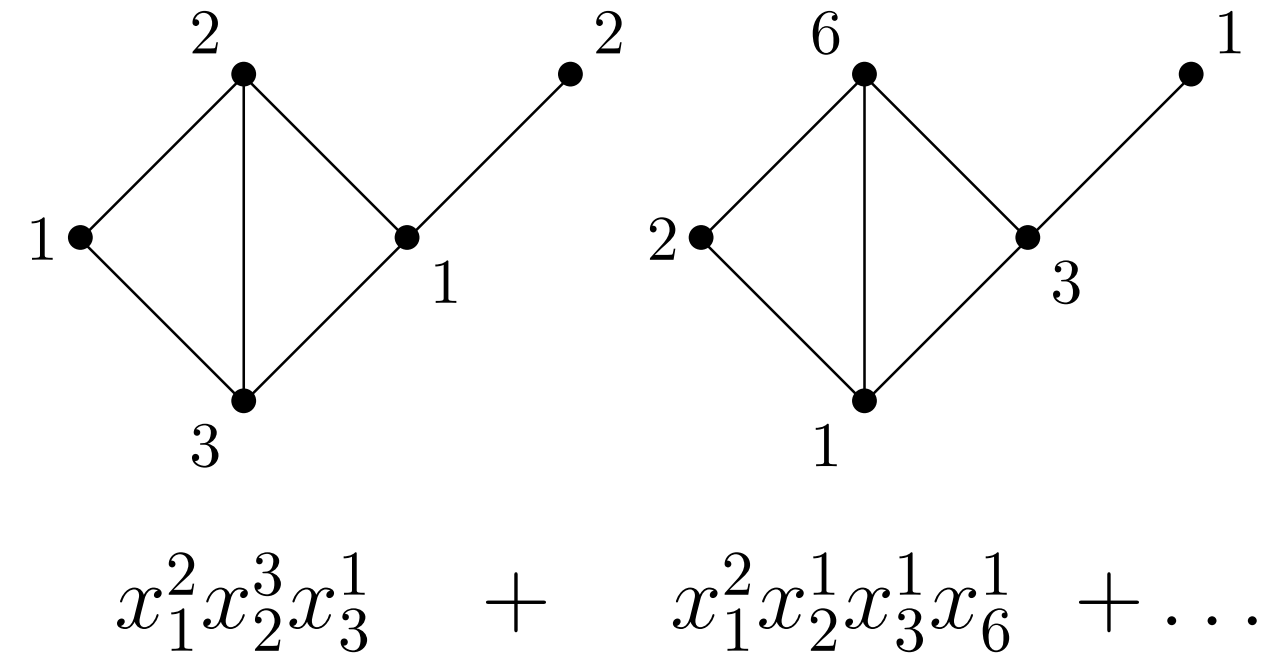
Many conjectures

Invariant: map $\phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow H$ s.t. $A \sim B \Rightarrow \phi(A) = \phi(B)$.

