MINORS OF TREE DISTANCE MATRICES

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Abstract. We prove an identity that relates the principal minors of the distance matrix of a tree, on one hand, to a combinatorial expression involving counts of rooted spanning forests of the underlying tree. This generalizes a result of Graham and Pollak. A variant of this identity applies to the case of edge-weighted trees.

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1. Introduction

Suppose $G = (V, E)$ is a tree with n vertices. Let D denote the distance matrix of G. In graham-pollak [4], Graham and Pollak proved that

eq:full-det

$$\det D = (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-2} (n-1). \tag{1}$$

This identity is remarkable in that the result does not depend on the tree structure, beyond the number of vertices. The identity eq:full-det (1) was motivated by a problem in data communication, and inspired much further research on distance matrices.

The main result of this paper is to generalize eq:full-det (1) by replacing $\det D$ with any of its principal minors. For a subset $S \subset V(G)$, let $D[S]$ denote the submatrix consisting of the S-indexed rows and columns of D.

thm:main

Theorem 1. *Suppose G is a tree with n vertices, and distance matrix D. Let $S \subset V(G)$ be a nonempty subset of vertices. Then*

eq:main

$$\det D[S] = (-1)^{|S|-1} 2^{|S|-2} \left((n-1)\, \kappa(G;S) - \sum_{\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)} (\deg^o(F,*) - 2)^2 \right), \tag{2}$$

where $\kappa(G;S)$ is the number of S-rooted spanning forests of G, $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$ is the set of $(S,*)$-rooted spanning forests of G, and $\deg^o(F,*)$ denotes the outdegree of the $*$-component of F.

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For definitions of $(S,*)$-rooted spanning forests and other terminology, see Section 2. Note that the quantity $\deg^o(F,*)$ satisfies the bounds

$$1 \le \deg^o(F,*) \le |S|.$$

When $S = V$ is the full vertex set, the set of V-rooted spanning forests is a singleton, consisting of the subgraph with no edges, so $\kappa(G;V) = 1$; and moreover the set $\mathcal{F}_2(G;V)$ of $(V,*)$-rooted spanning forests is empty. Thus (2) recovers the Graham–Pollak identity (1) when $S = V$.

1.1. **Weighted trees.** If $\{\alpha_e : e \in E\}$ is a collection of positive edge weights, the α-distance matrix D_α is defined by setting the (u,v)-entry to the sum of the weights α_e along the unique path from u to v. The following weighted version of (1) is satisfied by the weighted distance matrix,

$$\det D_\alpha = (-1)^{n-1} 2^{n-2} \sum_{e\in E} \alpha_e \prod_{e \in E} \alpha_e, \tag{3}$$

which was proved by Bapat–Kirkland–Neumann [1]. The weighted identity (3) reduces to (1) when taking all unit weights, $\alpha_e = 1$. We also prove the following weighted version of our main theorem.

Theorem 2. *Suppose $G = (V,E)$ is a finite, weighted tree with edge weights $\{\alpha_e : e \in E\}$, and corresponding weighted distance matrix $D = D_\alpha$. For any nonempty subset $S \subset V$, we have*

$$\det D[S] = (-1)^{|S|-1} 2^{|S|-2} \left(\sum_{E(G)} \alpha_e \sum_{\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}) - \sum_{\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)} (\deg^o(F,*) - 2)^2 w(F) \right). \tag{4}$$

where $\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$ is the set of S-rooted spanning forests of G, $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$ is the set of $(S,*)$-rooted spanning forests of G, $w(\overline{T})$ and $w(F)$ denote the α-weights of the forests T and F, and $\deg^o(F,*)$ is the outdegree of the $*$-component of F, as above.

Theorem 2 reduces to Theorem 1 when taking all unit weights, $\alpha_e = 1$.

1.2. **Applications.** Suppose we fix a tree distance matrix D. It is natural to ask, how do the expressions $\det D[S]$ vary as we vary the vertex subset S? To our knowledge there is no nice behavior to answer this question, but as S varies there is nice behavior of the ratios $\det D[S]/\operatorname{cof} D[S]$ which we describe here.

Given a matrix A, let $\operatorname{cof} A$ denote the *sum of cofactors* of A, i.e.

$$\operatorname{cof} A = \sum_{i=1}^{|S|} \sum_{j=1}^{|S|} (-1)^{i+j} \det A_{ij}.$$

If A is invertible, then $\operatorname{cof} A$ is related to the sum of entries of the matrix inverse A^{-1} by a factor of $\det A$, i.e. $\operatorname{cof} A = (\det A)(\mathbf{1}^\intercal A^{-1} \mathbf{1})$. In [2], Bapat and Sivasubramanian showed the following identity for the sum of cofactors of a distance submatrix $D[S]$ of a tree.

$$\operatorname{cof} D[S] = (-2)^{|S|-1} \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}). \tag{5}$$

Using the Bapat–Sivasubramanian identity (5), an immediate corollary to Theorem 2 is the following result: Suppose $G = (V,E)$ is a finite, weighted tree with edge weights $\{\alpha_e : e \in E\}$. Let $D = D_\alpha$ denote the weighted distance matrix of G. For any nonempty subset $S \subset V$, we have

$$\frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e - \frac{\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2(G;S)} w(F) k(F,*)^2}{\sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T})} \right) \tag{6}$$

where $k(F,*) = \deg^o(F,*) - 2$.

