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► **To cite this version:**

Loïc Foissy. The infinitesimal Hopf algebra and the poset of planar forests. *Journal of Algebraic Combinatorics*, 2009. hal-00238498

HAL Id: hal-00238498

<https://hal.science/hal-00238498>

Submitted on 4 Feb 2008

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The infinitesimal Hopf algebra and the poset of planar forests

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ABSTRACT We introduce an infinitesimal Hopf algebra of planar trees, generalising the construction of the non-commutative Connes-Kreimer Hopf algebra. A non-degenerate pairing and a dual basis are defined, and a combinatorial interpretation of the pairing in terms of orders on the vertices of planar forests is given. Moreover, the coproduct and the pairing can also be described with the help of a partial order on the set of planar forests, making it isomorphic to the Tamari poset. As a corollary, the dual basis can be computed with a Möbius inversion.

KEY-WORDS Infinitesimal Hopf algebra, planar tree, Tamari poset.

AMS CLASSIFICATION 16W30, 05C05, 06A11

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Introduction

The Connes-Kreimer Hopf algebra of rooted trees is introduced and studied in [5, 8, 11, 12, 13]. This commutative, non commutative Hopf algebra is used to treat a problem of Renormalisation in Quantum Fields Theory, as explained in [6, 7]. A non-commutative version of this Hopf algebra is introduced simultaneously in [9] and [10]. This Hopf algebra $\mathcal{H}_{P,R}$, based on planar rooted trees, is neither commutative nor cocommutative, and satisfies a universal property in

Cartier-Quillen cohomology. This property is used in [8] to prove that $\mathcal{H}_{P,R}$ is isomorphic to its (graded) dual. In other terms, $\mathcal{H}_{P,R}$ owns a non-degenerate, symmetric Hopf pairing, and a dual basis of its basis of planar forests. This pairing admits a description in terms of two partial orders on the vertices of the planar forests.

Our aim in the present text is to introduce an infinitesimal version of this Hopf algebra $\mathcal{H}_{P,R}$. The concept of infinitesimal Hopf algebra is introduced in [15]. Namely, an infinitesimal bialgebra is a space A , both an associative, unitary algebra and a coassociative, counitary coalgebra, with the following compatibility:

$$\Delta(ab) = (a \otimes 1)\Delta(b) + \Delta(a)(1 \otimes b) - a \otimes b.$$

If it has an antipode, A will be said to be an infinitesimal Hopf algebra. It is proved in [15] that an infinitesimal bialgebra A , which is connected as a coalgebra, is isomorphic to $T(\text{Prim}(A))$, with its concatenation product and deconcatenation coproduct: this is the infinitesimal rigidity theorem.

We here construct an infinitesimal coproduct over the algebra \mathcal{H} of planar rooted trees (theorem 9). We use for this the fact that \mathcal{H} , given the linear application B^+ of grafting on a common root, is an initial object in a certain category. This infinitesimal coproduct is given by left-admissible cuts (theorem 10), whereas the usual Hopf coproduct is given by admissible cuts. We also give a description of this coproduct in terms of the two partial orders \geq_{high} and \geq_{left} on the vertices of a planar forest (proposition 12). We also give a formula for the antipode in terms of left cuts (proposition 15). Using the infinitesimal universal property of \mathcal{H} (theorem 16), we construct a non-degenerate Hopf pairing between \mathcal{H} and $\mathcal{H}^{op,cop}$ (theorem 19), and a dual basis (f_F) of the basis of forests of \mathcal{H} . This pairing $\langle -, - \rangle$ admits a combinatorial interpretation, described in theorem 24. All these results are infinitesimal versions of the classical Hopf results of [9].

Differences between the infinitesimal and the Hopf case become clear with the observation that the pairing $\langle F, G \rangle$ of two forests F and G is always 0 or 1 in the infinitesimal case. This leads to an interpretation of this pairing in terms of a certain poset, namely the poset of planar forest. A partial order is defined on the set of planar forests with the help of certain transformations of forests (definition 25). This poset \mathbf{F} is isomorphic to the Tamari poset of planar binary trees [18], as it is proved in theorem 31. As a consequence, it has a decreasing isomorphism m , corresponding to the vertical symmetry of planar binary trees in the Tamari poset. The pairing $\langle -, - \rangle$ satisfies the following property: for all planar forests F and G , $\langle F, G \rangle = 1$ if, and only if, $F \geq m(G)$ in \mathbf{F} . As a consequence, the dual basis (f_F) is given by a Möbius inversion (corollary 39). Moreover, the product of two elements of the dual basis admits also a description using suborders of \mathbf{F} (corollary 29). We shall show in another text that this dual basis can be iteratively computed with the help of two operads of planar forests. For the sake of simplicity, we restrict ourselves here to planar rooted trees with no decorations, but there exists versions of all these results for planar decorated rooted trees, and these versions are proved similarly.

This paper is organised as follows: the first paragraph is devoted to recalls and complements about infinitesimal Hopf algebras. In particular, it is proved that for any infinitesimal Hopf algebra A , $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon) = \text{Prim}(A) \oplus \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2$, and the projector on $\text{Prim}(A)$ in this direct sum is the antipode, recovering in this way the rigidity theorem of [15]. The infinitesimal Hopf algebra of planar rooted trees \mathcal{H} is introduced in the second section. We construct its infinitesimal coproduct and give its description in terms of left-admissible cuts and biideals, before a formula for the antipode. We prove a universal property of \mathcal{H} and use it to construct a Hopf pairing between \mathcal{H} and $\mathcal{H}^{op,cop}$. The combinatorial description of this pairing is then given. The last section deals with the poset of forests \mathbf{F} and its applications. We prove that this poset is isomorphic to the Tamari poset and describe a decreasing isomorphism of \mathbf{F} . The link between the pairing of \mathcal{H} and the order on \mathbf{F} is then given.

Notation. We denote by K a commutative field, of any characteristic. Every algebra, coalgebra, etc, will be taken over K .

1 Recalls on infinitesimal Hopf algebras

We refer to [1, 19] for the classical results and definitions about coalgebras, bialgebras, Hopf algebras.

1.1 Infinitesimal Hopf algebras

Definition 1 (See [15]).

1. An *infinitesimal bialgebra* is an associative, unitary algebra A , together with a coassociative, counitary coproduct, satisfying the following compatibility: for all $a, b \in A$,

$$\Delta(ab) = \Delta(a)(1 \otimes b) + (a \otimes 1)\Delta(b) - a \otimes b. \quad (1)$$

2. Let A be an infinitesimal bialgebra. If Id_A has an inverse S in the associative convolution algebra $(\mathcal{L}(A), \star)$, we shall say that A is an *infinitesimal Hopf algebra*, and S will be called the *antipode* of A .

Remarks.

1. This is not the same definition as used by Aguiar in [2].
2. Let A be an infinitesimal bialgebra and let M be the kernel of its counit. We shall prove in proposition 2 that M is an ideal. Moreover, M is given a coassociative, non counitary coproduct $\tilde{\Delta}$ defined by:

$$\tilde{\Delta} : \begin{cases} M & \longrightarrow & M \otimes M \\ x & \longrightarrow & \Delta(x) - x \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x. \end{cases}$$

The compatibility between $\tilde{\Delta}$ and the product is given by the *non (co)unital infinitesimal compatibility*:

$$\tilde{\Delta}(ab) = (a \otimes 1)\tilde{\Delta}(b) + \tilde{\Delta}(a)(1 \otimes b) + a \otimes b.$$

3. By induction, if $x_1, \dots, x_n \in M$:

$$\tilde{\Delta}(x_1 \dots x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_1 \dots x_i \otimes x_{i+1} \dots x_n + \sum_{i=1}^n (x_1 \dots x_{i-1} \otimes 1) \tilde{\Delta}(x_i) (1 \otimes x_{i+1} \dots x_n).$$

4. In particular, if x_1, \dots, x_n are primitive elements of A :

$$\Delta(x_1 \dots x_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n x_1 \dots x_i \otimes x_{i+1} \dots x_n.$$

Notations. Let A be an infinitesimal bialgebra. For all $x \in A$, we denote $\Delta(x) = x^{(1)} \otimes x^{(2)}$. Moreover, if $\varepsilon(x) = 0$, we denote $\tilde{\Delta}(x) = x' \otimes x''$.

Examples.

1. Let V be a vector space. The tensor algebra $T(V)$ is given a structure of infinitesimal Hopf algebra with the coproduct Δ defined, for $v_1, \dots, v_n \in V$, by:

$$\Delta(v_1 \dots v_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n v_1 \dots v_i \otimes v_{i+1} \dots v_n.$$

It is proved in [15] that any connected (as a coalgebra) infinitesimal bialgebra A is isomorphic to $T(\text{Prim}(A))$.

2. If A is an infinitesimal Hopf algebra, then $A^{op, cop}$ also is, with the same antipode. Note that A^{op} and A^{cop} are not infinitesimal bialgebras, as the compatibility (1) is no more satisfied.
3. If A is a graded infinitesimal Hopf algebra, such that its homogeneous components are finite-dimensional, then its graded dual A^* also is.

Proposition 2 *Let A be an infinitesimal bialgebra.*

1. Then $\Delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1$. In other terms, the unit application ν is a coalgebra morphism:

$$\nu : \begin{cases} K & \longrightarrow A \\ 1 & \longrightarrow 1. \end{cases}$$

2. The counit ε is an algebra morphism.

3. If, moreover, A is an infinitesimal Hopf algebra, then $S(1) = 1$ and $\varepsilon \circ S = \varepsilon$.

Proof.

1. For $a = b = 1$, relation (1) becomes $\Delta(1) = \Delta(1) + \Delta(1) - 1 \otimes 1$. So $\Delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1$. As a consequence, $\varepsilon(1) = 1$. Moreover, if A has an antipode, $S(1) = 1$.

2. For $a, b \in A$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(ab) &= \varepsilon(a^{(1)})\varepsilon(a^{(2)}b) + \varepsilon(ab^{(1)})\varepsilon(b^{(2)}) - \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b) \\ &= \varepsilon(ab) + \varepsilon(ab) - \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b) \\ &= \varepsilon(ab). \end{aligned}$$

So $\varepsilon(ab) = \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)$.

3. For all $a \in A$:

$$\varepsilon(a) = \varepsilon(\varepsilon(a)1) = \varepsilon \circ m \circ (S \otimes Id) \circ \Delta(a) = \varepsilon \left(S \left(a^{(1)} \right) \right) \varepsilon \left(a^{(2)} \right) = \varepsilon(S(a)).$$

So $\varepsilon \circ S = \varepsilon$. \square

Lemma 3 *1. Let A, B be two augmented algebras, with respective augmentations denoted by $\varepsilon_A : A \longrightarrow K$ and $\varepsilon_B : B \longrightarrow K$. Then $A \otimes B$ is an associative, unitary algebra, with product $\cdot_{\varepsilon_{A,B}}$ given for all $a_1, a_2 \in A$, $b_1, b_2 \in B$, by:*

$$(a_1 \otimes b_1) \cdot_{\varepsilon_{A,B}} (a_2 \otimes b_2) = \varepsilon(a_2)a_1 \otimes b_1b_2 + \varepsilon(b_1)a_1a_2 \otimes b_2 - \varepsilon_A(a_2)\varepsilon_B(b_1)a_1 \otimes b_2.$$

The unit is $1_A \otimes 1_B$.

2. Let A, B be two pointed coalgebras, with group-like elements 1_A and 1_B . Then $A \otimes B$ is a coassociative, counitary coalgebra, with coproduct $\Delta_{1_{A,B}}$ given by:

$$\Delta_{1_{A,B}}(a \otimes b) = a \otimes b^{(1)} \otimes 1_A \otimes b^{(2)} + a^{(1)} \otimes 1_B \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes b - a \otimes 1_B \otimes 1_A \otimes b.$$

The counit is $\varepsilon_A \otimes \varepsilon_B$.

