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CYCLES OF FREE WORDS IN SEVERAL INDEPENDENT RANDOM PERMUTATIONS WITH RESTRICTED CYCLE LENGTHS

FLORENT BENAYCH-GEORGES

ABSTRACT. In this text, we consider random permutations which can be written as free words in several independent random permutations: firstly, we fix a non trivial word w in letters $g_1, g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_k, g_k^{-1}$, secondly, for all n , we introduce a k -tuple $s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n)$ of independent random permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and the random permutation σ_n we are going to consider is the one obtained by replacing each letter g_i in w by $s_i(n)$. For example, for $w = g_1 g_2 g_3 g_2^{-1}$, $\sigma_n = s_1(n) \circ s_2(n) \circ s_3(n) \circ s_2(n)^{-1}$. Moreover, we restrict the set of possible lengths of the cycles of the $s_i(n)$'s: we fix sets A_1, \dots, A_k of positive integers and suppose that for all n , for all i , $s_i(n)$ is uniformly distributed on the set of permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ which have all their cycle lengths in A_i . For all positive integer l , we are going to give asymptotics, as n goes to infinity, on the number $N_l(\sigma_n)$ of cycles of length l of σ_n . We shall also consider the joint distribution of the random vectors $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_l(\sigma_n))$. We first prove that the order of w in a certain quotient of the free group with generators g_1, \dots, g_k determines the asymptotic order of the random variables $N_l(\sigma_n)$ as n goes to infinity. We also prove that in many cases, the distribution of $N_l(\sigma_n)$ converges to a Poisson law with parameter $1/l$ and that the random variables $N_1(\sigma_n), N_2(\sigma_n), \dots$ are asymptotically independent. We notice the surprising fact that from this point of view, many things happen as if σ_n were uniformly distributed on the n -th symmetric group.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General introduction. It is well known that if σ_n is a uniformly distributed random permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, then if for all $l \geq 1$, one denotes the number of cycles of σ_n with length l by $N_l(\sigma_n)$, the joint distribution of $(N_1(\sigma_n), N_2(\sigma_n), \dots)$ converges in distribution, as n goes to infinity, to $\text{Poisson}(1/1) \otimes \text{Poisson}(1/2) \otimes \dots$ (see [ABT05]). The law of “large cycles” can be recovered using the Poisson-Dirichlet distribution, but in this paper, we are only going to deal with “small cycles”, i.e. cycles with a size which does not vary with n .

In [Ni94], Nica was the first to consider the case where σ_n is a free word in several independent random permutations: he fixed $k \geq 1$ and a free word w in the letters $g_1, g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_k, g_k^{-1}$, he introduced, for all n , a k -tuple $s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n)$ of independent random permutations uniformly distributed on the n -th symmetric group, and he proved that under the hypothesis that w is not a power of another word, if one defines σ_n to be the random permutation obtained by replacing each letter g_i in w by $s_i(n)$, then for all positive integer l , $N_l(\sigma_n)$ converges in distribution, as n goes to infinity, to a Poisson distribution with mean $1/l$. His result was reproved recently by Linial and Puder in [LP08], where it appeared that free words in random permutations are relevant to analyze spectrums of n -lifts of graphs. None of these papers considered the joint distribution of the $N_l(\sigma_n)$'s.

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Independently, in [Y07] and in [BG07], the authors considered random permutations whose distribution is not uniform on the whole symmetric group, but on the set of permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ which have all their cycle lengths in a fixed set A of positive integers. This kind of random permutation has been the subject of study by a number of authors for more than thirty years (for a review of the literature in this area, see [Y05]). It was proved (see [BG07]) that if A is finite with greatest element d , then as n goes to infinity, such a random permutation tends to get not far away from having order d : the cardinality of the subset of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ covered by the supports of cycles with length d in such a random permutation is asymptotic to n . It was also proved ([Y07, BG07]) that if A is infinite, then the order of such a random permutation goes to infinity as n does.

In the present paper, we shall somehow mix both of the previously presented problems: we shall fix $k \geq 1$, a free word w in the letters $g_1, g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_k, g_k^{-1}$, and a list A_1, \dots, A_k of sets of positive integers satisfying a technical assumption:

$$(1) \quad \forall i, \quad A_i \text{ is finite or satisfies } \sum_{j \geq 1, j \notin A_i} \frac{1}{j} < \infty.$$

Then for all n such that it is possible, we shall introduce a k -tuple $s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n)$ of independent random permutations such that for all i , $s_i(n)$ is uniformly distributed on the set of permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ having all of their cycle lengths in A_i and define σ_n to be the random permutation obtained by replacing each letter g_i in w by $s_i(n)$.

1.2. Link with a quotient of the free group generated by g_1, \dots, g_k . Since, as explained above, for i such that A_i is finite, $s_i(n)$ is not far away from having order $d_i := \sup A_i$, it is natural to expect that for large values of n , the distribution of σ_n will depend firstly on the word obtained from w by removing all sequences of the type $g_i^{\pm d_i}$ for i such that A_i is finite. This is what has led us to introduce the group $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ generated by free elements g_1, \dots, g_k and quotiented by the relations $g_i^{d_i} = 1$ for $i \in [k]$, with $d_i = \sup A_i$ (when $d_i = +\infty$, the relation $g_i^{d_i} = 1$ is not included). Our more general results, respectively Theorems 3.6 and 3.4, are the followings:

- If the element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ represented by w has finite order $d \geq 1$, then, as n tends to infinity, $N_d(\sigma_n)/n$ converges to $1/d$ and for all $l \neq d$, $N_l(\sigma_n)/n$ converges to 0. This means that σ_n is not far away from having order d : the cardinality of the subset of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ covered by the supports of the cycles with length d in such a random permutation is asymptotic to n .
- If the element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ represented by w has infinite order, then two cases can occur:
 - (i) The element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ represented by w is not conjugate to an element represented by a word of the type g_i^α , with $i \in [k]$, α an integer: then for all $l \geq 1$,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n))) \geq 1/l.$$

- (ii) There is $i \in [k]$ such that A_i is infinite and α a nonzero integer such that w represents the same element, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, as the word g_i^α : then for all $l \geq 1$ such that $l|\alpha| \in A_i$,

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n))) \geq 1/l.$$

This means that the cycles of the letters of w are going to mix sufficiently well to give rise to cycles of most lengths, at least as much as in a uniform random permutation, even when the letters of w have very restricted cycle lengths.

1.3. Weak limit of the distributions of the $N_l(\sigma_n)$'s. Then, we are going to prove more precise results: under certain hypotheses on w , for all $l \geq 1$, the joint distribution of the random vector

$$(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_l(\sigma_n))$$

converges weakly, as n goes to infinity, to

$$\text{Poisson}(1/1) \otimes \text{Poisson}(1/2) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Poisson}(1/l),$$

just as if the distribution of σ_n would have been uniform on \mathfrak{S}_n . When all A_i 's are infinite (Theorem 3.7), our hypotheses are that w is neither a single letter nor a power of another word. If some of the A_i 's are finite, we prove this result for $w = g_1 \cdots g_k$ (Theorem 3.8), with the exception of the case $k = 2$ and $A_1 \cup A_2 \subset \{1, 2\}$ (i.e. of the product of two random involutions), where we prove that the $N_l(\sigma_n)$'s are still asymptotically independent, but that their asymptotic distributions are slightly different (Theorem 3.12).

These results extend on the one hand a result of Nica (reproved by Linial and Puder in [LP08]), who proved in [Ni94] that in the case where all A_i 's are equal to the set of all positive integer and where w is not a power of another word, for all $l \geq 1$, the distribution of $N_l(\sigma_n)$ converges weakly to $\text{Poisson}(1/l)$ (without considering the joint distribution), and on the other hand a result of Neagu, who proved in [Ne07] that the number of fixed points of σ_n is $o(n)$. Here, we shall mention that much of the methods we use in this paper are inspired by the ones invented in [Ni94, Ne07], and that we use many of their results.

1.4. Comments on these results and open questions. a) In this paper, only small cycles (i.e. cycles which size does not depend on n) are considered by our investigations. It would be interesting to know if it is possible to prove a limit theorem for the whole random partition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ defined by the cycles of σ_n . It is natural to expect a Poisson-Dirichlet distribution (see [P02] or [ABT05]).

b) Another interesting question arising from the similarity between σ_n and a uniform random permutation on \mathfrak{S}_n is the following: do we have a characterization of the words w such that for n large enough, σ_n is uniformly distributed ?

1.5. Notations. In this text, for n an integer, we shall denote by $[n]$ the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$ and by \mathfrak{S}_n the group of permutations of $[n]$. For A a set of positive integers, $\mathfrak{S}_n(A)$ denotes the set of permutations of $[n]$ whose cycles have length in A . For $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and $l \geq 1$, we shall denote by $N_l(\sigma)$ the number of cycles of length l in the decomposition of σ as a product of cycles with disjoint supports. For $\lambda > 0$, $\text{Poisson}(\lambda)$ will denote the Poisson distribution with parameter λ .

2. COMBINATORIAL PRELIMINARIES TO THE STUDY OF WORDS IN RANDOM PERMUTATIONS

2.1. Words and groups generated by relations.

2.1.1. *Words.* Let, for $k \geq 1$, \mathbb{M}_k be the set of *words* in the letters $g_1, g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_k, g_k^{-1}$, i.e. the set of sequences $g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_n}^{\alpha_n}$, with $n \geq 0$, $i_1, \dots, i_n \in [k]$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n = \pm 1$. A word $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$ is said to be *reduced* if in its writing, no letter is followed by its inverse. It is said to be *cyclically reduced* if moreover, the first and the last letters are not the inverses of each other.

A cyclically reduced word is said to be *primitive* if it is not the concatenation of $d \geq 2$ times the same word.

For $w = g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_{|w|}}^{\alpha_{|w|}} \in \mathbb{M}_k$ and $s = (s_1, \dots, s_k)$ a k -tuple of elements of a group, $w(s)$ denotes $s_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots s_{i_{|w|}}^{\alpha_{|w|}}$.

2.1.2. *The quotient of the free group with k generators by the relations $g_1^{d_1} = 1, \dots, g_k^{d_k} = 1$.* Let F_k be the free group generated by g_1, \dots, g_k . This is the set of reduced words of \mathbb{M}_k endowed with the operation of concatenation-reduction via the relations $g_i g_i^{-1} = 1, g_i^{-1} g_i = 1, i \in [k]$. For $w, w_0 \in \mathbb{M}_k$ with w_0 reduced, w is said to *represent* or to be a *writing* of the element w_0 of F_k if one can reduce w to w_0 via the previous relations. For example, $g_1 g_3 g_3^{-1} g_1$ is a writing of g_1^2 .

Consider $d_1, \dots, d_k \in \{2, 3, 4, \dots\} \cup \{\infty\}$. Let $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ be the group F_k quotiented by its normal subgroup generated by the set $\{g_i^{d_i}; i \in [k], d_i < \infty\}$. A word $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$ is said to *represent* or to be a *writing* of an element C of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ if it is a writing of an element of C (seen as a subset of F_k).

Theorem 1.4 of Section 1.4 of [MKS66] states the following facts.

Theorem 2.1. (a) *Any element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ has a writing of the type $g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_n}^{\alpha_n}$ with $n \geq 1$, $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n \in [k]$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ integers such that $0 < |\alpha_1| < d_{i_1}, \dots, 0 < |\alpha_n| < d_{i_n}$, and this writing is unique up to replacements of the type*

$$g_{i_j}^{\alpha_j} \rightarrow \begin{cases} g_{i_j}^{d_{i_j} + \alpha_j} & \text{if } \alpha_j < 0 \text{ and } d_{i_j} < \infty, \\ -d_{i_j} + \alpha_j & \\ g_{i_j} & \text{if } \alpha_j > 0 \text{ and } d_{i_j} < \infty, \end{cases}$$

with $j \in [n]$.

(b) *In any conjugacy class of the group $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, there is an element represented by a word of the previous type such that moreover, $i_n \neq i_1$, and such a word is unique up to replacements of the previous type and to transformations of the type $g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} \rightarrow g_{i_n}^{\alpha_n} g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_{n-1}}^{\alpha_{n-1}}$.*

Let us define the (d_1, \dots, d_k) -*cyclically reduced words* to be the words of the type $g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_n}^{\alpha_n}$ with $n \geq 0$, $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n \neq i_1 \in [k]$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ integers such that $0 < |\alpha_1| < d_{i_1}, \dots, 0 < |\alpha_n| < d_{i_n}$.

Consider a cyclically reduced word $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$. We shall call a *partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of w* a word which can be obtained from w in a finite number of steps of the following types:

- (a) $wv \rightarrow vu$, with $u, v \in \mathbb{M}_k$,
- (b) $u g_i^{\alpha} u^{-1} v \rightarrow v$, with $i \in [k]$, α a nonzero integer, u a nonempty word and $v \in \mathbb{M}_k$ a cyclically reduced word,
- (c) $g_i^{\alpha} v \rightarrow v$, with $i \in [k]$, α a nonzero integer, and v a word which can be written $v = g_i^{\beta} v'$, with β an integer, $|\beta| < d_i$ and v' a word whose first and last letters do not belong to $\{g_i, g_i^{-1}\}$.

A partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of w which is $(d_1 \dots, d_k)$ -cyclically reduced is called a $(d_1 \dots, d_k)$ -cyclic reduction of w . In general, there is more than one $(d_1 \dots, d_k)$ -cyclic reduction of w , but if there is only one, we call it *the* $(d_1 \dots, d_k)$ -cyclic reduction of w .

