A combinatorial construction of symplectic expansions

Yusuke Kuno

Abstract

The notion of a symplectic expansion directly relates the topology of a surface to formal symplectic geometry. We give a method to construct a symplectic expansion by solving a recurrence formula given in terms of the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff series.

1 Introduction

Let Σ be a compact connected oriented surface of genus g > 0 with one boundary component. Choose a basepoint * on the boundary ∂Σ and let π = π₁(Σ,* ) be the fundamental group of Σ.

The notion of (generalized) Magnus expansions was introduced by Kawazumi [5] in his study of the mapping class group of a surface. By definition, the mapping class group \( M_{g,1} \) is the group of homeomorphisms of Σ fixing ∂Σ pointwise, modulo isotopies fixing ∂Σ pointwise. The group \( M_{g,1} \) faithfully acts on \( π \), a free group of rank 2g, and it is known as the theorem of Dehn-Nielsen that \( M_{g,1} \) is identified with a subgroup of the automorphism group of a free group:

\[
M_{g,1} = \{ ϕ ∈ \text{Aut}(π); ϕ(ζ) = ζ \}.
\]

Here, ζ ∈ π is the element corresponding to the boundary. See §2. By choosing a Magnus expansion, the completed group ring of π (with respect to the augmentation ideal) is identified with the completed tensor algebra generated by the first homology of the surface. In this way we obtain a tensor expression of the action of \( M_{g,1} \) on π. From this point of view Kawazumi obtained extensions of the Johnson homomorphisms τₖ introduced by Johnson [3] [4]. For details, see [5].

Actually the treatment in [5] is on the automorphism group of a free group, rather than the mapping class group. There are infinitely many Magnus expansions, and the arguments in [5] hold for any Magnus expansions. Recently, Massuyeau [11] introduced the notion of symplectic expansions, which are Magnus expansions satisfying a certain kind of boundary condition, which comes from the fact that π has a particular element corresponding to the boundary ∂Σ. Some nice properties of symplectic expansions are clarified by [7]. In particular, it is shown that there is a Lie algebra homomorphism from the Goldman Lie algebra of Σ (see Goldman [2]) to “associative”, one of the three Lie algebras in formal symplectic geometry by Kontsevich [8], via a symplectic expansion (see [7] Theorem 1.2.1).

Although there are infinitely many symplectic expansions (see [7] Proposition 2.8.1), there are not so many known examples. The boundary condition is so strong to be satisfied. For instance, the fatgraph Magnus expansion given by Bene-Kawazumi-Penner [1], is unfortunately, not symplectic. Kawazumi [6] §6 first constructed an \( \mathbb{R} \)-valued symplectic...
expansion, called the harmonic Magnus expansion, by a transcendental method. Massuyeau [11] Proposition 5.6 also gave a $\mathbb{Q}$-valued symplectic expansion using the LMO functor.

The purpose of this paper is to present another construction of symplectic expansions. Our construction is elementary and suitable for computer-aided calculation.

**Theorem 1.1.** There is an algorithm to construct a symplectic expansion $\theta^S$ associated to any free generating set $S$ for $\pi$.

It should be remarked here that in the proof of the existence of symplectic expansions ([11] Lemma 2.16), Massuyeau already showed how to construct a symplectic expansion degree after degree. Our construction is also inductive, but by using the Dynkin idempotents it fixes the choices that had to be done in the inductive step of [11] Lemma 2.16, hence is canonical. Moreover, our construction works for any free generating set for $\pi$ whereas [11] Lemma 2.16 only deals with symplectic generators.

In §2, we recall Magnus expansions and symplectic expansions. Theorem 1.1 will be proved in §3. In §4 we show a naturality of our construction under the action of a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\pi)$ including the mapping class group $\mathcal{M}_{g,1}$. In §5, we discuss the symplectic expansion associated to symplectic generators.

