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ASYMPTOTIC PROPERTIES OF SOME MINOR-CLOSED CLASSES OF GRAPHS

MIREILLE BOUSQUET-MÉLOU AND KERSTIN WELLER

ABSTRACT. Let \mathcal{A} be a minor-closed class of labelled graphs, and let \mathcal{G}_n be a random graph sampled uniformly from the set of n -vertex graphs of \mathcal{A} . When n is large, what is the probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected? How many components does it have? How large is its biggest component? Thanks to the work of McDiarmid and his collaborators, these questions are now solved when all excluded minors are 2-connected.

Using exact enumeration, we study a collection of classes \mathcal{A} excluding non-2-connected minors, and show that their asymptotic behaviour may be rather different from the 2-connected case. This behaviour largely depends on the nature of dominant singularity of the generating function $C(z)$ that counts connected graphs of \mathcal{A} . We classify our examples accordingly, thus taking a first step towards a classification of minor-closed classes of graphs. Furthermore, we investigate a parameter that has not received any attention in this context yet: the size of the root component. It follows non-gaussian limit laws (beta and gamma), and clearly deserves a systematic investigation.

1. INTRODUCTION

We consider simple graphs on the vertex set $\{1, \dots, n\}$. A set of graphs is a *class* if it is closed under isomorphisms. A class of graphs \mathcal{A} is *minor-closed* if any minor¹ of a graph of \mathcal{A} is in \mathcal{A} . To each such class one can associate its set \mathcal{E} of *excluded minors*: an (unlabelled) graph is excluded if its labelled versions do not belong to \mathcal{A} , but the labelled versions of each of its proper minors belong to \mathcal{A} . A remarkable result of Robertson and Seymour states that \mathcal{E} is always finite [32]. We say that the graphs of \mathcal{A} *avoid* the graphs of \mathcal{E} . We refer to [6] for a study of the possible *growth rates* of minor-closed classes.

For a minor-closed class \mathcal{A} , we study the asymptotic properties of a random graph \mathcal{G}_n taken uniformly in \mathcal{A}_n , the set of graphs of \mathcal{A} having n vertices: what is the probability p_n that \mathcal{G}_n is connected? More generally, what is the number N_n of connected components? What is the size S_n of the *root component*, that is, the component containing 1? Or the size L_n of the largest component?

Thanks to the work of McDiarmid and his collaborators, a lot is known if all excluded graphs are 2-connected: then p_n converges to a positive constant (at least $1/\sqrt{e}$), N_n converges in law to a Poisson distribution, $n - S_n$ and $n - L_n$ converge in law to a discrete distribution. Details are given in Section 3.

If some excluded minors are *not* 2-connected, the properties of \mathcal{G}_n may be rather different (imagine we exclude the one edge graph...). This paper takes a preliminary step towards a classification of the possible behaviours by presenting an organized catalogue of examples.

For each class \mathcal{A} that we study, we first determine the generating functions $C(z)$ and $A(z)$ that count connected and general graphs of \mathcal{A} , respectively. The minors that we exclude are always connected², which implies that \mathcal{A} is *decomposable* in the sense of Kolchin [25]: a graph belongs to \mathcal{A} if and only if all its connected components belong to \mathcal{A} . This implies that $A(z) = \exp(C(z))$.

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¹obtained by contracting or deleting some edges, removing some isolated vertices and discarding loops and multiple edges

²We refer to [28] for an example where this is not the case.

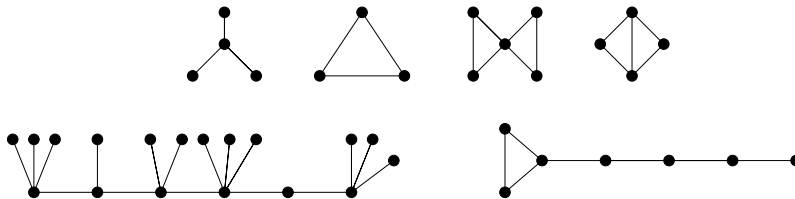


FIGURE 1. A zoo of graphs. Top: the 3-star, the triangle K_3 , the bowtie and the diamond. Bottom: A caterpillar and the 4-spoon.

We then derive asymptotic results from the values of these series. They are illustrated throughout the paper by pictures of large random graphs, generated using *Boltzmann samplers* [18]. Under a Boltzmann distribution, two graphs of \mathcal{A} having the same size always have the same probability. The most difficult class we study is that of class avoiding the bowtie (shown in Figure 1).

Our results make extensive use of the techniques of Flajolet and Sedgewick's book [19]: symbolic combinatorics, singularity analysis, saddle point method, and their application to the derivation of limit laws. We recall a few basic principles in Section 2. We also need and prove two general results of independent interest related to the saddle point method or, more precisely, to Hayman admissibility (Theorems 17 and 18).

Our results are summarized in Table 1. A first principle seems to emerge:

the more rapidly $C(z)$ diverges at its radius of convergence ρ , the more components \mathcal{G}_n has, and the smaller they are.

In particular, when $C(\rho)$ converges, then the properties of \mathcal{G}_n are qualitatively the same as in the 2-connected case (for which $C(\rho)$ always converges [27]), except that the limit of p_n can be arbitrarily small. When $C(\rho)$ diverges, a whole variety of behaviours can be observed, depending on the nature of the singularity of $C(z)$ at ρ : the probability p_n tends always to 0, but at various speeds; the number N_n of components goes to infinity at various speeds (but is invariably gaussian after normalization); the size S_n of the root component and the size L_n of the largest component follow, after normalization, non-gaussian limit laws: for instance, a Gamma or Beta law for S_n , and for L_n a Gumbel law or the first component of a Poisson-Dirichlet distribution. Cases where $C(z)$ converges, or diverges at most logarithmically, are addressed using singularity analysis (Sections 4 and 5), while those in which $C(z)$ diverges faster (in practise, with an algebraic singularity) are addressed with the saddle point method (Sections 7 to 10). Section 6 gathers general results on the saddle point method and Hayman admissibility.

Let us conclude with a few words on the size of the root component. It appears that this parameter, which can be defined for all exponential families of objects, has not been studied systematically yet, and follows interesting (*i.e.*, non-gaussian!) continuous limit laws, after normalization. In an independent paper [11], we perform such a systematic study, in the spirit of what Bell *et al.* [4] or Gourdon [22] did for the number of components and the largest component, respectively. This project is also reminiscent of the study of the 2-connected component containing the root vertex in a planar map, which also leads to non-gaussian continuous limit laws [3].

2. GENERATINGFUNCTIONOLOGY FOR GRAPHS

Let \mathcal{E} be a finite set of (unlabelled) *connected* graphs that forms an antichain for the minor order (this means that no graph of \mathcal{E} is a minor of another one). Let \mathcal{A} be the set of labelled graphs that do not contain any element of \mathcal{E} as a minor. We denote by \mathcal{A}_n the subset of \mathcal{A} formed of graphs having n vertices (or *size* n) and by a_n the cardinality of \mathcal{A}_n . The associated exponential generating function is $A(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n z^n / n!$. We use similar notation (c_n and $C(z)$) for the subset \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{A} consisting of (non-empty) connected graphs. Since the excluded minors

are connected, \mathcal{A} is decomposable, and

$$A(z) = \exp(C(z)).$$

Several refinements of this series are of interest, for instance the generating function that keeps track of the number of (connected) components as well:

$$A(z, u) = \sum_{G \in \mathcal{A}} u^{c(G)} \frac{z^{|G|}}{|G|!},$$

where $|G|$ is the size of G and $c(G)$ the number of its components. Of course,

$$A(z, u) = \exp(uC(z)).$$



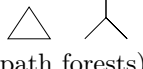
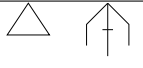

Excluded minors	$C(\rho)$	Sing. of $C(z)$	$\lim p_n$	number N_n of comp.	root comp. S_n	largest comp. L_n	Refs. and methods
2-connected	$< \infty$?	$\geq 1/\sqrt{e}$ < 1	$O(1)$ Poisson	$n - R_n$ $R_n \rightarrow \text{disc.}$	$n - F_n$ $F_n \rightarrow \text{disc.}$	[1, 27, 29, 30] Sec. 3
at least a spoon, but no tree	$< \infty$	$(1 - ze)^{3/2}$	> 0 $\leq 1/\sqrt{e}$	id.	id.	id.	Sec. 4 sing. an.
	∞	$\log(+\sqrt{})$	0	$\log n$ gaussian	n $\frac{1}{4}(1-x)^{-3/4}$	$\text{PD}^{(1)}(1/4)$	Sec. 5 sing. an.
	∞	$1/\sqrt{}$	0	$n^{1/3}$ gaussian	$n^{2/3}$ $2\sqrt{x/\pi}e^{-x}$?	Sec. 10 saddle
 (path forests)	∞	simple pole	0	\sqrt{n} gaussian	\sqrt{n} xe^{-x}	$\sqrt{n} \log n$ Gumbel	Sec. 8 saddle
 (forests of caterpillars)	∞	id.	0	id.	id.	?	Sec. 8 saddle
 (max. deg. 2)	∞	id. (+ log)	0	id.	id.	?	Sec. 9 saddle
all conn. graphs of size $k+1$	∞	entire (polynomial)	0	n/k gaussian	k Dirac	k Dirac	Sec. 7 saddle

TABLE 1. Summary of the results: for each quantity N_n , S_n and L_n , we give an equivalent of the expected value (up to a multiplicative constant, except in the last line where constants are exact) and a description (name or density) of the limit law. The examples are ordered according to the speed of divergence of $C(z)$ near its radius ρ . *Spoons* are defined in Figure 1. As we get lower in the table, the graphs have more components, of a smaller size. The symbol $\text{PD}^{(1)}(1/4)$ stands for the first component of a Poisson-Dirichlet distribution of parameter $1/4$. The results of Appendix B are of slightly different nature since they deal with *coloured* forests. Therefore they do not appear in this table, even though they are similar to those of the first two lines.

We denote by \mathcal{G}_n a uniform random graph of \mathcal{A}_n , and by N_n the number of its components. Clearly,

$$\mathbb{P}(N_n = i) = \frac{[z^n]C(z)^i}{i![z^n]A(z)}, \quad (1)$$

and the i^{th} factorial moment of N_n is

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n(N_n - 1) \cdots (N_n - i + 1)) = \frac{[z^n] \frac{\partial^i A}{\partial u^i}(z, 1)}{[z^n]A(z)} = \frac{[z^n]C(z)^i A(z)}{[z^n]A(z)}.$$

Several general results provide a limit law for N_n if $C(z)$ satisfies certain conditions: for instance the results of Bell *et al.* [4] that require $C(z)$ to converge at its radius; or the *exp-log schema* of [19, Prop. IX.14, p. 670], which requires $C(z)$ to diverge with a logarithmic singularity (see also the closely related results of [2] on logarithmic structures). We use these results when applicable, and prove a new result of this type, based on Drmota *et al.*'s notion of *extended Hayman admissibility*, which applies when $C(z)$ diverges with an algebraic singularity. We believe it to be of independent interest (Theorem 18).

We also study the size c_1 of the *root* component, which is the component containing the vertex 1. We define accordingly

$$\bar{A}(z, v) = \sum_{G \in \mathcal{A}, G \neq \emptyset} v^{c_1(G)-1} \frac{z^{|G|-1}}{(|G|-1)!}.$$

The choice of $|G| - 1$ instead of $|G|$ simplifies slightly some calculations. Note that $\bar{A}(z, 1) = A'(z) = C'(z)A(z)$. Denoting by S_n the size of the root component in \mathcal{G}_n , we have

$$\mathbb{P}(S_n = k) = \frac{c_k a_{n-k} \binom{n-1}{k-1}}{a_n} = \frac{k c_k}{n} \frac{a_{n-k}}{k!} \frac{n!}{(n-k)! a_n}. \quad (2)$$

Equivalently, the series $\bar{A}(z, v)$ is given by

$$\bar{A}(z, v) = C'(zv)A(z). \quad (3)$$

The i^{th} factorial moment of $S_n - 1$ is

$$\mathbb{E}((S_n - 1) \cdots (S_n - i)) = \frac{[z^{n-1}] \frac{\partial^i \bar{A}}{\partial v^i}(z, 1)}{[z^{n-1}] \bar{A}(z, 1)} = \frac{[z^{n-i-1}] C^{(i+1)}(z) A(z)}{n [z^n] A(z)}. \quad (4)$$

Surprisingly, this parameter has not been studied before. Our examples give rise to non-gaussian limit laws (Beta or Gamma, cf. Propositions 14 or 25). In fact, the form (3) of the generating function shows that this parameter is bound to give rise to interesting limit laws, as both the location and nature of the singularity change as v moves to $1 - \varepsilon$ to $1 + \varepsilon$. Using the terminology of Flajolet and Sedgewick [19, Sec. IX.11], a *phase transition* occurs. We are currently working on a systematic study of this parameter in exponential structures [11].

Finally, we denote by $C^{[k]}(z)$ the generating function of connected graphs of \mathcal{A} of size less than k :

$$C^{[k]}(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{k-1} c_n \frac{z^n}{n!},$$

and study, for some classes of graphs, the size L_n of the largest component. We have

$$\mathbb{P}(L_n < k) = \frac{[z^n] \exp(C^{[k]}(z))}{[z^n] A(z)}. \quad (5)$$

3. CLASSES DEFINED BY 2-CONNECTED EXCLUDED MINORS

We assume in this section that at least one minor is excluded, and that all excluded minors are 2-connected. This includes the classes of forests, series-parallel graphs, outer-planar graphs, planar graphs... Many results are known in this case. We recall briefly some of them, and state a new (but easy) result dealing with the size of the root component. The general picture is that the class \mathcal{A} shares many properties with the class of forests.

Proposition 1 (The number of graphs — when excluded minors are 2-connected). *The generating functions $C(z)$ and $A(z) = e^{C(z)}$ are finite at their (positive) radius of convergence ρ . Moreover, the sequence $(a_n/n!)_n$ is smooth, meaning that na_{n-1}/a_n tends to ρ as n grows.*

The probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected tends to $1/A(\rho)$, which is clearly in $(0,1)$. In fact, this limit is also larger than or equal to $1/\sqrt{e}$. The latter value is reached when \mathcal{A} is the class of forests.

The fact that ρ is positive is due to Norine *et al.* [31], and holds for any proper minor-closed class. The next results are due to McDiarmid [27] (see also the earlier papers [29, 30]). The fact that $1/A(\rho) \geq 1/\sqrt{e}$, or equivalently, that $C(\rho) \leq 1/2$, was conjectured in [30], and then proved independently in [1] and [24].

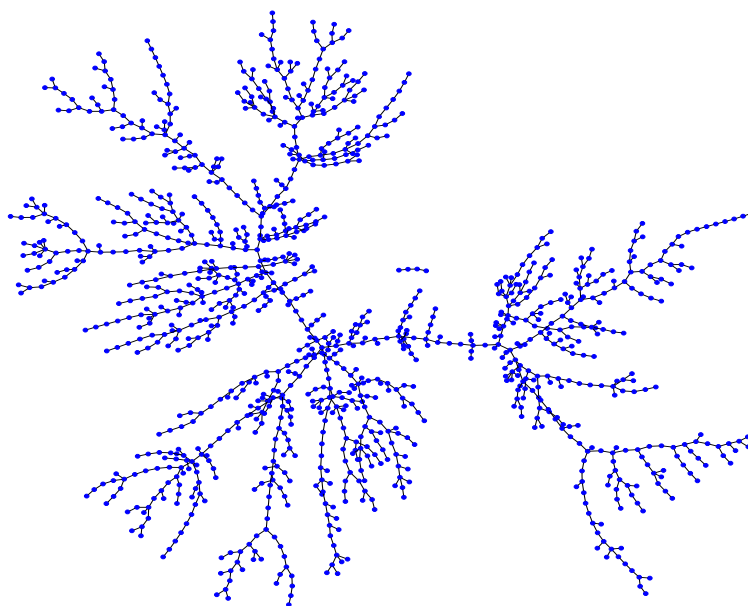


FIGURE 2. A random forest of size $n = 1165$ having two connected components.

