

A natural basis for intersection numbers

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ABSTRACT. *We advertise elementary symmetric polynomials e_i as the natural basis for generating series $A_{g,n}$ of intersection numbers of ψ -classes on the moduli space of stable curves of genus g with n marked points. Closed formulae for $A_{g,n}$ are known for genera 0 and 1 — this approach provides formulae for $g = 2, 3, 4$, together with an algorithm to compute the formula for any g .*

The claimed naturality of the e_i basis relies in the unexpected vanishing of some coefficients with a clear pattern. As an application of the conjecture, we find new integral representations of $A_{g,n}$, which recover expressions for the Weil-Petersson volumes in terms of Bessel functions.

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1. Introduction

Over the last 30 years, research in mathematics and in theoretical physics have unveiled a deep interaction between the following fields:

1. models in theoretical physics (mainly arising from string theory and random matrix models),
2. the algebraic geometry of moduli spaces of curves,
3. the mathematical physics of integrable systems and integrable hierarchies.

Let us present the core idea of this interaction. Consider correlators

$$\langle \eta_{d_1} \cdots \eta_{d_n} \rangle_g^M$$

of some theoretical physics model M as above depending on a genus parameter g and on a certain number n of insertions. On the other hand, consider a partition function $\mathcal{Z}(\hbar, \mathbf{t})$ depending on a formal parameter \hbar and infinitely many parameters t_i in such a way that it makes sense to define its correlators

$$\langle \sigma_{d_1} \cdots \sigma_{d_n} \rangle_g^{\mathcal{Z}} := \left[\frac{\hbar^{2g-2+n}}{n!} t_{d_1} \cdots t_{d_n} \right] \cdot \log \mathcal{Z}(\hbar, \mathbf{t})$$

where $[x^d].f(x)$ is the formal operator which extracts the coefficient of x^d in $f(x)$. Assume moreover that \mathcal{Z} is the tau-function of some integrable hierarchy (e.g. KdV, KP, 2D Toda, BKP, ...), that is, it satisfies a determined infinite list of PDEs in the infinite set of times t_i . Finally, define the correlators

$$\langle \tau_{d_1} \cdots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g^\Omega := \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \Omega_{g,n} \psi_1^{d_1} \cdots \psi_n^{d_n}, \quad \Omega_{g,n} \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}),$$

where $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ is the $3g - 3 + n$ complex dimensional moduli space of stable curves $(C; p_1, \dots, p_n)$ of genus g , with n distinct labeled marked points and the cohomology classes $\psi_i := c_1(\mathcal{L}_i)$ are the first Chern classes of the line bundle \mathcal{L}_i cotangent at the i -th marked point. Here Ω is a whole collection of classes $\Omega_{g,n}$ for every (g, n) satisfying $2g - 2 + n > 0$. In practice, these collections Ω form Cohomological Field Theories (CohFTs), which means that several compatibility conditions between different Ω_{g_i, n_i} in the same collection hold.

The interaction we are talking about can be thought as triples (M, \mathcal{Z}, Ω) such that

$$\langle \eta_{d_1} \cdots \eta_{d_n} \rangle_g^M \sim \langle \sigma_{d_1} \cdots \sigma_{d_n} \rangle_g^{\mathcal{Z}} \sim \langle \tau_{d_1} \cdots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g^\Omega,$$

where the symbol \sim in principle means proportionality up to the multiplication of some combinatorial prefactor which is d_i -dependent, but in some cases is a straightforward equality.

Let us make an example of this interaction. In fact, this example is the simplest possible instance, historically arose first, and in a way can be thought as the generic-local model for all other examples of such interaction. In 1991 two different approaches to 2-dimensional quantum gravity, used as an easier model to understand the theory in higher dimension, existed. Both had to deal with the problematic integration over infinite dimensional spaces. The first was based on triangulation of surfaces, the second on the integration over the space of conformal metrics, which translates to the computation of correlators

$$\langle \tau_{d_1} \cdots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g := \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \psi_1^{d_1} \cdots \psi_n^{d_n},$$

that is, $\Omega_{g,n} = 1$ is the fundamental class of the moduli space, for every (g, n) . Witten conjectured these two approaches were the same. More precisely, as the first approach was known to obey the KdV integrable hierarchy, the initial conditions of both approaches were known to coincide, and both approaches were known to satisfy the so-called string equation, Witten conjectured that the second approach obey (and therefore is completely determined by) the KdV integrable hierarchy.

THEOREM 1.1 (Witten conjecture [39], Kontsevich theorem [26]). *The generating function*

$$U = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial t_0^2}, \quad F(t_0, t_1, \dots) = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \sum_{d_0, d_1, \dots=0}^{\infty} \langle \tau_0^{d_0} \tau_1^{d_1} \dots \rangle_g \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{t_i^{d_i}}{d_i!}$$

satisfies the classical KdV equation

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial t_1} = U \frac{\partial U}{\partial t_0} + \frac{1}{12} \frac{\partial^3 U}{\partial t_0^3}.$$

One can think of this instance, in terms of the interaction presented above, as of the triple

$$(M = 2D \text{ quantum gravity}, \mathcal{Z} = \text{string solution of KdV}, \Omega_{g,n} = 1).$$

This interaction is just the tip of an entire iceberg of such triples: many are discovered, and yet the depth of the iceberg is still far from being assessed.

What is known about the explicit generating series of $\langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g$? The goal of this paper is two-fold: on the one hand it provides new closed formulae, on the other it notices (and it conjectures) an unexpected vanishing of the coefficients with a precise pattern, providing the proof for several cases.

1.1. Low genus cases: $g = 0$ and $g = 1$

Let us start by the low genus cases. The simplest equations these correlators satisfy are the *string* and *dilaton* equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \tau_0 \rangle_g &= \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_{i-1}} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g, \\ \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \tau_1 \rangle_g &= (2g - 2 + n) \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g. \end{aligned}$$

In genus zero, as the dimension of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}$ is $n - 3$ and τ_i corresponds to cohomological degree i , insertions τ_0 must appear, so it is customary to exploit string equation to prove

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}} \psi_1^{d_1} \dots \psi_n^{d_n} = \binom{n-3}{d_1, \dots, d_n}.$$

DEFINITION 1.2. Define for $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$ as

$$\begin{aligned} A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) &= \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)} \\ &= \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n=0}^{\infty} \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g x_1^{d_1} \dots x_n^{d_n}, \end{aligned}$$

and ¹ the normalized amplitudes as

$$\tilde{A}_{g,n} = 24^g g! A_{g,n}.$$

Equation (1.1) translates into $A_{0,n}(\mathbf{x}) = (x_1 + \cdots + x_n)^{n-3}$, and rewriting it in terms of symmetric elementary polynomials e_i gives

$$A_{0,n} = \tilde{A}_{0,n} = e_1^{n-3}.$$

Notice that only factors of the type e_1 appear in genus zero, and that there is no obvious reason a priori why factors e_j , $j > 1$, wouldn't show up. The formula in genus one is also known (the first appearance to the best of our knowledge is in [27], then rederived in [3]), and it reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}} \psi_1^{d_1} \cdots \psi_n^{d_n} = \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \left(\binom{n}{d_1, \dots, d_n} - \sum_{\substack{b_1, \dots, b_n \\ b_i \in \{0,1\}}} \binom{n - (b_1 + \cdots + b_n)}{d_1 - b_1, \dots, d_n - b_n} (b_1 + \cdots + b_n - 2)! \right), \end{aligned}$$

where the convention that negative factorials vanish is used. In terms of the normalized amplitudes it becomes

$$\tilde{A}_{1,n} = e_1^n - \sum_{k=2}^n (k-2)! e_k e_1^{n-k}.$$

Again, the factors e_j , $j > 1$, are strangely scarce in the expansion above: the formula holds for every n , therefore the dimension of the moduli space could be as big as desired.

1.2. Results of the paper and main conjecture

For $2g - 2 + n > 0$, the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$ are manifestly symmetric polynomials of homogeneous degree $3g - 3 + n$. They can therefore be expressed in the basis of elementary symmetric polynomials $e_\Lambda = e_{\Lambda_1} \cdots e_{\Lambda_{\ell(\Lambda)}}$ with partitions Λ of size $|\Lambda| = 3g - 3 + n$:

$$A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{|\Lambda|=3g-3+n} D_{g,n}(\Lambda) e_\Lambda(\mathbf{x})$$

¹summations without upper bound in this paper refer to all indices being summed up to, in principle, infinity. Although in some cases, like in this one, the sum is finite for dimension reasons.

for some coefficients $D_{g,n}(\Lambda)$. Observe that any $\Lambda_i > n$ implies the vanishing of the whole summand, hence we can consider partitions with parts bounded by n .

Let us first distinguish without loss of generality the elements $\Lambda_i = 1$ in the sum above:

$$A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n}} C_{g,n}(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}$$

where we can set without ambiguity

$$C_{g,n}(\lambda) := D_{g,n}(\lambda \sqcup (1)^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}),$$

with $\lambda \sqcup (1) := (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n, 1)$. We first show in Section 3 (see corollary 3.4 and equation 3.3) the following property.

PROPOSITION 1.3. *The coefficients $C_{g,n}(\lambda)$ are independent of n .*

We can therefore drop the corresponding index. Then, computing the coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$ we observed that all coefficients with $\ell(\lambda) > g$ happen to be vanishing:

CONJECTURE 1.4 (Main conjecture). *For $g \geq 0, n \geq 1$ and $2g - 2 + n > 0$ we have*

$$C_g(\lambda) = 0, \quad \text{for } \ell(\lambda) > g.$$

Equivalently,

$$A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ \ell(\lambda) \leq g}} C_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}.$$

We prove the conjecture up to $g \leq 7$, for any n , and up to $n \leq 3$, for any g . We then apply the Virasoro constraints to the $A_{g,n}$ obtaining a recursion for the coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$ in Section 3. It is an important point that the recursion does not rely on the conjecture; on the opposite, it allows to verify the conjecture up to $g \leq 7$, by checking that all expected vanishings do hold. In addition, the recursion can be employed to obtain explicit formulae for the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$ for higher genera. As an illustrative example, we give in the following the two new formulae for $g = 2$ and $g = 3$. The formula for $g = 4$ takes several pages and is given in the supporting files of the article.

REMARK 1.5. Let us remark that these formulae at the practical level allow for fast computations for large n , in genus 2, 3 and 4, compared to the existing softwares exploiting Virasoro constraints. One could argue that our methods simply employ Virasoro constraints applied to the basis of the e_i . However, by polynomial considerations, we only need to compute up to $n = 6g - 3$ (see remark 3.3) in order to fix unambiguously all needed coefficients — after that the intersection numbers can be computed for any given n .

PROPOSITION 1.6. *The genus two formula reads:*

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{A}_{2,n} = & e_1^{n+3} - 2e_2e_1^{n+1} - \frac{18}{5}e_3e_1^n \\ & - \sum_{k=4}^{n+3} \frac{(k^3 + 21k^2 - 70k + 96)(k-3)!}{30} e_k e_1^{n+3-k} \\ & + \frac{9}{5}e_2^2e_1^{n-1} + \frac{18}{5}e_3e_2e_1^{n-1} \\ & + \sum_{k=4}^{n+1} \frac{(k+16)(k-1)!}{10} e_k e_2 e_1^{n+1-k} - \sum_{k=4}^n \frac{k!}{10} e_k e_3 e_1^{n-k}.\end{aligned}$$

The convention that $e_1^m = 0$ if $m < 0$ is used.

PROPOSITION 1.7. *The genus three formula reads:*

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{A}_{3,n} = & \sum_{k=7}^{n+4} \frac{(17k^4 + 814k^3 + 9391k^2 - 12142k + 53904)(k-2)!}{8400} e_1^{-k+n+4} e_2 e_k \\ & - \sum_{k=7}^{n+3} \frac{(2k^3 + 39k^2 - 1523k - 480)(k-1)!}{2100} e_1^{-k+n+3} e_3 e_k \\ & - \sum_{k=5}^{n+2} \frac{(5k^2 + 199k + 2282)k!}{1400} e_1^{-k+n+2} e_2^2 e_k - \sum_{k=7}^{n+2} \frac{(3k^2 + 79k + 596)k!}{700} e_1^{-k+n+2} e_4 e_k \\ & + \sum_{k=7}^{n+1} \frac{(k+37)(k+1)!}{350} e_1^{-k+n+1} e_5 e_k + \sum_{k=5}^{n+1} \frac{(5k+102)(k+1)!}{700} e_1^{-k+n+1} e_2 e_3 e_k \\ & + \sum_{k=4}^n \frac{(k+2)!}{175} e_1^{-k+n} e_2 e_4 e_k - \sum_{k=3}^n \frac{9(k+2)!}{1400} e_1^{-k+n} e_3^2 e_k - \sum_{k=6}^n \frac{(k+2)!}{350} e_1^{-k+n} e_6 e_k \\ & - \sum_{k=7}^{n+6} \frac{(17k^6 + 885k^5 + 9347k^4 - 83577k^3 + 338972k^2 - 912492k + 970272)(k-4)!}{50400} e_1^{-k+n+6} e_k \\ & + a_{3,n}\end{aligned}$$

where $a_{3,n}$ is the collection of initial terms which do not naturally arise in k -families:

$$\begin{aligned}a_{3,n} = & -\frac{27}{7}e_1^n e_2^3 + \frac{1692}{35}e_1^n e_2 e_4 + \frac{153}{35}e_1^n e_3^2 - \frac{1872}{5}e_1^n e_6 + \frac{3024}{5}e_1^{n-5} e_5 e_6 \\ & + \frac{432}{5}e_1^{n-4} e_5^2 + \frac{108}{5}e_1^{n-3} e_2 e_3 e_4 + \frac{15552}{35}e_1^{n-3} e_3 e_6 - \frac{5904}{35}e_1^{n-3} e_4 e_5 - 54e_1^{n-2} e_2^2 e_4 \\ & + \frac{27}{7}e_1^{n-2} e_2 e_3^2 + \frac{51696}{35}e_1^{n-2} e_2 e_6 + \frac{2844}{35}e_1^{n-2} e_3 e_5 - \frac{1152}{35}e_1^{n-2} e_4^2 - \frac{81}{7}e_1^{n-1} e_2^2 e_3 \\ & + \frac{8532}{35}e_1^{n-1} e_2 e_5 + \frac{324}{35}e_1^{n-1} e_3 e_4 + \frac{594}{35}e_1^{n+1} e_2 e_3 - \frac{2286}{35}e_1^{n+1} e_5 + \frac{27}{5}e_1^{n+2} e_2^2 \\ & - \frac{8496}{7}e_1^{n-4} e_4 e_6 - \frac{594}{35}e_1^{n+2} e_4 - \frac{39}{5}e_1^{n+3} e_3 - 3e_1^{n+4} e_2 + e_1^{n+6}.\end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 1.8. *The genus four formula is given in the supporting files of the article.*

