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Hopf algebras and the logarithm of the S -transform in free probability – Extended abstract

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This document is an extended abstract of the paper ‘Hopf algebras and the logarithm of the S -transform in free probability’ in which we introduce a Hopf algebraic approach to the study of the operation \boxtimes (free multiplicative convolution) from free probability.

Keywords: Hopf algebra, free probability, non-crossing partition, symmetric function

1 Introduction

Two basic tools of free probability are the R -transform and the S -transform. These transforms were introduced by Voiculescu in the 1980s, and are used to understand the addition and the multiplication of two free random variables respectively. The R -transform has a natural and very useful multi-variable extension describing the addition of two free k -tuples of random variables, but the problem of finding such an extension for the S -transform is open.

The problem of the multi-variable S -transform can be re-phrased as the problem of understanding the structure of the group $(\mathcal{G}_k, \boxtimes)$, where \mathcal{G}_k is a special set of joint distributions of noncommutative k -tuples (see precise definition in Equation (3.3) below), and where \boxtimes (“free multiplicative convolution”) is a binary operation on \mathcal{G}_k which encodes the multiplication of free k -tuples. At present, the structure of $(\mathcal{G}_k, \boxtimes)$ is well-understood only in the special case $k = 1$; in this case, the S -transform of Voiculescu provides an isomorphism between \mathcal{G}_1 and a multiplicative group of power series in one variable. (A word of caution here: \mathcal{G}_1 is commutative, but it is easy to see that \mathcal{G}_k is not commutative for any $k \geq 2$.)

In [4] we use Hopf algebra methods in order to study the multiplication of free k -tuples. Specifically, we construct a combinatorial Hopf algebra $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ such that $(\mathcal{G}_k, \boxtimes)$ is naturally isomorphic to the group $\mathbb{X}(\mathcal{Y}^{(k)})$ of characters of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$. We then employ the log map from characters to infinitesimal characters of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$, to introduce a transform LS_μ for distributions $\mu \in \mathcal{G}_k$. LS_μ is a power series in k non-commuting indeterminates z_1, \dots, z_k ; its coefficients can be computed from the coefficients of the R -transform of μ

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by using summations over chains in the lattices $NC(n)$ of non-crossing partitions. The LS -transform has the “linearizing” property that

$$LS_{\mu \boxtimes \nu} = LS_{\mu} + LS_{\nu}, \quad \forall \mu, \nu \in \mathcal{G}_k \text{ such that } \mu \boxtimes \nu = \nu \boxtimes \mu.$$

If $k = 1$, then $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$ is naturally isomorphic to the Hopf algebra Sym of symmetric functions, and the LS -transform is related to the logarithm of the S -transform of Voiculescu, by the formula

$$LS_{\mu}(z) = -z \log S_{\mu}(z), \quad \forall \mu \in \mathcal{G}_1.$$

In this case the group $(\mathcal{G}_1, \boxtimes)$ can be identified as the group of characters of Sym , in such a way that the S -transform, its reciprocal $1/S$ and its logarithm $\log S$ relate in a natural sense to the sequences of complete, elementary and power sum symmetric functions.

In [4] we connect several areas in mathematics: free probability, combinatorics of non-crossing partitions, and Hopf algebras. In this extended abstract emphasis is placed on reviewing concepts in these areas needed for understanding of our paper. This is done in Sections 2, 3, and 4. In Section 5 we define the Hopf algebra $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ and describe the isomorphism $\mathcal{G}_k \simeq \mathbb{X}(\mathcal{Y}^{(k)})$. In Section 6 we explain the way logarithm of character on $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ gives rise to the LS transform. Section 7 is then a review of what happens in the special case when $k = 1$. We do not include any of the proofs.

2 Notation: $NC(n)$ and power series

2.1 Non-crossing partitions

We will use the standard conventions of notation for non-crossing partitions (as in [8], or in Lecture 9 of [6]). For a positive integer n , the set of all non-crossing partitions of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ will be denoted by $NC(n)$. For $\pi \in NC(n)$, the number of blocks of π will be denoted by $|\pi|$. On $NC(n)$ we consider the partial order given by *reversed refinement*: for $\pi, \rho \in NC(n)$, we write “ $\pi \leq \rho$ ” to mean that every block of ρ is a union of blocks of π . The minimal and maximal element of $(NC(n), \leq)$ are denoted by 0_n (the partition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into n blocks of 1 element each) and respectively 1_n (the partition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into 1 block of n elements).

