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Magnitude Homology of Graphs and the Magnitude as its Categorification

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Abstract

Sample Abstract

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1 Introduction

Lamport's guide to L^AT_EX [?]. We denote \approx as isomorphisms and \cong as homeomorphisms.

2 The Magnitude of Graphs

This section introduces the magnitude and the magnitude homology of a graph G , along with fundamental examples and properties. Throughout this thesis, a *graph* means a finite undirected graph with no loops or multiple edges. The set of vertices of a graph G is denoted by $V(G)$, and the set of edges of G is denoted by $E(G)$. For vertices $x, y \in V(G)$, the *distance* $d_G(x, y)$ is defined as the length of a shortest path between them, where the length of a path is the number of edges it contains. If x and y lie in different connected components of G , we set $d_G(x, y) = \infty$. Now, we say that two vertex x, y in G lie in the same connected component if there exists a path between them.

2.1 The Definition of the Magnitude of Graphs

We begin by defining the magnitude of a graph. The magnitude is defined to take values in the field of rational functions over \mathbb{Q} . It can also be interpreted as taking values in the ring of formal power series over \mathbb{Z} , a property that will be discussed in a later lemma. Let $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ denote the field of rational functions in a variable q over \mathbb{Q} . We also write $\mathbb{Z}[q]$ and $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ for the polynomial ring and the ring of formal power series in q over \mathbb{Z} , respectively.

Definition 2.1.1. Let G be a graph. We define the *G -matrix* $Z_G = Z_G(q)$ over $\mathbb{Z}[q]$ whose rows and columns are indexed by the vertices of G , and whose (x, y) -entry is given by

$$Z_G(q)(x, y) = q^{d(x, y)} \quad \text{for } x, y \in V(G),$$

where by convention $q^\infty = 0$.

G -matrix is the square symmetric matrix.

Proposition 2.1.2. A \mathbb{Z} - G -matrix is invertible.

Proof. By definition, the determinant of Z_G has constant term 1, which implies that $\det Z_G \neq 0$. \square

Definition 2.1.3. The *magnitude* of a graph G is defined to be the rational function given by

$$\#G(q) = \sum_{x,y \in V(G)} (Z_G(q))^{-1}(x,y).$$

Remark 2.1.4.

$$\#G(q) = \text{sum}(Z_G(q)^{-1}) = \frac{\text{sum}(\text{adj}(Z_G(q)))}{\det(Z_G(q))},$$

where adj is the adjugate matrix and sum is the sum of all entries of a matrix.

Proposition 2.1.5. $\#G(q)$ takes values in $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$.

Proof. Let $\det Z_G(q) = 1 - qf(q)$ for some $f(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q]$ by Proposition 2.1.2. Then we have

$$\#G(q) = \frac{\text{sum}(\text{adj}(Z_G))}{\det(Z_G)} = \text{sum}(\text{adj}(Z_G)) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n f(q)^n.$$

Note that $qf(q)$ has no constant term and then $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n f(q)^n$ takes values in $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$. \square

Example 2.1.6. Let $G = K_3$ (complete graph with three vertices).

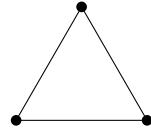


図 1: Complete graph of three vertices

Then, we can calculate the magnitude of K_3 as follows:

$$Z_{K_3}(q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & q & q \\ q & 1 & q \\ q & q & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z_{K_3}(q)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1 - 3q^2 + 2q^3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 - q^2 & -q + q^2 & -q + q^2 \\ -q + q^2 & 1 - q^2 & -q + q^2 \\ -q + q^2 & -q + q^2 & 1 - q^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\#K_3(q) = \frac{3}{1+2q}.$$

Definition 2.1.7. Let G be a graph and $x \in V(G)$. The *weight* of x in G is defined

$$w_G(x)(q) = \sum_{y \in V(G)} (Z_G(q))^{-1}(x, y)$$

The function $w_G : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(q)$ is called the *weighting* on G .

The magnitude can be expressed using the weighting as follows:

$$\#G(q) = \sum_{x \in V(G)} w_G(x)$$

Lemma 2.1.8. For any graph G , the weighting w_G satisfies

$$\sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(x,y)} w_G(y) = 1 \quad \text{for } x \in V(G).$$

Proof. For any vertex $x \in V(G)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(x,y)} w_G(y) &= \sum_{y,z \in V(G)} q^{d(x,y)} Z_G^{-1}(y, z) \\ &= \sum_{y,z \in V(G)} Z_G(x, y) Z_G^{-1}(y, z) \\ &= \sum_{z \in V(G)} \sum_{y \in V(G)} Z_G(x, y) Z_G^{-1}(y, z) \\ &= \sum_{z \in V(G)} (Z_G Z_G^{-1})(x, z) \\ &= \sum_{z \in V(G)} I(x, z) \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

This equation is called the *weighting equation*.

Lemma 2.1.9. Let G be a graph and let $\tilde{w}_G : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ be a function satisfying a weighting equation. Then, $\tilde{w}_G = w_G$. Now, w_G is the weighting on G .

Proof. Let $\mathbf{b} = (1, 1, \dots, 1)^T$ where the length of \mathbf{b} is $|V(G)|$ and $\mathbf{w}_G = (w_G(x))_{x \in V(G)}^T$. If $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_G$ satisfies the weighting equation, then we have

$$Z_G \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_G = \mathbf{b}.$$

Since Z_G is invertible by Proposition 2.1.2, we have $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_G = \mathbf{w}_G$. \square

This lemma shows that the weighting on a graph is unique and we use this frequently to compute the magnitude of graphs.

2.2 Basic Properties and Examples

This subsection presents fundamental properties and examples of magnitude. We focus on vertex-transitive graphs, disjoint unions, and Cartesian products. We also discuss the properties of magnitude within $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$.

Definition 2.2.1. Let $G = (V(G), E(G))$, $H = (V(H), E(H))$ be graphs. A *graph homomorphism* from G to H is a map $f : V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$ such that if $\{x, y\} \in E(G)$ then $\{f(x), f(y)\} \in E(H)$ or $f(x) = f(y)$.

We can define a *graph automorphism* using the definition above. We denote the group of all graph automorphisms of a graph G by $\text{Aut}(G)$. $\text{Aut}(G)$ includes id_G and for $g, h \in \text{Aut}(G)$ and $x \in V(G)$, $g(h(x)) = (gh)(x)$, which means $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts on $V(G)$.

Definition 2.2.2. A graph G is *vertex-transitive* if $\text{Aut}(G)$ acts transitively on $V(G)$. It says that for any vertices x and y of G , there exists an automorphism $g : G \rightarrow G$ such that $y = g(x)$.

Lemma 2.2.3. Let G be a vertex-transitive graph. Then,

$$\#G(q) = \frac{|V(G)|}{\sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(x,y)}}$$

for any vertex $x \in V(G)$.

Proof. Let $S(x) = \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(x,y)}$ for a vertex $x \in V(G)$. We show that $S(x)$ does not depend on the choice of x . Take any vertices $a, b \in V(G)$.