1.3. Applications of the conjecture

As an application of conjecture 1.4, we obtain in section 6 formulae for the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$ as $g+1$ dimensional integrals. In the following we rewrite the result in the residue form:

PROPOSITION 1.9. *Conjecture 1.4 implies that*

$$A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = [u^0 v_1^0 \dots v_g^0] \frac{B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v})}{u^{d_{g,n}}} \prod_{i,m} e^{ux_i} (1 + v_m x_i),$$

or ², equivalently,

$$\langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g = [u^0 v_1^0 \dots v_g^0] B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v}) \prod_i \sum_{r=0}^{d_i} \frac{e_r(\mathbf{v})}{u^r} \frac{1}{(d_i - r)!},$$

where $d_{g,n} = 3g - 3 + n$, the operator $[x^k]$ extracts the coefficient of x^k in the expression to which it is applied, and $B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v})$ is a polynomial in u and in the $1/v_i$ given by the coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$ in the elementary symmetric basis decomposition of $A_{g,n}$:

$$B_{g,n}^-(\xi, v_1, \dots, v_g) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq d_{g,n} \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} (d_{g,n} - |\lambda|)! \frac{C_g(\lambda)}{g!} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \xi^{|\lambda|}.$$

Here \tilde{m}_λ are the augmented monomial symmetric polynomials. This formulation allows one to express the generating series in terms of residues. We employ the same argument to extend the integral representation to expressions of correlators of the form

$$\left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g.$$

In particular, we can apply our results to Weil-Petersson polynomials

$$V_{g,n}(\mathbf{L}) := \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \exp \left(2\pi^2 \kappa_1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{L_i^2 \psi_i}{2} \right),$$

finding the following expression.

²Compared to the expression in equation 1.4, this formulation has the advantage of being packaged in generating series and suggests a reformulation in terms of residues.

THEOREM 1.10. *Conjecture 1.4 implies that*

$$\begin{aligned}
V_{g,n}(\mathbf{L}) &= \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n} \left\langle e^{2\pi^2 \kappa_1} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g \prod_i \frac{L^{2d_i}}{2^{d_i} d_i!} \\
&= \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{j=1}^g \frac{dv_j}{v_j} \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} du \frac{B_{g,n}^-(F(u, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v})}{F(u, \mathbf{v})^{3g-2+n}} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_k e_k(\mathbf{v}) \left(\frac{L_i}{\sqrt{2u}} \right)^k I_k(L_i \sqrt{2u}) \right) \\
&= [u^{-1} v_1^0 \dots v_g^0] \frac{B_{g,n}^-(F(u, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v})}{F(u, \mathbf{v})^{3g-2+n}} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_k e_k(\mathbf{v}) \left(\frac{L_i}{\sqrt{2u}} \right)^k I_k(L_i \sqrt{2u}) \right),
\end{aligned}$$

where I_k , J_k are standard notations for Bessel functions, and

$$F(u, \mathbf{v}) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \left[\left(-\frac{\pi \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{u}} \right)^{k-1} J_{k-1}(2\pi \sqrt{2u}) - \delta_{k,1} \right] e_k(\mathbf{v}).$$

Structure of the paper

In Section 2 we summarise the state-of-the-art for generating series of intersection numbers. In Section 3 we exploit the information carried by Virasoro constraints to refine our conjecture, derive a recursion of the coefficients of the generating series, and give some restatements of the main conjecture. Section 4.1 is dedicated to the proof of the main conjecture for $n = 1, 2, 3$. In Section 5 we analyse the ELSV formula for one-part Hurwitz numbers and give a different restatement of our conjecture in terms of the Ω -CohFT. Section 6 contains applications of the main conjecture as new formulae for $A_{g,n}$ and Weil-Petersson polynomials as g -dimensional integral representations. Section 7 contains a few examples of non-trivial cohomological field theories $\Omega_{g,n}$ which show similar behaviour to $\Omega_{g,n} = 1$ when their amplitudes are expanded in elementary symmetric polynomials. Finally, we include two appendices with numerics in the supporting files: the first tests the simplifications given both by our recursion and by the main conjecture, the second provides the formula of $A_{g,n}$ for $g = 4$.

2. Known formulas for the n -point functions

The n -point function

$$F_n(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{g=0} A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{1}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)}$$

is an alternative way to encode all information of intersection numbers of ψ classes. In the expression above the genus is determined by the cohomological

degree D taken as $g = \frac{D+3-n}{3}$, and the expression vanishes whenever the fraction is not an integer. In the following we summarise the state-of-the-art about the F_n .

Okounkov [36] obtains an analytic expression of the n -point functions in terms of n -dimensional error-function-type integrals, based on his work of random permutations. Buryak (appeared in [6], see also [2]) obtains another integral representation of the F_n formula from the semi-infinite wedge formalism. Brézin and Hikami [5] apply correlation functions of GUE ensemble to find explicit formulae of n -point functions. Liu and Xu [32] exploit the information carried by the Virasoro constraints to derive a recursive formula for the F_n .

2.1. Buryak formula

Define the function $P_n(a_1, \dots, a_n; x_1, \dots, x_n)$ by $P_1(a_1; x_1) := \frac{1}{x_1}$ for $n = 1$, and for $n \geq 2$ by

$$P_n(\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{x}) := \sum_{\substack{\tau \in \mathfrak{S}_n \\ \tau(1)=1}} \frac{\prod_{j=2}^{n-1} x_{\tau(j)} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \zeta \left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^j a_{\tau(k)} \right) x_{\tau(j+1)} - a_{\tau(j+1)} \left(\sum_{k=1}^j x_{\tau(k)} \right) \right)}{\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} (a_{\tau(j)} x_{\tau(j+1)} - a_{\tau(j+1)} x_{\tau(j)})},$$

where $\zeta(z) = 2 \sinh(z/2)$. In fact P_n turns out to be a formal power series in all its variables, invariant with respect to the simultaneous action of the symmetric group \mathfrak{S}_n on (a_1, \dots, a_n) and (x_1, \dots, x_n) , see [7, Remarks 1.5 and 1.6]. Buryak finds that the n -point functions F_n have the following Gaussian-integral representation:

$$F_n(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{e^{\frac{p_3(\mathbf{x})}{24}}}{e_1(\mathbf{x}) \prod_{j=1}^n \sqrt{2\pi x_j}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n e^{-\frac{a_j^2}{2x_j}} da_j \right] P_n(i\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{x}),$$

where $i\mathbf{a} = (\sqrt{-1}a_1, \dots, \sqrt{-1}a_n)$, and p_i are power sums. Let us recall that the usual convention for the unstable cases $(g, n) = (0, 1)$ and $(0, 2)$ is the following:

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,1}} \frac{1}{1 - x\psi_1} = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,2}} \frac{1}{(1 - x\psi_1)(1 - y\psi_2)} = \frac{1}{(x + y)}.$$

2.2. Okounkov formula

Define the function $\mathcal{E}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ as

$$\frac{e^{\frac{p_3(\mathbf{x})}{12}}}{\prod_{j=1}^n \sqrt{4\pi x_j}} \int_{\mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}^n} \left[\prod_{j=1}^n ds_j \right] \exp \left(- \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\frac{(s_j - s_{j+1})^2}{4x_j} + \frac{(s_j + s_{j+1})x_j}{2} \right) \right),$$

where s_{n+1} denotes s_1 . Define the \mathfrak{S}_n -invariant function

$$\mathcal{E}^\odot(x_1, \dots, x_n) := \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n / \mathbb{Z}_n} \mathcal{E}(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)}).$$

Let Π_n be the set of all partitions of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into a disjoint union of unordered subsets $\sqcup_{j=1}^\ell I_j$, for all $\ell = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Let $x_I := \sum_{j \in I} x_j$, $I \subset \{1, \dots, n\}$. Finally, define

$$\mathcal{G}(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{\sqcup_{j=1}^\ell I_j \in \Pi_n} (-1)^{\ell+1} \mathcal{E}^\odot(x_{I_1}, \dots, x_{I_\ell}), \quad F_n(\mathbf{x}) := \frac{(2\pi)^{n/2}}{\prod_{j=1}^n \sqrt{x_j}} \mathcal{G}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{2^{1/3}}\right).$$

2.3. Relation between Buryak and Okounkov formulae

There is no obvious equality between the two formulae for F_n obtained by Buryak and by Okounkov. A technical combinatorial argument proving their equality directly was achieved in [2].

2.4. Brezin-Hikami formula

It is worth mentioning that Brezin and Hikami [5] derive formulae for the n -point functions $F_n^{(p)}$ for the intersection numbers of the moduli space of curves with a $(p-1)$ -spin structure via Gaussian random matrix theory in the presence of an external matrix source, which restricts to F_n for $p = 2$, although their work focuses on the explicit investigation of higher p for $n = 1, 2$.

2.5. Liu-Xu formula

Dijkgraaf-Verlinde-Verlinde [12] have recast Theorem 1.1 in terms of Virasoro constraints applied to the partition function and shown that the two statements are in fact equivalent (which is in general not the case). Liu and Xu [32, Theorem 1.2, Corollary 2.2], exploiting the structure of the Virasoro constraints, have constructed recursively a solution of the n -point function (and its normalized version), which we now recall.

THEOREM 2.1. *For $n \geq 2$, the n -point function takes the form*

$$F_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \sum_{r=0}^g \frac{(2r+n-3)!!}{12^{g-r} (2g+n-1)!!} S_r(x_1, \dots, x_n) e_1^{3g-3r},$$

where S_r is the homogeneous symmetric polynomial of degree $3r-3+n$ defined recursively by

$$S_r(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{2e_1} \sum_{\underline{n}=I \amalg J} e_1(I)^2 e_1(J)^2 \sum_{r'=0}^r A_{r',|I|}(x_I) A_{r-r',|J|}(x_J),$$

where $I, J \neq \emptyset$ and $e_1(I)$ is e_1 evaluated in the variables x_i for $i \in I$. Equivalently, the normalized n -point function takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} G_n(x_1, \dots, x_n) &= \sum_{g=0} \sum_{r=0}^g \frac{(2r+n-3)!!}{12^{g-r}(2g+n-1)!!} P_r(x_1, \dots, x_n) (e_1^3 - p_3)^{g-r} \\ &= \sum_{g=0} \sum_{r=0}^g \frac{(2r+n-3)!!}{4^{g-r}(2g+n-1)!!} P_r(x_1, \dots, x_n) (e_1 e_2 - e_3)^{g-r} \end{aligned}$$

where P_r is the homogeneous symmetric polynomials of degree $3r-3+n$ defined recursively by

$$P_r(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{2e_1} \sum_{\underline{n}=I \amalg J} e_1(I)^2 e_1(J)^2 \sum_{r'=0}^r B_{r',|I|}(x_I) B_{r-r',|J|}(x_J),$$

where $I, J \neq \emptyset$, $\underline{n} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and $B_g(x_I)$ denotes the degree $3g + |I| - 3$ homogeneous component of the normalized $|I|$ -point function $G_n(x_{k_1}, \dots, x_{k_{|I|}})$, where $k_j \in I$.

3. Structure imposed by Virasoro constraints

In this section we discuss the implications of the first two Virasoro constraints, the so called string and dilaton equations, on the coefficients $C_{g,n}(\lambda)$ appearing in the elementary symmetric polynomial decomposition of $A_{g,n}$ (1.2). We show how the string equation allows one to drop the index n and define uniquely coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$ that appear in the formula of $A_{g,n}$ for any n .

A careful analysis also puts a constraint on the size of the partition, after the first row of the partition is excluded. Then we use the dilaton equation to show the polynomiality behaviour of $C_g(\lambda)$ in terms of the length of the first row λ_1 . This is enough to compute all coefficients C_g for fixed g by computing the case in which n is sufficiently large. In particular, this allows us to check the expected vanishing up to genus 7, and therefore prove the conjecture in those cases. Also, the recursion of the C_g obtained by the dilaton equation provides new formulae for $A_{g,n}$ in genus 2, 3, 4.

For higher Virasoro, we analyse the formula of Liu and Xu in light of our conjecture, providing a restatement of Conjecture 1.4 used in the section to prove small n cases.

