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ON THE SPANNING TREES OF THE HYPERCUBE AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF GRAPHS

OLIVIER BERNARDI

ABSTRACT. We give two combinatorial proofs of an elegant product formula for the number of spanning trees of the n -dimensional hypercube. The first proof is based on the assertion that if one chooses a uniformly random rooted spanning tree of the hypercube and orient each edge from parent to child, then the parallel edges of the hypercube get orientations which are independent of one another. This independence property actually holds in a more general context and has intriguing consequences. The second proof uses some “killing involutions” in order to identify the factors in the product formula. It leads to an enumerative formula for the spanning trees of the n -dimensional hypercube augmented with diagonals edges, counted according to the number of edges of each type. We also prove more general counting formulas for the spanning trees of Cartesian products of complete graphs using a matrix-tree approach.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let C_n be the hypercube in dimension n . The vertex set of C_n is $\{0, 1\}^n$, and two vertices are adjacent if they differ on one coordinate. It is known that the number of spanning trees of C_n is

$$(1) \quad T(C_n) = \frac{1}{2^n} \prod_{i=1}^n (2i)^{\binom{n}{i}}.$$

This formula can be obtained by using the matrix-tree theorem and then determining the eigenvalues of the Laplacian of the hypercube. This, in turns, can be done either using the representation theory of Abelian groups (applied to the group $(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^n$) [3, chapter 5], or by guessing and checking a set of eigenvectors [2]. The question of finding a combinatorial proof of (1) was an open problem [3, pp. 62].

We shall discuss refinements and generalizations of (1) which are best stated in terms of rooted (spanning) forests. A *rooted forest* of a graph G is a subgraph containing every vertex such that each connected component is a tree with a vertex marked as the *root vertex* of that tree. Given a rooted forest, we consider its edges as oriented in such a way that every tree is directed toward its root vertex (equivalently, every non-root vertex has one outgoing edge in F); see Figure 1. We say that an oriented edge $e = (u, v)$ of the hypercube C_n has *direction* $i \in [n]$ and *spin* $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ if the vertex v is obtained from u by changing the i th coordinate from $1 - \epsilon$ to ϵ . We denote $\text{dir}(e)$ and $\text{spin}(e)$ the direction and spin of the oriented edge e . We then define a generating

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function in the variables t and $\mathbf{x} = (x_{1,0}, x_{1,1}, \dots, x_{n,0}, x_{n,1})$ for the rooted forests of the hypercube C_n as follows:

$$(2) \quad F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x}) := \sum_{F \text{ rooted forest of } C_n} t^{\#\text{trees in } F} \prod_{e \in F} x_{\text{dir}(e), \text{spin}(e)}.$$

We shall give two combinatorial proofs of the following result:

$$(3) \quad F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x}) = \prod_{S \subseteq [n]} \left(t + \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} + x_{i,1} \right).$$

Note that the generating function of rooted spanning trees of C_n is simply obtained by extracting the terms which are linear in t in $F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x})$, so that (3) gives a refinement of (1). This refinement was first proved by Martin and Reiner in [2] (in a slightly different form; see Section 5) using a matrix-tree method. Using a similar method we shall give a generalization of (3) valid for Cartesian products of complete graphs. However, the main goal of the present article is rather to investigate the combinatorial properties of the rooted forests of the hypercube suggested by (3).

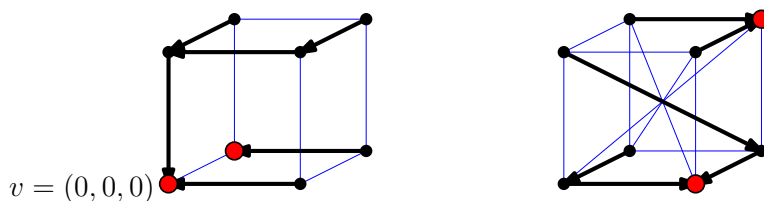


FIGURE 1. A rooted forest of the cube C_3 (left) and of the cube augmented with its main diagonals D_3 (right). The root vertices are indicated by large dots.

In Section 2, we prove a surprising *independence* property for the spins of the parallel edges of a random rooted forest of C_n . More precisely, we show that for a uniformly random rooted forest conditioned to have exactly k trees and to contain a given set of edges in direction n , the spins of these edges are *independent* and uniform. This property is illustrated in Figure 2. The independence of the spins remains true when conditioning the forest to have a given number $n_{i,\epsilon}$ of edges with direction i and spin ϵ for all $i \in [n-1]$ and $\epsilon \in \{0,1\}$, and holds in the more general context of so-called *bunkbed graphs*. Using the independence property, it is not hard to prove (3).

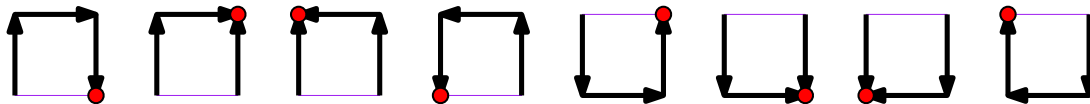


FIGURE 2. The rooted spanning trees of the square containing both vertical edges. The spins of the vertical edges are seen to be independent.

In Section 3, we consider the graph D_n obtained by adding the *main diagonals* to the hypercube C_n , that is, the edges joining each vertex to the antipodal vertex; see

Figure 1. We prove a generalization of (3) for the generating function $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y)$ of rooted forests of D_n , where the variable y counts the number of diagonal edges contained in the forests (so that $F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x}) = F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, 0)$). Our strategy there is to determine combinatorially the roots of $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x})$ considered as a polynomial in t by exhibiting some “killing involutions” for the rooted forests of D_n .

In Section 4, we establish a generalization of (3) valid for Cartesian products of complete graphs using the matrix-tree theorem. Finally, we gather some additional remarks and open questions in Section 5.

We end this introduction with a few definitions. We call *digraph* a finite directed graph. We denote a digraph $G = (V, A)$ to indicate that V is the set of vertices and A is the set of arcs, and for an arc $a \in A$ we denote $a = (u, v)$ to indicate that the arc a goes from the vertex u to the vertex v . We shall identify undirected simple graphs with the digraphs obtained by replacing each edge by two arcs in opposite directions.