For example, for $d_1 = 4, d_2 = 5$, the following words are partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reductions of $w = g_2^2 g_1 g_2^6 g_3 g_1^{-4} g_3^{-1} g_1^{-1} g_2^3$:

$$g_2^5 g_1 g_2^6 g_3 g_1^{-4} g_3^{-1} g_1^{-1}, \quad g_2^6 g_3 g_1^{-4} g_3^{-1}, \quad g_2 g_3 g_1^{-4} g_3^{-1}, \quad g_3 g_1^{-4} g_3^{-1} g_2, \quad g_2.$$

The last one is a $(d_1 \dots, d_k)$ -cyclic reduction of w .

2.2. Admissible graphs and partitions. Colored graphs associated to words and permutations.

2.2.1. Basic graph theoretic definitions. In this text, we shall consider *oriented edge-colored graphs with color set* $[k]$. These are families $G = (V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$, where V is a finite set (its elements are called the *vertices* of G) and for all $r \in [k]$, E_r is a subset of V^2 (the set of *edges with color* r of G). For $e = (u, v)$ edge of G , u (resp. v) is called the *beginning vertex* of e (resp. the *ending vertex* of e) and is denoted by $\text{Beg}(e)$ (resp. $\text{End}(e)$). e is often denoted by $u \rightarrow v$. Note that the E_r 's are not supposed to be pairwise disjoint. Throughout this paper, the color set of the edges will always be $[k]$, so it will often be implicit.

For $r \in [k]$, $G = (V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$ is said to be *monochromatic with color* r if for all $i \neq r$, $E_i = \emptyset$. If moreover,

$$V = \{v_1, \dots, v_l\} \text{ and } E_r = \{v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_l\} \text{ (resp. } E_r = \{v_1 \rightarrow v_2 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_l \rightarrow v_1\}),$$

with $l \geq 1$ and v_1, \dots, v_l pairwise distinct, G is said to be a *monochromatic directed path* (resp. *monochromatic directed cycle*) with *length* $l - 1$ (resp. l).

A *subgraph* of a graph $(V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$ is a graph of the type $(W; F_1, \dots, F_k)$, with $W \subset V, F_1 \subset E_1, \dots, F_k \subset E_k$.

A *monochromatic directed cycle* (resp. a *monochromatic directed path*) of an oriented edge-colored graph is a subgraph which is a monochromatic directed cycle (resp. a monochromatic directed path).

A graph $(V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$ is said to be the *disjoint union* of the graphs $(V'; E'_1, \dots, E'_k)$ and $(V''; E''_1, \dots, E''_k)$ if $V = V' \cup V''$, $E_1 = E'_1 \cup E''_1, \dots, E_k = E'_k \cup E''_k$ and all of these unions are disjoint.

An *isomorphism* between two oriented edge-colored graphs $(V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$, $(V'; E'_1, \dots, E'_k)$ is a bijection $\varphi : V \rightarrow V'$ such that for all $u, v \in V$, for all $r \in [k]$, one has

$$u \rightarrow v \in E_r \iff \varphi(u) \rightarrow \varphi(v) \in E'_r.$$

2.2.2. Admissible graphs and partitions. Recall that a *partition* Δ of a set X is a set of pairwise disjoint, nonempty subsets of X (called the *classes* of Δ) whose union is X . In this case, for $x, y \in X$, “ $x = y \pmod{\Delta}$ ” and “ Δ links x and y ” both mean that x, y are in the same class of Δ . Since Δ is a set, $|\Delta|$ denotes its cardinality.

For any function γ defined on a set X , we shall denote by $\text{Part}(\gamma)$ the partition of X by the level sets of γ .

Let G be an oriented edge-colored graph with color set $[k]$ and with vertices set V .

G is said to be *admissible* if two different edges with the same color cannot have the same beginning or the same ending vertex.

We are going to use the notion of *quotient graph*, that we define now. Let us define, for Δ a partition of V , G/Δ to be the oriented edge-colored graph whose vertices are the classes of Δ and such that for all C, C' classes of Δ , for all $r \in [k]$, there is an edge with color r from C to C' in G/Δ when there is an edge with color r in G from a vertex of C to a vertex of C' .

Remark 2.2. Note that clearly, if Δ_1 is a partition of V and Δ_2 is a partition of Δ_1 , then the oriented edge-colored graph $(G/\Delta_1)/\Delta_2$ is isomorphic to G/Γ , where Γ is the partition of V such that for all $x, y \in V$, $x = y \pmod{\Gamma}$ if and only if the classes of x and y in Δ_1 are in the same class of Δ_2 .

A partition Δ of V is said to be an *admissible partition* of G when the graph G/Δ is admissible, i.e. when for all pair (e, f) of edges of G with the same color,

$$\text{Beg}(e) = \text{Beg}(f) \pmod{\Delta} \iff \text{End}(e) = \text{End}(f) \pmod{\Delta}.$$

In the following proposition, whose proof is obvious, we define the operator Adm on the set of oriented edge-colored graphs.

Proposition 2.3. Let G be an oriented edge-colored graph. Let Δ be the partition of the vertex set of G which links two vertices r, s if and only if there are $n \geq 0$, $t_0 = r, t_1, \dots, t_n = s$ some vertices of G , $i_1, \dots, i_n \in [k]$, and $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that:

- the reduction of the word $g_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} \dots g_{i_n}^{\varepsilon_n}$ is the empty word,
- for all $l \in [n]$, the i_l -colored edge $t_{l-1} \rightarrow t_l$ (resp. $t_{l-1} \leftarrow t_l$) belongs to G if $\varepsilon_l = 1$ (resp. if $\varepsilon_l = -1$).

Then Δ is the minimal partition P (with respect to the refinement order) such that G/P is admissible.

With the notations of the previous proposition, the partition Δ will be called the *minimal admissible partition* of G and G/Δ will be denoted by $\text{Adm}(G)$.

Remark 2.4. Let H be an oriented edge-colored graph with vertex set W and let G be a subgraph of H with vertex set V . Then $\text{Adm}(H)$ can be obtained (up to an isomorphism) from $\text{Adm}(G)$, by adding to $\text{Adm}(G)$ the vertices and edges of H which are not in G , and then quotienting the obtained graph by its minimal admissible partition. More specifically, if, for each vertex v of G , one denotes by \bar{v} the class of v in the minimal admissible partition of G , then $\text{Adm}(H)$ can be identified, via an isomorphism, with $\text{Adm}(H')$, where H' is the oriented edge-colored graph whose vertex set is the union of the vertex set of $\text{Adm}(G)$ with the set $W \setminus V$ and whose set of edges of color i , for each $i \in [k]$, is the union of the set of edges of color i of $\text{Adm}(G)$ with the set

$$\begin{aligned} & \{w \rightarrow w'; w, w' \in W \setminus V, w \rightarrow w' \text{ } i\text{-colored edge of } H\} \\ & \cup \{\bar{v} \rightarrow w; v \in V, w \in W \setminus V, v \rightarrow w \text{ } i\text{-colored edge of } H\} \\ & \cup \{w \rightarrow \bar{v}; v \in V, w \in W \setminus V, w \rightarrow v \text{ } i\text{-colored edge of } H\}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.5. Consider an oriented edge-colored graph $G = (V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$, $r, s, t \in V$, $i \in [k]$ such that $s \rightarrow t \in E_i$. Then for H the oriented edge-colored graph obtained from G by adding, if it is not already in G , the i -colored edge $r \rightarrow t$ (resp. $s \rightarrow r$), $\text{Adm}(H)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Adm}(G/\{r = s\})$ (resp. $\text{Adm}(G/\{r = t\})$), where for $u, v \in V$, $\{u = v\}$ denotes the partition of V whose classes are all singletons, except one: $\{u, v\}$.

Proof. The proof is immediate with Remark 2.2 and the following observation: for Γ an admissible partition of G , if, for any $v \in V$, one denotes by \bar{v} the class of v in Γ , then

$$\bar{r} = \bar{s} \text{ (resp. } \bar{r} = \bar{t}) \iff \bar{r} \rightarrow \bar{t} \text{ (resp. } \bar{s} \rightarrow \bar{r}) \text{ is an } i\text{-colored edge of } G/\Gamma.$$

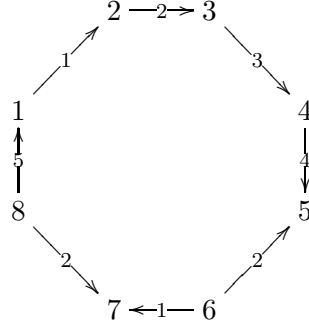
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2.2.3. *The graph $G(\sigma, w)$.* Fix $k, p \geq 1$, $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$ and $w = g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_{|w|}}^{\alpha_{|w|}} \in \mathbb{M}_k$ a nonempty word. In [Ni94], Nica defined $G(\sigma, w)$ (denoted by $\mathcal{H}_{\sigma^{-1}} \star w$ in his paper) to be the directed, edge-colored graph with vertex set $V := [p] \times [|w|]$ and whose edges are the followings: for all $(m, l) \in [p] \times [|w|]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_l = 1 &\Rightarrow (m, l) \rightarrow \begin{cases} (m, l+1) & \text{if } l \neq |w|, \\ (\sigma^{-1}(m), 1) & \text{if } l = |w|, \end{cases} \text{ is an } i_l\text{-colored edge of } G(\sigma, w), \\ \alpha_l = -1 &\Rightarrow (m, l) \leftarrow \begin{cases} (m, l+1) & \text{if } l \neq |w|, \\ (\sigma^{-1}(m), 1) & \text{if } l = |w|, \end{cases} \text{ is an } i_l\text{-colored edge of } G(\sigma, w). \end{aligned}$$

In the case where $p = 1$ and $\sigma = Id$, we shall denote $G(\sigma, w)$ by $G(w)$ and identify its vertex set with $[|w|]$ by $(1, l) \simeq l$ for all $l \in [|w|]$. We will also use the convention that if w is the empty word, then $G(w)$ is the graph having 1 for only vertex and no edge.

For example, for $w = g_1 g_2 g_3 g_4 g_2^{-1} g_1 g_2^{-1} g_5$, $G(w)$ is the graph



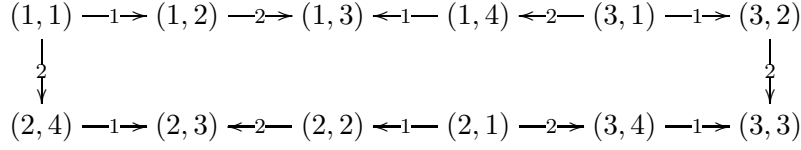
where the colors of the edges appear on them. We shall give examples of graphs of the type $G(\sigma, w)$ after the following lemma, which expresses $G(\sigma, w)$ as a disjoint union of graphs isomorphic to $G(w^\alpha)$, with $\alpha \geq 1$.

Lemma 2.6. $G(\sigma, w)$ is the disjoint union of $N_1(\sigma)$ graphs isomorphic to $G(w^1)$, $N_2(\sigma)$ graphs isomorphic to $G(w^2)$, \dots , $N_p(\sigma)$ graphs isomorphic to $G(w^p)$.

Proof. Let us denote $G(\sigma, w) = (V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$. If I, J are disjoint subsets of $[p]$ stabilized by σ , then in $G(\sigma, w)$, there is no edge between elements of $I \times [|w|]$ and $J \times [|w|]$. Hence $G(\sigma, w)$ is the disjoint union of the graphs $(V(c); E_1(c), \dots, E_k(c))$, where c varies over the set of cycles of σ , and where for any such cycle c , with support $C \subset [p]$, $V(c) = C \times [|w|]$ and for any $i \in [k]$, $E_i(c) = E_i \cap (V(c)^2)$.

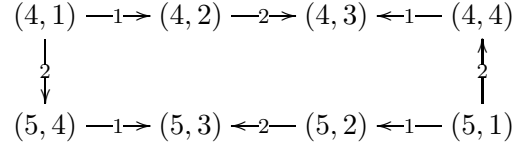
Hence it suffices to prove that for any $d \in [p]$, for any cycle $c = (m_1 m_2 \cdots m_d)$ of σ of length d , there is an isomorphism between $(V(c); E_1(c), \dots, E_k(c))$ and $G(w^d)$. The function which maps $(m_i, l) \in \{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_d\} \times [|w|]$ to $(d-i)|w| + l \in [d|w|]$ is such an isomorphism. □

For example, when $w = g_1 g_2 g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1}$, $p = 3$ and σ is the cycle (123), $G(\sigma, w)$ is the graph



where the colors of the edges appear on them.

When w is still $g_1 g_2 g_1^{-1} g_2^{-1}$, but $p = 5$ and σ is the product of disjoint cycles (123)(45), $G(\sigma, w)$ is the disjoint union of the previous graph and of



2.2.4. Admissible graphs with restricted monochromatic directed cycle and directed path lengths.

Let us fix A_1, \dots, A_k nonempty sets of positive integers, none of them being $\{1\}$. Let d_1, \dots, d_k denote respectively $\sup A_1, \dots, \sup A_k$ (which can be infinite).

If an oriented edge-colored graph G is admissible, it is easy to see that for all $i \in [k]$, the graph obtained from G by erasing all edges whose color is not i is a disjoint union of directed paths and directed cycles. If for each $i \in [k]$, all these directed cycles have length in A_i (resp. length equal to d_i) and all these directed paths have length $< d_i$, G will be said to be (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible (resp. (d_1, \dots, d_k) -strongly admissible). A partition Δ of the vertex set of an oriented edge-colored graph G will be said to be an (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible partition (resp. a (d_1, \dots, d_k) -strongly admissible partition) if G/Δ is (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible (resp. (d_1, \dots, d_k) -strongly admissible).

