

IMPARTIAL DIGRAPHS

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ABSTRACT. We prove a conjecture of Fox, Huang, and Lee that characterizes directed graphs that have constant density in all tournaments: they are disjoint unions of trees that are each constructed in a certain recursive way.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we give a complete answer to the following question (our notation: \vec{H} with an arrow on top denotes a directed graph, or *digraph*, and H without the arrow denotes the underlying undirected graph of \vec{H} ; we write $|H|$ for the number of vertices of H):

Which directed graphs \vec{H} have the property that for some $n \geq |H|$, all n -vertex tournaments contain the same number of copies of \vec{H} as subgraphs?

We say that a digraph \vec{H} is *impartial* if it has the above property. Note that if the above property holds for some $n_0 \geq |H|$, then it holds for all $n \geq n_0$, due to a double-counting argument considering all n_0 -vertex subsets of \vec{H} .

Example 1.1. A single directed edge is clearly impartial. The following graph is also impartial.

$$\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \quad (1)$$

Indeed, all tournaments on n vertices have the same number of copies of (1).

• $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet$
 and each such subgraph uniquely extends to a copy of (1).
 We can continue this recursive argument and deduce that

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \\ \downarrow \\ \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \end{array} \quad (2)$$

is impartial. Indeed, the digraph obtained by removing the middle edge from (2) is impartial by earlier observations, and any copy (2) without the middle edge in a tournament can be uniquely extended to a copy of (2).

The above argument generalizes to all directed graphs that can be constructed in the following recursive manner.

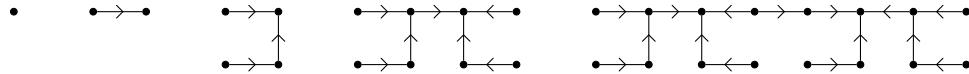
Definition 1.2. We say that a digraph \vec{T} is *recursively bridge-mirrored* if it can be constructed recursively in the following manner:

- The tree with one vertex is recursively bridge-mirrored;
- Suppose \vec{T} is recursively bridge-mirrored. Mark an arbitrary vertex of \vec{T} as its root, and create a new graph by taking two identical copies of this rooted \vec{T} and adding a new directed edge from one root to the other. The resulting digraph is also said to be recursively bridge-mirrored.

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We say that an undirected graph T is recursively bridge-mirrored if it can be constructed as above but forgetting edge orientations.

Example 1.3. Here is a sequence of recursively bridge-mirrored digraphs constructed recursively as in the definition.



All recursively bridge-mirrored graphs are trees. The earlier argument easily generalizes to show that all recursively bridge-mirrored digraphs are impartial. Our main result proves the converse.

Theorem 1.4. *A directed graph is impartial if and only if it is a disjoint union of recursively bridge-mirrored digraphs.*

Remark. It then follows that if \vec{H} is impartial, then for every n , all n -vertex tournaments \vec{K} have the same number of copies of \vec{H} .

Background and motivation. The first author learned of this problem from Jacob Fox, who had proposed it together with Hao Huang and Choongbum Lee around 2013 when they considered density problems for digraphs and tournaments, including variants of Sidorenko’s conjecture and the inducibility problem, where one wishes to maximize or minimize the number of copies of a fixed digraph in a tournament. They formulated Theorem 1.4 as a conjecture after computer experiments, and proved that every impartial digraph must be a disjoint union of trees whose number of vertices is a power of 2; see Proposition 2.1. (The names “impartial” and “recursively bridge-mirrored” are ours.)

For undirected graphs, conjectures of Sidorenko [16] and Erdős–Simonovits [8] (commonly referred to as *Sidorenko’s conjecture*) say that for every bipartite graph H , the H -density in a graph of fixed density is minimized asymptotically by a random graph. Lately the conjecture has been proved for many families of H [2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 17], though the conjecture remains open in general. In particular, the case $H = K_{5,5} \setminus C_{10}$ is open.

Our main theorem can be viewed as an “equality case” of the directed analog of Sidorenko’s conjecture, which turns out to be already quite intricate. In Section 8, we propose several directions that are worth further investigation, including “positive” and “negative” digraphs, as well as generalizations to hypergraphs.

Outline. Our proof of Theorem 1.4 proceeds in several steps:

- By comparing the density of \vec{H} in a transitive tournament and a random tournament, along with some integer divisibility considerations, H is shown to be a forest (Section 2).
- Using a graph limit argument, we convert impartiality to a polynomial identity (Section 3), and equating the coefficients leads us to subgraph statistics of impartial graphs (Section 4).
- Then, we establish that the undirected structure of \vec{H} is recursively bridge-mirrored (Section 5).
- Once we have the undirected structure, we establish the directed structure of \vec{H} (Section 6), and this step requires some additional analysis of undirected recursively bridge-mirrored trees (Section 7).

2. REDUCTION TO FORESTS

We begin with a short argument due to Fox, Huang, and Lee (unpublished) that proves that the undirected structure of an impartial digraph is a forest.

By a *component* of a digraph we mean a weakly connected component (so its meaning is compatible with the undirected structure).

Proposition 2.1. *Every component of an impartial digraph is a tree whose number of vertices is a power of 2.*

Proof. Let \vec{H} be an impartial digraph, and $n \geq |H|$ such that every tournament on n vertices has exactly the same number of copies of \vec{H} .

Suppose that \vec{H} has k components, and the i -th component has n_i vertices, m_i edges, and exactly ℓ_i linear extensions. The number of labeled copies of \vec{H} in a transitive tournament on n vertices is exactly

$$\binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k, n - n_1 - \dots - n_k} \ell_1 \cdots \ell_k.$$

On the other hand, the expected number of labeled copies of \vec{H} in a uniform random tournament on n vertices is, by linearity of expectations,

$$\binom{n}{n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k, n - n_1 - \dots - n_k} 2^{-m_1 - \dots - m_k} n_1! \cdots n_k!.$$

Since \vec{H} is impartial, the above two quantities are equal, and hence

$$2^{m_1 + \dots + m_k} \ell_1 \cdots \ell_k = n_1! \cdots n_k!.$$

Since each component H_i is connected, we have $m_i \geq n_i - 1$. On the other hand, the highest power of 2 that divides $n_i!$ has exponent $\lfloor n_i/2 \rfloor + \lfloor n_i/4 \rfloor + \dots \leq n_i - 1$, with equality if and only if n_i is a power of 2. Since $2^{-m_1 - \dots - m_k} n_1! \cdots n_k! = \ell_1 \cdots \ell_k$ is an integer, for every i , n_i is a power of 2 and $m_i = n_i - 1$, so every component is a tree. \square

3. A GRAPH LIMIT ARGUMENT

In this section, using tools from graph limit theory, we deduce some internal properties of an impartial digraph.