The expression (1.2) satisfies a monotonicity condition as we vary the vertex set $S \subset V(G)$.

thm:monotonic **Theorem 3** (Monotonicity of normalized principal minors)**.** *If $A, B \subset V(G)$ are nonempty subsets with $A \subset B$, then*

$$\frac{\det D[A]}{\operatorname{cof} D[A]} \leq \frac{\det D[B]}{\operatorname{cof} D[B]}.$$

We remark that the calculation of $\det D[S]$ is related to the following quadratic optimization problem: for all vectors $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^S$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{optimize objective function:} \quad & \mathbf{m}^\intercal D[S] \mathbf{m} \\ \text{with constraint:} \quad & \mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

This result can be shown using Lagrange multipliers; for details, see Section sec:optimization 3

Theorem 4 (Bounds on principal minor ratios)**.** *Suppose $G = (V, E)$ is a finite, weighted tree with distance matrix D.*

(1) If $S \subset V(G)$ is nonempty,

$$0 \leq \frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{E(G)} \alpha_e.$$

(2) If $\operatorname{conv}(S, G)$ denotes the subtree of G consisting of all paths between points of $S \subset V(G)$,

$$\frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} \leq \frac{1}{2} \sum_{E(\operatorname{conv}(S,G))} \alpha_e.$$

(3) If γ is a simple path between vertices $s_0, s_1 \in S$, then

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{e \in \gamma} \alpha_e \leq \frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]}$$

Corollary 5 (Nonsingular minors)**.** *Let G be a finite tree with (weighted) distance matrix D, and let $S \subset V(G)$ be a subset of vertices. If $|S| \geq 2$ then $\det D[S] \neq 0$.*

1.3. **Previous work.** A formula for the inverse matrix D^{-1} was found by Graham and Lovász in graham-lovasz [3].

1.4. **Notation.** G a finite graph, loops and parallel edges allowed, possibly disconnected
$E(G)$ edge set of G
$V(G)$ vertex set of G
$\mathcal{F}_1(G; S)$ the set of S-rooted spanning forests of G
$\mathcal{F}_2(G; S)$ the set of $(S, *)$-rooted spanning forests of G

:graphs-matrices

2. Graphs and matrices

For background on enumeration problems for graphs and trees, see Moon moon [5]. ♢ choose other reference? ♢

Given a graph $G = (V, E)$ with edge weights $\{\alpha_e : e \in E\}$, for any edge subset $A \subset E$ we define the *weight* of A as

$$w(A) = \prod_{e \in A} \alpha_e.$$

We define the *co-weight* of A as

$$w(\overline{A}) = \prod_{e \notin A} \alpha_e.$$

By abuse of notation, if H is a subgraph of G, we use H to also denote its subset of edges $E(H)$, so e.g. $w(\overline{H}) = w(\overline{E(H)})$.

2.1. **Spanning trees and forests.** A *spanning tree* of a graph G is a subgraph which is connected, has no cycles, and contains all vertices of G. A *spanning forest* of a graph G is a subgraph which has no cycles and contains all vertices of G. Let $\kappa(G)$ denote the number of spanning forests of G, and let $\kappa_r(G)$ denote the number of r-component spanning forests.

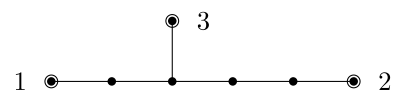
Given a set of vertices $S = \{v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_k\}$, an *$S$-rooted spanning forest* of G is a spanning forest which has exactly one vertex v_i in each connected component. An *$(S,*)$-rooted spanning forest* of G is a spanning forest which has $|S|+1$ components, where $|S|$ components each contain one vertex of S, and the additional component is disjoint from S. We call the component disjoint from S the *floating component*, following terminology in [?].

Let $\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$ denote the set of S-rooted spanning forests of G, and let $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$ denote the set of $(S,*)$-rooted spanning forests of G.

Let
$$\kappa_k(v_1|v_2|\cdots|v_k)$$
denote the number of k-component spanning trees which have a vertex v_i in each component. If $S = \{v_1, \ldots, v_k\}$, then $\kappa_k(v_1|\cdots|v_k) = \kappa(G/S)$.

If u, v, w are vertices, then let
$$\kappa_2(uv|w)$$
denote the number of two-forests which have u, v in one component and w in the other component.

Example 6. Suppose G is the tree with unit edge lengths shown below.



Let S be the set of three leaf vertices. Then $\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$ contains 11 forests, while $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$ contains 19 forests. These are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

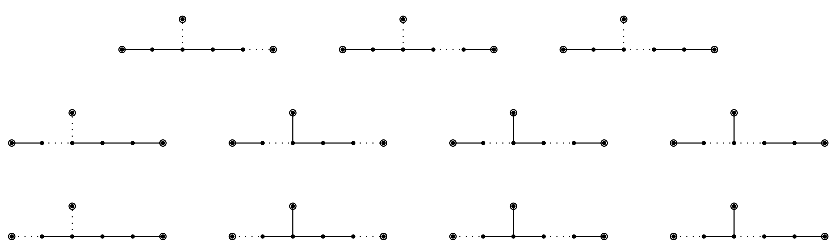


FIGURE 1. Forests in $\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$. fig:1-forests

2.2. **Laplacian matrix.** Given a graph $G = (V,E)$, let $L \in \mathbb{R}^{V\times V}$ denote the *Laplacian matrix* of G. If G is a weighted graph with edge weights $\alpha_e \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ for $e \in E$, let L denote the weighted Laplacian matrix of G.

Definition 7 (Weighted Laplacian matrix)**.** Given a graph $G = (V,E)$ and edge weights $\{\alpha_e : e \in E\}$, the *weighted Laplacian matrix* $L_\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{V\times V}$ is defined by
$$(L_\alpha)_{v,w} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } v \neq w \text{ and } (v,w) \notin E \\ -\alpha_e^{-1} & \text{if } v \neq w \text{ and } (v,w) = e \in E \\ \displaystyle\sum_{e \in N(v)} \alpha_e^{-1} & \text{if } v = w. \end{cases}$$

Given $S \subset V$, let $L[\overline{S}]$ denote the matrix obtained from L by removing the rows and columns indexed by S. For any graph G, let $\kappa(G)$ denote the number of spanning trees of G. The following theorem is due to Kirchhoff.

