

Rigidity Theorems and Structure Thms applied to combinatorics

$$\mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{S}} \longrightarrow \text{gr } \mathcal{C}$$

$$M \longmapsto (M(n))_{n \geq 0} \text{ ou } \bigcup_{n \geq 0} M(n) \text{ ou } \prod_{n \geq 0} M(n)$$

But compter

Séries Génératrices

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{gr } \mathcal{C} \\ \mathcal{C}^{\mathcal{S}} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \sum d_n^M x^n \\ \sum \frac{d_n^M}{n!} x^n \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \otimes^{gr} \\ \otimes \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} x \\ x \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \otimes^{gr} \\ \otimes \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}$$

→ dualité de Koszul

→ Opérate défini par générateurs et relations

→ Opérate Symétrique $\xrightarrow{\text{point}}$ Opérate Non Symétrique

$$\begin{array}{l} P \otimes P \rightarrow P \\ P: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \\ M \mapsto P(M) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} P(n) \otimes M^{\otimes n} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Symétrique} \\ \mathcal{AS} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} P \otimes^{gr} P \rightarrow P \\ P: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \\ M \mapsto P(M) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} P(n) \otimes M^{\otimes n} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Non Symétrique} \\ \mathcal{AS} = * \end{array}$$

alg sur l'anneau des arbres

alg sur l'anneau des arbres planaires.

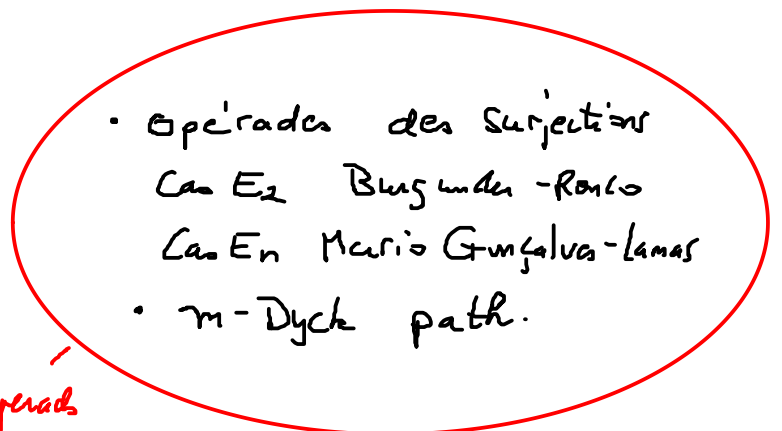
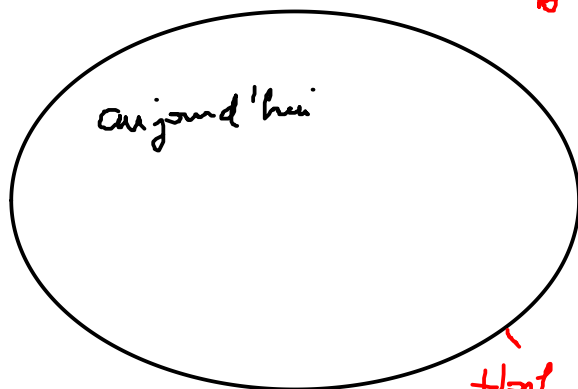
$$P(1) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} P(n) / \Sigma_n$$

$$P(1) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} P(n)$$

Structure - Rigidité $\xrightarrow{\text{Hopf}}$ $(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{P})$ triple

ex $(\mathcal{C}_{\text{an}}, \mathcal{C}_{\text{an}}, \text{Vect})$ Borel-Leray $S(V)$

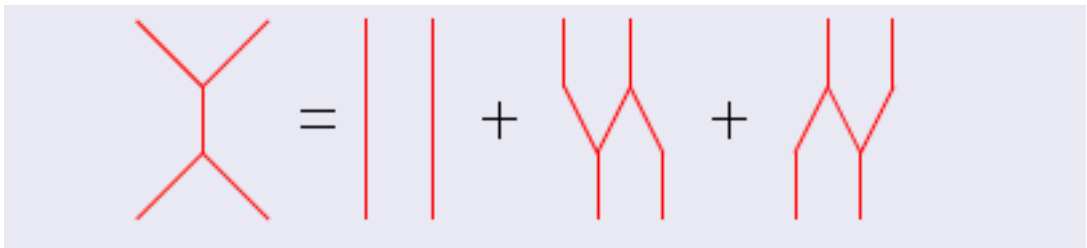
ex $(\mathcal{C}_{\text{an}}, \mathcal{AS}, \text{Lié})$ Partier-Milnor-Moore