Example 2. A basic, but important example is that of forests, illustrated in Figure 2. We have in this case

$$C(z) = T(z) - \frac{T(z)^2}{2},$$

where $T(z) = ze^{T(z)}$ counts rooted trees (see for instance [19, p. 132]). The series T , C and $A = e^C$ have radius $\rho = 1/e$, with the following singular expansions at this point:

$$\begin{aligned} T(z) &= 1 - \sqrt{2}(1-ze)^{1/2} + \frac{2}{3}(1-ze) - \frac{11\sqrt{2}}{36}(1-ze)^{3/2} + O((1-ze)^2), \\ C(z) &= \frac{1}{2} - (1-ze) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}(1-ze)^{3/2} + O((1-ze)^2), \\ A(z) &= \sqrt{e} - \sqrt{e}(1-ze) + \sqrt{e}\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}(1-ze)^{3/2} + O((1-ze)^2). \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

The *singularity analysis* of [19, Chap. VI] applies: the three series are analytic in a Δ -domain, and their coefficients satisfy

$$t_n \sim n! \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n^{3/2}}}, \quad c_n \sim n! \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n^{5/2}}}, \quad \text{and} \quad a_n \sim \sqrt{e} c(n).$$

Note. When all excluded minors are 2-connected, $C(\rho)$ always converges, but the nature of the singularity of $C(z)$ at ρ depends on the class: it is for instance $(1 - z/\rho)^{3/2}$ for forests (and more generally, for *subcritical* minor-closed classes [15]), but $(1 - z/\rho)^{5/2}$ for planar graphs. We refer to [21] for a more detailed discussion that applies to classes that exclude 3-connected minors.

Proposition 3 (Number of components — when excluded minors are 2-connected).

The mean of N_n satisfies:

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim 1 + C(\rho)$$

and the random variable $N_n - 1$ converges in law to a Poisson distribution of parameter $C(\rho)$. That is, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\mathbb{P}(N_n = i + 1) \rightarrow \frac{C(\rho)^i}{i! e^{C(\rho)}}. \quad (7)$$

We refer to [27, Cor. 1.6] for a proof. The largest component is known to contain almost all vertices, and it is not hard to prove that the same holds for the root component. In fact, the tails of the random variables S_n and L_n are related by the following simple result.

Lemma 4. For any class of graphs \mathcal{A} , and $k < n/2$,

$$\mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k) = \frac{n - k}{n} \mathbb{P}(L_n = n - k).$$

Proof. Let us denote by B_n the (lexicographically first) biggest component of \mathcal{G}_n . Its size is thus L_n . We have, for $n > 2k$,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k) &= \mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k \text{ and } 1 \in B_n) + \mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k \text{ and } 1 \notin B_n) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(L_n = n - k \text{ and } 1 \in B_n) + \mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k \text{ and } 1 \notin B_n) \\ &= \mathbb{P}(1 \in B_n | L_n = n - k) \mathbb{P}(L_n = n - k) + \mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k \text{ and } 1 \notin B_n) \\ &= \frac{n - k}{n} \mathbb{P}(L_n = n - k). \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, there cannot be two components of size $n - k$ or more. This implies that $\mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k \text{ and } 1 \notin B_n) = 0$. \blacksquare

Proposition 5 (The root component and the largest component — when excluded minors are 2-connected). The random variables $n - S_n$ and $n - L_n$ both converge to a discrete limit distribution X given by

$$\mathbb{P}(X = k) = \frac{1}{A(\rho)} \frac{a_k \rho^k}{k!}.$$

Proof. By Lemma 4, the two statements are equivalent. The L_n result has been proved by McDiarmid [27, Cor. 1.6].

We give an independent proof (of the S_n result), as we will recycle its ingredients later for certain classes of graphs defined by non-2-connected excluded minors. Let $k \geq 0$ be fixed. By (2),

$$\mathbb{P}(S_n = n - k) = \frac{c_{n-k} a_k \binom{n-1}{k}}{a_n} = \frac{a_k}{k!} \frac{c_{n-k}}{a_{n-k}} \frac{(n-1)! a_{n-k}}{(n-k-1)! a_n}.$$

By Proposition 1, the term c_{n-k}/a_{n-k} , which is the probability that a graph of size $n - k$ is connected, converges to $1/A(\rho)$. Moreover, the sequence $a_n/n!$ is smooth, so that $\frac{(n-1)! a_{n-k}}{(n-k-1)! a_n}$ converges to ρ^k . The result follows. \blacksquare

A more precise result is actually available. Let us call *fragment* the union of the components that differ from the biggest component B_n . Then McDiarmid describes the limit law of the fragment, not only of his size [27, Thm. 1.5].

4. WHEN TREES DOMINATE: $C(z)$ CONVERGES AT ρ

Let \mathcal{A} be a decomposable class of graphs (for instance, a class defined by excluding connected minors), satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) \mathcal{A} contains all trees,
- (2) the generating function $D(z)$ that counts the connected graphs of \mathcal{A} that are *not* trees has radius of convergence (strictly) larger than $1/e$ (which is the radius of trees).

We then say that \mathcal{A} is *dominated by trees*. Some examples are presented below. In this case, the properties that hold for forests (Section 3) still hold, except that the probability c_n/a_n that \mathcal{G}_n is connected tends to a limit that is now *at most* $1/\sqrt{e}$. We will see that this limit can become arbitrarily small.

Proposition 6 (The number of graphs — when trees dominate). *Let $T(z)$ be the generating function of rooted trees, given by $T(z) = ze^{T(z)}$. Write the generating function of connected graphs in the class \mathcal{A} as*

$$C(z) = T(z) - \frac{T(z)^2}{2} + D(z).$$

The generating function of graphs of \mathcal{A} is $A(z) = e^{C(z)}$. As $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$c_n \sim n! \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{2\pi n^{5/2}}} \quad \text{and} \quad a_n \sim A(1/e)c_n.$$

In particular, the probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected tends to $1/A(1/e) = e^{-1/2-D(1/e)}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. As in Example 2, we use singularity analysis [19, Chap. VI]. By assumption, $D(z)$ has radius of convergence larger than $1/e$, and the singular behaviour of $C(z)$ is that of unrooted

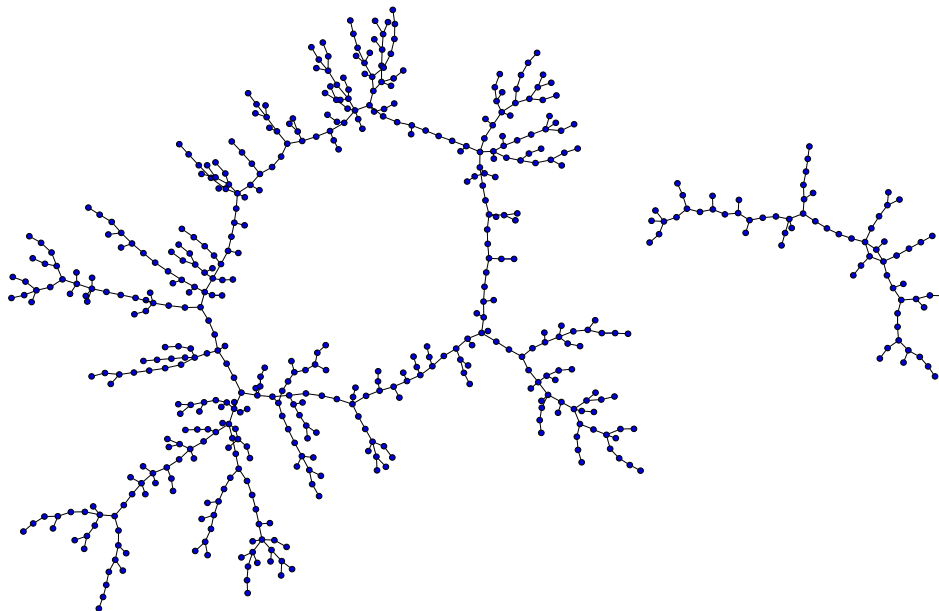


FIGURE 3. A random graph of size $n = 541$ avoiding the diamond, the bowtie and the 20-spoon.

trees. More precisely, it follows from (6) that, as z approaches $1/e$,

$$C(z) = 1/2 + D(1/e) - (1 - ze)(1 + D'(1/e)/e) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}(1 - ze)^{3/2} + O((1 - ze)^2),$$

this expansion being valid in a Δ -domain. This gives the estimate of c_n via singularity analysis. For the series A , we find

$$A(z) = e^{1/2+D(1/e)} \left(1 - (1 - ze)(1 + D'(1/e)/e) + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}(1 - ze)^{3/2} + O((1 - ze)^2) \right),$$

and the estimate of a_n follows. ■

Proposition 7 (Number of components — when trees dominate). *The mean of N_n satisfies:*

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim 1 + C(1/e)$$

and $N_n - 1$ converges in law to a Poisson distribution of parameter $C(1/e)$ (see (7)).

Proof. We can start from (1) and apply singularity analysis. Or we can apply a ready-to-use result of Bell *et al.* [4, Thm. 2], which uses the facts (proved in Proposition 6) that the sequences c_{n-1}/c_n and c_n/a_n converge. ■

Proposition 8 (Size of components — when trees dominate). *The random variable $n - S_n$ converges to a discrete limit distribution X given by*

$$\mathbb{P}(X = k) = \frac{1}{A(1/e)} \frac{a_k e^{-k}}{k!},$$

where a_k and $A(z)$ are given in Proposition 6. The same holds for $n - L_n$.

Proof. The two ingredients used in the proof of Proposition 5 to establish the limit law of $n - S_n$ (namely, smoothness of $a_n/n!$ and convergence of c_n/a_n), still hold here (see Proposition 6). Lemma 4 gives then the law of $n - L_n$. ■

We now present a collection of classes dominated by trees.

Proposition 9. *Let $k \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{A} be a decomposable class of graphs that contains all trees, and such that all graphs of \mathcal{A} avoid the k -spoon (shown in Figure 1). Then \mathcal{A} is dominated by trees, and the results of Propositions 6, 7 and 8 hold.*

Proof. Clearly, it suffices to prove this proposition when \mathcal{A} is exactly the class of graphs avoiding the k -spoon, which we henceforth assume.

We partition the set \mathcal{C} of connected graphs of \mathcal{A} into three subsets: the set \mathcal{C}_0 of trees, counted by $C_0 = T - T^2/2$ with $T \equiv T(z)$, the set \mathcal{C}_1 of unicyclic graphs (counted by C_1), and finally the set \mathcal{C}_2 containing graphs with at least two cycles (counted by C_2). Hence $C = T - T^2/2 + C_1 + C_2$. We will prove that C_1 has radius larger than $1/e$, and that C_2 is entire.

Let $T_k(z)$ denote the generating function of rooted trees of height less than k (where by convention the tree consisting of a single vertex has height 0). That is, $T_1(z) = z$ and for $k \geq 1$,

$$T_{k+1}(z) = ze^{T_k(z)}.$$

Note that $T_k(z)$ is entire. A unicyclic graph belongs to \mathcal{C} if and only if all trees attached to its unique cycle have height less than k . The generating function of cycles is given by:

$$\text{Cyc}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n \geq 3} \frac{z^n}{n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-z} - z - \frac{z^2}{2} \right). \quad (8)$$

Hence, the basic rules of the *symbolic method* of [19, Chap. II] give:

$$C_1(z) = \text{Cyc}(T_k) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-T_k(z)} - T_k(z) - \frac{T_k(z)^2}{2} \right). \quad (9)$$

Recall from Example 2 that $T(z)$ equals 1 at its unique dominant singularity $1/e$. Also, $T_k(z) < T(z)$ for all $z \in [0, 1/e]$ since T_k counts fewer trees than T . In particular, $T_k(1/e) < 1$ and $C_1(z)$ has radius of convergence larger than $1/e$.

We now want to prove that C_2 is entire. The (2)-*core* of a connected graph G is the (possibly empty) unique maximal subgraph of minimal degree 2. It can be obtained from G by deleting recursively all vertices of degree 0 or 1 (or, in a non-recursive fashion, all dangling trees of G). By extension, we call *core* any connected graph of minimal degree 2. Let \bar{C}_2 denote the set of cores having several cycles and avoiding the k -spoon, and \bar{C}_2 the associated generating function. The inequality

$$C_2(z) \leq \bar{C}_2(T_k(z))$$

holds, coefficient by coefficient, because the core of a graph of \mathcal{C}_2 has several cycles and avoids the k -spoon. Since T_k is entire, it suffices to prove that \bar{C}_2 is entire. It follows from [6, Thm. 3.1] that it suffices to prove that no graph G of \bar{C}_2 contains a path of length $3k - 1$. So let $P = (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_\ell)$ be a path of maximal length in G , and assume that $\ell \geq 3k - 1$. We will prove that G contains the k -spoon as a minor. Since P is maximal and G is a core, there exist v_i and v_j , with $i \geq 2$ and $j \leq \ell - 2$, such that the edges $\{v_0, v_i\}$ and $\{v_j, v_\ell\}$ belong to G .

If $i = \ell$ or $j = 0$, let \bar{P} be the cycle of G formed of P and the edge $\{v_0, v_\ell\}$. Let \bar{Q} be another cycle of G . If \bar{Q} contains at most one vertex of P (Figure 4(a)), we find an ℓ -spoon by deleting one edge of \bar{P} , contracting \bar{Q} into a 3-cycle and one of the paths joining P to \bar{Q} into a point. If \bar{Q} contains at least two vertices v_a and v_b of P , with $a < b$ (Figure 4(b)), we may assume that \bar{Q} consists of the edges $\{v_a, v_{a+1}\}, \dots, \{v_{b-1}, v_b\}$ and of a path Q that only meets P at v_a and v_b . Let \bar{R} denote the cycle formed of the path Q and the path $(v_b, v_{b+1}, \dots, v_\ell, v_0, \dots, v_a)$. Then we obtain a p -spoon, with $p \geq \lceil 3k/2 \rceil - 1 \geq k$, by contracting the shortest of the cycles \bar{Q} and \bar{R} into a 3-cycle and deleting an edge ending at v_a from the other.

Assume now that $i < \ell$ and $j > 0$. Suppose first that $i \leq j$ (Figure 4(c)). By symmetry, we may assume that the cycle $\bar{P}_1 = (v_0, \dots, v_i)$ is shorter than (or equal in length to) the cycle $\bar{P}_2 = (v_j, \dots, v_\ell)$. In particular, $i \leq \ell/2$. Contract \bar{P}_1 into a 3-cycle, and remove the edge $\{v_j, v_\ell\}$ from \bar{P}_2 : this gives a p -spoon with $p = \ell - i \geq \lceil \ell/2 \rceil \geq k$. Assume now that $j < i$ (Figure 4(d)). Consider the three following paths joining v_i and v_j : $(v_i, v_{i-1}, \dots, v_j)$, $(v_i, v_0, v_1, \dots, v_j)$ and $(v_i, v_{i+1}, \dots, v_\ell, v_j)$. Since the sum of the lengths of these paths is $\ell + 2 \geq 3k + 1$, one of them, say $(v_i, v_0, v_1, \dots, v_j)$, has length at least $k + 1$. That is, $j \geq k$. Delete from this path the edge $\{v_i, v_0\}$, and contract the cycle formed by the other two paths into a 3-cycle: this gives a j -spoon, with $j \geq k$. ■

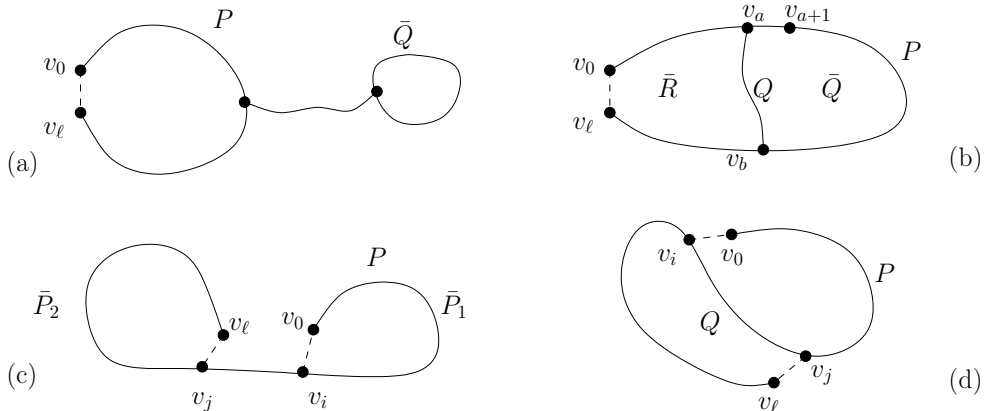


FIGURE 4. A core having several cycles and avoiding the k -spoon cannot contain a path of length $3k - 1$.

