

General Dyson-Schwinger equations and systems

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ABSTRACT. We classify combinatorial Dyson-Schwinger equations giving a Hopf subalgebra of the Hopf algebra of Feynman graphs of the considered Quantum Field Theory. We first treat single equations with an arbitrary number (eventually infinite) of insertion operators. we distinguish two cases; in the first one, the Hopf subalgebra generated by the solution is isomorphic to the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra or to the Hopf algebra of symmetric functions; in the second case, we obtain the dual of the enveloping algebra of a particular associative algebra (seen as a Lie algebra). We also treat systems with an arbitrary finite number of equations, with an arbitrary number of insertion operators, with at least one of degree 1 in each equation.

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Contents

1	Recalls	5
1.1	Hopf algebras of decorated trees	5
1.2	Gradation and graded dual	5
1.3	The Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra	6
2	Definitions of Hopf systems	7
2.1	Definitions	7
2.2	Simplification of the hypotheses	8
2.3	Structure constants associated to a Hopf SDSE	9
3	Case of a single equation	10
3.1	Non constant formal series	10
3.2	Constant formal series in Dyson-Schwinger equations	12
4	Pre-Lie structures associated to Hopf Dyson-Schwinger equations	14
4.1	The Faà di Bruno pre-Lie algebra	15
4.2	Morphisms of pre-Lie algebras	17
4.3	Pre-Lie algebra associated to an equation of the second type	18
5	Generalization of Hopf systems	19
5.1	Fundamental systems	19
5.2	Quasi-cyclic systems	25

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Introduction

Dyson-Schwinger equations are considered in Quantum Field Theory in order to compute the Green functions of the theory as series in the coupling constant. More precisely, one considers a family of graphs, namely the Feynman diagrams. These graphs are organised in a graded, connected Hopf algebra; the gradation is given by the number of loops of the graphs. For any primitive Feynman diagram γ , one constructs an insertion operator B_γ on this Hopf algebra, and these operators are used to define a system of combinatorial equations satisfied by the expansion of the Green functions seen as series in Feynman graphs.

Let us give an example. In QED, we consider three series in Feynman graphs, here denoted by ,  and , according to the external structure of the graph appearing in these series. These series satisfy the following system [19]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Diagram 1} &= \sum_{\gamma} B_{\gamma} \left(\frac{(1 + \text{Diagram 1})^{1+2l(\gamma)}}{(1 - \text{Diagram 2})^{2l(\gamma)}(1 - \text{Diagram 3})^{l(\gamma)}} \right), \\
 \text{Diagram 2} &= B_{\text{Diagram 2}} \left(\frac{(1 + \text{Diagram 1})^2}{(1 - \text{Diagram 2})^2} \right), \\
 \text{Diagram 3} &= B_{\text{Diagram 3}} \left(\frac{(1 + \text{Diagram 1})^2}{(1 - \text{Diagram 2})(1 - \text{Diagram 3})} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

The sum in the first equations run over the set of primitive Feynman graphs with the required external structure.

Such a system has a unique solution. The homogeneous components of this solution generates a subalgebra of the Hopf algebra of Feynman graphs. An important problem is to know if this subalgebra is Hopf or not; if the answer is affirmative, the next question is to describe this Hopf subalgebra and to relate it to already known objects. This problem has been answered in the case of a single equation with a unique insertion operator in [5, 7], and in the case of systems with a unique insertion operator in each equation in [6, 8]. These result does not answer the question for the example described earlier, as an infinite number of insertion operators appears in the first equation. The aim of the present paper is to give an answer in the general case.

The key point is the fact that, as explained in [2, 4, 13, 14], at least in a convenient quotient of the Hopf algebra of Feynman graphs, the insertion operators satisfy the following 1-cocycle equation: for all x ,

$$\Delta \circ B_{\gamma}(x) = B_{\gamma}(x) \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes B_{\gamma}) \circ \Delta(x).$$

This allows to replace Feynman graphs by decorated rooted trees and insertion operators by grafting operators, with the help of the universal property of the Connes-Kreimer Hopf algebra of rooted trees \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J (theorem 1). For example, for the preceding system, we work with trees decorated by the set $J = \{(1, k) \mid k \geq 1\} \cup \{2, 3\}$. Any element j of J gives rise to a grafting operator B_j , consisting of grafting the different trees of a rooted forest decorated by J on a common root decorated by j . Using the universal property, we can now consider the system

defined on \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J :

$$\begin{cases} x_1 &= \sum_{k \geq 1} B_{(1,k)} \left(\frac{(1+x_1)^{1+2k}}{(1-x_2)^k (1-x_3)^{2k}} \right), \\ x_2 &= B_2 \left(\frac{(1+x_1)^2}{(1-x_3)^2} \right), \\ x_3 &= B_3 \left(\frac{(1+x_1)^2}{(1-x_2)(1-x_3)} \right). \end{cases}$$

Here are the first terms of the solution:

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \bullet_{(1,1)} + 3\mathbf{1}_{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}; 1\right)} + \mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^2 + \mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^3 + \bullet_{(1,2)} \\ &+ 9\mathbf{1}_{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}; 1\right)}^{(1,1)} + 3\mathbf{1}_{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}; 1\right)}^2 + 6\mathbf{1}_{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}; 1\right)}^3 + 2\mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^{(1,1)} + \mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^3 + 4\mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^{(1,1)} + 2\mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^2 + 2\mathbf{1}_{(1,1)}^3 \\ &+ 3^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_{(1,1)}^2 + 6^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_{(1,1)}^3 + {}^2\mathbf{V}_{(1,1)}^2 + 2^2\mathbf{V}_{(1,1)}^3 + 3^3\mathbf{V}_{(1,1)}^3 \\ &+ 3\mathbf{1}_{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}; 2\right)} + 5\mathbf{1}_{\left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{smallmatrix}; 2\right)} + 2\mathbf{1}_{(1,2)}^2 + \mathbf{1}_{(1,2)}^3 + \bullet_{(1,3)} + \dots \\ x_2 &= \bullet_2 + 2\mathbf{1}_2^{(1,1)} + \mathbf{1}_2^3 \\ &+ 6\mathbf{1}_2^{(1,1)} + 2\mathbf{1}_2^{(1,1)} + 4\mathbf{1}_2^{(1,1)} + 4\mathbf{1}_2^{(1,1)} + 2\mathbf{1}_2^2 + 2\mathbf{1}_2^3 \\ &+ {}^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_2^{(1,1)} + 4^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_2^3 + 3^3\mathbf{V}_2^3 + 2\mathbf{1}_2^{(1,2)} + \dots \\ x_3 &= \bullet_3 + 2\mathbf{1}_3^{(1,1)} + \mathbf{1}_3^2 + \mathbf{1}_3^3 \\ &+ 6\mathbf{1}_3^{(1,1)} + 2\mathbf{1}_3^{(1,1)} + 4\mathbf{1}_3^{(1,1)} + 2\mathbf{1}_3^{(1,1)} + \mathbf{1}_3^2 + \mathbf{1}_3^3 \\ &+ {}^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_3^{(1,1)} + 2^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_3^2 + 2^{(1,1)}\mathbf{V}_3^3 + {}^2\mathbf{V}_3^2 + {}^2\mathbf{V}_3^3 + {}^3\mathbf{V}_3^3 + 2\mathbf{1}_3^{(1,2)} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

The degree of the decorations (1, 1), 2 and 3 is 1, the degree of the decoration (1, 2) is 2 and the degree of the decoration (1, 3) is 3. The universal property allows to construct a Hopf algebra morphism sending x_1 to , x_2 to , and x_3 to .

Up to a simplification of the hypotheses (see section 2.2), we can now consider without loss of generality systems of the form:

$$(S) : \forall i \in I, x_i = \sum_{j \in J_i} B_{(i,j)} \left(f^{(i,j)}(x_k, k \in I) \right),$$

defined on the Hopf algebra \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J , the set J being of the form $\bigsqcup_{i \in I} J_i$, where I is a finite set and for all $i \in I$, $J_i \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$; the $f^{(i,j)}$ are formal series. The grafting operator $B_{(i,j)}$ appearing in this system is homogeneous of degree j .

We treat in the third section of this text the case of a single equation, that is to say when $|I| = 1$. We obtain two possibilities (theorem 12):

1. There exists $\lambda, \mu \in K$, such that the equation has the form:

$$x = \sum_{j \in J} B_j((1 - \mu x)Q(x)^j),$$

where $Q(x) = (1 - \mu x)^{-\lambda/\mu}$ if $\mu \neq 0$ and $Q(x) = e^{\lambda x}$ if $\mu = 0$.

2. There exists $m \geq 1$ and $\alpha \in K$ such that the equation has the form:

$$x = \sum_{\substack{j \in J \\ m|j}} B_j(1 + \alpha x) + \sum_{\substack{j \in J \\ m \nmid j}} B_j(1)$$

We prove that such an equation indeed give a Hopf subalgebra $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$, and give a description of $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$ in the fourth section. By the Cartier-Quillen-Milnor-Moore theorem [1, 15], it is the dual of an enveloping algebra, and it turns out that the underlying Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} has a complementary structure: it is pre-Lie, that is to say there is a (not necessarily associative) product \circ , satisfying for all $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{g}$:

$$(x \circ y) \circ z - x \circ (y \circ z) = (y \circ x) \circ z - y \circ (x \circ z).$$

The Lie bracket is the antisymmetrization of \circ . This pre-Lie algebra has a basis $(e_i)_{i \geq 1}$ (if in the equation appears a grafting operator of degree 1; if not, the set of indices can be strictly included in \mathbb{N}^*). In the first case, the pre-Lie product is given by $e_i \circ e_j = (\lambda j - \mu)e_{i+j}$. If $\lambda \neq 0$, this is isomorphic as a Lie algebra to the Faà di Bruno Lie algebra (corollary 20). Hence, the Hopf subalgebra generated by the solution of the equation is isomorphic to the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra, that is to say the coordinate ring of the group of formal diffeomorphisms tangent to the identity at 0. If $\lambda = 0$, \mathfrak{g} is abelian, and the Hopf subalgebra generated by the solution is isomorphic to the Hopf algebra of symmetric functions. In the second case, \circ is associative, given by $e_i \circ e_j = \alpha e_{i+j}$ if j is a multiple of m and 0 otherwise (proposition 21).

We treat the case of systems in the last section. We assume here that in any equation of the system we consider, a grafting operator homogeneous of degree 1 appears. Then the formal series of the system are entirely determined by the formal series corresponding to these grafting operators of degree 1. By the classification for Dyson-Schwinger systems with a single operator by equation obtained in [6], we can obtain two types of systems, called *fundamental* and *quasicyclic*. The description of the other formal series is done in theorem 23 and proposition 25.

Here is a typical example of a fundamental system (see corollary 24): here, $I = I_0 \sqcup J_0 \sqcup K_0$, and:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i &= \sum_{q \in J_i} B_{(i,q)} \left((1 - \beta_i x_i) \prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j x_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j} q} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - x_j)^{-q} \right), \text{ if } i \in I_0, \\ x_i &= \sum_{q \in J_i} B_{(i,q)} \left((1 - x_i) \prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j x_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j} q} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - x_j)^{-q} \right) \text{ if } i \in J_0, \\ x_i &= \sum_{q \in J_i} B_{(i,q)} \left(\prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j x_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j} q} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - x_j)^{-q} \right) \text{ if } j \in K_0. \end{aligned}$$

Here is a typical example of a quasi-cyclic system: $I = \mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$, and for all $\bar{i} \in I$:

$$x_{\bar{i}} = \sum_{j \in J_{\bar{i}}} B_j(1 + x_{\bar{i}+j}).$$

Notations. Let K be a field of characteristic zero. Any vector space, algebra, Hopf algebra, Lie algebra... of this text will be taken over K .