## 2 Basic notions

We denote by $\zeta$ the loop parallel to $\partial \Sigma$ and going by counter-clockwise manner. Explicitly, if we take symplectic generators $\alpha_1, \beta_1, \ldots, \alpha_g, \beta_g \in \pi$ as shown in Figure 1, $\zeta = \prod_{i=1}^{g} [\alpha_i, \beta_i]$. Here our notation for commutators is $[x, y] := xyx^{-1}y^{-1}$.

![Figure 1: symplectic generators for $g = 2$](image)

Let $H_\mathbb{Z} := H_1(\Sigma; \mathbb{Z})$ be the first integral homology group of $\Sigma$. We denote $H := H_\mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Q}$. $H_\mathbb{Z}$ is naturally isomorphic to $\pi/[\pi, \pi]$, the abelianization of $\pi$. With this identification in mind, we denote $[x] := x \mod [\pi, \pi] \in H_\mathbb{Z}$, or $[x] := (x \mod [\pi, \pi]) \otimes \mathbb{Z} 1 \in H$, for $x \in \pi$.

Let $\hat{T}$ be the completed tensor algebra generated by $H$. Namely $\hat{T} = \prod_{m=0}^{\infty} H^{\otimes m}$, where $H^{\otimes m}$ is the tensor space of degree $m$. For each $p \geq 1$, denote $\hat{T}_p := \prod_{m \geq p} H^{\otimes m}$. Note that the subset $1 + \hat{T}_1$ constitutes a subgroup of the multiplicative group of the algebra $\hat{T}$.

**Definition 2.1** (Kawazumi [5]). A map $\theta: \pi \to 1 + \hat{T}_1$ is called a ($\mathbb{Q}$-valued) Magnus expansion if

1. $\theta: \pi \to 1 + \hat{T}_1$ is a group homomorphism, and
The standard Magnus expansion defined by \( \theta(s_i) = 1 + [s_i] \), for some free generating set \( \{s_i\} \), for \( \pi \), is the simplest example of a Magnus expansion. This is introduced by Magnus \cite{9} and is often used in combinatorial group theory.

Let \( \hat{\mathcal{L}} \subset \hat{T} \) be the completed free Lie algebra generated by \( H \). The bracket is given by \([u, v] := u \otimes v - v \otimes u\), and its degree \( p \)-part \( \mathcal{L}_p = \hat{\mathcal{L}} \cap H^{\otimes p} \) is successively given by \( \mathcal{L}_1 = H \), and \( \mathcal{L}_p = [H, \mathcal{L}_{p-1}] \), \( p \geq 2 \). Via the intersection form \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : H \times H \to \mathbb{Q} \) on \( \Sigma \), \( H \) and its dual \( H^* = \text{Hom}_\mathbb{Q}(H, \mathbb{Q}) \) are canonically identified by the map \( H \cong H^* \), \( X \mapsto (Y \mapsto (Y \cdot X)) \). Let \( \omega \in \mathcal{L}_2 \subset H^{\otimes 2} \) be the symplectic form, namely the tensor corresponding to \(-1_H \in \text{Hom}_\mathbb{Q}(H, H) = H^* \otimes H = H \otimes H\). Explicitly, if we take symplectic generators as in Figure 1, then \( A_i = [\alpha_i] \) and \( B_i = [\beta_i] \) satisfy \( (A_i \cdot B_j) = -(B_j \cdot A_i) = \delta_{ij} \) and \( (A_i \cdot A_j) = (B_i \cdot B_j) = 0 \), hence we have

\[
\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{g} A_i \otimes B_i - B_i \otimes A_i = \sum_{i=1}^{g} [A_i, B_i]. \tag{2.1}
\]

For a Magnus expansion \( \theta \), let \( \ell^\theta := \log \theta \). Here, \( \log \) is the formal power series

\[
\log(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}(x - 1)^n
\]
defined on the set \( 1 + \hat{T}_1 \). The inverse of \( \log \) is given by the exponential \( \exp(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1/n!)x^n \). Note that the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula

\[
u * v := \log(\exp(u) \exp(v)) = u + v + \frac{1}{2}[u, v] + \frac{1}{12}[u - v, [u, v]] - \frac{1}{24}[u, [v, [u, v]]] + \cdots \tag{2.2}
\]
ends the underlying set of \( \hat{\mathcal{L}} \) with a group structure. A priori, \( \ell^\theta \) is a map from \( \pi \) to \( \hat{T}_1 \).

