Asymptotics for the probability of labeled objects to be irreducible

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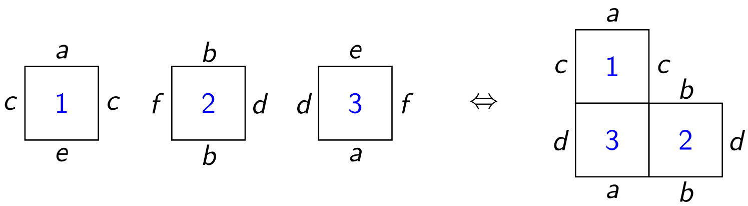
Square-tiled surfaces

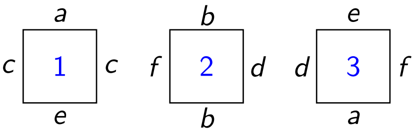
- Take n labeled squares.
- Identify their sides by translation (right side $\leftrightarrow$ left side, bottom side $\leftrightarrow$ top side).
- If obtained surface is connected, then it is called a labeled square-tiled surface (SQS) or origami.



Square-tiled surfaces

SQS is determined by the pair of permutations $(h, v) \in S_n^2$ acting transitively on $\{1, \ldots, n\}$:

- h: horizontal (right) permutation,
- v: vertical (top) permutation,
- transitive action $\leftrightarrow$ connectedness of SQS.



$\Leftrightarrow$

$h = (1)(23)$

$v = (13)(2)$

Probability of a surface to be connected

Question. What is the probability p_n of a random surface determined by $(\sigma, \tau) \in S_n^2$ to be connected as $n \to \infty$?

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- Dixon, 2005: $$p_n = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \frac{\mu_k}{(n)_k} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^r}\right),$$

  where $(n)_k = n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)$ are the falling factorials.

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- Cori, 2009: the sequence
$$(\mu_k) = 1, 1, 3, 13, 71, 461, 3447, 29093, \dots$$
counts indecomposable permutations.

Indecomposable permutations

A permutation $\sigma \in S_n$ is

- decomposable, if there is an index $p < n$ such that $\sigma\big(\{1,\dots,p\}\big) = \{1,\dots,p\}$.
- indecomposable otherwise.

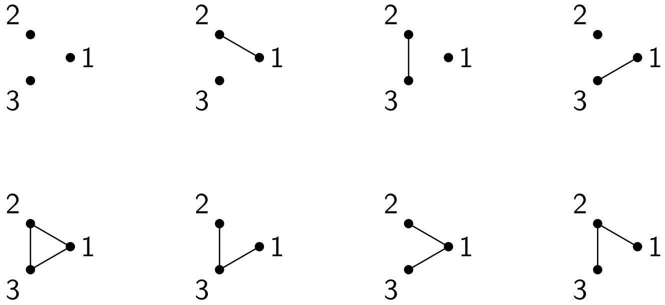
$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc|cc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{array}\right) \qquad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 5 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

decomposable $(p = 3)$ indecomposable

Observation. Every permutation can be uniquely decomposed into a sequence (SEQ) of indecomposable permutations.

Graphs

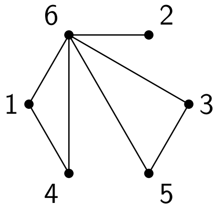
Let f_n be the number of labeled graphs with n vertices.



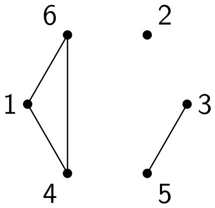
$$f_n = 2^{\binom{n}{2}}$$

Connected graphs

Let g_n be the number of connected labeled graphs with n vertices.



connected graph



disconnected graph

$$(g_n) = 1, 1, 4, 38, 728, 26704, 1866256, \ldots$$

Every graph is a disjoint union (SET) of connected graphs.

Probability of a graph to be connected

Question. What is the probability $p_n = \frac{g_n}{f_n}$ of a random graph with n vertices to be connected as $n \to \infty$?

