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# **Magnitude Homology of Graphs and the Magnitude as its Categorification**

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Supervisor's seal	acceptance stamp

**Abstract**

Sample Abstract

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# 1 Introduction

Lamport's guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X [1].

## 2 The Magnitude of Graphs

In this section, we define the magnitude of a graph  $G$  and the magnitude homology of a graph  $G$ , give some very basic examples and properties. By a *graph* we mean 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  $E(G)$ . If  $x$  and  $y$  are vertices of a graph  $G$ , then the *distance*  $d_G(x, y)$  between  $x$  and  $y$  is defined to be the length of a shortest edge path from  $x$  to  $y$ . If  $x$  and  $y$  lie in different components of  $G$  then  $d(x, y) = \infty$ .

### 2.1 The definition of the magnitude of Graphs

Here, we define the magnitude of a graph, which can be expressed as either a rational function over  $\mathbb{Q}$  or a formal power series over  $\mathbb{Z}$ . Write  $\mathbb{Z}[q]$  for the polynomial ring over the integers in one variable  $q$  and  $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$  for the ring of formal power series over the integers in one variable  $q$ .

**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

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

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

$G$ -matrix is the square symmetric matrix.

**Proposition 2.1.2.**  *$G$ -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

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

in the rational function field  $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ .

**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  $\text{adj}$  is the adjugate matrix and  $\text{sum}$  is the sum of all entries of a matrix.

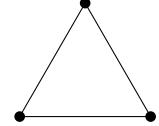
**Proposition 2.1.5.**  $\#G(q)$  takes values in  $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ .

*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).



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*

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

*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  $\tilde{w}_G : V(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  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  $\tilde{w}_G$  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  $\tilde{w}_G = w_G$  □

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

Here we give the most basic facts about magnitude. We focus on transitive graphs, disjoint unions, cartesian products, and how the magnitude behaves within  $\mathbb{Z}[[q]]$ .

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

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  $\text{id}_G$  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  $\#G = \frac{|V(G)|}{S}$ .

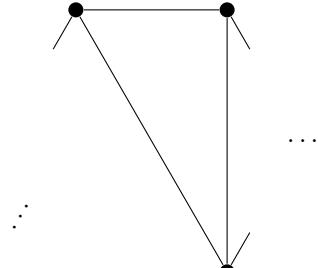
□

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



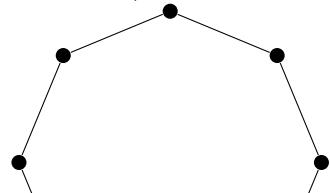
Then,  $\text{Aut}(G) \approx \mathfrak{S}_n$  and  $G$  is vertex-transitive.  $S = 1$  and we have  $\#V_n = n$ .

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



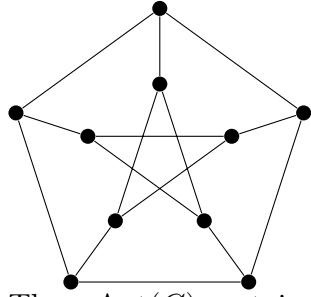
Then,  $\text{Aut}(G) \approx \mathfrak{S}_n$  and  $G$  is vertex-transitive.  $S = 1 + (n - 1)q$  and we have  $\#K_n = \frac{n}{1 + (n - 1)q}$ .

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



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

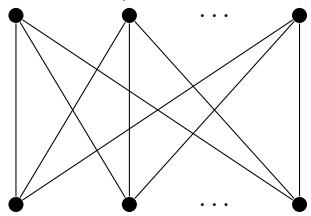
(iv)  $G$  is a Petersen graph.



Then,  $\text{Aut}(G)$  contains  $D_{10}$  as its subgroup and  $G$  is vertex-transitive.

$$S = 1 + 3q + 6q^2 \text{ and we have } \#G = \frac{10}{1+3q+6q^2}.$$

(v)  $G = K_{m,n}$  (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:

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

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  $H$ .