3.1. Elementary symmetric functions

For a set of variables $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, let e_i indicate the elementary symmetric polynomials. Observe that:

$$e_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})|_{x_{n+1}=0} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k = n+1 \\ e_k(x_1, \dots, x_n) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n+1}} e_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n+1}} e_k(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})|_{x_{n+1}=0} \\ &= e_{k-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n). \end{aligned}$$

3.2. The Virasoro constraints

A careful analysis of the KdV hierarchy allows to restate Theorem 1.1 in terms of the Virasoro algebra, as it was shown by Dijkgraaf, Verlinde and Verlinde [12]. More precisely, Theorem 1.1 is equivalent to the data of certain particular infinite sequence of operators \mathcal{L}_m in the \mathfrak{t} , at most quadratic, such that

$$\mathcal{Z}^{\text{WK}} := e^{F^{\text{WK}}}, \quad \mathcal{L}_m \cdot \mathcal{Z}^{\text{WK}} = 0, \quad m \geq -1, \quad [\mathcal{L}_m, \mathcal{L}_n] = (m-n)\mathcal{L}_{m+n}.$$

The first and the second Virasoro constraints, respectively, translate into *string* and *dilaton* equations:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{-1} \cdot \mathcal{Z}^{\text{WK}} = 0 &\iff \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \tau_0 \rangle_g = \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_i-1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g, \\ \mathcal{L}_0 \cdot \mathcal{Z}^{\text{WK}} = 0 &\iff \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \tau_1 \rangle_g = (2g-2+n) \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g. \end{aligned}$$

For $m > 0$, the Virasoro constraint $\mathcal{L}_m \cdot \mathcal{Z}^{\text{WK}} = 0$ takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} &(2m+3)!! \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \tau_{m+1} \rangle_g \\ &= \sum_i \frac{(2d_i + 2m + 1)!!}{(2d_i - 1)!!} \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_i+m} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{a+b=m-1} (2a+1)!!(2b+1)!! \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \tau_a \tau_b \rangle_{g-1} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\substack{a+b=m-1 \\ I \sqcup J = \{1, \dots, n\} \\ g_1 + g_2 = g}} (2a+1)!!(2b+1)!! \langle \tau_{d_I} \tau_a \rangle_{g_1} \langle \tau_{d_J} \tau_b \rangle_{g_2} \end{aligned}$$

3.3. String equation

In the following we study the information string equation provides on the coefficients $C_{g,n}(\lambda)$. It is straightforward to rewrite the string equation (3.2) in terms of the amplitudes, which reads:

$$A_{g,n+1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1})|_{x_{n+1}=0} = e_1 A_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Let us substitute our decomposition for $A_{g,n}$ (1.2) into the string equation (3.3), and apply (3.1), obtaining

$$\sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-2+n \\ 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n}} C_{g,n+1}(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-2+n-|\lambda|} = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n}} C_{g,n}(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|+1}.$$

We then split the LHS in partitions with $|\lambda| = 3g - 2 + n$ and partitions with $|\lambda| \leq 3g - 3 + n$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{|\lambda|=3g-2+n \\ 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n}} C_{g,n+1}(\lambda) e_\lambda + \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n}} C_{g,n+1}(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-2+n-|\lambda|} \\ = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n}} C_{g,n}(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-2+n-|\lambda|}. \end{aligned}$$

We can match coefficients term by term:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \geq 1 \quad C_{g,n+1}(\lambda) &= C_{g,n}(\lambda) \\ &\text{if } |\lambda| \leq 3g - 3 + n \text{ and } 2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n \quad i = 1, \dots, \ell(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall n \geq 2 \quad C_{g,n}(\lambda) &= 0 \\ &\text{if } |\lambda| = 3g - 3 + n \text{ and } 2 \leq \lambda_i < n \quad i = 1, \dots, \ell(\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

As a consequence, we have the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.1. *For all partitions $\lambda \neq \emptyset$ with $|\lambda| \leq 3g - 3 + n$ and $2 \leq \lambda_i \leq n$, $i = 1, \dots, \ell(\lambda)$,*

$$C_{g,n}(\lambda) = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad |\lambda| - \lambda_1 > 3g - 3.$$

Proof. Let us fix g and n and pick any nonempty partition λ with $\lambda_i \geq 2$ and in which $\lambda_1 \leq n$. We want to apply several times equation (3.3), each time decreasing the value of n down to some $n' \leq n$, either reaching down to $|\lambda| = 3g - 3 + n'$ or $\lambda_1 = n'$. The first case requires $\Delta_1 = 3g - 3 + n - |\lambda|$ steps

and the second case requires $\Delta_2 = n - \lambda_1$ steps. If $|\lambda| - n' = 3g - 3$ is reached first, but $\lambda_1 < n'$, then by equation (3.3) we have

$$C_{g,n}(\lambda) = C_{g,n'}(\lambda) = 0.$$

This will be the case whenever $\Delta_1 < \Delta_2$, which is true whenever $|\lambda| - \lambda_1 > 3g - 3$. \square

COROLLARY 3.2. *The string equation implies that Conjecture 1.4 holds true for $g \leq 2$.*

Proof. The genera $g = 0, 1$ were already discussed in the introduction, and are again verified here. For $g = 0$ there are no nonempty partitions and for $g = 1$ there is just $\lambda = (\lambda_1)$. For $g = 2$ we require $|\lambda| - \lambda_1 \leq 3$ and the only nonempty partitions are (λ_1) , $(\lambda_1, 2)$, and $(\lambda_1, 3)$. \square

REMARK 3.3. Equation (3.3) suggests that we could define coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$ corresponding to $C_{g,n}(\lambda)$ for any n large enough. If n is too small, the corresponding monomial $e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}$ does not appear in $A_{g,n}$, and $C_{g,n}(\lambda)$ is formally zero. Therefore, we want to define $C_g(\lambda)$ as the common value for all non trivial $C_{g,n}(\lambda)$'s. Those can be computed whenever $n \geq \lambda_1$ and $|\lambda| \leq 3g - 3 + n$. In particular, for non empty partitions we can always set

$$C_g(\lambda) = C_{g,n_0}(\lambda)$$

where $n_0 = \max\{\lambda_1, |\lambda| - (3g - 3)\}$. Remark however that partitions with $|\lambda| - (3g - 3) > \lambda_1$ have vanishing coefficient according to lemma 3.1, so the non-trivial coefficients are in general $C_g(\lambda) = C_{g,\lambda_1}(\lambda)$. When $\lambda = \emptyset$, the coefficient $C_{g,n}(\emptyset)$ will appear in $A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x})$ as long as $3g - 3 + n \geq 0$, so for $g = 0$ we can pick $C_0(\emptyset) = C_{0,3}(\emptyset)$, and for $g \geq 1$ we set $C_g(\emptyset) = C_{g,1}(\emptyset)$.

COROLLARY 3.4.

$$A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ |\lambda| - \lambda_1 \leq 3g-3 \\ \lambda_i \geq 2}} C_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}.$$

In the supporting files we give a table of coefficients $D_{g,n}(\lambda \sqcup (1)^{3g-3+n}) = C_{g,n}(\lambda)$ for $g = 3$ and $n \leq 5$ to illustrate explicit checks of relations (3.3), (3.3) and (3.1).

3.4. Comparison between the conjecture and the string equation constraint

Let us comment on how much conjecture 1.4 actually constraints the number of terms in the elementary symmetric polynomial decomposition of $A_{g,n}$, compared to the constraint imposed by the string equation.

From the string equation and (3.4), we see that partitions $\lambda = (\lambda_1) \sqcup \mu$ can have at most $\ell(\mu) = \left\lfloor \frac{3g-3}{2} \right\rfloor$. In conjecture 1.4 we claim that the maximum length is actually $\ell(\mu) = g - 1$.

- Let us denote by \mathcal{Q}_g the set of partitions μ with $|\mu| \leq 3g - 3$ and $\mu_i \geq 2$.
- Let us denote by \mathcal{Q}_g^* the set \mathcal{Q}_g under the further constraint $\ell(\mu) \leq g - 1$.
- Let us denote by \mathcal{Q}_g^{**} the set \mathcal{Q}_g under the further constraint $\ell(\mu) \geq g - 1$.

One may ask how much bigger is \mathcal{Q}_g compared to \mathcal{Q}_g^* . The first observations is that each partition in $\mathcal{Q}_g \setminus \mathcal{Q}_g^*$ contains a block of the form $(2, 2, 2)$. By considering the bijection that removes such block we get a bijection between $\mathcal{Q}_g \setminus \mathcal{Q}_g^* \leftrightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{g-2}^{**}$, and therefore an equality of their cardinalities. This way we have shown that the conjecture 1.4 discards from \mathcal{Q}_g a subset of \mathcal{Q}_{g-2} . The table below shows the cardinalities of these sets for small values of g .

g	6	9	12	15	18	21
$ \mathcal{Q}_g $	176	1575	10143	53174	239943	966467
$ \mathcal{Q}_g^* $	167	1528	9973	52649	238521	962922
$ \mathcal{Q}_{g-2}^{**} $	9	47	170	525	1422	3545

We see that our conjecture only discards a fraction of the total amount of partitions considered. We make this point to emphasize that the strength of the conjecture does not rely in the vanishing of a large amount of terms out of the elementary symmetric decomposition of $A_{g,n}$, but rather in unveiling a peculiar and unexpected constraint these partitions obey. It would be ideal to have a geometric reason behind this vanishing. We will see an application of this constraint in section 6.

3.5. Dilaton equation

It is straightforward to rewrite the dilaton equation 3.2 in terms of the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$, obtaining

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{n+1}} A_{g,n+1}(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \Big|_{x_{n+1}=0} = (2g - 2 + n) A_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Let us now employ the expansion of $A_{g,n}$ which we have refined in the previous section (3.4), and compute the left hand side with (3.1):

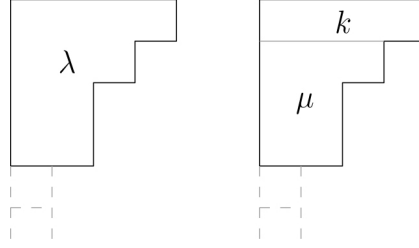
$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{|\lambda| \leq 3g-2+n} C_g(\lambda) \sum_{j=1}^{\ell(\lambda)} e_{\lambda_j-1} \prod_{i \neq j} e_{\lambda_i} e_1^{3g-2+n-|\lambda|} \\
& + \sum_{|\lambda| \leq 3g-2+n} C_g(\lambda) e_\lambda (3g-2+n-|\lambda|) e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|} \\
& = (2g-2+n) \sum_{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n} C_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}
\end{aligned}$$

To extract an identity on $C_g(\lambda)$ we must first reconstruct the elementary symmetric polynomial basis in the first term on the left hand side. We have two cases to consider:

1. when $\lambda_j = 2$, then $e_{\lambda_j-1} = e_1$ comes out of e_λ and we can relabel what is left as a new partition λ' , which carries the coefficient associated to $\lambda' \sqcup (2)$. There are $m_2(\lambda)$ ways to remove a row of length 2 from the partition λ to get λ' , so it comes with multiplicity $m_2(\lambda') + 1$.
2. when $\lambda_j > 2$ and thus $\lambda_j - 1 > 1$, we relabel it into a new partition λ' . This term carries the coefficients of all the partitions from which we can obtain λ' by removing one block and then reordering the rows (those partitions can obviously be obtained starting from λ' by adding one block, but they come with a different multiplicity than if we just counted the ways to construct them from λ' in all possible ways of adding one block).

We can describe the multiplicity in the following way. Let $\lambda + (1)_i$ be the partition obtained by adding to λ a block at the i -th row (and then reordering). It is enough to consider $\lambda + (1)_i$ for $i = 1$ and whenever $\lambda_i < \lambda_{i-1}$ (those cases that do not require reordering the rows). Let $\text{step}(\lambda) \subset \{1, \dots, \ell(\lambda)\}$ represent this set of steps. Let us count in how many ways can we recover λ from $\lambda + (1)_i$ by removing a single block. This is the number of rows of length $\lambda_i + 1$ in $\lambda + (1)_i$, which is the same as the number of rows of length $\lambda_i + 1$ in λ plus one. Therefore we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n} \sum_{j \in \text{step}(\lambda)} (m_{\lambda_j+1}(\lambda) + 1) C_g(\lambda + (1)_j) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|} \\
& + \sum_{|\lambda| \leq 3g-4+n} (m_2(\lambda) + 1) C_g(\lambda \sqcup (2)) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|} \\
& + \sum_{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n} (g - |\lambda|) C_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 1: From λ to (k, μ)

Matching coefficients, we obtain

$$\sum_{j \in \text{step}(\lambda)} (m_{\lambda_j+1}(\lambda) + 1) C_g(\lambda + (1)_j) + (m_2(\lambda) + 1) C_g(\lambda \sqcup (2)) + (g - |\lambda|) C_g(\lambda) = 0.$$

3.6. Solving the recursion

Equation (3.5) is a recursion on λ for fixed g : the $C_g(\lambda)$ for smaller partitions are related to the $C_g(\lambda)$ for bigger partitions. However, whenever the partition minus its first row has size exceeding $3g - 3$, the coefficients vanish. To make use of this, let us split partitions as $\lambda = (\lambda_1) \sqcup (\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{\ell(\lambda)}) := (k) \sqcup \mu$ and let us denote

$$C_g(\lambda) = C_g(k, \mu).$$

This notation only makes sense for $k \geq \mu_1$, and from lemma 3.1 we must have $|\mu| \leq 3g - 3$. For the empty partition $\lambda = \emptyset$ we keep the notation $C_g(\emptyset)$, whereas $C_g(k, \emptyset)$ indicates a partition of a single row of length k , $k \geq 2$. The coefficient $C_g(\emptyset)$ can be computed for all g from the known formula for the 1-point function, and it is given in section 4.1. Let us therefore focus on the remaining partitions that can be decomposed at (k, μ) for $k \geq 2$. Let us rewrite equation (3.5) in terms of pairs (k, μ) . For $\lambda = \emptyset$,

$$C_g(2, \emptyset) = -g C_g(\emptyset).$$

And for all other partitions,

$$\begin{aligned} C_g(k+1, \mu) + \sum_{j \in \text{step}(\mu)} (m_{\mu_j+1}(\mu) + 1) C_g(k, \mu + (1)_j) \\ + \delta_{k, \mu_1+1} C_g(k, \mu + (1)_1) + \delta_{k, \mu_1} C_g(k, \mu + (1)_\iota) \\ + (m_2(\mu) + \delta_{k,2} + 1) C_g(k, \mu \sqcup (2)) + (g - k - |\mu|) C_g(k, \mu) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here, ι is the first index such that $\mu_1 = \mu_\iota + 1$ (which could possibly not exist, and in that case this extra term can be ignored). If terms of the form $C_g(k, \mu')$ with $\mu'_1 > k$ appear in the sum, we discard them by convention. This is equivalent to say that if $\mu_1 = k$ then 1 should not be included in $\text{step}(\mu)$.