Since G is vertex-transitive, there exists $g \in \text{Aut}(G)$ such that $b = g(a)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
S(b) &= \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(b,y)} \\
&= \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(g(a),y)} \\
&= \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(g(a),g(y))} \quad (\text{since } g \text{ is bijective}) \\
&= \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(a,y)} \quad (\text{since } g \text{ is an isomorphism}) \\
&= S(a).
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, $S(x)$ does not depend on the choice of x , denoting it by S . Now, we define a function $\tilde{w}_G : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(q)$ by $\tilde{w}_G(x) = \frac{1}{S}$ for any vertex $x \in V(G)$. Then \tilde{w}_G satisfies the weighting equation and by Lemma 2.1.9, we have $\#G = \frac{|V(G)|}{S}$.

□

Example 2.2.4. (i) $G = V_n$ (edgeless graph with n vertices).



図 2: The graph with no edges

Then, $\text{Aut}(G) \approx \mathfrak{S}_n$ and G is vertex-transitive. $S = 1$ and we have $\#V_n = n$. Now, the empty graph can be denoted by V_0 .

(ii) $G = K_n$ (complete graph with n vertices).

Then, $\text{Aut}(G) \approx \mathfrak{S}_n$ and G is vertex-transitive. $S = 1 + (n - 1)q$ and we have $\#K_n = \frac{n}{1 + (n - 1)q}$.

(iii) $G = C_n$ (cycle graph with n vertices).

Then, $\text{Aut}(G) \approx D_{2n}$ and G is vertex-transitive. If $n = 2m$, then $S = 1 + 2(q + q^2 + \cdots + q^{m-1}) + q^m = \frac{1+q-q^m-q^{m+1}}{1-q}$. Thus, we have

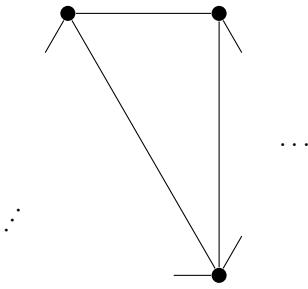


図 3: Complete graph

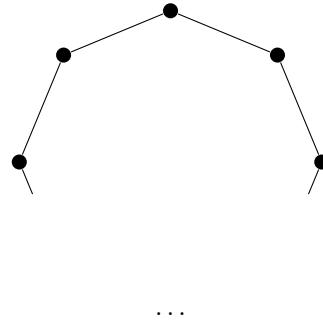


図 4: Cycle graph

$\#C_{2m} = \frac{2m(1-q)}{(1+q)(1-q^m)} = \frac{n(1-q)}{(1+q)(1-q^m)}$. If $n = 2m - 1$, then similarly
 $\#C_{2m-1} = \frac{n(1-q)}{1+q-2q^m}$.

(iv) G is the Petersen graph.

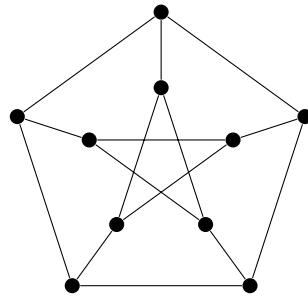


図 5: Petersen graph

Then, $\text{Aut}(G)$ contains D_{10} as its subgroup and G is vertex-transitive.
 $S = 1 + 3q + 6q^2$ and we have $\#G = \frac{10}{1+3q+6q^2}$.

(v) $G = K_{m,n}$ (complete bipartite graph).

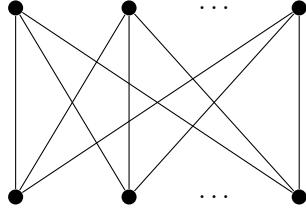


図 6: complete bipartite graph

Then, $\text{Aut}(G) \approx \mathfrak{S}_m \times \mathfrak{S}_n$ if $m \neq n$ and G is not vertex-transitive. We can calculate the magnitude with other methods. Let a, b be the weight of vertices on each part of $K_{m,n}$. Then, the weighting equation is written by two equations as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \{q^0 + (m-1)q^2\}a + nqb = 1. \\ \{q^0 + (n-1)q^2\}b + mq a = 1. \end{cases}$$

We can solve this and we have

$$\#K_{m,n} = ma + nb = \frac{(m+n) - (2mn - m - n)q}{(1+q)(1 - (m-1)(n-1)q^2)}.$$

Lemma 2.2.5. *Let G and H be graphs. Then,*

$$\#(G \sqcup H) = \#G + \#H,$$

where $G \sqcup H$ is the disjoint union of G and H .

$$\text{Proof. } Z_{G \sqcup H} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_G & O \\ O & Z_H \end{pmatrix}, Z_{G \sqcup H}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_G^{-1} & O \\ O & Z_H^{-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Thus,

$$\#(G \sqcup H) = \text{sum}(Z_{G \sqcup H}^{-1}) = \text{sum}(Z_G^{-1}) + \text{sum}(Z_H^{-1}) = \#G + \#H.$$

□

Definition 2.2.6. Let G and H be graphs. The *cartesian product* $G \square H$ of G and H is the graph defined as follows;

- $V(G \square H) = V(G) \times V(H)$.
- $E(G \square H) = \{(x, y), (x', y')\} \mid x = x' \text{ and } \{y, y'\} \in E(H) \text{ or } y = y' \text{ and } \{x, x'\} \in E(G)\}$.

Lemma 2.2.7. $\#(G \square H) = \#G \cdot \#H$.

Proof. For $x, x' \in V(G)$ and $y, y' \in V(H)$,
 $d_{G \square H}((x, y), (x', y')) = d_G(x, x') + d_H(y, y')$,
 $Z_{G \square H}((x, y), (x', y')) = q^{d_{G \square H}((x, y), (x', y'))} = q^{d_G(x, x')} q^{d_H(y, y')} = Z_G(x, x') Z_H(y, y')$,
 $Z_{G \square H} = Z_G \otimes Z_H$ and then $Z_{G \square H}^{-1} = Z_G^{-1} \otimes Z_H^{-1}$.
Thus, $\#G \square H = \text{sum}(Z_{G \square H}^{-1}) = \text{sum}(Z_G^{-1} \otimes Z_H^{-1}) = \text{sum}(Z_G^{-1}) \cdot \text{sum}(Z_H^{-1}) = \#G \cdot \#H$.

We used the fact that $(P \otimes Q)(R \otimes S) = (PR) \otimes (QS)$ for matrices P, Q, R , and S such that the products of PR and QS are defined. \square

Example 2.2.8. $G = K_2 \square K_3$.

$$\#K_2 \square K_3 = \#K_2 \cdot \#K_3 = \frac{2}{1+q} \cdot \frac{3}{1+2q} = \frac{6}{(1+q)(1+2q)} = \#K_{3,3}.$$

Remark 2.2.9. Here we use the catesian product for graph product, but there are other graph products. However, there is a reason that we use the catesian product. This will be clear in Section 4.