$\xrightarrow{\text{Hopf}}$ Opérate

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{comm} \\ \text{et} \\ \text{cocomm} \end{array} \right\} \text{ Hopf algebras } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vect} \\ V \end{array} \right\}$
 $(S(V), \text{mult}, \text{unshullé})$

Loday Ronco $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{alg de Hopf u.i.} \\ \leftarrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vect} \\ V \end{array} \right\}$
 $(T(V), \text{concat}, \text{deconcat}, \text{u.i.})$



\rightarrow Applications • alg de Hopf combinatoires.
 Se généralise \rightarrow Loi distributive entre monades et comonades

\rightarrow \mathcal{P} op symétrique est-elle libre en tant qu'opérateur non symétrique ?

\rightarrow $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{O}_m, \mathcal{O}_m, \text{Vect}) \\ (\mathcal{A}_S, \mathcal{A}_S, \text{Vect}) \end{array} \right\}$ $\xrightarrow{\chi_{\text{Hopf}}}$ $(\text{NAP}, \text{peric}, \text{Vect})$
u.i.

$\rightarrow (\mathcal{Q} \xrightarrow{\lambda} \mathcal{P}, \text{Vect}) \Rightarrow$ Rigidité
 Burgunder
 Delcroix - Oger
 (loi de confluence)

avec Mesablishvili et Wisbauer.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 H^2 & \xrightarrow{m} & H & \xrightarrow{\delta} & H^2 \\
 \downarrow H\delta & & & & \uparrow Hm \\
 H^3 & \xrightarrow{\lambda H} & & & H^3
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M^2 & \xrightarrow{\mu} & M \\
 G & \xrightarrow{\delta} & G^2 \\
 \Gamma G & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & G\Gamma
 \end{array}$$

Si x est une M -alg $Mx \xrightarrow{\lambda} x$
 on a aussi
 $M\Gamma x \xrightarrow{\lambda} G\Gamma x \xrightarrow{\delta} Gx$

On dit que λ est compatible.

Si, $M = G = H$ on définit la notion de H - λ -bigebre -

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \lambda \text{ compatible } (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc}
 H & \xrightarrow{H\epsilon} & H^2 & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & H^2 \\
 \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\delta} & & & & \uparrow
 \end{array} \\
 (\Leftrightarrow) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc}
 H^2 & \xrightarrow{\lambda} & H^2 & \xrightarrow{H\epsilon} & H \\
 \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_m & & & & \uparrow
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Thm Si λ est compatible alors
 il y a une équivalence de catégories
 $\{Vect\} \leftrightarrow \{H\lambda\text{-bigebres}\}$

Ex

Monade

$$TT \rightarrow T$$

$$\otimes \mapsto \otimes$$

$$\otimes \mapsto \otimes$$

Algèbre associative

Comonade

$$T \rightarrow TT$$

$$\otimes \mapsto \otimes + \otimes$$

Cogèbre coassociative

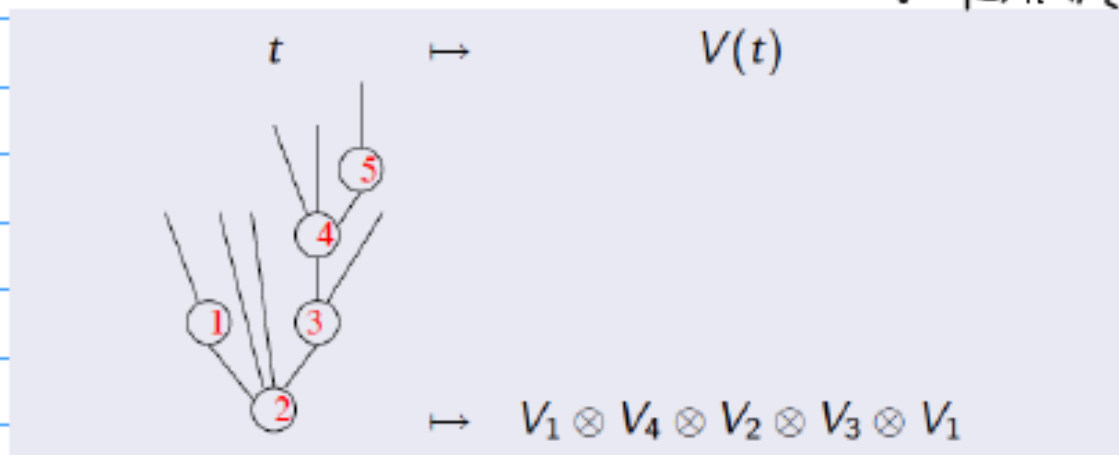
$$\lambda_{ui} \quad TT \rightarrow TT$$