We define the *Neagu characteristic* of an admissible oriented edge-colored graph G to be

$$\chi(G) = |\{\text{vertices of } G\}| - \sum_{r=1}^k |\{\text{edges of } G \text{ with color } r\}| + \sum_{r=1}^k \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle} \\ \text{of } G \text{ with color } r}} \frac{\text{length of } L}{d_r},$$

with the convention $l/\infty = 0$.

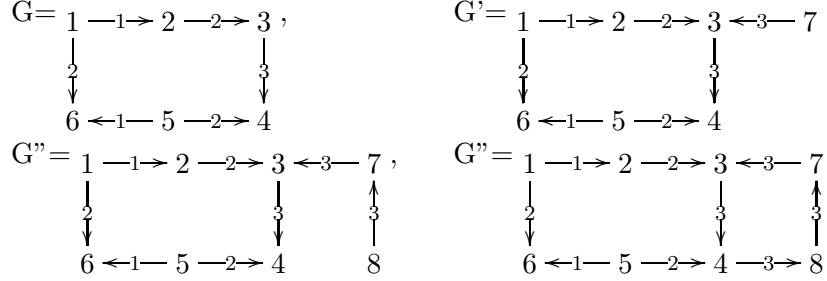
Let $G = (V; E_1, \dots, E_k)$ be an admissible oriented edge-colored graph. A *direct extension* of G is a graph G' of one of the following types:

- $G' = (V \cup \{r\}; E_1, \dots, E_{i-1}, E_i \cup \{s \rightarrow r\}, E_{i+1}, \dots, E_k)$, with $r \notin V$, $i \in [k]$, and $s \in V$ such that no edge of G with color i has s for beginning vertex,
- $G' = (V \cup \{r\}; E_1, \dots, E_{i-1}, E_i \cup \{r \rightarrow s\}, E_{i+1}, \dots, E_k)$, with $r \notin V$, $i \in [k]$, and $s \in V$ such that no edge of G with color i has s for ending vertex,
- $G' = (V; E_1, \dots, E_{i-1}, E_i \cup \{r \rightarrow s\}, E_{i+1}, \dots, E_k)$, with $i \in [k]$ such that $d_i < \infty$, $r, s \in V$ such that no edge of G with color i has r for beginning vertex, no edge of G with color i has s for ending vertex, and there exists $t_1, \dots, t_{d_i} \in V$ pairwise distinct vertices such that $t_1 = s, t_{d_i} = r$ and $t_1 \rightarrow t_2, t_2 \rightarrow t_3, \dots, t_{d_i-1} \rightarrow t_{d_i} \in E_i$.

In other words, a direct extension of G is an admissible oriented edge-colored graph which can be obtained from G either by adding a vertex and connecting this vertex to a vertex of G by an edge of any sense and color, or by adding an edge which closes a monochromatic directed

cycle with color $i \in [k]$ of length d_i . In the first case, the direct extension $G \subset G'$ is said to be *vertex-adding*, whereas in the second one, it is said to be *cycle-closing*.

For example, for $d_3 = 4$, the graphs G, G', G'', G''' below (where the colors of the edges appear on them) are such that $G \subset G' \subset G'' \subset G'''$ are direct extensions, the first ones being vertex-adding, whereas the last one is cycle-closing.



An *extension* of G is an oriented edge-colored graph G' such that there is $n \geq 0$, $G_0 = G, \dots, G_n = G'$ such that for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, G_i is a direct extension of G_{i-1} . Such an integer n is unique (it is the number of edges of G' minus the number of edges of G) and will be called the *degree* of the extension.

In other words, an extension of G is an admissible oriented edge-colored graph which can be obtained from G by successively adding vertices and/or edges without adding either any connected component or any monochromatic directed cycle whose length is not d_i when its color is i .

Remark 2.7. *It can easily be proved, using admissibility, that a vertex or an edge of an extension of G which is not a vertex of G cannot belong to a monochromatic directed cycle with color $i \in [k]$ whose length is not equal to d_i .*

Lemma 2.8. *The Neagu characteristic is preserved by extension.*

Proof. It suffices to prove that the Neagu characteristic is preserved by direct extension. In the case of a vertex-adding direct extension, it is obvious. In the case where the direct extension is monochromatic directed cycle-closing, it suffices to notice that the admissibility implies that exactly one monochromatic directed cycle is closed. \square

The following lemma is the key result of this section. Recall that for u, v in a set V , $\{u = v\}$ denotes the partition of V whose classes are all singletons, except one: $\{u, v\}$.

Lemma 2.9. *Consider an oriented edge-colored graph G which is an extension of the graph $G(w)$, with $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$ a cyclically reduced word such that the order, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, of the element represented by w is either infinite or equal to one. Suppose that for a certain $i \in [k]$ such that $d_i < \infty$, G contains an i -colored directed path $t_0 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_{d_i}$ with length d_i . Then there is a partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction \tilde{w} of w such that $\text{Adm}(G/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to an extension of $G(\tilde{w})$.*

Remark 2.10. *Note that by definition of the operator Adm and by Remark 2.2, with the notations of the previous lemma, there is a partition Δ of the vertex set of G such that $\text{Adm}(G/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ can be identified with G/Δ . Clearly, by definition of $\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\}$ and of Adm , if two vertices of r, s of G are in the same class of Δ , then there are $n \geq 0$, $x_0 = r, x_1, \dots, x_n = s$ some vertices of G , $i_1, \dots, i_n \in [k]$, and $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that:*
- the (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction of the word $g_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} \dots g_{i_n}^{\varepsilon_n}$ is the empty word,

- for all $l \in [n]$, the i_l -colored edge $x_{l-1} \rightarrow x_l$ (resp. $x_{l-1} \leftarrow x_l$) belongs to G if $\varepsilon_l = 1$ (resp. if $\varepsilon_l = -1$).

Proof of the lemma. The lemma is a consequence of the following proposition, that we shall prove by induction on $(|w|, n)$ (for the lexical order \preceq): for all $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$ a cyclically reduced word such that the order, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, of the element represented by w is either infinite or equal to one, for all extensions G of degree n of $G(w)$, if for a certain $i \in [k]$ such that $d_i < \infty$, G contains an i -colored directed path $t_0 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_{d_i}$ with length d_i , then $\text{Adm}(G/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is either isomorphic to an extension of $G(w)$ with degree $\leq n$ or isomorphic to an extension of $G(\tilde{w})$ for a certain strict partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction \tilde{w} of w .

For $|w| = 0$ and $n = 0$, then $G = G(w)$ is a single point, thus there is nothing to prove.

Now, let us consider a cyclically reduced word w such that the order, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, of the element represented by w is either infinite or equal to one, and an extension G of $G(w)$ with degree n such that $(0, 0) \prec (|w|, n)$, and let us suppose the result to be proved for any word w' and any extension $G(w') \subset G'$ with degree n' such that $(|w'|, n') \prec (|w|, n)$. Suppose that G contains an i -colored directed path $t_0 \rightarrow t_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow t_{d_i}$ with length d_i .

• If $n = 0$, then $G = G(w)$, and up to a cyclic permutation of the letters of w (which, up to an isomorphism, does not change $G(w)$), one can suppose that one of the following cases occurs:

Case 1: $w = u g_i^{\alpha d_i} u^{-1} \tilde{w}$, with α a nonzero integer, u nonempty word and $\tilde{w} \in \mathbb{M}_k$ a cyclically reduced word, and there is an integer j , $1 + |u| \leq j \leq 1 + |u| + (|\alpha| - 1)d_i$, such that

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = j, t_1 = j + 1, \dots, t_{d_i} = j + d_i & \text{if } \alpha > 0, \\ t_0 = j + d_i, t_1 = j + d_i - 1, \dots, t_{d_i} = j & \text{if } \alpha < 0. \end{cases}$$

Case 2: $w = g_i^{\alpha d_i} \tilde{w}$, with α a nonzero integer and \tilde{w} a word which can be written $\tilde{w} = g_i^\beta v$, with β an integer, $|\beta| < d_i$ and v a nonempty (except possibly if $\beta = 0$) word whose first and last letters do not belong to $\{g_i, g_i^{-1}\}$, and there is an integer j , $1 \leq j \leq 1 + (|\alpha| - 1)d_i + |\beta|$, such that

$$\begin{cases} t_0 = j, t_1 = j + 1, \dots, t_{d_i} = j + d_i & \text{if } \alpha > 0, \\ t_0 = j + d_i, t_1 = j + d_i - 1, \dots, t_{d_i} = j & \text{if } \alpha < 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that in both cases, \tilde{w} is a strict partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction of w . We are going to prove that $\text{Adm}(G(w)/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to an extension of $G(\tilde{w})$.

In Case 1, let us write $u = g_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} \dots g_{i_{|u|}}^{\varepsilon_{|u|}}$, with $i_1, \dots, i_{|u|} \in [k]$, $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_{|u|} \in \{\pm 1\}$. Let us define the sequence of direct extensions $G(\tilde{w}) = G_0 \subset G_1 \subset \dots \subset G_{|u|+d_i}$ in the following way (we consider a copy $1', 2', \dots$ of the set of positive integers):

- 1) First add the vertex $1'$ and the i_1 -colored edge $1 \rightarrow 1'$ or $1 \leftarrow 1'$ according to whether $\varepsilon_1 = 1$ or -1 . This is a direct extension, because since w is cyclically reduced, we know that if the last (resp. first) letter of \tilde{w} is $g_{i_1}^\varepsilon$ with $\varepsilon \in \{\pm 1\}$, then $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_1$ (resp. $-\varepsilon_1$).
- 2) Then add the vertex $2'$ and the i_2 -colored edge $1' \rightarrow 2'$ or $1' \leftarrow 2'$ according to whether $\varepsilon_2 = 1$ or -1 . This is also a direct extension, because since w is cyclically reduced, we know that if $i_1 = i_2$, then $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2$.
- \vdots
- $|u|$) Then add the vertex $|u|'$ and the $i_{|u|}$ -colored edge $(|u| - 1)' \rightarrow |u|'$ or $(|u| - 1)' \leftarrow |u|'$ according to whether $\varepsilon_{|u|} = 1$ or -1 .

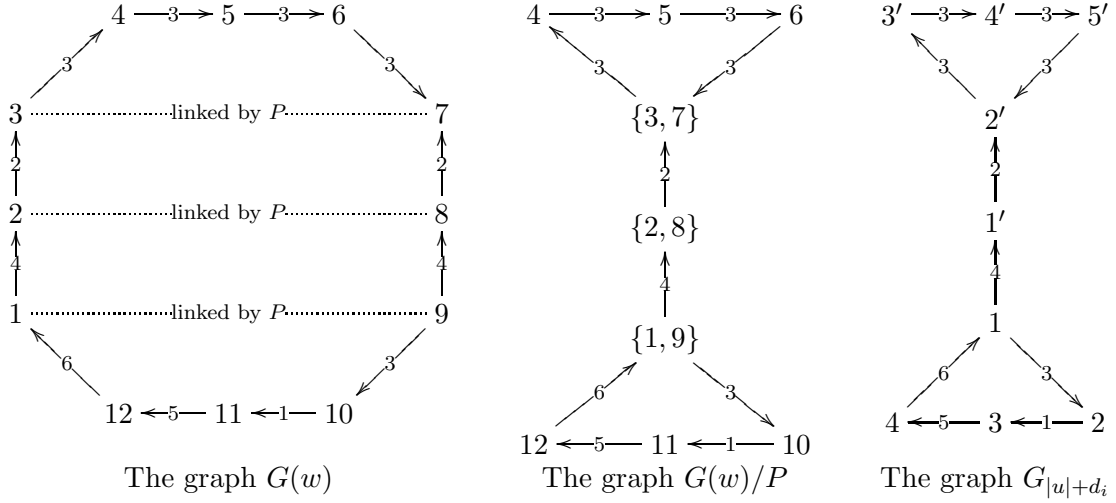


FIGURE 1.

$|u| + 1$) Then add the vertex $(|u| + 1)'$ and the i -colored edge $|u|' \rightarrow (|u| + 1)'$. This is a direct extension, because we know that $i_{|u|} \neq i$: indeed, w is cyclically reduced, and on the one hand, the letter $g_{i_{|u|}}^{\varepsilon_{|u|}}$ appears in before $g_i^{\alpha d_i}$ in w , whereas on the other hand, the letter $g_{i_{|u|}}^{-\varepsilon_{|u|}}$ appears in after $g_i^{\alpha d_i}$ in w .

$|u| + 2$) Then add the vertex $(|u| + 2)'$ and the i -colored edge $(|u| + 1)' \rightarrow (|u| + 2)'$.

\vdots

$|u| + d_i - 1$) Then add the vertex $(|u| + d_i - 1)'$ and the i -colored edge $(|u| + d_i - 2)' \rightarrow (|u| + d_i - 1)'$.

$|u| + d_i$) Then add the i -colored edge $(|u| + d_i - 1)' \rightarrow |u|'$. This is a direct extension because as explained at the $(|u| + 1)$ th step, $i_{|u|} \neq i$.