Proposition 2.2.10. Let G be a graph. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \#G(q) &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x_0, x_1) + d(x_1, x_2) + \dots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k)} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n q^n, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k |\{(x_0, \dots, x_k) \mid x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k, d(x_0, x_1) + \dots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k) = n\}|.$$

Proof. Let $\tilde{w}_G : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[q]$ be a map defined by

$$\tilde{w}_G(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{x=x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x_0, x_1) + d(x_1, x_2) + \dots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k)}.$$

Then, for $x \in V(G)$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{y \in V(G)} q^{d(x,y)} \tilde{w}_G(y) \\
&= \tilde{w}_G(x) + \sum_{y \in V(G) \setminus \{x\}} q^{d(x,y)} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{y=x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x_0,x_1)+\dots+d(x_{k-1},x_k)} \\
&= \tilde{w}_G(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{x \neq y = x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x,y)+d(x_0,x_1)+\dots+d(x_{k-1},x_k)} \\
&= \tilde{w}_G(x) + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{x \neq x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x,x_0)+d(x_0,x_1)+\dots+d(x_{k-1},x_k)} \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{x=x_0 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x_0,x_1)+\dots+d(x_{k-1},x_k)} \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \sum_{x \neq x_0 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x,x_0)+\dots+d(x_{k-1},x_k)} \\
&= 1.
\end{aligned}$$

The last equality holds since the first term at k is the second term at $k-1$ in the second term with opposite sign. Now, if k goes to infinity, the term disappears since $q^\infty = 0$. Thus, by Lemma 2.1.9, we have $\tilde{w}_G = w_G$ and then the first equality of proposition follows. The second equality immediately follows from the first one. \square

Corollary 2.2.11. *Let G be a graph. $|V(G)| = \#G(0)$, $|E(G)| = -\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{d}{dq} \#G(q) \right|_{q=0}$. Here, the derivative is taken in $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$.*

Proof. From the previous proposition, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
c_0 &= \sum_{k=0}^0 (-1)^k |\{(x_0, \dots, x_k) \mid x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k, d(x_0, x_1) + \dots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k) = n\}| \\
&= |\{(x_0) \mid x_0 \in V(G)\}| \\
&= |V(G)|
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
c_1 &= |\{(x_0) \mid d(x_0, x_0) = 1\}| - |\{(x_0, x_1) \mid x_0 \neq x_1, d(x_0, x_1) = 1\}| \\
&= 0 - 2|E(G)| \\
&= -2|E(G)|.
\end{aligned}$$

This corollary immediately follows from these equations. \square

Remark 2.2.12. $c_0 \geq 0, c_1 \leq 0$, and $c_2 \geq 0$ holds. The last inequality follows from

$$c_2 = |\{(x, y, z) \mid d(x, y) = d(y, z) = 1\}| - |\{(x, y) \mid d(x, y) = 2\}|$$

by Proposition 2.2.10. However, in general, the sign of c_n is not determined. For example, if G is the Petersen graph, then $\#G = \frac{10}{1+3q+6q^2} = 10 - 30q + 30q^2 + 90q^3 - 450q^4 + \dots$. By above equation of c_2 , $c_2 = 0$ if and only if G has no cycles of length 3 and 4.

Remark 2.2.13. The magnitude does not have the data of the number of connected components. For example, let W be the graph obtained by the complete graph K_6 with a triangle of edges removed. By easy calculation,

$$\#W = \frac{6}{1+4q}.$$

Since $\#K_5 = \frac{5}{1+4q}$, we have $\#5W = \frac{30}{1+4q} = \#6K_5$. Here, nG means the disjoint union of n copies of a graph G .

2.3 Main Results on the Magnitude of Graphs

This subsection states the inclusion-exclusion principle for the magnitude of graphs under specific conditions. We begin by observing that the magnitude does not generally satisfy the inclusion-exclusion principle. We then introduce sufficient conditions for the principle to hold. In this document, we mean $G \cup H$ as a graph $(V(G) \cup V(H), E(G) \cup E(H))$.

Definition 2.3.1. Let R be a ring. A function Φ is an *R-valued graph invariant* if

- $\Phi(G) \in R$ for any graph G .
- If $G \approx H$ as a graph, then $\Phi(G) = \Phi(H)$.

Definition 2.3.2. Let Φ be an *R-valued graph invariant*.

1. Φ is said to be *multiplicative* if

- $\Phi(V_1) = 1$.
- $\Phi(G \square H) = \Phi(G) \cdot \Phi(H)$ for any graphs G and H .

2. Φ is said to satisfy the *inclusion-exclusion principle* if

- $\Phi(V_0) = 0$.
- $\Phi(G \cup H) = \Phi(G) + \Phi(H) - \Phi(G \cap H)$ for any graphs G and H .

Lemma 2.3.3. *Let R be a ring containing no nonzero nilpotents and let Φ be a multiplicative R -valued graph invariant satisfying the inclusion-exclusion principle. Then, $\Phi(G) = |V(G)|$ for any graph G .*

Proof. Now, $\Phi(V_0) = 0$, $\Phi(V_1) = 1$ and by inclusion-exclusion principle, we obtain $\Phi(V_n) = n$ for any $n \geq 0$ by induction.

Let G be any graph and we fix $e \in E(G)$. Let v_e, w_e be the vertices joined by e . Consider the two subgraphs $G_e = (V(G), E(G) \setminus \{e\})$ and $H_e = (\{v_e, w_e\}, \{e\})$ of G . Then, by inclusion-exclusion principle, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(G) &= \Phi(G_e) + \Phi(H_e) - \Phi(G_e \cap H_e) \\ &= \Phi(G_e) + \Phi(K_2) - \Phi(V_2) \\ &= \Phi(G_e) + \varepsilon.\end{aligned}$$

here, we denote $\varepsilon = \Phi(K_2) - \Phi(V_2)$. Repeating this process for all edges of G , we have $\Phi(G) = \Phi(V_{V(G)}) + \varepsilon \cdot |E(G)| = |V(G)| + \varepsilon \cdot |E(G)|$.

Now, we show that $\varepsilon = 0$. Consider the graph $C_4 = K_2 \square K_2$. Now, $\Phi(C_4) = 4 + \varepsilon \cdot 4$ and by multiplicativity, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi(C_4) &= \Phi(K_2) \cdot \Phi(K_2) \\ &= (\Phi(V_2) + \varepsilon)(\Phi(V_2) + \varepsilon) \\ &= 4 + 4\varepsilon + \varepsilon^2.\end{aligned}$$

We obtain $\varepsilon^2 = 0$ and then $\varepsilon = 0$ since R contains no nonzero nilpotents. Thus, we have $\Phi(G) = |V(G)|$ for any graph G . \square

The magnitude of graphs is an $\mathbb{Q}[q]$ -valued graph invariant and is multiplicative and $\#V_0 = 0$. Since $\mathbb{Q}[q]$ has no nonzero nilpotents, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 2.3.4. *The magnitude does not satisfy the inclusion-exclusion principle in general.*

Definition 2.3.5. Let X be a graph and let U be a subgraph of X . U is said to be *convex* in X if for any vertices $x, y \in V(U)$, $d_U(x, y) = d_X(x, y)$.

Lemma 2.3.6. *Let X be a graph, let G, H be subgraphs of X , $g \in V(G)$, and $h \in V(H)$ such that $X = G \cup H$ and there is a path ($g = x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x_n = h$) in X . Then, there exists a vertex $x_i \in V(G) \cap V(H)$.*

Proof. aaa □

Lemma 2.3.7. *Let X be a graph and G, H subgraphs of X such that $X = G \cup H$. If $G \cap H$ is convex in X , then G and H are also convex in X .*

Proof. aaa □

Definition 2.3.8. Let X be a graph and let U be a subgraph of X such that U is convex in X . We denote $V_U(X) = \{v \in V(X) \mid d_X(v, u) < \infty \text{ for some } u \in V(U)\}$. Then, we say that X *projects to* U if for any $x \in V_U(X)$, there exists $\pi(x) \in V(U)$ such that for any $u \in V(U)$, $d_X(x, u) = d_X(x, \pi(x)) + d_X(\pi(x), u)$.

