

Detached maps and the TR kernel

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IMPRS Moduli Spaces

Maps: discretised Riemann surfaces

Definition

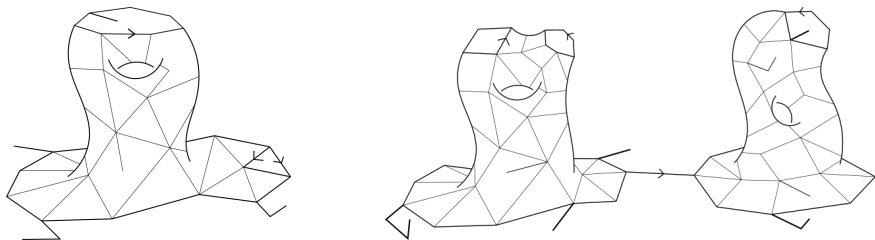
A **map** of topology (g, n) is an equivalence class of a connected graph Γ properly embedded into a topological, connected, oriented, closed surface Σ of genus g , such that

- $\Sigma \setminus \Gamma \cong \mathbb{D}^2 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{D}^2$, called *faces*;
- it has n marked faces (*boundaries*), labelled by $1, \dots, n$, with a marked edge;
- unmarked faces are at least triangles and have finite length d .

Two such embeddings $\Gamma \hookrightarrow \Sigma$ and $\Gamma' \hookrightarrow \Sigma'$ are isomorphic iff there exists an orientation-preserving homomorphism $\phi: \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ with

- $\phi|_{\Gamma}$ is a graph isomorphism between Γ and Γ' ;
- restriction of ϕ to marked edges is the identity.

Maps: discretised Riemann surfaces



Set $\mathbb{M}_{g,n}(v) = \{ \text{maps of topology } (g,n) \text{ with } v \text{ vertices} \}$, which is finite.

Goal

Count the number of maps of a fixed topology and #vertices.

Generating series

Define the generating series

$$W_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{v=1}^{\infty} t^v \sum_{m \in \mathbb{M}_{g,n}(v)} \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(m)|} \frac{\prod_{k \geq 3} t_k^{N_k(m)}}{x_1^{1+\ell_1(m)} \dots x_n^{1+\ell_n(m)}} + \frac{t}{x_1} \delta_{g,0} \delta_{n,1},$$

where

$$N_3(m) = \#\triangle, \quad N_4(m) = \#\square, \quad \dots$$

$$\ell_i(m) = \text{length of the } i\text{th boundary.}$$

Question

Can we find a recursive formula for $W_{g,n}$?

Tutte's equation...

Removing the marked edge on the first boundary, we obtain **Tutte's equation**

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{x_1} W_{g,n}(x_1, x_L) &= \sum_{i=2}^n \partial_i \left(\frac{W_{g,n-1}(x_1, x_{L_i}) - W_{g,n-1}(x_i, x_{L_i})}{x_1 - x_i} \right) + \\ &+ W_{g-1,n+1}(x_1, x_1, x_L) + \sum_{\substack{h'+h''=g \\ J' \sqcup J''=L}}^l W_{h',|J'|+1}(x_1, x_{J'}) W_{h'',|J''|+1}(x_1, x_{J'')}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}f(x) = [V'(x)f(x)]_{-x} - 2W_{0,1}(x)f(x), \quad V(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} - \sum_{k \geq 3} \frac{t_k}{k} x^k.$$

Problem

The equation is not recursive in $W_{g,n}$: we need to invert $\mathcal{L}_{x_1}$.

... and topological recursion

Theorem

With the change of variable $x = \alpha + \gamma \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right)$, Tutte's equation is equivalent to the TR formula for initial data

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Sigma = \mathbb{CP}^1, \\ x(z) \\ \omega_{0,1}(z) = W_{0,1}(x)dx \\ \omega_{0,2}(z_1, z_2) = W_{0,2}(x_1, x_2)dx_1dx_2 + \frac{dx_1dx_2}{(x_1-x_2)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

and $\omega_{g,n}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = W_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)dx_1 \cdots dx_n$ for stable (g, n) . The parameters α and γ are determined in terms of the weights $t, t_3, t_4, \dots$

Problem is solved, but...

From Tutte's recursion

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{removing the marked edge} \\ \text{without changing topology} \end{array} \longleftrightarrow \mathcal{L}_{x_1}$$

and from TR

$$\mathcal{L}_{x_1}^{-1} \longleftrightarrow \operatorname{Res}_{\text{brnch pts}} K(z_1, z)$$

Question

Does the kernel $K(z_1, z)$ has a geometric interpretation in terms of “removing the marked edge until we change topology”? Is it the generating series of some particular type of maps?

Detached maps

The diagram shows a recursive decomposition of a genus g surface. On the left is a genus g surface. This is equal to the product of a pair of pants (represented by a bracketed cylinder) and a genus $g-1$ surface, with the product labeled $= K(z_1, z)$. This is followed by a plus sign and a summation symbol Σ' over all possible detached maps, which are shown as a pair of pants connected to either a genus h' surface or a genus h'' surface.

Goal

Describe the TR kernel as the generating series of some **detached maps** (or degenerate pair of pants, or pair of shorts), obtained by applying Tutte's recursion until we change topology.

Thanks for the attention