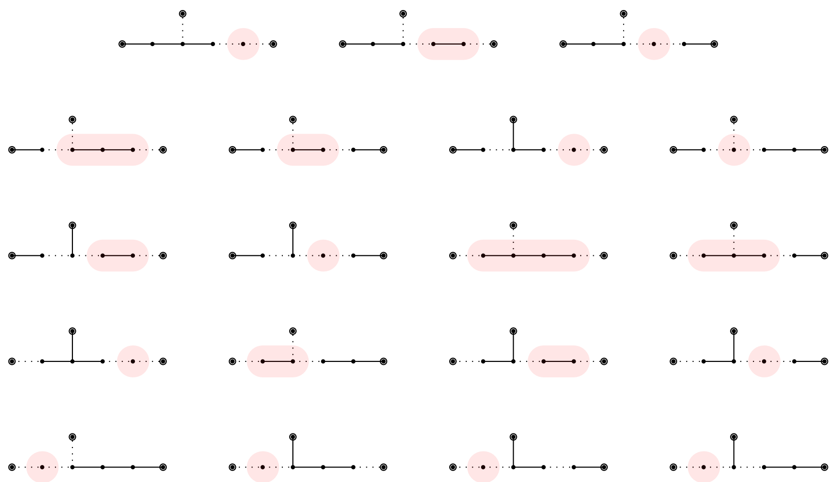


FIGURE 2. Forests in $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$. fig:2-forests

thm:matrix-tree **Theorem 8** (All-minors matrix tree theorem)**.** *Let $G=(V,E)$ be a finite graph.*

(a) and let L denote the Laplacian matrix of G. Then for any nonempty vertex set $S \subset V$,

$$\det L[\overline{S}] = \kappa(G;S).$$

(b) Let L_α denote the weighted Laplacian matrix of G, for edge weights $\{\alpha_e\}$. Then for any nonempty vertex set $S \subset V$,

$$\det L[\overline{S}] = \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(T)^{-1} = \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}) \prod_{e\in E} \alpha_e^{-1}.$$

Note that $\kappa(G;S)$ is also the number of spanning trees of the quotient graph G/S, which "glues together" all vertices in S as a single vertex.

The following result is due to Bapat–Sivasubramanian. Recall that $\operatorname{cof} M$ denotes the *sum of cofactors* of M, i.e.

$$\operatorname{cof} M = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{i+j} \det M[\overline{i}, \overline{j}].$$

Theorem 9 (Distance matrix cofactor sums bapat-sivasubramanian [2])**.** *Given a tree G, let D be the distance matrix of G, and L the Laplacian matrix. Let $S \subset V(G)$ be a nonempty subset of vertices of G. Then*

$$\operatorname{cof} D[S] = (-2)^{|S|-1} \det L[\overline{S}].$$

sec:tree-splits

2.3. **Tree splits and tree distance.**

In this section we describe the tree splits associated to a tree, and use their associated indicator functions to give an expression for the tree distance.

Given a tree $G=(V,E)$ and an edge $e \in E$, the edge deletion $G \setminus e$ contains two connected components. Using the implicit orientation on $e=(e^+,e^-)$, we let $(G\setminus e)^+$ denote the component that contains endpoint e^+, and let $(G\setminus e)^-$ denote the other component. For any $e \in E$ and $v \in V$, we let $(G\setminus e)^v$ denote the component of $G\setminus e$ containing v, respectively $(G\setminus e)^{\overline{v}}$ for the component not containing v.

Tree splits can be used to express the path distance between vertices in a tree. Given an edge $e \in E$ and vertices $v,w \in V$, let

$$\delta(e;v,w) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } e \text{ separates } v \text{ from } w, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In other words, $\delta(e; v, w) = 1$ if the vertices are in different components of the split $G \setminus e$, and $\delta(e; v, w) = 0$ if they are in the same component. Note that $\delta(e; v, v) = 0$ for any e and v.

We have the following perspectives on the function $\delta(e; v, w)$:

- If we fix e and v, then $\delta(e; v, -) : V(G) \to \{0, 1\}$ is the indicator function for the component $(G \setminus e)^{\overline{v}}$ of the tree split $G \setminus e$ not containing v.
- On the other hand if we fix v and w, then $\delta(-; v, w) : E(G) \to \{0, 1\}$ is the indicator function for the unique $v \sim w$ path in G.

rop:distance-sum **Proposition 10** (Weighted tree distance)**.** *For a tree $G = (V, E)$ with weights $\{\alpha_e : e \in E\}$, the weighted distance function satisfies*

$$d_\alpha(v, w) = \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \, \delta(e; v, w).$$

For an unweighted tree, we can express the tree distance $d(v, w)$ as the unweighted sum

$$d(v, w) = \sum_{e \in E(G)} \delta(e; v, w).$$

2.4. **Outdegree of rooted forest.** Given a rooted forest F in $\mathcal{F}_1(G; S)$ and $s \in S$, let $F(s)$ denote the s-component of F. We define the *outdegree* $\deg^o(F, s)$ as the number of edges which join $F(s)$ to a different component; i.e.

eq:outdeg
$$\deg^o(F, s) = \#\{e = (a, b) \in E : a \in F(s),\, b \notin F(s)\}. \tag{7}$$

If F is a forest in $\mathcal{F}_2(G; S)$, let $\deg^o(F, *)$ denote the outdegree of the floating component.

lem:outdeg-sum **Lemma 11.** *Suppose G is a tree and $H \subset G$ is a (nonempty) connected subgraph. Then*

$$\sum_{v \in V(H)} (2 - \deg(v)) = 2 - \deg^o(H).$$

Proof. This is straightforward to check by induction on $|V(H)|$, with base case $|V(H)| = 1$: if $H = \{v\}$ consists of a single vertex, then $\deg^o(H) = \deg(v)$. □

2.5. **Miscellaneous.** We use the fact that the submatrix $D[S]$ has nonzero determinant.

Lemma 12 (Bapat bapat [?, Lemma 8.15])**.** *Suppose D is the (weighted) distance matrix of a tree with n vertices. Then D has one positive eigenvalue and $n - 1$ negative eigenvalues.*

Cauchy interlacing, c.f. Horn–Johnson horn-johnson [?, Theorem 4.3.17]

Proposition 13 (Cauchy interlacing)**.** *Suppose M is a symmetric real matrix and $M[\bar{i}]$ is a principal submatrix. Then the eigenvalues of M_i interlace the eigenvalues of M.*

$$\lambda_1 \le \mu_1 \le \lambda_2 \le \cdots \le \mu_{n-1} \le \lambda_n.$$

Proposition 14. *Suppose D is the distance matrix of a tree $G = (V, E)$ and $S \subset V$ is a subset of size $|S| \ge 2$. Then*

(i) $D[S]$ *has one positive and* $|S| - 1$ *negative eigenvalues;*
(ii) $\det D[S] \neq 0$.