Proof. Direct computations. \square

Remarks.

1. When the augmented algebras A and B are equal, we shall simply denote $\varepsilon_A = \varepsilon_B = \varepsilon$, and $\Delta_{\varepsilon_{A,B}} = \Delta_\varepsilon$. When the pointed coalgebras A and B are equal, we shall denote $1_A = 1_B = 1$ and $\Delta_{1_{A,B}} = \Delta_1$.
2. If A is an infinitesimal bialgebra, then compatibility (1) means that the coproduct $\Delta : (A, \cdot) \longrightarrow (A \otimes A, \cdot_\varepsilon)$, where ε is the counit of A , is a morphism of algebras. Indeed, for all $a, b \in A$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(a) \cdot_\varepsilon \Delta(b) &= \varepsilon(b^{(1)})a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)}b^{(2)} + \varepsilon(a^{(2)})a^{(1)}b^{(1)} \otimes b^{(2)} - \varepsilon(a^{(2)})\varepsilon(b^{(1)})a^{(1)} \otimes b^{(2)} \\ &= a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)}b + ab^{(1)} \otimes b^{(2)} - a \otimes b. \end{aligned}$$

Dually, it also means that the product $m : (A \otimes A, \Delta_1) \longrightarrow (A, \Delta)$ is a morphism of coalgebras.

1.2 Antipode of an infinitesimal Hopf algebra

Lemma 4 *Let A be an infinitesimal Hopf algebra.*

1. For all $a, b \in A$, $S(ab) = \varepsilon(a)S(b) + \varepsilon(b)S(a) - \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)1$. In particular, for all $a, b \in A$, such that $\varepsilon(a) = \varepsilon(b) = 0$, $S(ab) = 0$.
2. For all $a \in A$, $\Delta(S(a)) = S(a) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes S(a) - \varepsilon(a)1 \otimes 1$. In particular, for all $a \in A$, such that $\varepsilon(a) = 0$, $S(a)$ is primitive.

Proof.

1. Let us consider the convolution algebra $\mathcal{L}(A \otimes A, A)$, where $A \otimes A$ is given the coproduct of lemma 3. For all $a, b \in A$:

$$\begin{aligned} &((S \circ m) \star m)(a \otimes b) \\ &= m \circ ((S \circ m) \otimes m) \circ \Delta_1(a \otimes b) \\ &= m \circ ((S \circ m) \otimes m) \left(a^{(1)} \otimes 1 \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes b + a \otimes b^{(1)} \otimes 1 \otimes b^{(2)} - a \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes b \right) \\ &= S(a^{(1)})a^{(2)}b + S(ab^{(1)})b^{(2)} - S(a)b \\ &= m \circ (S \otimes Id) \circ \Delta(ab) \\ &= \varepsilon(ab)1 \\ &= \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)1. \end{aligned}$$

So $S \circ m$ is a left inverse of m .

Let $T : A \otimes A \longrightarrow A$ defined by $T(a \otimes b) = \varepsilon(a)S(b) + \varepsilon(b)S(a) - \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)1$. Let us compute $m \star T$ in $\mathcal{L}(A \otimes A, A)$:

$$\begin{aligned} &(m \star T)(a \otimes b) \\ &= m \circ (m \otimes T) \circ \Delta_1(a \otimes b) \\ &= m \circ (m \otimes T) \left(a^{(1)} \otimes 1 \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes b + a \otimes b^{(1)} \otimes 1 \otimes b^{(2)} - a \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes b \right) \\ &= a^{(1)} \left(\varepsilon(a^{(2)})S(b) + \varepsilon(b)S(a^{(2)}) - \varepsilon(a^{(2)})\varepsilon(b)1 \right) \\ &\quad + ab^{(1)} \left(S(b^{(2)}) + \varepsilon(b^{(2)})1 - \varepsilon(b^{(2)})1 \right) - a \left(S(b) + \varepsilon(b)1 - \varepsilon(b)1 \right) \\ &= aS(b) + \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)1 - \varepsilon(b)a + \varepsilon(b)a - aS(b) \\ &= \varepsilon(a)\varepsilon(b)1. \end{aligned}$$

So T is a right inverse of m . As the convolution product is associative, $S \circ m = T$.

2. Let us consider the convolution algebra $\mathcal{L}(A, A \otimes A)$, where $A \otimes A$ is given the product of lemma 3. For all $a \in A$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& ((\Delta \circ S) \star \Delta)(a) \\
&= m_\varepsilon \circ ((\Delta \circ S) \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta(a) \\
&= m_\varepsilon \left(S(a^{(1)})^{(1)} \otimes S(a^{(1)})^{(2)} \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes a^{(3)} \right) \\
&= \varepsilon(S(a^{(1)})^{(2)})S(a^{(1)})^{(1)}a^{(2)} \otimes a^{(3)} + \varepsilon(a^{(2)})S(a^{(1)})^{(1)} \otimes S(a^{(1)})^{(2)}a^{(3)} \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(S(a^{(1)})^{(2)})\varepsilon(a^{(2)})S(a^{(1)})^{(1)} \otimes a^{(3)} \\
&= S(a^{(1)})a^{(2)} \otimes a^{(3)} + S(a^{(1)})^{(1)} \otimes S(a^{(1)})^{(2)}a^{(2)} - S(a^{(1)}) \otimes a^{(2)} \\
&= \Delta(S(a^{(1)})a^{(2)}) \\
&= \varepsilon(a)\Delta(1) \\
&= \varepsilon(a)1 \otimes 1.
\end{aligned}$$

So $\Delta \circ S$ is a left inverse of Δ .

Let $T : A \longrightarrow A \otimes A$ defined by $T(a) = S(a) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes S(a) - \varepsilon(a)1 \otimes 1$. Let us compute $\Delta \star T$ in $\mathcal{L}(A, A \otimes A)$:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\Delta \star T)(a) \\
&= m_\varepsilon \circ (\Delta \otimes T) \circ \Delta(a) \\
&= m_\varepsilon(a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes 1 \otimes S(a^{(3)}) + a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes S(a^{(3)}) \otimes 1 - \varepsilon(a^{(3)})a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} \otimes 1 \otimes 1) \\
&= a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)}S(a^{(3)}) + \varepsilon(a^{(2)})a^{(1)} \otimes S(a^{(3)}) - \varepsilon(a^{(2)})a^{(1)} \otimes S(a^{(3)}) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(S(a^{(3)}))a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} + \varepsilon(a^{(2)})a^{(1)}S(a^{(3)}) \otimes 1 - \varepsilon(a^{(2)})\varepsilon(S(a^{(3)}))a^{(1)} \otimes 1 \\
&\quad - a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} - \varepsilon(a^{(2)})a^{(1)} \otimes 1 + \varepsilon(a^{(2)})a^{(1)} \otimes 1 \\
&= a \otimes 1 + a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} + \varepsilon(a)1 \otimes 1 - a \otimes 1 - a^{(1)} \otimes a^{(2)} - a \otimes 1 + a \otimes 1 \\
&= \varepsilon(a)1 \otimes 1.
\end{aligned}$$

So T is a right inverse of Δ . As the convolution product is associative, $\Delta \circ S = T$. \square

Corollary 5 *Let A be an infinitesimal Hopf algebra. Then $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon) = \text{Prim}(A) \oplus \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2$. The projection on $\text{Prim}(A)$ in this direct sum is $-S$.*

Proof. Let $a \in \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$. Then $\Delta(a) = a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a + a' \otimes a''$, with $a' \otimes a'' \in \text{Ker}(\varepsilon) \otimes \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$. Moreover:

$$0 = \varepsilon(a)1 = m \circ (S \otimes \text{Id}) \circ \Delta(a) = S(a) + a + S(a')a'',$$

so $a = -S(a) - S(a')a''$. By lemma 4, $-S(a) \in \text{Prim}(A)$ and $S(a')a'' \in S(\text{Ker}(\varepsilon))\text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2 \subseteq \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2$, so $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon) = \text{Prim}(A) + \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2$. If $a \in \text{Prim}(A)$, then $a' \otimes a'' = 0$, so $-S(a) = a$. Moreover, $S(\text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2) = (0)$, so $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon) = \text{Prim}(A) \oplus \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)^2$ and the projector on $\text{Prim}(A)$ in this direct sum is $-S$. \square

Remarks.

1. This result implies the rigidity theorem of [15].
2. It is also possible to prove lemma 4 using braided Hopf algebras.

2 Infinitesimal Hopf algebra of planar trees

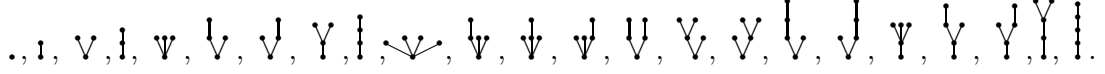
2.1 Algebra of planar trees and universal property

Definition 6

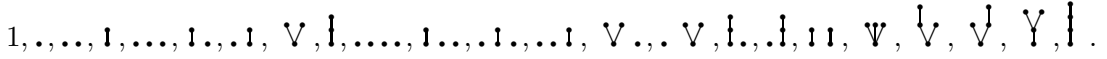
1. The set of planar rooted trees will be denoted by \mathbf{T} (see [9, 10]).
2. The algebra \mathcal{H} is the free associative algebra generated by \mathbf{T} . The monomials of \mathcal{H} will be called *planar forests*. The set of planar forests will be denoted by \mathbf{F} . The *weight* of an element $F \in \mathbf{F}$ is the number of its vertices.

Examples.

1. Planar rooted trees of weight ≤ 5 :



2. Planar rooted forests of weight ≤ 4 :



We define the operator $B^+ : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, which associates, to a forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$, the tree obtained by grafting the roots of the trees of F on a common root. For example, $B^+(\mathbf{1}\cdot) = \downarrow \mathbf{V}$, and $B^+(\cdot\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{V} \downarrow$. It is shown in [16] that (\mathcal{H}, B^+) is an initial object in the category of couples (A, L) , where A is an algebra, and $L : A \rightarrow A$ any linear operator. More explicitly:

Theorem 7 (Universal property of \mathcal{H}) *Let A be any algebra and let $L : A \rightarrow A$ be a linear map. Then there exists a unique algebra morphism $\phi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow A$, such that $\phi \circ B^+ = L \circ \phi$.*

Remark. Note that ϕ is inductively defined in the following way: for all trees $t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbf{T}$,

$$\begin{cases} \phi(\mathbf{1}) &= 1, \\ \phi(t_1 \dots t_n) &= \phi(t_1) \dots \phi(t_n), \\ \phi(B^+(t_1 \dots t_n)) &= L(\phi(t_1) \dots \phi(t_n)). \end{cases}$$

The end of this paragraph is devoted to the introduction of several combinatorial concepts, which will be useful for the sequel.

Definition 8 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$. An *admissible cut* is a non empty cut of certain edges and trees of F , such that each path in a non-cut tree of F meets at most one cut edge (see [5, 9]). The set of admissible cuts of F will be denoted by $Adm(F)$. If c is an admissible cut of F , the forest of the vertices which are over the cuts of c will be denoted by $P^c(t)$ (branch of the cut c), and the remaining forest will be denoted by $R^c(t)$ (trunk of the cut).

We now recall several order relations on the set of the vertices of a planar forest, see [9] for more details. Let $F = t_1 \dots t_n \in \mathbf{F} - \{\mathbf{1}\}$ and let s, s' be two vertices of F .

1. We shall say that $s \geq_{high} s'$ if there exists a path from s' to s in F , the edges of F being oriented from the roots to the leaves. Note that \geq_{high} is a partial order, whose Hasse graph is the forest F .
2. If s and s' are not comparable for \geq_{high} , we shall say that $s \geq_{left} s'$ if one of these assertions is satisfied:
 - (a) s is a vertex of t_i and s' is a vertex of t_j , with $i < j$.
 - (b) s and s' are vertices of the same t_i , and $s \geq_{left} s'$ in the forest obtained from t_i by deleting its root.