Probability of a graph to be connected

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- folklore: $p_n = 1 + o(1)$

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- Wright, 1970:

$$p_n = 1 - \binom{n}{1}\frac{2}{2^n} - \binom{n}{3}\frac{2^7}{2^{3n}} - 3\binom{n}{4}\frac{2^{13}}{2^{4n}} + O\left(\frac{n^5}{2^{5n}}\right)$$

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- Can we have all terms at once? What is the interpretation?

Asymptotics for p_n

- Monteil, N., 2019:

as $n \to \infty$, for every $r \geqslant 1$

$$p_n = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

Asymptotics for p_n

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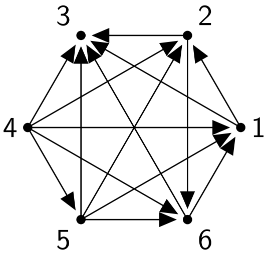
$$p_n = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

  where h_k counts irreducible labeled tournaments of size k.

$$(h_k) = 1, 0, 2, 24, 544, 22320, 1677488, \ldots$$

Tournaments

A tournament is a complete directed graph.



The number of labeled tournaments with n vertices is equal to

$$f_n = 2^{\binom{n}{2}}$$

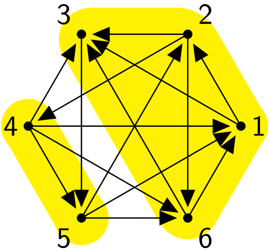
Irreducible tournaments

A tournament is called irreducible
(or strongly connected tournament),

if for every partition of vertices $V = A \sqcup B$

1. there exist an edge from A to B and
2. there exist an edge from B to A.

$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$



$A = \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$
$B = \{4, 5\}$

Irreducible tournaments

A tournament is called irreducible
(or strongly connected tournament),

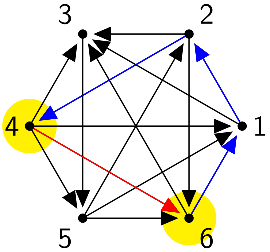
if for every partition of vertices $V = A \sqcup B$

1. there exist an edge from A to B and
2. there exist an edge from B to A.

Equivalently, for each two vertices u and v

1. there is a path from u to v and
2. there is a path from v to u.

$V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$

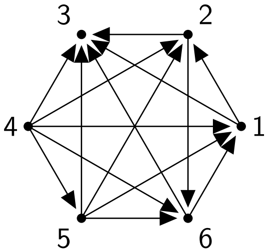


$u = 4$

$v = 6$

Tournament as a sequence

Lemma. Every labeled tournament can be uniquely decomposed into a sequence (SEQ) of irreducible labeled tournaments.



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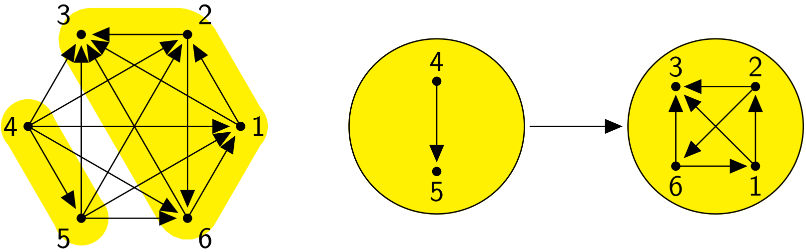

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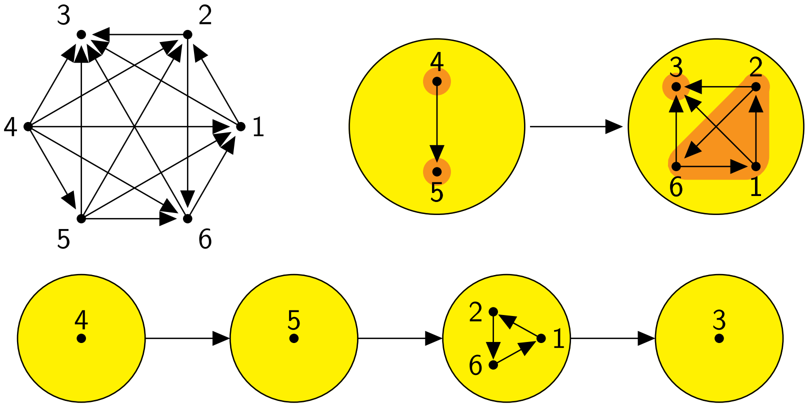