**Definition 2.2 (Massuyeau \cite{11}).** A Magnus expansion \( \theta \) is called symplectic if

1. \( \theta \) is group-like, i.e., \( \ell^\theta(\pi) \subset \hat{\mathcal{L}} \), and
2. \( \theta(\zeta) = \exp(\omega) \), or equivalently, \( \ell^\theta(\zeta) = \omega \).

**Remark 2.3.** Let \( I_\pi \) be the augmentation ideal of the group ring \( \mathbb{Q}[\pi] \), and \( \hat{\mathbb{Q}[\pi]} := \varprojlim_m \mathbb{Q}[\pi]/I_\pi^m \) the completed group ring of \( \pi \). Any Magnus expansion \( \theta \) induces an isomorphism \( \theta : \hat{\mathbb{Q}[\pi]} \cong \hat{T} \) of complete augmented algebras. See \cite{5} Theorem 1.3. Moreover, let \( (\zeta) \) be the cyclic subgroup of \( \pi \) generated by \( \zeta \), and \( \mathbb{Q}[[\omega]] \) the ring of formal power series in the symplectic form \( \omega \), which is regarded as a subalgebra of \( \hat{T} \) in an obvious way. Then any symplectic expansion \( \theta \) induces an isomorphism \( \theta : (\hat{\mathbb{Q}[\pi]}, \mathbb{Q}[[\zeta]]) \to (\hat{T}, \mathbb{Q}[[\omega]]) \) of complete Hopf algebras. See \cite{7} \S 6.2.
3 Main construction

We fix a free generating set \( S = \{s_1, \ldots, s_{2g}\} \) for \( \pi \). We denote \( S_i := [s_i] \in H, 1 \leq i \leq 2g \).

Let \( x_1 x_2 \cdots x_p \) be the unique reduced word in \( S \) representing \( \zeta \).

**Definition 3.1.** Fix an integer \( n \geq 1 \). A set \( \{\ell_j(s_i); 1 \leq i \leq 2g, 1 \leq j \leq n\} \subset \hat{\mathcal{L}} \) is called a partial symplectic expansion up to degree \( n \), if

1. \( \ell_1(s_i) = S_i \), for \( 1 \leq i \leq 2g \),
2. \( \ell_j(s_i) \in L_j \), for \( 1 \leq i \leq 2g, 1 \leq j \leq n \), and
3. if we set \( \bar{\ell}_n(s_i) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \ell_j(s_i) \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq 2g \), then
   \[ \bar{\ell}_n(x_1) \ast \bar{\ell}_n(x_2) \ast \cdots \ast \bar{\ell}_n(x_p) \equiv \omega \mod \hat{T}_{n+2}. \] (3.1)

Here, we understand \( \bar{\ell}_n(s_i^{-1}) = -\bar{\ell}_n(s_i) \).

This notion could be thought of as an approximation to a symplectic expansion. In this section we give a method to refine an approximation up to degree \( n - 1 \), to the one up to degree \( n \). Repeating this process, we will obtain a symplectic expansion.

We need two lemmas.

**Lemma 3.2.** Suppose \( 4g \) elements \( Y_1, \ldots, Y_{2g}, Z_1, \ldots, Z_{2g} \in H \) satisfy \( \sum_{i=1}^{2g} Y_i \otimes Z_i = \omega \in H^{\otimes 2} \). Then \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_{2g} \) constitute a basis for \( H \).

