# Free growth, free counting joint with M. Kambites, N. Szakács \& R. Webb (Manchester) 

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## MANCHESTER 1824

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w w^{-1} w=w, \quad u u^{-1} \cdot v v^{-1}=v v^{-1} \cdot u u^{-1} \quad\left(\forall u, v, w \in\left(A \cup A^{-1}\right)^{*}\right)
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In particular we get free inverse monoids $\operatorname{FIM}(A)=\operatorname{lnv}\langle A \mid \varnothing\rangle$.
Given $M=\left\langle A \mid u_{1}=v_{1}, u_{2}=v_{2}, \ldots\right\rangle$, natural to ask:

## The Word Problem for $M$

Does there exist an algorithm which does the following:
Input : two words $u, v \in A^{*}$.
Output : is $u=v$ in $M$ ?

## 2. Munn tree $\operatorname{MT}(u)$ for $u \equiv a^{2} a^{-3} a b b^{-1} a b^{-1} b c a a^{-1} c c^{-1}$



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Let $M$ be the monoid with five generators $\{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and 7 defining relations:

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\begin{gathered}
a c=c a, \quad a d=d a, \quad b c=c b, \quad b d=d b \\
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Then $M$ has undecidable word problem (Tseytin, 1958), cf. N.-B. arXiv:2401.11757.

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Type of growth does not depend on generating set; but value of $\gamma$ does.

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8 (Okninski 1993) $\operatorname{Sgp}\left\langle\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}\right),\left(\begin{array}{ll}1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right)\right\rangle$ has intermediate growth.

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2 r-1 & \leq & \gamma_{r} & \leq & 2 r
\end{array}
$$

Theorem (Kambites, NB, Szakacs, Webb, 2024)
Let $\mathrm{FIM}_{r}$ be the free inverse monoid of rank $r>1$. Let $p=2 r-1$. Then $\gamma_{r}$, the exponential growth rate of $\mathrm{FIM}_{r}$, is the largest real root of the polynomial equation

$$
p^{p} x^{p-2}-(p x-1)^{p-1}=0 .
$$

In particular, $\gamma_{r}$ is an algebraic number.

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2 r-1 & \leq & \gamma_{r} & \leq & 2 r
\end{array}
$$

Theorem (Kambites, NB, Szakacs, Webb, 2024)
Let $\mathrm{FIM}_{r}$ be the free inverse monoid of rank $r>1$. Let $p=2 r-1$. Then $\gamma_{r}$, the exponential growth rate of $\mathrm{FIM}_{r}$, is the largest real root of the polynomial equation

$$
p^{p} x^{p-2}-(p x-1)^{p-1}=0 .
$$

In particular, $\gamma_{r}$ is an algebraic number.
E.g. when $r=2$, we have $\gamma_{2}=\frac{11}{6}+\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} \approx 3.6361 \ldots$. For large $r$ we have $\gamma_{r} \rightarrow 2 r$.

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|S(K)| & =\frac{p+1}{\frac{1}{2} K p+p+1}\binom{\frac{1}{2} K p+p+1}{\frac{1}{2} K}+ \\
& +\sum_{\substack{t+2 k=K \\
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Looks terrifying, but lends itself to asymptotic analysis; and find the growth rate as the largest root of

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## 7. Complete rewriting systems

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Theorem (Schein, 1975a)
    a}\mathrm{ Acta Math. Acad. Sci. Hung. 26 (1975)
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The free inverse monoid $\mathrm{FIM}_{r}$ is not finitely presented for any $r \geq 1$.
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## Corollary (NB, 2024)

The following properties are equivalent for monogenic inverse monoids: (1) being finitely presented; (2) $\mathrm{FP}_{2}$; (3) $\mathrm{FP}_{\infty}$; (4) admitting a FCRS ; (5) being non-free.

## 9. Free regular *-monoids

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F_{r}^{*}:=\operatorname{Mon}\left\langle A \cup A_{*}\right| w w^{*} w=w\left(\forall w \in\left(A \cup A_{*}\right)^{*}\right\rangle,
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Note: some evidence that $H_{2}\left(\mathrm{FIM}_{1}, \mathbf{Z}\right)=0$.

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$F_{1}^{*}$ defined by rewriting system $\left\{a^{i} b^{i} a^{i} \rightarrow a^{i}, \quad b^{i} a^{i} b^{i} \rightarrow b^{i} \mid i \in \mathbf{N}\right\}$.

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Completely different context; let $w^{\text {rev }}$ be the reverse of $w$, and

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For all $n, k \geq 1$, we have $\left|X_{n}^{(k)}\right|=\left|Y_{n}^{(k)}\right|$, and hence also $\left|X_{n}\right|=\left|Y_{n}\right|$.

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## Corollary (NB, 2024)

The monogenic free *-semigroup $F_{1}^{*}$ has intermediate growth.

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$Y_{n}$, and hence also $F_{1}^{*}$, has intermediate growth.
Some questions:
1 What is the growth rate of $F_{r}^{*}$ ?

- What are the finitely presented quotients of $F_{1}^{*}$ ?

3 Is the word problem decidable in any monogenic $*$-semigroup?
4 What is $H_{n}\left(F I M_{r}, \mathbf{Z}\right)$ for $n \geq 2$ ?
5 What is $H_{n}\left(F_{r}^{*}, \mathbf{Z}\right)$ for $n \geq 3$ ?

Thank you!