Every partition $\pi \in NC(n)$ has associated to it a permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, which is denoted by P_{π} , and is defined by the following prescription: for every block $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ of π , with $b_1 < \dots < b_m$, one creates a cycle of P_{π} by putting

$$P_{\pi}(b_1) = b_2, \dots, P_{\pi}(b_{m-1}) = b_m, P_{\pi}(b_m) = b_1.$$

Note that in the particular case when $\pi = 0_n$ we have that P_{0_n} is the identity permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, while for $\pi = 1_n$ we have that P_{1_n} is the cycle $1 \mapsto 2 \mapsto \dots \mapsto n \mapsto 1$.

The *Kreweras complementation map* is a special order-reversing bijection $K : NC(n) \rightarrow NC(n)$. In this paper we will use its description in terms of permutations associated to non-crossing partitions: for $\pi \in NC(n)$, the Kreweras complement of π is the partition $K(\pi) \in NC(n)$ uniquely determined by the fact that its associated permutation is

$$P_{K(\pi)} = P_{\pi}^{-1} P_{1_n}. \quad (2.1)$$

Formula (2.1) can be extended in order to cover the concept of *relative Kreweras complement* of π in ρ , for $\pi, \rho \in NC(n)$ such that $\pi \leq \rho$. This is the partition in $NC(n)$, denoted by $K_\rho(\pi)$, uniquely determined by the fact that the permutation associated to it is

$$P_{K_\rho(\pi)} = P_\pi^{-1} P_\rho. \quad (2.2)$$

Clearly, the Kreweras complementation map K from (2.1) is the relative complementation with respect to the maximal element 1_n of $NC(n)$.

The formulas (2.1), (2.2) do not follow exactly the original approach used by Kreweras in [3], but are easily seen to be equivalent to it (see e.g. [6], Exercise 18.25 on p. 301).

2.2 Power series and generalized coefficients

Let k be a positive integer. We use the notation $[k]^*$ for the set of all words of finite length over the alphabet $\{1, \dots, k\}$:

$$[k]^* := \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \{1, \dots, k\}^n. \quad (2.3)$$

The length of a word $w \in [k]^*$ will be denoted by $|w|$. We follow the standard procedure of including into $[k]^*$ a unique word ϕ with $|\phi| = 0$.

We will use the notation $\mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle$ for the set of power series with complex coefficients and with vanishing constant term in the non-commuting indeterminates z_1, \dots, z_k . The general form of a series $f \in \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle$ is thus

$$f(z_1, \dots, z_k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n=1}^k \alpha_{(i_1, \dots, i_n)} z_{i_1} \cdots z_{i_n} = \sum_{\substack{w \in [k]^*, \\ |w| \geq 1}} \alpha_w z_w, \quad (2.4)$$

where the coefficients α_w are from \mathbb{C} and where we write in short $z_w := z_{i_1} \cdots z_{i_n}$ for $w = (i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n$, $n \geq 1$.

For every word $w \in [k]^*$ with $|w| \geq 1$ we will denote by

$$\text{Cf}_w : \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

the linear functional which extracts the coefficient of z_w in a series $f \in \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle$. Thus for f written as in Equation (2.4) we have $\text{Cf}_w(f) = \alpha_w$.

Suppose we are given a positive integer n , a word $w = (i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n$ and a partition $\pi \in NC(n)$. We define a (generally non-linear) functional

$$\text{Cf}_{w;\pi} : \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{C},$$

as follows. For every block $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ of π , with $1 \leq b_1 < \dots < b_m \leq n$, let us use the notation

$$w|B = (i_1, \dots, i_n)|B := (i_{b_1}, \dots, i_{b_m}) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^m. \quad (2.5)$$

Then we define

$$\text{Cf}_{w;\pi}(f) := \prod_{B \text{ block of } \pi} \text{Cf}_{w|B}(f), \quad \forall f \in \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle. \quad (2.6)$$

(For example if $w = (i_1, \dots, i_5)$ is a word of length 5 and if $\pi = \{\{1, 4, 5\}, \{2, 3\}\} \in NC(5)$, then the above formula comes to $\text{Cf}_{(i_1, i_2, i_3, i_4, i_5);\pi}(f) = \text{Cf}_{(i_1, i_4, i_5)}(f) \cdot \text{Cf}_{(i_2, i_3)}(f)$, $f \in \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle$.)

