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INVERSE ZERO-SUM PROBLEMS AND ALGEBRAIC INVARIANTS

by

Benjamin Girard

Abstract. — In this paper, we study the maximal cross number of long zero-sumfree sequences in a finite Abelian group. Regarding this inverse-type problem, we formulate a general conjecture and prove, among other results, that this conjecture holds true for finite cyclic groups, finite Abelian p -groups and for finite Abelian groups with rank two. Also, the results obtained here enable us to improve, via the resolution of a linear integer program, a result of W. Gao and A. Geroldinger concerning the minimal number of elements with maximal order in a long zero-sumfree sequence of a finite Abelian group with rank two.

1. Introduction

Let G be a finite Abelian group, written additively. By $\exp(G)$ we denote the exponent of G . If G is cyclic of order n , it will be denoted by C_n . In the general case, we can decompose G (see for instance [23]) as a direct product of cyclic groups $C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$ where $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$.

In this paper, any finite sequence $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ of ℓ elements from G will be called a *sequence* of G with *length* $|S| = \ell$. Given a sequence $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$ of G , we say that $s \in G$ is a *subsum* of S when it lies in the following set, called the *set of subsums* of S :

$$\Sigma(S) = \left\{ \sum_{i \in I} g_i \mid \emptyset \subsetneq I \subseteq \{1, \dots, \ell\} \right\}.$$

If 0 is not a subsum of S , we say that S is a *zero-sumfree sequence*. If $\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} g_i = 0$, then S is said to be a *zero-sum sequence*. If moreover one has $\sum_{i \in I} g_i \neq 0$ for all proper subsets $\emptyset \subsetneq I \subsetneq \{1, \dots, \ell\}$, S is called a *minimal zero-sum sequence*.

In a finite Abelian group G , the order of an element g will be written $\text{ord}(g)$ and for every divisor d of the exponent of G , we denote by G_d the subgroup of G consisting of all the elements of order dividing d :

$$G_d = \{x \in G \mid dx = 0\}.$$

For every divisor d of $\exp(G)$, and every sequence S of G , we denote by α_d the number of elements, counted with multiplicity, contained in S and the order of which is equal to d .

Although the quantity α_d clearly depends on S , we will not emphasize this dependence in the present paper, since there will be no risk of confusion.

Let \mathcal{P} be the set of prime numbers. Given a positive integer $n \in \mathbb{N}^* = \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}$, we denote by \mathcal{D}_n the set of its positive divisors and we set $\tau(n) = |\mathcal{D}_n|$. If $n > 1$, we denote by $P^-(n)$ the smallest prime element of \mathcal{D}_n , and we put by convention $P^-(1) = 1$. For every prime $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $\nu_p(n)$ will denote the p -adic valuation of n .

Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \cdots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group. We set:

$$D^*(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r (n_i - 1) + 1 \quad \text{as well as} \quad d^*(G) = D^*(G) - 1.$$

By $D(G)$ we denote the smallest integer $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that every sequence S of G with length $|S| \geq t$ contains a non-empty zero-sum subsequence. The number $D(G)$ is called the *Davenport constant* of the group G .

By $d(G)$ we denote the largest integer $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that there exists a zero-sumfree sequence S of G with length $|S| = t$. It can be readily seen that, for every finite Abelian group G , one has $d(G) = D(G) - 1$.

If $G \simeq C_{\nu_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{\nu_s}$, with $\nu_i > 1$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket$, is the longest possible decomposition of G into a direct product of cyclic groups, then we set:

$$k^*(G) = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{\nu_i - 1}{\nu_i}.$$

The *cross number* of a sequence $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell)$, denoted by $k(S)$, is then defined by:

$$k(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{1}{\text{ord}(g_i)}.$$

The notion of cross number was introduced by U. Krause in [17] (see also [18]). Finally, we define the so-called *little cross number* $k(G)$ of G :

$$k(G) = \max\{k(S) \mid S \text{ zero-sumfree sequence of } G\}.$$

Given a finite Abelian group G , two elementary constructions (see [11], Proposition 5.1.8) give the following lower bounds:

$$D^*(G) \leq D(G) \quad \text{and} \quad k^*(G) \leq k(G).$$

The invariants $D(G)$ and $k(G)$ play a key rôle in the theory of non-unique factorization (see for instance Chapter 9 in [20], the book [11] which presents the different aspects of the theory, and the survey [12] also). They have been extensively studied during last decades and even if numerous results were proved (see Chapter 5 of the book [11], [7] for a survey with many references on the subject, and [14] for recent results on the cross number of finite Abelian groups), their exact values are known for very special types of groups only. In the sequel, we will need some of these values in the case of finite Abelian p -groups and finite Abelian groups with rank two, so we gather them into the following theorem (see [10], [21] and [22]).