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1 Recalls

1.1 Hopf algebras of decorated trees

Let J be a nonempty set. A *rooted tree decorated by J* is a couple (t, d) , where t is a rooted tree, that is to say a connected finite graph without loop, with a special vertex called the *root*, and d is a map from the set of vertices of t into J . For example, here are the decorated rooted trees with $k \leq 4$ vertices (the root is the vertex at the bottom of the graph):

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet_a; a \in J, \quad \mathbf{!}_a^b, (a, b) \in J^2; \quad {}^b\mathbf{V}_a^c = {}^c\mathbf{V}_a^b, \mathbf{!}_a^c, (a, b, c) \in J^3; \\ {}^b\mathbf{V}_a^c \mathbf{!}_a^d = {}^d\mathbf{V}_a^c = \dots = {}^d\mathbf{V}_a^b, \mathbf{!}_a^d = {}^d\mathbf{V}_a^c, {}^c\mathbf{V}_a^d = {}^d\mathbf{V}_a^c, \mathbf{!}_a^d, (a, b, c, d) \in J^4. \end{aligned}$$

The Hopf algebra \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J of rooted trees decorated by J [4, 13] is, as an algebra, freely generated by the set of these trees. As a consequence, a basis of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J is given by the set of monomials in these trees, which are called *rooted forests decorated by J* . For example, here are the rooted forests with $k \leq 3$ vertices:

$$\begin{aligned} 1, \quad \bullet_a, a \in J, \quad \mathbf{!}_a^b, \bullet_a \bullet_b = \bullet_b \bullet_a, (a, b) \in J^2, \\ \bullet_a \bullet_b \bullet_c = \bullet_a \bullet_c \bullet_b = \dots = \bullet_c \bullet_b \bullet_a, \bullet_a \mathbf{!}_a^b = \mathbf{!}_a^b \bullet_a, {}^b\mathbf{V}_a^c = {}^c\mathbf{V}_a^b, \mathbf{!}_a^c, (a, b, c) \in J^3. \end{aligned}$$

Let t be a rooted tree decorated by J . An *admissible cut* of t is a nonempty choice c of edges of t such that any path in t from the root to t to a leaf meets at most one edge in c . Deleting these edges, t becomes a forest $W^c(t)$. One of the trees of this forest contains the root of t : it will be denoted by $R^c(t)$. The product of the other trees of $W^c(t)$ is denoted by $P^c(t)$. The coproduct of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J is then defined for all tree t by:

$$\Delta(t) = t \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t + \sum_{c \text{ admissible cut of } t} P^c(t) \otimes R^c(t).$$

Here is an example of coproduct:

$$\Delta({}^a\mathbf{V}_d^c) = {}^a\mathbf{V}_d^c \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes {}^a\mathbf{V}_d^c + \mathbf{!}_d^a \otimes \mathbf{!}_d^c + \bullet_a \otimes {}^b\mathbf{V}_d^c + \bullet_c \otimes \mathbf{!}_d^a + \mathbf{!}_d^a \bullet_c \otimes \bullet_d + \bullet_a \bullet_c \otimes \mathbf{!}_d^a.$$

For all $j \in J$, let $B_j : \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J$, sending a forest decorated by J to the tree obtained by grafting the trees of this forest on a common root decorated by j . For example, $B_j(\bullet_k \mathbf{!}_i^l) = {}^k\mathbf{V}_j^l$. It is proved in [4] (in the non decorated version) that for all $j \in J$, for all $x \in \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J$,

$$\Delta \circ B_j(x) = B_j(x) \otimes 1 + (Id \otimes B_j) \circ \Delta(x).$$

In other words, B_j is a 1-cocycle for the Cartier-Quillen cohomology. Moreover, the following universal property is satisfied:

Theorem 1 *Let A be a Hopf algebra and for all $j \in J$, let $L_j : A \longrightarrow A$ be a 1-cocycle of A . There exists a unique Hopf algebra morphism $\phi : \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J \longrightarrow A$ such that for all $j \in J$, $\phi \circ B_j = L_j \circ \phi$.*

1.2 Gradation and graded dual

We now assume that J is a *graded, connected* set, that is to say J is given a map $deg : J \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}^*$. for any $j \in J$, $deg(j)$ will be called the *degree* of j . In this case, \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J becomes a graded Hopf algebra, the decorated forests being homogeneous of the degree given by the sum of the degrees of their decorations. For this gradation, B_j is homogeneous of the same degree as j .

Let us consider a (convenient quotient of a) Hopf algebra \mathcal{H} of Feynman graphs and let $(\gamma_j)_{j \in J}$ be a family of primitive Feynman graphs of \mathcal{H} . We give a gradation to J by putting $j \in J$ of degree the number of loops of γ_j . By the universal property, there exists a unique Hopf algebra morphism ϕ from \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J to \mathcal{H} , such that $\phi \circ B_j = B_{\gamma_j} \circ \phi$ for all $j \in J$. It is not difficult to show that this morphism is homogeneous of degree 0. As a consequence, it is possible to lift any systems of Dyson-Schwinger equations using the insertion operators B_{γ_j} to a system of Dyson-Schwinger equations in \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J using the operators B_j . Hence, ϕ sends the homogeneous components of the solution of these equations in \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J to the homogeneous components of the solution in \mathcal{H} . Consequently, if these components generate a Hopf subalgebra of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J , it is also the case in \mathcal{H} .

If for all $n \geq 1$, the number of elements of J of degree n is finite, then the homogeneous components of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J are finite-dimensional. So the graded dual $(\mathcal{H}_{CK}^J)^*$ of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J is also a Hopf algebra. As $(\mathcal{H}_{CK}^J)^*$ is graded, connected, commutative, $(\mathcal{H}_{CK}^J)^*$ is graded, connected, cocommutative. By the Cartier-Quillen-Milnor-Moore theorem, it is the enveloping algebra of a certain Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J . To any rooted tree t decorated by J , we associate a linear form on \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J also denoted by t by $\langle t, F \rangle = s_t \delta_{t,F}$ for any rooted forest F decorated by J , where s_t is the number of symmetries of t . Then the set of rooted trees decorated by J becomes a basis of \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J . By similarity with the non-decorated situation of [4], the bracket of \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J is given by:

$$[t, t'] = \sum \text{grafting of } t \text{ over } t' - \sum \text{graftings of } t' \text{ over } t.$$

This bracket is the antisymmetrization of the product defined by:

$$t \circ t' = \sum \text{grafting of } t \text{ over } t'$$

For example, $\cdot_a \circ \cdot_b^d = \cdot_a^c \cdot_b^d + \cdot_a^d \cdot_b^c + \cdot_b^a \cdot_c^d$. This product is not associative, but is (left) pre-Lie, that is to say, for all $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J$:

$$(x \circ y) \circ z - x \circ (y \circ z) = (y \circ x) \circ z - y \circ (x \circ z).$$

By the results of [3], \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J is the free pre-Lie algebra generated by the \cdot_j 's, $j \in J$. For more details on the Hopf algebra $(\mathcal{H}_{CK}^J)^*$, see section 4.

Remark. The solutions of Dyson-Schwinger equations are not elements of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J : we have to complete this space, in the following sense. We consider the case where J is a graded, connected set, in such a way that \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J is a graded, connected Hopf algebra. The valuation val on \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J associated to this gradation induces a distance on \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J defined by $d(x, y) = 2^{-val(x-y)}$. The space \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J is not complete for this distance; the completion of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J is the space of formal series in rooted trees decorated by trees. So elements of this completion can uniquely be written under the form $\sum a_F F$, where the sum runs over all rooted forests F decorated by J .

1.3 The Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra

Let us consider the group of formal diffeomorphisms of the line tangent to the identity:

$$G_{FdB} = \{x + a_1 x^2 + a_2 x^3 + \dots \mid \forall i \geq 1, a_i \in K\}.$$

The product of this group is the usual composition of formal series. The Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra \mathcal{H}_{FdB} is the co-opposite of the coordinate ring of G_{FdB} . As an algebra, it is the free associative, commutative algebra generated by the x_i 's, $i \geq 1$, where:

$$x_i : \begin{cases} G_{FdB} & \longrightarrow & K \\ x + a_1 x^2 + \dots & \longrightarrow & a_i. \end{cases}$$

The coproduct is defined by $\Delta(f)(F_1 \otimes F_2) = f(F_2 \circ F_1)$, for all $f \in \mathcal{H}_{FdB}$, for all $F_1, F_2 \in G_{FdB}$. For example:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(x_1) &= x_1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x_1, \\ \Delta(x_2) &= x_2 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x_2 + 2x_1 \otimes x_1, \\ \Delta(x_3) &= x_3 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x_3 + 2x_2 \otimes x_1 + 3x_1 \otimes x_2 + x_1^2 \otimes x_1.\end{aligned}$$

It is a graded, connected, commutative Hopf algebra. By the Cartier-Quillen-Milnor-Moore theorem, its dual is an enveloping algebra. The underlying Lie algebra has a basis $(e_i)_{i \geq 1}$, dual to the x_i 's, and the Lie bracket is given by $[e_i, e_j] = (j - i)e_{i+j}$. One can also define a product on this Lie algebra by $e_i \circ e_j(x_k) = (e_i \otimes e_j) \circ \Delta(x_k)$ for all $i, j, k \geq 1$. This gives $e_i \circ e_j = (j + 1)e_{i+j}$. This product is pre-Lie and induces the Lie bracket by antisymmetrization.

2 Definitions of Hopf systems

2.1 Definitions

Definition 2 1. Let us choose a finite, non-empty set I . For any $i \in I$, let J_i be a graded, connectet set. We put $J = \{(i, j) \mid i \in I, j \in J_i\}$ and we work in the Hopf algebra \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J of rooted trees decorated by J . It is a graded Hopf algebra, the degree of the decoration (i, j) being the degree of j .

2. For all $i \in I$, for all $j \in J_i$, let $f^{(i,j)} \in K[[h_k, k \in I]]$. The system of Dyson-Schwinger equations associated to these data is:

$$(S) : \forall i \in I, x_i = \sum_{j \in J_i} B_{(i,j)} \left(f^{(i,j)}(x_k, k \in I) \right).$$

3. This system has a unique solution in the completion of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J , denoted by $x = (x_i)_{i \in I}$. For all $i \in I$, for all $n \geq 1$, the homogeneous component of degree n of x_i is denoted by $x_i(n)$. If the subalgebra $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$ generated by the $x_i(n)$'s is Hopf, we shall say that the system is Hopf.

Notations.

1. We shall often take $I = \{1, \dots, N\}$. For all $(i, q) \in J$, we put:

$$f^{(i,q)} = \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_N} a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,q)} h_1^{p_1} \dots h_N^{p_N}.$$

2. The coefficient of h_j in $f^{(i,q)}$ is also denoted by $a_j^{(i,q)}$; the coefficient of $h_j h_k$ in $f^{(i,q)}$ is also denoted by $a_{j,k}^{(i,q)}$, and so on.