3 Free probability

3.1 Noncommutative probability space, random variables, and moments

Let (\mathcal{A}, φ) be a *noncommutative probability space*, that is \mathcal{A} is a unital algebra over \mathbb{C} and $\varphi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a linear functional such that $\varphi(1_{\mathcal{A}}) = 1$. We refer to the elements of \mathcal{A} as *random variables*. Given a random variable $a \in \mathcal{A}$, we refer to the number $\varphi(a^n)$ by calling it the *moment* of order n of a . The generating series for the moments of a ,

$$M_a(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \varphi(a^n) z^n, \quad (3.1)$$

is called the *moment series* of a . This terminology extends to the situation when we deal with a k -tuple a_1, \dots, a_k of elements of \mathcal{A} . Then family

$$\{\varphi(a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_n}) \mid n \geq 1, 1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_n \leq k\}$$

is called the family of *joint moments* of a_1, \dots, a_k . These joint moments are the coefficients of a formal power series in k noncommuting indeterminates z_1, \dots, z_k , which is denoted by M_{a_1, \dots, a_k} and is called the *joint moment series* of a_1, \dots, a_k :

$$M_{a_1, \dots, a_k}(z_1, \dots, z_k) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n=1}^k \varphi(a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_n}) z_{i_1} \dots z_{i_n}. \quad (3.2)$$

3.2 Free independence

We say that unital subalgebras $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_m$ of \mathcal{A} are *freely independent* if $\varphi(a_1 \dots a_m) = 0$ whenever we have the following

- $a_j \in \mathcal{A}_{i(j)}$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$, where $i(1) \neq i(2), i(2) \neq i(3), \dots, i(m-1) \neq i(m)$, and
- $\varphi(a_j) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$.

We say that subsets $\mathcal{S}_1, \dots, \mathcal{S}_n$ of \mathcal{A} are *freely independent* if the unital subalgebras $\mathcal{A}_i = \langle \mathcal{S}_i \rangle$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, generated by these subsets are freely independent. In particular, we say that $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ is *freely independent* from $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$, if unital subalgebras generated by these k -tuples are freely independent.

3.3 Distributions and free multiplicative convolution

If a_1, \dots, a_k is a k -tuple of elements of \mathcal{A} , then the *distribution* of (a_1, \dots, a_k) is the linear functional μ on the algebra of noncommutative polynomials $\mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_k \rangle$ defined by

$$\mu(X_{i_1} \dots X_{i_n}) = \varphi(a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_n}), \quad \forall n \geq 0, \forall 1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_n \leq k.$$

We denote by $\mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$ the set of linear functionals on $\mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_k \rangle$ that arise in this way. Clearly, this is just the set of all linear functionals on $\mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_k \rangle$ such that $\mu(1) = 1$. On $\mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$ we

have a binary operation \boxtimes which reflects the multiplication of two freely independent k -tuples in a non-commutative probability space. That is, \boxtimes is well-defined and uniquely determined by the following requirement: if $a_1, \dots, a_k, b_1, \dots, b_k$ are elements in a noncommutative probability space (\mathcal{A}, φ) such that (a_1, \dots, a_k) has distribution μ , (b_1, \dots, b_k) has distribution ν , and $\{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ is freely independent from $\{b_1, \dots, b_k\}$, then it follows that the distribution of $(a_1 b_1, \dots, a_k b_k)$ is equal to $\mu \boxtimes \nu$. The operation \boxtimes on $\mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$ is associative and unital, where the unit is the functional $\mu_o \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$ with $\mu_o(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}) = 1$ for all $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_n \leq k$. A distribution $\mu \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$ is invertible with respect to \boxtimes if and only if it satisfies $\mu(X_i) \neq 0, \forall 1 \leq i \leq k$; and moreover, the subset

$$\mathcal{G}_k := \{\mu \in \mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k) \mid \mu(X_i) = 1, \forall 1 \leq i \leq k\} \tag{3.3}$$

is a subgroup in the group of invertibles with respect to \boxtimes . For a basic introduction to free multiplicative convolution, we refer to Section 3.6 of [12] or to Lecture 14 in [6].

3.4 R -transform

Let μ be a distribution in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$, that is, $\mu: \mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_k \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a linear functional such that $\mu(1) = 1$. The R -transform of μ is the series $R_\mu \in \mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle$ uniquely determined by the requirement that for every $n \geq 1$ and every $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_n \leq k$ one has

$$\mu(X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_n}) = \sum_{\pi \in NC(n)} \text{Cf}_{(i_1, \dots, i_n); \pi}(R_\mu). \tag{3.4}$$

If μ is the distribution corresponding to a k -tuple a_1, \dots, a_k , then we often write $R_{a_1, \dots, a_k} = R_\mu$.