Graphs

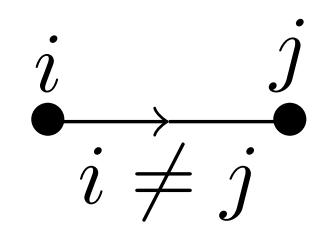


Chromatic
symmetric
functions
 $X_G \in \text{Sym}$

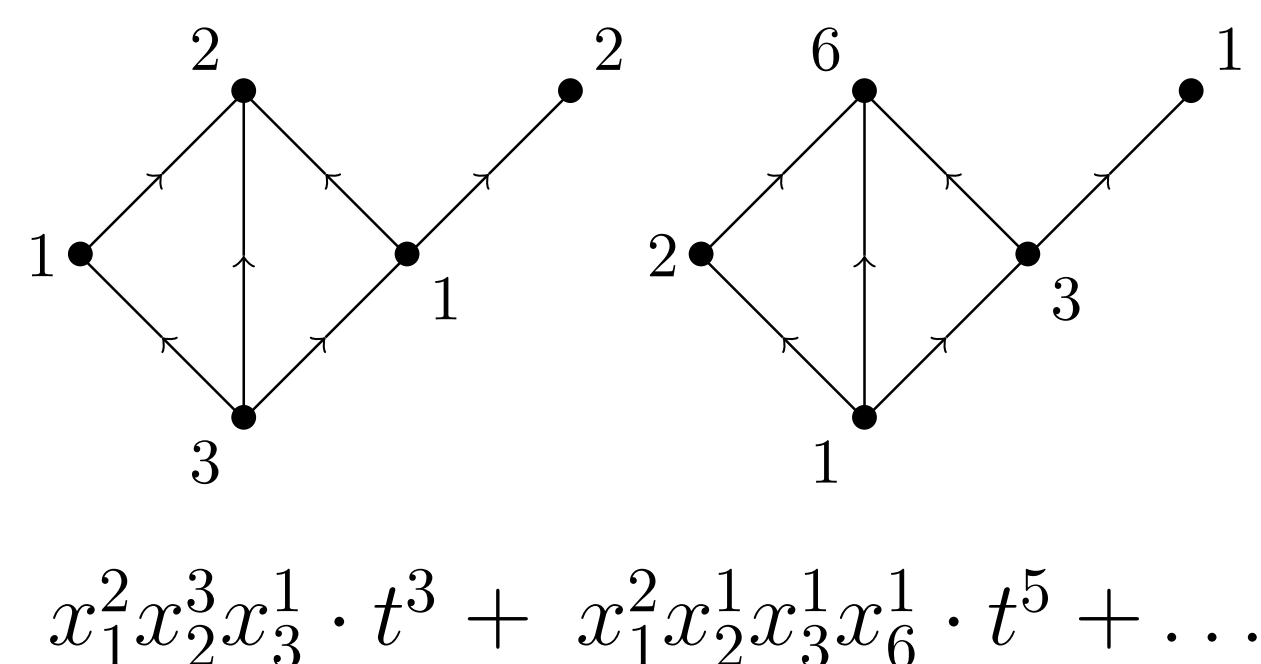


CONJ. [Sta95]:
 X distinguishes
trees

(Acyclic)
digraphs

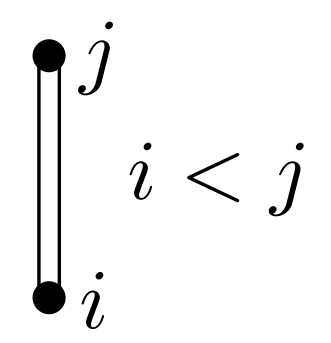


Chromatic
quasisymmetric
functions
 $\vec{X}_G \in \text{QSym}[t]$
(t counts ascents)