Adapting the notion of a *graphon* from graph limit theory [12], we define a *tourneyon* to be a measurable function $W: [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ satisfying $W(x, y) + W(y, x) = 1$ for all $x, y \in [0, 1]$. Just as graphons are the analytic limit objects for sequences of graphs, tourneyons are the limit objects for sequences of tournaments. Limits of tournaments have also appeared in [18]; also see [7, 13] for related concepts.

We write $V(H)$ for the vertex set and $E(\vec{H})$ the edge set of \vec{H} . Directed edges are given by ordered pairs (u, v) .

We define the *density* of a digraph \vec{H} in W to be

$$t(\vec{H}, W) := \int_{[0,1]^{V(H)}} \prod_{(u,v) \in E(\vec{H})} W(x_u, x_v) \prod_{v \in V(H)} dx_v.$$

Example 3.1. $t(\vec{\Delta}, W) = \int_{[0,1]^3} W(x, y)W(x, z)W(y, z) dx dy dz.$

Proposition 3.2. *A digraph \vec{H} is impartial if and only if for all tourneyons W ,*

$$t(\vec{H}, W) = 2^{-|E(H)|}.$$

Let us first prove the “only if” direction (the relevant direction for our main theorem) and defer the proof of the “if” direction until a bit later.

Proof. (“Only if” direction) By standard arguments in graph limit theory [12, Chapter 10], for each tourneyon W there exists a sequence of n -vertex tournaments that approaches W in the cut metric as n grows to infinity, and thus by the counting lemma, they have \vec{H} -densities approaching $t(\vec{H}, W)$. Hence by impartiality, $t(\vec{H}, W)$ does not depend on the tourneyon W . The conclusion follows from noting that the constant tourneyon $W \equiv 1/2$ has H -density $2^{-|E(H)|}$. \square

For every digraph \vec{H} and positive integer n , define the following polynomial with variables $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (b_{ij})_{1 \leq i < j \leq n}$ associated to \vec{H} :

$$P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}) := \sum_{\pi: V(H) \rightarrow [n]} \prod_{v \in V(H)} a_{\pi(v)} \prod_{(u,v) \in E(\vec{H})} (1 + b_{\pi(u)\pi(v)}). \quad (3)$$

where we set $b_{ij} = -b_{ji}$ if $i > j$ and $b_{ii} = 0$ for all i .

For $a_i \in [0, 1]$ and $b_{ij} \in [-1, 1]$ for all i, j and satisfying $a_1 + \dots + a_n = 1$, the tourneyon W obtained by partitioning $[0, 1]$ into intervals I_1, \dots, I_n of lengths a_1, \dots, a_n , and setting $W(x, y) = (1 + b_{ij})/2$ whenever $(x, y) \in I_i \times I_j$, satisfies

$$t(\vec{H}, W) = 2^{-e(H)} P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}). \quad (4)$$

Lemma 3.3. *Let \vec{H} be a digraph and \vec{K} a tournament on n vertices. Then the number of labeled copies of \vec{H} in \vec{K} equals the sum of the coefficients of all $a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_{|H|}}$ with distinct $i_1, \dots, i_{|H|} \in [n]$ in the polynomial $2^{-e(H)} P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b})$ evaluated at $b_{ij} = 1$ if $(i, j) \in E(\vec{K})$ and $b_{ij} = -1$ if $(j, i) \in E(\vec{K})$ for all $i < j$.*

Proof. With the above \mathbf{b} -values, every edge-orientation respecting homomorphism $\pi: \vec{H} \rightarrow \vec{K}$ corresponds to a nonzero term on the right-hand side of (3), and the map is injective if and only if the \mathbf{a} factor is square-free. \square

Proposition 3.4. *Let \vec{H} be a digraph and $n \geq |H|$. Then \vec{H} is impartial if and only if*

$$P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}) = (a_1 + \dots + a_n)^{|H|}. \quad (5)$$

as a polynomial identity in the variables \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{b} .

Proof. If \vec{H} is impartial, then by Proposition 3.2 and (4), one has (5) for all $a_i \in [0, 1]$ and $b_{ij} \in [-1, 1]$ for all i, j and satisfying $a_1 + \dots + a_n = 1$. Since (5) is homogenous in \mathbf{a} , it must be a polynomial identity.

Conversely, suppose (5) holds. So $P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b})$ does not depend on \mathbf{b} , and by Lemma 3.3, the number of copies of \vec{H} is constant in all n -vertex tournaments. Hence \vec{H} is impartial. \square

Proof of the “if” direction of Proposition 3.2. If $t(\vec{H}, W) = 2^{-|E(H)|}$ for all tourneyons, then setting W as in (4), we see that \vec{H} satisfies the polynomial identity (5) for all n , and hence \vec{H} is impartial by Proposition 3.4. \square

Here is an immediate consequence of the algebraic characterization of impartiality.

Proposition 3.5. *A digraph is impartial if and only if all its weakly connected components are impartial.*

Proof. The “if” direction is clear from definition (by embedding one component at a time). For the “only if” direction, let \vec{H} be an impartial digraph with components $\vec{H}_1, \dots, \vec{H}_\ell$. Since $t(\vec{H}, W) =$

$t(\vec{H}_1, W) \cdots t(\vec{H}_\ell, W)$ for every tourneyon W , one has $P_{\vec{H}, n} = P_{\vec{H}_1, n} \cdots P_{\vec{H}_\ell, n}$. In particular, since \vec{H} is impartial, by Proposition 3.4 one has the polynomial identity with $n = |H|$

$$\prod_{j=1}^{\ell} P_{\vec{H}_j, n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}) = (a_1 + \cdots + a_n)^{|H_1| + \cdots + |H_\ell|}.$$

By unique factorization of polynomials, along with noting the degree of \mathbf{a} and checking constant factors, we have

$$P_{\vec{H}_j, n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}) = (a_1 + \cdots + a_n)^{|H_j|}$$

for each $j = 1, \dots, \ell$, and thus by Proposition 3.4 again, every \vec{H}_j is impartial. \square

4. ODD AUTOMORPHISMS AND ODD GRAPHS

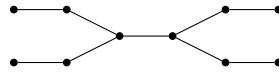
In this section we derive some subgraph statistics of impartial digraphs from the polynomial characterization in the previous section.