It is easy to see that Equation (3.4) does indeed determine a unique series in $\mathbb{C}_0\langle\langle z_1, \dots, z_k \rangle\rangle$. The coefficients of R_μ are called the free cumulants of μ , and because of this reason Equation (3.4) is sometimes referred to as “the moment–cumulant formula” – see Lectures 11 and 16 in [6].

An important point for the present paper is that the R -transform has a very nice behaviour under the operation \boxtimes . This is recorded in the next proposition.

Proposition 3.1 *Let μ, ν be distributions in $\mathcal{D}_{\text{alg}}(k)$, and let w be a word in $[k]^*$, with $|w| \geq 1$. Then*

$$\text{Cf}_w(R_{\mu \boxtimes \nu}) = \sum_{\pi \in NC(n)} \text{Cf}_{w; \pi}(R_\mu) \cdot \text{Cf}_{w; K(\pi)}(R_\nu). \tag{3.5}$$

For the proof of Proposition 3.1 we refer to Theorem 14.4 and Proposition 17.2 of [6].

3.5 S -transform

An efficient method for computing the moments of a product of two freely independent random variables is via the S -transform S_μ given by

$$S_\mu(z) = \frac{1+z}{z} M_\mu^{<-1>}(z) = \frac{1}{z} R_\mu^{<-1>}(z) \tag{3.6}$$

(the superscript “ $<-1>$ ” refers to the inverse under composition). In [11] Voiculescu showed that one has the equation

$$S_{\mu \boxtimes \nu} = S_\mu \cdot S_\nu, \tag{3.7}$$

(the result was phrased in terms of products of freely independent random variables a, b in a noncommutative probability space (\mathcal{A}, φ)).

4 Graded connected Hopf algebras

We will work with graded bialgebras over \mathbb{C} and we will use the standard conventions for notations regarding them (as in the monograph [9], for instance). Our review here does not aim at generality, but just covers the specialized Hopf algebras used in the present paper.

4.1 Notation

Let \mathcal{B} be a graded bialgebra over \mathbb{C} . The comultiplication and counit of \mathcal{B} will be denoted by Δ and respectively ε (or by $\Delta_{\mathcal{B}}$ and $\varepsilon_{\mathcal{B}}$ when necessary to distinguish \mathcal{B} from other graded bialgebras that are considered at the same time).

For every $n \geq 0$, the vector subspace of \mathcal{B} which consists of homogeneous elements of degree n will be denoted by \mathcal{B}_n . We thus have a direct sum decomposition $\mathcal{B} = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{B}_n$ where

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathcal{B}_0 \ni 1_{\mathcal{B}} \text{ (the unit of } \mathcal{B}), \\ \mathcal{B}_m \cdot \mathcal{B}_n \subseteq \mathcal{B}_{m+n}, \quad \forall m, n \geq 0, \end{array} \right. \quad \text{and} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon|_{\mathcal{B}_n} = 0, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \\ \Delta(\mathcal{B}_n) \subseteq \bigoplus_{i=0}^n \mathcal{B}_i \otimes \mathcal{B}_{n-i}, \quad \forall n \geq 0. \end{array} \right.$$

If the space \mathcal{B}_0 of homogeneous elements of degree 0 is equal to $\mathbb{C}1_{\mathcal{B}}$ then we say that the graded bialgebra \mathcal{B} is *connected*.

4.2 Convolution Algebra

Let \mathcal{B} be a graded connected bialgebra, let \mathcal{M} be a unital algebra over \mathbb{C} , and let $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M})$ denote the vector space of all linear maps from \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{M} . For $\xi, \eta \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M})$ one can define their convolution product, denoted here simply as “ $\xi\eta$ ”, by the formula

$$\xi\eta := \text{Mult} \circ (\xi \otimes \eta) \circ \Delta, \quad (4.1)$$

where $\text{Mult} : \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ is the linear map given by multiplication ($\text{Mult}(x \otimes y) = xy$ for $x, y \in \mathcal{M}$).

When endowed with its usual vector space structure and with the convolution product, $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M})$ becomes itself a unital algebra over \mathbb{C} . The unit of $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M})$ is the linear map $\mathcal{B} \ni b \mapsto \varepsilon(b)1_{\mathcal{M}}$, which by a slight abuse of notation is still denoted as ε (same notation as for the counit of \mathcal{B}).