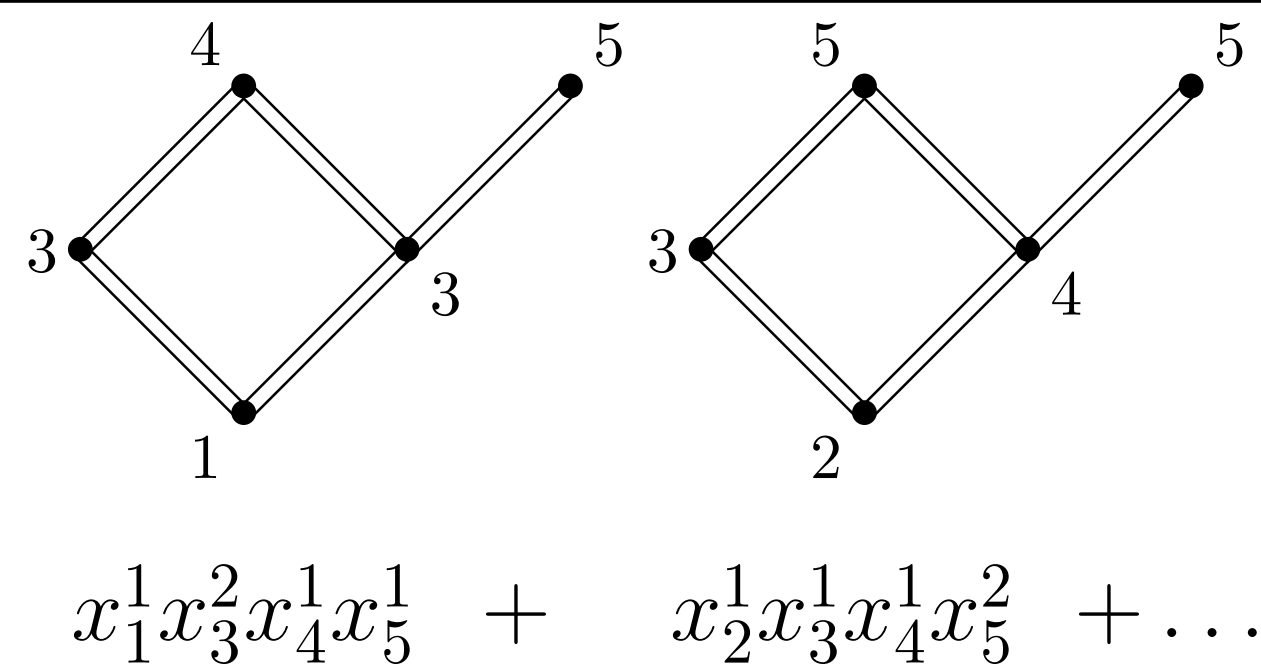


CONJ. [AS21]:
 \vec{X} distinguishes
oriented trees

Posets

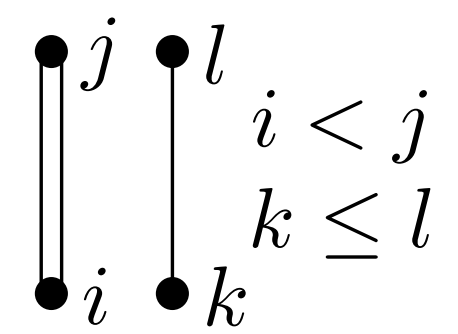


Strict partition
enumerator
 $\bar{K}_P \in \text{QSym}$
(lead. coeff. of \vec{X}_G)