Claim: the last graph of this sequence, $G_{|u|+d_i}$, is isomorphic to $\text{Adm}(G(w)/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$. To prove this, let us first notice that by Remark 2.2, $\text{Adm}(G/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to $G(w)/P$, where P is the partition of the vertex set of G whose classes are singletons, except that:

- In the “ $g_i^{\alpha d_i}$ part” of $G(w)$, vertices are linked every d_i edges: for all $x, y \in \{|u| + 1, \dots, |u| + |\alpha|d_i + 1\}$, $x = y \pmod P$ if and only if $x = y \pmod{d_i}$.
- In the “ $u g_i^{\alpha d_i} u^{-1}$ part” of $G(w)$, symmetric vertices of “the u and u^{-1} parts” are linked by P : we have, modulo P , $1 = 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + 1$, $2 = 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i$, \dots , $|u| = |u| + |\alpha|d_i + 2$.

As an illustration, on Figure 1, we draw the graphs $G(w)$, $G(w)/P$ and $G_{|u|+d_i}$ for $w = g_4 g_2 g_3^4 g_2^{-1} g_4^{-1} g_3 g_1 g_5 g_6$, $\tilde{w} = g_3 g_1 g_5 g_6$ and $d_3 = 4$, linking by edges of the type $\dots\dots\dots$ the vertices of $G(w)$ which are in the same class of P (but these edges do not belong to $G(w)$).

Now, to be precise, let us give a bijective map φ from the vertex set of $G_{|u|+d_i}$ to the one of $G(w)/P$ which is an isomorphism of edge-colored oriented graphs. First, recall that the vertex set of $G_{|u|+d_i}$ is $[|\tilde{w}|] \cup \{1', \dots, (|u| + d_i - 1)'\}$ and that the vertex set of $G(w)/P$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & \{ \{1, 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + 1\}, \{2, 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i\}, \{3, 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i - 1\}, \dots, \{|u|, |u| + |\alpha|d_i + 2\} \} \cup \\ & \{ \{|u| + 1 + ld_i; 0 \leq l \leq |\alpha|\} \} \cup \{ \{|u| + j + ld_i; 0 \leq l < |\alpha|\}; j = 2, \dots, d_i \} \cup \\ & \{ \{2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + 2\}, \dots, \{2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + |\tilde{w}|\} \}. \end{aligned}$$

The bijection φ is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in [|\tilde{w}|], \quad \varphi(x) &= \begin{cases} \{1, 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + 1\} & \text{if } x = 1, \\ \{2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + x\} & \text{if } x > 1, \end{cases} \\ \forall x \in [|\tilde{w}| + d_i - 1], \quad \varphi(x') &= \begin{cases} \{x + 1, 2|u| + |\alpha|d_i + 1 - x\} & \text{if } x < |u|, \\ \{|u| + 1 + ld_i; 0 \leq l \leq |\alpha|\} & \text{if } x = |u|, \\ \{x + 1 + ld_i; 0 \leq l < |\alpha|\} & \text{if } x > |u| \text{ and } \alpha > 0, \\ \{2|u| + d_i + 1 - x + ld_i; 0 \leq l < |\alpha|\} & \text{if } x > |u| \text{ and } \alpha < 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

In Case 2, let us define the sequence of direct extensions $G(v) = G_0 \subset G_1 \subset \dots \subset G_{d_i - |\beta|}$ in the following way (again, we consider a copy $1', 2', \dots$ of the set of positive integers):

- 1) First add the vertex $(|\beta| + 2)'$ and the i -colored edge $|\beta| + 1 \rightarrow (|\beta| + 2)'$ or $|\beta| + 1 \leftarrow (|\beta| + 2)'$ according to whether $\beta \geq 0$ or < 0 . This is a direct extension, because v is a nonempty (except possibly if $\beta = 0$) word whose first and last letters do not belong to $\{g_i, g_i^{-1}\}$.
- 2) Then add the vertex $(|\beta| + 3)'$ and the i -colored edge $(|\beta| + 2)' \rightarrow (|\beta| + 3)'$ or $(|\beta| + 2)' \leftarrow (|\beta| + 3)'$ according to whether $\beta \geq 0$ or < 0 .
- \vdots
- $d_i - |\beta| - 1$) Then add the vertex d_i' and the i -colored edge $(d_i - 1)' \rightarrow d_i'$ or $(d_i - 1)' \leftarrow d_i'$ according to whether $\beta \geq 0$ or < 0 .
- $d_i - |\beta|$) Then add the i -colored edge $d_i' \rightarrow 1$ or $d_i' \leftarrow 1$ according to whether $\beta \geq 0$ or < 0 .

As in Case 1, one proves that the last graph of this sequence of direct extensions, namely $G_{d_i - |\beta|}$, is isomorphic to $\text{Adm}(G(w)/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ (which, by Remark 2.2, is isomorphic to $G(w)/P$, where P is the partition of the vertex set of G whose classes are singletons, except that in the “ $g_i^{\alpha d_i + \beta}$ part” of G , vertices are linked every d_i edges). As an illustration, on Figure 2, we draw the graphs $G(w)$, $G(w)/P$ and $G_{d_i - |\beta|}$, with $w = g_1^5 g_2 g_3 g_4 g_1^{-1} g_4 g_2^{-2}$, $\tilde{w} = g_1 g_2 g_3 g_4 g_1^{-1} g_4 g_2^{-2}$ and $d_1 = 4$, linking by edges of the type the vertices of $G(w)$ which are in the same class of P (but these edges do not belong to $G(w)$).

- If the degree n of the extension G of $G(w)$ is ≥ 1 , let us introduce a sequence $G_0 = G(w) \subset G_1 \subset \dots \subset G_n = G$ of direct extensions. Again, two cases will be to consider.

- If t_0, \dots, t_{d_i} are not all vertices of G_{n-1} :

Since G_n is a direct extension of G_{n-1} , at most one vertex of G_n is not a vertex of G_{n-1} . Hence exactly one vertex of G_n is not a vertex of G_{n-1} , the direct extension $G_{n-1} \subset G_n$ is vertex-adding and the vertex added is at the extremity of exactly one edge. Thus this vertex is either t_0 or t_{d_i} . We suppose that it is t_{d_i} : the case where it is t_0 can be treated analogously.

- If no i -colored edge of G_{n-1} has t_0 for ending vertex, then $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ can simply be identified with the graph obtained from G_{n-1} by adding the i -colored edge $t_{d_i-1} \rightarrow t_0$: this graph is a cycle-closing direct extension of G_{n-1} , hence an extension of degree n of $G(w)$, so the result holds.
- If t_0 is the ending vertex of a certain i -colored edge $t_{-1} \rightarrow t_0$ of G_{n-1} , then notice first that by Lemma 2.5, $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to $\text{Adm}(G_{n-1}/\{t_{-1} = t_{d_i-1}\})$. Hence by the induction hypothesis, it suffices to prove that t_{-1}, \dots, t_{d_i-1} are pairwise distinct: if it wasn't the case, since t_0, \dots, t_{d_i-1} are pairwise distinct, then we would have $t_{-1} = t_l$ for some $l \in \{0, \dots, d_i - 1\}$, but it would imply that t_l is the beginning

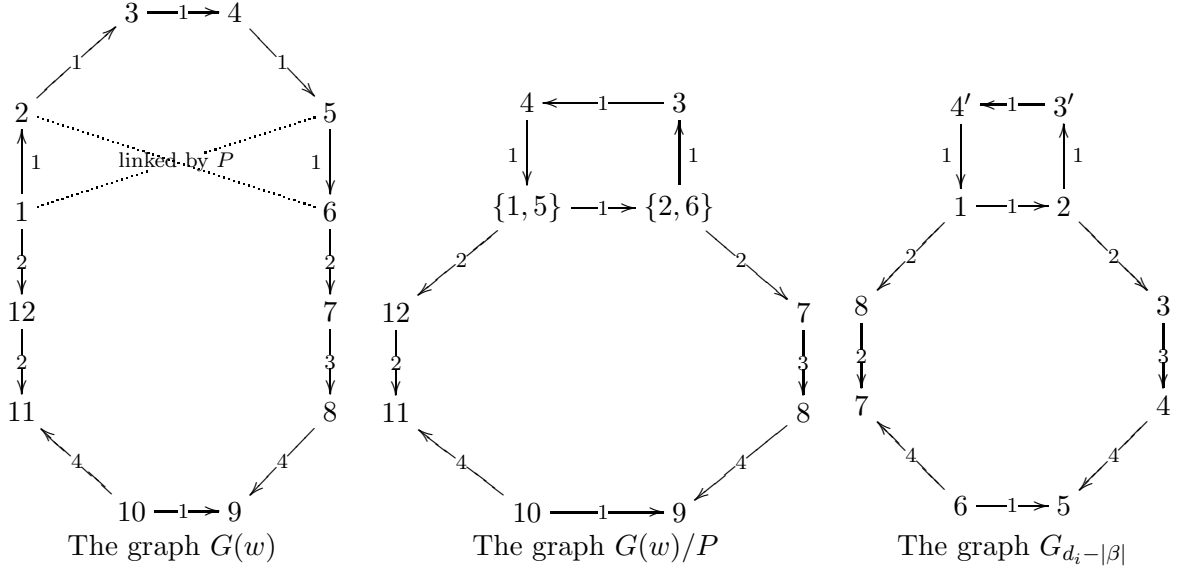


FIGURE 2.

vertex of two distinct i -colored edges of G_n (the edges $t_{-1} \rightarrow t_0$ and $t_l \rightarrow t_{l+1}$), which is impossible since G_n , as an extension of $G(w)$, is admissible.

•• If t_0, \dots, t_{d_i} are all vertices of G_{n-1} :

There will be no ambiguity for us to also denote by $\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\}$ the restriction of the partition $\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\}$ to the vertex set of G_{n-1} . By definition of the operator Adm and by Remark 2.2, there is a partition Γ of the vertex set of G_{n-1} such that $\text{Adm}(G_{n-1}/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to G_{n-1}/Γ . Let, for x vertex of G_{n-1} , \bar{x} denote the class of x in Γ . We know, by the induction hypothesis, that G_{n-1}/Γ is either isomorphic to an extension of $G(w)$ with degree $\leq n-1$ or isomorphic to an extension of $G(\tilde{w})$ for a certain strict partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction \tilde{w} of w . Hence it suffices to prove one of the following properties:

- (P1) $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to G_{n-1}/Γ ,
- (P2) $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to a direct extension of G_{n-1}/Γ ,
- (P3) there is $j \in [k]$ such that $d_j < \infty$ and G_{n-1}/Γ contains a j -colored directed path with length d_j and extremity vertices x, y and such that $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to $\text{Adm}((G_{n-1}/\Gamma)/\{x = y\})$.

(The conclusion, in the (P3) case, requires to use the induction hypothesis again.)

Note that for all \tilde{w} partial (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reductions of w , since the order of the element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ represented by w (hence by \tilde{w}) cannot be finite and nonzero, we have the following property:

- (Q) for all $j \in [k]$ such that $d_j < \infty$, $G(\tilde{w})$ does not contain any j -colored directed cycle.

Now, again, we have two sub-cases to consider:

- If the extension $G_{n-1} \subset G_n$ is vertex-adding: there is $j \in [k]$, a vertex r of G_n , a vertex s of G_{n-1} such that G_n can be obtained from G_{n-1} by the addition of the vertex r and of the

j -colored edge $s \rightarrow r$ (or $r \rightarrow s$). Now, if no edge with color j has \bar{s} for beginning vertex (or respectively ending vertex) in G_{n-1}/Γ , then by Remark 2.4, $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to the vertex-adding direct extension of G_{n-1}/Γ obtained by adding the vertex r and the edge $\bar{s} \rightarrow r$ (or respectively $r \rightarrow \bar{s}$). On the other hand, if an edge with color j has \bar{s} for beginning vertex (or respectively ending vertex) in G_{n-1}/Γ , then $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to G_{n-1}/Γ . In both cases, (P1) or (P2) holds.

- If the extension $G_{n-1} \subset G_n$ is cycle-closing: there is $j \in [k]$ such that G_n can be obtained from G_{n-1} by adding an edge with color j between two vertices of G_{n-1} which are the extremities of a j -colored directed path with length $d_j - 1$. Let us denote by v_1, \dots, v_{d_j} the successive vertices of this directed path: the edge added in the direct extension $G_{n-1} \subset G_n$ is $v_{d_j} \rightarrow v_1$, with color j . Notice that $\bar{v}_1, \dots, \bar{v}_{d_j}$ are pairwise distinct vertices of G_{n-1}/Γ . Indeed, if it wasn't the case, since G_{n-1} contains the j -colored directed path $v_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow v_{d_j}$, G_{n-1}/Γ would contain a j -colored monochromatic directed cycle with length $< d_j$, which is impossible by property (Q) and Remark 2.7. Again, two cases will be to consider.

- a) If no j -colored edge of G_{n-1}/Γ has \bar{v}_{d_j} for beginning vertex or \bar{v}_1 for ending vertex: then, by Remark 2.4, $\text{Adm}(G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\})$ is isomorphic to the graph obtained from G_{n-1}/Γ by adding the vertex $\bar{v}_{d_j} \rightarrow \bar{v}_1$, which is a cycle-closing extension of G_{n-1}/Γ : (P2) holds.
- b) If a j -colored edge of G_{n-1}/Γ has \bar{v}_{d_j} for beginning vertex or \bar{v}_1 for ending vertex. We can suppose that a j -colored edge of G_{n-1}/Γ has \bar{v}_1 for ending vertex: the other case can be treated analogously. Hence there is a vertex V_0 of G_{n-1}/Γ such that G_{n-1}/Γ contains the j -colored edge $V_0 \rightarrow \bar{v}_1$. Now, notice that by Lemma 2.5, $G_n/\{t_0 = t_{d_i}\}$ is isomorphic to $(G_{n-1}/\Gamma)/\{\bar{v}_{d_j} = V_0\}$: (P3) holds.