Lemma 2.3.9. *If X projects to U , then $\pi(x)$ is uniquely determined for any $x \in V_U(X)$.*

Proof. aaa □

Example 2.3.10. aaa

Lemma 2.3.11. *Let X be a graph and let U be a convex subgraph of X such that X projects to U . Then, for any $u \in V(U)$,*

$$w_U(u) = \sum_{x \in \pi^{-1}(u)} q^{d_X(u, x)} w_X(x).$$

Proof. aaa □

Theorem 2.3.12 (Main Theorem I). *Let X be a graph and let G, H be subgraphs of X such that $X = G \cup H$. If $G \cap H$ is convex in X and H projects to $G \cap H$, then*

$$\#X = \#G + \#H - \#(G \cap H).$$

Before proving this theorem, we give the example of graphs for which we can apply this theorem.

Example 2.3.13. Let G be a graph and consider the graph H formed by identifying one of the edges of a cycle graph C_n with an edge of G . Now, let $n \geq 4$.

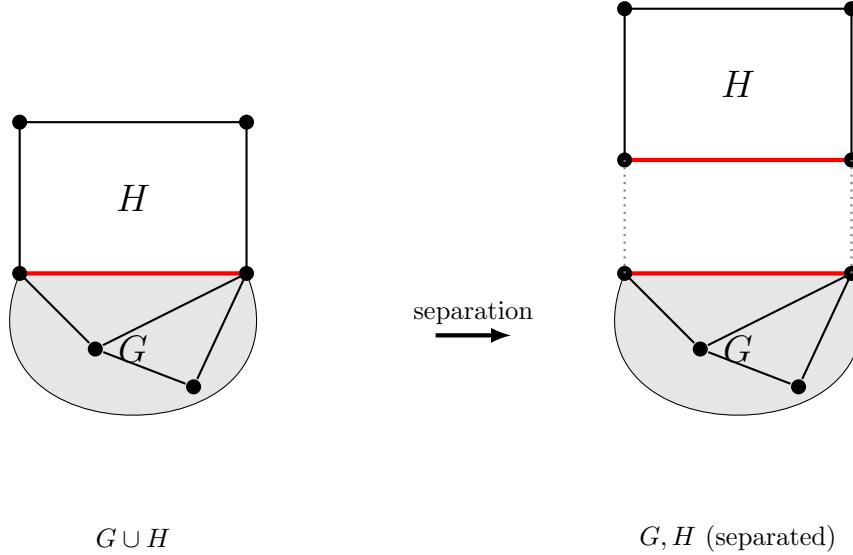


図 7: Cycle graph of four vertices

Then, we can apply Theorem 2.3.12 to $X = G \cup H$ as follows:

$$\#X = \#G + \#C_4 - \#K_2.$$

Similarly, if G and H are graphs and $G \vee H$ is the graph formed by identifying one vertex of G with one vertex of H , then we have

$$\#(G \vee H) = \#G + \#H - 1.$$

Proof of Theorem 2.3.12. aaa

□

Example 2.3.14. The three graphs below are divided into a graph C_3 , and two graphs C_2 , so they all have the same magnitude and can be calculated as follows:

$$\#G = \#C_3 + 2 \cdot \#C_2 - 2.$$

Example 2.3.15. If G is a forest, then we can calculate the magnitude of G as follows:

$$\#G = |V(G)| - 2|E(G)| \frac{q}{1+q}.$$

If G is a tree, then

$$\#G = |V(G)| - 2(|V(G)| - 1) \frac{q}{1+q}.$$

Furthermore examples.

Remark 2.3.16. Even though two graphs both have one component and the same magnitude, they may not be isomorphic. We can easily generate such examples using wedge sums of graphs as follows.

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3 The Magnitude Homology of Graphs

In this section, we define the magnitude homology of a graph G . We provide fundamental examples and properties, and state the Mayer-Vietoris sequence for magnitude homology.

3.1 The Definition of The Magnitude Homology of Graphs

Definition 3.1.1. Let G be a graph. For a positive integer k , the *length* of a tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) of $V(G)$ is defined to be

$$\begin{aligned} l(x_0, \dots, x_k) &= d(x_0, x_1) + d(x_1, x_2) + \cdots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^k d(x_{i-1}, x_i). \end{aligned}$$

Now, let $l(x_0) = 0$. We say a tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) is *good* if $x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \cdots \neq x_k$.

Lemma 3.1.2 (Triangle inequality). *If (x_0, \dots, x_k) is a good tuple of $V(G)$, then for any $1 \leq i \leq k-1$,*

$$l(x_0, \dots, x_k) \geq l(x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_k).$$

Proof. We obviously have the statement by the triangle inequality of the distance function d . \square

Definition 3.1.3 (*Magnitude chain complex*). Let G be a graph. $MC_{*,*}(G)$ is the *magnitude complex* defined as follows:

$$MC_{*,*}(G) = \bigoplus_{l=0}^{\infty} MC_{*,l}(G).$$

For non-negative integers k and l , $MC_{k,l}(G)$ is freely generated by good tuples (x_0, \dots, x_k) of $V(G)$ of length l with the ring \mathbb{Z} . The differential $\partial : MC_{k,l}(G) \rightarrow MC_{k-1,l}(G)$ is defined by

$$\partial = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (-1)^{i-1} \partial_i,$$

where

$$\partial_i(x_0, \dots, x_k) = \begin{cases} (x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_k) & \text{if } l(x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_k) = l(x_0, \dots, x_k). \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Remark 3.1.4. For a good tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) and $1 \leq i \leq k - 1$,

$$\partial_i(x_0, \dots, x_k) \neq 0 \iff d(x_{i-1}, x_i) + d(x_i, x_{i+1}) = d(x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}).$$

Lemma 3.1.5. $\partial \circ \partial = 0$.

Proof. aaa. □

Definition 3.1.6. (*magnitude homology*) Let G be a graph. The *magnitude homology* $MH_{*,*}(G)$ of G is the homology of the magnitude chain complex $MC_{*,*}(G)$, that is,

$$MH_{k,l}(G) = \text{Ker}\partial \cap (MC_{k,l}(G)) / \text{Im}\partial \cap (MC_{k,l}(G)).$$

Example 3.1.7. (i) $G = V_n$. Then,

$$MC_{k,l}(V_n) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}\{(x) \mid x \in V(V_n)\} & \text{if } k = l = 0. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$\partial = 0$ implies that

$$MH_{k,l}(V_n) \approx \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^n & \text{if } k = l = 0. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(ii) $G = K_n (n \geq 2)$. Then, $l(x_0, \dots, x_k) = k$ for any good tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) of $V(K_n)$. Thus,

$$MC_{k,l}(K_n) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}\{(x_0, \dots, x_k) \mid x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k\} & \text{if } l = k. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

$\partial = 0$ implies that

$$MH_{k,l}(K_n) \approx \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^{n(n-1)^l} & \text{if } l = k. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

(iii) $G = C_5$. Number the vertices of C_5 as shown in the following figure.