SET vs SEQ

graphs — decomposed as SET of → connected graphs

connected graphs — counted by → $G(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} g_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = \log(F(x))$

counts ↑ graphs

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{\binom{n}{2}} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

counts ↓ tournaments

tournaments — decomposed as as SEQ of → irreducible tournaments

irreducible tournaments — counted by → $H(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} h_n \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 - \frac{1}{F(x)}$

Notations

- $\mathcal{F} = \mathrm{SET}(\mathcal{G}), \qquad F(x) = \exp(G(x));$
- $\mathcal{F} = \mathrm{SEQ}(\mathcal{H}), \qquad F(x) = \dfrac{1}{1 - H(x)};$
- $\mathcal{G}^{(m)} = \mathrm{SET}_m(\mathcal{G}), \qquad G^{(m)}(x) = \dfrac{\big(G(x)\big)^m}{m!};$
- $\mathcal{H}^{(m)} = \mathrm{SEQ}_m(\mathcal{H}), \qquad H^{(m)}(x) = \big(H(x)\big)^m.$

SET asymptotics

Theorem (Monteil, N., 2019+)

If $f_n \neq 0$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and there exists $r \geqslant 1$ such that

$$\text{(i)}\ \ n \cdot \frac{f_{n-1}}{f_n} \to 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \text{(ii)}\ \ \sum_{k=r}^{n-r} \binom{n}{k} f_k f_{n-k} = O\big(n^r f_{n-r}\big),$$

Then, as $n \to \infty$,

$$\text{(a)} \qquad p_n = \frac{g_n}{f_n} = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{f_{n-k}}{f_n} + O\left(n^r \cdot \frac{f_{n-r}}{f_n}\right).$$

Combinatorial meaning: p_n is the probability of a random object of size n to be irreducible in terms of SET-decomposition.

Main tool: Bender's theorem

Theorem (Bender, 1975)

- $A(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ *is a formal power series,* $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : a_n \neq 0$;
- $C(x, y)$ *is a function analytic in a neighborhood of* $(0; 0)$;
- $B(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n x^n = C(x, A(x))$;
- $D(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n x^n = C'_y(x, A(x))$.

If (i) $\frac{a_{n-1}}{a_n} \to 0$ *and* (ii) $\exists r \geqslant 1 : \sum_{k=r}^{n-r} |a_k a_{n-k}| = O(a_{n-r})$,

then, as $n \to \infty$, $$b_n = \sum_{k=0}^{r-1} d_k a_{n-k} + O(a_{n-r}).$$

Example 1: connected graphs

- f_n counts labeled graphs / tournaments,
- g_n counts connected labeled graphs,
- h_n counts irreducible labeled tournaments.

$\mathbb{P}\{\text{graph is connected}\} =$

$$= \frac{g_n}{f_n} = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

where $(h_k) = 1, 0, 2, 24, 544, 22320, 1677488, \ldots$

Example 2: square-tiled surfaces

- f_n counts surfaces generated by pairs $(\sigma, \tau) \in S_n^2$,
- g_n counts connected surfaces (SQS),
- $h_n = n! \cdot \mu_n$, where μ_n counts indecomposable permutations.

$\mathbb{P}\{\text{surface is connected}\} =$

$$= \frac{g_n}{f_n} = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \frac{\mu_k}{(n)_k} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^r}\right),$$

where $(n)_k = n(n-1)\dots(n-k+1)$ are the falling factorials

and $(\mu_k) = 1, 1, 3, 13, 71, 461, 3447, 29093, \dots$

SEQ asymptotics

Theorem (Monteil, N., 2019+)

If $f_n \neq 0$ *for all* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *and there exists* $r \geqslant 1$ *such that*

$$(i)\ \ n \cdot \frac{f_{n-1}}{f_n} \to 0 \qquad and \qquad (ii)\ \ \sum_{k=r}^{n-r} \binom{n}{k} f_k f_{n-k} = O\big(n^r f_{n-r}\big),$$

Then, as $n \to \infty$,

$$(b) \qquad \frac{h_n}{f_n} = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left(2h_k - h_k^{(2)}\right) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{f_{n-k}}{f_n} + O\left(n^r \cdot \frac{f_{n-r}}{f_n}\right).$$

Combinatorial meaning: it is the probability of a random object of size n to be irreducible in the sense of SEQ-decomposition.

