

Enumeration of planar graphs: how symbolic method and singularity analysis apply

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Transfer Theorem: a simple version

Let $S(x) = \sum s_n x^n$ be a power series. Assume that:

(i) S has $R > 0$ as a convergence radius

(ii) in a camembert domain around R , the function $x \mapsto S(x)$ is analytic and admits an expansion of the form

$$S(x) \sim C \left(1 - \frac{x}{R}\right)^\alpha$$

when x tends to R in the domain, with $C \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$.

Then, when n tends to infinity,

$$s_n \sim \frac{C}{\Gamma(-\alpha)} R^{-n} n^{-\alpha-1}.$$

♪ A camembert domain around R : an open set



Small labelled planar graphs

$$1 \times \textcircled{1} \quad g_1 = 1$$

$$1 \times \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \text{ and } 1 \times \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad g_2 = 2$$

$$1 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 3 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 3 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 1 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \quad g_3 = 8$$

$$1 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 6 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 12 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 3 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

$$\text{and } 12 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 4 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 4 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 3 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} - \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array}$$

$$\text{and } 12 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 6 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \end{array} \text{ and } 1 \times \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{4} \\ \textcircled{1} \quad \textcircled{2} \end{array} \quad g_4 = 64$$

$$g_5 = 1023, \dots$$

Claim: reaching $B_2(x, y)$

There are bivariate power series $U(x, z)$, $D(x, y)$ and $M(x, y)$ related by the following relations:

$$U(x, y) = xy \left(1 + y (1 + U(x, y))^2 \right)^2 \quad (1)$$

$$M(x, y) = \text{Rat}(x, y, U(x, y)) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{M(x, D(x, y))}{2x^2 D(x, y)} - \log \frac{1 + D(x, y)}{1 + y} + \frac{x D^2(x, y)}{1 + x D(x, y)} = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial B_2(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2}{2} \left[\frac{1 + D(x, y)}{1 + y} - 1 \right]. \quad (4)$$

In Formula (2), Rat denotes an explicit simple rational fraction in 3 variables on \mathbb{Q} which can be easily written on one line.

A very short bibliography

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Free acces at

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