ここにナンバリングした C_5 の図を挿入

Let us consider $MH_{2,3}(C_5)$. 続く

Theorem 3.1.8. *Let G be a graph. Then,*

$$\sum_{k,l \geq 0} (-1)^k \text{rank}(MH_{k,l}(G)) q^l = \#G \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}[[q]].$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} (LHS) &= \sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(MH_{*,l}(G)) q^l \\ &= \sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(MC_{*,l}(G)) q^l \\ &= \sum_{k,l \geq 0} (-1)^k \text{rank}(MC_{k,l}(G)) q^l \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k \sum_{x_0 \neq \dots \neq x_k} q^{d(x_0,x_1) + \dots + d(x_{k-1},x_k)} \\ &= \#G. \end{aligned}$$

The last equation is obtained by Proposition 2.2.10. \square

Proposition 3.1.9. *Let G be a graph. Then,*

- $MH_{0,0}(G) \approx \mathbb{Z}^{|V(G)|}$ holds.
- $MH_{1,1}(G) \approx \mathbb{Z}^{2|E(G)|}$ holds.

Proof.

$$MC_{k,0}(G) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}\{(x) \mid x \in V(G)\} & \text{if } k = 0. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and $\partial = 0$ induces the first equation.

$$MC_{k,1}(G) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}\{(x_0, x_1) \mid x_0 \neq x_1\} & \text{if } k = 1. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and $\partial = 0$ induces the second equation. \square

Definition 3.1.10. The diameter d of a graph G is defined by

$$d = \max\{d(x, y) \mid x, y \in V(G) \text{ and } x, y \text{ lie in the same component of } G\}.$$

If $G = V_n$, then we define $d = 0$. Then, for any graph G , $0 \leq d < \infty$ holds.

Proposition 3.1.11. Let G be a graph and let d be the diameter of G and assume that $MH_{k,l}(G) \neq 0$ for given non-negative integers k and l . Then,

- $\frac{l}{d} \leq k \leq l$ holds.
- If $d > 1$ and $l > 0$, then $\frac{l}{d} < k \leq l$ holds.

Proof. Since $MH_{k,l}(G) \neq 0$, there exists a good tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) of length l such that $\partial(x_0, \dots, x_k) = 0$. Thus, $l = l(x_0, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k d(x_{i-1}, x_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^k d = kd$ and $l = \sum_{i=1}^k d(x_{i-1}, x_i) \geq k$. This implies that $\frac{l}{d} \leq k \leq l$.

Now, assume that $d > 1$ and $l > 0$ and suppose that $k = \frac{l}{d}$. From the above discussion, we have $d(x_i, x_{i+1}) = d$ for all i . $\partial(x_0, \dots, x_k) = 0$. For the $(k+1)$ -tuple $\partial(x_0, \dots, x_k)$ is a linear combination of at most $k-1$ distinct terms of k -tuples, so $\partial(x_0, \dots, x_k) = 0$ implies $d(x_{i-1}, x_i) + d(x_i, x_{i+1}) \neq d(x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$ for all $1 \leq i \leq k-1$. Since $d(x_0, x_1) = d \geq 2$, there exists a vertex y such that $d(x_0, y) + d(y, x_1) = d(x_0, x_1)$ and $y \neq x_0, x_1$. Then, $(x_0, y, x_1, \dots, x_k)$ is a good tuple in $MC_{k+1,l}(G)$ and

$$\partial_i(x_0, y, x_1, \dots, x_k) = \begin{cases} (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k) & \text{for } i = 1. \\ 0 & \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq k. \end{cases}$$

It is obvious for $3 \leq i$ by $d(x_{i-1}, x_i) + d(x_i, x_{i+1}) \neq d(x_{i-1}, x_{i+1})$ and is also true for $i = 2$ since $d(y, x_1) + d(x_1, x_2) = d(y, x_1) + d > d \geq d(y, x_2)$. This implies $MH_{k,l}(G) = 0$ and contradicts the assumption. \square

3.2 Induced Maps

Definition 3.2.1. Let G and H be graphs. A map $f : V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$ is said to be a *graph map* if for any $\{x, y\} \in E(G)$, either $f(x) = f(y)$ or $\{f(x), f(y)\} \in E(H)$.

We note that a graph map is distinguished from a graph homomorphism, which requires that $\{f(x), f(y)\} \in E(H)$ for any $\{x, y\} \in E(G)$.

Proposition 3.2.2. $l(f(x_0), \dots, f(x_k)) \leq l(x_0, \dots, x_k)$ for any good tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) of $V(G)$.

Proof. For any vertices $x, y \in V(G)$, $d_H(f(x), f(y)) \leq d_G(x, y)$ holds. Indeed, if x, y lie in the same component of G , then there exists a path $(x = x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x_n = y)$ in G such that $n = d_G(x, y)$. Since f is a graph map, either $f(x_{i-1}) = f(x_i)$ or $\{f(x_{i-1}), f(x_i)\} \in E(H)$ for any $1 \leq i \leq n$. Thus, $(f(x) = f(x_0) \rightarrow f(x_1) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow f(x_n) = f(y))$ is a path in H and then $d_H(f(x), f(y)) \leq n = d_G(x, y)$. If x, y do not lie in the same component, then $d_G(x, y) = d_H(f(x), f(y)) = \infty$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} l(f(x_0), \dots, f(x_k)) &= \sum_{i=1}^k d_H(f(x_{i-1}), f(x_i)) \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k d_G(x_{i-1}, x_i) \\ &= l(x_0, \dots, x_k). \end{aligned}$$

□

Definition 3.2.3. Let G and H be graphs and let $f : V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$ be a graph map. Then, the *induced map* $f_\# : MC_{*,*}(G) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(H)$ is defined by

$$f_\#(x_0, \dots, x_k) = \begin{cases} (f(x_0), \dots, f(x_k)) & \text{if } l(f(x_0), \dots, f(x_k)) = l(x_0, \dots, x_k). \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

for any good tuple (x_0, \dots, x_k) of $V(G)$.

Proposition 3.2.4. The induced map $f_\# : MC_{*,*}(G) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(H)$ is a chain map.

Proof. aaa.

□

Definition 3.2.5. (Induced maps in homology) If $f : G \rightarrow H$ is a graph map, the *induced map in homology* $f_* : MH_{*,*}(G) \rightarrow MH_{*,*}(H)$ is the map induced by the chain map $f_\# : MC_{*,*}(G) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(H)$.

Definition 3.2.6. A is called a *bigraded abelian group* if $A = \bigoplus_{k,l \geq 0} A_{k,l}$ where each $A_{k,l}$ is an abelian group. A *bigraded homomorphism* $f : A \rightarrow B$ between bigraded abelian groups A and B is a homomorphism such that $f(A_{k,l}) \subset B_{k,l}$ for any $k, l \geq 0$.

Proposition 3.2.7. *The assignment $G \mapsto MH_{*,*}(G)$ and $f \mapsto f_*$ defines a functor from the category of graphs and graph maps to the category of bigraded abelian groups and bigraded homomorphisms, denoted by $\mathbf{Graph} \rightarrow \mathbf{BAb}$.*

Proposition 3.2.8. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a graph map.*

- $f_* : MH_{0,0}(G) \rightarrow MH_{0,0}(H)$ is given by $f_*(x) = f(x)$ for any $x \in V(G)$.