A *rooted forest* of a digraph G is a subgraph without cycle, containing every vertex and such that each vertex is incident to at most one outgoing arc. We call *root vertices* the vertices not incident to any outgoing arc. Hence, each connected component of a rooted forest is a tree directed toward its unique root vertex. Two rooted forests are represented in Figure 1. We denote by $k(F)$ the number of connected components of the forest F . A digraph is *weighted* if every arc a has a weight $w(a)$ (which can be an arbitrary variable). The *weight* of a forest F is $w(F) = \prod_{a \in F} w(a)$ where the product is over the arcs contained in F . The *forest enumerator* of a weighted digraph G is

$$(4) \quad F_G(t) = \sum_{F \text{ rooted forest of } G} t^{k(F)} w(F).$$

Observe that upon defining the weight of the arcs of C_n with direction i and spin ϵ to be $x_{i,\epsilon}$, the generating function $\mathcal{F}_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x})$ defined by (2) coincides with the forest enumerator $F_{C_n}(t)$ defined by (4).

Let $G = (U, A)$ and $G' = (U', A')$ be digraphs. The *Cartesian product* $G \times G'$ is the digraph H with vertex set $U \times U'$ and arc set obtained as follows: for every arc $a = (u, v) \in A$ and every vertex $w' \in U'$ there is an arc of H from (u, w') to (v, w') , and for every arc $a' = (u', v') \in A'$ and every vertex $w \in U$ there is an arc of H from (w, u') to (w, v') . An example of Cartesian product is given in Figure 3 (top line). Observe that the hypercube C_n is equal to the Cartesian product $C_n = \underbrace{K_2 \times \cdots \times K_2}_{n \text{ times}}$, where

K_2 is the complete graph on two vertices considered as a digraph, that is, K_2 is the digraph with two vertices and two arcs in opposite directions joining these vertices.

2. SPIN INDEPENDENCE APPROACH FOR THE HYPERCUBE

In this section we study the rooted forests of graphs of the form of the Cartesian product $G \times K_2$ (and more generally of certain subgraphs of the strong product $G \boxtimes K_2$). We prove an independence property for the spins of the edges of a random rooted forest of such graph: the spin of the edges in the different copies of K_2 are *independent*. The independence property remains true if one conditions the forest to contain a given number of edges of each type, and readily gives (2).

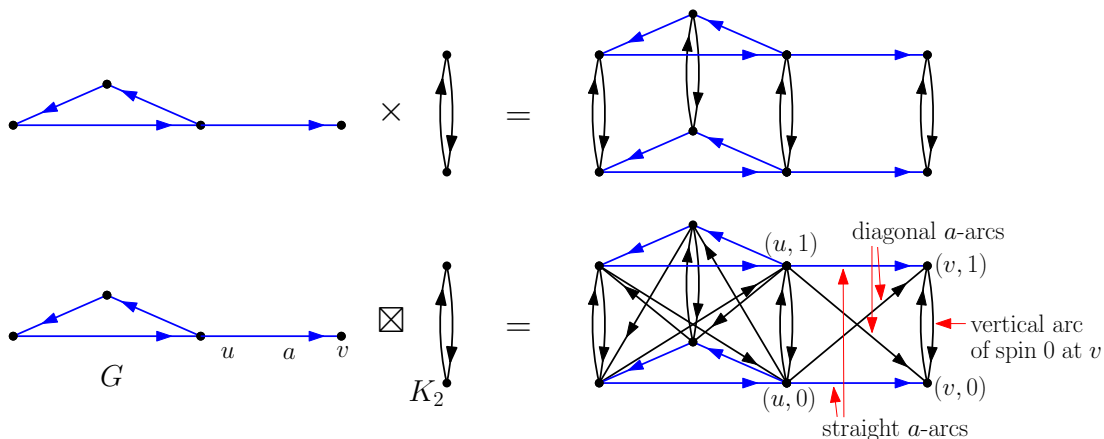


FIGURE 3. The Cartesian product $G \times K_2$ (top line) and the strong product $G \boxtimes K_2$ (bottom line).

We start with a few definitions. Let $G = (U, A)$ be a loopless digraph, let K_2 be the complete graph with vertex set $\{0, 1\}$ (considered as a digraph). Recall that $G \times K_2$ denotes the Cartesian product of G by K_2 . We denote by $G \boxtimes K_2$ the *strong product* of G by K_2 which is the graph obtained from $G \times K_2$ by adding an arc from $(u, 0)$ to $(v, 1)$ and an arc from $(u, 1)$ to $(v, 0)$ for each arc $a = (u, v)$ in A . The graphs $G \times K_2$ and $G \boxtimes K_2$ are represented in Figure 3. For $a = (u, v) \in A$ and $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, we call *straight a -arcs* the arcs of $H = G \boxtimes K_2$ joining (u, ϵ) to (v, ϵ) , and call *diagonal a -arcs* the arcs of H joining (u, ϵ) to $(v, 1 - \epsilon)$. For $u \in U$ and $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, we call *vertical arc of spin ϵ at u* the arc of H from $(u, 1 - \epsilon)$ to (u, ϵ) . Note that if G has some loops then there will be both “vertical arcs” and “diagonal arcs” with the same endpoints. We say that two rooted forests of H have the same G -*projection* if they contain the same number of straight a -arcs and the same number of diagonal a -arcs for all $a \in A$, and moreover contain vertical arcs at the same vertices of G . Two rooted forests having the same projection are shown in Figure 4. We now state the key result of this section.

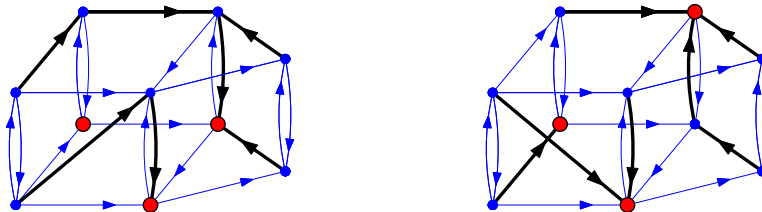


FIGURE 4. Two rooted forests of the graph $H = G \boxtimes K_2$ having the same G -projection. In this picture, for the sake of readability, the diagonal arcs of H not contained in the forests are not drawn. The forests are drawn in thick lines and the root vertices are represented by large dots.