This defines the partial order \geq_{left} for all forests F , by induction on the the weight.

3. We shall say that $s \geq_{h,l} s'$ if $s \geq_{high} s'$ or $s \geq_{left} s'$. This defines a total order on the vertices of F .

Example. Let $t = \bigvee$. We index its vertices in the following way: \bigvee_4^3 . The following arrays give the order relations \geq_{high} and \geq_{left} for the vertices of t . A symbol \times means that the vertices are not comparable for the order.

$x \setminus y$	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
s_1	$=$	\geq_{high}	\times	\geq_{high}
s_2	\leq_{high}	$=$	\times	\geq_{high}
s_3	\times	\times	$=$	\geq_{high}
s_4	\leq_{high}	\leq_{high}	\leq_{high}	$=$

$x \setminus y$	s_1	s_2	s_3	s_4
s_1	$=$	\times	\geq_{left}	\times
s_2	\times	$=$	\geq_{left}	\times
s_3	\leq_{left}	\leq_{left}	$=$	\times
s_4	\times	\times	\times	$=$

So $s_1 \geq_{h,l} s_2 \geq_{h,l} s_3 \geq_{h,l} s_4$.

2.2 Infinitesimal coproduct of \mathcal{H}

We define:

$$\varepsilon : \begin{cases} \mathcal{H} & \longrightarrow K \\ F \in \mathbf{F} & \longrightarrow \delta_{F,1}. \end{cases}$$

Then ε is clearly an algebra morphism. Moreover, $\varepsilon \circ B^+ = 0$. We also consider:

$$\nu : \begin{cases} K & \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \\ \lambda & \longrightarrow \lambda 1. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\varepsilon \circ \nu = Id_K$.

Theorem 9 *Let $\Delta : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}, \cdot_\varepsilon)$ be the unique algebra morphism such that:*

$$\Delta \circ B^+ = (Id \otimes B^+ + B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta.$$

Then (\mathcal{H}, Δ) is an infinitesimal bialgebra. It is graded by the weight.

Proof.

First step. Let us show that ε is a counit for Δ . Let $\varphi = (Id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta$. By composition, φ is an algebra endomorphism of \mathcal{H} . Moreover:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi \circ B^+ &= (Id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ (Id \otimes B^+ + B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= (Id \otimes (\varepsilon \circ B^+) + B^+ \otimes (\varepsilon \circ \nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= B^+ \circ (Id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta \\ &= B^+ \circ \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

By unicity in the universal property, $\varphi = Id_{\mathcal{H}}$. So ε is a right counity for Δ . Let $\phi = (\varepsilon \otimes Id) \circ \Delta$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \circ B^+ &= (\varepsilon \otimes Id) \circ (Id \otimes B^+ + B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= (\varepsilon \otimes B^+ + (\varepsilon \circ B^+) \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= B^+ \circ (\varepsilon \otimes Id) \circ \Delta + 0 \\ &= B^+ \circ \phi. \end{aligned}$$

By unicity in the universal property, $\phi = Id_{\mathcal{H}}$. So ε is a counit for Δ . As a consequence, $(\varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta = \varepsilon$.

Second step. Let us show that Δ is coassociative. We consider $\theta = (\Delta \otimes Id) \circ \Delta$. This is an algebra morphism from \mathcal{H} to $\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$. Moreover:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta \circ B^+ &= (\Delta \otimes B^+ + (\Delta \circ B^+) \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= (Id \otimes Id \otimes B^+ + Id \otimes B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon) + B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon) \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \theta.\end{aligned}$$

Consider now $\theta' = (Id \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta$. This is also an algebra morphism from \mathcal{H} to $\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$. Moreover:

$$\begin{aligned}\theta' \circ B^+ &= (Id \otimes (\Delta \circ B^+) + B^+ \otimes (\Delta \circ \nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= (Id \otimes Id \otimes B^+ + Id \otimes B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \theta' + (B^+ \otimes ((\nu \otimes \nu) \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \Delta \\ &= (Id \otimes Id \otimes B^+ + Id \otimes B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \theta' + (B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon) \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \theta' \\ &= (Id \otimes Id \otimes B^+ + Id \otimes B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon) + B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon) \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)) \circ \theta'.\end{aligned}$$

By unicity in the universal property, $\theta = \theta'$, so Δ is coassociative. As $\Delta : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}, \cdot, \varepsilon)$ is a morphism of algebras, (\mathcal{H}, Δ) is an infinitesimal bialgebra.

Last step. It remains to show that Δ is homogeneous of degree 0. Easy induction, using the fact that $Id \otimes B^+ + B^+ \otimes (\nu \circ \varepsilon)$ is homogeneous of degree 1. Note that it can also be proved from proposition 10. \square

Remarks.

1. In other terms, the coproduct Δ is uniquely defined by the following relations: for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1, \\ \Delta(xy) = (x \otimes 1)\Delta(y) + \Delta(x)(1 \otimes y) - x \otimes y, \\ \Delta(B^+(x)) = (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \Delta(x) + B^+(x) \otimes 1. \end{array} \right.$$

2. Equivalently, the non unitary coproduct $\tilde{\Delta}$ satisfies the following property: for all x in the augmentation ideal of \mathcal{H} , $\tilde{\Delta} \circ B^+(x) = B^+(x) \otimes \cdot + (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \tilde{\Delta}(x)$.

Examples.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(\cdot) &= \cdot \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \cdot, \\ \Delta(\cdot\cdot) &= \cdot\cdot \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \cdot\cdot + \cdot \otimes \cdot, \\ \Delta(\mathbf{!}) &= \mathbf{!} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \mathbf{!} + \cdot \otimes \cdot, \\ \Delta(\mathbf{!}\cdot) &= \mathbf{!}\cdot \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \mathbf{!}\cdot + \cdot \otimes \cdot\cdot + \mathbf{!} \otimes \cdot, \\ \Delta(\mathbf{V}) &= \mathbf{V} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \mathbf{V} + \cdot\cdot \otimes \cdot + \cdot \otimes \mathbf{!}, \\ \Delta(\mathbf{!}\mathbf{!}) &= \mathbf{!}\mathbf{!} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \mathbf{!}\mathbf{!} + \mathbf{!} \otimes \cdot + \cdot \otimes \mathbf{!}.\end{aligned}$$

We now give a combinatorial description of this coproduct. Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$ and $c \in Adm(F)$. Let $s_1 \geq_{h,l} \dots \geq_{h,l} s_n$ be the vertices of F . We shall say that c is left-admissible if there exists $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the vertices of $P^c(F)$ are s_1, \dots, s_k and the vertices of $R^c(F)$ are s_{k+1}, \dots, s_n . The set of left-admissible cuts of F will be denoted $Adm^l(F)$.

Proposition 10 *Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$. Then $\Delta(F) = \sum_{c \in Adm^l(F)} P^c(F) \otimes R^c(F) + F \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes F$.*

Proof. Consider $\Delta' : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$, defined by the formula of the proposition 10. It is easy to show that, if $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1, \\ \Delta'(FG) = (F \otimes 1)\Delta'(G) + \Delta'(F)(1 \otimes G) - F \otimes G, \\ \Delta'(B^+(F)) = B^+(F) \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \Delta'(F). \end{array} \right.$$

By unicity in theorem 9, $\Delta = \Delta'$. \square

Let us give a description of the branches of the left-admissible cuts.

Definition 11 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$. Let I be a set of vertices of F .

1. We shall say that I is an ideal for \geq_{high} if, for all vertices s, s' of F :

$$s \in I \text{ and } s' \geq_{high} s \implies s' \in I.$$

2. We shall say that I is an ideal for \geq_{left} if, for all vertices s, s' of F ,

$$s \in I \text{ and } s' \geq_{left} s \implies s' \in I.$$

3. We shall say that I is a biideal if I is an ideal for \geq_{high} and \geq_{left} .

Proposition 12 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$. Then $\Delta(F) = \sum_{I \text{ biideal of } F} I \otimes (F - I)$.

Proof. Similar to the proof of proposition 10. \square

Let us precise the biideals of a forest F .

Lemma 13 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$ and let $s_1 \geq_{h,l} \dots \geq_{h,l} s_n$ be its vertices. The biideals of F are the sets $I_k = \{s_1, \dots, s_k\}$, for $k \in \{0, \dots, n\}$.

Proof. Let I be a biideal of F . Let k be the greater integer such that $s_k \in I$. Then $I \subseteq I_k$. Let $j \leq k$. Then $s_j \geq_{h,l} s_k$, so $s_j \geq_{high} s_k$ or $s_j \geq_{left} s_k$. As I is a biideal, in both cases $s_j \in I$; hence, $I = I_k$.

it remains to show that I_k is a biideal. Let $s_j \in I_k$ (so $j \leq k$), and s_i be a vertex of F such that $s_i \geq_{high} s_j$ or $s_i \geq_{left} s_j$. Then, $s_i \geq_{h,l} s_j$ so $i \leq j \leq k$, and $s_i \in I_k$. \square

Remark. This implies that for any forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$, of weight n , for any $1 < k < n$, there exists a unique left admissible cut c such that the weight of $P^c(F)$ is equal to k .

2.3 Antipode of \mathcal{H}

As \mathcal{H} is graded, with $\mathcal{H}_0 = K$, it automatically has an antipode S , inductively defined by:

$$\begin{cases} S(1) &= 1, \\ S(x) &= -x - S(x')x'' \text{ if } \varepsilon(x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Because \mathcal{H} is an infinitesimal Hopf algebra, S satisfies $S(Ker(\varepsilon)^2) = 0$, so $S(F) = 0$ for all forest F with at least two trees. It remains to give a formula for the antipode of a single tree.

Definition 14 Let $t \in \mathbf{T}$. Let s be the greatest vertex of t for the total order relation $\geq_{h,l}$. In other terms, s is the leaf of t which is at most on the left.

1. Let e be an edge of t . It will be called a *left edge* if it is on the path from the root to s .
2. Let c be a (possibly empty) cut of t . We shall say that c is a *left cut* if it cuts only left edges.

Let $t \in \mathbf{T}$ and c be a left cut of t . The cut c makes t into several trees t_1, \dots, t_n . These trees are indexed such that, by denoting r_i the root of t_i for all i , $r_1 \geq_{h,l} \dots \geq_{h,l} r_n$ in t . The forest $t_1 \dots t_n$ will be denoted $W^c(t)$. Moreover, we denote by n_c the number of edges which are cut by c .

Proposition 15 *Let $t \in \mathbf{T}$. Then $S(t) = - \sum_{c \text{ left cut of } t} (-1)^{n_c} W^c(t)$.*

Proof. We prove the result by induction on the weight n of t . If $n = 1$, then $t = \bullet$ and the result is obvious. Suppose the result true for all trees of weight $< n$. We put $t = B^+(t_1 \dots t_k)$. Two cases are possible.