- $f_* : MH_{1,1}(G) \rightarrow MH_{1,1}(H)$ is given by

$$f_*(x_0, x_1) = \begin{cases} (f(x_0), f(x_1)) & \text{if } f(x_0) \neq f(x_1). \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

for any $(x_0, x_1) \in MH_{1,1}(G)$.

Proof. The first equation is obvious.

For the second equation, we obtain by definition;

$$f_*(x_0, x_1) = \begin{cases} (f(x_0), f(x_1)) & \text{if } l(f(x_0), f(x_1)) = l(x_0, x_1) = 1. \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

for any $(x_0, x_1) \in MH_{1,1}(G)$. Since f is a graph map, $l(f(x_0), f(x_1)) = 1$ if and only if $f(x_0) \neq f(x_1)$. \square

Corollary 3.2.9. *Let $f : G \rightarrow H$ be a graph map. f_* is an isomorphism if and only if f is a graph isomorphism.*

Proof. aaa. \square

3.3 Disjoint Union

Proposition 3.3.1. *Let G and H be graphs. We define the inclusion graph maps $i : G \rightarrow G \sqcup H, j : H \rightarrow G \sqcup H$. Then,*

$$i_* \oplus j_* : MH_{*,*}(G) \oplus MH_{*,*}(H) \rightarrow MH_{*,*}(G \sqcup H)$$

is an isomorphism for each $k, l \geq 0$.

Proof. saaa. □

We can give another proof of Lemma 2.2.5 by Proposition 3.3.1 and $\chi(A_* \oplus B_*) = \chi(A_*) + \chi(B_*)$.

3.4 Cartesian Products

Definition 3.4.1. This definition is not true. Fix $l \geq 0$. The *exterior product* is the map

$$\square : MC_{*,*}(G) \otimes MC_{*,*}(H) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(G \square H)$$

is defined as follows. Let \square be the map

$$\square : MC_{k_1, l_1}(G) \times MC_{k_2, l_2}(H) \rightarrow MC_{k, l}(G \square H) \text{ for } k_1, k_2 \geq 0, k = k_1 + k_2, l = l_1 + l_2,$$

which is defined by

$$\square((x_0, \dots, x_{k_1}), (y_0, \dots, y_{k_2})) = \sum_{\sigma} \text{sign}(\sigma)((x_{i_0}, y_{j_0}), (x_{i_1}, y_{j_1}), \dots, (x_{i_k}, y_{j_k})),$$

where the sum is over all shuffles σ of type (k_1, k_2) , that is, all sequences

$$((i_0, j_0), (i_1, j_1), \dots, (i_k, j_k))$$

such that

$$i_0 = 0, j_0 = 0, 0 \leq i_r \leq k_1, 0 \leq j_r \leq k_2 \text{ for } 0 \leq r \leq k, \text{ and}$$

$$(i_{r+1}, j_{r+1}) = \begin{cases} (i_r + 1, j_r) & \text{or} \\ (i_r, j_r + 1) & \text{for } 0 \leq r < k, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\text{sign}(\sigma) = (-1)^m,$$

where $m = \#\{(i, j) \in \{\{0, \dots, k_1\} \times \{0, \dots, k_2\}\} \mid i = i_r \Rightarrow j < j_r\}$.

Here, we extend the map \square bilinearly to the tensor product

$$MC_{k_1, l_1}(G) \otimes MC_{k_2, l_2}(H) \rightarrow MC_{k, l}(G \square H)$$

We denote this induced map also by \square and call it the *exterior product*.

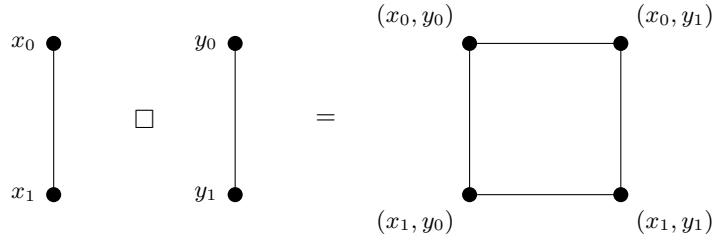


図 8: Square graph

Example 3.4.2. Let $G = C_2 \square C_2 = C_4$

Consider the exterior product $\square((x_0, x_1) \otimes (y_0, y_1))$. We have the two shuffles of type $(1, 1)$:

$$((0, 0), (1, 0), (1, 1)), ((0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1)).$$

Thus,

$$\square((x_0, x_1) \otimes (y_0, y_1)) = -((x_0, y_0), (x_1, y_0), (x_1, y_1)) + ((x_0, y_0), (x_0, y_1), (x_1, y_1)).$$

Remark 3.4.3. As you see in the above example, the number of shuffles is $\binom{k}{k_1}$.

Proposition 3.4.4. *The exterior product $\square : MC_{*,*}(G) \otimes MC_{*,*}(H) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(G \square H)$ is a chain map.*

Proof. Let $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}_0, \dots, \mathbf{x}_{k_1})$, $\mathbf{y} = (\mathbf{y}_0, \dots, \mathbf{y}_{k_2})$. Now, we show that

$$\partial \circ \square(\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}) = \square((\partial \mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{y}) + (-1)^{k_1} \square(\mathbf{x} \otimes (\partial \mathbf{y})) = \square \circ (\partial \otimes \partial)(\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}).$$

Here, we should consider the sequence of tensor products of the magnitude chain complexes defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \partial \otimes \partial : MC_{k_1, l_1}(G) \otimes MC_{k_2, l_2}(H) &\rightarrow (MC_{k_1-1, l_1}(G) \otimes MC_{k_2, l_2}(H)) \\ &\quad \oplus (MC_{k_1, l_1}(G) \otimes MC_{k_2-1, l_2}(H)), \\ (\partial \otimes \partial)(\mathbf{x} \otimes \mathbf{y}) &= (\partial \mathbf{x}) \otimes \mathbf{y} + (-1)^{k_1} \mathbf{x} \otimes (\partial \mathbf{y}). \end{aligned}$$

Then, we should show only the first equality.

ここに可換図式を挿入. 証明も続く

□

From this proposition, we obtain the induced map in homology, also denoting \square .

Definition 3.4.5. (Tor functor) Let R be a ring and let A, B be R -modules. Then, $\text{Tor}(A, B)$ is defined by the derived functor of the tensor product.

Theorem 3.4.6. *Let G and H be graphs.*

$$0 \rightarrow MH_{*,*}(G) \otimes MH_{*,*}(H) \xrightarrow{\square} MH_{*,*}(G \square H) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(MH_{*-1,*}(G), MH_{*,*}(H)) \rightarrow 0$$

is a short exact sequence and non-naturally split. In particular, if $MH_{,*}(G)$ or $MH_{*,*}(H)$ is torsion-free, then the exterior product \square is an isomorphism.*

We don't prove this theorem in this thesis.

Example 3.4.7. $G = C_4 = C_2 \square C_2$.

3.5 The Mayer-Vietoris Sequence

Definition 3.5.1. Let X be a graph and let G, H be subgraphs of X .