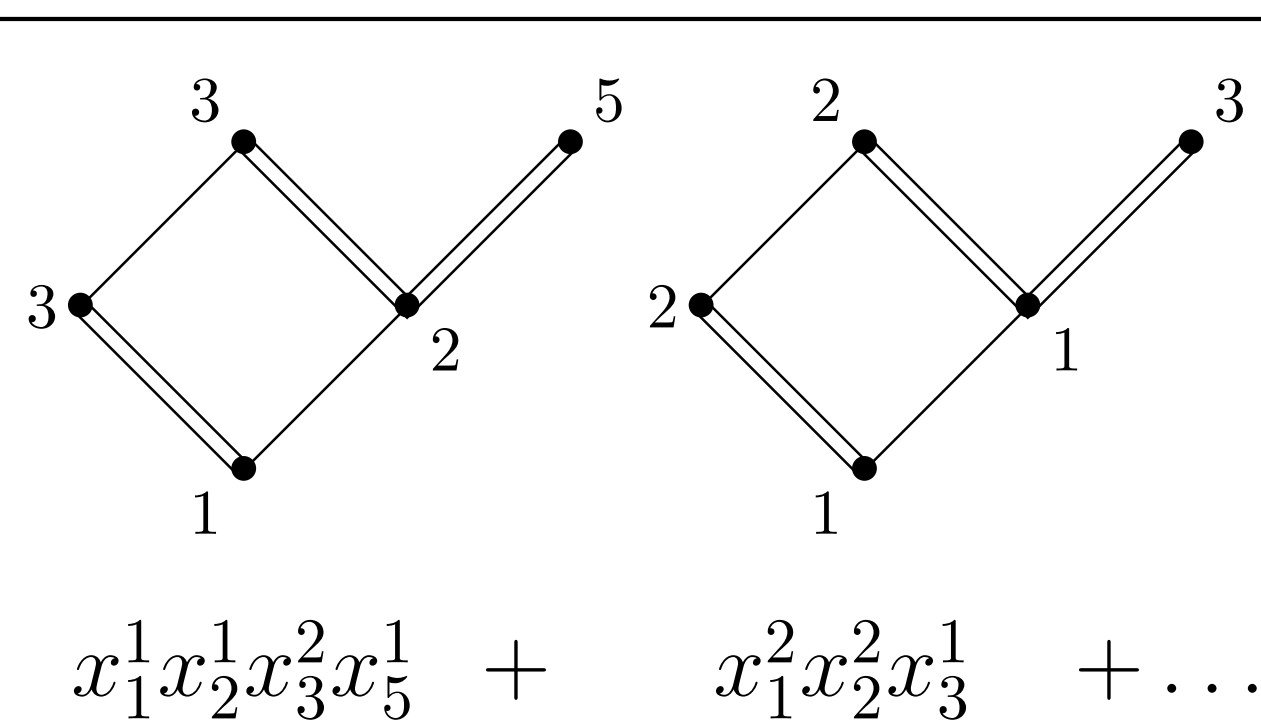


CONJ. [HT17]:
 \bar{K} distinguishes
trees

Decorated
posets



Partition
enumerator
 $K_{P,\omega} \in \text{QSym}$



CONJ. [ADM23+]:
 K distinguishes
rooted trees

A hard truth

$$K \cdot \text{bowtie} = K \cdot \text{bowtie}$$

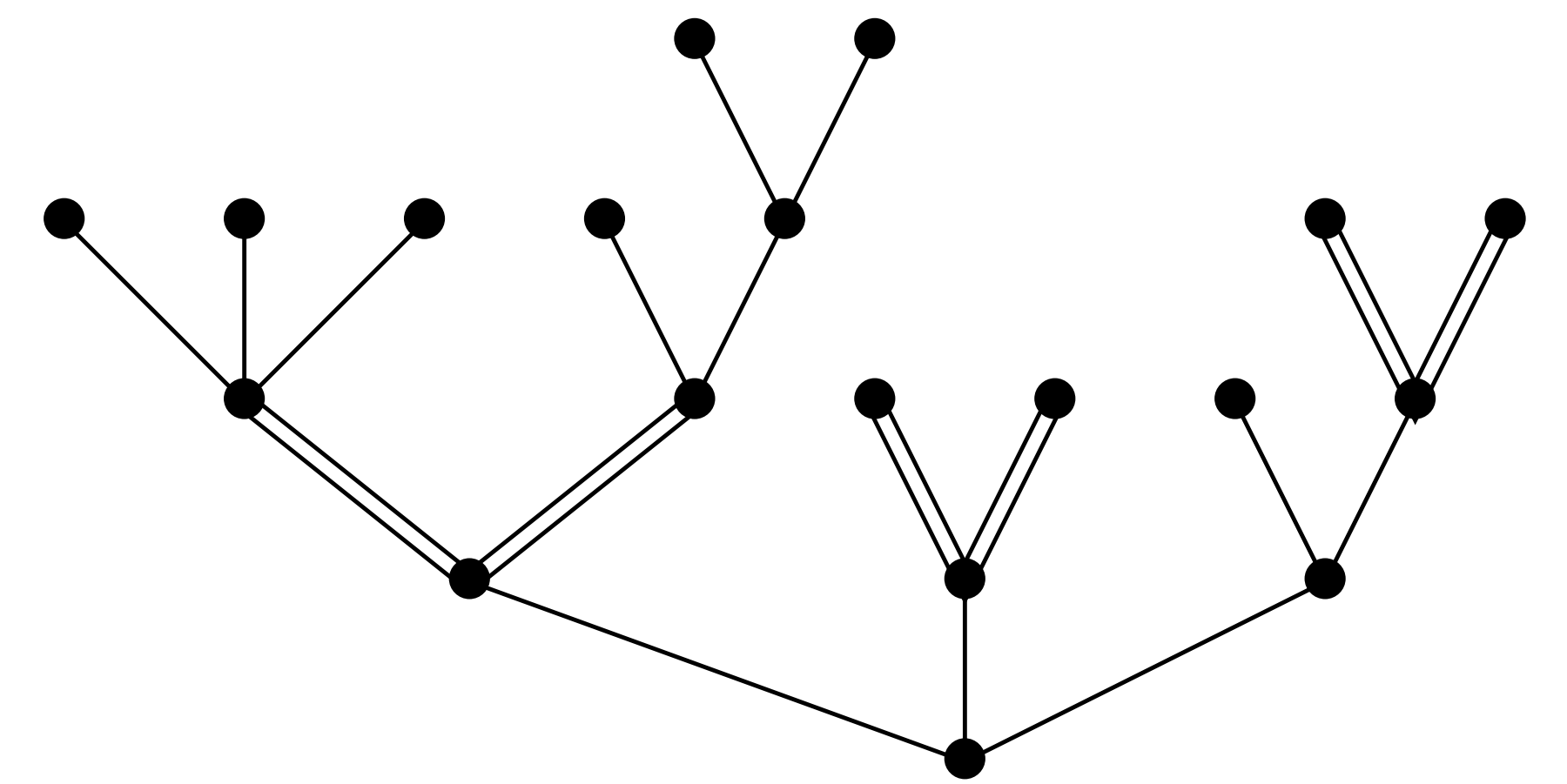
Some results

\bar{K} distinguishes:

- bowtie and N -free posets,
- width 2 posets,
- rooted trees,
- series-parallel posets,
- ...