1. If $k = 1$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= t \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \Delta(t_1) \\ &= t \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t + t_1 \otimes \bullet + t'_1 \otimes B^+(t''_1), \\ S(t) &= - \underbrace{t}_{(-1)^{n_c} W^c(t), \text{ } c \text{ empty}} - \underbrace{S(t_1) \bullet}_{(-1)^{n_c} W^c(t), \text{ } c \text{ cuts the left edge from the root}} - \underbrace{S(t'_1) B^+(t''_1)}_{(-1)^{n_c} W^c(t), \text{ } c \text{ does not cut the left edge from the root}}. \end{aligned}$$

2. If $k \geq 2$, then:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(t) &= t \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \Delta(t_1 \dots t_k) \\ &= t \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t + t_1 \dots t_k \otimes \bullet + (t_1 \dots t_k)' \otimes B^+((t_1 \dots t_k)'') \\ &= t \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t + t_1 \dots t_k \otimes \bullet \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} t_1 \dots t_i \otimes B^+(t_{i+1} \dots t_k) + \sum_{i=1}^k t_1 \dots t'_i \otimes B^+(t''_i \dots t_k) \\ S(t) &= -t - S(t_1 \dots t_k) \bullet - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} S(t_1 \dots t_i) B^+(t_{i+1} \dots t_k) - \sum_{i=1}^k S(t_1 \dots t'_i) B^+(t''_i \dots t_k) \\ &= -t - S(t_1) B^+(t_2 \dots t_k) - S(t'_1) B^+(t''_1 \dots t_k) \\ &= - \underbrace{t}_{(-1)^{n_c} W^c(t), \text{ } c \text{ empty}} - \underbrace{S(t_1) B^+(t_2 \dots t_k)}_{(-1)^{n_c} W^c(t), \text{ } c \text{ cuts the left edge from the root}} - \underbrace{S(t'_1) B^+(t''_1 \dots t_k)}_{(-1)^{n_c} W^c(t), \text{ } c \text{ does not cut the left edge from the root}}. \end{aligned}$$

So the result holds for all forests. \square

Examples.

$$\begin{aligned} S(\bullet) &= -\bullet, \\ S(\mathbf{1}) &= -\mathbf{1} + \dots, \\ S(\mathbf{V}) &= -\mathbf{V} + \bullet \mathbf{1}, \\ S(\mathbf{1}) &= -\mathbf{1} + \bullet \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} \bullet - \dots, \\ S(\mathbf{V}) &= -\mathbf{V} + \bullet \mathbf{V}, \\ S(\mathbf{1}) &= -\mathbf{1} + \bullet \mathbf{V} + \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1} - \dots \mathbf{1}, \\ S(\mathbf{V}) &= -\mathbf{V} + \bullet \mathbf{1}, \\ S(\mathbf{1}) &= -\mathbf{1} + \bullet \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{1} \bullet - \dots \mathbf{1} - \bullet \mathbf{1} - \bullet \mathbf{1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

2.4 Infinitesimal universal property

Theorem 16 (Infinitesimal universal property) *Let A be an infinitesimal Hopf algebra and let $L : A \rightarrow A$ satisfying $\Delta(L(x)) = L(x) \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes L) \circ \Delta(x)$. Then there exists a unique infinitesimal Hopf algebra morphism $\phi : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow A$ such that $\phi \circ B^+ = L \circ \phi$.*

Proof. By the universal property of \mathcal{H} , there exists a unique algebra morphism ϕ satisfying $\phi \circ B^+ = L \circ \phi$. Let us show that it is also a coalgebra morphism.

First step. We first show that $\varepsilon \circ L = 0$. Let $a \in A$.

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon \circ L(a) &= (\varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta \circ L(a) \\ &= (\varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon)(L(a) \otimes 1 + a^{(1)} \otimes L(a^{(2)})) \\ &= \varepsilon \circ L(a) + \varepsilon(a^{(1)})\varepsilon \circ L(a^{(2)}) \\ &= \varepsilon \circ L(a) + \varepsilon \circ L(a). \end{aligned}$$

So $\varepsilon \circ L(a) = 0$.

Second step. We consider $X = \{x \in \mathcal{H} / \varepsilon \circ \phi(a) = \varepsilon(x)\}$. As $\varepsilon \circ \phi$ and ε are both algebra morphisms, X is a subalgebra of \mathcal{H} . Let $x \in \mathcal{H}$. Then:

$$(\varepsilon \circ \phi)(B^+(x)) = \varepsilon \circ L \circ \phi(x) = 0 = \varepsilon(B^+(x)).$$

So $Im(B^+) \subseteq X$. As X is a subalgebra, $X = \mathcal{H}$, and $\varepsilon \circ \phi = \varepsilon$.

Third step. We consider $Y = \{x \in \mathcal{H} / \Delta \circ \phi(x) = (\phi \otimes \phi) \circ \Delta\}$. As $\Delta \circ \phi$ and $(\phi \otimes \phi) \circ \Delta$ are algebra morphisms from \mathcal{H} to $(A \otimes A, \cdot, \varepsilon)$, Y is a subalgebra of \mathcal{H} . Let $x \in Y$.

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \circ \phi)(B^+(x)) &= \Delta \circ L \circ \phi(x) \\ &= L \circ \phi(x) \otimes 1 + \phi(x)^{(1)} \otimes L(\phi(x)^{(2)}) \\ &= \phi \circ B^+(x) \otimes 1 + \phi(x^{(1)}) \otimes L(\phi(x^{(2)})) \\ &= \phi \circ B^+(x) \otimes \phi(1) + \phi(x^{(1)}) \otimes \phi(B^+(x^{(2)})) \\ &= (\phi \otimes \phi)(B^+(x) \otimes 1 + x^{(1)} \otimes B^+(x^{(2)})) \\ &= (\phi \otimes \phi) \circ \Delta(B^+(x)). \end{aligned}$$

So $B^+(x) \in Y$. As Y is a subalgebra of \mathcal{H} stable under B^+ , $Y = \mathcal{H}$. Hence, ϕ is a coalgebra morphism. \square

2.5 A pairing on \mathcal{H}

Definition 17 The application γ is defined by:

$$\gamma : \begin{cases} \mathcal{H} & \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \\ t_1 \dots t_n \in \mathbf{F} & \longrightarrow \delta_{t_1, \bullet} t_2 \dots t_n. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 18 1. γ is homogeneous of degree -1 .

2. For all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$, $\gamma(xy) = \gamma(x)y + \varepsilon(x)\gamma(y)$.

3. $Ker(\gamma) \cap Prim(\mathcal{H}) = (0)$.

Proof.

1. Trivial.

2. Immediate for $x, y \in \mathbf{F}$, separating the cases $x = 1$ and $x \neq 1$.

3. Let us take $p \in Ker(\gamma)$, non-zero, and primitive. Then p can be written as:

$$p = \sum_{F \in \mathbf{F}} a_F F.$$

Let us choose a forest $F = t_1 \dots t_n$ such that:

(a) $a_F \neq 0$.

(b) If $G = t'_1 \dots t'_m \in \mathbf{F}$ is such that $a_G \neq 0$, then $m \leq n$. If moreover $m = n$, we put $t_1 = B^+(s_1 \dots s_k)$ and $t'_1 = B^+(s'_1 \dots s'_l)$; then $k \leq l$.

Suppose that $t_1 \neq ..$. Then $k \neq 0$. We consider the cut c on the edge from the root of t_1 to the root of s_1 . This is a left-admissible cut, so $s_1 \otimes B^+(s_2 \dots s_m)t_2 \dots t_n$ appears in $\Delta(F)$. Because p is primitive, there exists another forest G such that $a_G \neq 0$ and $s_1 \otimes B^+(s_2 \dots s_m)t_2 \dots t_n$ appears in $\Delta(G)$. Three cases are possible:

(a) $G = s_1 B^+(s_2 \dots s_m)t_2 \dots t_n$: contradicts the maximality of n for F .

(b) $G = F$: contradicts that $G \neq F$.

(c) G is obtained by grafting s_1 on a vertex of s_2 : contradicts the minimality of k .

In every case, we obtain a contradiction. So $t_1 = ..$. Hence, $\gamma(p) \neq 0$. \square

Theorem 19 *There exists a unique pairing $\langle -, - \rangle : \mathcal{H} \times \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow K$, satisfying:*

1. $\langle 1, x \rangle = \varepsilon(x)$ for all $x \in \mathcal{H}$.
2. $\langle xy, z \rangle = \langle y \otimes x, \Delta(z) \rangle$ for all $x, y, z \in \mathcal{H}$.
3. $\langle B^+(x), y \rangle = \langle x, \gamma(y) \rangle$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$.

Moreover:

4. $\langle -, - \rangle$ is symmetric and non-degenerate.
5. If x and y are homogeneous of different weights, $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$.
6. $\langle S(x), y \rangle = \langle x, S(y) \rangle$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$.

Proof.

Unicity. Assertions 1-3 entirely determine $\langle F, G \rangle$ for $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$ by induction on the weight.

Existence. We consider the graded infinitesimal Hopf algebra $A = \mathcal{H}^{*,op,cop}$. As γ is homogeneous of degree -1 , it can be transposed in an application: $L = \gamma^* : A \longrightarrow A$. This linear application is homogeneous of degree 1. Let $f \in A^*$, and $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
((\Delta \circ L)(f))(x \otimes y) &= L(f)(yx) \\
&= f(\gamma(yx)) \\
&= f(\gamma(y)x + \varepsilon(y)\gamma(x)) \\
&= \Delta(f)(x \otimes \gamma(y)) + (f \otimes 1)(\gamma(x) \otimes y) \\
&= ((Id \otimes L) \circ \Delta(f) + L(f) \otimes 1)(x \otimes y).
\end{aligned}$$

So $\Delta \circ L(f) = (Id \otimes L) \circ \Delta(f) + L(f) \otimes 1$ for all $f \in A$. By the infinitesimal universal property, there exists a unique infinitesimal Hopf algebra morphism $\phi : \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow A$, such that $\phi \circ B^+ = L \circ \phi$. We then put $\langle x, y \rangle = \phi(x)(y)$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$. Let us show that this pairing satisfies 1-6.

1. For all $x \in \mathcal{H}$, $\langle 1, x \rangle = \phi(1)(x) = \varepsilon(x)$.

2. For all $x, y, z \in \mathcal{H}$:

$$\langle xy, z \rangle = \phi(xy)(z) = (\phi(x)\phi(y))(z) = (\phi(y) \otimes \phi(x))(\Delta(z)) = \langle y \otimes x, \Delta(z) \rangle.$$

3. For all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$:

$$\langle B^+(x), y \rangle = (\phi \circ B^+(x))(y) = (L \circ \phi(x))(y) = \phi(x)(\gamma(y)) = \langle x, \gamma(y) \rangle.$$

5. As L is homogeneous of degree 1, ϕ is homogeneous of degree 0. This implies 5.
6. As ϕ is an infinitesimal Hopf algebra morphism and S^* is the antipode of A , $S^* \circ \phi = \phi \circ S$. Hence, for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$:

$$\langle S(x), y \rangle = \phi(S(x))(y) = (S^* \circ \phi(x))(y) = \phi(x)(S(y)) = \langle x, S(y) \rangle.$$

4. Let us first show that $\langle -, - \rangle'$ is symmetric. We put $\langle x, y \rangle' = \langle y, x \rangle$ for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$. Let us show that $\langle -, - \rangle'$ satisfies 1-3. For all $x \in \mathcal{H}$, as $f(1) = \varepsilon(f)$ for all $f \in \mathcal{H}^*$:

$$\langle 1, x \rangle' = \langle x, 1 \rangle = \phi(x)(1) = \varepsilon(\phi(x)) = \varepsilon(x).$$

For all $x, y, z \in \mathcal{H}$, as ϕ is a coalgebra morphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle xy, z \rangle' &= \langle z, xy \rangle \\ &= \phi(z)(xy) \\ &= (\Delta \circ \phi(z))(y \otimes x) \\ &= ((\phi \otimes \phi) \circ \Delta(z))(y \otimes x) \\ &= \langle \Delta(z), y \otimes x \rangle \\ &= \langle y \otimes x, \Delta(z) \rangle'. \end{aligned}$$

Let us show 3 for $\langle -, - \rangle'$ with $y \in \mathbf{F}$, by induction on $n = \text{weight}(y)$. If $n = 0$, then $y = 1$:

$$\langle B^+(x), y \rangle' = \langle 1, B^+(x) \rangle = \varepsilon \circ B^+(x) = 0 = \langle x, \gamma(y) \rangle'.$$

Suppose the result true for every forest F of weight $< n$. Two cases are possible:

- $y = B^+(z)$. We can restrict to the case where x is also a forest. Then:

$$\langle B^+(x), y \rangle' = \langle B^+(z), B^+(x) \rangle = \langle z, \gamma \circ B^+(x) \rangle = \delta_{x,1} \langle z, 1 \rangle = \varepsilon(x) \varepsilon(z).$$

Moreover, $\langle x, \gamma(y) \rangle' = \langle \gamma \circ B^+(z), x \rangle = \delta_{z,1} \langle 1, x \rangle = \varepsilon(z) \varepsilon(x)$.