1. $(X; G, H)$ is said to be a *projecting decomposition* if $X = G \cup H$, $G \cap H$ is convex in X and H projects to $G \cap H$.
We write $i^G : G \rightarrow X$, $i^H : H \rightarrow X$, $j^G : G \cap H \rightarrow G$, $j^H : G \cap H \rightarrow H$ for the inclusion graph maps.
2. Let $(X; G, H), (X'; G', H')$ be projecting decompositions. $f : (X; G, H) \rightarrow (X'; G', H')$ is said to be a *decomposition map* if $f : X \rightarrow X'$ is a graph map such that $f(V(G)) \subset V(G')$ and $f(V(H)) \subset V(H')$.
3. Let $f : (X; G, H) \rightarrow (X'; G', H')$ be a decomposition map. Then, f is said to be a *projecting decomposition map* if $V_{G \cap H}(H) = f^{-1}(V_{G' \cap H'}(H'))$ and $f(\pi(h)) = \pi(f(h))$ for any $h \in V_{G \cap H}(H)$.
4. Let $(X; G, H)$ be a projecting decomposition. $MC_{*,*}(G, H)$ denote the subcomplex of $MC_{*,*}(X)$ spanned by good tuples (x_0, \dots, x_k) whose entries all lie in G or all lie in H .

Theorem 3.5.2. Let $(X; G, H)$ be a projecting decomposition. Then, the inclusion map

$$MC_{*,l}(G, H) \hookrightarrow MC_{*,l}(X)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism for any $l \geq 0$.

Proof. aaa. □

Theorem 3.5.3. (the main theorem II) Let $(X; G, H)$ be a projecting decomposition. Then,

$$0 \rightarrow MH_{*,*}(G \cap H) \xrightarrow{(j_*^G, -j_*^H)} MH_{*,*}(G) \oplus MH_{*,*}(H) \xrightarrow{i_*^G \oplus i_*^H} MH_{*,*}(X) \rightarrow 0$$

is a split short exact sequence.

Proof. aaa. □

Corollary 3.5.4. Let $(X; G, H)$ be a projecting decomposition. Then,

$$\#X = \#G + \#H - \#(G \cap H)$$

in $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$.

Proof. By Theorem 3.5.3,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(MH_{*,l}(G \cap H)) - \chi((MH_{*,l}(G)) \oplus \chi(MH_{*,l}(H))) + \chi(MH_{*,l}(X)) &= 0 \text{ holds and then} \\ \chi(MH_{*,l}(X)) &= \chi(MH_{*,l}(G)) + \chi(MH_{*,l}(H)) - \chi(MH_{*,l}(G \cap H)). \end{aligned}$$

For each $l \geq 0$, multiplying by q^l and summing over all $l \geq 0$, we have

$$\sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(MH_{*,l}(X))q^l = \sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(MH_{*,l}(G))q^l + \sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(MH_{*,l}(H))q^l - \sum_{l \geq 0} \chi(MH_{*,l}(G \cap H))q^l.$$

By Theorem 3.1.8, we obtain the desired equation. □

Corollary 3.5.5. Let T be a tree.

3.6 Diagonal Graphs

Definition 3.6.1. A graph G is said to be *diagonal* if $MH_{k,l}(G) = 0$ for $k \neq l$.

Lemma 3.6.2. *Any trees are diagonal.*

Proof. aaa

□

Proposition 3.6.3. *For a diagonal graph, the magnitude completely determines the magnitude homology ranks.*

Proof. Obvious by Theorem 3.1.8.

□

4 Motivation: The Magnitude of Enriched Categories

In this section, we explain the motivation for studying the magnitude of graphs in a broader context. We employ the notion of enriched categories to define the magnitude.

4.1 The Magnitude of a Matrix

Definition 4.1.1. Let k be a set and let $+, \cdot$ be binary operations on k , and let $0_k, 1_k$ be elements of k . Then, $(k, +, \cdot, 0_k, 1_k)$ is called a *rig* if the following conditions hold:

- $(k, +, 0_k)$ is a commutative monoid.
- $(k, \cdot, 1_k)$ is a monoid.
- multiplication distributes over addition.

Now, we mean a rig as a commutative rig with the operation \cdot .

Example 4.1.2. $(\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, +, \cdot, 0, 1)$ is a rig.

Definition 4.1.3. Let k be a rig and let I, J be finite sets. A $I \times J$ -matrix is a function $\zeta : I \times J \rightarrow k$.

Remark 4.1.4. Let k be a rig, and let I, J , and L be finite sets.

1. If ζ_1 is an $I \times J$ -matrix and ζ_2 is a $J \times L$ -matrix, then the product $\zeta_1 \zeta_2$ is defined as follows:

$$(\zeta_1 \zeta_2)(i, l) = \sum_{j \in J} \zeta_1(i, j) \cdot \zeta_2(j, l) \quad (i \in I, l \in L)$$

2. $\delta : I \times I \rightarrow k$ is called the *identity matrix* if $\delta(i, j) = 1_k$ when $i = j$ and $\delta(i, j) = 0_k$ when $i \neq j$.
3. Let $\zeta : I \times J \rightarrow k$ be a matrix. We define $\zeta^* : J \times I \rightarrow k$ by $\zeta^*(j, i) = \zeta(i, j)$.

4. Let ζ be an $I \times I$ -matrix. If there exists an $I \times I$ -matrix ζ^{-1} such that $\zeta\zeta^{-1} = \delta$ and $\zeta^{-1}\zeta = \delta$, then ζ is said to be *invertible* and ζ^{-1} is called the *inverse* of ζ .
5. $w : I \rightarrow k$ is called a *vector*. w can be thought of as an element of k^I . If ζ is an $I \times J$ -matrix, v is a I -vector, and w is a J -vector, then the product $\zeta w : I \rightarrow k$ and $v\zeta : J \rightarrow k$ are defined by

$$(\zeta w)(i) = \sum_{j \in J} \zeta(i, j) \cdot w(j) \quad (i \in I)$$

$$(v\zeta)(j) = \sum_{i \in I} v(i) \cdot \zeta(i, j) \quad (j \in J)$$

Now, ζw is a I -vector and $v\zeta$ is a J -vector.

6. If w, v are I -vectors, then the *inner product* vw is defined by

$$vw = \sum_{i \in I} v(i) \cdot w(i)$$

7. A vector $u_I : I \rightarrow k$ is defined by $u_I(i) = 1_k$ for any $i \in I$.

Definition 4.1.5. Let ζ be an $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig k .

- A *weighting* on ζ is a vector $w : J \rightarrow k$ such that $\zeta w = u_I$. $w(j)$ is called the *weight* of $j \in J$.
- A *coweighting* on ζ is a vector $v : I \rightarrow k$ such that $v\zeta = u_I^*$. $v(i)$ is called the *coweight* of $i \in I$.

Example 4.1.6. Let G be a graph. Then, $Z_G(q)$ is a $V(G) \times V(G)$ -matrix over the rig $\mathbb{Q}[[q]]$ and the weighting on $Z_G(q)$ is the weighting on G defined in Section 2.1.