$$\otimes \mapsto \otimes + \otimes$$

$$\otimes \mapsto \otimes$$

→ LR Thm

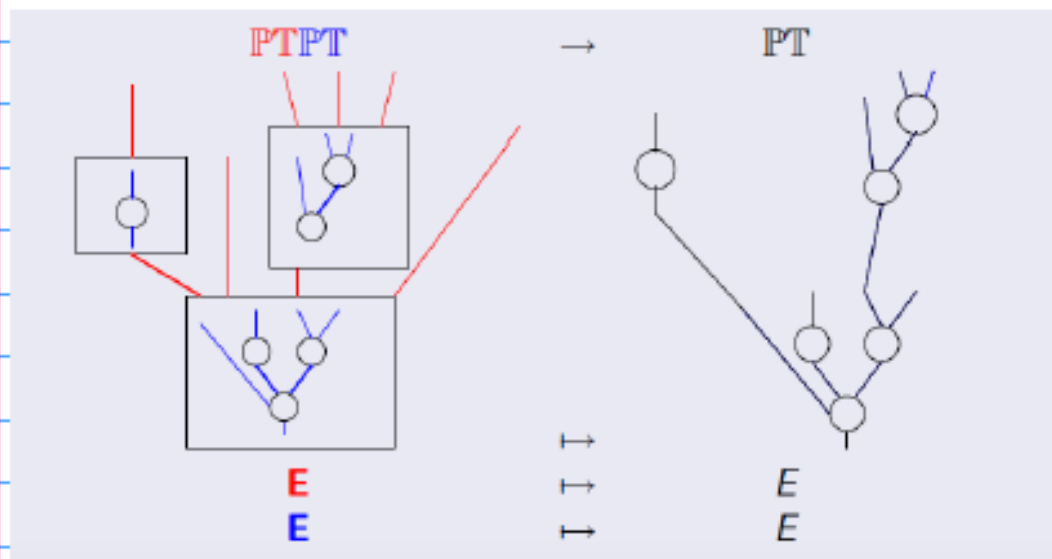
Ex2 The Planar Tree Comad $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{T}$ $\text{grVect} \rightarrow \text{grVect}$
 $V \mapsto \mathbb{P}\mathbb{T}(V)$



$$\mathbb{P}\mathbb{T}(V) = \bigoplus_{t \in \mathbb{P}\mathbb{T}} V(t)$$

→

graded by $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{T}_n$ planar trees with n leaves



"Computation"

Monade	Comonade	Loi distributive
$PTPT \rightarrow PT$	$PT \rightarrow PTPT$	$PTPT \rightarrow PTPT$
$E \mapsto E$	$E \mapsto E + E$	$E \mapsto E + E$
$E \mapsto E$		$E \mapsto E$
Opérate non sym.	Coopérate non sym	

Thm(1) Let P be a nsgr operad if \vec{P} is a u.i
 'bi-operad' (operad, coop + d.u.i) then \vec{P} is
 free as a ns operad
 ex Lie, prelie ... see D. Turaev (Free
 - thus for operads via Grobner bases 2011)

Trick \mathcal{P} a Hopf operad, multiplicative $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$
 (example $\mathcal{A} \mathcal{S}$, Zinbiel)

gives rise to \mathcal{P} Hopf algebra in $\text{Spec} \mathcal{A}$ -

$(H, \mu, \Delta) \in \text{Spec} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow (H, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\Delta})$ Stover
Patras-Reutenauer
 $(H, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\Delta})$ duverriet
 $(H, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\Delta})$ is

$\Rightarrow (H, \bar{\Delta})$ cofree
 $\Rightarrow (H, \bar{\mu})$ free

Ex $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{A} \mathcal{S}$

$$\sigma = (2, \boxed{3}, 1, 4) \quad \tau = (2, 3, 1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\sigma \circ_2 \tau = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = (2, 4, 5, 3, 1, 6)$$

$\rightarrow (H, \bar{\mu}, \bar{\Delta})$
 id Malvenuto-Reut
 \Rightarrow cofree -

$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Z}in$

A Zinbiel algebra satisfies the relation

$$(ab)c = a(bc) + a(cb).$$

It is a "Hopf operad" and there is a morphism $Com \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}in$.

Lemma (L.)

$\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{Z}in$ gives a twisted commutative Hopf algebra $(\oplus_n K[S_n], m, D)$.
 The Hopf algebra $(\oplus_n K[S_n], \bar{m}, \bar{D})$ is the Malvenuto-Reutenauer Hopf algebra. It is free associative.