The simplest non-trivial class of graphs satisfying the conditions of Proposition 9 consists of graphs avoiding the 1-spoon. By specializing to $k = 1$ the proof of that proposition, we find $C_1 = \text{Cyc}(z)$ and $C_2 = 0$ (since no core having several cycles avoids the 2-path). Hence

$$C(z) = T(z) - \frac{T(z)^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-z} - z - \frac{z^2}{2} \right).$$

More generally, consider the class $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$ of graphs avoiding the k -spoon, but also the diamond and the bowtie (both shown in Figure 1): excluding the latter two graphs means that no graph of \mathcal{C} can have several cycles, so that $C_2 = 0$. Hence the proof of Proposition 9 immediately gives the following result.

Proposition 10 (No diamond, bowtie or k -spoon). *Let $k \geq 1$. Let $T(z)$ be the generating function of rooted trees, given by $T(z) = ze^{T(z)}$, and let $T_k(z)$ be the generating function of rooted trees of height less than k . That is, $T_1(z) = z$ and for $k \geq 1$,*

$$T_{k+1}(z) = ze^{T_k(z)}.$$

Let $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$ be the class of graphs avoiding the diamond, the bowtie and the k -spoon. The generating function of connected graphs of $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$ is

$$C^{(k)}(z) = T(z) - \frac{T(z)^2}{2} + D^{(k)}(z)$$

where

$$D^{(k)}(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-T_k(z)} - T_k(z) - \frac{T_k(z)^2}{2} \right).$$

The class $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$ is dominated by trees, and the results of Propositions 6, 7 and 8 hold. In particular, the probability that a random graph of $\mathcal{A}_n^{(k)}$ is connected tends to $e^{-C^{(k)}(1/e)}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Since $T_k(1/e)$ tends to $T(1/e) = 1$ as k increases, this limit probability tends to 0.

A random graph of $\mathcal{A}_n^{(k)}$ is shown in Figure 3 for $k = 20$ and $n = 541$. We have also determined the generating function of graphs that avoid the 2-spoon.

Proposition 11 (No 2-spoon). *Let $T(z)$ be the generating function of rooted trees, given by $T(z) = ze^{T(z)}$. The generating function of connected graphs avoiding the 2-spoon is*

$$C(z) = T(z) - \frac{T(z)^2}{2} + D(z)$$

where

$$D(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\log \frac{1}{1-ze^z} - ze^z - \frac{z^2 e^{2z}}{2} \right) + \frac{z^4}{4!} + z^2 e^{2z} \left(e^z - 1 - z - \frac{z^2}{4} \right).$$

The class of graphs avoiding the 2-spoon is dominated by trees, and the results of Propositions 6, 7 and 8 apply.

Proof. We first follow the proof of Proposition 9: we write $C = T - T^2/2 + C_1 + C_2$, where C_1 is given by (9) with $T_k = T_2 = ze^z$, and C_2 counts connected graphs having several cycles and avoiding the 2-spoon. Note that C_1 is the first term in the above expression of $D(z)$. Let us now focus on C_2 .

In Section 10 below, we study the class of graphs that avoid the bowtie, and in particular describe the cores of this class (Proposition 31). Since the bowtie contains the 2-spoon, graphs that avoid the 2-spoon avoid the bowtie as well. Hence we will first determine which cores of Proposition 31 have several cycles and avoid the 2-spoon, and then check which of their vertices can be replaced by a *small* tree (that is, a tree of height 1) without creating a 2-spoon.

Clearly, the cores of Proposition 31 that have several cycles are those of Figures 16, 17 and 18. Among the cores of Figure 16, only K_4 avoids the 2-spoon. Moreover, none of its vertices can be replaced by a non-trivial tree. This gives the term $z^4/4!$ in $D(z)$. Among the cores of Figures 17 and 18, only the ones drawn on the left-hand sides avoid the 2-spoon. In these cores, only the

two vertices of degree at least 3 can be replaced by a small tree. The resulting graphs are shown in Figure 5 and give together the contribution

$$\frac{1}{2}(ze^z)^2(e^z - 1 - z) + \frac{1}{2}(ze^z)^2\left(e^z - 1 - z - \frac{z^2}{2}\right)$$

(again an application of the symbolic method of [19, Chap. II]). The proposition follows. ■

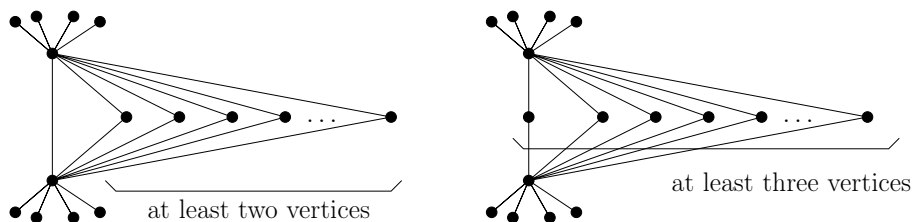


FIGURE 5. Graphs with several cycles avoiding the 2-spoon.

5. EXCLUDING THE DIAMOND AND THE BOWTIE: A LOGARITHMIC SINGULARITY

Let \mathcal{A} be the class of graphs avoiding the diamond and the bowtie (both shown in Figure 1). These are the graphs whose components have at most one cycle. They were studied a long time ago by Wright [34], and the following result has now become a routine exercise.

Proposition 12 (The number of graphs avoiding a diamond and a bowtie). *Let $T(z)$ be the generating function of rooted trees, defined by $T(z) = ze^{T(z)}$. The generating function of connected graphs of \mathcal{A} is*

$$C(z) = \frac{T(z)}{2} - \frac{3T(z)^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{1 - T(z)}.$$

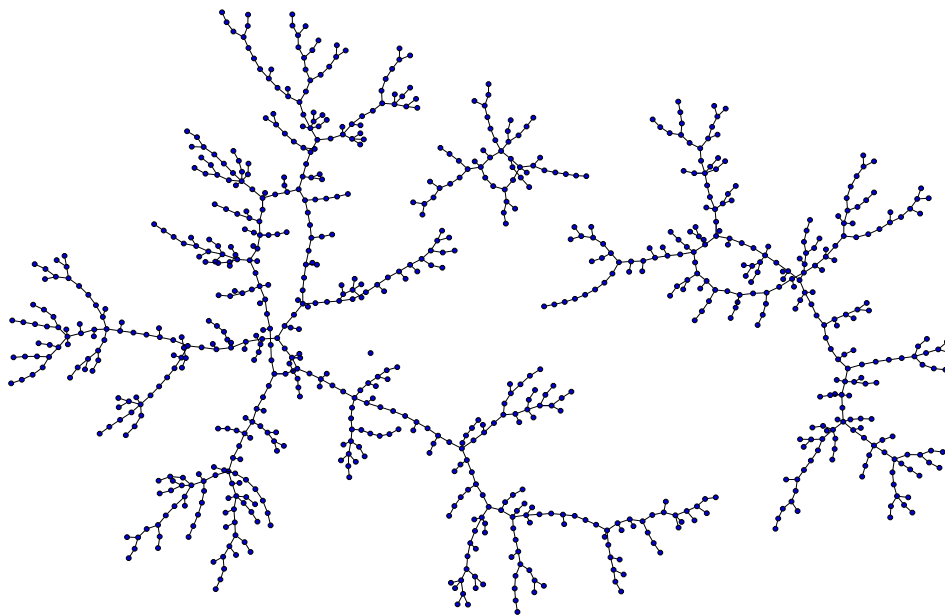


FIGURE 6. A random graph of size $n = 859$ avoiding the diamond and the bowtie.

The generating function of graphs of \mathcal{A} is $A(z) = e^{C(z)}$. As $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$c_n \sim n! \frac{e^n}{4n} \quad \text{and} \quad a_n \sim n! \frac{1}{(2e)^{1/4} \Gamma(1/4)} \frac{e^n}{n^{3/4}}. \quad (10)$$

In particular, the probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected tends to 0 at speed $n^{-1/4}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. The expression of $C(z)$ is obtained by taking the limit $k \rightarrow \infty$ in Proposition 10.

We now estimate c_n and a_n via *singularity analysis* [19, Sect. VI.4]. Recall from Example 2 that $T(z)$ has a unique dominant singularity, at $z = 1/e$, with a singular expansion (6) valid in a Δ -domain. Thus $1/e$ is also the unique dominant singularity of $C(z)$ and $A(z)$, and we have, in a Δ -domain,

$$C(z) \sim \frac{1}{4} \log \left(\frac{1}{1 - ze} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad A(z) \sim \frac{1}{(2e)^{1/4} (1 - ez)^{1/4}}. \quad (11)$$

The asymptotic estimates of c_n and a_n follow. ■

Proposition 13 (Number of components — no bowtie nor diamond). *The mean and variance of N_n satisfy:*

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim \log n/4, \quad \mathbb{V}(N_n) \sim \log n/4,$$

and the random variable $\frac{N_n - \log n/4}{\sqrt{\log n/4}}$ converges in law to a standard normal distribution.

Proof. Using (6), the estimate (11) can be refined into

$$C(z) = \frac{1}{4} \log \left(\frac{1}{1 - ze} \right) + \lambda + O(\sqrt{1 - ze}), \quad (12)$$

where λ is a constant, and the proposition is a direct application of [19, Prop. IX.14, p. 670]. ■

The number of connected components is about $1/4 \log n$. However, the size of the root component is found to be of order n . More precisely, we have the following result.

Proposition 14 (Size of the root component — no bowtie nor diamond). *The normalized variable S_n/n converges in distribution to a beta law, of density $(1 - x)^{-3/4}/4$ on $[0, 1]$. In fact, a local limit law holds: for $x \in (0, 1)$ and $k = \lfloor xn \rfloor$,*

$$n \mathbb{P}(S_n = k) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} (1 - x)^{-3/4}.$$

The convergence of moments holds as well: for $i \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}(S_n^i) \sim \frac{\Gamma(5/4) i!}{\Gamma(i + 5/4)} n^i.$$

Proof. Recall that the existence of a local limit law implies the existence of a global one [9, Thm. 3.3]. Thus it suffices to prove the local limit law. But this is easy, starting from the rightmost expression in (2), and using (10).

For the moments, let us start from (4). Our first task is to obtain an estimate of $C^{(i+1)}(z)$ near $1/e$. Combining (12) and [19, Thm. VI.8, p. 419] gives, for $i \geq 1$,

$$C^{(i+1)}(z) \sim \frac{i!}{4} \left(\frac{e}{1 - ze} \right)^{i+1}.$$

We multiply this by the estimate (11) of $A(z)$, apply singularity analysis, and finally use (10) to obtain the asymptotic behaviour of the i^{th} moment of S_n . Since these moments characterize the above beta distribution, we conclude [19, Thm. C.2] that S_n/n converges in law to this distribution. ■

We conclude with the law of the size of the largest component, which we derive from general results dealing with components of *logarithmic structures* [2]. The following proposition is illustrated by Figure 7.

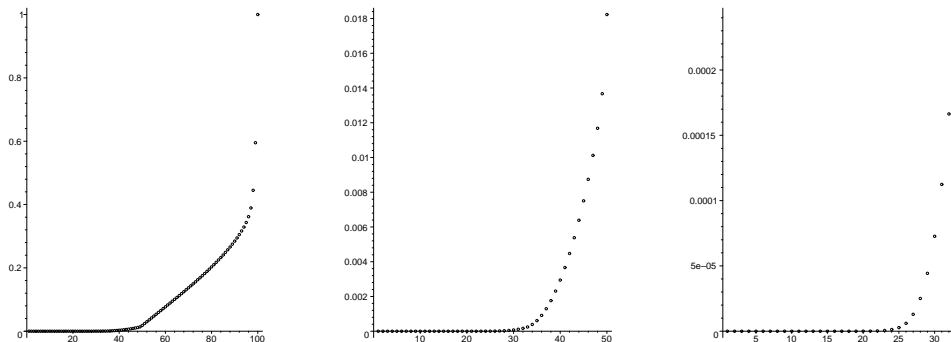


FIGURE 7. The distribution function of L_n for $n = 100$. The first plot shows the change of regime at $n/2$, the second the change at $n/3$, the third the change at $n/4$.

Proposition 15 (Size of the largest component — no bowtie nor diamond). *The normalized variable L_n/n converges in law to the first component of a Poisson-Dirichlet distribution of parameter $1/4$: for $x \in (0, 1)$,*

$$\mathbb{P}(L_n < xn) \rightarrow \rho(1/x),$$

where $\rho: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is the unique continuous function such that $\rho(x) = 1$ for $x \in [0, 1]$ and for $x > 1$,

$$x^{1/4}\rho'(x) + \frac{1}{4}(x-1)^{-3/4}\rho(x-1) = 0.$$

A local limit law also holds: for $x \in (0, 1)$ and $1/x \notin \mathbb{N}$,

$$n\mathbb{P}(L_n = \lfloor xn \rfloor) \rightarrow \frac{(1-x)^{-3/4}}{4x} \rho\left(\frac{1-x}{x}\right).$$

Proof. A decomposable class of graphs \mathcal{A} is an *assembly* in the sense of [2, Sec. 2.2]. In particular, it satisfies the conditioning relation [2, Eq. (3.1)]. When \mathcal{A} is the class of graphs avoiding the diamond and the bowtie, (10) shows that this assembly is *logarithmic* in the sense of [2, Eq. (2.15)]: indeed, [2, Eq. (2.16)] holds with $m_i = c_i$, $y = e$ and $\theta = 1/4$. Our random variable L_n coincides with the random variable $L_1^{(n)}$ of [2]. We then apply Theorem 6.12 and Theorem 6.8 of [2]: this gives the convergence in law of L_n and the local limit law. The distribution function of the limit law is given by [2, Eq. (5.29)], and the differential equation satisfied by ρ follows from [2, Eq. (4.23)]. ■

Remark. If we push further the singular expansion (12) of $C(z)$, we find a term in $\sqrt{1-ze}$, but its influence is never felt in our asymptotics results. We would obtain the same results (with possibly different constants) for any $C(z)$ having a purely logarithmic singularity.

6. HAYMAN ADMISSIBILITY AND EXTENSIONS

Our next examples (Sections 7 to 10) deal with examples where $C(z)$ diverges at ρ with an algebraic singularity. This results in $A(z)$ diverging rapidly at ρ , and leads us to estimate a_n using a saddle point method, or rather, a black box that applies to *Hayman-admissible* (or *H-admissible*) functions. Let us first recall what this black box does [19, Thm. VIII.4, p. 565].