- y is a forest with at least two trees. Then y can be written $y = y_1 y_2$, with the induction hypothesis available for y_1 and y_2 . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B^+(x), y \rangle' &= \langle y_1 y_2, B^+(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle y_2 \otimes y_1, \Delta \circ B^+(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle y_2 \otimes y_1, B^+(x) \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \Delta(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle \gamma(y_2) \varepsilon(y_1), x \rangle + \langle y_2 \otimes \gamma(y_1), \Delta(x) \rangle \\ &= \langle \varepsilon(y_1) \gamma(y_2) + \gamma(y_1) y_2, x \rangle \\ &= \langle \gamma(y), x \rangle \\ &= \langle x, \gamma(y) \rangle'. \end{aligned}$$

So $\langle -, - \rangle'$ satisfies 1-3. By unicity, $\langle -, - \rangle' = \langle -, - \rangle$, so $\langle -, - \rangle$ is symmetric.

Note that this implies that for all $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$:

$$(\phi \circ \gamma(x))(y) = \langle \gamma(x), y \rangle = \langle y, \gamma(x) \rangle = \langle B^+(y), x \rangle = \langle x, B^+(y) \rangle = (\phi(x))(B^+(y)).$$

So $\phi \circ \gamma = (B^+)^* \circ \phi$.

It remains to prove that $\langle -, - \rangle$ is non degenerate. It is equivalent to show that ϕ is monic. Suppose that it is not. Let us choose a non-zero element $p \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$ of lowest degree. As ϕ is a coalgebra morphism, its kernel is a coideal, so $p \in \text{Prim}(\mathcal{H})$. By lemma 18-3, $\gamma(p) \neq 0$. Moreover, $\phi \circ \gamma(p) = (B^+)^* \circ \phi(p) = 0$. So $\gamma(p) \in \text{Ker}(\phi)$, is non-zero, of degree strictly smaller than p : this contradicts the choice of p . So ϕ is monic. \square

Remark. Similarly with the usual case, it is possible to define a pairing between \mathcal{H} and itself, using the application:

$$\gamma' : \begin{cases} \mathcal{H} & \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \\ t_1 \dots t_n \in \mathbf{F} & \longrightarrow \delta_{t_n, \bullet} t_1 \dots t_{n-1}. \end{cases}$$

Unhappily, this pairing is degenerate: it is for example not difficult to show that the primitive element $\mathbf{V} - \bullet \mathbf{1}$ belongs to \mathcal{H}^\perp .

Definition 20 We denote by $(f_F)_{F \in \mathbf{F}}$ the dual basis of the basis of forests. In other terms, for all $F \in \mathbf{F}$, f_F is defined by $\langle f_F, G \rangle = \delta_{F,G}$, for all forest $G \in \mathbf{F}$.

Proposition 21 1. For all forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$, $B^+(f_F) = f_{\bullet F}$.

2. For all forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$:

$$\gamma(f_F) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } F \notin \mathbf{T}, \\ f_{B^-(F)} & \text{if } F \in \mathbf{T}, \end{cases}$$

where $B^-(F)$ is the forest obtained by deleting the root of F .

3. For all forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$, $\Delta(f_F) = \sum_{\substack{F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} \\ F_1 F_2 = F}} f_{F_2} \otimes f_{F_1}$.

Proof.

1. Let $G \in \mathbf{F}$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle B^+(f_F), G \rangle &= \langle f_F, \gamma(G) \rangle \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } G \text{ is not of the form } \bullet H, \\ \delta_{F,H} & \text{if } G = \bullet H, \end{cases} \\ &= \delta_{\bullet F, G} \\ &= \langle f_{\bullet F}, G \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

As $\langle -, - \rangle$ is non-degenerate, $B^+(f_F) = f_{\bullet F}$.

2. Suppose first that F is not a tree. Then, for all $G \in \mathbf{F}$:

$$\langle \gamma(f_F), G \rangle = \langle f_F, B^+(G) \rangle = \delta_{F, B^+(G)} = 0.$$

So $\gamma(f_F) = 0$. Suppose now that F is a tree. Then, for all $G \in \mathbf{F}$:

$$\langle \gamma(f_F), G \rangle = \delta_{F, B^+(G)} = \delta_{B^-(F), G} = \langle f_{B^-(F)}, G \rangle.$$

So $\gamma(f_F) = f_{B^-(F)}$.

3. Indeed, for all forests $G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F}$,

$$\langle \Delta(f_F), G_1 \otimes G_2 \rangle = \langle f_F, G_2 G_1 \rangle = \delta_{F, G_2 G_1} = \sum_{\substack{F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} \\ F_1 F_2 = F}} \langle f_{F_2} \otimes f_{F_1}, G_1 \otimes G_2 \rangle.$$

As $\langle -, - \rangle$ is non-degenerate, this proves the last point. \square

Proposition 22 The family $(f_t)_{t \in \mathbf{T}}$ is a basis of $\text{Prim}(\mathcal{H})$.

Proof. Immediate corollary of proposition 21-3. \square

As an example of decomposition in the dual basis, we give the following result:

Corollary 23 For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\cdot^n = \sum_{\substack{F \in \mathbf{F} \\ \text{weight}(F)=n}} f_F$.

Proof. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we can put, by homogeneity:

$$\cdot^n = \sum_{\substack{F \in \mathbf{F} \\ \text{weight}(F)=n}} a_F f_F.$$

We define $X = \{F \in \mathbf{F} / a_F = 1\}$. Note that $f_1 = 1$, so $1 \in X$. Let $F_1, F_2 \in X$. Then, if $n = \text{weight}(F_1 F_2)$:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{F_1 F_2} &= \langle \cdot^n, F_1 F_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \Delta(\cdot^n), F_2 \otimes F_1 \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \sum_{i=0}^n \cdot^i \otimes \cdot^{n-i}, F_2 \otimes F_1 \right\rangle \\ &= \langle \cdot^{\text{weight}(F_2)} \otimes \cdot^{\text{weight}(F_1)}, F_2 \otimes F_1 \rangle + 0 \\ &= a_{F_2} a_{F_1} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

So $F_1 F_2 \in X$. Moreover, if $m = \text{weight}(F_1)$:

$$a_{B^+(F_1)} = \langle \cdot^{m+1}, B^+(F_1) \rangle = \langle \gamma(\cdot^{m+1}), F_1 \rangle = \langle \cdot^m, F_1 \rangle = a_{F_1} = 1.$$

So $B^+(F_1) \in X$. Hence, $1 \in X$, and X is stable by product and by B^+ . So $X = \mathbf{F}$. \square

2.6 Combinatorial interpretation of the pairing

Notation. Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$. We denote by $\text{Vert}(F)$ the set of vertices of F .

Theorem 24 Let $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$. Let $S(F, G)$ be the set of bijections $\sigma : \text{Vert}(F) \longrightarrow \text{Vert}(G)$ such that, for all vertices x, y of F :

1. $(x \leq_{\text{high}} y) \implies (\sigma(x) \geq_{\text{left}} \sigma(y))$.
2. $(x \leq_{\text{left}} y) \implies (\sigma(x) \geq_{\text{h,l}} \sigma(y))$.
3. $(\sigma(x) \leq_{\text{high}} \sigma(y)) \implies (x \geq_{\text{left}} y)$.
4. $(\sigma(x) \leq_{\text{left}} \sigma(y)) \implies (x \geq_{\text{h,l}} y)$.

Then $\langle F, G \rangle = \text{card}(S(F, G))$.

Proof. If F and G have different weights, as $\langle -, - \rangle$ is homogeneous, then $\langle F, G \rangle = 0$ and $S(F, G)$ is empty, so the result holds. Let us suppose now that F and G have the same weight n and let us proceed by induction on n . If $n = 0$, then $F = G = 1$, and the result holds. For the hereditary, we have the following cases.

1. $F = B^+(F_1)$. We have the two following subcases.

- (a) G is not of the form $\cdot G_1$. Then $\gamma(G) = 0$, so $\langle F, G \rangle = \langle B^+(F_1), G \rangle = \langle F_1, \gamma(G) \rangle = 0$. Let us assume that $S(F, G)$ is not empty, and let $\sigma \in S(F, G)$. Let r be the root of F . For all $x \in \text{vert}(F)$, $x \geq_{\text{high}} r$, so $\sigma(r) \geq_{\text{left}} \sigma(x)$. Hence, as σ is epic, G is of the form $\cdot G_1$: contradiction. So $S(F, G) = \emptyset$, and the result holds.

- (b) $G = \bullet G_1$. Then $\langle F, G \rangle = \langle F_1, G_1 \rangle$. Let $\sigma \in S(F, G)$. As in the preceding point, $\sigma(r)$ is the vertex of \bullet , so we can consider the application:

$$\Psi : \begin{cases} S(F, G) & \longrightarrow S(F_1, G_1) \\ \sigma & \longrightarrow \sigma|_{\text{Vert}(F_1)}. \end{cases}$$

It is obviously monic. Let us show it is epic. Let $\sigma_1 \in S(F_1, G_1)$, and let $\sigma : \text{Vert}(F) \longrightarrow \text{Vert}(G)$ extending σ_1 by sending the root of F to the vertex of \bullet . Let us show that $\sigma \in S(F, G)$. Let $x, y \in \text{Vert}(F)$. We can suppose they are distinct.

- If $x \leq_{\text{high}} y$, two cases are possible. If x is the root of F , then $\sigma(x) \geq_{\text{left}} \sigma(y)$. If not, then x and y are vertices of F_1 , so $\sigma(x) \geq_{\text{left}} \sigma(y)$ in G_1 , hence in G .
- If $x \leq_{\text{left}} y$, then both of them are vertices of F_1 , so $\sigma(x) \geq_{h,l} \sigma(y)$ in G_1 , hence in G .
- If $\sigma(x) \leq_{\text{high}} \sigma(y)$, then $\sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(y)$ are vertices of G_1 , so $x \geq_{\text{left}} y$ in F_1 , hence in F .
- If $\sigma(x) \leq_{\text{left}} \sigma(y)$, then two cases are possible. If $\sigma(y)$ is the vertex of \bullet , then y is the root of F , so $x \geq_{h,l} y$. If not, then $\sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(y)$ are vertices of G_1 , so $x \geq_{h,l} y$ in F_1 , hence in F .