Example 1: irreducible tournaments

- f_n counts labeled tournaments,
- h_n counts irreducible labeled tournaments.
- $h_n^{(m)}$ counts labeled tournaments that have exactly m irreducible components.

$\mathbb{P}\{\text{tournament is irreducible}\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n}{f_n} = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \left(2h_k - h_k^{(2)}\right) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{array}{rcllllll} (h_k) & = & 1, & 0, & 2, & 24, & 544, & 22320, & \ldots \\ (h_k^{(2)}) & = & 0, & 2, & 0, & 16, & 240, & 6608, & \ldots \\ (c_k^{(1)}) & = & 2, & -2, & 4, & 32, & 848, & 38032, & \ldots \end{array}$$

Example 2: indecomposable permutations

- $f_n = (n!)^2$ counts pairs of permutations,
- $h_n = n! \cdot \mu_n$, where μ_n counts indecomposable permutations.
- $h_n^{(m)} = n! \cdot \mu_n^{(m)}$, where $\mu_n^{(m)}$ counts permutations that have exactly m indecomposable parts.

$\mathbb{P}\{\text{permutation is indecomposable}\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n}{f_n} = \frac{\mu_n}{n!} = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \frac{2\mu_k - \mu_k^{(2)}}{(n)_k} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^r}\right),$$

where

(μ_k)	$=$	1,	1,	3,	13,	71,	461,	3447,	...
$(\mu_k^{(2)})$	$=$	0,	1,	2,	7,	32,	177,	1142,	...
$(c_k^{(1)})$	$=$	2,	1,	4,	19,	110,	745,	5752,	...

SEQ$_m$ asymptotics

Theorem (Monteil, N., 2020+)

If $f_n \neq 0$ *for all* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *and there exists* $r \geqslant 1$ *such that*

$$(i)\ \ n \cdot \frac{f_{n-1}}{f_n} \to 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad (ii)\ \ \sum_{k=r}^{n-r} \binom{n}{k} f_k f_{n-k} = O\big(n^r f_{n-r}\big),$$

Then for all $m \geqslant 1$, *as* $n \to \infty$,

$$(c)\ \ p_n^{(m+1)} = \frac{h_n^{(m+1)}}{f_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} c_k^{(m+1)} \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{f_{n-k}}{f_n} + O\left(n^r \cdot \frac{f_{n-r}}{f_n}\right),$$

where $\qquad c_k^{(m+1)} = (m+1)\Big(h_k^{(m)} - 2h_k^{(m+1)} + h_k^{(m+2)}\Big).$

Combinatorial meaning: $p_n^{(m+1)}$ is the probability of a random object of size n to have exactly $(m+1)$ irreducible components.

Example 1: tournaments with m irreducible components

- f_n counts labeled tournaments,
- $h_n^{(m)}$ counts labeled tournaments that have exactly m irreducible components.

$\mathbb{P}\{$tournament has exactly 2 irreducible components$\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n^{(2)}}{f_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} 2\left(h_k^{(1)} - 2h_k^{(2)} + h_k^{(3)}\right) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{array}{rcrrrrrrl} (h_k^{(1)}) & = & 1, & 0, & 2, & 24, & 544, & 22320, & \dots \\ (h_k^{(2)}) & = & 0, & 2, & 0, & 16, & 240, & 6608, & \dots \\ (h_k^{(3)}) & = & 0, & 0, & 6, & 0, & 120, & 2160, & \dots \\ (c_k^{(2)}) & = & 2, & -8, & 16, & -16, & 368, & 22528, & \dots \end{array}$$

Example 1: tournaments with m irreducible components

- f_n counts labeled tournaments,
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$\mathbb{P}\{\text{tournament has exactly 3 irreducible components}\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n^{(3)}}{f_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} 3\left(h_k^{(2)} - 2h_k^{(3)} + h_k^{(4)}\right) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{array}{lcrrrrrrl} \left(h_k^{(2)}\right) & = & 0, & 2, & 0, & 16, & 240, & 6608, & \ldots \\ \left(h_k^{(3)}\right) & = & 0, & 0, & 6, & 0, & 120, & 2160, & \ldots \\ \left(h_k^{(4)}\right) & = & 0, & 0, & 0, & 24, & 0, & 960, & \ldots \\ \left(c_k^{(3)}\right) & = & 0, & 6, & -36, & 120, & 0, & 9744, & \ldots \end{array}$$

Example 1: tournaments with m irreducible components

- f_n counts labeled tournaments,
- $h_n^{(m)}$ counts labeled tournaments that have exactly m irreducible components.