Theorem 1.1. — *The two following statements hold.*

(i) *Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_r$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$. Then, for the p -group $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, we have:*

$$D(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r (p^{a_i} - 1) + 1 = D^*(G) \quad \text{and} \quad k(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{p^{a_i} - 1}{p^{a_i}} \right) = k^*(G).$$

(ii) *For every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we have:*

$$D(C_m \oplus C_{mn}) = m + mn - 1 = D^*(C_m \oplus C_{mn}).$$

In particular, we have $D(C_n) = n$.

The aim of this paper is to study some inverse zero-sum problems of a special type. Instead of trying to characterize explicitly, given a finite Abelian group, the structure of long zero-sumfree sequences (see [5], [3], [9], [25] and [8]), or the structure of zero-sumfree sequences with large cross number (see [13]), we study to what extent a zero-sumfree sequence can be extremal in both directions simultaneously. For instance, what is the maximal cross number of a long zero-sumfree sequence? Regarding this problem, we propose the following general conjecture.

Conjecture 1.2. — *Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \dots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group. Given a zero-sumfree sequence S of G verifying $|S| \geq d^*(G)$, one always has the following inequality:*

$$k(S) \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{n_i - 1}{n_i} \right).$$

In particular, one has $k(S) < r$.

One can notice that Conjecture 1.2 is closely related to the distribution of the orders of elements in a long zero-sumfree sequence. As we will see in this paper, it provides, when it holds, useful informations on this question. In the following proposition, we gather what is currently known, to the best of our knowledge, on the structure of long zero-sumfree sequences in finite Abelian groups with rank two. This result, due to W. Gao and A. Geroldinger, can be found under a slightly different form in [11], Proposition 5.8.4.

Proposition 1.3. — *Let $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, be a finite Abelian group with rank two. For every zero-sumfree sequence S of G with length $|S| = d(G) = m + mn - 2$, the two following statements hold.*

- (i) *For every element $g \in S$, one has $m \mid \text{ord}(g) \mid mn$.*
- (ii) *The sequence S contains at least*

$$m + mn - n \left(\frac{2m - 2}{P^-(n)} + 1 \right) - 1 \geq m - 1$$

elements with order mn .

The problem of the exact structure of a long zero-sumfree sequence in groups of the form $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$ is also closely related to an important conjecture in additive group theory, which bears upon the so-called Property B. Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer. We say that n has

Property B if every zero-sumfree sequence of $G \simeq C_n \oplus C_n$ with length $|S| = \mathbf{d}(G) = 2n - 2$ contains some element repeated at least $n - 2$ times.

Property B was introduced and first studied in [4] (see also [11], Section 5.8, [19] and [9]). It is conjectured that every integer $n \geq 2$ has Property B, and recently, it was proved that the set of all integers $n \geq 2$ satisfying this property is closed under multiplication (see [6], Section 8 and [8]). Therefore, it remains to solve this problem for prime values of n . Regarding this, it can be shown that Property B holds for $n = 2, 3, 5, 7$ (see [6], Proposition 4.2), for $n = 11, 13, 17, 19$ (see [1]), and consequently for every integer n being representable as a product of these numbers.

Moreover, W. Schmid proved in [25] that if some integer $m \geq 2$ has Property B, then the zero-sumfree sequences of $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$ with length $\mathbf{d}(G) = m + mn - 2$ can be characterized explicitly for all $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$. This result provides a unified way to prove Theorem 3.3 in [5] and Theorem in [3]. It also implies, assuming that Property B holds for every integer $n \geq 2$, that Conjecture 1.2 holds true for every finite Abelian group with rank two.

2. New results and plan of the paper

In this article, we prove that Conjecture 1.2 holds for several types of finite Abelian groups. To begin with, in Section 3, we prove some consequences of this conjecture in the cases where it holds. For instance, Conjecture 1.2, if true, would imply simultaneously two classical and long-standing conjectures related to the Davenport constant of finite Abelian groups of the form C_n^r .

Proposition 2.1. — *Let $n, r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be such that Conjecture 1.2 holds for the group C_n^r . Then, one has the following equality:*

$$\mathbf{D}(C_n^r) = r(n - 1) + 1.$$

Moreover, every zero-sumfree sequence S of C_n^r with length $|S| = \mathbf{d}(C_n^r) = r(n - 1) + 1$ consists only of elements with order n .

More generally, Conjecture 1.2, if true, would provide the following general upper bound for the Davenport constant of a finite Abelian group.