Theorem 1. *Let $G = (U, A)$ be a digraph. Let F_0 be a rooted forest of $H = G \boxtimes K_2$, and let $S \subseteq U$ be the set of vertices u of G such that F_0 contains a vertical arc at u . Let*

F be a uniformly random rooted forest of H conditioned to have the same G -projection as F_0 . For all u in S , let $\sigma_u \in \{0, 1\}$ be the spin of the vertical arc at u of the forest F . Then the random variables σ_u , $u \in S$ are independent and uniformly random in $\{0, 1\}$.

Before proving Theorem 1, let us derive a few corollaries. Roughly speaking Theorem 1 implies that in order to enumerate the rooted forests of $H = G \boxtimes K_2$ it is sufficient to enumerate the rooted forests without vertical arc of spin 1. The following corollary makes this statement precise.

Corollary 2. *Let $G = (U, A)$ be a digraph. Let H be the digraph $G \boxtimes K_2$, with arcs weighted as follows: for $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ the vertical arcs of H of spin ϵ have weight x_ϵ , and for $a \in A$ the straight and diagonal a -arcs have weight w_a and w'_a respectively. Then the forest enumerator $F_H(t) \equiv F_H(t; x_0, x_1)$ satisfies $F_H(t; x_0, x_1) = F_H(t; x_0 + x_1, 0)$.*

Proof. For a integer v and tuples of integers $\mathbf{m} = (m_a)_{a \in A}$ and $\mathbf{n} = (n_a)_{a \in A}$, we let $\mathcal{F}(v, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ be the set of rooted forests of H having v vertical arcs, and m_a straight a -arcs and n_a diagonal a -arcs for all $a \in A$. By Theorem 1, the number of vertical arcs of spin 0 in a uniformly random forest F in $\mathcal{F}(v, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})$ has a binomial distribution with parameter $(v, 1/2)$. Hence,

$$\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}(v, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})} x_0^{\#\text{vertical arcs of spin 0}} x_1^{\#\text{vertical arcs of spin 1}} = |\mathcal{F}_{v, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}}| \left(\frac{x_0}{2} + \frac{x_1}{2} \right)^v.$$

Thus,

$$F_H(t; x_0, x_1) \equiv \sum_{\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}, v} \prod_{a \in A} w_a^{m_a} w'_a{}^{n_a} \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}(v, \mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})} x_0^{\#\text{vertical arcs of spin 0}} x_1^{\#\text{vertical arcs of spin 1}}$$

is unchanged when replacing (x_0, x_1) by $(x_0 + x_1, 0)$. \square

In the next two corollaries, we focus on the forests of the Cartesian products $G \times K_2$, which are simply the forests of $G \boxtimes K_2$ without diagonal arcs.

Corollary 3. *Let $G = (U, A)$ be a weighted digraph with the weight of an arc $a \in A$ denoted by w_a . Let H be the digraph $G \times K_2$ with arcs weighted as follows: for $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ the vertical arcs of spin ϵ of H have weight x_ϵ , and for $a \in A$ the (straight) a -arcs of H have weight w_a . Then the forest enumerators of G and H are related by*

$$F_H(t) = F_G(t) F_G(t + x_0 + x_1).$$

Proof. Let us denote $F_H(t) = F_H(t; x_0, x_1)$ in order to make explicit the dependence in the variables x_0, x_1 . By applying Corollary 2 (in the special case where the weights of diagonal arcs are 0), we get $F_H(t; x_0, x_1) = F_H(t; x_0 + x_1, 0)$, so it only remains to prove that

$$F_H(t; x_0, 0) = F_G(t) F_G(t + x_0).$$

Now, by definition $F_H(t; x_0, 0) = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}'} w(F)$, where \mathcal{F}' is the set of rooted forests without vertical arc of spin 1. For $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, let G_ϵ be the subgraph of H isomorphic to G induced by the vertices of the form (u, ϵ) , $u \in U$. Clearly, any rooted forest in \mathcal{F}' is obtained by

- (i) choosing a rooted forest F_0 of G_0 ,

(ii) choosing a rooted forest F_1 of G_1 , and then choosing for each root vertex of F_1 whether to add a vertical arc (of spin 0) out of this vertex, and any choice (i), (ii) gives a rooted forest in \mathcal{F}' (since it is impossible to create cycles by adding the vertical arcs). Moreover $F_G(t)$ is the generating function of all the possible choices for (i), while $F_G(t + x_0)$ is the generating function of all the possible choices for (ii). This completes the proof. \square

As mentioned earlier the hypercube C_n is equal to $K_2 \times \cdots \times K_2$ and we now use Theorem 1 to prove (3).

Corollary 4. *The n -dimensional hypercube C_n with weight $x_{i,\epsilon}$ for the arcs having direction i and spin ϵ has forest enumerator*

$$F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x}) = \prod_{S \subseteq [n]} \left(t + \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} + x_{i,1} \right).$$

Proof. Corollary 4 follows from Corollary 3 by induction on n . Below we give a slightly more direct proof. First observe that by Corollary 2, the forest enumerator $F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x})$ is unchanged by replacing for all $i \in [n]$ the variables $x_{i,0}$ and $x_{i,1}$ respectively by $x_{i,0} + x_{i,1}$ and 0. Hence it only remains to prove

$$(5) \quad F_{C_n}(t; x_{1,0}, 0, \dots, x_{n,0}, 0) = \prod_{S \subseteq [n]} \left(t + \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} \right).$$

By definition, $F_{C_n}(t; x_{1,0}, 0, \dots, x_{n,0}, 0) = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}'}$ where \mathcal{F}' is the set of rooted

forests of C_n without arc of spin 1. A forest in \mathcal{F}' represented in Figure 1. Such a forest is obtained by choosing for each vertex $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ either to make this vertex a root vertex (this contributes weight t) or to make it a vertex with outgoing arc (of spin 0) in direction i for i in the subset $S_v = \{i \in [n], v_i = 1\}$ (this contributes weight $\sum_{i \in S_v} x_{i,0}$). Since any such choice leads to a distinct rooted forest in \mathcal{F}' , we get (5). \square

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let \mathcal{F}_0 be the set of rooted forests of $H = G \boxtimes K_2$ having the same G -projection as F_0 . The rooted forest F is chosen uniformly in \mathcal{F}_0 and we want to prove that the spins of its vertical arcs are uniformly random and independent. We will prove this property by induction on the number n of vertices of G . The property is obvious for $n = 1$. We now suppose that it holds for any graph G' with less than n vertices, and we want to prove the property for G .