Given digraphs \vec{F} and \vec{H} along with an undirected graph homomorphism $\sigma: F \rightarrow H$ (i.e., a map $V(F) \rightarrow V(H)$ that carries every edge of F to an edge of H), we define $\text{sgn}(\sigma; \vec{F}, \vec{H}) = (-1)^r$ where $r = |\{(u, v) \in E(\vec{F}) : (\sigma(v), \sigma(u)) \in E(\vec{H})\}|$ is the number of edges of \vec{F} whose orientation is reversed under the map σ .

Let $\text{Aut}(H)$ be the group of automorphisms of an undirected graph H . For $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(H)$, write $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = \text{sgn}(\sigma; \vec{H}, \vec{H})$ where \vec{H} is an arbitrary orientation of the edges of H . Note that $\text{sgn}(\sigma)$ does not depend on this choice of edge orientations, since reversing the orientation of a single edge of \vec{H} does not change the sign. We say that the automorphism σ of H is *odd* if $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = -1$ and *even* if $\text{sgn}(\sigma) = 1$. Note that $\text{sgn}: \text{Aut}(H) \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$ is a group homomorphism.

We call a graph or a digraph *odd* if its underlying undirected graph has an odd automorphism, and *even* if it has no odd automorphism. The classification of graphs as even or odd plays an important role in our arguments. Note a graph is odd if and only if it has an odd component.

Example 4.1. The horizontal reflection (i.e., across a vertical axis) of the following odd graph gives an odd automorphism, while the vertical reflection gives an even automorphism.



Given a pair of even digraphs \vec{H}_1 and \vec{H}_2 with $H_1 \cong H_2$ (meaning that they have isomorphic undirected structures), define $\text{sgn}(\vec{H}_1, \vec{H}_2) := \text{sgn}(\sigma; \vec{H}_1, \vec{H}_2)$ where $\sigma: H_1 \rightarrow H_2$ is some isomorphism of the undirected structures. Since $H_1 \cong H_2$ is even, $\text{sgn}(\vec{H}_1, \vec{H}_2)$ does not depend on the choice of the isomorphism σ . We do not define $\text{sgn}(\vec{H}_1, \vec{H}_2)$ unless both digraphs are even and have isomorphic undirected structures.

Example 4.2. $\text{sgn}(\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet, \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet) = -1$ and $\text{sgn}(\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet, \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet) = 1$

Given undirected graphs F and H , we denote the set of subgraphs of H isomorphic to F by

$$\text{Sub}_F(H) := \{F' \subseteq H : F' \cong F\}.$$

These are unlabeled copies of F in H . To be precise, $F' \subseteq H$ means that $V(F') \subseteq V(H)$ and $E(F') \subseteq E(H)$. In our applications, $|F'| = |H|$, so that we are considering the collection of edge-subsets of H that are isomorphic to F .

Given a digraph \vec{H} , we write

$$\text{Sub}_{\vec{F}}(\vec{H}) := \{\vec{F}' \subseteq \vec{H} : F' \cong F\}.$$

to denote the set of subgraphs of \vec{H} (with the inherited edge-orientations) whose undirected structure is isomorphic to F .

Example 4.3. Consider

$$\vec{H} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad F = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \quad \vdots$$

Then $\text{Sub}_F(\vec{H})$ has cardinality 4 and consists of (we draw the vertex set of the subgraph in the same way as \vec{H} above)

$$\begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \quad \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \quad \bullet \end{array}$$

For vectors $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ and $\mathbf{b} = (b_{ij})_{i < j}$ (setting $b_{ii} = 0$ and $b_{ji} = -b_{ij}$), we write

$$a_F := \prod_{i \in V(F)} a_i \quad \text{and} \quad b_{\vec{F}} := \prod_{(i,j) \in E(\vec{F})} b_{ij}. \quad (6)$$

Recall the polynomial $P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b})$ from (3) and the relation $b_{ij} = -b_{ji}$. Expanding, we obtain

$$P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}) = \sum_{\pi: V(H) \rightarrow [n]} \sum_{\substack{\vec{F} \subseteq \vec{H}: \\ V(F) = V(H)}} \prod_{v \in V(H)} a_{\pi(v)} \prod_{(u,v) \in E(\vec{F})} b_{\pi(u)\pi(v)}.$$

Lemma 4.4. *Let \vec{H} and \vec{F} be digraphs both with vertex set $[k]$. The coefficient of $a_F b_{\vec{F}}$ in $P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b})$ with $n \geq k$ is zero if F is odd, and*

$$|\text{Aut } F| \sum_{\vec{F}' \in \text{Sub}_F(\vec{H})} \text{sgn}(\vec{F}, \vec{F}')$$

if F is even.

Proof. The coefficient of $a_F b_{\vec{F}}$ in $P_{\vec{H},n}(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b})$ equals to the sum of $\text{sgn}(\pi; \vec{F}, \vec{H})$ over all bijections $\pi: V(F) \rightarrow V(H)$ that induce homomorphisms $F \rightarrow H$. We can then partition this sum by orbits of the automorphisms group of F , and the conclusion then follows. \square

Example 4.5. Continuing Example 4.3, letting \vec{F} denote the orientation of F inherited from \vec{H} , we find that $\text{sgn}(\vec{F}, \vec{F}')$ for the four listed elements $\vec{F}' \in \text{Sub}_F(\vec{H})$ are $1, 1, 1, -1$.

The following subgraph statistics characterization of impartiality is the main property that we need in the rest of the proof of the main theorem.