□

The following lemma is a consequence of the previous one, by induction on the sum, over $j \in [k]$, on the number of j -colored paths of G with length $\geq d_j$.

Lemma 2.11. *Consider a cyclically reduced word $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$ such that if w admits a (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of the type g_i^α , with $i \in [k]$ and α a nonzero integer, then $d_i = \infty$ and $|\alpha| \in A_i$. Consider an oriented edge-colored graph G which is an extension of the graph $G(w)$. Then G admits an (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible partition Δ such that G/Δ is isomorphic to an extension of $G(w_{\text{red}})$, for a certain (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction w_{red} of w and such that if two vertices of r, s of G are in the same class of Δ , then there are $n \geq 0$, $t_0 = r, t_1, \dots, t_n = s$ some vertices of G , $i_1, \dots, i_n \in [k]$, and $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that:*

- the (d_1, \dots, d_k) -reduction of the word $g_{i_1}^{\varepsilon_1} \dots g_{i_n}^{\varepsilon_n}$ is the empty word,
- for all $l \in [n]$, the i_l -colored edge $t_{l-1} \rightarrow t_l$ (resp. $t_{l-1} \leftarrow t_l$) belongs to G if $\varepsilon_l = 1$ (resp. if $\varepsilon_l = -1$).

The previous lemma allows us to prove the following Theorem, which is the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.12. *Consider a cyclically reduced word $w = g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \dots g_{i_{|w|}}^{\alpha_{|w|}} \in \mathbb{M}_k$ such that if w admits a (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of the type g_i^α , with $i \in [k]$ and α a nonzero integer, then $d_i = \infty$ and $|\alpha| \in A_i$. Then $G(w)$ admits an (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible partition Δ such that:*

$$(i) \quad \chi(G(w)/\Delta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } w \text{ admits the empty word for } (d_1, \dots, d_k)\text{-cyclic reduction,} \\ 0 & \text{in the other case,} \end{cases}$$

(ii) for all $r < s \in [|w|]$, $r = s \pmod{\Delta}$ implies that one of the words

$$g_{i_r}^{\alpha_r} \cdots g_{i_{s-1}}^{\alpha_{s-1}}, \quad g_{i_s}^{\alpha_s} \cdots g_{i_{|w|}}^{\alpha_{|w|}} g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_{i_{r-1}}^{\alpha_{r-1}}$$

admits the empty word as a (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction.

Proof. Note that by hypothesis, for any (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction w_{red} of w , $G(w_{\text{red}})$ is an (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible graph with Neagu characteristic equal to 1 if the only (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of w is the empty word, and to 0 in the other case. Hence by Lemma 2.8, for any partition Δ of the vertex set of $G(w)$, to have (i), it suffices to prove that $G(w)/\Delta$ is an extension of $G(w_{\text{red}})$. Hence this Theorem is an immediate consequence of the previous lemma, applied for $G = G(w)$. \square

We shall use the following Corollary later. For all $l \geq 1$, $(1 \cdots l)$ denotes the cyclic permutation of $[l]$ which maps 1 to 2, 2 to 3, ..., $l-1$ to l and l to 1.

Corollary 2.13. Consider a positive integer l and a cyclically reduced word $v \in \mathbb{M}_k$.

a) Suppose that the order, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, of the element represented by v is infinite and that in the case where v admits a (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of the type g_i^α , with $i \in [k]$ and α an integer, we have $l|\alpha| \in A_i$. Then $G((1 \cdots l), v)$ admits an (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible partition Δ such that:

- (i) $\chi(G((1 \cdots l), v)/\Delta) = 0$,
- (ii) for all $m \neq m' \in [l]$, $(m, 1) \neq (m', 1) \pmod{\Delta}$.

b) Suppose that the order, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, of the element represented by w is equal to l . Then $G((1 \cdots l), v)$ admits an (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible partition Δ such that:

- (i) $\chi(G((1 \cdots l), v)/\Delta) = 1$,
- (ii) for all $m \neq m' \in [l]$, $(m, 1) \neq (m', 1) \pmod{\Delta}$.

Proof. Note that by Lemma 2.6, for all $l \geq 1$, the function $(m, i) \in [l] \times [|v|] \mapsto (l-m)|v| + i \in [l|v|]$ realizes an isomorphism between $G((1 \cdots l), v)$ and $G(v^l)$, hence we are going to work with $G(v^l)$ instead of $G((1 \cdots l), v)$ (and the condition “for all $m \neq m' \in [l]$, $(m, 1) \neq (m', 1) \pmod{\Delta}$ ” gets “for all $m \neq m' \in [l]$, $(m-1)|v| + 1 \neq (m'-1)|v| + 1 \pmod{\Delta}$ ”). Then it suffices to apply Theorem 2.12. \square

3. WORDS IN RANDOM PERMUTATIONS

We fix, until the end of the article, $k \geq 1$ and A_1, \dots, A_k nonempty sets of positive integers, none of them being $\{1\}$, satisfying (1). We also fix a cyclically reduced word $w \in \mathbb{M}_k$. For all n such that $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_1), \dots, \mathfrak{S}_n(A_k)$ are all nonempty (which is equivalent, for n large enough, to the fact that for all $i \in [k]$, n is divisible by the greatest common divisor of A_i [Ne07, Lem. 2.3]), we consider an independent k -tuple $s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n)$ of random permutations chosen uniformly in respectively $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_1), \dots, \mathfrak{S}_n(A_k)$ and define $\sigma_n = w(s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n))$: the permutation obtained by replacing any g_i (or g_i^{-1}) in w by $s_i(n)$ (or $s_i(n)^{-1}$).

3.1. A key preliminary result.

Proposition 3.1. Consider $p \geq 1$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$. The probability of the event

$$(2) \quad \{\forall m = 1, \dots, p, \sigma_n(m) = \sigma(m)\}$$

is equivalent, as n goes to infinity in such a way that $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_1), \dots, \mathfrak{S}_n(A_k)$ are all nonempty, to

$$(3) \quad \frac{1}{n^p} \sum_{\Delta \in C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)} n^{\chi(G(\sigma, w)/\Delta)},$$

where $C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$ is the set of (A_1, \dots, A_k) -admissible partitions Δ of $G(\sigma, w)$ such that for all $m \neq m' \in [p]$, $(m, 1) \not\equiv (m', 1) \pmod{\Delta}$.

Proof. Set $w = g_{i_1}^{\alpha_1} \dots g_{i_{|w|}}^{\alpha_{|w|}}$, with $i_1, \dots, i_{|w|} \in [k]$ and $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{|w|} \in \{-1, 1\}$. We denote by V the vertex set $[p] \times [|w|]$ of $G(\sigma, w)$, fix $n \geq 1$, and define, for any $s = (s_1, \dots, s_k) \in (\mathfrak{S}_n)^k$, the function

$$\gamma_s : (m, l) \in V \mapsto s_{i_l}^{\alpha_l} \dots s_{i_1}^{\alpha_1}(m) \in [n].$$

Note that since all s_i 's are one-to-one, $\text{Part}(\gamma_s)$ is an admissible partition of $G(\sigma, w)$. Note also that if γ is a fixed function from V to $[n]$ such that for all $m = 1, \dots, p$, $\gamma(m, 1) = \sigma(m)$, then for all $s = (s_1, \dots, s_k) \in (\mathfrak{S}_n)^k$, $\gamma_s = \gamma$ if and only if

$$(4) \quad \text{for all } r \in [k], \text{ for all edge } e \text{ of } G(\sigma, w) \text{ with color } r, s_r(\gamma(\text{End}(e))) = \gamma(\text{Beg}(e)).$$

Note at last that since the joint distributions of the $s_i(n)$'s is invariant under conjugation, for such a function γ , the probability of the event $\{\gamma_{(s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n))} = \gamma\}$ only depends on $\text{Part}(\gamma)$.

Hence probability of the event of (2) is the sum, over all admissible partitions Δ of $G(\sigma, w)$, of the number of functions $\gamma : V \rightarrow [n]$ whose level set partition is Δ and which satisfy $\gamma(m, 1) = \sigma(m)$ for all $m \in [p]$, times the probability that $\gamma_{(s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n))}$ is a certain (fixed, but the choice is irrelevant) of these functions.

Now, note that for Δ admissible partition of $G(\sigma, w)$, the number of such functions is

$$\begin{cases} n(n-1) \dots (n - |\Delta| + p + 1) & \text{if } \forall m \neq m' \in [p], (m, 1) \not\equiv (m', 1) \pmod{\Delta}, \\ 0 & \text{in the other case.} \end{cases}$$

Suppose this number to be nonzero. Then by (4), the probability that $\gamma_{s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n)}$ is a certain (fixed) of these functions is

$$\begin{cases} \prod_{r=1}^k p_n^{(A_r)}((G(\sigma, w)/\Delta)[r]) & \text{if } \Delta \text{ is an } (A_1, \dots, A_k)\text{-admissible partition of } G(\sigma, w), \\ 0 & \text{in the other case,} \end{cases}$$

where for all $r \in [k]$, $(G(\sigma, w)/\Delta)[r]$ is the graph obtained from $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ by removing all edges which do not have color r and all vertices which are not the extremity of an r -colored edge, and where for all set A of positive integers and F monochromatic oriented graph, $p_n^{(A)}(F)$ is the number defined in 3.8(a) of [Ne07].

So by definition of $C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$, the probability of the event of (2) is equal to

$$\sum_{\Delta \in C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)} n(n-1) \dots (n - |\Delta| + p + 1) \prod_{r=1}^k p_n^{(A_r)}((G(\sigma, w)/\Delta)[r]),$$

and Proposition 3.8 of [Ne07] allows one to conclude the proof. \square

The following result is a direct application of Corollary 1.7 of [BG07].

Corollary 3.2. *If w cyclically reduced is such that for all $p \geq 1$, for all $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$, for all $\Delta \in C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$, one has $\chi(G(\sigma, w)/\Delta) \leq 0$, with equality for exactly one $\Delta \in C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$,*

then for all $l \geq 1$, the law of $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_l(\sigma_n))$ converges weakly, as n goes to infinity in such a way that $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_1), \dots, \mathfrak{S}_n(A_k)$ are all nonempty, to

$$\text{Poisson}(1/l) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Poisson}(1/l).$$

Remark 3.3. *The hypotheses of this corollary do not always hold: for $w = g_1^3 g_2$, $p = 1$, with $A_1 = \{3, 4\}$, $A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, the quotient of the graph $G(w)$ by the partition $\{1 = 4\}$ has Neagu characteristic $3 - 4 + 3/4 + 1/2 > 0$.*

3.2. Asymptotic order of the $N_l(\sigma_n)$'s.

3.2.1. *Case of a word with infinite order in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$: existence of cycles of most lengths.* Here, we shall see that even though the lengths of the cycles of $s_1(n), \dots, s_k(n)$ are supposed to belong to the specific sets A_1, \dots, A_k of positive integers, these cycles are going to mix sufficiently well to give birth to cycles of most lengths in σ_n , at least as much as in a uniform random permutation.

Theorem 3.4. *Suppose that the order, in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$, of the element represented by w is infinite. Then two cases can occur:*

- (i) *None of the (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reductions of w is of the type g_i^α , with $i \in [k]$, α an integer: then for all $l \geq 1$, as n goes to infinity in such a way that for all $r = 1, \dots, k$, $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_r) \neq \emptyset$,*

$$\liminf(\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n))) \geq \frac{1}{l}.$$

- (ii) *There is $i \in [k]$ such that A_i is infinite and the (d_1, \dots, d_k) -cyclic reduction of w is g_i^α , with α nonzero integer: then for all $l \geq 1$ such that $l|\alpha| \in A_i$, as n goes to infinity in such a way that for all $r = 1, \dots, k$, $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_r) \neq \emptyset$,*

$$\liminf(\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n))) \geq \frac{1}{l}.$$

Remark 3.5. *In fact, we prove the more general result: if c_l denotes the cycle $(1 \dots l)$, then*

$$(5) \quad \forall \Delta \in C(c_l, w, A_1, \dots, A_k), \quad \liminf \left(\frac{\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n))}{n^{\chi(G(c_l, w)/\Delta)}} \right) \geq \frac{1}{l}.$$

Proof. We have

$$\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n)) = \frac{1}{l} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{1}_{i \text{ belongs to a cycle of length } l \text{ of } \sigma_n} \right] = \frac{1}{l} \sum_{i=1}^n P(\{i \text{ belongs to a cycle of length } l\}).$$

But in the last sum, since the law of σ_n is invariant under conjugation, all terms are equal. Moreover, by this invariance principle again, each term is equal to the number of cycles of length l containing 1 times the probability that σ_n contains the cycle $c_l := (1 \dots l)$. So

$$\mathbb{E}(N_l(\sigma_n)) = \frac{n}{l} \binom{n}{l-1} (l-1)! P(\{\forall m = 1, \dots, l-1, \sigma_n(m) = c_l(m)\}).$$

Thus, by Proposition 3.1, (5) follows, and then Corollary 2.13 allows us to conclude. \square

3.2.2. *Case of a word with finite order in $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$.* The following theorem states that in the case where the element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ represented by w has finite order $d \geq 1$, σ_n is not far away from having order d : the cardinality of the subset of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ covered by the supports of the cycles with length d in such a random permutation is asymptotic to n .