The unique solution of (S) is denoted in the following way: for all $i \in I$, $x_i = \sum a_t t$, where the sum is over all trees with a root decorated by an element (i, x) , with $x \in J_i$. The coefficients a_t are computed inductively:

- If $t = \bullet^{(i,q)}$, $a_t = a_{(0, \dots, 0)}^{(i,q)}$.
- If $t = B_{(i,q)} \left(t_{1,1}^{p_{1,1}} \dots t_{1,k_1}^{p_{1,k_1}} \dots t_{N,1}^{p_{N,1}} \dots t_{N,k_N}^{p_{N,k_N}} \right)$, where the $t_{i,j}$'s are different trees, the root of $t_{i,j}$ being decorated by an element (i, x) with $x \in J_i$:

$$a_t = a_{(p_{1,1} + \dots + p_{1,k_1}, \dots, p_{N,1} + \dots + p_{N,k_N})}^{(i,q)} \prod_{l=1}^N \frac{(p_{l,1} + \dots + p_{l,k_l})!}{p_{l,1}! \dots p_{l,k_l}!} \prod_{j,k} a_{t_{j,k}}^{p_{j,k}}.$$

2.2 Simplification of the hypotheses

We shall only consider systems with non-zeros x_i 's. If $x_i = 0$, we can forget one equation and send h_i to zero in all the formal series which appear, and this gives a system with a strictly smaller number of equations, giving the same subalgebra. In this case, for all $i \in I$, x_i is a non-zero infinite span of rooted trees with roots decorated by elements of the form (i, j) , $j \in J_i$. Consequently, the x_i 's are algebraically independent.

Lemma 3 *Let (S) be a Hopf SDSE, and let $(i, j) \in J$. If $f^{(i,j)}(0) = 0$, then $f^{(i,j)} = 0$.*

Proof. As $f^{(i,j)}(0) = 0$, $\bullet_{(i,j)} \notin \mathcal{H}_{(S)}$. Moreover, the term $f^{(i,j)}(x_k, k \in I) \otimes \bullet_{(i,j)}$ appears in the coproduct of x_i , so is an element of the completion of $\mathcal{H}_{(S)} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{(S)}$. As $\bullet_{(i,j)} \notin \mathcal{H}_{(S)}$, we deduce that $f^{(i,j)}(x_k, k \in I) = 0$. As the x_i 's are algebraically independent, $f^{(i,j)} = 0$. \square

Remark. So we shall assume in the sequel that for any $(i, j) \in J$, $f^{(i,j)}(0) \neq 0$. Up to a normalization, we shall assume that $f^{(i,j)}(0) = 1$ for all $i, j \in I$.

Lemma 4 *Let (S) be a Hopf SDSE. Let us fix $i \in I$. If $j, k \in I_i$ have the same degree, then $f^{(i,j)} = f^{(i,k)}$.*

Proof. Let $n = \deg(j) = \deg(k)$. The coefficients of $\bullet_{(i,j)}$ and $\bullet_{(i,k)}$ in $x_i(n)$ are both equal to 1. So in any element of $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$, The coefficients of $\bullet_{(i,j)}$ and $\bullet_{(i,k)}$ in x_i are equal. Let us put:

$$\Delta(x_i) = x_i \otimes 1 + \sum y_t \otimes t,$$

where the sum is over all the rooted trees with a root decorated by (i, j) , $j \in J_i$. As $\Delta(x_i)$ is in the completion of $\mathcal{H}_{(S)} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{(S)}$, $y_{\bullet_{(i,j)}} = y_{\bullet_{(i,k)}}$. Moreover:

$$f^{(i,j)}(x_l, l \in J) = y_{\bullet_{(i,j)}} = y_{\bullet_{(i,k)}} = f^{(i,k)}(x_l, l \in J).$$

As the x_i 's are algebraically independent, $f^{(i,j)} = f^{(i,k)}$. \square

Hence, as a consequence, if (S) is a Hopf system, it can be written as:

$$\forall i \in I, x_i = \sum_{n \geq 1} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{j \in J_i, \deg(j)=n} B_{(i,j)} \right)}_{B_{(i,n)}} \left(f^{(i,n)}(x_k, k \in I) \right),$$

where $f^{(i,n)}$ is any $f^{(i,j)}$ such that $\deg(j) = n$.

Finally, it is enough to consider only the Hopf SDSE such that $J_i \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$ for all $i \in I$, the degree being the canonical inclusion of J_i into \mathbb{N}^* .

Proposition 5 *Let (S) be a SDSE of the form:*

$$(S) : \forall i \in I, x_i = \sum_{j \in J_i} B_{(i,j)} \left(f^{(i,j)}(x_k, k \in I) \right),$$

with for all $i \in I$, $1 \in J_i \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$. The truncation at 1 of (S) is the SDSE:

$$(S') : \forall i \in I, x'_i = B_{(i,1)} \left(f^{(i,1)}(x'_k, k \in I) \right).$$

If (S) is Hopf, then (S') is also Hopf.

Proof. Let $\phi : \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{CK}^{J'}$ being the projection on $\mathcal{H}_{CK}^{J'}$ sending any forest with at least a vertex decorated by an element (i, j) , $j \neq 1$, to zero. It is clearly a Hopf algebra morphism. Moreover, $\phi(x) = x'$, so $\phi(\mathcal{H}_{(S)}) = \mathcal{H}_{(S')}$. As a consequence, if $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$ is Hopf, $\mathcal{H}_{(S')}$ also is. \square

2.3 Structure constants associated to a Hopf SDSE

Let (S) be a SDSE. For any decorated rooted tree, we denote by a_t the coefficient of t in the unique x_i where it may appear.

Proposition 6 *Let (S) be a SDSE. If it is Hopf, then for any $i, i' \in I$, $q \in J_{i'}$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, there exists $\lambda_n^{(i, (i', q))}$ such that for all t of degree n , with the root decorated by an element (i, j) , $j \in J_i$:*

$$\lambda_n^{(i, (i', q))} a_t = \sum_{t'} n_{(i', q)}(t, t') a_{t'},$$

where $n_{(i', q)}$ is the number of leaves s of t' decorated by (i', q) such that the cut of s gives t .

Proof. A basis \mathcal{B} of $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$ is given by the monomials in the $x_k(p)$'s. As $\Delta(x_i)$ is an element of the completion of $\mathcal{H}_{(S)} \otimes \mathcal{H}_{(S)}$, it can be written in the basis $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B}$. The unique element of this basis where $\bullet_{(i', q)} \otimes t$ appears is $x_{i'}(q) \otimes x_i(n)$. Let us denote by $\lambda_n^{(i, (i', q))}$ the coefficient of this element in $\Delta(x_i)$. Identifying the coefficient of $\bullet_{(i', q)} \otimes t$ in $\Delta(x_i)$ and $\lambda_n^{(i, (i', q))} x_{i'}(q) \otimes x_i(n)$ in the tensor basis of forests, we obtain:

$$\lambda_n^{(i, (i', q))} a_t = \sum_{t'} n_{(i', q)}(t, t') a_{t'},$$

by definition of the coproduct. □

Remark. The converse is true; the proof uses the fact that the dual Hopf algebra of the Hopf algebra of rooted tree is the enveloping algebra of a free pre-Lie algebra. This result will not be used here.

Lemma 7 *Let (S) be a Hopf SDSE, such that $1 \in J_i$ for all $i \in I = \{1, \dots, N\}$. For all $i \in I$, $q \in J_i$, we put:*

$$f^{(i, q)} = \sum_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)} a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i, q)} h_1^{p_1} \dots h_N^{p_N}.$$

Then for all $(p_1, \dots, p_N) \in \mathbb{N}^N$, for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$, for all $q \in I_i$:

$$a_{(p_1, \dots, p_j+1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i, q)} = \frac{1}{p_j + 1} \left(\lambda_{p_1 + \dots + p_n + q}^{(i, (j, 1))} - \sum_{l=1}^N a_j^{(l, 1)} p_l \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i, q)}.$$

Proof. We apply the preceding lemma with $t = B_{(i, q)} \left(\bullet_{(1, 1)}^{p_1} \dots \bullet_{(N, 1)}^{p_N} \right)$. It gives:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{p_1 + \dots + p_n + q}^{(i, (j, 1))} a_t &= (p_j + 1) a_{B_{(i, q)} \left(\bullet_{(1, 1)}^{p_1} \dots \bullet_{(j, 1)}^{p_j+1} \dots \bullet_{(N, 1)}^{p_N} \right)} \\ &\quad + \sum_{l=1}^N a_{B_{(i, q)} \left(\bullet_{(1, 1)}^{p_1} \dots \bullet_{(l, 1)}^{p_l-1} \dots \bullet_{(N, 1)}^{p_N} \right) \downarrow_{(l, 1)}^{(j, 1)}}. \end{aligned}$$

Computing the different coefficients a_t appearing in this formula, we obtain immediately the result. □

Remarks.

1. As a consequence, if $a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i, q)} = 0$, then $a_{(p'_1, \dots, p'_N)}^{(i, q)} = 0$ if for all n , $p'_n \geq p_n$. In particular, if $f^{(i, q)}$ is not constant, there exists $j \in J$ such that $a_j^{(i, q)} \neq 0$.

2. Using the results of [6], if for all $i \in J$, $1 \in I_i$ and there are no constant $f^{(i,1)}$, the SDSE $x_i = B_i(f^{(i,1)}(x_i))$ for all $i \in I$ generates a Hopf subalgebra and this allows to compute the coefficients $\lambda_n^{(i,(j,1))}$ from the coefficients $a_j^{(i,1)}$ and $a_{j,k}^{(i,1)}$ (they are the coefficients $\lambda_n(i, j)$ of [6]). Consequently, the formal series $f^{(i,1)}$ determine uniquely all the formal series $f^{(i,q)}$.
3. It is possible to prove that $\lambda_n^{(i,(j,q))}$ does not depend on q . This will not be used in the sequel.

3 Case of a single equation

We here treat the case of a single equation, that is to say that I is reduced to a single element. As a consequence, the indices i are not needed, as they are all equal. The equation shall now be written as:

$$x = \sum_{j \in J} B_j(f^{(j)}(x)),$$

where $J \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$ and for all $j \in J$, $f^{(j)}(0) = 1$. We shall also write $\lambda_n^{(j)}$ instead of $\lambda_n^{(i,(i,j))}$, for any $j \in J$. We put, for all $j \in J$:

$$f^{(j)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^{(j)} h^n.$$

The unique solution can be written as $x = \sum a_t t$, where the sum is over all trees decorated by J , the coefficients a_t being inductively computed as follows:

- $a_{\bullet_j} = 1$ for all $j \in J$.
- If $t = B_j(t_1^{p_1} \dots t_k^{p_k})$, where t_1, \dots, t_k are different trees, then:

$$a_t = a_{p_1 + \dots + p_k}^{(j)} \frac{(p_1 + \dots + p_k)!}{p_1! \dots p_k!} a_{t_1}^{p_1} \dots a_{t_k}^{p_k}.$$

3.1 Non constant formal series

Lemma 8 *Let us consider $i \in J$, such that $f^{(i)}$ is non constant. There exists $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in K$, with $\alpha_i \neq 0$, such that for all $j \in J$, for all $n \geq 1$:*

$$\lambda_{ni}^{(j)} = \alpha_i(1 + (1 + \beta_i)(n - 1)).$$

Moreover:

$$f^{(i)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha_i^k (1 + \beta_i) \dots (1 + (k - 1)\beta_i)}{k!} h^k = \begin{cases} e^{\alpha_i h} & \text{if } \beta_i = 0, \\ (1 - \alpha_i \beta_i h)^{-1/\beta_i} & \text{if } \beta_i \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Let us apply proposition 6 with $t = B_i(\bullet_i^n)$ and $j = i$. The only trees t' such that $n_i(t, t') \neq 0$ are $B_i(\bullet_i^{n+1})$ and $B_i(\bullet_i^{n-1} \mathbf{!}_i^i)$, so:

$$\lambda_{i(n+1)}^i a_n^{(i)} = (n + 1)a_{n+1}^{(i)} + n a_1^{(i)} a_n^{(i)}.$$

Equivalently:

$$a_{n+1}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{n + 1} \left(\lambda_{i(n+1)}^i - n a_1^{(i)} \right) a_n^{(i)}. \quad (1)$$

Hence, if $a_1^{(i)} = 0$, an easy induction proves that $a_n^{(i)} = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$, so $f^{(i)}$ is constant: this is a contradiction. So $a_1^{(i)} \neq 0$.