**Proof.** Since \( \omega \) corresponds to \( -1_H \in \text{Hom}_Q(H, H) \) (see §2), for any \( X \in H \), we have

\[ X = \omega(-X) = \sum_{i=1}^{2g} (-X \cdot Y_i) Z_i. \]

This shows that the \( 2g \) elements \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_{2g} \) generate \( H \). This proves the lemma. \( \square \)

Since \( \pi \) is free, the quotient \( [\pi, \pi]/[\pi, [\pi, \pi]] \) is naturally isomorphic to \( \Lambda^2 H_Z \), the second exterior product of \( H_Z \). The isomorphism is induced by the homomorphism \( f: [\pi, \pi] \rightarrow \Lambda^2 H_Z \) which maps the commutator \( [x, y] \) to \( [x] \wedge [y] \). Note that \( \Lambda^2 H_Z \) is naturally identified with a subgroup of \( H^{\otimes 2} \) by

\[ \Lambda^2 H_Z \rightarrow H^{\otimes 2}, \ X \wedge Y \mapsto X \otimes Y - Y \otimes X, \]

and under this identification, we have \( f(\zeta) = \omega \).

**Lemma 3.3.** Let \( y_1 \cdots y_q \) be a word in \( S \) and suppose \( y_1 \cdots y_q \) lies in the commutator subgroup \( [\pi, \pi] \). Then

\[ f(y_1 \cdots y_q) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i<j} [y_i] \wedge [y_j]. \]
Proof. We may assume \( q \geq 2 \). We prove the lemma by induction on \( q \). The case \( q = 2 \) is trivial. Suppose \( q > 2 \). Then there must exist \( i \geq 1 \) such that \( y_{i+1} = y_1^{-1} \), and

\[
y_1 \cdots y_q = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_i y_1^{-1} y_{i+2} \cdots y_q = [y_1, y_2 \cdots y_i] y_2 \cdots y_i y_{i+2} \cdots y_q.
\]

Hence \( f(y_1 \cdots y_q) = f([y_1, y_2 \cdots y_i]) + f(y_2 \cdots y_i y_{i+2} \cdots y_q) \). The first term equals

\[
[y_1] \wedge ([y_2] + \cdots + [y_i]) = \frac{1}{2} ([y_1] \wedge ([y_2] + \cdots + [y_i]) + ([y_2] + \cdots + [y_i]) \wedge [y_{i+1}])
\]

since \( [y_1] = -[y_{i+1}] \), and the second term equals

\[
\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k,l \neq 1,i+1} [yk] \wedge [ye],
\]

by the inductive assumption. This proves the lemma. \( \square \)

Let \( \Phi : \widehat{T}_1 \to \widehat{C} \) be the linear map defined by \( \Phi(Y_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes Y_m) = [Y_1, \cdots [Y_{m-1}, Y_m] \cdots] \), \( Y_i \in H, \ m \geq 1 \). We have \( \Phi(u) = mu \) and \( \Phi(uv) = [u, \Phi(v)] \) for any \( u \in L_m, \ v \in T_1 \). See Serre [12] Part I, Theorem 8.1, p.28. The maps \( (1/m)\Phi_{|H^n} \) are called the Dynkin idempotents. From these two properties we see that the restriction of the map

\[
\frac{1}{m+1}(id \otimes \Phi) : H^\otimes m+1 \to H \otimes L_m
\]

to \( L_{m+1} \) gives a right inverse of the bracket \( [\ , \ ] : H \otimes L_m \to L_{m+1} \).