So $\sigma \in S(F, G)$, and $\Psi(\sigma) = \sigma_1$. So Ψ is a bijection. As a consequence:

$$\text{card}(S(F, G)) = \text{card}(S(F_1, G_1)) = \langle F_1, G_1 \rangle = \langle F, G \rangle.$$

2. $F = F_1 F_2$, with $F_1, F_2 \neq 1$. Let J be the unique biideal of G with the same weight as F_2 . Then:

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \langle F_2 \otimes F_1, \sum_{I \text{ biideal of } G} I \otimes (G - I) \rangle = \langle F_2, J \rangle \langle F_1, G - J \rangle.$$

Let $\sigma \in S(F, G)$. Let $\sigma(x) \in \sigma(\text{Vert}(F_2))$, and $y' \in \text{vert}(G)$, such that $y' \geq_{\text{high}} \sigma(x)$ or $y' \geq_{\text{left}} \sigma(x)$. As σ is epic, we put $y' = \sigma(y)$. Then $x \geq_{\text{high}} y$ or $x \geq_{h,l} y$. In both cases, as $x \in \text{Vert}(F_2)$, $y \in \text{Vert}(F_2)$. So $\sigma(\text{Vert}(F_2))$ is a biideal of G . Considering its weight, it is J . We can consider the application:

$$\Phi : \begin{cases} S(F, G) & \longrightarrow S(F_1, G - J) \times S(F_2, J) \\ \sigma & \longrightarrow (\sigma|_{\text{vert}(F_1)}, \sigma|_{\text{vert}(F_2)}). \end{cases}$$

It is clearly monic. Let be $(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \in S(F_1, G - J) \times S(F_2, J)$ and let $\sigma : \text{Vert}(F) \longrightarrow \text{Vert}(G)$, such that $\sigma|_{\text{vert}(F_i)} = \sigma_i$ for $i = 1, 2$. Let us show that $\sigma \in S(F, G)$. Let $x, y \in \text{Vert}(F)$.

- If $x \leq_{\text{high}} y$, then $x, y \in F_1$ or $x, y \in F_2$. So $x \geq_{\text{left}} y$ in J or in $G - J$, hence in G .
- If $x \leq_{\text{left}} y$, two cases are possible. If $x, y \in F_1$ or $x, y \in F_2$, then $x \geq_{h,l} y$ in J or in $G - J$, hence in G . If $x \in \text{Vert}(F_2)$ and $y \in \text{Vert}(F_1)$, then $\sigma(x) \in J$ and $\sigma(y) \in G - J$. As J is a biideal, $\sigma(y) \geq_{h,l} \sigma(x)$ is impossible. As $\geq_{h,l}$ is a total order, $\sigma(x) \geq_{h,l} \sigma(y)$.
- If $\sigma(x) \leq_{\text{high}} \sigma(y)$, two cases are possible. If $\sigma(x), \sigma(y) \in J$ or $\sigma(x), \sigma(y) \in G - J$, then $x \geq_{\text{left}} y$ in F_1 or in F_2 , hence in F . If $\sigma(x) \in G - J$ and $\sigma(y) \in J$, then $x \in \text{vert}(F_1)$ and $y \in \text{vert}(F_2)$, so $x \geq_{\text{left}} y$.
- If $\sigma(x) \leq_{\text{left}} \sigma(y)$, two cases are possible. If $\sigma(x), \sigma(y) \in J$ or $\sigma(x), \sigma(y) \in G - J$, then $x \geq_{h,l} y$ in F_1 or in F_2 , hence in F . If $\sigma(x) \in G - J$ and $\sigma(y) \in J$, then $x \in \text{vert}(F_1)$ and $y \in \text{vert}(F_2)$, so $x \geq_{h,l} y$.

So $\sigma \in S(F, G)$, and $\Phi(\sigma) = (\sigma_1, \sigma_2)$. So Φ is a bijection. Hence:

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \langle F_2, J \rangle \langle F_1, G - J \rangle = \text{card}(S(F_1, G - J)) \text{card}(S(F_2, J)) = \text{card}(S(F, G)).$$

So the result holds for all n . \square

Remarks.

1. There is obviously a bijection:

$$\begin{cases} S(F, G) & \longrightarrow & S(G, F) \\ \sigma & \longrightarrow & \sigma^{-1}. \end{cases}$$

This gives another proof of the symmetry of $\langle -, - \rangle$.

2. Let us assume that $S(F, G)$ is not empty, and let $\sigma \in S(F, G)$. By definition, if $x \leq_{h,l} y$ in $Vert(F)$, then $\sigma(x) \geq_{h,l} \sigma(y)$ in $Vert(G)$, so σ is the unique decreasing bijection from $(Vert(F), \geq_{h,l})$ to $(Vert(G), \geq_{h,l})$. So, for any forests $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$, $\langle F, G \rangle = 0$ or 1 .

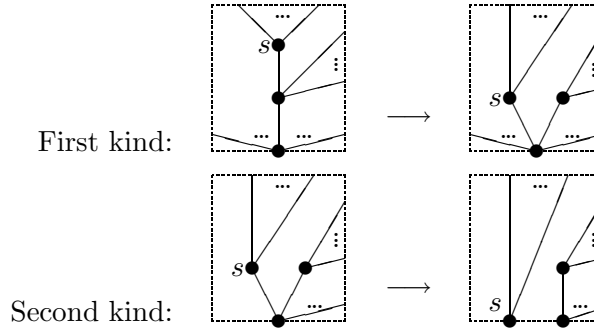
3 Poset of forests and applications

3.1 Partial order on \mathbf{F}

Notations. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The set of planar forests with n vertices will be denoted by $\mathbf{F}(n)$.

Definition 25 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}$.

1. An *admissible transformation* on F is a local transformation of one of the following type (the part of F which is not in the frame remains unchanged):



Such a transformation will be said to hold on the vertex s .

2. Let $s_1 \geq_{h,l} \dots \geq_{h,l} s_n$ be the vertices of F . An admissible transformation on F will be said to be an i -transformation if it holds on the vertex s_i .

Example. Let $t = \begin{array}{c} \downarrow \\ \vee \end{array}$. The 1-transformation turns t into Ψ . The 2-transformation turns t into $\downarrow\downarrow$. There are no 3- and 4-transformation.

Definition 26 Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$. Let $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$. We shall say that $F \leq_I G$ if there exists a finite sequence F_0, \dots, F_k of elements of \mathbf{F} such that:

1. For all $i \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$, F_{i+1} is obtained from F_i by a j -transformation, for a certain $j \in I$.
2. $F_0 = F$.
3. $F_k = G$.

Proposition 27 For all $I \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$, \leq_I is a partial order \mathbf{F} .

Proof. Indeed, \leq_I is transitive and reflexive. Let F, G be two forests, such that $F \leq_I G$ and $G \leq_I F$. We put:

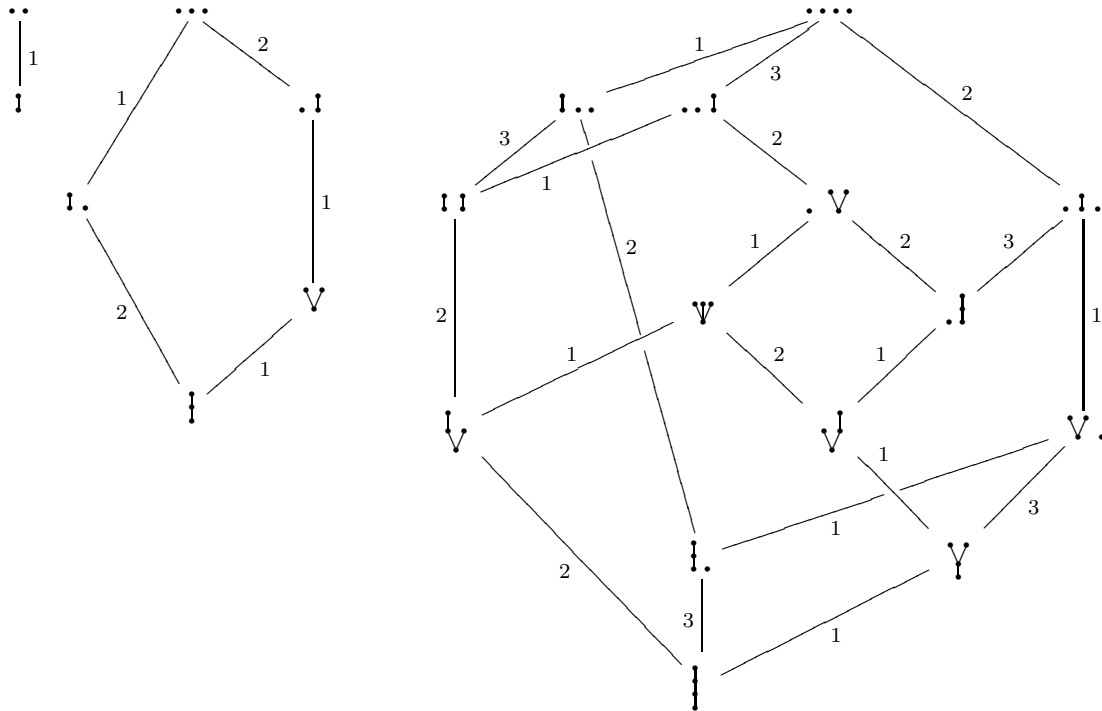
$$\begin{cases} n_F = \sum_{s \text{ vertex of } F} \text{height}(s), \\ n_G = \sum_{s \text{ vertex of } G} \text{height}(s). \end{cases}$$

As $F \leq_I G$, there exists $F_0, \dots, F_k \in \mathbf{F}$, such that $F_0 = F$, $F_k = G$, and F_{i+1} is obtained from F_i by an admissible transformation. Each admissible transformation decreases the height of a vertex by 1, so $n_G = n_F - k$, so $n_G \leq n_F$. As $G \leq_I F$, in the same way, $n_F \leq n_G$, so $n_F = n_G$, and $k = 0$. As a consequence, $F = G$. \square

Remarks.

1. F and G are comparable for \leq_\emptyset if, and only if, they are equal.
2. We shall denote \leq instead of $\leq_{\mathbb{N}}$. This order \leq is the order generated by all the admissible transformations.
3. If F and $G \in \mathbf{F}$ are comparable for one of these orders, they have the same weight. So $\mathbf{F} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{F}(n)$ as a poset.

Examples. The posets $\mathbf{F}(0)$ and $\mathbf{F}(1)$ are reduced to a single element. Here are the Hasse graphs of $(\mathbf{F}(2), \leq)$, $(\mathbf{F}(3), \leq)$ and $(\mathbf{F}(4), \leq)$:



The indices on the edges give the indices of the corresponding admissible transformation. To obtain the Hasse graph of \geq_I , it is enough to delete the edges whose indices are not in I .

3.2 Application to the product in the dual basis

The coproduct of a forest can be expressed in terms of the order relations \leq_I :

Proposition 28 *Let $F \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\}$. Then:*

$$\Delta(F) = F \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes F + \sum_{\substack{F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ F \leq \{weight(F_1)\} F_1 F_2}} F_1 \otimes F_2.$$

Proof. By induction on $n = weight(F)$. If $n = 1$, then $F = \cdot$ and the result is obvious. Suppose the result true at ranks $\leq n - 1$. Two cases are possible.

1. $F = F_1 F_2$, and the induction hypothesis holds for F_1 and F_2 . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Delta}(F) &= (F_1 \otimes 1) \tilde{\Delta}(F_2) + \tilde{\Delta}(F_1)(1 \otimes F_2) + F_1 \otimes F_2 \\ &= \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ F_2 \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} F_1 G_1 \otimes G_2 + \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ F_1 \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} G_1 \otimes F_2 G_2 + F_1 \otimes F_2 \\ &= \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ weight(G_1) > weight(F_1) \\ F \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} G_1 \otimes G_2 + \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ weight(G_1) < weight(F_1) \\ F \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} G_1 \otimes G_2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ weight(G_1) = weight(F_1) \\ F \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} G_1 \otimes G_2. \end{aligned}$$

So the result is true for F .