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

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;

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

**Lemma 2.2.7.**  $\#G \square H = \#G \cdot \#H$

*Proof.* For  $x, x' \in V(G)$  and  $y, y' \in V(H)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d_{G \square H}((x, y), (x', y')) &= d_G(x, x') + d_H(y, y') \\ \Rightarrow Z_{G \square H}((x, y), (x', y')) &= q^{d_{G \square H}((x, y), (x', y'))} = q^{d_G(x, x')} q^{d_H(y, y')} = Z_G(x, x') Z_H(y, y') \\ \Rightarrow Z_{G \square H} &= Z_G \otimes Z_H \text{ and then } Z_{G \square H}^{-1} = Z_G^{-1} \otimes Z_H^{-1} \\ \Rightarrow \#G \square H &= \text{sum}(Z_{G \square H}^{-1}) = \text{sum}(Z_G^{-1} \otimes Z_H^{-1}) = \text{sum}(Z_G^{-1}) \cdot \text{sum}(Z_H^{-1}) = \#G \cdot \#H \end{aligned}$$

We used the fact that  $(P \otimes Q)(R \otimes S) = (PR) \otimes (QS)$  for proper matrices  $P, Q, R, S$ . □

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

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

**Remark 2.2.9.** Here we use the catesian product for graph product, but there are other graph products such as the tensor product and strong product. 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  $c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k |\{(x_0, \dots, x_k) | x_0 \neq x_1 \neq \dots \neq x_k, d(x_0, x_1) + \dots + d(x_{k-1}, x_k) = n\}|$

*Proof.* aaa

□

**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

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

and

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

This corollary immediately follows from these equations. □

**Remark 2.2.12.**  $c_0 \geq 0$ ,  $c_1 \leq 0$ , and  $c_2 \geq 0$ .  $c_2 = 0$  if and only if

### 2.3 The main result of magnitude of graphs

This section states the inclusion-exclusion principle of magnitude of graphs under some conditions. First, we see that the magnitude does not satisfy the inclusion-exclusion principle in general. Then, we introduce the sufficient condition for the inclusion-exclusion principle to hold.

**Definition 2.3.1.** Let  $R$  be a ring. A function  $\Phi$  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  $\Phi$  be an *R-valued graph invariant*.

1.  $\Phi$  is said to be multiplicative if

- $\Phi(K_1) = 1$

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

2.  $\Phi$  is said to satisfy the inclusion-exclusion principle if

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

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

*Proof.* aaa □

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

**Example 2.3.5.** labelWillerton

**Definition 2.3.6.** Let  $X$  be a graph and  $U$  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 2.3.7.** *Let  $X$  be a graph and  $G, H$  be subgraphs of  $X$  such that  $X = G \cup H$ . In this document, we mean  $G \cup H$  as a graph  $(V(G) \cup V(H), E(G) \cup E(H))$ . Let  $g \in V(G)$  and  $h \in V(H)$  such that 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 2.3.8.** *Let  $X$  be a graph and  $G, H$  be 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 2.3.9.** Let  $X$  be a graph and  $U$  be a subgraph of  $X$  such that  $U$  is convex in  $X$ . Write  $V_U(X) = \{v \in V(X) | d_X(v, u) < \infty \text{ for some } u \in V(U)\}$ . 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 2.3.10.** *If  $X$  projects to  $U$ , then  $\pi(x)$  is uniquely determined for any  $x \in V_U(X)$ .*

*Proof.* aaa □

**Example 2.3.11.** aaa

**Lemma 2.3.12.** *Let  $X$  be a graph and  $U \subset X$  be a convex subgraph of  $X$  such that  $X$  projects to  $U$ . Then, for any  $u \in V(U)$ ,*