Let \( n \geq 2 \) and let \( \{\ell_j(s_i); 1 \leq j \leq n-1, 1 \leq i \leq 2g\} \) be a partial symplectic expansion up to degree \( n-1 \). We have

\[
\tilde{\ell}_{n-1}(x_1) \ast \tilde{\ell}_{n-1}(x_2) \cdots \ast \tilde{\ell}_{n-1}(x_p) = \omega \mod \widehat{T}_{n+1}.
\]

Let \( V_{n+1} \in L_{n+1} \) be the degree \((n+1)\)-part of \( \tilde{\ell}_{n-1}(x_1) \ast \tilde{\ell}_{n-1}(x_2) \cdots \ast \tilde{\ell}_{n-1}(x_p) \). By Lemma 3.3 we have \( \omega = f(\ell) = f(x_1 \cdots x_p) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i<j} X_i \wedge X_j = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i<j} (X_i \otimes X_j - X_j \otimes X_i) \), where \( X_i = [x_i] \). Since \( S_1, \ldots, S_{2g} \) constitute a basis for \( H \), we can uniquely write

\[
\omega = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i<j} (X_i \otimes X_j - X_j \otimes X_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{2g} S_i \otimes Z_i, \quad \text{where } Z_i = \sum_k c_{ik} S_k, \ c_{ik} \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (3.4)
\]

Also, in view of applying (3.2) we write \( V_{n+1} \in L_{n+1} \subset H^\otimes n+1 \) as

\[
V_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{2g} S_i \otimes V_n^{S_i}, \ V_n^{S_i} \in H^\otimes n.
\]

Now by Lemma 3.2 \( Z_1, \ldots, Z_{2g} \) constitute a basis for \( H \), hence the matrix \( \{c_{ik}\}_{i,k} \) is of full rank. Let \( \{d_{ik}\}_{i,k} \) be the inverse matrix of \( \{c_{ik}\}_{i,k} \).

Proposition 3.4. Notations are as above. Set \( W_i := (-1/\rho(n+1))\Phi(V_n^{S_i}) \in L_n \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq 2g \), and \( \ell_n(s_i) := \sum_k d_{ik} W_k \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq 2g \). Then \( \{\ell_n(s_i); 1 \leq j \leq n-1, 1 \leq i \leq 2g\} \cup \{\ell_n(s_i); 1 \leq i \leq 2g\} \) is a partial symplectic expansion up to degree \( n \).
Proposition 4.1. Suppose \( \varphi \in \text{Aut}(\pi) \) satisfies \( \varphi(\zeta) = \zeta \), or \( \varphi(\zeta) = \zeta^{-1} \). Then
\[
\theta_{\ell_1} = |\varphi| \circ \theta^S \circ \varphi^{-1}.
\]
This implies hence applying \( \pi \) because in this case \( \varphi \). Let \( V \) be a partial symplectic expansion up to degree \( \theta \). Then the subscript \( n \) of \( \varphi \) in the proof of Proposition 3.4 to indicate their dependence on \( S \).

On the other hand, applying \( \varphi \) to the congruence \( \bar{\ell}^{S}_{n-1}(x_1) \times \bar{\theta}^{S}_{n-2}(x_2) \cdots \bar{\theta}^{S}_{n-1}(x_p) \equiv \omega + V^{S}_{n+1} \mod \bar{T}_{n+2} \), we obtain \( V^{S}_{n+1} = |\varphi| V^{S}_{n+1} \). Therefore, writing \( V^{\varphi(S)}_{n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{2g} |\varphi| S_{i} \otimes V^{\varphi(S)}_{n+1} \), we have \( V^{\varphi(S)}_{n+1} = |\varphi| V^{S}_{n+1} \).

In the other hand, applying \( \varphi \) to \( (3.1) \), we obtain
\[
\omega = \sum_{i=1}^{2g} |\varphi| S_{i} \otimes Z^{\varphi(S)}_{i}, \quad Z^{\varphi(S)}_{i} = \sum_{k} c_{ik} |\varphi| S_{k}.
\]

This implies \( \varphi^{S}_{ik} = c^{S}_{ik} \) hence \( d^{S}_{ik} = d^{S}_{ik} \). We conclude \( W^{\varphi(S)}_{i} = |\varphi| W^{S}_{i} \) and \( \bar{\ell}^{\varphi(S)}_{n}(\varphi(s_{i})) = |\varphi| \bar{\ell}^{S}_{n}(s_{i}) \), as desired.