2. $F = B^+(G)$, and the induction hypothesis holds for G . Then:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Delta}(F) &= G \otimes \cdot + (Id \otimes B^+) \circ \tilde{\Delta}(G) \\ &= G \otimes \cdot + \sum_{\substack{F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ G \leq \{weight(F_1)\} F_1 F_2}} F_1 \otimes B^+(F_2) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ weight(F_2) = 1 \\ F \leq \{weight(F_1)\} F_1 F_2}} F_1 \otimes F_2 + \sum_{\substack{F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ weight(F_2) > 1 \\ F \leq \{weight(F_1)\} F_1 F_2}} F_1 \otimes F_2. \end{aligned}$$

So the result is true for F . \square

Dually:

Corollary 29 *Let $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\}$. Then $f_{F_2} f_{F_1} = \sum_{\substack{G \in \mathbf{F} \\ G \leq \{weight(F_1)\} F_1 F_2}} f_G$.*

Proof. We put $f_{F_2} f_{F_1} = \sum_{G \in \mathbf{F}} a_G f_G$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} a_G &= \langle f_{F_2} f_{F_1}, G \rangle \\ &= \langle f_{F_1} \otimes f_{F_2}, \Delta(G) \rangle \\ &= \langle f_{F_1} \otimes f_{F_2}, G \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes G + \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ G \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} G_1 \otimes G_2 \rangle \\ &= \sum_{\substack{G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\} \\ G \leq \{weight(G_1)\} G_1 G_2}} \delta_{F_1, G_1} \delta_{F_2, G_2}. \end{aligned}$$

So $a_G = 1$ if $G \leq_{\{\text{weight}(F_1)\}} F_1 F_2$, and 0 if not. \square

Examples.

$$\begin{cases} f_{\mathbf{1}} f_{\bullet} &= f_{\bullet \mathbf{1}} + f_{\mathbf{V}} + f_{\mathbf{1}}, \\ f_{\bullet} f_{\mathbf{1}} &= f_{\mathbf{1} \bullet} + f_{\mathbf{1}}, \\ f_{\mathbf{1}} f_{\mathbf{1}} &= f_{\mathbf{1} \mathbf{1}} + f_{\mathbf{V}} + f_{\mathbf{1}}. \end{cases}$$

The following result can be proved by induction on n :

Corollary 30 *Let $F_1, \dots, F_n \in \mathbf{F} - \{1\}$. We define:*

$$I = \{\text{weight}(F_1), \text{weight}(F_1 F_2), \dots, \text{weight}(F_1 \dots F_{n-1})\}.$$

Then:

$$f_{F_n} \dots f_{F_1} = \sum_{\substack{G \in \mathbf{F} \\ G \leq_I F_1 \dots F_n}} f_G.$$

For example, for $F_1 = \dots = F_n = \bullet$, then $I = \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, so $\geq_I = \geq$ on $\mathbf{F}(n)$. By corollary 23, for all $F \in \mathbf{F}(n)$, $F \leq \bullet^n$, so \bullet^n is the greatest element of $\mathbf{F}(n)$ (it is of course also possible to prove directly this result).

3.3 Isomorphism of (\mathbf{F}, \leq) with the Tamari poset

Let \mathbf{T}_b be the set of planar binary trees and, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathbf{T}_b(n)$ be the set of planar binary trees with n internal vertices (and $n+1$ leaves). For example:

$$\mathbf{T}_b(0) = \{\mathbf{1}\}, \mathbf{T}_b(1) = \{\mathbf{Y}\}, \mathbf{T}_b(2) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array} \right\}, \mathbf{T}_b(3) = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array} \right\} \dots$$

The set \mathbf{T}_b is given the Tamari order (see [3, 4, 14, 18]). Let us recall that it is the order generated by the local Tamari transformation:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}.$$

Let t_1, t_2 be two planar binary trees. We denote by $t_1 \vee t_2$ the planar binary tree obtained by grafting t_1 and t_2 on a common root. For example:

$$\mathbf{1} \vee \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array} \vee \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \\ \mathbf{Y} \end{array}.$$

Note that every planar binary tree different from $\mathbf{1}$ can be uniquely written $t^l \vee t^r$, where t^l and t^r are two planar binary trees.

We define a bijection $\eta : \mathbf{T}_b \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}$ by induction on the number of internal vertices by:

$$\eta : \begin{cases} \mathbf{T}_b &\longrightarrow \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{1} &\longrightarrow 1, \\ t_1 \vee t_2 &\longrightarrow B^+(\eta(t_1))\eta(t_2). \end{cases}$$

It is not difficult to prove that η is one-to-one, with inverse given by:

$$\eta^{-1} : \begin{cases} \mathbf{F} &\longrightarrow \mathbf{T}_b \\ 1 &\longrightarrow \mathbf{1}, \\ B^+(F_1)F_2 &\longrightarrow \eta^{-1}(F_1) \vee \eta^{-1}(F_2). \end{cases}$$

Moreover, η induces a bijection: $\eta : \mathbf{T}_b(n) \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}(n)$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Examples.

$$\begin{array}{c} \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \cdot \\ \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \vee \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{c} \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbf{1} \\ \vee \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \cdot \mathbf{1} \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \cdot \cdot \\ \vee \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbf{1} \cdot \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c} \vee \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathbf{1} \\ \vee \vee \vee \Upsilon \xrightarrow{\eta} \dots \end{array} \right.$$

The aim of this subsection is to show the following theorem:

Theorem 31 *Let $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{T}_b$. The following equivalence holds:*

$$(t_1 \leq t_2) \iff (\eta(t_1) \leq \eta(t_2)).$$

In other terms, η is a poset isomorphism.

Let us define $\setminus : \mathbf{T}_b \times \mathbf{T}_b \longrightarrow \mathbf{T}_b$ in the following way (see [14]): $t_1 \setminus t_2$ is the grafting of t_2 on the leave of t_1 at most on the right. Note that \setminus is an associative operation, and every $t \in \mathbf{T}_b$ can be uniquely decomposed in the form $t = (t_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus \dots \setminus (t_n \vee \mathbf{1})$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbf{T}_b$.

Examples.

$$\Upsilon \setminus \Upsilon = \vee \Upsilon, \quad \vee \Upsilon \setminus \Upsilon = \vee \vee \Upsilon, \quad \Upsilon \setminus \vee \Upsilon = \vee \Upsilon.$$

Lemma 32 *The Tamari order on \mathbf{T}_b is the less fine partial order satisfying:*

1. for all $t_1, t_2, t_3 \in \mathbf{T}_b$, $(t_1 \leq t_2) \implies \begin{cases} t_1 \vee \mathbf{1} \leq t_2 \vee \mathbf{1}, \\ t_1 \setminus t_3 \leq t_2 \setminus t_3, \\ t_3 \setminus t_1 \leq t_3 \setminus t_2. \end{cases}$
2. for all $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{T}_b$, $(t_1 \vee t_2) \vee \mathbf{1} \leq t_1 \vee (t_2 \vee \mathbf{1})$.

Proof. Let \sqsubseteq be the less fine partial order satisfying the assertions of lemma 32. Clearly, the Tamari order \leq satisfies these conditions, so for all $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{T}_b$, $(t_1 \sqsubseteq t_2) \implies (t_1 \leq t_2)$.

Let $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{T}_b$, such that $t_1 \leq t_2$. Let us show that $t_1 \sqsubseteq t_2$. First, remark that t_1 and t_2 have the same number n of internal vertices. Let us proceed by induction on n . If $n = 0$, then $t_1 = t_2 = \mathbf{1}$ and the result is obvious. If $n \geq 1$, we can suppose that t_2 is obtained from t_1 by a single Tamari operation $\vee \Upsilon \longrightarrow \Upsilon$. Let us put $t_1 = t'_1 \vee t''_1$ and $t_2 = t'_2 \vee t''_2$. Three cases are possible.

1. If the operation holds on a vertex of t'_1 , then $t'_1 \leq t'_2$ and $t''_1 = t''_2$. By induction hypothesis, $t'_1 \leq t'_2$. So, $t'_1 \vee \mathbf{1} \sqsubseteq t'_2 \vee \mathbf{1}$ and $t_1 = (t'_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t''_1 \sqsubseteq (t'_2 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t''_1 = t_2$.
2. If the operation holds on a vertex of t''_1 , then $t'_1 = t'_2$ and $t''_1 \sqsubseteq t''_2$. By induction hypothesis, $t_1 = (t'_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t''_1 \sqsubseteq (t'_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t''_2 = t_2$.
3. If the operation holds on the root of t_1 , let us put $t_1 = (t'_1 \vee t''_1) \vee t'''_1$. Then $t_2 = t'_1 \vee (t''_1 \vee t'''_1)$. Hence, $(t'_1 \vee t''_1) \vee \mathbf{1} \sqsubseteq t'_1 \vee (t''_1 \vee \mathbf{1})$ and $t_1 = ((t'_1 \vee t''_1) \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t'''_1 \sqsubseteq (t'_1 \vee (t''_1 \vee \mathbf{1})) \setminus t'''_1 = t_2$. \square

Lemma 33 *The partial order \leq on \mathbf{F} is the less fine partial order satisfying:*

1. For all $F_1, F_2, F_3 \in \mathbf{F}$, $(F_1 \leq F_2) \implies \begin{cases} B^+(F_1) \leq B^+(F_2), \\ F_1 F_3 \leq F_2 F_3, \\ F_3 F_1 \leq F_3 F_2. \end{cases}$

2. For all $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F}$, $B^+(B^+(F_1)F_2)) \leq B^+(F_1)B^+(F_2)$.

Proof. Let \sqsubseteq be the less fine partial order on \mathbf{F} satisfying the assertions of lemma 33. As the order \leq clearly satisfies these conditions, for all $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F}$, $(F_1 \sqsubseteq F_2) \implies (F_1 \leq F_2)$.

Let $F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F}$, such that $F_1 \leq F_2$. Let us show $F_1 \sqsubseteq F_2$. Necessarily, F_1 and F_2 have the same weight n . Let us proceed by induction on n . If $n = 0$, then $F_1 = F_2 = 1$ and the result is obvious. Suppose $n \geq 1$. We can suppose that F_2 is obtained from F_1 by a single elementary operation. Three cases are possible.

1. $F_1 = B^+(G_1)$ and the operation holds on G_1 . Then $F_2 = B^+(G_2)$, with $G_1 \leq G_2$. By induction hypothesis, $G_1 \sqsubseteq G_2$. So, $F_1 = B^+(G_1) \sqsubseteq B^+(G_2) = F_2$.
2. $F_1 = B^+(G_1)$ and the transformation is of second kind. We then put $G_1 = t_1 G'_1$ with $t_1 \in \mathbf{T}$. Then $F_2 = t_1 B^+(G'_1)$. By property 2 of \sqsubseteq , $F_1 \sqsubseteq F_2$.
3. $F_1 = t_1 \dots t_k$, $k \geq 2$, and the transformation holds on t_i . We can then write $F_2 = t_1 \dots t_{i-1} G_i t_{i+1} \dots t_k$, with $t_i \leq G_i$. By induction hypothesis, $t_i \sqsubseteq G_i$. Hence, $t_1 \dots t_i \sqsubseteq t_1 \dots t_{i-1} G_i$ and $F_1 = t_1 \dots t_k \sqsubseteq t_1 \dots t_{i-1} G_i t_{i+1} \dots t_k = F_2$. \square

Lemma 34 η satisfies the following assertions:

1. for all $t \in \mathbf{T}_b$, $\eta(t \vee \mathbf{1}) = B^+(\eta(t))$.
2. for all $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{T}_b$, $\eta(t_1 \setminus t_2) = \eta(t_1)\eta(t_2)$.

Proof.