Proof. □

Remark 15. A key step in the main proof is the use of the map

$$E(G) \times \mathcal{F}_1(G; S) \mapsto S \sqcup \{\text{error}\}$$

defined by

$$(e, T) \mapsto \begin{cases} s & \text{if } e \in T(s), \\ \text{error} & \text{if } e \notin T. \end{cases}$$

Remark 16. For a given spanning forest $F \in \mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$, there are exactly $\deg^o(F,*)$-many choices of pairs $(T,e) \in \mathcal{F}_1(G;S) \times E(G)$ such that $F = T \setminus e$. Consider the "deletion" map

$$E(G) \times \mathcal{F}_1(G;S) \to \mathcal{F}_2(G;S) \sqcup \mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$$

defined by

$$(e,T) \mapsto \begin{cases} T \setminus e & \text{if } e \in T, \\ T & \text{if } e \notin T. \end{cases}$$

For a forest F in $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$, the preimage under this map has $\deg^o(F,*)$ elements.

There is an associated "union" map

$$E(G) \times \mathcal{F}_2(G;S) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}_1(G;S) \sqcup \mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$$

defined by

$$(e,F) \mapsto \begin{cases} F \cup e & \text{if } e \in \partial F, \\ F & \text{if } e \notin \partial F \end{cases}$$

For a forest T in $\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$, the preimage under this map has $|E(T)|$-many elements.

sec:optimization

3. Optimization: quadratic programming

Proposition 17. *If $D[S]$ is a principal submatrix of a distance matrix indexed by S, then*

$$\frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} = \max\{\mathbf{m}^\intercal D[S]\mathbf{m} : \mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^S,\ \mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m} = 1\}$$

where $\operatorname{cof} D[S]$ *denotes the sum of cofactors of* $D[S]$.

Proposition 18. *If $D[S]$ is a principal submatrix of a distance matrix indexed by S, then*

$$\frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} = \max\{\mathbf{m}^\intercal D\mathbf{m} : \mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^V,\ \mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m} = 1,\ \mathbf{m}_v = 0 \text{ if } v \notin S\}$$

where $\operatorname{cof} D[S]$ *denotes the sum of cofactors of* $D[S]$.

The gradient of the objective function is $2D[S]\mathbf{m}$, and the gradient of the constraint is $\mathbf{1}$. By the theory of Lagrange multipliers, the optimal solution $\mathbf{m}^*$ is a vector satisfying

$$D[S]\mathbf{m}^* = \lambda\mathbf{1} \qquad \text{for some } \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

The constant λ is in fact the optimal objective value, since

$$(\mathbf{m}^*)^\intercal D[S]\mathbf{m}^* = (D[S]\mathbf{m}^*)^\intercal\mathbf{m}^* = \lambda(\mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m}^*) = \lambda.$$

The above computation uses the fact that $D[S]$ is a symmetric matrix, and the given constraint $\mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m} = 1$.

On the other hand, assuming $D[S]$ is invertible we have $\mathbf{m}^* = \lambda(D[S]^{-1}\mathbf{1})$, so that

$$1 = \mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m}^* = \lambda(\mathbf{1}^\intercal D[S]^{-1}\mathbf{1}) = \lambda\frac{\operatorname{cof} D[S]}{\det D[S]}.$$

Thus the optimal objective value is $\lambda = \dfrac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]}$.

4. Proofs

In this section we prove our main result, Theorem thm:w-main 2. Theorem thm:main 1 follows by setting all edge weights to one.

Outline of proof: given a subset $S \subset V$ and distance submatrix $D[S]$, we will

(i) Find vector $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^S$ such that $D[S]\mathbf{m} = \lambda \mathbf{1} \in \mathbb{R}^S$.
(ii) Compute the sum of entries of $\mathbf{m}$, i.e. $\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m}$.
(iii) Using (i), relate the sum $\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m}$ to the sum of entries of the inverse matrix $D[S]^{-1}$:

$$\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m} = \lambda(\mathbf{1}^\intercal D[S]^{-1}\mathbf{1}) = \lambda \frac{\operatorname{cof} D[S]}{\det D[S]}.$$

where $\operatorname{cof} D[S]$ is the sum of cofactors of $D[S]$.
(iv) Use known expression for $\operatorname{cof} D[S]$ to compute

$$\det D[S] = \lambda (\operatorname{cof} D[S]) \left(\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m}\right)^{-1}.$$

The interesting part of this expression will turn out to be in the constant λ.

Example 19. Suppose G is a tree consisting of three paths joined at a central vertex. Let S consist of the central vertex, and the three endpoints of the paths. The corresponding submatrix of the distance matrix is

$$D[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & 0 & a+b & a+c \\ b & a+b & 0 & b+c \\ c & a+c & b+c & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Following the steps outlined above:

(i) The vector $\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ satisfies $D[S]\mathbf{m} = (a+b+c)\mathbf{1}$
(ii) The sum of entries of $\mathbf{m}$ is $\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m} = 2$.
(iii) We have

$$2 = \mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m} = \lambda(\mathbf{1}^\intercal D[S]^{-1}\mathbf{1}) = \lambda \frac{\operatorname{cof} D[S]}{\det D[S]}.$$

(iv) The cofactor sum $\operatorname{cof} D[S]$ is $-8abc$, so the determinant is

$$\det D[S] = \lambda \frac{\operatorname{cof} A}{\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m}} = (a+b+c)(-8abc)\frac{1}{2} = -4(a+b+c)abc.$$

4.1. Warmup case: $S = V$.

Proposition 20. *Let $G = (V, E)$ a tree, and consider the vector $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^V$ defined by*

$$\mathbf{m}_v = 2 - \deg v \qquad \textit{for each } v \in V.$$

Then $\mathbf{1}^\intercal \mathbf{m} = \sum_{v \in V} (2 - \deg v) = 2$.