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

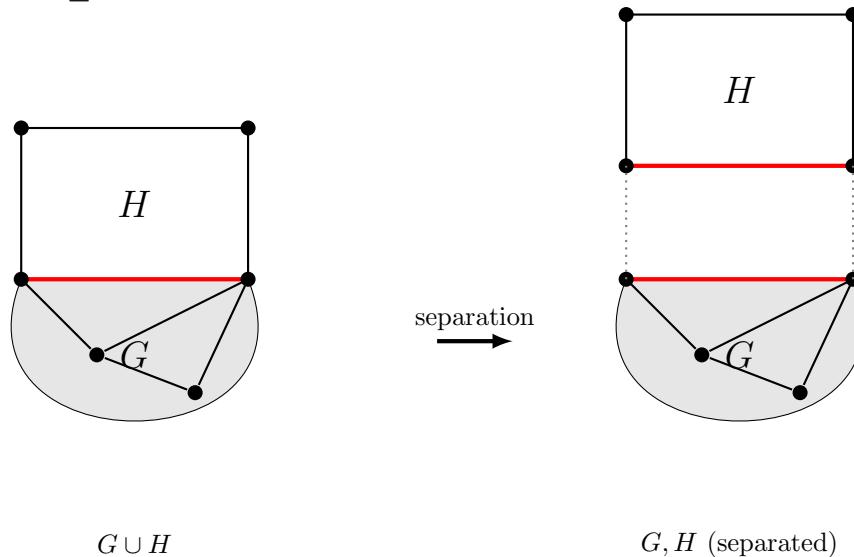
*Proof.* aaa □

**Theorem 2.3.13.** (main theorem I) *Let  $X$  be a graph and  $G, H$  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 2.3.14.** 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  $n \geq 4$ .



Then, we can apply the main theorem I to  $X = G \cup H$  as follows:

$$\#X = \#G + \#C_n - \#K_2$$

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 main theorem I) aaa □

**Example 2.3.15.** 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:

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

**Example 2.3.16.** 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.

### 3 The Magnitude Homology of Graphs

In this section, we define the magnitude homology of a graph  $G$ , give some very basic examples and properties, and state the Mayer-Vietoris sequence for the magnitude homology of graphs.

#### 3.1 The Definition of the magnitude homology of graphs

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

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

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

**Lemma 3.1.2.** (*Triangle inequality*)

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

**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  $l$ . The coefficient ring is  $\mathbb{Z}$ . 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  $\partial_i(x_0, \dots, x_k) = (x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_k)$  if  $l(x_0, \dots, \hat{x}_i, \dots, x_k) = l(x_0, \dots, x_k)$  and 0 otherwise.

**Remark 3.1.4.** For a good tuple  $(x_0, \dots, x_k)$ ,

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

**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,

$$MH_{k,l}(G) = H_k(MC_{*,l}(G))$$

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

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

$\partial = 0$  implies that

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

(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,

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

$\partial = 0$  implies that

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

(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

**Definition 3.1.8.** A graph  $G$  is said to be *diagonal* if  $MH_{k,l}(G) = 0$  for  $k \neq l$ .

**Lemma 3.1.9.** *A tree is diagonal.*

*Proof.* aaa □

**Theorem 3.1.10.** *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. □

**Proposition 3.1.11.** *Let  $G$  be a graph.*

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

*Proof.*

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

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

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

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

**Definition 3.1.12.** The diameter  $d$  of a graph  $G$  is defined by

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

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

**Proposition 3.1.13.** Let  $G$  be a graph and  $d$  be the diameter of  $G$  and assume that  $MH_{k,l}(G) \neq 0$  for given non-negative integers  $k$  and  $l$ . Then,

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

*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

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

. 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  $\{f(x), f(y)\} \in E(H)$ .

**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  $(x = x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow x_n = y)$  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,  $(f(x) = f(x_0) \rightarrow f(x_1) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow f(x_n) = f(y))$  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  $f : V(G) \rightarrow V(H)$  be a graph map. Then, the *induced map*  $f_\# : MC_{*,*}(G) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(H)$  is defined by

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

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  $f_\# : MC_{*,*}(G) \rightarrow MC_{*,*}(H)$ .

**Proposition 3.2.6.** *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, denoting by  $\mathbf{Graph} \rightarrow \mathbf{BAb}$ .*

**Remark 3.2.7.**  $A$  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 3.2.8.** 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  $f_*(x_0, x_1) = (f(x_0), f(x_1))$  if  $f(x_0) \neq f(x_1)$  and 0 otherwise, 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;

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

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.  $\square$

We obtain 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

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

defined by

$$(x_0, \dots, x_{k_1}) \square (y_0, \dots, y_{k_2}) = \sum_{\sigma} \pm((x_{i_0}, y_{j_0}), (x_{i_1}, y_{j_1}), \dots, (x_{i_{k_1+k_2}}, y_{j_{k_1+k_2}}))$$

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

$$(i_0, j_0, i_1, j_1, \dots, i_{k_1+k_2}, j_{k_1+k_2})$$

such that

$$0 = i_0 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_{k_1+k_2} = k_1$$

and

$$0 = j_0 \leq j_1 \leq \dots \leq j_{k_1+k_2} = k_2$$

## 4 Motivation : The Magnitude of Enriched Categories

In this section, I explain the motivation of why we study the magnitude of graphs in a larger context. We use 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  $+, \cdot$  be a binary operation on  $k$ , and  $0_k, 1_k$  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  $I, J$  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  $I, J, L$  be finite sets.