Theorem 16. *Let $A(z)$ be a power series with real coefficients and radius $\rho \in (0, \infty]$. Assume $A(r)$ is positive for $r \in (R, \rho)$, for some $R \in (0, \rho)$. Let*

$$a(r) = r \frac{A'(r)}{A(r)} \quad \text{and} \quad b(r) = r \frac{A'(r)}{A(r)} + r^2 \frac{A''(r)}{A(r)} - r^2 \left(\frac{A'(r)}{A(r)} \right)^2.$$

Assume that the following three properties hold:

H₁ [Capture condition]

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \rho} a(r) = \lim_{r \rightarrow \rho} b(r) = +\infty.$$

H₂ [Locality condition] For some function $\theta_0(r)$ defined over (R, ρ) , and satisfying $0 < \theta_0(r) < \pi$, one has, as $r \rightarrow \rho$,

$$\sup_{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r)} \left| \frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)} e^{-i\theta a(r) + \theta^2 b(r)/2} - 1 \right| \rightarrow 0.$$

H₃ [Decay condition] As $r \rightarrow \rho$,

$$\sup_{|\theta| \in [\theta_0(r), \pi)} \left| \frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)} \sqrt{b(r)} \right| \rightarrow 0.$$

Then the n^{th} coefficient of $A(z)$ satisfies, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$[z^n]A(z) \sim \frac{A(\zeta)}{\zeta^n \sqrt{2\pi b(\zeta)}}$$

where $\zeta \equiv \zeta_n$ is the unique solution in (R, ρ) of the saddle point equation $\zeta A'(\zeta) = nA(\zeta)$.

Conditions **H₂** and **H₃** are usually stated in terms of *uniform equivalence* as $r \rightarrow \rho$, but we find the above formulation more explicit.

The set of H-admissible series has several useful closure properties [19, Thm. VIII.5, p. 568]. Here is one that we were not able to find in the literature.

Theorem 17. *Let $A(z) = F(z)G(z)$ where $F(z)$ and $G(z)$ are power series with real coefficients and radii of convergence $0 < \rho_F < \rho_G \leq \infty$. Assume that $F(z)$ has non-negative coefficients and is Hayman-admissible, and that $G(\rho_F) > 0$. Then $A(z)$ is Hayman-admissible.*

Proof. Let us first prove that the radius of convergence ρ of $A(z)$ is ρ_F . Clearly, $\rho \geq \rho_F$. Now, suppose $\rho > \rho_F$. Then $A(z)$ is analytic at ρ_F . Together with $G(\rho_F) > 0$ this implies that $F(z) = A(z)/G(z)$ has an analytic continuation at ρ_F , which is impossible by Pringsheim's Theorem (since $F(z)$ has non-negative coefficients). Note also that $A(r)$ is positive on an interval of the form $[R, \rho)$ (by continuity of G). Let us now check the three conditions of Theorem 16. We have

$$a(r) = a_F(r) + a_G(r), \quad b(r) = b_F(r) + b_G(r),$$

with

$$a_F(r) = r \frac{F'(r)}{F(r)} \quad \text{and} \quad b_F(r) = r \frac{F'(r)}{F(r)} + r^2 \frac{F''(r)}{F(r)} - r^2 \left(\frac{F'(r)}{F(r)} \right)^2,$$

and similarly for a_G and b_G .

H₁ The capture condition holds for A since it holds for F , given that $G(\rho) > 0$ and $\rho_G > \rho$.

H₂ Choose $\theta_0(r) = \theta_0^F(r)$ where $\theta_0^F(r)$ is a function for which $F(z)$ satisfies **H₂** and **H₃**. We have

$$\frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)} \cdot e^{-ia(r)\theta + \theta^2 b(r)/2} = \frac{F(re^{i\theta})}{F(r)} e^{-ia_F(r)\theta + \theta^2 b_F(r)/2} \frac{G(re^{i\theta})}{G(r)} \cdot e^{-ia_G(r)\theta + \theta^2 b_G^2(r)/2}. \quad (13)$$

By assumption, F satisfies the locality condition: hence

$$\frac{F(re^{i\theta})}{F(r)} \cdot e^{-ia_F(r)\theta + \frac{b_F(r)\theta^2}{2}} = 1 + M(r, \theta) \quad (14)$$

where

$$\sup_{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r)} |M(r, \theta)| \rightarrow 0 \quad (15)$$

as $r \rightarrow \rho$. For $r \in [R, \rho)$ and $|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r)$, let us expand $\log G(re^{i\theta})$ in powers of θ :

$$\log G(re^{i\theta}) = \log G(r) + i\theta a_G(r) - \frac{\theta^2}{2} b_G(r) + \theta^3 S(r, \theta)$$

where $S(r, \theta)$ is bounded uniformly in a neighborhood of $(\rho, 0)$. We can assume that $\theta_0(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \rho$ (see [23, Eq. (12.1)]). Thus

$$\frac{G(re^{i\theta})}{G(r)} \cdot e^{-ia_G(r)\theta + \theta^2 b_G(r)/2} = e^{\theta^3 S(r, \theta)} = 1 + N(r, \theta) \quad (16)$$

where

$$\sup_{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r)} |N(r, \theta)| \rightarrow 0 \quad (17)$$

as $r \rightarrow \rho$. Putting together Eqs. (13) to (17), we obtain that $A(z)$ satisfies **H₂**.

H₃ We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)} \sqrt{b(r)} \right| &= \left| \frac{F(re^{i\theta})G(re^{i\theta})}{F(r)G(r)} \sqrt{b_F(r) + b_G(r)} \right| \\ &\leq \left| \frac{F(re^{i\theta})}{F(r)} \sqrt{2b_F(r)} \cdot \frac{G(re^{i\theta})}{G(r)} \right| \quad \text{for } r \text{ close to } \rho, \end{aligned}$$

because $b_F(r) \rightarrow \infty$ as $r \rightarrow \rho$ while $b_G(r)$ is bounded around ρ . Also, since G has radius larger than ρ and $G(\rho) > 0$, the term $G(re^{i\theta})/G(r)$ is uniformly bounded in a neighborhood of the circle of radius ρ . Since by assumption, $F(z)$ satisfies **H₃**, this shows that $A(z)$ satisfies it as well. \blacksquare

We will also need a *uniform* version of Hayman-admissibility for series of the form $e^{uC(z)}$.

Theorem 18. *Let $C(z)$ be a power series with non-negative coefficients and radius of convergence ρ . Assume $A(z) = e^{C(z)}$ has radius ρ and is Hayman-admissible. Define*

$$b(r) = rC'(r) + r^2C''(r) \quad \text{and} \quad V(r) = C(r) - \frac{(rC'(r))^2}{rC'(r) + r^2C''(r)}.$$

Assume that, as $r \rightarrow \rho$,

$$V(r) \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{C(r)}{V(r)^{3/2}} \rightarrow 0, \quad (19)$$

$$b(r)^{1/\sqrt{V(r)}} = O(1). \quad (20)$$

Then $A(z, u) := e^{uC(z)}$ satisfies Conditions (1)–(6), (8) and (9) of [17, Def. 1]. If N_n is a sequence of random variables such that

$$\mathbb{P}(N_n = k) = \frac{[z^n u^k] e^{uC(z)}}{[z^n] e^{C(z)}},$$

then the mean and variance of N_n satisfy:

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim C(\zeta_n), \quad \mathbb{V}(N_n) \sim V(\zeta_n), \quad (21)$$

where $\zeta_n \equiv \zeta$ is the unique solution in $(0, \rho)$ of the saddle point equation $\zeta C'(\zeta) = n$. Moreover, the normalized version of N_n converges in law to a standard normal distribution:

$$\frac{N_n - \mathbb{E}(N_n)}{\sqrt{\mathbb{V}(N_n)}} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}(0, 1).$$

Proof. With the notation of [17, Def. 1], we have

$$\begin{aligned} a(r, u) &= c(r, u) = ruC'(r) = ua(r), & b(r, u) &= ruC'(r) + r^2uC''(r) = ub(r), \\ \bar{a}(r, u) &= \bar{b}(r, u) = uC(r), & \varepsilon(r) &= \frac{K}{\sqrt{V(r)}} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

for a fixed constant K . Condition (1) of [17, Def. 1] holds for $R = \rho$, $R_0 = 0$ and any ζ . Conditions (8) and (9) hold by the above assumptions (18) and (19). Condition (4) holds because A is Hayman admissible. Since $b(r, u)/b(r, 1) = u$ and $\varepsilon(r) \rightarrow 0$ as $r \rightarrow \rho$, Condition (5) holds. Since $a(r, u) = a(r, 1) + c(r, 1)(u - 1)$, Condition (6) obviously holds.

We are thus left with Conditions (2) and (3), which are uniform versions (in u) of the locality and decay conditions \mathbf{H}_2 and \mathbf{H}_3 defining Hayman admissibility. We begin with Condition (2). Since $A(z)$ is H-admissible, let $\theta_0(r)$ be a function for which \mathbf{H}_2 (and \mathbf{H}_3) holds:

$$\frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)} e^{-i\theta a(r) + \theta^2 b(r)/2} = 1 + M(r, \theta)$$

where

$$M(r) := \sup_{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r)} |M(r, \theta)|$$

tends to 0 as $r \rightarrow \rho$. Then, for $u \in [1 - \varepsilon(r), 1 + \varepsilon(r)]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A(re^{i\theta}, u)}{A(r, u)} e^{-i\theta a(r, u) + \theta^2 b(r, u)/2} &= \exp(u(C(re^{i\theta}) - C(r) - i\theta a(r) + \theta^2 b(r)/2)) \\ &= (1 + M(r, \theta))^u \end{aligned}$$

where we have taken the principal determination of \log to define $(1 + M(r, \theta))^u = \exp(u \log(1 + M(r, \theta)))$ (because $M(r, \theta)$ is close to 0). Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \sup_{\substack{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r) \\ |u-1| \leq \varepsilon(r)}} \left| \frac{A(re^{i\theta}, u)}{A(r, u)} e^{-i\theta a(r, u) + \theta^2 b(r, u)/2} - 1 \right| &= \sup_{\substack{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r) \\ |u-1| \leq \varepsilon(r)}} |(1 + M(r, \theta))^u - 1| \\ &\leq (1 + \varepsilon(r))M(r) + O((1 + \varepsilon(r))M(r)^2), \end{aligned}$$

and this upper bound tends to 0 as $r \rightarrow \rho$. This proves Condition (2) with $\delta(r) = \theta_0(r)$.

We finally address Condition (3). Since $A(z)$ satisfies the decay condition \mathbf{H}_3 , the quantity

$$N(r, \theta) := \frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)\sqrt{b(r)}}$$

satisfies

$$\sup_{|\theta| \in [\theta_0(r), \pi]} |N(r, \theta)| \rightarrow 0 \quad (23)$$

as $r \rightarrow \rho$. We have, for $u \in [1 - \varepsilon(r), 1 + \varepsilon(r)]$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{A(re^{i\theta}, u)}{A(r, u)\sqrt{b(r, u)}} \right| &= |N(r, \theta)|^u \frac{\sqrt{b(r)}^{u-1}}{\sqrt{u}} \\ &\leq |N(r, \theta)|^{1+\varepsilon(r)} \frac{\sqrt{b(r)}^{\varepsilon(r)}}{\sqrt{1-\varepsilon(r)}}, \end{aligned}$$

and this tends to 0 uniformly for $|\theta| \in [\theta_0(r), \pi]$ thanks to (23), (22), (18) and (20).

As explained in [17] just below Theorem 2, these eight conditions give the estimates (21) of $\mathbb{E}(N_n)$ and $\mathbb{V}(N_n)$ and imply the existence of a gaussian limit law. \blacksquare

We finish this section with a simple but useful result of products of series [5, Thm. 2].

Proposition 19. *Let $F(z) = \sum_n f_n z^n$ and $G(z) = \sum_n g_n z^n$ be power series with radii of convergence $0 \leq \rho_F < \rho_G \leq \infty$, respectively. Suppose that $G(\rho_F) \neq 0$ and the sequence $(f_n)_{n \geq 0}$ is smooth (meaning that f_{n-1}/f_n approaches ρ_F as $n \rightarrow \infty$). Then $[z^n]F(z)G(z) \sim G(\rho_F)f_n$.*

7. GRAPHS WITH BOUNDED COMPONENTS: $C(z)$ IS A POLYNOMIAL

Fix $k \geq 1$. Let \mathcal{A} be the class of graphs in which all components have size at most k . This class is minor-closed, with excluded minors all connected graphs of size $k+1$. We begin with the enumeration of these graphs. The following proposition is a bit more precise than the standard result on exponentials of polynomials [19, Cor. VIII.2, p. 568], since it makes the behaviour of $b(\zeta_n)$ explicit.

Proposition 20 (The number of graphs with small components). *The generating function of connected graphs of \mathcal{A} is the following polynomial:*

$$C(z) = \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{c_i}{i!} z^i,$$

where c_i denotes the number of connected graphs on i vertices. The generating function of graphs of \mathcal{A} is $A(z) = e^{C(z)}$. As $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$a_n \sim n! \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi kn}} \frac{A(\zeta)}{\zeta^n} \quad (24)$$

where $\zeta \equiv \zeta_n$ is defined by $\zeta C'(\zeta) = n$ and satisfies

$$\zeta = \alpha n^{1/k} + \beta + O(n^{-1/k}) \quad (25)$$

with

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{(k-1)!}{c_k} \right)^{1/k} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = -\frac{(k-1)c_{k-1}}{kc_k}. \quad (26)$$

The probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected is of course zero as soon as $n > k$.

Proof. The series $A(z)$ is H-admissible ([19, Thm. VIII.5, p. 568]) and Theorem 16 applies. The saddle point equation $\zeta C'(\zeta) = n$ is an irreducible polynomial in ζ and n , of degree k in

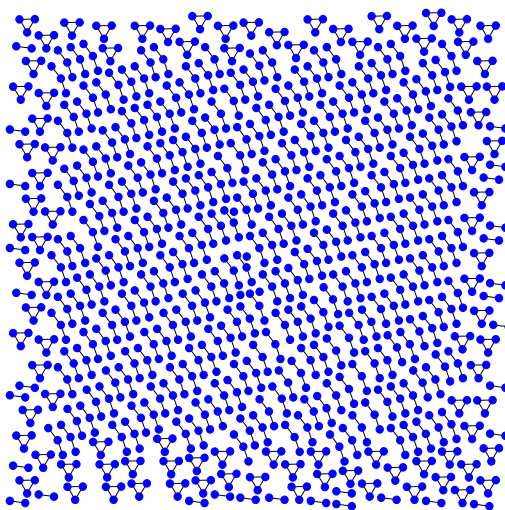


FIGURE 8. A random graph of size $n = 1171$ with component size at most 3.

ζ . Consider $1/n$ as a small parameter x . By [33, Prop. 6.1.6], the saddle point ζ admits an expansion of the form

$$\zeta = \sum_{i \geq i_0} \alpha_i n^{-i/k}, \quad (27)$$

for some integer i_0 and complex coefficients α_i . Using Newton's polygon method, one easily finds $i_0 = -1$ and the values (26) of the first two coefficients.

Since $b(r) = rC'(r) + r^2C''(r)$ has leading term $kc_k r^k / (k-1)!$, the first order expansion of $b(\zeta)$ reads

$$b(\zeta) = kn + O(n^{(k-1)/k}),$$

and the asymptotic behaviour of a_n follows. ■

Again, the following proposition is more precise than the statement found, for instance, in [12, Thm. I], because our estimates of $\mathbb{E}(N_n)$ and $\mathbb{V}(N_n)$ are explicit. Note in particular that $\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim n/k$ suggests that most components have maximal size k .

Proposition 21 (Number of components — Graphs with small components). *The mean and variance of N_n satisfy:*

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim \frac{n}{k}, \quad \mathbb{V}(N_n) \sim \frac{c_{k-1}}{k \cdot k!} \alpha^{k-1} n^{(k-1)/k},$$

where α is given by (26), and the random variable $\frac{N_n - \mathbb{E}(N_n)}{\sqrt{\mathbb{V}(N_n)}}$ converges in law to a standard normal distribution.