Proof. For any graph, $\sum_{v \in V} \deg v = 2|E|$. Since G is a tree, $|E| = |V| - 1$. ☐

-distance-warmup **Proposition 21.** *Let $\mathbf{m}$ be the vector defined above, and let D be the distance matrix of G. Then $D\mathbf{m} = \lambda \mathbf{1}$ for some constant λ.*

Proof. It suffices to show that for each edge e, with endpoints (e^+, e^-), we have

$$(D\mathbf{m})_{(e^+)} = (D\mathbf{m})_{(e^-)}.$$

We compute

eq:12-1

$$
\begin{aligned}
(D\mathbf{m})_{(e^+)} - (D\mathbf{m})_{(e^-)} &= \sum_{v\in V} (d(v,e^+) - d(v,e^-))(2-\deg v) \\
&= \sum_{v\in(G\setminus e)^-} \alpha_e(2-\deg v) - \sum_{v\in(G\setminus e)^+} \alpha_e(2-\deg v) \\
&= \alpha_e \left(\sum_{v\in(G\setminus e)^-} (2-\deg v) - \sum_{v\in(G\setminus e)^+} (2-\deg v) \right) \qquad (8)
\end{aligned}
$$

since

$$
d(v,e^+) - d(v,e^-) = \begin{cases} \alpha_e & \text{if } v \text{ is closer to } e^- \text{ than } e^+, \\ -\alpha_e & \text{if } v \text{ is closer to } e^+ \text{ than } e^-. \end{cases}
$$

For each sum in (7), we apply Lemma 11 to obtain

$$
\sum_{v\in(G\setminus e)^-} (2-\deg v) = (2-\deg^o((G\setminus e)^-) = 1,
$$

since each component of $(G\setminus e)$ has outdegree one. The same identity applies to the sum over $(G\setminus e)^+$, so $(D\mathbf{m})_{(e^+)} = (D\mathbf{m})_{(e^-)}$ as desired. □

4.2. **General case: $S\subset V$.** Fix a tree $G=(V,E)$ and a nonempty subset $S\subset V$.

dfn:m-vector

Definition 22. Let $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}(G;S)\in\mathbb{R}^S$ be defined by

eq:m-vector

$$
\mathbf{m}_v = \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} (2-\deg^o(T,v))w(\overline{T}) \qquad \text{for each } v\in S. \qquad (9)
$$

where $\deg^o(T,v)$ is the outdegree of the v-component of T, (6).

Let $\mathbf{1}$ denote the all-ones vector.

Proposition 23. *For* $\mathbf{m}$ *defined above,* $\mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m} = 2\sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T})$.

Proof. We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m} = \sum_{s\in S}\mathbf{m}_s &= \sum_{s\in S}\left(\sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} (2-\deg^o(T,s))w(\overline{T})\right) \\
&= \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}) \left(\sum_{s\in S}\sum_{v\in T(s)} 2-\deg(v)\right) \\
&= \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \left(\sum_{v\in V} 2-\deg(v)\right) = \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T})\cdot 2.
\end{aligned}
$$

In the second line we apply Lemma 11 and exchange the outer summations. To obtain the third line, we observe that the vertex sets of $T(s)$ for $s\in S$ form a partition of V, since T is an S-rooted spanning forest. Finally we again apply Lemma 11 for the last equality, as $\deg^o(G)=0$. □

Corollary 24. *If G is a graph with unit edge weights $\alpha_e = 1$, then the vector* $\mathbf{m}$ *defined in* (8) *satisfies* $\mathbf{1}^\intercal\mathbf{m} = 2\,\kappa(G;S)$.

Theorem 25. *With* $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}(G;S)$ *defined as in* (8), $D[S]\mathbf{m} = \lambda\mathbf{1}$ *for the constant*

$$
\lambda = \sum_{E(G)} \alpha_e \sum_{\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}) - \sum_{\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)} (2-\deg^o(F,*))^2\, w(F).
$$

Proof. For $e \in E$ and $v, w \in V$, let $\delta(e; v, w)$ denote the function defined in Section sec:tree-splits 2.3. ♢ check section ♢ For any $v \in S$, we have

eq:14-1

$$
\begin{aligned}
(D[S]\mathbf{m})_v &= \sum_{s \in S} d(v,s)\mathbf{m}_s \\
&= \sum_{s\in S} \left(\sum_{e \in E(G)} \alpha_e \, \delta(e; v, s) \right) \left(\sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} (2 - \deg^o(T,s)) w(\overline{T}) \right) \\
&= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \left(\sum_{s \in S} \delta(e; v, s)(2 - \deg^o(T,s)) \right) \\
&= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \left(\sum_{s \in S} \delta(e; v, s) \sum_{u \in T(s)} (2 - \deg(u)) \right). \qquad (10)
\end{aligned}
$$

where in the last equality, we apply Lemma lem:outdeg-sum 11 to the subgraph $H = T(s)$.

We introduce additional notation to handle the double sum in parentheses in (eq:14-1 9). Each S-rooted spanning tree T naturally induces a surjection $\pi_T : V \to S$, defined by

$$\pi_T(u) = s \qquad \text{if and only if} \qquad u \in T(s).$$

Using this notation,

eq:9

$$(D[S]\mathbf{m})_v = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \left(\sum_{u \in V} (2 - \deg(u)) \delta(e; v, \pi_T(u)) \right) \qquad (11)$$

We will compare the above expression with the one obtained after replacing $\delta(e; v, \pi_T(u))$ with $\delta(e; v, u)$. From Lemma lem:outdeg-sum 11 again, for any $v \in V$ and $e \in E$ we have

$$\sum_{u \in V} (2 - \deg(u)) \delta(e; v, u) = 2 - \deg^o((G \setminus e)^{\overline{v}}) = 1.$$