Let us impose $k \geq g - |\mu| + 1$ and define

$$C_g(k, \mu) = (-1)^{\mu+l(\mu)}(k + |\mu| - g - 1)! C_g(k, \mu).$$

The relation now reads

$$\begin{aligned} & C_g(k+1, \mu) - C_g(k, \mu) = \\ & \sum_{j \in \text{step}(\mu)} (m_{\mu_j+1}(\mu) + 1) C_g(k, \mu + (1)_j) + (k + |\mu| - g + 1)(m_2(\mu) + 1) C_g(k, \mu \sqcup (2)) \\ & + (|\mu| - g + 3) \delta_{k,2} C_g(k, \mu \sqcup (2)) + \delta_{k, \mu_1+1} C_g(k, \mu + (1)_1) + \delta_{k, \mu_1} C_g(k, \mu + (1)_\iota). \end{aligned}$$

Let us adopt the convention that $\mu_1 = 2$ for $\mu = \emptyset$. We have the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.5. *Let $\mu \in \mathcal{Q}_g$. For $|\mu| = 3g - 3$, the coefficients $C_g(k, \mu)$ are constant functions of k whenever $k \geq \mu_1$. For $|\mu| < 3g - 3$, the coefficients $C_g(k, \mu)$ for $k > 3g - 3 - |\mu| + \mu_1$ are polynomials in k of degree $3g - 3 - |\mu|$.*

Proof. Consider (3.6) for a partition μ with $|\mu| = 3g - 3$: the RHS vanishes, which implies that $C_g(k, \mu)$ is a constant function of k . This is true for all $k \geq \mu_1$, and for $\mu = \emptyset$ when $g = 1$ this is true for $k \geq 2$.

When $|\mu| < 3g - 3$, we want to get rid of the δ terms, so we impose $k > \mu_1 + 1$, (in the case $\mu = \emptyset$ and $g > 1$, we impose $k \geq 3$). Hence we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & C_g(k+1, \mu) - C_g(k, \mu) = \\ & \sum_{j \in \text{step}(\mu)} (m_{\mu_j+1}(\mu) + 1) C_g(k, \mu + (1)_j) + (k + |\mu| - g + 1)(m_2(\mu) + 1) C_g(k, \mu \sqcup (2)). \end{aligned}$$

Let us analyse what is needed in order to write (3.6) for all partitions μ' that can be constructed by adding blocks to μ , still with $|\mu'| \leq 3g - 3$. This requires that we also impose all conditions $k > \mu'_1 + 1$ (except for the max size partition that will have constant coefficients). The most constraining partition for k will be the partition of size $3g - 4$ where we placed all the remaining blocks on the first row, giving $\mu'_1 = \mu_1 + 3g - 4 - |\mu|$. Therefore if $k > 3g - 3 - |\mu| + \mu_1$ we can impose all relations (3.6) simultaneously for μ and all its ascending partitions. Now proceed by induction: if for all partitions μ' with size $|\mu'| > |\mu|$, $C_g(k, \mu')$ are polynomials of degree $3g - 3 - |\mu'|$ for $k > 3g - 3 - |\mu'| + \mu'_1$, then by (3.6), the difference $C_g(k+1, \mu) - C_g(k, \mu)$ is a polynomial of degree $3g - 3 - |\mu| - 1$ for $k > 3g - 3 - |\mu| + \mu_1$, so $C_g(k, \mu)$ is itself a polynomial of degree $3g - 3 - |\mu|$. \square

COROLLARY 3.6. For $g \geq 1$, for $k > 3g - 3 - |\mu| + \mu_1 - \delta_{|\mu|, 3g-3}$,

$$C_g(k, \mu) = (k + |\mu| - g - 1)! Q_g^\mu(k)$$

where Q_g^μ is a polynomial of degree $3g - 3 - |\mu|$.

Proof. We have to compare condition $\mathbb{A} : k > 3g - 3 - |\mu| + \mu_1 - \delta_{|\mu|, 3g-3}$ from the lemma above and condition $\mathbb{B} : k > g - |\mu|$ required by the decomposition (3.6). The difference is

$$2g - 3 + \mu_1 - \delta_{|\mu|, 3g-3}.$$

For $g \geq 2$ or for $\mu_1 \geq 2$ this quantity is positive, and hence $\mathbb{A} \implies \mathbb{B}$. When $g = 1$ and $\mu = \emptyset$, $\mathbb{A} : k > -1$ and $\mathbb{B} : k > 1$, although both conditions are taken under the constraint $k \geq 2$. Therefore, whenever lemma 3.5 applies, it is possible to apply the decomposition in the form of (3.6). \square

REMARK 3.7. Corollary 3.6 is only a fraction of the information that we can extract from the dilaton equation. Building on that result, one could then decompose $C_g(k, \mu)$ in a suitable basis of polynomials,

$$C_g(k, \mu) = \sum_{j=0}^{3g-3-|\mu|} \alpha_j^{(g)}(\mu) P_j^\mu(k),$$

and obtain a recursion on the coefficients $\alpha_j^{(g)}(\mu)$ with initial values given by $\alpha_0^{(g)}(\mu)$. While this distillates the initial data in a yet smaller set of coefficients, it is not so useful at present because we can only compute $\alpha_0^{(g)}(\mu)$ from the entire polynomial $C_g(k, \mu)$.

LEMMA 3.8. For any $g \geq 0$, we have

$$C_g(\emptyset) = 1, \quad C_g(2, \emptyset) = -g.$$

Proof. The cases for $g = 0$ and $g = 1$ are checked directly, the closed formulae are known in the literature and given in (1.1) and (1.1). It is well-known that for $n = 1$ one has $\tilde{A}_{g,1} = e_1^{3g-2}$, and therefore $C_g(\emptyset) = 1$. Use the string equation backwards to exploit the n -independence in this degenerate case and prove that indeed $C_g(\emptyset) = 1$ in each $\tilde{A}_{g,n}$. The coefficient $C_g(2, \emptyset) = -g$ is given by equation (3.6). \square

3.7. Compute $A_{g,n}$ for small fixed g

We now use corollary 3.6 to compute, for fixed small g , $C_g(\lambda)$ for all λ . We again denote by μ the partition λ minus its first row. Recall that we require $|\mu| \leq 3g - 3$ in order for $C_g(\lambda)$ to be non-zero. We can, for fixed g and μ , compute $C_g(k, \mu)$ for the first few values of k , and use the polynomial structure discussed in corollary 3.6, then repeat this procedure for all $\mu \in \mathcal{Q}_g$.

3.7.1. The minimal amount of coefficients to determine all $C_g(\lambda)$

We have seen that $C_g(k, \mu)$ has a polynomial behaviour in k starting at $k_0 = 3g - 2 - |\mu| + \mu_1 - \delta_{|\mu|, 3g-3}$, and the polynomial is of degree $3g - 3 - |\mu|$. Thus, it is enough to compute the $C_g(k_0, \mu)$ up to $C_g(k_0 + (3g - 3) - |\mu|)$ in order to fit the polynomial part of $C_g(k, \mu)$ for all k . Since $C_g(k, \mu)$ appears first in $A_{g,k}$, this means we need to compute $A_{g,n}$ for sufficiently high n , namely $A_{g, n_{\min}(g)}$ with

$$n_{\min}(g) = \max_{\mu \in \text{part}_g} \{6g - 5 - 2|\mu| + \mu_1 - \delta_{|\mu|, 3g-3}\}.$$

This maximum is obviously always achieved by the empty partition $\mu = \emptyset$, therefore,

$$n_{\min}(g) = 6g - 3 - \delta_{g,1}.$$

To summarize, our method allows one to compute closed expressions of $A_{g,n}$ for all n and fixed g , provided one is able to compute $A_{g, 6g-3}$.

Let us also mention that our main conjecture cannot really help us in computing $A_{g,n}$: while the conjecture restricts the set \mathcal{Q}_g of partitions to \mathcal{Q}_g^* , this restriction does not bound the polynomial degree required by our method. On the contrary, the most demanding partition in term of polynomial degree is the partition of minimal length $\mu = \emptyset$ (whereas the conjecture concerns long partitions).

3.8. Verification of the conjecture for small g

Let us discuss some of the consequences of corollary 3.6 on conjecture 1.4. Corollary 3.6 applies to all partitions in \mathcal{Q}_g regardless of their length, and in particular we can compute $C_g(k, \mu)$ for μ with $\ell(\mu) > g - 1$ and show by the same polynomial argument that they are indeed zero for all k , proving the conjecture for fixed g . This is what we verify explicitly in the formulas (1.6) and (1.7) for the genus 2 and 3 amplitudes, and for $g = 4$ in the supporting files of the article.

To check the conjecture for fixed g , we do not need to compute the entire n -point function $A_{g,n}$, but it is enough to apply the polynomial argument to $C_g(k, \mu)$ for partitions in $\mathcal{Q}_g \setminus \mathcal{Q}_g^*$. This requires to know the n point function only up to $A_{g, n_{\text{conj}}(g)}$ with

$$n_{\text{conj}}(g) = \max_{\mu \in \mathcal{Q}_g \setminus \mathcal{Q}_g^*} \{6g - 5 - 2|\mu| + \mu_1 - \delta_{|\mu|, 3g-3}\}$$

This maximum is achieved by the partition $(2)^g = \overbrace{(2, \dots, 2)}^{g \text{ times}}$ (and $\mathcal{Q}_g \setminus \mathcal{Q}_g^*$ is empty for $g \leq 2$, so we can assume that $g \geq 3$ and $(2)^g$ is indeed present) and therefore we have

$$n_{\text{conj}}(g) = 2g - 1.$$

We can summarize this discussion as follows.

LEMMA 3.9. *For all $g \geq 3$, conjecture 1.4 holds for all $n \geq 1$ if and only if it holds for $n = 2g - 1$.*

Based on this result we were able to check the conjecture for $g \leq 7$.

3.9. Higher Virasoro constraints

In the previous section we have seen how to transfer from string and from dilaton equations useful information on the coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$. It is a natural question to ask what value can higher Virasoro constraints provide. Let us first observe that the Virasoro algebra commutation relations imply that the algebra is generated by, for instance, the operators \mathcal{L}_{-1} and \mathcal{L}_2 , but not by \mathcal{L}_{-1} and \mathcal{L}_0 . There seem to be therefore something left to be captured.

We have tried directly to derive for each given $m > 0$ a recursion for the $C_g(\lambda)$. However, the recursions arising this way do not seem to be very suitable for practical use. Instead, we are going to employ the result of Liu-Xu [32] to restate our main conjecture in terms of the homogeneous polynomials P_r and S_r .

COROLLARY 3.10. *Let $g \geq 0$ and $n \geq 1$ be integer numbers such that $2g - 2 + n > 0$. The following three statements are equivalent.*

1. *Conjecture 1.4:*

$$A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ \lambda_i \geq 2, \ l(\lambda) \leq g}} C_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}.$$

2.

$$S_g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ \lambda_i \geq 2, \ l(\lambda) \leq g}} C'_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}.$$

3.

$$P_g(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq 3g-3+n \\ \lambda_i \geq 2, \ l(\lambda) \leq g}} C''_g(\lambda) e_\lambda e_1^{3g-3+n-|\lambda|}.$$

Proof. It follows from the homogeneous degree of P_r and S_r , together with the fact that in the formula for F_n and G_n only monomials in elementary symmetric polynomials of degree 3 ($e_1 e_2$ and e_3) appear. \square

4. Verifying the conjecture for small n

This section contains the proof of the conjecture for $n = 1, 2, 3$.

4.1. The case $n = 1$

A closed formula for the 1-point function $F_1(x)$ was computed by Witten [39] and reads

$$F_1(x) = \frac{e^{\frac{x^3}{24}}}{x^2} = \sum_{g=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3g-2}}{24^g g!}.$$

Since $x = e_1(x)$ and $e_i = 0$ for $i > 1$, we trivially obtain:

LEMMA 4.1. *Conjecture 1.4 holds for $n = 1$ and any $g \geq 1$. More precisely we have:*

$$A_{g,1}(x) = C_g(\emptyset) e_1^{3g-2}, \quad C_g(\emptyset) = \frac{1}{24^g g!}.$$

Note that the case $(g, n) = (0, 1)$ is discarded as it is unstable, and corresponds to the unstable integral

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}_{0,1}} \frac{1}{1 - x\psi_1} = \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

4.2. The case $n = 2$

A closed formula for the 2-point function $F_2(x_1, x_2)$ was computed by Dijkgraaf and reads in terms of the amplitudes

$$F_2(x_1, x_2) = e^{\frac{p_3}{24}} \frac{1}{e_1} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{k!}{2^k (2k+1)!} e_2^k e_1^k.$$

Let us verify the main conjecture 1.4 by expanding F_2 purely in elementary symmetric polynomials.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Conjecture 1.4 holds for $n = 2$ and any $g \geq 1$. More precisely we have:*

$$A_{g,2}(x) = \sum_{m=0}^g C_g((2)^m) e_2^m e_1^{3g-1-2m}, \quad C_g((2)^m) = \frac{1}{24^g g!} \binom{g}{m} \frac{(-3)^m}{(2m+1)}.$$

Proof. Let us first express the power sum in terms of the e_i . One has $p_3 = e_1^3 - 3e_1e_2$, as e_3 vanishes in two variables. Substituting we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F_2(p_1, p_2) &= \sum_l \frac{(e_1^3 - 3e_1e_2)^l}{l!} \frac{1}{24^l} e_1^{-1} \sum_k \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!} \frac{1}{2^k} e_1^k e_2^k \\ &= \sum_k \sum_l \sum_{j=0}^l \frac{1}{l! 24^l} (-3)^j \binom{l}{j} \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!} 2^{-k} e_1^{3l-1-2j+k} e_2^{j+k}. \end{aligned}$$

Now let us fix the degree to be $3l + 3k - 1 = 3g - 1$. Hence $g = l + k$, $l = g - k$, and we have

$$A_{g,2} = \sum_k \sum_{j=0}^{g-k} \frac{24^k}{(g-k)!24^g} (-3)^j \binom{g-k}{j} \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!} 2^{-k} e_1^{3g-1-2j-2k} e_2^{j+k}.$$

Setting $j + k = m$, with $m = 0, \dots, g$ and $k = 0, \dots, m$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} A_{g,2} &= \sum_m \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{24^k}{(g-k)!24^g} (-3)^{m-k} \binom{g-k}{m-k} \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!} 2^{-k} e_1^{3g-1-2m} e_2^m \\ &= \sum_m \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{24^g g!} (-3)^m \binom{g}{m} (-4)^k \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!} e_1^{3g-1-2m} e_2^m. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have

$$C_g((2)^m) = \sum_{k=0}^m \frac{1}{24^g g!} (-3)^m \binom{g}{m} (-4)^k \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!}.$$

It simply remains to show the combinatorial identity

$$\frac{1}{2m+1} = \sum_{k=0}^m (-4)^k \frac{m!}{(m-k)!} \frac{k!}{(2k+1)!}.$$

In fact this identity is a particular case for $2r + n = 2$ of the one proved in [32, Lemma 2.6]. This concludes the proof of the proposition. \square

Note that the case $(g, n) = (0, 2)$ is discarded as it is unstable.