Proof. We apply [12, Thm. I] (we can also apply Theorem 18 if $k > 3$). Still denoting the saddle point by $\zeta \equiv \zeta_n$, we just have to find estimates of

$$\mu_n = C(\zeta) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_n^2 = C(\zeta) - \frac{(\zeta C'(\zeta))^2}{\zeta C'(\zeta) + \zeta^2 C''(\zeta)}.$$

Given (25), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_n &= \frac{n}{k} + \frac{c_{k-1}}{k!} \alpha^{k-1} n^{(k-1)/k} + O(n^{(k-2)/k}), \\ \zeta^2 C''(\zeta) &= (k-1)n - \frac{c_{k-1}}{(k-2)!} \alpha^{k-1} n^{(k-1)/k} + O(n^{(k-2)/k}), \end{aligned}$$

and finally

$$\sigma_n^2 = \mu_n - \frac{n^2}{n + \zeta^2 C''(\zeta)} = \frac{c_{k-1}}{k \cdot k!} \alpha^{k-1} n^{(k-1)/k} + O(n^{(k-2)/k}).$$
■

Since there are approximately n/k components, one expects the size S_n of the root component to be k . This is indeed the case, as illustrated in Figure 8.

Proposition 22 (Size of the components — Graphs with small components). *The distribution of S_n converges to a Dirac law at k :*

$$\mathbb{P}(S_n = j) \rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } j = k, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The same holds for the size L_n of the largest component.

Proof. We combine the second formulation in (2) with the estimate (24) of a_n . This gives

$$\mathbb{P}(S_n = j) \sim \frac{1}{n} \frac{c_j}{(j-1)!} \frac{A(\zeta_{n-j})}{A(\zeta_n)} \frac{\zeta_n^n}{\zeta_{n-j}^{n-j}}.$$

Clearly, it suffices to prove that this probability tends to 0 if $j < k$. So let us assume $j < k$. Since ζ_n is increasing with n , it suffices to prove that

$$\frac{1}{n} \frac{\zeta_n^n}{\zeta_{n-j}^{n-j}} \rightarrow 0. \quad (28)$$

Recall from (25) and (27) that ζ_n admits an expansion of the form

$$\zeta_n = \alpha n^{1/k} + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} n^{-i/k} \beta_i + O(1/n).$$

This gives, for some constants γ_i ,

$$n \log \zeta_n = \frac{n}{k} \log n + n \log \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i n^{1-i/k} + O(n^{-1/k}).$$

Hence

$$(n-j) \log \zeta_{n-j} = \frac{n-j}{k} \log n + (n-j) \log \alpha + \sum_{i=1}^k \gamma_i n^{1-i/k} + O(1).$$

This gives

$$n \log \zeta_n - (n-j) \log \zeta_{n-j} - \log n = \frac{j-k}{k} \log n + O(1),$$

and (28) follows, since $j < k$. Since $L_n \geq S_n$, the behaviour of L_n is then clear. \blacksquare

8. FORESTS OF PATHS OR CATERPILLARS: A SIMPLE POLE IN $C(z)$

Let \mathcal{A} be a decomposable class (for instance defined by excluding connected minors), with generating function $A(z) = \exp(C(z))$. Assume that

$$C(z) = \frac{\alpha}{1-z/\rho} + D(z), \quad (29)$$

where D has radius of convergence larger than ρ . Of course, we assume $\alpha > 0$.

Proposition 23 (The number of graphs — when C has a simple pole). *Assume the above conditions hold, and let $\beta = D(\rho)$. As $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$c_n \sim n! \alpha \rho^{-n} \quad \text{and} \quad a_n \sim n! \frac{\alpha^{1/4} e^{\alpha/2+\beta}}{2\sqrt{\pi} n^{3/4}} \rho^{-n} e^{2\sqrt{\alpha n}}. \quad (30)$$

In particular, the probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected tends to 0 at speed $n^{3/4} e^{-2\sqrt{\alpha n}}$.

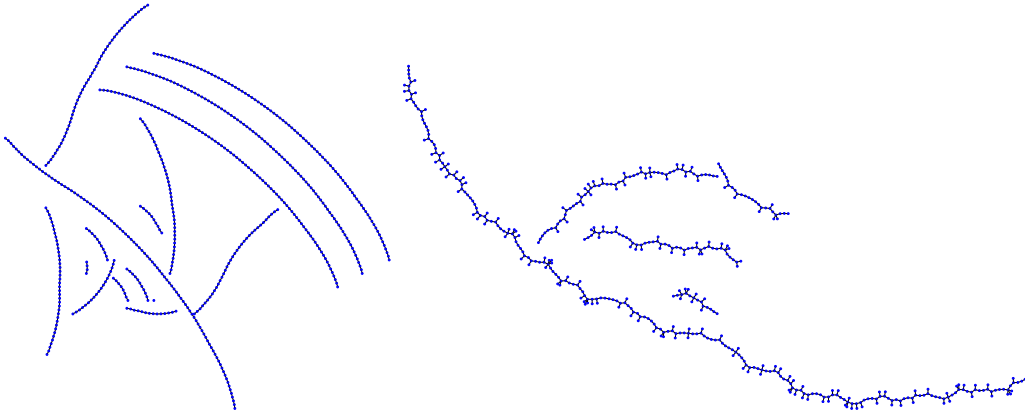


FIGURE 9. A random forest of paths of size $n = 636$ (left) and a forest of caterpillars of size $n = 486$ (right).

Proof. The asymptotic behaviour of c_n follows from [19, Thm. IV.10, p. 258]. To obtain the asymptotic behaviour of a_n , we first write

$$A(z) = F(z)G(z) \quad \text{with} \quad F(z) = \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-z/\rho}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad G(z) = e^{D(z)}, \quad (31)$$

where $G(z)$ has radius larger than ρ . To estimate the coefficients of F , we apply the ready-to-use results of Macintyre and Wilson [26, Eqs. (10)–(14)], according to which, for $\alpha, \gamma > 0$ and a non-negative integer k ,

$$[z^n] \left(\log \frac{1}{1-z} \right)^k \frac{1}{(1-z)^\gamma} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-z}\right) \sim \frac{\alpha^{1/4} e^{\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{\pi} n^{3/4}} \left(\frac{n}{\alpha}\right)^{\gamma/2} \left(\frac{\log n}{2}\right)^k e^{2\sqrt{\alpha n}}. \quad (32)$$

This gives

$$f_n := [z^n]F(z) \sim \frac{\alpha^{1/4} e^{\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{\pi} n^{3/4}} \rho^{-n} e^{2\sqrt{\alpha n}}.$$

This shows in particular that f_{n-1}/f_n tends to ρ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, so that we can apply Proposition 19 to (31) and conclude. \blacksquare

Proposition 24 (Number of components — when C has a simple pole). *Assume (29) holds. The mean and variance of N_n satisfy:*

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim \sqrt{\alpha n}, \quad \mathbb{V}(N_n) \sim \sqrt{\alpha n}/2,$$

and the random variable $\frac{N_n - \sqrt{\alpha n}}{(\alpha n/4)^{1/4}}$ converges in law to a standard normal distribution.

Proof. We apply Theorem 18. The H-admissibility of $A(z)$ follows from Theorem 17, using (31) and the H-admissibility of $\exp(\alpha/(1-z))$ (see [19, p. 562]). Conditions (18)–(20) are then readily checked, using

$$C(r) \sim \frac{\alpha}{1-r/\rho}, \quad b(r) \sim \frac{2\alpha}{(1-r/\rho)^3} \quad \text{and} \quad V(r) \sim \frac{\alpha}{2(1-r/\rho)}.$$

We thus conclude that the normalized version of N_n converges in law to a standard normal distribution. For the asymptotic estimates of $\mathbb{E}(N_n)$ and $\mathbb{V}(N_n)$, we use (21) with the saddle point estimate $\zeta_n = \rho - \rho\sqrt{\alpha/n} + O(1/n)$. \blacksquare

Since there are approximately \sqrt{n} components, one may expect the size S_n of the root component to be of the order of \sqrt{n} .

Proposition 25 (Size of the root component — when C has a simple pole). *The normalized variable $S_n/\sqrt{n/\alpha}$ converges in distribution to a Gamma(2) law, of density $x e^{-x}$ on $[0, \infty)$. In fact, a local limit law holds: for $x > 0$ and $k = \lfloor x\sqrt{n/\alpha} \rfloor$,*

$$\sqrt{n/\alpha} \mathbb{P}(S_n = k) \rightarrow x e^{-x}.$$

The convergence of moments holds as well: for $i \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}(S_n^i) \sim (i+1)!(n/\alpha)^{i/2}.$$

Proof. For the local (and hence global) limit law, we simply combine (2) with (30). For the moments, we start from (4), with

$$C^{(i+1)}(z) = \frac{\alpha(i+1)!}{\rho^{i+1}(1-z/\rho)^{i+2}} + D^{(i+1)}(z).$$

Let us first observe that (30) implies that $a_n/n!$ is smooth. We can thus apply Proposition 19 to the product $D^{(i+1)}(z)A(z)$, which gives

$$\frac{[z^{n-i-1}]D^{(i+1)}(z)A(z)}{n[z^n]A(z)} \sim \frac{D^{(i+1)}(\rho)}{n} \frac{a_{n-i-1}}{(n-i-1)!} \frac{n!}{a_n} \sim \frac{D^{(i+1)}(\rho)}{n} \rho^i \rightarrow 0.$$

We thus have

$$\frac{a_n}{(n-1)!} \mathbb{E}(S_n^i) \sim [z^{n-i-1}] \frac{\alpha(i+1)!}{\rho^{i+1}(1-z/\rho)^{i+2}} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-z/\rho} + D(z)\right). \quad (33)$$

Now (32) gives

$$[z^{n-i-1}] \frac{\alpha(i+1)!}{\rho^{i+1}(1-z/\rho)^{i+2}} \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{1-z/\rho}\right) \sim \alpha(i+1)! \frac{\alpha^{1/4} e^{\alpha/2}}{2\sqrt{\pi n^{3/4}}} \left(\frac{n}{\alpha}\right)^{i/2+1} \rho^{-n} e^{2\sqrt{\alpha n}}. \quad (34)$$

In particular, this sequence of coefficients is smooth. Hence by Proposition 19, the asymptotic behaviour of (33) only differs from (34) by a factor e^β , where $\beta = D(\rho)$. Combined with (30), this gives the limiting i^{th} moment of S_n . Since these moments characterize the above Gamma distribution, we can conclude [19, Thm. C.2] that $S_n/\sqrt{n/\alpha}$ converges in law to this distribution. ■

We now present two classes for which $C(z)$ has a simple isolated pole: forests of paths, and forests of *caterpillars* (a caterpillar is a tree made of a simple path to which leaves are attached, see Figure 1). In forests of paths, the excluded minors are the triangle K_3 and the 3-star. The fact that N_n converges in probability to $\sqrt{n/2}$ for this class was stated in [27, p. 587]. For forests of caterpillars, the excluded minors are K_3 and the tree shown in Table 1 (6th line). This class is also considered in [6]. It is also the class of graphs of pathwidth 1.

Proposition 26 (Forests of paths or caterpillars). *The generating functions of paths and of caterpillars are respectively*

$$C_p(z) = \frac{z(2-z)}{2(1-z)} \quad \text{and} \quad C_c(z) = \frac{z^2(e^z-1)^2}{2(1-ze^z)} + ze^z - \frac{z^2}{2}. \quad (35)$$

For both series, Condition (29) is satisfied and Propositions 23, 24 and 25 hold. For paths we have $\rho = 1$, $\alpha = 1/2$ and $\beta := D(\rho) = 0$. For caterpillars, $\rho \simeq 0.567$ is the only real such that $\rho e^\rho = 1$,

$$\alpha = \frac{(1-\rho)^2}{2(1+\rho)} \simeq 0.06 \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = \frac{\rho(10+3\rho-4\rho^2-\rho^3)}{4(1+\rho)^2} \simeq 0.59. \quad (36)$$

Proof. The expression of $C_p(z)$ is straightforward. One can also write

$$C_p(z) = \frac{1}{2(1-z)} + \frac{z-1}{2},$$

which gives $D_p(1) = 0$. Let us now focus on caterpillars. Let us call *star* a tree in which all vertices, except maybe one, have degree 1. By a *rooted star* we mean a star with a marked vertex of maximal degree: hence the root has degree 1 for a star with 1 or 2 vertices, and degree at least 2 otherwise. Clearly, there are n rooted stars on n labelled vertices, so that their generating function is

$$S^\bullet(z) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{z^n}{(n-1)!} = ze^z.$$

The generating function of (unrooted) stars is

$$S(z) = S^\bullet(z) - \frac{z^2}{2} = ze^z - \frac{z^2}{2}$$

(because all stars have only one rooting, except the star on 2 vertices which has two). Now a caterpillar is either a star, or is a (non-oriented) chain of at least two rooted stars, the first and last having at least 2 vertices each. This gives

$$C(z) = S(z) + \frac{(S^\bullet(z) - z)^2}{2(1 - S^\bullet(z))},$$

which is equivalent to the right-hand side of (35).

The series $C_c(z)$ is meromorphic on \mathbb{C} , with a unique dominant pole at ρ , and its behaviour around this point is easily found using a local expansion of ze^z at ρ :

$$C_c(z) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - z/\rho} + \beta + O(1 - z/\rho),$$

with α and β as in (36). ■

For forests of paths, we have also obtained the limit law of the size L_n of the largest component. It is significantly larger than the root component ($\sqrt{n} \log n$ instead of \sqrt{n}).

Proposition 27 (Size of the largest component — forests of paths). *In forests of paths, the (normalized) size of the largest component converges in law to a Gumbel distribution: for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and as $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\frac{L_n - \sqrt{n/2} \log n}{\sqrt{n/2}} < x\right) \rightarrow \exp\left(-\frac{e^{-x/2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right).$$

Proof. We start from (5), where

$$k = \sqrt{n/2} (\log n + x) \tag{37}$$

and the generating function of paths of size less than k is:

$$C^{[k]}(z) = \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z - z^k}{2(1 - z)}. \tag{38}$$

Using a saddle point approach for integrals [19, p. 552], we will find an estimate of

$$[z^n] \exp(C^{[k]}(z)) = \frac{1}{2i\pi} \int_{C_r} \exp(C^{[k]}(z)) \frac{dz}{z^{n+1}}, \tag{39}$$

where the integration contour is any circle C_r of center 0 and radius $r < 1$.

Let us first introduce some notation: we denote $C^{[k]}(z)$ by $K(z)$, the integrand in (39) by F , and its logarithm by f :

$$K(z) = C^{[k]}(z), \quad F(z) = \frac{\exp(K(z))}{z^{n+1}}, \quad f(z) = K(z) - (n+1) \log z.$$

We choose the radius $r \equiv r_n$ that satisfies the saddle point equation

$$F'(r) = 0, \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad f'(r) = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad rK'(r) = n+1.$$

Note that $rK'(r)$ increases from 0 to ∞ as r grows from 0 to 1, so that the solution of this equation is unique and simple to approximate via bootstrapping. We find:

$$r = 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} + \frac{e^{-x/2} \log n}{4\sqrt{2} n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right). \tag{40}$$

Gaussian approximation. Let $\theta_0 \in (0, \pi)$. By expanding the function $g : \theta \mapsto f(re^{i\theta})$ in the neighbourhood of $\theta = 0$, we find, for $|\theta| \leq \theta_0$:

$$|f(re^{i\theta}) - f(r) + \theta^2 r^2 f''(r)/2| \leq \frac{\theta_0^3}{6} \sup_{|\alpha| \leq \theta_0} |g^{(3)}(\alpha)|, \tag{41}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} |g^{(3)}(\alpha)| &= |-ire^{i\alpha} f'(re^{i\alpha}) - 3ir^2 e^{2i\alpha} f''(re^{i\alpha}) - ir^3 e^{3i\alpha} f'''(re^{i\alpha})| \\ &\leq K'(r) + \frac{n+1}{r} + 3K''(r) + 3\frac{n+1}{r^2} + K'''(r) + 2\frac{n+1}{r^3}. \end{aligned}$$

By combining the expression (38) of $K(z) = C^{[k]}(z)$ and the saddle point estimate (40), we find that $K'(r) = (n+1)/r \sim n$, that $K''(r) \sim 2\sqrt{2}n^{3/2}$ and finally that $K'''(r) \sim 12n^2$. This term dominates the above bound on $|g^{(3)}(\alpha)|$. Hence, if

$$\theta_0 \equiv \theta_0(n) = o(n^{-2/3}), \tag{42}$$

we find, by taking the exponential of (41),

$$F(re^{i\theta}) \sim F(r)e^{-\theta^2 r^2 f''(r)/2},$$

uniformly in $|\theta| \leq \theta_0$.

