

# Calculation of complete hairy graph cohomology with the connecting differential

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# Introduction

We study hairy graph complex  $\mathfrak{fHGC}_{-1,-1}$ :

- Vertices odd of degree  $-1$ ,
- Edges even of degree  $2$ ,
- Hairs odd of degree  $1$ ,
- Edge orientation is odd,
- $d = -v + 2e + h + 1$ .

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$$(\mathrm{fHGC}, \delta) = (H^{\geq 1}\mathrm{fHGC}, \delta) \oplus (\mathrm{fGC}_{-1}, \delta)$$

# New differential

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Our goal today: study  $\mathcal{H}(\text{fHGC}, \Delta)$ .



# Splitting into subcomplexes

The differential  $\Delta$  does not change the number of vertices  $v$ , and does not change  $a := e + h$ , so

$$(\text{fHGC}, \Delta) = \bigoplus_v (V^v \text{fHGC}, \Delta) = \bigoplus_{v,a} (V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta)$$

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In any such subcomplex  $d = -v + 2e + h + 1 = (-v + 2a + 1) - h$ .

# Step 1

## Proposition

$\mathcal{H}^d(V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta) = 0$  unless  $d = -v + 2a + 1$  ( $h = 0$ ) or  $d = -v + 2a$  ( $h = 1$ ).

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Taking cohomology commutes with the action of permuting vertices.  
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Chose one vertex and set up a spectral sequence on the total valence of non-chosen vertices.

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There is a homotopy  $\beta$  such that  $\Delta_0 \beta + \beta \Delta_0 = 0$ .

$\Rightarrow$  The homology is 0 unless  $C = 0$ , what is possible only if  $h = 0$  or  $h = 1$ .

# Table of results

We need to find numbers

$$H^0 V^v A^a := \dim (\mathcal{H}^{-v+2a+1} (V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta))$$

$$H^1 V^v A^a := \dim (\mathcal{H}^{-v+2a} (V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta))$$

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$$H^1 V^v A^a := \dim (\mathcal{H}^{-v+2a} (V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta))$$

Let us arrange them in a table:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	. 1	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
2	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
3	. .	. 1	1 .	. 1	1 .	. 1	1 .	. 1	1 .
4	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 1	1 1	1 2	2 1
5	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 2	2 .	. 8	8 2	2 16
6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	2 1	1 9	9 10	10 38
7	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 3	3 2	2 27	27 40
8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	2 1	1 22	22 42
9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 3	3 4	4 51
10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	2 1	1 30
11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 3	3 4
12	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	2 1



## Step 2

We introduce another differential  $\chi$ , adding a hair.

### Lemma

- $\chi^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \chi$  is a differential.
- $\Delta\chi + \chi\Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta + \chi$  is a differential.
- $(\text{fHGC}, \chi)$  is acyclic  $\Rightarrow (\text{fHGC}, \Delta + \chi)$  is acyclic.

## Step 2

We set up a spectral sequence on  $a = e + h$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_1^3 & \xrightarrow[\chi]{\Delta} & C_0^3 & & & \\ & \searrow & & \searrow & & & \\ \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_3^4 & \xrightarrow[\chi]{\Delta} & C_2^4 & \xrightarrow[\chi]{\Delta} & C_1^4 & \xrightarrow[\chi]{\Delta} & C_0^4 & & \\ & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & & \searrow & & \\ \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_5^5 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_4^5 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_3^5 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_2^5 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_1^5 & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C_0^5 \end{array}$$



## Step 3

Characters of the action of symmetric groups can be used to calculate number of graphs with chosen number of vertices, edges and hairs.  
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→ Euler characteristics  $E(V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta)$ .

$$E(V^v A^a \text{fHGC}, \Delta) = H^0 V^v A^a - H^1 V^v A^a$$

# The result

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1
5	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	16
6	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	9
7	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	3	2
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1
9	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3	3
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	3
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

# At least 1-valent vertices

- Step 1:  $\mathcal{H}^d (V^\nu A^a \text{fHGC}^{\geq 1}, \Delta) = 0$  unless  $h = 0$  or  $h = 1$ .
- Step 2:  $(\text{fHGC}^{\geq 1}, \chi)$  is almost acyclic
  - $\Rightarrow (\text{fHGC}^{\geq 1}, \Delta + \chi)$  is almost acyclic
  - $\Rightarrow (H^0 V^\nu A^a)^{\geq 1}$  is almost equal to  $(H^1 V^\nu A^{a+1})^{\geq 1}$ .
- Step 3: Number of graphs in  $\text{fHGC}^{\geq 1}$ 
  - $\rightarrow E (V^\nu A^a \text{fHGC}^{\geq 1}, \Delta)$



# The result for at least 1-valent vertices

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	.	.	1	1	2	2	7	7	15	15
5	.	.	.	1	2	2	7	9	9	23
6	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	18	17	17
7	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	4	25
8	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	26	26
9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1

# Results on further complexes

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
All graphs	Done	Done	Done
At least 1-valent vertices	Done	Done	Done
At least 2-valent vertices	Doable	Done	Done
At least 3-valent vertices	Doable	Doable	Doable
Connected graphs	Maybe	Done	Done
Conn., at least 1-val.	Maybe	Done	Done
Conn., at least 2-val.	Maybe	Done	Done
Conn., at least 3-val.	Maybe	Doable	Doable

# Conjectured result for connected graphs

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	. 1	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
2	. .	. 1	1 .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
3	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 1	. 1	. 1	. 1	. 1
4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 .	. 2	2 1	1 2	2 2
5	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 1	1 1	1 6	6 3	3 15	15 9
6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	2 3	3 15	15 24	24 62
7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 2	2 13	13 31	31 130
8	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 3	3 29	29 108
9	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 9	9 59
10	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. 19
11	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

Thank you for your attention!