Lemma 4.1.7. Let ζ be an $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig k . If ζ has a weighting w and a coweighting v , then

$$\sum_{i \in I} v(i) = \sum_{j \in J} w(j)$$

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i \in I} v(i) &= vu_I \\
&= v(\zeta w) \\
&= (v\zeta)w \\
&= u_J w \\
&= \sum_{j \in J} w(j)
\end{aligned}$$

□

From this lemma, the sum of the weighting or coweighting on ζ is unique if they exist. Therefore, we can define the magnitude of ζ as follows:

Definition 4.1.8. Let ζ be an $I \times J$ -matrix over a rig k . If ζ has a weighting and a coweighting, then the *magnitude* of ζ is defined to be

$$\#\zeta = \sum_{i \in I} v(i) = \sum_{j \in J} w(j),$$

where w is the weighting on ζ and v is the coweighting on ζ .

Lemma 4.1.9. Let ζ be an $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig k .

1. If ζ is invertible, then ζ has the magnitude.
2. If k is a field and ζ has the magnitude, then ζ is invertible.

Proof. (1) If ζ is invertible, then $w = \zeta^{-1}u_I$ and $v = u_I\zeta^{-1}$ obviously satisfy the definition of weighting and coweighting respectively. Thus ζ has the magnitude by Lemma 4.1.7.

(2) If k is a field and ζ has the magnitude, then there exist a weighting w and a coweighting v on ζ . Let ζx be a zero-map for some $x : I \rightarrow k$. Then,

$$0 = v(\zeta x) = (v\zeta)x = u_I x = \sum_{i \in I} x(i)$$

ここからやり直し

□

Lemma 4.1.10. Let ζ be an invertible $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig k . Then, ζ has the unique weighting w of ζ , given by $w(j) = \sum_{i \in I} \zeta^{-1}(j, i)$ for $j \in I$, and the unique coweighting v of ζ , given by $v(i) = \sum_{j \in I} \zeta^{-1}(j, i)$ for $i \in I$. Then,

$$\#\zeta = \sum_{i,j \in I} \zeta^{-1}(j, i)$$

Proof. We should check the uniqueness and it holds from the invertibility of ζ . \square

4.2 The Definition of Enriched Categories

In this document, we only treat the locally small categories, which means that for any objects a, b of a category \mathcal{C} , the hom-set $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(a, b)$ is a set.

Definition 4.2.1. A category \mathcal{C} is called a *monoid* if \mathcal{C} has only one object $*$ and $V = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(*, *)$ is a monoid with the composition of morphisms as the binary operation and the identity morphism id_* as the identity element. We denote the operation of V by \otimes . ここに可換図式を挿入

Definition 4.2.2. A pair $(\mathcal{V}, \otimes, I)$ is called a *monoidal category* if it satisfies the following conditions:

1. \mathcal{V} is a category.
2. $\otimes : \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a functor.
3. I is an object of \mathcal{V} .
4. There exist the natural isomorphism $\alpha : \otimes \circ (\otimes \times id_{\mathcal{V}}) \Rightarrow \otimes \circ (id_{\mathcal{V}} \times \otimes)$ given by $\alpha_{uvw} : (u \otimes v) \otimes w \xrightarrow{\sim} u \otimes (v \otimes w)$.
5. There exist the natural isomorphism $\lambda : I \otimes - \Rightarrow id_{\mathcal{V}}$ given by $\lambda_u : I \otimes u \xrightarrow{\sim} u$.
6. There exist the natural isomorphism $\rho : - \otimes I \Rightarrow id_{\mathcal{V}}$ given by $\rho_u : u \otimes I \xrightarrow{\sim} u$.
7. The following diagram commutes for any objects u, v, w, x of \mathcal{V} : ここに可換図式を挿入

8. The following diagrams commute for any objects u, v of \mathcal{V} : ここに可換図式を挿入

Example 4.2.3. (i) $(\mathbf{Set}, \times, \{\ast\})$ is a monoidal category. ここに説明を挿入

(ii) $(\mathbf{Vect}_K, \otimes_K, K)$ is a monoidal category, where K is a field. ここに説明を挿入

(iii) $([0, \infty], +, 0)$ is a monoidal category. ここに説明を挿入

(iv) $(\mathbf{2}, \otimes, t)$ is a monoidal category, where $\mathbf{2}$ is the category defined by $Ob(\mathbf{2}) = \{t, f\}$ and the morphism sets are defined by

hom _{2}	t	f
t	$\{id_t\}$	\emptyset
f	$\{\ast\}$	$\{id_f\}$

and the operation \otimes is defined by the following table:

\otimes	t	f
t	t	f
f	f	f

ここに説明を挿入

Then, $\mathbf{2}$ is a monoidal subcategory of $[0, \infty]$ by the embedding $t \mapsto 0, f \mapsto \infty$ and of Set by the embedding $t \mapsto \{\ast\}, f \mapsto \emptyset$.

Definition 4.2.4. An *enriched category* \mathcal{A} in a monoidal category $(\mathcal{V}, \otimes, I)$ is defined as follows:

1. For any objects a, b of \mathcal{A} , $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)$ is an object of \mathcal{V} .
2. For any objects a, b, c of \mathcal{A} , there exists a morphism $m_{abc} : \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(b, c) \otimes \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, c)$ in \mathcal{V} , which defines the composition of morphisms.
3. For any object a of \mathcal{A} , there exists a morphism $j_a : I \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, a)$ in \mathcal{V} , which defines the identity morphism of a . あと3つの可換図式を挿入

Then, \mathcal{A} is called a \mathcal{V} -category.

Definition 4.2.5. Let $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}'$ be \mathcal{V} -categories. A functor $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ is called a \mathcal{V} -functor if it satisfies the following conditions. We denote $F_{ab} : \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}'}(F(a), F(b))$ as the morphism function.

1. The following diagram commutes for any objects a, b, c of \mathcal{A} : ここに可換図式を挿入
2. The following diagram commutes for any object a of \mathcal{A} : ここに可換図式を挿入

Remark 4.2.6. The family of all \mathcal{V} -categories and \mathcal{V} -functors form a category, which is denoted by $\mathcal{V}\text{-Cat}$.

Example 4.2.7. aaa

4.3 The Magnitude of Enriched Categories

Definition 4.3.1. Let $(\mathcal{V}, \otimes, I)$ be a monoidal category and let k be a rig. We define a monoid homomorphism

$$|\cdot| : (\text{Ob}(\mathcal{V})/\approx, \otimes, I) \rightarrow (k, \cdot, 1_k)$$

such that $|I| = 1_k$ and $|u \otimes v| = |u| \cdot |v|$ for any objects u, v of \mathcal{V} .

Example 4.3.2. aaa.

Definition 4.3.3. Let \mathcal{A} be a \mathcal{V} -category.

4.4 The Relation of The Magnitudes of Graphs and Enriched Categories

ここが私が一番説明したい部分です。

Appendix

A The calculation of Graph Automorphisms

Proposition A.0.1. *Let $G = K_{n,n}$. Then, $\text{Aut}(G) \approx (\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_n) \rtimes_s \mathbb{Z}_2$, where $s : \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G)$; $0 \mapsto id_G$, $1 \mapsto \tau$ and τ is the automorphism which interchanges the two parts of $K_{n,n}$.*

Proof. Now,

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_n \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} \text{Aut}(G) \xrightarrow{s} \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0$$

is exact and this sequence splits. Thus, we have $\text{Aut}(G) \approx (\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_n) \rtimes_s \mathbb{Z}_2$. \square

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