REMARK 4.3. Let us see how one could have recovered Dijkgraaf formula directly from Theorem 2.1: since $F_1(x) = e^{x^3/24}/x^2$, then $G_1(x) = x^{-2}$, hence $B_{r,1}(x) = \delta_{r,0}/x^2$. We compute

$$P_r(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2e_1} 2x_1^2 x_2^2 \frac{\delta_{r,0}}{x_1^2 x_2^2} = \frac{\delta_{r,0}}{e_1}.$$

It is then enough to substitute this into the formula for $G_2 = e^{-p_3/24} F_2$ and solving for F_2 converting the double factorials into factorials.

4.3. The case $n = 3$

The following formula for $P_r(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ was initially given by Zagier [41]. A proof can be found in [32].

$$\begin{aligned} P_r(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= \frac{1}{4^g (2g+1)!!} \times \\ &\times \frac{1}{e_1} \left((x_1 + x_2)^{r+1} (x_1 x_2)^r + (x_2 + x_3)^{r+1} (x_2 x_3)^r + (x_1 + x_3)^{r+1} (x_1 x_3)^r \right). \end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 4.4. *Conjecture 1.4 holds for $n = 3$ and any $g \geq 0$. More precisely we have:*

$$4^{-r}(2r+1)!! P_r(x, y, z) = -(3r+2)(-1)^{r+1}e_3^r + \sum_{k=1}^r \operatorname{Res}_{t=0} \frac{dt}{t^{r+1}} \frac{e_3^{r-k}}{k} \left(r + \frac{t}{e_1} \right) (e_1 - t)^r (te_2 - t^2e_1 + t^3)^k.$$

We are going to prove the residue formula. Notice that it implies the conjecture for $n = 3$ through Corollary 3.10, as in each summand we have at most $r - k$ factors of e_3 and at most k factors of e_2 .

Proof. Let us consider the normalized version T_r of P_r :

$$\begin{aligned} T_r(x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{e_1} ((x+y)^{r+1}(xy)^r + (x+z)^{r+1}(xz)^r + (y+z)^{r+1}(yz)^r) \\ &= \frac{1}{e_1} \left((xy)^r \sum_{j=0}^{r+1} e_1^{r+1-j} (-1)^j z^j \binom{r+1}{j} + \operatorname{sym} \right) \\ &= (-1)^{r+1} e_3^r + \left((xy)^r \sum_{j=0}^r e_1^{r-j} (-1)^j z^j \binom{r+1}{j} + \operatorname{sym} \right) \\ \iff T_r(x, y, z) + (-1)^r e_3^r &= \sum_{j=0}^r e_1^{r-j} (-1)^j z^j (xy)^r \binom{r+1}{j} + \operatorname{sym} \\ &= e_3^r \sum_{j=0}^r e_1^{r-j} (-1)^j \binom{r+1}{j} \left(\frac{1}{x^{r-j}} + \frac{1}{y^{r-j}} + \frac{1}{z^{r-j}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

We want to describe this $p_{r-j}(1/x, 1/y, 1/z)$ factor. Let,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(t) &= (x-t)(y-t)(z-t) \\ &= e_3 - te_2 + t^2e_1 - t^3. \end{aligned}$$

Consider the development at small t ,

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{\pi(t)}{e_3}\right) &= \log\left(1 - \frac{t}{x}\right) + \log\left(1 - \frac{t}{y}\right) + \log\left(1 - \frac{t}{z}\right) \\ &= - \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k} t^k \left(\frac{1}{x^k} + \frac{1}{y^k} + \frac{1}{z^k} \right) \\ \iff -m \operatorname{Res}_{t=0} \frac{dt}{t^{m+1}} \log\left(\frac{\pi(t)}{e_3}\right) &= p_m(1/x, 1/y, 1/z). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \log\left(\frac{\pi(t)}{e_3}\right) &= \log\left(1 - \frac{1}{e_3}(te_2 - t^2e_1 + t^3)\right) \\ &= -\sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{1}{k} e_3^{-k} (te_2 - t^2e_1 + t^3)^k. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} p_{r-j}(1/x, 1/y, 1/z) &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \operatorname{Res}_{t=0} \frac{dt}{t^{r-j+1}} \frac{r-j}{k} e_3^{-k} (te_2 - t^2e_1 + t^3)^k \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^r \operatorname{Res}_{t=0} \frac{dt}{t^{r-j+1}} \frac{r-j}{k} e_3^{-k} (te_2 - t^2e_1 + t^3)^k. \end{aligned}$$

Please note that this is only valid for $r-j \geq 1$.

We easily compute $p_0(1/x, 1/y, 1/z) = 3$. We find

$$\begin{aligned} T_r(x, y, z) + (-1)^r e_3^r &= \sum_{k=1}^r \operatorname{Res}_{t=0} \frac{dt}{t^{r+1}} \frac{e_3^{r-k}}{k} (te_2 - t^2e_1 + t^3)^k \left(\sum_{j=0}^{r-1} e_1^{r-j} (-t)^j \frac{(r+1)!}{(r+1-j)!j!} (r-j) \right) \\ &\quad + 3e_3^r (-1)^r (r+1). \end{aligned}$$

Remains to repack the sum over j ,

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{j=0}^r e_1^{r-j} (-t)^j \frac{(r+1)!}{(r+1-j)!j!} (r-j) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^r e_1^{r-j} (-t)^j \left((r+1) \frac{r!}{(r-j)!j!} - \frac{(r+1)!}{(r+1-j)!j!} \right) \\ &= (r+1)(e_1 - t)^r - \frac{1}{e_1} ((e_1 - t)^{r+1} - (-1)^{r+1} t^{r+1}) \\ &= \left(r + \frac{t}{e_1} \right) (e_1 - t)^r + (-1)^r t^{r+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that the second term does not contribute in the residue. This concludes the proof of the proposition. \square

5. An equivalent conjecture in terms of Ω classes

Ω classes can be thought of as a collection Ω of cohomology classes which play a central role in the moduli spaces of curves: they are involved in several ELSV

formulae arising in the context of Hurwitz theory [29, 28, 13], in the enumeration of Masur-Veech volumes [8], in the double ramification cycle [22], in the context of topological recursion for the 2-KP and the 2-BKP hierarchy [19], Witten's class, and more. They can be defined as certain cohomological classes $\Omega_{g,n}(r, s; a_1, \dots, a_n) \in H^*(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n})$, arising from r dimensional cohomological field theories, which generalize the Chern class of the Hodge bundle in the context of r -spin curves with a corresponding generalized Mumford formula for the Chern characters. Their polynomiality in the parameters r , s and a_i remains in general a mystery. In this section we aim to partially shed light in this direction: we use a result of Goulden-Jackson-Vakil together with a ELSV formula of [13] to transfer conjecture 1.4 to a statement involving the polynomiality of the intersection of Ω -classes in its parameters when a specific relation among the parameters holds.

5.1. Ω -classes

For $2g - 2 + n > 0$, consider a non-singular marked curve

$$(C; p_1, \dots, p_n) \in \mathcal{M}_{g,n}$$

and let $\omega_{\log} = \omega_C(\sum p_i)$ be its log canonical bundle. Fix a positive integer r , and let $1 \leq s \leq r$ and $1 \leq a_1, \dots, a_n \leq r$ be integers satisfying the equation

$$a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n \equiv (2g - 2 + n)s \pmod{r}.$$

This condition guarantees the existence of a line bundle over C whose r th tensor power is isomorphic to $\omega_{\log}^{\otimes s}(-\sum a_i p_i)$. Varying the underlying curve and the choice of such an r th tensor root yields a moduli space with a natural compactification $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g;a_1,\dots,a_n}^{r,s}$ (see e.g. [23]). These works also include constructions of the universal curve $\pi : \overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g;a_1,\dots,a_n}^{r,s} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g;a_1,\dots,a_n}^{r,s}$ and the universal r th root $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{C}}_{g;a_1,\dots,a_n}^{r,s}$. One can define psi-classes and kappa-classes in complete analogy with the case of moduli spaces of stable curves. The Chern characters of the derived pushforward $\text{ch}_k(R^*\pi_*\mathcal{L})$ are given by [10]

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ch}_k(r, s; a_1, \dots, a_n) &:= \frac{B_{k+1}(s/r)}{(k+1)!} \kappa_k - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{B_{k+1}(a_i/r)}{(k+1)!} \psi_i^k \\ &\quad + \frac{r}{2} \sum_{a=0}^{r-1} \frac{B_{k+1}(a/r)}{(k+1)!} j_{a*} \frac{(\psi')^k + (-1)^{k-1} (\psi'')^k}{\psi' + \psi''}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $B_m(x)$ denotes the Bernoulli polynomial, j_a is the boundary morphism that represents the boundary divisor with multiplicity index a at one of the two branches of the corresponding node, and ψ', ψ'' are the ψ -classes at the two branches of the node.

We define

$$\Omega_{g,n}^{[x]}(r, s; a_1, \dots, a_n) := \epsilon_* \exp \left[\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-x)^k (k-1)! \operatorname{ch}_k(r, s; a_1, \dots, a_n) \right]$$

for the pushforward of the virtual total Chern class on the moduli space of stable curve via the natural forgetful morphism

$$\epsilon : \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g;a_1,\dots,a_n}^{r,s} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n},$$

which forgets the line bundle, otherwise known as the spin structure. Moreover Ω is enriched with an extra parameter x which tracks the cohomological degree of the class.

5.2. Goulden-Jackson-Vakil ELSV formula

We now recall the polynomiality result of Goulden-Jackson-Vakil [20] for one-part Hurwitz numbers, their conjectural ELSV formula, and the solution found in [13].

Let $g \geq 0$ and let x_i be positive integers. Let us consider the one-part simple Hurwitz numbers

$$h_{g;x_1,\dots,x_n}^{\text{one-part}},$$

that is, Hurwitz coverings of the Riemann sphere of genus g with ramification profile \mathbf{x} over zero, total ramification $(d) = (\sum_i^n x_i) = (e_1(\mathbf{x}))$ over infinity, and only $2g - 1 + n$ further ramifications elsewhere, all of which are required to be simple. Let $\mathcal{S}(x)$ be the the function

$$\mathcal{S}(x) = \frac{\sinh(x/2)}{(x/2)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2k}}{2^{2k}(2k+1)!} = 1 + \frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{x^4}{1920} + O(x^6).$$

The inverse function reads

$$\frac{1}{\mathcal{S}(x)} = \frac{(x/2)}{\sinh(x/2)} = 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2^{1-2k} - 1)B_{2k}x^{2k}}{(2k)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{24} + \frac{7x^4}{5760} + O(x^6).$$

Goulden, Jackson and Vakil proved that one-part double Hurwitz numbers are represented by a polynomial in the x_i of degree sharply in the range $[2g - 2 + n, 4g - 2 + n]$.

THEOREM 5.1 ([20]). *Simple one-part Hurwitz numbers are polynomial in the ramification profile, i.e. there exist a polynomial $h_g^{\text{one-part}}(\mathbf{x})$ such that for positive integer values one has $h_g^{\text{one-part}}(\mathbf{x}) = h_{g,\mathbf{x}}^{\text{one-part}}$. More precisely, this polynomial is given by*

$$h_g^{\text{one-part}}(\mathbf{x}) = e_1(\mathbf{x})^{2g-2+n} P_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

for the degree $2g$ polynomial

$$P_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = [t^{2g}] \cdot \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{S}(tx_i)}{\mathcal{S}(t)}.$$

It is clear that $P_{g,n}$ is a polynomial of degree g in the variables x_1^2, \dots, x_n^2 . The result of the theorem above can nowadays be reproduced by a one-line computation using more modern techniques such as semi-infinite wedge formalism, see for instance [24]. In the same paper Goulden-Jackson-Vakil have conjectured the existence of an ELSV-type formula for the numbers $h_{g;\mathbf{x}}^{\text{one-part}}$. One such ELSV formula was found in [13]:

$$\begin{aligned} h_g^{\text{one-part}}(\mathbf{x}) &= \\ &= e_1^{2g-2+n} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} e_1 \frac{\Omega_{g,n}^{[1]}(e_1, e_1; e_1^-)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - \frac{x_i}{e_1} \psi_i)} = e_1^{1-g} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{e_1 \Omega_{g,n}^{[e_1]}(e_1, e_1; e_1^-)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)}, \end{aligned}$$

where $e_1^-(x_1, \dots, x_n) := (e_1(\mathbf{x}) - x_1, \dots, e_1(\mathbf{x}) - x_n)$. To pass from the first to the second expression simply multiply and divide by e_1^{3g-3+n} and pair powers of e_1 to cohomological degree. Putting the two results together we have:

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{e_1 \Omega_{g,n}^{[e_1]}(e_1, e_1; e_1^-)}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)} = e_1^{3g-3+n} \cdot P_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Let $\Omega_{d,g,n}$ be the cohomological complex degree d part of the *Omega*-class $e_1 \Omega_{g,n}^{[1]}(e_1, e_1; e_1^-)$. It is well-known that

$$e_1 \Omega_{0,g,n} = e_1^{2g} \cdot \mathbf{1}_{g,n},$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{g,n}$ is the fundamental class. Therefore we can extract $A_{g,n}$ from this expression as

$$A_{g,n} = e_1^{g-3+n} [t^{2g}] \cdot \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{S}(tx_i)}{\mathcal{S}(t)} - \sum_{d=1}^{3g-3+n} e_1^{d-2g} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{e_1 \Omega_{d,g,n}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)}.$$

By analysing the degree in the μ_i in the expression above, we see that, since of course $A_{g,n}$ is homogeneous of degree $3g - 3 + n$, the subleading terms on the right-hand-side should cancel each other. On the other hand, it is clear that taking the leading coefficient in the μ_i of the first term of the RHS simply amounts to removing the $\mathcal{S}(t)$ from the denominator. Let $\Omega_{g,n,d}^{\text{top}}$ indicate the polynomial terms in $\Omega_{g,n,d}$ of degree $2g$ in the μ_i . Then we have

$$A_{g,n} = e_1^{g-3+n} [t^{2g}] \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \mathcal{S}(tx_i) - \sum_{d=1}^{3g-3+n} e_1^{d-2g} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{e_1 \Omega_{d,g,n}^{\text{top}}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)}.$$

It is obvious that the first term in the RHS satisfies the form of the conjecture 1.4: as the term contains e_1^{g-3+n} times a polynomial of degree $2g$, the most factors e_{λ_i} with $\lambda_i > 1$ is clearly g ³. Therefore we immediately obtain a restatement of our main conjecture in terms of Ω -classes:

PROPOSITION 5.2. *The following two statements are equivalent:*

i). *Conjecture 1.4: $A_{g,n}$ expanded in the e_i basis has at most g factors e_{λ_i} with $\lambda_i > 1$.*

ii). *The expression*

$$\sum_{d=1}^{3g-3+n} e_1^{d-2g} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{\Omega_{d,g,n}^{\text{top}}}{\prod_{i=1} (1 - x_i \psi_i)}$$

expanded in the e_i basis has at most g factors e_{λ_i} with $\lambda_i > 1$.