Thus

eq:10

$$\sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \left(\sum_{u \in V} (2 - \deg(u)) \delta(e; v, u) \right) \qquad (12)$$

After subtracting equation (eq:10 4.2) from (eq:9 4.2),

$$(D[S]\mathbf{m})_v - \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \sum_{u \in V} (2 - \deg(u)) \left(\delta(e; v, \pi_T(u)) - \delta(e; v, u) \right)$$

When $e \in E$ and $v \in V$ are fixed, $u \mapsto \delta(e; v, u)$ is the indicator function of one component of the principal cut $G \setminus e$. We have

eq:delta-diff

$$\delta(e; v, \pi_T(u)) - \delta(e; v, u) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \delta(e; \pi_T(u), u) = 0 \\ 1 & \text{if } \delta(e; \pi_T(u), u) = 1 \text{ and } \delta(e; v, \pi_T(u)) = 1 \\ -1 & \text{if } \delta(e; \pi_T(u), u) = 1 \text{ and } \delta(e; v, \pi_T(u)) = 0 \end{cases} \qquad (13)$$

Now consider varying u over all vertices, when e, T, and v are fixed. We have the following three cases:

Case 1: if $e \notin T$, then u and $\pi_T(u)$ are on the same side of the principal cut $G \setminus e$, for every vertex u. In this case $\delta(e; v, \pi_T(\cdot)) - \delta(e; v, \cdot) = 0$.

Case 2: if $e \in T(s_0)$ and s_0 is separated from v by e, then $\delta(e; v, \pi_T(\cdot)) - \delta(e; v, \cdot)$ is the indicator function for the floating component of $T \setminus e$. See Figure fig:e-delete-from-forest 3, left.

Case 3: if $e \in T(s_0)$ and s_0 is on the same component as v from e, then $\delta(e; v, \pi_T(\cdot)) - \delta(e; v, \cdot)$ is the negative of the indicator function for the floating component of $T \setminus e$. See Figure fig:e-delete-from-forest 3, right.

FIGURE 3. Edge $e \in T(s_0)$ with $\delta(e; v, s_0) = 1$ (left) and $\delta(e; v, s_0) = 0$ (right). The floating component of $T \setminus e$ is highlighted.

fig:e-delete-fro

Thus when multiplying the term (4.2) by $(2 - \deg(u))$ and summing over all vertices u, we obtain

$$\sum_{u \in V} (2 - \deg(u))(\delta(e; v, \pi_T(u)) - \delta(e; v, u)) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } e \notin T, \\ 2 - \deg^o(T \setminus e, *) & \text{if } e \in T(s_0) \text{ and } \delta(e; v, s_0) = 1, \\ -(2 - \deg^o(T \setminus e, *)) & \text{if } e \in T(s_0) \text{ and } \delta(e; v, s_0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Thus

eq:1

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \quad & (D[S]\mathbf{m})(v) - \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e \\ &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{s_0 \in S} \left(\sum_{\substack{e \in T(s_0) \\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 1}} \alpha_e (2 - \deg^o(T \setminus e, *)) - \sum_{\substack{e \in T(s_0) \\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 0}} \alpha_e (2 - \deg^o(T \setminus e, *)) \right) \\ &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{e \in T} \alpha_e (2 - \deg^o(T \setminus e, *)) \left(\sum_{\substack{e \in T(s_0) \\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 1}} 1 - \sum_{\substack{e \in T(s_0) \\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 0}} 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

We now rewrite the above expression in terms of $\mathcal{F}_2(G; S)$, observing that the deletion $T \setminus e$ is an $(S, *)$-rooted spanning forest of G, if $e \in T$, and that the corresponding weights satisfy

$$w(F) = \alpha_e \cdot w(\overline{T}) \qquad \text{if} \qquad F = T \setminus e.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} (10) &= \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2} w(F)(2 - \deg^o(F, *)) \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1} \sum_{s_0 \in S} \left(\sum_{\substack{e \in T(s_0) \\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 1}} \mathbb{1}(F = T \setminus e) - \sum_{\substack{e \in T(s_0) \\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 0}} \mathbb{1}(F = T \setminus e) \right) \\ &= \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2} w(F)(2 - \deg^o(F, *)) \Big(\#\{T \in \mathcal{F}_1 : F = T \setminus e \text{ for some } e \in T(s_0),\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 1\} \\ &\qquad - \#\{T \in \mathcal{F}_1 : F = T \setminus e \text{ for some } e \in T(s_0),\ \delta(e; v, s_0) = 0\} \Big) \end{aligned}$$

Next, we note that $F = T \setminus e$ is equivalent to $T = F \cup e$, and in particular this only occurs when we choose the edge e to be in the floating boundary $\partial F(*)$:

FIGURE 4. Edge $e \in \partial F(*)$ with $\delta(e; v, F(*)) = 0$ (left) and $\delta(e; v, F(*)) = 1$ (right). The floating component $F(*)$ is highlighted.

Now for any $e \notin F$, let $\delta(e; v, F(*)) = \delta(e; v, x)$ for any $x \in F(*)$, i.e.

$$\delta(e; v, F(*)) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } e \text{ lies on path from } v \text{ to } F(*), \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The condition $F = T \setminus e$ for some $e \in T(s_0)$ with $\delta(e; v, s_0) = 1$ (resp. $\delta(e; v, s_0) = 0$) is equivalent to $T = F \cup e$ for some $e \in \partial F(*)$ with $\delta(e; v, F(*)) = 0$ (resp. $\delta(e; v, F(*)) = 1$). Thus

$$(10) = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2} w(F)(2 - \deg^o(F, *)) \Big(\#\{e \in \partial F(*) : \delta(e; v, F(*)) = 0\} - \#\{e \in \partial F(*) : \delta(e; v, F(*)) = 1\} \Big).$$

Finally, we observe that for any forest F in $\mathcal{F}_2(G; S)$, there is exactly one edge e in the boundary $\partial F(*)$ of the floating component which satisfies $\delta(e; v, F(*)) = 1$, namely the unique boundary edge on the path from the floating component $F(*)$ to v. The previous expression (10) simplifies as

$$\#\{e \in \partial F(*) : \delta(e; v, F(*)) = 1\} = 1 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \#\{e \in \partial(F, *) : \delta(e; v, F(*)) = 0\} = \deg^o(F, *) - 1.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} (10) &= \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2} w(F)(2 - \deg^o(F, *)) \Big((\deg^o(F, *) - 1) - (1) \Big) \\ &= - \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2} w(F)(2 - \deg^o(F, *))^2. \end{aligned}$$

as desired. □

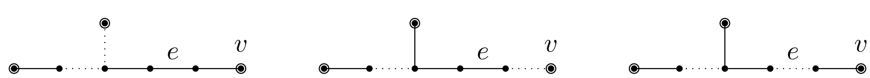


Figure 5. Components rooted in $S(G \setminus e)^{\overline{v}}$.

