

# The fusioncategories package<sup>\*</sup>

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## Abstract

The fusioncategories package is a package for typesetting fusion category data. This document provides a brief overview of the package and its features.

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<sup>\*</sup>This document corresponds to fusioncategories v0.1.2, dated 2024-07-30.

# The fusioncategories package

## 1 Options

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**delimiter** `delimiter = {\langle delimiter \rangle}`  
`default: ,`

Sets the delimiter for the subscripts, superscripts, left indices, and right indices.

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**style** `style = \langle style \rangle - \{\underline{graphical}, traditional, compact\}`

Sets the style for symbol indices. The default style is graphical, which places the indices in a style mimicking their location on a string diagram. The **traditional** style places the indices in a more traditional style, and the **compact** style places the indices with left indices at the bottom and right indices at the top.

## 2 Commands

<code>\NewSymbol</code>	<code>\NewSymbol[⟨Symbol text⟩]{⟨Symbol name⟩}{⟨subscripts?⟩}{⟨superscripts?⟩}{⟨left indices?⟩}{⟨right indices?⟩}</code>
<code>\RenewSymbol</code>	
<code>\ProvideSymbol</code>	
<code>\DeclareSymbol</code>	Creates a new symbol command with the specified argument types. For example:

`\NewSymbol{N}{true}{true}{}{}` creates the command:

`\NSymbol`, which can be used as follows:

`\NSymbol{a,b}{c}` produces:  $N_{ab}^c$ .

`\NewSymbol[\tilde{X}]{tX}{true}{}{}{true}` creates the command:

`\tXSymbol`, which can be used as follows:

`\tXSymbol{a,b}{\mu}` produces:  $[X_{ab}]_{\mu}$ .

`\NewSymbol{\Gamma}{true}{-}{-}{-}` creates the command:

`\Gamma` symbol, which can be used as follows:

`\GammaSymbol{a,b}` produces:  $\Gamma_{ab}$ .

Arguments that are wanted should marked with **1** or **true**, and arguments that are not wanted must be left blank or marked with **false**.

All commands created with `\NewSymbol` also accept an optional star argument to place an overline over the symbol.

`\NewSymbol` will only create a new symbol command if the command does not already exist, otherwise it will throw an error.

`\RenewSymbol` will overwrite an existing symbol command with the same name. If the command does not exist, it will throw an error.

`\ProvideSymbol` will create a new symbol command if the command does not already exist, otherwise it will do nothing.

`\DeclareSymbol` will create a new symbol regardless of whether the command already exists. If the command already exists, it will overwrite the existing command without warning.

 $\backslash\mathrm{Symbol} \quad \backslash\mathrm{Symbol}\langle*\rangle\{\langle\mathrm{subscripts}\rangle\}\{\langle\mathrm{superscripts}\rangle\}$ 

Produces a symbol with the specified subscripts and superscripts.

`\NSymbol{a,b}{c}` produces:  $N_{ab}^c$ .

 $\mathrm{XSymbol} \ \mathrm{XSymbol} \{*\} \{ \langle \text{subscripts} \rangle \} \{ \langle \text{superscripts} \rangle \} \{ \langle \text{right indices} \rangle \}$ 

Produces a symbol with the specified subscripts, superscripts, and right indices.

`\XSymbol{a,b}{c}{\alpha}` produces:  $[X_{ab}^c]_{\alpha}$ .

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**\FSymbol** `\FSymbol<*>{<subscripts>}{<superscripts>}{<left indices>}{<right indices>}`  
 Produces a symbol with the specified subscripts, superscripts, left indices, and right indices.

`\FSymbol{a,b,c}{d}{\alpha,e,\beta}{\mu,f,\nu}` produces:  $\overset{\beta}{e}\overset{d}{\underset{\mu}{F}}_{abc}{}^{\nu}{f}.$

`\FSymbol*{a,b,c}{d}{\alpha,e,\beta}{\mu,f,\nu}` produces:  $\overset{\beta}{e}\overset{d}{\overline{\underset{\mu}{F}}}_{abc}{}^{\nu}{f}.$

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**\RSymbol** `\RSymbol<*>{<subscripts>}{<superscripts>}{<left indices>}{<right indices>}`  
 Produces a symbol with the specified subscripts, superscripts, left indices, and right indices.

`\RSymbol{a,b}{c}{\alpha}{\beta}` produces:  ${}_{\alpha}[R_{ab}^c]_{\beta}.$

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**\PentagonEquation** `\PentagonEquation<*>[<a>][<b>][<c>][<\alpha>][<\beta>][<\gamma>]`

Typesets the pentagon equation for a fusion category. If the optional `*` argument is used, the equation is typeset for the multiplicity free case.

The optional arguments  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ ,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are used to specify the symbols used in the equation. If these arguments are left blank, the default symbols are used.

`\PentagonEquation*` produces:

$${}_{a_5}[F_{a_0 a_1 c_0}^{a_4}]_{c_1 a_6}[F_{a_5 a_2 a_3}^{a_4}]_{c_0} = \sum_{b_0} {}_{a_5}[F_{a_0 a_1 a_2}^{a_6}]_{b_0 a_6}[F_{a_0 b_0 a_3}^{a_4}]_{c_1 b_0}[F_{a_1 a_2 a_3}^{c_1}]_{c_0}.$$

## Index

The italic numbers denote the pages where the corresponding entry is described, numbers underlined point to the definition, all others indicate the places where it is used.

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# Change History

v0.1.0		letters and command names being	
General: Initial version	..... 1	different from the symbol text	... 1
v0.1.1		v0.1.2	
General: Added support for Greek		General: Restyled the index locations	. 1