If \( \varphi(\zeta) = \zeta^{-1} \), the same argument shows that \( V^{\varphi(S)}_{n+1} = -|\varphi| V^{S}_{n+1} \) and \( c^{\varphi(S)}_{ik} = -c^{S}_{ik} \) because in this case \( \varphi(x_1) \cdots \varphi(x_p) \) is a word in \( \varphi(S) \) representing \( \zeta^{-1} \) and we have \( |\varphi| \omega = -\omega \). Hence we again obtain \( \bar{\ell}^{\varphi(S)}_{n}(\varphi(s_{i})) = |\varphi| \bar{\ell}^{S}_{n}(s_{i}) \). This completes the induction. \( \square \)

## 5 Symplectic generators

Let \( S_{0} = \{ \alpha_{1}, \beta_{1}, \ldots, \alpha_{g}, \beta_{g} \} \) be symplectic generators as in \( \S 2 \), and let \( \theta^{S_{0}} = \theta^{S_{0}} \) be the symplectic expansion associated to \( S_{0} \), given by the algorithm of Theorem 1.1. For simplicity we write \( \alpha_{1}, \beta_{1}, \ldots, \alpha_{g}, \beta_{g} = \xi_{1}, \ldots, \xi_{2g} \). Let \( T \in \text{Aut}(\pi) \) be the automorphism defined by \( T(\xi_{i}) = \xi_{2g+1-1}, 1 \leq i \leq 2g \). Then we have \( T(\zeta) = \zeta^{-1} \) and \( T(S^{0}) = S^{0} \). By Proposition 4.1 we obtain a certain kind of symmetry for \( \theta^{S} \).

**Proposition 5.1.** Let \( \theta^{S} \) be the symplectic expansion as above. Then
\[
\theta^{S}(\xi_{2g+1-1}) = |T| \theta^{S}(\xi_{i}), \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2g.
\]

Finally, we give a more explicit formula for \( \ell^{S_{0}} \) in a form suitable for computer-aided calculation. First we give another description of \( V_{n+1} \) which does not involve the Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff series. Let \( n \geq 2 \) and let \( \{ \ell_{j}(s_{i}); 1 \leq j \leq n - 1, 1 \leq i \leq 2g \} \) be a partial symplectic expansion up to degree \( n - 1 \). Set \( \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(s_{i}) := \exp(\bar{\ell}_{n-1}(s_{i})) \), and \( \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(s_{i}^{-1}) := \exp(-\bar{\ell}_{n-1}(s_{i})) \). From \( (3.3) \), we have \( \bar{\ell}_{n-1}(x_1) \times \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_2) \cdots \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_p) \equiv \omega + V_{n+1} \mod \bar{T}_{n+2} \). Applying the exponential, we obtain \( \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_1) \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_2) \cdots \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_p) \equiv \exp(\omega) + V_{n+1} \mod \bar{T}_{n+2} \).

\[
V_{n+1} = (\bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_{1})\bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_{2}) \cdots \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(x_{p}) - \exp(\omega))_{n+1}, \quad (5.1)
\]

where the subscript \( n + 1 \) in the right hand side means taking the degree \( (n+1) \)-part.
Let us consider the case $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0$. Then $\zeta = \prod_{i=1}^{g} [\alpha_i, \beta_i]$. For $X, Y \in \mathcal{T}\tilde{1}$, by a direct computation, we have

$$
(1 + X)(1 + Y)(1 + X)^{-1}(1 + Y)^{-1} = 1 + \sum_{i,j \geq 0} (-1)^{i+j}[X,Y]X^iY^j. \tag{5.2}
$$