4.3 Calculus in a convolution algebra

For every $\xi \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M})$ it makes sense to form polynomial expressions in ξ , that is, expressions of the form

$$\sum_{\ell=0}^n t_{\ell} \xi^{\ell} \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}), \quad \text{for } n \geq 0 \text{ and } t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{C},$$

where the ξ^{ℓ} ($0 \leq \ell \leq n$) are convolution powers of ξ , and we make the convention that $\xi^0 := \varepsilon$ (the unit of $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M})$). An important point for the present paper is that if ξ is such that $\xi(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 0$ then it also makes sense to define an element

$$\eta := \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} t_{\ell} \xi^{\ell} \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{M}), \quad (4.2)$$

for an arbitrary infinite sequence $(t_{\ell})_{\ell \geq 0}$ in \mathbb{C} . Indeed, if $\xi(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 0$ then due to the fact that Δ respects the grading one immediately sees that ξ^{ℓ} vanishes on \mathcal{B}_n whenever $\ell > n$. Thus η from (4.2) can be

defined as the unique linear map from \mathcal{B} to \mathcal{M} which satisfies

$$\eta|_{\mathcal{B}_n} = \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^N t_\ell \xi^\ell \right) |_{\mathcal{B}_n}, \quad \forall N \geq n \geq 0. \quad (4.3)$$

4.4 The antipode

Every graded connected bialgebra \mathcal{B} is in fact a Hopf algebra [5] – this means, by definition, that the identity map $\text{id} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is an invertible element in the convolution algebra $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B})$. The inverse of id is called the *antipode* of \mathcal{B} and is denoted by S . A reason why S is sure to exist is that one can introduce it via a series expansion as in (4.2) above, which mimics the geometric series expansion of $(\varepsilon - (\varepsilon - \text{id}))^{-1}$. That is, one can put

$$S := \varepsilon + \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} (\varepsilon - \text{id})^\ell \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{B}) \quad (4.4)$$

(which makes sense because $(\varepsilon - \text{id})(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 0$), and can then verify that S from (4.4) has indeed the property that $S \text{id} = \varepsilon = \text{id} S$. See Lemma 14 in [10].

4.5 The group of characters

A unital algebra homomorphism from \mathcal{B} to \mathbb{C} is called a *character*. The set of all characters of \mathcal{B} will be denoted by $\mathbb{X}(\mathcal{B})$. It is easy to verify that the convolution product of two characters is again a character. Moreover, if η is a character then it is obvious that the functional $\eta \circ S \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C})$ is a character as well, and it is easy to verify that $\eta(\eta \circ S) = \varepsilon = (\eta \circ S)\eta$. Hence $\mathbb{X}(\mathcal{B})$ is a subgroup of the group of invertibles of $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C})$, and is thus referred to as the *group of characters* of \mathcal{B} .

4.6 Exponentials and logarithms for functionals

Let \mathcal{B} be a graded connected Hopf algebra. If ξ is a functional in $L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C})$ such that $\xi(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 0$, then it makes sense to define its exponential by the familiar formula

$$\exp \xi = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ell!} \xi^\ell. \quad (4.5)$$

It is easy to see that \exp maps bijectively the set of functionals $\{\xi \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C}) \mid \xi(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 0\}$ onto $\{\eta \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C}) \mid \eta(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 1\}$; the inverse of this bijection is denoted as “log” and can be described by using the Taylor series expansion for logarithm:

$$\log \eta = - \sum_{\ell=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ell} (\varepsilon - \eta)^\ell, \quad \text{for } \eta \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C}) \text{ with } \eta(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 1. \quad (4.6)$$

By adjusting the familiar argument for the exponential of a sum of two matrices, one finds that

$$\exp(\xi_1 + \xi_2) = \exp(\xi_1) \exp(\xi_2), \quad \forall \xi_1, \xi_2 \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C}) \quad \text{such that } \xi_1(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = \xi_2(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 0 \quad (4.7) \\ \text{and such that } \xi_1 \xi_2 = \xi_2 \xi_1.$$

As a consequence, in the opposite direction of the exp/log bijection one finds that

$$\log(\eta_1 \eta_2) = \log(\eta_1) + \log(\eta_2), \quad \forall \eta_1, \eta_2 \in L(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{C}) \quad \text{such that } \eta_1(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = \eta_2(1_{\mathcal{B}}) = 1 \quad (4.8)$$

and such that $\eta_1 \eta_2 = \eta_2 \eta_1$.

This exp/log bijection is a special case of standard general results from Appendix A in [7].