Completion of the Gaussian integral. We split the integral (39) into two parts, depending on whether $|\theta| \leq \theta_0$ or $|\theta| \geq \theta_0$. The first part is

$$\int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} F(re^{i\theta}) \frac{re^{i\theta} d\theta}{2\pi} \sim \frac{rF(r)}{2\pi} \int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} e^{-\theta^2 r^2 f''(r)/2} e^{i\theta} d\theta.$$

As argued above, $r^2 f''(r) \sim K''(r) \sim 2\sqrt{2}n^{3/2}$. Hence, if we choose $\theta_0 \equiv \theta_0(n)$ such that $\theta_0^2 n^{3/2} \rightarrow \infty$ (which is compatible with (42), for instance if

$$\theta_0 = n^{-5/7}, \quad (43)$$

which we henceforth assume), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\theta_0}^{\theta_0} F(re^{i\theta}) \frac{re^{i\theta} d\theta}{2\pi} &\sim \frac{F(r)}{2\pi\sqrt{f''(r)}} \int_{-\theta_0 r\sqrt{f''(r)}}^{\theta_0 r\sqrt{f''(r)}} e^{-\alpha^2/2} e^{i\alpha/r/\sqrt{f''(r)}} d\alpha \\ &\sim \frac{F(r)}{2\pi\sqrt{f''(r)}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\alpha^2/2} d\alpha \\ &\sim \frac{F(r)}{\sqrt{2\pi f''(r)}} \\ &\sim \frac{e^{1/4} e^{\sqrt{2n}}}{2^{1/4} 2\sqrt{\pi} n^{3/4}} \exp\left(-\frac{e^{-x/2}}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (44)$$

by (40).

The second part of the integral can be neglected. The second part of the integral (39) is

$$\int_{\theta_0 < |\theta| < \pi} F(re^{i\theta}) \frac{re^{i\theta} d\theta}{2\pi},$$

and we want to prove that it is dominated by (44). It suffices to prove that for $\theta_0 < |\theta| < \pi$,

$$|F(re^{i\theta})| = o\left(\frac{F(r)}{\sqrt{f''(r)}}\right). \quad (45)$$

Let us denote $z = re^{i\theta}$ and $z_0 = re^{i\theta_0}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|F(re^{i\theta})|}{F(r)} &= |\exp(K(z) - K(r))| \\ &\leq \exp(|K(z)| - K(r)) = \exp\left(\left|\frac{z}{2} + \frac{z - z^k}{2(1-z)}\right| - \frac{r}{2} - \frac{r - r^k}{2(1-r)}\right) \\ &\leq \exp\left(\frac{r + r^k}{2|1-z|} - \frac{r - r^k}{2(1-r)}\right) \\ &\leq \exp\left(\frac{r + r^k}{2|1-z_0|} - \frac{r - r^k}{2(1-r)}\right) = \exp\left(-\frac{n^{1/4}}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + o(1))\right), \end{aligned}$$

given the values (37), (40) and (43) of k , r and θ_0 . Since $f''(r) \sim 2\sqrt{2}n^{3/2}$, we conclude that (45) holds.

Conclusion. We have now established that the integral (39) is dominated by its first part, and is thus equivalent to (44). To obtain the limiting distribution function, it remains to divide this estimate by $a_n/n!$. The asymptotic behaviour of a_n is given by (30), with $\alpha = 1/2$, $\rho = 1$ and $\beta = 0$, and this concludes the proof. \blacksquare

FIGURE 10. A random graph of size $n = 1034$ avoiding the 3-star.

9. GRAPHS WITH MAXIMAL DEGREE 2: A SIMPLE POLE AND A LOGARITHM IN $C(z)$

Let \mathcal{A} be the class of graphs of maximal degree 2, or equivalently, the class of graphs avoiding the 3-star. The connected components of such graphs are paths or cycles. This class differs from those studied in the previous section in that the series $C(z)$ has now, in addition to a simple pole, a logarithmic singularity at its radius of convergence ρ . As we shall see, the logarithm changes the asymptotic behaviour of the numbers a_n , but the other results remain unaffected. The proofs are very similar to those of the previous section.

Proposition 28 (The number of graphs of maximal degree 2). *The number of connected graphs (paths or cycles) of size n in the class \mathcal{A} is $c_n = n!/2 + (n-1)!/2$ for $n \geq 3$ (with $c_1 = c_2 = 1$) and the associated generating function is*

$$C(z) = \frac{z(2-z+z^2)}{4(1-z)} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{1-z}.$$

The generating function of graphs of \mathcal{A} is

$$A(z) = e^{C(z)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z}} \exp\left(\frac{z(2-z+z^2)}{4(1-z)}\right).$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$a_n \sim n! \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e\pi}n^{1/2}} e^{\sqrt{2n}}.$$

In particular, the probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected tends to 0 at speed $n^{1/2}e^{-\sqrt{2n}}$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proof. Again, the exact results are elementary. To obtain the asymptotic behaviour of a_n , we write

$$A(z) = F(z)G(z) \quad \text{with} \quad F(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{2(1-z)}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad G(z) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{z^2}{4}\right) \quad (46)$$

and combine Proposition 19 with (32). ■

For the number of components, we find the same behaviour as in the case of a simple pole (Proposition 24 with $\alpha = 1/2$). We have also determined the expected number of cyclic components.

Proposition 29 (Number and nature of components — Graphs of maximal degree 2). *The mean and variance of N_n satisfy:*

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim \sqrt{n/2}, \quad \mathbb{V}(N_n) \sim \sqrt{n/8},$$

and the random variable $\frac{N_n - \sqrt{n/2}}{(n/8)^{1/4}}$ converges in law to a standard normal distribution.

The expected number of cycles in \mathcal{G}_n is equivalent to $(\log n)/4$.

Proof. We want to apply Theorem 18. To prove that $A(z)$ is Hayman-admissible, we apply Theorem 17 to (46). This reduces our task to proving that $F(z)$ is H-admissible, which is done along the same lines as [19, Ex. VIII.7, p. 562] (see also the footnote of [23, p. 92]). Conditions (18)–(20) are readily checked. The asymptotic estimates of $\mathbb{E}(N_n)$ and $\mathbb{V}(N_n)$ are obtained through (21), using the saddle point estimate $\zeta_n = 1 - 1/\sqrt{2n} + O(1/n)$.

The bivariate generating function of graphs of \mathcal{A} , counted by the size (variable z) and the number of cycles (variables v) is

$$\tilde{A}(z, v) = \exp\left(z + \frac{z^2}{2(1-z)} + v \text{Cyc}(z)\right),$$

where $\text{Cyc}(z)$ is given by (8). By differentiating with respect to v , the expected number of cycles in \mathcal{G}_n is found to be:

$$\frac{[z^n] \text{Cyc}(z)A(z)}{[z^n]A(z)}.$$

The asymptotic behaviour of $[z^n]A(z) = a_n/n!$ has been established in Proposition 28. We determine an estimate of $[z^n] \text{Cyc}(z)A(z)$ in a similar fashion, using a combination of Proposition 19 and (32). We find

$$[z^n] \text{Cyc}(z)A(z) \sim \frac{\log n}{8\sqrt{e\pi n^{1/2}}} e^{\sqrt{2n}},$$

and the result follows. ■

The size of the root component is still described by Proposition 25, with $\alpha = 1/2$. The proof is very similar, with now

$$C^{(i+1)}(z) = \frac{i!}{2} \frac{2+i-z}{(1-z)^{i+2}} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1}_{i=1}.$$
■

10. EXCLUDING THE BOWTIE: A SINGULARITY IN $(1 - z/\rho)^{-1/2}$

We now denote by \mathcal{A} the class of graphs avoiding the bowtie (Figure 1).

Proposition 30 (The generating function of graphs avoiding a bowtie). *Let $T \equiv T(z)$ be the generating function of rooted trees, defined by $T(z) = ze^{T(z)}$. The generating function of connected graphs in the class \mathcal{A} is*

$$C(z) = \frac{T^2(1-T+T^2)e^T}{1-T} + \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{1}{1-T}\right) + \frac{T(12-54T+18T^2-5T^3-T^4)}{24(1-T)}. \quad (47)$$

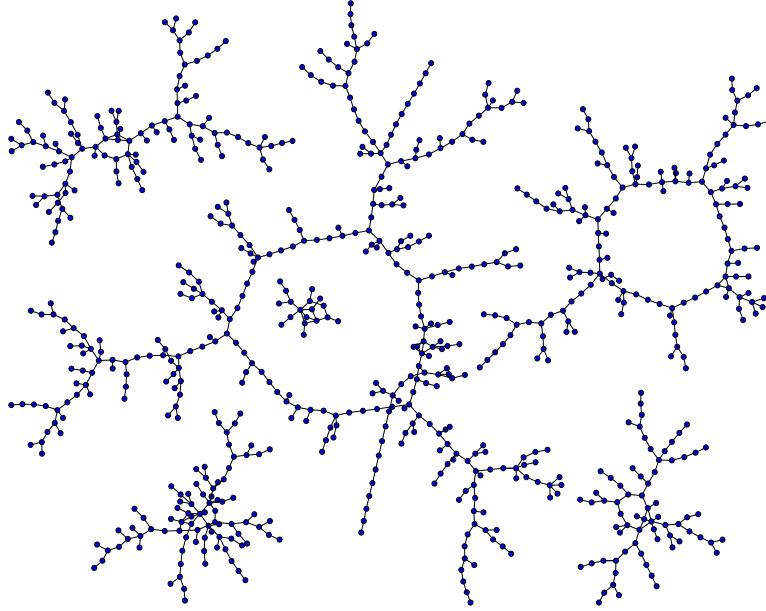
The generating function of graphs of \mathcal{A} is $A(z) = e^{C(z)}$.

This is the most delicate enumeration of the paper. The key point is the following characterization of cores (graphs of minimal degree 2) avoiding the bowtie.

Proposition 31. *The cores that avoid the bowtie are:*

- the empty graph,
- the cycles,
- K_4 , with one edge possibly decorated by a chain of vertices of degree 2 (Figure 16),
- the graphs of Figures 17 and 18.

We will first establish a number of properties of cores avoiding a bowtie. Recall that a *chord* of a cycle C is an edge, not in C , joining two vertices of C .

FIGURE 11. A random graph of size $n = 758$ avoiding the bowtie.

Lemma 32. *Let $C = (v_0, v_1, \dots, v_{n-1})$ be a cycle in a core G avoiding the bowtie. Every chord of C joins vertices that are at distance 2 on C (we say that it is a short chord). Moreover, C has at most two chords. If it has two chords, say $\{v_0, v_2\}$ and $\{v_i, v_{i+2}\}$, with $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $v_n = v_0, v_{n+1} = v_1$, then $v_i = v_1$ or $v_{i+2} = v_1$.*

Proof. If a chord were not short, contracting it (together with some edges of C) would give a bowtie. Figure 12 then proves the second statement, which can be loosely restated as follows: the two chords cross and their four endpoints are consecutive on C . ■

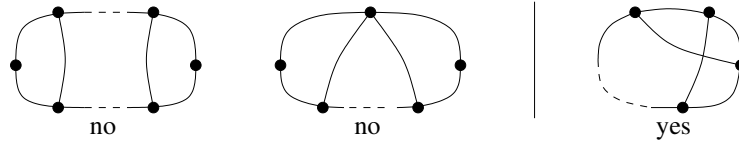
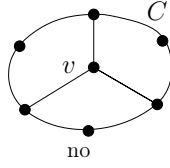


FIGURE 12. The relative positions of two (short) chords in a cycle.

Lemma 33. *Let C be a cycle of maximal length in a core G avoiding the bowtie. Let v be an external vertex, that is, a vertex not belonging to C . Then v is incident to exactly two edges, both ending on C . The endpoints of these edges are at distance 2 on C .*

Proof. Since G is a core, v belongs to a cycle C' . Since C is connected and avoids the bowtie, C' shares at least two vertices with C . Thus let P_1 and P_2 be two vertex-disjoint paths (taken from C') that start from v and end on C without hitting C before. Let v_1 and v_2 be their respective endpoints on C . Then v_1 and v_2 lie at distance at least 2 on C , otherwise C would not have maximal length. The same argument implies that P_1 and P_2 have length 1 each.

Assume now that v has degree at least 3, and let e be a third edge (different from P_1 and P_2) adjacent to v . Again, e must belong to a cycle, sharing at least two vertices with C , and the same argument as before shows that e ends on C . But then Figure 13 shows that G contains a bowtie. ■

FIGURE 13. A cycle C with an external vertex v of degree at least 3.

Lemma 34. *Let C be a cycle of maximal length in a core G avoiding the bowtie. If C has two chords, it contains all vertices of G .*

Proof. Let e_1 and e_2 be the two chords of C . Lemma 32 describes their relative positions. Let v be a vertex not in C . Lemma 33 describes how it is connected to C . Contract one of the two edges incident to v to obtain a chord of C . By Lemma 32, this chord must be a copy of e_1 or e_2 . But then Figure 14(a) shows that G contains a bowtie (delete the two thick edges). ■

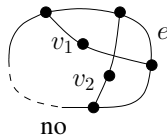
FIGURE 14. A cycle C with (a) two chords and an external vertex v (b) one chord and an external vertex v .

Lemma 35. *Let C be a cycle of maximal length in a core G avoiding the bowtie. If C has a chord e , all external vertices of C are adjacent to the endpoints of e .*

Proof. Let v be external to C . Contract one of the incident edges. This gives a chord e' . If e' is a copy of e , then we are done. Otherwise, the relative positions of e and e' are described by Lemma 32. But then Figure 14(b) shows that C has not maximal length (consider the cycle shown with the dotted line). ■

Lemma 36. *Let C be a cycle of maximal length in a core G avoiding the bowtie. If C has several external vertices, they are adjacent to the same points of C .*

Proof. Consider two external vertices v_1 and v_2 . Lemma 33 describes how each of them is connected to C . Contract an edge incident to v_1 and an edge incident to v_2 . This gives two chords of C . Either these two chords are copies of one another, which means that v_1 and v_2 are adjacent to the same points of C . Or the relative position of these two chords is as described in Lemma 32. But then Figure 15 shows that G contains a bowtie (contract e). ■

FIGURE 15. A cycle C with two external vertices.

Proof of Propositions 30 and 31. Observe that a graph G avoids the bowtie if and only if its core (as defined in the proof of Proposition 9) avoids it. Hence, if $\bar{C}(z)$ denotes the generating function of non-empty cores avoiding the bowtie, we have

$$C(z) = T(z) - \frac{T(z)^2}{2} + \bar{C}(T(z)). \quad (48)$$

Using the above lemmas, we can now describe and count non-empty cores avoiding the bowtie. We start with cores reduced to a cycle: their contribution to $\bar{C}(z)$ is given by (8). We now consider cores G having several cycles. Let C be a cycle of G of maximal length, chosen so that it has the largest possible number of chords. By Lemma 32, this number is 2, 1 or 0.

If C has two chords, it contains all vertices of G (Lemma 34). By Lemma 32 and Figure 12 (right), either all vertices have degree 3 and $G = K_4$, or G consists of K_4 where one edge is substituted by a (directed) path (Figure 16).

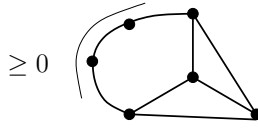


FIGURE 16. K_4 with a decorated edge.

This gives the generating function

$$\frac{z^4}{4!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} \cdot 6 \cdot \frac{z}{1-z}, \quad (49)$$

where, in the second term, we read first the choice of the 4 vertices of degree 3 forming a K_4 , then the choice of one edge of this K_4 , and finally the choice of a (directed) path placed along this edge.