Proposition 4.6. *A digraph \vec{H} is impartial if and only if for every even digraph \vec{F} on $|H|$ vertices with at least one edge,*

$$\sum_{\vec{F}' \in \text{Sub}_F(\vec{H})} \text{sgn}(\vec{F}, \vec{F}') = 0. \quad (7)$$

Proof. Suppose \vec{H} is impartial. By (5), the coefficient of $a_F b_{\vec{F}}$ in $P_{\vec{H}}$ is zero provided that F has at least one edge, and by Lemma 4.4 we obtain (7).

Conversely, suppose (7) holds for all even \vec{F} with at least one edge, so that the coefficient of $a_F b_{\vec{F}}$ in $P_{\vec{H}}$ is zero by Lemma 4.4. It follows that the polynomial identity (5) holds term-by-term for all terms that are square-free in \mathbf{a} , and thus by Lemma 3.3, \vec{H} has the same number of copies in all n -vertex tournaments, and hence \vec{H} is impartial. \square

5. UNDIRECTED STRUCTURE

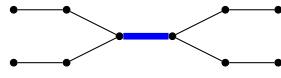
The main goal of this section is to establish the undirected structure of an impartial digraph.

Proposition 5.1. *The undirected structure of every weakly connected impartial digraph is a recursively bridge-mirrored tree.*

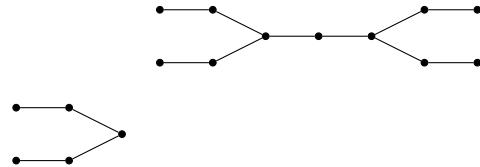
We saw from Proposition 2.1 that it suffices to consider trees. In this section we focus on undirected structure, and by default “tree” means undirected tree.

Definition 5.2 (Mirror-bridge). An edge f of a tree T is called a *mirror-bridge* if T has an automorphism that swaps the two endpoints of f . In this case, we call the two isomorphic components of $T \setminus f$ (T with edge f removed but all vertices kept) *half-branches* of T ,

Example 5.3. The mirror-bridge of the first tree below is highlighted, while the second tree does not have a mirror-bridge.



This is a half-branch of the first tree:



Lemma 5.4. *A tree is odd if and only if it has a mirror-bridge.*

Proof. An automorphism of a tree that reverses a mirror-bridge must be odd.

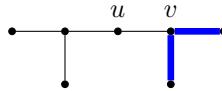
Conversely, suppose a tree T has an odd automorphism π . We will construct subtrees $T_0 \supsetneq T_1 \supsetneq \dots \supsetneq T_k$ iteratively such that π induces an automorphism on each T_i .

Let $T_0 = T$. For each $i \geq 0$, if T_i is not a single vertex or an edge, then let L_i denote the set of leaves of T_i , and set T_{i+1} to be T_i with all its leaves and pendent edges removed. When the process terminates at $i = k$, T_k is either a single vertex or an edge. Since an automorphism preserves leaves, an easy induction argument shows that π induces an automorphism for every T_i .

Make T into a directed graph by orienting T_k arbitrarily and orienting all edges from L_i to L_{i+1} for every i . Note that π preserves the orientations of all edges except possibly T_k . Since π is odd, T_k must be a single edge and reversed by π , so that it is a mirror-bridge of T . \square

Definition 5.5 (Branch). Let T be a tree and uv an edge of T . Let B be the connected component of $T \setminus uv$ containing v . Then the rooted tree (B, v) (or just B itself) is called a *branch of T cut from uv* .

Example 5.6. The branch (B, v) of the tree T below cut from uv is highlighted.



The following procedure produces a canonical even subgraph of a given forest.

Definition 5.7 (Recursive cutting). Let F be a forest. The *recursive cutting* procedure applied to F produces a sequence (F_0, F_1, \dots) where $F_0 = F$, and each F_{i+1} is obtained from F_i from removing the bridge from each odd component of F_i . Let F_{rc} denote the even forest that the sequence eventually stabilizes to.

For a digraph \vec{F} , we write \vec{F}_{rc} for F_{rc} with edge-orientations inherited from \vec{F} .

Example 5.8. Here is an example of recursive cutting:

$$F = F_0 = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \end{array}, \quad F_1 = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \end{array}, \quad F_2 = F_{rc} = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \\ \bullet \cdots \bullet \end{array}.$$

If $\vec{F} = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \rightleftharpoons \\ \rightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \rightleftharpoons \end{array}$, then $\vec{F}_{rc} = \begin{array}{c} \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \rightleftharpoons \\ \rightarrow \leftarrow \rightarrow \leftarrow \rightleftharpoons \end{array}$.

Lemma 5.9. *Let F be a subgraph of a tree T with $V(F) = V(T)$ such that all components of F have equal number of vertices. Then no other subgraph of T is isomorphic to F , i.e., $|\text{Sub}_F(T)| = 1$.*

Proof. Suppose $F' \neq F$ is another subgraph of T and $F' \cong F$. Let C be a component of F , C' a component of F' , with $V(C)$ and $V(C')$ overlapping but not identical, so that there exists $uv \in E(C')$ with $u \in V(C)$ and $v \notin V(C)$. Let (B, v) be the branch of T cut from uv . Then $V(B)$ is a union of components of F , so $|B|$ is divisible by $|C|$. On the other hand, $V(B)$ partitions into $V(C') \cap V(B)$ together with components of F' , so $V(B)$ is not divisible by $|C|$. Contradiction. \square

Now we are ready to prove the main result of this section, that the undirected structure of an impartial tree is recursively bridge-mirrored.

Proof of Proposition 5.1. Let \vec{H} be a weakly connected impartial digraph. By Proposition 2.1, H is a tree. All components of H_{rc} are isomorphic due to the recursive cutting procedure. If H_{rc} has at least one edge, then Proposition 4.6 with $\vec{F} = \vec{H}_{rc}$ yields a contradiction due to Lemma 5.9. Thus H_{rc} is edgeless, and hence H is recursively bridge-mirrored, as desired. \square

6. DIRECTED STRUCTURE

Recall from Proposition 3.5 that a digraph is impartial if and only if all its weakly connected components are impartial. From Proposition 5.1 we know that the undirected structure of a weakly connected impartial tree is a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. The goal of this section is to complete the proof of our main result Theorem 1.4, which follows from the next claim showing that the edge-orientation of such a tree is compatible with the recursive bridge-mirroring.