The fact that this particular linear combination of integrals of *Omega*-classes is a polynomial in the variables x_i is per sé quite non-trivial, given that the polynomiality of *Omega*-classes with respect to their parameters in general fails (although this followed already before this work, from the combination of [20] and [13]). *Omega*-classes have a precise expression in terms of decorated stable graphs: the statement above implies that after integrating over all decorated strata represented by these graphs the polynomiality in the parameters features the same type of vanishing as the integrals of pure psi classes, and that this is so for all pairs of stable (g, n) . Again, it would be desirable to find a geometric explanation of this phenomenon in terms of the properties of *Omega*-classes.

6. Application: Intersection numbers as a g -dimensional integrals

This section is devoted to integral representations of the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$, as well as to the amplitudes of more involved cohomological classes — the Weil-Petersson polynomials. We remark that the obtained expressions rely on the main conjecture. However, dropping the assumption that conjecture 1.4 holds true still gives rise to finite integral representations, although the number of integrations needed gets much messier.

³In fact the condition top on $\Omega_{d,g,n}$ is quite restrictive: as can be seen for instance in [22, Corollary 4] the class $\Omega_{d,g,n}$ has an explicit expression in terms of stable graphs decorated with ψ -classes, κ -classes, and nodes which are either separable or not. Each decoration involves coefficients given by Bernoulli polynomials as above. It is discussed in [4] that a lot of the decorations arising from non-separable nodes produce subleading terms in the μ_i , therefore the sum over stable graphs contains mostly sums over stable trees.

We start from the observation that the Kontsevitch-Witten intersection numbers can be recovered from the amplitudes as a residue taken simultaneously in n variables:

$$\langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g = \text{Res}_{\mathbf{x}=0} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dx_i}{x_i^{d_i+1}} A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}).$$

We are going to analyse and refine in several directions this expression, turning it in particular into a $(g+1)$ -dimensional integral. We are going to recall first some background on symmetric functions.

6.1. Monomial symmetric functions

We shall use an intermediate basis of symmetric functions. We work with partitions with non zero entries, so that when $n > \ell(\lambda)$, we use the convention that $\lambda_{\ell(\lambda)+1}, \dots, \lambda_n = 0$. The monomial symmetric polynomials of a partition λ in the variables $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is the sum of all monomials $x_1^{\nu_1} \dots x_n^{\nu_n}$ where ν are *distinct* reorderings of λ , this is equivalent to,

$$m_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{z_\lambda(n - \ell(\lambda))!} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} x_1^{\lambda_{\sigma(1)}} \dots x_n^{\lambda_{\sigma(n)}},$$

where $z_\lambda = \prod_{k \geq 1} \text{mult}_k(\lambda)!$ is the product of factorials of multiplicities of the entries of λ (not to be confused with the stabiliser of the conjugacy class, which generally gets furthermore multiplied by all the individual parts). For instance $z_{(5,5,2,2,2)} = 2!3! = 24$.

Some examples of m_λ are $m_{(2,1,1)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 x_2 x_3 + x_1 x_2^2 x_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3^2$ and $m_{(1)}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = e_1(x_1, x_2, x_3)$. The monomial symmetric functions have an orthonormal product that can be represented by a residue, letting $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_n)$,

$$\text{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dv_i}{v_i} m_\lambda(\mathbf{v}) m_\mu(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) = \delta_{\mu,\lambda} \frac{n!}{z_\lambda(n - \ell(\lambda))!}.$$

Moreover the monomial symmetric and elementary symmetric basis satisfy

$$\sum_{\substack{\lambda \\ \ell(\lambda) \leq n \\ \lambda_i \leq m}} e_\lambda(p_1, \dots, p_m) m_\lambda(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \prod_{i=1}^n \prod_{j=1}^m (1 + p_j v_i).$$

For a fixed partition λ and for $n \geq \ell(\lambda)$, we can decompose an elementary

symmetric functions as

$$\begin{aligned} e_\lambda(\mathbf{p}) &= \text{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dv_i}{v_i} \prod_{j=1}^m (1 + p_j v_i) \frac{\mathcal{Z}_\lambda(n - \ell(\lambda))!}{n!} m_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}). \\ &= \text{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dv_i}{v_i} \prod_{j=1}^m (1 + p_j v_i) \frac{1}{n!} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}). \end{aligned}$$

Where we used the augmented monomial symmetric polynomials for conciseness (summing over all reorderings, possibly not distinct)

$$\tilde{m}_\lambda(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n} x_1^{\lambda_{\sigma(1)}} \dots x_n^{\lambda_{\sigma(n)}}.$$

In order to deal with the factors of e_1 , we will use the identity

$$e_1^k(p_1, \dots, p_m) = k! \text{Res}_{u=0} \frac{du}{u^{k+1}} \prod_{j=1}^m e^{up_j}.$$

6.2. g -dimensional integrals

For an arbitrary set of times t_k , $k \geq 2$, we consider the correlators

$$\left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g.$$

We denote the corresponding amplitudes by

$$A_{g,n}^{\Omega_t} = \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n} \left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g \prod_i x_i^{d_i}.$$

Let us comment on the lower bound $k \geq 2$ of the sum in the exponential: having τ_0 in the exponential would make the whole expression ill-defined (as the number of marked points is allowed to increase without increasing the cohomological degree, therefore giving rise to an infinite sum for each monomial in the x_i); whereas the τ_1 in the exponential can be simplified by means of the dilaton equation:

$$\left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 1} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle = t_0^{2g-2+n} \left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} \tilde{t}_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g,$$

under the substitutions $(1 - t_0)^{-1} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_0$ and $t_i(1 - t_0)^{-1} \rightarrow \tilde{t}_i$, for $i \geq 1$. Let $d_{g,n} = 3g - 3 + n$ be the dimension of the moduli space of curves. We compute:

$$\begin{aligned}
A_{g,n}^{\Omega_t} &= \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n} \left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{d_i} \\
&= \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell} \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n} t_{\mu_1-1} \dots t_{\mu_\ell-1} < \tau_\mu \sqcup d >_g \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{d_i} \\
&= \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \sum_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_\ell} t_{\mu_1-1} \dots t_{\mu_\ell-1} \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{p}=0} \prod_{j=1}^\ell \frac{dp_j}{p_j^{\mu_j+1}} A_{g, \ell+n}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x}) \\
&= \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{p}=0} \prod_{j=1}^\ell \frac{dp_j}{p_j} \left(\sum_{\mu \geq 2} t_{\mu-1} p_j^{-\mu} \right) A_{g, \ell+n}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x}) \\
&= \sum_{\ell \geq 0} \frac{1}{\ell!} \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq d_{g,n} + \ell \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} C_g(\lambda) \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{p}=0} \prod_{j=1}^\ell \frac{dp_j}{p_j} \left(\sum_{\mu \geq 2} t_{\mu-1} p_j^{-\mu} \right) e_\lambda(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x}) e_1(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{x})^{d_{g,n} + \ell - |\lambda|} \\
&= \sum_{\substack{\lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} C_g(\lambda) \sum_{\ell \geq |\lambda| - d_{g,n}} \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \frac{1}{g!} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \frac{(d_{g,n} + \ell - |\lambda|)!}{\ell!} \\
&\quad \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} \frac{du}{u^{d_{g,n} + \ell - |\lambda| + 1}} \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{p}=0} \prod_{j=1}^\ell \frac{dp_j}{p_j} \left(\sum_{\mu \geq 2} t_{\mu-1} p_j^{-\mu} \right) e^{up_j} \prod_{m=1}^g (1 + v_m p_j) \\
&\quad \prod_{i=1}^n e^{ux_i} \prod_{m=1}^g (1 + v_m x_i).
\end{aligned}$$

Now the p_i are independent integration variables, which we can relabel p . Let us evaluate the residue in p and define

$$\begin{aligned}
F(t; u, \mathbf{v}) &:= u - \operatorname{Res}_{p=0} \frac{dp}{p} \left(\sum_{\mu \geq 2} t_{\mu-1} p^{-\mu} \right) e^{up} \prod_{m=1}^g (1 + v_m p) \\
&= u - \sum_{\substack{k, j \geq 0 \\ j+k \geq 2}} t_{k+j-1} \frac{u^j}{j!} e_k(\mathbf{v}).
\end{aligned}$$

We now want to evaluate the sum over ℓ by means of the following series identity:

$$\sum_{\ell \geq -s} \frac{(\ell + s)!}{\ell!} x^\ell = \begin{cases} s! (1-x)^{-(s+1)} & s \geq 0 \\ \frac{(-1)^s}{(-s-1)!} (1-x)^{-(s+1)} \log(1-x) + h_s(x) & s < 0 \end{cases}$$

where $h_s(x)$ is a polynomial of degree $-s - 1$. The radius of convergence is $|x| < 1$. There are two distinct cases:

- If $|\lambda| \leq d_{g,n}$:

$$\sum_{\ell} u^{-\ell} \frac{(d_{g,n} + \ell - |\lambda|)!}{\ell!} (u - F(t; u, \mathbf{v}))^{\ell} = (d_{g,n} - |\lambda|)! \left(\frac{1}{u} F(t; u, \mathbf{v}) \right)^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1}$$

- If $|\lambda| > d_{g,n}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell} u^{-\ell} \frac{(d_{g,n} + \ell - |\lambda|)!}{\ell!} (u - F(t; u, \mathbf{v}))^{\ell} \\ = \frac{(-1)^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n}}}{(|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1)!} \left(\frac{1}{u} F(t; u, \mathbf{v}) \right)^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1} \ln \left(\frac{1}{u} F(t; u, \mathbf{v}) \right) \\ + h_{d_{g,n} - |\lambda|} \left(\frac{F(t; u, \mathbf{v})}{u} \right). \end{aligned}$$

One can check that the contribution from the polynomial h vanishes under the u -residue when the v_i are small enough, hence one can safely discard that term from the computation. To sum this series, we need to ensure that it is converging everywhere on some contours corresponding to the residue integration in the u and \mathbf{v} planes. Initially centred around 0, these contours might need to be deformed in order to satisfy the constraint

$$\left| 1 - F(t; u, \mathbf{v})/u \right| < 1.$$

To this end, let us write F as $F(t; u, \mathbf{v}) = \sum_{k \geq 0} F_k(t; u) e_k(\mathbf{v})$. Notice that the sum over k is bounded by the amount of the v -variables, which is g . By the triangular identity we have that

$$\left| 1 - \frac{F(t; u, \mathbf{v})}{u} \right| \leq \left| 1 - \frac{F_0(t; u)}{u} \right| + \left| \sum_{k=1}^g \frac{F_k(t; u)}{u} e_k(\mathbf{v}) \right|.$$

Clearly, if we keep the v_i small, the contribution from $k \geq 1$ is also small. So we keep the contours in the \mathbf{v} as a residue around zero, and we are left with the constraint

$$\left| 1 - \frac{F_0(t; u)}{u} \right| < 1, \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad \left| \sum_{j=2} t_{j-1} \frac{u^j}{j!} \right| < 1.$$

Depending on the function $F(u)$, we might have to deform the residue contour at $u = 0$ to a contour γ in the region where (6.2) is satisfied, homotopic with

respect to the poles of $F(t; u, \mathbf{v})$ in u (equivalently, the poles of all $F_k(u)$, as the e_k are linearly independent).