Proposition 2.2. — *Suppose that Conjecture 1.2 holds for $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \cdots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, one has the following inequality:*

$$\mathbf{D}(G) \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{n_r}{n_i} (n_i - 1) + 1 = \mathbf{D}^*(G) + \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{n_r}{n_i} - 1 \right) (n_i - 1).$$

Then, in Section 3 also, we prove that Conjecture 1.2 holds true for finite cyclic groups and finite Abelian p -groups.

Proposition 2.3. — *Conjecture 1.2 holds for the following groups G .*

- (i) G is a finite cyclic group.
- (ii) G is a finite Abelian p -group.

In Section 4, we present a general method which was introduced in [14] so as to study the cross number of finite Abelian groups. Then, using this method, we prove in Section 5 two important lemmas, which will be useful in the study of the special case of finite Abelian groups with rank two.

In Section 6, we prove the two main theorems of this paper. The first one states that Conjecture 1.2 holds for every finite Abelian group with rank two. As already mentioned in Section 1, this result supports Property B (see [25]).

Theorem 2.4. — *Let $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, be a finite Abelian group with rank two. For every zero-sumfree sequence S of G with length $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G) = m + mn - 2$, the following inequality holds:*

$$\mathbf{k}(S) \leq \binom{m-1}{m} + \binom{mn-1}{mn}.$$

In particular, one always has $\mathbf{k}(S) < 2$.

The second theorem, which is proved in Section 6 as well, is an effective result which states that, in a finite Abelian group with rank two, most of the elements of a long zero-sumfree sequence must have maximal order. This result improves significantly the statement of Proposition 1.3 (ii).

Theorem 2.5. — *Let $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, be a finite Abelian group with rank two. For every zero-sumfree sequence S of G with length $|S| = \mathbf{d}(G) = m + mn - 2$, the two following statements hold.*

- (i) *If n is a prime power, then S contains at least $mn - 1$ elements with order mn .*
- (ii) *If n is not a prime power, then S contains at least*

$$\left\lceil \frac{4}{5}mn + \frac{(n-5)}{5} \right\rceil$$

elements with order mn .

It may be observed that for every group $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $n \geq 2$, there exists a zero-sumfree sequence S of G with length $|S| = \mathbf{d}(G) = m + mn - 2$, and which does not contain strictly more than $mn - 1$ elements with order mn . Indeed, let (e_1, e_2) be a basis of G , with $\text{ord}(e_1) = m$ and $\text{ord}(e_2) = mn$. Then, it suffices to consider the zero-sumfree sequence S consisting of the element e_1 repeated $m - 1$ times and the element e_2 repeated $mn - 1$ times. From this point of view, Theorem 2.5 proves to be "nearly optimal", and supports the following conjecture.

Conjecture 2.6. — *Let G be a finite Abelian group and let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of G with $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G)$. Then S contains at least $\exp(G) - 1$ elements with order $\exp(G)$.*

Conjecture 2.6 is actually a stronger form of Conjecture 4.1 in [7] (see also [11], Corollary 5.1.13 and Proposition 5.8.4). In [15], this conjecture is solved in the case of finite Abelian p -groups, and the more general problem of the minimal number of elements with maximal order in a zero-sumfree sequence of a finite Abelian p -group is also studied.

Finally, in Section 7, we will present and discuss a general conjecture concerning the maximal possible length of a zero-sumfree sequence with large cross number, which can be seen as a dual version of Conjecture 1.2.

3. Proofs of Propositions 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3

To start with, we prove the two corollaries of Conjecture 1.2 announced in Section 2.

Proof of Proposition 2.1. — Let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of $G \simeq C_n^r$ with maximal length $|S| = \mathbf{d}(G) = \mathbf{D}(G) - 1$. Then, one has the following inequality:

$$\frac{\mathbf{D}(G) - 1}{n} = \frac{|S|}{n} \leq \mathbf{k}(S) \leq r \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right),$$

which implies that $\mathbf{D}(G) \leq r(n-1) + 1 = \mathbf{D}^*(G)$, and since $\mathbf{D}^*(G) \leq \mathbf{D}(G)$ always holds, the equality follows. Consequently, one has:

$$\mathbf{k}(S) = r \left(\frac{n-1}{n} \right) = \frac{\mathbf{D}(G) - 1}{n} = \frac{|S|}{n},$$

and so, every element g of S verifies $\text{ord}(g) = \exp(G) = n$. □

Proof of Proposition 2.2. — Let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $|S| = \mathbf{d}(G) = \mathbf{D}(G) - 1$. Then, one has the following inequality:

$$\frac{\mathbf{D}(G) - 1}{n_r} = \frac{|S|}{n_r} \leq \mathbf{k}(S) \leq \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{n_i - 1}{n_i} \right),$$

which implies the desired result. □

We prove now that Conjecture 1.2 holds true for finite cyclic groups and finite Abelian p -groups.