Theorem 3.6. *Suppose that the element of $F_k/[g_1^{d_1}, \dots, g_k^{d_k}]$ represented by w has finite order $d \geq 1$. Then, as n goes to infinity in such a way that for all $r = 1, \dots, k$, $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_r) \neq \emptyset$, for all $p \in [1, +\infty)$, $N_d(\sigma_n)/n$ converges to $1/d$ in L^p and for all $l \neq d$, $N_l(\sigma_n)/n$ converges to 0 in L^p .*

Proof. Notice first that for all n ,

$$(6) \quad \sum_{l \geq 1} l N_l(\sigma_n)/n = 1,$$

which implies that for all positive integer l , the sequence $N_l(\sigma_n)/n$ is bounded by 0 and $1/l$. Now, recall that for a sequence (X_n) of random variables, if there exists $M < \infty$ such that for all n , $0 \leq X_n \leq M$, the convergence of X_n to a limit X in all L^p spaces is implied by this result for $p = 1$ (indeed, under this hypothesis, if for a certain $p \geq 1$, X_n does not converge to X in L^p , then a subsequence of (X_n) converges to X almost surely but not in L^p , which is impossible by the Dominated Convergence Theorem).

Hence by (6), it suffices to prove that $\liminf(\mathbb{E}(N_d(\sigma_n)/n)) \geq 1/d$. This follows from (5) (which has been established in the proof of Theorem 3.4 without using the specific hypothesis of this theorem) and of Corollary 2.13. \square

3.3. Case when all A_i 's are infinite.

Theorem 3.7. *Suppose that all A_i 's are infinite, that $|w| > 1$ and that w is not a power of another word. Then as n goes to infinity in such a way that for all $r = 1, \dots, k$, $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_r) \neq \emptyset$, for all $l \geq 1$, the law of $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_l(\sigma_n))$ converges weakly to*

$$\text{Poisson}(1/1) \otimes \dots \otimes \text{Poisson}(1/l).$$

Proof. This result is a direct consequence of Corollary 3.2. Note first that since all A_i 's are infinite, for all i , $d_i = \infty$. Hence for all $p \geq 1$, for all $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$, for all Δ an admissible partition of $G(\sigma, w)$, $\chi(G(\sigma, w)/\Delta)$ is the number of classes of Δ minus the number of edges of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$, hence is not positive by Proposition 2.4.3 of [Ni94]. The last sentence of Corollary 2.6.6 of the same article also says that there is only one admissible partition Δ of $G(\sigma, w)$ such that $\chi(G(\sigma, w)/\Delta)$ is null and such that for all $m \neq m' \in [p]$, $(m, 1)$ and $(m', 1)$ are not in the same class: it is the singletons partition. It remains only to prove that the singletons partition is in $C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$:

- this partition is admissible and does not link $(m, 1)$ and $(m', 1)$ for $m \neq m'$,
- there is no monochromatic directed cycle in $G(\sigma, w)$: indeed, by Lemma 2.6, $G(\sigma, w)$ is a disjoint union of graphs of the type $G(w^d)$ ($d \geq 1$), where there is no monochromatic directed cycle since w is primitive and $|w| > 1$. \square

The previous theorem, with the fact that for any permutation σ and $l, p \geq 1$, we have $N_l(\sigma^p) = \sum N_{lp/h}(\sigma)p/h$, where the sum runs over the positive integers h such that $h|p$ and $\gcd(h, l) = 1$, allows us to compute easily the limit distribution of $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_l(\sigma_n))$ whenever w is not a power of a g_i .

3.4. Case where $w = g_1 \cdots g_k$. Now, we are not going to make the hypothesis that all A_i 's are infinite anymore, but we are going to suppose that w is a particular word: $w = g_1 \cdots g_k$, with $k \geq 2$ (the case $k = 1$ has already been treated in [BG07]).

3.4.1. *Case where $k > 2$ or $A_1 \cup A_2 \not\subseteq \{1, 2\}$.*

Theorem 3.8. *Under this hypothesis, as n goes to infinity in such a way that for all $r = 1, \dots, k$, $\mathfrak{S}_n(A_r) \neq \emptyset$, for all $l \geq 1$, the law of $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_l(\sigma_n))$ converges weakly to*

$$\text{Poisson}(1/1) \otimes \cdots \otimes \text{Poisson}(1/l).$$

In order to prove the Theorem, we shall need the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.9. *Let \mathcal{X} be a finite set, let \mathcal{B} be a set of subsets of \mathcal{X} which have all cardinality 2. Let Δ be a partition of \mathcal{X} such that for all $\{x, y\} \in \mathcal{B}$, $x = y \pmod{\Delta}$. Then $|\Delta| \leq |\mathcal{X}| - |\mathcal{B}|$.*

Proof. Let us define the set Γ of subsets of \mathcal{X} by $\Gamma = \mathcal{B} \cup \{\{z\}; z \in \mathcal{X}, z \notin \cup_{\{x,y\} \in \mathcal{B}} \{x, y\}\}$. By hypothesis, any class of Δ is a union of elements of Γ , so $|\Delta| \leq |\Gamma| = |\mathcal{X}| - |\mathcal{B}|$. \square

Lemma 3.10. *Consider $w = g_1 \cdots g_k$, with $k \geq 2$, and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$, with $p \geq 1$. Let Δ be an admissible partition of $G(\sigma, w)$ such that for all $i \neq j \in [p]$, $(i, 1) \neq (j, 1) \pmod{\Delta}$. Then*

- (i) *two different edges of $G(\sigma, w)$ with the same color cannot have their beginning vertices in the same class of Δ , and the same holds for ending vertices,*
- (ii) *the following inequalities hold:*

$$(a) \text{ if } k > 2, \text{ then } |\Delta| \leq pk - \sum_{r=1}^k \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \text{length of } L,$$

$$(b) \text{ if } k = 2, \text{ then for all } r = 1, 2, |\Delta| \leq pk - \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \text{length of } L.$$

Remark 3.11. *Note that (i) implies that there is a canonical identification between the set of edges of the graph $G(\sigma, w)$ and the set of edges of the graph G/Δ : if, for all vertex x of $G(\sigma, w)$, one denotes by \bar{x} the class of x in Δ , then for all $r \in [k]$, the function from the set of r -colored edges of $G(\sigma, w)$ to the set of r -colored edges of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ which maps any edge $x \rightarrow y$ to $\bar{x} \rightarrow \bar{y}$ is bijective.*

Proof. Note first that since for all $i \neq j \in [p]$, $(i, 1) \neq (j, 1) \pmod{\Delta}$, and by definition of an admissible partition, one has (by an obvious induction on l):

$$(7) \quad \forall i \neq j \in [p], \forall l \in [k], (i, l) \neq (j, l) \pmod{\Delta}.$$

Since two edges of $G(\sigma, w)$ with the same color have beginning vertices (and ending vertices) with the same second coordinate, it implies (i).

Now, note that, as observed in Remark 3.11, the edges of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ can be identified with the ones of $G(\sigma, w)$. Let, for $r \in [k]$, $\mathcal{L}[r]$ be the set of edges of $G(\sigma, w)$ which, via this identification, belong to an r -colored directed cycle of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ and define $\mathcal{L} := \cup_{r=1}^k \mathcal{L}[r]$.

Claim: no edge of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ can belong to more than one monochromatic directed cycle of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$.

Indeed, if it were the case, there would be $r \in [k]$, $e, e', e'' \in \mathcal{L}[r]$ such that e' and e'' both follow e in r -colored directed cycles of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ and $e' \neq e''$. Since e' and e'' follow e in directed

cycles of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$, we have $\text{Beg}(e') = \text{End}(e) = \text{Beg}(e'') \pmod{\Delta}$, which implies $e' = e''$ by (i). Contradiction.

The first consequences of this claim are that

$$(8) \quad |\mathcal{L}| = \sum_{r=1}^k \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \text{length of } L,$$

and that for all $r = 1, \dots, k$,

$$(9) \quad |\mathcal{L}[r]| = \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \text{length of } L.$$

Another consequence of the claim is that one can define a permutation φ of \mathcal{L} which maps any edge $e \in \mathcal{L}$ to the edge which follows e in the monochromatic directed cycle e belongs to. Let us define, for $e \in \mathcal{L}$,

$$S(e) := \{\text{End}(e), \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))\} \subset [p] \times [|w|].$$

Note that since $k \geq 2$, for all edge e of $G(\sigma, w)$, the color of e is not the same as has the one of the edge whose beginning is the end of e . This allows us to claim that for all $e \in \mathcal{L}$, $|S(e)| = 2$.

For all $e \in \mathcal{L}$, since $\varphi(e)$ follows e in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$, we have $\text{End}(e) = \text{Beg}(\varphi(e)) \pmod{\Delta}$. So, in order to apply the previous lemma, we have to minor the cardinality of

$$\mathcal{A} := \{S(e); e \in \mathcal{L}\} \quad (\text{to prove (a)})$$

or, for $r \in [k]$, of

$$\mathcal{A}[r] := \{S(e); e \in \mathcal{L}, e \text{ has color } r\} \quad (\text{to prove (b)}).$$

Suppose that there are $e \neq f \in \mathcal{L}$ such that $S(e) = S(f)$. One has either

$$(\text{End}(e), \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))) = (\text{End}(f), \text{Beg}(\varphi(f)))$$

or

$$(\text{End}(e), \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))) = (\text{Beg}(\varphi(f)), \text{End}(f)).$$

But $(\text{End}(e), \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))) = (\text{End}(f), \text{Beg}(\varphi(f)))$ is impossible because two different edges of $G(\sigma, w)$ cannot have the same end, since no letter of w has the exponent -1 . So one has $(\text{End}(e), \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))) = (\text{Beg}(\varphi(f)), \text{End}(f))$.

If $k > 2$: let us prove that $S(e) = S(f)$ with $e \neq f$ is impossible. We have $\text{End}(e) = \text{Beg}(\varphi(f))$, so the color following the one of e in the cyclic order $1, 2, \dots, k, 1, \dots$ is the one of $\varphi(f)$, i.e. of f . In the same way, the relation $\text{End}(f) = \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))$ implies that the color following the one of f in the same cyclic order is the one of e . To sum up, in this cyclic order, one has the following direct sequence:

$$\dots, \text{color of } e, \text{color of } f, \text{color of } e, \dots$$

which is impossible, since $k > 2$.

So the cardinality of \mathcal{A} is the one of \mathcal{L} , and by (8), the result (a) of the lemma is an immediate application of the previous lemma, for $\mathcal{X} = [p] \times [|w|]$ and $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$.

If $k = 2$: $\text{End}(f) = \text{Beg}(\varphi(e))$ implies that the color of f is different from the color of $\varphi(e)$, i.e. of e . So for all $r = 1, 2$, the cardinality of $\mathcal{A}[r]$ is the one of $\mathcal{L}[r]$, and by (9), the result (b) is an immediate application of the previous lemma, for $\mathcal{X} = [p] \times [|w|]$ and $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}[r]$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.8. Again, we are going to apply Corollary 3.2. Let us fix $p \geq 1$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$. Note that the singletons partition, denoted by Δ_s , is in $C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$ (the proof is the same one as in the proof of Theorem 3.7). Moreover, using Lemma 2.6, one easily sees that the Neagu characteristic of $G(\sigma, w)$ is 0. Hence it suffices to prove that for all $\Delta \in C(\sigma, w, A_1, \dots, A_k)$ such that $\Delta \neq \Delta_s$, the Neagu characteristic of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ is negative. Let us fix such a partition Δ . By Remark 3.11, we have to prove that

$$(10) \quad |\Delta| < pk - \sum_{r=1}^k \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \frac{\text{length of } L}{d_r}.$$

• If there is no monochromatic directed cycle in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$, then, since $\Delta \neq \Delta_s$, $|\Delta| < [p] \times [w] = pk$, and hence (10) holds.

• If there is a monochromatic directed cycle in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ and $k > 2$, then since for all r , $d_r \geq 2 > 1$, by (ii) (a) of Lemma 3.10, (10) holds.

• If there is a monochromatic directed cycle in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ and $k = 2$. First note that adding (ii) (b) of Lemma 3.10 for $r = 1$ and $r = 2$, and then dividing by 2, one gets

$$(11) \quad |\Delta| \leq pk - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{r=1}^2 \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \text{length of } L.$$

By hypothesis, one has either $d_1 > 2$ or $d_2 > 2$. By symmetry, we will suppose that $d_1 > 2$:

- If there is at least one directed cycle of color 1 in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$. Then (10) holds, because since $d_1 > 2$, the right hand term of (11) is strictly less than

$$pk - \sum_{r=1}^2 \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \frac{\text{length of } L}{d_r}.$$

- If there is no directed cycle of color 1 in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$. Then there is at least one directed cycle of color 2, and, since $d_2 > 1$, the right hand term in (ii) (b) of Lemma 3.10 is strictly less than

$$pk - \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } 2}} \frac{\text{length of } L}{d_2} = pk - \sum_{r=1}^2 \sum_{\substack{L \text{ directed cycle of} \\ G(\sigma, w)/\Delta \text{ with color } r}} \frac{\text{length of } L}{d_r},$$

i.e. than the right hand term of (10). So (10) holds. □

3.4.2. Case where $k = 2$ and $A_1 \cup A_2 \subset \{1, 2\}$. Here, for n positive integer, we consider $\sigma_n = s_1(n)s_2(n)$ with $s_1(n), s_2(n)$ independent random involutions. There are three cases:

- (i) $s_1(n), s_2(n)$ have both uniform distribution on the set of involutions of $[n]$: $A_1 = A_2 = \{1, 2\}$,
- (ii) $s_1(n), s_2(n)$ have both uniform distribution on the set of involutions of $[n]$ without any fixed point: $A_1 = A_2 = \{2\}$,

- (iii) one of the random involutions has uniform distribution on the set of involutions of $[n]$ and the other one has uniform distribution on the set of involutions of $[n]$ without any fixed point: since for s, s' involutions, ss' and $s's$ are conjugate, one can suppose that $A_1 = \{2\}$, $A_2 = \{1, 2\}$.