Proposition 6.1. *Every weakly connected impartial digraph is recursively bridge-mirrored.*

In fact, it suffices to show that the directed structure is compatible with the involution of the tree.

Lemma 6.2. *Let \vec{H} be a weakly connected impartial digraph with $|H| > 1$. Then the odd automorphism of H preserves the orientations of all edges of \vec{H} except for the mirror-bridge.*

Remark. An easy induction argument shows that every undirected recursively bridge-mirrored tree with at least one edge has exactly two automorphisms: the identity map, and the odd automorphism that swaps the two half-branches and reverses the mirror-bridge.

Proof of Proposition 6.1 assuming Lemma 6.2. We apply induction on $|H|$. There is nothing to show if $|H| = 1$. Now assume $|H| > 1$, so that Lemma 6.2 applies. Let \vec{H}_1 denote \vec{H} after removing its mirror-bridge. Then Lemma 6.2 implies that every copy of \vec{H}_1 in a tournament can be extended uniquely to a copy of \vec{H} , and hence \vec{H}_1 must be impartial. By Proposition 3.5, each component of \vec{H}_1 is impartial, and thus recursively bridge-mirrored by induction. By Lemma 6.2 again, we see that \vec{H} is recursively bridge-mirrored as well. \square

In the rest of this section, we prove Lemma 6.2. By Proposition 5.1, H is a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. Let \vec{T} be a recursively bridge-mirrored digraph with the same undirected structure $H = T$. Let τ denote the odd automorphism of H .

For each undirected edge $e \in E(H) = E(T)$, let $z_e = 1$ if the orientations of e on \vec{H} and \vec{T} agree, and $z_e = -1$ otherwise. To prove Lemma 6.2, it remains to show that $z_e = z_{\tau e}$ for all $e \in E(H)$.

By Proposition 4.6, if \vec{F} is an even digraph with $|H|$ vertices and at least one edge, then $|\text{Sub}_F(H)|$ is even and

$$\prod_{\vec{F}' \in \text{Sub}_F(\vec{H})} \text{sgn}(\vec{F}, \vec{F}') = \prod_{\vec{F}' \in \text{Sub}_F(\vec{T})} \text{sgn}(\vec{F}, \vec{F}') = (-1)^{|\text{Sub}_F(H)|/2}.$$

Multiplying the two products together, we obtain that for every even graph F with $|H|$ vertices and at least one edge,

$$\prod_{F' \in \text{Sub}_F(H)} \prod_{e \in E(F')} z_e = 1. \quad (8)$$

We shall use (8) with F being

$$T_f := (T \setminus f)_{\text{rc}}$$

for every edge f of T other than its mirror-bridge. Note that T_f has at least one edge as long as f is not the mirror-bridge of T , since the recursive cutting procedure preserves the largest odd factor of the number of vertices of each component.

We are interested in which z_e 's appear an odd number of times on the left-hand side of (8). Let

$$\begin{aligned} S_F &:= \{e \in E(T) : e \text{ is contained in an odd number of subgraphs of } H \text{ isomorphic to } F\} \\ &= \{e \in E(T) : |\text{Sub}_F(T)| - |\text{Sub}_F(T \setminus e)| \equiv 1 \pmod{2}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $z_e = \pm 1$, (8) implies that for all even F with at least one edge

$$\prod_{e \in S_F} z_e = 1. \quad (9)$$

Example 6.3. We work out the above computation explicitly for a small example. Let T be a path with 8 vertices.

$$T = \begin{array}{cccccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

We have

$$T_{12} = \begin{array}{ccccccccc} \bullet & & & & & & & & \\ & \bullet \end{array}$$

Thus $\text{Sub}_{T_{12}}(H)$ has 2 elements:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \bullet & & & & & & & & \\ \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

So $S_{T_{12}} = \{12, 78\}$. Thus, by (9),

$$z_{12} = z_{78}.$$

Likewise, $\text{Sub}_{T_{34}}(H)$ has 2 elements:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & & & & & \\ \bullet & & & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

So $S_{T_{34}} = \{34, 56\}$. Thus, by (9),

$$z_{34} = z_{56}.$$

Finally, we have

$$T_{23} = \begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & \bullet & & & & & & \\ & & & \bullet & \bullet & & & & \\ & & & & \bullet & \bullet & & & \\ & & & & & \bullet & \bullet & & \\ & & & & & & \bullet & \bullet & \\ & & & & & & & \bullet & \bullet \end{array}$$

So $\text{Sub}_{T_{23}}(H)$ has 6 elements:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \bullet & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & & & \\ \bullet & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & & \\ \bullet & & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & & \\ \bullet & & & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \\ \bullet & & & & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & & & & & & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & & & & & & & \bullet & \bullet \\ \bullet & & & & & & & & \bullet \end{array}$$

Thus $S_{T_{23}} = \{12, 23, 34, 56, 67, 78\}$. Thus by (9),

$$z_{12}z_{23}z_{34} = z_{56}z_{67}z_{78},$$

and we deduce $z_{23} = z_{67}$ as well. \square

The next lemma shows that (9) can be made into an upper-triangular linear system (mod 2) with an appropriate choice and ordering of subgraphs F 's.

Lemma 6.4. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. For every edge f of T other than its mirror-bridge, we have $f, \tau f \in S_{T_f}$ and $|E(T_e)| > |E(T_f)|$ for all $e \in S_{T_f} \setminus \{f, \tau f\}$.*

Proof of Lemma 6.2 assuming Lemma 6.4. We see that S_F is invariant under the automorphism τ of T for every $F \subseteq T$. Let T' be a half-branch of T . Write $w_e = z_e z_{\tau e}$ for each $e \in E(T')$. Then (9) gives

$$\prod_{e \in S_{T_f} \cap E(T')} w_e = 1 \quad \text{for all } f \in E(T').$$

Then by Lemma 6.4, we can solve this system of equations to yield $w_e = 1$ for all $e \in E(T')$ by decreasing induction on $|E_{T_e}|$ (break ties arbitrarily). Alternatively, this system is equivalent to a linear system of equations (mod 2) whose coefficient matrix is upper-triangular with 1's on the diagonal when the variables w_e are sorted according to $|E(T_e)|$ (breaking ties arbitrarily).