Let us now apply proposition 6 with $t = B_i^n(1)$, that is to say the ladder with n vertices all decorated by i . The trees t' such that $n_j(t, t') \neq 0$ are $B_i^n \circ B_j(1)$, $B_i^{n-1}(\cdot_i \cdot_j)$ and $B_i^k(\cdot_j B_i^{n-k}(1))$, $1 \leq k \leq n-2$. So:

$$\lambda_{ni}^{(j)} \left(a_1^{(i)}\right)^{n-1} = \left(a_1^{(i)}\right)^n + 2(n-1) \left(a_1^{(i)}\right)^{n-2} a_2^{(i)}.$$

As $a_1^{(i)} \neq 0$, $\lambda_{ni}^{(j)} = a_1^{(i)} + 2\frac{a_2^{(i)}}{a_1^{(i)}}(n-1)$. We then take $\alpha_i = a_1^{(i)}$ and $\beta_i = \frac{2a_2^{(i)}}{\left(a_1^{(i)}\right)^2} - 1$, and the assertion on $\lambda_{ni}^{(j)}$ is now proved. Replacing in (1), we obtain for all $n \geq 1$:

$$a_{n+1}^{(i)} = \frac{1}{n+1} \alpha_i (1 + \beta_i n) a_n^{(i)}.$$

The formula for the coefficients of $f^{(i)}$ is the proved by an easy induction. \square

Lemma 9 *There exists $\lambda, \mu \in K$, such that if $f^{(i)}$ is non constant, then $\alpha_i = \lambda i - \mu \neq 0$ and $\beta_i = \frac{\mu}{\lambda i - \mu}$.*

Proof. We denote by J' be the set of indices $i \in J$ such that $f^{(i)}$ is non constant. Let $i, j \in J'$. Let us compute $\lambda_{nij}^{(j)}$ in two different ways:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{nij}^{(j)} &= \lambda_{(nj)i}^{(j)} \\ &= \alpha_i (1 + (1 + \beta_i)(nj - 1)) \\ &= nj\alpha_i(1 + \beta_i) - \alpha_i\beta_i, \\ &= \lambda_{(ni)j}^{(j)} \\ &= ni\alpha_j(1 + \beta_j) - \alpha_j\beta_j. \end{aligned}$$

As this is true for all $n \geq 1$, we deduce that $\alpha_i\beta_i = \alpha_j\beta_j$ and $j\alpha_i(1 + \beta_i) = i\alpha_j(1 + \beta_j)$ for all $i, j \in J'$. From the first equality, we deduce that there exists $\mu \in K$, such that $\alpha_i\beta_i = \mu$ for all $i \in J'$. The second equality implies that the vectors $(\alpha_i(1 + \beta_i))_{i \in J'}$ and $(i)_{i \in J'}$ are colinear, so there exists $\lambda \in K$, such that $\alpha_i(1 + \beta_i) = \lambda i$ for all $i \in J'$. Hence, $\alpha_i + \mu = \lambda i \neq 0$ as f_i is not constant, and $\beta_i = \mu/\alpha_i$. \square

Let us sum up these results. If $i \in J$, such that $f^{(i)}$ is not constant, then:

$$f^{(i)} = \begin{cases} (1 - \mu h)^{-\frac{\lambda i}{\mu} + 1} & \text{if } \mu \neq 0, \\ e^{\lambda i h} & \text{if } \mu = 0. \end{cases}$$

This gives:

Proposition 10 *Let (E) be a Hopf Dyson-Schwinger equation. Then J can be written as $J = J' \sqcup J''$, and there exists $\lambda, \mu \in K$, $\lambda \neq 0$, such that if we put:*

$$Q(h) = \begin{cases} (1 - \mu h)^{-\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} & \text{if } \mu \neq 0, \\ e^{\lambda h} & \text{if } \mu = 0, \end{cases}$$

then:

$$(E) : x = \sum_{j \in J'} B_j \left((1 - \mu x) Q(x)^i \right) + \sum_{j \in J''} B_j(1).$$

3.2 Constant formal series in Dyson-Schwinger equations

We first treat three particular cases.

Lemma 11 1. Let us consider a Dyson-Schwinger equation of the form:

$$x = B_i(1) + B_j(f(x)),$$

with f non constant. If it is Hopf, then there exists a non-zero $\alpha \in K$, such that $f(h) = 1 + \alpha h$ or $f(h) = \left(1 - \alpha \frac{i}{j-i} h\right)^{\frac{i-j}{i}}$.

2. Let us consider a Dyson-Schwinger equation of the form:

$$x = B_i(1) + B_j(f(x)) + B_k(g(x)),$$

with f, g non constant. If it is Hopf, then there exists a non-zero $\alpha \in K$, such that $(f = (1 - \alpha i h)^{-\frac{i}{i+1}}$ and $g = (1 - \alpha i h)^{-\frac{k}{i+1}}$) or $(f = g = 1 + \alpha h)$.

3. Let us consider a Dyson-Schwinger equation of the form:

$$x = B_i(1) + B_j(1) + B_k(f(x)),$$

where f is non constant. Then there exists a non-zero $\alpha \in K$, such that $f = 1 + \alpha h$.

Proof. 1. From lemma 8, there exists $\alpha = \alpha_j, \beta = \beta_j \in K$, such that for all $n \geq 1$:

$$\lambda_{nj}^{(i)} = \lambda_{nj}^{(j)} = \alpha(1 + (1 + \beta)(n - 1)) = \alpha(1 + \beta)n - \alpha\beta.$$

Moreover, $f = (1 - \alpha\beta h)^{-\frac{1}{\beta}}$ if β is not equal to 0 and $e^{\alpha h}$ if $\beta = 0$.

We define inductively a family of trees by $t_1 = \mathbf{1}_j^i$ and $t_{n+1} = B_j(\cdot_i t_n)$ for all $n \geq 1$. For example, $t_2 = \mathbf{V}_j^i$. For all $n \geq 1$, t_n is a tree with n vertices decorated by i and n vertices decorated by j . Applying proposition 6 to t_n , we obtain:

$$\lambda_{n(i+j)}^{(i)}(1 + \beta)^{n-1} = (n - 1)(1 + 2\beta)(1 + \beta)^{n-1} + (1 + \beta)^n.$$

Let us assume that $\beta \neq -1$. Then $\lambda_{n(i+j)}^{(k)} = (n - 1)(1 + 2\beta) + 1 + \beta = n(1 + 2\beta) - \beta$. We now compute $\lambda_{j(i+j)}^{(k)}$ in two different ways:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{j(i+j)}^{(i)} &= \lambda_{(i+j)j}^{(i)} \\ &= \alpha(1 + \beta)(i + j) - \alpha\beta, \\ &= \lambda_{j(i+j)}^{(i)} \\ &= \alpha j(1 + 2\beta) - \alpha\beta. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $(1 + \beta)(i + j) = j(1 + 2\beta)$, so $\beta = \frac{i}{j-i}$. As a conclusion, $\beta = -1$ or $\frac{i}{j-i}$, therefore $f(h) = 1 + \alpha h$ or $\left(1 - \alpha \frac{i}{j-i} h\right)^{\frac{i-j}{i}}$.

2. Restricting to i and j (that is to say sending all the forests of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J with at least one vertex not decorated by i or j to zero), from the first point, $f = 1 + \alpha h$ or $\left(1 - \alpha \frac{i}{j-i} h\right)^{\frac{i-j}{i}}$; restricting to i and k , $g = 1 + \alpha' h$ or $\left(1 - \alpha' \frac{i}{k-i} h\right)^{\frac{i-k}{i}}$.

Let us now restrict to j and k , using proposition 10: μ cannot be equal to zero, so $f = (1 - \mu h)^{-\lambda_{\mu}^{\frac{i}{i+1}}}$ and $g = (1 - \mu h)^{-\lambda_{\mu}^{\frac{k}{i+1}}}$. Identifying the two expressions of f and g , we obtain two possibilities:

- $-\lambda \frac{j}{\mu} + 1 = 1$ or $-\lambda \frac{k}{\mu} + 1 = 1$. Then $\lambda = 0$ and $f = g = 1 - \mu h$.
- $-\lambda \frac{j}{\mu} + 1 = \frac{i-j}{i}$ and $-\lambda \frac{k}{\mu} + 1 = \frac{i-k}{i}$. As $j \neq k$, this implies that $\frac{\lambda}{\mu} = 1/i$. So $\mu = \lambda i$, $f = (1 - \lambda i h)^{-\frac{j}{i}+1}$ and $g = (1 - \lambda i h)^{-\frac{k}{i}+1}$.

3. Let us restrict to i and k . From the first point, $f(h) = 1 + \alpha h$ or $f(h) = \left(1 - \alpha \frac{i}{k-i} h\right)^{\frac{i-k}{i}}$.

We then restrict to j and k and we obtain $f(h) = 1 + \alpha h$ or $f(h) = \left(1 - \alpha \frac{j}{k-j} h\right)^{\frac{j-k}{j}}$. As $\frac{i-k}{i} \neq \frac{j-k}{j}$, necessarily $f = 1 + \alpha h$. \square

Theorem 12 *Let (E) be a Hopf Dyson-Schwinger equation of the form:*

$$x = \sum_{j \in J} B_j \left(f^{(j)}(x) \right),$$

where $J \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$ and $f^{(j)}(0) = 1$ for all $j \in J$. Then one of the following assertions holds:

1. there exists $\lambda, \mu \in K$ such that, if we put:

$$Q(h) = \begin{cases} (1 - \mu h)^{-\frac{\lambda}{\mu}} & \text{if } \mu \neq 0, \\ e^{\lambda h} & \text{if } \mu = 0, \end{cases}$$

then:

$$(E) : x = \sum_{j \in J} B_j \left((1 - \mu x) Q(x)^j \right).$$

2. There exists $m \geq 0$ and $\alpha \in K - \{0\}$ such that:

$$(E) : x = \sum_{\substack{j \in J \\ m|j}} B_j (1 + \alpha x) + \sum_{\substack{j \in J \\ m \nmid j}} B_j (1)$$

Proof. From proposition 10, we can write:

$$(E) : x = \sum_{j \in J'} B_j \left((1 - \mu x) Q(x)^j \right) + \sum_{j \in J''} B_j (1).$$

If $J'' = \emptyset$, we obtain the first case. Let us assume that $J'' \neq \emptyset$. If it contains at least two elements i and j , then restricting to i, j and any $k \in J'$ we deduce from the third point of lemma 11 that $f^{(k)} = 1 + \alpha_k h$ for any $k \in J'$, where $\alpha_k \in K$. Restricting then to i and any $k, l \in J'$, the second point of lemma 11 implies that $\alpha_k = \alpha_l$. So we are reduced to:

$$(E) : x = \sum_{j \in J'} B_j (1 + \alpha x) + \sum_{j \in J''} B_j (1). \quad (2)$$

If J' contains a unique element i , restricting to i and $j, k \in J' = J - \{i\}$, the second point of lemma 11 implies that there are two possibilities:

- First case:

$$(E) : x = \sum_{j \in J - \{i\}} B_j \left((1 - \alpha i x)^{-\frac{j}{i}+1} \right) + B_i (1).$$

Noticing that $-j/i + 1 = 0$ if $j = i$, this is the first case, with $\mu = \alpha i = \lambda i$.