Theorem 3.12. (i) If $A_1 = A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, then as n goes to infinity, for all $q \geq 1$, the law of $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_q(\sigma_n))$ converges weakly to $\mu_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_q$, where for all $l \geq 1$, μ_l is the law of $P_1 + 2P_{\frac{1}{2l}}$, with $P_1, P_{\frac{1}{2l}}$ independent random variables with distributions Poisson(1), Poisson($\frac{1}{2l}$).

- (ii) If $A_1 = A_2 = \{2\}$, then as n even goes to infinity, for all $q \geq 1$, the law of

$$\frac{1}{2}(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_q(\sigma_n))$$

converges weakly to Poisson(1/2) \otimes Poisson(1/4) $\otimes \dots \otimes$ Poisson(1/2q).

- (iii) If $A_1 = \{2\}$, $A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, then as n even goes to infinity, for all $q \geq 1$, the law of $(N_1(\sigma_n), \dots, N_q(\sigma_n))$ converges weakly to $\mu_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \mu_q$, where for all l odd, μ_l is the law of $2P_{\frac{1}{2l}}$ and for all l even, μ_l is the law of $P_{\frac{1}{2}} + 2P_{\frac{1}{2l}}$, with $P_{\frac{1}{2}}, P_{\frac{1}{2l}}$ independent random variables with distributions Poisson($\frac{1}{2}$), Poisson($\frac{1}{2l}$).

To prove the Theorem, we shall need the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.13. Consider a, b positive real numbers and define the measure

$$\nu_{a,b} := e^{-\frac{1+2ab}{2b^2}} \sum_{r=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathbb{E}[(X+a)^r]}{r!b^r} \delta_r,$$

with X standard Gaussian random variable. Then $\nu_{a,b}$ is the distribution of $P_{\frac{a}{b}} + 2P_{\frac{1}{2b^2}}$, with $P_{\frac{a}{b}}, P_{\frac{1}{2b^2}}$ independent random variables with respective distributions Poisson(a/b), Poisson($1/(2b^2)$).

Lemma 3.14. Consider A_1, A_2 as in (i), (ii) or (iii) of Theorem 3.12. Fix $p \geq 1$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$. Then the following holds:

- for all $\Delta \in C(\sigma, g_1 g_2, A_1, A_2)$, $\chi(G(\sigma, g_1 g_2)/\Delta) = 0$,
- the cardinality of $C(\sigma, g_1 g_2, A_1, A_2)$ is

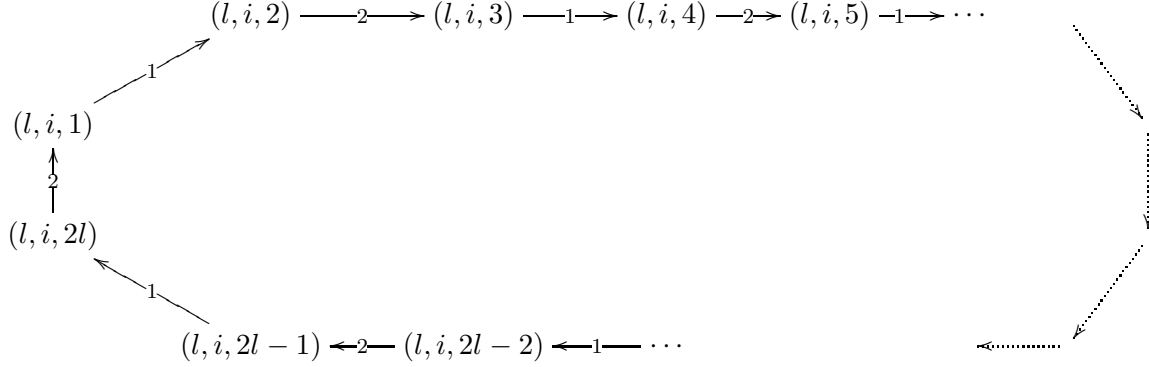
$$\begin{cases} \prod_{l=1}^p \mathbb{E}((\sqrt{l}X + l + 1)^{N_l(\sigma)}) & \text{if } A_1 = A_2 = \{1, 2\}, \\ \prod_{l=1}^p \mathbb{E}((1 + \sqrt{l}X)^{N_l(\sigma)}) & \text{if } A_1 = A_2 = \{2\}, \\ \prod_{\substack{1 \leq l \leq p \\ l \text{ odd}}} \mathbb{E}[(\sqrt{l}X + 1)^{N_l(\sigma)}] \prod_{\substack{1 \leq l \leq p \\ l \text{ even}}} \mathbb{E}[(\sqrt{l}X + l/2 + 1)^{N_l(\sigma)}] & \text{if } A_1 = \{2\}, A_2 = \{1, 2\}, \end{cases}$$

where X is a standard Gaussian random variable.

Proof. Let, for l positive integer, c_{2l} be the cycle $(12 \dots 2l)$.

First, we are going to use Lemma 2.6: up to a renaming of its vertices and edges, $G(\sigma, g_1 g_2)$ is the disjoint union, for (l, i) such that $l \in [p], i \in [N_l(\sigma)]$, of the graphs $H(l, i)$, where each $H(l, i)$ is the oriented edge-colored graph with color set $\{1, 2\}$, with vertex set $\{(l, i, j); j \in [2l]\}$, with 1-colored edge set $\{(l, i, j) \rightarrow (l, i, c_{2l}(j)); j \in [2l] \text{ odd}\}$ and with 2-colored edge set $\{(l, i, j) \rightarrow (l, i, c_{2l}(j)); j \in [2l] \text{ even}\}$. An illustration is given in Figure 3. With this renaming, for Δ a partition of the vertex set of $G(\sigma, g_1 g_2)$, the condition

$$\forall m \neq m' \in [p], (m, 1) \neq (m', 1) \pmod{\Delta}$$

FIGURE 3. The graph $H(l, i)$.

gets

$$\forall l, l' \in [p], \forall (i, i') \in [N_i(\sigma)] \times [N_{l'}(\sigma)], \forall (j, j') \in [2l] \times [2l'],$$

$$(12) \quad [(l, i, j) \neq (l', i', j') \text{ and } j = j' \pmod{2}] \Rightarrow [(l, i, j) \neq (l', i', j') \pmod{\Delta}].$$

Now, let us fix $\Delta \in C(\sigma, g_1 g_2, A_1, A_2)$.

a) By Remark 3.11, $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ has $2p$ edges.

b) By (12), the classes of Δ cannot have more than two elements.

c) Δ is an (A_1, A_2) -admissible partition, so no directed path of color either 1 or 2 of $G(\sigma, g_1 g_2)/\Delta$ can have length at least two. This implies that if two distinct edges of $G(\sigma, g_1 g_2)/\Delta$ have the same color and an extremity in common, then these edges are the ones of a directed cycle of length two, i.e. that the beginning of each of them is the end of the other one and vice versa.

d) Let us consider two distinct vertices $(l, i, j) \neq (l', i', j')$ of $G(\sigma, g_1 g_2)$ which form together a class of Δ .

(α) By (12), j and j' do not have the same parity, hence the edge which begins at (l, i, j) has the color of the edge which ends at (l', i', j') , and vice versa. So by an immediate induction on $|m|$ (using c)), one has:

$$(13) \quad \forall m \text{ positive or negative integer, } (l, i, c_{2l}^m(j)) = (l', i', c_{2l'}^{-m}(j')) \pmod{\Delta}.$$

(β) Suppose that $l \neq l'$. One can suppose that $l < l'$. Then by (13) for $m = 2l$, $(l, i, j) = (l, i, c_{2l}^{2l}(j))$ is in the same time linked, by Δ , with $(l', i', c_{2l'}^{-2l}(j'))$ and (l', i', j') which are not the same. By b), it is impossible. Hence $l = l'$.

(γ_1) Suppose that $i \neq i'$. Then by (13) for $m = -j + 1, -j + 2, \dots, -j + 2l$, there is a unique $q \in [l]$ such that the classes, in Δ , of

$$(l, i, 1), (l, i, 2), \dots, (l, i, 2l), (l, i', 1), (l, i', 2), \dots, (l, i', 2l)$$

are

$$(14) \quad \{(l, i, 1), (l, i', 2q)\}, \{(l, i, 2), (l, i', c_{2l}^{-1}(2q))\}, \dots, \{(l, i, 2l), (l, i', c_{2l}^{-(2l-1)}(2q))\}.$$

Note that q depends on i and i' in a symmetric way, since the set of (14) can also be written

$$\{(l, i', 1), (l, i, 2q)\}, \{(l, i', 2), (l, i, c_{2l}^{-1}(2q))\}, \dots, \{(l, i', 2l), (l, i, c_{2l}^{-(2l-1)}(2q))\}.$$

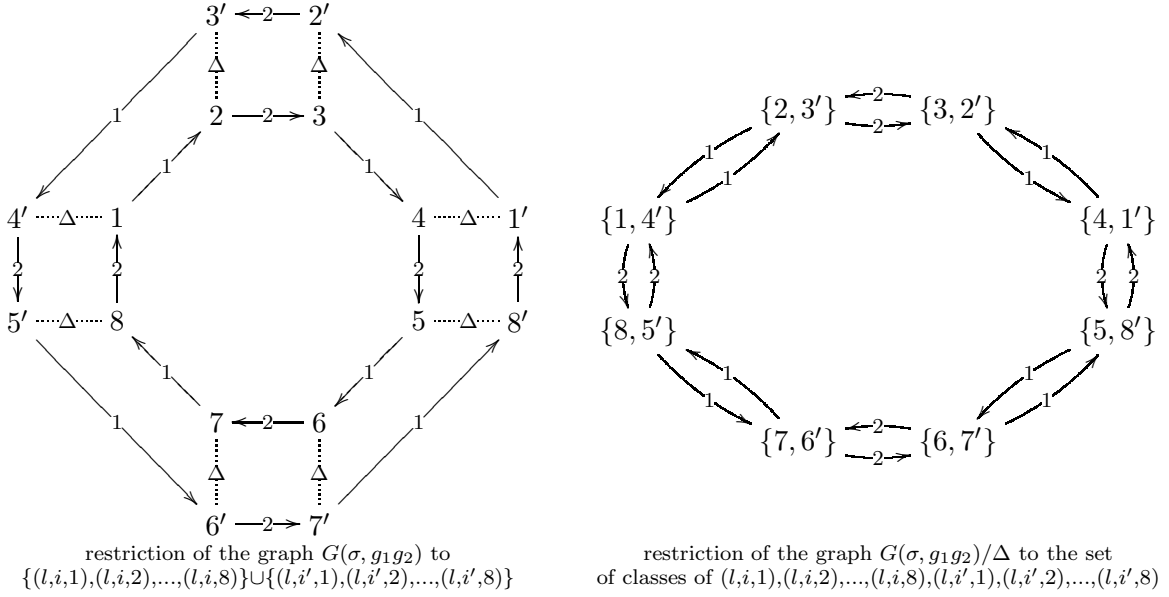


FIGURE 4.

On Figure 4, we give an illustration of the case (γ_1) with $l = 4$, $q = 2$. In the inner (resp. outer) octagon, the vertices were not denoted by (l, i, j) (resp. (l, i', j)) but by j (resp. j'), for $j \in [8]$, in order to lighten the figure. In $G(\sigma, g_1g_2)$, vertices linked by Δ are linked by edges of the type $\cdots\Delta\cdots$ (but these edges do not belong to $G(\sigma, g_1g_2)$). On this figure, it appears clearly that if two vertices of the left graph linked by an edge of the type $\cdots\Delta\cdots$ are in the same class of Δ , then, since no directed path of color either 1 or 2 of $G(\sigma, g_1g_2)/\Delta$ can have length at least two, all the other pairs of vertices linked by an edge of the type $\cdots\Delta\cdots$ must form classes of Δ .

(γ_2) Let us prove that if $i = i'$, then there is $j_0 \in [2l]$ such that the classes, in Δ , of the elements $(l, i, 1), (l, i, 2), \dots, (l, i, 2l)$ are

$$(15) \quad \{(l, i, j_0), (l, i, c_{2l}(j_0))\}, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-1}(j_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^2(j_0))\}, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-2}(j_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^3(j_0))\}, \\ \dots, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-(l-1)}(j_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^l(j_0))\},$$

and that this j_0 is unique up to a replacement by $c_{2l}^l(j_0)$.

Note first that if such a j_0 exists, then its uniqueness up to a replacement by $c_{2l}^l(j_0)$ is obvious. Indeed, if one denotes $c_{2l}^l(j_0)$ by j'_0 , then since c_{2l} is a cycle of length $2l$, the partition of (15) is equal to

$$\{(l, i, j'_0), (l, i, c_{2l}(j'_0))\}, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-1}(j'_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^2(j'_0))\}, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-2}(j'_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^3(j'_0))\}, \\ \dots, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-(l-1)}(j'_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^l(j'_0))\},$$

and $\{(l, i, j_0), (l, i, c_{2l}(j_0))\}, \{(l, i, c_{2l}^{-(l-1)}(j_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^l(j_0))\}$ ($= \{(l, i, j'_0), (l, i, c_{2l}(j'_0))\}$) are the only classes of the type $\{(l, i, x), (l, i, c_{2l}(x))\}$ in the partition of (15).