THM. [ADM23+]:

K distinguishes fair trees: same type of edge with all children.



First result on decorated posets.

Hopf algebras

FQSym := non-commutative Hopf algebra where monomials with same standardization of indices have same coefficient.

Fundamental basis: $\mathbb{F}_{231} = a_2 a_3 a_1 + a_4 a_7 a_2 + a_{32} a_{44} a_{17} + \dots$
 $\mathbb{F}_{12} \cdot \mathbb{F}_{21} = \mathbb{F}_{124|3} + \mathbb{F}_{14|23} + \mathbb{F}_{4|123} + \mathbb{F}_{14|32} + \mathbb{F}_{4|13|2} + \mathbb{F}_{4|3|12}$.

QSym := polynomial Hopf algebra where monomials with same signature have same coefficient.

Monomial basis: $M_{131} = x_1^1 x_2^3 x_3^1 + x_1^2 x_4^3 x_5^1 + x_{12}^1 x_{42}^3 x_{77}^1 + \dots$

Fundamental basis: $F_\alpha = \sum_{\beta \leq \alpha} M_\beta$.

$F_2 \cdot F_{11} = F_{31} + F_{22} + F_{13} + F_{22} + F_{121} + F_{112}$.

THM. [Sta71]:

Label P with $[n]$ such that labels increase (resp. decrease) along simple (resp. double) edges. Then :

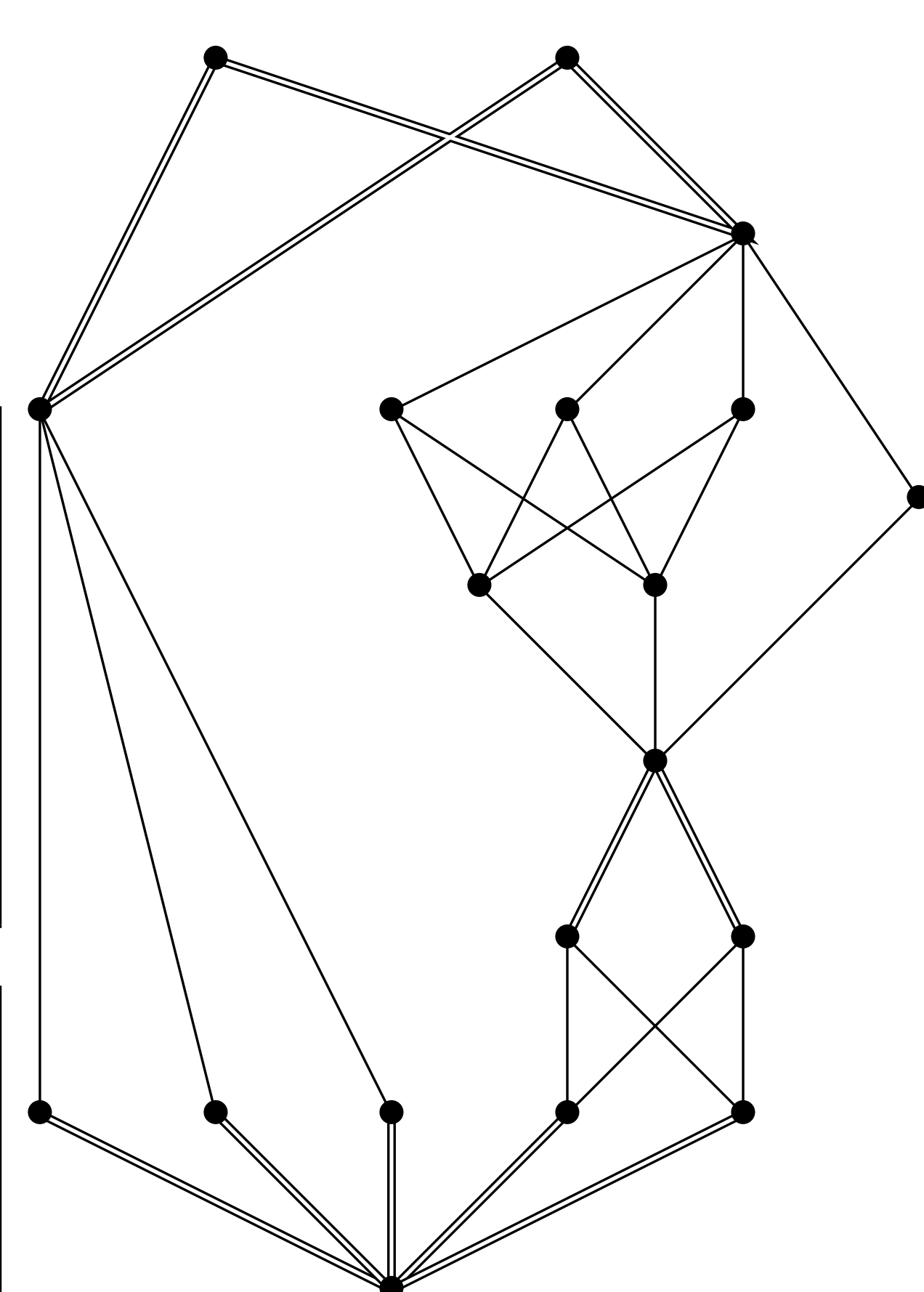
$$K_{P,\omega} = \sum_{\pi \in \text{Lin}(P,\omega)} F_{\text{des}(\pi)}$$