Thus, for all $e \in E(T')$, $z_e z_{\tau e} = w_e = 1$, and hence τ preserves the orientation of e in \vec{H} since τ does the same for \vec{T} . \square

We shall prove Lemma 6.4 by pairing up copies of F in T by applying an odd automorphism on some subgraph of T .

Lemma 6.5. *Let F be an even subgraph of a forest G . Then*

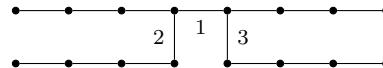
$$|\text{Sub}_F(G)| \equiv |\text{Sub}_F(G_{\text{rc}})| \pmod{2}.$$

Proof. Order the edges of G according to the order that they are removed when G is recursively cut, breaking ties arbitrarily, i.e., edges of $G_i \setminus G_{i+1}$ appear earlier than those of $G_{i+1} \setminus G_{i+2}$, with the edges of G_{rc} appearing last.

Let F' be a copy of F in G but not contained in G_{rc} . Let e be the first edge of G in the above order contained in F' , and k the largest integer such that $F' \subseteq G_k$. Then e is a mirror-bridge of its component in G_k . Let σ denote the automorphism of G_k obtained by applying an odd automorphism on the component of e and leaving other components of G_k fixed. Note that σ does not induce an automorphism of F' , or else the component of F' containing e would be odd, contradicting F being even.

The same procedure applied to $\sigma(F')$ recovers the same e , and hence recovers the original F' (as long as we pick a consistent choice of an odd automorphism for each connected odd subgraph). Thus we have paired up copies of F in G but not contained in G_{rc} , thereby proving the lemma. \square

Example 6.6. Let us illustrate the pairing in the above proof. Let G be the following graph, with the first three edges in the recursive cutting removal ordering labeled.



Then the following two highlighted subgraphs are paired together in the proof via reflecting the right half-branch of G across edge 3 (highlighted) in $G_1 =$



Proof of Lemma 6.4. By Lemma 6.5, $|\text{Sub}_{T_f}(T)| \equiv |\text{Sub}_{T_f}(T_{\text{rc}})| = 0 \pmod{2}$ since T_{rc} is edgeless and T_f is even and not edgeless. Also by Lemma 6.5 (recall $T_e = (T \setminus e)_{\text{rc}}$),

$$\begin{aligned} |\text{Sub}_{T_f}(T \setminus e)| &\equiv |\text{Sub}_{T_f}(T_e)| \pmod{2} \\ &= \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } e \in \{f, \tau f\}, \\ 0 & \text{if } |E(T_e)| \leq |E(T_f)| \text{ and } e \notin \{f, \tau f\}, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(we do not say what happens when $|E(T_e)| > |E(T_f)|$) since, in the first case, $T_f \cong T_e$, and, in the second case, either $|E(T_e)| < |E(T_f)|$ so that T_e cannot contain T_f as a subgraph, or $|E(T_e)| = |E(T_f)|$, in which case $|\text{Sub}_{T_f}(T_e)| = 0$ unless $T_e \cong T_f$, which is ruled out by the upcoming Proposition 7.1 in the next section. \square

7. PROPERTIES OF UNDIRECTED RECURSIVELY BRIDGE-MIRRORED TREES

It remains to prove the following claim, which was invoked at the end of the previous section. Recall that $T_e := (T \setminus e)_{\text{rc}}$.

Proposition 7.1. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. Let e_1 and e_2 be two distinct edges in T . If $T_{e_1} \cong T_{e_2}$, then the odd automorphism of T carries e_1 to e_2 .*

Lemma 7.2. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree with 2^k vertices whose recursive cutting results in $(T_0 = T, T_1, \dots, T_k = T_{\text{rc}})$. Then for each $1 \leq i \leq k$, 2^{k-i} is the largest power of 2 that divides the number of vertices in a branch of T cut from an edge in $T_{i-1} \setminus T_i$.*

Proof. Induction on i (easy and omitted). \square

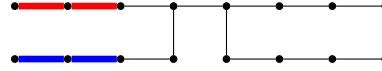
Lemma 7.3. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. If two distinct branches of T have the same number of vertices, then they are cut from edges that do not share endpoints.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.2, the two cut edges lie in the same $T_i \setminus T_{i+1}$ for some i , and no two edges of $T_i \setminus T_{i+1}$ share a vertex since they are the mirror-bridges of the components of T_i . \square

Lemma 7.4 (Minority branch). *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. Let (A_1, u_1) and (A_2, u_2) be two branches of T .*

- (a) *If $|A_1| = |A_2| \leq |T|/2$, then (A_1, u_1) and (A_2, u_2) are isomorphic as rooted trees.*
- (b) *If $|T|/4 \leq |A_1| = |A_2| \leq |T|/2$, then T has an automorphism carrying (A_1, u_1) to (A_2, u_2) .*

Remark. Here is an example of two branches (highlighted) where $(A_1, u_1) \cong (A_2, u_2)$ but no automorphism of T carries one to the other:



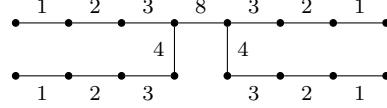
Proof. We apply induction on $|T|$, with $|T| \leq 2$ being trivial. Let T' be a half-branch of T . Applying an automorphism of T if necessary, we may assume that $A_1, A_2 \subseteq T'$.

If $|A_1| < |T|/4$, then (a) follows by applying the induction hypothesis to $|T'|$.

Now assume $|T|/4 \leq |A_1| \leq |T|/2$. Then both A_1 and A_2 have at least $|T'|/2$ vertices and hence each contains at least one vertex of the mirror-bridge of T' . So u_1 and u_2 both lie on the path between the mirror-bridges of T and T' . It follows that $u_1 = u_2$ or else one of A_1 and A_2 would strictly contain the other, which is impossible as $|A_1| = |A_2|$. Hence $(A_1, u_1) = (A_2, u_2)$, and the result follows recalling the automorphism we may have applied initially. \square

Let $\min(G)$ denote the number of vertices in the smallest component of G . For $F \subseteq G$, write $m(G, F)$ for the multiset with elements $\min(G \setminus e)$ over all $e \in E(F)$. For graphs A and B , we write $A \cap B$ for the graph $(V(A) \cap V(B), E(A) \cap E(B))$.