5 The Hopf algebra $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$

Throughout this section we fix a positive integer k . We use the notation $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ for the commutative algebra of polynomials

$$\mathcal{Y}^{(k)} := \mathbb{C}[Y_w \mid w \in [k]^*, |w| \geq 2] \quad (5.1)$$

In addition to that, we will also use the following conventions of notation.

Notation 5.1 1^o For a word $w \in [k]^*$ such that $|w| = 1$ (i.e. such that $w = (i)$ for some $1 \leq i \leq k$) we put $Y_w := 1$ (the unit of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$).

2^o Let w be a word in $[k]^*$ with $|w| = n \geq 1$, and let $\pi = \{A_1, \dots, A_q\}$ be a partition in $NC(n)$. We will denote

$$Y_{w;\pi} := Y_{w_1} \cdots Y_{w_q} \in \mathcal{Y}^{(k)}, \quad (5.2)$$

where $w_j = w|_{A_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq q$ (and where the restriction $w|_A$ of the word w to a non-empty subset $A \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ is defined in the same way as in Equation (2.5)).

The comultiplication and counit of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ are defined as follows.

Definition 5.2 1^o Let $\Delta : \mathcal{Y}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^{(k)} \otimes \mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ be the unital algebra homomorphism uniquely determined by the requirement that for every $w \in [k]^*$ with $|w| = n \geq 2$ we have

$$\Delta(Y_w) = \sum_{\pi \in NC(n)} Y_{w;\pi} \otimes Y_{w;K(\pi)}, \quad (5.3)$$

where we use the conventions of notation introduced above (cf. Equation (5.2)), and where $K(\pi)$ is the Kreweras complement of a partition $\pi \in NC(n)$. For example

$$\Delta(Y_{i_1 i_2 i_3}) = Y_{i_1 i_2 i_3} \otimes 1 + Y_{i_1 i_2} \otimes Y_{i_2 i_3} + Y_{i_1 i_3} \otimes Y_{i_1 i_2} + Y_{i_2 i_3} \otimes Y_{i_1 i_3} + 1 \otimes Y_{i_1 i_2 i_3}.$$

2^o Let $\varepsilon : \mathcal{Y}^{(k)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be the unital algebra homomorphism uniquely determined by the requirement that

$$\varepsilon(Y_w) = 0, \quad \forall w \in [k]^* \text{ with } |w| \geq 2. \quad (5.4)$$

On $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ we will also consider a grading, which is defined such that every generator Y_w of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ gets to be homogeneous of degree $|w| - 1$. More precisely, the homogeneous subspaces $\mathcal{Y}_n^{(k)}$ of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ are defined as follows.

Notation 5.3 For every $n \geq 0$ we denote

$$\mathcal{Y}_n^{(k)} := \text{span} \left\{ Y_{w_1} \cdots Y_{w_q} \mid \begin{array}{l} q \geq 1, w_1, \dots, w_q \in [k]^* \text{ with} \\ |w_1|, \dots, |w_q| \geq 1 \text{ and } |w_1| + \dots + |w_q| = n + q \end{array} \right\}. \quad (5.5)$$

Proposition 5.4 *With the comultiplication, counit and grading defined above, $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ becomes a graded connected Hopf algebra.*

We conclude this section by describing an isomorphism from \mathcal{G}_k to the group of characters of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$.

Definition 5.5 Let μ be a distribution in \mathcal{G}_k and consider the R -transform R_μ . The character of $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$ associated to μ is the character $\chi_\mu \in \mathbb{X}(\mathcal{Y}^{(k)})$ uniquely determined by the requirement that

$$\chi_\mu(Y_w) = \text{Cf}_w(R_\mu), \quad \forall w \in [k]^* \text{ such that } |w| \geq 2. \tag{5.6}$$

Theorem 5.6 *The map $\mu \mapsto \chi_\mu$ defined above is a group isomorphism from $(\mathcal{G}_k, \boxtimes)$ onto the group $\mathbb{X}(\mathcal{Y}^{(k)})$ of characters on $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$.*

6 The LS-transform

The LS -transform LS_μ is defined so that it stores the information about the functional $\log \chi_\mu$, as follows.

Definition 6.1 Let μ be a distribution in \mathcal{G}_k . The LS -transform of μ is the power series

$$LS_\mu(z_1, \dots, z_k) := \sum_{\substack{w \in [k]^*, \\ |w| \geq 2}} \left((\log \chi_\mu)(Y_w) \right) z_w, \tag{6.1}$$

where $\log \chi_\mu: \mathbb{X}(\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is as in Equation (4.8), and where the meaning of “ z_w ” is same as in Equation (2.4).

As a consequence of Equation (4.8), one obtains the following.