Proof of Proposition 2.3. — (i) Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of C_n with length $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(C_n) = n - 1$. Then, it is well-known (see for instance [11], Theorem 5.1.10 (i)) that there exists $g \in C_n$ with $\text{ord}(g) = n$ such that S is of the following form:

$$S = \underbrace{(g, \dots, g)}_{n-1 \text{ times}}.$$

Consequently, we obtain:

$$\mathbf{k}(S) = \frac{n-1}{n},$$

which gives the desired result.

(ii) Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$, $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and $G \simeq C_{p^{a_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{p^{a_r}}$, with $a_1 \leq \cdots \leq a_r$ and $a_i \in \mathbb{N}^*$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, be a p -group. By Theorem 1.1 (i), one has:

$$\mathbf{k}(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{p^{a_i} - 1}{p^{a_i}} \right) = \mathbf{k}^*(G).$$

Then, for every zero-sumfree sequence S of G , in particular for those verifying $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G)$, one indeed has, by the very definition of the little cross number:

$$\mathbf{k}(S) \leq \mathbf{k}(G) = \sum_{i=1}^r \left(\frac{p^{a_i} - 1}{p^{a_i}} \right),$$

and the proof is complete. □

4. Outline of a new method

Let G be a finite Abelian group, and let S be a sequence of elements in G . The general method that we will use in this paper (see also [14] and [15] for applications of this method in two other contexts), consists in considering, for every $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$, the following exact sequence:

$$0 \rightarrow G_{d/d'} \hookrightarrow G_d \xrightarrow{\pi_{(d',d)}} \frac{G_d}{G_{d/d'}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Now, let U be the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements whose order divides d . If, for some $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$, it is possible to find sufficiently many disjoint non-empty zero-sum subsequences in $\pi_{(d',d)}(U)$, that is to say sufficiently many disjoint subsequences in U the sum of which are elements of order dividing d/d' , then S cannot be a zero-sumfree sequence in G .

So as to make this idea more precise, we proposed in [14] to introduce the following number, which can be seen as an extension of the classical Davenport constant.

Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \dots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group and $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ be two integers such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$. By $D_{(d',d)}(G)$ we denote the smallest integer $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that every sequence S of G_d with length $|S| \geq t$ contains a subsequence of sum in $G_{d/d'}$.

Using this definition, we can prove the following simple lemma, which is one possible illustration of the idea we presented. This result will be useful in Section 5 and states that given a finite Abelian group G , there exist strong constraints on the way the orders of elements have to be distributed within a zero-sumfree sequence.

Lemma 4.1. — *Let G be a finite Abelian group and $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ be two integers such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$. Given a sequence S of elements in G , we will write T for the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements whose order divides d/d' , and we will write U for the subsequence of S consisting of all the elements whose order divides d (In particular, one has $T \subseteq U$). Then, the following condition implies that S cannot be a zero-sumfree sequence:*

$$|T| + \left\lfloor \frac{|U| - |T|}{D_{(d',d)}(G)} \right\rfloor \geq D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G).$$

Proof. — Let us set $\Delta = D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G)$. When it holds, this inequality implies that there are Δ disjoint subsequences S_1, \dots, S_Δ of S , the sum of which are elements of order dividing d/d' . Now, by the very definition of $D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G)$, S has to contain a non-empty zero-sum subsequence. □

Now, in order to obtain effective inequalities from the symbolic constraints of Lemma 4.1, one can use a result proved in [14], which states that for any finite Abelian group G and every $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$, the invariant $D_{(d',d)}(G)$ is linked with the classical Davenport constant of a particular subgroup of G , which can be characterized explicitly. In order to define properly this particular subgroup, we have to introduce the following notation.

For all $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, we set:

$$A_i = \gcd(d', n_i), \quad B_i = \frac{\text{lcm}(d, n_i)}{\text{lcm}(d', n_i)}$$

$$\text{and } v_i(d', d) = \frac{A_i}{\gcd(A_i, B_i)}.$$

For instance, whenever d divides n_i , we have $v_i(d', d) = \gcd(d', n_i) = d'$, and in particular $v_r(d', d) = d'$. We can now state our result on $D_{(d', d)}(G)$ (see [14], Proposition 3.1).

Proposition 4.2. — *Let $G \simeq C_{n_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{n_r}$, with $1 < n_1 \mid \cdots \mid n_r \in \mathbb{N}$, be a finite Abelian group and $d', d \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $1 \leq d' \mid d \mid \exp(G)$. Then, we have the following equality:*

$$D_{(d', d)}(G) = D(C_{v_1(d', d)} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{v_r(d', d)}).$$

5. Two lemmas related to zero-freeness in $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$

In this section, we show how the method presented in Section 4 can be used in order to obtain two key lemmas for the proofs of Theorems 2.4 and 2.5. To start with, we prove the following result.