Example 7.5. In the following graph G , each edge e is labeled by $\min(G \setminus e)$:



Lemma 7.6. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree and T' a half-branch of T . Let (B_1, v_1) and (B_2, v_2) be branches of T with both v_1 and v_2 contained in T' . If B_1 and B_2 are isomorphic as trees and $|B_1| = |B_2| > |T|/2$, then $m(B_1, B_1 \cap T') = m(B_2, B_2 \cap T')$ and $m(T, B_1 \cap T') = m(T, B_2 \cap T')$.*

Proof. For every edge $e \in E(T)$ not contained in T' , one has $\min(B_1 \setminus e) = \min(B_2 \setminus e)$ since one of the components of $B_1 \setminus e$ and $B_2 \setminus e$ coincide, namely the component disjoint from T' . Removing from $m(B_1, B_1) = m(B_2, B_2)$ (as $B_1 \cong B_2$) the above contributions (namely the element $\min(B_1 \setminus e) = \min(B_2 \setminus e)$ for each $e \in E(T)$ not in T'), we obtain $m(B_1, B_1 \cap T') = m(B_2, B_2 \cap T')$.

For each $i = 1, 2$, let (A_i, u_i) be the branch of T obtained by removing B_i (so that $|A_i| + |B_i| = |T|$). For any edge e in A_i , the smaller branch of T cut from e coincides with the branch of A_i cut from e not containing u_i . By Lemma 7.4, $(A_1, u_1) \cong (A_2, u_2)$, and this isomorphism induces the equality of multisets $m(T, A_1) = m(T, A_2)$. Also $\min(T \setminus u_i v_i) = |A_i|$, which is the same for $i = 1, 2$. Removing from $m(T, T')$ the above contributions (namely $m(T, A_1) = m(T, A_2)$ along with the element $|A_1| = |A_2|$), we find that $m(T, B_1 \cap T') = m(T, B_2 \cap T')$ as claimed. \square

Lemma 7.7. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree with mirror-bridge f , and T' a half-branch of T . Let A and B be the two branches of T cut from $g \in E(T')$, with A contained in T' . Then for every $e \in E(B \cap T')$,*

$$\min(T \setminus e) - \min(B \setminus e) = \begin{cases} |A| & \text{if } e \text{ lies on the path in } T \text{ connecting } f \text{ and } g, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. If e lies on the path in T connecting f and g , then the larger branches of T and B cut from e coincide, and hence the vertices of the smaller branches differ by $V(A)$. If e does not lie on this path, then the smaller branches of T and B cut from e coincide. \square

Lemma 7.8 (Majority branch). *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree. Let (B_1, v_1) and (B_2, v_2) be two branches of T such that B_1 and B_2 are isomorphic and each has at least $|T|/2$ vertices. Then T has an automorphism carrying v_1 to v_2 .*

Proof. If $|B_1| = |B_2| = |T|/2$, then B_1 and B_2 are both half-branches of T . So assume that $|B_1| = |B_2| > |T|/2$.

Suppose that each B_i is a branch of T cut from edge f_i . We may assume without loss of generality that f_1 and f_2 lie in the same half-branch T' of T . We wish to show that $f_1 = f_2$.

By Lemma 7.6, $m(B_1, B_1 \cap T') = m(B_2, B_2 \cap T')$ and $m(T, B_1 \cap T') = m(T, B_2 \cap T')$. By Lemma 7.7, for each $i = 1, 2$, $m(B_i, B_i \cap T')$ can be obtained from $m(T, B_i \cap T')$ by subtracting $|T| - |B_i|$ from an element equal to $\min(T \setminus e) \in m(T, B_i \cap T')$ for each edge e on the path P_i from the mirror-bridge of T to f_i . It follows that the multiset of elements $\min(T \setminus e)$, as e ranges over the edges of P_i , does not depend on i .

For each i , as the edge e walks along P_i from the mirror-bridge of T to f_i , $\min(T \setminus e)$ is strictly decreasing. Also, by Lemma 7.3, the size of the smaller component of $T \setminus e$ must differ at the first instance when P_1 and P_2 diverge, contradicting the claim at the end of the previous paragraph. Therefore $f_1 = f_2$. \square

Lemma 7.9. *Let T be a recursively bridge-mirrored tree with at least two vertices. Let B_1 and B_2 be two branches of T with $|B_1| = |B_2| \geq |T|/2$. If both B_1 and B_2 are odd, then T has an automorphism carrying B_1 to B_2 .*

Proof. For each $i = 1, 2$, since B_i is odd, it has a mirror-bridge e_i by Lemma 5.4. Let (C_i, r_i) be the half-branch of B_i not containing the mirror-bridge of T . Since $|T|/4 \leq |C_1| = |C_2| \leq |T|/2$, by Lemma 7.4, T has an automorphism carrying (C_1, r_1) to (C_2, r_2) . Since $(C_1, r_1) \cong (C_2, r_2)$, we have $B_1 \cong B_2$, and the conclusion follows by Lemma 7.8. \square

Now we are ready to prove the main result of this section, thereby completing the proof of the main result Theorem 1.4 of this paper.

Proof of Proposition 7.1. For each $i = 1, 2$, let A_i and B_i be the two components of $T \setminus e_i$, with $|A_i| \leq |B_i|$.

If B_1 is even, then it is a component of T_{e_1} with at least half of the vertices. Since $T_{e_1} \cong T_{e_2}$, B_2 must also be an even component of T_{e_2} , and $B_1 \cong B_2$, and the conclusion follows from Lemma 7.8.

So assume that both B_1 and B_2 are odd. Since $T_{e_1} \cong T_{e_2}$, we have $|B_1| = |B_2|$ (note we can identify which components of T_{e_1} came from B_1 versus A_1 based on the largest odd factor of its order), and the conclusion then follows from Lemma 7.9. \square

8. FURTHER QUESTIONS

8.1. Positive and negative digraphs. For undirected graphs, Sidorenko's conjecture says that for all bipartite H , one has $t(H, W) \geq t(K_2, W)^{|E(H)|}$ for every graphon $W: [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [0, 1]$, where graphons satisfy $W(x, y) = W(y, x)$. As mentioned in the introduction, Sidorenko's conjecture has been proved for several families of H but remains open in general.

