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

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

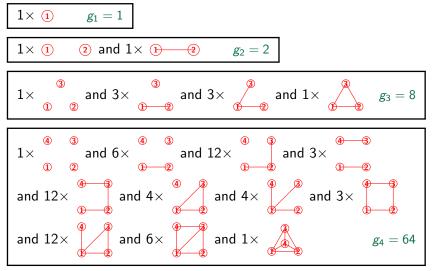
when x tends to R in the domain, with $C \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. Then, when n tends to infinity,

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

¹A camembert domain around R: an open set



Small labelled planar graphs



 $g_5 = 1023, \ldots$

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:

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

$$M(x,y) = Rat(x,y,U(x,y))$$
(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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