Lemma 5.1. — *Let $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $n \geq 2$, be a finite Abelian group with rank two, and let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of G with length $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G) = m + mn - 2$. Then, for every $\ell \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, one has the following inequality:*

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_\ell} \alpha_{md} \leq m - 1.$$

Proof. — Let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$ with length $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G) = m + mn - 2$. Let $\ell \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, $d' = n/\ell$ and $d = mn$, which leads to $d/d' = m\ell$. We also set $m' = \gcd(d', m)$. Now, let T and U be the two subsequences of S which are defined in Lemma 4.1. In particular, one has $T \subseteq U = S$, and by Proposition 1.3 (i), we obtain:

$$|T| = \sum_{\bar{d} \in \mathcal{D}_\ell} \alpha_{m\bar{d}}.$$

To start with, we determine the exact value of $D_{(d', d)}(G)$. One has:

$$\begin{aligned} v_1(d', d) &= \frac{m'}{\gcd\left(m', \frac{\text{lcm}(d, m)}{\text{lcm}(d', m)}\right)} \\ &= \frac{m'}{\gcd\left(m', \frac{d}{d'} \frac{m'}{m}\right)} \\ &= \frac{m'}{\gcd(m', m'\ell)} \\ &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

and, since $v_2(d', d) = d'$, one obtains, using Proposition 4.2 and Theorem 1.1 (ii), the following equalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_{(d',d)}(G) &= D(C_{v_1(d',d)} \oplus C_{v_2(d',d)}) \\
&= D(C_{\frac{n}{\ell}}) \\
&= \frac{n}{\ell}.
\end{aligned}$$

Now, let us suppose that one has $|T| \geq m$. Since $\ell \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, we obtain the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned}
|T| + \frac{|U| - |T|}{D_{(d',d)}(G)} &\geq |T| + \frac{\ell(m + mn - 2 - |T|)}{n} \\
&\geq m + \frac{\ell(mn - 2)}{n} \\
&= (m + m\ell - 1) - \frac{\ell}{n} + \left(\frac{n - \ell}{n}\right) \\
&> (m + m\ell - 1) - \frac{\ell}{n} \\
&= D_{(\frac{d}{d'}, \frac{d}{d'})}(G) - \frac{1}{D_{(d',d)}(G)},
\end{aligned}$$

and, according to Lemma 4.1, S must contain a non-empty zero-sum subsequence, which is a contradiction. Thus, one has $|T| \leq m - 1$, which is the desired result. \square

Now, let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, and p_1, \dots, p_r be its distinct prime divisors. Given $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and a zero-sumfree sequence S in $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$ with length $|S| \geq d^*(G) = m + mn - 2$, Lemma 5.1 implies that the integers $\alpha_{md} \in \mathbb{N}$, where $d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, have to satisfy the r following linear constraints:

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_{n/p_i}} \alpha_{md} \leq m - 1, \text{ for all } i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket.$$

In the next lemma, we solve a linear integer program on the divisor lattice of n , in order to obtain the maximum value of the function

$$(\alpha_{md})_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \mapsto \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{\alpha_{md}}{d}$$

under the r above constraints (the reader interested by linear programming methods is referred to the book [26], for an exhaustive presentation of the subject).

Lemma 5.2. — *Let $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, with $n \geq 2$, and let $(x_d)_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}}$ be a sequence of positive integers, such that for every prime divisor p of n , one has the following linear constraint:*

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_{n/p}} x_d \leq m - 1.$$

Then, one has the following inequality, which is best possible:

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} \leq m - 1.$$

Proof. — Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, and p_1, \dots, p_r be its distinct prime divisors. For every $k \in \llbracket 0, m-1 \rrbracket$, let also \mathcal{S}_k be the set of all the sequences of positive integers $x = (x_d)_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}}$ which verify the above linear constraints, and being such that $x_1 = m - k - 1$. Now, we can prove, by induction on $k \in \llbracket 0, m-1 \rrbracket$, that the following statement holds.

$$\text{For every sequence } x \in \mathcal{S}_k, \text{ one has } \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} \leq m - 1.$$

If $k = 0$, then for every $x \in \mathcal{S}_0$, the linear constraints imply that $x_d = 0$ for all $d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{1, n\}$, which gives the following equality:

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} = m - 1.$$

Assume now that the statement is valid for $k - 1 \geq 0$. Let us define the following map:

$$\begin{aligned} f : \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\} &\rightarrow \{\mathcal{A} \mid \emptyset \subsetneq \mathcal{A} \subseteq \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket\} \\ d &\mapsto \{i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \mid d \in \mathcal{D}_{n/p_i}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $x \in \mathcal{S}_k$ and let \mathcal{L} be the set of the elements $d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{1, n\}$ such that one has $x_d \geq 1$. By definition, and for every $d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, $|f(d)|$ is the number of linear constraints in which the variable x_d appears. Thus, for every prime divisor p of n , $x_{n/p}$ appears in only one linear constraint, and we may assume, without loss of generality, that we have:

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_{n/p}} x_d = m - 1.$$

Hence, for every $i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, the set $\mathcal{L} \cap \mathcal{D}_{n/p_i}$ is non-empty, and one obtains:

$$\bigcup_{d \in \mathcal{L}} f(d) = \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket.$$

Let us consider a non-empty subset \mathcal{L}' of \mathcal{L} verifying the following equality:

$$\bigcup_{d \in \mathcal{L}'} f(d) = \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket,$$

and being of minimal cardinality regarding this property. Since $f(d)$ is a non-empty set for every $d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, the following property has to hold:

$$\bigcup_{d \in \mathcal{L}''} f(d) \subsetneq \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \text{ for all } \emptyset \subsetneq \mathcal{L}'' \subsetneq \mathcal{L}'.$$

Now, one can notice the two following facts.

Fact 1. For every $d \in \mathcal{L}'$, one has $f(d) \leq r - |\mathcal{L}'| + 1$, and in particular, $|\mathcal{L}'| \leq r$. This fact is a straightforward consequence of the following combinatorial lemma.

Lemma 5.3. — Let $r \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\mathcal{A}_1, \dots, \mathcal{A}_s$ be s non-empty subsets of $\llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$ verifying

$$\bigcup_{i \in \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket} \mathcal{A}_i = \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket, \text{ and } \bigcup_{i \in I} \mathcal{A}_i \subsetneq \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \text{ for every subset } \emptyset \subsetneq I \subsetneq \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket.$$

Then, for all $i \in \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket$, one has the following inequality:

$$|\mathcal{A}_i| \leq r - s + 1.$$

Proof. — By symmetry, it suffices to prove that one has $|\mathcal{A}_1| \leq r - s + 1$. Assume to the contrary that $|\mathcal{A}_1| \geq r - s + 2$. Since, for all $i \in \llbracket 1, s - 1 \rrbracket$, the set \mathcal{A}_{i+1} must contain at least one element from $\llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \setminus (\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{A}_i)$, one obtains the following inequality:

$$|\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{A}_{i+1}| \geq |\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{A}_i| + 1.$$

Therefore, we deduce by an easy induction argument that one has $|\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{A}_{s-1}| \geq (r - s + 2) + (s - 2) = r$, and so $\mathcal{A}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{A}_{s-1} = \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket$, which is a contradiction. \square

Fact 2. For every $d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}$, one has the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} d &\geq \min f^{-1}(f(d)) \\ &\geq \prod_{i \in \llbracket 1, r \rrbracket \setminus f(d)} p_i^{\nu_{p_i}(n)} \\ &\geq 2^{r - |f(d)|}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, using Facts 1 and 2, we can prove the desired result, by considering the sequence $y = (y_d)_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}}$ obtained from x in the following way:

$$y_d = \begin{cases} x_1 + 1 & \text{if } d = 1, \\ x_d - 1 & \text{if } d \in \mathcal{L}', \\ x_d & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

It is readily seen that $y \in \mathcal{S}_{k-1}$. Therefore, Facts 1 and 2 give the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} m - 1 &\geq \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{y_d}{d} \\ &= \left(\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} \right) + \left(1 - \sum_{d \in \mathcal{L}'} \frac{1}{d} \right) \\ &\geq \left(\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} \right) + \left(1 - \sum_{d \in \mathcal{L}'} \frac{1}{2^{r - |f(d)|}} \right) \\ &\geq \left(\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} \right) + \left(1 - \sum_{d \in \mathcal{L}'} \frac{1}{2^{|\mathcal{L}'| - 1}} \right) \\ &\geq \left(\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d} \right) + \left(1 - \frac{|\mathcal{L}'|}{2^{|\mathcal{L}'| - 1}} \right) \\ &\geq \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{x_d}{d}, \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. \square

6. Proofs of the two main theorems

To start with, we show that every finite Abelian group with rank two satisfies Conjecture 1.2. The following proof of Theorem 2.4 consists in a direct application of Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2.

Proof of Theorem 2.4. — Let $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, be a finite Abelian group with rank two, and let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of G with length $|S| \geq \mathbf{d}^*(G) = m + mn - 2$. Since, by Theorem 1.1 (ii), one has $\mathbf{d}(G) = \mathbf{d}^*(G)$, we obtain that $|S| = \mathbf{d}^*(G) = m + mn - 2$.