Let α be the number of non-vertical arcs of F_0 . Let $\beta = |S|$ be the number of vertices u of G such that F_0 contains a vertical arc at u , and let $\gamma = |U \setminus S| = n - \beta$ be the number of other vertices of G . Since the forest F_0 has $\alpha + \beta$ arcs and $2n$ vertices, one gets $\alpha + \beta < 2n$, hence $\alpha < \beta + 2\gamma$. Thus there exists either

- (a) a vertex $u \in S$ such that F_0 contains no a -arc with $a \in A$ directed toward u ,
- (b) or a vertex $u \in U \setminus S$ such that F_0 contains at most one a -arc with $a \in A$ directed toward u .

Cases (a) and (b) are illustrated in Figure 5. In both cases we will apply the induction hypothesis on graphs obtained from G by deleting the vertex u .

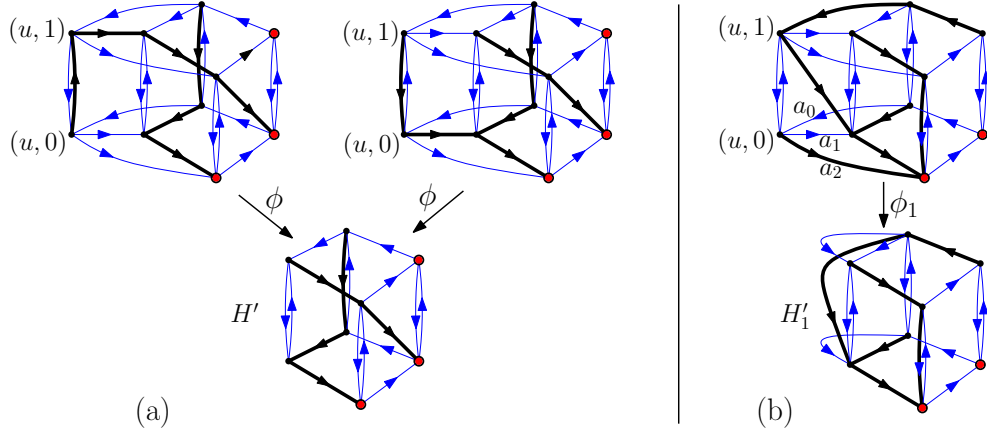


FIGURE 5. Cases (a) and (b) of the inductive proof of Theorem 1. In this picture, for the sake of readability, the diagonal arcs of $H = G \boxtimes K_2$ not contained in the forests are not drawn.

We first consider the case (a). Let G' be the digraph obtained from G by deleting the vertex u and the incident arcs, and let $H' = G' \boxtimes K_2$. For a rooted forest $T \in \mathcal{F}_0$ we denote by $\phi(T)$ the rooted forest of H' obtained from T by deleting the vertices $(u,0)$ and $(u,1)$ and the incident arcs; see Figure 5(a). Let $F'_0 = \phi(F_0)$ and let \mathcal{F}'_0 be the set of rooted forests of H' having the same G' -projection as F'_0 . It is easy to see that any rooted forest $T' \in \mathcal{F}'_0$ has exactly two preimages in \mathcal{F}_0 by the mapping ϕ : one preimage having a vertical arc of spin 0 at u and the other having a vertical arc of spin 1 at u . Hence, if F is uniformly random in \mathcal{F}_0 then $F' = \phi(F)$ is uniformly random in \mathcal{F}'_0 . Thus, by the induction hypothesis, the vertical arcs of F' are uniformly random and independent. Moreover the spin σ_u of the vertical arc of F at u is uniformly random and independent of the forest $F' = \phi(F)$. Thus, the spins of all the vertical arcs of F are uniformly random and independent, as wanted.

We now consider the case (b). There is at most one arc $a \in A$ directed toward u such that F_0 contains a a -arc, and at most two arcs $a' \in A$ directed away from u such that F_0 contains an a' -arc. Considering all the possibilities is a bit tedious (but not hard), so we shall only treat the most interesting case in detail: we suppose that there is an arc $a_0 \in A$ directed toward u and two distinct arcs $a_1, a_2 \in A$ directed away from u such that F_0 contains an a_i -arc for all $i \in \{0, 1, 2\}$. This situation is represented in Figure 5(b); in that figure the a_1 -arc of F is a diagonal arc and the a_0 -arc and a_2 -arc of F are straight arcs. We partition \mathcal{F}_0 into two subsets $\mathcal{F}_0 = \mathcal{F}_1 \uplus \mathcal{F}_2$, where for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, \mathcal{F}_i is the set of rooted forests $T \in \mathcal{F}_0$ such that the a_0 -arc and a_i -arc of T are incident to the same vertex of H . It is sufficient to prove that for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, if $\mathcal{F}_i \neq \emptyset$ and F_i is a uniformly random rooted forest in \mathcal{F}_i then the spins of the vertical arcs of F_i are uniformly random and independent.