$\mathbb{P}\{$tournament has exactly 4 irreducible components$\}$ =

$$= \frac{h_n^{(4)}}{f_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} 4\left(h_k^{(3)} - 2h_k^{(4)} + h_k^{(5)}\right) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{2^{k(k+1)/2}}{2^{nk}} + O\left(\frac{n^r}{2^{nr}}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
(h_k^{(3)}) &= 0,\ 0,\ 6,\ 0,\ 120,\ 2160,\ \ldots \\
(h_k^{(4)}) &= 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 24,\ 0,\ 960,\ \ldots \\
(h_k^{(5)}) &= 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 120,\ 0,\ \ldots \\
(c_k^{(4)}) &= 0,\ 0,\ 24,\ -192,\ 960,\ 960,\ \ldots
\end{aligned}$$

Example 1: tournaments with m irreducible components

- f_n counts labeled tournaments,
- $h_n^{(m)}$ counts labeled tournaments that have exactly m irreducible components.

$\mathbb{P}\{$tournament has exactly $(m+1)$ irreducible components$\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n^{(m+1)}}{f_n} = (n)_m \cdot \frac{2^{m(m+1)/2}}{2^{nm}} + O\left(\frac{n^{m+1}}{2^{n(m+1)}}\right),$$

where $$(n)_m = n(n-1)(n-2)\dots(n-m+1).$$

Example 2: permutations with m indecomposable parts

- $f_n = (n!)^2$ counts pairs of permutations,
- $\mu_n^{(m)}$ counts permutations that have exactly m indecomposable parts.

$\mathbb{P}\{$permutation has exactly 2 indecomposable parts$\}$ =

$$= \frac{h_n^{(2)}}{f_n} = \frac{\mu_n^{(2)}}{n!} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \frac{2\left(\mu_k^{(1)} - 2\mu_k^{(2)} + \mu_k^{(3)}\right)}{(n)_k} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^r}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{array}{lccccccccc}
(\mu_k^{(1)}) & = & 1, & 1, & 3, & 13, & 71, & 461, & 3447, & \ldots \\
(\mu_k^{(2)}) & = & 0, & 1, & 2, & 7, & 32, & 177, & 1142, & \ldots \\
(\mu_k^{(3)}) & = & 0, & 0, & 1, & 3, & 12, & 58, & 327, & \ldots \\
(c_k^{(2)}) & = & 2, & -2, & 0, & 4, & 38, & 330, & 2980, & \ldots
\end{array}$$

Example 2: permutations with m indecomposable parts

- $f_n = (n!)^2$ counts pairs of permutations,
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$\mathbb{P}\{\text{permutation has exactly 3 indecomposable parts}\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n^{(3)}}{f_n} = \frac{\mu_n^{(3)}}{n!} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \frac{3\left(\mu_k^{(2)} - 2\mu_k^{(3)} + \mu_k^{(4)}\right)}{(n)_k} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^r}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{array}{lcllllllll}
\left(\mu_k^{(2)}\right) & = & 0, & 1, & 2, & 7, & 32, & 177, & 1142, & \dots \\
\left(\mu_k^{(3)}\right) & = & 0, & 0, & 1, & 3, & 12, & 58, & 327, & \dots \\
\left(\mu_k^{(4)}\right) & = & 0, & 0, & 0, & 1, & 4, & 18, & 92, & \dots \\
\left(c_k^{(3)}\right) & = & 0, & 3, & 0, & 6, & 36, & 237, & 1740, & \dots
\end{array}$$

Example 2: permutations with m indecomposable parts

- $f_n = (n!)^2$ counts pairs of permutations,
- $\mu_n^{(m)}$ counts permutations that have exactly m indecomposable parts.