- Second case:

$$(E) = \sum_{j \in J - \{i\}} B_j (1 + \alpha x) + B_i (1).$$

This is an equation of the form (2).

It remains now to consider the case of an equation of the form (2). Then:

$$x = \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_k \in J'} \alpha^{k-1} B_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ B_{i_k}(1)}_{x'} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_{k-1} \in J', i_k \in J''} \alpha^{k-1} B_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ B_{i_k}(1)}_{x''}.$$

It is not difficult to see that $\Delta(x') = x' \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x' + \alpha x' \otimes x'$ and $\Delta(x'') = x'' \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x'' + \alpha x'' \otimes x''$, so:

$$\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x + \alpha x \otimes x'.$$

Finally, taking the homogeneous component of degree n :

$$\Delta(x(n)) = x(n) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \alpha x(n-k) \otimes x'(k).$$

As a consequence, the equation (E) is Hopf, if and only if, for all $k \geq 1$, $x'(k)$ is colinear to $x(k)$. As $x(k) = x'(k) + x''(k)$ and the ladders which may appear in x' and x'' are different, this is equivalent to the following assertion: for all $k \geq 1$, $x'(k) = 0$ or $x''(k) = 0$.

Let us consider the subgroup of $(\mathbb{Z}, +)$ generated by the elements of J' . it is equal to $m\mathbb{Z}$ for a well-chosen $m \geq 0$. All the elements of J' are multiples of m . Let us assume that there exists $j \in J''$, such that $m \mid j$. By definition of m , there exists $j_1, \dots, j_n \in J'$, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that $\lambda_1 j_1 + \dots + \lambda_n j_n = j$. Writing this equality in a different way, there exists $i_1, \dots, i_k, i'_1, \dots, i'_l \in J'$, $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_k, \mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_l > 0$, such that $\mu_1 i_1 + \dots + \mu_k i_k = \mu'_1 i'_1 + \dots + \mu'_l i'_l + j$. So any ladder l' with μ_1 vertices decorated by i_1, \dots, μ_k vertices decorated by i_k and any ladder l'' with μ'_1 vertices decorated by i'_1, \dots, μ'_l vertices decorated by i'_l and its leaf decorated by j have the same degree m . So $x'(m)$ and $x''(m)$ are both non zero, and (E) is not Hopf. Hence, m divides no $j \in J''$. Finally, (E) can be written as in the second case. \square

Remarks.

1. In the first case, for any values of λ and μ :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q(h) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda(\lambda + \mu) \dots (\lambda + (n-1)\mu)}{n!} h^n, \\ f^{(j)}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\lambda j - \mu)(\lambda j)(\lambda j + \mu) \dots (\lambda j + \mu(n-2))}{n!} h^n. \end{array} \right.$$

2. In the second case, if m divides n , then $x''(n) = 0$; if m does not divide n , then $x'(n) = 0$. From the preceding proof, the second case gives indeed a Hopf subalgebra. Moreover, for all n :

$$\Delta(x(n)) = x(n) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x(n) + \alpha \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ m \mid k}}^{n-1} x(n-k) \otimes x(k). \quad (3)$$

3. The first and second cases are not disjoint. A first case with $\lambda = 0$ is also a second case with $m = 1$.

4 Pre-Lie structures associated to Hopf Dyson-Schwinger equations

We now prove that the equations of theorem 12 are Hopf.

4.1 The Faà di Bruno pre-Lie algebra

Let $\mathfrak{g}_{FdB} = Vect(e_i \mid i \geq 1)$ and let $\lambda, \mu \in K$. One defines a pre-Lie product on \mathfrak{g}_{FdB} by $e_i \circ e_j = (\lambda j - \mu)e_{i+j}$. It is graded, e_i being homogeneous of degree i for all $i \geq 1$.

Remarks.

1. The associated Lie bracket is given by $[e_i, e_j] = \lambda(j - i)e_{i+j}$, so does not depend of μ .
2. If $\lambda = 1$ and $\mu = -1$, this pre-Lie algebra is precisely the dual Lie algebra of \mathcal{H}_{FdB} . If $\lambda \neq 0$ and $\mu = -\lambda$, these two pre-Lie algebras are isomorphic; if $\lambda \neq 0$, they are isomorphic as Lie algebras only. In this case, the graded dual of the enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g}_{FdB} is isomorphic to the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra \mathcal{H}_{FdB} .

We shall use the following result:

Theorem 13 [9, 16] *Let (\mathfrak{g}, \circ) a pre-Lie algebra. Let $S_+(\mathfrak{g})$ the augmentation ideal of $S(\mathfrak{g})$. One can extend the product \circ to $S_+(\mathfrak{g})$ in the following way: if $a, b, c \in S_+(\mathfrak{g})$, $x \in \mathfrak{g}$,*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \circ 1 = \varepsilon(a), \\ 1 \circ b = b, \\ (xa) \circ b = x \circ (a \circ b) - (x \circ a) \circ b, \\ a \circ (bc) = \sum (a' \circ b)(a'' \circ c). \end{array} \right.$$

We define a product on $S_+(\mathfrak{g})$ by $a \star b = \sum a'(a'' \circ b)$, with the Sweedler notation $\Delta(a) = \sum a' \otimes a''$. This product is extended to $S(\mathfrak{g})$, making 1 the unit of \star . With its usual coproduct, $S(\mathfrak{g})$ is a Hopf algebra, isomorphic to $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g})$ via the isomorphism:

$$\Phi_{\mathfrak{g}} : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{g}) \longrightarrow (S(\mathfrak{g}), \star) \\ v \in \mathfrak{g} \longrightarrow v. \end{array} \right.$$

Let us start by \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J . Here, a basis of $S(\mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J)$ is given by the set of rooted forests decorated by J .

Proposition 14 *Let $F = t_1 \dots t_n, G$ be two decorated forests. Then:*

$$F \circ G = \sum_{s_1, \dots, s_n \in G} \text{graftings of } t_1 \text{ over } s_1, \dots, t_n \text{ over } s_n.$$

Proof. By induction on n . Let us start with $n = 1$. We put $G = s_1 \dots s_m$ and we proceed inductively on m . If $m = 1$, it is the definition of \circ on \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J . Let us assume the result at rank $m - 1$. We put $G' = s_1 \dots s_{m-1}$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 \circ G &= t_1 \circ (G' s_m) \\ &= (t_1 \circ G') s_m + G'(t_1 \circ s_m) \\ &= \sum_{s \in G'} (\text{grafting of } t_1 \text{ over } s) s_m + \sum_{s \in s_m} G' (\text{grafting of } t_1 \text{ over } s) \\ &= \sum_{s \in G} \text{grafting of } t_1 \text{ over } s. \end{aligned}$$

So the result is true at rank 1. Let us assume it at rank $n - 1$. We put $F' = t_2 \dots t_n$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
F \circ G &= t_1 \circ (F' \circ G) - (t_1 \circ F) \circ G \\
&= \sum_{s_2, \dots, s_n \in G} \sum_{s \in F' \cup G} \text{grafting of } t_2 \text{ over } s_2, \dots, t_n \text{ over } s_n, t_1 \text{ over } s \\
&\quad - \sum_{s_2, \dots, s_n \in G} \sum_{s \in F'} \text{grafting of } t_2 \text{ over } s_2, \dots, t_n \text{ over } s_n, t_1 \text{ over } s \\
&= \sum_{s_2, \dots, s_n \in G} \sum_{s \in G} \text{grafting of } t_2 \text{ over } s_2, \dots, t_n \text{ over } s_n, t_1 \text{ over } s \\
&= \sum_{s_1, \dots, s_n \in G} \text{grafting of } t_1 \text{ over } s_1, \dots, t_n \text{ over } s_n.
\end{aligned}$$

So the result is true for all n . □

Corollary 15 *If $F = t_1 \dots t_m$ and G are decorated forests, then:*

$$F \star G = \sum_{k=0}^m \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq m} \sum_{s_1, \dots, s_m \in G} (\text{grafting of } t_1 \text{ over } s_1, \dots, t_k \text{ over } s_k) \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} t_i.$$

This Hopf algebra is known as the Grossman-Larson Hopf algebra [10, 11]. Extending the pairing between trees and forests defined in section 1, it is isomorphic to the graded dual of \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J , via the pairing:

$$\langle -, - \rangle : \begin{cases} S(\mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J) \otimes \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J & \longrightarrow K \\ (F, G) & \longrightarrow s_F \delta_{F,G}, \end{cases}$$

where F, G are two forests and s_F is the number of symmetries of F [12, 17].

Let us now consider the Faà di Bruno pre-Lie algebra.

Proposition 16 *In $S(\mathfrak{g}_{FdB})$:*

$$(e_{i_1} \dots e_{i_m}) \circ e_j = (\lambda j - \mu)(\lambda j)(\lambda j + \mu) \dots (\lambda j + (m - 2)\mu) e_{i_1 + \dots + i_m + j}.$$

Proof. We put $P_m(j) = (\lambda j - \mu)(\lambda j)(\lambda j + \mu) \dots (\lambda j + (m - 2)\mu)$. We proceed inductively on m . If $m = 1$, it is the definition of the pre-Lie product of \mathfrak{g}_{FdB} . Let us assume the result at rank $m - 1$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned}
(e_{i_1} \dots e_{i_m}) \circ e_j &= e_{i_1} \circ ((e_{i_2} \dots e_{i_m}) \circ e_j) - (e_{i_1} \circ (e_{i_2} \dots e_{i_m})) \circ e_j \\
&= P_{m-1}(j) e_{i_1} \circ e_{i_2 + \dots + i_m + j} - \sum_{k=2}^m (\lambda i_k - \mu) (e_{i_2} \dots e_{i_1 + i_k} \dots e_{i_m}) \circ e_j \\
&= P_{m-1}(j) (\lambda(i_2 + \dots + i_m + j) - \mu) e_{i_1 + \dots + i_m + j} \\
&\quad - \sum_{k=2}^m P_{m-1}(j) (\lambda i_k - \mu) e_{i_1 + \dots + i_m + j} \\
&= P_{m-1}(j) (\lambda(i_2 + \dots + i_m + j - i_2 - \dots - i_m) - \mu + (m - 1)\mu) e_{i_1 + \dots + i_m + j} \\
&= P_m(j) e_{i_1 + \dots + i_m + j}.
\end{aligned}$$

So the result is true for all n . □

4.2 Morphisms of pre-Lie algebras

Let us choose a set $J \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$. As \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J is the free pre-Lie algebra generated by the \bullet_j 's, there is a unique pre-Lie algebra morphism:

$$\phi : \begin{cases} \mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J & \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g}_{FdB} \\ \bullet_j, j \in J & \longrightarrow e_j. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 17 *For all decorated rooted tree t , $\exists \mu_t \in K$, $\phi(t) = \mu_t e_{|t|}$. the coefficients μ_t can be inductively computed in the following way:*