Let $i \in \{1, 2\}$ be such that \mathcal{F}_i is not empty. Let G'_i be the digraph obtained from G by merging the arcs a_0 and a_i into a single arc b (going from the origin of a_0 to the end of a_i) and then deleting the vertex u and all the incident arcs, and let $H'_i = G'_i \boxtimes K_2$. For $T \in \mathcal{F}_i$ we denote by $\phi_i(T)$ the forest of H'_i obtained from T by merging the a_0 -arc and the a_i -arc into a single arc (the arc created will be a straight b -arc if a_0 and a_i are both straight or both diagonal, and a diagonal b -arc otherwise) and then deleting the vertices $(u, 0)$ and $(u, 1)$ and the incident arcs. Let $F_{i,0}$ be a rooted forest in \mathcal{F}_i , let $F'_{i,0} = \phi_i(F_{i,0})$, and let \mathcal{F}'_i be the set of rooted forest of H'_i having the same G'_i -projection as $F'_{i,0}$. It is easy to see that ϕ_i is a bijection between \mathcal{F}_i and \mathcal{F}'_i . Thus, if F_i is uniformly random in \mathcal{F}_i then $F'_i = \phi_i(F_i)$ is uniformly random in \mathcal{F}'_i . Hence, by the induction hypothesis, the spins of the vertical arcs of F_i (which are the same as the spins of the vertical arcs of F'_i) are uniformly random and independent. This completes the proof. \square

3. ROOT IDENTIFICATION APPROACH FOR THE HYPERCUBE WITH DIAGONALS

In this section we consider the graph D_n obtained from the hypercube C_n by adding a *diagonal arc* from each vertex $v = (v_1, \dots, v_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ to its *antipodal vertex* $v' = (1 - v_1, \dots, 1 - v_n)$. The graph D_3 is represented in Figure 1. Let $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y)$ be the forest enumerator of D_n defined by

$$(6) \quad F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y) = \sum_{F \text{ rooted forest of } D_n} \prod_{a \in F} w(a),$$

where the weight $w(a)$ of a diagonal arc is y and the weight of a non-diagonal arc of direction i and spin ϵ is $x_{i,\epsilon}$. The main result of this section is the following product formula for $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y)$.

Theorem 5. *The forest enumerator of the hypercube with diagonals defined by (6) equals*

$$(7) \quad F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y) = \prod_{S \subseteq [n]} \left(t + 2y \cdot \mathbf{1}_{|S| \text{ odd}} + \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} + x_{i,1} \right).$$

Observe that the forest enumerator of the hypercube is $F_{C_n}(t; \mathbf{x}) = F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, 0)$, hence Theorem 5 gives a generalization of (3). The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 5. The proof below uses Theorem 1 as one of its ingredients¹. However the case $y = 0$ corresponding to (3) does not require Theorem 1 hence we obtain an independent combinatorial proof of this formula.

It is clear from the definitions that $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y)$ is a monic polynomial in t of degree 2^n . Thus, in order to prove Theorem 5 it suffices to show that for all $S \subseteq [n]$,

$$(8) \quad F_{D_n}(-2y \cdot \mathbf{1}_{|S| \text{ odd}} - \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} + x_{i,1}; \mathbf{x}, y) = 0.$$

We now fix a subset $S \subseteq [n]$ and establish (8) by exhibiting some “killing involutions”. We denote $S' = S$ if S is even and $S' = S \cup \{0\}$ if S is odd. We also say that the

¹Using Corollary 2 it is actually sufficient to prove (7) in the special case where $x_{1,1} = x_{2,1} = \dots = x_{n,1} = 0$, but we have not found a more direct proof of this special case.

diagonal arcs of D_n have *direction 0*. A rooted forest of D_n is *S-labeled* if every root vertex has a *label* in S' . For a *S-labeled* forest F , we denote

$$w(F) = \prod_{a \text{ arc of } F} w(a) \times \prod_{r \text{ root vertex of } F} \bar{w}(r),$$

where $\bar{w}(r) = -2y$ if the root vertex r is labeled 0, and $\bar{w}(r) = -x_{i,0} - x_{i,1}$ if r is labeled $i > 0$. With this notation we immediately get

$$F_{D_n}(-2y \cdot \mathbf{1}_{|S| \text{ odd}} - \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} + x_{i,1}; \mathbf{x}, y) = \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S} w(F),$$

and it remains to prove that

$$(9) \quad \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S} w(F) = 0.$$

Let \mathcal{C} be the set of subgraphs of D_n such that every vertex of D_n is incident to exactly one outgoing arc. Any element $C \in \mathcal{C}$ is made of a some disjoint directed cycles together with directed trees rooted on the vertices of the cycles. For a labeled rooted forest $F \in \mathcal{F}_S$, we denote by \bar{F} the subgraph in \mathcal{C} obtained from F by adding the arc of direction i going out of each root vertex labeled i for all $i \in \{0, \dots, n\}$ (with the convention that diagonal arcs have direction 0). We get $\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S} w(F) = \sum_{C \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S, \bar{F}=C} w(F)$, and now

proceed to compute $\sum_{F, \bar{F}=C} w(F)$ for a given subgraph $C \in \mathcal{C}$.

Let $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and let $C^{(1)}, \dots, C^{(k)}$ be the directed cycles of C , and let $C^{(0)}$ be the set arcs of C which are not in cycles. For all $j \in [k]$, we denote by $C_S^{(j)}$ the set of arcs in $C^{(j)}$ having their direction in S' , and we denote $\bar{C}_S^{(j)} = C^{(j)} \setminus C_S^{(j)}$. The forests F such that $\bar{F} = C$ are obtained from C by removing an arbitrary subset of arcs in $C_S^{(0)}$, and by removing a non-empty subset of arcs in $C_S^{(j)}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, k$. Moreover, if an arc $a \in C$ is not removed then its contribution to the weight $w(F)$ is $w(a)$, while if a is removed then its contribution to $w(F)$ is $\bar{w}(a) = -2y$ if a is a diagonal edge and $\bar{w}(a) = -x_{i,0} - x_{i,1}$ if it is a non-diagonal edge of direction i and spin ϵ . Thus