Theorem 6.2 *Let μ and ν be distributions in \mathcal{G}_k such that $\mu \boxtimes \nu = \nu \boxtimes \mu$. Then*

$$LS_{\mu \boxtimes \nu} = LS_\mu + LS_\nu. \tag{6.2}$$

In particular, formula (6.2) always applies when one of μ, ν is the joint distribution of a repeated k -tuple (a, a, \dots, a) , where a is a random variable in a non-commutative probability space (\mathcal{A}, φ) (This special case is of particular relevance for the analytic framework of C^* -probability spaces, as explained in Example 5.2 of [4].)

The LS -transform was introduced above by using the Hopf algebra $\mathcal{Y}^{(k)}$, but it can also be described directly in combinatorial terms, by using summations over chains in lattices of non-crossing partitions. We next explain how this goes.

A chain in $NC(n)$ is an object of the form

$$\Gamma = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_\ell) \tag{6.3}$$

with $\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_\ell \in NC(n)$ such that $0_n = \pi_0 < \pi_1 < \dots < \pi_\ell = 1_n$ (and where 0_n and 1_n denote the minimal and maximal element of $NC(n)$, respectively). For a chain Γ as in (6.3), the number ℓ is called

the length of Γ and is denoted as $|\Gamma|$. Given a formal power series f in non-commuting indeterminates z_1, \dots, z_k , one has a natural way of defining some “generalized coefficients”

$$\text{Cf}_w^{(\Gamma)}(f) := \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \text{Cf}_{w;K\pi_j}(\pi_{j-1})(f), \tag{6.4}$$

where $\Gamma = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_\ell)$ is a chain in $NC(n)$. By using the generalized coefficients (6.4), the combinatorial description of the LS -transform is stated as follows.

Theorem 6.3 *Let μ be a distribution in \mathcal{G}_k , and let $w = (i_1, \dots, i_n)$ be a word in $[k]^*$, where $n \geq 2$. Consider (as in Equation (6.1) of Definition 6.1) the coefficient $(\log \chi_\mu)(Y_w)$ of z_w in the LS -transform of μ . This coefficient can be also expressed as*

$$(\log \chi_\mu)(Y_w) = \sum_{\substack{\Gamma \text{ chain} \\ \text{in } NC(n)}} \frac{(-1)^{1+|\Gamma|}}{|\Gamma|} \text{Cf}_{(i_1, \dots, i_n)}^{(\Gamma)}(R_\mu), \tag{6.5}$$

where R_μ is the R -transform of μ .

7 Case of one variable

In the remaining part of the paper we look at the particular case when $k = 1$. In this case the notations are simplified due to the fact that words over the 1-letter alphabet $\{1\}$ are determined by their lengths. We make the convention to write simply “ Y_n ” instead of $Y_{(1,1,\dots,1)}$ with n repetitions of 1 in the index; thus Equation (5.1) is now written in the form

$$\mathcal{Y}^{(1)} = \mathbb{C}[Y_n \mid n \geq 2], \tag{7.1}$$

while Equation (6.1) defining LS_μ reduces to

$$LS_\mu(z) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left((\log \chi_\mu)(Y_n) \right) z^n. \tag{7.2}$$

A special feature of the case $k = 1$ (not holding for $k \geq 2$) is that the operation \boxtimes is commutative. Hence for $k = 1$ the linearization property stated in Theorem 6.2 holds for all $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{G}_1$. A large part of [4] is dedicated to proving that the one-dimensional LS -transform is related to the S -transform as follows.

Theorem 7.1 *For a distribution $\mu \in \mathcal{G}_1$, the power series S_μ and LS_μ are related by*

$$LS_\mu(z) = -z \log S_\mu(z). \tag{7.3}$$

The proof of Theorem 7.1 is obtained by following the connections that $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$ has with symmetric functions. Let

$$\text{Sym} = \mathbb{C}[p_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}] = \mathbb{C}[e_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}] = \mathbb{C}[h_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}],$$

be the Hopf algebra of symmetric functions, where $(e_n)_{n=1}^\infty$, $(h_n)_{n=1}^\infty$, and $(p_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ are sequences of elementary, complete homogeneous, and power sum symmetric functions, respectively. If we use the convention that $e_0 = h_0 = p_0 = 1$, then the comultiplication formulas for these sequences are as follows

$$\Delta(e_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n e_i \otimes e_{n-i}, \quad \Delta(h_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n h_i \otimes h_{n-i}, \quad \Delta(p_n) = p_n \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes p_n,$$

for all $n \geq 1$. We introduce a new sequence of symmetric functions $(y_n)_{n=2}^\infty$ as follows:

$$y_n = \sum_{\substack{\pi = \{A_1, \dots, A_q\} \\ \text{in } NC(n-1)}} e_{|A_1|} \cdots e_{|A_q|} \in \text{Sym}. \tag{7.4}$$

Clearly, every y_n is a homogeneous symmetric function of degree $n - 1$. We also use the convention that $y_0 = y_1 = 1$.