Finally we can prove our main theorem.

Proof of Theorem 2. Since .. □

Remark 26. It is worth observing that depending on the chosen subset $S \subset V$, the distances appearing in the submatrix $D[S]$ may ignore a large part of the ambient tree G. We could instead replace G by the subtree $\mathrm{conv}(S, G)$ consisting of the union of all paths between vertices in S, which we call the *convex hull* of $S \subset G$. To apply formula (2) or (4) "efficiently," we should replace G on the right-hand side with the subtree $\mathrm{conv}(S, G)$. However, the formulas as stated are true even without this replacement due to cancellation of terms.

5. Physical interpretation

If we consider G as a network of wires with each edge containing a unit resistor, which is grounded at all nodes in S, then $\mathbf{m}_S$ has an interpretation as current flow: it records the currents flowing to S when current is added on $V \setminus S$ in the amount $2 - \deg v$ for each $v \notin S$.

5.1. **Alternate proof.** Let $\mathbf{1}$ denote the all-ones vector. When we choose a subset $S \subset V(G)$, we no longer have a single "obvious" replacement for $\mathbf{m}$ inside $\mathbb{R}^S$. Instead, we can take an average over S-rooted spanning forests.

In the outline above, our first goal is to find a "special" vector $\mathbf{m} \in \mathbb{R}^S$ satisfying $D[S]\mathbf{m} = \lambda\mathbf{1}$. We can approach this first goal as follows: consider $\mathbb{R}^S$ inside the larger vector space $\mathbb{R}^V = \mathbb{R}^S \oplus \mathbb{R}^{V\setminus S}$, and let π_S denote the projection from $\mathbb{R}^V$ to $\mathbb{R}^S$. We wish to find vectors $\mathbf{n}_i \in \mathbb{R}^V$ satisfying $\pi_S(D\mathbf{n}_i) = \lambda_i\mathbf{1}$. OR, $D\mathbf{n}_i = \lambda_i\mathbf{1}^S \oplus (-)$. By finding sufficiently many such vectors $\mathbf{n}_i$, we can hope to find a linear combination that lies inside $\mathbb{R}^S \oplus \{0\}$.

prop:n-vector **Proposition 27.** *Suppose $v \in V \setminus S$. For each $s_j \in S$, let $\mu(v, s_j) =$ current flowing to s_j when G is grounded at S and one unit of current enters G at v. Explicitly,*

$$\mu(v,s) = \frac{\#\text{ of } S\text{-rooted spanning forests of } G \text{ whose } s_j\text{-component contains } v}{\#\text{ of } S\text{-rooted spanning forests of } G}$$
$$= \frac{\sum_{\mathcal{F}_1(G/S)} \mathbb{1}(v \in T(s))}{\kappa(G/S)}$$
$$= \frac{\kappa_r(s_1|\cdots|s_jv|\cdots|s_r)}{\kappa_r(s_1|\cdots|s_r)}$$

Consider the vector $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}(G;S,v) \in \mathbb{R}^V$ defined by

$$\mathbf{n}_v = 1, \qquad \mathbf{n}_s = -\mu(v,s) \text{ if } s \in S, \qquad \mathbf{n}_w = 0 \text{ if } w \notin S \cup v$$

Then $D\mathbf{n}$ is constant on S, i.e. $\pi_S(D\mathbf{n}) = \lambda\mathbf{1}$ for some λ.

Proof sketch. For any $s, s' \in S$, consider tracking the value of $D\mathbf{n}$ along path from s to s'. The value of $D\mathbf{n}$ changes according to current flow in the corresponding network, i.e. $D\mathbf{n}$ records electrical potential. By assumption S is grounded, so $D\mathbf{n}$ takes the same value at s and s'. □

Theorem 28. *Let G be a tree, S a nonempty subset of vertices, and $D[S]$ the corresponding submatrix of the distance matrix. Suppose $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}(G;S) \in \mathbb{R}^S$ is defined by (8);* eq:m-vector

$$\mathbf{m}(G;S)_v = \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}) \sum_{u\in T(v)} (2-\deg u) = \sum_{T\in\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T})(2-\deg^o(T,v)).$$

Then $D[S]\mathbf{m} = \lambda\mathbf{1}$ for some constant λ.

Proof. The vector $\mathbf{m} = \mathbf{m}(G;S)$ can be expressed as a linear combination

$$\mathbf{m}(G;S) = \kappa(G;S)\left(\sum_{v\in V}(2-\deg v)\boldsymbol{\delta}(v) - \sum_{v\in V\setminus S}(2-\deg v)\mathbf{n}(G;S,v)\right)$$
$$= \kappa(G;S)\left(\mathbf{m}(G;V) - \sum_{v\in V\setminus S}(2-\deg v)\mathbf{n}(G;S,v)\right)$$

♢ TODO: elaborate on this equation ♢ From Proposition 21 (prop:m-distance-warmup) we know that $D\mathbf{m}(G;V)$ is constant on V, and from Proposition 27 (prop:n-vector) we know that $D\mathbf{n}(G;S,v)$ is constant on S. Hence by linearity, $D\mathbf{m}(G;S)$ is constant on S. □