$$\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S, \bar{F}=C} w(F) = \prod_{a \in \bar{C}_S^{(0)}} w(a) \prod_{a \in C_S^{(0)}} \tilde{w}(a) \times \prod_{j=1}^k \prod_{a \in \bar{C}_S^{(j)}} w(a) \left(\prod_{a \in C_S^{(j)}} \tilde{w}(a) - \prod_{a \in C_S^{(j)}} w(a) \right),$$

where $\tilde{w}(a) = w(a) + \bar{w}(a)$. Now we claim that for all $j \in [k]$ the number of arcs in $C_S^{(j)}$ is even. For this purpose, consider for each vertex $v \in \{0, 1\}^n$ the quantity $v_S = \sum_{i \in S} v_i$. The parity of v_S is changing along arcs having direction in S' and not changing along the other arcs. Hence for all $j \in [k]$ the number of arcs with direction in S' in the cycle $C^{(j)}$ is even. Therefore,

$$(10) \quad \sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S, \bar{F}=C} w(F) = \prod_{a \in \bar{C}_S^{(0)}} w(a) \prod_{a \in C_S^{(0)}} \tilde{w}(a) \times \prod_{j=1}^k \prod_{a \in \bar{C}_S^{(j)}} w(a) \left(\prod_{a \in C_S^{(j)}} \hat{w}(a) - \prod_{a \in C_S^{(j)}} w(a) \right),$$

where $\widehat{w}(a) = -\widetilde{w}(a)$, that is, $\widehat{w}(a) = y$ if a is a diagonal edge, and $\widehat{w}(a) = x_{i,1-\epsilon}$ if a is a non-diagonal edge of direction $i \in S$ and spin ϵ .

Let us now briefly consider the case $y = 0$, which leads to an independent proof of (3). In the case $y = 0$ the right-hand side of (10) is clearly 0 unless C has no diagonal arc. Moreover, if C has no diagonal arc then for all $j \in [k]$, $i \in [n]$ the cycle $C^{(j)}$ contains as many arcs with direction i and spin 0 as arcs with direction i and spin 1. Hence in this case, $\prod_{a \in C_S^{(j)}} \widehat{w}(a) = \prod_{a \in C_S^{(j)}} w(a)$, so that $\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S, \overline{F}=C} w(F)$ is always 0.

Thus, we have proved (9) and therefore (7) in the case $y = 0$, which is precisely (3).

We now resume our analysis in the case $y \neq 0$. It is not true that the right-hand side of (10) is 0 in general. However in the case where $x_{i,0} = x_{i,1}$ for all $i \in S$ one has $\widehat{w}(a) = w(a)$ for all arc a having direction in S' , hence $\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_S, \overline{F}=C} w(F) = 0$. This gives (9) and therefore (7) in the case where $x_{i,0} = x_{i,1}$ for all $i \in [n]$. Equivalently,

$$F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}', y) = \prod_{S \subseteq [n]} \left(t + 2y \cdot \mathbf{1}_{|S| \text{ odd}} + \sum_{i \in S} x_{i,0} + x_{i,1} \right),$$

for $\mathbf{x}' = \left(\frac{x_{1,0} + x_{1,1}}{2}, \frac{x_{1,0} + x_{1,1}}{2}, \dots, \frac{x_{n,0} + x_{n,1}}{2}, \frac{x_{n,0} + x_{n,1}}{2} \right)$. We now combine this result with Corollary 2.

First observe that D_n is obtained from the digraph $D_{n-1} \boxtimes K_2$ by removing its straight a -arcs for every diagonal arc a of D_{n-1} and removing its diagonal a' -arcs for every non-diagonal arc a' of D_{n-1} . Therefore, Corollary 2 implies that $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y)$ is unchanged by replacing $(x_{n,0}, x_{n,1})$ by $(x_{n,0} + x_{n,1}, 0)$ or by $\left(\frac{x_{n,0} + x_{n,1}}{2}, \frac{x_{n,0} + x_{n,1}}{2} \right)$. By symmetry, a similar result is true for every direction $i \in [n]$. Therefore $F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}, y) = F_{D_n}(t; \mathbf{x}', y)$. This completes the proof of Theorem 5. \square

4. MATRIX-TREE APPROACH FOR PRODUCTS OF COMPLETE GRAPHS

In the previous sections we gave combinatorial proofs of formula (3) for the forest enumerator of the hypercube. In this section we instead use the good old matrix-tree approach to establish some generalizations for Cartesian products of complete graphs.

Let $G = (U, A)$ and $G' = (U', A')$ be weighted digraphs and let w_a be the weight of any arc a in $A \cup A'$. The *weighted Cartesian product* of G and G' , is the digraph $H = G \times G'$ where for any arc $a = (u, v) \in A \cup A'$, the arcs of H corresponding to a (if $a \in A$, these are arcs going from (u, w) to (v, w) for $w \in U'$, while if $a \in A'$ these are arcs going from (w, u) to (w, v) for $w \in U$) have weight w_a . Observe that the weighted Cartesian product $K_2 \times \dots \times K_2$ of n copies of K_2 with the i th copy having arc weights $x_{i,0}$ and $x_{i,1}$ is equal to the hypercube with weight $x_{i,\epsilon}$ for arcs having direction i and spin ϵ .

Theorem 6. *Let G, G' be weighted digraph with respectively p and q vertices. Let $F_G(t), F_{G'}(t)$ be the forest enumerators of G and G' as defined by (4). Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ and $\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_q$ be the roots (appearing with multiplicity) of $F_G(t)$ and $F_{G'}(t)$ considered as polynomials in t (the roots are taken in the splitting field of these polynomials). Then*

the forest enumerator of the weighted Cartesian product $H = G \times G'$ is

$$F_H(t) = \prod_{i \in [p], j \in [q]} (t + \lambda_i + \lambda'_j) = \prod_{j \in [q]} F_G(t + \lambda'_j) = \prod_{i \in [p]} F_{G'}(t + \lambda_i).$$

Observe that Corollary 3 is a special case of Theorem 6 corresponding to $G' = K_2$ (with weight x_0 and x_1 on the edges of K_2). Before proving Theorem 6, we explore its consequences for products of complete graphs. We first recall a classical result about the forest enumerator of complete graphs. Let K_p be the complete graph with vertex set $[p]$ (considered as a digraph with $p(p-1)$ arcs). If for all $j \in [p]$ the arcs of K_p directed toward the vertex j are weighted by x_j , then the forest enumerator of K_p is

$$F_{K_p}(t) = t(t + x_1 + \dots + x_p)^{p-1}.$$

This classical result, often attributed to Cayley, has many beautiful proofs [1, Chapter 26]. Since the roots of $F_{K_p}(t)$ are known explicitly for all p , Theorem 6 immediately gives the following result (by induction on n).

