

## Flag Algebra

We consider linear combinations of graphs with real coefficients.

For some graphon  $W$ ,  $f_W(G) = d(G, W)$  and we extend it linearly.

$$d(H, W) = \sum_{G \in G_n} d(H, G) d(G, W) \quad (\text{probabilities})$$

$$\text{Hence } f_W\left(H - \sum_{G \in G_n} d(H, G) G\right) = 0$$

Let  $A_0$  be linear space generated by such elements for all  $H, n$ .

Let  $A$  be algebra  $\mathbb{R}G/A_0$ .

## Multiplication

We want multiplication to:  $f_W(H_1) \cdot f_W(H_2) = f_W(H_1 \cdot H_2)$

$$H_1 \cdot H_2 = \sum_{G \in G_{|H_1|+|H_2|}} d(H_1, H_2, G) G$$

where  $d(H_1, H_2, G)$  is probability, that random subset of  $|H_1|+|H_2|$  vertices of  $G$  randomly split into parts of size  $|H_1|$  and  $|H_2|$  induces  $H_1$  and  $H_2$ .

## Rooted graphs

$G^R$  - set of graphs with  $|R|$  distinguishable vertices inducing  $R$ .

$f_W^{x_1, \dots, x_{|R|}}(H)$  - density of  $H$  in  $W$  conditioned, that first  $|R|$  variables induce  $R$ .

$f_W^R$  - probability distribution of  $f_W^{x_1, \dots, x_{|R|}}$  under condition that  $x_1, \dots, x_{|R|}$  induce  $R$ .

## Rooted multiplication

$$H_1, H_2 \in G^R$$

$$H_1 \cdot H_2 = \sum_{G \in G_{|H_1|+|H_2|-|R|}^R} d(H_1, H_2, G) G$$

probability  $|H_1|+|H_2|-|R|$  vertices  
split accordingly induces  $H_1$  and  $H_2$

## Flag Algebra

$$A_0^R: H - \sum_{G \in G_n} d(H, G) G$$

$$A = \mathbb{R}G^R/A_0^R$$

$$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket: A^R \rightarrow A$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a \in A^R, W \text{ s.t. } d(R^a, W) > 0 \\ f_W(\llbracket a \rrbracket) = f_W(\llbracket R \rrbracket) E[f_W^R(a)] \end{aligned} \right\} \text{we want}$$

$$H \in G^R$$

$H_0$  -  $H$  without root,  $Q(H)$  - prob. that choosing the vertices of  $R$  at random in  $H_0$  creates  $H$ .

$$\llbracket H \rrbracket = Q(H) \cdot H_0$$

$$\text{Hence } f_W(\llbracket R \rrbracket) E[f_W^R(H)] = \frac{(|H|-|R|)!}{|Aut(H)|} \int_{[0,1]^{|H|}} \prod_{i,j \in e(H)} W(x_i, x_j) \prod_{i,j \notin e(H)} (1 - W(x_i, x_j))$$

## Cauchy-Schwarz for flags

$$\llbracket a \cdot b \rrbracket^2 \leq \llbracket a^2 \rrbracket \cdot \llbracket b^2 \rrbracket$$