See Magnus-Karrass-Solitar [10] §5.5, (7a) for a similar formula. Therefore in case $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{S}_0$, (5.1) becomes

$$
V_{n+1} = \left( \prod_{i=1}^{g} G \left( \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(\alpha_i) - 1, \bar{\theta}_{n-1}(\beta_i) - 1 \right) - \exp(\omega) \right)_{n+1},
$$

where $G(X,Y)$ is the right hand side of (5.2). From (2.1) and (3.4), we obtain the following recursive formulas for $\ell^{\mathcal{S}_0}$:

$$
\ell_n^{\mathcal{S}_0}(\alpha_i) = \frac{1}{n+1} \Phi(V^n_{B_i}),
$$

$$
\ell_n^{\mathcal{S}_0}(\beta_i) = \frac{-1}{n+1} \Phi(V^n_{A_i}).
$$

In this way we can effectively compute the terms of $\ell^{\mathcal{S}_0}(\xi_i)$. Here we give the first few terms of $\ell^{\mathcal{S}_0}$ for $g = 1, 2$.

**Example 5.2** (the case of genus 1). For simplicity, we write $\alpha_1 = \alpha$, $\beta_1 = \beta$ and $A_1 = A$, $B_1 = B$. Modulo $\mathcal{T}_0$, we have

$$
\ell^{\mathcal{S}_0}(\alpha) \equiv A + \frac{1}{2}[A,B] + \frac{1}{12}[B,[B,A]] - \frac{1}{8}[A,[A,B]] + \frac{1}{24}[A,[A,[A,B]]] - \frac{1}{720}[B,[B,[B,A]]] - \frac{1}{288}[A,[A,[A,[A,B]]]] - \frac{1}{288}[A,[B,[B,[B,A]]]] - \frac{1}{144}[[A,B],[B,[B,A]]] - \frac{1}{128}[[A,B],[A,[B,A]]];
$$

$$
\ell^{\mathcal{S}_0}(\beta) \equiv B - \frac{1}{2}[A,B] + \frac{1}{12}[A,[A,B]] - \frac{1}{8}[B,[B,A]] + \frac{1}{24}[B,[B,[B,A]]] - \frac{1}{720}[A,[A,[A,B]]] - \frac{1}{288}[B,[B,[B,[B,A]]]] - \frac{1}{288}[B,[A,[A,[A,B]]]] - \frac{1}{144}[[A,B],[A,[A,B]]] - \frac{1}{128}[[A,B],[B,[B,A]]].
$$

**Example 5.3** (the case of genus 2). Modulo $\mathcal{T}_3$, we have

$$
\ell^{\mathcal{S}_0}(\alpha_1) \equiv A_1 + \frac{1}{2}[A_1,B_1] + \frac{1}{12}[B_1,[B_1,A_1]] - \frac{1}{8}[A_1,[A_1,B_1]] - \frac{1}{4}[A_1,[A_2,B_2]] + \frac{1}{10}[A_1,[A_1,[A_1,B_2]]] + \frac{1}{40}[A_1,[B_1,[A_2,B_2]]] + \frac{1}{40}[A_1,[B_2,[A_2,B_2]]] + \frac{1}{40}[A_1,[A_1,[A_2,B_2]]];
$$
\[\ell^S(\beta_1) \equiv B_1 - \frac{1}{2}[A_1, B_1]
+ \frac{1}{12}[A_1, [A_1, B_1]] - \frac{1}{8}[B_1, [B_1, A_1]] - \frac{1}{4}[B_1, [A_2, B_2]]
+ \frac{1}{24}[B_1, [B_1, [B_1, A_1]]] + \frac{1}{10}[[A_1, B_1], [A_2, B_2]] + \frac{1}{40}[B_1, [A_1, [A_2, B_2]]]
+ \frac{1}{40}[B_1, [A_2, [A_2, B_2]]] + \frac{1}{40}[B_1, [B_1, [A_2, B_2]]] + \frac{1}{40}[B_1, [B_2, [A_2, B_2]]];\]