If $n = 1$, then the desired result follows directly from Proposition 1.3 (i), since every element of S has order m . Now, let us suppose that $n \geq 2$. Using Proposition 1.3 (i), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}(S) &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_{mn}} \frac{\alpha_d}{d} \\ &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n} \frac{\alpha_{md}}{md}, \end{aligned}$$

and we can distinguish two cases.

Case 1. $\alpha_{mn} \geq mn - 1$. In this case, applying Proposition 1.3 (i), one obtains:

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \alpha_{md} = |S| - \alpha_{mn},$$

which implies the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}(S) &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{\alpha_{md}}{md} + \frac{\alpha_{mn}}{mn} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|S| - \alpha_{mn}}{m} \right) + \frac{\alpha_{mn}}{mn} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{|S| - (mn - 1)}{m} \right) + \left(\frac{mn - 1}{mn} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{m - 1}{m} \right) + \left(\frac{mn - 1}{mn} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Case 2. $\alpha_{mn} \leq mn - 1$. Then, by Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{k}(S) &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{\alpha_{md}}{md} + \frac{\alpha_{mn}}{mn} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{m - 1}{m} \right) + \frac{\alpha_{mn}}{mn} \\ &\leq \left(\frac{m - 1}{m} \right) + \left(\frac{mn - 1}{mn} \right), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof. □

Now, we prove Theorem 2.5, which gives a lower bound for the number of elements with maximal order in a long zero-sumfree sequence of a finite Abelian group with rank two.

Proof of Theorem 2.5. — Let $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_{mn}$, where $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, be a finite Abelian group with rank two, and let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of G with length $|S| = d(G) = m + mn - 2$.

(i) Let $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $a \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $n = p^a$. If $a = 0$, then $G \simeq C_m \oplus C_m$ and, by Proposition 1.3 (i), every element of S has order m . Now, let us suppose that $a \geq 1$. Then, by Lemma 5.1, one has:

$$\begin{aligned} |S| - \alpha_{mn} &= \sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_{p^{a-1}}} \alpha_{md} \\ &\leq m - 1, \end{aligned}$$

which indeed implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_{mn} &\geq |S| - (m - 1) \\ &= m + mn - 2 - (m - 1) \\ &= mn - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) If $\tau(n) \leq 3$, then n has to be a prime power, and the desired result follows by (i). Now, let us suppose that $\mathcal{D}_n = \{d_0 = 1 < d_1 < d_2 < d_3 \dots\}$ contains at least four elements. In particular, one has $n \geq 6$.

By Lemmas 5.1 and 5.2, one has:

$$\sum_{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \setminus \{n\}} \frac{\alpha_{md}}{md} \leq \frac{m-1}{m},$$

that is

$$(1) \quad d_1 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{d_1}}}{mn} \right) + d_2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{d_2}}}{mn} \right) + d_3 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{d_3}}}{mn} \right) + \sum_{\substack{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \\ d > d_3}} d \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{d}}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m-1}{m}.$$

Now, we can distinguish two cases.

Case 1. $d_3 = 4$. Then $d_1 = 2$, $d_2 = 3$ and (1) implies:

$$(2) \quad 2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{2}}}{mn} \right) + 3 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{3}}}{mn} \right) + 4 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{4}}}{mn} \right) + 5 \left(\sum_{\substack{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \\ d > d_3}} \frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{d}}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m-1}{m}.$$

But since

$$\sum_{\substack{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \\ d > d_3}} \alpha_{m \frac{n}{d}} = |S| - \alpha_{mn} - \alpha_{m \frac{n}{2}} - \alpha_{m \frac{n}{3}} - \alpha_{m \frac{n}{4}},$$

relation (2) implies:

$$5 \left(\frac{m + mn - 2 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) - 3 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{2}}}{mn} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{3}}}{mn} \right) - \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{4}}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m-1}{m},$$

that is

$$5 \left(\frac{m + mn - 2 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) - \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{2}} + \alpha_{m \frac{n}{4}}}{mn} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m \frac{n}{2}} + \alpha_{m \frac{n}{3}}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m-1}{m},$$

Now using the fact that, by Lemma 5.1, one has:

$$\alpha_{m\frac{n}{2}} + \alpha_{m\frac{n}{4}} \leq m - 1 \quad \text{as well as} \quad \alpha_{m\frac{n}{3}} \leq m - 1,$$

we obtain

$$5 \left(\frac{m + mn - 2 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) - \left(\frac{m - 1}{mn} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{2(m - 1)}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m - 1}{m},$$

which is equivalent to

$$5 \left(\frac{mn - 1 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m - 1}{m},$$

that is

$$5(mn - 1) - n(m - 1) \leq 5\alpha_{mn},$$

and thus

$$\frac{4}{5}mn + \frac{(n - 5)}{5} \leq \alpha_{mn},$$

which is the desired result.