Assume now that C has exactly one chord e . By Lemma 35, all external vertices are adjacent to the endpoints of e . To avoid problems with symmetries, we count separately the cores where C has length 4, or length ≥ 5 (Figure 17). This gives the generating function

$$\frac{z^2}{2}(e^z - 1 - z) + \frac{z^2}{2}(e^z - 1) \frac{z^2}{1-z}. \quad (50)$$

In the second term, the factor $z^2/(1-z)$ accounts for the directed chain of vertices of degree 2 lying on the maximal cycle.

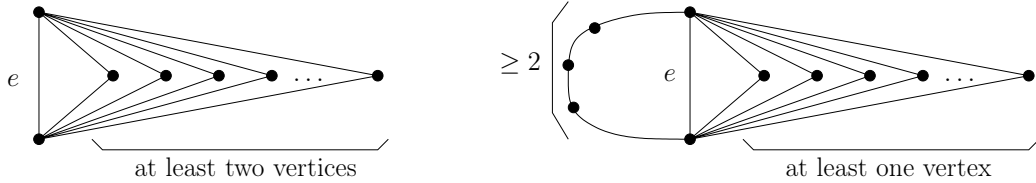
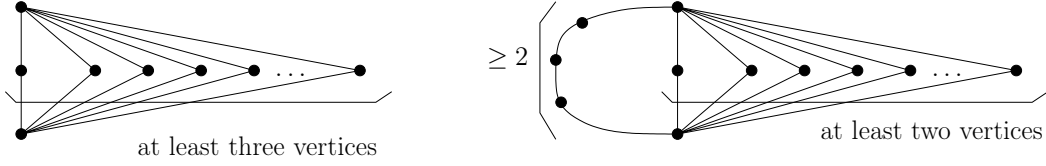


FIGURE 17. A maximal cycle with one chord e and external vertices.

Assume finally that C has no chord. By Lemma 36, all external vertices are adjacent to the same points of C . Again, we treat separately the cases where C has length 4, or length ≥ 5 (Figure 18). This gives the generating function

$$\frac{z^2}{2}(e^z - 1 - z - z^2/2) + \frac{z^2}{2}(e^z - 1 - z) \frac{z^2}{1-z}. \quad (51)$$

Putting together the contributions (8), (49), (50) and (51) gives the value of $\bar{C}(z)$ (the generating function of cores) from which we obtain the series $C(z)$ using (48). \blacksquare

FIGURE 18. A maximal cycle C with no chord and several external vertices.

We now derive asymptotic results from Proposition 30.

Proposition 37 (The asymptotic number of graphs avoiding the bowtie). *As $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$c_n \sim n! \frac{e - 5/4}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \frac{e^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$

and

$$a_n \sim n! \frac{(e - 5/4)^{1/6} e^{19/8 - 11e/3}}{\sqrt{6\pi}} \frac{e^n}{n^{2/3}} \exp\left(\frac{3}{2}(e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}\right).$$

Proof. Let us first recall that the series $T(z)$ has radius $1/e$, and can be continued analytically on the domain $\mathcal{D} := \mathbb{C} \setminus [1/e, +\infty)$. In fact, $T(z) = -W(-z)$, where W is the (principle branch of the) *Lambert function* [13]. The singular behaviour of $T(z)$ near $1/e$ is given by (6). Moreover, the image of \mathcal{D} by T avoids the half-line $[1, +\infty)$.

It thus follows from the expression (47) of $C(z)$ that $C(z)$ and $A(z)$ are analytic in the domain \mathcal{D} . Moreover, we derive from (6) that, as z approaches $1/e$ in a Δ -domain,

$$C(z) \sim \frac{e - 5/4}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1 - ze}}. \quad (52)$$

The above estimate of c_n then follows from singularity analysis.

We now embark with the estimation of a_n . We first prove (see Proposition 40 in Appendix A) that $A(z)$ is H-admissible. We then apply Theorem 16. The saddle point equation reads $\zeta C'(\zeta) = n$. Using the singular expansion (6) of $T(z)$, and a similar expansion for $T'(z)$, this reads

$$\frac{e - 5/4}{2\sqrt{2}(1 - \zeta e)^{3/2}} + \frac{1}{4(1 - \zeta e)} + O\left(\frac{1}{(1 - \zeta e)^{1/2}}\right) = n. \quad (53)$$

This gives the saddle point as

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{(e - 5/4)^{2/3}}{2en^{2/3}} - \frac{1}{6en} + O(n^{-4/3}). \quad (54)$$

We now want to obtain estimates of the values $A(\zeta)$, ζ^n and $b(\zeta)$ occurring in Theorem 16. Refining (52) into

$$C(z) = \frac{e - 5/4}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1 - ze}} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{2}{1 - ze} + \frac{19}{8} - \frac{11e}{3} + O(\sqrt{1 - ze}), \quad (55)$$

we find

$$C(\zeta) = (e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3} + \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{n}{e - 5/4} + \frac{53}{24} - \frac{11e}{3} + O(n^{-1/3}),$$

which gives

$$A(\zeta) \sim \frac{e^{\frac{53}{24} - \frac{11e}{3}}}{(e - 5/4)^{1/6}} n^{1/6} \exp((e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}). \quad (56)$$

It then follows from (54) that

$$\zeta^n \sim e^{-1/6} \exp\left(-n - (e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}/2\right). \quad (57)$$

Finally,

$$b(r) = rC'(r) + r^2C''(r) \sim \frac{3\sqrt{2}(e-5/4)}{8(1-re)^{5/2}}, \quad (58)$$

so that

$$b(\zeta) \sim \frac{3}{(e-5/4)^{2/3}} n^{5/3}.$$

Putting this estimate together with (56) and (57), we obtain the estimate of $a_n/n!$ given in the proposition. \blacksquare

Proposition 38 (Number of components — no bowtie). *The mean and variance of N_n satisfy:*

$$\mathbb{E}(N_n) \sim (e-5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}, \quad \mathbb{V}(N_n) \sim \frac{2}{3}(e-5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3},$$

and the random variable $\frac{N_n - \mathbb{E}(N_n)}{\sqrt{\mathbb{V}(N_n)}}$ converges in law to a standard normal distribution.

Proof. We want to apply Theorem 18. By Proposition 40, $A(z)$ is H-admissible. Conditions (18)–(20) are readily checked, using

$$C(z) \sim \frac{e-5/4}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1-ze}}, \quad b(r) \sim \frac{3\sqrt{2}(e-5/4)}{8(1-re)^{5/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad V(r) \sim \frac{\sqrt{2}(e-5/4)}{3\sqrt{1-ze}}.$$

The asymptotic estimates of $\mathbb{E}(N_n)$ and $\mathbb{V}(N_n)$ are obtained through (21), using the saddle point estimate (54). \blacksquare

Since there are approximately $n^{1/3}$ components, one may expect the size S_n of the root component to be of the order of $n^{2/3}$. More precisely, we have the following result.

Proposition 39 (Size of the root component — no bowtie). *The normalized variable $(e-5/4)^{2/3} S_n / (2n^{2/3})$ converges in distribution to a Gamma(3/2) law, of density $2\sqrt{x}e^{-x}/\sqrt{\pi}$ on $[0, \infty)$. In fact, a local limit law holds: for $x > 0$ and $k = \lfloor x \frac{2n^{2/3}}{(e-5/4)^{2/3}} \rfloor$,*

$$\frac{2n^{2/3}}{(e-5/4)^{2/3}} \mathbb{P}(S_n = k) \rightarrow 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{\pi}} e^{-x}.$$

The convergence of moments holds as well: for $i \geq 0$,

$$\mathbb{E}(S_n^i) \sim \frac{\Gamma(i+3/2)}{\Gamma(3/2)} \left(\frac{2n^{2/3}}{(e-5/4)^{2/3}} \right)^i.$$

Proof. The local (and hence global) limit law follows directly from Proposition 37, using (2). For the convergence of the moments, we start from (4). We first prove (see Proposition 40 in Appendix A) that $C^{(i+1)}(z)A(z)$ is H-admissible. We then apply Theorem 16 to estimate the coefficient of z^n in this series (we will replace n by $n-i-1$ later). Our calculations mimic those of Proposition 37, but the saddle point equation now reads

$$\zeta C'(\zeta) + \zeta \frac{C^{(i+2)}(\zeta)}{C^{(i+1)}(\zeta)} = n,$$

where $\zeta \equiv \zeta_n^{(i)}$ depends on i and n . Comparing with the original saddle point equation (53), and using the estimate (67) of $C^{(i)}(z)$, this reads

$$\frac{e-5/4}{2\sqrt{2}(1-\zeta e)^{3/2}} + \frac{7+4i}{4(1-\zeta e)} + O\left(\frac{1}{(1-\zeta e)^{1/2}}\right) = n.$$

This gives the saddle point as

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{(e-5/4)^{2/3}}{2en^{2/3}} - \frac{7+4i}{6en} + O(n^{-4/3}). \quad (59)$$

We now want to obtain estimates of $C^{(i+1)}(\zeta)A(\zeta)$, ζ^n and $b_i(\zeta)$. We first derive from (55) that

$$C(\zeta) = (e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3} + \frac{1}{6} \log \frac{n}{e - 5/4} + \frac{29}{24} - \frac{11e}{3} - \frac{2i}{3} + O(n^{-1/3}).$$

This gives

$$A(\zeta) \sim \frac{e^{\frac{53}{24} - \frac{11e}{3} - \frac{2i}{3}}}{(e - 5/4)^{1/6}} n^{1/6} \exp((e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}). \quad (60)$$

Moreover, we derive from (67) that

$$C^{(i+1)}(\zeta) \sim \frac{(2i+1)!}{2^i i!} e^{i+1} \frac{n^{1+2i/3}}{(e - 5/4)^{2i/3}}. \quad (61)$$

It then follows from (59) that

$$\zeta^n \sim e^{-7/6 - 2i/3} \exp\left(-n - (e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}/2\right). \quad (62)$$

Finally, (69) and (58) give

$$b_i(\zeta) \sim b(\zeta) \sim \frac{3}{(e - 5/4)^{2/3}} n^{5/3}.$$

Putting this estimate together with (60), (61) and (62), we obtain

$$[z^n] C^{(i+1)}(z) A(z) \sim \frac{(2i+1)!}{2^i i!} \frac{(e - 5/4)^{1/6} e^{19/8 - 11e/3}}{\sqrt{6\pi}} \frac{e^{n+i+1}}{n^{2/3}} \frac{n^{1+2i/3}}{(e - 5/4)^{2i/3}} \exp\left(\frac{3}{2}(e - 5/4)^{2/3} n^{1/3}\right).$$

We finally replace n by $n - i - 1$ (the only effect is to replace e^{n+i+1} by e^n), and divide by the estimate of $na_n/n!$ given in Proposition 37: this gives the estimate of the i^{th} moment of S_n as stated in the proposition, and concludes the proof. \blacksquare

11. FINAL COMMENTS AND FURTHER QUESTIONS

11.1. RANDOM GENERATION

For each of the classes \mathcal{A} that we have studied, we have designed an associated *Boltzmann sampler*, which generates a graph G of \mathcal{A} with probability

$$\mathbb{P}(G) = \frac{x^{|G|}}{|G|! A(x)}, \quad (63)$$

where $x > 0$ is a fixed parameter such that $A(x)$ converges. We refer to [18, Sec. 4] for general principles on the construction of exponential Boltzmann samplers, and only describe how we have addressed certain specific difficulties. Most of them are related to the fact that our graphs are unrooted.

Trees and forests. Designing a Boltzmann sampler for *rooted* trees is a basic exercise after reading [18]. Note that the calculation of $T(x)$ can be avoided by feeding the sampler directly with the parameter $t = T(x)$, taken in $(0, 1]$. To sample *unrooted* trees, a first solution is to sample a rooted tree G and keep it with probability $1/|G|$. However, this sometimes generates large rooted trees that are rejected with high probability. A much better solution is presented in [14, Sec. 2.2.1]. In order to obtain an unrooted tree distributed according to (63), one calls the sampler of rooted trees with a *random parameter* t . The density of t must be chosen to be $(1-t)/C(x)$ on $[0, T(x)]$, with $C(x) = T(x) - T(x)^2/2$. To sample t according to this density, we set $t = 1 - \sqrt{1 - 2uC(x)}$, where u is uniform in $[0, 1]$. Again, we actually avoid computing the series $C(x)$ by feeding directly our sampler with the value $T(x) \in (0, 1]$. We use this trick for all classes that involve the series $T(x)$.

To obtain large forests (Figure 2), we actually sample forests with a distinguished vertex; that is, a rooted tree plus a forest [18, Sec. 6.3].

Paths, cycles and stars. The `sequence` operator of [18, Sec. 4] produces *directed* paths, while we need undirected paths. Let u be uniform on $[0, 1]$. Our generator generates the one-vertex path if $u < x/C_p(x)$, where $C_p(x)$ is given by (35), and otherwise generates a path of length $2 + \text{Geom}(x)$. An alternative is to generate a directed path, and reject it with probability $1/2$ if its size is at least 2.

Although the `cycle` operator of [18, Sec. 4] generates *oriented* cycles, this does not create a similar problem for our non-oriented cycles: indeed, a cycle of length at least 3 has exactly two possible orientations.

Designing a Boltzmann sampler ΓRS for rooted stars is elementary. For unrooted stars, we simply call ΓRS , but reject the star with probability $1/2$ if it has size 2 (because the only star with two rootings has size 2).

Graphs avoiding the bowtie. This is the most complex of our algorithms, because the generation of connected graphs involves 7 different cases (see the proof of Proposition 30). There is otherwise no particular difficulty. We specialize this algorithm to the generation of graphs avoiding the 2-spoon (Proposition 11). However, the probability to obtain a forest is about 0.95, and thus there is no point in drawing a random graph of this class.

The graphs shown in the paper have been drawn with the `graphviz` software.

11.2. THE NATURE OF THE SINGULARITY OF $C(z)$

This is clearly a crucial point, as the probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected and the quantities N_n and S_n seem to be directly correlated to it (see the summary of our results in Table 1). This raises the following question: is it possible to describe an explicit correlation between the properties of the excluded minors and the nature of the singularity of $C(z)$? For instance, it is known that $C(\rho)$ is finite when all excluded minors are 2-connected, but Section 4 shows that this happens as well with some non-2-connected excluded minors. Which excluded minors give rise to a simple pole in $C(z)$ (as in caterpillars)? or to a logarithmic singularity (as for graphs with no bowtie nor diamond), or to a singularity in $(1 - z/\rho)^{-1/2}$ (as for graphs with no bowtie)?

Some classes for which $C(z)$ has a unique dominant pole of high order are described in the next subsection.

11.3. MORE EXAMPLES AND PREDICTIONS

Our examples, as well as a quick analysis, lead us to predict the following results when $C(z)$ has a unique dominant singularity and a singular behaviour of the form $(1 - z/\rho)^{-\alpha}$, with $\alpha > 0$:

- the mean and variance of the number N_n of components scale like $n^{\alpha/(1+\alpha)}$, and N_n admits a gaussian limit law after normalization,
- the mean of S_n scales like $n^{1/(1+\alpha)}$, and S_n , normalized by its expectation, converges to a Gamma distribution of parameter $\alpha + 1$.

The second point is developed in [11]. To confirm these predictions one could study the following classes, which yield series $C(z)$ with a high order dominant pole. Fix $k \geq 2$, and consider the class $\mathcal{A}^{(k)}$ of forests of degree at most k , in which each component has at most one vertex of degree ≥ 3 . This means that the components are stars with long rays and “centers” of degree at most k . It is not hard to see that

$$C^{(k)}(z) = z + \frac{z^2}{2(1-z)} + \sum_{i=3}^k \frac{z^{i+1}}{i!(1-z)^i},$$

so that C_k has a pole of order k (for $k \geq 3$). The case $k = 2$ corresponds to forests of paths (Section 8). The limit case $k = \infty$ (forests of stars with long rays) looks interesting, with a very fast divergence of C at 1:

$$C^{(\infty)}(z) = z \exp\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right) - \frac{z^2}{2(1-z)^2}.$$

We do not dare any prediction here.