Let us denote by $\hat{u}(F)$ the set of zeros of $F(t; u, \mathbf{v})$ in the region defined by $|1 - \frac{F_0(u)}{u}| < 1$: the deformed integral along γ picks up contributions labeled by $\hat{u}(F)$ in two distinct ways, depending on whether the terms are meromorphic or logarithmic. The meromorphic terms of (6.2) yield residues at \hat{u} for each $\hat{u} \in \hat{u}(F)$. The logarithmic terms of (6.2) are considered with the cut in the u -variable on the line segment $[0, \hat{u}]$. If γ encircles this cut, it can be squeezed arbitrarily close to it: it can therefore be considered as the integral over the cut in one direction plus the integral over the cut in the opposite direction in which the argument gets raised by $2\pi i$. After cancellation, the result equals $2\pi i$ times the remaining factors of the integrand, integrated along the cut in the opposite direction. Therefore from (6.2) we then obtain that $A_{g,n}^{\Omega_i}$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq d_{g,n} \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} (d_{g,n} - |\lambda|)! \frac{C_g(\lambda)}{g!} \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \\ & \sum_{\hat{u} \in \hat{u}(F)} \operatorname{Res}_{u=\hat{u}} F(t; u, \mathbf{v})^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1} \prod_{i,m} e^{ux_i} (1 + v_m x_i) \\ & + \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| > d_{g,n} \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ \ell(\lambda) \leq g}} \frac{(-1)^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n}}}{(|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1)!} \frac{C_g(\lambda)}{g!} \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \\ & \sum_{\hat{u} \in \hat{u}(F)} \int_0^{\hat{u}} du F(t; u, \mathbf{v})^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1} \prod_{i,m} e^{ux_i} (1 + v_m x_i) \end{aligned}$$

When $\hat{u}(F) = \{0\}$, and in particular when $|1 - F_0(u)/u| < 1$ is verified in a neighbourhood of the origin, the line integrals do not contribute, so the last two lines can be discarded. Let us indicate both operators $\operatorname{Res}_{u=\hat{u}} = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \oint_{\hat{u}}$ and $\int_0^{\hat{u}}$ by the same symbol $\mathfrak{f}_{\hat{u}}$: if the integrand is regular in F it is a line integral on the segment $[0, \hat{u}]$, and if it is meromorphic and singular it is a residue around \hat{u} . Finally, we denote $\mathfrak{f} = \sum_{u \in \hat{u}} \mathfrak{f}_{\hat{u}}$.

PROPOSITION 6.1. *Assuming conjecture 1.4, the times dependent intersection*

numbers can be written as the $g + 1$ dimensional integral

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n} \left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g \prod_{i=1}^n x_i^{d_i} \\ = \text{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \oint du \frac{B_{g,n}(F(t; u, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v})}{F(t; u, \mathbf{v})^{d_{g,n}+1}} \prod_{i,m} e^{ux_i} (1 + v_m x_i), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} B_{g,n}(\xi, v_1, \dots, v_g) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq d_{g,n} \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} (d_{g,n} - |\lambda|)! \frac{C_g(\lambda)}{g!} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \xi^{|\lambda|} \\ + \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| > d_{g,n} \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} \frac{(-1)^{|\lambda| - d_{g,n}}}{(|\lambda| - d_{g,n} - 1)!} \frac{C_g(\lambda)}{g!} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \xi^{|\lambda|}, \end{aligned}$$

and $F(t; u, \mathbf{v}) = u - \sum_{k,j} t_{k+j-1} \frac{u^j}{j!} e_k(\mathbf{v})$.

In order to extract the coefficient $\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \rangle_g$ we take the residue in the variables x_i , which can be computed explicitly:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_{\mathbf{x}=0} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dx_i}{x_i^{d_i+1}} e^{ux_i} \prod_{m=1}^g (1 + v_m x_i) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{dx_i}{x_i^{d_i+1}} \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{u^k x_i^k}{k!} \sum_{r=0}^g e_r(\mathbf{v}) x_i^r \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=0}^{d_i} \frac{u^{d_i-r}}{(d_i - r)!} e_r(\mathbf{v}) \\ &= u^{d_{g,n}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=0}^{d_i} \frac{e_r(\mathbf{v})}{u^r} \frac{1}{(d_i - r)!}. \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 6.2. *The times dependent correlators can be computed as the following $(g + 1)$ -dimensional integral:*

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g &= \\ &= \text{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \oint du u^{d_{g,n}} \frac{B_{g,n}(F(t; u, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v})}{F(t; u, \mathbf{v})^{d_{g,n}+1}} \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=0}^{d_i} \frac{e_r(\mathbf{v})}{u^r} \frac{1}{(d_i - r)!}. \end{aligned}$$

REMARK 6.3. When $\hat{u}(F) = \{0\}$, and in particular when $|1 - F_0(u)/u| < 1$ is verified in a neighbourhood of the origin, the line integrals in \oint do not

contribute and it is enough to restrict $B_{g,n}$ to the part that yields negative powers of F , that is, to

$$B_{g,n}^-(\xi, v_1, \dots, v_g) = \sum_{\substack{|\lambda| \leq d_{g,n} \\ \lambda_i \geq 2 \\ l(\lambda) \leq g}} (d_{g,n} - |\lambda|)! \frac{C_g(\lambda)}{g!} \tilde{m}_\lambda(\mathbf{1}/\mathbf{v}) \xi^{|\lambda|}.$$

In that case $\oint(\cdot) du$ is a simple residue in u at the origin.

COROLLARY 6.4. *Setting all times to zero, we recover the Witten–Kontsevich intersection numbers of ψ -classes. Therefore in terms of the corresponding amplitudes we have:*

$$\begin{aligned} A_{g,n}(\mathbf{x}) &= \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} \frac{du}{u} \frac{B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v})}{u^{d_{g,n}+1}} \prod_{i,m} e^{ux_i} (1 + v_m x_i) \\ &= [u^0 v_1^0 \dots v_g^0] \frac{B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v})}{u^{d_{g,n}}} \prod_{i,m} e^{ux_i} (1 + v_m x_i). \end{aligned}$$

Equivalently, for the correlators we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \tau_{d_1} \dots \tau_{d_n} \rangle_g &= \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} \frac{du}{u} B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v}) \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=0}^{d_i} \frac{e_r(\mathbf{v})}{u^r} \frac{1}{(d_i - r)!} \\ &= [u^0 v_1^0 \dots v_g^0] B_{g,n}^-(u, \mathbf{v}) \prod_{i=1}^n \sum_{r=0}^{d_i} \frac{e_r(\mathbf{v})}{u^r} \frac{1}{(d_i - r)!} \end{aligned}$$

REMARK 6.5. Note that taking the coefficient of the v_i^0 restricts the partitions λ of $B_{g,n}^-$ further to partitions with $\lambda_i \leq n$, as it is impossible to collect a power of v_i higher than n from the product of n elementary symmetric polynomials in the v_j .

Lemma 6.1 provides a much general formula allowing to specify different times t_k which vary from problem to problem. The key ingredient of the lemma is $B_{g,n}$, which is itself times independent. As of now we are only able to compute $B_{g,n}$ for a fixed genus g (and for all n) from the data of the amplitude $A_{g,6g-3}$. The amplitude has to be computed with different methods, such as Virasoro constraints. However, we think that the study of the coefficients $C_g(\lambda)$ beyond string and dilaton equations will provide new ways of computing $B_{g,n}$ in a more direct way.

6.3. Explicit functions $B_{g,n}$ in low genera

The functions $B_{g,n}$ and $B_{g,n}^-$ for low genus can be given explicitly as follows.

6.3.1. Genus zero:

$$B_{0,n} = \delta_{n<3} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2-n)!} + \delta_{n \geq 3} (n-3)! \\ B_{0,n}^- = \delta_{n \geq 3} (n-3)!$$

6.3.2. Genus one:

$$B_{1,n}(\xi, v) = n! - \sum_{k=2}^n (n-k)!(k-2)! \left(\frac{\xi}{v}\right)^k + \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-k+1}}{(k-n+1)!} (k-2)! \left(\frac{\xi}{v}\right)^k \\ = n! - \sum_{k=2}^n (n-k)!(k-2)! \left(\frac{\xi}{v}\right)^k + \left(\frac{\xi}{v}\right)^{n+1} \frac{(n-1)!}{(1+\xi/v)^n}$$

$$B_{1,n}^-(\xi, v) = n! - \sum_{k=2}^n (n-k)!(k-2)! \left(\frac{\xi}{v}\right)^k$$

6.3.3. Genus two:

$$B_{2,n}^-(\xi, v_1, v_2) \\ = (n+3)! - (n+1)! \left(\frac{1}{v_1^2} + \frac{1}{v_2^2}\right) \xi^2 - \frac{9}{5} n! \left(\frac{1}{v_1^3} + \frac{1}{v_2^3}\right) \xi^3 \\ - \sum_{k=4}^{n+3} (n-k+3)! \frac{(k-3)!}{60} (k^3 + 21k^2 - 70k + 96) \left(\frac{1}{v_1^k} + \frac{1}{v_2^k}\right) \xi^k \\ + \frac{9}{5} (n-1)! \frac{1}{v_1^2 v_2^2} \xi^4 + \frac{9}{5} (n-2)! \left(\frac{1}{v_1^3 v_2^2} + \frac{1}{v_1^2 v_2^3}\right) \xi^5 \\ + \sum_{k=4}^{n+1} (n-k+1)! \frac{(k-1)!}{20} (k+16) \left(\frac{1}{v_1^k v_2^2} + \frac{1}{v_1^2 v_2^k}\right) \xi^{k+2} \\ - \sum_{k=3}^n (n-k)! \frac{k!}{20} \left(\frac{1}{v_1^k v_2^3} + \frac{1}{v_1^3 v_2^k}\right) \xi^{k+3}$$

6.4. Application to Weil-Petersson volumes

In the previous section we developed a times dependent formula for applications to different enumerative geometric problems. In this section we employ this formula specialising it to the suitable times t_k providing the Weil-Petersson volumes.

It can be interesting to notice how in this case Bessel functions naturally arise from the function F . The fact that Bessel functions must be involved in the amplitudes of the Weil-Petersson volumes has been known in the literature for a fairly long time, as explained below, and formulae in low genera were made precise. Nevertheless, we achieve a concrete formula for their involvement in all genera which, to the best of our knowledge, is new.

For a vector of positive real numbers $\mathbf{L} = (L_1, \dots, L_n)$, let $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}(\mathbf{L})$ be the moduli space of genus g hyperbolic surfaces with n hyperbolic boundaries of length prescribed by \mathbf{L} . Weil-Petersson volumes are defined as the integral of the Weil-Petersson metric form ω on $\mathcal{M}_{g,n}(\mathbf{L})$:

$$V_{g,n}(\mathbf{L}) = \frac{1}{(3g-3+n)!} \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}(\mathbf{L})} \omega^{3g-3+n}.$$

The volume form extends to a closed form on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ and defines a cohomology class $[\omega] \in H^2(\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}, \mathbb{R})$. It is also known [40] that $[\omega] = 2\pi^2 \kappa_1$ where κ_1 is the first Mumford class on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$. In [34] Mirzakhani shows that (6.4) reduces to an integral on the moduli space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}$ of stable curves by

$$V_{g,n}(\mathbf{L}) = \sum_{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n} \left\langle e^{2\pi^2 \kappa_1} \prod_{i=1}^n \tau_{d_i} \right\rangle_g \prod_i \frac{L^{2d_i}}{2^{d_i} d_i!}.$$

By projection formula, the integrals of monomials of ψ - and κ -classes can be computed as a combination of integrals of monomials purely in terms of ψ -classes. In particular, monomials in ψ -classes and powers of κ_1 can be expressed as combinations of correlators in terms of τ_k 's.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\langle e^{2\pi^2 \kappa_1} \right\rangle_g \\ &= \sum_p \frac{1}{p!} \sum_{\substack{m_1, \dots, m_p \\ m_i > 0}} \frac{(-1)^{\sum_i m_i + p} (2\pi^2)^{\sum_i m_i}}{m_1! \dots m_p!} \left\langle \prod_{j=1}^p \tau_{m_j+1} \right\rangle_g = \left\langle e^{\sum_{k \geq 2} t_{k-1} \tau_k} \right\rangle_g \end{aligned}$$

for

$$t_k = -\frac{(-2\pi^2)^k}{k!}, \quad k \geq 1.$$

For the rest of this section $F(t, u, \mathbf{v})$ is intended with specialized times. Let us

compute

$$\begin{aligned}
F(u, \mathbf{v}) &= u - \sum_{\substack{j,k \geq 0 \\ j+k \geq 2}} t_{k+j-1} \frac{u^j}{j!} e_k(\mathbf{v}), \\
&= u - \sum_{\substack{j,k \geq 0 \\ (j,k) \neq (0,0)}} t_{k+j-1} \frac{u^j}{j!} e_k(\mathbf{v}) + t_0 u + t_0 e_1(\mathbf{v}), \\
&= -e_1(\mathbf{v}) + \sum_{k \geq 0} e_k(\mathbf{v}) (-2\pi^2)^{k-1} \sum_{j \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^j}{j!(j+k-1)!} (2\pi^2)^j u^j.
\end{aligned}$$

Taking the convention that $1/(-1)! = 0$. We can relate this to the Bessel functions,

$$\begin{aligned}
J_n(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^j}{j!(j+n)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2j+n}, \\
I_n(x) &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{j!(j+n)!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2j+n}.
\end{aligned}$$

We shall also use that $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$. We obtain

$$F(u, \mathbf{v}) = -e_1(\mathbf{v}) + \sum_{k \geq 0} e_k(\mathbf{v}) (-1)^{k+1} \left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{u}}\right)^{k-1} J_{k-1}(2\pi\sqrt{2u}).$$

Here the sum over k is bounded by g since we conjecture that at most g variables of integration v_1, \dots, v_g are necessary. Let us work out the set $\hat{\mathbf{u}}(F)$ to enter into the residue formula. The condition $|1 - F_0(u)/u| < 1$ is verified in a neighbourhood of the origin, as $F_0(u)/u = \frac{1}{\pi\sqrt{2u}} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{2u})$ and $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} J_1(2z)/z = 1$. So we can keep the residue contour around $u = 0$. Then, we can check that $u = 0$ is indeed (the unique) solution of $F(u, \mathbf{v}) = 0$ since $J_0(0) = 1$ and $J_k(0) = 0$ for $k > 1$. Therefore $\hat{\mathbf{u}}(F) = \{0\}$, and only the terms in $B_{g,n}^-$ will contribute to the residue formula (6.1). The first values of $F(u, \mathbf{v})$ for $g = 0, 1, 2$ are

$$\begin{aligned}
F(u) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{u}{2}} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{2u}) \\
F(u, v_1) &= v_1 \left(J_0(2\pi\sqrt{2u}) - 1 \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{u}{2}} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{2u}) \\
F(u, v_1, v_2) &= (v_1 + v_2) \left(J_0(2\pi\sqrt{2u}) - 1 \right) + \left(1 + 2\pi^2 \frac{v_1 v_2}{u} \right) \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{u}{2}} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{2u})
\end{aligned}$$

The last ingredient we need to relate $A_{g,n}^{\Omega_t}$ to $V_{g,n}$ is the change of basis $x_i \leftrightarrow L_i$. Let

$$\mathcal{L}_x f(L) := \frac{1}{x} \int_0^\infty f(L) e^{-\frac{L^2}{2x}} L dL, \quad \text{so that} \quad x_i^{d_i} = \mathcal{L}_{x_i} \left(\frac{L^{2d_i}}{2^{d_i} d_i!} \right).$$

In particular, we have $V_{g,n}(\mathbf{L}) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} A_{g,n}^{\Omega_t}(\mathbf{x})$. We also compute

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \prod_m e^{u x_j} (1 + v_m x_j) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{u^\ell}{\ell!} e_k(\mathbf{v}) x_i^{k+\ell} \\ &= \sum_{k,\ell} \frac{u^\ell}{\ell!} e_k(\mathbf{v}) \frac{L_i^{2k+2\ell}}{2^{k+\ell} (k+\ell)!} \\ &= \sum_k e_k(\mathbf{v}) \left(\frac{L_i}{\sqrt{2u}} \right)^k \sum_\ell \frac{1}{\ell! (k+\ell)!} \left(\frac{L_i \sqrt{2u}}{2} \right)^{2\ell+k} \\ &= \sum_k e_k(\mathbf{v}) \left(\frac{L_i}{\sqrt{2u}} \right)^k I_k(L_i \sqrt{2u}). \end{aligned}$$

We can now specialize (6.1) to the case of Weil-Petersson volumes.