Corollary 7. *Let p_1, \dots, p_n be positive integers and K_{p_1}, \dots, K_{p_n} be complete graphs with p_1, \dots, p_n vertices respectively. For all $i \in [n]$, let the i th complete graph K_{p_i} be weighted by assigning a weight $x_{i,\epsilon}$ to every arc going toward the vertex ϵ for all $\epsilon \in [p_i]$. Then the weighted Cartesian product $K_{p_1} \times \dots \times K_{p_n}$ has the following forest enumerator*

$$(11) \quad F_{K_{p_1} \times \dots \times K_{p_n}}(t) = \prod_{(v_1, \dots, v_n) \in [p_1] \times \dots \times [p_n]} \left(t + \sum_{i, v_i \neq 1} x_{i, v_i} \right).$$

Observe that formula (3) for the forest enumerator of the hypercube C_n corresponds to the case $p_1 = \dots = p_n = 2$ of Corollary 7 (upon identifying the subsets of $[n]$ with the elements of $[2]^n$).

The rest of this section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 6 which is based on the matrix tree theorem. Let G be a simple weighted digraph with vertex set $[n]$. For two vertices $i, j \in [n]$ we define $w_{i,j}$ to be the weight of the arc from vertex i to vertex j if there is such an arc, and to be 0 otherwise. The *Laplacian* of G , denoted $L(G)$, is the $n \times n$ matrix whose entry at position $(i, j) \in [n]^2$ is equal to $-w_{i,j}$ if $i \neq j$ and to $\sum_{k=1}^n w_{i,k}$ otherwise. We now recall the (directed, weighted, forest version of) the matrix-tree theorem² which gives the forest-enumerator of G as a determinant:

$$(12) \quad F_G(t) \equiv \sum_{F \text{ rooted forest of } G} t^{k(F)} w(F) = \det(L(G) + t \cdot \text{Id}_n),$$

where Id_n denotes the identity matrix of dimension $n \times n$.

We now describe the Laplacian of the Cartesian product of two digraphs in terms of Kronecker products of matrices. Let $M = (m_{i,j})_{i \in [p], j \in [p']}$ and $N = (n_{i,j})_{i \in [q], j \in [q']}$ be matrices of dimension $p \times p'$ and $q \times q'$ respectively. The *Kronecker product* $M \otimes N$ is the matrix of dimension $pq \times p'q'$ whose entry at position $(i, j) \in [pq] \times [p'q']$ is equal to $m_{a,b} n_{c,d}$, where $i = (a-1)q + c$ and $j = (b-1)q' + d$ with $a \in [p], b \in [p'], c \in [q], d \in [q']$. The following lemma follows directly from the definitions.

²Our weights $w_{i,j}$ are arbitrary indeterminates as authorized by the combinatorial proofs of the matrix tree theorem (see e.g. [4]).

Lemma 8. *Let G, G' be weighted digraphs with p and q vertices respectively, and let $H = G \times G'$ be their weighted Cartesian product. Then the Laplacians of G, G' and H are related by*

$$L(H) = L(G) \otimes \text{Id}_q + \text{Id}_p \otimes L(G').$$

The proof of the following lemma uses the classical property that $A \otimes B \cdot A' \otimes B' = A \cdot A' \otimes B \cdot B'$ whenever the products of matrices $A \cdot A'$ and $B \cdot B'$ make sense.

Lemma 9. *Let M, N be matrices of dimension $p \times p$ and $q \times q$ respectively. Let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ and $\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_q$ be the eigenvalues of M and N taken with multiplicity (equivalently, $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ are the roots of the polynomial $\det(M + t \cdot \text{Id}_p)$ taken with multiplicity in the splitting field of this polynomial). Then the eigenvalues of the matrix $M \otimes \text{Id}_q + \text{Id}_p \otimes N$ taken with multiplicities are $(\lambda_i + \lambda'_j)_{i \in [p], j \in [q]}$.*

Proof of Lemma 9. The matrices M and N are both triangularisable in the splitting field \mathbf{K} of the polynomial $\det(M + t \cdot \text{Id}_p) \det(N + t \cdot \text{Id}_q)$. That is, there exists invertible matrices P, Q with entries in \mathbf{K} such that the matrices $M' := P^{-1}MP$ and $N' := Q^{-1}NQ$ are both upper triangular with diagonal elements $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ and $\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_q$ respectively. Now, the matrix $P \otimes Q$ is invertible with inverse $P^{-1} \otimes Q^{-1}$ and moreover

$$(P \otimes Q)^{-1} \cdot (M \otimes \text{Id}_q + \text{Id}_p \otimes N) \cdot (P \otimes Q) = M' \otimes \text{Id}_q + \text{Id}_p \otimes N'$$

is a upper triangular matrix with diagonal elements $(\lambda_i + \lambda'_j)_{i \in [p], j \in [q]}$. \square

We now conclude the proof of Theorem 6. By the matrix-tree theorem the roots $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_p$ and $\lambda'_1, \dots, \lambda'_q$ of $F_G(t)$ and $F_{G'}(t)$ are the opposite of the eigenvalues of the Laplacians $L(G)$ and $L(G')$. By Lemmas (8) and (9), this implies that the eigenvalues of the Laplacian $L(H)$ taken with multiplicities are $(-\lambda_i - \lambda'_j)_{i \in [p], j \in [q]}$. Thus, by the matrix-tree theorem again, the roots of the forest enumerator $F_H(t)$ are $(\lambda_i + \lambda'_j)_{i \in [p], j \in [q]}$. This concludes the proof of Theorem 6. \square

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS AND CONJECTURES

In this section we first give a formula for the enumerator of the spanning trees of the hypercube rooted at a given vertex, and explain its relation with a formula by Martin and Reiner [2]. Then we mention a consequence of Theorem 1 and conjecture a generalization of this theorem.