Theorem 7.2 *The map $\Phi: \mathcal{Y}^{(1)} \rightarrow \text{Sym}$, given by $Y_n \mapsto y_n$ is an isomorphism of graded connected Hopf algebras. Furthermore, if $\theta_\mu = \chi_\mu \circ \Phi^{-1}: \text{Sym} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, then we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_\mu(y_n) &= \text{Cf}_n(R_\mu), \\ \theta_\mu(h_n) &= (-1)^n \text{Cf}_n(S_\mu), \\ \theta_\mu(e_n) &= \text{Cf}_n(1/S_\mu), \\ \theta_\mu(p_n) &= (-1)^n n \text{Cf}_n(\log S_\mu). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 7.3 If we define a character $\zeta: \mathcal{Y}^{(1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $\zeta(Y_n) = 1$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then the pair $(\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}, \zeta)$ is a combinatorial Hopf algebra in the sense of Aguiar, Bergeron and Sottile [1]. It turns out that the isomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{Y}^{(1)} \rightarrow \text{Sym}$ above is the unique homomorphism of graded Hopf algebras satisfying $\zeta = \zeta_{\text{Sym}} \Phi$, which is guaranteed by Theorem 4.3 of [1].

Remark 7.4 Having placed the homomorphism Φ in the framework of combinatorial Hopf algebras leads to an interesting alternative description of the symmetric functions $\{y_n \mid n \geq 2\}$, as linear combinations of monomial quasi-symmetric functions. For every m -tuple of positive integers (r_1, \dots, r_m) , the corresponding monomial quasi-symmetric function $M_{(r_1, \dots, r_m)}$ is defined as

$$M_{(r_1, \dots, r_m)} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_m} x_{i_1}^{r_1} x_{i_2}^{r_2} \cdots x_{i_m}^{r_m}, \tag{7.5}$$

where $\{x_i \mid i \geq 1\}$ is a family of commuting indeterminates. Using some results of Ehrenborg [2] we can show that

$$y_n = \sum_{\substack{\Gamma = (\pi_0, \pi_1, \dots, \pi_\ell) \\ \text{chain in } NC(n)}} M_{(|\pi_0| - |\pi_1|, |\pi_1| - |\pi_2|, \dots, |\pi_{\ell-1}| - |\pi_\ell|)}, \quad \forall n \geq 2. \tag{7.6}$$

Remark 7.5 A ‘direct’ proof of the fact that the map Φ of Theorem 7.2 respects comultiplication would go as follows. Using recursion

$$y_n = \sum_{m=2}^n \left(e_{m-1} \cdot \sum_{1=i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_m=n} y_{i_2-i_1} y_{i_3-i_2} \cdots y_{i_m-i_{m-1}} \right). \quad (7.7)$$

one has to establish that

$$\Delta(y_n) = \sum_{\pi \in NC(n)} y_\pi \otimes y_{K(\pi)}, \quad \forall n \geq 2. \quad (7.8)$$

This can be done by induction, using the formula for the comultiplication of e_n 's. However this induction argument is quite lengthy and significantly more involved than the approach we take in [4]. There we observe that for $\mu \in \mathcal{G}_1$ we have $\theta_\mu \circ \Phi = \chi_\mu$ and that $\theta_\mu(h_n) = (-1)^n \text{Cf}_n(S_\mu)$ (more precisely in [4] we define θ by $\theta_\mu(h_n) = (-1)^n \text{Cf}_n(S_\mu)$ and use relationship between the R -transform and the S -transform to establish $\theta_\mu \circ \Phi = \chi_\mu$). Since due to the multiplicativity of the S -transform we know that $\theta: \mathcal{G}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{X}(\text{Sym})$, $\mu \mapsto \theta_\mu$ is a group isomorphism, and since due to the Cartier-Kostant-Milnor-Moore Theorem (see e.g. Theorem 13.0.1 on p. 274 of [9]) $\mathcal{Y}^{(1)}$ is isomorphic to Sym we then show that Φ must be a coalgebra map.

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