1. Indeed, $\eta(t \vee \mathbf{1}) = B^+(\eta(t))\eta(\mathbf{1}) = B^+(\eta(t))1 = B^+(\eta(t))$.
2. Let us put $t_1 = (s_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus \dots \setminus (s_k \vee \mathbf{1})$. We proceed by induction on k . If $k = 0$, then $t_1 = \mathbf{1}$ and $\eta(t_1) = 1$, so $\eta(t_1 \setminus t_2) = \eta(t_2) = \eta(t_1)\eta(t_2)$. If $k = 1$, then $t_1 \setminus t_2 = s_1 \vee t_2$ and $\eta(t_1) = B^+(\eta(s_1))$ by the first point. So, $\eta(t_1 \setminus t_2) = B^+(\eta(s_1))\eta(t_2) = \eta(t_1)\eta(t_2)$. Let us suppose the result at rank $k - 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\eta(t_1 \setminus t_2) &= \eta((s_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus \dots \setminus (s_k \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t_2) \\
&= \eta(s_1 \vee \mathbf{1})\eta((s_2 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus \dots \setminus (s_k \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus t_2) \\
&= \eta(s_1 \vee \mathbf{1})\eta(s_2 \vee \mathbf{1}) \dots \eta(s_k \vee \mathbf{1})\eta(t_2) \\
&= \eta((s_1 \vee \mathbf{1}) \setminus \dots \setminus (s_k \vee \mathbf{1}))\eta(t_2) \\
&= \eta(t_1)\eta(t_2).
\end{aligned}$$

We used the result at rank 1 for the second equality and the result at rank $k - 1$ for the third and the fourth ones. \square

Proof of theorem 31. We define \preceq on \mathbf{T}_b by $(t_1 \preceq t_2) \iff (\eta(t_1) \leq \eta(t_2))$. As η is a bijection, this is a partial order on \mathbf{T}_b . By lemmas 33 and 34, this is the less fine partial order satisfying the conditions of lemma 32. So it is the Tamari order. \square

3.4 A decreasing isomorphism of the poset \mathbf{F}

Proposition 35 We define an involution $m : \mathbf{F} \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}$ by induction on the weight in the following way:

$$\begin{cases} m(1) &= 1, \\ m(B^+(F_1)F_2) &= B^+(m(F_2))m(F_1) \text{ for any } F_1, F_2 \in \mathbf{F}. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Clearly, this defines inductively $m(F)$ for all forest F in a unique way. Let us show that $m^2(F) = F$ for all forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$ by induction on the weight n of F . If $n = 0$, the result is obvious. Suppose the result true for all rank $< n$. Let $F \in \mathbf{F}(n)$. We put $F = B^+(F_1)F_2$. Then the induction hypothesis holds for F_1 . So:

$$m \circ m(F) = m(B^+(m(F_2))m(F_1)) = B^+(m \circ m(F_1))m \circ m(F_2) = B^+(F_1)F_2 = F.$$

So m is an involution. \square

Remark. For all forest $F \in \mathbf{F}$, F and $m(F)$ have the same weight. So m induces an involution $m : \mathbf{F}(n) \longrightarrow \mathbf{F}(n)$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Examples.

$$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \xleftrightarrow{m} \cdot \\ \mathbf{1} \cdot \xleftrightarrow{m} \mathbf{1} \cdot \\ \cdot \vee \xleftrightarrow{m} \vee \end{array} \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \xleftrightarrow{m} \mathbf{1} \\ \cdot \cdot \cdot \xleftrightarrow{m} \mathbf{1} \\ \cdot \mathbf{1} \xleftrightarrow{m} \vee \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots \xleftrightarrow{m} \mathbf{1} \\ \cdot \cdot \mathbf{1} \xleftrightarrow{m} \vee \\ \mathbf{1} \cdot \cdot \xleftrightarrow{m} \mathbf{1} \end{array} \right| \quad \left| \quad \begin{array}{c} \cdot \mathbf{1} \xleftrightarrow{m} \vee \\ \cdot \mathbf{1} \cdot \xleftrightarrow{m} \vee \\ \mathbf{1} \mathbf{1} \xleftrightarrow{m} \vee \end{array} \right.$$

Proposition 36 *Let $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$. Then $F \leq G$ if, and only if, $m(G) \leq m(F)$.*

Proof. We consider the bijection $m' : \mathbf{T}_b \longrightarrow \mathbf{T}_b$ defined by $m' = \eta^{-1} \circ m \circ \eta$. Then $m'(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$, and for all $t_1, t_2 \in \mathbf{T}_b$:

$$\begin{aligned} m'(t_1 \vee t_2) &= \eta^{-1} \circ m(B^+(\eta(t_1))\eta(t_2)) \\ &= \eta^{-1}(B^+(m \circ \eta(t_2))m \circ \eta(t_1)) \\ &= \eta^{-1} \circ m \circ \eta(t_2) \vee \eta^{-1} \circ m \circ \eta(t_1) \\ &= m'(t_2) \vee m'(t_1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, m' is the vertical reflection:

$$\vee \xleftrightarrow{m'} \vee, \quad \vee \vee \xleftrightarrow{m'} \vee \vee, \quad \vee \vee \vee \xleftrightarrow{m'} \vee \vee \vee, \quad \vee \vee \vee \vee \xleftrightarrow{m'} \vee \vee \vee \vee, \quad \vee \vee \vee \vee \vee \xleftrightarrow{m'} \vee \vee \vee \vee \vee$$

It is obviously a decreasing automorphism of \mathbf{T}_b . If $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$, let us put $t_1 = \eta^{-1}(F)$ and $t_2 = \eta^{-1}(G)$:

$$\begin{aligned} F \leq G &\iff \eta(t_1) \leq \eta(t_2) \\ &\iff t_1 \leq t_2 \\ &\iff m'(t_2) \leq m'(t_1) \\ &\iff \eta \circ m'(t_2) \leq \eta \circ m'(t_1) \\ &\iff \eta \circ m' \circ \eta^{-1}(G) \leq \eta \circ m' \circ \eta^{-1}(F) \\ &\iff m(G) \leq m(F). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, m is decreasing. \square

Remark. So $m(\cdot^n) = (B^+)^n(\mathbf{1})$ (ladder of weight n) is the smallest element of $\mathbf{F}(n)$.

3.5 Link between the pairing and the partial order

Theorem 37 *Let $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

1. $\langle F, G \rangle \neq 0$.

2. $\langle F, G \rangle = 1$.

3. $m(G) \leq F$.

Proof.

1 \implies 3. Let us suppose that $\langle F, G \rangle \neq 0$ and let us show that $F \geq m(G)$. We proceed by induction on $weight(F) = weight(G) = n$. If $n = 0$, then $F = G = 1$ and $F \geq m(G)$. We now suppose the result at all rank $< n$. We put $G = B^+(G_1)G_2$. Then the induction hypothesis holds for G_1 and G_2 . Moreover, $m(G) = B^+(m(G_2))m(G_1)$. Let c be the unique left admissible cut of F such that $P^c(F)$ and G_2 have the same weight. Then, by homogeneity of $\langle -, - \rangle$:

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \langle F, B(G_1)G_2 \rangle = \langle \Delta(F), G_2 \otimes B(G_1) \rangle = \langle P^c(F) \otimes R^c(F), G_2 \otimes B(G_1) \rangle = 1.$$

As $\langle F, G \rangle \neq 0$, then $\langle P^c(F), G_2 \rangle$ and $\langle R^c(F), B(G_1) \rangle$ are non zero. By the induction hypothesis, $P^c(F) \geq m(G_2)$ and $R^c(F) \geq m(B(G_1)) = \cdot m(G_1)$. As c is a left admissible cut, we easily deduce that $F \geq B^+(m(G_2))m(G_1) = m(G)$.

3 \implies 2. Let us suppose that $m(G) \leq F$ and let us show that $\langle F, G \rangle = 1$. We proceed by induction on the common weight n of G and F . If $n = 0$, then $F = G = 1$ and $\langle F, G \rangle = 1$. We now suppose the result at all rank $< n$. We put $G = B^+(G_1)G_2$, with $G_1, G_2 \in \mathbf{F}$. Then $m(G) = B^+(m(G_2))m(G_1)$ and $F \geq B^+(m(G_2))m(G_1)$. Let c be the unique left admissible cut of F such that $P^c(F)$ and G_2 have the same weight. By definition of \geq , $P^c(F) \geq m(G_2)$ and $R^c(F) \geq \cdot m(G_1) = m(B^+(G_1))$. Hence, $\langle P^c(F), G_2 \rangle = \langle R^c(F), B^+(G_1) \rangle = 1$. As $\langle -, - \rangle$ is homogeneous:

$$\langle F, G \rangle = \langle F, B^+(G_1)G_2 \rangle = \langle \Delta_0(F), G_2 \otimes B^+(G_1) \rangle = \langle P^c(F) \otimes R^c(F), G_2 \otimes B^+(G_1) \rangle = 1.$$

2 \implies 1. Obvious. \square

Examples. Values of the pairing $\langle -, - \rangle$ for forests of weight ≤ 4 :

$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ \\ \cdot \\ \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \\ \\ 1 \quad 1 \\ \\ \cdot \quad \cdot \\ \\ 1 \quad 0 \end{array}$i	i.	V	i	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
..i	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
i.	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
.V	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
.i	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
i..	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
i i	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i.	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i V	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V i	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Y	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i i	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

As a corollary, we can give another (shorter) proof of the symmetry of $\langle -, - \rangle$: if $F, G \in \mathbf{F}$,
 $(\langle F, G \rangle = 1) \iff (F \geq m(G)) \iff (m^2(F) \geq m(G)) \iff (G \geq m(F)) \iff (\langle G, F \rangle = 1)$.

Corollary 38 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}(n)$. Then $F = \sum_{\substack{G \in \mathbf{F}(n) \\ F \geq m(G)}} f_G = \sum_{\substack{G \in \mathbf{F}(n) \\ F > G}} f_{m(G)}$.

Proof. We put $F = \sum_{G \in \mathbf{F}(n)} a_{G,F} f_G$. Then $a_{G,F} = \langle F, G \rangle$, which implies this corollary. \square

Let $\mu : \mathbf{F}(n)^2 \rightarrow K$ be the Möbius function of the poset $\mathbf{F}(n)$, that is to say (see [17]):

1. $\mu(F, G) = 0$ if $F \not\leq G$.
2. $\sum_{\substack{G \in \mathbf{F}(n) \\ F \leq G \leq H}} \mu(F, G) = \delta_{F,H}$ if $F \leq H$.

Immediately, by [17]:

Corollary 39 Let $F \in \mathbf{F}(n)$. Then $f_F = \sum_{\substack{G \in \mathbf{F}(n) \\ G \leq m(F)}} \mu(G, m(F)) G$.

Examples.

$f_1 = 1$	$f. = .$
$f.. = \downarrow$	$f\downarrow = -\downarrow + ..$
$f... = \downarrow\downarrow$	$f.\downarrow = -\downarrow\downarrow + \vee$
$f\downarrow. = -\downarrow + \downarrow.$	$f\vee = -\vee + \downarrow.$
$f\downarrow\downarrow = \downarrow - \downarrow. - \downarrow.\downarrow + \dots$	$f.... = \downarrow\downarrow\downarrow$
$f..\downarrow = -\downarrow\downarrow + \vee$	$f.\downarrow.\downarrow = -\downarrow\downarrow + \downarrow\vee$
$f.\vee = -\vee + \vee\downarrow$	$f.\downarrow\downarrow = \downarrow\downarrow - \downarrow\vee - \vee\downarrow + \vee$
$f\downarrow.. = -\downarrow\downarrow + \downarrow.$	$f\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow = \downarrow\downarrow - \vee - \downarrow. + \vee.$
$f\vee. = -\vee + \downarrow\downarrow$	$f\downarrow. = \downarrow\downarrow - \downarrow. - \downarrow\downarrow + \downarrow..$
$f\vee\downarrow = -\vee\downarrow + \downarrow\downarrow$	$f\vee\downarrow = \vee\downarrow - \vee - \downarrow.\downarrow + \vee$
$f\downarrow\vee = \vee - \vee. - \downarrow.\downarrow + \downarrow.$	$f\downarrow\vee = \vee\downarrow - \downarrow\downarrow - \vee + \downarrow.\downarrow$
$f\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow = -\downarrow\downarrow\downarrow + \downarrow.\downarrow\downarrow + \downarrow\downarrow\downarrow - \downarrow.\downarrow. + \downarrow.\downarrow. - \downarrow.\downarrow. + \dots$	

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