Unrooted spanning trees of the hypercube and relation with [2, Theorem 3]. For a vertex $v = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ of the hypercube we denote by \mathcal{T}_v the set of spanning trees of C_n rooted at the vertex v , and we denote

$$T_{C_n, v}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_v} \prod_{a \in T} x_{\text{dir}(a), \text{spin}(a)}.$$

Observe that if $u = (u_1, \dots, u_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$ is another vertex of C_n , then

$$T_{C_n, u}(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \frac{x_{i, u_i}}{x_{i, v_i}} \right) T_{C_n, v}(\mathbf{x}),$$

since changing the root of a spanning tree from v to u changes the number of arcs of direction i and spin 1 (resp. 0) by $u_i - v_i$ (resp. $v_i - u_i$). Combining this relation with

$$\sum_{v \in c_n} T_{C_n, v}(\mathbf{x}) = [t]FC_n(t; \mathbf{x}) = \prod_{S \subseteq [n], S \neq \emptyset} \sum_{i \in S} (x_{i,0} + x_{i,1}),$$

gives

$$(13) \quad T_{C_n, v}(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n x_{i, v_i} \right) \times \left(\prod_{S \subseteq [n], |S| \geq 2} \sum_{i \in S} (x_{i,0} + x_{i,1}) \right).$$

We now establish the equivalence of (13) with [2, Theorem 3]. For $i \in [n]$, $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ and T an unrooted spanning tree of C_n , we denote by $\deg_{i, \epsilon}(T)$ the sum of the degrees in T of all the vertices of C_n having their i th coordinate equal to ϵ . We then consider

$$S_{C_n}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{y}) = \sum_T \left(\prod_{e \in T} q_{\text{dir}(e)} \right) \times \left(\prod_{i=1}^n y_{i,0}^{\deg_{i,0}(T)} y_{i,1}^{\deg_{i,1}(T)} \right),$$

where the sum is over the unrooted spanning trees of C_n . Let T be an unrooted spanning tree of C_n and let T' be the rooted tree obtained by choosing $\rho = (0, 0, \dots, 0)$ as the root vertex. It is easy to see that for all $i \in [n]$, $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$

$$\deg_{i, \epsilon}(T) = 2^n - 2 \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\epsilon=0} + n_{i, \epsilon}(T') - n_{i, 1-\epsilon}(T'),$$

where $n_{i, \epsilon}(T')$ is the number of arcs of T' with direction i and spin ϵ . Therefore

$$S_{C_n}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{y}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n y_{i,0}^{2^n} y_{i,1}^{2^n} \right) \times \frac{T_{C_n, \rho}(\mathbf{x})}{\prod_{i=1}^n y_{i,0}^2},$$

with $x_{i, \epsilon} = q_i y_{i, \epsilon} / y_{i, 1-\epsilon}$. Using (13) then gives the following result obtained by Martin and Reiner in [2, Theorem 3] using a matrix-tree approach:

$$S_{C_n}(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{y}) = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n q_i y_{i,0}^{2^n-1} y_{i,1}^{2^n-1} \right) \times \left(\prod_{S \subseteq [n], |S| \geq 2} \sum_{i \in S} q_i \left(\frac{y_{i,0}}{y_{i,1}} + \frac{y_{i,1}}{y_{i,0}} \right) \right).$$

A consequence of Theorem 1 about bicolored Cayley trees.

The consequences of Theorem 1 explored in this paper are mainly about Cartesian products of graphs. Let us mention, for fun, a consequence with a different flavor. Let $K_{p,p}$ be the complete bipartite graph with black vertices labeled $1, \dots, p$ and white vertices labeled $1', \dots, p'$. Let $m < p$ and let R_m be the set of rooted spanning trees of $K_{p,p}$ containing the edge $\{i, i'\}$ for all $i \in [m]$. Observe that the complete bipartite graph $K_{p,p}$ is obtained from the strong product $K_p \boxtimes K_2$ by erasing all the straight arcs. Accordingly, we say that the *spin* of the edge $\{i, i'\}$ is 0 if it is oriented toward the black endpoint i , and is 1 otherwise. Then, a consequence of Theorem 1 is that for a uniformly random rooted tree in R_m the spins of the edges $\{i, i'\}$ are independent and uniformly distributed. We do not know of an elementary proof of this fact.

Conjecture for the spins of forests for Cartesian products of complete graphs.

Just as formula (3) was suggestive of the independence property for the spins of a random forest of the hypercube, formula (11) and Theorem 6 suggest an independence

property that we make explicit now. Let $G = (U, A)$ be a weighted digraph, let K_p be the complete graph with vertex set $[p]$, and let $H = G \times K_p$ be their Cartesian product. For $u \in U$ and $(i, j) \in [p]$ we call the arc of H going from (u, i) to (u, j) a *vertical arc of spin j at vertex u* . We say that two rooted forests of H have the same G -projection if they have the same number of a -arcs for all $a \in A$ and they have the same number of vertical arcs at u for all $u \in U$. The *multispin* of a rooted forest F of H at a vertex $u \in U$ is the multiset of the spins of the vertical arcs of F at U . We now conjecture an analogue of Theorem 1:

Conjecture 10. *Let F_0 be a rooted forest of $H = G \times K_p$, and let F be a uniformly random rooted forest of H conditioned to have the same G -projection as F_0 . Then the multispins $(\sigma_u)_{u \in U}$ of the random forest F at the different vertices of G are independent.*

Observe that Conjecture 10 would readily implies Corollary 7 (in the same way as Theorem 1 implied (3)). It should also be mentioned that a stronger conjecture is false: it is not true that the subforests $(F_u)_{u \in U}$ made of the vertical arcs of the random forest F at the different vertices of G are independent (indeed, one can find a counterexample for $H = K_3 \times K_3$).

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