Fair series-parallel posets

DEF. • or \boxed{P} or \boxed{Q} or $\begin{smallmatrix} \boxed{Q} \\ \times \\ \boxed{P} \end{smallmatrix}$ or $\begin{smallmatrix} \boxed{Q} \\ \times \\ \boxed{P} \end{smallmatrix}$.

PROP. [AAM23+]:
Partition enumerators of
connected fair series-parallel
posets are **irreducible** in
 QSym .

THM. [AAM23+] :
 K distinguishes fair
series-parallel posets.



Cypress trees

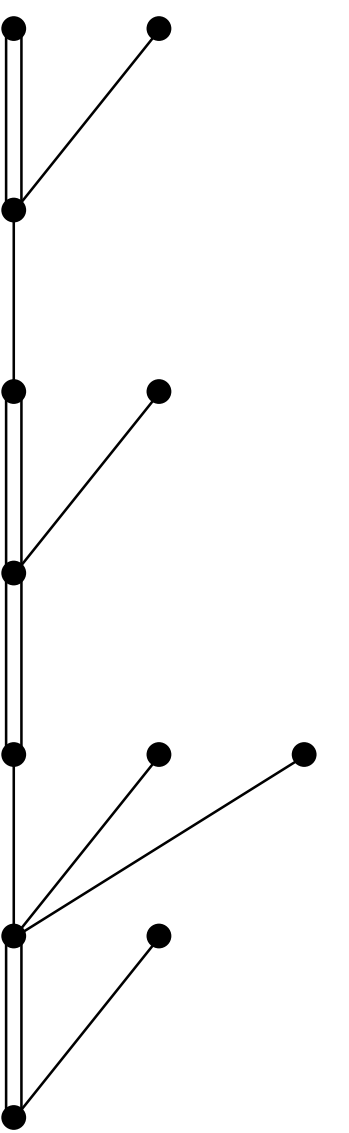
$\text{jump}(x)$ (resp. up-jump) := max number of double edges to get to a minimum (resp. maximum).

PROP. [LW20]:

The partition enumerator determines the joint distribution of the jumps and up-jumps.

THM. [AAM23+]:

K distinguishes all cypress trees.