To prove the existence of such a j_0 , it suffices to notice that by (13) and b), $j_0 = (j' + j - 1)/2$ is convenient.

On Figure 5, give an illustration of the case (γ_2) with $l = 4$, $j_0 = 2$. The comments on this figure are the same as the ones on Figure 4.

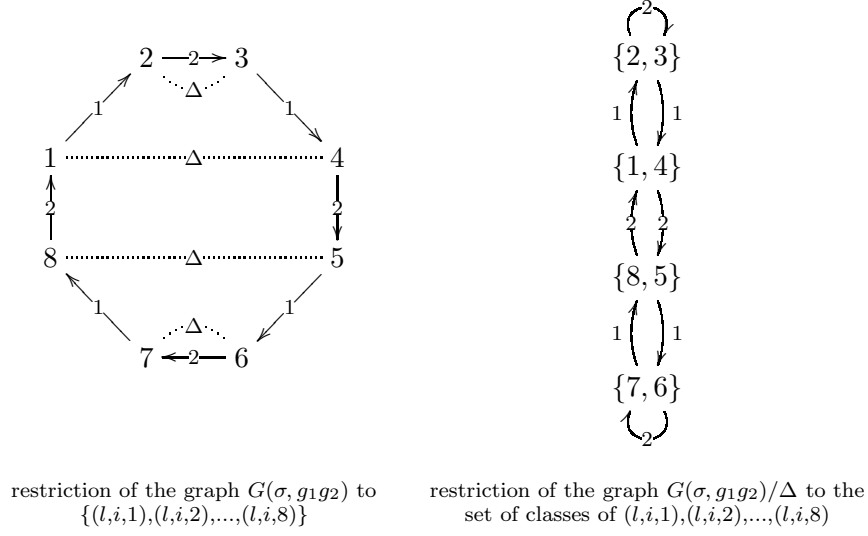


FIGURE 5.

(γ_3) Now, notice that the case (γ_2) implies the existence of two monochromatic directed cycles with length 1 in $G(\sigma, g_1g_2)/\Delta$: indeed, the edges

$$(l, i, j_0) \rightarrow (l, i, c_{2l}(j_0)), \quad (l, i, c_{2l}^l(j_0)) \rightarrow (l, i, c_{2l}^{l+1}(j_0))$$

of $G(\sigma, g_1g_2)$ give rise to the edges

$$\{(l, i, j_0), (l, i, c_{2l}(j_0))\} \curvearrowright \{(l, i, c_{2l}^l(j_0)), (l, i, c_{2l}^{l+1}(j_0))\} \curvearrowright$$

in $G(\sigma, g_1g_2)/\Delta$. The respective colors of these edges are

$$\begin{cases} 1, 1 & \text{if } j_0 \text{ is odd and } l \text{ is even,} \\ 1, 2 & \text{if } j_0 \text{ is odd and } l \text{ is odd,} \\ 2, 2 & \text{if } j_0 \text{ is even and } l \text{ is even,} \\ 2, 1 & \text{if } j_0 \text{ is even and } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Hence this case is excluded if $A_1 = A_2 = \{2\}$, and if $A_1 = \{2\}$, $A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, then j_0 and l have to be even.

e) So we have proved that the only non singleton classes of Δ are of two types

I. $\{(l, i, j), (l, i', j')\}$ with $l \in [p]$, $i \neq i' \in [N_l(\sigma)]$, $j, j' \in [2l]$, and if there is such a class $\{(l, i, j), (l, i', j')\}$ in Δ , then there is a unique $q \in [l]$ (depending symmetrically on i and i') such that the classes, in Δ , of $(l, i, 1), (l, i, 2), \dots, (l, i, 2l), (l, i', 1), (l, i', 2), \dots, (l, i', 2l)$ are given by (14). We shall denote this integer q by $q_\Delta(l, \{i, i'\})$.

II. $\{(l, i, j), (l, i, j')\}$ with $l \in [p]$, $i \in [N_l(\sigma)]$, $j, j' \in [2l]$, and that if there is such a class $\{(l, i, j), (l, i, j')\}$ in Δ , then there is $j_0 \in [2l]$, unique up to a replacement by $c_{2l}^l(j_0)$, such that the classes, in Δ , of $(l, i, 1), (l, i, 2), \dots, (l, i, 2l)$ are given by (15). We denote by $T_l(\Delta)$ the set of such i 's in $[N_l(\sigma)]$. If $A_1 = A_2 = \{2\}$, then this case cannot occur, hence $T_l(\Delta) = \emptyset$. If $A_1 = A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, then there is no restriction on l and j_0 , and we shall denote the unique element of $\{j_0, c_{2l}^l(j_0)\} \cap [l]$ by $q_\Delta(l, \{i\})$. If $A_1 = \{2\}$, $A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, then the only restriction on l, j_0 is that they have to be even, and we shall denote the unique element of $\{\frac{1}{2}j_0, \frac{1}{2}c_{2l}^l(j_0)\} \cap [\frac{l}{2}]$ by $q_\Delta(l, \{i\})$.

If $i \in [N_l(\sigma)]$ is such that for all $j \in [2l]$, the singleton $\{(l, i, j)\}$ is a class of Δ , then we define $q_\Delta(l, \{i\})$ to be 0.

f) Let us define, for $l \in [p]$, $P_l(\Delta)$ to be the partition of $[N_l(\sigma)]$ which links to elements i, i' if and only if there is $j, j' \in [2l]$ such that (l, i, j) and (l, i', j') are linked by Δ (we use the convention that the empty set has a unique partition, that this partition has cardinality zero and that if $N_l(\sigma) = 0$, $P_l(\Delta)$ is this partition).

g) It is easily seen that the number of vertices of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ is $\sum_{l=1}^p 2l|P_l(\Delta)| - l|T_l(\Delta)|$, that the sum of the number of 1-colored directed cycles of length two and of the number of 2-colored directed cycles of length two in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ is $\sum_{l=1}^p 2l|\{C \in P_l(\Delta); |C| = 2\}| + (l-1)|T_l(\Delta)|$ and that the sum of the number of 1-colored directed cycles of length one and of the number of 2-colored directed cycles of length one in $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ is $\sum_{l=1}^p 2|T_l(\Delta)|$. Hence by a), the Neagu characteristic of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ is

$$\begin{aligned} & (\sum_{l=1}^p 2l|P_l(\Delta)| - l|T_l(\Delta)|) - 2p + (\sum_{l=1}^p 2l|\{C \in P_l(\Delta); |C| = 2\}| + (l-1+1)|T_l(\Delta)|) \\ &= -2p + 2 \sum_{l=1}^p l(|P_l(\Delta)| + |\{C \in P_l(\Delta); |C| = 2\}|). \end{aligned}$$

But since for all l , $P_l(\Delta)$ is a partition of $[N_l(\sigma)]$ where all classes have cardinality one or two, $|P_l(\Delta)| + |\{C \in P_l(\Delta); |C| = 2\}| = |[N_l(\sigma)]| = N_l(\sigma)$. Hence since $\sum_{l=1}^p lN_l(\sigma) = p$, the Neagu characteristic of $G(\sigma, w)/\Delta$ is null.

i) In the case where $A_1 = A_2 = \{1, 2\}$, let us prove that cardinality of $C(\sigma, g_1g_2, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 2\})$ is $\prod_{l=1}^p \mathbb{E}[(\sqrt{l}X + l + 1)^{N_l(\sigma)}]$, for X normal standard random variable. Note first that if $C(\sigma)$ denotes $\{l \in [p]; N_l(\sigma) \neq 0\}$, then this reduces to

$$\prod_{l \in C(\sigma)} \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor N_l(\sigma)/2 \rfloor} \binom{N_l(\sigma)}{2i} l^i \mathbb{E}(X^{2i})(l+1)^{N_l(\sigma)-2i}.$$

Let us define, for $N \geq 1$, $\text{Part}_{2,1}(N)$ to be the set of partitions of $[N]$ in which all classes have cardinality 1 or 2. It is easy to see that the function

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : C(\sigma, g_1g_2, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 2\}) & \rightarrow \{(P_l, (q(l, A))_{A \in P_l})_{l \in C(\sigma)}; \forall l \in C(\sigma), P_l \in \text{Part}_{2,1}(N_l(\sigma)), \\ & \quad \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 2, q(l, A) \in [l] \text{ and} \\ & \quad \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 1, q(l, A) \in \{0\} \cup [l]\} \\ \Delta & \mapsto (P_l(\Delta), (q_\Delta(l, A))_{A \in P_l(\Delta)})_{l \in C(\sigma)} \end{aligned}$$

is a bijection. Hence it suffices to prove that for all $l \geq 1$, $N \geq 1$, the cardinality of the set of pairs $(P, (q(A))_{A \in P})$ such that $P \in \text{Part}_{2,1}(N)$ and for all $A \in P$, $q(A) \in [l]$ if $|A| = 2$ and $q(A) \in \{0\} \cup [l]$ in the other case, is equal to

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor N/2 \rfloor} \binom{N}{2i} l^i \mathbb{E}(X^{2i})(l+1)^{N-2i}.$$

It follows easily from the well known fact (called Wick's formula) that for all $i \geq 1$, the number of partitions of a set with cardinality $2i$ in which all classes have two elements is equal to $\mathbb{E}(X^{2i})$.

To prove that cardinalities of $C(\sigma, g_1g_2, \{2\}, \{2\})$ and of $C(\sigma, g_1g_2, \{2\}, \{1, 2\})$ are the ones given in the statement of the Lemma, we use the same technique, replacing the bijection φ by

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi : C(\sigma, g_1 g_2, \{2\}, \{2\}) &\rightarrow \{(P_l, (q(l, A))_{A \in P_l})_{l \in C(\sigma)} ; \forall l \in C(\sigma), P_l \in \text{Part}_{2,1}(N_l(\sigma)) \text{ and} \\
&\quad \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 2, q(l, A) \in [l], \\
&\quad \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 1, q(l, A) = 1\} \\
\Delta &\mapsto (P_l(\Delta), (q_\Delta(l, A))_{A \in P_l(\Delta)})_{l \in C(\sigma)} \\
\psi : C(\sigma, g_1 g_2, \{2\}, \{1, 2\}) &\rightarrow \{(P_l, (q(l, A))_{A \in P_l})_{l \in C(\sigma)} ; \forall l \in C(\sigma), P_l \in \text{Part}_{2,1}(N_l(\sigma)), \\
&\quad \forall l \in C(\sigma), \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 2, q(l, A) \in [l], \\
&\quad \forall l \text{ even}, \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 1, q(l, A) \in \{0\} \cup [l/2]\} \text{ and} \\
&\quad \forall l \text{ odd}, \forall A \in P_l \text{ such that } |A| = 1, q(l, A) = 1\} \\
\Delta &\mapsto (P_l(\Delta), (q_\Delta(l, A))_{A \in P_l(\Delta)})_{l \in C(\sigma)}
\end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Theorem 3.12. Let us prove (i). (ii) and (iii) can be treated analogously. We are going to apply Theorem 1.5 of [BG07]. For $q \geq 1$, $k_1, \dots, k_q \geq 1$, for $p = k_1 1 + \dots + k_q q$ and $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_p$ such that $N_1(\sigma) = k_1, \dots, N_q(\sigma) = k_q$, by Proposition 3.1 and Lemma 3.14,

$$\frac{n^p}{1^{k_1} \dots q^{k_q} k_1! \dots k_q!} P(\{\forall i = 1, \dots, p, \sigma_n(i) = \sigma(i)\})$$

converges, as n goes to infinity, to $\prod_{l=1}^q \frac{1}{k_l!} \mathbb{E}[\frac{1}{k_l!} \mathbb{E}[(\sqrt{l}X + l + 1)/l]^{k_l}]$, where X is a standard Gaussian random variable. Hence we have to prove that for all $r_1, \dots, r_q \geq 0$, the series

$$\sum_{k_1 \geq r_1} \dots \sum_{k_q \geq r_q} (-1)^{k_1 - r_1 + \dots + k_q - r_q} \binom{k_1}{r_1} \dots \binom{k_q}{r_q} \prod_{l=1}^q \frac{1}{k_l!} \mathbb{E}[\frac{1}{k_l!} \mathbb{E}[(\sqrt{l}X + l + 1)/l]^{k_l}]$$

converges to $\prod_{l=1}^q \mu_l(r_l)$, which is equal, by Lemma 3.13, to $\prod_{l=1}^q e^{-1 - \frac{1}{2l}} \frac{\mathbb{E}[(X + \sqrt{l})^{r_l}]}{r_l! l^{r_l/2}}$. Since this series factorize and by Remark 1.6 of [BG07], it suffices to prove that for $l \geq 1$, $r \geq 1$, the series $\sum_{k \geq r} (-1)^{k-r} \binom{k}{r} \frac{1}{k!} \mathbb{E}[\frac{1}{k!} \mathbb{E}[(\sqrt{l}X + l + 1)/l]^k]$ converges to $e^{-1 - \frac{1}{2l}} \frac{\mathbb{E}[(X + \sqrt{l})^r]}{r! l^{r/2}}$. This follows from an application of the Dominated Convergence Theorem. □

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