1. If  $\zeta_1$  is an  $I \times J$ -matrix and  $\zeta_2$  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  $\zeta$  be an  $I \times I$ -matrix. If there exists an  $I \times I$ -matrix  $\zeta^{-1}$  such that  $\zeta\zeta^{-1} = \delta$  and  $\zeta^{-1}\zeta = \delta$ , then  $\zeta$  is said to be *invertible* and  $\zeta^{-1}$  is called the *inverse* of  $\zeta$ .
5.  $w : I \rightarrow k$  is called a *vector*.  $w$  can be thought of as an element of  $k^I$ . If  $\zeta$  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,  $\zeta w$  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  $\zeta$  be an  $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig  $k$ .

- A *weighting* on  $\zeta$  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  $\zeta$  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  $\zeta$  be an  $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig  $k$ . If  $\zeta$  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  $\zeta$  is unique if they exist. Therefore, we can define the magnitude of  $\zeta$  as follows:

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

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

where  $w$  is the weighting on  $\zeta$  and  $v$  is the coweighting on  $\zeta$ .

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

1. If  $\zeta$  is invertible, then  $\zeta$  has the magnitude.
2. If  $k$  is a field and  $\zeta$  has the magnitude, then  $\zeta$  is invertible.

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

(2) If  $k$  is a field and  $\zeta$  has the magnitude, then there exist a weighting  $w$  and a coweighting  $v$  on  $\zeta$ . Let  $\zeta x$  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  $\zeta$  be an invertible  $I \times I$ -matrix over a rig  $k$ . Then,  $\zeta$  has the unique weighting  $w$  of  $\zeta$ , given by  $w(j) = \sum_{i \in I} \zeta^{-1}(j, i)$  for  $j \in I$ , and the unique coweighting  $v$  of  $\zeta$ , 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  $\zeta$ .  $\square$

## 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  $\text{id}_*$  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  $\alpha : \otimes \circ (\otimes \times \text{id}_{\mathcal{V}}) \Rightarrow \otimes \circ (\text{id}_{\mathcal{V}} \times \otimes)$  given by  $\alpha_{uvw} : (u \otimes v) \otimes w \xrightarrow{\sim} u \otimes (v \otimes w)$
5. There exist the natural isomorphism  $\lambda : I \otimes - \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{V}}$  given by  $\lambda_u : I \otimes u \xrightarrow{\sim} u$
6. There exist the natural isomorphism  $\rho : - \otimes I \Rightarrow \text{id}_{\mathcal{V}}$  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)  $(Set, \times, \{\ast\})$  is a monoidal category. ここに説明を挿入

(ii)  $(Vect_K, \otimes_K, K)$  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  $hom_{\mathbf{2}}(x, y) = \{\ast\}$  if  $x \leq y$  and  $\emptyset$  otherwise, 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  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  $hom_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b)$  is an object of  $\mathcal{V}$ .
2. For any objects  $a, b, c$  of  $\mathcal{A}$ , there exists a morphism  $m_{abc} : hom_{\mathcal{A}}(b, c) \otimes hom_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow hom_{\mathcal{A}}(a, c)$  in  $\mathcal{V}$ , which defines the composition of morphisms.
3. For any object  $a$  of  $\mathcal{A}$ , there exists a morphism  $j_a : I \rightarrow hom_{\mathcal{A}}(a, a)$  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  $F_{ab} : Mor_{\mathcal{A}}(a, b) \rightarrow Mor_{\mathcal{A}'}(F(a), F(b))$  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  $k$  be a rig.

## References

- [1] Leslie Lamport. *LaTeX: A Document Preparation System*. Addison-Wesley, 2nd edition, 1994.
- [2] Donald E. Knuth. *The TeXbook*. Addison-Wesley, 1984.

**Proposition .0.2.** Let  $G = K_{n,n}$ . Then,  $\text{Aut}(G) \approx (\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_n) \rtimes_s \mathbb{Z}_2$ , where  $s : \mathbb{Z}_2 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G); 0 \mapsto \text{id}_G, 1 \mapsto \tau$  and  $\tau$  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  $\text{Aut}(G) \approx (\mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_n) \rtimes_s \mathbb{Z}_2$ .  $\square$