11.4. OTHER PARAMETERS

We have focussed in this paper on certain parameters that are well understood when all excluded minors are 2-connected. But other parameters — number of edges, size of the largest 2-connected component, distribution of vertex degrees — have been investigated in other contexts, that sometimes intersect the study of minor-closed classes [8, 7, 15, 16, 21]. When specialized to the theory of minor-closed classes, these papers generally assume that all excluded minors are 2-connected, sometimes even 3-connected.

Clearly, it would not be hard to keep track of the number of edges in our enumerative results. Presumably, keeping track of the number of vertices of degree d for any (fixed) d would not be too difficult either. This may be the topic of future work. The size of the largest component clearly needs a further investigation as well.

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Appendix A: Hayman-admissibility for bowties

Proposition 40. *Let $C(z)$ and $A(z)$ be the series given in Proposition 30. Then the series $A(z)$ and $C^{(i+1)}(z)A(z)$ are H -admissible, for any $i \geq 1$.*

Proof. We begin with the series $A(z)$. Recall the analytic properties of $T(z)$, listed at the beginning of the proof of Proposition 37. The capture condition \mathbf{H}_1 is readily checked. In fact,

$$a(r) = rC'(r) \sim \frac{e - 5/4}{2\sqrt{2}(1 - re)^{3/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad b(r) = rC'(r) + r^2C''(r) \sim \frac{3\sqrt{2}(e - 5/4)}{8(1 - re)^{5/2}}. \quad (64)$$

Let us now prove \mathbf{H}_2 . By Taylor's formula applied to the function $f : \theta \mapsto C(re^{i\theta})$, we have, for $r \in (0, 1/e)$ and $\theta \in [-\theta_0, \theta_0]$:

$$|C(re^{i\theta}) - C(r) - i\theta a(r) + \theta^2 b(r)/2| \leq |\theta_0^3|/6 \sup_{|\alpha| \leq \theta_0} |f^{(3)}(\alpha)|$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} |f^{(3)}(\alpha)| &= |-ire^{i\alpha}C'(re^{i\alpha}) - 3ir^2e^{2i\alpha}C''(re^{i\alpha}) - ir^3e^{3i\alpha}C'''(re^{i\alpha})| \\ &\leq rC'(r) + 3r^2C''(r) + r^3C'''(r) \sim \frac{\kappa}{(1 - re)^{7/2}} \end{aligned}$$

as $r \rightarrow 1/e$, for some constant κ . Hence, if we take $\theta_0 \equiv \theta_0(r) = o((1 - re)^{7/6})$, then

$$\sup_{|\theta| \leq \theta_0(r)} \left| \frac{A(re^{i\theta})}{A(r)} e^{-i\theta a(r) + \theta^2 b(r)/2} - 1 \right| = |e^{o(1)} - 1| \rightarrow 0$$

as $r \rightarrow 1/e$. Thus \mathbf{H}_2 holds for such values of θ_0 . We now take

$$\theta_0(r) = (1 - re)^{6/5}, \quad (65)$$

and want to prove that \mathbf{H}_3 also holds.

Recall that $C(z)$ is analytic on $\mathbb{C} \setminus [1/e, \infty)$, and let us isolate in $C(z)$ the part that diverges at $z = 1/e$:

$$C(z) = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - ze}} + \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{1 - ze} + O(1) \quad (66)$$

where $c = e - 5/4/\sqrt{2} > 0$. It follows that

$$B(z) := C(z) - \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-ze}} - \frac{1}{4} \log \frac{1}{1-ze}$$

is uniformly bounded on $\{|z| < 1/e\}$. Hence, writing $z = re^{i\theta}$, we have

$$\sup_{|\theta| \in [\theta_0, \pi]} \left| \frac{A(z)}{A(r)} \sqrt{b(r)} \right| \leq M \sup_{|\theta| \in [\theta_0, \pi]} \left| \frac{1-re}{1-ze} \right|^{1/4} \left| \exp \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{1-ze}} - \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-re}} \right) \right| \sqrt{b(r)}$$

for some constant M .

For any z of modulus $r < 1/e$, we have $|1-re| \leq |1-ze|$, and we can bound the first factor above by 1. Also, it is not hard to prove that $\Re(1/\sqrt{1-ze})$ is a decreasing function of $\theta \in (0, \pi)$. Hence, denoting $z_0 = re^{i\theta_0}$:

$$\sup_{|\theta| \in [\theta_0, \pi]} \left| \frac{A(z)}{A(r)} \sqrt{b(r)} \right| \leq M \exp \left(\Re \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{1-z_0e}} \right) - \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-re}} \right) \sqrt{b(r)}.$$

But as $r \rightarrow 1/e$, the choice (65) of θ_0 implies that

$$\Re \left(\frac{c}{\sqrt{1-z_0e}} \right) - \frac{c}{\sqrt{1-re}} = -\frac{3c}{8(1-re)^{1/10}} + o(1).$$

Condition **H₃** now follows, using the estimate (64) of $b(r)$.

Let us now consider the series $A_i(z) := C^{(i+1)}(z)A(z)$, for $i \geq 1$. It is easy to prove by induction on i that for $i \geq 1$,

$$C^{(i)}(z) = \frac{(2i)!(e-5/4)e^i}{4^i \sqrt{2} i! (1-ze)^{i+1/2}} + O \left(\frac{1}{(1-ze)^i} \right). \quad (67)$$

This can be proved either from the expression of $C(z)$ given in Proposition 30, or by starting from the singular expansion (66) of $C(z)$ and applying [19, Thm. VI.8, p. 419].

Recall the behaviour (64) of the functions $a(r)$ and $b(r)$ associated with $A(z)$. It follows, with obvious notation, that as $r \rightarrow 1/e$,

$$a_i(r) = a(r) + r \frac{C^{(i+2)}(r)}{C^{(i+1)}(r)} = a(r) + O \left(\frac{1}{1-re} \right) \quad (68)$$

and

$$b_i(r) = b(r) + r \frac{C^{(i+2)}(r)}{C^{(i+1)}(r)} + r^2 \frac{C^{(i+3)}(r)}{C^{(i+1)}(r)} - r^2 \left(\frac{C^{(i+2)}(r)}{C^{(i+1)}(r)} \right)^2 = b(r) + O \left(\frac{1}{(1-re)^2} \right) \quad (69)$$

both tend to infinity. Thus **H₁** holds.

Let us now prove that $A_i(z)$ satisfies **H₂** with the same value of θ_0 as for $A(z)$ (that is, $\theta_0 = (1-re)^{6/5}$). Thanks to (68–69) we have, for $|\theta| \leq \theta_0$ and uniformly in θ ,

$$e^{-i\theta a_i(r) + \theta^2 b_i(r)/2} = e^{-i\theta a(r) + \theta^2 b(r)/2} \left(1 + O((1-re)^{1/5}) \right).$$

Now using (67), we obtain, denoting $z = re^{i\theta}$,

$$\frac{C^{(i+1)}(z)}{C^{(i+1)}(r)} = \left(\frac{1-ze}{1-re} \right)^{-i-3/2} \left(1 + O((1-re)^{1/2}) \right) = 1 + O((1-re)^{1/5}).$$

Hence

$$\frac{A_i(z)}{A_i(r)} e^{-i\theta a_i(r) + \theta^2/2 b_i(r)} = \frac{A(z)}{A(r)} e^{-i\theta a(r) + \theta^2/2 b(r)} \left(1 + O((1-re)^{1/5}) \right)$$

and Condition **H₂** holds for A_i since it holds for A .

Finally, since $C(z)$ has non-negative coefficients, we have $|C^{(i+1)}(z)| \leq C^{(i+1)}(r)$ for $z = re^{i\theta}$. Thus the fact that $A_i(z)$ satisfies **H₃** follows from the fact that $A(z)$ satisfies **H₃**, together with $b_i(r) \sim b(r)$. ■

Appendix B. Forests with a stable set: a parametrized converging example

We study in this appendix a family \mathcal{A} of graphs that slightly differs, in nature, from the examples studied so far: our graphs are now coloured forests, with black and white vertices, with the condition that two black vertices are never adjacent. That is, black vertices form a stable set. Moreover, we do not only consider the uniform distribution on the set \mathcal{A}_n of graphs of size n , but, more generally, we take each graph G of \mathcal{A}_n with probability proportional to $y^{b(G)}$, where $y \geq 0$ and $b(G)$ is the number of black vertices in G . This leads us to introduce bivariate generating functions, like

$$A(z, y) = \sum_{G \in \mathcal{A}} \frac{z^{|G|}}{|G|!} y^{b(G)} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{z^n}{n!} a_n(y),$$

and similarly for the class \mathcal{C} of trees of \mathcal{A} . The main interest of this class lies in the fact that it can be made “more or less addable” (in the sense of [30]) by tuning the parameter y . As we shall see, the series $C(z, y)$ converges at its radius ρ (which now depends on y), and we shall prove that most results of Section 3 still hold, except that the probability that a graph of size n is connected tends to a limit which, depending on y , can be arbitrarily small.

Proposition 41 (The number of forests with a stable set). *The generating function $T_\circ(z)$ and $T_\bullet(z)$ counting rooted trees with a white root and a black root respectively satisfy*

$$\begin{aligned} T_\circ(z) &= ze^{T_\circ(z)+T_\bullet(z)}, \\ T_\bullet(z) &= yze^{T_\circ(z)}. \end{aligned}$$

The number of (unrooted) trees of size n with j black vertices is

$$c_{n,j} = \binom{n}{j} n^{n-j-1} (n-j)^{j-1},$$

and the associated generating function is

$$C(z, y) = \sum_{n,j} \frac{z^n}{n!} y^j c_{n,j} = T_\circ(z) + T_\bullet(z) - T_\circ(z)T_\bullet(z) - \frac{1}{2}T_\circ(z)^2. \quad (70)$$

The generating function of forests of \mathcal{A} is $A(z, y) = e^{C(z, y)}$.

Proof. The system of equations defining $T_\circ(z)$ and $T_\bullet(z)$ is classically obtained by decomposing the trees at their roots. The bivariate Lagrange inversion formula (see, e.g., [20]), applied to this system, gives the numbers $t_{n,j}^\circ$ and $t_{n,j}^\bullet$ of rooted trees of size n having j black vertices, and a white root or a black root, respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} t_{n,j}^\circ &= \binom{n}{j} n^{n-j-1} (n-j)^j \\ t_{n,j}^\bullet &= j \binom{n}{j} n^{n-j-1} (n-j)^{j-1}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence the number of rooted trees of size n having j black vertices is

$$t_{n,j} := \binom{n}{j} n^{n-j} (n-j)^{j-1}.$$

Dividing by n (the number of possible rootings) gives the above expression of $c_{n,j}$. This expression can also be obtained bijectively by adapting several known proofs dealing with properly bicoloured trees. Finally, it is also a special case of [10, Thm. 3].

Let us now prove the expression of $C(z, y)$. Each unrooted tree of size n is counted n times in $T(z, y) := T_\circ(z) + T_\bullet(z)$. Such a tree has $n-1$ edges, so we need to subtract from $T(z, y)$ the generating function of trees with a marked edge to obtain $C(z, y)$. But a tree with a marked edge decomposes into two rooted trees, not both rooted at a black vertex. This gives the term $-T_\circ T_\bullet - \frac{1}{2}T_\circ^2$ in the expression (70) of $C(z, y)$. \blacksquare

Proposition 42 (Asymptotic enumeration). *For $y \geq 0$, let β be the only real of $[1, +\infty)$ such that*

$$y = \beta(\beta - 1)e^{\beta-1}. \quad (71)$$

Then $C(z, y)$ and $A(z, y)$ have radius of convergence

$$\rho = \bar{\beta}e^{1-\beta-\bar{\beta}},$$

with $\bar{\beta} := 1/\beta$. Moreover,

$$c_n(y) \sim n! \frac{\gamma}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \rho^{-n} n^{-5/2}$$

with $\gamma = \beta \sqrt{\frac{2\beta}{\beta^2 + \beta - 1}}$. The probability that \mathcal{G}_n is connected is

$$\frac{c_n(y)}{a_n(y)} \sim 1/A(\rho, y) = \exp(-\alpha) \quad \text{with} \quad \alpha = C(\rho, y) = \frac{2\beta^3 - 4\beta^2 + 4\beta - 1}{2\beta^2}. \quad (72)$$

As y increases from 0 to ∞ , the parameter β increases from 1 to ∞ , and the above limiting probability decreases from $1/\sqrt{e}$ to 0.

Proof. Let us still denote $T \equiv T(z, y) = T_\circ(z) + T_\bullet(z)$. This series can be described by a single equation:

$$T = G(z, T)$$

where

$$G(z, w) = ze^w + yz \exp(ze^w)$$

is an entire function of z and w . It is not hard to check that T satisfies the *smooth implicit function schema* of [19, Def. VII.4, p. 467]. The characteristic system $G(\rho, s) = s$, $G'_w(\rho, s) = 1$ holds for $\rho = \bar{\beta}e^{1-\beta-\bar{\beta}}$ and $s = \beta + \bar{\beta} - 1$ once y is parametrized by (71). Theorem VII.3 of [19, p. 468] thus applies: the series $T(z, y)$ has a square root singularity at ρ , and one can compute its singular expansion at this point to an arbitrary order³:

$$\begin{aligned} T(z, y) &= \beta + \bar{\beta} - 1 - \gamma \sqrt{1 - z/\rho} - \frac{(\beta^5 - 3\beta^4 - 8\beta^3 + 8\beta^2 + 3\beta - 3)(1 - z/\rho)}{3(\beta^2 + \beta - 1)^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{\gamma(-9 + 77\beta - 97\beta^2 - 10\beta^3 - 7\beta^4 + 25\beta^5 + 30\beta^6 + 5\beta^7)(1 - z/\rho)^{3/2}}{36(\beta^2 + \beta - 1)^3} + O((1 - z/\rho)^2) \end{aligned}$$

where γ is given in the proposition. We then use $T_\circ = ze^T$ and $T_\bullet = T - T_\circ$ to obtain expansions of these two series at ρ . Finally, getting back to (70), we obtain for $C(z, y)$ an expansion valid in a Δ -domain:

$$C(z, y) = \alpha - (\bar{\beta} + \beta - 1)(1 - z/\rho) + \frac{2\gamma}{3}(1 - z/\rho)^{3/2} + O((1 - z/\rho)^2) \quad (73)$$

where α is given by (72). Our final step is the expansion of $A(z, y) = e^{C(z, y)}$:

$$A(z, y) = e^\alpha \left(1 - (\bar{\beta} + \beta - 1)(1 - z/\rho) + \frac{2\gamma}{3}(1 - z/\rho)^{3/2} + O((1 - z/\rho)^2) \right). \quad (74)$$

The estimates of $c_n(y)$ and $a_n(y)$ now follow from singularity analysis. ■

Proposition 43 (Number of components — forests with a stable set). *Fix $y > 0$, and define β and α as in Proposition 42. The random variable $N_n - 1$ converges in law to a Poisson distribution of parameter $C(\rho, y) = \alpha$ (see (7)).*

Proof. We start from

$$\mathbb{P}(N_n = i) = \frac{[z^n]C(z, y)^i}{i! [z^n]A(z, y)}$$

and apply singularity analysis using the expansions (73) and (74) of $C(z, y)$ and $A(z, y)$. ■

³This is only done at first order in [19, Thm. VII.3], but the possibility of pushing the expansion further is mentioned at the top of p. 469.

Proposition 44 (Size of the root component — forests with a stable set). *The random variable $n - S_n$ converges to a discrete limit distribution X given by*

$$\mathbb{P}(X = k) = \frac{1}{A(\rho, y)} \frac{a_k(y)\rho^k}{k!},$$

where ρ , a_k and $A(z, y)$ are given in Proposition 41. The same holds for the size L_n of the largest component.

Proof. The two ingredients used in the proof of Proposition 5, namely smoothness of $a_n(y)/n!$ and convergence of $c_n(y)/a_n(y)$, still hold here. ■

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