\[\ell^S(\alpha_2) \equiv A_2 + \frac{1}{2}[A_2, B_2]
+ \frac{1}{12}[B_2, [B_2, A_2]] - \frac{1}{8}[A_2, [A_2, B_2]] + \frac{1}{4}[A_2, [A_1, B_1]]
+ \frac{1}{24}[A_2, [A_2, [A_2, B_2]]] - \frac{1}{10}[[A_1, B_1], [A_2, B_2]] - \frac{1}{40}[A_2, [B_2, [A_1, B_1]]]
- \frac{1}{40}[A_2, [B_1, [A_1, B_1]]] - \frac{1}{40}[A_2, [A_2, [A_1, B_1]]] - \frac{1}{40}[A_2, [A_1, [A_1, B_1]]];\]

\[\ell^S(\beta_2) \equiv B_2 - \frac{1}{2}[A_2, B_2]
+ \frac{1}{12}[A_2, [A_2, B_2]] - \frac{1}{8}[B_2, [B_2, A_2]] + \frac{1}{4}[B_2, [A_1, B_1]]
+ \frac{1}{24}[B_2, [B_2, [B_2, A_2]]] + \frac{1}{10}[[A_1, B_1], [A_2, B_2]] - \frac{1}{40}[B_2, [A_2, [A_1, B_1]]]
- \frac{1}{40}[B_2, [A_1, [A_1, B_1]]] - \frac{1}{40}[B_2, [B_2, [A_1, B_1]]] - \frac{1}{40}[B_2, [B_1, [A_1, B_1]]].\]

Acknowledgments. The author wishes to express his gratitude to Alex Bene, who kindly suggested to him to extend the construction for not necessarily symplectic generators, Nariya Kawazumi for communicating to him a proof of a symmetry property of \(\theta^0\), and Robert Penner for warm comments to a rough draft of this paper. He also would like to thank Shigeyuki Morita and Masatoshi Sato for valuable comments.

This research is supported by JSPS Research Fellowships for Young Scientists (22-4810).

References

[1] A. J. Bene, N. Kawazumi, and R. C. Penner, Canonical extensions of the Johnson homomorphisms to the Torelli groupoid, Adv. Math. 221, 627-659 (2009)

[2] W. M. Goldman, Invariant functions on Lie groups and Hamiltonian flows of surface groups representations, Invent. Math. 85, 263-302 (1986)

[3] D. Johnson, An abelian quotient of the mapping class group \(\mathcal{I}_g\), Math. Ann. 249, 225-242 (1980)
[4] D. Johnson, A survey of the Torelli group, Contemporary Math. 20, 165-179 (1983)

[5] N. Kawazumi, Cohomological aspects of Magnus expansions, preprint, math.GT/0505497 (2005)

[6] N. Kawazumi, Harmonic Magnus expansion on the universal family of Riemann surfaces, preprint, math.GT/0603158 (2006)

[7] N. Kawazumi and Y. Kuno, The logarithms of Dehn twists, preprint, arXiv:1008.5017 (2010)

[8] M. Kontsevich, Formal (non)-commutative symplectic geometry, in: “The Gel’fand Mathematical Seminars, 1990-1992”, Birkhäuser, Boston, 173-187 (1993)

[9] W. Magnus, Beziehungen zwischen Gruppen und Idealen in einem speziellen Ring, Math. Ann. 111, 259-280 (1935)

[10] W. Magnus, A. Karrass, D. Solitar, Combinatorial group theory, Dover, New York (1976)

[11] G. Massuyeau, Infinitesimal Morita homomorphisms and the tree-level of the LMO invariant, preprint, arXiv:0809.4629 (2008)

[12] J. -P. Serre, Lie algebras and Lie groups, Lecture Notes in Mathematics 1500, Springer-Verlag, Berlin (2006)

Yusuke Kuno
Department of Mathematics,
Graduate School of Science,
Hiroshima University,
1-3-1 Kagamiyama, Higashi-Hiroshima, Hiroshima 739-8526 JAPAN
E-mail address: kunotti@hiroshima-u.ac.jp