1. $\mu_{\bullet_j} = 1$.
2. Let $t = B_j(t_1 \dots t_m)$, with $m \geq 1$. Then:

$$\mu_t = \mu_{t_1} \dots \mu_{t_m} (\lambda_j - \mu)(\lambda_j)(\lambda_j + \mu) \dots (\lambda_j + (m-2)\mu).$$

Proof. We extend ϕ in a Hopf algebra morphism from $S(\mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J)$ to $S(\mathfrak{g}_{FdB})$. Then, $\phi(a \circ b) = \phi(a) \circ \phi(b)$ for any $a, b \in S(\mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J)$. The first point is obvious. For the second point:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(t) &= \phi((t_1 \dots t_m) \circ \bullet_j) \\ &= (\phi(t_1) \dots \phi(t_m)) \circ \phi(\bullet_j) \\ &= \mu_{t_1} \dots \mu_{t_m} e_{|t_1|} \dots e_{|t_m|} \circ e_j \\ &= \mu_{t_1} \dots \mu_{t_m} (\lambda_j - \mu)(\lambda_j)(\lambda_j + \mu) \dots (\lambda_j + (m-2)\mu) e_{|t_1| + \dots + |t_m| + j} \\ &= \mu_{t_1} \dots \mu_{t_m} (\lambda_j - \mu)(\lambda_j)(\lambda_j + \mu) \dots (\lambda_j + (m-2)\mu) e_{|t|}. \end{aligned}$$

So the announced result holds. □

Lemma 18 1. *If $\lambda \neq 0$, the morphism ϕ is surjective if, and only if, $(1 \in J)$ and $(2 \in J$ or $\mu \neq \lambda)$.*

2. *If $\lambda = 0$, the morphism ϕ is surjective if, and only if, $(\mu \neq 0$ and $1 \in J)$ or $(J = \mathbb{N}^*)$.*

Proof. There is a unique tree decorated by \mathbb{N}^* of degree 1, which is \bullet_1 . By homogeneity, $Im(\phi)_1 = (0)$ if $1 \notin J$. So if ϕ is surjective, $1 \in J$.

There are two trees decorated by \mathbb{N}^* of degree 2, which are \bullet_2 and $\mathbf{!}_1$. Moreover, $\phi(\mathbf{!}_1) = (\lambda - \mu)e_2$. Therefore, if $2 \notin J$ and $\lambda = \mu$, then $Im(\phi)_2 = (0)$. As a consequence, if ϕ is surjective, $\mu \neq \lambda$ or $2 \in J$.

If $\lambda = \mu = 0$, then $\phi(t) = 0$ if t is not reduced to a single root, and $\phi(\bullet_i) = e_i$ for all $i \in J$. So $Im(\phi) = Vect(e_i \mid i \in J)$. As a consequence, if $\lambda = \mu = 0$, then ϕ is surjective if, and only if, $J = \mathbb{N}^*$.

These three observations prove \implies in both cases.

1. \Leftarrow . Let us first assume that $1 \in J$ and $\mu \neq \lambda$. Let us prove by induction that $e_n \in Im(\phi)$. This is obvious for $n = 1$. If $e_{n-1} \in Im(\phi)$, then $e_{n-1} \circ \phi(\bullet_1) = e_{n-1} \circ e_1 = (\lambda - \mu)e_n \in Im(\phi)$, so $e_n \in Im(\phi)$. Hence, ϕ is surjective.

Let us assume that $1, 2 \in J$ and $\mu = \lambda$. Let us prove by induction that $e_n \in Im(\phi)$. This is obvious for $n = 1, 2$. If $e_1, \dots, e_{n-1} \in Im(\phi)$, then $e_{n-2} \circ \phi(\bullet_2) = e_{n-2} \circ e_2 = \lambda e_n$, so $e_n \in Im(\phi)$. Hence, ϕ is surjective.

2. \implies . If $\lambda = 0$, then for any tree t , there exists an integer m_t such that $\phi(t) = \mu^{m_t} e_{|t|}$. So, if $\mu \neq 0$ and $1 \in J$, taking any tree with n vertices, all decorated by 1, $e_n \in Im(\phi)$. □

Using the duality between $S(\mathfrak{g}_{CK}^J)$ and \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J , we obtain a morphism of Hopf algebras ϕ^* from $S(\mathfrak{g}_{FdB})^*$ to \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J . More precisely:

Proposition 19 *The image of ϕ^* is generated by the elements:*

$$y(n) = \sum_{|t|=n} \frac{\mu_t}{s_t} t, \quad n \geq 1.$$

If $(\lambda \neq 0)$ and $(1 \in J)$ and $(2 \in J$ or $\mu \neq \lambda)$, then $\text{Im}(\phi^*)$ is isomorphic to the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra.

Remark. The coefficients $\nu_t = \frac{\mu_t}{s_t}$ can be inductively computed in the following way:

- $\nu_{\cdot_i} = 1$.
- If $t = B_i(t_1^{p_1} \dots t_k^{p_k})$, where p_1, \dots, p_k are different trees, and putting $m = p_1 + \dots + p_k$:

$$\nu_t = \frac{(\lambda j - \mu)(\lambda j)(\lambda j + \mu) \dots (\lambda j + (m-2)\mu)}{m!} \frac{m!}{p_1! \dots p_k!} \nu_{t_1}^{p_1} \dots \nu_{t_k}^{p_k}.$$

This implies that $y = \sum y(n)$ is the solution of the equation of theorem 12-1, λ and μ being the parameters chosen in the definition of \mathfrak{g}_{FdB} . As a consequence:

Corollary 20 *All the Dyson-Schwinger equations of the first case in theorem 12 are Hopf. Moreover, if $(\lambda \neq 0)$ and $(1 \in J)$ and $(2 \in J$ or $\lambda \neq \mu)$, the Hopf subalgebra associated to an equation of the first case is isomorphic to the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra; if $(\lambda = 0)$ and $(\mu \neq 0$ and $1 \in J)$ or $(J = \mathbb{N}^*)$, it is isomorphic to the Hopf algebra of symmetric functions Sym .*

Remark. In the general case, let us denote by \mathcal{J} the set of indices $i \in J$ such that $x(i) \neq 0$. The dual Lie algebra inherits a dual basis $(e_i)_{i \in J}$, with $[e_i, e_j] = \lambda(j-i)e_{i+j}$, so it a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g}_{FdB} . Dually, the Hopf subalgebra associated to an equation of the first case is isomorphic to a quotient of the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra if $\lambda \neq 0$ or a quotient of the Hopf algebra of symmetric functions if $\lambda = 0$.

Example. The following example comes from [2, 14, 18]:

$$x = \sum_{n \geq 1} B_n((1+x)^{n+1}),$$

where for all $n \geq 1$, B_n is a 1-cocycle of certain graded Hopf algebra, homogeneous of degree n . This is a system of theorem 12, with $\lambda = 1$ and $\mu = -1$, so it generates a Hopf subalgebra isomorphic to the Faà di Bruno Hopf algebra. The isomorphism is given by:

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{H}_{FdB} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{H}_{CK}^J \\ x_i & \longrightarrow & x(i). \end{cases}$$

4.3 Pre-Lie algebra associated to an equation of the second type

Proposition 21 *Let us consider the following equation:*

$$(E) : x = \sum_{\substack{j \in J \\ m|j}} B_j(1 + \alpha x) + \sum_{\substack{j \in J \\ m \nmid j}} B_j(1,)$$

with $\alpha \in K - \{0\}$. We put:

$$\mathcal{J} = \{a_1 j_1 + \dots + a_k j_k \mid k \geq 1, a_1, \dots, a_{k-1} \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_k \in \{0, 1\}, j_1, \dots, j_k \in J, m \mid j_1, \dots, j_{k-1}\}.$$

The subalgebra generated by the components of the solution of (E) is Hopf, and its dual is the enveloping algebra of a pre-Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . The pre-Lie product of \mathfrak{g} is given in a certain basis $(f_i)_{i \in \mathcal{J}}$ by:

$$f_i \circ f_j = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \nmid j, \\ f_{i+j} & \text{if } m \mid j. \end{cases}$$

It is associative.

Proof. We already proved that these equations are Hopf, see (3). For all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $x(n)$ is a linear span of ladders of degree n , such that the vertices are decorated by elements of J , all multiples of m , except maybe the decoration of the leaf. It is then clear that \mathcal{J} is the set of indices n such that $x(n) \neq 0$. As a consequence, the dual pre-Lie algebra inherits a dual basis $(e_i)_{i \in \mathcal{J}}$. By homogeneity, $e_i \circ e_j = \eta_{i,j} e_{i+j}$, for a certain scalar $\eta_{i,j}$. Using the duality and (3):

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{i,j} &= (e_i \circ e_j)(x(i+j)) \\ &= (e_i \otimes e_j)(\Delta(x(i+j))) \\ &= (e_i \otimes e_j) \left(x(i+j) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x(i+j) + \alpha \sum_{\substack{k=1 \\ m|k}}^{i+j-1} x(i+j-k) \otimes x(k) \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } m \nmid j, \\ \alpha & \text{if } m \mid j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Let us take $i, j, k \in \mathcal{J}$.

$$\begin{aligned} (e_i \circ e_j) \circ e_k &= \begin{cases} \alpha^2 e_{i+j+k} & \text{if } m \mid j \text{ and } m \mid k, \\ 0 & \text{if not;} \end{cases} \\ e_i \circ (e_j \circ e_k) &= \begin{cases} \alpha^2 e_{i+j+k} & \text{if } m \mid j \text{ and } m \mid j+k, \\ 0 & \text{if not.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

So the pre-Lie product \circ is associative. We now put $f_i = \frac{1}{\alpha} e_i$. The assertion on these elements is easily proved. \square

Remark. $\mathcal{J} = \mathbb{N}^*$ if, and only if, $1, \dots, m \in J$.

5 Generalization of Hopf systems

5.1 Fundamental systems

Notations.

1. For any $\beta \in K$, we put:

$$F_\beta(h) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1+\beta) \dots (1+(n-1)\beta)}{n!} x^k = \begin{cases} (1-\beta h)^{-\frac{1}{\beta}} & \text{if } \beta \neq 0, \\ e^h & \text{if } \beta = 0. \end{cases}$$

2. For all $\beta \neq -1$:

$$F_{\frac{\beta}{1+\beta}}((1+\beta)h) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+\beta) \dots (1+n\beta)}{n!} h^n,$$

so we shall put $F_{\frac{\beta}{1+\beta}}((1+\beta)h) = 1$ if $\beta = -1$.

We first recall the definition of an extended fundamental SDSE [6]:

Definition 22 *An extended fundamental SDSE has the following form: I is a set with a partition $I = I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0 \cup L_0 \cup I_1 \cup J_1 \cup E$, such that:*

- any part of this partition may be empty.
- $I_0 \cup J_0$ is not empty.