Proposition 29. *Let $G = (V,E)$ be a tree, and $S \subset V$. Suppose we label $S = \{s_1,\ldots,s_r\}$ and $V \setminus S = \{t_1,\ldots,t_{n-r}\}$. For each $t_i \in V \setminus S$, consider $\mathbf{f}_i \in \mathbb{R}^V$ defined by*

Example 30. If

$$D[S\cup t] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & 0 & a+b & a+c \\ b & a+b & 0 & b+c \\ c & a+c & b+c & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

then

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & 0 & a+b & a+c \\ b & a+b & 0 & b+c \\ c & a+c & b+c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} ab+ac+bc \\ -bc \\ -ac \\ -ab \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -3abc \\ -abc \\ -abc \\ -abc \end{bmatrix}$$

6. Examples

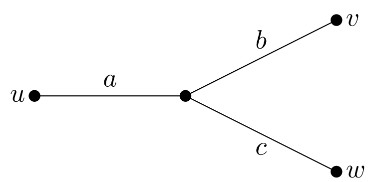
Example 31. Suppose G is a tree consisting of three paths joined at a central vertex. Let S consist of the central vertex, and the three endpoints of the paths. The corresponding minor of the distance matrix is

$$D[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & 0 & a+b & a+c \\ b & a+b & 0 & b+c \\ c & a+c & b+c & 0 \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & -a & a & a \\ b & b & -b & b \\ c & c & c & -c \end{bmatrix} \sim \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a & b & c \\ a & -2a & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & -2b & 0 \\ c & 0 & 0 & -2c \end{bmatrix}.$$

The determinant is

$$\det D[S] = -4(a+b+c)abc.$$

Example 32. Suppose Γ is a tripod with lengths a, b, c and corresponding leaf vertices u, v, w.



Let $S = \{u, v, w\}$. Then

$$D[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & a+b & a+c \\ a+b & 0 & b+c \\ a+c & b+c & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

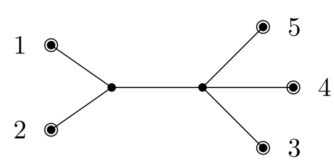
and

$$\det D[S] = 2(a+b)(a+c)(b+c) = 2\left((a+b+c)(ab+ac+bc) - abc\right).$$

The "special vector" that satisfies $D[S]\mathbf{m} = \lambda\mathbf{1}$ in this example is

$$\mathbf{m} = \begin{bmatrix} a(b+c) & b(a+c) & c(a+b) \end{bmatrix}^{\intercal}.$$

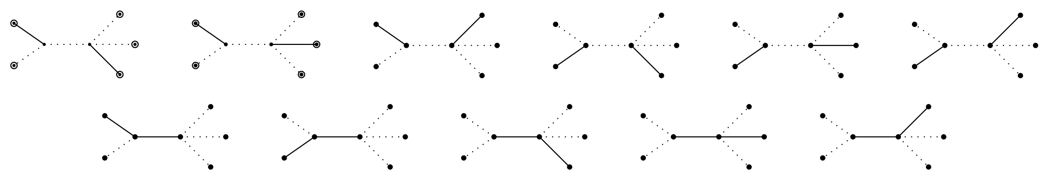
Example 33. Suppose G is the tree with unit edge lengths shown below, with five leaf vertices.



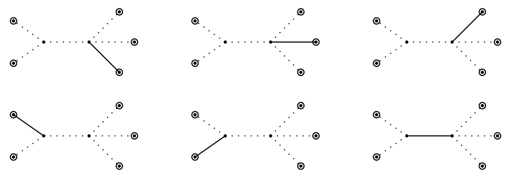
Let S denote the set of five leaf vertices. Then

$$D[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 2 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

There are 11 forests in $\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)$:



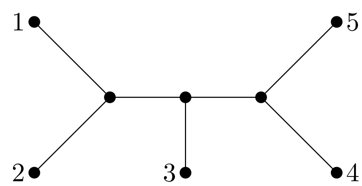
There are 6 forests in $\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)$:



and

$$\det D[S] = 368 = (-1)^4 2^3 \left(6 \cdot 11 - (3 \cdot 1^2 + 2 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 3^2)\right)$$

Example 34. Suppose G is the tree with unit edge lengths shown below, with five leaf vertices and three internal vertices.



Let S denote the set of five leaf vertices. Then

$$D[S] = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & 0 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and

$$\det D[S] = 864 = (-1)^4 2^3 \left(7 \cdot 21 - (14 \cdot 1^2 + 4 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 3^2)\right)$$

7. Further work

It is natural to ask whether these results for trees may be generalized to arbitrary finite graphs. See [6], [?].

7.1. **Symanzik polynomials.** We note that the expression in the main theorem ♢ cite ♢ is related to Symanzik polynomials, which we recall here.

Given a graph $G = (V, E)$, the *first Symanzik polynomial* is the homogeneous polynomial in $\underline{x} = \{x_e : e \in E\}$

$$\psi_G(\underline{x}) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1(G)} \prod_{e \notin T} x_e.$$

while the second Symanzik polynomial is

$$\varphi_G(p; \underline{x}) = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2(G)} \left(\sum_{v \in F_1} p(v) \right)^2 \prod_{e \notin F} x_e.$$

Theorem statement:

$$\det D[S] = (-1)^{|S|-1} 2^{|S|-2} \left(\sum_{E(G)} \alpha_e \sum_{\mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T}) - \sum_{\mathcal{F}_2(G;S)} (\deg^o(F,*) - 2)^2 w(F) \right).$$

$$\frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e - \frac{\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_2(G;S)} w(F) (\deg^o(F,*) - 2)^2}{\sum_{T \in \mathcal{F}_1(G;S)} w(\overline{T})} \right)$$

In terms of Symanzik polynomials, let ψ and φ denote the first and second Symanzik polynomials of the quotient graph G/S.

$$\frac{\det D[S]}{\operatorname{cof} D[S]} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{e \in E} \alpha_e - \frac{\varphi_{G/S}(p; \underline{\alpha})}{\psi_{G/S}(\underline{\alpha})} \right)$$

with momentum function $p(v) = \deg^o(v) - 2$ for $v \notin S$.

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