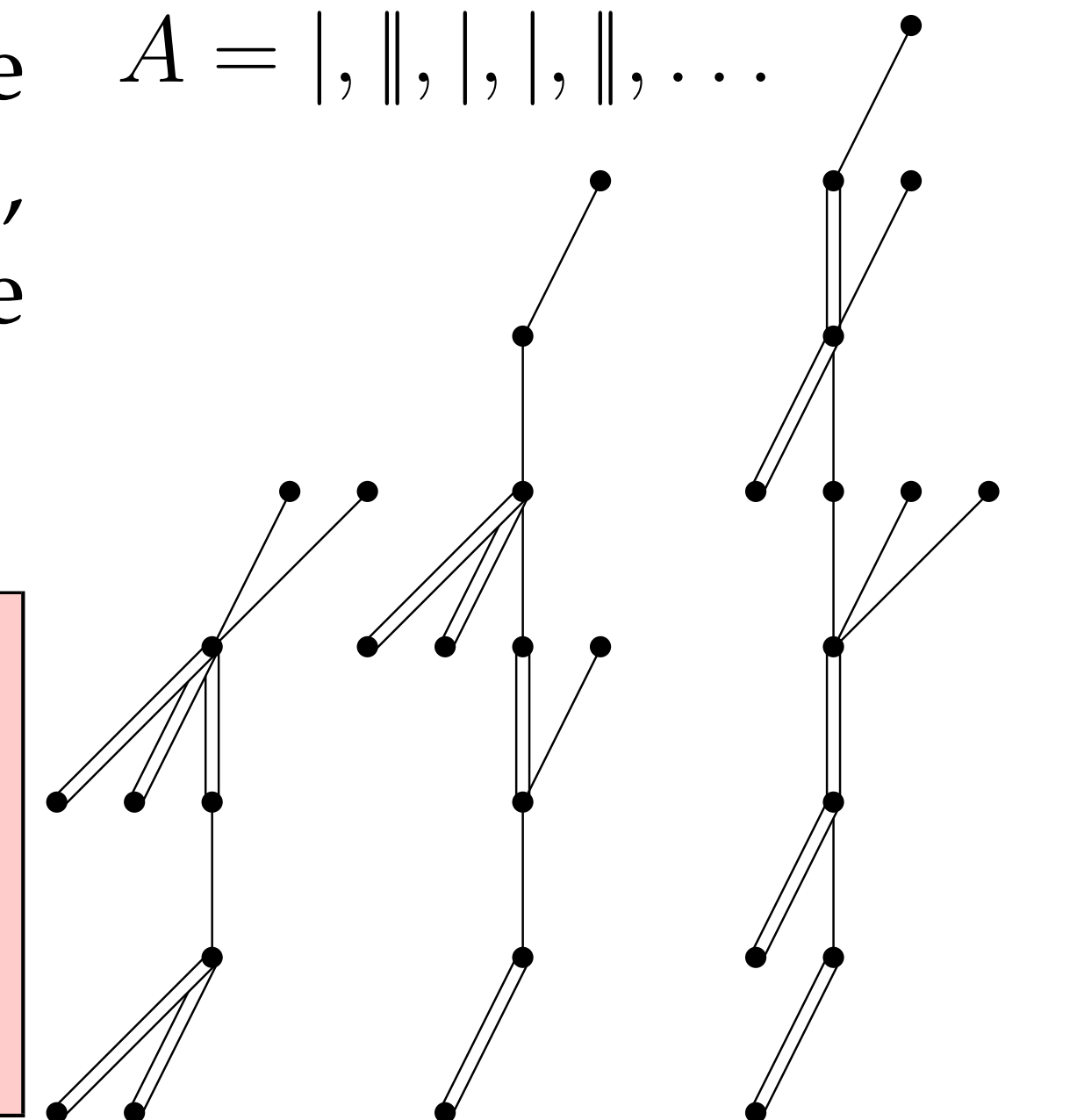


Centipedes

DEF. Let $A \in \{|\,|, \|\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. A A -centipede is a caterpillar poset with spine $A_{[n]}$, simple edges going up and double edges going down.

THM. [AAM23+]:

Fix $A \in \{|\,|, \|\}^{\mathbb{N}}$. K distinguishes all A -centipedes with some constraints at the top and bottom.



References

- [AAM23+]: Albertin, Aval & Mlodecki, to be written.
- [ADM23+]: Aval, Djenabou & McNamara, *Quasisymmetric functions distinguishing trees*.
- [AS21]: Alexandersson & Sulzgruber, *P-partitions and p-positivity*.
- [HT17]: Hasebe & Tsujie, *Order quasisymmetric functions distinguish rooted trees*.
- [LW20]: Liu & Weselcouch, *P-partition generating function equivalence of naturally labeled posets*.
- [Sta71]: Stanley, *Ordered structures and partitions*.
- [Sta95]: Stanley, *A symmetric function generalization of the chromatic polynomial of a graph*.