We define a SDSE in the following way:

1. For all $i \in I_0$, there exists $\beta_i \in K$, such that:

$$f_i = F_{\beta_i}(h_i) \prod_{j \in I_0 - \{i\}} F_{\frac{\beta_j}{1+\beta_j}}((1+\beta_j)h_j) \prod_{j \in J_0} F_1(h_j).$$

2. For all $i \in J_0$:

$$f_i = \prod_{j \in I_0} F_{\frac{\beta_j}{1+\beta_j}}((1+\beta_j)h_j) \prod_{j \in J_0 - \{i\}} F_1(h_j).$$

3. For all $i \in K_0$:

$$f_i = \prod_{j \in I_0} F_{\frac{\beta_j}{1+\beta_j}}((1+\beta_j)h_j) \prod_{j \in J_0} F_1(h_j).$$

4. For all $i \in L_0$, there exists a family of scalars $(a_j^{(i)})_{j \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0}$, such that $(\exists j \in I_0, a_j^{(i)} \neq 1 + \beta_j)$ or $(\exists j \in J_0, a_j^{(i)} \neq 1)$ or $(\exists j \in K_0, a_j^{(i)} \neq 0)$.

$$f_i = \prod_{j \in I_0} F_{\frac{\beta_j}{a_j^{(i)}}}(a_j^{(i)}h_j) \prod_{j \in J_0} F_{\frac{1}{a_j^{(i)}}}(a_j^{(i)}h_j) \prod_{j \in K_0} F_0(a_j^{(i)}h_j).$$

5. For all $i \in I_1$, there exists $\nu_i \in K$, a family of scalars $(a_j^{(i)})_{j \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0}$, such that $\nu_i \neq 1$ and, if $\nu_i \neq 0$:

$$f_i = \frac{1}{\nu_i} \prod_{j \in I_0} F_{\frac{\beta_j}{\nu_i a_j^{(i)}}}(\nu_i a_j^{(i)} h_j) \prod_{j \in J_0} F_{\frac{1}{\nu_i a_j^{(i)}}}(\nu_i a_j^{(i)} h_j) \prod_{j \in K_0} F_0(\nu_i a_j^{(i)} h_j) + 1 - \frac{1}{\nu_i};$$

if $\nu_i = 0$:

$$f_i = - \sum_{j \in I_0} \frac{a_j^{(i)}}{\beta_j} \ln(1 - \beta_j h_j) - \sum_{j \in J_0} a_j^{(i)} \ln(1 - h_j) + \sum_{j \in K_0} a_j^{(i)} h_j + 1.$$

6. For all $i \in J_1$, there exists $\nu_i \in K - \{0\}$, a family of scalars $(a_j^{(i)})_{j \in L_0}$, with the following conditions:

- $L_0^{(i)} = \{j \in L_0 / a_j^{(i)} \neq 0\}$ is not empty.
- For all $j, k \in L_0^{(i)}$, $f_j = f_k$. In particular, we put $c_t^{(i)} = a_t^{(j)}$ for any $j \in L_0^{(i)}$, for all $t \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$.

Then:

$$f_i = \frac{1}{\nu_i} \prod_{j \in I_0} F_{\frac{\beta_j}{c_j^{(i)} - 1 - \beta_j}}\left(\left(c_j^{(i)} - 1 - \beta_j\right) h_j\right) \prod_{j \in J_0} F_{\frac{1}{c_j^{(i)} - 1}}\left(\left(c_j^{(i)} - 1\right) h_j\right) \prod_{j \in K_0} F_0\left(c_j^{(i)} h_j\right) + \sum_{j \in L_0^{(i)}} a_j^{(i)} h_j + 1 - \frac{1}{\nu_i}.$$

7. For all $i \in E$, if $a_j^{(i)} \neq 0$ and $a_k^{(i)} \neq 0$, then $f_j = f_k$; moreover:

$$f_i = 1 + \sum_{j \in I} a_j^{(i)} h_j.$$

The elements of E are called extension vertices.

Moreover, there is a notion of *level* of a vertex with the following properties:

- If $a_j^{(i)} \neq 0$, then the level of i is 0 or 1 if, and only if, the level of j is 0.
- Let $N \geq 2$. If $a_j^{(i)} \neq 0$, then the level of i is N if, and only if, the level of j is $N - 1$.

In the preceding description, the level of the vertices in $I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0 \cup L_0$ is 0. The level of the vertices in $I_1 \cup J_1$ is 1. The level of an extension vertex is at least 1.

The coefficients $\lambda_n^{(i,j)} = \lambda_n^{(i,(j,1))}$ have been computed in [6]. They satisfy:

$$\lambda_n^{(i,j)} = \begin{cases} a_j^{(i)} & \text{if } n = 1, \\ \tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + b_j(n - 1) & \text{if } n > \text{level}(i), \end{cases}$$

where the coefficients b_j , $a_j^{(i)}$ and $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)}$ are given in the following arrays:

$$b_j : \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} j & I_0 & J_0 & K_0 & L_0 & I_1 & J_1 & E \\ \hline & 1 + \beta_j & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$a_j^{(i)} : \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} j \setminus i & I_0 & J_0 & K_0 & L_0 & I_1 & J_1 & E \\ \hline I_0 & 1 + (1 - \delta_{i,j})\beta_j & 1 + \beta_j & 1 + \beta_j & a_j^{(i)} & a_j^{(i)} & (c_j^{(i)} - 1 - \beta_j)/\nu_i & a_j^{(i)} \\ \hline J_0 & 1 & 1 - \delta_{i,j} & 1 & a_j^{(i)} & a_j^{(i)} & (c_j^{(i)} - 1)/\nu_i & a_j^{(i)} \\ \hline K_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_j^{(i)} & a_j^{(i)} & c_j^{(i)}/\nu_i & a_j^{(i)} \\ \hline L_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_j^{(i)} & a_j^{(i)} \\ \hline I_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_j^{(i)} \\ \hline J_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_j^{(i)} \\ \hline E & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_j^{(i)} \end{array}$$

$$\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} : \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c} j \setminus i & I_0 & J_0 & K_0 & L_0 & I_1 & J_1 & E \\ \hline I_0 & 1 + (1 - \delta_{i,j})\beta_j & 1 + \beta_j & 1 + \beta_j & a_j^{(i)} & \nu_i a_j^{(i)} & c_j^{(i)} - 1 - \beta_j & \tilde{a}_j^{(i)} \\ \hline J_0 & 1 & 1 - \delta_{i,j} & 1 & a_j^{(i)} & \nu_i a_j^{(i)} & c_j^{(i)} - 1 & \tilde{a}_j^{(i)} \\ \hline K_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_j^{(i)} & \nu_i a_j^{(i)} & c_j^{(i)} & \tilde{a}_j^{(i)} \\ \hline L_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline I_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline J_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline E & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

For the extension vertices, the way to compute $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)}$ is the following. Let us choose a i' such that $a_{i'}^{(i)} \neq 0$. For all $n \geq 1$, $\lambda_{n+1}^{(i,j)} = \lambda_n^{(i',j)}$. In particular, if $n > \text{level}(i)$:

$$\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + b_j n = \tilde{a}_j^{(i')} + b_j(n - 1).$$

So $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} = \tilde{a}_j^{(i')} - b_j$. With an induction on the level, this implies that $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} = 0$ for any $i \in J$ if $j \in L_0 \cup I_1 \cup J_1 \cup E$.

Theorem 23 *Let (S) a Hopf SDSE such that the truncation at 1 gives a fundamental extended system. Let us put:*

$$Q(h) = \prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j h_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j}} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - h_j)^{-1}.$$

Then for all $i \in I$, there exists a formal series $g^{(i)}$, depending only of the h_j 's with $j \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$, such that if $q > \text{level}(i)$, then $f^{(i,q)} = g^{(i)} Q^q$. In particular:

1. If $i \in I_0$, $g^{(i)} = 1 - \beta_i h_i$.
2. If $i \in J_0$, $g^{(i)} = 1 - h_i$.
3. If $i \in K_0$, $g^{(i)} = 1$.
4. If $i \in E$, $g^{(i)} = Q(h)^{-1}$.

Proof. We apply lemma 7. As $q > \text{level}(i)$, this gives:

$$a_{(p_1, \dots, p_{j+1}, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,q)} = \left(\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + b_j(p_1 + \dots + p_N + q - 1) - \sum_{l=1}^N a_j^{(l,1)} p_l \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,q)}.$$

In particular, for $p_1 = \dots = p_N = 0$, $a_j^{(i,q)} = \tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + b_j(q - 1)$. If $j \in L_0 \cup I_1 \cup J_1 \cup E$, then $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} = b_j = 0$, so $a_j^{(i,q)} = 0$ and $f^{(i,q)}$ does not depend on h_j . From now, we assume that $p_k = 0$ if $k \in L_0 \cup I_1 \cup J_1 \cup E$. Let us take $j \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$. For all $l \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$, $a_j^{(l)} = b_j$, except perhaps if $l = j$. So:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{(p_1, \dots, p_{j+1}, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,q)} &= \left(\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + b_j(p_1 + \dots + p_N + q - 1) - \sum_{l=1}^N b_j p_l + (b_j - a_j^{(j)}) p_j \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,q)} \\ &= \left(\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + b_j(q - 1) + (b_j - a_j^{(j)}) p_j \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,q)}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies:

$$\begin{aligned} f^{(i,q)} &= \prod_{j \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0} \left(1 - (b_j - a_j^{(j)}) h_j \right)^{-\frac{\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} - b_j}{b_j - a_j^{(j)}} - \frac{b_j}{b_j - a_j^{(j)}} q} \\ &= \underbrace{\prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j h_j)^{-\frac{\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} - 1 - \beta_j}{\beta_j}} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - h_j)^{-\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} + 1} \prod_{j \in K_0} e^{-\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} h_j}}_{g^{(i)}} \quad (4) \\ &\quad \left(\underbrace{\prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j h_j)^{-\frac{1 + \beta_j}{\beta_j}} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - h_j)^{-1}}_{Q(h)} \right)^q. \end{aligned}$$

In particular, if $i, j \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$, $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} = a_j^{(i)} = b_j$, except perhaps if $i = j$. In this case:

$$g^{(i)} = \left((1 - (b_i - a_i^{(i)}) h_i) \right)^{-\frac{\tilde{a}_i^{(i)} - b_i}{b_i - a_i^{(i)}}} = \begin{cases} (1 - \beta_i h_i) & \text{if } i \in I_0, \\ (1 - h_i) & \text{if } i \in J_0, \\ 1 & \text{if } i \in K_0. \end{cases}$$

If $i \in E$, then $\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} = 0$ for all $j \in I$, so:

$$g^{(i)} = \prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j h_j)^{\frac{1 + \beta_j}{\beta_j}} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - h_j).$$

Hence, $g^{(i)} = Q(h)^{-1}$. □

In the particular case where $L_0 = I_1 = J_1 = E = \emptyset$:

Corollary 24 *Let us take $I = I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$, with $I_0 \cup J_0 \neq \emptyset$. The following SDSE is Hopf:*

- For all $i \in I_0$:

$$x_i = \sum_{q \in J_i} B_{(i,q)} \left((1 - \beta_i x_i) \prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j x_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j} q} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - x_j)^{-q} \right).$$

- For all $i \in J_0$:

$$x_i = \sum_{q \in J_i} B_{(i,q)} \left((1 - x_i) \prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j x_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j} q} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - x_j)^{-q} \right).$$

- For all $i \in K_0$:

$$x_i = \sum_{q \in J_i} B_{(i,q)} \left(\prod_{j \in I_0} (1 - \beta_j x_j)^{-\frac{1+\beta_j}{\beta_j} q} \prod_{j \in J_0} (1 - x_j)^{-q} \right).$$

Example. For the example of the introduction:

$$\begin{cases} x_1 &= \sum_{k \geq 1} B_{(1,k)} \left(\frac{(1+x_1)^{1+2k}}{(1-x_2)^k (1-x_3)^{2k}} \right), \\ x_2 &= B_2 \left(\frac{(1+x_1)^2}{(1-x_3)^2} \right), \\ x_3 &= B_3 \left(\frac{(1+x_1)^2}{(1-x_2)(1-x_3)} \right). \end{cases}$$

This is obtained from a fundamental system, with $I_0 = \{1, 3\}$, $J_0 = \{2\}$, $\beta_1 = -1/3$, $\beta_3 = 1$, by a change of variables $h_1 \rightarrow 3h_1$. Hence, it generates a Hopf subalgebra.