THEOREM 6.6. *Conjecture 1.4 implies the following integral representation of the Weil-Petersson amplitudes:*

$$\begin{aligned} V_{g,n}(\mathbf{L}) &= \operatorname{Res}_{\mathbf{v}=0} \prod_{m=1}^g \frac{dv_m}{v_m} \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} du \\ &\quad \frac{B_{g,n}^-(F(u, \mathbf{v}), \mathbf{v})}{F(u, \mathbf{v})^{3g-2+n}} \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_k e_k(\mathbf{v}) \left(\frac{L_i}{\sqrt{2u}} \right)^k I_k(L_i \sqrt{2u}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

REMARK 6.7. In fact a finer statement holds: each (g, n) for which Conjecture 1.4 is proved implies the corresponding statement in the result above. Therefore formula (6.6) holds for $g \leq 7$, any n ; and for $n \leq 3$, any g .

We give in the following the explicit formulae for $V_{g,n}$ for genus 0 and 1. These formulae are actually proved, as both the main conjecture and the formulae for $B_{g,n}$ were proved in low genus. We applied the change of variable $2u \rightarrow u$ in the residue.

$$V_{0,n}(L_1, \dots, L_n) = \frac{1}{2} (n-3)! (2\pi)^{n-2} \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} \frac{du}{(\sqrt{u} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{u}))^{n-2}} \prod_{i=1}^n I_0(L_i \sqrt{u}).$$

For $g = 1$ we can compute the residue in v_1 explicitly. The result is,

$$\begin{aligned} V_{1,n}(L_1, \dots, L_n) &= \frac{1}{48} (2\pi)^{n+1} \operatorname{Res}_{u=0} du \frac{1}{(\sqrt{u} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{u}))^{n+1}} \prod_{j=1}^n I_0(L_j \sqrt{u}) \\ &\quad \left(n! - \sum_{k=2}^n (n-k)!(k-2)! \sum_{\ell=0}^k \binom{n-\ell}{k-\ell} \left(\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\pi} J_1(2\pi\sqrt{u}) \right)^\ell \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times e_\ell(\mathbf{D})(1 - J_0(2\pi\sqrt{u}))^{k-\ell} \right) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$D_i(u, L_i) = \frac{(L_i/2)I_1(L_i\sqrt{u})}{\sqrt{u}I_0(L_i\sqrt{u})}.$$

Both are checked to give rise to the right Weil-Petersson volumes. Relations between generating series of Weil-Petersson polynomials and Bessel functions can be found for instance in [37] in relation to JT Gravity, in [25] via combinatorial techniques, and in [35] what concerns the Weil-Petersson volumes and their large genus asymptotics.

7. Examples of similar behaviour from other cohomological classes

This section collects a few examples of cohomological classes or cohomological field theories whose amplitudes (as in the case of integrals of *Omega*-classes) show analogies with respect to the ones of the trivial CohFT, when expanded in the elementary symmetric polynomials.

7.0.1. Chern classes of the Hodge bundle: amplitudes of λ -classes

The algebraic geometry of moduli spaces of stable curves has several surprising properties involving its tautological cohomology classes. For example, the following conjecture was proposed by Faber in [16] and then proved by Faber and Pandharipande in [17]. Let $\lambda_i = c_i(\mathbb{E})$ be the i -th Chern class of the Hodge bundle of abelian differentials. One has:

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \lambda_g \psi_1^{d_1} \dots \psi_n^{d_n} = \binom{2g-3+n}{d_1, \dots, d_n} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}} \lambda_g \psi_1^{2g-2}.$$

In fact, the integral for $n = 1$ has been computed to be

$$b_g := \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,1}} \lambda_g \psi_1^{2g-2} = [t^{2g}] \cdot \frac{t/2}{\sin(t/2)}.$$

Defining

$$A_{g,n}^{\Omega=\lambda_g}(\mathbf{x}) := \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \frac{\lambda_g}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)},$$

it is straightforward to recast the statement above in terms of the generating series, obtaining the cleanest form

$$A_{g,n}^{\lambda_g} = b_g \cdot e_1^{2g-3+n}.$$

In this example we see that the amplitudes of the class λ_g allow for at most *zero* factors of e_λ with $\lambda > 1$ in their expansion.

Concerning lower λ -classes, one can consider and analyse the amplitudes

$$\tilde{A}_{g,n}^{\lambda_i} = 24^g g! \cdot \int_{\mathcal{M}_{g,n}} \frac{\lambda_i}{\prod_{i=1}^n (1 - x_i \psi_i)}$$

in the basis of elementary symmetric polynomials. What we know already about these amplitudes is that for $i = 0$

$$\tilde{A}_{g,n}^{\lambda_0} = \tilde{A}_{g,n}$$

the corresponding amplitude is addressed by the main conjecture and its expansion is expected to have at most g factors e_j with $j > 1$. One could wonder whether λ_i for arbitrary i constraints the maximum amount of such factors to $g - i$. Experimentally, we see that this is false. For instance for $g = 3$, $n = 3$, and $i = 1$ we computed:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{A}_{3,3}^{\lambda_1} &= \frac{21}{5} e_1^8 - \frac{42}{5} e_2 e_1^6 + \frac{321}{35} e_2^2 e_1^4 - \frac{18}{7} e_2^3 e_1^2 - \frac{642}{35} e_3 e_1^5 \\ &\quad + \frac{912}{35} e_3 e_2 e_1^3 - \frac{72}{7} e_3 e_2^2 e_1 + \frac{111}{35} e_3^2 e_1^2 + \frac{66}{35} e_3^2 e_2, \\ \tilde{A}_{3,3}^{\lambda_2} &= \frac{41}{7} e_1^7 - \frac{41}{7} e_2 e_1^5 + \frac{74}{35} e_2^2 e_1^3 - \frac{16}{35} e_2^3 e_1 - \frac{353}{35} e_3 e_1^4 \\ &\quad + \frac{54}{7} e_3 e_2 e_1^2 - \frac{16}{7} e_3 e_2^2 + \frac{64}{35} e_3^2 e_1. \end{aligned}$$

Let us remark two aspects: the first is that partitions with 3 factors e_j with $j > 1$ appear, hence there is in general no reduction of the number of factor depending on the index of the λ -class, except for the intersection of the λ_g where all such factors disappear at once. It is not so surprising that λ_g is the only λ -class playing a special role, as it is the top degree of a CohFT and moreover it defines an isomorphism between the top tautological rings of the moduli spaces of stable curves and the moduli space of compact type (see, e.g., [38]).

The other observation is that in this example the structure of the conjecture is not broken: the partition $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ is in principle allowed for $i = 1$, as the homogeneous degree is 8 in this case, but in fact it does not appear. One could think that this fact is an immediate consequence of the main conjecture, as all intersection of ψ -classes are positive rational numbers and hence there is no chance to get non-trivial cancellations which get spoiled by the intersection of the λ_i -classes. However, the intersection of the ψ -classes in $A_{g,n}$ actually takes place in top degree, whereas in $A_{g,n}^{\lambda_i}$ the ψ -classes monomials are of cohomological degree $3g - 3 + n - i$, and hence partitions with more than g factors e_j with $j > 1$ could in principle appear.

7.0.2. Ω -classes

The Ω -class $\Omega^{[x]}(r, s; a_1, \dots, a_n)$ has been discussed in Section 5 and it is proved to provide a CohFT with flat unit whenever $0 \leq s \leq r$. This is the case for the parametrisation $\Omega_{g,n}^{[e_1]}(e_1, e_1; e_1^-)$ used in this work. We have also observed that

$$\int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \frac{e_1 \Omega_{g,n}^{[e_1]}(e_1, e_1; e_1^-)}{\prod_{i=1} (1 - x_i \psi_i)} = e_1^{3g-3+n} \cdot P_{g,n}(x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

where $P_{g,n}$ is a known polynomial of degree $2g$ in the x_i which is in fact a polynomials in the x_i^2 . What is however relevant for the discussion here is that the degree $2g$ does not allow for any term of the form $e_{\lambda_i} \cdots e_{\lambda_{g+1}}$ in which each $\lambda_i > 1$ in the expansion of the RHS. This is conforming to the principle of the main conjecture. In addition, this case guarantees a minimal power of e_1 , which the amplitudes $A_{g,n}$ for the trivial CohFT do not have.

7.0.3. Monotone Hurwitz numbers

Monotone Hurwitz numbers also enumerate branched coverings of the Riemann sphere with prescribed ramifications over zero by a partition μ , and the remaining $2g - 2 + \ell(\mu) + |\mu|$ simple ramifications satisfy the following monotonic property: label the cover sheets, represent each simple ramification by a transposition $(a_i \ b_i)$ written such that $1 \geq a_i < b_i \geq |\mu|$, then impose the condition $b_i \geq b_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, 2g - 3 + \ell(\mu) + |\mu|$.

Analogously to simple Hurwitz numbers, monotone Hurwitz numbers are known to satisfy an explicit ELSV-type formula and are computed explicitly in genus one and in genus zero.

The ELSV formula reads

$$\frac{h_{g,\mu}^{\leq}}{(n+d)!} = \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \binom{2\mu_i}{\mu_i} \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n=0} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \Omega_{g,n}^{\leq} \psi_1^{d_1} \cdots \psi_n^{d_n} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{(2(d_i + \mu_i) - 1)!!}{(2\mu_i - 1)!!}$$

where the intersecting class is

$$\Omega_{g,n}^{\leq} := e^{\sum_{p=1} A_p \kappa_p}, \quad \exp \left(- \sum_{p=1} A_p U^p \right) = \sum_{k=0} (2k+1)!! U^k.$$

On the other hand, the Goulden–Guay–Paquet–Novak formula for monotone Hurwitz numbers in genus zero reads

$$h_{0,\mu}^{\leq} = \prod_{i=1}^{\ell} \binom{2\mu_i}{\mu_i} \frac{(2(\sum_i \mu_i) + \ell - 3)!}{(2(\sum_i \mu_i))!}.$$

Putting the two together and setting $x_i = 2\mu_i + 1$ we obtain

$$\sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n=0} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{0,n}} \Omega^{\leq} \psi_1^{d_1} \dots \psi_n^{d_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(2(d_i - 1) + x_i)!!}{(x_i - 2)!!} = \frac{(e_1 - 3)!}{(e_1 - n)!}.$$

It is clear the the RHS of the formula above is a non homogeneous polynomial in e_1 of degree $n - 3$. There are no e_j involved in the expression for $j > 1$, again agreeing with the general principle of the main conjecture 1.4.

In genus one, the Goulden–Guay–Paquet–Novak formula reads

$$h_{1,\mu}^{\leq} = \prod_{i=1}^n \binom{2\mu_i}{\mu_i} \left[\frac{e_1!}{(e_1 - n)!} - 3 \frac{(e_1 - 1)!}{(e_1 - n)!} - \sum_{k=1}^n (k - 2)! \frac{(e_1 - k)!}{(e_1 - n)!} e_k \right].$$

Therefore we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n=0} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{1,n}} \Omega^{\leq} \psi_1^{d_1} \dots \psi_n^{d_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(2(d_i - 1) + x_i)!!}{(x_i - 2)!!} &= \\ &= \frac{e_1!}{(e_1 - n)!} - 3 \frac{(e_1 - 1)!}{(e_1 - n)!} - \sum_{k=1}^n (k - 2)! \frac{(e_1 - k)!}{(e_1 - n)!} e_k. \end{aligned}$$

By considering the free energies

$$A_{g,n}^{\Omega^{\leq}}(\mathbf{x}) := \sum_{d_1, \dots, d_n=1} \int_{\overline{\mathcal{M}}_{g,n}} \Omega^{\leq} \psi_1^{d_1} \dots \psi_n^{d_n} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{(2(d_i - 1) + x_i)!!}{(x_i - 2)!!}$$

we see that once more the general principle of the conjecture 1.4 arises: each ratio of factorials is a non-homogeneous polynomial in e_1 of degree $n, n - 1$ and $n - k$ respectively, and only summands of the form e_1^a or $e_1^a e_k^b$ appears, as expected from a genus one expression. The non-homogeneity is also non surprising, since the class Ω^{\leq} contains non-trivial contributions in each cohomological degree.

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