$\mathbb{P}\{\text{permutation has exactly 4 indecomposable parts}\} =$

$$= \frac{h_n^{(4)}}{f_n} = \frac{\mu_n^{(4)}}{n!} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} \frac{4\left(\mu_k^{(3)} - 2\mu_k^{(4)} + \mu_k^{(5)}\right)}{(n)_k} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^r}\right),$$

where

$$\begin{array}{rcrrrrrrrl}
(\mu_k^{(3)}) & = & 0, & 0, & 1, & 3, & 12, & 58, & 327, & \dots \\
(\mu_k^{(4)}) & = & 0, & 0, & 0, & 1, & 4, & 18, & 92, & \dots \\
(\mu_k^{(5)}) & = & 0, & 0, & 0, & 0, & 1, & 5, & 25, & \dots \\
(c_k^{(4)}) & = & 0, & 0, & 4, & 4, & 20, & 108, & 672, & \dots
\end{array}$$

Example 2: permutations with m indecomposable parts

- $f_n = (n!)^2$ counts pairs of permutations,
- $\mu_n^{(m)}$ counts permutations that have exactly m indecomposable parts.

$\mathbb{P}\{$permutation has exactly $(m+1)$ indecomposable parts$\}=$

$$= \frac{h_n^{(m+1)}}{f_n} = \frac{\mu_n^{(m+1)}}{n!} = \frac{(m+1)}{(n)_m} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{m+1}}\right),$$

where $$(n)_m = n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots(n-m+1).$$

SET$_m$ asymptotics – 1

Theorem (Monteil, N., 2020+)

If $f_n \neq 0$ *for all* $n \in \mathbb{N}$ *and there exists* $r \geqslant 1$ *such that*

$$(i)\ \ n \cdot \frac{f_{n-1}}{f_n} \to 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad (ii)\ \ \sum_{k=r}^{n-r} \binom{n}{k} f_k f_{n-k} = O\big(n^r f_{n-r}\big),$$

Then for all $m \geqslant 1$*, as* $n \to \infty$*,*

$$(d) \qquad \frac{g_n^{(m+1)}}{f_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} c_k^{(m+1)} \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{f_{n-k}}{f_n} + O\left(n^r \cdot \frac{f_{n-r}}{f_n}\right),$$

where $c_k^{(m+1)}$ *are the coefficients of* $G_m(x)\big(1 - H(x)\big)$.

Combinatorial meaning: it is the probability of a random object of size n to have exactly $(m+1)$ connected components.

Erdös-Rényi model $G(n,p)$

Fix $p \in (0,1)$, $q = 1 - p$.

Consider a random labeled graph $\mathcal{G} = G(n,p)$:

- p is the probability of edge presence;
- $q = 1 - p$ is the probability of edge absence;
- weight of the graph: $W(\mathcal{G}) = (q^{-1} - 1)^{|E(\mathcal{G})|}$.

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Define:

- $f_n := \sum\limits_{|V(\mathcal{G})|=n} W(\mathcal{G}) = q^{-\binom{n}{2}}$ — total weight.
- $g_n := \sum\limits_{\mathcal{G} \text{ is connected}} W(\mathcal{G})$ — weight of connected graphs.

Asymptotics for $G(n, p)$

Question. What is the probability p_n of a random graph with n vertices to be connected as $n \to \infty$?

- Gilbert, 1959: $p_n = 1 - nq^{n-1} + O\left(n^2 q^{3n/2}\right)$

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- Gilbert, 1959: $p_n = 1 - nq^{n-1} + O\big(n^2 q^{3n/2}\big)$
- Monteil, N., 2020:

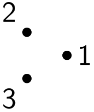
$$p_n = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k(q) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{q^{nk}}{q^{k(k+1)/2}} + O\big(n^r q^{nr}\big),$$

where $h_k(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{-1}]$ and $\deg h_k = \binom{k}{2}$.

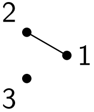
$$h_1(q) = 1, \quad h_2(q) = q^{-1} - 2, \quad h_3(q) = q^{-3} - 6q^{-1} + 6, \quad \ldots$$

Question. What is the meaning of $h_k(q)$?