Proposition 3.2 tells us that \vec{H} is impartial if and only if $t(\vec{H}, W) = 2^{-|E(H)|}$ for all tourneyons W , which satisfy $W(x, y) + W(y, x) = 1$ for all $x, y \in [0, 1]^2$, unlike graphons. Our classification of impartial graphs can be viewed as the equality case of a directed analog of Sidorenko's conjecture.

What about inequalities for digraphs?

Let us call a digraph \vec{H} *positive* if $t(\vec{H}, W) \geq 2^{-|E(H)|}$ for all tourneyons W , and *negative* if $t(\vec{H}, W) \leq 2^{-|E(H)|}$ for all tourneyons W .

Example 8.1 (2-edge path). The digraphs $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet$ and $\bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$ are positive since for any tourneyon W ,

$$\int W(x, y)W(z, y) dx dy = \int \left(\int W(x, y) dx \right)^2 dy \geq \left(\int W(x, y) dx dy \right)^2 = 2^{-2}$$

whereas $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$ is negative since $2t(\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet, W) + t(\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet, W) + t(\bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet, W) = 1$ for any tourneyon W .

Let H be a bipartite graph with bipartition $A \cup B$. Orient all edges from A to B to obtain a digraph \vec{H} . If H satisfies a strengthened bipartite version of Sidorenko's conjecture (all known cases of Sidorenko's conjecture are proved under this strengthening), then \vec{H} is positive.

Example 8.2 (3-edge path). The digraph $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$ is positive, as it follows from the proof of Sidorenko's conjecture for a 3-edge path (see the responses to this MathOverflow post [14] for some nice and short proofs).

The digraph $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$ is negative since $t(\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet, W) + t(\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet, W) = 1/4$ for all tourneyons W .

The remaining orientations $\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \leftarrow \bullet$ and $\bullet \leftarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$ are impartial.

There are recursive ways to build up positive graphs. For example, construct \vec{H} by taking a disjoint union of \vec{H}_1 and \vec{H}_2 and adding a new directed edge from every vertex of \vec{H}_1 to every vertex of \vec{H}_2 . We leave it as a fun exercise¹ to show that if \vec{H}_1 and \vec{H}_2 are positive, then so is \vec{H} .

As a corollary of the above recursive construction, we see that all transitive tournaments are positive, which was known [6]. Also, a positive tournament must be transitive since it has to be embedded into a transitive tournament.

It appears to be a challenging problem to classify all positive and negative digraphs. In particular, the problem of classifying positive digraphs includes Sidorenko's conjecture as a special case.

Problem 8.3. Determine all positive and negative digraphs.

The problem is somewhat reminiscent of the *positive graph conjecture* [1]. We say that a graph G is *positive* if $t(H, W) \geq 0$ for every measurable $W: [0, 1]^2 \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ (i.e., graphons but allowing negative values) with $W(x, y) = W(y, x)$. For example, an application of the Cauchy–Schwarz inequality shows that $H = C_4$ is positive. A similar Cauchy–Schwarz application shows that any graph H obtained by gluing some graph to itself along an independent set is positive, and the conjecture says that every positive graph has this form.

Recently, a reverse Sidorenko inequality was established [15], showing that, for instance, for a triangle-free d -regular graph H , the H -density in a graph is always upper-bounded by the appropriately normalized $K_{d,d}$ -density. It may be interesting to explore directed versions of such reverse Sidorenko inequalities.

8.2. Directed hypergraphs. The notion of impartiality can also be generalized to hypergraphs. Here one needs to specify what is meant by a directed hypergraph and what is the analog of a tournament. What's a “directed edge”?

Here are two possible definitions for how to orient a triple in a 3-uniform hypergraph.

One possible definition of a directed triple is to pick one of the 6 permutations of the triple. Then the corresponding generalization of a tourneyon is a measurable function $W: [0, 1]^3 \rightarrow [0, 1]$ with $W(x, y, z) + W(x, z, y) + W(y, x, z) + W(y, z, x) + W(z, x, y) + W(z, y, x) = 1$.

Another possible definition of a directed triple is to pick one of the two possible signs for a permutation of a triple (i.e., pick one of the two equivalence classes of the 6 permutations). Then, on top of the earlier constraint for W , one should also add $W(x, y, z) = W(y, z, x) = W(z, x, y)$ and $W(x, z, y) = W(z, y, x) = W(y, x, z)$.

For either notion, we can define an *impartial* directed 3-uniform hypergraph \vec{H} as one whose density $t(\vec{H}, W)$ is constant for all 3-uniform hypertourneyons W . Similarly, we say that \vec{H} is *positive/negative* if $t(\vec{H}, W)$ is *minimized/maximized* by the constant tourneyon.

For k -uniform hypergraphs, we generalize the above discussion by selecting a proper normal subgroup N of the symmetric group S_k , and “orienting” each k -tuple by selecting a coset of N acting on the k -tuple. The corresponding constraint for hypertourneyons is $W(x_1, \dots, x_k) = W(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(k)})$ for all $\sigma \in N$. Recall that the only normal subgroups of S_k with $k \geq 2$ are the trivial group and the alternating group, except $k = 4$ where there is also the Klein four group. In the $k = 3$ discussion earlier, the first possibility corresponds to N being the trivial group, and the second corresponds to N being the alternating group.

Problem 8.4. Determine all impartial directed hypergraphs for each notion of directed hypergraphs.

¹Hint: by first fixing the embedding of \vec{H}_1 , and applying the positivity of \vec{H}_2 , we can replace \vec{H}_2 by an empty graph on $|H_2|$ vertices. Likewise with \vec{H}_1 . Then it remains to show that the complete bipartite graph is positive, which follows from Hölder's inequality.

We can also ask for positive and negative directed hypergraphs. Though, we do not even know which undirected hypergraphs satisfy the generalization of Sidorenko's conjecture, and we are not aware of any plausible conjectures for this problem.

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