Corollary 24 determines the formal series $f^{(i,q)}$ when $i \in I_0 \cup J_0 \cup K_0$. If $i \in L_0$, theorem 23 and (4) determines all the $f^{(i,q)}$. If $i \in I_1 \cup J_1$, then theorem 23 and (4) determines the $f^{(i,q)}$ if $q \geq 2$, and $f^{(i,1)}$ is given in definition 22. It remains to determine $f^{(i,q)}$ when $i \in E$.

Notations.

1. Let (S) be a Hopf SDSE, and let $G_{(S)}$ be the (oriented) *graph of dependence* of (S) , that is to say:

- The vertices of $G_{(S)}$ are the elements of I .
- There is an oriented edge from i to j if, and only if, $a_j^{(i,1)} \neq 0$.

2. Let $i, j \in J$. We shall write $i \rightarrow j$ if there is an oriented edge from i to j in $G_{(S)}$. For all $q \geq 1$, we shall write $i \xrightarrow{q} j$ if there is an oriented path of length q from i to j in $G_{(S)}$. In particular, $i \xrightarrow{0} j$ if, and only if, $i = j$.

Theorem 23 and its proof give all the formal series $f^{(i,q)}$ when the level of i is ≤ 1 . If i is an extension vertex, its level can be greater than 2, and the associated formal series are now described:

Proposition 25 *Let (S) be a Hopf SDSE such that the truncation at 1 is an extended fundamental system. For any $i \in E$, of level $n \geq 1$:*

- If $q < n$, $f^{(i,q)} = 1 + \sum_{j \in I} a_j^{(i',1)} h_j$, where i' is any element of I such that $i \xrightarrow{q-1} i'$.
- $f^{(i,n)} = f^{(i',1)}$, where i' is any element of J such that $i \xrightarrow{n-1} i'$.
- If $q > n$, then $f^{(i,q)} = Q^{q-1}$.

Proof. If $q > n$, this comes directly from theorem 23. Let us prove the case $q < n$ by induction on n . If $n = 1$, there is nothing to prove. Let us assume the results at all rank $k < n$. Let $i_0 = i \rightarrow i_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_n$ in the graph of dependence $G_{(S)}$. As the level of i_0 is n , the level of i_k is $n - k$ for all $0 \leq k \leq n$. In particular, i_1, \dots, i_{n-2} are extension vertices, as their level is ≥ 2 . We apply proposition 6 with $t = B_{(i_0,1)} \circ \dots \circ B_{(i_{k-1},1)}(1)$, with $k \leq n - 1$. As i_0, \dots, i_{k-1} are extension vertices, the only tree t' such that $a_{t'} \neq 0$ and $n_{(j,1)}(t, t') \neq 0$ is $B_{(i_0,1)} \circ \dots \circ B_{(i_{k-1},1)} \circ B_{(j,1)}(1)$. So:

$$\lambda_{k+1}^{(i,(j,1))} a_{i_1}^{(i_0,1)} \dots a_{i_k}^{(i_{k-1},1)} = a_{i_1}^{(i_0,1)} \dots a_{i_k}^{(i_{k-1},1)} a_j^{(i_k,1)}.$$

Hence, if $1 \leq l \leq n$, $\lambda_l^{(i,(j,1))} = a_j^{(i',1)}$, where i' is any element of I such that $i \xrightarrow{l-1} i'$. As a consequence, if $\lambda_l^{(i,(j,1))} \neq 0$, $i \xrightarrow{l} j$, so the level of j is $n - l$.

Let us fix $1 \leq q \leq n$. From lemma 7, with $p_1 = \dots = p_N = 0$, for all $j \in J$, $a_j^{(i,q)} = \lambda_q^{(i,(j,1))}$. So this is equal to $a_j^{(i',q)}$ for any i' such that $i \xrightarrow{q-1} i'$. Hence, if $a_j^{(i,q)} \neq 0$, then $i \xrightarrow{q} j$. So the level of j is $n - q$.

If $q < n$, let us now consider $j, j' \in J$. If $a_j^{(i,q)} = 0$ or $a_{j'}^{(i,q)} = 0$, by lemma 7, $a^{(i,q)} = 0$. If $a_j^{(i,q)} \neq 0$ and $a_{j'}^{(i,q)} \neq 0$, then $a_{j,j'}^{(i,q)} = \left(\lambda_{q+1}^{(i,(j',1))} - a_{j'}^{(j,1)} \right) a_{j'}^{(i,q)}$. As the level of j and j' is $n - q \geq 1$, $a_{j'}^{(j,1)} = 0$. Moreover, as the level of j' is $n - q \neq n - q - 1$, $\lambda_{q+1}^{(i,(j',1))} = 0$. So $a_{j,j'}^{(i,q)} = 0$. So all the terms of degree 2 of $f^{(i,q)}$ are zero, so all the terms of degree ≥ 2 of $f^{(i,q)}$ are zero.

Let us finish with the case $q = n$. Let us choose i' such that $i \xrightarrow{n-1} i'$; then the level of i' is 1. We already saw that $a_j^{(i,n)} = a_j^{(i',1)}$ for all $j \in J$. If $i = i_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_{n-1} = i'$ in $G_{(S)}$, then i_0, \dots, i_{n-2} are extension vertices as their level is ≥ 2 , so for all $j \in J$:

$$\tilde{a}_j^{(i)} = \tilde{a}_j^{(i_1)} - \beta_j = \dots = \tilde{a}_j^{(i')} - (n-1)\beta_j.$$

Let us apply lemma 7, with $(p_1, \dots, p_N) \neq (0, \dots, 0)$. Then $p_1 + \dots + p_N + n > n$, so:

$$\begin{aligned} & a_{(p_1, \dots, p_j+1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,n)} \\ &= \frac{1}{p_j + 1} \left(\tilde{a}_j^{(i')} - (n-1)b_j + b_j(p_1 + \dots + p_N + n - 1) - \sum_{l=1}^N a_j^{(l,1)} p_l \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,n)} \\ &= \frac{1}{p_j + 1} \left(\tilde{a}_j^{(i')} + b_j(p_1 + \dots + p_N) - \sum_{l=1}^N a_j^{(l,1)} p_l \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,n)} \\ &= \frac{1}{p_j + 1} \left(\lambda_{p_1 + \dots + p_N + 1}^{(i',(j,1))} - \sum_{l=1}^N a_j^{(l,1)} p_l \right) a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i,n)}. \end{aligned}$$

By lemma 7, this is the same induction as the coefficients $a_{(p_1, \dots, p_N)}^{(i',1)}$. So $f^{(i,n)} = f^{(i',1)}$. \square

Remark. If $q < n$, the level of i' is $n - q + 1 \geq 2$, so i' is an extension vertex, and $f^{(i,q)} = f^{(i',1)}$.

5.2 Quasi-cyclic systems

Let us first recall the structure of a quasi-cyclic SDSE:

Definition 26 *Let $N \geq 2$. A SDSE is N -quasi-cyclic if it has the following form: J admits a partition $J = J_{\overline{1}} \cup \dots \cup J_{\overline{N}}$ indexed by $\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z}$, with the following conditions:*

1. *If $i \in J_{\overline{p}}$, its direct descendants are all in $J_{\overline{p+1}}$.*
2. *If i and j have a common direct ascendant, then they have the same direct descendants.*

Moreover, for all $i \in J$:

$$f_i = 1 + \sum_{i \rightarrow j} a_j^{(i)} h_j,$$

and if i and j have a common direct ascendant, then $f_i = f_j$.

Remark. Let us consider a quasi-cyclic SDSE. For all $i \in J$:

$$x_i = \cdot_i + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n \in I} a_{i_1}^{(i)} a_{i_2}^{(i_1)} \dots a_{i_n}^{(i_{n-1})} B_i \circ B_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ B_{i_n}(1).$$

In order to simplify the problem, we shall assume that for all $i, j \in J$ such that $i \rightarrow j$ in $\mathcal{H}_{(S)}$, then $a_j^{(i)}$ depends only on i . This is generally not the case, but it can be assumed without loss of generality if there is no vertex with no ascendant in the graph of dependence of the system. In this case, if $i = i_0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_n$ is a path of length n in $G_{(S)}$, $a_{i_1}^{(i_0)} \dots a_{i_n}^{(i_{n-1})}$ only depends on i and n : we denote it by $b_n^{(i)}$. Then for all $i \in I$:

$$x_i = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i \rightarrow i_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow i_n} b_n^{(i)} B_i \circ B_{i_1} \circ \dots \circ B_{i_n}(1),$$

with the convention $b_0^{(i)} = 1$. Moreover, if there is a path of length m from i to j , then $b_m^{(i)} b_n^{(j)} = b_{m+n}^{(i)}$ for all n . With these notations, $\lambda_n^{(i,j)} = 0$ if there is no path of length n from i to j and is equal to $b_n^{(i)} / b_{n-1}^{(i)}$ if there is such a path.

Theorem 27 *Let (S) be a Hopf SDSE such that the truncation at 1 gives a quasi-cyclic SDSE satisfying the preceding hypothesis. Then, for all $i \in J$, for all $q \in I_i$:*

$$f^{(i,q)} = 1 + b_q^{(i)} \sum_{i \xrightarrow{q} j} h_j.$$

Proof. Up to a change of indexation, we shall assume that $i \in I_{\overline{0}}$. From lemma 7, for all $j \in J$, $a_j^{(i,q)} = \lambda_q^{(i,(j,1))}$. So this is 0 if there is no path from i to j of length q and equal to $b_q^{(i)}$ if $i \xrightarrow{q} j$. Let $j, k \in J$. If $a_j^{(i,q)} = 0$ or $a_k^{(i,q)} = 0$, then $a_{j,k}^{(i,q)} = 0$. Let us assume that $a_j^{(i,q)}, a_k^{(i,q)} \neq 0$. Then $i \xrightarrow{q} j, k$, so $j, k \in I_{\overline{q}}$. From lemma 7:

$$a_{j,k}^{(i,q)} = \left(\lambda_{q+1}^{(i,(j,1))} - a_j^{(k)} \right) a_k^{(i,q)}.$$

As $j \in I_{\overline{q}}$, $j \notin I_{\overline{q+1}}$ so there is no path of length $q+1$ from i to j , and $\lambda_{q+1}^{(i,(j,1))} = 0$. As j, k are both in $I_{\overline{q}}$, $a_j^{(k)} = 0$. As a consequence, $a_{j,k}^{(i,q)} = 0$. All the terms of degree 2 of $f^{(i,q)}$ are equal to 0, so all the terms of degree ≥ 2 of $f^{(i,q)}$ are equal to 0. \square

Remark. If this holds, for all $i, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $x_i(n)/b_n^{(i)}$ is a sum of the ladders $B_{(i_1, p_1)} \circ \dots \circ B_{(i_k, p_k)}(1)$ with the following conditions:

- $i_1 = 1$.
- $p_1 + \dots + p_k = n$.
- for all $1 \leq r \leq k - 1$, there exists a path of length p_r from i_r to i_{r+1} in $G_{(S)}$.

Example. Here is an example of such a SDSE. For all $\bar{i} \in \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}$, let us choose $J_{\bar{i}} \subseteq \mathbb{N}^*$. Then:

$$x_{\bar{i}} = \sum_{j \in J_{\bar{i}}} B_j (1 + x_{\overline{i+j}}).$$

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