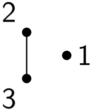
Representation of $h_3(q)$



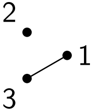
$+(q^{-1}-1)^0$



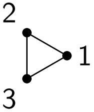
$-(q^{-1}-1)^1$



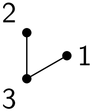
$-(q^{-1}-1)^1$



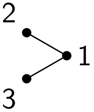
$-(q^{-1}-1)^1$



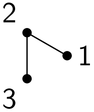
$+(q^{-1}-1)^3$



$+(q^{-1}-1)^2$



$+(q^{-1}-1)^2$



$+(q^{-1}-1)^2$

$$q^{-3}-6q^{-1}+6=(q^{-1}-1)^3+3(q^{-1}-1)^2-3(q^{-1}-1)^1+1$$

Asymptotics for $G(n, p)$, continued

Theorem (Monteil, N., 2020+)

a) The probability p_n of a random graph with n vertices to be connected, as $n \to \infty$, is

$$p_n = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k(q) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{q^{nk}}{q^{k(k+1)/2}} + O\left(n^r q^{nr}\right),$$

where $$h_k(q) = \sum_{|V(\mathcal{G})|=k} (-1)^{\#CC(\mathcal{G})-1} W(\mathcal{G}).$$

Asymptotics for $G(n, p)$, continued

Theorem (Monteil, N., 2020+)

b) The probability $p_n^{(m+1)}$ of a random graph with n vertices to have exactly $(m+1)$ connected components, as $n \to \infty$, is

$$p_n^{(m+1)} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} h_k^{(m+1)}(q) \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{q^{nk}}{q^{k(k+1)/2}} + O\big(n^r q^{nr}\big),$$

where $$h_k^{(m+1)}(q) = \sum_{|V(\mathcal{G})|=k} (-1)^{\#CC(\mathcal{G})-m} \binom{\#CC(\mathcal{G})}{m} W(\mathcal{G}).$$

SET_m asymptotics, continued

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Then for all $m \geqslant 1$*, as* $n \to \infty$*,*

$$(d') \quad \frac{g_n^{(m+1)}}{f_n} = \sum_{k=1}^{r-1} c_k^{(m+1)} \cdot \binom{n}{k} \cdot \frac{f_{n-k}}{f_n} + O\left(n^r \cdot \frac{f_{n-r}}{f_n}\right),$$

where

$$c_k^{(m+1)} = \sum_{s=1}^{k} (-1)^s \binom{s}{m} f_{k,s}$$

and $f_{k,s}$ *is the number of objects of size* k *which have exactly* s *connected components.*

Other applications

	combinatorial map model	$(D+1)$-colored graphs
f_n	surfaces obtained by gluing polygons $\{(\sigma,\tau) \mid \tau \text{ is perfect matching}\}$	bipartite regular graphs with colored edges $(\sigma_1,\ldots,\sigma_{D+1}) \in S_n^{D+1}$
g_n	connected surfaces	connected graphs
h_n	$\{(\sigma,\tau) \mid \tau$ is indecomposable perfect matching$\}$	$(\tau_1,\ldots,\tau_{D-1})$ is indecomposable tuple of permutations
p_n	$\mathbb{P}\{\text{surface is connected}\}$	$\mathbb{P}\{\text{graph is connected}\}$
$p_n^{(1)}$	$\mathbb{P}\{$perfect matching is indecomposable$\}$	$\mathbb{P}\{$tuple of permutations is indecomposable$\}$
f_{2n}	$(2n)!(2n-1)!!$	$(2n)!\cdot(n!)^{D-1}$
g_{2n}	$2, 60, 8880, 3558240\ldots$	$2, 12(2^D-1), \ldots$
μ_{2n} h_{2n}	$h_{2n} = (2n)!\cdot\mu_{2n}$ $(\mu_{2n}) = 1, 2, 10, 74, 706\ldots$	$h_{2n} = (2n)!\cdot\mu_{2n}$ $1, 2^{D-1}-1, 6^{D-1}-2^D+1, \ldots$

Many thanks to all listeners

Thank you for your attention!

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