Case 2. $d_3 \geq 5$. Then (1) implies:

$$(3) \quad d_1 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m\frac{n}{d_1}}}{mn} \right) + d_2 \left(\frac{\alpha_{m\frac{n}{d_2}}}{mn} \right) + 5 \left(\sum_{\substack{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \\ d \geq d_3}} \frac{\alpha_{m\frac{n}{d}}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m - 1}{m}.$$

But since

$$\sum_{\substack{d \in \mathcal{D}_n \\ d \geq d_3}} \alpha_{m\frac{n}{d}} = |S| - \alpha_{mn} - \alpha_{m\frac{n}{d_1}} - \alpha_{m\frac{n}{d_2}},$$

relation (3) implies:

$$5 \left(\frac{m + mn - 2 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) + (d_1 - 5) \left(\frac{\alpha_{m\frac{n}{d_1}}}{mn} \right) + (d_2 - 5) \left(\frac{\alpha_{m\frac{n}{d_2}}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m - 1}{m}.$$

Therefore, since $d_1 \geq 2$ and $d_2 \geq 3$, we have

$$5 \left(\frac{m + mn - 2 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) - 3 \left(\frac{m - 1}{mn} \right) - 2 \left(\frac{m - 1}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m - 1}{m},$$

that is

$$5 \left(\frac{mn - 1 - \alpha_{mn}}{mn} \right) \leq \frac{m - 1}{m},$$

which leads to

$$\frac{4}{5}mn + \frac{(n - 5)}{5} \leq \alpha_{mn},$$

and the proof is complete. □

7. A concluding remark

Given a finite Abelian group G , the investigation of the maximal possible length of a zero-sumfree sequence S of G with large cross number may also be of interest. Concerning this question, we propose the following general conjecture, which can be seen as a dual version of Conjecture 1.2.

Conjecture 7.1. — *Let G be a finite Abelian group and $G \simeq C_{\nu_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus C_{\nu_s}$, with $\nu_i > 1$ for all $i \in \llbracket 1, s \rrbracket$, be its longest possible decomposition into a direct product of cyclic groups. Given a zero-sumfree sequence S of G verifying $\mathbf{k}(S) \geq \mathbf{k}^*(G)$, one always has the following inequality:*

$$|S| \leq \sum_{i=1}^s (\nu_i - 1).$$

It can easily be seen, by Theorem 1.1 (i), that Conjecture 7.1 holds true for finite Abelian p -groups. Even in the case of finite cyclic groups which are not p -groups, this problem is still wide open. Yet, in this special case, the following result supports the idea that a zero-sumfree sequence with large cross number has to be a "short" sequence.

Theorem 7.2. — *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be such that n is not a prime power, and let S be a zero-sumfree sequence of C_n verifying $\mathbf{k}(S) \geq \mathbf{k}^*(C_n)$. Then, one has the following inequality:*

$$|S| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor.$$

Proof. — So as to prove this result, we will use the notion of *index* of a sequence in a finite cyclic group, which was introduced implicitly in [16], Conjecture p.344, and more explicitly in [2]. Let $g \in C_n$ with $\text{ord}(g) = n$, and let $S = (g_1, \dots, g_\ell) = (n_1g, \dots, n_\ell g)$, where $n_1, \dots, n_\ell \in \llbracket 0, n-1 \rrbracket$, be a sequence of C_n . We define:

$$\|S\|_g = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \frac{n_i}{n}.$$

Since, for every $i \in \llbracket 1, \ell \rrbracket$, we have

$$\frac{\gcd(n_i, n)}{n} = \frac{1}{\text{ord}(g_i)},$$

one can notice that $\|S\|_g \geq \mathbf{k}(S)$ for all $g \in C_n$ with $\text{ord}(g) = n$. Then, the index of S , denoted by $\text{index}(S)$, is defined in the following fashion:

$$\text{index}(S) = \min_{\substack{g \in C_n \\ \text{ord}(g) = n}} \|S\|_g.$$

Now, if n is not a prime power and S is a zero-sumfree sequence of C_n such that $\mathbf{k}(S) \geq \mathbf{k}^*(C_n)$, one obtains, by the very definition of the index, the following inequalities:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{index}(S) &\geq \mathbf{k}(S) \\ &\geq \mathbf{k}^*(C_n) \\ &> 1. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, using a result of Savchev and Chen (see Theorem 9 in [24]), one must have the following inequality:

$$|S| \leq \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor,$$

which completes the proof. \square

In particular, Theorem 7.2 implies that Conjecture 7.1 holds true for all the cyclic groups of the form C_{2p^a} , where $p \in \mathcal{P}$ and $a \in \mathbb{N}$.

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