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

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The University of Manchester

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$$ww^{-1}w = w, \quad uu^{-1} \cdot vv^{-1} = vv^{-1} \cdot uu^{-1} \quad (\forall u, v, w \in (A \cup A^{-1})^*)$$

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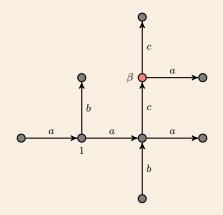
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Given $M = \langle A \mid u_1 = v_1, u_2 = v_2, \ldots \rangle$, natural to ask:

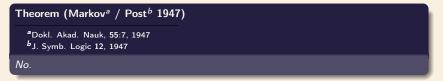
 $\label{eq:constraint} \begin{array}{l} \mbox{The Word Problem for } M\\ \mbox{Does there exist an algorithm which does the following:}\\ \mbox{Input} \ : \mbox{two words } u,v \in A^*.\\ \mbox{Output} \ : \mbox{ is } u=v \mbox{ in } M? \end{array}$

2. Munn tree MT(u) for $u \equiv a^2 a^{-3} abb^{-1} ab^{-1} bcaa^{-1} cc^{-1}$



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Then M has undecidable word problem (Tseytin, 1958), cf. N.-B. arXiv:2401.11757.

4. Growth of monoids

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5. Examples of growth

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

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E.g. when r = 2, we have $\gamma_2 = \frac{11}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{13}}{2} \approx 3.6361...$ For large r we have $\gamma_r \to 2r$.

Proof.	

Let S(K) be the sphere of radius K in ${\rm FIM}_r,$ and let p=2r-1. We can then count Munn trees of a given length using Catalan–Fuss numbers.

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$$\begin{split} |S(K)| &= \frac{p+1}{\frac{1}{2}Kp + p + 1} {\binom{\frac{1}{2}Kp + p + 1}{\frac{1}{2}K}} + \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{t+2k=K\\t\geq 1,\ k\geq 0}} (p+1)p^{t-1} \frac{2p + (t-1)(p-1)}{kp + 2p + (t-1)(p-1)} {\binom{kp + 2p + (t-1)(p-1)}{k}}, \end{split}$$

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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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If there is no infinite chain $u_1 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} u_2 \rightarrow_{\mathcal{R}} \cdots$, then \mathcal{R} is **terminating**.

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Corollary (NB, 2024)

The following properties are equivalent for monogenic inverse monoids: (1) being finitely presented; (2) FP_2 ; (3) FP_∞ ; (4) admitting a FCRS; (5) being non-free.

C.-F. Nyberg-Brodda (KIAS)

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No (NB, 2024) Next slide!

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Theorem (Polák, 2001<sup>a</sup>)
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<sup>a</sup>J. Pure & Appl. Alg. 157 (2001), pp. 107-114
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where $(uv)^* := v^*u^*$. Then F_r^* is the *free regular* *-monoid of rank r.

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C.-F. Nyberg-Brodda (KIAS)

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The monogenic free *-semigroup F_1^* has intermediate growth.

C.-F. Nyberg-Brodda (KIAS)

11. Precise growth rates of $X_n^{(k)}$

Theorem (NB, 2024)

For all $n, k \ge 1$, $|X_n^{(k)}| = |Y_n^{(k)}| \sim \zeta_k^{-n}$, where ζ_k is real positive root of $x^{k+1} + x - 1$.

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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^* ?
- **2** What are the finitely presented quotients of F_1^* ?
- Is the word problem decidable in any monogenic *-semigroup?
- 4 What is $H_n(FIM_r, \mathbf{Z})$ for $n \ge 2$?
- **5** What is $H_n(F_r^*, \mathbf{Z})$ for $n \geq 3$?

Thank you!